Methodology

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) programs gather crime information from the law enforcement agencies under their domain and forward the data to the FBI. All 50 states in the nation have their own UCR programs that streamline the collection of UCR data from local law enforcement agencies, ensure consistency and comparability of data, and provide a higher quality of service to the law enforcement community. Establishment of a UCR program is not limited to state governments; federal, tribal, and territorial, agencies may also institute UCR programs.

On January 1, 2021, the FBI's UCR Program transitioned to a National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) only data collection. Since the transition, the FBI's UCR Program has worked diligently to offer resources such as programming and technical support, training, and outreach to law enforcement agencies. Despite more than 11,500 law enforcement agencies submitting NIBRS data, participation for 2021 remained below a statistically acceptable level to be nationally representative. To mitigate risks associated with low participation due to the NIBRS transition, the FBI's UCR Program published a limited release of the traditional *Crime in the United States, 2021,* along with a trend study comparing 2020 and 2021 crime data using a selection of the new NIBRS estimation data. For the 2022 and proceeding years, to provide nationally representative data, the FBI accepted Summary Reporting System (SRS) data submissions from non-transitioned agencies.

Criteria for UCR Programs

The following are the standards under which a UCR program must operate.

A UCR program must:

- Conform to the FBI's UCR Program submission standards, definitions, specifications, and required deadlines.
- Establish data integrity procedures and have personnel assigned to assist contributing agencies in quality assurance practices and crime reporting procedures. Data integrity procedures should include crime trend assessments, offense classification verification, and technical specification validation.

- Ensure submissions cover more than 50% of the law enforcement agencies within its established reporting domain and be willing to cover any and all UCR-contributing agencies that wish to use the UCR program from within its domain. (An agency wishing to become a UCR program must be willing to report for all of the agencies within the state.)

- Furnish the FBI's UCR Program with all UCR data collected by the law enforcement agencies within its domain.

These requirements do not prohibit the state from gathering other statistical data beyond the national collection.

Data Collection

The FBI's UCR Program collects the number of offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement for violent crime and property crime, as well as data regarding clearances of these offenses. In addition, the FBI collects auxiliary information about these offenses (e.g., time of day a burglary occurred). The expanded offense data include trends in both crime volume and crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Finally, the FBI's UCR Program collects expanded homicide data, which includes information about homicide victims and offenders, weapons used, the circumstances surrounding the offenses, and justifiable homicides.

The data presented in *Crime in the United States* reflect the Hierarchy Rule, which requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident be counted. The descending order of UCR violent crimes are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, followed by the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Although arson is also a property crime, the Hierarchy Rule does not apply to the offense of arson. In cases in which an arson occurs in conjunction with another violent or property crime, both the arson and the additional crime are reported. Violent crimes are defined in the FBI's UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims.

Violent Crimes

Murder

The FBI's UCR Program defines murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of murder is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The FBI's UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are classified as aggravated assaults.

In addition to the number of murder offenses known, the FBI's UCR Program also encourages law enforcement agencies to report supplementary homicide data as well as information about justifiable homicides that may have occurred within their jurisdictions.

The FBI's UCR Program's supplementary homicide data provide information regarding the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of the murder victim and the offender; the type of weapon used; the relationship of the victim to the offender; and the circumstances surrounding the incident. Law enforcement agencies are asked—but not required—to provide complete supplementary homicide data for each murder they report to the FBI's UCR Program. Information gleaned from these supplementary homicide data can be viewed in the Expanded Homicide Data section.

Homicides determined through law enforcement investigation to be justifiable are tabulated separately from murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

Rape

In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program began collecting rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. Previously, offense data for forcible rape were collected under the legacy UCR definition: the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Beginning with the 2013 data year, the term "forcible" was removed from the offense title, and the definition was changed. The revised UCR definition of 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, without the consent of the victim. Attempts or assaults to commit rape are also included in the statistics presented here; however, statutory rape and incest are excluded.

In 2016, the FBI Director approved the recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017. However, to maintain the 20-year trend in Table 1, national estimates for rape in 2012 and prior utilize the legacy definition, and 2013 through the current reporting year utilize the revised definition of rape.

Robbery

The FBI's UCR Program defines robbery as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, threat of force, violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear. Since the underlying motive for robbery is to obtain money or property from a person, every instance of this offense involves at least one victim who has suffered physical and/or psychological trauma. Despite the actual or threatened violence inherent in this very personal crime, for UCR purposes, robbery is considered to be a crime against property. Accordingly, law enforcement officials report one offense for each separate robbery occurrence.

Aggravated Assault

The FBI's UCR Program defines aggravated assault as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. The FBI's UCR Program further specifies that this type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assault that involves the display of—or threat to use—a gun, knife, or other weapon is included in this crime category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed. When aggravated assault and larceny-theft occur together, the offense falls under the category of robbery.

