



UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2025

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Released August 2026

CONTENTS

Message from Director Patel.....	4
Introduction.....	5
Violent Crime Estimates.....	7
Property Crime Estimates.....	8
20-Year Violent and Property Crime Trends, 2006-2025	9
Clearances and Arrests	12
Crime Trends by Population Group	13
Reported NIBRS, 2025—Select Offense Categories	15
Hate Crime	19
Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA).....	21
Select Statistics from “RCN, 2025”	22
Differences in Crime Measures.....	23

Reported Crimes in the Nation

2025

Violent Crime

1,119,768 Offenses

- 9.3 % ↓

*47.4% of violent crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means***

Murder

14,085 Offenses

- 18.1% ↓

Robbery

168,927 Offenses

- 18.5% ↓

Property Crime

5,245,768 Offenses

- 12.4 % ↓

*17.4% of property crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means***



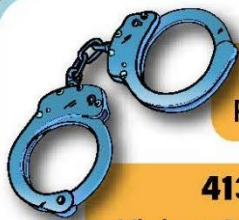
Since FBI estimations began in 1936:

Largest year-to-year decrease in

- Violent crime rate
- Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate

4.1 murders per 100,000 inhabitants

- Tied with 1955 and 1956 for the lowest rate



868,330

Property Crime Arrests

413,991

Violent Crime Arrests



53 officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty.

- 90,178 officers were assaulted
- 28 officers were accidentally killed



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Uniform Crime Reporting Program

**When elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent an agency from arresting and formally charging the offender, the agency can clear the offense exceptionally when established criteria are met. Examples include death of offender, victim's refusal to cooperate, or denial of extradition.



17,075 agencies submitted crime data.

2.4% more agencies than last year

Message from Director Patel
Preview: 2026 Reported Crime Data



The 2025 crime statistics exemplify the great work this FBI and our law enforcement partners on the front line are doing to crush violent crime. The 2025 murder rate is tied with 1955 and 1956 for the lowest rate since FBI estimations began in 1936 and we are celebrating the largest year-to-year decrease in violent crime rates and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rates. The good news is that preliminary trends for 2026 are showing additional decreases in crime. From January 2026 through June 2026 compared to the same period in 2025, the volume of violent crime offenses reported preliminarily show the following changes:

- ▼ Violent crime down 10.6%.
- ▼ Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter down 23.0%.
- ▼ Rape down 18.6%.
- ▼ Robbery down 19.6%.
- ▼ Aggravated assault down 7.2%.

These promising trends reflect our collective efforts with the federal, state, county, tribal, and local agency partners who own these data. This reporting and the results shown are what matters to Congress and the American people. This FBI will continue to do all we can to pursue criminals everywhere and bring them to justice.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. Patel', written in a cursive style.

UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2025

Introduction

The FBI's UCR Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on data submissions from law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The data submitted to various distinct collections within the FBI's UCR Program detail criminal incidents as well as law enforcement data. For decades, several of these compilations have been published annually. Though each collection presents details of crime or law enforcement data based on data provided by participating agencies, the reports vary in context, participation, and publication criteria.

"Reported Crimes in the Nation (RCN), 2025" is comprised of the following components:

- "Crime in the United States (CIUS), 2025"
- "National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), 2025"
- "Hate Crime Statistics, 2025"
- "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), 2025"

Each of these components contains multiple distinct tables providing details on various facets of crime and law enforcement data submitted to the FBI's UCR Program. A description of each component's content and publication criteria is provided in the "Collection Summaries," which is located in the RCN section under Methodology on the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE).

While the "NIBRS, 2025;" "Hate Crime Statistics, 2025;" and "LEOKA, 2025;" publications provide data reported by law enforcement agencies, "CIUS, 2025" provides a combination of reported, estimated, and trended data. *Estimation* allows for the assessment of crime statistics representative of the entire United States population, including the population represented by agencies that did not provide complete information to the FBI's UCR Program.¹ Another method of reviewing year-over-year changes in crime, "CIUS, 2025" trends reflect *reported data* from agencies consistently supplying data over the comparative years.

This report, "UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2025," incorporates data from multiple collections and provides a synopsis of the estimates, reported values, and trends published in "RCN, 2025."

¹ Because not all law enforcement agencies provide data for complete reporting periods, the FBI includes estimated crime numbers in the national presentations found in CIUS Tables 1–7 and CIUS Table 29.

“RCN, 2025” includes data received from 17,075 law enforcement agencies that provided data through either NIBRS or the Summary Reporting System (SRS).² These agencies represent 87.3% of agencies actively enrolled in the FBI’s UCR Program and cover a combined population of 328,918,006 (96.2%) inhabitants. Notably, every city agency covering a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants contributed a full 12 months of data to the FBI’s UCR Program in 2025.

The number of agencies contributing NIBRS data to “RCN, 2025” increased by 498 agencies compared with the number of agencies that contributed NIBRS data to the previous year’s “RCN, 2024.” In 2025, NIBRS data represented 77.2% of agencies actively enrolled in the FBI’s UCR Program with a population coverage of 89.5%.

Table 1: Agency Participation, RCN, 2024–2025

	2024 Volume	2024 Percentage	2025 Volume	2025 Percentage
NIBRS Agencies	14,601	75.5%	15,099	77.2%
NIBRS Population	296,527,998	87.2%	305,977,619	89.5%
SRS Agencies	2,074	10.7%	1,976	10.1%
SRS Population	28,572,514	8.4%	22,940,387	6.7%
Total Participating Agencies	16,675	86.3%	17,075	87.3%
Total Participating Population	325,100,512	95.6%	328,918,006	96.2%
Enrolled Agencies	19,328		19,558	
Enrolled Population	340,110,988		341,784,857	

Estimates based on data submitted by participating agencies show the following nationwide year-to-year trends:³

▼ Violent crime decreased an estimated 9.3% from 2024 to 2025.

▼ Property crime decreased an estimated 12.4% from 2024 to 2025.

² Data included in “RCN, 2025” are as of April 2, 2026.

³ These 2-year trends are the percent change in estimated offenses between the calendar years of 2024 and 2025.

Violent Crime Estimates

Estimated violent crime offenses consist of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Nationwide, from 2024 to 2025, the estimated volume of violent crime offenses showed the following changes:

- ▼ Violent crime decreased an estimated 9.3%.
- ▼ Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter decreased an estimated 18.1%.
- ▼ Rape decreased an estimated 7.6%.
- ▼ Robbery decreased an estimated 18.5%.
- ▼ Aggravated assault decreased an estimated 7.2%.

