



UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2024

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Released August 2025

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Reported Crimes in the Nation

2024



On average:

A violent crime occurred every 25.9 seconds

One murder every 31.1 minutes

One rape every 4.1 minutes

One robbery every 2.6 minutes

One aggravated assault every 36.3 seconds

A property crime occurred every 5.3 seconds

One burglary every 40.6 seconds

One larceny-theft every 7.3 seconds

One motor vehicle theft every 35.9 seconds

Violent Crime
1,221,345 Offenses

- 4.5 % ↓

*43.8% of violent crimes
were cleared by arrest or
exceptional means*

Property Crime
5,986,400 Offenses

- 8.1 % ↓

*15.9% of property crimes
were cleared by arrest or
exceptional means*

Hate Crime
11,679 Incidents

- 1.5 % ↓



910,654
Property Crime Arrests

419,423
Violent Crime Arrests



**64 officers were feloniously
killed in the line of duty.**

- 85,730 officers were assaulted
- 43 officers were accidentally killed



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



**16,675 agencies
submitted crime data.**
*2.1% more agencies than
last year*

UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2024

Introduction

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

"Reported Crimes in the Nation (RCN), 2024" includes data received from 16,675 law enforcement agencies that provided data through either the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) or the Summary Reporting System (SRS).¹ These agencies represent 86.3% of agencies actively enrolled in the FBI's UCR Program and cover a combined population of 325,100,512 (95.6%) inhabitants. Notably, every city agency covering a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants contributed a full 12 months of data to the FBI's UCR Program in 2024.

Estimates based on data submitted by the participating agencies show the following nationwide year-to-year trends:²



Violent crime decreased an estimated 4.5% from 2023 to 2024



Property crime decreased an estimated 8.1% from 2023 to 2024

The number of agencies contributing NIBRS data to "RCN, 2024" increased by 562 agencies compared with the number of agencies that contributed NIBRS data to the previous year's "Crime in the Nation, 2023." In 2024, NIBRS data represented 75.5% of agencies actively enrolled in the FBI's UCR Program with a population coverage of 87.2%.

¹ Data included in "RCN, 2024" are as of April 2, 2025.

² These 2-year trends are the percentage change in estimated offenses between the calendar years of 2023 and 2024.

Table 1: Participation, 2023-2024

	2023 Volume	2023 Percentage	2024 Volume	2024 Percentage
NIBRS Agencies	14,039	73.2%	14,601	75.5%
NIBRS Population	278,449,430	83.1%	296,527,998	87.2%
SRS Agencies	2,295	12.0%	2,074	10.7%
SRS Population	37,312,250	11.1%	28,572,514	8.4%
Total Participating Agencies	16,334	85.2%	16,675	86.3%
Total Participating Population	315,761,680	94.3%	325,100,512	95.6%
Enrolled Agencies	19,169		19,328	
Enrolled Population	334,914,895		340,110,988	

“RCN, 2024” is comprised of the following components:

- “Crime in the United States (CIUS), 2024”
- “National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), 2024”
- “Hate Crime Statistics, 2024”
- “Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), 2024”

Each of these components contains multiple distinct tables providing details on various facets of crime and law enforcement data submitted to the FBI’s UCR Program. A description of each component’s content and publication criteria is provided in the [Appendix](#).

While the “NIBRS, 2024”; “Hate Crime Statistics, 2024”; and “LEOKA, 2024” publications provide data reported by law enforcement agencies, “CIUS, 2024” provides a combination of reported, estimated, and trended data. *Estimation* allows for the assessment of crime statistics representative of the entire United States population, including the population represented by agencies that did not provide complete information to the FBI’s UCR Program. Another method of reviewing year-over-year changes in crime, “CIUS” trends also reflect *reported data* from agencies consistently supplying data over the comparative years.

The following synopsis incorporates data from each collection, and examines a variety of reported, estimated, and trended numbers published in “RCN, 2024.”

Violent Crime

Violent crime consists of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Nationwide, from 2023 to 2024, the estimated volume of violent crime offenses showed the following changes:

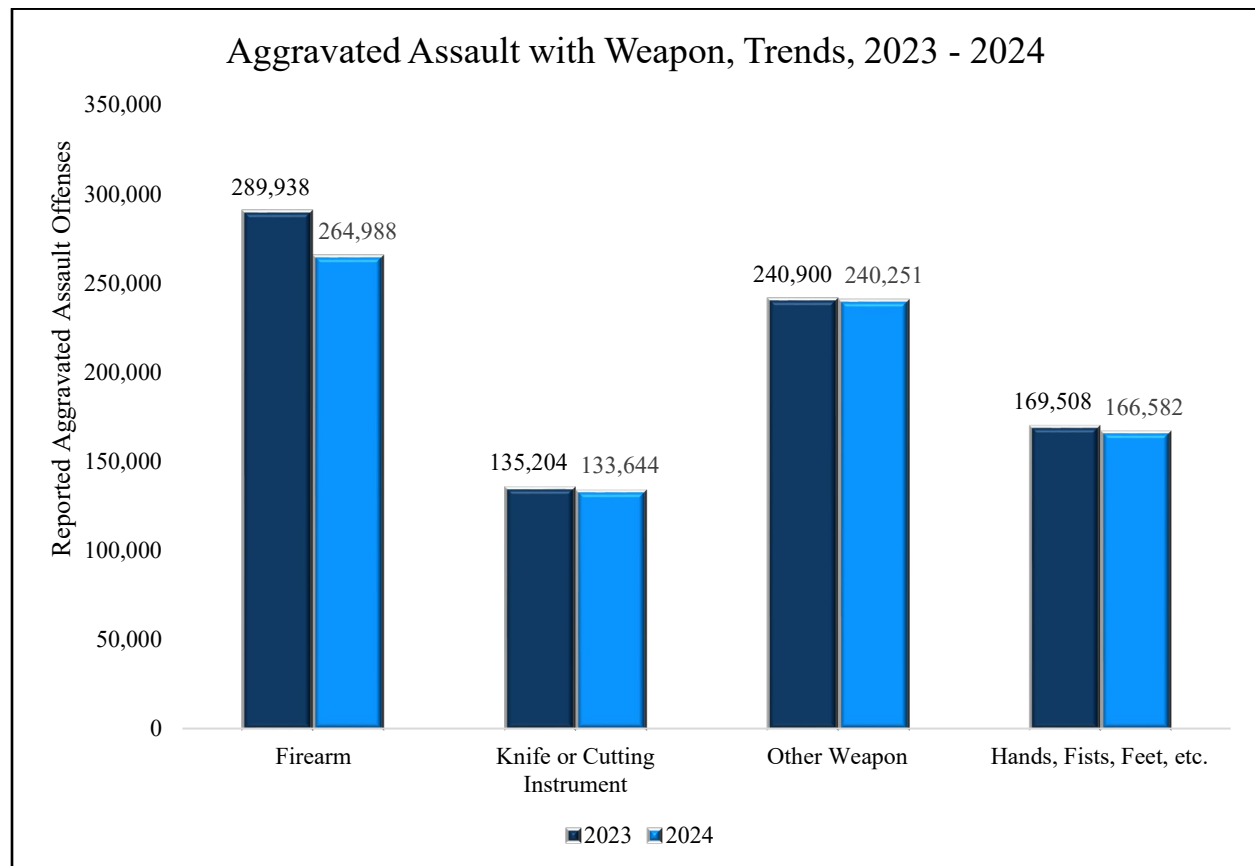
-  Violent crime decreased an estimated 4.5%.
-  Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter decreased an estimated 14.9%.
-  Rape decreased an estimated 5.2%.
-  Robbery decreased an estimated 8.9%.
-  Aggravated assault decreased an estimated 3.0%.

An estimated 1,221,345 violent crime offenses were committed in 2024, indicating a rate of 359.1 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, down from the 2023 estimated offense rate of 379.5 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.³ An estimated 419,423 arrests for violent crime offenses were made in 2024.

³ The 2023 violent crime rate has been updated for inclusion in “CIUS, 2024.”

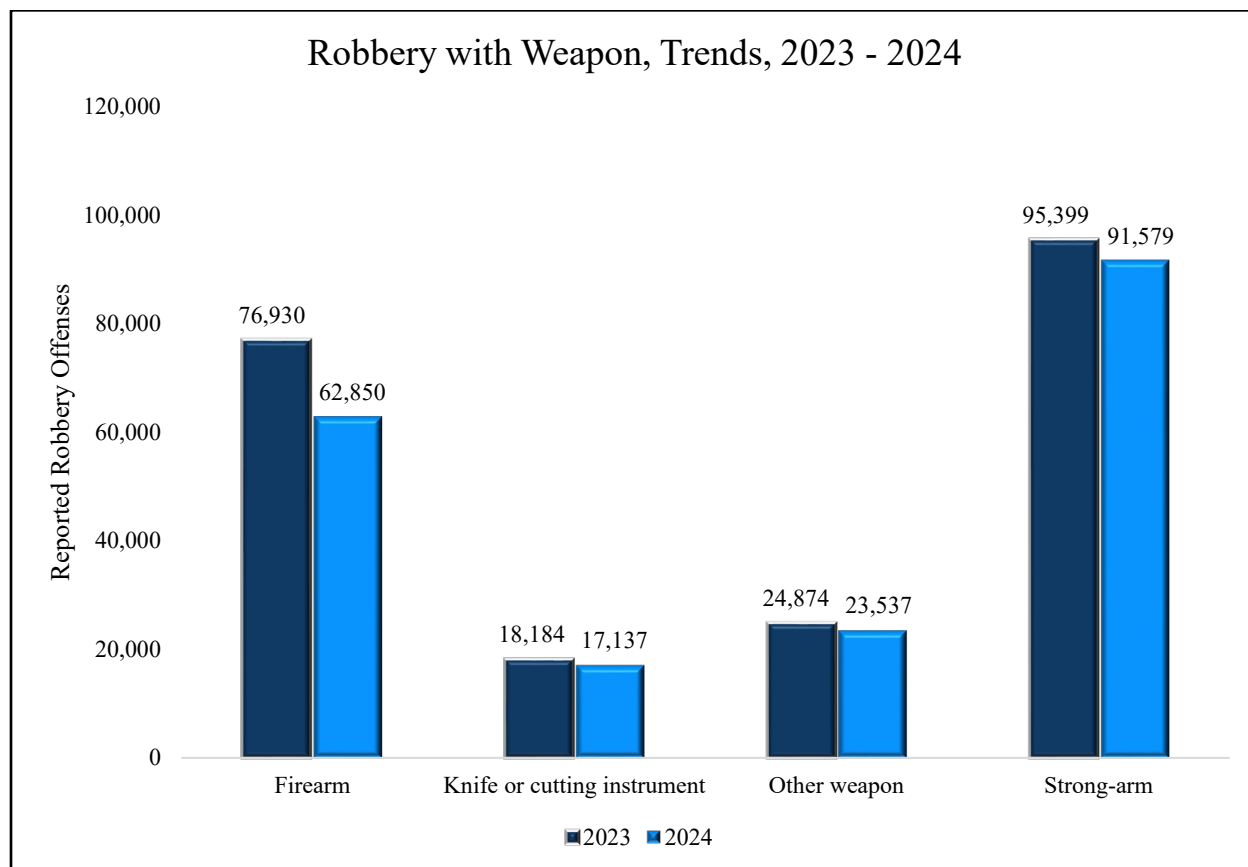
“CIUS, 2024” features trends developed from 15,060 agencies that submitted 6 or more common months of crime data to the FBI’s UCR Program in 2023 and 2024, representing over 315 million inhabitants. These trends show that aggravated assault with a firearm decreased 8.6% from 289,938 reported offenses in 2023 to 264,988 reported offenses in 2024. Smaller decreases were observed for aggravated assaults with hands, fists, or feet (down 1.7%); knives or cutting instruments (down 1.2%); and other weapons (down 0.3%).

Figure 1



Trend data submitted by the referenced 15,060 agencies show firearm use in connection with robberies decreased 18.3%, from 76,930 offenses in 2023 to 62,850 offenses in 2024. Smaller decreases were observed for robberies involving knives or cutting instruments (down 5.8%), other weapons (down 5.4%), and strong-arm robbery (down 4.0%).

