



Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2025

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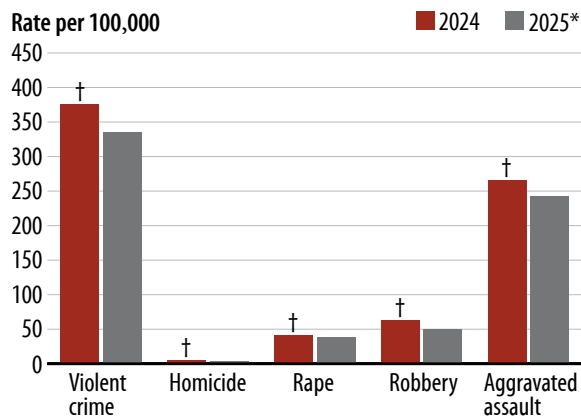
In 2025, the rate of violent crime in the United States based on offenses reported by law enforcement agencies was 335.2 per 100,000 persons. This rate constituted an 11% decrease from 2024 (376.1 per 100,000) (**figure 1, table 1**).^{1,2} Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide (composed of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter), rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

The 2025 estimates also show decreases in the rates of each violent crime offense type—homicide (4.3 per 100,000 persons; 18% decrease), rape (38.2 per 100,000; 8% decrease), robbery (50.5 per 100,000; 20% decrease), and aggravated assault (242.2 per 100,000; 9% decrease) compared to the rates for these offenses in 2024.

¹In this report, statistical significance is reported at the 95% confidence level. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

²The 2024 National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program estimates were updated to reflect data transmitted to the FBI after the 2024 cutoff date. See *Methodology*.

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent offenses reported by law enforcement, by offense type, 2024–2025



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 1 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 14 for person populations.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of violent offenses in the United States decreased 11% from 376.1 per 100,000 persons in 2024 to 335.2 per 100,000 in 2025 (**table 1**).
- The rate of property offenses decreased 13% from 1,851.7 per 100,000 persons in 2024 to 1,616.1 per 100,000 in 2025 (**table 1**).
- The rate of violent victimization in 2025 was 339.5 per 100,000 persons, down 11% from the 2024 rate of 382.4 per 100,000 (**table 4**).
- The victimization rates for burglary (down 17%) and larceny-theft (down 11%) both decreased from 2024 to 2025 (**table 4**).
- Males (down 19%) and females (down 17%) both had decreases in the rate of homicide victimization from 2024 to 2025 (**table 5**).
- From 2024 to 2025, the overall violent victimization rate declined for persons who were white, black, Hispanic, or Asian. During the same period, American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons did not experience statistically significant changes in their overall violent crime victimization rate (**table 5**).
- From 2024 to 2025, the rate of property victimization decreased 14% from 1,299.9 per 100,000 persons to 1,118.4 per 100,000 (**table 6**).
- The motor vehicle theft victimization rate decreased 23% from 251.9 per 100,000 persons in 2024 to 193.3 per 100,000 in 2025 (**table 6**).

Findings in this report, the third in an annual series, are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics’ (BJS) and FBI’s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program. NIBRS collects detailed information on crime incidents reported to law enforcement in the United States. Estimates in this report are based on NIBRS data from state, local, tribal, and university agencies.³

The NIBRS Estimation Program includes national and subnational estimates of crime offenses, incidents, and victimizations for violent and property crime. NIBRS estimates use imputation and weighting procedures to account for nonresponse and missing data. See *Methodology* for more information.

³Federal agencies reporting to NIBRS are not included in the estimates in this report. See *Methodology* for more information.

Criminal Offenses

The property offense rate decreased from 2024 to 2025

The rate of property offenses decreased from 2024 (1,851.7 per 100,000 persons) to 2025 (1,616.1 per 100,000)—a decline of 13% (table 1). Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The offense rates for each of the three property offense types were lower in 2025 than in 2024. Burglary decreased from 232.2 per 100,000 in 2024 to 197.6 per 100,000 in 2025, while larceny-theft decreased from 1,347.2 to 1,210.7 per 100,000. The rate of motor vehicle theft showed the largest decline, dropping nearly 24% from 272.2 per 100,000 in 2024 to 207.9 per 100,000 in 2025.

TABLE 1
Number and rate of criminal offenses, by offense type, 2024–2025

Offense type	2024		2025*	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a
Violent crime	1,279,130 †	376.1 †	1,145,430	335.2
Homicide	17,720 †	5.2 †	14,660	4.3
Rape	141,480 †	41.6 †	130,580	38.2
Robbery	214,860 †	63.2 †	172,580	50.5
Aggravated assault	905,060 †	266.1 †	827,610	242.2
Property crime	6,297,320 †	1,851.7 †	5,523,320	1,616.1
Burglary	789,830 †	232.2 †	675,290	197.6
Larceny-theft	4,581,790 †	1,347.2 †	4,137,600	1,210.7
Motor vehicle theft	925,710 †	272.2 †	710,430	207.9

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 2 for root mean square errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aRates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 14 for person populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

Levels of data collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a program administered by the FBI to collect crime data from law enforcement agencies in the United States. Data gathered in NIBRS can be used to estimate crime using the following three units of analysis:

1. Crime incidents
2. Criminal offenses
3. Criminal victimizations.

A crime incident is defined as “one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.”³ As the definition indicates, a crime incident may include more than one criminal offense. In addition, one incident may involve more than one victimization. For example, an offender may commit the offenses of larceny-theft and aggravated assault, involving two different victims, in a single crime incident. The NIBRS data collection enables law enforcement agencies to report information on each of the offenses and victimizations associated with each crime incident.

Additionally, law enforcement agencies may report the type of victim involved in the incident. Type of victim can be reported as: individual, law enforcement officer, business, financial institution, government, religious organization, society, other, and unknown.⁴ Not every offense is committed against a person (e.g., individual). Offenses can also be committed against non-person victims (e.g., businesses). Most violent crime offenses (i.e., homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) are classified as crimes against individual persons. However, robbery can also be committed against a non-individual. For example, in a bank robbery, the bank itself is a victim. For this report, the counts and rates of victimization include only those in the individual victim category.

For additional information on the units of analysis that can be used to estimate crime with NIBRS data, and the types of victims on which data are collected, see *Levels of data collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System* in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023* ^② (NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025).

⁴See *NIBRS User Manual*, <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/ucr/ucr-technical-specifications-user-manuals-and-data-tools> ^②.

Eighteen states had a violent offense rate that was higher than the national rate

The violent offense rate varied across states, from 638.8 violent offenses per 100,000 persons in New Mexico to 97.1 per 100,000 in Maine (**figure 2**). In total, 18 states had a violent offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 335.2 per 100,000.

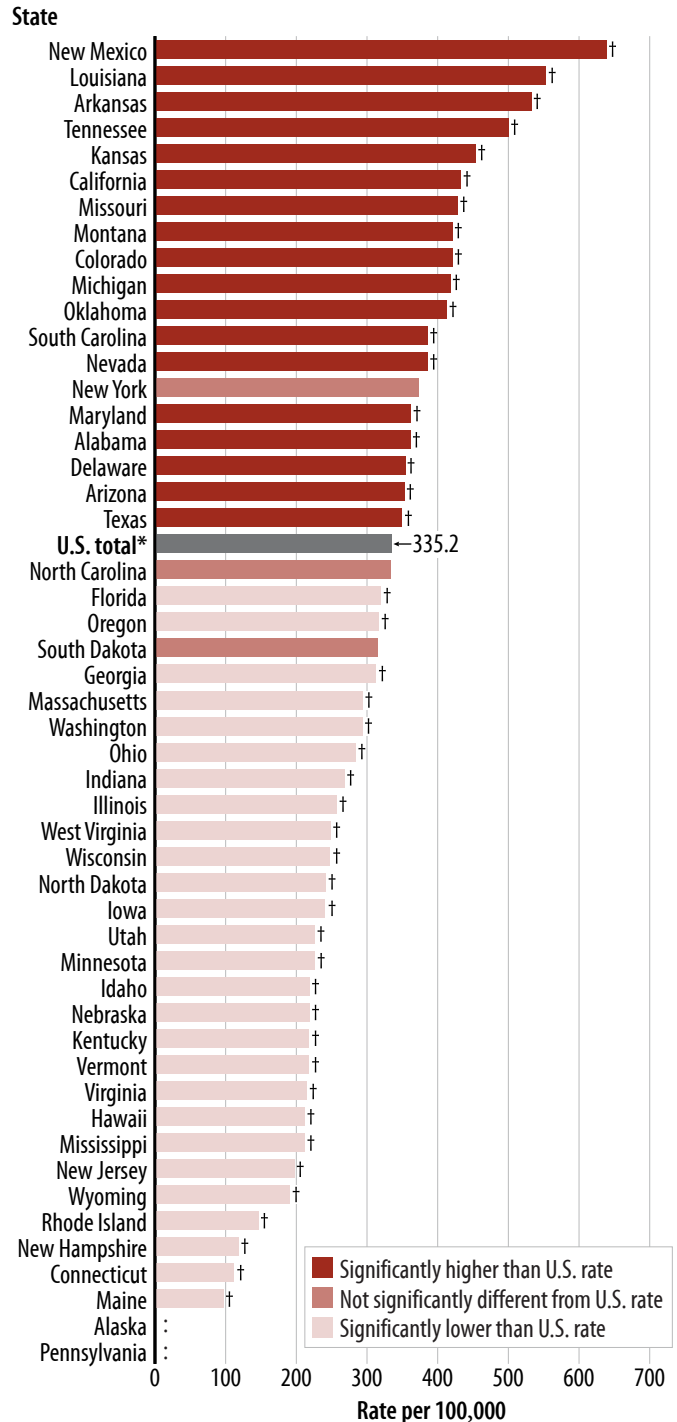
The homicide offense rate ranged from 8.6 per 100,000 in Alabama and New Mexico to 1.2 per 100,000 in Hawaii (**table 2**). A total of 16 states had a homicide offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 4.3 per 100,000.

The rape offense rate ranged from 68.6 per 100,000 in Arkansas to 15.7 per 100,000 in Connecticut. A total of 18 states had a rape offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 38.2 per 100,000.

The robbery offense rate ranged from 90.7 per 100,000 in California to 6.0 per 100,000 in Idaho. A total of six states had a robbery offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 50.5 per 100,000.

The aggravated assault offense rate ranged from 525.2 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 56.4 per 100,000 in Maine. A total of 17 states had an aggravated assault offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 242.2 per 100,000.