An estimated 1,119,768 violent crime offenses were committed in 2025, indicating an estimated offense rate of 327.6 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, down from the 2024 estimated offense rate of 362.9 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.⁴ In 2025, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 413,991 arrests for violent crime offenses.

Since the FBI began estimations in 1936, the United States has recorded its largest year-to-year decreases in both the estimated violent crime rate and the estimated murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate. The violent crime rate declined by 9.7%, and the murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate fell by 18.5%.

Additionally, the 2025 estimated murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate—4.1 per 100,000 inhabitants—matches the rates observed in 1955 and 1956, making it tied for lowest rates recorded since national estimates began.

⁴ The 2024 estimated violent crime rate has been updated for inclusion in “CIUS, 2025.”

Property Crime Estimates

Estimated property crime offenses consist of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Nationwide, from 2024 to 2025, the estimated volume of property crime offenses showed the following changes:

- ▼ Property crime decreased an estimated 12.4%.
- ▼ Burglary decreased an estimated 15.8%.
- ▼ Larceny-theft decreased an estimated 9.8%.
- ▼ Motor vehicle theft decreased an estimated 22.7%.

An estimated 5,245,768 property crime offenses were committed in 2025, indicating an estimated offense rate of 1,534.8 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, down from the 2024 estimated offense rate of 1,761.1 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.⁵

Estimated property crime arrests include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson offenses. In 2025, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 868,330 arrests for property crime offenses.

⁵ The 2024 estimated property crime rate has been updated for inclusion in “CIUS, 2025.”

20-Year Violent and Property Crime Trends, 2006-2025

Figure 1 shows 20-year trends in estimated violent crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2006 to 2025. Estimated rates of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter reached a 20-year high of 6.6 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020 and 2022. The 2025 estimated murder rate of 4.1 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is the lowest recorded in the past 20 years.

The 20-year trends show estimated rape rates were below 30.0 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants from 2006 through 2012. Estimated rape rates began rising in 2013, surpassing 40.0 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants from 2016 through 2023.⁶ The 36.1 estimated rape offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2025 is the lowest rate since 2012.

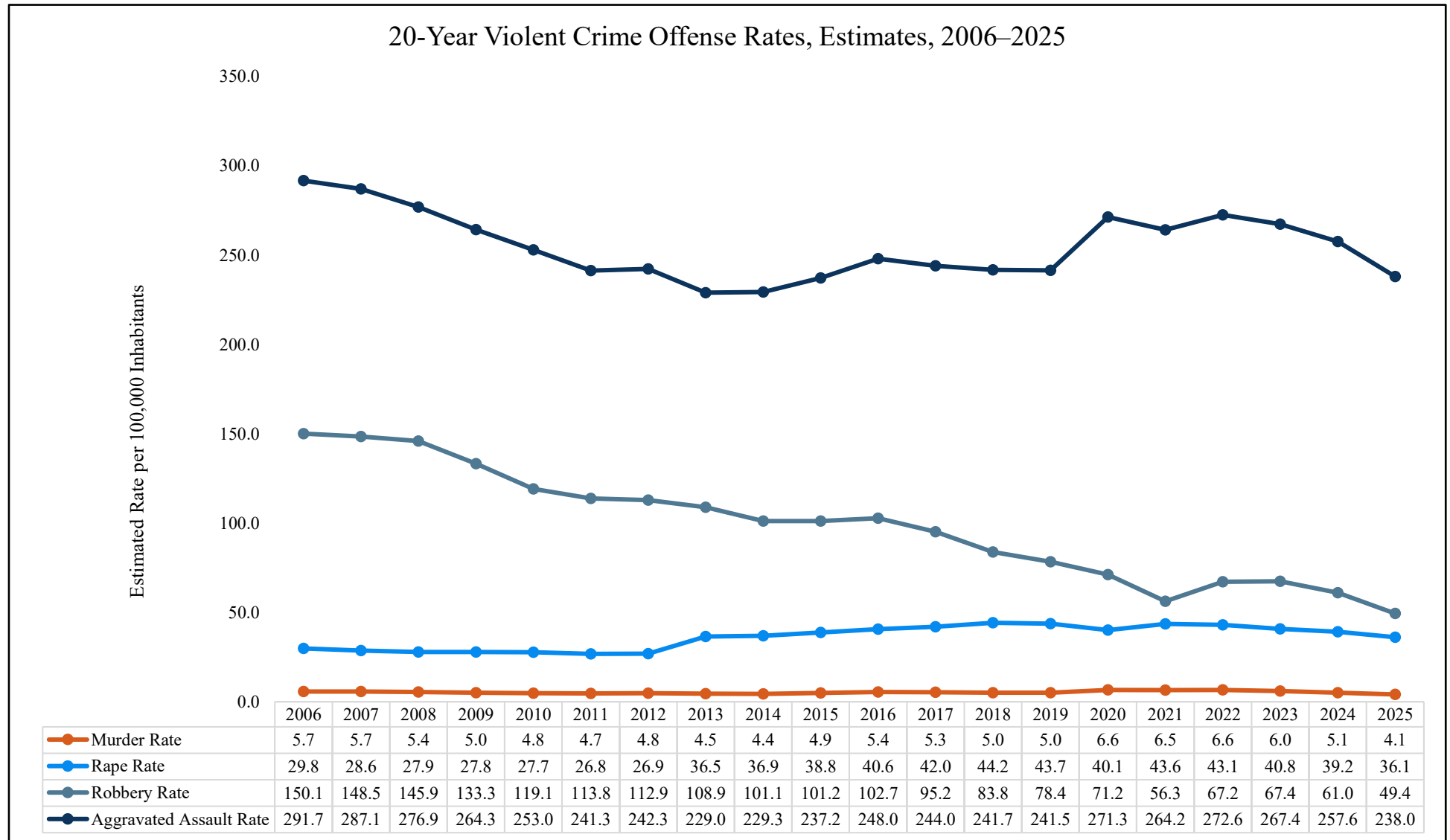
The 2025 robbery rate is the lowest estimated rate (49.4 offenses per 100,000) in 20 years. This is less than one-third of the rate at its 20-year high (150.1 offenses per 100,000) in 2006. Estimated aggravated assault rates decreased each year from 2006 to 2011. While lower than recent years, the estimated 238.0 aggravated assault offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2025 is higher than each year's estimated rate from 2013 through 2015.