Property Crimes

Burglary

The FBI's UCR Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred. The FBI's UCR Program has three subclassifications for burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR definition of "structure" includes an apartment, barn, house trailer, or houseboat when used as a permanent dwelling, office, railroad car (but not automobile), stable, or vessel (i.e., ship).

Larceny-theft

The FBI's UCR Program defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force, violence, or fraud. Attempted larcenies are included in offense totals. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

Motor Vehicle Theft

In the FBI's UCR Program, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined by the FBI's UCR Program as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles include sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Motor vehicle theft does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or watercraft, such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition.

Arson

The FBI's UCR Program defines arson as the unlawful and intentional damage or attempt to damage any real property or personal property by fire or incendiary device. Only the fires that an investigation determined to have been willfully set are included in this arson data collection. Fires labeled as suspicious or of unknown origin are excluded from these data.

This data collection does not include any estimates for arson because the degree of reporting arson offenses varies from agency to agency. Because of this disparity in reporting, arson offenses are excluded from Tables 1-7, all of which contain offense estimations.

Arson rates are calculated based upon data received from all law enforcement agencies that provide the FBI's UCR Program with data for 12 complete months and are presented in Arson Table 1.

Offenses Cleared

In the FBI's UCR Program, law enforcement agencies can clear, or "close," offenses in one of two ways: by arrest or by exceptional means. Although an agency may administratively close a case, that does not necessarily mean that the agency can clear the offense for UCR purposes. To clear an offense within the FBI's UCR Program guidelines, the reporting agency must adhere to certain criteria which are outlined in the following text. (Note: The FBI's UCR Program does not distinguish between offenses cleared by arrest and those cleared by exceptional means in collecting or publishing data via the traditional SRS.)

In the FBI's UCR Program, a law enforcement agency reports that an offense is cleared by arrest, or solved for crime reporting purposes, when three specific conditions have been met. The three conditions are that at least one person has been:

1. Arrested.
2. Charged with the commission of the offense.
3. Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice).

In its clearance calculations, the FBI's UCR Program counts the number of offenses that are cleared, not the number of persons arrested. The arrest of one person may clear several crimes, and the arrest of many persons may clear only one offense. In addition, some clearances that an agency records in a particular calendar year, such as 2022, may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years.

In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense exceptionally. Law enforcement agencies must meet the following four conditions to clear an offense by exceptional means. The agency must have:

1. Identified the offender.
2. Gathered enough evidence to support an arrest, make a charge, and turn over the offender to the court for prosecution.
3. Identified the offender's exact location so that the suspect could be taken into custody immediately.
4. Encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

Examples of exceptional clearances include, but are not limited to, the death of the offender (e.g., suicide or justifiably killed by police or citizen); the victim's refusal to cooperate with the prosecution after the offender has been identified; or the denial of extradition because the offender committed a crime in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense. In the FBI's UCR Program, the recovery of property alone does not clear an offense.

When an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities, the FBI's UCR Program considers the incident for which the juvenile is being held responsible to be cleared by arrest, even though a physical arrest may not have occurred. When clearances involve both juvenile and adult offenders, those incidents are classified as clearances for crimes committed by adults. Because the clearance percentages for crimes committed by juveniles include only those clearances in which no adults were involved, the figures in this publication should not be used to present a definitive picture of juvenile involvement in crime.

Expanded Offense Data

Expanded offense data are the details of the various offenses that the FBI's UCR Program collects beyond the count of how many crimes law enforcement agencies report. These details may include the type of weapon used in a crime, type or value of items stolen, and so forth. For example, expanded homicide data provides supplemental details about murders, such as the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of both the victim and the offender, the weapon used in the homicide, the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the relationship of the victim to the offender. In addition to these types of details, expanded data includes trends (for example, 2-year comparisons) and crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants. Expanded offense data, including expanded homicide data, are details collected in addition to the reports of the number of crimes known. As a result, law enforcement agencies can report an offense without providing the supplemental information about that offense.

Juveniles

The FBI's UCR Program considers a juvenile to be an individual under 18 years of age, regardless of state definition. The program does not collect data regarding police contact with a juvenile who has not committed an offense, nor does it collect data on situations in which police take a juvenile into custody for his or her protection, e.g., neglect cases.

Police Employees

Each year, law enforcement agencies across the United States report the total number of sworn law enforcement officers and civilians in their agencies as of October 31 to the FBI's UCR Program. The FBI's UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds allocated specifically for sworn law enforcement representatives.