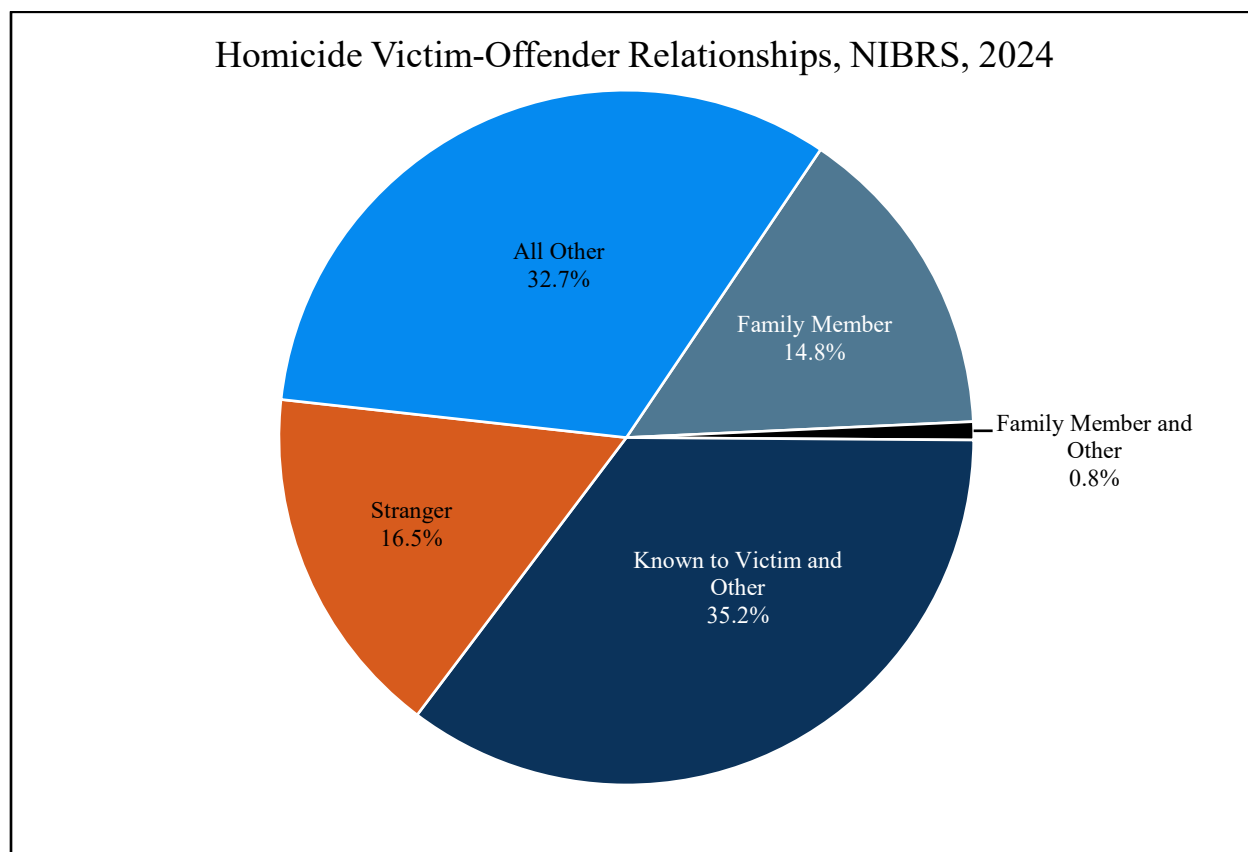
Figure 2



Law enforcement agencies reporting via NIBRS may report the relationship between victims and offenders for offenses where the victim is an individual or law enforcement officer. Although up to 10 relationship types may be reported per victim for each offense, the relationships of all offenders to a given victim are consolidated to 1 category for the following evaluation of victims (figures 3 through 6).⁴

In 2024, 35.2% of homicide⁵ victims knew their offender(s) (or at least 1 offender when more than 1 was present) but were not related to them. NIBRS data also showed 16.5% of homicide victims were killed by a stranger, 14.8% by a family member, and 0.8% by a family member and at least 1 other offender who was not related to the victim. About one-third of homicide victims (32.7%) had relationships categorized as “all other,” meaning the victim(s) did not see the offender to determine whether they knew them, was a mutual combatant of the offender, or had a combination of other undefined relationships with multiple offenders.

Figure 3

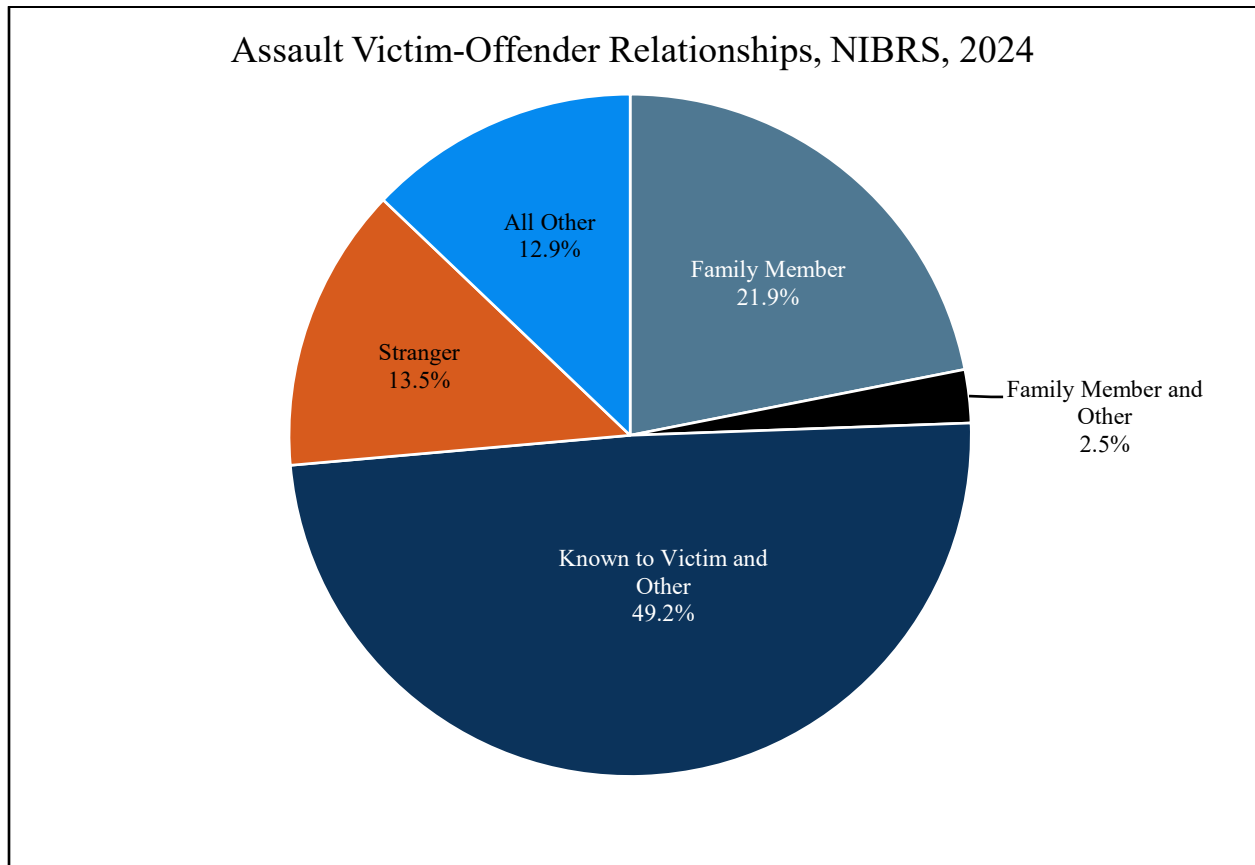


⁴ For example, if a victim was murdered by the victim’s brother and two acquaintances, the most personal relationship of the victim to his/her offenders is recognized, and the relationship is categorized as Family Member and Other. For further clarification, see NIBRS Table 16 methodology located in the Documents & Downloads section on the FBI’s Crime Data Explorer ([CDE](#)) website.

⁵ Homicide offenses include murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and manslaughter by negligence.

Nearly half (49.2%) of assault victims⁶ were assaulted by multiple offenders, at least 1 of whom was known to the victim but was not related to the victim. Over one-fifth (21.9%) of assault victims were assaulted by a family member, and 13.5% were assaulted by strangers.

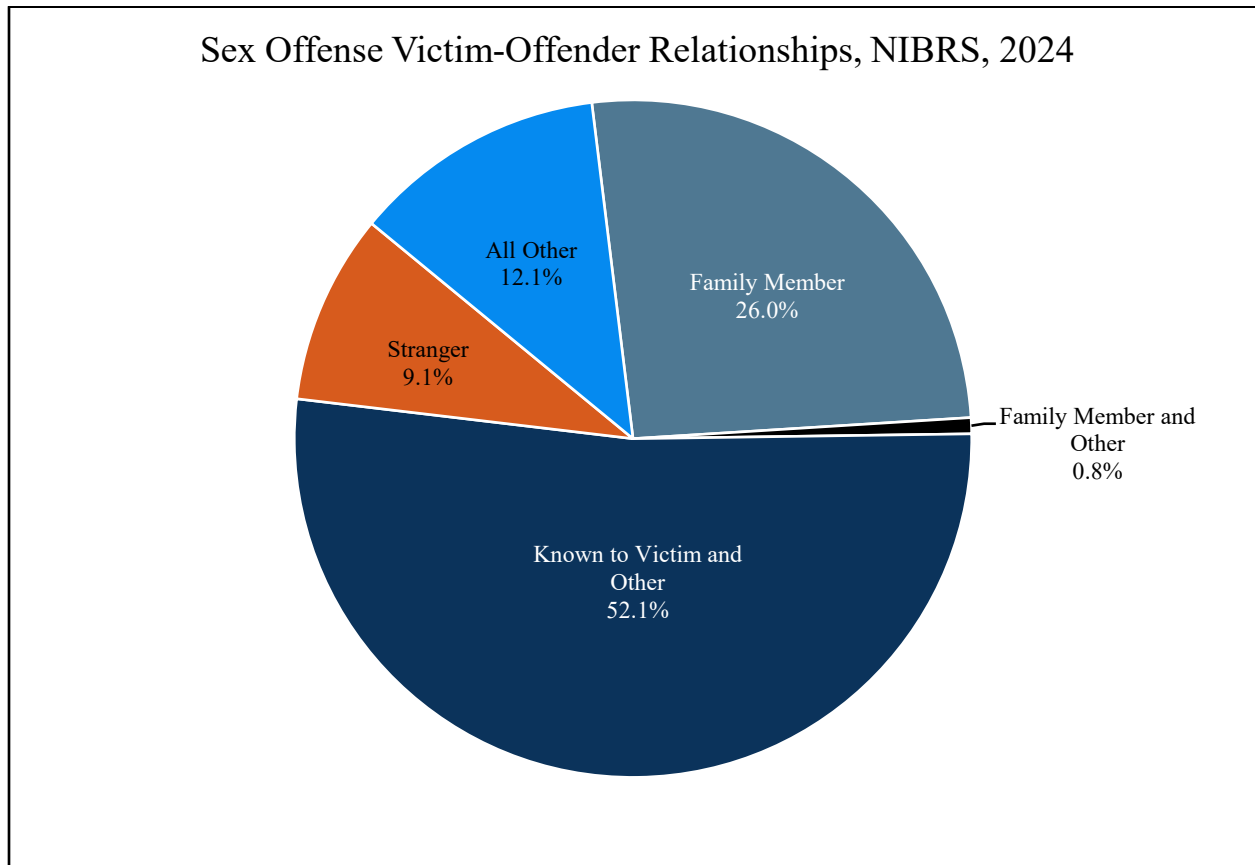
Figure 4



⁶ Assault offenses include aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation.

The most common relationship reported by sex offense⁷ victims was “known to victim and other” (52.1%), while more than one-quarter (26.0%) of sex offense victims reported a family member as the offender.

