



Methodology

This publication is based on data submitted to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program via the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for one or more months of the 2016 calendar year. It presents an overview of the offense categories in 31 tables that show the diversity and complexity of the data collected via NIBRS. In addition, it includes detailed individual agency data by offense type in 39 tables. In order to be published in the agency tables, however, agencies must have submitted 12 months of complete data.

Participation

State UCR Programs streamline the collection of NIBRS data from the local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) under their administration, ensure consistency and comparability of data, and provide quality service to the nation's law enforcement community. They also function as liaisons between local LEAs and the FBI. These UCR Programs, in most cases, also provide direct and frequent service to their participating LEAs and make information readily available. However, participation in NIBRS is not limited to state governments or direct-reporting agencies. It is possible for territorial, tribal, and federal agencies to report UCR data via NIBRS.

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 submission standards, definitions, specifications, and required deadlines for a UCR Program.
2. A UCR Program must establish data integrity procedures and have personnel assigned to assist contributing LEAs in quality assurance practices and crime-reporting procedures.
3. A UCR Program's submissions must cover more than 50 percent of the LEAs within its established reporting domain and be willing to cover any and all UCR-contributing LEAs that desire to use the UCR Program within its domain. For example, a state police agency who requests to become a UCR Program must be willing to report for 100 percent of the LEAs within that state.



4. A UCR Program must furnish the FBI's UCR Program with all of the required UCR data collected by the LEAs within its domain.

In 2016, 6,849 LEAs participated in NIBRS by submitting data to the FBI's UCR Program either directly or through a state UCR Program. These agencies include one individual agency each in Alabama, Illinois, and Washington, D.C.; three individual agencies in Mississippi; as well as the state UCR Programs of the following 35 states: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Reporting Procedures

By NIBRS' design, local, state, tribal, and federal LEAs generate NIBRS data as a by-product of automated records systems. Therefore, an agency can build its system to suit its own individual needs, including all of the information required for administration and operation; then the agency needs to forward only the data required by NIBRS to participate in the UCR Program. As more agencies report via NIBRS, the data collected by the UCR Program promise to provide a clearer assessment of crime in the nation. The reporting procedures that LEAs use to submit NIBRS data to the UCR Program follow.

Group A Offenses and Value of Property

LEAs report the number of offenses based on the reports of crime received from victims, officers who discover infractions, or other sources such as a property manager, and submit them to the FBI each month. LEAs report data on each offense (and associated arrest) concerning 24 offense categories made up of 52 specific Group A offenses. (For a complete listing of offenses, see *Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society* in this publication.) For each of the Group A offenses, LEAs collect administrative, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information through a series of up to 58 data elements with variable data values. The Group A Incident Report may include a single-offense incident, i.e., an incident with only one offense type, or a multiple-offense incident, i.e., with more than one (up to ten) offense types, as well as many possible combinations of circumstances ranging from a one-victim-and-offender situation to a set of multiple offenses, property losses, victims, offenders, and arrestees. Through these reports, LEAs also report the type and value of property stolen and recovered in connection with the Group A offenses.



Victim and Offender Information

Parts of the Group A Incident Report collect specific details about the victim(s) and offender(s) involved with each offense within the incident. These details include the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of each individual. In addition, LEAs report the relationships of victims to their offenders when known.

Clearance Data

Law enforcement clears crimes in one of two ways: 1) by arresting and charging at least one person or 2) by exceptional means (when some element beyond law enforcement's control precludes the arrest of a known offender). In NIBRS, the submission of arrestee data in connection with an incident automatically clears all offenses within the incident. In cases of exceptional clearances, LEAs report the specific condition of the clearance, i.e., the death of the offender, prosecution was declined for something other than lack of probable cause, the offender was already in custody in another jurisdiction, the victim refused to cooperate in the prosecution, or the offender was a juvenile and the crime was handled without taking him/her into custody. Furthermore, in a multiple-offense incident, the exceptional clearance of one offense clears the entire incident.

Persons Arrested

In addition to reporting Group A offenses, LEAs report arrest information on persons arrested for 10 additional crimes. These arrest data include information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestees; arrest offense code; weapon arrestee was armed with; resident status of the arrestee; and disposition of the arrestee who was under age 18.

