SPECIAL REPORT

Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2020–2022

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The rate of violent victimization in the United States declined from the aggregate period of 2017–19 (21.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) to 2020–22 (18.8 per 1,000) **(figure 1)**. Among the 22 most populous states, the violent victimization rate decreased in 3 states between those time periods (Arizona, California, and Michigan). These findings are based on data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).[1] The NCVS is the nation's primary source of data on criminal victimization, including crimes reported and not reported to police. Violent victimization in the NCVS includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

This report presents selected state-level estimates of violent and property victimization for the 3-year aggregate periods of 2017–19 and 2020–22 in the 22 largest U.S. states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin **(map 1)**. To produce direct subnational victimization statistics, BJS redesigned the NCVS sample in 2016 to accommodate precise statistical estimates with data aggregated over a minimum of 3 years.[2] Aggregating 3 years of state-level NCVS victimization estimates increases the reliability and stability of these estimates in each state.[3]
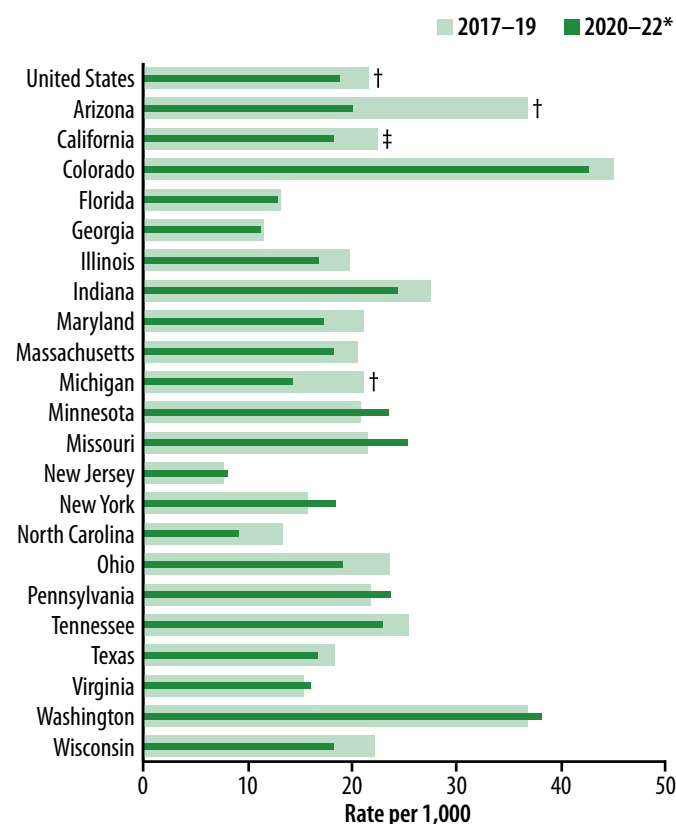
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[1]In this report, statistical significance is reported at both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. See figures and appendix tables for testing on specific findings.

[2]BJS increased the size of the NCVS core sample and reallocated its distribution to enable production of state-level victimization estimates for the 22 states and certain metropolitan areas within those states. See *Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019* (NCJ 305402, BJS, March 2023) and *Criminal Victimization, 2016: Revised* (NCJ 252121, BJS, October 2018).

[3]The report presents estimates that have adequate state-level response rates and sample sizes and adhere to protocols to reduce disclosure risk. Restricted-use data, which include the full set of NCVS variables, are available for use in approved research projects. For more information on applying for access, see https://bjs.ojp.gov/standard-application-process.

FIGURE 1

Rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

Note: Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, aggravated assault, and simple assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307;CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors. See appendix table 13 for person populations.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

During 2020–22:

- The 22 most populous states represented 79% of the U.S. population age 12 or older and 77% of the violent victimizations captured by the NCVS.

- The rate of burglary victimization was higher than the U.S. rate in one state (Minnesota) and lower in eight states.

- The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police in each state ranged from 30% (Wisconsin) to 53% (Ohio).

- The percentage of property victimizations reported to police was higher in three states than in the United States overall and was lower in five states.

From the period of 2017–19 to 2020–22:

- The rate of violent victimization declined in three states and nationwide.

- The rate of property victimization declined in nine states and the United States overall and increased in one state (New York).

- The rate of burglary victimization declined in 14 states and the United States overall.

- The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police declined in one state (Indiana).

This report offers a picture of victimization rates across states and how reported and unreported crime levels vary for two aggregate time periods. Though crime patterns may differ within individual states, state-level data can provide more detailed information than is available from the national NCVS estimates and other NCVS estimates historically produced for BJS reports, such as regional estimates.[4] Crime estimates, even at the national level, are subject to different types of potential error. The incidence of crime at local levels is also correlated with various factors that may be difficult to capture within a single survey. Readers are cautioned against comparing states based solely on the statistics in this report without considering the fuller context of local conditions and characteristics. See *Methodology* for more information.

[4]See *National Crime Victimization Survey Local-Area Crime Survey: Field Test Methodology Report* (NCJ 254519, BJS third-party report, April 2020).

MAP 1
States included in the National Crime Victimization Survey direct subnational estimation program
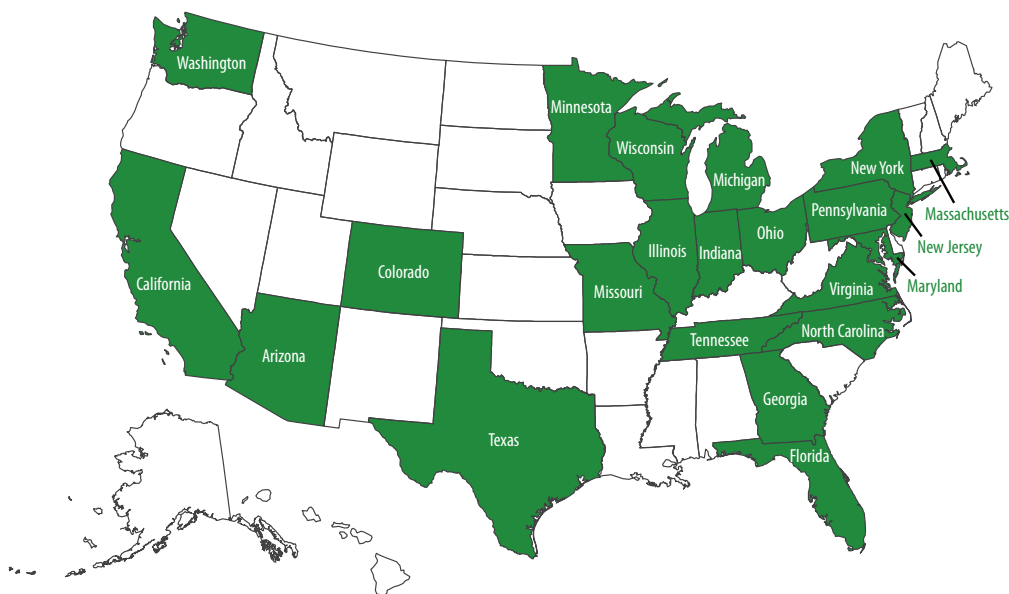
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2022.

Victimization Estimates

Violent victimization rates fell in the United States and in three states between 2017–19 and 2020–22

In Arizona, the rate of violent victimization declined from 36.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 20.0 per 1,000 between the aggregate periods of 2017–19 and 2020–22. The rate of violent victimization also declined in California (22.4 to 18.2 per 1,000) and Michigan (21.1 to 14.3 per 1,000) between the two time periods. The remaining 19 states had no significant change in the violent victimization rate from 2017–19 to 2020–22.

