The rate of violent victimization in the United States rose to 23.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2022, after reaching a 30-year low of 16.4–16.5 during 2020–2021. Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. The last three decades saw an overall decline in the violent victimization rate from 79.8 to 23.5 per 1,000 from 1993 to 2022.

Violence reported to police

The rate of violent victimization reported to police followed a similar pattern as seen with the overall violent victimization rate. In 2022, this rate rose to 9.7 reported violent victimizations per 1,000 persons from 7.5 per 1,000 in 2021. Similarly, this rate trended downward during the past 30 years, falling from 33.8 (1993) to 9.7 (2022) reported victimizations per 1,000 persons.

In 2022, the overall percentage of violent victimizations reported to police (42%) was not statistically different from 2021, although there were significant decreases in reporting for certain types of crime. Reporting of assaults fell from 46% to 41% of these victimizations from 2021 to 2022, partly due to reduced reporting of aggravated assaults (from 61% to 50%). Police reporting of stranger violence (from 48% to 36% of these victimizations) and violent crime with a weapon (from 61% to 52%) also declined during this time period.

Property crime

Households in the United States experienced 13.4 million property victimizations in 2022, up from 11.7 million in 2021 but similar to the number in 2018. Property crime includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. Motor vehicle theft victimization increased from a rate of 4.3 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2021 to 5.5 per 1,000 in 2022.

Victim assistance

Victims received assistance from a victim service provider in 9% of all violent victimizations in 2022. From 2021 to 2022, the share of violent victimizations where victim service provider assistance was received did not change significantly.