Note: In the arrestee tables for 2012 and 2013, arrestees of Group B offenses were included only if they were connected to a Group A Incident Report. (There were no arrestee tables in *NIBRS, 2011*.) However, beginning with data for 2014, arrestees of Group B offenses reported via the Group B Arrest Report have been included in the arrestee data tables, to show all arrests reported to the FBI's UCR Program through NIBRS.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Through their monthly NIBRS submissions, LEAs report information regarding law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, and yearly, they submit the number of full-time sworn and civilian law enforcement personnel employed as of October 31.



Hate Crime Statistics

For each offense LEAs report through NIBRS, they indicate whether or not it was motivated by the offender's bias toward a particular race, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, or gender identity.

Counting Rules

The tables in this report reflect varying levels of data submissions per agency. Although many LEAs reported NIBRS data for all 12 months of the year, some agencies reported data for some but not all months of the year. The FBI did not estimate crime counts for agencies with incomplete reporting.

In this report, there are five basic units of count:

1. Incidents—count one incident for each Group A Incident reported via the Administrative Segment with a unique Incident Number, i.e., LEA case number, followed by a minimum of the Offense, Victim, and Offender segments.
2. Offenses—count one offense for each victim of Crimes Against Persons, one offense for each unique offense type of Crimes Against Property, and one offense for each unique offense type of Crimes Against Society.
3. Victims—count one for each victim, i.e., Victim Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (in a multiple-offense incident, a victim is counted for *each* connected offense type in a table reflecting offense categories).
4. Known Offenders—count one for each offender, i.e., Offender Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (does not count Offender Segments with an Unknown Offender).
5. Arrestees—count one for each arrestee, i.e., Arrestee segments, reported in Group A and Group B Arrest Reports. The NIBRS counts arrestees detained in connection with more than one incident only once.

Population Estimation

For the 2016 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 2015 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 2015 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2016 population estimate.

Editing Procedures and Data Validity

Data reliability is a high priority of the FBI. The UCR Program thoroughly examines each NIBRS submission for accuracy and deviations in crime data from month to month and from year to year that may indicate errors. In performing these quality control measures, the UCR staff members compare aggregated data from agencies of similar population size to identify any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime counts and study the monthly submissions to evaluate periodic trends prepared for individual reporting units. While large variations in crime levels may indicate modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in the jurisdiction's geopolitical structure, the FBI brings any deviations to the attention of the state UCR Program or reporting agency that contributed the data. Any significant increase or decrease becomes the subject of a special inquiry to prompt the reporting agency to verify or correct its data if needed.

Ultimately, the UCR Program relies on the good faith reporting of the LEAs that voluntarily contribute data to the program via NIBRS. Although the FBI makes every effort through its editing procedures, training practices, and correspondence to ensure the validity of the data it receives, the accuracy of the statistics depends primarily on the adherence of each contributor to the established standards of reporting. It is the responsibility of each state UCR Program or individual contributing LEA to submit accurate statistics or to correct existing data that are in error. Users should use caution in extrapolating conclusions from these findings because NIBRS is not yet national in scope.

Additional NIBRS Information

The *NIBRS Technical Specification*, available on the FBI's web page for the UCR Program, details procedures for preparing NIBRS data submissions. The *NIBRS User Manual* includes offense definitions, classification examples, and training information. The UCR Program staff also produces correspondence to UCR contributors and the *UCR Program Quarterly*. These provide policy updates and new information, as well as clarification of reporting issues.



Training for Law Enforcement

In addition to the evaluation of reported data, the UCR Program provides training seminars and instructional materials on crime reporting procedures to assist contributors in complying with the UCR Program's NIBRS standards. Throughout the country, the FBI maintains contact with state UCR Programs and law enforcement personnel; holds training sessions; and explains the purpose of the program, the rules of uniform classification and scoring, and the methods of assembling and reporting the data. When an individual agency has specific problems in compiling its crime statistics, personnel from the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division may visit the contributor to aid in resolving the difficulties.

Data Availability

Data users may access the 2016 NIBRS data through the UCR Program's new data tool, the Crime Data Explorer (CDE). The CDE offers state-level data through downloads as well as through the Application Program Interface. The tool is available at <https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/> >.

Individuals may also request the 2016 NIBRS master file (from which data for this publication was extracted) by e-mailing their name, address, and telephone number to the FBI's UCR Program at <ucrcrimstats@fbi.gov>. The master file, which is too large to e-mail, will be mailed to individual requesters on a compact disk.

