

UCR Summary of Crime in the Nation, 2022

Introduction

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

Crime in the Nation, 2022, includes data received from 15,724 law enforcement agencies that provided either the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) or the Summary Reporting System (SRS) data. These agencies represent 83.3 percent of agencies actively enrolled in the UCR Program and covering a combined population of 311,628,976 (93.5 percent) inhabitants. Notably, every city agency covering a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants contributed a full 12 months of data to the UCR Program in 2022.

In addition to the *UCR Summary of Crime in the Nation, 2022*, which contains a synopsis of the data, *Crime in the Nation, 2022* is comprised of the following components:

- *Crime in the United States (CIUS), 2022*
- *NIBRS, 2022*
- *NIBRS Estimates, 2022*
- *Hate Crime Statistics, 2022*
- *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), 2022: Officers Assaulted*

Each of these components contains multiple distinct tables providing details on various facets of crime and law enforcement data submitted to the UCR Program.

On January 1, 2021, the UCR Program transitioned to collecting crime data only through NIBRS. To facilitate the transition, the UCR Program has worked diligently to offer resources such as programming and technical support, training, and outreach to law enforcement agencies; these resources continue to be available to agencies that have yet to complete the transition. In addition to publishing the NIBRS data of more than 11,500 law enforcement agencies for 2021, the UCR Program produced NIBRS estimates in conjunction with the Bureau of Justice Statistics. However, participation for 2021 remained below a statistically acceptable level to be nationally representative for trend analyses. To mitigate risks associated with low participation due to several agencies not yet completing the transition to NIBRS, the UCR Program published a limited release of the traditional *CIUS, 2021* as part of *Crime in the Nation, 2021*.

The decreased participation for the 2021 data release could have caused a misinterpretation of reported crime data and potentially an incorrect understanding of national crime trends. Thus, the abridged *CIUS, 2021* data release included some traditional tables, but eliminated tables that represented a national view or presented a trending view of 2021 data versus previous years'

data. For the 2022 data year, in order to resume providing nationally representative data, the FBI accepted SRS data submissions from agencies that have not yet transitioned to NIBRS. This measure will help ensure continuity to the UCR Program’s crime statistics.

Although the increase in participation from 2021 to 2022 is partially due to the inclusion of SRS data, an additional 1,499 law enforcement agencies submitted data through NIBRS in 2022 when compared to 2021.

	2021 Volume	2021 Percentage	2022 Volume	2022 Percentage
NIBRS Agencies	11,794	62.7%	13,293	70.4%
NIBRS Population	215,058,917	64.8%	256,187,698	76.9%
SRS Agencies	0	0.0%	2,431	12.9%
SRS Population	0	0.0%	55,441,278	16.6%
Total Participating Agencies	11,794	62.7%	15,724	83.3%
Total Participating Population	215,058,917	64.8%	311,628,976	93.5%
Enrolled Agencies	18,806		18,884	
Enrolled Population	331,895,048		333,287,557	

A description of each component’s content and publication criteria, as well as where to access each component’s tables, is provided within the Collection Summaries section below. Following the Collection Summaries section is a Data Synopsis section providing analyses of NIBRS violent and property crime estimates, LEOKA estimates, and Hate Crime year-over-year trends and visualizations. In the Highlights segment within the Data Synopsis, readers will find additional noteworthy crime statistics gleaned from 2022 NIBRS estimation data.

Collection Summaries

CIUS, 2022

An annual publication for more than eight decades, 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 at the level of 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, 2022* include—

- 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 non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).
 - Estimated offense volume and rate – 20-year table presenting national estimates.
 - Estimated offense percent change for two years, five years, and ten 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 five 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 – two-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 “solved” 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 includes information about murder victims, offenders, weapons, victim to offender relationships, and circumstances.
- Expanded Offense Data – additional data the program collects on the eight offenses. Depending on the offense, these details may include the type of weapon and the type and value of items stolen.
- 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.
 - Two-year, five-year, and ten-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 male/female.
- 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, 2022* – information about human trafficking (commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude) offenses, clearances, and arrests.
- *Cargo Theft, 2022* – data collected on reported cargo thefts offenses.

Data users can access *CIUS, 2022*, 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.

NIBRS, 2022

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 offenses, plus ten additional offenses for which only arrests are reported. It captures details on each single crime incident—as well as on separate offenses within the same incident including information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in crimes. For crime incidents, NIBRS can also provide circumstances and context like location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

NIBRS, 2022 is based on data submitted to the UCR Program by law enforcement agencies via NIBRS for one or more months of the 2022 calendar year. It presents an overview of the offense categories that show the diversity and complexity of the data collected only via NIBRS, and is not augmented by SRS data. In addition, the report includes detailed agency-level data by offense type in tables for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Guam. Data tables in *NIBRS, 2022* include—

- 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

Data users can access the *NIBRS, 2022* tables through the Documents & Downloads section on the Crime Data Explorer (CDE) website. This offers users the ability to download tables and resources including methodology, component descriptions, offense definitions, and frequently asked questions about individual agency data.

NIBRS Estimates, 2022

The UCR Program has estimated crime statistics for the nation, its regions, and for states since the 1960s. Beginning in 2021, the FBI partnered with the Bureau of Justice Statistics to create a robust NIBRS Estimation Process to account for agencies that have not yet transitioned to NIBRS. In 2022, nearly 77 percent of the population was represented through NIBRS data. The *NIBRS Estimates, 2022* tables bridge the gap to provide the granularity of NIBRS details for the remainder of the population.

In addition to the estimates, confidence intervals (the mean of an estimate plus or minus the variation possible in that estimate) are provided, as well as indications of whether the estimate is considered statistically significant. Estimates found to have a level of statistical uncertainty beyond established standards are not published by the UCR Program. To better understand the NIBRS Estimation Process, please read [Estimation Procedures for Crimes in the United States Based on NIBRS Data](#).