Figure 5

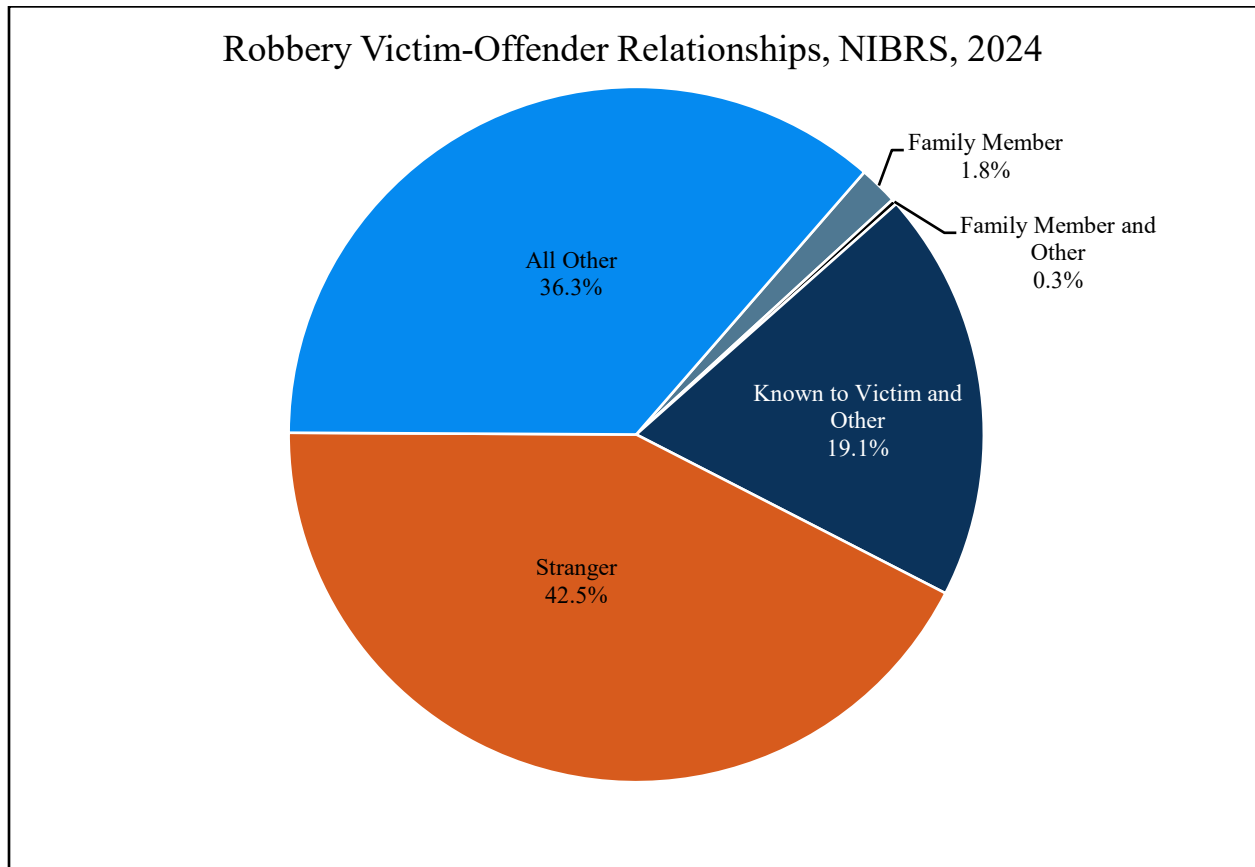


Due to rounding, the victim-offender relationship breakdowns percentages add to over 100%.

⁷ Sex offenses include rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, criminal sexual contact, incest, and statutory rape.

Concerning robbery offenses submitted by NIBRS agencies, the most common relationship type reported by robbery victims in 2024 was stranger (42.5%).

Figure 6



Property Crime

Property crime consists of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Nationwide, from 2023 to 2024, the estimated volume of property crime offenses showed the following changes:

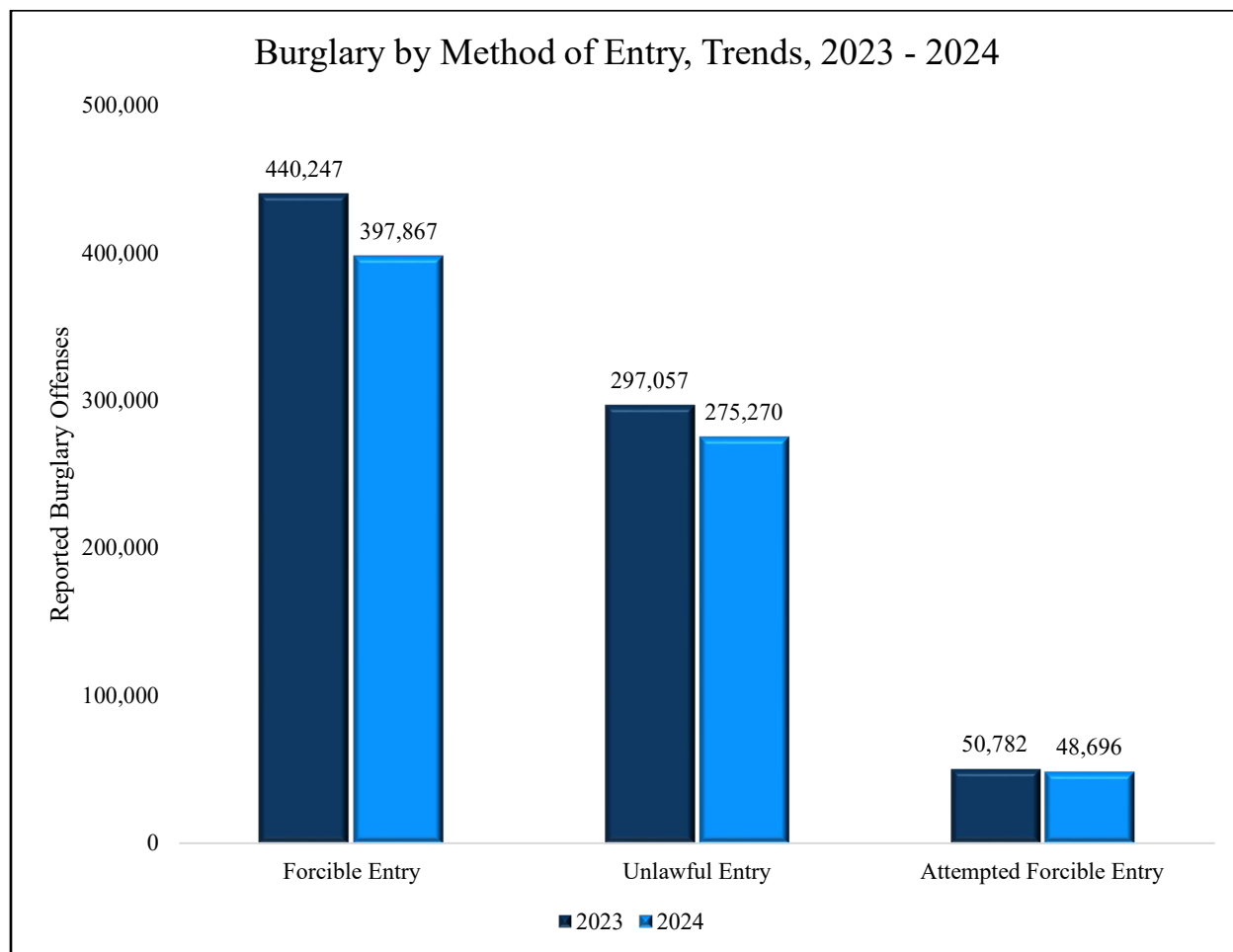
-  Property crime decreased an estimated 8.1%.
-  Burglary decreased an estimated 8.6%.
-  Larceny-theft decreased an estimated 5.5%.
-  Motor vehicle theft decreased an estimated 18.6%.

An estimated 5,986,400 property crime offenses were committed in 2024, indicating an offense rate of 1,760.1 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, down from the 2023 estimated offense rate of 1,934.1 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.⁸ An estimated 910,654 arrests for property crime offenses were made in 2024.

⁸ The 2023 property crime rate has been updated for inclusion in “CIUS, 2024.”

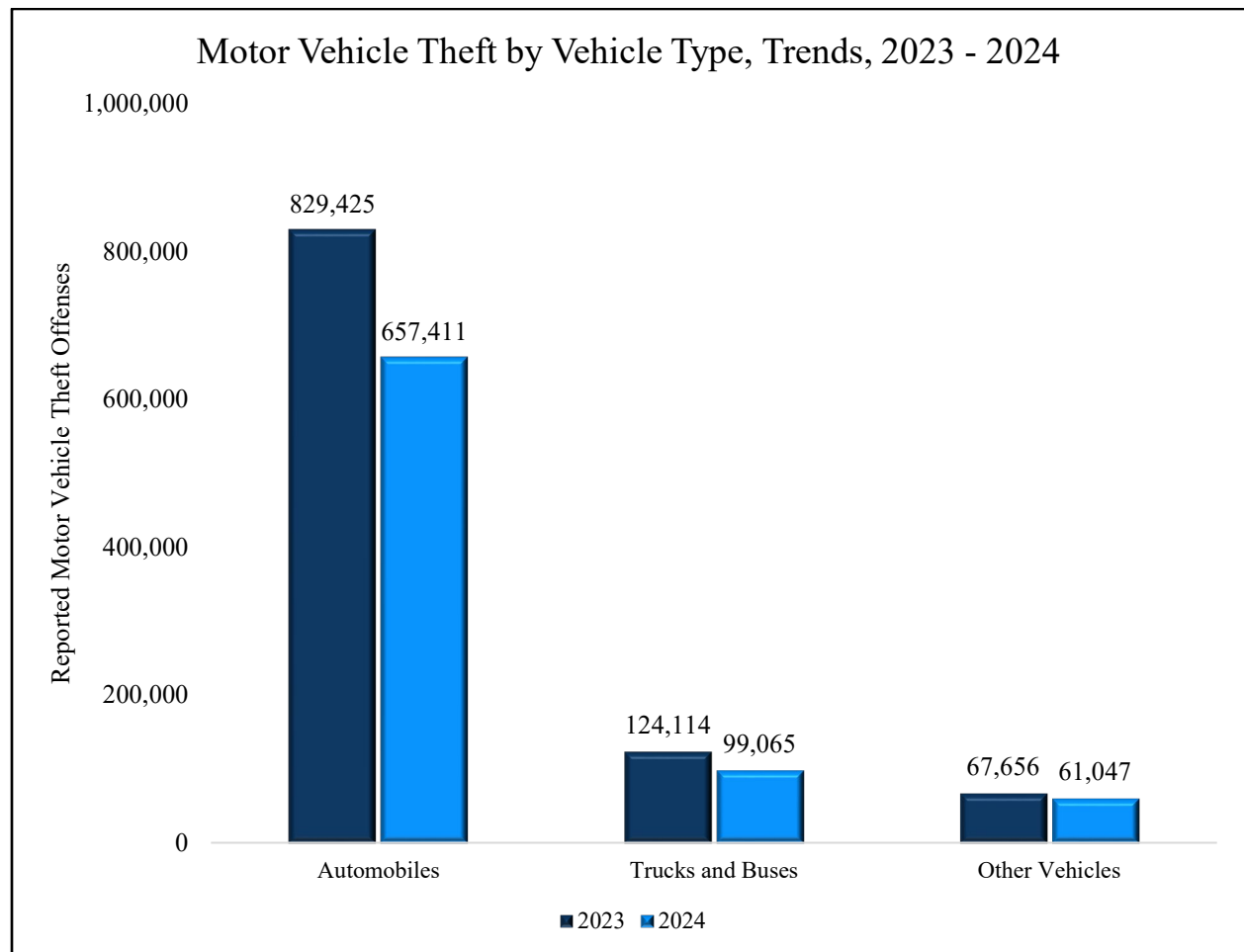
Each burglary method of entry—forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, and unlawful entry—decreased between 4.1% and 9.6% from 2023 to 2024, based on data reported by 15,060 agencies. The same agencies reported forcible entry as the most common method of entry in burglary offenses in both 2023 and 2024.