FIGURE 2
Rate of violent offenses, by state, 2025



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 3 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 15 for state populations.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

TABLE 2
Number and rate of violent offenses, by state and offense type, 2025

State	Violent offense type							
	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a
U.S. total*	14,660	4.3	130,580	38.2	172,580	50.5	827,610	242.2
Alabama	450	8.6 †	1,620	31.2 †	1,640	31.5 †	15,040	289.6 †
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	360	4.7 †	2,980	39.1	3,090	40.5 †	20,450	268.2 †
Arkansas	190	6.3 †	2,140	68.6 †	960	30.9 †	13,280	426.5 †
California	1,350	3.4 †	14,850	37.7	35,700	90.7 †	118,440	301.0 †
Colorado	210	3.6 †	3,340	55.6 †	2,910	48.3	18,830	313.1 †
Connecticut	70	2.0 †	580	15.7 †	1,110	30.2 †	2,360	63.9 †
Delaware	40	4.1 †	190	18.3 †	410	38.8 †	3,100	292.7 †
Florida	940	4.0	7,910	33.7 †	10,650	45.4 †	55,410	236.1
Georgia	630	5.6 †	3,720	33.0 †	3,960	35.0 †	26,990	238.9
Hawaii	20	1.2 †	520	36.1 †	560	38.9 †	1,940	135.3 †
Idaho	40	2.0 †	900	44.3 †	120	6.0 †	3,380	166.8 †
Illinois	620	4.9	6,030	47.4 †	7,780	61.1 †	18,260	143.6 †
Indiana	280	4.0 †	2,220	31.8 †	2,000	28.6 †	14,190	203.5 †
Iowa	50	1.7 †	1,180	36.4 †	510	15.8 †	6,010	185.7 †
Kansas	140	4.6 †	1,400	46.9 †	920	30.8 †	11,050	371.1 †
Kentucky	130	2.8 †	1,730	37.5	1,380	30.0 †	6,800	147.5 †
Louisiana	:	:	1,780	38.5	:	:	21,730	470.5 †
Maine	20	1.4 †	400	27.9 †	160	11.4 †	800	56.4 †
Maryland	320	5.2 †	1,980	31.6 †	5,350	85.4 †	14,990	239.3
Massachusetts	120	1.7 †	1,970	27.6 †	2,320	32.4 †	16,600	232.1
Michigan	460	4.5	5,490	54.2 †	2,650	26.2 †	33,750	333.3 †
Minnesota	130	2.2 †	2,180	37.3	2,070	35.5 †	8,800	151.0 †
Mississippi	210	7.2 †	920	31.3 †	700	23.8 †	5,010	169.5 †
Missouri	450	7.2 †	2,740	43.7 †	2,680	42.8 †	20,960	334.4 †
Montana	30	2.6 †	720	62.6 †	210	18.7 †	3,860	336.9 †
Nebraska	50	2.5 †	920	45.4 †	390	19.1 †	3,210	159.3 †
Nevada	160	4.8 †	1,730	52.8 †	1,870	56.9 †	8,900	271.1 †
New Hampshire	20	1.3 †	500	35.0 †	160	11.2 †	1,010	71.2 †
New Jersey	180	1.9 †	1,660	17.4 †	3,580	37.5 †	13,380	140.1 †
New Mexico	180	8.6 †	1,120	52.9 †	1,110	52.1	11,160	525.2 †
New York	470	2.4 †	5,600	28.0 †	18,130	90.6 †	50,490	252.4
North Carolina	730	6.5 †	3,080	27.5 †	4,660	41.7 †	28,880	257.9 †
North Dakota	10	1.5 †	370	46.4 †	150	19.1 †	1,400	174.5 †
Ohio	550	4.6 †	5,300	44.5 †	4,810	40.4 †	23,100	194.1 †
Oklahoma	210	5.0 †	2,560	62.1 †	1,330	32.2 †	12,910	313.2 †
Oregon	130	3.1 †	1,710	40.0 †	2,190	51.2	9,480	221.9 †
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhode Island	20	1.7 †	360	32.5 †	200	18.0 †	1,040	93.8 †
South Carolina	350	6.3 †	1,910	34.3 †	1,620	29.1 †	17,600	316.1 †
South Dakota	30	3.2	460	48.8	160	17.4 †	2,290	245.0
Tennessee	470	6.5 †	2,670	36.5 †	3,070	41.9 †	30,350	414.8 †
Texas	1,470	4.6 †	15,360	48.4 †	16,630	52.4	77,320	243.8
Utah	90	2.5 †	2,270	64.1 †	830	23.4 †	4,830	136.4 †
Vermont	10	1.7 †	220	34.4 †	80	11.8 †	1,090	169.3 †
Virginia	380	4.3	2,220	25.0 †	2,780	31.3 †	13,670	153.9 †
Washington	230	2.9 †	3,020	37.7	4,320	54.0 †	15,910	198.8 †
West Virginia	70	4.0	990	55.8 †	170	9.7 †	3,160	178.8 †
Wisconsin	240	4.0 †	1,960	32.7 †	1,800	30.2 †	10,770	180.3 †
Wyoming	20	3.0 †	250	42.6	60	9.4 †	800	135.6 †

Note: See appendix table 4 for root mean square errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

^aRates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 15 for state populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

Eighteen states had a property offense rate that was higher than the national rate

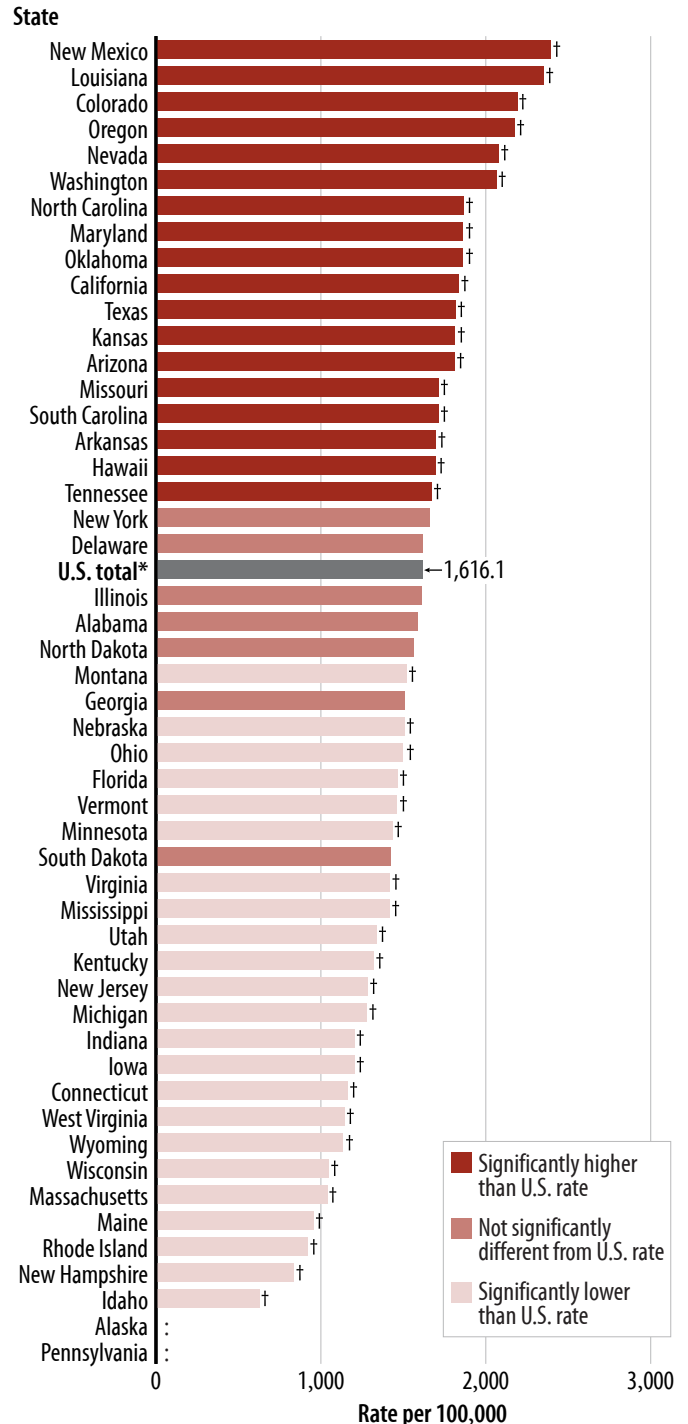
The property offense rate varied across the states, from 2,393.3 property offenses per 100,000 persons in New Mexico to 626.0 per 100,000 in Idaho (**figure 3**). In total, 18 states had a property offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 1,616.1 per 100,000.

The burglary offense rate ranged from 406.5 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 53.0 per 100,000 in New Hampshire (**table 3**). A total of 17 states had a burglary offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 197.6 per 100,000.

The larceny-theft offense rate ranged from 1,745.9 per 100,000 in Louisiana to 480.2 per 100,000 in Idaho. A total of 17 states had a larceny-theft offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 1,210.7 per 100,000.

The motor vehicle theft offense rate ranged from 409.1 per 100,000 in Nevada to 49.3 per 100,000 in Vermont. A total of 15 states had a motor vehicle theft offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 207.9 per 100,000.

FIGURE 3
Rate of property offenses, by state, 2025



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 5 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 15 for state populations.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

TABLE 3**Number and rate of property offenses, by state and offense type, 2025**

State	Property offense type					
	Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a
U.S. total*	675,290	197.6	4,137,600	1,210.7	710,430	207.9
Alabama	11,180	215.3 †	62,470	1,203.1	8,840	170.3 †
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	14,770	193.7	106,550	1,397.7 †	16,610	217.8 †
Arkansas	8,630	277.1 †	39,680	1,274.0 †	4,510	144.9 †
California	106,250	270.0 †	494,620	1,256.8	121,140	307.8 †
Colorado	16,190	269.3 †	96,550	1,605.9 †	18,880	314.1 †
Connecticut	3,010	81.6 †	33,470	907.3 †	6,380	172.8 †
Delaware	1,680	158.5 †	13,450	1,269.1 †	2,020	190.7 †
Florida	42,570	181.4	275,210	1,173.0 †	25,800	110.0 †
Georgia	18,850	166.8 †	132,670	1,174.1	18,770	166.1 †
Hawaii	2,960	206.3 †	17,040	1,189.5	4,270	298.1 †
Idaho	1,840	90.5 †	9,740	480.2 †	1,120	55.3 †
Illinois	21,350	167.9 †	152,320	1,197.7	31,270	245.9 †
Indiana	10,140	145.5 †	62,450	895.5 †	11,220	160.9 †
Iowa	5,550	171.5 †	29,420	908.5 †	3,930	121.5 †
Kansas	6,580	220.9 †	40,800	1,370.4 †	6,560	220.3 †
Kentucky	7,740	168.0 †	43,990	954.8 †	9,050	196.4 †
Louisiana	17,530	379.7 †	80,610	1,745.9 †	10,370	224.6
Maine	1,100	78.1 †	11,520	814.2 †	860	60.7 †
Maryland	10,340	165.0 †	86,100	1,374.3 †	20,020	319.6 †
Massachusetts	7,930	110.9 †	59,990	838.5 †	6,340	88.7 †
Michigan	15,540	153.5 †	94,580	934.1 †	18,850	186.2 †
Minnesota	9,310	159.7 †	64,360	1,103.9 †	9,830	168.7 †
Mississippi	8,060	272.8	29,300	991.9 †	4,430	149.9 †
Missouri	13,670	218.0 †	74,780	1,192.7	18,930	301.9 †
Montana	1,550	135.6 †	14,130	1,234.6	1,700	148.3 †
Nebraska	3,710	183.9	22,810	1,130.6 †	3,840	190.2 †
Nevada	10,250	312.3 †	44,490	1,355.5 †	13,430	409.1 †
New Hampshire	750	53.0 †	10,280	726.2 †	770	54.5 †
New Jersey	11,250	117.9 †	96,980	1,015.7 †	14,440	151.2 †
New Mexico	8,640	406.5 †	34,840	1,639.1 †	7,390	347.7 †
New York	24,960	124.8 †	280,620	1,403.1 †	26,500	132.5 †
North Carolina	31,980	285.6 †	152,770	1,364.2 †	23,890	213.3 †
North Dakota	1,700	212.6	9,490	1,186.8	1,290	161.5 †
Ohio	22,810	191.7 †	132,570	1,114.1 †	22,590	189.8 †
Oklahoma	14,710	356.7 †	53,600	1,300.1 †	8,320	201.8 †
Oregon	10,400	243.3 †	73,150	1,711.7 †	9,430	220.6 †
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhode Island	970	86.9 †	8,100	726.9 †	1,180	106.1 †
South Carolina	12,700	228.1 †	73,090	1,312.6 †	9,450	169.7 †
South Dakota	1,300	139.6 †	10,630	1,137.2	1,340	143.3 †
Tennessee	14,850	203.1 †	90,230	1,233.6	17,080	233.4 †
Texas	75,360	237.7 †	419,990	1,324.5 †	80,530	254.0 †
Utah	4,310	121.7 †	39,420	1,113.9 †	3,520	99.5 †
Vermont	620	96.2 †	8,460	1,315.1 †	320	49.3 †
Virginia	8,150	91.8 †	106,970	1,204.6	10,700	120.4 †
Washington	24,560	307.0 †	119,450	1,492.9 †	21,070	263.3 †
West Virginia	2,820	159.5 †	15,990	905.5 †	1,360	77.2 †
Wisconsin	5,700	95.5 †	48,620	814.0 †	8,150	136.4 †
Wyoming	860	146.1 †	5,280	897.7 †	520	88.1 †