Data users can access the NIBRS estimation tables through the Documents & Downloads section on the CDE website. For data year 2022, two sets of NIBRS Estimation tables are available. The analytical tables provide estimated current year and two-year trend analyses for a variety of select crimes, demographics, and geographic locations. These tables offer a cleaner, more digestible overview of NIBRS estimation data. The indicator tables deliver all estimates calculated using NIBRS data for crime offenses, demographics, and geographic location and contain additional statistical details for each estimate.

NIBRS estimates also feature tables that provide estimated LEOKA assault data. This helps account for officers who may not have been represented in the second installment of 2022 LEOKA data, which is comprised of tables that provide reported data on assaults against officers. Data users can access LEOKA estimation tables containing estimated information on officers assaulted on the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Annual Reports section of the Documents & Downloads section on the CDE website.

Hate Crime Statistics, 2022

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. 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, should an agency report an incident as a hate crime.

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 one *Group A Incident Report*, a *Group B Arrest Report*¹, or a *Zero Report* for at least one 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 four quarters) of the calendar year. Please note the 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, 2022* include—

- 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 Offense Type
- Offense Type by Bias Motivation
- 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
- 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

Data users can access *Hate Crime Statistics, 2022* 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.

¹ Group A includes 71 offenses captured within NIBRS that include NIBRS data elements. Group B includes ten additional offenses for which only arrest data is gathered.

LEOKA, 2022: Officers Assaulted

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 UCR Program collects information monthly about assaults on duly sworn federal, state, county, local, college and university, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers. For assault data to be included in *LEOKA, 2022: Officers Assaulted*, law enforcement agencies must have submitted information for all 12 months of 2022 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.

LEOKA, 2022: Officers Assaulted focuses on details about incidents in which law enforcement officers, while engaged in or on account of the performance of their official duties, received nonfatal injuries as a direct result of a willful and intentional act by an offender. This report collects assault incident details regarding injuries, times of incidents, circumstances, clearances, assignments, and weapons. Data tables in *LEOKA, 2022: 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

Data users can access the *LEOKA, 2022: Officers Assaulted* tables through the Documents & Downloads section on the CDE website. The CDE offers users the ability to download tables and resources including a methodology, a topic page, the assault data map, and LEOKA figures.

Data Synopsis

CIUS, 2022 provides a set of traditional estimations based on SRS data methodology. These estimates have been relied upon by the public for decades to provide a comprehensive look of crime in the United States for a selection of major crime offense categories. These estimations also allow the creation of trends showing how crime has changed year over year. This data synopsis includes an examination of those year over year trends for the nation.

In 2022, the FBI UCR Program accepted SRS data submissions from agencies not yet transitioned to the NIBRS. This means the FBI was able to include both NIBRS (converted to SRS) data and data reported from SRS agencies in *CIUS, 2022*. This is similar to what has been done for the history of *CIUS* and allows for a more complete picture of crime offenses than NIBRS or SRS alone. These estimated trends from *CIUS, 2022* reflect estimates generated from reported data provided by 15,724 agencies covering a population of 93.5 percent.

Violent Crime

Violent crime consists of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape (revised definition), aggravated assault, and robbery. Nationwide, from 2021 to 2022, the estimated volume of violent crime offenses showed the following changes:

- ↓ Violent crime decreased 1.7 percent.
- ↓ Murder and non-negligent manslaughter decreased 6.1 percent.
- ↓ Rape (revised definition) decreased 5.4 percent.
- ↓ Aggravated assault decreased 1.1 percent.
- ↑ Robbery increased 1.3 percent.

An estimated 1,232,428 violent crime offenses were committed in 2022, indicating an offense rate of 369.8 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, down from the 2021 offense rate of 377.6 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.

Property Crime

Property crime consists of burglary/breaking and entering, larceny-theft offenses, and motor vehicle theft. Nationwide, from 2021 to 2022, the estimated volume of property crime offenses showed the following changes:

- ↑ Property crime increased 7.1 percent.
- ↔ Burglary/breaking and entering remained static with 0.0 percent change.
- ↑ Larceny-theft offenses increased 7.8 percent.
- ↑ Motor vehicle theft increased 10.9 percent.

An estimated 6,513,829 property crime offenses were committed in 2022, indicating an offense rate of 1,954.4 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, up from the 2021 offense rate of 1,832.3 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.

