Methodology

This report is based on data submitted to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program via the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for one or more months of the 2020 calendar year. It presents an overview of the offense categories in 33 tables that show the diversity and complexity of the data collected via NIBRS. In addition, it includes detailed agency-level data by offense type in 44 state tables. In order to be published in the agency tables, however, agencies must have submitted 12 months of complete data and been published in *Crime in the United States (CIUS), 2020*. Although no federal data are included in the aggregate tables, agency-level data for those agencies that submitted their UCR data via NIBRS are included in the U.S. table as well as being presented in a separate table.

Participation

State UCR Programs streamline the collection of NIBRS data from the local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) under their administration, ensure consistency and comparability of data, and provide quality service to the nation's law enforcement community. They also function as liaisons between local LEAs and the FBI. In most cases, state UCR Programs also provide direct and frequent service to their participating LEAs and make information readily available. However, participation in NIBRS is not limited to local agencies that report through their state governments or direct-reporting agencies. In fact, the FBI encourages the LEAs of federal agencies, tribes, territories, and colleges and universities to report UCR data via NIBRS.

Criteria for UCR Programs

The following are the standards under which a UCR Program must operate:

1. A UCR Program must conform to the FBI's submission standards, definitions, specifications, and required deadlines for a UCR Program.

2. A UCR Program must establish data integrity procedures and have personnel assigned to assist contributing LEAs in quality assurance practices and crime-reporting procedures.

3. A UCR Program's submissions must cover more than 50 percent of the LEAs within its established reporting domain and be willing to cover all UCR-contributing LEAs that desire to use the UCR Program within its domain. For example, a state police agency who requests to become a UCR Program must be willing to report for 100 percent of the LEAs within that state.

4. A UCR Program must furnish the FBI's UCR Program with all the required UCR data collected by the LEAs within its domain.

In 2020, 9,880 LEAs participated in the UCR Program by submitting NIBRS data either through a state UCR Program or directly to the FBI. Of the 43 certified states, 18 states (Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia) submitted all their agencies' crime data via NIBRS. Another 25 certified states (Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) had some agencies that submitted their data via NIBRS as well as some agencies that submitted their data through the Summary Reporting System. Additionally, the UCR Program had a number of agencies certified in California, Illinois, Maryland, and New Mexico, as well as 1 agency in the District of Columbia that directly reported UCR data through NIBRS.

Concerning federal participation in the UCR Program, 17 agencies submitted their data via NIBRS. While the data of those agencies is reported in *NIBRS, 2020*, additional UCR data for federal agencies is published in the annual report Federal Crime Data, which is available in the report *CIUS, 2020*, in the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE).

Reporting Procedures

By NIBRS' design, federal, state, local, and tribal LEAs generate NIBRS data as a by-product of automated records systems. Therefore, an agency can build its system to suit its individual needs, including all the information required for administration and operation; then the agency needs to forward only the data required by NIBRS to participate in the UCR Program. As more agencies report via NIBRS, the data collected by the UCR Program will provide a clearer assessment of crime in the nation. The reporting procedures that LEAs use to submit NIBRS data to the UCR Program follow.

Group A Offenses and Value of Property

LEAs report the number of offenses based on the reports of crime received from victims, officers who discover infractions, or other sources such as a property manager, and submit them to the FBI each month either through their state UCR Program or directly. LEAs report data on each offense (and associated arrest) concerning 23 offense categories made up of 52 specific Group A offenses. (At the recommendation of the Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS] Advisory Policy Board [APB], the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses. For a complete listing of offenses, see *Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society* in this report.)

For each of the Group A offenses, LEAs collect administrative, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information through a series of up to 58 data elements with variable data values. The Group A Incident Report may include a single-offense incident, i.e., an incident with only one offense type, or a multiple-offense incident, i.e., with more than one (up to ten) offense types, as well as many possible combinations of circumstances ranging from a one-victim-and-offender situation to a set of multiple offenses, property losses, victims, offenders, and arrestees. Through these reports, LEAs also report the type and value of property stolen and recovered in connection with the Group A offenses.

Victim and Offender Information

Parts of the Group A Incident Report collect specific details about the victim(s) and offender(s) involved with each offense within the incident. These details include the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of each individual. In addition, LEAs report the relationships of victims to their offenders when known.

Clearance Data

Law enforcement clears crimes in one of two ways: 1) by arresting and charging at least one person or 2) by exceptional means (when some element beyond law enforcement's control precludes the arrest of a known offender). In NIBRS, the submission of arrestee data in connection with an incident automatically clears all offenses within the incident. In cases of exceptional clearances, LEAs report the specific condition of the clearance, i.e., the death of the offender, prosecution was declined for something other than lack of probable cause, the offender was already in custody in another jurisdiction, the victim refused to cooperate in the

prosecution, or the offender was a juvenile, and the crime was handled without taking him/her into custody. Furthermore, in a multiple-offense incident, the exceptional clearance of one offense clears the entire incident.