During 2020–22, 5 of the 22 states had a higher violent crime rate than the U.S. rate (18.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older): Colorado (42.6 per 1,000), Indiana (24.3 per 1,000), Missouri (25.3 per 1,000), Pennsylvania (23.7 per 1,000), and Washington (38.1 per 1,000). (See appendix table 7.) Five states had a lower violent crime rate than the national rate: Florida (12.9 per 1,000), Georgia (11.2 per 1,000), Michigan (14.3 per 1,000), New Jersey (8.1 per 1,000), and North Carolina (9.1 per 1,000).
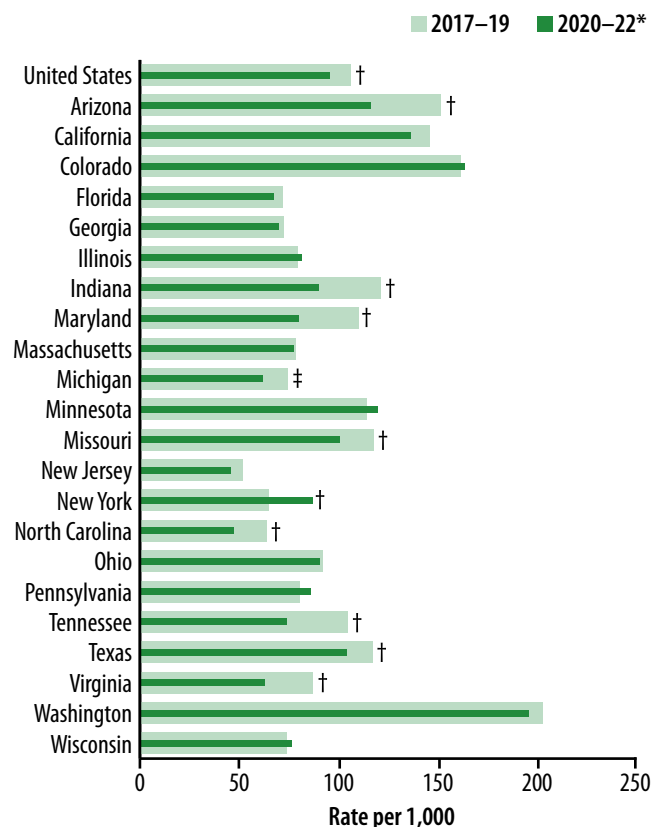
Property crime rates declined in the United States and in nine states from 2017–19 to 2020–22

The property crime rate in the United States declined from 105.9 victimizations per 1,000 households during the aggregate period of 2017–19 to 95.6 per 1,000 in 2020–22 **(figure 2)**. Property crime includes burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. The property crime rates declined from 2017–19 to 2020–22 in 9 of the 22 states: Arizona (151.5 to 116.2 per 1,000), Indiana (121.1 to 89.7 per 1,000), Maryland (109.8 to 79.9 per 1,000), Michigan (74.3 to 61.7 per 1,000), Missouri (117.6 to 100.6 per 1,000), North Carolina (63.5 to 46.9 per 1,000), Tennessee (104.5 to 73.6 per 1,000), Texas (117.3 to 103.9 per 1,000), and Virginia (87.0 to 62.8 per 1,000).

The property crime rate increased in New York between 2017–19 (64.8 per 1,000 households) and 2020–22 (86.8 per 1,000). In the remaining 12 states, there was no significant change in the property crime rate from 2017–19 to 2020–22.

FIGURE 2
Rate of property victimization per 1,000 households in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

Note: Property victimization includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors. See appendix table 14 for household populations.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

During 2020–22, five states had property crime rates that were higher than the national rate: Arizona (116.2 victimizations per 1,000 households), California (136.2 per 1,000), Colorado (163.4 per 1,000), Minnesota (119.6 per 1,000) and Washington (195.8 per 1,000). (See appendix table 8.) Twelve states had property crime rates that were lower than the U.S. rate: Florida (67.0 per 1,000), Georgia (69.9 per 1,000), Illinois (81.4 per 1,000), Maryland (79.9 per 1,000), Massachusetts (77.4 per 1,000), Michigan (61.7 per 1,000), New Jersey (45.8 per 1,000), North Carolina (46.9 per 1,000), Pennsylvania (85.7 per 1,000), Tennessee (73.6 per 1,000), Virginia (62.8 per 1,000), and Wisconsin (76.3 per 1,000).

BJS redesigned the National Crime Victimization Survey sample to produce subnational crime estimates

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has used the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to produce annual national-level data on nonfatal violent and property crimes since the early 1970s. The survey was first administered in 1973, and the sample was designed to provide reliable estimates for the nation as a whole. Much of the NCVS's value as a national survey has come from its level of detail on victims and offenders in crimes both reported and not reported to police. BJS began exploring ways to restructure the NCVS sample due, in part, to sustained and growing interest in estimates for smaller geographic areas. Direct estimation is one method BJS uses to develop reliable subnational data on victimization.[5]

■ From July 2013 to December 2015, BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau (the agency that carries out the NCVS data collection for BJS) pilot-tested a boost to the NCVS sample in the 11 most populous states and confirmed that the NCVS could also produce estimates at the state level. Based on what was learned, BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau planned an increase and reallocation of the NCVS sample in the 22 largest states over a multiyear phase-in period.

This new sample design would accommodate precise state-level estimates of personal and property victimization with data aggregated over a minimum of 3 years.

■ In 2016, BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau implemented the new state-level sample design to coincide with the typical sample design updates that are made every 10 years to reflect changes in the U.S. population based on the most recent decennial census.[6]

■ In 2023, BJS published *Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019* (NCJ 305402, BJS, March 2023), which was the first release of NCVS state-level victimization estimates using direct estimation. This report also includes more information on how BJS expanded the NCVS sample to produce state-level estimates.

■ During the 3-year aggregate period of 2020–22, the 22 largest states represented 79% of the U.S. population age 12 or older and 77% of the violent victimizations captured by the national NCVS (calculations not shown).

[5]For more information on BJS's research program on subnational estimation, visit https://bjs.ojp.gov/subnational-estimates-program.

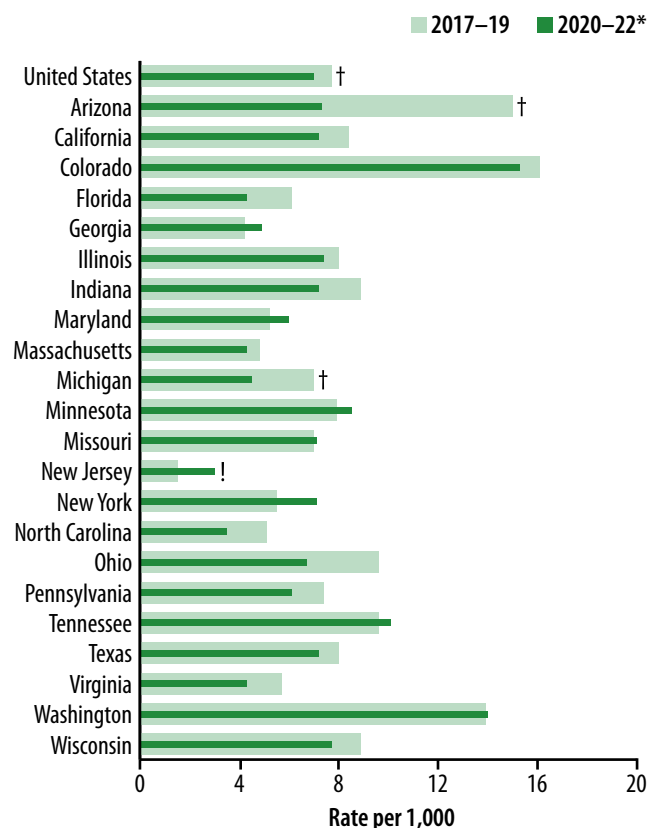[6]For more information on the decennial NCVS sample redesign, see https://bjs.ojp.gov/ncvs-sample-design.

The rate of violent crime excluding simple assault declined between 2017–19 and 2020–22 in the United States and in two states

The rate of violent crime excluding simple assault in the United States fell from 7.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older during the aggregate period of 2017–19 to 7.0 victimizations per 1,000 in 2020–22 (figure 3). The rate of violent crime excluding simple assault decreased in Arizona (15.0 to 7.3 per 1,000) and Michigan (7.0 to 4.5 per 1,000) from 2017–19 to 2020–22. The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault did not change significantly from 2017–19 to 2020–22 in the remaining 20 states.

During 2020–22, 2 of the 22 states had rates of violent victimization excluding simple assault that were higher than the national rate: Colorado (15.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) and Washington (14.0 per 1,000). (See appendix table 9.) Six states had rates lower than the national rate: Florida (4.3 per 1,000), Georgia (4.9 per 1,000), Massachusetts (4.3 per 1,000), Michigan (4.5 per 1,000), North Carolina (3.5 per 1,000), and Virginia (4.3 per 1,000).

