Data Declaration

Table 23

Offense Analysis, Number and Percent Change, 2008-2009

The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

General comments

- This table provides an analysis of the crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The table lists the number of these offenses reported in 2009 and the percentage change in the number of these offenses when compared with 2008 data.

- This table provides additional details for the following offenses:

    o Robbery and burglary (percent distribution and average dollar value by location).

    o Larceny-theft (percent distribution and average dollar value by larceny type).

    o Motor vehicle theft (overall average dollar value of vehicle thefts).

- The offense of aggravated assault is not included in this table. In the UCR Program, the taking of money or property in connection with an assault is reported as robbery.

- Information regarding the average value of property damage due to arson can be found in Arson Table 2.

Methodology

- The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 months of complete property/circumstance data for 2009.

- The FBI presents offense totals for the crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Then, based on supplemental data supplied by law enforcement, the FBI computes value lost totals for the crimes of robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

- The percent distribution statistics are based on the offense totals for the crimes of robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft.

- The FBI derives trends by comparing statistics from agencies with at least 6 common months of complete data reports for 2008 and 2009.

Population estimation

For the 2009 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 2000 decennial population counts and 2001 through 2008 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2008 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2009 population estimate.

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