Persons Arrested

In addition to reporting arrestee information for Group A offenses, LEAs report information on persons arrested for Group B offenses, which are comprised of 10 additional crimes. These arrest data include information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestees; arrest offense code; weapon arrestee was armed with; resident status of the arrestee; and disposition of the arrestee who was under age 18.

Note: In the arrestee tables for 2012 and 2013, arrestees of Group B offenses were included only if they were connected to a Group A Incident Report. (There were no arrestee tables in *NIBRS, 2011*.) However, beginning with data for 2014, arrestees of Group B offenses reported via the Group B Arrest Report have been included in the arrestee data tables to show all arrests reported to the FBI's UCR Program through NIBRS.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Through their monthly NIBRS submissions, LEAs report information regarding law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, and annually, they submit the number of full-time sworn and civilian law enforcement personnel employed as of October 31.

Hate Crime Statistics

For each offense LEAs report through NIBRS, they indicate whether it was motivated by the offender's bias toward a particular race, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, or gender identity.

Counting Rules

The tables in this report reflect varying levels of data submissions per agency. Although many LEAs reported NIBRS data for all 12 months of the year, some agencies reported data for some but not all months of the year. The FBI did not estimate crime counts for agencies with incomplete reporting.

In this report, there are five basic units of count:

1. Incidents—count one incident for each Group A Incident reported via the Administrative Segment with a unique Incident Number, i.e., LEA case number, followed by a minimum of the Offense, Victim, and Offender Segments.

2. Offenses—count one offense for each victim of Crimes Against Persons, one offense for each unique offense type of Crimes Against Property, and one offense for each unique offense type of Crimes Against Society.

3. Victims—count one for each victim, i.e., Victim Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (in a multiple-offense incident, a victim is counted for *each* connected offense type in a table reflecting offense categories).

4. Known Offenders—count one for each offender, i.e., Offender Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (does not count Offender Segments with an Unknown Offender).

5. Arrestees—count one for each arrestee, i.e., Arrestee Segments, reported in Group A and Group B Arrest Reports. NIBRS counts arrestees detained in connection with more than one incident only once.

Population Estimation

For the 2020 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2010 decennial population counts and 2011 through 2019 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. The rates of growth for each agency were averaged; that average was then applied and added to the agency's 2019 Census population estimate to derive its 2020 population estimate.

Editing Procedures and Data Validity

Data reliability is a high priority of the FBI. The UCR Program thoroughly examines each NIBRS submission for accuracy and deviations in crime data from month to month and from year to year that may indicate errors. In performing these quality control measures, the UCR staff members compare aggregated data from agencies of similar population size to detect any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime counts and study the monthly submissions to evaluate periodic trends identified for individual reporting units. While large variations in crime levels may indicate modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in the jurisdiction's geopolitical structure, the FBI brings any deviations to the attention of the state UCR Program or reporting agency

that contributed the data. Any significant increase or decrease becomes the subject of a special inquiry to prompt the reporting agency to verify or correct its data if needed.

Ultimately, the UCR Program relies on the good faith reporting of the LEAs that voluntarily contribute data to the program via NIBRS. Although the FBI makes every effort through its editing procedures, training practices, and correspondence to ensure the validity of the data it receives, the accuracy of the statistics depends primarily on the adherence of each contributor to the established standards of reporting. It is the responsibility of each state UCR Program or individual contributing LEA to submit accurate statistics and to correct existing data that are incorrect. Users should use caution in extrapolating conclusions from these findings because NIBRS is not yet national in scope.

Additional NIBRS Information

The *NIBRS Technical Specification,* available on the FBI's webpage for the UCR Program, details procedures for preparing NIBRS data submissions. The *NIBRS User Manual* includes offense definitions, classification examples, and training information. The UCR Program staff also produces correspondence to UCR contributors and the *UCR Program Quarterly*. These provide policy updates and new information, as well as clarification of reporting issues.

Training for Law Enforcement

In addition to the evaluation of reported data, the UCR Program provides training seminars and instructional materials on crime reporting procedures to assist contributors in complying with the UCR Program's NIBRS standards. Throughout the country, the FBI maintains contact with state UCR Programs and law enforcement personnel; holds training sessions; and explains the purpose of the program, the rules of uniform classification and scoring, and the methods of assembling and reporting the data. When an individual agency has specific problems in compiling its crime statistics, personnel from the FBI's CJIS Division may visit the contributor to aid in resolving the difficulties.

To support agencies making the transition to NIBRS and to offer an electronic option for officers to take the training as time permits, the FBI released 14 computer-based tutorials. The tutorials are available on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (i.e., LEEP).