Caution to Users

Data users should exercise care in making direct comparisons between data in this publication and data in *Crime in the United States (CIUS)* or other published NIBRS data. Because there are often differing methodologies used in preparing data for publication and differing levels of participation, some data may not be comparable from year to year.

Although most data for individual agencies published in *NIBRS, 2016*, will be the same as those published in *CIUS, 2016*, for the same agency, some may differ. For publication in *CIUS*, the more-detailed NIBRS data are converted to Summary Reporting System (SRS) data and the SRS Hierarchy Rule, which counts only the most serious crime in multiple-offense incidents, is applied.



For more information about the data specifications used in creating these tables and why data in *NIBRS, 2016*, should not be compared to those in *CIUS, 2016*, see the data declarations of specific tables, the table methodology section of this document, or *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use* in this publication.

Publication Annotation

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

Table Methodology

The information used to compile the aggregate tables in this report includes all NIBRS data submitted by LEAs to the UCR Program for the calendar year 2016. The individual agency tables do not include agencies that reported less than 12 months of NIBRS data to the FBI's UCR Program. In addition, the arrestee tables include only arrests that occurred in 2016.

The following describes the methods used to construct the tables in this publication:

Table(s)	Table Construction
Number of Agencies and Population Covered, by Population Group, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of LEAs whose data the UCR Program used to compile <i>Crime in the United States, 2016</i>, and <i>NIBRS, 2016</i>. In addition, the table provides population estimates of these agencies' jurisdictions and distributes the agency counts and population figures by their population groupings.</p> <p>The number of participating agencies in the column for <i>Crime in the United States, 2016</i>, represents LEAs that reported their UCR data through either the SRS or NIBRS and whose data were reflected in that publication. (NIBRS data were converted to summary data using the SRS Hierarchy Rule, which counts only the most serious crime in multiple-offense incidents.)</p> <p>The number of participating agencies in the column for <i>NIBRS, 2016</i>, includes those LEAs that reported at least one Group A Offense Report, Group B Arrest</p>



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	<p>Report, or Zero Report via NIBRS for one or more months of the 2016 calendar year.</p> <p>For the 2016 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 2015 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 2015 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2016 population estimate.</p>
Participation by State, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of LEAs that contributed data to the UCR Program via NIBRS for 2016 and estimates of the populations covered by these agencies in each state.</p> <p>The number of participating agencies includes those LEAs that reported at least one Group A Offense Report, Group B Arrest Report, or Zero Report via NIBRS for one or more months of the 2016 calendar year.</p> <p>For the 2016 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 2015 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 2015 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2016 population estimate.</p>



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Table(s)	Table Construction
Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders by their associated offense categories. The 24 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used the following counting rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incidents—one for each offense type identified within each NIBRS incident. Therefore, in multiple-offense incidents, one incident was counted for each offense category in the incident.• Offenses:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Crime Against Person—one for each victim.○ Crime Against Property—one for each unique offense type.○ Crime Against Society—one for each unique offense type.• Victims—one for each victim connected to each offense type in an incident. (In multiple-offense incidents, a victim was counted for each connected offense type.)• Known Offenders—one for each offender connected to each offense type in an incident except for Unknown Offenders, who were not counted.
Number of Offenses Completed and Attempted, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of offenses completed or attempted by their associated offense categories. The 24 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>To arrive at the totals provided in this table, the UCR Program used the standard</p>



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	<p>counting rules and then aggregated the data by whether the offense type was completed or attempted.</p> <p>In a multiple-offense incident, an offense was counted for each offense type in the incident.</p>
<p>Crimes Against Persons Offenses, Offense Category, by State, 2016</p> <p>Crimes Against Property Offenses, Offense Category, by State, 2016</p> <p>Crimes Against Society Offenses, Offense Category, by State, 2016</p>	<p>These tables provide the aggregate number of offenses by their respective crime categories and offense categories by state. For Crimes Against Persons, offense totals are distributed by 6 offense categories comprised of 15 offense types. For Crimes Against Property, offense totals are broken down by 12 offense categories consisting of 25 offense types. For Crimes Against Society, offense totals are broken down by 6 offense categories comprised of 12 offense types.</p> <p>In addition, each of these tables shows the number of LEAs in each state that contributed their UCR data via NIBRS, as well as the aggregate population figures for those agencies' jurisdictions.</p> <p>Figures in the column for the number of participating agencies include those LEAs in each state that reported at least one Group A Offense Report, Group B Arrest Report, or Zero Report via NIBRS for one or more months of the 2016 calendar year.</p> <p>To arrive at the offense totals provided for each table, the UCR Program used the standard counting rules.</p> <p>The UCR Program aggregated the data by offense category for each state within each table.</p> <p>For the 2016 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</p>