Note: See appendix table 6 for root mean square errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

^aRates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 15 for state populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

Criminal Victimitizations

Violent and property crime victimization rates decreased from 2024 to 2025 for all offense types

In 2025, the rate of violent victimization was 339.5 per 100,000 persons, down from the 2024 rate of 382.4 per 100,000 (**table 4**). Among violent crime, the robbery victimization rate saw the largest decline, falling 21% from 70.8 per 100,000 persons in 2024 to 55.8 per 100,000 in 2025. The victimization rates for homicide,

rape, and aggravated assault were also lower in 2025 than in 2024.

Property victimization decreased 14% from a rate of 1,299.9 per 100,000 persons in 2024 to 1,118.4 per 100,000 in 2025. The victimization rates for burglary and larceny-theft also decreased during this period, down 17% and 11%, respectively. The motor vehicle theft victimization rate showed the largest decline from 2024 (251.9 per 100,000 persons) to 2025 (193.3 per 100,000)—a decrease of 23%.

TABLE 4
Number and rate of criminal victimizations, by offense type, 2024–2025

Offense type	2024		2025*	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a
Violent crime	1,300,480 †	382.4 †	1,160,330	339.5
Homicide	17,720 †	5.2 †	14,660	4.3
Rape	137,970 †	40.6 †	128,100	37.5
Robbery	240,670 †	70.8 †	190,750	55.8
Aggravated assault	905,060 †	266.1 †	827,610	242.2
Property crime	4,420,720 †	1,299.9 †	3,822,490	1,118.4
Burglary	671,510 †	197.5 †	563,630	164.9
Larceny-theft	2,973,860 †	874.4 †	2,662,640	779.1
Motor vehicle theft	856,730 †	251.9 †	660,660	193.3

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 7 for root mean square errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aRates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 14 for person populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

The violent victimization rate decreased from 2024 to 2025 for persons in all age groups

In 2025, the rate of violent victimization was 323.8 per 100,000 females, a decrease from 2024 (359.8 per 100,000) (table 5). The female victimization rate declined from 2024 to 2025 for each of the four violent crime types of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Similarly, the rate of violent victimization of males in 2025 was 355.5 per 100,000 males, a decrease from 2024 (405.5 per 100,000). The male victimization rate also declined from 2024 to 2025 for each of the four violent crime types.

The violent victimization rate declined for white, black, and Hispanic persons from 2024 to 2025. The victimization rates for the specific offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault also declined for persons in these three race groups from 2024 to 2025.

Asian individuals had a violent victimization rate of 116.4 per 100,000 in 2025, a decline from the 2024 rate (144.2 per 100,000). The 2025 victimization rates of Asian persons were lower than the 2024 rates for homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault. The rape victimization rate for Asian persons in 2025 was not statistically different from 2024. During the same period, American Indian or Alaska Native persons did not experience statistically significant changes in their overall violent victimization rates. American Indian or Alaska Native persons experienced a decline in the rate of robbery victimizations. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders also did not experience statistically significant changes in their overall violent victimization rates. The homicide and the robbery victimization rates declined for Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander individuals.

From 2024 to 2025, persons in every age group experienced a decrease in their violent victimization rate. In general, the victimization rate for persons in all six age groups declined for each of the four violent crime types.

TABLE 5
Rate of violent victimization, by victim demographics and offense type, 2024–2025

Victim demographic	Violent victimization type									
	Violent crime		Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*
U.S. total	382.4 †	339.5	5.2 †	4.3	40.6 †	37.5	70.8 †	55.8	266.1 †	242.2
Sex										
Male	405.5 †	355.5	8.1 †	6.6	9.8 †	9.4	95.6 †	75.5	292.1 †	264.2
Female	359.8 †	323.8	2.4 †	2.0	70.7 †	65.0	46.4 †	36.5	240.7 †	220.6
Race/Hispanic origin										
White ^a	229.4 †	209.9	2.3 †	2.0	34.9 †	32.4	33.9 †	27.5	158.5 †	148.2
Black ^a	874.7 †	769.7	18.4 †	14.6	60.1 †	56.3	140.8 †	112.1	656.1 †	587.3
Hispanic	574.7 †	499.3	5.6 †	4.8	55.6 †	50.2	136.0 †	104.5	377.8 †	340.1
American Indian or Alaska Native ^a	580.4	562.9	7.0	6.4	66.6	68.5	98.0 †	83.7	409.2	404.8
Asian ^a	144.2 †	116.4	1.0 †	0.8	9.2	8.6	63.7 †	47.2	70.5 †	60.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ^a	534.5	507.6	6.7 †	3.5	59.3	63.1	112.8 †	94.2	356.2	346.9
Age										
11 or younger	135.4 †	119.4	1.2 †	1.0	39.0 †	34.4	3.8 †	3.0	91.5 †	81.1
12 to 17	497.7 †	442.7	4.3 †	3.7	148.0 †	130.7	70.6 †	63.3	274.9 †	245.2
18 to 24	733.5 †	660.3	10.9 †	9.2	84.6 †	81.5	150.0 †	120.0	488.6 †	450.3
25 to 34	699.8 †	613.5	9.3 †	7.2	50.7 †	48.1	133.3 †	101.4	507.1 †	457.3
35 to 64	380.7 †	339.3	5.5 †	4.5	21.1 †	20.3	75.9 †	58.9	278.6 †	255.8
65 or older	93.3 †	85.1	2.0 †	1.8	3.7	3.6	22.2 †	18.7	65.5 †	61.1

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 8 for root mean square errors and appendix table 14 for person populations.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

The property victimization rate was lower in 2025 than 2024, regardless of race or Hispanic origin

From 2024 to 2025, property victimization rates decreased for both males and females (table 6). In 2025, the property victimization rate for males was 1,246.4 per 100,000 persons, compared to 1,443.7 per 100,000 in 2024. For females, the property victimization rate declined from 1,158.9 per 100,000 persons in 2024 to 993.0 per 100,000 in 2025.

Property victimization rates were lower in 2025 than in 2024 for persons in each race or Hispanic origin group. Victimization rates for each property crime type were also lower in 2025 compared to 2024, with two

exceptions. The burglary victimization rate for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons and the larceny-theft victimization rate for American Indian or Alaska Native persons were not statistically different in 2025 than in 2024.

For all age groups, the overall rate of property crime victimization decreased from 2024 to 2025. Persons ages 25 to 34 experienced a 15% decline in the property crime victimization rate. The rate for this age group decreased to 1,910.2 per 100,000 persons in 2025 from 2,240.7 per 100,000 in 2024 but remained the highest rate of property crime victimization compared to other age groups.

TABLE 6
Rate of property victimization, by victim demographics and offense type, 2024–2025

Victim demographic	Property victimization type							
	Property crime		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*
U.S. total	1,299.9 †	1,118.4	197.5 †	164.9	874.4 †	779.1	251.9 †	193.3
Sex								
Male	1,443.7 †	1,246.4	216.8 †	180.7	953.2 †	853.3	302.9 †	235.5
Female	1,158.9 †	993.0	178.5 †	149.4	797.2 †	706.4	201.9 †	152.0
Race/Hispanic origin								
White ^a	1,078.9 †	920.0	176.7 †	146.2	752.3 †	660.3	172.8 †	131.5
Black ^a	2,029.9 †	1,753.1	286.9 †	241.9	1,314.4 †	1,185.0	461.0 †	351.6
Hispanic	1,655.1 †	1,445.5	215.4 †	184.4	1,063.7 †	967.5	402.0 †	314.7
American Indian or Alaska Native ^a	1,071.7 †	1,013.1	196.3 †	176.4	697.6	681.5	199.7 †	174.1
Asian ^a	788.5 †	679.2	143.3 †	114.4	542.8 †	487.7	114.0 †	85.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ^a	2,078.0 †	1,707.0	273.3	254.3	1,397.8 †	1,167.4	442.4 †	313.2
Age								
11 or younger	31.9 †	25.5	8.2 †	6.8	22.7 †	17.9	1.1 †	0.9
12 to 17	254.0 †	223.8	26.6 †	23.2	217.3 †	191.5	11.4 †	10.4
18 to 24	1,710.3 †	1,510.5	197.4 †	162.7	1,225.1 †	1,126.8	312.4 †	241.6
25 to 34	2,240.7 †	1,910.2	294.3 †	241.3	1,508.6 †	1,341.5	476.8 †	357.4
35 to 64	1,705.3 †	1,462.6	274.9 †	230.2	1,119.8 †	992.0	344.0 †	266.5
65 or older	958.9 †	825.3	183.7 †	155.5	642.7 †	569.4	152.9 †	116.8

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 9 for root mean square errors and appendix table 14 for person populations.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

Seventeen states had a violent victimization rate that was higher than the national rate

Violent victimization rates varied across the states, from 642.8 per 100,000 persons in New Mexico to 98.1 per 100,000 in Maine (figure 4). In total, 17 states had a violent victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 339.5 per 100,000.