Figure 2 shows 20-year trends in estimated property crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2006 to 2025. Estimated burglary offense rates have decreased every year from 2011 to 2021. Estimated larceny-theft rates have decreased every year except from 2021 to 2022. Both estimated burglary and larceny-theft rates recorded 20-year lows in 2025, with burglary below 200.0 offenses per 100,000 and larceny below 1,200.0 offenses per 100,000.

In 2025, the estimated motor vehicle theft rate was the lowest in the last 20 years, with a 23.0% decrease compared to the previous year. This is a 38.8% decrease from 2023 which had the highest rate since 2007.

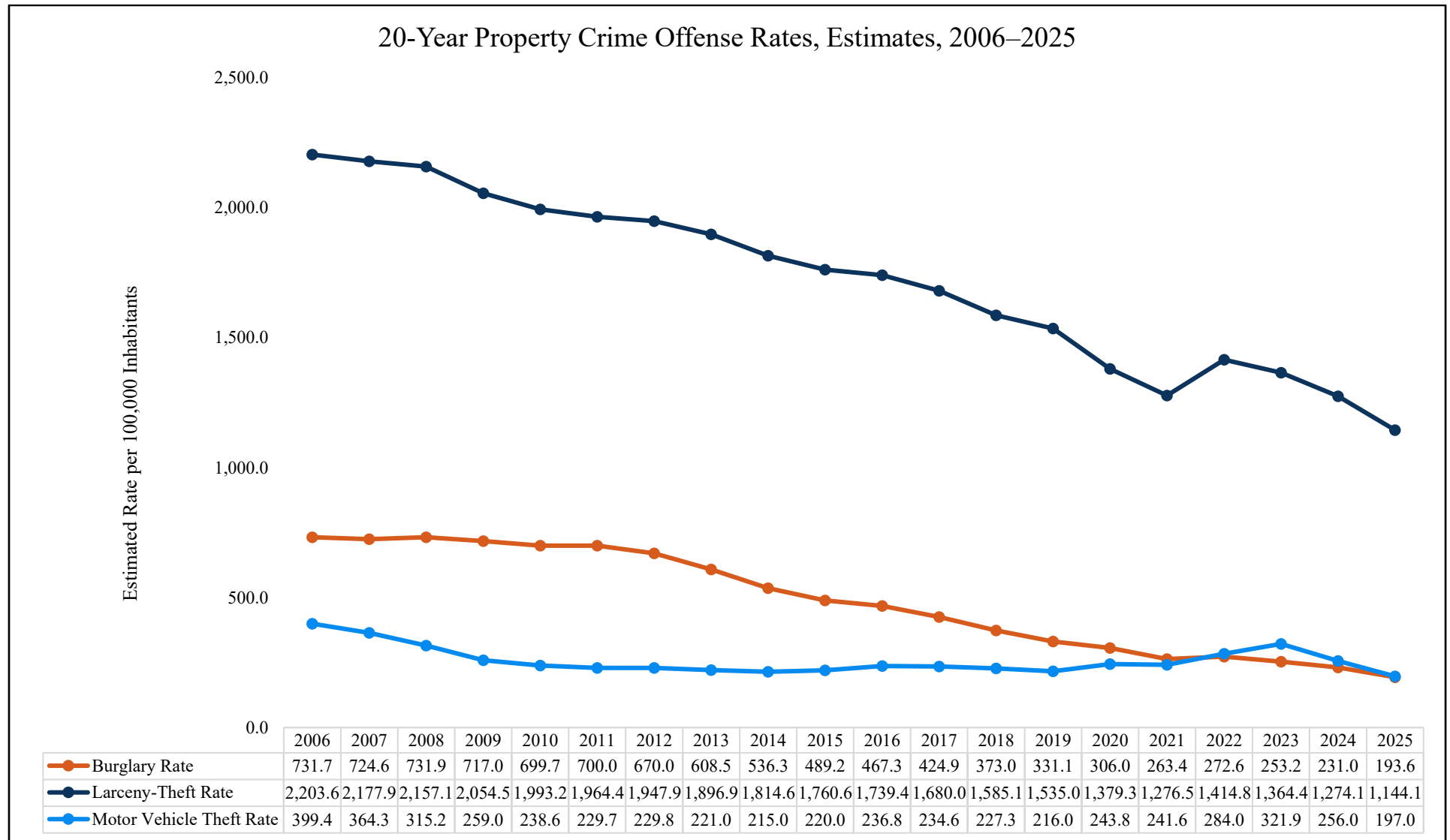
⁶ In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim."

Figure 1⁷



⁷ The 2021 estimates are primarily NIBRS submissions and include nominal SRS statistics. As a result, estimates are below a statistically acceptable level to be nationally representative and are not comparable to other yearly estimates.

Figure 2⁸



⁸ The 2021 estimates are primarily NIBRS submissions and include nominal SRS statistics. As a result, estimates are below a statistically acceptable level to be nationally representative and are not comparable to other yearly estimates.

Clearances and Arrests

In 2025, law enforcement agencies cleared 47.4% of reported violent crimes by arrest or exceptional means. In addition, 17.4% of reported property crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2025.

Of the proportion of violent crime offenses cleared by law enforcement in 2025, 8.0% involved solely juvenile offenders under the age of 18. In addition, 7.0% of cleared property crime offenses involved only juvenile offenders during that year.⁹

Table 2: Violent and Property Crime Clearances, 2025

Adult	468,133	819,604
Juvenile	40,707	61,691
Total	508,840	881,295

Year-to-year arrest trends were calculated based on data submitted by the 13,286 agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data for both 2024 and 2025. Based on these trends, the reported volume of juvenile violent crime arrestees under the age of 18 decreased 5.0% from 39,117 in 2024 to 37,156 in 2025. The reported volume of adult violent crime arrestees aged 18 years or older decreased 1.7% in 2025 compared with the reported volume of the previous year.

The reported volume of juvenile property crime arrestees under the age of 18 decreased 12.2% from 77,779 in 2024 to 68,281 in 2025. The reported volume of adult property crime arrestees aged 18 years or older decreased 3.8% in 2025 compared with the reported volume of the previous year.