Data Availability

Data users may access the 2020 NIBRS data through the UCR Program's CDE, the FBI's digital front door to crime statistics. The CDE offers state-level data through downloads as well as through the Application Program Interface. The tool is available at www.fbi.gov/cde. (*Note, although there are no functioning hyperlinks in this text, users can copy and paste Web addresses into their browsers to find referenced websites and documents.*)

Individuals may also request the 2020 NIBRS master file (from which data for this report was extracted) by emailing their name, address, and telephone number to the FBI's UCR Program. Requests for master files or assistance with other UCR information can be made via the UCR Program's web form at https://forms.fbi.gov/assistance-with-uniform-crime-statistics-information.

Caution to Users

Data users should exercise care in making direct comparisons between data in this report and data in *CIUS* or other published NIBRS data. Because there are often differing methodologies used in preparing data for publication and differing levels of participation, some data may not be comparable from year to year.

Although most data for individual agencies published in *NIBRS, 2020,* will be the same as those published in *CIUS, 2020,* for the same agency, some may differ. For publication in *CIUS,* the more detailed NIBRS data are converted to SRS data and the SRS Hierarchy Rule, which counts only the most serious crime in multiple-offense incidents, is applied.

For more information about the data specifications used in creating these tables and why data in *NIBRS, 2020,* should not be compared to those in *CIUS, 2020*, see the data declarations of specific tables, the table methodology section of this document, or *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use,* which is accessible on the webpage Additional UCR Resources at https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/additional-resources.

Table Methodology

The information used to compile the aggregate tables in this report includes all NIBRS data submitted by LEAs to the UCR Program for the calendar year 2020. The agency-level tables do not include agencies that reported less than 12 months of NIBRS data to the FBI's UCR Program or agencies whose data were not published in *CIUS, 2020*. In addition, the arrestee tables include only arrests

that occurred in 2020. Concerning federal agencies, no federal data are included in the aggregate tables; however, agency-level data for those agencies that submitted their UCR data via NIBRS are included in the U.S. table as well as being presented in a separate table.

The following describes the methods used to construct the tables in this report:

Table(s)	Table Construction
Number of Law Enforcement Agencies and Population Covered; Enrolled, Participation Status, and Method of Data Submission, by Population Group, 2020	This table shows the number of LEAs who were actively enrolled in the UCR Program in 2020 and the number of LEAs that participated in the UCR Program by submitting data. Furthermore, the table specifies the number of LEAs who submitted their UCR data via NIBRS and those who submitted via SRS. In addition, the table provides population estimates of these agencies' jurisdictions and distributes the agency counts and population figures by their population groupings. Figures under the column headed *Actively Enrolled in the UCR Program* represent those agencies that reported their UCR data through either NIBRS or SRS as well as those LEAs that had an active originating agency identifier but did not contribute data to UCR in 2020. Figures under the column headed *Total Participants Submitting Data* include those LEAs that reported data through either NIBRS or SRS and excludes those agencies that did not submit data. The number of submitting agencies in the column headed *Submitted Data via National Incident-Based Reporting System* includes those LEAs that reported at least one Group A Offense Report, Group B Arrest Report, or Zero Report via NIBRS for one or more months of the 2020 calendar year. Finally, the column headed *Submitted Data via the Summary Reporting System* includes the number of LEAs that submitted at least one Return A Record Card to the UCR Program for one or more months of the 2020 calendar year.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	For the 2020 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2010 decennial population counts and 2011 through 2019 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. The rates of growth for each agency were averaged; that average was then applied and added to the agency's 2019 Census population estimate to derive its 2020 population estimate.
Participation, by State, 2020	This table shows the number of LEAs that contributed data to the UCR Program via NIBRS for 2020 and provides population estimates for the jurisdictions covered by these agencies in each state.

The number of participating agencies includes those LEAs that reported at least one Group A Offense Report, Group B Arrest Report, or Zero Report via NIBRS for one or more months of the 2020 calendar year.

Based on data submissions for 2020, the FBI's UCR Program had 43 states certified to report data via NIBRS. Of the 43 certified states, 18 states (Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia) submitted all their agencies' crime data via NIBRS. Another 25 certified states (Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) had some agencies that submitted their data via NIBRS as well as some agencies that submitted their data through the Summary Reporting System. Additionally, the UCR Program had a number of agencies certified in California, Illinois, Maryland, and New Mexico, as |

Table(s)	Table Construction
	well as 1 agency in the District of Columbia that directly reported UCR data through NIBRS. For the 2020 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2010 decennial population counts and 2011 through 2019 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. The rates of growth for each agency were averaged; that average was then applied and added to the agency's 2019 Census population estimate to derive its 2020 population estimate.
Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders by their associated offense categories. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used the following counting rules: • Incidents–one for each offense type identified within each NIBRS incident. Therefore, in multiple-offense incidents, one incident was counted for each offense category in the incident. (For example, if an incident involved