FIGURE 3

Rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

Note: Violent victimization excluding simple assault includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 3 for estimates and standard errors. See appendix table 13 for person populations.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.
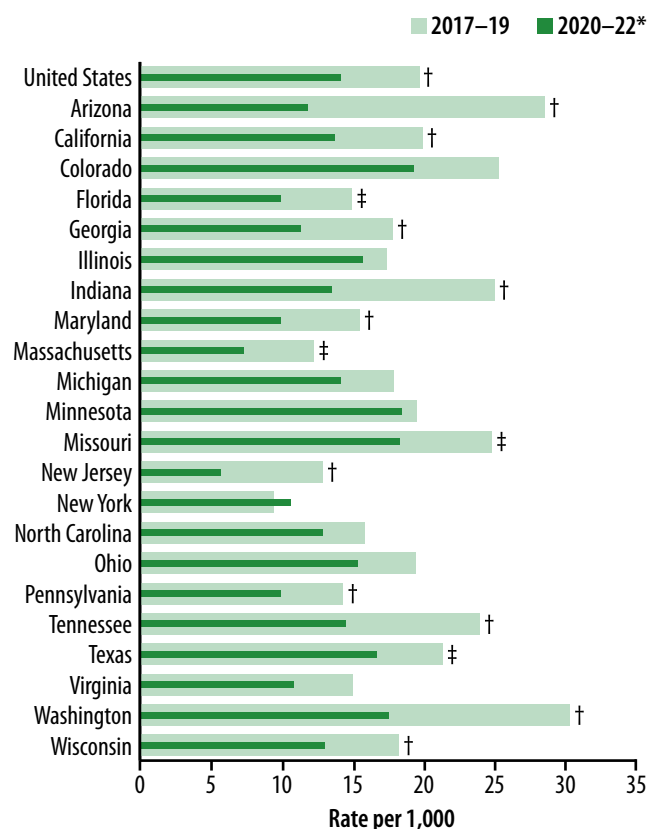
Rates of burglary victimization declined in 14 states

The U.S. burglary victimization rate declined between the 2017–19 and 2020–22 time periods, from 19.7 victimizations per 1,000 households to 14.1 per 1,000 **(figure 4)**. Burglary is the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a place where there was a completed or attempted theft. Burglary victimization rates declined in 14 states and did not change significantly in 8 states from 2017–19 to 2020–22.

During 2020–22, rates of burglary victimization ranged from 5.7 per 1,000 households in New Jersey to 19.3 per 1,000 in Colorado. The burglary victimization rate was higher than the nation's in one state, Minnesota (18.4 per 1,000). (See appendix table 10.) Eight states had a lower rate than the national rate: Florida (9.9 per 1,000), Georgia (11.3 per 1,000), Maryland (9.9 per 1,000), Massachusetts (7.3 per 1,000), New Jersey (5.7 per 1,000), New York (10.6 per 1,000), Pennsylvania (9.9 per 1,000), and Virginia (10.8 per 1,000).

FIGURE 4

Rate of burglary victimization per 1,000 households in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

Note: Burglary is the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a place, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed) where there was a completed or attempted theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 4 for estimates and standard errors. See appendix table 14 for household populations.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

Victimization estimates reported to police

The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police declined in Indiana from 2017–19 to 2020–22

About 2 in 5 violent victimizations (42%) were reported to police nationwide during the 2020–22 time period, which was similar to the percentage for the 2017–19 time period **(figure 5)**. The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police declined in Indiana from 2017–19 (46%) to 2020–22 (31%) and did not change significantly in the other 21 states.

Across the 22 largest states, the percentage of violent victimizations reported to police ranged from 30% in Wisconsin to 53% in Ohio during 2020–22. The percentage of violent crimes reported to police was higher than the national percentage in one state, Ohio (53%), and lower in three: Indiana (31%), Washington (31%), and Wisconsin (30%). (See appendix table 11.)

FIGURE 5
Percent of violent victimizations reported to police in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

Note: Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 5 for estimates and standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

The percentage of property victimizations reported to police declined in three states between 2017–19 and 2020–22

During the 2020–22 aggregate time period, 32% of property victimizations in the United States were reported to police, which was similar to the percentage during 2017–19 **(figure 6)**. The percentage of property crimes reported to police declined in three states between 2017–19 and 2020–22: Arizona (32% to 24%), Florida (39% to 28%), and Pennsylvania (31% to 24%).

The share of property victimizations reported to police across the 22 largest states ranged from 24% in Arizona to 42% in North Carolina during 2020–22. The percentage of property crimes reported to police exceeded the national percentage in three states: Missouri (39%), North Carolina (42%), and Tennessee (37%) and was less than the national percentage in five states: Arizona (24%), Maryland (25%), Massachusetts (26%), New York (25%), and Pennsylvania (24%). (See appendix table 12.)

FIGURE 6
Percent of property victimizations reported to police in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

Note: Property victimization includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.
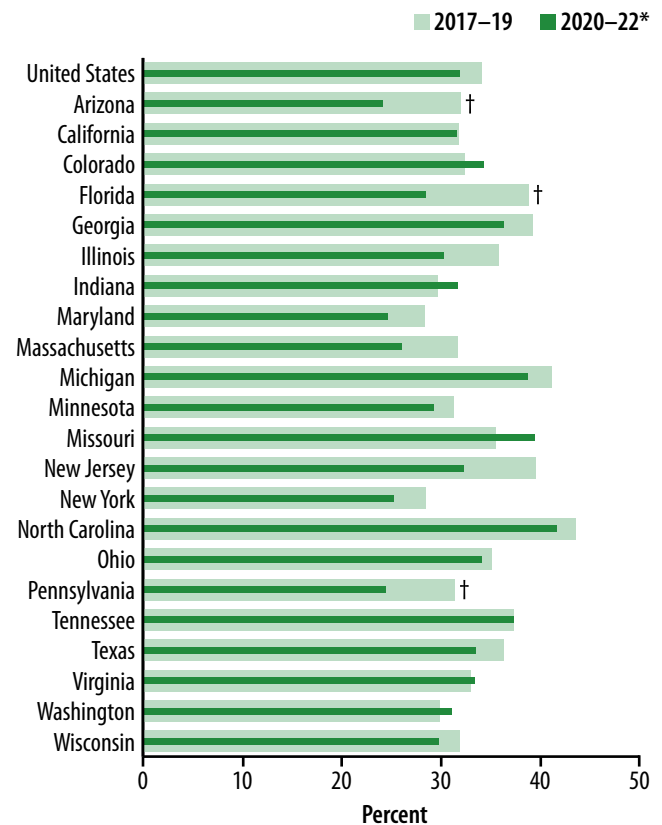
The nation's two crime measures and subnational estimates

The U.S. Department of Justice administers two statistical programs to measure the magnitude, nature, and impact of crime in the nation: the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS was established in 1973 to complement the UCR Program and measure crimes not reported to police.

The programs measure a set of criminal offenses and populations that overlap but are not identical, which leads to differences in statistical estimates between the two data sources. The NCVS interviews victims about crimes both reported and not reported to police, while the UCR collects data on crime recorded by law enforcement agencies. In 2021, the FBI UCR Program, in partnership with BJS, implemented new statistical methods using data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to generate national estimates of crime. The FBI transitioned to NIBRS as the primary data collection mechanism for the FBI's annual UCR Program. Compared to the UCR's Summary Reporting System, NIBRS collects more detailed and comprehensive information on offenses, victims, offenders, and persons arrested. For more information on the similarities and differences between the NCVS and NIBRS, see *The National Crime Victimization Survey and National Incident-Based Reporting System: A complementary picture of crime in 2022* (NCJ 307589, BJS, December 2023).

State-level victimization estimates from the NCVS provide more detailed information on crimes reported and not reported to police for the 22 most populous states. These data can be coupled with NIBRS data in the same states for a more complete picture of crimes reported by victims and crimes recorded by law enforcement.[7]

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[7]For more information on NIBRS, see https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-incident-based-reporting-system-nibrs and https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/need-an-fbi-service-or-more-information/ucr/nibrs. Also, see the BJS Law Enforcement Agency Reported Crime Analysis Tool (LEARCAT) at https://learcat.bjs.ojp.gov and the FBI's Crime Data Explorer at https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov.

Methodology

Survey coverage

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau. The NCVS is a self-report survey that is administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month of their interview. For example, the 2022 survey, 1 of the 3 years of data analyzed for this report, covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2021 to November 30, 2022, with March 15, 2022, as the midpoint of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a sample of U.S. households that is representative of the nation and of the 22 most populous states. It collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and personal larceny (purse snatching and pocket picking)) and household property crimes (burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft).

The survey collects information on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. It collects data both on crimes reported and not reported to police. Unless specified otherwise, estimates in this report include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. In addition to providing annual level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents in the United States.

Survey respondents provide information about themselves (e.g., age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, educational level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, respondents report information about the offender (e.g., age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (e.g., time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the criminal justice system. NCVS estimates typically reflect the victim's location of residence, which may differ from where the crime occurred.

Household information, including household-level demographics (e.g., income) and property victimizations committed against the household (e.g., burglary or trespassing), is typically collected from the reference person. The reference person is any responsible adult (age 18 or older) member of the household who is unlikely to permanently leave the household. Because an owner or renter of the sampled housing unit is normally the most responsible and knowledgeable household member, this person is generally designated as the reference person and household respondent. However, a household respondent does not have to be one of the household members who owns or rents the unit.

In the NCVS, a household is defined as a group of persons who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no primary place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3.5 years, and all eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months, either in person or over the phone, for a total of seven interviews.