Because of law enforcement's varied service requirements and functions, as well as the distinct demographic traits and characteristics of each jurisdiction, users should exercise caution when drawing comparisons between agencies' staffing levels based on police employment data from the FBI's UCR Program. In addition, the data reflects existing staffing levels and should not be interpreted as preferred officer strengths recommended by the FBI. Lastly, it should be noted that the totals given for sworn officers for any particular agency reflect not only the patrol officers on the street, but also the officers assigned to various other duties such as those in administrative and investigative positions and those assigned to special teams. Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.

Data completeness and quality

To fulfill its responsibilities in connection with the FBI's UCR Program, the FBI edits and reviews individual agency data for both completeness and quality. The FBI's UCR Program staff may contact state UCR programs or, if approved, individual contributors. Upon request, staff members conduct training programs within the state on law enforcement record-keeping and crime-reporting procedures. Following audit standards established by the federal government, the FBI conducts an audit of each state's UCR data collection procedures once every 3 years. Should circumstances develop where a state program does not comply with the requirements, the national program may institute a direct collection of data from law enforcement agencies within that state.

NIBRS reporting and conversion

All 50 state programs are certified to provide their UCR data in the expanded NIBRS format. For presentation in this publication, the NIBRS data were converted to the historical SRS data. The FBI's UCR Program staff constructed the NIBRS database to allow for such conversion so that the FBI's UCR Program's long-running time series could continue.

Editing procedures

The FBI's UCR Program thoroughly examines agency data for deviations in crime data from month to month and from present to past years' data that may indicate errors. FBI staff members compare aggregated data from agencies of similar population size to identify any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime counts. Large variations in crime levels may indicate modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in the jurisdiction's geopolitical structure.

Evaluation of trends—Data reliability is a high priority of the FBI, which brings any deviations or arithmetical adjustments to the attention of state UCR programs or the submitting agencies. Typically, FBI staff members study the monthly reports to evaluate periodic trends prepared for individual reporting units. Any significant increase or decrease becomes the subject of a special inquiry. Changes in crime reporting procedures or annexations that affect an agency's jurisdiction can influence the level of reported crime. When this occurs, the FBI excludes the figures for specific crime categories or totals, if necessary, from the trend tabulations.

Training for contributors—In addition to the evaluation of trends, the FBI provides training seminars and instructional materials on crime reporting procedures to assist contributors in complying with UCR standards. Throughout the country, the national program maintains liaison with state UCR programs and law enforcement personnel and holds training sessions to explain the purpose of the program, the rules of uniform classification and scoring, and the methods of assembling the information for reporting. When an individual agency has specific problems in compiling its crime statistics and its remedial efforts are unsuccessful, personnel from the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division may visit the contributor to aid in resolving the difficulties.

Population estimation

For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate. Population totals for 2010 are from the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial population counts.

Crime trends

By showing fluctuations from year to year, trend statistics offer the data user an added perspective from which to study crime. Percent change tabulations in this publication are computed only for reporting agencies that provided comparable data for the periods under consideration. The FBI excludes from the trend calculations all figures except those received for common months from common agencies. Also excluded are unusual fluctuations of data that the FBI determines are the result of such variables as improved records procedures, annexations, etc.

Publication Annotation

Narrative portions of this publication present percentage breakdowns for various facets of tabular data. Where percentage breakdowns are used, percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Caution to users

Data users should exercise care in making any direct comparison between data in this publication and those in prior issues of *Crime in the United States*. Because of differing levels of participation from year to year and reporting problems that require the FBI to estimate crime counts for certain contributors, some data may not be comparable from year to year. In addition, this publication may contain updates to data provided in prior years' publications.

Offense Estimation

Tables 1 through 5 and Table 7 of this publication contain estimates for the entire United States. Because not all law enforcement agencies provide data for complete reporting periods, the FBI includes estimated crime numbers in these national presentations. The FBI estimates data for three areas: Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), cities outside MSAs, and nonmetropolitan counties. The FBI computes estimates for participating agencies not providing 12 months of complete offense data. For agencies supplying 3 to 11 months of offense data, the FBI's UCR Program estimates for the missing data by following a standard estimation procedure using the data provided by the agency. If an agency has supplied less than 3 months of data, the FBI computes estimates by using the known crime figures of similar areas within a state and assigning the same proportion of crime volumes to nonreporting agencies. The estimation process considers the following: population size covered by the agency; type of jurisdiction, e.g., police department versus sheriff's office; and geographic location.

Estimation of state-level data

In response to various circumstances, the FBI calculates estimated offense totals for certain states. For example, some states do not provide rape figures in accordance with the guidelines of the FBI's UCR Program. In addition, problems at the state level have, at times, resulted in no useable data. Also, the efforts to transition to NIBRS have contributed to the need for unique estimation procedures. A summary of state-specific and offense-specific estimation procedures follows.