Table(s)	Table Construction
	both a rape and a robbery, the incident was counted only once in the total. However, the incident is reflected twice in the breakdown because it was counted in both the sex offenses category [rape] and the robbery offense category.) • Offenses—one offense for each victim of Crimes Against Persons, one offense for each unique offense type of Crimes Against Property, and one offense for each unique offense type of Crimes Against Society. • Victims–one for each victim connected to each offense type in an incident. (In multiple-offense incidents, a victim was counted for each connected offense type.) • Known Offenders–one for each offender connected to each offense type in an incident except for Unknown Offenders, who were not counted.
Number of Offenses Completed and Attempted, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of offenses completed or attempted by their associated offense categories. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	To arrive at the totals provided in this table, the UCR Program used the standard counting rules and then aggregated the data by whether the offense type was completed or attempted. • Offenses—one offense for each victim of Crimes Against Persons, one offense for each unique offense type of Crimes Against Property, and one offense for each unique offense type of Crimes Against Society. • Number of Offenses Completed—one for each offense type reported as completed. • Number of Offenses Attempted—one for each offense type reported as attempted. NIBRS requires that LEAs must classify all offense types for assault offenses and homicide offenses as completed. In a multiple-offense incident, an offense was counted for each offense type in the incident.
Crimes Against Persons Offenses, Offense Category, by State, 2020 Crimes Against Property Offenses, Offense Category, by State, 2020 Crimes Against Society Offenses,	These tables provide the aggregate number of offenses by their respective crime categories and offense categories by state. • For Crimes Against Persons, offense totals are distributed by 5 offense categories comprised of 15 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.)

Table(s)	Table Construction
Offense Category, by State, 2020	• For Crimes Against Property, offense totals are broken down by 12 offense categories consisting of 25 offense types. • For Crimes Against Society, offense totals are broken down by 6 offense categories comprised of 12 offense types. For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. To arrive at the offense totals provided for each table, the UCR Program used the following counting rules: • Crime Against Person—one for each victim. • Crime Against Property—one for each unique offense type. • Crime Against Society—one for each unique offense type. • Multiple-offense incident—one for each offense type in the incident. The UCR Program aggregated the data by offense category for each state within each table. In addition, each of these tables shows the number of LEAs in each state that contributed their UCR data via NIBRS, as well as the aggregate population figures for those agencies' jurisdictions. Figures in the column for the number of participating agencies include those LEAs in each state that reported at least one Group A Offense Report, Group B Arrest

Table(s)	Table Construction
	Report, or Zero Report via NIBRS for one or more months of the 2020 calendar year. For the 2020 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2010 decennial population counts and 2011 through 2019 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. The rates of growth for each agency were averaged; that average was then applied and added to the agency's 2019 Census population estimate to derive its 2020 population estimate.
Crimes Against Persons Offenses, Offense Category, by Location, 2020 Crimes Against Property Offenses, Offense Category, by Location, 2020 Crimes Against Society Offenses, Offense Category, by Location, 2020	These tables provide the aggregate number of offenses by their respective crime categories and offense categories and the corresponding locations where the offenses occurred. • For Crimes Against Persons, offense totals are broken down by 5 offense categories comprised of 15 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) • For Crimes Against Property, offense totals are broken down by 12 offense categories consisting of 25 offense types. • For Crimes Against Society, offense totals are broken down by 6 offense categories comprised of 12 offense types.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release.

To arrive at the offense totals provided for each table, the UCR Program used the following counting rules:

- Crime Against Person—one for each victim.

- Crime Against Property—one for each unique offense type.

- Crime Against Society—one for each unique offense type.

- Multiple-offense incident—one for each offense type in the incident.

The UCR Program aggregated the data by offense category and location within each table. |
| Crimes Against Persons Incidents, Offense Category, by Time of Day, 2020

Crimes Against Property Incidents, Offense Category, by Time of Day, 2020

Crimes Against Society Incidents, Offense Category, by Time of Day, 2020 | In NIBRS, the time of day is collected at the incident level, not for each offense within the incident. These tables show the number of incidents in each respective crime category by their associated offense categories and the time of day in which the incidents occurred.

- For Crimes Against Persons, incident totals are broken down by 5 offense categories comprised of 15 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) |

Table(s)	Table Construction
	• For Crimes Against Property, offense totals are broken down by 12 offense categories consisting of 25 offense types. • For Crimes Against Society, offense totals are broken down by 6 offense categories comprised of 12 offense types. For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program counted one incident for each offense type identified within each NIBRS incident to attribute the incident to each associated offense category. The UCR Program aggregated the incident data by offense category and the incidents' time of day for each table.
Offenses Involving Weapon Use, Offense Category, by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2020	This table shows the number of offenses per offense category by the type of weapon/force used by the offender. In NIBRS, data concerning the use of weapons or the force involved in the commission of crimes are collected only for 7 offense categories, which are comprised of 15 offense types. (At the recommendation of the Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.)