Table 3: Violent and Property Crime Arrests Trend, by Age Group, 2024-2025

	2024		2025	
	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
Adult	341,525	742,650	335,601	714,605
Juvenile	39,117	77,779	37,156	68,281
Total	380,642	820,429	372,757	782,886

⁹ When clearances involve both juvenile and adult offenders, those incidents are classified as clearances for crimes committed by adults.

Crime Trends by Population Group

Crime trends developed from agencies reporting 6 or more common months of data to the FBI's UCR Program in 2024 and 2025 mostly mirrored the estimated decreases in nationwide violent crime offenses. City agencies with 500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants showed the largest decrease (15.3%) in overall violent crime in 2025. No population group designated within "CIUS, 2025" showed an increase in the year-to-year violent crime trend.

Trends from each population group, except city agencies of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, recorded decreases for all violent crime offenses. City agencies of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants recorded a decrease in each violent crime offense except rape (1.2% increase). City agencies of 500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants showed the largest decreases in murder (27.4%), rape (17.8%), robbery (22.8%), and aggravated assault (12.6%).

Table 4: Violent Crime Offense Percent Change, by Population Group, Trends, 2024–2025

Population Group	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
City agencies 1,000,000+	-9.5	-17.8	+1.2	-16.9	-7.3
City agencies 500,000 to 999,999	-15.3	-27.4	-17.8	-22.8	-12.6
City agencies 250,000 to 499,999	-11.6	-17.8	-9.2	-21.5	-8.9
City agencies 100,000 to 249,999	-10.0	-17.8	-5.9	-17.8	-8.5
City agencies 50,000 to 99,999	-10.2	-21.2	-7.1	-19.9	-8.3
City agencies 25,000 to 49,999	-7.9	-23.5	-7.1	-18.3	-5.7
City agencies 10,000 to 24,999	-8.2	-12.7	-7.1	-19.8	-6.6
City agencies under 10,000	-8.8	-14.3	-9.9	-18.7	-7.4
Metropolitan counties	-8.1	-14.8	-10.2	-19.8	-5.8
Nonmetropolitan counties	-6.0	-9.2	-5.5	-17.1	-5.6
Suburban areas	-8.3	-14.9	-9.4	-20.0	-6.0

Nationwide estimates of all property crime offenses decreased in 2025 compared to those for 2024; trends from agencies reporting 6 or more common months of data show similar decreases. Overall property crime decreased across all population groups. Burglary offenses in each population group decreased in 2025, with the largest drop (22.8%) observed for city agencies with 50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants. Nonmetropolitan counties reported the largest decrease (13.7%) in larceny-theft offenses. Motor vehicle theft offenses declined in all population groups between 9.6% and 29.4%, with the largest drop (29.4%) observed for city agencies with 500,000 to 999,999 in population.

Table 5: Property Crime Offense Percent Change, by Population Group, Trends, 2024–2025

Population Group	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
City agencies 1,000,000+	-3.6	-12.0	-0.7	-9.6
City agencies 500,000 to 999,999	-15.8	-15.9	-11.3	-29.4
City agencies 250,000 to 499,999	-13.3	-18.0	-8.9	-25.7
City agencies 100,000 to 249,999	-15.2	-20.1	-11.5	-28.8
City agencies 50,000 to 99,999	-14.3	-22.8	-11.0	-26.3
City agencies 25,000 to 49,999	-13.6	-22.1	-11.4	-21.0
City agencies 10,000 to 24,999	-14.3	-20.8	-12.2	-23.2
City agencies under 10,000	-13.5	-15.6	-12.6	-17.8
Metropolitan counties	-14.0	-15.5	-11.7	-24.0
Nonmetropolitan counties	-14.8	-17.1	-13.7	-16.5
Suburban areas	-13.9	-17.8	-11.7	-23.1

Reported NIBRS, 2025—Select Offense Categories

In 2025, 77.2% (15,099) of agencies submitted crime data via NIBRS. Unlike SRS, NIBRS agencies can report up to 10 offenses occurring within a single incident. NIBRS also provides a multitude of additional data elements describing the details of each incident, including incident date and time, involved weapons, particulars on stolen or damaged property, sustained injuries, and demographics on victims, offenders, and arrestees. NIBRS publication tables aggregate some offenses into categories. As such, these aggregated NIBRS categories may not be directly comparable to the offenses considered in violent crime data presented in CIUS.

Homicide Offenses, Assault Offenses, Sex Offenses, Robbery

Homicide offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, and justifiable homicide (not a crime). Assault offenses include aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation. Sex offenses include rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, criminal sexual contact, incest, and statutory rape.

In 2025, law enforcement agencies reported more than 3.5 million incidents involving more than 4 million victims of homicide offenses, assault offenses, sex offenses, and robbery via NIBRS.

Table 6: Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders, NIBRS, 2025

	Homicide Offenses	Assault Offenses	Sex Offenses	Robbery
Incidents	14,365	3,311,024	204,638	149,332
Offenses	15,522	3,802,049	215,777	149,332
Victims	15,522	3,802,049	215,777	190,927
Known Offenders	17,285	3,551,968	197,611	208,783

Law enforcement agencies reporting via NIBRS may report the relationship between the victim and offender for offenses where the victim is an individual or a law enforcement officer. Although up to 10 relationship types may be reported per victim for each offense, the relationships of all offenders to a given victim are aggregated into a single category for the following evaluation of victims (Table 7).¹⁰

In 2025, the most commonly reported relationship was when the offender was known, but not related, to the victim for homicide offenses (35.1%), assault offenses (49.0%), and sex offenses (52.1%). The most common reported relationship type for robbery was stranger (41.3%).

¹⁰ For example, if a victim was murdered by the victim's brother and two acquaintances, the most personal relationship of the victim to his/her offenders is recognized, and the relationship is categorized as Family Member and Other. For further clarification, see the NIBRS Table 16 methodology located in the Documents and Downloads section on the FBI's [CDE website](#).

Table 7: Victim and Offender Relationship, NIBRS, 2025

	Homicide Offenses	Assault Offenses	Sex Offenses	Robbery
Stranger	2,454	486,343	17,563	58,025
Family Member	2,165	784,649	49,358	2,887
Known to Victim and Other	4,822	1,751,628	100,386	31,263
Family Member and Other	130	88,779	1,415	448
All Other¹¹	4,163	462,454	23,921	47,974

Law enforcement agencies reporting via NIBRS may report the type of weapon or force used by the offender(s), up to three times per offense.