State	Year(s)	Reason for Estimation	Estimation Method
Illinois	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	The state UCR program was unable to provide complete offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.	Valid violent crime and property crime offense counts, with the exception of forcible rape, were available for most of the largest cities (100,000 and over in population). For other agencies, the only available counts generated by the Illinois UCR Program were state totals based upon an incident-level system without indication of multiple offenses recorded within single incidents. Therefore, the UCR Hierarchy Rule could not be

			applied in order to convert the state's data to SRS data. (The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident is counted.) To arrive at a comparable state estimate to be included in national compilations, the Illinois UCR Program's state totals (which were inflated because of the nonapplication of the Hierarchy Rule) were reduced by the proportion of multiple offenses reported within single incidents in the NIBRS database. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process.
	2006 2007 2008 2009	The state UCR program was unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.	Forcible rape figures for Rockford include only the forcible rape offenses with female victims that were extracted from the agency's NIBRS data. To derive the state forcible rape estimate, the percentage of female forcible rape victims was extracted from all NIBRS incidents in which a forcible sex offense was reported. That percentage was applied to the forcible rape count received from the Illinois UCR Program.
Minnesota	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	The state UCR program was unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.	2005–To arrive at a comparable state estimate for forcible rape offenses to be included in national compilations, Minnesota's forcible rape total was estimated by using the national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and proportionally assigning forcible rape volumes to Minnesota's population groups. 2006-2012–Valid forcible rape figures were available for Minneapolis and St. Paul. To arrive at a comparable state estimate for forcible rape offenses to be included in national compilations, the rest of Minnesota's forcible rape totals were estimated by using the national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and proportionally assigning forcible rape volumes to Minnesota's population groups.

Arrest data considerations

The FBI's UCR Program counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. The FBI's UCR Program collects arrest data on 28 offenses, as described in Offense Definitions. (Please note that, as of 2010, the FBI's UCR Program no longer collects data on runaways.) Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, the

UCR arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI's UCR Program.

Drunkenness figures were submitted by SRS reporting agencies only. As of 2021 drunkenness is no longer a separate offense in NIBRS, but it is included with All Other Offenses (except traffic) category.

Figures for suspicion include only data submitted by SRS reporting agencies because suspicion is not collected as a crime via NIBRS.

Table methodology

The tables in this report are based upon varying levels of data submissions. For example, some participating agencies may submit data for some but not all months of the reporting year. Using well-established procedures, the FBI estimates for missing offense data for agencies with partial reports and for nonreporting agencies and then aggregates these estimates with data reported to determine the number of offenses for each state and the nation. Tables 1–5, 7, and 29 present these approximations. In addition, various circumstances require the FBI to estimate offense totals from time to time for some states.

To be included in Tables 8–11, 21, and 22, which provide statistics for specific jurisdictions and states, agencies must submit 12 months of complete data prior to the FBI's established deadlines. To be included in Table 20, agencies must submit supplementary homicide data. Tables 12–19, 23–28, 30–75, and 77 provide the number of reporting agencies (data source) and the total population covered by their collective jurisdictions. To be included in Tables 78–81, agencies must submit officer and civilian law enforcement employee counts as of October 31. For information on the classification of jurisdictions, see *Area Definitions*.

The tabular presentation that follows briefly describes the data sources and the methods used to construct Tables 1-81.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
Table 1 – *Crime in the United States*, by Volume and Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants (20-year table)	The data used in creating the estimates for these tables were from all law enforcement agencies participating in the FBI's UCR Program (including	These tables provide the estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of reported crimes in the United States for 20 years, as well as the 2-, 5-, and 10-year trends for the reporting year based on these estimates. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every	The FBI's UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson. Estimates are updated to include data submitted as of the latest publication cutoff date for *Crime in the United*

Table 1A – *Crime in the United States*, Percent Change in Volume and Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants for 2 years, 5 years, and 10 years	those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics for the nation include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate. Population totals for 2010 are from the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial population counts. This table contains estimates based on both the legacy and revised definitions of rape. Agencies submit data based on only one of these definitions. Within each population group size, the proportion of female rape victims was calculated from all NIBRS reports of rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object. For agencies that reported using the revised definition, the actual number of reported rapes was decreased by the calculated proportion to arrive at an estimate for the number of rapes using the legacy definition. Conversely, for agencies that reported using the legacy definition, the actual number of reported rapes was increased by the inverse of the proportion to arrive at an estimate for the number of rapes using the revised definition.	*States*. Because agencies can submit or update prior years' data, prior year estimates may change from previous releases. In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "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, without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017.
Table 2 – *Crime in the United States,* by Community Type	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies participating in the FBI's UCR Program (including	This table provides estimated crime statistics for the nation, MSAs, cities outside metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan counties; the rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) for each grouping; and their estimated populations. For MSAs, cities outside metropolitan	The FBI's UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson.