First interviews are typically conducted in person, with subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the full 3.5-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living on military bases or in institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities.

The NCVS sample design is currently based on the 2010 decennial census. This sample design supports national estimates using 1 year of data, state-level estimates for the 22 largest states using 3 or more years of data, and potentially subnational estimates at finer geographic levels using 3 or more years of data.[8]

Survey coverage reflects the alignment between the total population that could be selected for a survey sample and the survey's target population. Coverage errors occur when the total population that could be selected for a sample differs from the survey's target population. Coverage ratios are the uncontrolled estimated totals divided by independent population

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[8]For more information on the 2010 NCVS sample design, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

totals. Table 1 presents the 2020–22 NCVS household coverage ratios with intermediate and final weights. Intermediate weights are sampling base weights that account for nonresponse but are not adjusted to population totals. Final weights are adjusted to population totals. A coverage ratio of one indicates a perfect match between the survey estimate and the independent total. A coverage ratio lower than one indicates undercoverage, and a coverage ratio greater than one indicates overcoverage.[9]

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[9]For more information on NCVS coverage ratios, see the Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2022 National Crime Victimization Survey in the NCVS 2022 Codebook at https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38603/datadocumentation.

TABLE 1
National Crime Victimization Survey household coverage ratios, by state, 2020–22

State	Coverage ratio	
	Intermediate weight[a]	Final weight[b]
United States	0.96	1.00
Arizona	0.95	0.99
California	1.00	1.02
Colorado	0.98	1.03
Florida	0.95	1.03
Georgia	1.00	1.03
Illinois	0.98	1.00
Indiana	0.98	1.01
Maryland	1.00	0.95
Massachusetts	0.97	0.99
Michigan	0.98	1.01
Minnesota	0.98	1.00
Missouri	0.98	1.02
New Jersey	0.95	0.95
New York	0.96	1.02
North Carolina	0.99	1.02
Ohio	0.98	0.99
Pennsylvania	0.97	0.97
Tennessee	0.98	1.02
Texas	0.95	0.99
Virginia	0.96	0.99
Washington	0.98	1.02
Wisconsin	0.99	0.98

Note: Coverage ratios were calculated by taking the sum of the intermediate or final weights over the 3-year period from 2020 to 2022. This sum was divided by the total number of occupied housing units from the 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076). See *Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019* (NCJ 305402, BJS, March 2023) for coverage ratios by state during the 2017–19 time period.
[a]Intermediate weights are sampling base weights adjusted for nonresponse but not adjusted to match independent population totals.
[b]Final weights are adjusted to independent population totals.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, National Crime Victimization Survey Internal Data, 2020–2022.

Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey

NCVS data can be used to produce several types of estimates, including victimization, incident, and prevalence rates. Victimization rates measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. Victimization numbers show the total number of times that persons or households are victimized by crime. For crimes affecting persons, NCVS victimization rates are estimated by dividing the number of victimizations that occur during a specified time (T) by the population at risk for those victimizations and multiplying the rate by 1,000. This report focuses on victimization rates. See *Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization, 2023* (NCJ 309335, BJS, September 2024) for more information on other types of statistical estimates that can be produced using NCVS data.

$$\text{Victimization rate}_T = \frac{\text{Number of victimizations experienced by a specified population}_T}{\text{Number of unique persons (or households) in the specified population}_T} \times 1{,}000$$

For victimization rates, each victimization represents one person (for personal crimes) or one household (for property crimes) affected by a crime.[10] Every victimization experienced by a person or household during the year is counted. For example, if one person experiences two violent crimes during the year, both are counted in the victimization rate. If one household experiences two property crimes, both are counted in the victimization rate.

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

National

To describe state-level estimates for the 22 most populous states, this report uses aggregate data from the periods of 2017–19 and 2020–22. National estimates in this report may differ from those in previously published reports where a single year of data was used. The 2020–22 NCVS data file includes 432,259 completed household interviews. Overall, 58% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 688,084 persons were completed during 2020–22,

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[10]In the NCVS, personal crimes are personal larceny (purse snatching and pocket picking) and violent victimizations (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). Homicide is not included because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims. Property crimes are burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.

representing an 82% response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. During 2020–22, 0.4% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the United States.

NCVS data are weighted to produce annual estimates of victimization for persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Because the NCVS relies on a sample rather than a census of the entire U.S. population, weights are designed to adjust to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the complex sample design.

NCVS data files include person, household, victimization, and incident weights. Person weights provide an estimate of the population represented by each person in the sample. Household weights provide an estimate of the household population represented by each household in the sample. After proper adjustment, both person and household weights are also typically used to form the denominator in calculations of crime rates.

Victimization weights used in this report account for the number of persons victimized during an incident and for high-frequency, repeat victimizations (i.e., series victimizations). Series victimizations are similar in type to one another but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series.

The weighting counts series victimizations as the actual number of victimizations reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10. Doing so produces more reliable estimates of crime levels than counting such victimizations only once, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on rates. For more information on outliers in the NCVS, see *National Crime Victimization Survey: Assessment of Outlier Weights* (NCJ 302186, BJS third-party report, October 2021).

According to the 2020–22 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.3% of all victimizations. About 3.0% of all violent victimizations and 0.6% of all property victimizations were series crimes. Additional information on the enumeration of series victimizations is detailed in *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012).

State

During 2020–22, there were a total of 675,000 NCVS sample cases in the 22 most populous states. The household-level response rates in these states ranged from 55% (New Jersey) to 74% (California and North Carolina) (table 2). The total number of eligible households ranged by state from 17,500 in Massachusetts to 44,000 in California. Person-level response rates across the 22 states ranged from 71% (Colorado) to 90% (North Carolina) during this period.

The weighting approach for NCVS state-level estimates generally mirrors the approach for the national estimates. A key difference is the magnitude of the state-level weights. Because all NCVS weights are designed so that 6 months of data produce full population estimates, adjustments are needed whenever less or more than 6 months of data are used to produce an estimate. When calculating state-level estimates using 3 years of data, the sum of the NCVS person and household weights is divided by six to account for the number of 6-month periods in the calculations. See *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017) for more information on NCVS weighting procedures at the state level.

During 2020–22, the percentage of violent victimizations in the 22 largest states that were classified as series crimes ranged from 0.9% (Illinois) to 6.4% (Missouri). Across these states, the percentage of property victimizations that were series ranged from 0.2% (New Jersey) to 1.2% (Michigan).

TABLE 2
National Crime Victimization Survey household and person response rates, by state, 2020–22

State	Total sample cases	Household		Person		
		Eligible households	Household response rate	Eligible persons within responding households	Person response rate	Overall person response rate*
Arizona	30,500	25,500	56.9%	28,000	76.8%	43.7%
California	48,500	44,000	73.9	69,500	83.5	61.6
Colorado	27,000	24,500	63.3	31,500	71.4	45.2
Florida	33,500	27,000	70.4	36,000	86.1	60.6
Georgia	31,000	26,500	66.0	34,500	85.5	56.5
Illinois	28,000	24,000	64.6	30,000	78.3	50.6
Indiana	34,000	28,500	64.9	35,000	74.3	48.2
Maryland	25,500	22,000	61.4	26,500	86.8	53.3
Massachusetts	20,500	17,500	65.7	22,500	82.2	54.0
Michigan	29,500	24,000	66.7	29,000	89.7	59.8
Minnesota	26,500	22,500	68.9	30,500	77.1	53.1
Missouri	33,000	26,500	62.3	30,500	78.7	49.0
New Jersey	27,500	23,500	55.3	27,000	83.3	46.1
New York	31,500	26,500	62.3	31,500	82.5	51.4
North Carolina	29,000	23,000	73.9	31,500	90.5	66.9
Ohio	30,000	25,500	64.7	31,000	85.5	55.3
Pennsylvania	33,000	26,500	60.4	31,500	77.8	47.0
Tennessee	30,000	24,500	69.4	31,500	84.1	58.4
Texas	39,500	32,500	63.1	42,000	82.1	51.8
Virginia	29,000	24,500	65.3	31,000	80.7	52.7
Washington	26,000	23,000	71.7	34,000	79.4	57.0
Wisconsin	32,000	27,000	66.7	34,500	81.2	54.1

Note: Unweighted counts are rounded according to the U.S. Census Bureau Disclosure Review Board Special Rounding Rules for unweighted numbers. Unweighted rates and percents are calculated based on rounded values. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076). See *Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019* (NCJ 305402, BJS, March 2023) for response rates by state during the 2017–19 time period.
*Overall person response rates are the product of household response and within-household (person) response.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, National Crime Victimization Survey Internal Data, 2020–2022.

