Methodology

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

On January 1, 2021, the FBI's UCR Program transitioned to a National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) only data collection. Since the transition, the FBI's UCR Program has worked diligently to offer resources such as programming and technical support, training, and outreach to law enforcement agencies. Despite more than 11,500 law enforcement agencies submitting NIBRS data, participation for 2021 remained below a statistically acceptable level to be nationally representative. To mitigate risks associated with low participation due to the NIBRS transition, the UCR Program published a limited release of the traditional *CIUS, 2021,* along with a trend study comparing 2020 and 2021 crime data using a selection of the new NIBRS estimation data. For the 2022 and 2023 data year, to provide nationally representative data, the FBI accepted Summary Reporting System (SRS) data submissions from non-transitioned agencies.

Criteria for UCR Programs

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

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

A UCR Program must establish data integrity procedures and have personnel assigned to assist contributing agencies in quality assurance practices and crime reporting procedures. Data integrity procedures should include crime trend assessments, offense classification verification, and technical specification validation.

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

A UCR Program must furnish the FBI's UCR Program with all of the UCR data collected by the law enforcement agencies within its domain.

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

Data completeness and quality

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

NIBRS reporting and conversion

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

Editing procedures

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

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

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

Population estimation

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. Population totals for 2010 are from the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial population counts.

Crime trends

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

Publication Annotation

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

Caution to users

Data users should exercise care in making any direct comparison between data in this publication and those in prior issues of *Crime in the United States*. Because of differing levels of participation from year to year and reporting problems that require the FBI to

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estimate crime counts for certain contributors, some data may not be comparable from year to year. In addition, this publication may contain updates to data provided in prior years' publications.

Offense Estimation

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

Estimation Notes:

For the 2021 collection year, the FBI's UCR Program transitioned from the traditional SRS to the more comprehensive NIBRS. A significant number of agencies were unable to complete the transition to NIBRS in 2021. Due to the lower volume of participation, the FBI was unable to produce the traditional national estimates for that year. Because SRS data was not directly collected by the FBI, in order to compile estimates for 2021, the FBI has since gathered a sampling of 2021 SRS data to augment the information collected via NIBRS and compile reliable estimates.

For the 2022 and 2023 collection years, the FBI resumed collecting SRS data from agencies that had not yet transitioned to NIBRS to supplement the NIBRS data collection. The FBI will assess the level of NIBRS transition yearly and continue to accept SRS data until it is no longer needed.

Estimation of state-level data

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

State	Year(s)	Reason for Estimation	Estimation Method
Illinois	2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.	Valid violent crime and property crime offense counts, with the exception of forcible rape, were available for most of the largest cities (100,000 and over in population). For other agencies, the only available counts generated by the Illinois state UCR Program were state totals based upon an incident-level system without indication of multiple offenses recorded within single incidents. Therefore, the UCR Hierarchy Rule could not be applied in order to convert the state's data to SRS data. (The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident is counted.) To arrive at a comparable state estimate to be included in national compilations, the Illinois state UCR Program's state totals (which were inflated because of the nonapplication of the Hierarchy Rule) were reduced by the proportion of multiple offenses reported within single incidents in the NIBRS database. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process.
	2006 2007 2008 2009	The state UCR Program was unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.	Forcible rape figures for Rockford include only the forcible rape offenses with female victims that were extracted from the agency's NIBRS data. To derive the state forcible rape estimate, the percentage of female forcible rape victims was extracted from all NIBRS incidents in which a forcible sex offense was reported. That percentage was applied to the forcible rape count received from the Illinois state UCR Program.

Minnesota	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	The state UCR Program was unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.	2005–To arrive at a comparable state estimate for forcible rape offenses to be included in national compilations, Minnesota's forcible rape total was estimated by using the national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and proportionally assigning forcible rape volumes to Minnesota's population groups. 2006-2012–Valid forcible rape figures were available for Minneapolis and St. Paul. To arrive at a comparable state estimate for forcible rape offenses to be included in national compilations, the rest of Minnesota's forcible rape totals were estimated by using the national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and proportionally assigning forcible rape volumes to Minnesota's population groups.

Arrest data considerations

Limited data for 2023 were available for Florida.

For 2023, only arrest totals (with no age or gender breakdowns) are available for Florida agencies that reported via the Summary Reporting System. Therefore, Florida arrest totals are included only in Table 69, "Arrests by State, 2023" for those agencies. Arrest data reported by NIBRS submitting agencies are included in all arrest tables except for the 5 and 10-year arrest trend tables.

