Federal Crime Data, 2014

This report marks the first edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Federal Crime Data compilation. While a handful of federal agencies have submitted traditional UCR data for some time, this effort in *Crime in the United States, 2014*, signifies the beginning of widening that participation—a beginning on which the UCR Program intends to build.

The Traditional Model of UCR

The concept of *offenses known* was adopted in 1929 by the International Chiefs of Police as the data that would be collected in the UCR Program. The aim in creating UCR was to get a true sense of crime in the nation. The UCR Program was designed to be an innate step for state and local agencies to report the crimes that were most common and most likely to come to the attention of law enforcement. However, because of the types of crimes federal agencies investigate, the way they go about the investigation and building of cases is often fundamentally different than that of state and local agencies. It has always been difficult to fit the square peg of federal crime data into the round hole of UCR. A few agencies within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) investigate and police in ways similar to state or local authorities. These DOI agencies have reported data to the UCR Program for years and have long been published in *Crime in the United States.* (Their data will now be included in this presentation.) However, other agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) included, found it more difficult to fit into the UCR model. This report is the first step in an initiative to find ways to provide similar transparency and access to federal crime data that the UCR Program has brought to state, local, and tribal crime data for nearly 90 years.

A Fluid Process

The UCR Program is committed to finding ways to present federal data that will add an important piece of the puzzle to the nation's crime picture. This first year, the compilation presents the DOI data that previously were reported in aggregated tables in *Crime in the United States,* as well as limited data for selected offenses that have been extracted from FBI records. The strategy is to build on this small beginning and continue adding more federal data from the FBI and from other agencies each year. This process will be very fluid, and the data may change, grow, and shift from year to year. This means trending and comparability of data will be elusive for a while. That said, the desire for transparency and information sharing negates waiting any longer to provide data. The UCR Program plans to grow and improve federal crime reporting directly in the public eye. The Program believes the time to begin expanding the presentation of federal data is now, even if that beginning will be seen as limited in retrospect.

Federal Agencies Presenting Traditional UCR Data

Five agencies located in the DOI have provided traditional UCR offense data to the Program, and these data previously were presented in Table 11 of *Crime in the United States.* In addition to these data, the UCR Program includes in this federal compilation law enforcement employee counts for these agencies, which formerly appeared in Table 81. The data declaration pages, which will help the user better understand the data, and the methodology used for these two tables are located in the Data Declarations and Methodology section at the end of this presentation.

Federal Table 1

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

by Federal Agencies, 2014

Agency	Unit/Office	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition)[1]	Rape (legacy definition)[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
United States Department of the Interior:	Bureau of Indian Affairs[3]	5,381	75		863	299	4,144	24,020	5,305	15,584	3,131	877
	Bureau of Land Management	6	0		0	2	4	712	18	669	25	3
	Bureau of Reclamation	0	0		0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
	Fish and Wildlife Service	21	8		4	1	8	117	12	87	18	6
	National Park Service	360	16		83	62	199	4,895	645	4,158	92	69

[1] The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape. See Data Declaration for further explanation.

[2] The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the legacy UCR definition of rape. See Data Declaration for further explanation.

[3] Tribal figures represented throughout Table 1 may be included in the aggregated totals listed under the Bureau of Indian Affairs data.

Federal Table 1, Download Excel

Federal Table 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees

by Federal Agencies, 2014

Agency	Unit/Office	Total law enforcement employees	Total officers	Total civilians
United States Department of the Interior:	Bureau of Indian Affairs[1]	737	348	389
	Bureau of Land Management	280	265	15
	Bureau of Reclamation	108	17	91
	Fish and Wildlife Service	685	545	140
	National Park Service	2,231	1,996	235

[1] Tribal figures listed throughout *Crime in the United States* Table 81 may be included in the aggregated totals listed here under the Bureau of Indian Affairs data.