Standard error computations

When estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, apparent differences between estimates may not be statistically significant.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error may vary from one estimate to the next. Generally, an estimate with a smaller standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a larger standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors have less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

For complex sample designs, there are several methods that can be used to generate standard errors around a point estimate (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates). These include direct variance estimation and generalized variance function (GVF) parameters. This report uses direct variance estimation techniques. See *Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization, 2023* (NCJ 309335, BJS, September 2024) for more information on GVF parameters.

In this report, the U.S. Census Bureau used a specialized version of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) estimation using Fay's method to generate standard errors around the victimization estimates.[11] BRR estimation is a type of direct-replication-variance estimation. Under replicate variance estimation, a set of replicate weights (e.g., the NCVS typically has a set consisting of 160 replicate weights) is used to capture the sampling variance. Fay's method is used for surveys, such as the NCVS, that have rare outcomes in which the entire sample is necessary to properly estimate the variance. The standard error estimates for figures 1 through 6 and appendix tables 7 through 12 were estimated using BRR.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text of this report were tested for significance. For testing significance between the 2017–19 and 2020–22 time periods, confidence intervals were calculated for the numeric difference between estimates. Estimates were statistically different if the confidence interval did not contain zero. This method was used because a correlation coefficient for the two time periods was not available, requiring that the covariance be calculated directly. The Student's t-statistic was used to compare state estimates to the nationwide estimate for the time period of 2020–22. Findings described in this report as significantly different passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Figures and appendix tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings. Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

Estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided in this report were used to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors were used to generate confidence intervals:

> According to the NCVS, during the aggregate period of 2020–22, the United States had a rate of 18.8 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age

12 or older. (See appendix table 1.) Using the BRR method of direct estimation, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate had a standard error of 0.54. (See appendix table 1.) A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 18.8 estimate during 2020–22 was 18.8 ± (0.54 x 1.96) or 17.7 to 19.9. In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true population parameter (rate of violent victimization) to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

Confidence intervals for flagged estimates should be interpreted with caution, as large standard errors may result in a lower bound estimate of less than zero. For this report, BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates, representing the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs (not shown in tables) provide another measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics.

NCVS measurement of rape or sexual assault

The NCVS uses a two-stage measurement approach in the screening and classification of criminal victimization, including rape or sexual assault. In the first stage of screening, survey respondents are administered a series of short-cue screening questions designed to help respondents think about different experiences they may have had during the reference period. (See the NCVS-1 questionnaires under NCVS Basic Screen Questionnaire at https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#surveys-0.)

This design improves respondents' recall of events, particularly for incidents that may not immediately come to mind as crimes, such as those committed by family members and acquaintances. Respondents who answer affirmatively to any of the short-cue screening items are subsequently administered a crime incident report (CIR) designed to classify incidents into specific crime types. (See the NCVS-2 questionnaires under NCVS Crime Incident Report at https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#surveys-0.)

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[11]Wolter, K. M. (2007). *Introduction to variance estimation* (2nd ed.). Springer.

First stage of measurement. Two short-cue screening questions are specifically designed to target sexual victimization:

1. Other than any incidents already mentioned, has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways—

   a. with any weapon, such as a gun or knife

   b. with anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick

   c. by something thrown, such as a rock or bottle

   d. by grabbing, punching, or choking

   e. any rape, attempted rape, or other types of sexual attack

   f. any face-to-face threats

   g. any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

2. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. Other than any incidents already mentioned, have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by—

   a. someone you did not know

   b. a casual acquaintance

   c. someone you know well?

With regard to sexual victimization, respondents may screen into a CIR if they respond affirmatively to other short-cue screening questions. For instance, a separate screening question cues respondents to think of attacks or threats that took place in specific locations, such as at home, work, or school. Respondents who recall a sexual victimization that occurred at home, work, or school and answer affirmatively would be administered a CIR even if they did not respond affirmatively to the screening question targeting sexual victimization.

Second stage of measurement. The CIR is used to collect information on the attributes of each incident. The key attributes of sexual violence that are used to classify a victimization as a rape or sexual assault are the type of attack and physical injury suffered. Victims are asked if "the offender hit you, knock[ed] you

down, or actually attack[ed] you in any way"; if "the offender TR[IED] to attack you"; or if "the offender THREATEN[ED] you with harm in any way?" The survey participant is classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if they respond affirmatively to one of these three questions and then respond that the completed, attempted, or threatened attack was:

- rape
- attempted rape
- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
- verbal threat of rape
- verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape
- unwanted sexual contact with force (grabbing, fondling, etc.)
- unwanted sexual contact without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.).

If the victim selects one of the following response options to describe the attack, they are also classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if the injuries suffered as a result of the incident are described as:

- rape
- attempted rape
- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape.

Coercion. The CIR does not ask respondents if psychological coercion was used, nor does it make any explicit reference to the victim being unable to provide consent (e.g., in incidents involving drug or alcohol use). One screening question targeted to rape and sexual assault asks respondents if force or coercion was used to initiate unwanted sexual activity.

The final classification of incidents by the CIR results in the following definitions of rape and sexual assault used in the NCVS:

Rape. Coerced or forced sexual intercourse. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category could include incidents where the penetration was from a foreign object such as a bottle. It includes attempted rape, threatened rape, male and female victims, and incidents involving victims and offenders who are the same sex or different sexes.

Sexual assault. A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape, attempted rape, or threatened rape. These crimes include attacks or threatened attacks involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling.

Current classification of rape and sexual assault in the National Crime Victimization Survey

Measure	Element of sexual violence
Completed rape	Type of attack = rape
	Type of injury = rape
Attempted rape	Type of attack = attempted rape
	Type of injury = attempted rape
	Type of threat = verbal threat of rape with weapon
Threatened rape	Type of attempted attack/threat = verbal threat of rape
Sexual assault	Type of attack = sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
	Type of injury = sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
	Type of attempted attack/threat = unwanted sexual contact with force
	Type of attempted attack/threat = unwanted sexual contact without force
	Type of attempted attack/threat = verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape

Note: Victim is determined to be present in all measures of rape and sexual assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

State	Rate per 1,000						Number					
	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]
United States	21.6 †	0.60	18.8	0.54	-2.8	0.69	5,937,000 †	165,100	5,260,000	150,700	-677,000	191,000
Arizona	36.8 †	4.99	20.0	3.31	-16.9	5.77	220,300 †	29,870	125,800	20,940	-94,500	35,000
California	22.4 ‡	1.93	18.2	1.35	-4.2	2.25	745,600 ‡	63,880	606,700	45,110	-138,900	74,740
Colorado	45.0	4.49	42.6	5.16	-2.4	6.91	215,700	21,250	211,900	25,640	-3,800	33,740
Florida	13.2	1.62	12.9	2.04	-0.3	2.52	240,000	29,460	243,600	38,550	3,600	46,980
Georgia	11.5	1.80	11.2	1.64	-0.2	2.41	99,880	15,710	101,600	14,770	1,720	21,330
Illinois	19.8	3.18	16.8	1.91	-3.0	3.53	211,900	34,060	178,400	20,300	-33,500	37,720
Indiana	27.5	3.74	24.3	2.54	-3.2	4.70	153,200	20,850	137,800	14,420	-15,400	26,330
Maryland	21.1	3.49	17.3	2.91	-3.8	4.23	107,400	17,810	88,950	15,030	-18,450	21,670
Massachusetts	20.5	5.37	18.2	2.80	-2.2	6.40	121,500	31,870	109,100	16,770	-12,400	38,060
Michigan	21.1 †	2.81	14.3	1.99	-6.8	3.19	178,700 †	23,790	121,600	16,960	-57,100	27,060
Minnesota	20.8	1.75	23.5	2.89	2.7	3.09	97,660	8,200	112,200	13,830	14,540	14,720
Missouri	21.5	2.37	25.3	3.84	3.8	4.23	110,400	12,170	131,200	19,880	20,800	21,900
New Jersey	7.7	1.34	8.1	2.14	0.4	2.50	58,850	10,160	61,920	16,390	3,070	19,100
New York	15.7	2.24	18.4	2.22	2.8	2.90	262,500	37,610	304,600	36,850	42,100	48,410
North Carolina	13.3	2.06	9.1	1.26	-4.2	2.62	116,000	17,980	82,380	11,310	-33,620	23,070
Ohio	23.6	2.38	19.1	2.12	-4.6	3.21	232,300	23,410	188,900	21,000	-43,400	31,630
Pennsylvania	21.8	2.57	23.7	2.89	1.9	3.88	238,000	27,970	260,100	31,590	22,100	42,350
Tennessee	25.4	3.79	22.9	2.68	-2.5	4.83	144,500	21,500	134,100	15,660	-10,400	27,750
Texas	18.3	1.83	16.7	2.39	-1.6	2.75	426,300	42,650	407,600	58,490	-18,700	66,180
Virginia	15.4	1.83	16.0	2.31	0.6	2.68	110,200	13,160	116,300	16,840	6,100	19,470
Washington	36.8	4.30	38.1	3.81	1.3	5.75	233,500	27,150	250,700	25,030	17,200	36,900
Wisconsin	22.1	4.27	18.2	2.56	-4.0	5.27	108,700	20,970	90,750	12,780	-17,950	26,020

Note: Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The change shown between the aggregate 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates may not equal the difference between the individual estimates due to rounding. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 13 for person populations.