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

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

Table methodology

The tables in this report are based upon varying levels of data submissions. For example, some participating agencies may submit data for some but not all months of the reporting year. Using well-established procedures, the FBI estimates for missing offense data for agencies with partial reports and for nonreporting agencies and then aggregates these estimates with data reported to determine

the number of offenses for each state and the nation. Tables 1–5, 7, and 29 present these approximations. In addition, various circumstances require the FBI to estimate offense totals from time to time for some states.

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

The tabular presentation that follows briefly describes the data sources and the methods used to construct Tables 1-69.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
1	The data used in creating the estimates for these tables were from all law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics for the nation include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	These tables provide the estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of reported crimes in the United States for 2004 through 2023, as well as the 2-, 5-, and 10-year trends for 2023 based on these estimates. This table contains estimates based on both the legacy and revised definitions of rape. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	The UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson. The crime figures for 2004 through 2022 have been adjusted from the prior year's publication. In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person,

			without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017.
2	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics for the nation and for community types include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	This table provides estimated crime statistics for the nation, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), cities outside metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan counties; the rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) for each grouping; and their estimated populations. For MSAs, cities outside metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan counties, the table also includes crime statistics by area actually reporting. The statistics under the heading "Area actually reporting" represent offense totals for agencies submitting 12 months of data and estimated totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of data. The statistics under the heading "Estimated total" represent the totals under "Area actually reporting" plus estimated totals for agencies submitting 2 months or less of data. The FBI derives national statistics for community types by using the community type estimates for individual states as shown in Table 5.	The UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson. In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017.

		For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	
3	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data).	This table provides the 2023 percent distribution of estimated offenses and populations by region. The FBI computes regional offense distribution percentages using the volume estimates as shown in Table 4. This table contains estimates based on the revised definition of rape.	The UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson. In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017.

| 4 | The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data).

Crime statistics include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year. | This table provides estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of crime in each region, geographic division, and state in 2022 and 2023, and the percent change in each.

The FBI derives state totals by estimating for nonreporting and partially reporting agencies within each state. Using the state's individual agency data and estimates, the program aggregates a state total.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. | Any comparisons of crime among different locales should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the area's crime statistics. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.

The UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson.

In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017. |

| 5 | The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data).

Crime statistics include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year. | This table provides the estimated number of offenses and the rate of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for each state.

This table provides the estimated number of offenses and the actual number of offenses reported in MSAs, cities outside metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan counties; the rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) for each grouping; and the estimated population for each state.

The statistics under the heading "Area actually reporting" represent offense totals for agencies submitting 12 months of data and estimated totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of data.

The statistics in the table under the heading "Estimated total" represent the totals under "Area actually reporting" plus estimated totals for agencies submitting 2 months or less of data.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. | The UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson.

Any comparisons of crime among different locales should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the area's crime statistics. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.

In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017. |

| 6 | The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data).

Crime statistics include estimated offense totals (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year. | This table provides actual and estimated crime data for MSAs and their estimated populations, the counties included in each MSA, and estimated populations for principal cities in MSAs. The table also includes statistics by area actually reporting, estimated total, and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants).

This table provides crime statistics for the Metropolitan Divisions (MDs), which are subdivisions of MSAs that have a core population of at least 2.5 million people. The table also includes the rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses for each MD and actual and estimated offense totals.

This table includes all currently designated MSAs in which at least 75 percent of the agencies within the MSA reported data to the UCR Program and for which the principal city/cities submitted 12 months of complete data for 2023.

The statistics under the heading "Total area actually reporting" represent offense totals for agencies submitting 12 months of data and estimated totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of data.

The statistics under the heading "Estimated total" represent the above "Total area actually reporting" plus estimated totals for agencies submitting 2 months or less of data. | The UCR Program does not have sufficient data to estimate for arson.

Any comparisons of crime among different locales should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the area's crime statistics. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.