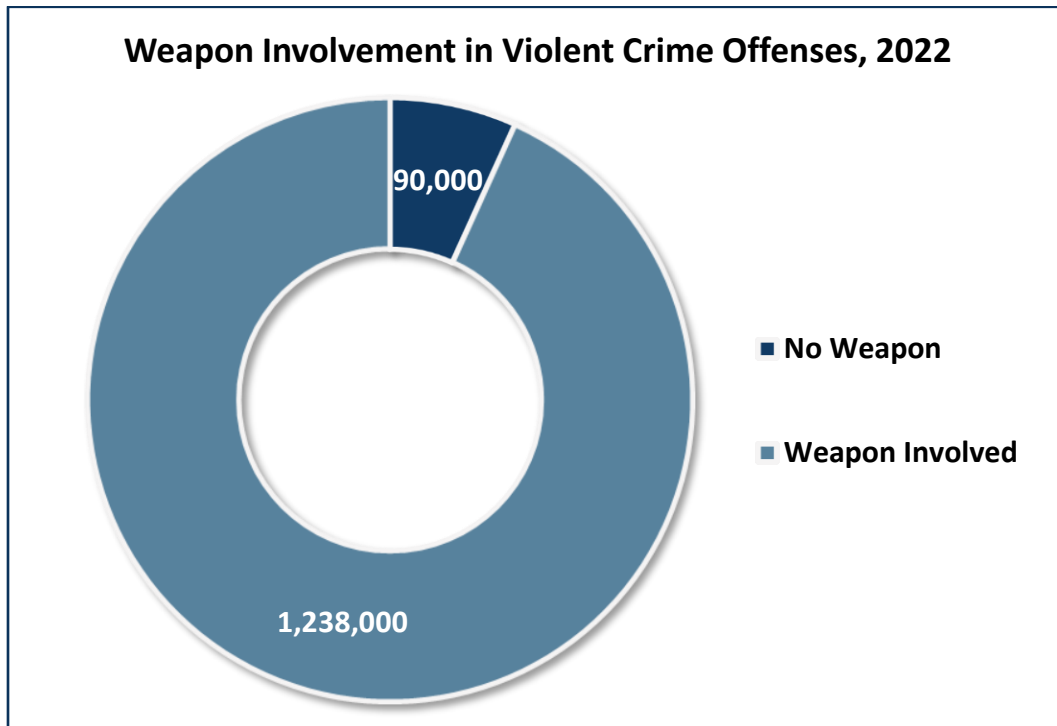
NIBRS Estimates, 2022 Highlights

A robust and complex NIBRS estimation process generated the *NIBRS Estimates, 2022* report to provide an adequate representation of granular crime details for the entire nation. Accordingly, *NIBRS Estimates, 2022* will be examined to assess these detailed national crime trends within this summary.

Statistical significance is a measure indicating whether an observed change was precipitated by a specific cause or by chance. A statistically significant change would be a change determined to be caused by a specific factor; a change that does not meet the criteria for statistical significance may have been caused by mere chance. In some instances, differences in the comparison of 2022 data to 2021 data do not meet the criteria for statistical significance. The statistically significant increases or decreases from 2021 to 2022 are specifically identified, when relevant, in the analytical tables in *NIBRS Estimates, 2022*.

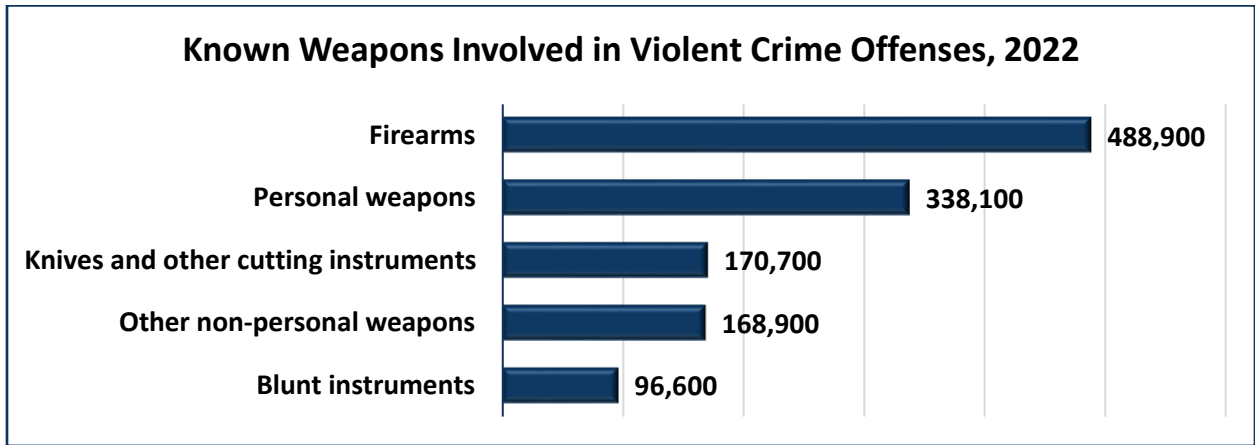
Violent Crime with Weapon

A criminal offense might involve the use of one or more weapons. An estimated 1,238,000 violent crime offenses involved at least one weapon in 2022, a 0.2 percent decrease from the 1,239,900 violent crime offenses involving at least one weapon in 2021. An estimated 90,000 violent crime offenses involved no weapons.



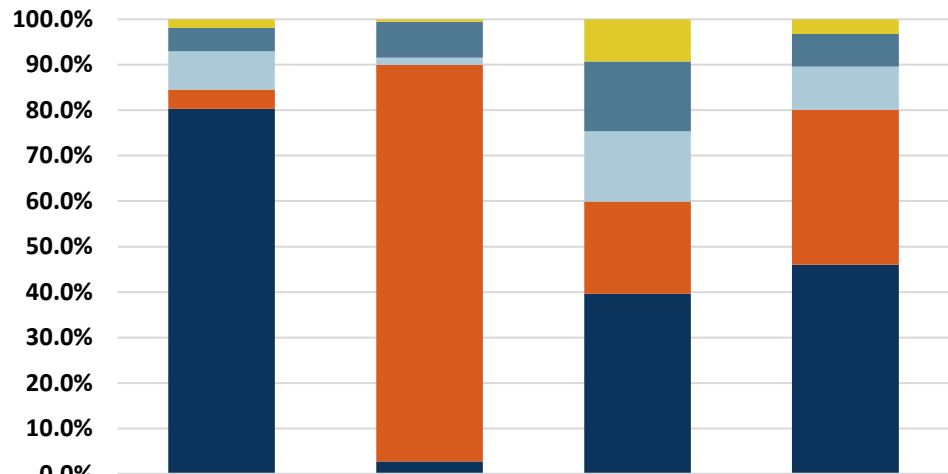
Sometimes, a weapon may have been used in the commission of an offense, but it is unknown what type of weapon. Of reported known weapons, firearms were the weapons used the most in violent crime offenses, with an estimated 488,900 violent crime offenses involving one or more

firearms reported in 2022, a 0.6 percent increase compared to the 486,100 violent crime offenses involving firearms in 2021.



Firearms made up the majority (80.3 percent) of all known weapons² associated with estimated murder and non-negligent manslaughter offenses. Personal weapons were most often (87.2 percent) involved in estimated rape (revised definition) offenses with known weapons. Of estimated aggravated assault offenses with known weapons, firearms were involved in 39.6 percent and personal weapons were involved in about one-fifth (20.3 percent). Of estimated robbery offenses with known weapons, nearly half (46.0 percent) involved firearms and over one-third (34.1 percent) involved personal weapons.