Figure 7



Motor vehicle thefts involving automobiles—the most common type of motor vehicle theft compared to those involving trucks, buses, and other vehicles—decreased more than 20% from 829,425 in 2023, to 657,411 in 2024, based on offenses reported by 15,060 agencies. A comparison of data for the same agencies showed a 20.2% decrease in motor vehicle thefts involving trucks and buses and a 9.8% decrease in motor vehicle thefts involving other vehicles from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 8

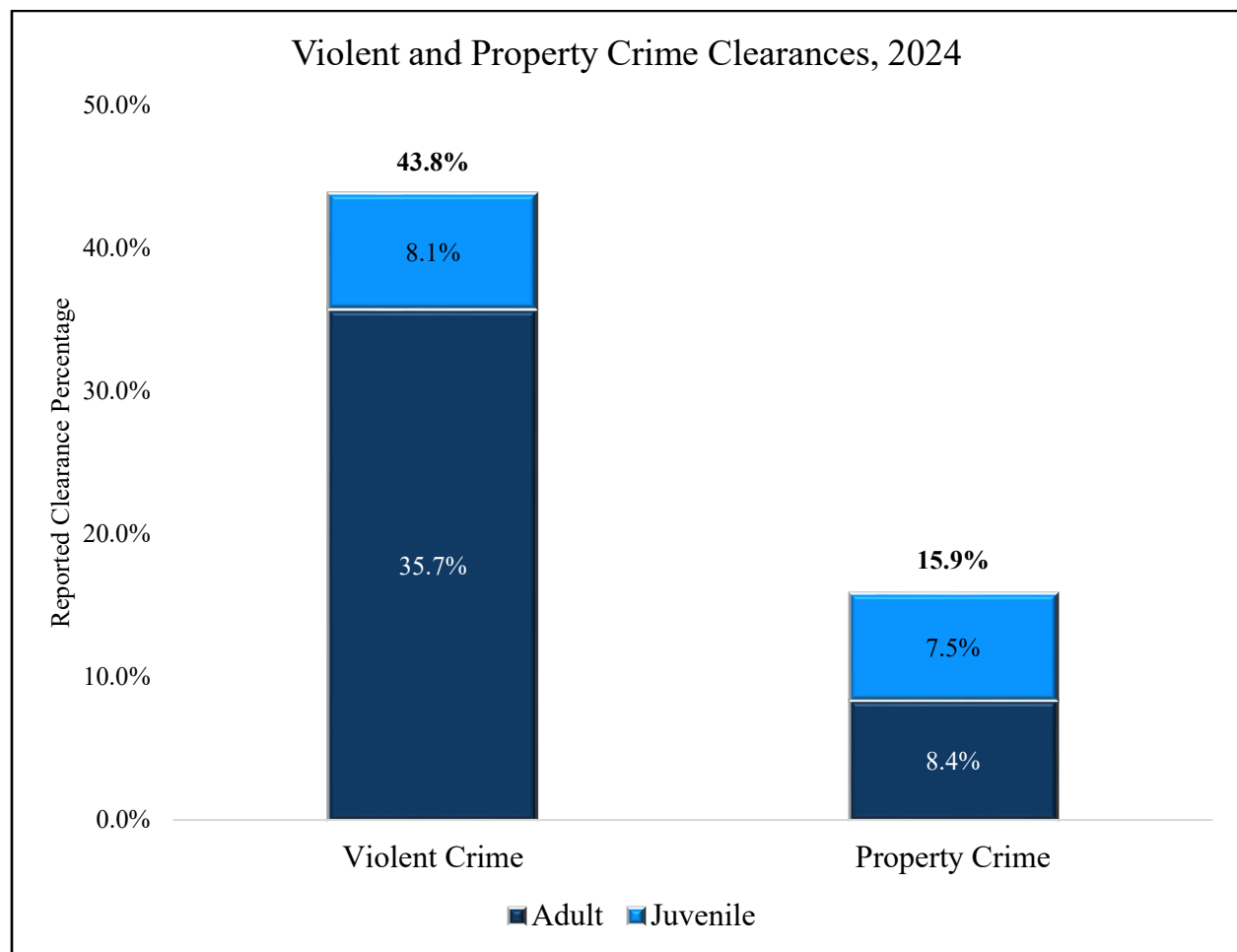


Clearances and Arrests

In 2024, law enforcement agencies cleared 43.8% of reported violent crimes by arrest or exceptional means. In addition, 15.9% of reported property crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2024.

Of the proportion of violent crime offenses cleared by law enforcement in 2024, 8.1% involved solely juvenile offenders under the age of 18. In addition, 7.5% of cleared property crime offenses involved only juvenile offenders during that year.⁹

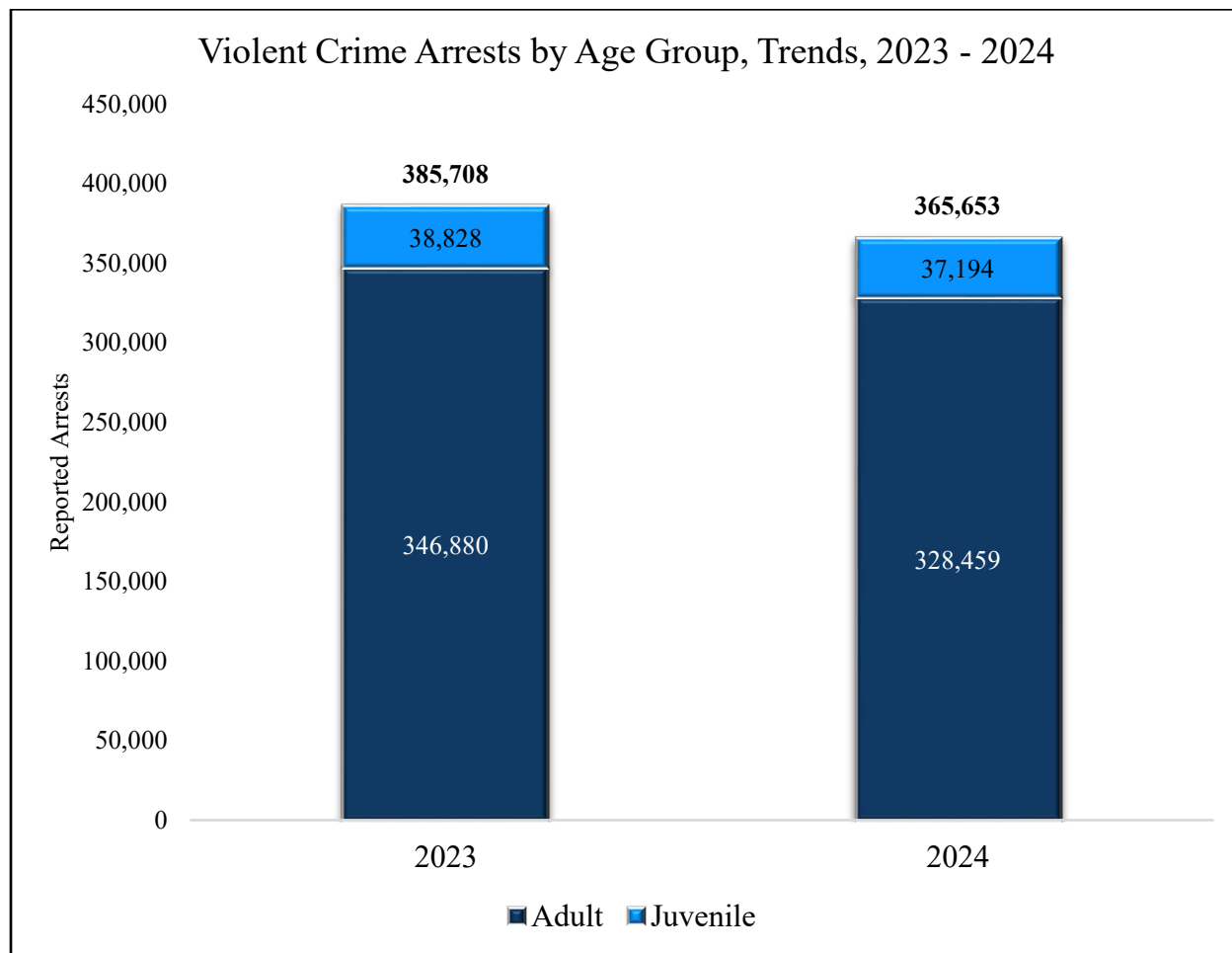
Figure 9



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

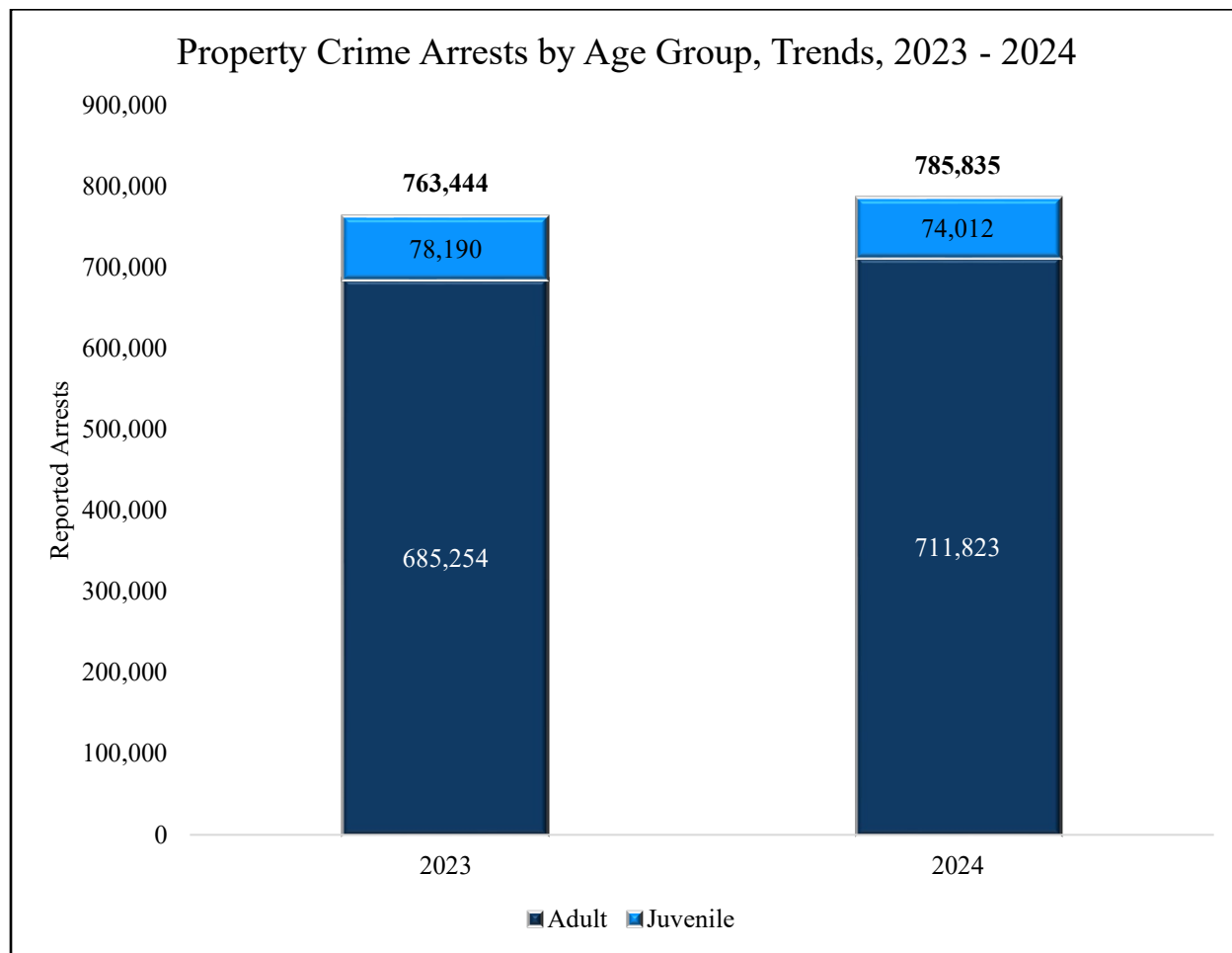
Year-to-year arrest trends were calculated based on data submitted by the 12,342 agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data for both 2023 and 2024. Based on these trends, the reported volume of juvenile violent crime arrestees under the age of 18 decreased 4.2% from 38,828 in 2023, to 37,194 in 2024. The reported volume of adult violent crime arrestees aged 18 years or older decreased 5.3% in 2024 compared with the reported volume of the previous year.