In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017. |

		The rape figures in this table are aggregate totals of data submitted using both the legacy and revised definitions of rape. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	
7	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of data). Crime statistics include estimated offense tables (except arson) for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	This table provides estimations for the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft for the nation from 2019 to 2023. This table provides additional detail for the following offenses: Robbery by location (such as street/highway, bank, residence). Burglary by location (residence or nonresidence) and time of day (night, day, or unknown). Larceny-theft by type (such as pocket-picking, purse-snatching, and shoplifting). The FBI estimates the breakdowns for robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft by first calculating the proportion of the total offenses represented by the breakdowns as presented in Table 23 and applying	The data source from which the FBI derives Table 7 does not include aggravated assault or arson data. In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the

		those percentages to the estimated offense totals as presented in Table 4. This table contains estimates based on the revised definition of rape.	recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017.
8	The data used in creating this table were from all city and town law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2023.	This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by city and town law enforcement agencies (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, if complete arson data were provided, they will appear in the arson column.) The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
9	The data used in creating this table were from all	This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape,	Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in

	university/college law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2023.	robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by university/college law enforcement agencies (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, if complete arson data were provided, they will appear in the arson column.) The student enrollment figures provided by the U.S. Department of Education are for 2022, the most recent available. They include full- and part-time students. The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.	addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
10	The data used in creating this table were from all county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2023.	This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by law enforcement agencies (such as individual sheriffs' offices and/or county police departments) in metropolitan counties and nonmetropolitan counties (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, if complete arson data were provided, they will appear in the arson column.) The Metropolitan Counties classification encompasses jurisdictions covered by noncity law enforcement	These data do not represent county totals because they exclude crime counts for city agencies and other types of agencies that have jurisdiction within each county. Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more

		agencies located within currently designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The Nonmetropolitan Counties classification encompasses jurisdictions covered by noncity agencies located outside currently designated MSAs. The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.	details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
11	The data used in creating this table were from all state, tribal, and other law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2023.	This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by state, tribal, and other law enforcement agencies (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, if complete arson data were provided, they will appear in the arson column.) The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.	These data represent reported crime from individual state or territorial law enforcement agencies (i.e., state police, highway patrol, tribal, and/or other law enforcement agencies managed by the state or territory) participating in the UCR Program. Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.

| 12–15 | The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 common months of complete offense reports for 2022 and 2023. | These 2-year trend tables provide the number of offenses for 2022 and 2023 and the percent change between these 2 years.

In calculating trends, the UCR Program includes only common reported months for individual agencies.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. | |
| 16–19 | The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete data (except arson, which is not included in these tables) for 2023. | These tables provide the rate per 100,000 inhabitants and the number of offenses known to law enforcement for violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) for law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete data (except arson) for 2023. In addition, these tables furnish the number of agencies meeting the criteria for inclusion in these tables and provide the estimated population for each population group.

The FBI derived the offense rates by first dividing the total aggregated offense counts by the aggregated populations covered by contributing agencies for | |

		which 12 months of complete data were supplied and then multiplying the resulting figure by 100,000.	
		The suburban and nonsuburban cities classifications in Table 17 encompass all cities other than principal cities served by municipal law enforcement agencies in MSAs.	
		For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	
20	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted supplementary homicide data for 2023.	This table provides the type of weapons used in murder offenses. The data are based on the aggregated data from agencies within each state for which supplementary homicide data (e.g., weapon information) were reported to the FBI. The table also includes a breakdown of the types of firearms used in murders (i.e., handguns, rifles, shotguns, or firearms [type unknown]). The weapon totals are aggregated from all murders for which the FBI received supplemental homicide data for calendar year 2023.	The FBI received limited supplementary homicide data from Florida. NIBRS homicide data were included in this table for Florida. The SRS supplementary homicide data submitted by the Florida state UCR Program did not meet UCR guidelines and were not included.
21, 22	The data used in creating these tables were from all	These tables provide the type of weapons used in robberies (Table 21) and aggravated assaults (Table	The FBI received limited data from Florida.

	law enforcement agencies that submitted complete offense reports for 12 months in 2023.	22). The tables include the number of agencies that submitted data by state and the population covered by those agencies. The weapon totals are aggregated from all robberies and aggravated assaults for which the FBI received weapon breakdowns. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	
23, 24	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 months of complete property/circumstance data for 2023.	The FBI derives trends by comparing statistics from agencies with at least 6 common months of complete data reports for 2022 and 2023. Table 23 provides an analysis of the crimes of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The table also lists the number of these offenses reported in 2023 and the percentage change in the number of these offenses when compared with 2022 data. Due to technical system changes and data quality issues, some average values may be inflated in Table 23.	The FBI presents offense totals for the crimes of murder and rape, and then, based on supplemental data supplied by law enforcement, the FBI computes average value lost totals for the crimes of robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The data source from which the FBI derives the information for this table does not include arson. Information regarding the average value of property