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	<p>2010 decennial population counts and 2011 through 2015 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 2015 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2016 population estimate.</p>
<p>Crimes Against Persons Offenses, Offense Category, by Location, 2016</p> <p>Crimes Against Property Offenses, Offense Category, by Location, 2016</p> <p>Crimes Against Society Offenses, Offense Category, by Location, 2016</p>	<p>These tables provide the aggregate number of offenses by their respective crime categories and offense categories and the corresponding locations where the offenses occurred. For Crimes Against Property, offense totals are broken down by 12 offense categories consisting of 25 offense types. For Crimes Against Society, offense totals are broken down by 6 offense categories comprised of 12 offense types.</p> <p>To arrive at the offense totals provided for each table, the UCR Program used the standard counting rules.</p> <p>The UCR Program aggregated the data by offense category and location within each table.</p>
<p>Crimes Against Persons Incidents, Offense Category, by Time of Day, 2016</p> <p>Crimes Against Property Incidents, Offense Category, by Time of Day, 2016</p> <p>Crimes Against Society Incidents, Offense Category, by Time of Day, 2016</p>	<p>These tables show the number of incidents in each respective crime category by their associated offense category and the time of day in which the incidents occurred. For Crimes Against Property, offense totals are broken down by 12 offense categories consisting of 25 offense types. For Crimes Against Society, offense totals are broken down by 6 offense categories comprised of 12 offense types.</p> <p>In NIBRS, the time of day is collected at the incident level, not for each offense within the incident.</p>



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	<p>To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program counted one incident for each offense type identified within each NIBRS incident.</p> <p>In a multiple-offense incident, one incident was counted for each offense type in order to attribute the incident to each associated offense category.</p> <p>The UCR Program aggregated the incident data by offense category and the incidents' time of day for each table.</p>
Offenses Involving Weapon Use, Offense Category, by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of offenses per offense category by the type of weapon/force used by the offender.</p> <p>To arrive at the offense totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used the standard counting rules.</p> <p>The offense data were aggregated by their respective offense categories and by the weapon types associated with the reported offenses.</p> <p>Because law enforcement can report up to three types of weapon/force involved for each offense (up to ten) in an incident, some offenses may have been counted more than once in order to attribute them to each of the weapon types associated with them. Therefore, the figures in the table do not reflect the number of weapons used or offenses reported in the related incidents.</p>
Incidents Cleared, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of incidents that law enforcement agencies cleared by arrest or exceptional means. It also provides the number of incidents cleared for each associated offense category. The 24 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used</p>



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	<p>the following counting rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incidents—one for each offense type identified within each incident, aggregated by the offenses’ associated offense categories. (In multiple-offense incidents, one incident was counted for each offense type in the incident.)• Cleared by Arrest—one for each offense type in an incident containing at least one arrestee.• Cleared by Exceptional Means—one for each offense type in an incident reported as cleared exceptionally.
Relationship of Victims to Offenders, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the relationship of victims (individuals and law enforcement victim types only) to their offenders by the offense category containing the offense type to which they are <i>both</i> connected. The 24 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program consolidated the relationships of victims to multiple offenders of the same offense type to one category for this table.</p> <p>To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program used the following counting rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victims—one for each victim connected to each offense type in an incident. (In multiple-offense incidents, one victim was counted for each connected offense type.)• Family Member—one when the victim is a family member of the <i>one and only</i> offender, or when the victim is a family member of <i>all</i> multiple



