



Methodology

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 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program transitioned to a National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) only data collection. Since the transition, the FBI's UCR Program has been working 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 has 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 will publish 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. The trend study was released in conjunction with the following annual releases in Fall 2022: the limited release of *CIUS, 2021*, and *NIBRS, 2021*.

The limited *CIUS, 2021*, data release includes the traditional tables 8-11 (agency level data by state), 20 (homicide by weapon by state), 21 (robbery by weapon by state), 22 (aggravated assault by weapon by state), and 69 (arrest by state), on the CDE, eliminating all tables that represent a national view or present a trending view of 2021 versus previous years. Decreased participation for this data release can cause a misinterpretation of reported crime data, and an incorrect understanding of national crime trends. In summary, only 8 tables were released in *CIUS, 2021*, on September 26, 2022; however, all available data will be provided in the traditional *NIBRS, 2021*, data release. The traditional *NIBRS* data release includes 50 tables providing agency-level data by state (if the state reported data) and 33 aggregate tables.

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 UCR Program submission standards, definitions, specifications, and required deadlines.

2. 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.
3. 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.)
4. 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 2021 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 2020 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 2020 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2021 population estimate.

Population totals for 2000 and 2010 are from the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial population counts.

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*.

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. 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. To be included in Table 69, agencies must submit 12 months of arrest data. 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 8-11, 20, 21, 22, and 69.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
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 2021.	<p>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.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For the 2021 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 2020 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency’s rates of growth were averaged; that average was</p>	Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas’ crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. <i>UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use</i> provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.

		then applied and added to its 2020 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2021 population estimate.	
9	The data used in creating this table were from all university/college law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2021.	<p>This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by university/college law enforcement agencies (listed alphabetically by state) that contributed data to the 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.)</p> <p>The student enrollment figures provided by the U.S. Department of Education are for 2020, the most recent available. They include full- and part-time students.</p> <p>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.</p>	Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. <i>UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use</i> 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 2021.	<p>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.)</p> <p>The Metropolitan Counties classification encompasses jurisdictions covered by noncity law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. <i>UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use</i> provides more</p>

		<p>located within currently designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The Nonmetropolitan Counties classification encompasses jurisdictions covered by noncity agencies located outside currently designated MSAs.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.</p>
11	<p>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 2021.</p>	<p>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.)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. <i>UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use</i> provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.</p>

20	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted supplementary homicide data for 2021.	<p>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]).</p> <p>The weapon totals are aggregated from all murders for which the FBI received supplemental homicide data for calendar year 2021.</p>	The FBI received limited supplementary homicide data from the California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania state UCR Programs.
21, 22	The data used in creating these tables were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted complete offense reports for 12 months in 2021.	<p>These tables provide the type of weapons used in robberies (Table 21) and aggravated assaults (Table 22). The tables include the number of agencies that submitted data by state and the population covered by those agencies.</p> <p>The weapon totals are aggregated from all robberies and aggravated assaults for which the FBI received weapon breakdowns.</p> <p>For the 2021 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 2020 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 2020 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2021 population estimate.</p>	The FBI received limited data from the California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania state UCR Programs.
69	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that	This table provides arrest data for the offenses for which the UCR Program collects data and is broken down by state for	The one agency in the District of Columbia for which 12 months of arrest data were received, the Metro

	<p>submitted 12 months of arrest data for 2021.</p>	<p>2021. The table provides both total arrests and arrests of juveniles (persons under the age of 18).</p> <p>Arrest totals are aggregates of the totals reported by agencies providing data to the UCR Program within each state.</p> <p>For the 2021 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 2020 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 2020 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2021 population estimate.</p>	<p>Transit Police, has no attributable population.</p> <p>Arrests reported by the Miccosukee and Seminole Tribes are included. These agencies have no population associated with them.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Limited data for 2021 were available for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Any comparison of statistics in this table should take into consideration variances in arrest practices, particularly for Part II crimes. (<i>Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting</i> defines the UCR Program's Part II offenses.)</p> <p>Drunkenness was previously reported as a separate offense in NIBRS; however, starting in 2021, it is included with All Other Offenses (except traffic).</p>
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			The offense of suspicion was collected in the Summary Reporting System only; therefore, arrests for suspicion are no longer represented in this table.
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