		Due to technical system changes and data quality issues, some property stolen and recovered data may be inflated in Table 24. The offense of aggravated assault is not included in Table 23. In the UCR Program, the taking of money or property in connection with an assault is reported as robbery. The percent distribution statistics are based on the offense totals for the crimes of robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft. Table 24 provides property types, the reported value of stolen property, and the value of recovered property. This table also lists the percentage of recovered value of each property type. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	damage due to arson can be found in Arson Table 2.
25−28	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 months of	These tables provide the number of violent crimes, property crimes, and arsons with a breakdown of the offenses known to law enforcement and the percentage of those offenses that were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.	The following information pertains only to Table 28: • When an offender under the age of 18 is cited to

	complete offense reports for 2023.	Not all agencies submit data reports for arson to the FBI. Therefore, the agency counts and estimated population presented in this table do not represent participation for the reporting of arson. The FBI bases percent cleared statistics on aggregated offense and clearance totals. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities, the UCR Program considers the incident to be cleared by arrest, even though a physical arrest may not have occurred. • Clearances for offenses that include both adult and juvenile offenders are classified as clearances for crimes committed by adults and are, therefore, not included in this table. • Because the clearance percentages for crimes committed by juveniles include only those clearances in which no adults were involved, the figures in this table should not be used to present a definitive picture of juvenile involvement in crime.
29	The data used in creating the estimates for this table were from all law	This table provides the estimated number of persons arrested in the United States in 2023.	

	enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for 2023.	The arrest totals presented are national estimates based on the arrest statistics of all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data to the UCR Program. The estimated total number of arrests in this table is the sum of estimated arrest volumes for 27 offenses, not including suspicion. The arrest data for each of the individual offenses in this table is the sum of the estimated volume of arrests for that offense within each of the eight population groups. (See *Area Definitions*.) The FBI calculated each of the eight population group's arrest estimates by dividing the reported 12-month volume figures (as shown in Table 31) by the contributing agencies' jurisdictional populations. The resulting figure was then multiplied by the total population for each population group as estimated by the UCR Program.	
30, 31	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for 2023.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested and the arrest rate per 100,000 inhabitants for the four regions of the United States (Table 30), the eight UCR population groups (Table 31), and the nation as a whole (both tables) in 2023. The FBI derived the arrest rates by first dividing the total number of arrests by the aggregated populations covered by contributing agencies and then multiplying the resulting figure by 100,000.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.

		For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	
32, 33	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both 2014 and 2023.	These 10-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in 2014 and 2023 and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 32 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 33 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles and adults. The 2014 rape figures are based on the legacy and revised definitions. The 2023 rape figures are aggregate totals based on the revised definitions. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. For the 2014 population estimates used in this table, the FBI calculated 2014 state growth rates using the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial state/national	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition within the SRS. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." In 2016, the FBI Director approved the

		population figures and 2014 provisional state/national population estimates. The FBI then estimated population figures for city jurisdictions by applying the 2014 state growth rate to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data.	recommendation to discontinue the reporting of rape data using the UCR legacy definition beginning in 2017.
34, 35	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both 2019 and 2023.	These 5-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in 2019 and 2023 and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 34 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 35 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. For the 2019 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 2018 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 2018	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.

		Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2019 population estimate.	
36, 37	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both 2022 and 2023.	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in 2022 and 2023 and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 36 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 37 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. For the 2022 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 2020 and 2021 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 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.
38–43	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement	These tables provide the number of persons arrested nationwide in 2023 for the offenses for which the UCR Program collects arrest data. Tables 38–40 provide	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be

agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for 2023.	these data broken down by the age of the arrestee and include the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 41 furnishes the data within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 42 supplies breakdowns of these data for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 43 provides the data by the race and ethnicity of the arrestee and the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. Table 39 provides these data for males only and Table 40 provides the data for females only. The totals provided in Table 43 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race information to the UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for the nation. In Table 43, the ethnicity totals are representative of those agencies that provided ethnicity breakdowns. Not all agencies provide ethnicity data; therefore, the race and ethnicity totals will not be equal.
44, 45	The data used in creating these tables were from all city law enforcement agencies submitting 12	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in cities in 2022 and 2023 and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 44 furnishes a breakdown of these	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during

	months of arrest data for both 2022 and 2023.	data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 45 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. For the 2022 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 2020 and 2021 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 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.	a year. Therefore, the statistics in these tables could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.
46–49	The data used in creating these tables were from all city law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for 2023.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested in cities in 2023 for the offenses for which the UCR Program collects arrest data. Table 46 provides these data broken down by the age of the arrestee and includes the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 47 furnishes the data within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 48 supplies breakdowns of these data for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 49 provides the data by the race and ethnicity of	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. The totals provided in Table 49 reflect only those persons

| | | the arrestee and the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. | arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race information to the UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for cities. Not all agencies that provide race data provide ethnicity data; therefore, numbers will not match. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50, 51 | The data used in creating these tables were from all metropolitan county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both 2022 and 2023. | These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in metropolitan counties in 2021 and 2022 and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 50 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 51 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.