Table(s)	Table Construction
	For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release.
	LEAs may report up to three types of weapons/force involved for each of the 15 offense types for which weapon/force information is collected. However, homicide offenses cannot be reported with the value of None; a different type of weapon must be reported.
	To arrive at the offense totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used the following counting rules:
	• Crime Against Person—one for each victim.
	• Crime Against Property—one for each unique offense type.
	• Crime Against Society—one for each unique offense type.
	• Multiple-offense incident—one for each offense type in the incident.
	The offense data were aggregated by their respective offense categories and by the weapon types associated with the reported offenses.
	Because law enforcement can report up to three types of weapon/force involved for each offense (up to ten) in an incident, some offenses may have been counted more than once to attribute them to each of the weapon types associated with them. Therefore, the figures in the table do not reflect the number of weapons used or offenses reported in the related incidents.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Incidents Cleared, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of incidents that LEAs cleared by arrest or exceptional means. It also provides the number of incidents cleared for each associated offense category. • In NIBRS, the submission of arrestee data in connection with an incident automatically clears all offenses within the incident. • When an incident is cleared by arrest, an individual is taken into custody either with or without a warrant or previous incident report, or the individual is summoned or cited (but not taken into custody). • When an incident is cleared by exceptional means, it was cleared in some other way than by arrest, i.e., the death of the offender, prosecution was declined for other than lack of probable cause, the offender was already in custody in another jurisdiction, the victim refused to cooperate in the prosecution, or the offender was a juvenile and the crime was handled without taking him/her into custody. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used the following counting rules: • Total Incidents Cleared—one for each offense type identified within each incident, aggregated by the offenses' associated offense categories. In multiple-offense incidents, one incident was counted for each offense type in the incident. • Cleared by Arrest—one for each offense type in an incident containing at least one arrestee. • Cleared by Exceptional Means—one for each offense type in an incident reported as cleared exceptionally. **Note:** There is no direct correlation between the numbers in the Total Incidents column and those in the Total Incidents Cleared column. The numbers in the Total Incidents column are included only for informational purposes.
Relationship of Victims to Offenders, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the relationship of victims (individuals and law enforcement victim types only) to their offenders by the offense category containing the offense type to which they are *both* connected. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.)

Table(s)	Table Construction
	In NIBRS, relationship data are collected only for the victim types of individual and law enforcement officer that are connected to Crimes Against Persons or Robbery offenses. Relationship data are *not* collected for victims of offenses reported with an unknown offender (i.e., nothing is known about the offender) or other offenses of Crimes Against Property or Crimes Against Society. Through NIBRS, law enforcement may report up to ten relationship types per victim for each offense. The UCR Program consolidated the relationships of victims to multiple offenders of the same offense type to one category for this table. For example, if a victim was assaulted by three offenders (i.e., the victim's brother and two acquaintances), the most personal relationship of the victim to his offenders is recognized, and the relationship is categorized as Family Member and Other in the offense category of Assault Offenses. To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used the following counting rules: • Victims–one for each victim connected to each offense type in an incident. (In multiple-offense incidents, one victim was counted for each connected offense type.) • Family Member–one when the victim is a family member of the *one and only* offender, or when the victim is a family member of *all* multiple offenders connected to both the victim and the offense.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	• Family Member and Other—one when the victim is a family member to *at least one* of the multiple offenders of the offense. • Known to Victim and Other—one when the victim knows one or more of the multiple offenders of the offense but is *not* a family member to any of the offenders. (Do not use this category if any of the relationships are family members.) • Stranger—one when the victim reports the *one* and *only* offender as a stranger. • All Other—one, regardless of the number, when the relationship(s) of the victim to the offender(s) is unknown or, in the case of multiple offenders, are mutual combatants or combinations of other relationships. Relationships of victims to their offenders were designated as follows: • Family Members—Spouse, Common-law Spouse, Parent, Sibling, Child, Grandparent, Grandchild, In-law, Stepparent, Stepchild, Stepsibling, and Other Family Member. • Known to Victim—Acquaintance, Friend, Neighbor, Baby/Child in the Care of a Babysitter, Boyfriend/Girlfriend, Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend, Ex-spouse, Ex-relationship, Employee, Employer, or Otherwise Known. • Stranger. • All Other—This category includes unknown relationships, i.e., the victim did not see the offender to determine whether they knew them; mutual

Table(s)	Table Construction
	combatants, i.e., the victim was also an offender; or a combination of other relationships and unknown relationships.
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and Aggravated Assault Victims, Offense Type, by Circumstance, 2020	This table shows the number of victims of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and the number of victims of aggravated assault by the circumstances in which the offenses occurred. • Because aggravated assault is an element of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, i.e., it is a lesser-included offense, an individual cannot be reported as a victim of both offenses. However, both offenses can be reported in the same incident as long as each offense is reported with a different victim. • In NIBRS, LEAs may report up to two circumstances for each of these offense types. In 2019, the UCR Program began collecting domestic and family violence data by replacing the data value of Lover's Quarrel with Domestic Violence among the circumstances for the offenses of murder and aggravated assault. Also, a data value for Ex-relationship was added among specified relationships of victims to offenders. To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer connected to each offense type of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault in an incident. The victim data were aggregated by the offenses presented and broken down by their associated circumstances. Because law enforcement can report up to two circumstances for an offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as well as