Federal Table 2, Download Excel

Additional Federal Data

Federal Bureau of Investigation

This section provides limited additional federal data in the form of the number of arrests by FBI field office for three specific crimes: Human Trafficking, Hate Crime, and Criminal Computer Intrusion. These offenses are defined as:

Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts and Involuntary Servitude)–an arrest for inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts or an arrest for obtaining a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Hate Crime is a criminal offense motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or gender or gender identity.

Criminal Computer Intrusion is wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances. (State, local, and tribal agencies will report these offenses to the UCR Program, beginning in 2016, as Hacking/Computer Invasion.)

Why these data are not comparable to other UCR data

All crime data create some concerns regarding comparability. In *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use*, the UCR Program cautions that "there are many factors that cause the nature and type of crime to vary from place to place." It is important for users of UCR data,

including federal data, to avoid drawing simplistic conclusions that one area is safer than another or that one agency is more or less efficient than another based *solely* on crime counts.

The best approach to viewing the federal data offered in this compilation is to use it to gain an overall impression of the intensity of certain types of offenses within a specific area by overlaying the federal arrests in conjunction with the state and local information. As data collection enhancements occur, more details will become available from federal agencies and these impressions will become more sharply focused.

Federal crime data are often different from state and local data, not only in their collection, but also in their generation. The UCR Program has built its traditional data collection on three triggering events that are common to state and local agencies. Offense information begins with either, first, a complaint of a victim/citizen or, second, with the observation of a crime in progress by a law enforcement officer. A third trigger for data is when an arrest is made and information related to that occurrence is reported.

For federal agencies, the initiation of investigation may be prompted in different ways. While not always true for all crimes investigated by the FBI, the crime and its associated data are brought to the attention of the FBI in much the same fashion for human trafficking and hate crime:

- Reports from victims
- Liaison with other law enforcement agencies
- Information about human trafficking victims brought to the FBI by nongovernmental organizations
- Reports from the media

The decision to handle a crime as a federal investigation or as a local investigation is determined on a case-by-case basis. Some of the factors that enter into the decision for federal agencies to pursue an investigation are the available evidence, the availability of resources at the local level, and, in the case of hate crime, statutory provisions that determine whether the U.S. Attorney will accept the case as a federal one. In addition, some states do not have a hate crime statute under which to pursue a case.

Why these numbers will seem smaller than other UCR reports

As mentioned previously, federal investigations by nature often begin under different circumstances and proceed and conclude on a different timeframe than investigations conducted by state and local agencies. Just as federal agencies often do not have *offenses known* to report, they also do not have a number of offenses to report until a case has been built and an arrest or indictment has occurred. Perhaps most impactful on the federal numbers is the fact that federal agencies often play a collaborative role with state or local agencies in crime investigations. Because the UCR Program has the "most local reporting" rule, which specifies that the agency involved that is the most local jurisdiction should report the incident to the UCR Program, investigations and arrests that federal authorities have worked on are often reported by a city, county, state, or tribal agency.

Why were these offenses chosen?

These three offenses were chosen because the FBI has primary jurisdiction for Hate Crime and Criminal Computer Intrusion for federal agencies. While the FBI shares the responsibility of investigating Human Trafficking with other federal agencies, the collection of statistics for this offense began in the UCR Program in 2013, and it seemed logical to add a federal layer to that collection. Each of these three offenses has overlapping jurisdiction among the federal, state, and local agencies, and adding the federal component to traditional UCR data can help complete the picture of these particular offense categories.

The data declaration pages, which will help the user better understand these data, and the methodology for these three tables are located in the [Data Declarations and Methodology](#) section at the end of this report.