	those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics for the nation and for community types include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	areas, and nonmetropolitan counties, the table also includes crime statistics by "Area actually reporting." The statistics under the heading "Area actually reporting" represent offense totals for agencies submitting 12 months of data and estimated totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of data. The statistics under the heading "Estimated total" represent the totals under "Area actually reporting" plus estimated totals for agencies submitting 2 months or less of data. The FBI derives national statistics for community types by using the community type estimates for individual states as shown in Table 5. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	
Table 3 – *Crime in the United States*, Offense and Population Percent	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies participating in the FBI's UCR Program (including	This table provides the percent distribution of estimated offenses and populations by region. The FBI computes regional offense distribution percentages using the volume estimates as shown in Table 4.	The FBI's UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson.

Distribution by Region	those submitting less than 12 months of data).		
Table 4 – *Crime in the United States*, by Region, Geographic Division, and State (2-year table)	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies in the FBI's UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	This table provides estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of crime in each region, geographic division, and state for the previous and current year, and the percent change in each. The FBI derives state totals by estimating for nonreporting and partially reporting agencies within each state. Using the state's individual agency data and estimates, the program aggregates a state total. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	Any comparisons of crime among different locales should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the area's crime statistics. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics. The FBI's UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson.
Table 5 – *Crime in the United States*, by State	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies in the FBI's UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies	This table provides the estimated number of offenses and the rate of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for each state. This table provides the estimated number of offenses and the actual number of offenses reported in MSAs, cities outside metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan counties; the rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) for each grouping; and the estimated population for each state. The statistics under the heading "Area actually reporting" represent offense totals for agencies	The FBI's UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson. Any comparisons of crime among different locales should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the area's crime statistics. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details

	submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	submitting 12 months of data and estimated totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of data. The statistics in the table under the heading "Estimated total" represent the totals under "Area actually reporting" plus estimated totals for agencies submitting 2 months or less of data. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
Table 6 – *Crime in the United States*, by Metropolitan Area	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies in the FBI's UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	This table provides actual and estimated crime data for MSAs and their estimated populations, the counties included in each MSA, and estimated populations for principal cities in MSAs. The table also includes statistics by area actually reporting, estimated total, and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants). This table provides crime statistics for the metropolitan divisions (MDs), which are subdivisions of MSAs that have a core population of at least 2.5 million people. The table also includes the rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses for each MD and actual and estimated offense totals. This table includes all currently designated MSAs in which at least 75 percent of the agencies within the	The FBI's UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson. Any comparisons of crime among different locales should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the area's crime statistics. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.

		MSA reported data to the FBI's UCR Program and for which the principal city/cities submitted 12 months of complete data. The statistics under the heading "Total area actually reporting" represent offense totals for agencies submitting 12 months of data and estimated totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of data. The statistics under the heading "Estimated total" represent the above "Total area actually reporting" plus estimated totals for agencies submitting 2 months or less of data. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	
Table 7 – Offense Analysis, United States (5-year table)	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies participating in the FBI's UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data).	This table provides estimations for the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft for the nation for the most recent five years. This table provides additional details for the following offenses:	The data source from which the FBI derives Table 7 does not include aggravated assault or arson data.

	Crime statistics include estimated offense tables (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	• Robbery by location (such as street/highway, bank, residence). • Burglary by location (residence or nonresidence) and time of day (night, day, or unknown). • Larceny-theft by type (such as pocket-picking, purse-snatching, and shoplifting). The FBI estimates the breakdowns for robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft by first calculating the proportion of the total offenses represented by the breakdowns as presented in Table 23 and applying those percentages to the estimated offense totals as presented in Table 4. This table contains estimates based on the revised definition of rape.	
Table 8 – Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State and City	The data used in creating this table were from all city and town law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for the year.	This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by city and town law enforcement agencies (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the FBI's UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, if complete arson data were provided, they will appear in the arson column.) The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.	The FBI received limited data from Florida and North Dakota. Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more

		For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
Table 9 – Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by University and College	The data used in creating this table were from all university/college law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for the year.	This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by university/college law enforcement agencies (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the FBI's UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, if complete arson data were provided, they will appear in the arson column.) The student enrollment figures provided by the United States Department of Education are for the previous school year, the most recent year for which the data are available. The figures include full-time and part-time students. The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.	The FBI received limited data from Florida and North Dakota. Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
Table 10 – Offenses Known to Law	The data used in creating this table were from all county law enforcement	This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary,	The FBI received limited data from Florida and North Dakota.