Known Involved Weapons by Violent Crime Offense, 2022

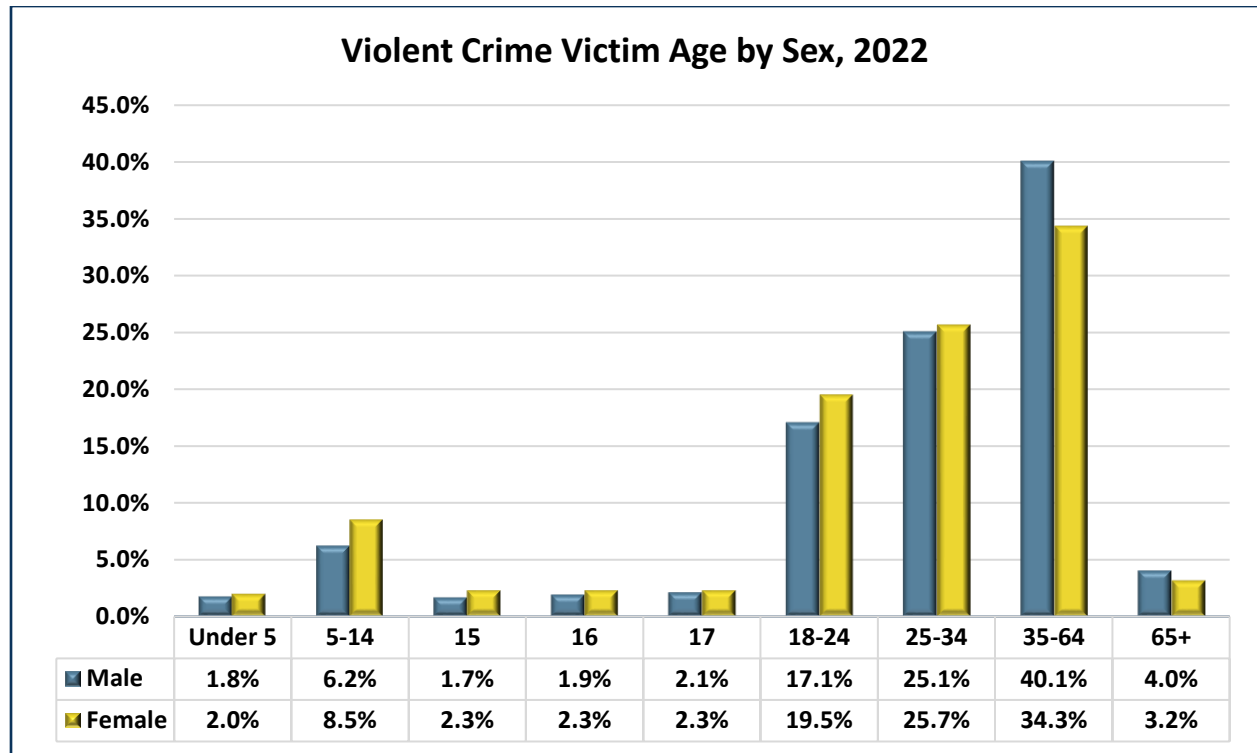


	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Revised rape	Aggravated assault	Robbery
Blunt instruments	1.9%	0.6%	9.3%	3.2%
Other non-personal weapons	5.2%	7.9%	15.3%	7.2%
Knives and other cutting instruments	8.5%	1.6%	15.5%	9.5%
Personal weapons	4.2%	87.2%	20.3%	34.1%
Firearms	80.3%	2.7%	39.6%	46.0%

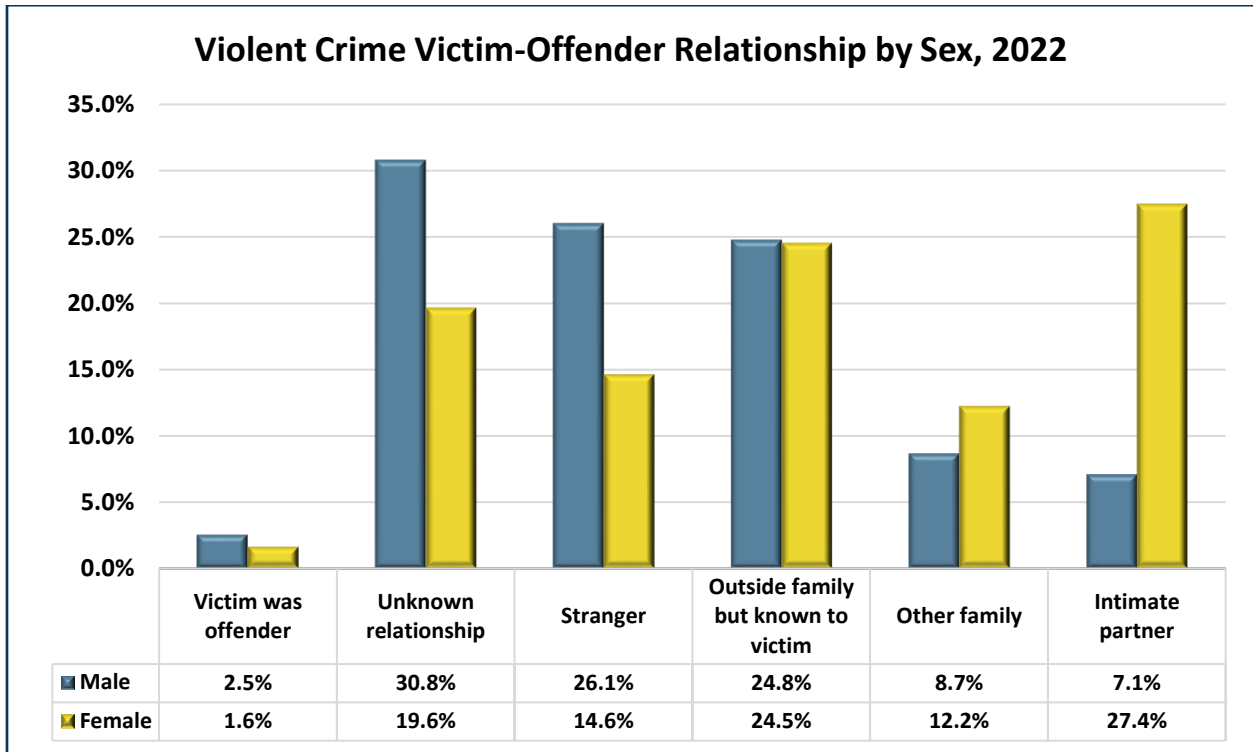
² Known weapons considers the sum of involved personal weapons, firearms, knives and other cutting instruments, blunt instruments, and other non-personal weapons.