Federal Table 3
Human Trafficking Arrests
by FBI Field Offices, 2014

Field Office	Arrests[1]	Population Covered[2]	Field Office	Arrests[1]	Population Covered[2]
Albany	3	4,066,672	Miami	13	6,743,100
Albuquerque	1	2,085,572	Milwaukee	0	5,757,564
Anchorage	6	736,732	Minneapolis	20	7,049,830
Atlanta	17	10,097,343	Mobile	2	1,992,732
Baltimore	18	6,912,021	Newark	6	8,068,498
Birmingham	0	2,856,645	New Haven	9	3,596,677
Boston	14	10,457,483	New Orleans	14	4,649,676
Buffalo	0	2,823,017	New York	43	13,483,100
Charlotte	2	9,943,964	Norfolk	7	1,750,992
Chicago	7	9,355,296	Oklahoma City	1	3,878,051
Cincinnati	4	5,831,159	Omaha	4	4,988,629
Cleveland	10	5,763,004	Philadelphia	26	9,867,427
Columbia	2	4,832,482	Phoenix	33	6,731,484
Dallas	8	10,336,228	Pittsburgh	5	5,639,785
Denver	5	5,940,019	Portland	22	3,970,239
Detroit	17	9,909,877	Richmond	9	3,942,074
El Paso	9	1,255,068	Sacramento	9	7,880,843
Honolulu	0	1,419,561	St. Louis	4	2,930,484
Houston	45	8,140,144	Salt Lake City	17	5,600,945
Indianapolis	4	6,596,855	San Antonio	5	7,225,518
Jackson	8	2,994,079	San Diego	8	3,434,701
Jacksonville	8	4,988,437	San Francisco	4	8,199,932
Kansas City	5	6,037,126	San Juan[3]	4	3,654,802
Knoxville	8	2,578,073	Seattle	16	7,061,530
Las Vegas	10	2,839,099	Springfield	1	3,525,284
Little Rock	8	2,966,369	Tampa	24	8,161,760
Los Angeles	4	19,287,024	Washington, DC	12	3,292,116
Louisville	8	4,413,457	**Total**	**562**	**318,857,056**
Memphis	13	3,971,279			

[1]These arrests were for violations of one of the U.S. Code Sections presented in this table's Methodology. Arrests were not included for those made in a joint investigation with other agencies when a state or local code was used nor for Human Trafficking cases when a different provision of the U.S. Code was used for the basis of arrest.

[2]For the 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 2013 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each location's rate of growth was averaged; that average was then applied to that location's 2013 Census estimate to derive the 2014 estimate. The figure represents the total population in each field office's territory, not just that city. For instance, the Omaha Field Office territory encompasses all of Nebraska and Iowa.

[3]Population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2014 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 3, Download Excel

Federal Table 4
Hate Crime Arrests
by FBI Field Offices, 2014

Field Office	Arrests[1]	Population Covered[2]	Field Office	Arrests[1]	Population Covered[2]
Albany	0	4,066,672	Miami	1	6,743,100
Albuquerque	1	2,085,572	Milwaukee	0	5,757,564
Anchorage	0	736,732	Minneapolis	0	7,049,830
Atlanta	1	10,097,343	Mobile	0	1,992,732
Baltimore	0	6,912,021	Newark	0	8,068,498
Birmingham	0	2,856,645	New Haven	0	3,596,677
Boston	0	10,457,483	New Orleans	0	4,649,676
Buffalo	1	2,823,017	New York	0	13,483,100
Charlotte	0	9,943,964	Norfolk	0	1,750,992
Chicago	0	9,355,296	Oklahoma City	0	3,878,051
Cincinnati	0	5,831,159	Omaha	0	4,988,629
Cleveland	0	5,763,004	Philadelphia	5	9,867,427
Columbia	0	4,832,482	Phoenix	0	6,731,484
Dallas	0	10,336,228	Pittsburgh	0	5,639,785
Denver	0	5,940,019	Portland	0	3,970,239
Detroit	0	9,909,877	Richmond	0	3,942,074
El Paso	0	1,255,068	Sacramento	1	7,880,843
Honolulu	0	1,419,561	St. Louis	0	2,930,484
Houston	0	8,140,144	Salt Lake City	0	5,600,945
Indianapolis	0	6,596,855	San Antonio	0	7,225,518
Jackson	7	2,994,079	San Diego	1	3,434,701
Jacksonville	0	4,988,437	San Francisco	6	8,199,932
Kansas City	0	6,037,126	San Juan[3]	12	3,654,802
Knoxville	0	2,578,073	Seattle	0	7,061,530
Las Vegas	0	2,839,099	Springfield	0	3,525,284
Little Rock	0	2,966,369	Tampa	0	8,161,760
Los Angeles	0	19,287,024	Washington, DC	0	3,292,116
Louisville	6	4,413,457	**TOTAL**	**43**	**318,857,056**
Memphis	1	3,971,279			