Figure 10



Year-to-year arrest trends were calculated based on data submitted by the 12,342 agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data for both 2023 and 2024. Based on these trends, the reported volume of juvenile property crime arrestees under the age of 18 decreased 5.3% from 78,190 in 2023, to 74,012 in 2024. The reported volume of adult property crime arrestees aged 18 years or older increased 3.9% in 2024 compared with the reported volume of the previous year.

Figure 11



Crime Trends by Population Group

Crime trends developed from agencies reporting 6 or more common months of data to the FBI's UCR Program in 2023 and 2024 mostly mirrored the estimated decreases in nationwide violent crime offenses. Metropolitan county agencies showed the largest decrease (6.5%) in overall violent crime in 2024. No population group designated within "CIUS, 2024" showed an increase in the year-to-year violent crime trend.

Trends from each population group recorded decreases for all violent crime offenses. City agencies of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants showed the largest decrease in murder (19.1%). Agencies of 50,000 to 99,999 showed the largest decrease in robbery offenses (10.5%). Nonmetropolitan counties showed the largest decrease in rape offenses (9.1%), while metropolitan counties had the largest decrease (6.3%) in aggravated assault offenses.

Table 2: Violent Crime by Population Group, Trends, 2023–2024

Agency	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
City agencies 1,000,000+	-4.2	-19.1	-5.7	-9.8	-1.0
City agencies 500,000 to 999,999	-5.7	-18.3	-6.4	-10.0	-4.0
City agencies 250,000 to 499,999	-6.1	-8.6	-8.6	-7.1	-5.4
City agencies 100,000 to 249,999	-4.2	-17.4	-4.3	-9.4	-2.6
City agencies 50,000 to 99,999	-4.2	-10.9	-4.0	-10.5	-2.5
City agencies 25,000 to 49,999	-3.4	-12.1	-2.1	-7.3	-2.7
City agencies 10,000 to 24,999	-5.4	-16.7	-8.0	-9.8	-3.9
City agencies under 10,000	-5.0	-19.0	-6.1	-10.3	-3.8
Metropolitan counties	-6.5	-10.7	-4.3	-9.8	-6.3
Nonmetropolitan counties	-4.6	-16.0	-9.1	-7.9	-3.1
Suburban areas	-5.7	-12.4	-4.3	-9.4	-5.1

Nationwide estimates of all property crime offenses decreased for 2024 compared to those for 2023; trends from agencies reporting 6 or more common months of data show similar decreases. Overall property crime decreased in all city population groups, largely driven by considerable decreases in motor vehicle theft, which declined in these population groups between 16.2% and 26.9%. Burglary offenses in each population group declined from 2023 to 2024, with the largest drop (11.9%) observed for nonmetropolitan counties.

Table 3: Property Crime by Population Group, Trends, 2023–2024

Agency	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
City agencies 1,000,000+	-10.5	-4.1	-6.2	-26.9
City agencies 500,000 to 999,999	-8.4	-5.5	-4.9	-19.0
City agencies 250,000 to 499,999	-10.6	-9.2	-6.7	-22.8
City agencies 100,000 to 249,999	-7.3	-8.4	-4.8	-17.1
City agencies 50,000 to 99,999	-8.3	-10.5	-5.7	-19.8
City agencies 25,000 to 49,999	-7.4	-8.9	-5.6	-18.2
City agencies 10,000 to 24,999	-8.2	-9.7	-6.6	-18.0
City agencies under 10,000	-8.6	-10.5	-7.1	-16.2
Metropolitan counties	-9.5	-9.1	-8.1	-16.2
Nonmetropolitan counties	-10.9	-11.9	-10.2	-12.7
Suburban areas	-8.4	-8.8	-6.8	-16.7

Hate Crime

The following information from “Hate Crime Statistics, 2024,” reflects data received from 84.9% of agencies actively enrolled in the FBI’s UCR Program with a population coverage of 95.1%.

Table 4: Hate Crime Statistics Participation, 2023–2024

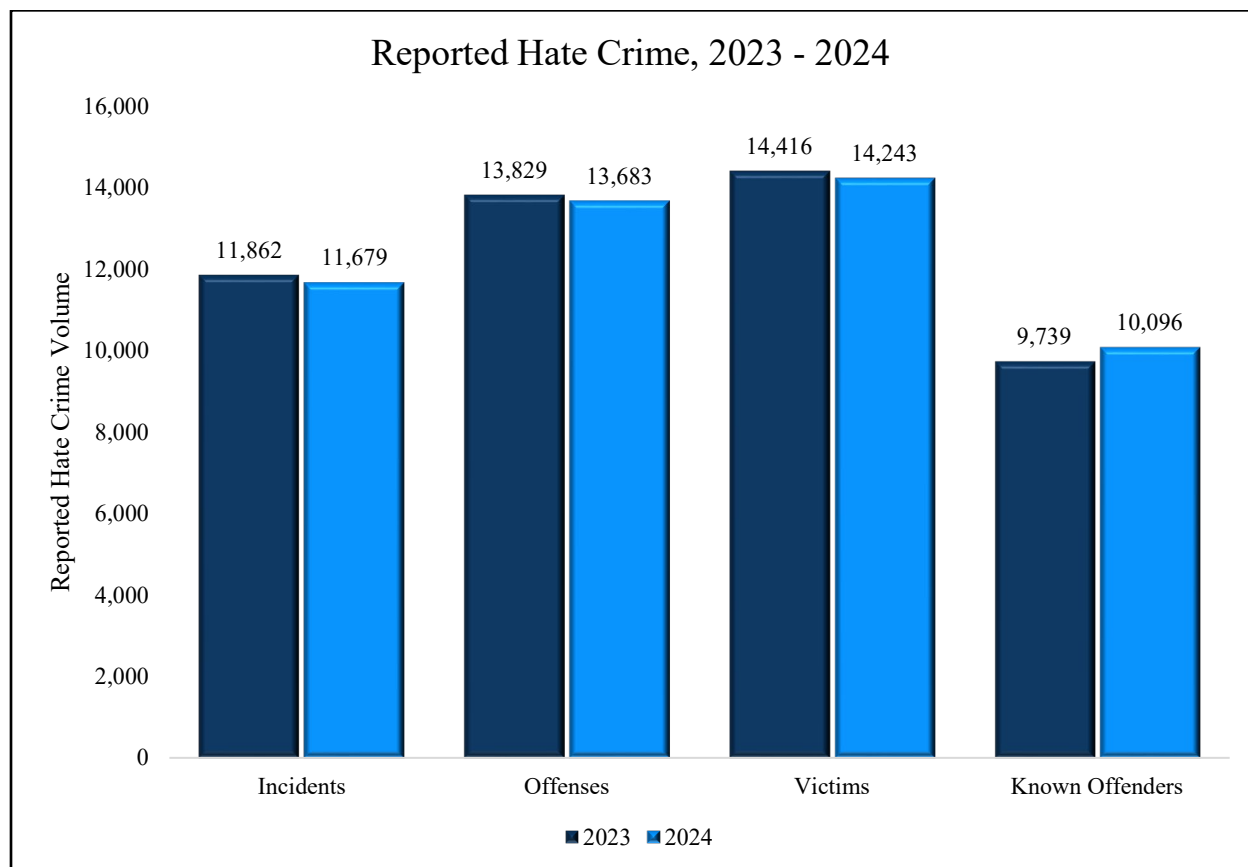
	2023 Volume	2023 Percentage	2024 Volume	2024 Percentage
Agencies Submitting Hate Crime Data	16,009	83.5%	16,419	84.9%
Population Covered by Agencies Submitting Hate Crime Data	318,788,491	95.2%	323,341,545	95.1%
Enrolled Agencies	19,169		19,328	
Enrolled Population	334,914,895		340,110,988	

Data from agencies submitting at least 1 hate crime incident report or Zero Report¹⁰ are included in “Hate Crime Statistics, 2024.” This data publication, therefore, does not necessarily represent reports for all 12 months (or 4 quarters) of the calendar year from every participating agency.

¹⁰ A Zero Report for hate crime is reported by an agency to indicate that no hate crimes occurred in their jurisdiction. Zero Reports can be submitted monthly in NIBRS and quarterly in SRS. Zero Reports are necessary to distinguish when an agency fails to report to the FBI’s UCR program from when an agency has no hate crimes occur.

Considering all reported hate crime data in 2023 and 2024, regardless of the number of months or quarters submitted by law enforcement agencies, the number of hate crime incidents decreased from 11,862 to 11,679, offenses decreased from 13,829 to 13,683, and victims decreased from 14,416 to 14,243. The number of known offenders increased from 9,739 to 10,096.

Figure 12



Two-Year Hate Crime Trend, 2023 - 2024

To determine a meaningful national trend, the FBI's UCR Program created a dataset that includes the hate crime incidents and Zero Reports submitted by agencies reporting 6 or more common months of hate crime data to the FBI's UCR Program for both 2023 and 2024. According to this dataset, reported hate crime incidents decreased 1.5% from 11,041 in 2023, to 10,873 in 2024.

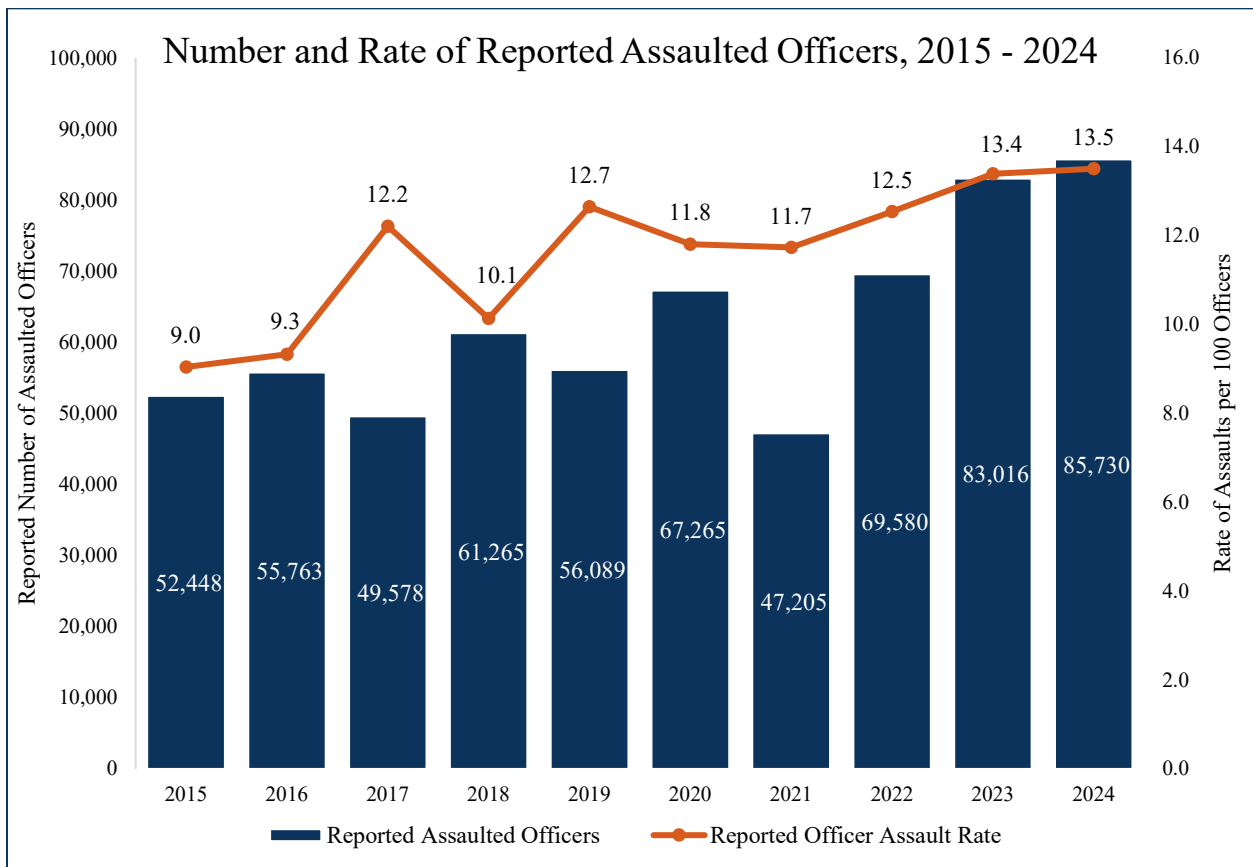
An overall comparative year-to-year decrease in reported hate crime may not reflect changes among individual hate crime biases. Data provided in this year's "Hate Crime Statistics, 2024" and last year's "Hate Crime Statistics, 2023" can be reviewed to observe how the number of reported hate crime incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders fluctuated for each distinct bias type.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)

In 2024, 64 officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty. A total of 61 offenders were reported in connection with these felonious killings. Firearms were involved in 46 of the 64 felonious deaths. During the same year, 43 officers were accidentally killed while on duty, most of whom died due to motor vehicle-related injuries.