*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Rate of property victimization per 1,000 households in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

State	Rate per 1,000						Number					
	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]
United States	105.9 †	1.33	95.6	1.22	-10.3	1.52	13,220,000 †	175,200	12,380,000	162,900	-840,000	194,900
Arizona	151.5 †	8.50	116.2	8.06	-35.3	10.06	399,700 †	22,130	327,300	22,000	-72,400	27,830
California	145.9	6.88	136.2	5.46	-9.7	6.91	1,962,000	100,600	1,881,000	82,660	-81,000	93,370
Colorado	161.3	8.31	163.4	11.23	2.1	12.15	370,100	17,850	391,300	26,410	21,200	28,190
Florida	71.7	4.30	67.0	3.68	-4.8	5.90	581,500	40,120	595,400	32,970	13,900	51,390
Georgia	72.4	5.65	69.9	4.34	-2.5	6.58	287,900	21,800	288,900	17,940	1,000	25,790
Illinois	79.4	5.62	81.4	7.95	1.9	7.35	394,900	27,340	408,700	39,510	13,800	36,740
Indiana	121.1 †	6.43	89.7	6.73	-31.4	7.20	325,700 †	17,600	246,000	18,890	-79,700	20,070
Maryland	109.8 †	6.62	79.9	5.12	-29.9	8.66	235,900 †	26,300	180,700	13,800	-55,200	22,330
Massachusetts	78.1	4.89	77.4	4.93	-0.7	7.14	212,600	13,670	213,500	13,740	900	20,110
Michigan	74.3 ‡	5.13	61.7	5.50	-12.6	6.88	300,900	19,350	255,900	23,040	-45,000	28,940
Minnesota	114.0	8.02	119.6	5.97	5.6	9.08	259,300	20,540	278,000	15,910	18,700	20,800
Missouri	117.6 †	11.74	100.6	8.26	-17.0	7.11	295,000 †	29,780	258,400	21,730	-36,600	17,690
New Jersey	51.5	4.14	45.8	3.20	-5.7	5.46	166,400	13,280	154,100	10,680	-12,300	17,780
New York	64.8 †	4.44	86.8	5.57	22.0	6.09	496,400 †	34,550	682,100	45,450	185,700	47,670
North Carolina	63.5 †	4.46	46.9	3.41	-16.6	5.82	257,900 †	19,900	202,300	14,110	-55,600	24,650
Ohio	91.8	5.61	90.2	7.50	-1.7	6.73	438,100	24,780	435,900	37,010	-2,200	33,360
Pennsylvania	80.5	4.46	85.7	4.95	5.2	5.46	397,400	27,300	440,100	28,230	42,700	27,080
Tennessee	104.5 †	6.68	73.6	5.73	-30.9	8.33	283,200 †	20,000	209,300	16,670	-73,900	23,410
Texas	117.3 †	5.12	103.9	5.12	-13.4	5.82	1,189,000 †	56,590	1,117,000	55,320	-72,000	62,700
Virginia	87.0 †	5.65	62.8	3.82	-24.3	5.85	286,000 †	17,230	208,900	12,590	-77,100	18,830
Washington	202.5	9.65	195.8	10.43	-6.7	10.30	598,900	29,160	607,000	35,070	8,100	32,880
Wisconsin	73.9	4.44	76.3	6.04	2.4	6.95	179,600	13,020	187,200	16,070	7,600	17,350

Note: Property victimization includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The change shown between the aggregate 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates may not equal the difference between the individual estimates due to rounding. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 14 for household populations.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

State	Rate per 1,000						Number					
	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]
United States	7.7 †	0.27	7.0	0.26	-0.7	0.34	2,127,000 ‡	73,130	1,964,000	71,580	-163,000	93,010
Arizona	15.0 †	2.28	7.3	1.42	-7.6	2.58	89,430 †	13,620	46,070	8,960	-43,360	15,600
California	8.4	0.88	7.2	0.68	-1.2	1.16	277,800	29,230	238,900	22,550	-38,900	38,450
Colorado	16.1	3.14	15.3	2.52	-0.7	3.94	76,940	14,890	76,320	12,530	-620	19,080
Florida	6.1	0.95	4.3	0.62	-1.8	1.12	110,600	17,360	81,570	11,780	-29,030	20,540
Georgia	4.2	0.84	4.9	0.70	0.7	1.20	36,460	7,330	44,020	6,370	7,560	10,620
Illinois	8.0	2.06	7.4	1.16	-0.6	2.42	86,040	22,070	78,650	12,310	-7,390	25,850
Indiana	8.9	2.04	7.2	1.11	-1.7	1.87	49,860	11,380	40,970	6,290	-8,890	10,430
Maryland	5.2	1.03	6.0	1.28	0.9	1.59	26,280	5,270	31,160	6,610	4,880	8,150
Massachusetts	4.8	1.03	4.3	0.99	-0.4	1.42	28,230	6,130	25,770	5,910	-2,460	8,460
Michigan	7.0 †	0.94	4.5	1.00	-2.5	1.04	59,080 †	8,000	38,060	8,550	-21,020	8,800
Minnesota	7.9	0.76	8.5	1.89	0.6	1.97	37,120	3,550	40,750	9,050	3,630	9,390
Missouri	7.0	1.28	7.1	1.35	0.1	1.97	36,020	6,590	37,080	6,970	1,060	10,180
New Jersey	1.5	0.47	3.0 !	1.85	1.5	1.90	11,480	3,600	23,050 !	14,110	11,570	14,520
New York	5.5	0.93	7.1	1.46	1.6	1.70	92,460	15,520	117,200	24,200	24,740	28,340
North Carolina	5.1	1.23	3.5	0.85	-1.7	1.50	44,840	10,700	31,440	7,690	-13,400	13,200
Ohio	9.6	1.57	6.7	0.78	-2.9	1.81	94,380	15,440	65,850	7,710	-28,530	17,840
Pennsylvania	7.4	1.20	6.1	1.19	-1.3	1.67	80,830	13,060	67,090	13,010	-13,740	18,290
Tennessee	9.6	1.50	10.1	1.90	0.4	2.45	54,610	8,510	58,870	11,140	4,260	14,220
Texas	8.0	1.14	7.2	1.24	-0.8	1.57	187,200	26,670	176,800	30,330	-10,400	37,440
Virginia	5.7	0.80	4.3	0.84	-1.4	1.01	40,960	5,740	31,060	6,140	-9,900	7,320
Washington	13.9	2.65	14.0	2.11	0.1	3.25	88,400	16,860	92,140	13,770	3,740	20,870
Wisconsin	8.9	1.86	7.7	1.94	-1.2	2.98	43,780	9,150	38,400	9,700	-5,380	14,780

Note: Violent victimization excluding simple assault includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The change shown between the aggregate 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates may not equal the difference between the individual estimates due to rounding. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 13 for person populations.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Rate of burglary victimization per 1,000 households in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