Enforcement, by State by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties	agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for the year.	larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by law enforcement agencies (such as individual sheriffs' offices and/or county police departments) in metropolitan counties and nonmetropolitan counties (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the FBI's UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, if complete arson data were provided, they will appear in the arson column.) The Metropolitan Counties classification encompasses jurisdictions covered by noncity law enforcement agencies located within currently designated MSAs. The Nonmetropolitan Counties classification encompasses jurisdictions covered by noncity agencies located outside currently designated MSAs. The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.	These data do not represent county totals because they exclude crime counts for city agencies and other types of agencies that have jurisdiction within each county. Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
Table 11 – Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by State, Tribal, and Other Agencies	The data used in creating this table were from all state, tribal, and other law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for the year.	This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by state, tribal, and other law enforcement agencies (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the FBI's UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, if complete arson data were provided, they will appear in the arson column.)	The FBI received limited data from Florida and North Dakota. These data represent reported crime from individual state or territorial law enforcement agencies (i.e., state police, highway patrol, tribal, and/or other law enforcement agencies managed by the state or

		The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.	territory) participating in the FBI's UCR Program. Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
Table 12 – Crime Trends, by Population Group (2-year table) Table 13 – Crime Trends, by Suburban and Nonsuburban Cities by Population Group (2 year table) Table 14 – Crime Trends, by Metropolitan and	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 common months of complete offense reports for the previous year and the current year.	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of offenses for the previous and current years and the percent change between these 2 years. In calculating trends, the FBI's UCR Program includes only common reported months for individual agencies. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	

Nonmetropolitan Counties by Population Group (2-year table) Table 15 – Crime Trends, Additional Information About Selected Offenses by Population Group (2-year table)			
Table 16 – Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants by Population Group Table 17 – Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants by Suburban and Nonsuburban Cities by Population Group	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete data (except arson, which is not included in these tables) for the year.	These tables provide the rate per 100,000 inhabitants and the number of offenses known to law enforcement for violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) for law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete data (except arson) for the year. In addition, these tables furnish the number of agencies meeting the criteria for inclusion in these tables and provide the estimated population for each population group. The FBI derived the offense rates by first dividing the total aggregated offense counts by the aggregated populations covered by contributing agencies for which 12 months of complete data were supplied and then multiplying the resulting figure by 100,000.	

Table 18 – Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties by Population Group Table 19 – Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants, Additional Information About Selected Offenses by Population Group		The suburban and nonsuburban cities classifications in Table 17 encompass all cities other than principal cities served by municipal law enforcement agencies in MSAs. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	

Table 20 – Murder, by State, Types of Weapons	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted supplementary homicide data for the year.	This table provides the type of weapons used in murder offenses. The data are based on the aggregated data from agencies within each state for which supplementary homicide data (e.g., weapon information) were reported to the FBI. The table also includes a breakdown of the types of firearms used in murders (i.e., handguns, rifles, shotguns, or firearms [type unknown]). The weapon totals are aggregated from all murders for which the FBI received supplemental homicide data for calendar year.	The FBI received limited supplementary homicide data from Florida and North Dakota. NIBRS homicide data were included in this table for Florida. The SRS supplementary homicide data submitted by the Florida UCR Program did not meet UCR guidelines and were not included.
Table 21 – Robbery, by State, Types of Weapons Table 22 – Aggravated Assault, by State, Types of Weapons	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted complete offense reports for 12 months for the year.	These tables provide the type of weapons used in robberies (Table 21) and aggravated assaults (Table 22). The tables include the number of agencies that submitted data by state and the population covered by those agencies. The weapon totals are aggregated from all robberies and aggravated assaults for which the FBI received weapon breakdowns. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	The FBI received limited data from Florida and North Dakota.

Table 23 – Offense Analysis, Number and Percent Change (2-year table) Table 24 – Property Stolen and Recovered, by Type and Value	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 months of complete property/circumstance data for the year.	The FBI derives trends by comparing statistics from agencies with at least 6 common months of complete data reports for the previous and current year. Table 23 provides an analysis of the crimes of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The table also lists the number of these offenses reported in the current year and the percentage change in the number of these offenses when compared with the previous year's data. Due to technical system changes and data quality issues, some average values may be inflated in Table 23. Due to technical system changes and data quality issues, some property stolen and recovered data may be inflated in Table 24. The offense of aggravated assault is not included in Table 23. In the FBI's UCR Program, the taking of money or property in connection with an assault is reported as robbery. The percent distribution statistics are based on the offense totals for the crimes of robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft. Table 24 provides property types, the reported value of stolen property, and the value of recovered property. This table also lists the percentage of recovered value of each property type. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial	The FBI presents offense totals for the crimes of murder and rape, and then, based on supplemental data supplied by law enforcement, the FBI computes average value lost totals for the crimes of robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The data source from which the FBI derives the information for this table does not include arson. Information regarding the average value of property damage due to arson can be found in Arson Table 2.

		counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	
Table 25 – Percent of Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means, by Population Group Table 26 – Percent of Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means, by Region and Geographic Division Table 27 – Percent of Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means, Additional Information	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 months of complete offense reports for the year.	These tables provide the number of violent crimes, property crimes, and arsons with a breakdown of the offenses known to law enforcement and the percentage of those offenses that were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. Not all agencies submit data reports for arson to the FBI. Therefore, the agency counts and estimated population presented in this table do not represent participation for the reporting of arson. The FBI bases percent cleared statistics on aggregated offense and clearance totals. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	The following information pertains only to Table 28: • When an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities, the FBI's UCR Program considers the incident to be cleared by arrest, even though a physical arrest may not have occurred. • Clearances for offenses that include both adult and juvenile offenders are classified as clearances for crimes committed by adults and are, therefore, not included in this table.

About Selected Offenses by Population Group Table 28 – Number of Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means, Percent of Clearances Involving Persons Under 18 Years of Age by Population Group			• Because the clearance percentages for crimes committed by juveniles include only those clearances in which no adults were involved, the figures in this table should not be used to present a definitive picture of juvenile involvement in crime.
Table 29 – Estimated Number of Arrests, United States	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for the year.	This table provides the estimated number of persons arrested in the United States. The arrest totals presented are national estimates based on the arrest statistics of all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data to the FBI's UCR Program. The estimated total number of arrests in this table is the sum of estimated arrest volumes for 27 offenses, not including suspicion. The arrest data for each of the individual offenses in this table is the sum of the estimated volume of arrests for that offense within each of the eight population groups. (See *Area Definitions*.)	

		The FBI calculated each of the eight population group's arrest estimates by dividing the reported 12-month volume figures (as shown in Table 31) by the contributing agencies' jurisdictional populations. The resulting figure was then multiplied by the total population for each population group as estimated by the FBI's UCR Program.	
Table 30 – Number and Rate of Arrests by Region Table 31 – Number and Rate of Arrests by Population Group	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for the year.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested and the arrest rate per 100,000 inhabitants for the four regions of the United States (Table 30), the eight UCR population groups (Table 31), and the nation as a whole (both tables). The FBI derived the arrest rates by first dividing the total number of arrests by the aggregated populations covered by contributing agencies and then multiplying the resulting figure by 100,000. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.
Table 32 – Ten-Year Arrest Trends, Totals Table 33 – Ten-	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of	These 10-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in the comparison years and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the

Year Arrest Trends by Sex	arrest data for both comparison years.	Table 32 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 33 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles and adults. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.
Table 34 – Five-Year Arrest Trends, Totals Table 35 – Five-Year Arrest Trends by Sex	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both comparison years.	These 5-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in the comparison years and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 34 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 35 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.

		estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	
Table 36 – Current Year Over Previous Year Arrest Trends, Totals Table 37 – Current Year Over Previous Year Arrest Trends by Sex	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both previous and current years.	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in previous and current years and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 36 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 37 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.
Table 38 – Arrests, by Age Table 39 – Arrests, Males, by Age Table 40 – Arrests, Females, by Age Table 41 – Arrests, Persons	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for the year.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested nationwide for the offenses for which the FBI's UCR Program collects arrest data. Tables 38–40 provide these data broken down by the age of the arrestee and include the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 41 furnishes the data within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 42 supplies breakdowns of these data for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 43 provides the data by	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. Table 39 provides these data for males only and Table 40

Under 15, 18, 21, and 25 Years of Age Table 42 – Arrests, by Sex Table 43 – Arrests, by Race and Ethnicity		the race and ethnicity of the arrestee and the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	provides the data for females only. The totals provided in Table 43 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race information to the FBI's UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for the nation. In Table 43, the ethnicity totals are representative of those agencies that provided ethnicity breakdowns. Not all agencies provide ethnicity data; therefore, the race and ethnicity totals will not be equal.
Table 44 – Arrest Trends, Cities (2 year table) Table 45 – Arrest Trends, Cities, by Sex (2- year table)	The data used in creating these tables were from all city law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both previous and current years.	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in cities in previous and current years and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 44 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 45 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in these tables could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.

		available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	
Table 46 – Arrests, Cities, by Age Table 47 – Arrests, Cities, Persons Under 15, 18, 21, and 25 Years of Age Table 48 – Arrests, Cities, by Sex Table 49 – Arrests, Cities, by Race and Ethnicity	The data used in creating these tables were from all city law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for the year.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested in cities for the offenses for which the FBI's UCR Program collects arrest data. Table 46 provides these data broken down by the age of the arrestee and includes the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 47 furnishes the data within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 48 supplies breakdowns of these data for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 49 provides the data by the race and ethnicity of the arrestee and the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. The totals provided in Table 49 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race information to the FBI's UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for cities. Not all agencies that provide race data provide ethnicity data; therefore, numbers will not match.
Table 50 – Arrest Trends,	The data used in creating these tables were from all	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in metropolitan counties in the	These data represent the number of persons arrested;