The homicide victimization rate among the states ranged from 9.2 per 100,000 in Louisiana to 1.2 per 100,000 in Hawaii (table 7). A total of 17 states had a homicide victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 4.3 per 100,000.⁵

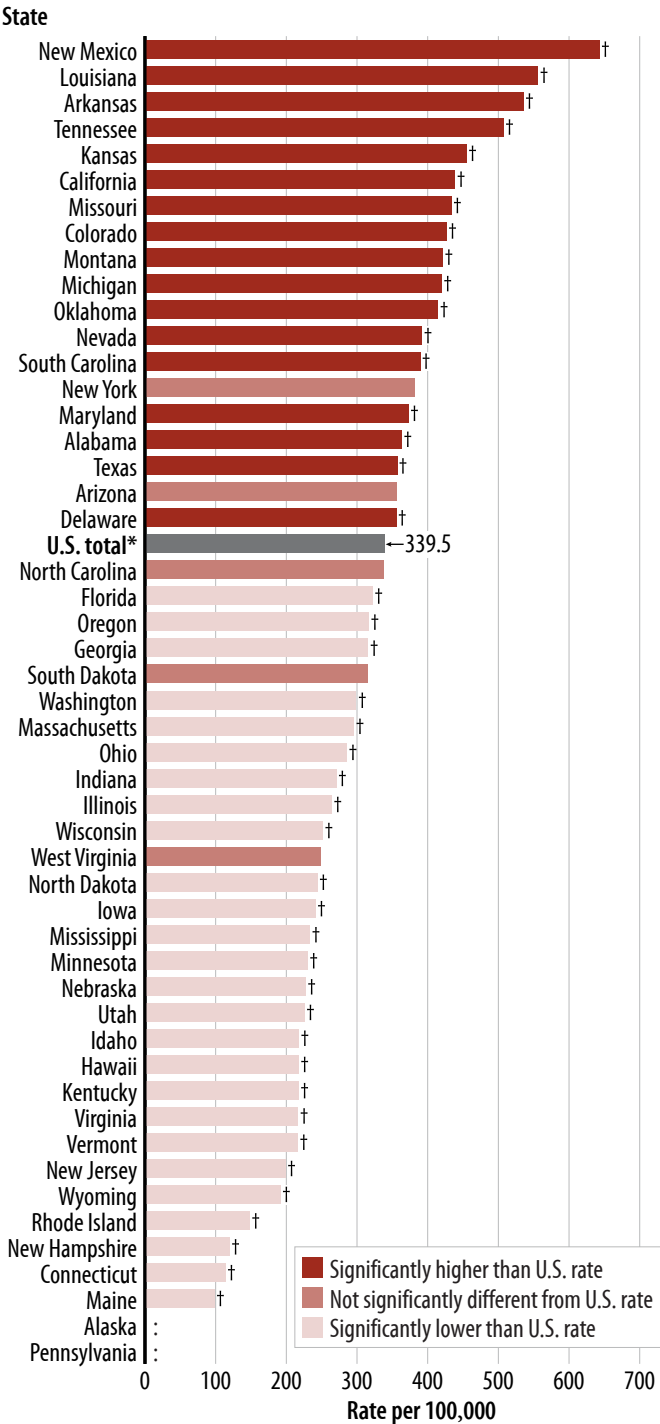
The rape victimization rate ranged from 68.6 per 100,000 in Arkansas to 15.6 per 100,000 in Connecticut. A total of 18 states had a rape victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 37.5 per 100,000.

The robbery victimization rate ranged from 99.2 per 100,000 in New York to 6.6 per 100,000 in Idaho. A total of seven states had a robbery victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 55.8 per 100,000.

The aggravated assault victimization rate ranged from 525.2 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 56.4 per 100,000 in Maine. A total of 17 states had an aggravated assault victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 242.2 per 100,000.

⁵The number of states with a homicide offense rate greater than the U.S. offense rate, presented in table 2, differs from the number of states with a homicide victimization rate greater than the U.S. victimization rate. Offense and victimization are two different levels of analysis, and their variances are estimated separately. See *Methodology* for more on how variance is used to test for statistical significance for both estimate types.

FIGURE 4
Rate of violent victimization, by state, 2025



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 10 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 15 for state populations.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

TABLE 7**Number and rate of violent victimizations, by state and offense type, 2025**

State	Violent victimization type							
	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a
U.S. total*	14,660	4.3	128,100	37.5	190,750	55.8	827,610	242.2
Alabama	450	8.6 †	1,600	30.8 †	1,780	34.3 †	15,040	289.6 †
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	360	4.7 †	2,980	39.0 †	3,400	44.6 †	20,450	268.2 †
Arkansas	190	6.3 †	2,140	68.6 †	1,060	33.9 †	13,280	426.5 †
California	1,350	3.4 †	14,020	35.6	38,810	98.6 †	118,440	301.0 †
Colorado	210	3.6 †	3,320	55.3 †	3,300	54.8	18,830	313.1 †
Connecticut	70	2.0 †	570	15.6 †	1,190	32.3 †	2,360	63.9 †
Delaware	40	4.1 †	180	17.5 †	440	41.6 †	3,100	292.7 †
Florida	940	4.0	7,880	33.6 †	11,340	48.3 †	55,410	236.1
Georgia	630	5.6 †	3,630	32.1 †	4,400	38.9 †	26,990	238.9
Hawaii	20	1.2 †	520	36.1	650	45.1 †	1,940	135.3 †
Idaho	40	2.0 †	860	42.4 †	130	6.6 †	3,380	166.8 †
Illinois	620	4.9	6,030	47.4 †	8,660	68.1 †	18,260	143.6 †
Indiana	280	4.0 †	2,190	31.4 †	2,220	31.8 †	14,190	203.5 †
Iowa	50	1.7 †	1,180	36.4	560	17.2 †	6,010	185.7 †
Kansas	140	4.6 †	1,320	44.4 †	1,030	34.6 †	11,050	371.1 †
Kentucky	130	2.8 †	1,550	33.7 †	1,550	33.7 †	6,800	147.5 †
Louisiana	420	9.2 †	1,750	37.9	:	:	21,730	470.5 †
Maine	20	1.4 †	400	27.9 †	180	12.4 †	800	56.4 †
Maryland	320	5.2 †	1,940	31.0 †	6,110	97.5 †	14,990	239.3
Massachusetts	120	1.7 †	1,960	27.4 †	2,470	34.5 †	16,600	232.1
Michigan	460	4.5	5,440	53.8 †	2,850	28.2 †	33,750	333.3 †
Minnesota	130	2.2 †	2,170	37.2	2,310	39.6 †	8,800	151.0 †
Mississippi	210	7.2 †	920	31.2 †	750	25.4 †	5,010	169.5 †
Missouri	450	7.2 †	2,570	41.1 †	3,200	51.0 †	20,960	334.4 †
Montana	30	2.6 †	720	62.6 †	230	19.7 †	3,860	336.9 †
Nebraska	50	2.5 †	910	45.2 †	400	20.0 †	3,210	159.3 †
Nevada	160	4.8 †	1,720	52.5 †	2,080	63.5 †	8,900	271.1 †
New Hampshire	20	1.3 †	490	35.0 †	180	12.4 †	1,010	71.2 †
New Jersey	180	1.9 †	1,650	17.3 †	3,790	39.7 †	13,380	140.1 †
New Mexico	180	8.6 †	1,120	52.5 †	1,200	56.7	11,160	525.2 †
New York	470	2.4 †	5,590	28.0 †	19,830	99.2 †	50,490	252.4
North Carolina	730	6.5 †	3,010	26.9 †	5,220	46.6 †	28,880	257.9 †
North Dakota	10	1.5 †	370	46.3 †	170	21.4 †	1,400	174.5 †
Ohio	550	4.6 †	5,290	44.5 †	5,030	42.3 †	23,100	194.1 †
Oklahoma	210	5.0 †	2,470	59.8 †	1,500	36.4 †	12,910	313.2 †
Oregon	130	3.1 †	1,660	38.8 †	2,250	52.7 †	9,480	221.9 †
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhode Island	20	1.7 †	360	32.5 †	230	20.3 †	1,040	93.8 †
South Carolina	350	6.3 †	1,870	33.5 †	1,870	33.6 †	17,600	316.1 †
South Dakota	30	3.2 †	460	48.7	170	17.7 †	2,290	245.0
Tennessee	470	6.5 †	2,590	35.5 †	3,690	50.4 †	30,350	414.8 †
Texas	1,470	4.6 †	15,190	47.9 †	19,210	60.6 †	77,320	243.8
Utah	90	2.5 †	2,140	60.4 †	930	26.2 †	4,830	136.4 †
Vermont	10	1.7 †	220	34.4 †	70	10.7 †	1,090	169.3 †
Virginia	380	4.3	2,130	24.0 †	3,060	34.5 †	13,670	153.9 †
Washington	230	2.9 †	3,010	37.6	4,760	59.5 †	15,910	198.8 †
West Virginia	70	4.0	980	55.6	180	10.3 †	3,160	178.8 †
Wisconsin	240	4.0 †	1,940	32.5 †	2,100	35.2 †	10,770	180.3 †
Wyoming	20	3.0 †	250	42.2	60	10.5 †	800	135.6 †

Note: See appendix table 11 for root mean square errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.^aRates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 15 for state populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

Seventeen states had a property victimization rate that was higher than the national rate

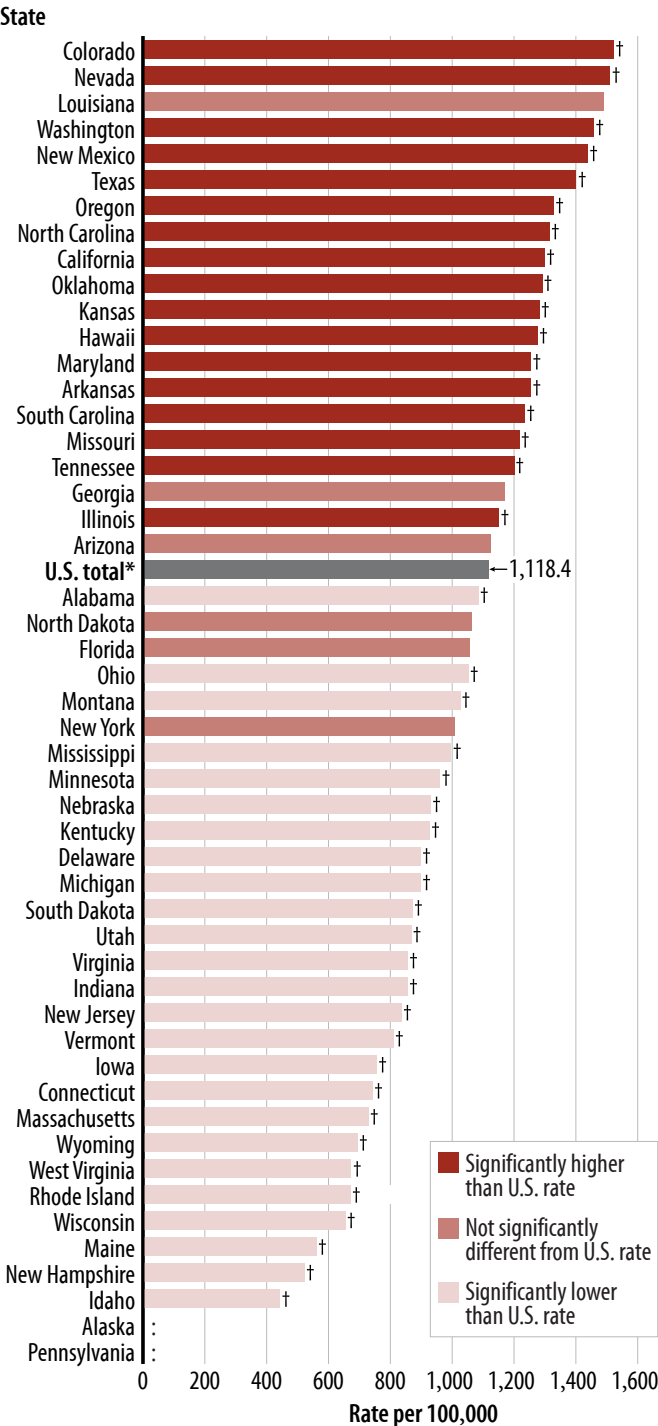
Property victimization rates varied across the states, from 1,522.6 per 100,000 persons in Colorado to 441.8 per 100,000 in Idaho (figure 5). In total, 17 states had a property victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 1,118.4 per 100,000.

