



Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019

SUMMARY | NCJ 305402

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Based on data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the report *Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019* is the first release of subnational violent and property victimization estimates.

Violent crime

Among the 22 most populous states, three had violent victimization rates that were higher than the rate for the entire United States (21.6 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) during the aggregate period of 2017 to 2019. (See figure.) Violent victimization in the NCVS includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Seven states had rates of violent victimization that were lower than the national rate. The remaining 12 states had rates that were not statistically different from the U.S. rate. During 2017–19, these 22 states accounted for 79% of the U.S. population and 75% of violent victimizations.

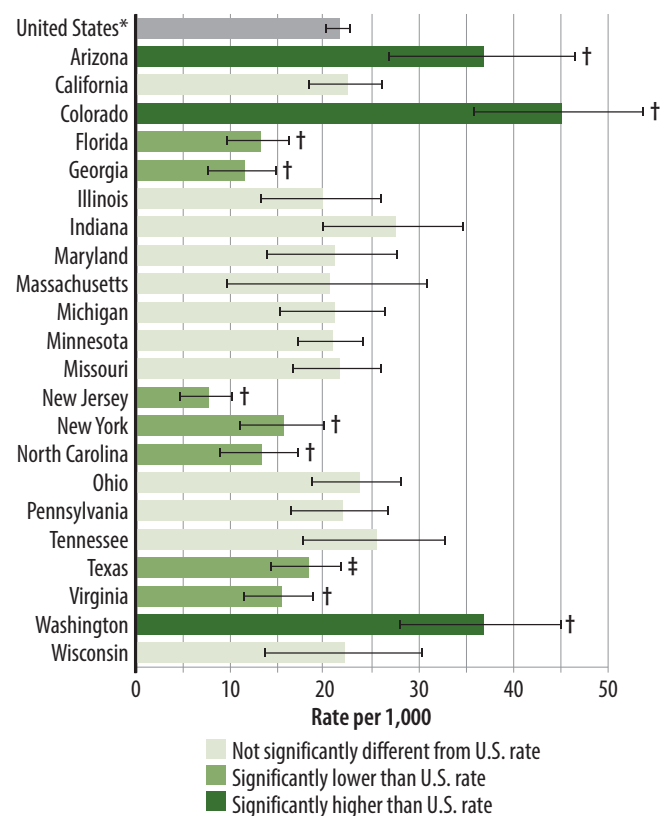
Property crime

Rates of property crime (which include burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other household theft) were higher than the national rate of 105.9 victimizations per 1,000 households in 6 states and were lower in 12. Washington, Colorado, Arizona, California, Indiana, and Texas had higher rates. Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Georgia, Florida, New York, North Carolina, and New Jersey had lower rates.

Reporting to police

Across the 22 states, between 34% and 58% of violent crimes were reported to police, compared to 43% nationwide. For property crimes, the percentage reported to police was between 28% and 44% across the 22 states and was 34% for the nation.

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



Note: Estimates include 95% confidence intervals. 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).

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at 95%.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at 90%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Restricted-use data, 2017–2019.

The full report (*Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019*, NCJ 305402), related documents, and additional information about the Bureau of Justice Statistics are available on the BJS website at bjs.ojp.gov. For more information on subnational estimation using the NCVS, visit <https://bjs.ojp.gov/subnational-estimates-program>.