For the 2022 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 2020 and 2021 population estimates from the U.S. | These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. |

		Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.	
52–55	The data used in creating these tables were from all metropolitan county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for 2023.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested in metropolitan counties in 2023 for the offenses for which the UCR Program collects arrest data. The data in Table 52 are broken down by age of the arrestee and include the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 53 supplies the number arrested within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 54 furnishes breakdowns of these data by gender for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 55 furnishes a breakdown by race and ethnicity of the arrestee and the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. The totals provided in Table 55 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race and ethnicity information to the UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for metropolitan counties.
56, 57	The data used in creating these tables were from all nonmetropolitan county	These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in nonmetropolitan counties in 2022 and 2023 and the percent change when the data for	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be

	law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both 2022 and 2023.	these 2 years are compared. Table 56 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 57 furnishes a breakdown of these data by gender for juveniles. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. For the 2022 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 2020 and 2021 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 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.	arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.
58–61	The data used in creating these tables were from all nonmetropolitan county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for 2023.	These tables provide the number of persons arrested in nonmetropolitan counties in 2023 for the offenses for which the UCR Program collects arrest data. Table 58 supplies these data broken down by age of the arrestee and includes the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 59 furnishes the number arrested within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 60 provides breakdowns of these data for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.

| | | females arrested among all offense types. Table 61 furnishes the data broken down by race and ethnicity of the arrestee and the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. | The totals provided in Table 61 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race and ethnicity information to the UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for nonmetropolitan counties. |
| 62, 63 | The data used in creating these tables were from all suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for both 2022 and 2023. | These 2-year trend tables provide the number of persons arrested in suburban areas for 2022 and 2023 and the percent change when the data for these 2 years are compared. Table 62 furnishes a breakdown of these data by juveniles (persons under age 18) and adults. Table 63 furnishes a breakdown of those data by gender for juveniles.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.

For the 2022 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one | These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. |

		year to the next for every city/town and county using 2020 and 2021 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 2021 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2022 population estimate.	
64–67	The data used in creating these tables were from all suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for 2023	These tables provide the number of arrests in suburban areas in 2023 for the offenses for which the UCR Program collects arrest data. The data included in Table 64 are broken down by age of the arrestee and include the percent distribution of arrests by offense type. Table 65 provides the number arrested within the following age groups: Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 years. Table 66 furnishes breakdowns for each offense and supplies a percent distribution of males and females arrested among all offense types. Table 67 furnishes the data broken down by race and ethnicity of the arrestee. In addition, the table shows the percent distribution of arrests by race for each offense. For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate.	These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. The totals provided in Table 67 reflect only those persons arrested by law enforcement agencies that provided race and ethnicity information to the UCR Program; therefore, the totals may not match those shown in other arrest tables for suburban areas.

| 68 | The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of arrest data for 2023 and providing juvenile disposition information. | The totals in this table represent the reported number of juvenile offenders taken into custody, aggregated by population group. In addition, this table provides the number of juveniles handled within six different disposition categories. The percent distribution within these categories for each population group is also included.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 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 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. | These data represent the reported number of juvenile offenders taken into custody; however, some juveniles may be taken into custody more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple detentions of the same person.

In constructing this table, the FBI accepted each individual state's age definition for juveniles. |
| 69 | The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data for 2023. | This table provides arrest data for the offenses for which the UCR Program collects data and is broken down by state for 2023. The table provides both total arrests and arrests of juveniles (persons under the age of 18).

Arrest totals are aggregates of the totals reported by agencies providing data to the UCR Program within each state.

For the 2023 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 2020 through 2022 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth | These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person.

Any comparison of statistics in this table should take into consideration variances in arrest practices, particularly for Part II crimes. (*Offenses in Uniform* |

| | | were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2022 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2023 population estimate. | *Crime Reporting* defines the UCR Program's Part II offenses.) |