



Data Declaration

Table 15

Crime Trends, Additional Information About Selected Offenses by Population Group, 2014-2015

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

Important note about rape data

In 2013, the 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 [NIBRS]).

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

Since the implementation of the revised definition of rape in 2013, not all agencies/state UCR programs have had the ability to change their records management systems to accommodate the change. Therefore, this report provides a column for rape (revised definition) and a column for rape (legacy definition). The data shown in the rape (revised definition) column include those from agencies that reported rape under the UCR revised definition for 2014 and 2015 as well as converted data from agencies that reported data for rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object via the NIBRS for both years. The data shown in the rape (legacy definition) column include only those agencies that reported rape under the legacy definition via the Summary Reporting System (SRS) for 2014 and 2015; it does not include any converted NIBRS data.

General comments

- This 2-year trend table provides the 2014 and 2015 breakdowns (such as attempts, weapons, types of entry, and property types for the offenses of rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson) and the percent change between these 2 years.
- Suburban areas include law enforcement agencies in cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants and county law enforcement agencies that are within a Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- Suburban areas exclude all metropolitan agencies associated with a principal city. The agencies associated with suburban areas also appear in other groups within this table.

Methodology

- The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 common months of complete offense reports with breakdowns for 2014 and 2015. If the FBI determines certain variables have created unusual fluctuations in the data, those data are excluded from the tabulations.
- A crime trend represents the percentage change in crime based on data reported in a prior equivalent period. In calculating trends, the UCR Program includes only common reported months for individual agencies.
- The rape figures for those agencies that changed from reporting rape under the legacy definition in 2014 to the UCR revised definition of rape in 2015 are not included in this table. Because the UCR Program has not received 2 consecutive years of data for rape (legacy definition) or 2 consecutive years of data for rape (revised definition), the national UCR Program cannot provide a 2-year rape comparison for these agencies. This includes 1,607 agencies with a total population of 43,422,691 inhabitants.
- The percent changes shown for the offense of rape (revised definition) are based on data from those agencies that submitted rape data according to the UCR

revised definition for both 2014 and 2015 as well as converted data from agencies that reported data for rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object via the NIBRS for both years.

- The percent changes shown for the offense of rape (legacy definition) are based only on data from those agencies that submitted rape data according to the legacy definition via the SRS for both years; it does not include converted NIBRS data.
- Because rape data reported by all agencies for 2014 and 2015 cannot be aggregated for reasons noted above, the percent changes from one year to the next are calculated with smaller numbers than in recent years. Offenses with fewer counts are often sensitive to minor differences when calculating trends. The following table provides the actual number of reporting agencies and populations covered for each definition of rape. (As previously noted, agencies that submitted data using rape [legacy definition] for 2014 and rape [revised definition] for 2015 are not included in this table.)

Populations used to calculate rape trends (based on rape definition used for submitted data) by Population Group, 2015				
Population Group	Agencies using the revised UCR rape definition		Agencies using the legacy UCR rape definition	
	Agency count	Population	Agency count	Population
Total all agencies	11,305	217,093,016	1,968	32,364,300
Total Cities	7,969	145,276,796	1,350	16,716,796
I (250,000 inhabitants and more)	55	44,746,387	6	2,722,694
Ia (1,000,000 and over)	8	22,244,059	0	0

Ib (500,000 to 999,999)	17	12,365,778	2	1,437,538
Ic (250,000 to 499,000)	30	10,136,550	4	1,285,156
II (100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants)	151	22,809,651	13	2,085,939
III (50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants)	315	21,965,246	37	2,514,339
IV (25,000 to 49,999 inhabitants)	564	19,558,945	85	2,855,489
V (10,000 to 24,999 inhabitants)	1,213	19,317,318	213	3,366,728
VI (Less than 10,000 inhabitants)	5,671	16,879,249	996	3,171,607
IX (Metropolitan County)	1,396	52,545,974	238	11,245,637
VIII (Nonmetropolitan County) ¹	1,940	19,270,246	380	4,401,867
Suburban Area ²	5,907	91,146,009	939	17,048,685

¹Includes state police agencies that report aggregately for the entire state.

²Suburban areas include law enforcement agencies in cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants and county law enforcement agencies that are within a Metropolitan Statistical Area. Suburban areas exclude all metropolitan agencies associated with a principal city. The agencies associated with suburban areas also appear in other groups within this table.

Population groups

The UCR Program uses the following population group designations:

Population Group	Political Label	Population Range
I	City	250,000 and more

II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI ^{1, 2}	City	Less than 10,000
VIII (Nonmetropolitan County) ²	County	N/A
IX (Metropolitan County) ²	County	N/A

¹Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

²Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

Population estimation

For the 2015 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 2014 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 2014 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2015 population estimate.