In 2024, reported LEOKA assaults — which include aggravated and simple assault offenses — reached a 10-year high with 85,730 officers assaulted in the line of duty.

Figure 13



Most (77.3%) victim officers were assaulted with personal weapons, 4.0% were assaulted with firearms, and 1.9% were assaulted with knives or other cutting instruments; 16.8% were assaulted with weapons classified as other dangerous weapons. Officers were most commonly assaulted while responding to disturbance calls (26.7%).

For further LEOKA analyses, refer to the May 2025 special report “Officers Killed and Assaulted in the Line of Duty, 2024,” which is located on the FBI’s Crime Data Explorer ([CDE](https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov)) website at cde.ucr.cjis.gov.

Select Statistics from “Reported Crimes in the Nation (RCN), 2024”

The following topics were determined to be of interest due to public inquiries received by the FBI’s UCR Program.

- University/College Agencies
 - In 2024, 685 university/college agencies with over 10,000,000 enrolled students reported 2,972 violent crime offenses, including 5 murders, 1,119 rapes, 342 robberies, and 1,506 aggravated assaults.
 - Property crime reported by the 685 university/college agencies totaled 47,113 offenses, including 3,298 burglaries, 38,375 larceny-thefts, and 5,440 motor vehicle thefts.
- Tribal Agencies
 - In 2024, 140 tribal agencies reported 2,646 violent crime offenses, including 34 murders, 246 rapes, 107 robberies, and 2,259 aggravated assaults.
 - Property crime reported by the 140 tribal agencies totaled 7,469 offenses, including 1,269 burglaries, 5,213 larceny-thefts, and 987 motor vehicle thefts.
- Drug Types
 - The most frequent specified drug types (i.e., excluding those drug types described as “Other”) seized in connection with drug/narcotic violations in 2024 were marijuana (seized in 386,540 incidents), meth/amphetamines (seized in 322,279 incidents), and cocaine (seized in 78,248 incidents).
- Human Trafficking
 - A total of 3,702 human trafficking offenses were reported in 2024.
 - Over three-quarters (2,914) were classified as commercial sex acts, and 783 were classified as involuntary servitude.¹¹
- Fraud Offenses
 - Nearly one million (967,387) victims were reported in connection with 891,661 fraud offenses in 2024.
- Police Employees
 - Nationwide in 2024, an average of 2.3 law enforcement officers were employed per 1,000 inhabitants.

¹¹ Puerto Rico submitted 5 human trafficking offenses without classification.

Extended-Year Violent and Property Crime Trends, 2005-2024

Figure 14 shows 20-calendar-year trends in estimated violent crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2005 to 2024. Rates of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter range from a 20-year low of 4.4 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014 to a high of 6.7 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020. Estimated rates during the 3 years from 2020 through 2022 were an average of 6.6 murders per 100,000 inhabitants per year, while the most recent 2024 estimate of 5.0 murders per 100,000 inhabitants returned to a rate closer to the 5.1 murders per 100,000 inhabitants estimated in 2019.

Considering the estimated rape offense rates shown in Figure 14, a full 20-year trend comparison for this offense is unavailable due to changes in the FBI's UCR Program's definition of rape in 2013.¹² In 2024, the estimated rape offense rate was 37.5 per 100,000 inhabitants. Although higher than estimated rape offense rates in 2013 and 2014—37.4 and 37.0 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively—the estimated rape rate in 2024 constituted a 6.1% decrease from the previous year of 2023, and a 6.7% decrease from 5 years prior in 2020.

Robbery rates have dropped nearly every year since 2005, with the estimated 60.6 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2024 among the lowest rates in the last 20 years. Aggravated assault rates decreased each year from 2005 to 2011. While lower than recent years, the estimated 256.1 aggravated assault offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2024 is higher than each year's estimated rate from 2010 through 2019.

¹² In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name, and the definition was changed to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim."

Figure 14

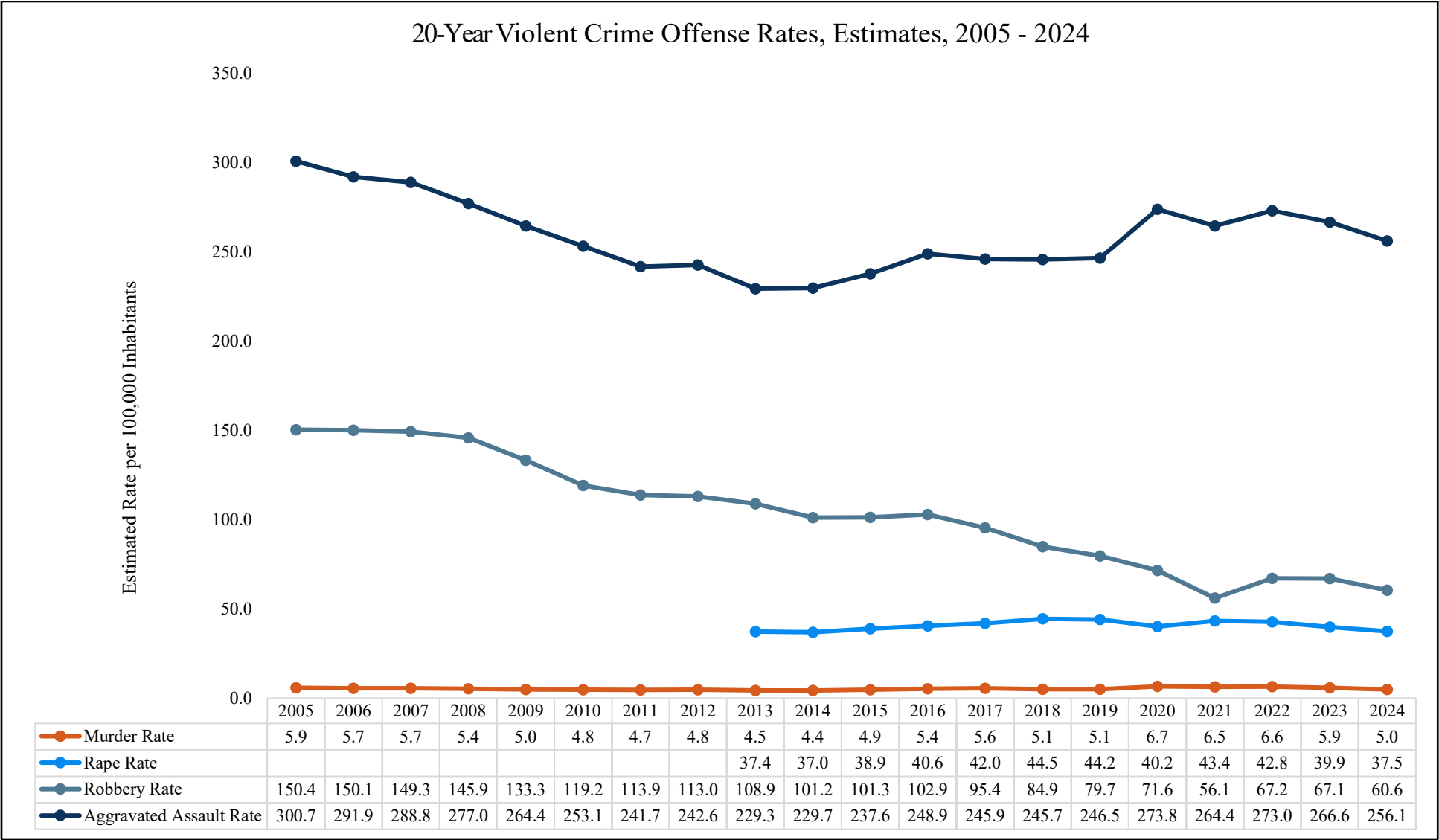
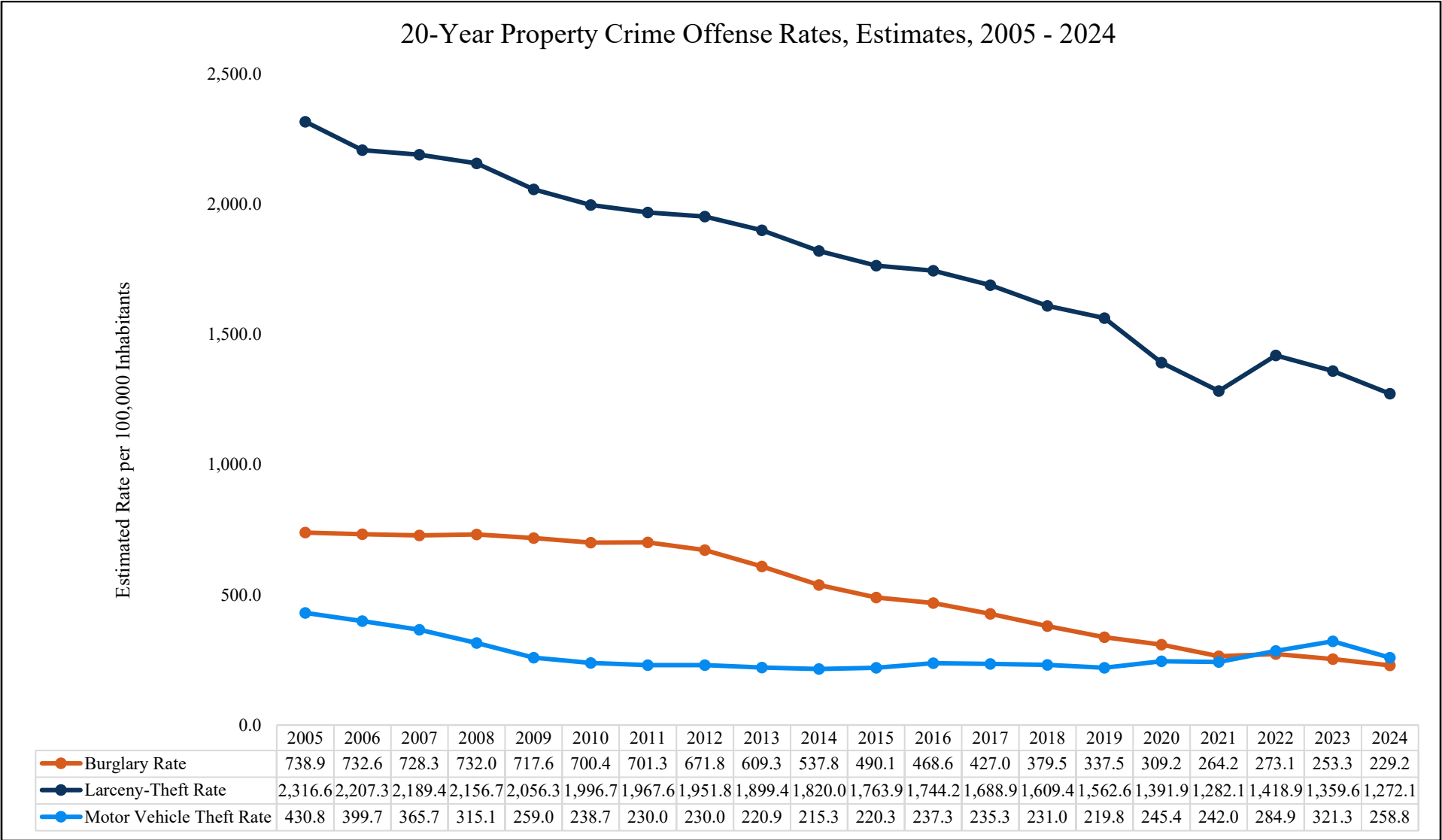


Figure 15 shows 20-calendar-year trends in property crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2005 to 2024. Burglary and larceny-theft rates have each decreased nearly every year since 2005, with few exceptions. In 2023, the estimated number of motor vehicle thefts exceeded 1,000,000 offenses for the first time since 2007, exhibiting a rate of 321.3 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2024, the estimated motor vehicle theft rate dropped 19.4% compared with the previous year, though it remains higher than the estimated motor vehicle theft rates from 2010 through 2021.