State	Rate per 1,000						Number					
	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]
United States	19.7 †	0.50	14.1	0.44	-5.6	0.54	2,452,000 †	61,590	1,821,000	56,160	-631,000	68,210
Arizona	28.5 †	2.59	11.8	2.10	-16.7	2.71	75,300 †	6,740	33,200	5,780	-42,100	7,440
California	19.9 †	1.59	13.7	1.12	-6.2	1.96	267,400 †	21,620	189,000	15,530	-78,400	26,620
Colorado	25.3	5.22	19.3	3.62	-6.0	4.00	58,120	11,770	46,290	8,540	-11,830	9,100
Florida	14.9 ‡	2.34	9.9	1.22	-4.9	2.63	120,400	19,000	88,400	11,270	-32,000	21,780
Georgia	17.8 †	2.72	11.3	1.29	-6.6	2.87	70,930 †	10,830	46,560	5,310	-24,370	11,460
Illinois	17.4	1.88	15.7	2.94	-1.7	2.93	86,630	9,180	78,980	14,600	-7,650	14,640
Indiana	25.0 †	2.44	13.5	1.95	-11.5	2.63	67,300 †	6,270	37,110	5,330	-30,190	7,120
Maryland	15.5 †	2.30	9.9	1.39	-5.6	2.56	33,310 ‡	6,540	22,400	3,570	-10,910	6,040
Massachusetts	12.2 ‡	1.97	7.3	1.82	-4.9	2.65	33,230 ‡	5,430	20,200	5,020	-13,030	7,340
Michigan	17.9	2.43	14.1	4.13	-3.8	4.78	72,580	9,380	58,410	17,150	-14,170	19,690
Minnesota	19.5	1.93	18.4	2.22	-1.1	2.68	44,350	4,570	42,690	4,940	-1,660	6,160
Missouri	24.8 ‡	4.32	18.3	3.25	-6.5	3.37	62,180 ‡	10,810	46,870	8,410	-15,310	8,460
New Jersey	12.9 †	1.97	5.7	1.43	-7.2	2.38	41,790 †	6,360	19,350	4,800	-22,440	7,790
New York	9.4	1.16	10.6	1.23	1.2	1.68	72,130	9,010	83,550	9,760	11,420	13,020
North Carolina	15.8	1.69	12.9	2.32	-2.9	3.00	63,980	7,050	55,420	9,990	-8,560	12,750
Ohio	19.4	2.78	15.3	2.82	-4.1	2.84	92,520	12,750	73,930	13,710	-18,590	13,570
Pennsylvania	14.3 †	2.28	9.9	1.86	-4.4	1.75	70,670 †	11,970	50,910	9,770	-19,760	8,770
Tennessee	23.9 †	2.19	14.5	3.02	-9.4	3.94	64,800 †	6,270	41,380	8,570	-23,420	11,160
Texas	21.3 ‡	2.19	16.7	1.81	-4.6	2.76	215,900	22,670	179,500	19,330	-36,400	28,990
Virginia	15.0	1.85	10.8	1.77	-4.3	2.65	49,400	5,970	35,810	5,880	-13,590	8,580
Washington	30.3 †	3.31	17.5	2.30	-12.8	3.38	89,610 †	9,860	54,290	7,310	-35,320	10,170
Wisconsin	18.2 †	2.10	13.0	1.58	-5.2	2.35	44,250 †	5,220	31,970	3,710	-12,280	5,860

Note: Burglary is the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a place, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed) where there was a completed or attempted theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The change shown between the aggregate 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates may not equal the difference between the individual estimates due to rounding. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 14 for household populations.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Percent of violent victimizations reported to police in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

	Percent						Number					
State	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]
United States	42.8%	1.34%	42.3%	1.19%	-0.4%	1.64%	2,539,000 †	90,680	2,226,000	82,050	-313,000	117,600
Arizona	42.0	6.44	40.1	6.95	-1.8	9.51	92,430 †	19,380	50,460	7,630	-41,970	20,360
California	39.6	3.86	42.6	3.18	3.0	4.73	295,200	36,850	258,600	22,960	-36,600	44,340
Colorado	41.9	3.26	37.6	4.69	-4.3	5.81	90,460	11,750	79,670	11,940	-10,790	17,070
Florida	54.8	5.15	38.6	7.07	-16.2	9.96	131,400	20,210	93,910	20,880	-37,490	29,810
Georgia	43.7	5.55	48.2	7.21	4.5	9.09	43,680	9,380	48,960	10,780	5,280	14,190
Illinois	46.3	6.89	42.9	5.48	-3.4	8.06	98,040	23,690	76,530	11,880	-21,510	24,280
Indiana	45.5†	5.65	31.3	3.52	-14.3	5.71	69,760 †	11,820	43,120	6,220	-26,640	11,790
Maryland	34.4	4.83	34.4	6.75	0.0	9.18	36,920	8,530	30,580	6,030	-6,340	11,410
Massachusetts	57.9	8.90	48.6	7.42	-9.2	11.32	70,290	25,620	53,060	12,010	-17,230	28,640
Michigan	45.2	4.02	47.5	8.83	2.3	8.21	80,730	12,750	57,770	12,160	-22,960	14,140
Minnesota	39.1	4.00	36.5	4.49	-2.5	5.47	38,140	4,750	41,010	6,020	2,870	6,500
Missouri	41.3	5.03	47.3	8.55	6.1	9.83	45,580	6,540	62,120	12,210	16,540	14,220
New Jersey	41.8	7.71	43.2	12.29	1.5	14.66	24,580	6,110	26,780	4,480	2,200	7,830
New York	35.3	5.99	45.4	6.20	10.0	8.77	92,710	21,130	138,100	26,270	45,390	32,010
North Carolina	41.7	5.61	47.2	7.90	5.5	10.00	48,360	6,810	38,860	5,610	-9,500	8,420
Ohio	51.4	4.77	52.5	5.38	1.1	6.41	119,400	16,670	99,270	16,230	-20,130	23,080
Pennsylvania	40.1	5.48	41.5	9.44	1.4	11.14	95,520	13,390	108,000	27,880	12,480	30,670
Tennessee	41.4	6.29	43.9	6.20	2.5	8.65	59,870	13,320	58,850	8,710	-1,020	16,480
Texas	48.3	5.11	40.3	5.05	-8.0	7.59	205,800	29,520	164,200	21,020	-41,600	36,240
Virginia	37.5	4.68	40.7	5.09	3.2	7.28	41,290	4,820	47,280	9,170	5,990	10,620
Washington	36.2	4.43	31.1	3.70	-5.1	6.45	84,420	10,590	77,950	8,880	-6,470	14,810
Wisconsin	33.8	5.18	30.3	5.13	-3.4	8.05	36,700	6,050	27,520	4,270	-9,180	7,050

Note: Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The change shown between the aggregate 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates may not equal the difference between the individual estimates due to rounding. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029).

*Comparison group.

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

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Estimates and standard errors for figure 6: Percent of property victimizations reported to police in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

	Percent						Number					
State	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]	2017–19 estimate	Standard error[a]	2020–22 estimate*	Standard error[a]	Change between 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates	Standard error of change[a]
United States	34.1%	0.42%	31.9%	0.53%	-2.2%	0.65%	4,514,000 †	75,330	3,949,000	81,800	-565,000	92,360
Arizona	32.0 †	2.32	24.1	1.76	-7.9	2.72	127,900 †	12,680	79,020	7,080	-48,880	14,560
California	31.8	1.24	31.6	1.16	-0.3	1.63	624,600	31,300	593,900	33,340	-30,700	36,530
Colorado	32.4	1.99	34.3	1.72	1.9	2.39	120,000	10,260	134,200	10,370	14,200	10,950
Florida	38.8 †	2.26	28.4	2.49	-10.3	3.17	225,400 †	22,930	169,300	15,990	-56,100	25,310
Georgia	39.2	2.11	36.3	2.84	-2.8	3.97	112,800	9,300	104,900	8,070	-7,900	12,450
Illinois	35.8	2.88	30.3	2.14	-5.5	3.56	141,400	11,520	123,900	15,030	-17,500	20,600
Indiana	29.7	1.67	31.7	2.03	2.0	2.73	96,800 †	8,260	77,990	5,930	-18,810	8,930
Maryland	28.3	2.29	24.6	2.67	-3.7	3.62	66,720 †	8,050	44,510	5,870	-22,210	7,540
Massachusetts	31.7	2.81	26.0	2.79	-5.7	3.88	67,360	7,070	55,420	6,420	-11,940	9,370
Michigan	41.1	2.82	38.7	4.60	-2.4	4.76	123,500	12,450	99,030	17,880	-24,470	19,620
Minnesota	31.3	1.93	29.3	1.72	-2.0	2.38	81,080	8,300	81,320	5,740	240	8,120
Missouri	35.5	1.54	39.4	2.20	3.9	2.91	104,600	10,860	101,800	11,230	-2,800	9,260
New Jersey	39.5	3.09	32.3	3.35	-7.2	4.92	65,700	8,070	49,770	5,930	-15,930	10,310
New York	28.5	2.01	25.2	2.11	-3.3	2.69	141,400	13,150	171,600	17,560	30,200	19,660
North Carolina	43.6	2.44	41.6	3.03	-2.0	3.80	112,600 †	9,060	84,190	9,320	-28,410	11,670
Ohio	35.1	2.73	34.1	2.56	-1.0	3.51	153,700	16,810	148,800	17,720	-4,900	18,130
Pennsylvania	31.4 †	2.65	24.4	2.52	-7.0	3.46	124,700	15,580	107,400	11,680	-17,300	16,660
Tennessee	37.3	2.44	37.3	2.33	0.0	3.48	105,500 †	7,740	78,020	6,530	-27,480	9,710
Texas	36.3	1.73	33.5	1.83	-2.9	2.22	431,800 ‡	27,210	373,600	26,600	-58,200	33,480
Virginia	33.0	2.44	33.4	2.78	0.4	3.66	94,470 †	8,640	69,800	5,370	-24,670	10,180
Washington	29.9	1.55	31.1	1.68	1.3	2.11	178,800	11,420	188,800	13,100	10,000	14,100
Wisconsin	31.9	2.73	29.8	2.09	-2.1	3.23	57,280	6,410	55,810	5,040	-1,470	5,880

Note: Property victimization includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The change shown between the aggregate 2017–19 and 2020–22 estimates may not equal the difference between the individual estimates due to rounding. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029).