In 2025, law enforcement agencies reported firearms were the most reported weapon type/force in homicide offenses. Personal weapons were the top weapon type/force involved for assault offenses, sex offenses, and robbery reported by law enforcement agencies via NIBRS.

Table 8: Weapon Type/Force Involved by Offense, NIBRS, 2025

	Homicide Offenses	Assault Offenses	Sex Offenses	Robbery
Firearm	10,229	235,581	1,865	45,337
Knife/Cutting Instrument	1,509	124,064	1,234	13,630
Personal Weapons	736	1,995,051	109,246	60,063
All Other	3,597	493,568	25,235	19,033
No Weapon/Force Involved	-	262,687	69,865	17,195

¹¹ The relationship category of “All Other” refers to when the relationship between the victim and offender was unknown or the victim was also the offender.

Burglary/Breaking and Entering, Larceny-Theft Offenses, Motor Vehicle Theft

In 2025, there were more than 4.5 million incidents involving more than 5 million victims of burglary/breaking and entering, larceny-theft offenses, and motor vehicle theft reported via NIBRS.

Table 9: Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders, NIBRS, 2025

	Burglary/ Breaking and Entering	Larceny- Theft Offenses	Motor Vehicle Theft
Incidents	580,454	3,597,825	602,820
Offenses	580,454	3,597,825	602,820
Victims	673,424	3,819,555	628,246
Known Offenders	384,361	2,305,541	290,679

Law enforcement agencies reporting via NIBRS are required to report the date of the incident, as well as other known components, including the time the incident occurred. Figures 3-5 show the time of day for burglary/breaking and entering, larceny-theft offenses, and motor vehicle theft. In 2025, law enforcement agencies reported 12:00 p.m. to 5:59 p.m. as the most frequent time of day for burglary/breaking and entering and larceny-theft offenses; whereas motor vehicle theft offenses were most often perpetrated from 6:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.