Violent Crime Victim Demographics

In 2022, an estimated 40.1 percent of male violent crime victims and 34.3 percent of female violent crime victims were between the ages of 35 and 64 years old. Considering the age distribution percentages, violent crime victims below the age of 35 were more often female, while violent crime victims aged 35 or older were more often male.

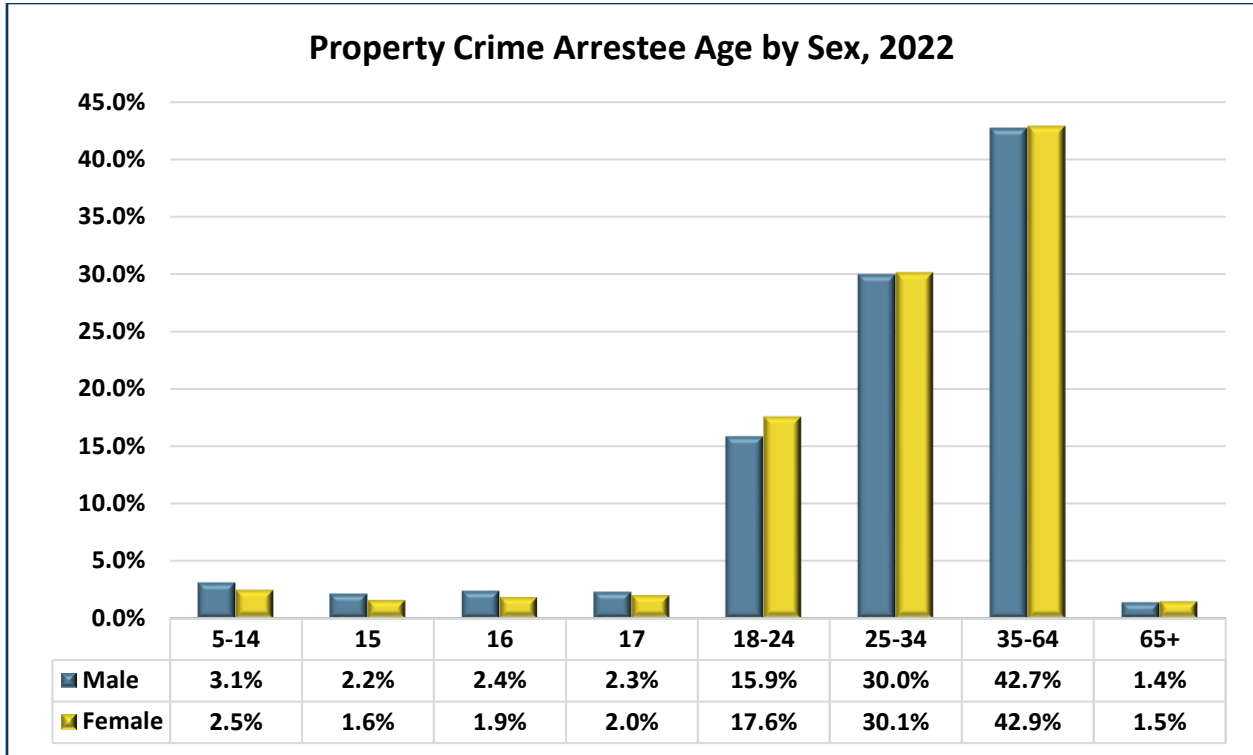


Intimate partners comprised over a quarter (27.4 percent) of relationships female violent crime victims reportedly had with their offenders, while strangers comprised over a quarter (26.1 percent) of relationships male violent crime victims had with their offenders.