*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2020–22

State	Rate per 1,000	Standard error[a]
United States*	18.8	0.54
Arizona	20.0	3.31
California	18.2	1.35
Colorado	42.6 †	5.16
Florida	12.9 †	2.04
Georgia	11.2 †	1.64
Illinois	16.8	1.91
Indiana	24.3 †	2.54
Maryland	17.3	2.91
Massachusetts	18.2	2.80
Michigan	14.3 †	1.99
Minnesota	23.5	2.89
Missouri	25.3 ‡	3.84
New Jersey	8.1 †	2.14
New York	18.4	2.22
North Carolina	9.1 †	1.26
Ohio	19.1	2.12
Pennsylvania	23.7 ‡	2.89
Tennessee	22.9	2.68
Texas	16.7	2.39
Virginia	16.0	2.31
Washington	38.1†	3.81
Wisconsin	18.2	2.56

Note: Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 13 for person populations.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2020–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Rate of property victimization per 1,000 households in the 22 largest states, 2020–22

State	Rate per 1,000	Standard error[a]
United States*	95.6	1.22
Arizona	116.2 †	8.06
California	136.2 †	5.46
Colorado	163.4 †	11.23
Florida	67.0 †	3.68
Georgia	69.9 †	4.34
Illinois	81.4 ‡	7.95
Indiana	89.7	6.73
Maryland	79.9 †	5.12
Massachusetts	77.4 †	4.93
Michigan	61.7 †	5.50
Minnesota	119.6 †	5.97
Missouri	100.6	8.26
New Jersey	45.8 †	3.20
New York	86.8	5.57
North Carolina	46.9 †	3.41
Ohio	90.2	7.50
Pennsylvania	85.7 ‡	4.95
Tennessee	73.6 †	5.73
Texas	103.9	5.12
Virginia	62.8 †	3.82
Washington	195.8 †	10.43
Wisconsin	76.3 †	6.04

Note: Property victimization includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 14 for household populations.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2020–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2020–22

State	Rate per 1,000	Standard error[a]
United States*	7.0	0.26
Arizona	7.3	1.42
California	7.2	0.68
Colorado	15.3 †	2.52
Florida	4.3 †	0.62
Georgia	4.9 †	0.70
Illinois	7.4	1.16
Indiana	7.2	1.11
Maryland	6.0	1.28
Massachusetts	4.3 †	0.99
Michigan	4.5 †	1.00
Minnesota	8.5	1.89
Missouri	7.1	1.35
New Jersey	3.0 !	1.85
New York	7.1	1.46
North Carolina	3.5 †	0.85
Ohio	6.7	0.78
Pennsylvania	6.1	1.19
Tennessee	10.1	1.90
Texas	7.2	1.24
Virginia	4.3 †	0.84
Washington	14.0 †	2.11
Wisconsin	7.7	1.94

Note: Violent victimization excluding simple assault includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 13 for person populations.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2020–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Rate of burglary victimization per 1,000 households in the 22 largest states, 2020–22

State	Rate per 1,000	Standard error[a]
United States*	14.1	0.44
Arizona	11.8	2.10
California	13.7	1.12
Colorado	19.3	3.62
Florida	9.9 †	1.22
Georgia	11.3 †	1.29
Illinois	15.7	2.94
Indiana	13.5	1.95
Maryland	9.9 †	1.39
Massachusetts	7.3 †	1.82
Michigan	14.1	4.13
Minnesota	18.4 ‡	2.22
Missouri	18.3	3.25
New Jersey	5.7 †	1.43
New York	10.6 †	1.23
North Carolina	12.9	2.32
Ohio	15.3	2.82
Pennsylvania	9.9 †	1.86
Tennessee	14.5	3.02
Texas	16.7	1.81
Virginia	10.8 ‡	1.77
Washington	17.5	2.30
Wisconsin	13.0	1.58

Note: Burglary is the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a place, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed) where there was a completed or attempted theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029). See appendix table 14 for household populations.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2020–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 11
Percent of violent victimizations reported to police in the 22 largest states, 2020–22

State	Percent	Standard error[a]
United States*	42.3%	1.19%
Arizona	40.1	6.95
California	42.6	3.18
Colorado	37.6	4.69
Florida	38.6	7.07
Georgia	48.2	7.21
Illinois	42.9	5.48
Indiana	31.3 †	3.52
Maryland	34.4	6.75
Massachusetts	48.6	7.42
Michigan	47.5	8.83
Minnesota	36.5	4.49
Missouri	47.3	8.55
New Jersey	43.2	12.29
New York	45.4	6.20
North Carolina	47.2	7.90
Ohio	52.5 ‡	5.38
Pennsylvania	41.5	9.44
Tennessee	43.9	6.20
Texas	40.3	5.05
Virginia	40.7	5.09
Washington	31.1 †	3.70
Wisconsin	30.3 †	5.13

Note: Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029).

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2020–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 12
Percent of property victimizations reported to police in the 22 largest states, 2020–22

State	Percent	Standard error[a]
United States*	31.9%	0.53%
Arizona	24.1 †	1.76
California	31.6	1.16
Colorado	34.3	1.72
Florida	28.4	2.49
Georgia	36.3	2.84
Illinois	30.3	2.14
Indiana	31.7	2.03
Maryland	24.6 †	2.67
Massachusetts	26.0 †	2.79
Michigan	38.7	4.60
Minnesota	29.3	1.72
Missouri	39.4 †	2.20
New Jersey	32.3	3.35
New York	25.2 †	2.11
North Carolina	41.6 †	3.03
Ohio	34.1	2.56
Pennsylvania	24.4 †	2.52
Tennessee	37.3 †	2.33
Texas	33.5	1.83
Virginia	33.4	2.78
Washington	31.1	1.68
Wisconsin	29.8	2.09

Note: Property victimization includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. BJS cautions against ranking states. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076; CBDRB-FY25-POP001-0029).

*Comparison group.

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

[a]Standard errors are rounded due to U.S. Census Bureau disclosure protocols.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2020–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 13
Population of persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

State	Population size 2017–19	Population size 2020–22
United States	274,900,000	279,900,000
Arizona	5,984,000	6,301,000
California	33,270,000	33,250,000
Colorado	4,792,000	4,976,000
Florida	18,210,000	18,850,000
Georgia	8,725,000	9,046,000
Illinois	10,720,000	10,640,000
Indiana	5,572,000	5,683,000
Maryland	5,101,000	5,155,000
Massachusetts	5,940,000	5,989,000
Michigan	8,483,000	8,520,000
Minnesota	4,695,000	4,784,000
Missouri	5,133,000	5,187,000
New Jersey	7,614,000	7,646,000
New York	16,770,000	16,560,000
North Carolina	8,717,000	9,034,000
Ohio	9,827,000	9,895,000
Pennsylvania	10,900,000	10,960,000
Tennessee	5,682,000	5,859,000
Texas	23,330,000	24,400,000
Virginia	7,173,000	7,288,000
Washington	6,349,000	6,581,000
Wisconsin	4,915,000	4,993,000

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey population represents persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.
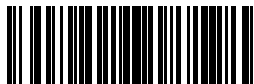
APPENDIX TABLE 14
Population of households in the 22 largest states, 2017–19 and 2020–22

State	Number of households 2017–19	Number of households 2020–22
United States	124,800,000	129,500,000
Arizona	2,639,000	2,816,000
California	13,450,000	13,810,000
Colorado	2,295,000	2,396,000
Florida	8,106,000	8,890,000
Georgia	3,979,000	4,136,000
Illinois	4,972,000	5,024,000
Indiana	2,689,000	2,743,000
Maryland	2,148,000	2,262,000
Massachusetts	2,723,000	2,760,000
Michigan	4,048,000	4,146,000
Minnesota	2,275,000	2,324,000
Missouri	2,508,000	2,568,000
New Jersey	3,231,000	3,368,000
New York	7,658,000	7,857,000
North Carolina	4,063,000	4,310,000
Ohio	4,770,000	4,834,000
Pennsylvania	4,938,000	5,135,000
Tennessee	2,710,000	2,846,000
Texas	10,140,000	10,740,000
Virginia	3,286,000	3,327,000
Washington	2,957,000	3,100,000
Wisconsin	2,431,000	2,454,000

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY20-307; CBDRB-FY24-POP001-0076).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2022.

NCJ 310314

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