Figure 15



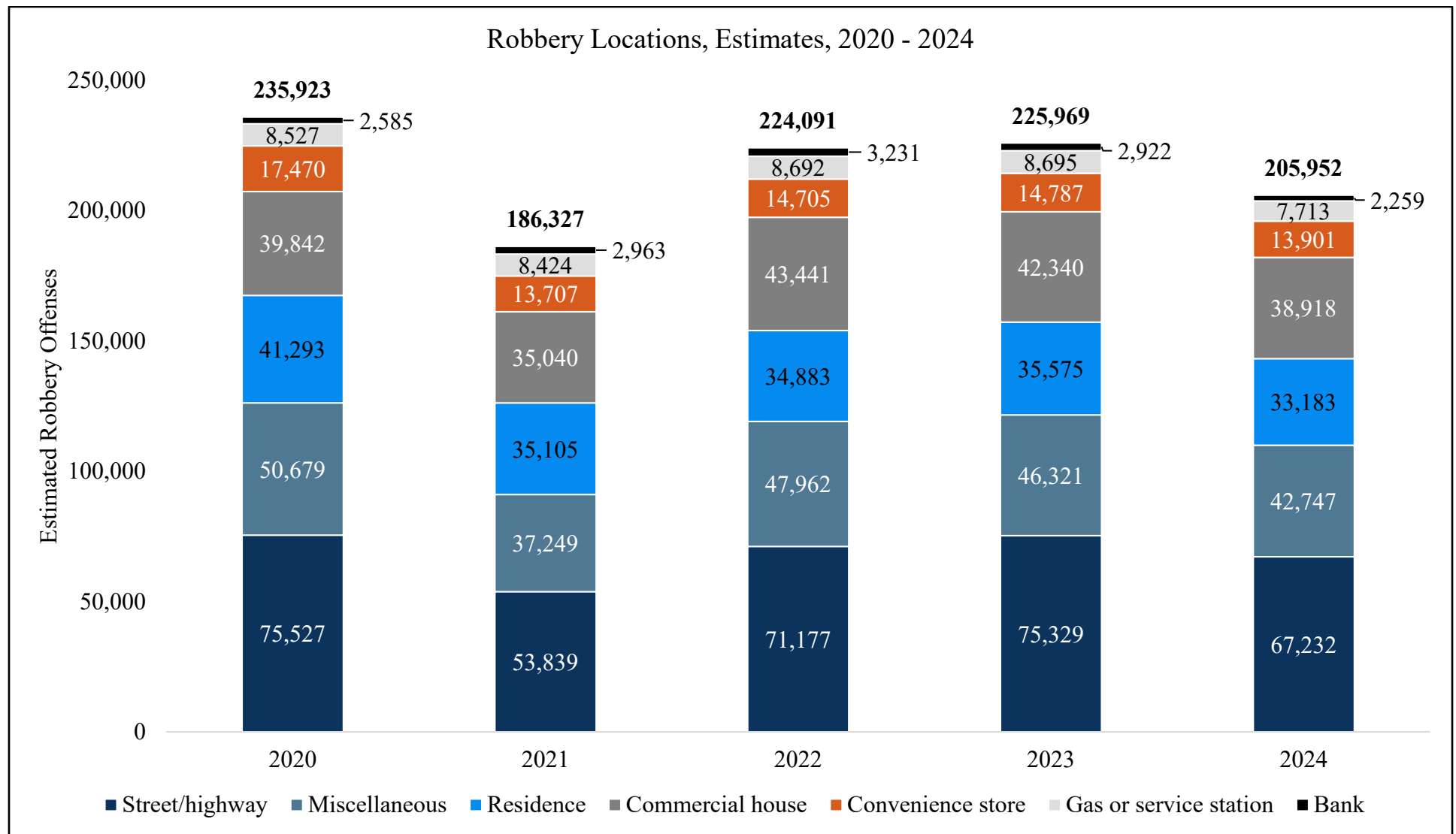
A 5-year analysis of estimated figures for robbery locations revealed the most common locations for robberies to occur are on streets/highways.¹³ In 2023 and 2024, nearly one-third of all robbery locations fell into this category. In 2020 and 2021, the second and third highest specified robbery locations were residences and commercial houses,¹⁴ respectively. From 2022 to 2024, the second and third highest specified robbery locations switched to commercial house and residence, respectively.

The FBI's UCR Program receives data on specific types of reported larceny-thefts. From 2020 through 2022, larceny-theft from motor vehicles and shoplifting were estimated to be the first and second most common specified larceny-theft types, respectively (excluding larceny-thefts designated as "all other"). In 2023 and 2024, shoplifting surpassed larceny-theft from motor vehicles as the most common specified larceny-theft type.

¹³ Street/highway—includes highways, roads, streets, alleys, or sidewalks.

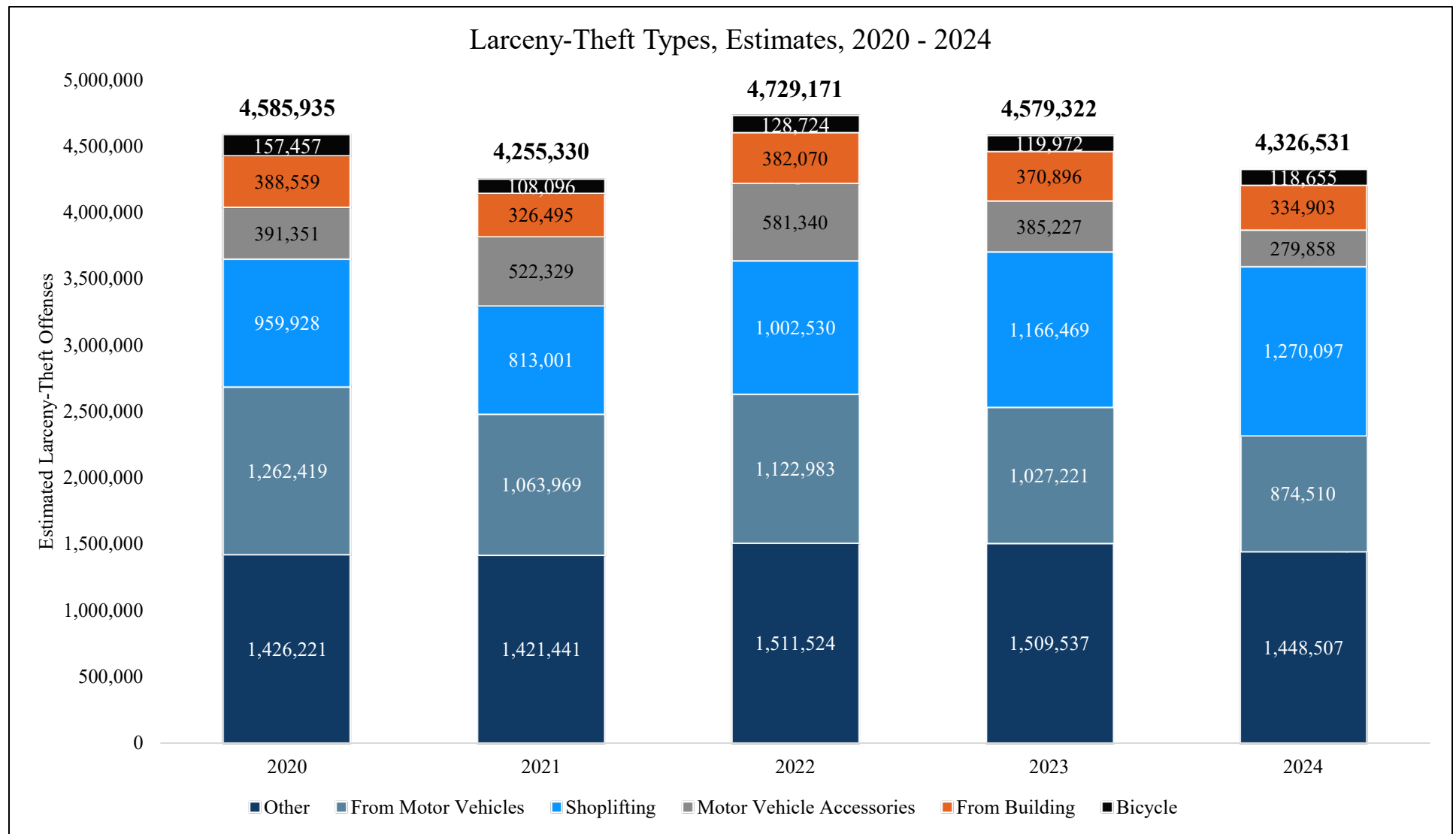
¹⁴ Commercial house—includes commercial establishments, such as payday lenders, supermarkets, department stores, restaurants, taverns, finance companies, motels, and hotels. Gas stations, convenience stores, and banking institutions are excluded because separate categories for each are provided.

Figure 16



Note: Due to rounding, the sum of the offenses may not add to the total.

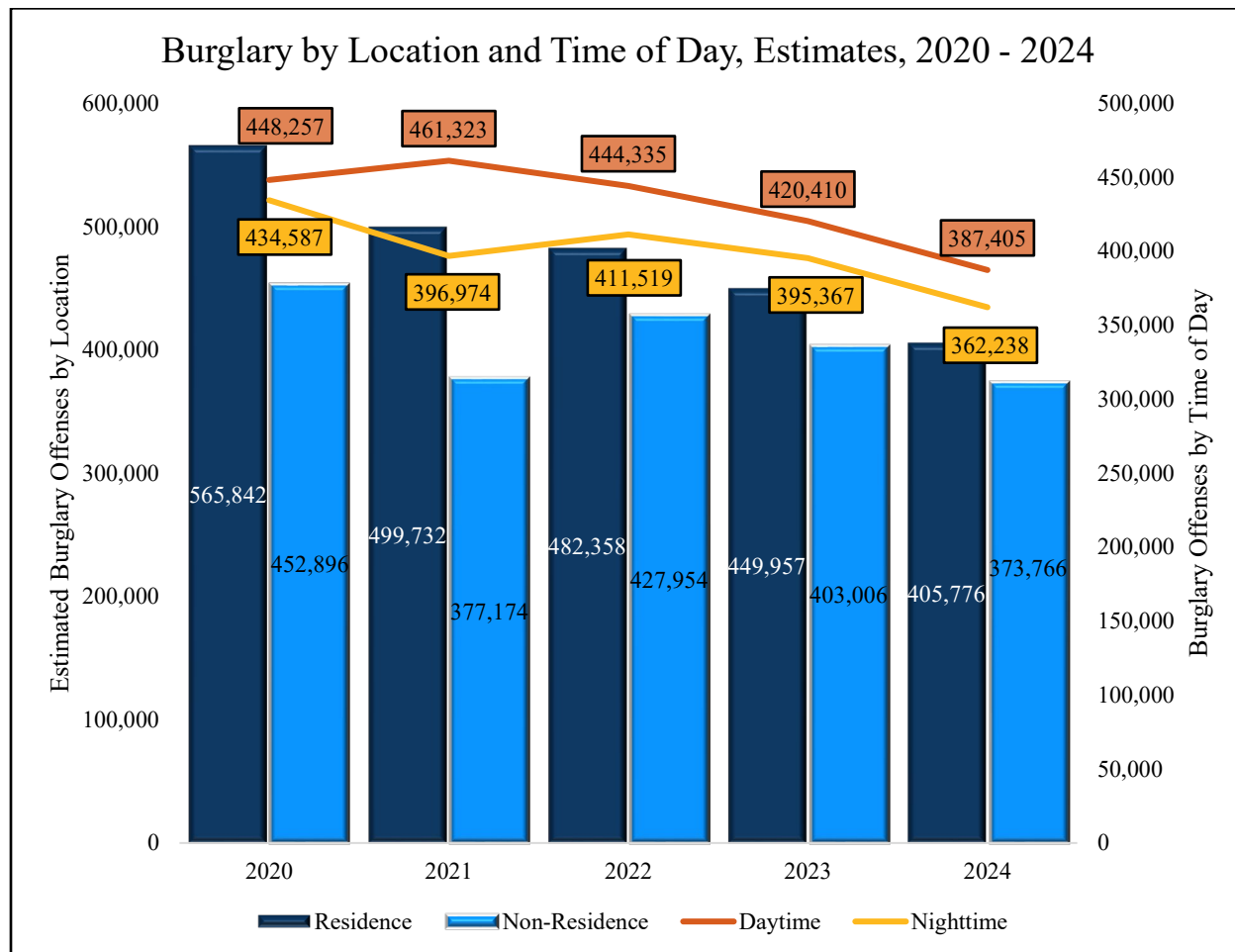
Figure 17



Note: Due to rounding, the sum of the offenses may not add to the total.