Table(s)	Table Construction
	for an offense of aggravated assault, some victims may have been counted more than once in order to attribute them to each of the circumstances associated with their related offense. **Note:** The circumstance of mercy killing does not apply to aggravated assault offenses.
Negligent Manslaughter Victims, by Circumstance, 2020	This table shows the number of victims of negligent manslaughter by the circumstances in which the offenses occurred. Beginning in 2019, the UCR Program began collecting data according to an expanded definition of negligent manslaughter to include impaired (those driving under the influence), distracted (such as those using a cell phone), and reckless drivers. The definition was also expanded from drivers of motor vehicles to include drivers of vessels (i.e., boats). For more information, see the download file for NIBRS Offense Definitions in this release. To arrive at the totals provided, the UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual connected to each offense type of negligent manslaughter in an incident. The victim data were aggregated and broken down by their associated circumstances.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Individuals Justifiably Killed, Justifiable Homicide Circumstance, by Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstance, 2020	This table shows the number of individuals justifiably killed presented by circumstance, both the justifiable homicide circumstance and the aggravated assault/homicide circumstance to which they were connected. To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program counted one for each victim type of individual connected to a justifiable homicide offense. The victim data were aggregated by the justifiable homicide circumstances to which they are connected: • Criminal Attacked a Police Officer and That Police Officer Killed Criminal* • Criminal Attacked a Police Officer and Another Police Officer Killed Criminal* • Criminal Attacked a Civilian • Criminal Attempted Flight From a Crime • Criminal Killed in the Commission of a Crime • Criminal Resisted Arrest* • Unable to Determine/Not Enough Information *Note: These circumstances apply only to individuals who were justifiably killed by a police officer.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	These data were broken down by their associated aggravated assault/homicide circumstances, i.e., whether the individuals were killed by private citizens or police officers.
Victims, Adult and Juvenile Age Category, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of victims in each age category by the offense category to which they are connected. The 17 offense categories shown are comprised of 40 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer for each offense type to which they were connected. The victim data were aggregated by the age categories presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. For this table, an adult is a victim who is age 18 or older, and a juvenile is a victim who is under 18 years of age. Figures in the Unknown Age column represent the number of victims whose age was unknown.
Victims, Age, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of victims in each age group by the offense category to which they are connected.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	The 17 offense categories shown are comprised of 40 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.)
	For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release.
	The UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer for each offense type to which they were connected.
	The victim data were aggregated by the age groupings presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Age column represent the number of victims whose age was unknown.
Victims, Sex, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of victims in each gender category by the offense category to which they are connected.
	The 17 offense categories shown are comprised of 40 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.)
	For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	The UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer for each offense type to which they were connected. The victim data were aggregated by sex and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Sex column represent the number of victims whose gender was unknown.
Victims, Race, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of victims in each race category by the offense category to which they are connected. The 17 offense categories shown are comprised of 40 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer for each offense type to which they were connected. The victim data were aggregated by the race categories presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Race column represent the number of victims whose race was unknown.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Offenders, Adult and Juvenile Age Category, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of offenders in each age category by the offense categories to which they are connected. The term *known offender* does not imply the identity of the suspect is known, but only that an attribute of the suspect has been identified which distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted one offender for each offense type to which they were connected, with the exception of unknown offenders. In a multiple-offense incident, each offender (for which data was submitted) was counted more than once. The offender data were aggregated by the age categories presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. For this table, an adult is an offender who is age 18 or older, and a juvenile is an offender who is under 18 years of age. Figures in the Unknown Age column represent the number of offenders for whom an attribute was detected (e.g., gender, race) but for whose age was unknown. **Note:** Data for incidents reported with unknown offenders are not included in this table because nothing is known about the offender(s). For example, a murder victim was

Table(s)	Table Construction
	found, but no information about the person who committed the crime was known. Consequently, neither the offender data nor the associated offense data were used in constructing this table.
Offenders, Age, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of offenders in each age group by the offense category to which they are connected. The term *known offender* does not imply the identity of the suspect is known, but only that an attribute of the suspect has been identified which distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted one offender for each offense type to which they were connected, with the exception of unknown offenders. In a multiple-offense incident, each offender (for which data was submitted) was counted more than once. The offender data were aggregated by the age groupings presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Age column

Table(s)	Table Construction
	represent the number of offenders for whom an attribute was detected (e.g., gender, race) but for whose age was unknown. **Note:** Data for incidents reported with unknown offenders are not included in this table because nothing is known about the offender(s). For example, a murder victim was found, but no information about the person who committed the crime was known. Consequently, neither the offender data nor the associated offense data were used in constructing this table.
Offenders, Sex, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of offenders in each gender category by the offense category to which they are connected. The term *known offender* does not imply the identity of the suspect is known, but only that an attribute of the suspect has been identified which distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted one offender for each offense type to which they were connected, with the exception of unknown offenders. In a multiple-offense