Figure 3

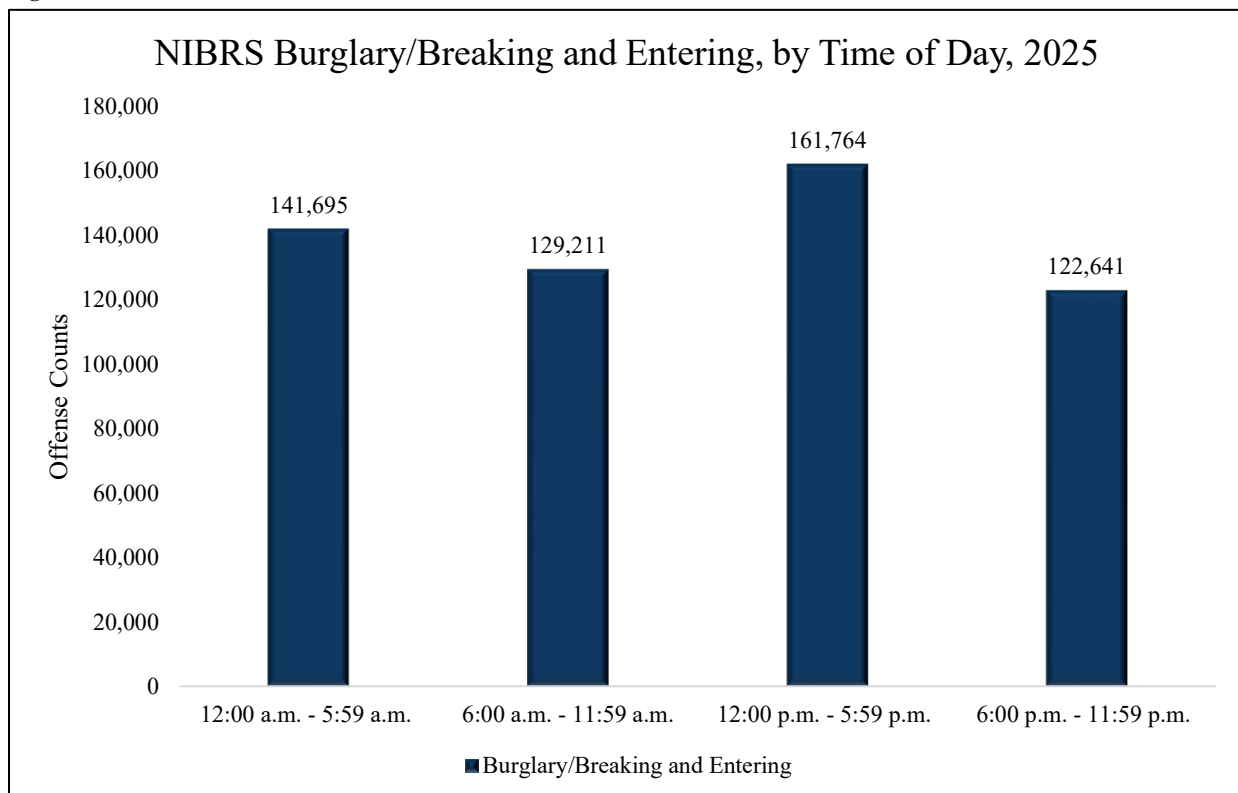


Figure 4

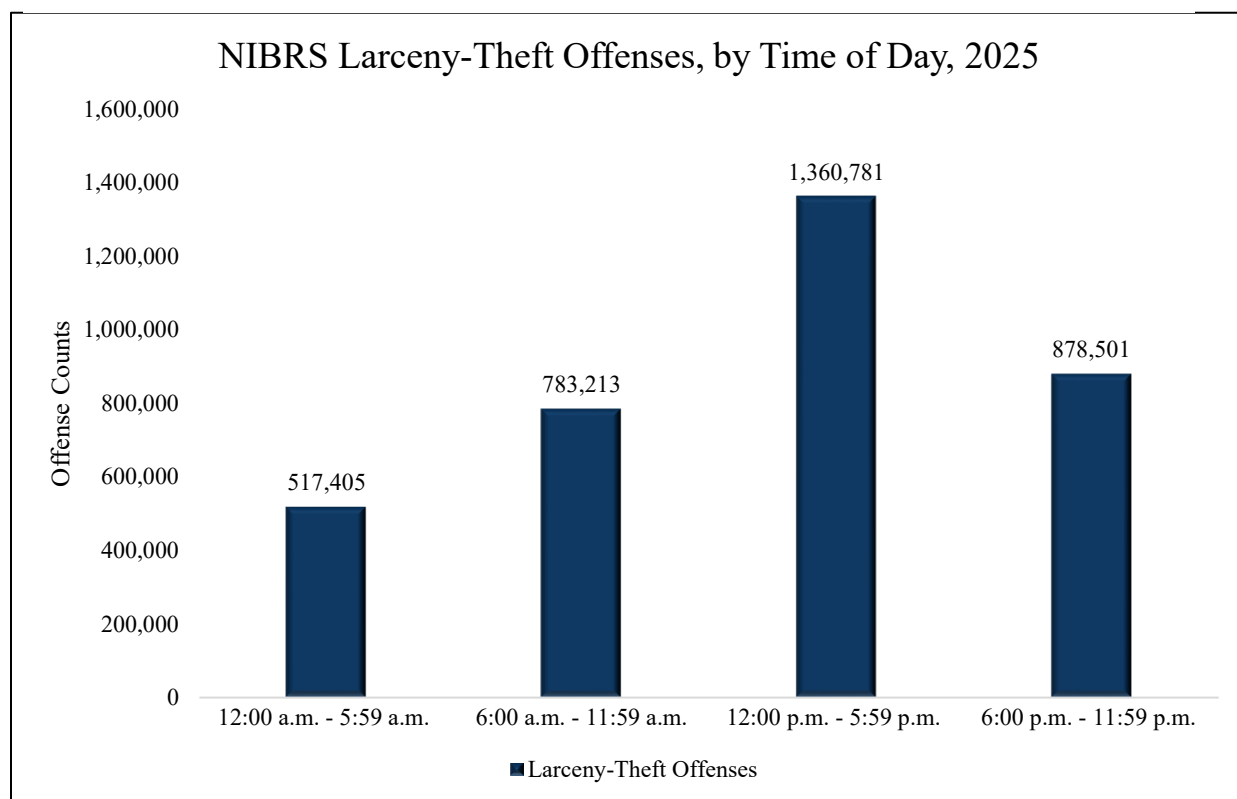
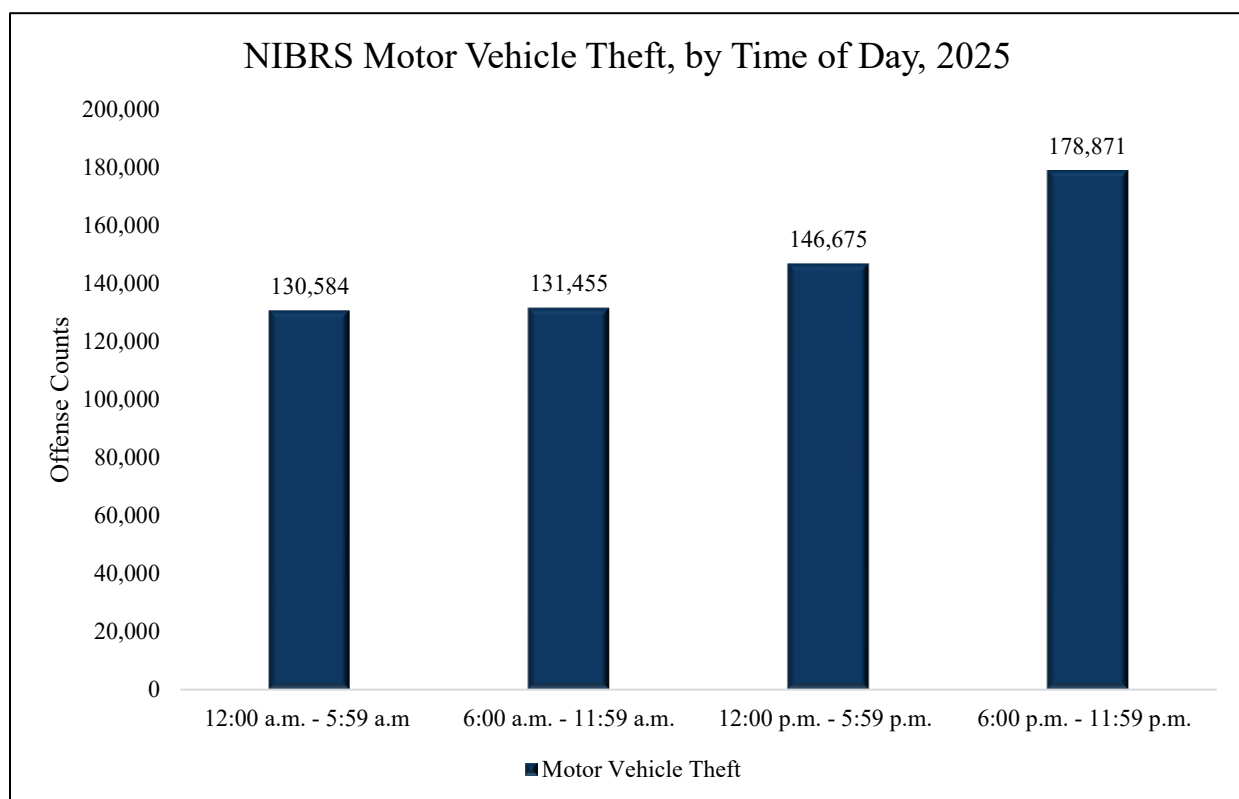


Figure 5



Hate Crime

The following information from “Hate Crime Statistics, 2025,” reflects data received from 85.9% of agencies actively enrolled in the FBI’s UCR Program with a population coverage of 95.3%.