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	<p>offenders connected to both the victim and the offense.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Member and Other—one when the victim is a family member to <i>at least one</i> of the multiple offenders of the offense. • Known to Victim and Other—one when the victim knows one or more of the multiple offenders of the offense, but is <i>not</i> a family member to any of the offenders. (Do not use this category if any of the relationships are family members.) • Stranger—one when the victim reports the <i>one and only</i> offender as a stranger. • All Other—one, regardless of the number, when the relationship(s) of the victim to the offender(s) is unknown or, in the case of multiple offenders, are mutual combatants or combinations of other relationships.
<p>Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and Aggravated Assault Victims, Offense Type, by Circumstance, 2016</p>	<p>This table shows the number of victims of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and the number of victims of aggravated assault by the circumstances in which the offenses occurred.</p> <p>To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer connected to each offense type of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault in an incident.</p> <p>The victim data were aggregated by the offenses presented and broken down by their associated circumstances. Because law enforcement can report up to two circumstances for an offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as well as</p>



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	<p>for an offense of aggravated assault, some victims may have been counted more than once in order to attribute them to each of the circumstances associated with their related offense.</p>
Negligent Manslaughter Victims, by Circumstance, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of victims of negligent manslaughter by the circumstances in which the offenses occurred.</p> <p>To arrive at the totals provided, the UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual connected to each offense type of negligent manslaughter in an incident.</p> <p>The victim data were aggregated and broken down by their associated circumstances.</p>
Individuals Justifiably Killed, Justifiable Homicide Circumstance, by Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstance, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of individuals justifiably killed by the justifiable homicide circumstance as well as the aggravated assault/homicide circumstance to which they were connected.</p> <p>To arrive at the totals provided for each column of data, the UCR Program counted one for each victim type of individual connected to a justifiable homicide offense.</p> <p>The victim data were aggregated by the justifiable homicide circumstances to which they are connected.</p> <p>Some circumstances apply only to individuals who were justifiably killed by police officers.</p> <p>These data were broken down by their associated aggravated assault/homicide circumstances, i.e., whether the individuals were killed by private citizens or police</p>



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Victims, Age Category, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>officers.</p> <p>This table shows the number of adult and juvenile victims in each age category by the offense category to which they are connected. The 18 offense categories shown are comprised of 40 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer for each offense type to which they were connected.</p> <p>The victim data were aggregated by the age categories presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. For this table, an adult is a victim who is age 18 or older, and a juvenile is a victim who is under 18 years of age. Figures in the Unknown column represent the number of victims whose age was unknown.</p>
Victims, Age, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of victims in each age group by the offense category to which they are connected. The 18 offense categories shown are comprised of 40 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer for each offense type to which they were connected.</p> <p>The victim data were aggregated by the age groupings presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Age column represent the number of victims whose age was unknown.</p>



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Victims, Sex, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of victims in each gender category by the offense category to which they are connected. The 18 offense categories shown are comprised of 40 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer for each offense type to which they were connected.</p> <p>The victim data were aggregated by sex and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown column represent the number of victims whose gender was unknown.</p>
Victims, Race, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of victims in each race category by the offense category to which they are connected. The 18 offense categories shown are comprised of 40 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted one victim for each victim type of individual and law enforcement officer for each offense type to which they were connected.</p> <p>The victim data were aggregated by the race categories presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Race column represent the number of victims whose race was unknown.</p>
Offenders, Age Category, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of adult and juvenile offenders in each age category by the offense categories to which they are connected. The 24 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted one offender for each offense type to which they were connected, with the exception of unknown offenders. In a multiple-offense incident, each offender (for which data was submitted) was counted more than</p>



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	<p>once.</p> <p>The offender data were aggregated by the age categories presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. For this table, an adult is an offender who is age 18 or older, and a juvenile is an offender who is under 18 years of age. Figures in the Unknown column represent the number of offenders whose age was unknown.</p> <p>Note: Data for incidents reported with unknown offenders are not included in this table because nothing is known about the offender(s).</p>
Offenders, Age, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of offenders in each age group by the offense category to which they are connected. The 24 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted one offender for each offense type to which they were connected, with the exception of unknown offenders. In a multiple-offense incident, each offender (for which data was submitted) was counted more than once.</p> <p>The offender data were aggregated by the age groupings presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Age category represent the number of offenders whose age was unknown.</p> <p>Note: Data for incidents reported with unknown offenders are not included in this table because nothing is known about the offender(s).</p>
Offenders, Sex, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of offenders in each gender category by the offense category to which they are connected. The 24 offense categories shown are</p>