Table(s)	Table Construction
	incident, each offender (for which data was submitted) was counted more than once. The offender data were aggregated by sex and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Sex column represent the number of offenders for whom an attribute was detected (e.g., age, race) but for whose gender was unknown. **Note:** Data for incidents reported with unknown offenders are not included in this table because nothing is known about the offender(s). For example, a murder victim was found, but no information about the person who committed the crime was known. Consequently, neither the offender data nor the associated offense data were used in constructing this table.
Offenders, Race, by Offense Category, 2020-	This table shows the number of offenders in each race category by the offense category to which they are connected. The term *known offender* does not imply the identity of the suspect is known, but only that an attribute of the suspect has been identified which distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.)

Table(s)	Table Construction
	For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted one offender for each offense type to which they were connected, with the exception of unknown offenders. In a multiple-offense incident, each offender (for which data was submitted) was counted more than once. The offender data were aggregated by the race categories presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Race column represent the number of offenders for whom an attribute was detected (e.g., age, gender) but for whose race was unknown. **Note:** Data for incidents reported with unknown offenders are not included in this table because nothing is known about the offender(s). For example, a murder victim was found, but no information about the person who committed the crime was known. Consequently, neither the offender data nor the associated offense data were used in constructing this table.
Arrestees, Adult and Juvenile Age Category, by Arrest Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of arrestees in each age category by the arrest offense category to which they are connected. The 23 offense categories shown for the three crime categories are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously

Table(s)	Table Construction
	published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.)
	In addition, this table includes 10 Group B offenses for which only arrests may be reported.
	For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release.
	The UCR Program counted each arrestee associated with an incident. In addition, the UCR Program counted each arrestee reported through only an arrest report.
	The arrestee data were aggregated by the age categories presented and broken down by their associated arrest offense categories. For this table, an adult is an offender who is age 18 or older, and a juvenile is an offender who is under 18 years of age. Figures in the Unknown Age column represent the number of arrestees whose age was unknown.
	Arrest offense categories include the offense types for which agencies arrested individuals, but they are not necessarily the same offense types as were initially reported in the incidents. Therefore, users should exercise caution when comparing data for offenders by offense category in other tables with data for arrestees by arrest offense category in this table.
	This table does not include duplicate data for arrestees who were reported to have been involved in more than one incident and, therefore, had arrestee reports submitted with multiple incident reports.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Arrestees, Age, by Arrest Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of arrestees in each age group by the arrest offense category to which they are connected. The 23 offense categories shown for the three crime categories are comprised of 52 Group A offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) In addition, this table includes 10 Group B offenses for which only arrests may be reported. For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted each arrestee associated with an incident. In addition, the UCR Program counted each arrestee reported through only an arrest report. The arrestee data were aggregated by the age groupings presented and broken down by their associated arrest offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Age column represent the number of arrestees whose age was unknown. Arrest offense categories include the offense types for which agencies arrested individuals, but they are not necessarily the same offense types as were initially reported in the incidents. Therefore, users should exercise caution when comparing data for offenders by offense category in other tables with data for arrestees by arrest offense category in this table.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	This table does not include duplicate data for arrestees who were reported to have been involved in more than one incident and, therefore, had arrestee reports submitted with multiple incident reports.
Arrestees, Sex, by Arrest Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of arrestees in each gender category by the arrest offense category to which they are connected. The 23 offense categories shown for the three crime categories are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) In addition, this table includes 10 Group B offenses for which only arrests may be reported. For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted each arrestee associated with an incident. In addition, the UCR Program counted each arrestee reported through only an arrest report. Arrest offense categories include the offense types for which agencies arrested individuals, but they are not necessarily the same offense types as were initially reported in the incidents. Therefore, users should exercise caution when comparing data for offenders by offense category in other tables with data for arrestees by arrest offense category in this table.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	This table does not include duplicate data for arrestees who were reported to have been involved in more than one incident and, therefore, had arrestee reports submitted with multiple incident reports.
Arrestees, Race, by Arrest Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of arrestees in each race category by the arrest offense category to which they are connected. The 23 offense categories shown for the three crime categories are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) In addition, this table includes 10 Group B offenses for which only arrests may be reported. For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. The UCR Program counted each arrestee associated with an incident. In addition, the UCR Program counted each arrestee reported through only an arrest report. The arrestee data were aggregated by the race categories presented and broken down by their associated arrest offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Race column represent the number of arrestees whose race was unknown. Arrest offense categories include the offense types for which agencies arrested individuals, but they are not necessarily the same offense types as were initially