Burglaries occurring in residence locations decreased each year from an estimated 565,842 offenses in 2020, to an estimated 405,776 in 2024. Burglaries occurring in non-residence locations, e.g., stores and offices, fluctuated over the past 5 years from an estimated 452,896 offenses in 2020, to an estimated 373,766 in 2024.

Figure 18



Differences in Crime Measures

Information provided in “RCN, 2024” may not be directly comparable to material provided by other organizations that collect or publish data using other methodologies.

Each component of “RCN, 2024” was compiled from law enforcement data submitted to the FBI’s UCR Program. Except for select “CIUS” estimation tables, which are approximations based on data provided by law enforcement agencies, “RCN, 2024” shows data *reported by law enforcement*. To ensure the consistency and comparability of data, the FBI’s UCR program requires the reported data to conform to certain submission standards, definitions, and specifications. Consequently, entities collecting crime data through different means and applying different methodologies may report volumes or statistics that are not equivalent to those published in “RCN, 2024.”

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

In addition to data published by the FBI’s UCR Program, the U.S. Department of Justice administers other statistical programs to measure the impact of nationwide crime. Estimates based on NIBRS-only data will be available through the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) this year in “Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2024: NIBRS Estimation Program.” This report will produce valuable information about aspects of crime occurring nationwide and should be viewed as complementary to “RCN, 2024.”

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

Appendix: Collection Summaries

“Crime in the United States (CIUS), 2024”

For more than 90 years, the FBI has published crime data reported by law enforcement. A long running source of published data, the “CIUS” report contains a compilation of the volume and rate of violent and property crime offenses for the nation by state using SRS data and summarized data from NIBRS. Data from local law enforcement agencies are also provided for those contributors supplying 12 months of complete offense data. Because not all law enforcement agencies provide data for complete reporting periods, the FBI includes estimated crime numbers in these national presentations.

CIUS presents data tables containing information on topics of offenses known to law enforcement, arrests, clearances, trends, rates, property stolen and recovered, and law enforcement employee data. Data in “CIUS, 2024,” include the following:

- Traditional Summary Estimations—statistics for the entire United States with estimated crime numbers accounting for law enforcement agencies that did not provide data for complete reporting periods.
 - Includes information about violent crime offenses (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft)
 - Estimated offense volume and rate—20-year table presenting national estimates
 - Estimated offense percent change for 2 years, 5 years, and 10 years
 - Estimated offense volume and rate by community type
 - Estimated offense volume percent distribution by region
 - Estimated offense volume and rate percent change by region, geographic division, and state
 - Estimated offense volume and rate for each state by community type
 - Estimated offense volume and rate for each individual metropolitan statistical area
 - Estimated breakdown for the offenses of robbery (by location), burglary (by time of day), and larceny-theft (by type) over the last 5 years
- Offenses Known to Law Enforcement—information about violent crime offenses and property crime offenses for those agencies reporting 12 months of complete data
- Traditional Summary Trends—2-year crime trends by population groupings and additional information about selected offenses
- Traditional Summary Rates—crime rates by population groupings and additional information about selected offenses

- Weapons—data concerning weapons used in the violent crimes of murder, robbery, and aggravated assault by state
- Property—
 - Analysis of the value of property lost through the crimes of robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft
 - Table provides a percent change in offense volume, percent distribution of offense breakdowns, and the average value of property lost
 - Type and value of property stolen and recovered
- Clearances—information about crimes cleared either by arrest or exceptional means
 - By population groupings, geographic region, division, and additional information about selected offense
 - Percent of clearances involving persons under 18 years of age by population group
- Expanded Homicide Data—additional details about homicides and justifiable homicides that include information about murder victims, offenders, weapons, victim to offender relationships, and circumstances
- Expanded Offense Data—additional data the program collects on the 8 offenses
 - May include the type of weapon and the type and value of items stolen, depending on the offense
- Persons Arrested—
 - Number of arrests made by law enforcement and the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestees for 28 offenses
 - Estimated number of arrests by offense
 - Number and rate of arrests by region and population groupings
 - 2-year, 5-year, and 10-year arrest trends
 - Disposition of juvenile offenders taken into custody
- Full-time Law Enforcement Employee Data—information regarding sworn officers and civilian law enforcement personnel
 - Volume and rate of law enforcement employees by region, geographic division, state, and by population group
 - Volume and rate of law enforcement officers by region, geographic division, state, and by population group
 - Volume of full-time law enforcement employees by sex
- Federal Data—information about violent crime offenses and property crime offenses from contributing federal law enforcement agencies and employee data from participating federal agencies
- “Human Trafficking, 2024” —information about human trafficking (commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude) offenses, clearances, and arrests
- “Cargo Theft, 2024” —data collected on reported cargo theft offenses

Users can access “CIUS, 2024” data through the Documents & Downloads section on the [CDE website](#). This offers users the ability to download tables and resources, including methodology, tables by titles, area definitions, and offense definitions.

“National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), 2024”

NIBRS, established in 1989, is a crime data collection that improves the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement. NIBRS collects data for 71 Group A offenses that include 58 NIBRS data elements, plus 10 additional Group B offenses for which only arrest data are gathered. It captures details about each single crime incident as well as details about separate offenses within the same incident. This includes information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in crimes. For crime incidents, NIBRS can also provide context such as location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

In 2024, 14,601 law enforcement agencies submitted NIBRS data either through a state UCR Program or directly to the FBI. All 50 states are NIBRS certified and are submitting their agencies’ crime data via NIBRS. Additionally, the UCR Program has two agencies in the District of Columbia and one in the territory of Guam that directly reported UCR data through NIBRS.

Thirty-one federal agencies submitted their data via NIBRS. While the data of those agencies is included in the U.S. table in “NIBRS, 2024,” federal data are not included in the aggregate tables. The agencies’ converted data are also published in “CIUS, 2024,” which is also available on the FBI’s [CDE website](#).

“NIBRS, 2024” is based on data submitted to the FBI’s UCR Program by law enforcement agencies via NIBRS for 1 or more months of the 2024 calendar year. It presents an overview of the offense categories that show the breadth and complexity of the data collected only via NIBRS and is not augmented by SRS data. Data tables in “NIBRS, 2024” include the following:

- Participation—
 - Number of law enforcement agencies and population covered, enrolled, participation status, and method of data submission by population group and participation by state
- Incident—
 - Incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders by offense
- Victim—
 - Adult and juvenile age by offense
 - Age, sex, and race by offense
- Offender—
 - Adult and juvenile age by offense
 - Age, sex, and race by offense
- Arrestee—
 - Adult and juvenile age by offense
 - Age, sex, and race by offense

- Relationship–
 - Victims to offenders by offense
- Location–
 - Crimes against persons, property, and society by location
- Time-of-Day–
 - Crimes against persons, property, and society by time of day
- Type Weapon/Force Involved–
 - Offenses involving weapon use by type of weapon/force involved
- Offense Circumstance–
 - Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault victims by circumstance
 - Negligent manslaughter victims by circumstance
 - Individuals justifiably killed by aggravated assault/homicide circumstance
- State Offense (Totals)–
 - Crimes against persons, property, and society by state
- Completed and Attempted Offenses–
 - Number of offenses completed and attempted by offense
- Clearance–
 - Incidents cleared by offense
- Suspected Use, Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol–
 - Incidents with drugs/narcotics seized by suspected drug type
 - Offenses involving offender’s suspected use of drugs/narcotics and alcohol
- State –
 - Offenses by agency
- Federal–
 - Offenses by federal agencies that submitted NIBRS

Users can access the “NIBRS, 2024” data, tables, and methodology through the Documents & Downloads section on the [CDE website](#).

“Hate Crime Statistics, 2024”

Each year, the FBI publishes data concerning bias-motivated offenses reported by law enforcement to gauge the scope and nature of hate crime in the nation. This report chronicles crimes that were motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias against the victim’s race, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, or gender identity, and were committed against persons, property, or society. Because determining motivation is subjective, it is sometimes difficult to know with certainty whether a crime resulted from the offender’s bias. Moreover, the presence of bias alone does not necessarily mean that a crime can be considered a hate crime. An agency should report an incident as a hate crime only when a law enforcement investigation reveals sufficient evidence to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender’s *actions* were motivated, in whole or in part, by his or her bias.

Law enforcement agencies report hate crimes brought to their attention monthly or quarterly to the FBI either through their state UCR Programs or directly. To be included in this release, NIBRS agencies must have submitted at least 1 *Group A Incident Report*, a *Group B Arrest Report*,¹⁵ or a *Zero Report* for at least 1 month of the calendar year. Agencies that have not transitioned to NIBRS reporting must have either submitted a *Hate Crime Incident Report* or a *Zero Report* via the electronic hate crime record layout specified in the “Hate Crime Technical Specification.” The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or 4 quarters) of the calendar year. Please note the FBI’s UCR Program does not apply offense estimation procedures to account for missing data from agencies that do not participate in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection. Data tables in “Hate Crime Statistics, 2024” include the following:

- Number of Participating Agencies and Population Covered by Population Group and Federal
- Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Bias Motivation
- Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Type
- Known Offender’s Race and Ethnicity by Bias Motivation
- Victim Type by Offense Type
- Offense Type by Bias Motivation
- Victim Type by Bias Motivation
- Known Offender’s Race, Ethnicity, and Age
- Bias Motivation by Location
- Offense Type by Participating State, Territory, and Federal
- Hate Crime Reporting by State, Territory, and Federal

¹⁵ Group A includes 71 offenses captured within NIBRS that include 58 NIBRS data elements. Group B includes 10 additional offenses for which only arrest data are gathered.

- Hate Crime Incidents per Bias Motivation and Quarter by State, Territory, Federal, and Agency
- Hate Crime Zero Data Submitted per Quarter by State, Federal, and Agency

Users can access “Hate Crime Statistics, 2024” data through the Documents & Downloads section on the [CDE website](#). This offers users the ability to download tables and resources, including methodology, component descriptions, and offense definitions.

“Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), 2024”

An annual publication since 1972, the LEOKA report provides data on law enforcement officers who were feloniously killed, accidentally killed, or assaulted in the line of duty. The FBI’s UCR Program collects information about deaths and assaults on duly sworn federal, state, county, city, tribal, and university and college law enforcement officers. For assault data to be included in “LEOKA, 2024,” law enforcement agencies must have submitted information for all 12 months of 2024 regarding their sworn officers who were assaulted, as well as the number of officers and civilians their agencies employed full time for the reporting year.

Data tables in “Federal Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 2024” include:

- Department, Agency, and Office by Number of Victim Officers and Known Offenders
- Department, Agency, and Office by Number of Victim Officers Killed and Injured
- Department, Agency, and Office by Extent of Injury of Victim Officer
- Extent of Injury of Victim Officer by Type of Weapon
- Department/Agency by Type of Weapon
- Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon
- Department, Agency, and Office by Type of Weapon
- Department, Agency, and Office by Activity of Victim Officer
- Department, Agency, and Office by Disposition of Known Offender

Data tables in “LEOKA, 2024: Officers Assaulted” include:

- Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted by Region and Geographic Division
- Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted by Population Group
- Time of Incident by Number of Assaults and percent Distribution
- Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Population Group and percent Cleared
- Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Assignment and percent Distribution
- Type of Weapon and percent Injured
- Region, Geographic Division, and State by Type of Weapon
- Population Group by Type of Weapon and percent Distribution
- Circumstance at Scene of Incident by Type of Weapon and percent Distribution

Users can access the “LEOKA, 2024, Officers Assaulted” data tables through the Documents & Downloads section on the [CDE website](#). The CDE offers users the ability to download tables and resources, including methodologies, topic pages, data maps, and LEOKA figures. As of 2025, LEOKA Officers Killed tables are no longer published; instead, they will be replaced by visual representations on the CDE’s LEOKA Data Explorer page.