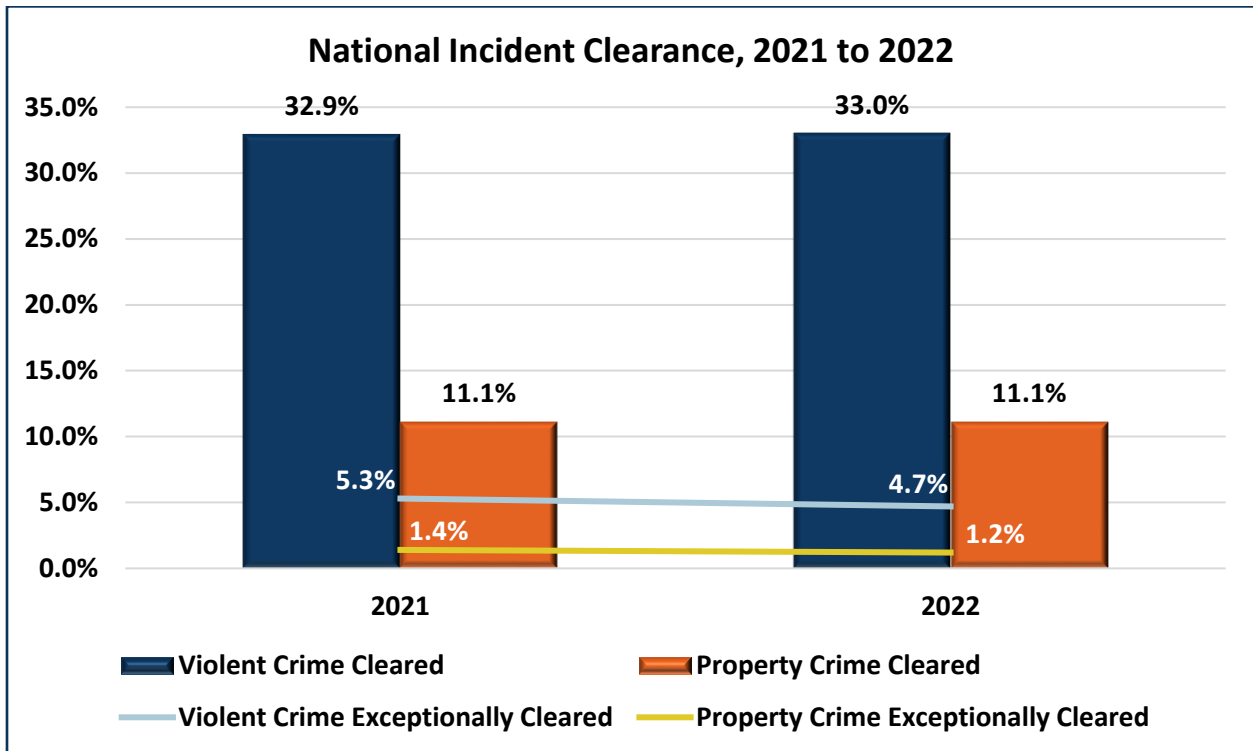
Property Crime Arrestee Demographics

In 2022, an estimated 42.7 percent of male property crime arrestees and 42.9 percent of female property crime arrestees were between 35 and 64 years old.

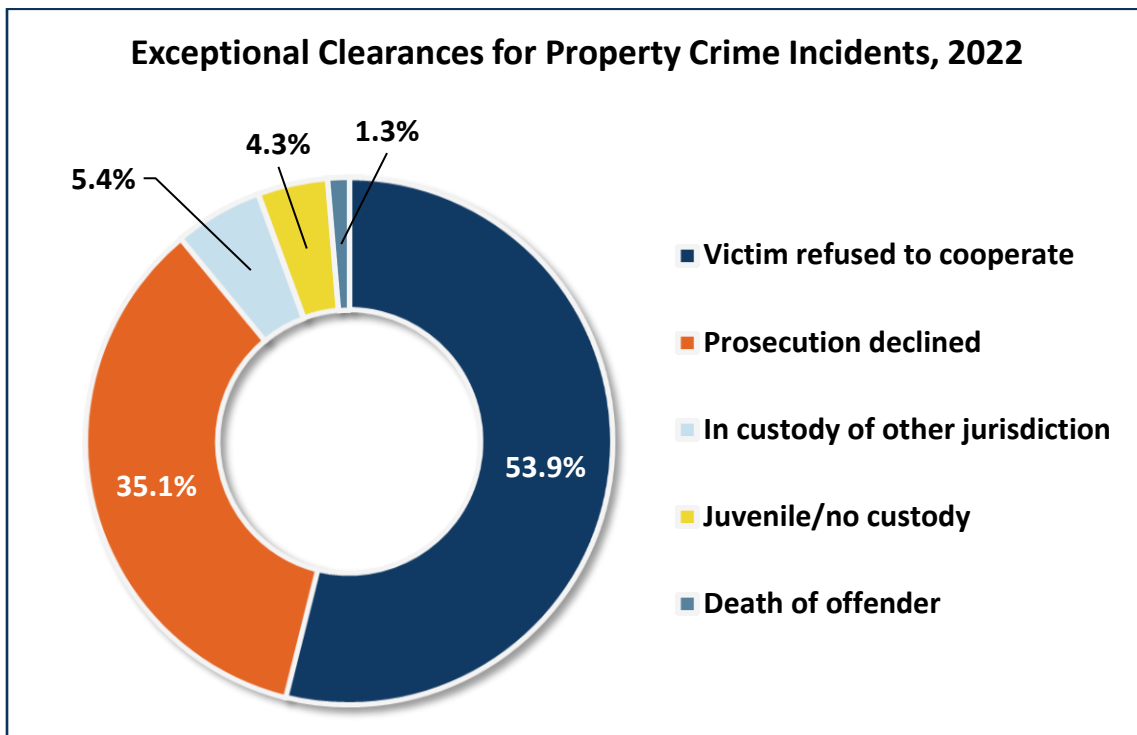
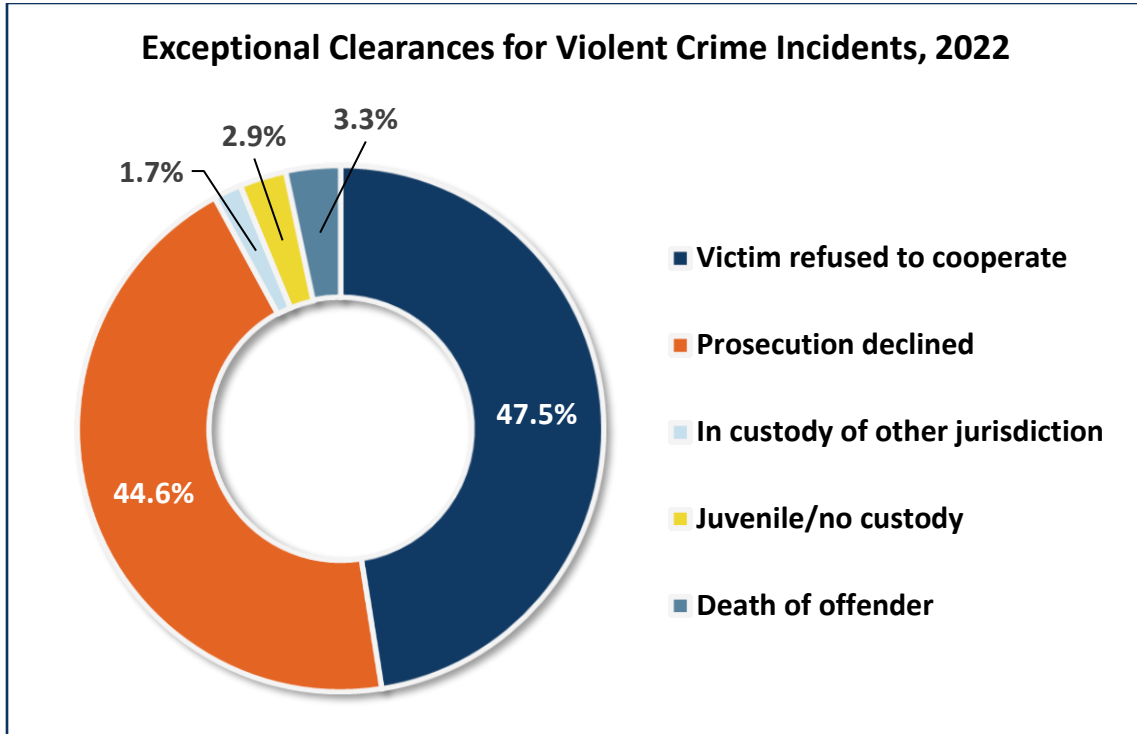