[1]These arrests were for violations of one of the U.S. Code Sections listed in this table's Methodology. Arrests were not included for those made in a joint investigation with other agencies when a state or local code was used nor for Hate Crime cases when a different provision of the U.S. Code was used for the basis of arrest.

[2]For the 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 2013 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each location's rate of growth was averaged; that average was then applied to that location's 2013 Census estimate to derive the 2014 estimate. The figure represents the total population in each field office's territory, not just that city. For instance, the Omaha Field Office territory encompasses all of Nebraska and Iowa.

[3]Population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2014 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 4, Download Excel

Federal Table 5
Criminal Computer Intrusion Arrests
by FBI Field Offices, 2014

Field Office	Arrests[1]	Population Covered[2]	Field Office	Arrests[1]	Population Covered[2]
Albany	0	4,066,672	Miami	10	6,743,100
Albuquerque	0	2,085,572	Milwaukee	3	5,757,564
Anchorage	0	736,732	Minneapolis	0	7,049,830
Atlanta	1	10,097,343	Mobile	0	1,992,732
Baltimore	4	6,912,021	Newark	0	8,068,498
Birmingham	0	2,856,645	New Haven	0	3,596,677
Boston	0	10,457,483	New Orleans	0	4,649,676
Buffalo	0	2,823,017	New York	19	13,483,100
Charlotte	1	9,943,964	Norfolk	0	1,750,992
Chicago	4	9,355,296	Oklahoma City	0	3,878,051
Cincinnati	1	5,831,159	Omaha	0	4,988,629
Cleveland	1	5,763,004	Philadelphia	0	9,867,427
Columbia	0	4,832,482	Phoenix	0	6,731,484
Dallas	0	10,336,228	Pittsburgh	0	5,639,785
Denver	6	5,940,019	Portland	0	3,970,239
Detroit	5	9,909,877	Richmond	0	3,942,074
El Paso	0	1,255,068	Sacramento	0	7,880,843
Honolulu	0	1,419,561	St. Louis	2	2,930,484
Houston	1	8,140,144	Salt Lake City	0	5,600,945
Indianapolis	0	6,596,855	San Antonio	4	7,225,518
Jackson	0	2,994,079	San Diego	3	3,434,701
Jacksonville	0	4,988,437	San Francisco	12	8,199,932
Kansas City	0	6,037,126	San Juan[3]	0	3,654,802
Knoxville	0	2,578,073	Seattle	0	7,061,530
Las Vegas	3	2,839,099	Springfield	0	3,525,284
Little Rock	0	2,966,369	Tampa	0	8,161,760
Los Angeles	22	19,287,024	Washington, DC	3	3,292,116
Louisville	0	4,413,457	**TOTAL**	**105**	**318,857,056**
Memphis	0	3,971,279			

[1]These are arrests that were violations of Title 18 Section 1030 of the U.S. Code. Arrests were not included for those made in a joint investigation with other agencies when a state or local code was used nor for Criminal Computer Intrusion cases when a different provision of the U.S. Code was used for the basis of arrest.

[2]For the 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 2013 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each location's rate of growth was averaged; that average was then applied to that location's 2013 Census estimate to derive the 2014 estimate. The figure represents the total population in each field office's territory, not just that city. For instance, the Omaha Field Office territory encompasses all of Nebraska and Iowa.