The burglary victimization rate among the states ranged from 336.5 per 100,000 in Louisiana to 46.9 per 100,000 in New Hampshire (table 8). A total of 20 states had a burglary victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 164.9 per 100,000.

The larceny-theft victimization rate ranged from 1,023.5 per 100,000 in Colorado to 319.2 per 100,000 in Idaho. A total of 13 states had a larceny-theft victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 779.1 per 100,000.

The motor vehicle theft victimization rate ranged from 385.2 per 100,000 in Nevada to 43.0 per 100,000 in New Hampshire. A total of 13 states had a motor vehicle theft victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 193.3 per 100,000.

FIGURE 5
Rate of property victimization, by state, 2025



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 12 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 15 for state populations.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

TABLE 8**Number and rate of property victimizations, by state and offense type, 2025**

State	Property victimization type					
	Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 ^a
U.S. total*	563,630	164.9	2,662,640	779.1	660,660	193.3
Alabama	9,340	179.8 †	41,290	795.0	7,700	148.3 †
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	11,550	151.5 †	59,960	786.4	15,600	204.6
Arkansas	8,260	265.1 †	27,980	898.4 †	4,000	128.4 †
California	76,410	194.2 †	327,150	831.3	113,770	289.1 †
Colorado	13,640	226.9 †	61,540	1,023.5 †	18,110	301.2 †
Connecticut	2,740	74.2 †	18,950	513.8 †	5,860	158.8 †
Delaware	1,210	114.1 †	6,790	640.9 †	1,710	161.2 †
Florida	38,060	162.2	187,160	797.7	23,440	99.9 †
Georgia	16,050	142.0 †	99,940	884.5	17,190	152.1 †
Hawaii	2,690	188.1 †	12,390	864.6 †	3,570	249.3 †
Idaho	1,650	81.2 †	6,480	319.2 †	980	48.2 †
Illinois	18,640	146.5 †	100,100	787.1	29,590	232.7 †
Indiana	9,400	134.8 †	40,830	585.5 †	10,200	146.3 †
Iowa	5,000	154.3 †	16,220	500.7 †	3,570	110.3 †
Kansas	6,610	221.9 †	25,620	860.5 †	6,220	209.0
Kentucky	6,900	149.8 †	28,560	620.0 †	8,430	182.9 †
Louisiana	15,540	336.5 †	45,760	991.1	:	:
Maine	990	70.1 †	6,280	443.7 †	770	54.7 †
Maryland	8,150	130.1 †	52,810	842.9 †	18,930	302.1 †
Massachusetts	7,490	104.7 †	39,430	551.1 †	5,800	81.1 †
Michigan	14,770	145.8 †	60,600	598.6 †	16,470	162.6 †
Minnesota	8,430	144.7 †	38,700	663.8 †	9,480	162.6 †
Mississippi	7,470	253.0 †	18,410	623.3 †	3,770	127.5 †
Missouri	12,380	197.5 †	48,190	768.6	17,460	278.5 †
Montana	1,420	123.8 †	9,170	801.0	1,540	134.2 †
Nebraska	1,970	97.8 †	13,350	661.8 †	3,600	178.6 †
Nevada	8,400	255.9 †	29,500	898.7 †	12,640	385.2 †
New Hampshire	660	46.9 †	6,150	434.9 †	610	43.0 †
New Jersey	9,940	104.1 †	57,980	607.2 †	13,100	137.2 †
New Mexico	6,830	321.1 †	17,720	833.6 †	6,880	323.8 †
New York	17,180	85.9 †	167,550	837.8	24,190	121.0 †
North Carolina	27,030	241.4 †	102,830	918.3 †	22,110	197.4 †
North Dakota	1,740	217.2 †	5,670	709.4 †	1,220	153.3 †
Ohio	20,800	174.8 †	87,110	732.0 †	20,660	173.6 †
Oklahoma	13,280	322.1 †	33,160	804.3	7,800	189.2 †
Oregon	8,270	193.5 †	41,060	960.8 †	8,910	208.5 †
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhode Island	890	80.2 †	5,610	503.5 †	990	88.9 †
South Carolina	11,330	203.5 †	50,030	898.5 †	8,560	153.7 †
South Dakota	1,330	142.5	6,110	654.1 †	1,220	130.8 †
Tennessee	13,160	180.0 †	59,390	811.9 †	16,110	220.3 †
Texas	63,950	201.7 †	308,890	974.1 †	76,100	240.0 †
Utah	3,930	111.1 †	24,130	682.0 †	3,150	88.9 †
Vermont	470	73.1 †	4,530	704.5 †	280	43.4 †
Virginia	7,050	79.4 †	59,920	674.8 †	9,950	112.0 †
Washington	19,840	248.0 †	80,350	1,004.3 †	20,230	252.8 †
West Virginia	2,610	147.8	8,440	478.1 †	1,250	70.7 †
Wisconsin	5,650	94.6 †	26,650	446.1 †	7,510	125.8 †
Wyoming	800	135.2 †	2,860	486.2 †	460	77.9 †

Note: See appendix table 13 for root mean square errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

^aRates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 15 for state populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

Methodology

Incident, offense, and victimization data in this report come from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) and FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program for 2024 and 2025.

NIBRS data

NIBRS is a data collection system designed and maintained by the FBI, which compiles data on crimes recorded by participating law enforcement agencies. NIBRS captures detailed information from federal, state, local, tribal, and university agencies on 52 different offenses that can occur within a crime incident and collects arrest-only information for an additional 10 offenses.⁶ Estimates in this report do not include data from federal agencies. For more information about the NIBRS data structure and details about the data elements included in the collection, see BJS's NIBRS page and the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE).⁷

Calculating national estimates of crime

Beginning with the 2021 data year, BJS and the FBI began publishing national estimates of crime reported to law enforcement based on NIBRS data. To calculate these estimates, BJS and the FBI, in partnership with RTI International, established a new set of statistical procedures to account for the NIBRS data structure and for agencies that did not report data to the system. In October 2022, the FBI released the first set of national estimates derived from the new methodology. The data tables for the NIBRS estimates are available through the FBI's CDE on the [NIBRS Estimates](#) page. NIBRS national estimates can also be accessed through the [BJS NIBRS National Estimates API](#). For additional information on the NIBRS estimation methodology, see [NIBRS Estimation and Extract File Creation Methodology Report](#) (NCJ 310516, BJS, December 2025).

Annual NIBRS estimates are based on data reported to law enforcement, which typically reflect the incident date. That means 2025 data include all incidents in 2025 that were reported to law enforcement by the time data were transmitted to the FBI or aggregated elsewhere.

⁶Federal agencies submitting NIBRS data to the FBI may report an additional 19 offense types and 3 arrest-only offense types that are exclusive to federal crime incidents.

⁷See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-incident-based-reporting-system-nibrs> and <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov>.

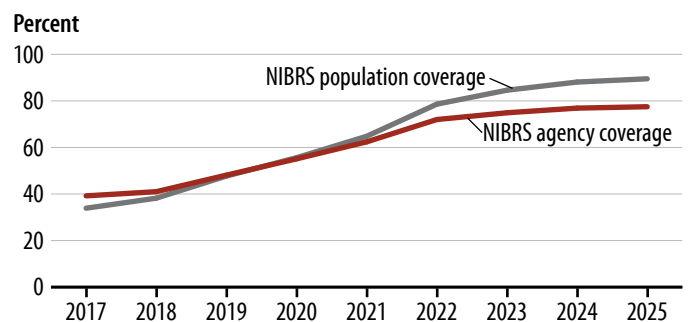
NIBRS data that are transmitted to the FBI after the cutoff date are still considered part of that year's data, but they are not published until the data release the following year. For example, 2024 data that did not make the cutoff date were not included in the original 2024 estimates but were included in the updated 2024 estimates that were published with the original 2025 estimates. For this reason, prior-year estimates differ slightly from what was previously published.

The victim of a property crime can be an individual or a non-individual (e.g., a business). In 2025, 66% of property crime victims were individuals and 34% were non-individual victims. The findings in this report are based on individual person victims because rates of property victimization by demographic characteristics cannot be calculated for non-individuals. NIBRS estimates for non-individual victims can be found on the FBI's CDE.

Unit nonresponse

For the NIBRS Estimation Program, nonreporting agencies are those law enforcement agencies that did not report at least 1 month of crime incident data to the FBI. The number of nonreporting agencies has decreased annually, as additional law enforcement agencies complete their transitions to NIBRS reporting. The percentage of eligible law enforcement agencies that were nonreporting agencies was 23% in 2025. Seventy-seven percent of law enforcement agencies (N = 15,106) reported at least 1 month of NIBRS data to the FBI in 2025, representing 90% of the U.S. population ([figure 6](#)).

FIGURE 6
NIBRS agency and population coverage, by year, 2017–2025



Note: Percentages prior to 2024 include agencies that submitted data after the cutoff date. See Methodology. See appendix table 16 for percentages. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2017–2025; U.S. Census Bureau, 2017–2025.

To account for nonreporting agencies, a unit nonresponse weight was applied to the reporting agencies that submit 3 or more months of NIBRS data in the year (see appendix table 16 for reporting agencies and population coverage by number of months reported).⁸ The purpose of the NIBRS unit nonresponse weighting adjustment is for reporting agencies to represent both their own crime data and the crime data from those nonreporting agencies with similar agency characteristics, such as agency size and agency type.

Because the distribution of nonreporting agencies throughout the United States varies by state and region, additional statistical weights were created for different geographic levels of estimation. Specifically, a weight was created for estimation at each of the geographic levels for which estimates were produced: (1) national, (2) state, (3) judicial district, and (4) tribal agencies. Having separate weights for different geographic areas helps ensure that the weights accurately reflect the geographic area being estimated.

For more information about the weighting procedures used for NIBRS estimation, see *Primer on Weighting* on the FBI NIBRS Estimates webpage.⁹

Significance testing

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated counts, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant.

Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed significance testing at the 0.05 level (95% confidence level). Percent change is reported as significant when the difference between the underlying counts is also significantly different.

Two significance testing procedures were used:

1. For comparing estimates across years (e.g., comparing the change in rate from 2024 to 2025), the primary test procedure was a correlated samples t-test.
2. When comparing estimates within the same year, the primary test procedure was a t-test that incorporates the root mean square error (RMSE).

For more information on significance testing procedures, see “Significance testing” in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023* [@](#) (NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025).

⁸For a list of reporting agencies in each state, see State Tables, Offenses by Agency under National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Tables on the FBI’s CDE Documents and Downloads page [@](#).

⁹See <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/nibrs-estimates> [@](#).

Estimate reliability

The reliability of NIBRS-based crime estimates is affected by several factors, including agency coverage rates and the rareness of the event or phenomenon being measured (e.g., bias or hate crime), among other factors. Consistent with standard statistical principles and practices, statistically unreliable estimates (those with a level of statistical uncertainty above an established threshold) are not included in the published data because they may lead to erroneous conclusions or interpretations. Decisions about which estimates to withhold were based on a set of specific and consistent criteria developed as part of the NIBRS estimation procedures. For more information about the reliability criteria applied, see “Estimate reliability” in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023* [@](#) (NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025).

NIBRS definitions

An **incident** is “one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.”