Clearance Percentages

Law enforcement agencies can clear, or “close,” incidents by arrest or exceptional means (i.e., there is enough evidence to arrest an offender who has been identified and located, but a special circumstance prevents law enforcement from being able to arrest him or her). Across both violent and property crime, estimates of clearances remained the same or nearly the same, while exceptional clearance estimates declined from 2021 to 2022.

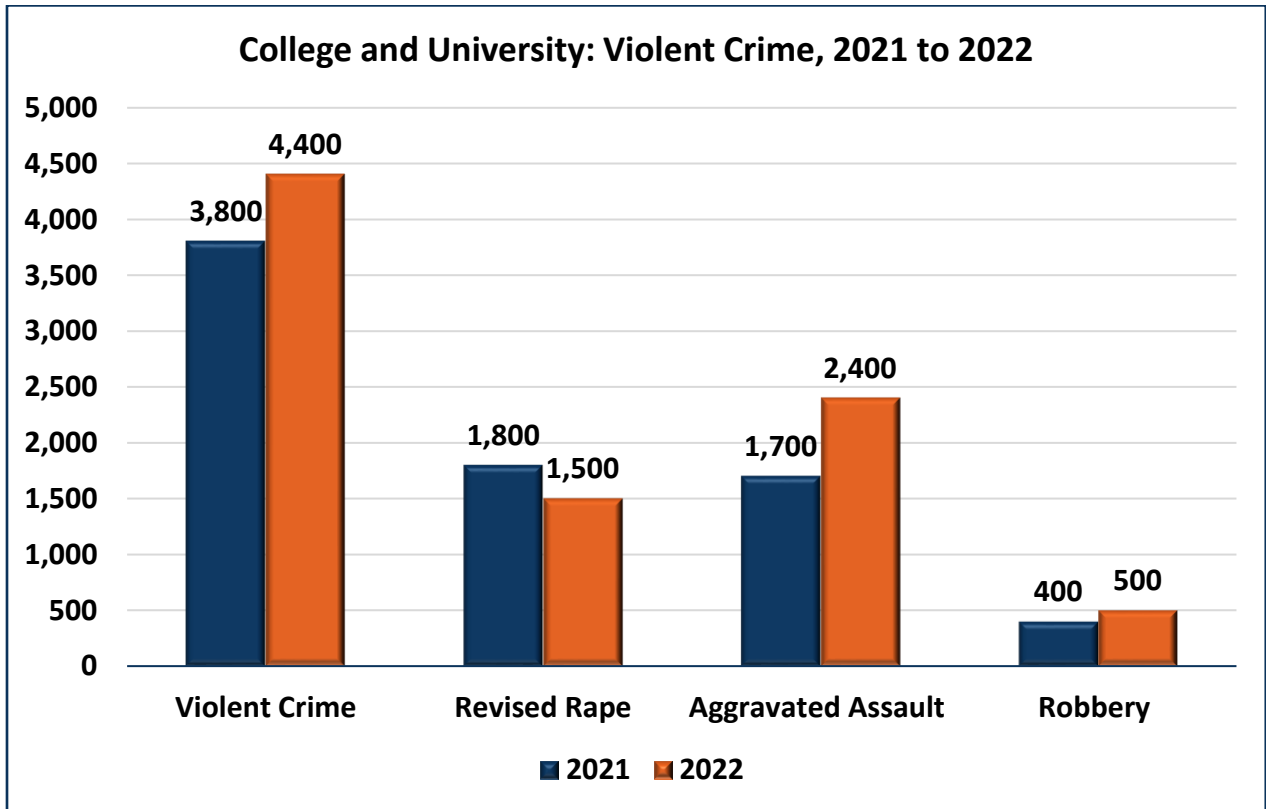


Of the exceptionally cleared violent crime incidents, nearly half (47.5 percent) were due to victims refusing to cooperate, with another 44.6 percent of exceptionally cleared violent crime incidents reporting prosecution declined. Victims refused to cooperate in over half (53.9 percent) of exceptionally cleared property crime incidents.