Table(s)	Table Construction
	reported in the incidents. Therefore, users should exercise caution when comparing data for offenders by offense category in other tables with data for arrestees by arrest offense category in this table. This table does not include duplicate data for arrestees who were reported to have been involved in more than one incident and, therefore, had arrestee reports submitted with multiple incident reports.
Incidents with Drugs/Narcotics Seized by Suspected Drug Type, 2020	This table shows the number of incidents in which specified drugs/narcotics were seized in connection with drug/narcotic violations. In NIBRS, law enforcement may report up to three suspected drug/narcotic types within 17 data values for each seizure in a drug/narcotic violation. When more than three types of drugs are involved, the two most important drugs (as determined by the reporting agency based on the quantity, value, and deadliness of the drugs/narcotics) should be reported, and the third drug type will contain an "X" to indicate more than three drug/narcotic types were reported. The UCR Program counted the number of times each drug/narcotic type was seized where the offense was a drug/narcotic violation. Because law enforcement can report up to three suspected drug/narcotic types for each seizure, the Number of Incidents column is not the total number of independent incidents reported. For example, if in an incident both heroin and PCP was seized, one will be added to the drug type of heroin and one will be added to the drug type of PCP. This table includes both Attempted and Completed incidents.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Offenses Involving Offender's Suspected Use, Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol, by Offense Category, 2020	This table shows the number of offenses in which offenders were suspected of using drugs/narcotics and/or alcohol during or shortly before perpetrating the crime by the number of offenses per offense category. The 23 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) For a breakdown of the offense types included in each category, see the downloadable file for Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society in this release. In NIBRS, law enforcement must indicate whether any of the offenders related to an offense were suspected of consuming alcohol or using drugs/narcotics during or shortly before the incident, or of using computer equipment to perpetrate a crime. LEAs may report up to three types of usage (alcohol, computer equipment [handheld devices], drugs/narcotics, or not applicable) for each reported offense in an incident. This table uses the following rules and then distributes the data by whether law enforcement suspected that the offender used drugs/narcotics and/or alcohol during or shortly before perpetrating the crime by the number of offenses per offense category: • Offense Categories: ○ Crime Against Persons—one for each victim.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	o Crime Against Property—one for each unique offense type.
	o Crime Against Society—one for each unique offense type.
	• Offenses Involving Offender's Suspected Use—one in each involvement category for each offense type where the Offender Suspected of Using contains Drugs/Narcotics or Alcohol, respectively.
	• Percent—percentage of offenses associated with the offender's use of Drugs/Narcotics and/or Alcohol Involvement in their commission by offense category.
	• Percentage = Type of Involvement/Total Offenses (round to tenths/round up)
	Note: Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement will not add to Total Offenses because the offender may have used both in the incident and/or this table only shows two aspects of the Offender Suspected of Using.
	To arrive at the offense totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used standard counting rules then aggregated the offense data by the suspected use types of drugs/narcotics and alcohol associated with the reported offenses.
	Because LEAs can report up to three types of usage (alcohol, computer equipment [handheld devices], drugs/narcotics, or not applicable) for each reported offense in an incident, an offense may be counted twice in this table if the offender was suspected of using both drugs/narcotics and alcohol for the same offense. In addition, only two aspects of suspected use are presented in this table.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	Therefore, the figures for Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement will not add to Total Offenses.
Offense Type, by Agency, 2020	This table provides the number of offenses as reported by each LEA that contributed data to the UCR Program via NIBRS. Offense totals are presented for each crime category, as well as for the 23 offense categories, which are comprised of 52 offense types. (At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the UCR Program combined the offense categories of Sex Offenses [formerly Forcible] and Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Beginning with the 2018 data, all offense types previously published in those two categories are now published in one category as Sex Offenses.) The data used in creating this table were from all LEAs that submitted 12 months of data to the UCR Program via NIBRS and whose data were also converted to summary data for publication in *CIUS, 20*20. Note: Although no data from federal agencies are included in the aggregate tables, agency-level data for those federal agencies that submitted their UCR data via NIBRS are included in the U.S. table as well as being presented in a separate table. This table provides the aggregate number of offenses by their respective crime categories of Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. It also supplies the number of offenses that each LEA reported using the following counting rules: • Crime Against Person—one for each victim. • Crime Against Property—one for each unique offense type.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	• Crime Against Society—one for each unique offense type.
	The total number of offenses by their respective categories of Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society were derived using the standard counting rules and then aggregated by offense type.
	For the 2020 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2010 decennial population counts and 2011 through 2019 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. The rates of growth for each agency were averaged; that average was then applied and added to the agency's 2019 Census population estimate to derive its 2020 population estimate.
	Caution Against Ranking
	Although most data for individual agencies published in *NIBRS, 2020,* are the same as those published in *CIUS, 2020*, some may differ. For publication in *CIUS,* the UCR Program converts the more-detailed NIBRS data to summary data using the SRS's Hierarchy Rule, counting only the most serious crime in multiple-offense incidents.
	For more information about the data specifications the program used to create these tables and why users should not compare data in *NIBRS, 2020*, with data in *CIUS, 2020*, see Methodology in this publication and *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* among the general resources for UCR.