Violent crimes include the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Homicide is composed of the two categories of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter are defined as “the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.” Attempted murder is coded as aggravated assault in NIBRS. Other fatalities such as accidental deaths, suicides, and traffic-related are not included. In addition, “felony murder” or situations where a victim dies of another cause (such as a heart attack) because of a crime being committed against them is not classified as a murder.

Rape is “penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.”

Robbery is “the taking of anything of value from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.”

Aggravated assault is “an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.”

Property crimes include the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Burglary (i.e., breaking and entering) is “the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.”

Larceny-theft is “the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.”

Motor vehicle theft is “the theft of a motor vehicle.” A motor vehicle is “a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails that is not proceeds of another crime.” Motor vehicles include automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks, and other motorized vehicles (e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes).

These definitions come from the NIBRS User Manual. For more information, see the manual at <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/ucr/ucr-technical-specifications-user-manuals-and-data-tools> .

State Estimate Suppression: Explanatory Notes for 2025

Estimates are suppressed when they are considered to be statistically unreliable. BJS documents the reasons for suppression of state estimates below. For more information on suppression rules and estimate reliability, see “Estimate reliability” in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023*  (NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025).

Alaska—State estimates are suppressed because the ratio generated by dividing the root mean square error (RMSE) by the estimate (E) is greater than or equal to 30% ($RMSE/E \geq 0.30$) and because an agency that comprised 10% or more of the population did not report NIBRS data.

Louisiana—State estimates are suppressed because the ratio generated by dividing the root mean square error (RMSE) by the estimate (E) is greater than or equal to 30% ($RMSE/E \geq 0.30$).

Pennsylvania—State estimates are suppressed because the ratio generated by dividing the root mean square error (RMSE) by the estimate (E) is greater than or equal to 30% ($RMSE/E \geq 0.30$).

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Estimates and root mean square errors for figure 1: Rate of violent offenses reported by law enforcement, by offense type, 2024–2025**

Offense type	2024		2025*	
	Rate per 100,000	Root mean square error	Rate per 100,000	Root mean square error
Violent crime	376.1†	3.03	335.2	4.20
Homicide	5.2†	0.09	4.3	0.08
Rape	41.6†	1.02	38.2	0.69
Robbery	63.2†	1.85	50.5	0.94
Aggravated assault	266.1†	2.24	242.2	3.78

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Root mean square errors for table 1: Number and rate of criminal offenses, by offense type, 2024–2025**

Offense type	2024		2025	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Violent crime	10,290	3.03	14,363	4.20
Homicide	318	0.09	263	0.08
Rape	3,475	1.02	2,363	0.69
Robbery	6,275	1.85	3,228	0.94
Aggravated assault	7,624	2.24	12,927	3.78
Property crime	49,350	14.51	50,831	14.87
Burglary	10,611	3.12	7,883	2.31
Larceny-theft	53,445	15.71	42,944	12.57
Motor vehicle theft	3,351	0.99	2,449	0.72

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Estimates and root mean square errors for figure 2: Rate of violent offenses, by state, 2025

State	Number		Rate per 100,000	
	Estimate	Root mean square error	Estimate	Root mean square error
U.S. total*	1,145,430	14,363	335.2	4.20
Alabama	18,740	214	361.0 †	4.12
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	26,880	510	352.5 †	6.69
Arkansas	16,580	37	532.2 †	1.18
California	170,340	12,154	432.8 †	30.88
Colorado	25,290	240	420.6 †	3.99
Connecticut	4,120	0	111.8 †	0
Delaware	3,750	0	353.8 †	0
Florida	74,910	1,580	319.3 †	6.73
Georgia	35,310	973	312.5 †	8.61
Hawaii	3,030	0	211.5 †	0
Idaho	4,440	119	219.0 †	5.88
Illinois	32,680	548	257.0 †	4.31
Indiana	18,680	317	267.9 †	4.55
Iowa	7,760	99	239.6 †	3.05
Kansas	13,500	25	453.5 †	0.85
Kentucky	10,030	27	217.7 †	0.58
Louisiana	25,540	3,083	553.1 †	66.77
Maine	1,370	33	97.1 †	2.32
Maryland	22,640	0	361.4 †	0
Massachusetts	21,020	259	293.8 †	3.61
Michigan	42,340	69	418.2 †	0.68
Minnesota	13,180	63	226.1 †	1.08
Mississippi	6,840	750	231.7 †	25.38
Missouri	26,840	195	428.0 †	3.11
Montana	4,820	0	420.8 †	0
Nebraska	4,570	70	226.3 †	3.45
Nevada	12,650	26	385.5 †	0.80
New Hampshire	1,680	24	118.7 †	1.72
New Jersey	18,800	1,101	196.9 †	11.53
New Mexico	13,580	70	638.8 †	3.32
New York	74,680	5,846	373.4	29.23
North Carolina	37,350	121	333.5	1.08
North Dakota	1,930	80	241.6 †	10.06
Ohio	33,750	609	283.7 †	5.11
Oklahoma	17,010	88	412.6 †	2.13
Oregon	13,510	129	316.2 †	3.01
Pennsylvania	:	~	:	~
Rhode Island	1,630	52	146.0 †	4.68
South Carolina	21,490	158	385.9 †	2.83
South Dakota	2,940	366	314.4	39.15
Tennessee	36,560	265	499.8 †	3.62
Texas	110,770	427	349.3 †	1.35
Utah	8,010	361	226.4 †	10.19
Vermont	1,400	0	217.2 †	0
Virginia	19,040	144	214.5 †	1.62
Washington	23,470	45	293.3 †	0.56
West Virginia	4,380	618	248.2 †	34.97
Wisconsin	14,770	116	247.3 †	1.94
Wyoming	1,120	40	190.6 †	6.84

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Root mean square errors for table 2: Number and rate of violent offenses, by state and offense type, 2025

State	Violent offense type							
	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
U.S. total	263	0.08	2,363	0.69	3,228	0.94	12,927	3.78
Alabama	5	0.09	120	2.30	8	0.16	94	1.81
Alaska	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arizona	7	0.09	40	0.52	148	1.95	351	4.60
Arkansas	4	0.12	9	0.29	4	0.12	49	1.56
California	89	0.23	543	1.38	3,006	7.64	8,769	22.28
Colorado	3	0.04	43	0.71	33	0.55	171	2.84
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	114	0.49	257	1.10	682	2.91	1,796	7.65
Georgia	69	0.61	160	1.41	180	1.60	730	6.46
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	0.08	27	1.33	3	0.14	92	4.56
Illinois	38	0.30	184	1.45	78	0.62	683	5.37
Indiana	10	0.14	110	1.58	36	0.51	233	3.34
Iowa	2	0.06	7	0.23	3	0.08	90	2.79
Kansas	2	0.07	35	1.18	11	0.36	37	1.23
Kentucky	1	0.02	9	0.20	3	0.07	16	0.36
Louisiana	~	~	91	1.96	~	~	2,028	43.92
Maine	0	0.03	9	0.61	6	0.42	20	1.42
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8	0.12	34	0.47	38	0.54	208	2.91
Michigan	7	0.06	93	0.92	5	0.05	76	0.76
Minnesota	1	0.02	13	0.23	10	0.17	43	0.73
Mississippi	19	0.64	36	1.22	22	0.75	737	24.95
Missouri	6	0.09	41	0.66	32	0.51	139	2.21
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	3	0.17	25	1.22	4	0.18	47	2.34
Nevada	3	0.08	8	0.26	4	0.13	29	0.89
New Hampshire	2	0.16	5	0.38	2	0.16	18	1.29
New Jersey	32	0.34	390	4.08	273	2.86	908	9.51
New Mexico	2	0.12	14	0.68	3	0.14	73	3.44
New York	81	0.41	660	3.30	938	4.69	4,201	21.00
North Carolina	19	0.17	43	0.38	36	0.32	112	1.00
North Dakota	1	0.12	17	2.11	9	1.06	57	7.07
Ohio	8	0.07	117	0.98	21	0.17	482	4.05
Oklahoma	3	0.07	27	0.65	14	0.34	59	1.44
Oregon	1	0.03	32	0.75	11	0.26	106	2.49
Pennsylvania	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rhode Island	1	0.09	10	0.94	6	0.54	39	3.46
South Carolina	1	0.01	68	1.23	4	0.06	94	1.69
South Dakota	6	0.66	66	7.03	38	4.09	259	27.69
Tennessee	6	0.08	33	0.45	18	0.25	221	3.02
Texas	2	0.00	7	0.02	58	0.18	374	1.18
Utah	3	0.08	77	2.18	52	1.47	234	6.61
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	4	0.05	16	0.18	23	0.26	108	1.22
Washington	3	0.04	6	0.07	5	0.06	43	0.54
West Virginia	13	0.75	97	5.50	49	2.76	466	26.37
Wisconsin	3	0.05	9	0.15	14	0.23	100	1.68
Wyoming	2	0.26	12	1.98	6	1.01	34	5.82

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Estimates and root mean square errors for figure 3: Rate of property offenses, by state, 2025

State	Number		Rate per 100,000	
	Estimate	Root mean square error	Estimate	Root mean square error
U.S. total*	5,523,320	50,831	1,616.1	14.87
Alabama	82,490	307	1,588.6	5.92
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	137,930	772	1,809.2 †	10.13
Arkansas	52,830	156	1,696.0 †	5.02
California	722,020	32,176	1,834.6 †	81.76
Colorado	131,630	1,419	2,189.3 †	23.60
Connecticut	42,850	0	1,161.8 †	0
Delaware	17,150	0	1,618.3	0
Florida	343,580	16,799	1,464.4 †	71.60
Georgia	170,290	6,866	1,507.0	60.76
Hawaii	24,270	0	1,693.8 †	0
Idaho	12,700	345	626.0 †	17.00
Illinois	204,940	3,040	1,611.5	23.90
Indiana	83,810	384	1,201.9 †	5.50
Iowa	38,910	187	1,201.5 †	5.78
Kansas	53,930	190	1,811.6 †	6.40
Kentucky	60,780	182	1,319.2 †	3.95
Louisiana	108,520	1,165	2,350.1 †	25.22
Maine	13,480	295	953.0 †	20.86
Maryland	116,460	0	1,858.9 †	0
Massachusetts	74,270	728	1,038.1 †	10.17
Michigan	128,970	759	1,273.8 †	7.50
Minnesota	83,500	561	1,432.3 †	9.62
Mississippi	41,790	1,712	1,414.6 †	57.95
Missouri	107,380	1,952	1,712.6 †	31.14
Montana	17,380	0	1,518.5 †	0
Nebraska	30,360	922	1,504.7 †	45.67
Nevada	68,170	115	2,076.9 †	3.50
New Hampshire	11,800	113	833.7 †	7.98
New Jersey	122,670	6,735	1,284.8 †	70.53
New Mexico	50,870	579	2,393.3 †	27.22
New York	332,090	16,665	1,660.4	83.32
North Carolina	208,640	4,083	1,863.2 †	36.46
North Dakota	12,480	519	1,560.9	64.94
Ohio	177,970	864	1,495.6 †	7.26
Oklahoma	76,640	292	1,858.6 †	7.09
Oregon	92,980	276	2,175.6 †	6.45
Pennsylvania	:	~	:	~
Rhode Island	10,250	262	919.9 †	23.55
South Carolina	95,240	147	1,710.3 †	2.64
South Dakota	13,280	1,792	1,420.1	191.74
Tennessee	122,160	1,119	1,670.0 †	15.30
Texas	575,880	290	1,816.1 †	0.91
Utah	47,250	901	1,335.1 †	25.47
Vermont	9,390	0	1,460.7 †	0
Virginia	125,820	763	1,416.9 †	8.60
Washington	165,080	328	2,063.2 †	4.10
West Virginia	20,170	1,827	1,142.3 †	103.46
Wisconsin	62,470	158	1,045.9 †	2.64
Wyoming	6,660	348	1,131.8 †	59.09