Metropolitan Counties (2- year table) Table 51 – Arrest Trends, Metropolitan Counties, by Sex (2-year table)	metropolitan county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both previous and current years.	previous and current years and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 50 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 51 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.
Table 52 – Arrests, Metropolitan Counties, by Age Table 53 – Arrests, Metropolitan Counties, Persons Under 15, 18, 21, and 25 Years of Age Table 54 – Arrests, Metropolitan Counties, by Sex	The data used in creating these tables were from all metropolitan county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for the year.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested in metropolitan counties for the offenses for which the FBI's UCR Program collects arrest data. The data in Table 52 are broken down by age of the arrestee and include the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 53 supplies the number arrested within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 54 furnishes breakdowns of these data by gender for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 55 furnishes a breakdown by race and ethnicity of the arrestee and the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. The totals provided in Table 55 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race and ethnicity information to the FBI's UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other

Table 55 – Arrests, Metropolitan Counties, by Race and Ethnicity		available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	arrest tables for metropolitan counties.
Table 56 – Arrest Trends, Nonmetropolitan Counties (2 year table) Table 57 – Arrest Trends, Nonmetropolitan Counties, by Sex (2-year table)	The data used in creating these tables were from all nonmetropolitan county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both the previous and current years.	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in nonmetropolitan counties in the previous and current years and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 56 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 57 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.
Table 58 – Arrests, Nonmetropolitan Counties, by Age Table 59 – Arrests, Nonmetropolitan Counties,	The data used in creating these tables were from all nonmetropolitan county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for the year.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested in nonmetropolitan counties for the offenses for which the FBI's UCR Program collects arrest data. Table 58 supplies these data broken down by age of the arrestee and includes the percent distribution of arrests by offense type.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent

Persons Under 15, 18, 21, and 25 Years of Age Table 60 – Arrests, Nonmetropolitan Counties, by Sex Table 61 – Arrests, Nonmetropolitan Counties, by Race and Ethnicity		Table 59 furnishes the number arrested within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 60 provides breakdowns of these data for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 61 furnishes the data broken down by race and ethnicity of the arrestee and the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	multiple arrests of the same person. The totals provided in Table 61 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race and ethnicity information to the FBI's UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for nonmetropolitan counties.
Table 62 – Arrest Trends, Suburban Areas (2-year table) Table 63 – Arrest Trends, Suburban Areas, by Sex (2-year table)	The data used in creating these tables were from all suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both previous and current years.	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in suburban areas for the previous and current years and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 62 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 63 furnishes a breakdown of those data by gender for juveniles. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.

		rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	
Table 64 – Arrests, Suburban Areas, by Age Table 65 – Arrests, Suburban Areas, Persons Under 15, 18, 21, and 25 Years of Age Table 66 – Arrests, Suburban Areas, by Sex Table 67 – Arrests, Suburban Areas, by Race and Ethnicity	The data used in creating these tables were from all suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for the year.	These tables provide the number of arrests in suburban areas for the offenses for which the FBI's UCR Program collects arrest data. The data included in Table 64 are broken down by age of the arrestee and include the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 65 provides the number arrested within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 66 furnishes breakdowns for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 67 furnishes the data broken down by race and ethnicity of the arrestee. In addition, the table shows the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. The totals provided in Table 67 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race and ethnicity information to the FBI's UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for suburban areas.
Table 68 – Police Disposition, Juvenile	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for the year and	The totals in this table represent the reported number of juvenile offenders taken into custody, aggregated by population group. In addition, this table provides the number of juveniles handled within six different disposition categories. The percent distribution within	These data represent the reported number of juvenile offenders taken into custody; however, some juveniles may be taken into

Offenders Taken into Custody	providing juvenile disposition information.	these categories for each population group is also included. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	custody more than once a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple detentions of the same person. In constructing this table, the FBI accepted each individual state's age definition for juveniles.
Table 69 – Arrests, by State	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data for the year.	This table provides arrest data for the offenses for which the FBI's UCR Program collects data and is broken down by state. The table provides both total arrests and arrests of juveniles (persons under the age of 18). Arrest totals are aggregates of the totals reported by agencies providing data to the FBI's UCR Program within each state. For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. Any comparison of statistics in this table should take into consideration variances in arrest practices, particularly for Part II crimes. Part II offenses of the FBI's UCR Program are defined in *Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting*.