[3]Population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2014 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 5, Download Excel

Data Declarations and Methodology

Federal Table 1

Offenses Known to Federal Law Enforcement

by Federal Agencies, 2014

Data Declaration

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

Important note about rape data

In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program initiated the collection of rape data under a revised definition and removed the term "forcible" from the offense name. The UCR Program now defines rape as follows:

Rape (revised definition): 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. (This includes the offenses of rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object as converted from data submitted via the National Incident-Based Reporting System).

Rape (legacy definition): The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

General comment

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 federal law enforcement agencies that contributed data to the UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, complete arson data were provided and appear in the arson column.)

Caution against ranking

Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to an agency's crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different agencies or locales. *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* provides more details.

Methodology

The data used in creating this table are from federal agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2014.

The FBI's UCR Program publishes arson data only when an agency reports it for all 12 months of the calendar year.

When the FBI's UCR Program determines that an agency's data collection methodology does not comply with national UCR guidelines, the figure(s) for that agency's offense(s) will not be included in the table, and the discrepancy will be explained in a footnote.

Federal Table 2

Full-time Federal Law Enforcement Employees

by Federal Agencies, 2014

Data Declaration

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

General comment

This table provides the total number of law enforcement employees, total officers, and total civilians employed by participating federal agencies.

Methodology

The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2014) submitted by participating agencies.

The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically to pay sworn law enforcement.

Civilian employees include full-time agency personnel such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, jailers, correctional officers, and mechanics.

Federal Table 3

FBI Human Trafficking Data

by Field Offices, 2014

Data Declaration

The FBI collected these arrest data from the FBI's internal case-management system.

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field office for violations of sections of the U.S. Code relevant to human trafficking.

Methodology

The data used in creating this table are from the arrest information reported as accomplishments in the FBI's internal case-management system. These data include arrests by the FBI or task forces for the following:

Title	Section
Title 18 USC	1351 – Fraud in foreign labor contracting
	1581 – Peonage; obstructing enforcement
	1583 – Enticement into slavery
	1584 – Sale into involuntary servitude
	1589 – Forced labor
	1591 – Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion
	1592 – Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor
	1593A – Benefitting financially from peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons
	1594 – General provision
	1596 – Additional jurisdiction in certain trafficking offenses

Title	Section
Title 18 USC	1597 – Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents
	2421 – Transportation generally
	2422 – Coercion and enticement
	2423 – Transportation of minors
	3271 – Trafficking in persons offenses committed by persons employed by or accompanying the Federal Government outside the United States
Title 8 USC	1324 – Bringing in and harboring certain aliens

Data were not included for arrests made in a joint investigation with other agencies when a state or local code was used nor for human trafficking cases when a different provision of the U.S. Code was used for the basis of arrest.

Federal Table 4

Hate Crime Arrests

by Field Offices, 2014

Data Declaration

The FBI collected these arrest data from the FBI's internal case-management system.

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field office for the U.S. Code violations relevant to hate crime.

Methodology

The data used in creating this table are from the arrest information reported as accomplishments in the FBI's internal case-management system. These data include arrests by the FBI or task forces for the following:

Title	Section
Title 18 USC	241 – Conspiracy against rights
	245 – Federally protected activities
	247 – Damage to religious property; obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs (Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996)
	249 – Hate crimes acts (Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act)
Title 42 USC	3631– Violations; penalties (criminal interference with right to fair housing)

Data were not included for arrests made in a joint investigation with other agencies when a state or local code was used nor for hate crime cases when a different provision of the U.S. Code was used for the basis of arrest.

Federal Table 5

FBI Criminal Computer Intrusion Data

by Field Offices, 2014

Data Declaration

The FBI collected these arrest data from the FBI's internal case-management system.

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field office for the U.S. Code violations relevant to Criminal Computer Intrusion.

Methodology

The data used in creating this table are from the arrest information reported as accomplishments in the FBI's internal case-management system. These data include arrests by the FBI or task forces for Title 18 USC 1030 – fraud and related activity in connection with computers.

Data were not included for arrests made in a joint investigation with other agencies when a state or local code was used nor for criminal computer intrusion cases when a different provision of the U.S. Code was used for the basis of arrest.