Note: Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Root mean square errors for table 3: Number and rate of property offenses, by state and offense type, 2025

State	Property offense type					
	Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
U.S. total	7,883	2.31	42,944	12.57	2,449	0.72
Alabama	37	0.71	316	6.08	56	1.07
Alaska	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arizona	76	1.00	692	9.07	91	1.19
Arkansas	60	1.94	150	4.83	23	0.73
California	5,143	13.07	24,316	61.78	10,227	25.99
Colorado	143	2.38	1,080	17.96	240	3.99
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	6,363	27.12	5,357	22.83	5,686	24.24
Georgia	577	5.11	6,846	60.59	1,418	12.55
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	55	2.69	269	13.25	32	1.58
Illinois	516	4.06	2,448	19.25	143	1.12
Indiana	218	3.12	257	3.69	109	1.56
Iowa	58	1.79	131	4.05	12	0.38
Kansas	70	2.34	188	6.31	114	3.81
Kentucky	21	0.46	146	3.18	20	0.43
Louisiana	1,180	25.57	1,353	29.30	2,726	59.03
Maine	21	1.51	261	18.44	19	1.33
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	99	1.38	596	8.33	82	1.14
Michigan	152	1.50	543	5.36	77	0.76
Minnesota	51	0.87	482	8.28	38	0.65
Mississippi	1,104	37.38	771	26.09	130	4.38
Missouri	276	4.40	1,421	22.67	287	4.57
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	606	30.03	474	23.50	33	1.66
Nevada	52	1.60	143	4.36	150	4.58
New Hampshire	8	0.59	103	7.25	11	0.80
New Jersey	523	5.48	5,721	59.92	568	5.95
New Mexico	269	12.67	142	6.70	230	10.83
New York	3,982	19.91	8,657	43.28	4,056	20.28
North Carolina	1,126	10.05	2,780	24.82	190	1.69
North Dakota	66	8.26	412	51.57	46	5.70
Ohio	141	1.19	783	6.58	98	0.83
Oklahoma	67	1.62	192	4.66	92	2.23
Oregon	23	0.54	248	5.81	29	0.69
Pennsylvania	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rhode Island	27	2.45	207	18.55	39	3.49
South Carolina	40	0.71	110	1.97	39	0.70
South Dakota	172	18.40	1,478	158.12	148	15.85
Tennessee	129	1.76	892	12.20	119	1.63
Texas	109	0.34	162	0.51	42	0.13
Utah	50	1.41	782	22.09	136	3.84
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	76	0.85	620	6.99	79	0.89
Washington	94	1.18	249	3.11	37	0.46
West Virginia	329	18.61	1,348	76.31	201	11.40
Wisconsin	78	1.31	109	1.82	27	0.46
Wyoming	41	6.99	301	51.06	27	4.56

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Root mean square errors for table 4: Number and rate of criminal victimizations, by offense type, 2024–2025

Offense type	2024		2025	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Violent crime	10,846	3.19	18,027	5.27
Homicide	297	0.09	309	0.09
Rape	3,384	0.99	3,230	0.94
Robbery	6,943	2.04	4,222	1.24
Aggravated assault	6,801	2.00	16,967	4.96
Property crime	37,211	10.94	43,609	12.76
Burglary	9,156	2.69	2,020	0.59
Larceny-theft	43,762	12.87	48,204	14.10
Motor vehicle theft	3,055	0.90	4,786	1.40

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Root mean square errors for table 5: Rate of violent victimization, by victim demographics and offense type, 2024–2025

Victim demographic	Violent victimization type									
	Violent crime		Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
U.S. total	3.19	3.64	0.09	0.06	0.99	0.71	2.04	1.45	2.00	3.61
Sex										
Male	4.38	4.48	0.12	0.12	0.45	0.48	2.54	1.24	2.50	4.13
Female	2.42	4.68	0.05	0.05	1.56	1.02	1.51	0.82	1.64	4.09
Race/Hispanic origin										
White	2.17	3.11	0.09	0.07	1.35	0.84	0.82	0.31	1.44	2.42
Black	24.86	40.13	0.39	0.55	3.14	2.46	2.67	3.05	22.45	34.43
Hispanic	11.22	5.42	0.08	0.10	0.68	1.26	4.83	1.89	6.75	3.75
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.96	31.99	0.40	0.28	4.57	4.31	5.98	2.89	20.38	29.40
Asian	7.02	3.73	0.06	0.02	0.40	0.19	3.38	1.56	3.32	2.03
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	37.68	25.22	0.60	0.26	5.51	3.03	8.08	4.36	31.29	22.79
Age										
11 or younger	1.68	2.27	0.04	0.02	1.44	0.97	0.24	0.11	0.77	1.44
12 to 17	3.69	5.68	0.07	0.05	4.47	1.90	2.69	1.57	2.25	4.53
18 to 24	5.70	10.93	0.24	0.19	1.63	1.63	4.76	1.96	5.45	10.03
25 to 34	7.67	8.73	0.09	0.09	0.89	1.03	4.30	2.20	4.60	8.39
35 to 64	4.29	3.90	0.07	0.11	0.31	0.45	2.22	1.18	2.52	3.79
65 or older	1.64	0.70	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.06	0.98	0.46	0.87	0.43

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Root mean square errors for table 6: Rate of property victimization, by victim demographics and offense type, 2024–2025

Victim demographic	Property victimization type							
	Property crime		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
U.S. total	10.94	6.48	2.69	2.57	12.87	3.82	0.90	1.97
Sex								
Male	10.11	5.25	3.00	2.31	12.84	5.47	1.77	1.45
Female	11.43	5.65	2.28	0.83	12.39	6.22	1.39	0.50
Race/Hispanic origin								
White	12.78	7.03	1.94	1.24	12.50	6.96	1.88	0.94
Black	95.22	82.27	9.59	10.97	68.63	59.92	18.28	12.22
Hispanic	15.62	10.52	4.20	1.76	16.53	7.66	5.42	2.49
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.20	17.57	4.52	3.36	13.54	10.80	8.11	4.74
Asian	21.74	12.22	8.87	3.80	12.04	10.69	5.26	1.81
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	219.13	120.92	13.00	11.17	186.28	102.61	28.62	17.97
Age								
11 or younger	0.57	0.28	0.13	0.10	0.50	0.21	0.03	0.02
12 to 17	4.43	1.52	0.27	0.22	4.13	1.44	0.36	0.13
18 to 24	29.92	20.46	1.81	1.52	26.90	17.39	2.59	2.33
25 to 34	30.16	18.99	1.76	0.89	30.47	19.61	2.67	1.52
35 to 64	10.34	6.71	5.39	3.44	14.81	5.55	1.81	1.72
65 or older	4.24	3.32	4.28	2.34	5.33	3.91	1.26	0.40

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024–2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Estimates and root mean square errors for figure 4: Rate of violent victimization, by state, 2025

State	Number		Rate per 100,000	
	Estimate	Root mean square error	Estimate	Root mean square error
U.S. total*	1,160,330	18,027	339.5	5.27
Alabama	18,860	214	363.1 †	4.12
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	27,170	873	356.4 †	11.46
Arkansas	16,660	25	535.0 †	0.80
California	172,500	12,331	438.3 †	31.33
Colorado	25,650	251	426.6 †	4.18
Connecticut	4,190	0	113.6 †	0
Delaware	3,770	0	355.5 †	0
Florida	75,520	1,124	321.9 †	4.79
Georgia	35,630	1,018	315.3 †	9.01
Hawaii	3,120	0	217.6 †	0
Idaho	4,420	119	217.7 †	5.88
Illinois	33,530	649	263.6 †	5.10
Indiana	18,860	311	270.5 †	4.46
Iowa	7,800	83	240.9 †	2.56
Kansas	13,530	115	454.4 †	3.85
Kentucky	10,010	27	217.4 †	0.60
Louisiana	25,670	5,038	555.9 †	109.11
Maine	1,390	34	98.1 †	2.40
Maryland	23,350	0	372.7 †	0
Massachusetts	21,140	256	295.5 †	3.58
Michigan	42,490	63	419.7 †	0.62
Minnesota	13,410	62	230.0 †	1.06
Mississippi	6,890	664	233.1 †	22.49
Missouri	27,170	164	433.4 †	2.61
Montana	4,820	0	421.4 †	0
Nebraska	4,580	68	226.9 †	3.39
Nevada	12,850	6	391.6 †	0.18
New Hampshire	1,690	84	119.7 †	5.94
New Jersey	18,990	1,489	198.9 †	15.60
New Mexico	13,660	56	642.8 †	2.61
New York	76,320	7,322	381.6	36.61
North Carolina	37,800	198	337.5	1.77
North Dakota	1,950	83	243.7 †	10.44
Ohio	33,940	775	285.2 †	6.51
Oklahoma	17,080	77	414.2 †	1.87
Oregon	13,520	84	316.3 †	1.96
Pennsylvania	:	~	:	~
Rhode Island	1,650	49	148.2 †	4.39
South Carolina	21,670	59	389.2 †	1.05
South Dakota	2,940	365	314.6	39.08
Tennessee	37,080	342	506.9 †	4.67
Texas	113,110	247	356.7 †	0.78
Utah	7,980	331	225.4 †	9.35
Vermont	1,390	0	216.0 †	0
Virginia	19,220	145	216.5 †	1.63
Washington	23,890	39	298.5 †	0.48
West Virginia	4,390	934	248.6	52.90
Wisconsin	15,040	71	251.8 †	1.19
Wyoming	1,130	47	191.4 †	7.95

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Root mean square errors for table 7: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by state and offense type, 2025