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	<p>comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted one offender for each offense type to which they were connected, with the exception of unknown offenders. In a multiple-offense incident, each offender (for which data was submitted) was counted more than once.</p> <p>The offender data were aggregated by sex and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown column represent the number of offenders whose gender was unknown.</p> <p>Note: Data for incidents reported with unknown offenders are not included in this table because nothing is known about the offender(s).</p>
Offenders, Race, by Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of offenders in each race category by the offense category to which they are connected. The 24 offense categories shown are comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted one offender for each offense type to which they were connected, with the exception of unknown offenders. In a multiple-offense incident, each offender (for which data was submitted) was counted more than once.</p> <p>The offender data were aggregated by the race categories presented and broken down by their associated offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Race column represent the number of offenders whose race was unknown.</p> <p>Note: Data for incidents reported with unknown offenders are not included in this table because nothing is known about the offender(s).</p>



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Arrestees, Age Category, by Arrest Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of adult and juvenile arrestees in each age category by the arrest offense category to which they are connected. The 24 offense categories shown for the three crime categories are comprised of 52 offense types. In addition, this table includes 10 Group B offenses for which only arrests may be reported.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted each arrestee associated with an incident. In addition, the UCR Program counted each arrestee reported through only an arrest report.</p> <p>The arrestee data were aggregated by the age categories presented and broken down by their associated arrest offense categories. For this table, an adult is an offender who is age 18 or older, and a juvenile is an offender who is under 18 years of age. Figures in the Unknown Age column represent the number of arrestees whose age was unknown.</p> <p>This table does not include duplicate data for arrestees who were reported to have been involved in more than one incident and, therefore, had arrestee reports submitted with multiple incident reports.</p>
Arrestees, Age, by Arrest Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of the arrestees in each age group by the arrest offense category to which they are connected. The 24 offense categories shown for the three crime categories are comprised of 52 Group A offense types. In addition, this table includes 10 Group B offenses for which only arrests may be reported.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted each arrestee associated with an incident. In addition, the UCR Program counted each arrestee reported through only an arrest report.</p> <p>The arrestee data were aggregated by the age groupings presented and broken</p>



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	<p>down by their associated arrest offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Age column represent the number of arrestees whose age was unknown.</p> <p>This table does not include duplicate data for arrestees who were reported to have been involved in more than one incident and, therefore, had arrestee reports submitted with multiple incident reports.</p>
Arrestees, Sex, by Arrest Offense Category, 2016	<p>This table shows the number of arrestees in each gender category by the arrest offense category to which they are connected. The 24 offense categories shown for the three crime categories are comprised of 52 offense types. In addition, this table includes 10 Group B offenses for which only arrests may be reported.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted each arrestee associated with an incident. In addition, the UCR Program counted each arrestee reported through only an arrest report.</p> <p>The arrestee data were aggregated by sex and broken down by their associated arrest offense categories.</p> <p>This table does not include duplicate data for arrestees who were reported to have been involved in more than one incident and, therefore, had arrestee reports submitted with multiple incident reports.</p>
Arrestees, Race, by Arrest Offense Category, 2015	<p>This table shows the number of arrestees in each race category by the arrest offense category to which they are connected. The 24 offense categories shown for the three crime categories are comprised of 52 offense types. In addition, this table includes 10 Group B offenses for which only arrests may be reported.</p> <p>The UCR Program counted each arrestee associated with an incident. In addition, the UCR Program counted each arrestee reported through only an arrest report.</p>



Uniform Crime Reporting Program
National Incident-Based Reporting System

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	<p>The arrestee data were aggregated by the race categories presented and broken down by their associated arrest offense categories. Figures in the Unknown Race column represent the number of arrestees whose age was unknown.</p> <p>This table does not include duplicate data for arrestees who were reported to have been involved in more than one incident and, therefore, had arrestee reports submitted with multiple incident reports.</p>
Offense Type, by Agency, 2016	<p>This table provides the number of offenses as reported by each LEA that contributed data to the UCR Program via NIBRS. Offense totals are presented for each crime category, as well as for the 24 offense categories, which are comprised of 52 offense types.</p> <p>The data used in creating this table were from all LEAs that submitted 12 months of data to the UCR Program via NIBRS and whose data were also converted to summary data for publication in <i>Crime in the United States, 2016</i>.</p> <p>The aggregate number of offenses by their respective crime categories of crimes against persons, crimes against property, and crimes against society were derived using the standard counting rules and were then aggregated by offense type.</p> <p>For the 2016 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 2015 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 2015 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2016 population estimate.</p>