Table 10: Hate Crime Statistics Participation, 2024–2025

	2024 Volume	2024 Percentage	2025 Volume	2025 Percentage
Agencies Submitting Hate Crime Data	16,419	84.9%	16,791	85.9%
Population Covered by Agencies Submitting Hate Crime Data	323,341,545	95.1%	325,557,173	95.3%
Enrolled Agencies	19,328		19,558	
Enrolled Population	340,110,988		341,784,857	

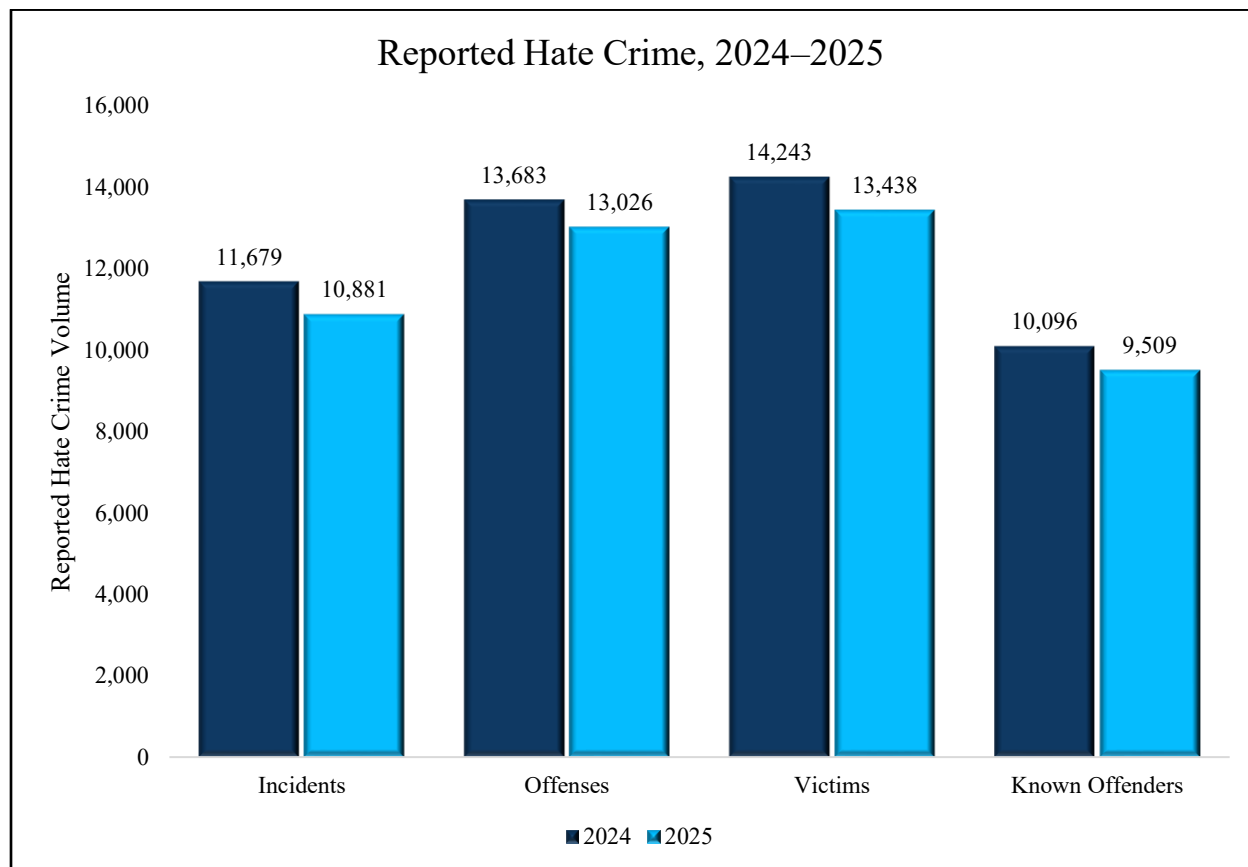
Data from agencies submitting at least one hate crime incident report or Zero Report¹² for the year are included in “Hate Crime Statistics, 2025.” This data publication, therefore, does not necessarily represent reports for all 12 months (or 4 quarters) of the calendar year from every participating agency.

¹² A Zero Report for hate crime is reported by an agency to indicate that no hate crimes occurred in their jurisdiction. Zero Reports can be submitted monthly in NIBRS and quarterly in SRS. Zero Reports are necessary to distinguish when an agency fails to report to the FBI’s UCR program and when an agency has no hate crimes occur.

From “Hate Crime Statistics, 2024” to “Hate Crime Statistics, 2025,” the number of reported hate crime incidents decreased from 11,679 to 10,881. Offenses decreased from 13,683 to 13,026, while the number of victims decreased from 14,243 to 13,438. Additionally, the number of known offenders decreased from 10,096 to 9,509.

An overall comparative year-to-year decrease in reported hate crime may not reflect changes among individual hate crime biases. Data published in “Hate Crime Statistics, 2025” and “Hate Crime Statistics, 2024” can be reviewed to observe how the number of reported hate crime incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders fluctuated for each bias.

Figure 6



Two-Year Hate Crime Trend, 2024–2025

To determine a meaningful national trend, the FBI’s UCR Program created a dataset that includes the hate crime incidents and Zero Reports submitted by agencies reporting 6 or more common months of hate crime data to the FBI’s UCR Program for both 2024 and 2025.