State	Violent victimization type							
	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
U.S. total	309	0.09	3,230	0.94	4,222	1.24	16,967	4.96
Alabama	5	0.10	118	2.28	16	0.30	96	1.85
Alaska	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arizona	12	0.15	78	1.02	200	2.63	600	7.87
Arkansas	5	0.15	21	0.68	5	0.16	21	0.66
California	87	0.22	759	1.93	3,892	9.89	8,357	21.24
Colorado	3	0.05	40	0.67	35	0.59	185	3.08
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	107	0.46	177	0.76	854	3.64	1,482	6.31
Georgia	39	0.35	274	2.42	260	2.30	773	6.85
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	0.08	27	1.31	3	0.17	93	4.56
Illinois	27	0.22	188	1.48	110	0.87	749	5.89
Indiana	10	0.14	112	1.61	40	0.57	227	3.26
Iowa	2	0.06	6	0.17	3	0.11	80	2.48
Kansas	4	0.14	57	1.91	34	1.14	23	0.77
Kentucky	1	0.02	8	0.18	4	0.08	17	0.38
Louisiana	119	2.57	99	2.15	~	~	3,189	69.06
Maine	0	0.03	9	0.61	7	0.46	21	1.46
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8	0.12	37	0.52	32	0.45	209	2.93
Michigan	6	0.06	94	0.93	25	0.24	79	0.78
Minnesota	1	0.02	14	0.23	11	0.19	39	0.67
Mississippi	18	0.61	35	1.19	21	0.71	659	22.31
Missouri	6	0.09	33	0.52	14	0.22	166	2.65
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	0.12	22	1.08	4	0.21	47	2.34
Nevada	2	0.05	9	0.27	20	0.61	21	0.64
New Hampshire	2	0.16	5	0.37	3	0.18	81	5.70
New Jersey	31	0.33	681	7.14	226	2.37	976	10.22
New Mexico	3	0.12	19	0.88	9	0.42	57	2.70
New York	124	0.62	587	2.93	884	4.42	5,783	28.92
North Carolina	16	0.15	14	0.13	47	0.42	146	1.30
North Dakota	1	0.13	17	2.10	10	1.23	59	7.37
Ohio	10	0.09	136	1.14	51	0.42	586	4.93
Oklahoma	3	0.08	15	0.36	5	0.13	59	1.44
Oregon	1	0.03	16	0.37	9	0.21	73	1.71
Pennsylvania	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rhode Island	2	0.15	12	1.05	8	0.73	30	2.65
South Carolina	1	0.02	12	0.22	6	0.10	64	1.14
South Dakota	5	0.51	66	7.05	40	4.23	257	27.54
Tennessee	7	0.10	79	1.07	58	0.79	235	3.21
Texas	4	0.01	41	0.13	11	0.04	292	0.92
Utah	3	0.09	46	1.30	53	1.50	235	6.64
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	4	0.05	15	0.17	25	0.28	108	1.22
Washington	3	0.04	6	0.08	8	0.10	35	0.44
West Virginia	22	1.27	248	14.04	52	2.93	623	35.29
Wisconsin	4	0.06	13	0.22	11	0.18	63	1.06
Wyoming	2	0.29	16	2.76	7	1.14	36	6.04

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Estimate and root mean square errors for figure 5: Rate of property victimization, by state, 2025

State	Number		Rate per 100,000	
	Estimate	Root mean square error	Estimate	Root mean square error
U.S. total*	3,822,490	43,609	1,118.4	12.76
Alabama	56,300	269	1,084.2 †	5.18
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	85,750	2,211	1,124.8	28.99
Arkansas	39,060	253	1,254.1 †	8.13
California	511,320	25,830	1,299.2 †	65.63
Colorado	91,550	882	1,522.6 †	14.67
Connecticut	27,390	0	742.6 †	0
Delaware	9,520	0	898.2 †	0
Florida	247,630	12,958	1,055.4	55.23
Georgia	132,250	7,191	1,170.4	63.64
Hawaii	18,290	0	1,276.4 †	0
Idaho	8,970	236	441.8 †	11.62
Illinois	146,320	661	1,150.5 †	5.20
Indiana	59,640	587	855.3 †	8.42
Iowa	24,470	125	755.6 †	3.85
Kansas	38,160	1,056	1,281.9 †	35.47
Kentucky	42,670	109	926.3 †	2.36
Louisiana	68,720	9,022	1,488.3 †	195.39
Maine	7,950	194	561.7 †	13.73
Maryland	78,600	0	1,254.4 †	0
Massachusetts	52,100	893	728.2 †	12.48
Michigan	90,850	1,012	897.3 †	10.00
Minnesota	55,990	291	960.3 †	4.99
Mississippi	29,430	896	996.2 †	30.35
Missouri	76,300	1,418	1,216.9 †	22.61
Montana	11,740	0	1,025.4 †	0
Nebraska	18,760	356	929.9 †	17.65
Nevada	49,550	318	1,509.7 †	9.68
New Hampshire	7,380	64	521.4 †	4.55
New Jersey	79,740	4,595	835.2 †	48.13
New Mexico	30,550	227	1,437.4 †	10.66
New York	201,830	16,624	1,009.1	83.12
North Carolina	147,250	2,314	1,315.0 †	20.67
North Dakota	8,500	379	1,063.1	47.41
Ohio	125,170	2,339	1,051.9 †	19.65
Oklahoma	53,220	198	1,290.7 †	4.80
Oregon	56,730	301	1,327.4 †	7.05
Pennsylvania	:	~	:	~
Rhode Island	7,460	205	669.8 †	18.35
South Carolina	68,780	165	1,235.1 †	2.96
South Dakota	8,150	820	871.6 †	87.75
Tennessee	87,790	1,220	1,200.2 †	16.67
Texas	443,760	333	1,399.4 †	1.05
Utah	30,680	811	867.0 †	22.92
Vermont	5,210	0	809.9 †	0
Virginia	76,060	562	856.6 †	6.33
Washington	116,650	257	1,457.9 †	3.22
West Virginia	11,870	2,096	671.9 †	118.70
Wisconsin	39,050	577	653.7 †	9.67
Wyoming	4,080	101	693.3 †	17.24

Note: Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Root mean square errors for table 8: Number and rate of property victimizations, by state and offense type, 2025

State	Property victimization type					
	Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
U.S. total	2,020	0.59	48,204	14.10	4,786	1.40
Alabama	40	0.77	222	4.27	78	1.51
Alaska	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arizona	391	5.12	1,309	17.18	754	9.89
Arkansas	63	2.01	200	6.42	56	1.79
California	4,638	11.79	16,603	42.19	8,212	20.87
Colorado	118	1.97	621	10.33	195	3.24
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	4,191	17.86	11,021	46.97	4,370	18.63
Georgia	520	4.60	6,110	54.07	948	8.39
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	48	2.35	170	8.37	29	1.42
Illinois	331	2.61	1,270	9.99	145	1.14
Indiana	234	3.36	703	10.07	104	1.49
Iowa	60	1.86	141	4.34	19	0.59
Kansas	77	2.60	1,224	41.11	275	9.23
Kentucky	20	0.42	81	1.76	17	0.37
Louisiana	751	16.27	6,693	144.95	~	~
Maine	18	1.25	165	11.66	18	1.26
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	148	2.07	681	9.51	187	2.61
Michigan	173	1.71	971	9.59	203	2.01
Minnesota	45	0.77	232	3.98	37	0.63
Mississippi	1,255	42.47	440	14.89	326	11.04
Missouri	90	1.43	1,290	20.57	213	3.40
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	37	1.83	315	15.62	36	1.78
Nevada	30	0.90	215	6.56	134	4.08
New Hampshire	6	0.44	56	3.98	7	0.48
New Jersey	227	2.38	4,134	43.30	555	5.81
New Mexico	185	8.72	227	10.66	125	5.90
New York	2,798	13.99	9,821	49.10	4,089	20.44
North Carolina	1,137	10.15	1,264	11.29	95	0.85
North Dakota	77	9.57	266	33.30	47	5.83
Ohio	152	1.28	2,236	18.79	395	3.32
Oklahoma	65	1.57	119	2.88	28	0.69
Oregon	39	0.91	261	6.12	18	0.43
Pennsylvania	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rhode Island	26	2.33	145	13.00	38	3.40
South Carolina	47	0.84	162	2.91	31	0.56
South Dakota	163	17.40	594	63.52	159	17.00
Tennessee	145	1.98	897	12.27	240	3.28
Texas	220	0.69	230	0.73	57	0.18
Utah	60	1.71	507	14.33	256	7.22
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	62	0.70	430	4.84	87	0.98
Washington	83	1.03	227	2.84	28	0.36
West Virginia	259	14.65	1,732	98.05	391	22.14
Wisconsin	58	0.97	706	11.82	72	1.21
Wyoming	35	5.91	43	7.24	18	3.07

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 14
Population of U.S. residents, by demographic characteristics, 2024–2025

Demographic characteristic	2024	2025
U.S. total	340,092,279	341,766,626
Sex		
Male	168,356,017	169,194,918
Female	171,734,012	172,569,358
Race/Hispanic origin		
White	199,478,070	199,335,191
Black	49,971,896	50,529,522
Hispanic	60,343,231	60,404,696
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,891,161	2,698,565
Asian	26,748,743	28,141,307
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	656,821	654,749
Age		
11 or younger	48,578,872	48,223,508
12 to 17	26,839,342	26,875,110
18 to 24	31,004,988	31,205,446
25 to 34	46,533,612	46,736,010
35 to 64	129,923,157	129,984,783
65 or older	57,210,059	58,739,420

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024–2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Population of U.S. residents, by state, 2025**

	2025
U.S. total	341,766,626
Alabama	5,192,863
Alaska	737,270
Arizona	7,623,816
Arkansas	3,114,771
California	39,355,309
Colorado	6,012,297
Connecticut	3,688,496
Delaware	1,059,952
Florida	23,462,518
Georgia	11,299,524
Hawaii	1,432,820
Idaho	2,029,371
Illinois	12,717,829
Indiana	6,973,333
Iowa	3,238,352
Kansas	2,977,034
Kentucky	4,606,864
Louisiana	4,617,447
Maine	1,414,874
Maryland	6,265,347
Massachusetts	7,154,084
Michigan	10,124,712
Minnesota	5,829,921
Mississippi	2,954,160
Missouri	6,269,825
Montana	1,144,694
Nebraska	2,017,817
Nevada	3,282,188
New Hampshire	1,415,342
New Jersey	9,548,215
New Mexico	2,125,498
New York	20,000,294
North Carolina	11,197,968
North Dakota	799,283
Ohio	11,899,459
Oklahoma	4,123,208
Oregon	4,273,586
Pennsylvania	13,059,259
Rhode Island	1,114,521
South Carolina	5,568,341
South Dakota	934,841
Tennessee	7,315,005
Texas	31,709,821
Utah	3,538,904
Vermont	643,136
Virginia	8,880,107
Washington	8,001,020
West Virginia	1,766,145
Wisconsin	5,972,787
Wyoming	588,753

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2025.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Percentages for figure 6: NIBRS agency and population coverage, by year, 2017–2025**

Year	Number of law enforcement agencies	U.S. population	All eligible NIBRS agencies		NIBRS 1+ month reporters		NIBRS 3+ month reporters	
			Agency coverage	Population coverage	Agency coverage	Population coverage	Agency coverage	Population coverage
2017	18,444	325,719,178	42.1%	34.3%	39.2%	33.9%	38.4%	33.8%
2018	18,550	327,167,434	44.0	38.7	41.0	38.2	40.1	37.8
2019	18,670	328,239,355	51.4	48.1	48.1	47.7	46.6	47.0
2020	18,631	329,484,123	59.0	56.6	55.1	55.6	52.7	53.6
2021	18,924	331,894,354	71.8	72.1	62.4	64.8	60.7	64.3
2022	18,930	333,239,652	76.6	79.3	72.0	78.6	70.5	78.1
2023	19,163	334,893,952	79.4	85.2	74.9	84.6	73.4	84.3
2024	19,328	340,092,279	81.4	88.8	76.9	88.1	75.8	88.0
2025	19,558	341,766,626	82.7	90.7	77.2	89.5	75.9	89.2

Note: “All eligible NIBRS agencies” includes any agency that was able to submit NIBRS data. “NIBRS 1+ month reporters” includes any agency that reported one or more months of NIBRS data in the year. “NIBRS 3+ month reporters” includes any agency that reported 3 or more months of NIBRS data in the year. Percentages for 2024 and earlier include agencies that submitted data after the submission cutoff date. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2017–2025; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2017–2025.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

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