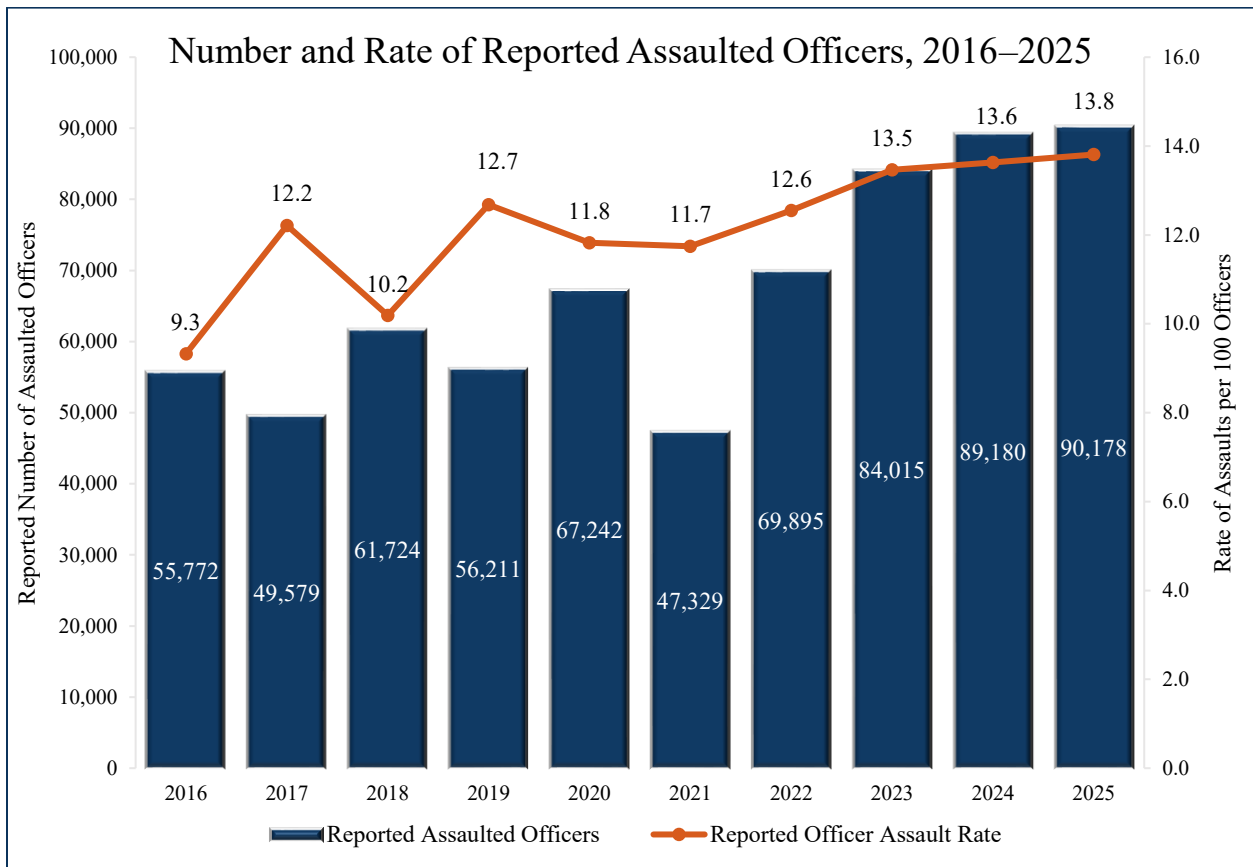
According to this dataset, reported hate crime incidents decreased 7.0% from 11,404 in 2024 to 10,606 in 2025.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)

In 2025, 53 officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty. A total of 49 offenders were reported in connection with these felonious killings. Firearms were involved in 43 of the 53 felonious deaths. During the same year, 28 officers were accidentally killed while on duty, most of whom died due to motor vehicle-related injuries.

In 2025, reported assaults on law enforcement officers—which include aggravated and simple assault offenses—reached a 10-year high with 90,178 officers assaulted in the line of duty.

Figure 7



Of the victim officers who were assaulted in the line of duty in 2025, most (77.2%) were assaulted with personal weapons, 3.7% were assaulted with firearms, and 1.9% were assaulted with knives or other cutting instruments; 17.2% were assaulted with weapons classified as “other dangerous weapons.” Officers were most commonly assaulted while responding to disturbance calls (26.3%).

For further LEOKA analyses, refer to the May 2026 special report [“Officers Killed and Assaulted in the Line of Duty, 2025.”](#) which is located on the FBI’s CDE website.

Select Statistics from “RCN, 2025”

The following topics were determined to be of interest due to public inquiries received by the FBI’s UCR Program. The information below summarizes findings for 2025.

- **University/College Agencies**

687 university/college agencies with more than 10,000,000 enrolled students reported:

- 3,073 violent crime offenses, including 11 murders, 1,040 rapes, 367 robberies, and 1,655 aggravated assaults.
- 46,611 property crime offenses, including 3,045 burglaries, 37,623 larceny-thefts, and 5,943 motor vehicle thefts.

- **Tribal Agencies**

131 tribal agencies reported:

- 2,690 violent crime offenses, including 43 murders, 270 rapes, 115 robberies, and 2,262 aggravated assaults.
- Property crime reported by the 131 tribal agencies totaled 7,272 offenses, including 871 burglaries, 5,660 larceny-thefts, and 741 motor vehicle thefts.

- **Drug Types**

- The drug types most frequently seized in connection with drug/narcotic violations in 2025—excluding those drug types described as “Other”—were marijuana (seized in 408,688 incidents), amphetamines/methamphetamines (seized in 331,868 incidents), and cocaine—all forms except crack (seized in 87,396 incidents).

- **Human Trafficking**

- A total of 4,062 human trafficking offenses were reported in 2025.
- 82.1% (3,334) were classified as commercial sex acts and 17.9% (728) were classified as involuntary servitude.

- **Fraud Offenses**

- Nearly one million (983,088) victims were reported in connection with 905,038 fraud offenses in 2025.

Differences in Crime Measures

Information provided in “RCN, 2025” may not be directly comparable to material provided by other organizations that collect or publish law enforcement data using other methodologies.

Each component of “RCN, 2025” was compiled from law enforcement data submitted to the FBI’s UCR Program, except for select estimation tables from “CIUS, 2025” which are approximations based on data provided by law enforcement agencies. To ensure the consistency and comparability of data, the FBI’s UCR Program requires the reported data to conform to certain submission standards, definitions, and specifications. Consequently, entities collecting crime data through different means and applying different methodologies may report volumes or statistics that are not equivalent to those published in “RCN, 2025.”

Since 1936, the FBI has used estimation techniques to generate annual crime statistics reports. Estimation allows for the reporting of crime statistics representative of the entire population, including the population represented by agencies that did not provide complete information to the FBI’s UCR Program. Produced for decades, “CIUS” estimations are based on a combination of aggregated SRS data, wherein only the one most serious offense within a criminal incident is counted, and detailed NIBRS data converted to SRS format. First published in “Crime in the Nation, 2021,” the newer NIBRS-only estimates are based exclusively on data submitted by law enforcement agencies through NIBRS. Both collections are *estimates* and should be viewed as analogous measures rather than as one being more accurate than the other.

In addition to data published by the FBI’s UCR Program, the U.S. Department of Justice administers other statistical programs to measure the impact of nationwide crime. Estimates based on NIBRS-only data will be available through the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2026 in “Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2025.” This report will highlight valuable information about aspects of crime occurring nationwide and should be viewed as complementary to “RCN, 2025.”

Also available through the BJS, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects information on crimes experienced by individuals and households *whether or not those crimes were reported to law enforcement*. There are several differences between BJS’s NCVS and data published by the FBI’s UCR Program, and each program has unique strengths. Together, they can provide a greater understanding of crime trends in the United States.