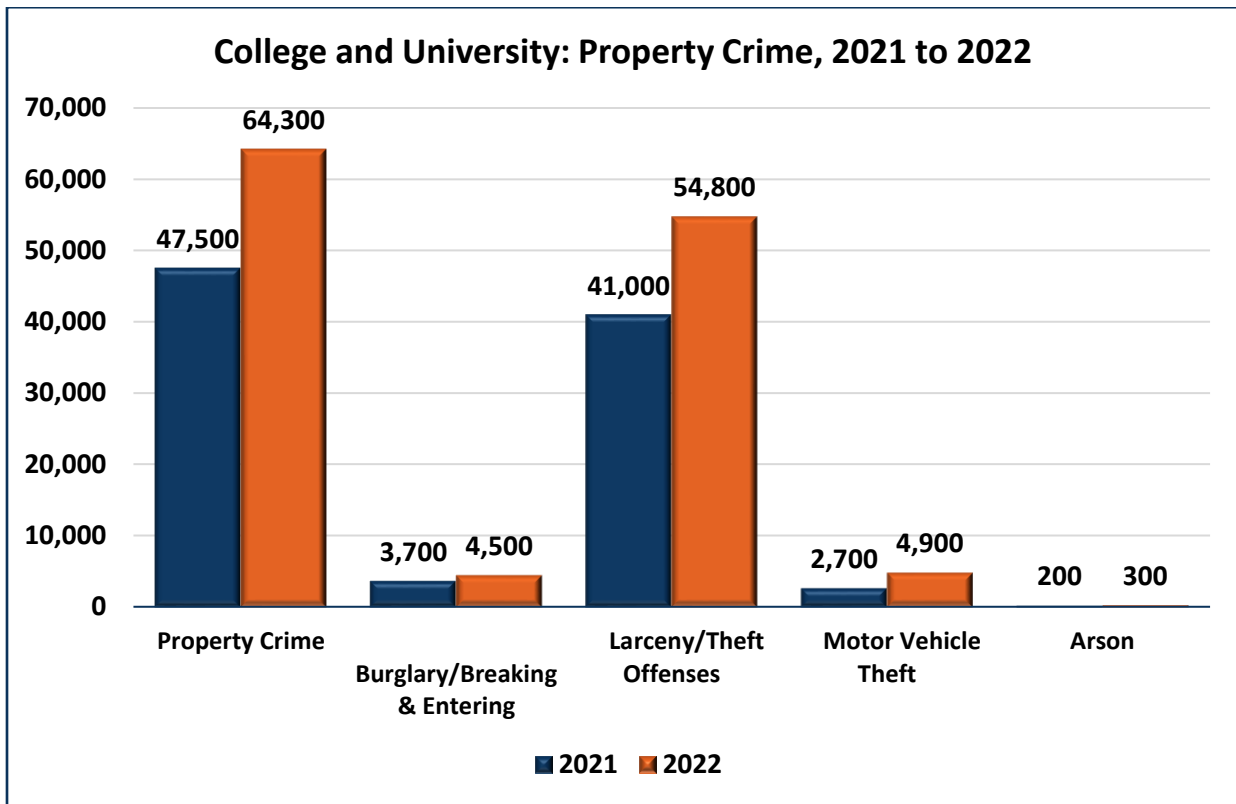


College and University

In 2022, 4,400 violent crime offenses were estimated for college and university agencies, indicating an offense rate of 31.3 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Estimated violent crime offenses increased 13.3 percent from 2021 to 2022. The murder and non-negligent manslaughter estimate is suppressed for college and university agencies based on NIBRS Estimation suppression rules.



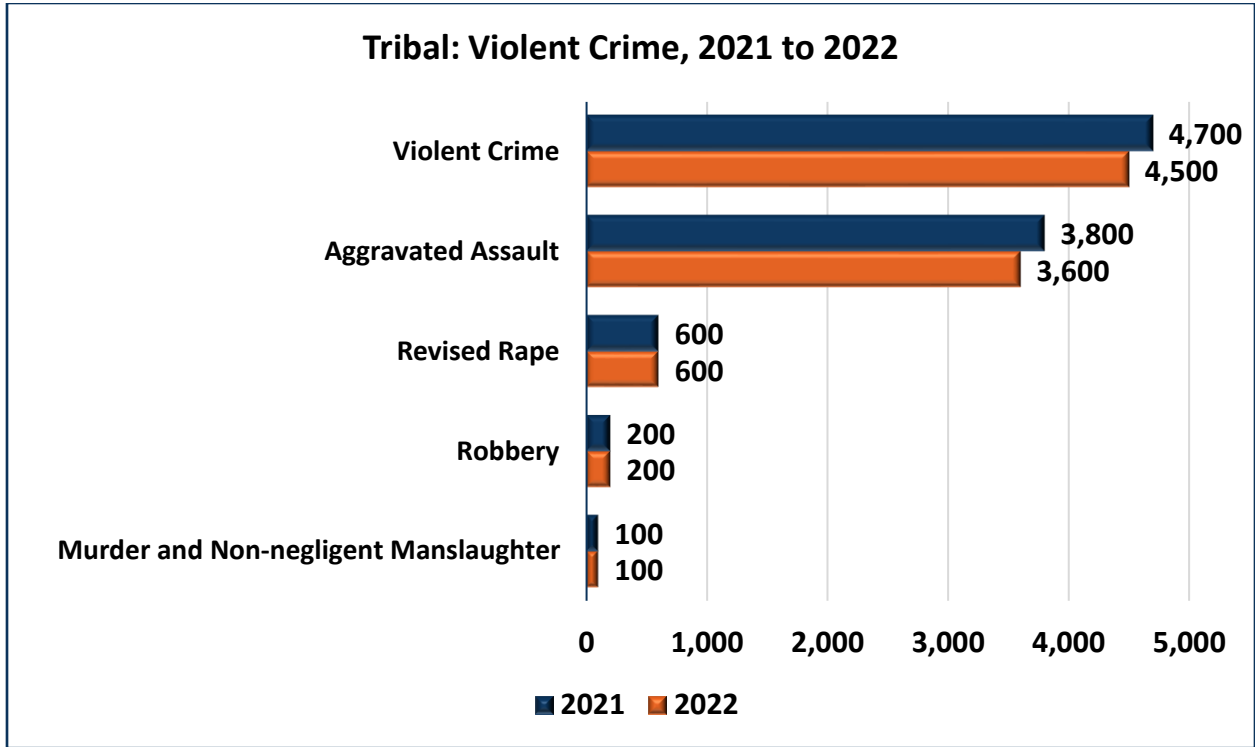
In 2022, 64,300 property crime offenses were estimated for college and university agencies, indicating an offense rate of 461.8 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Estimated property crime offenses increased 35.4 percent from 2021 to 2022.



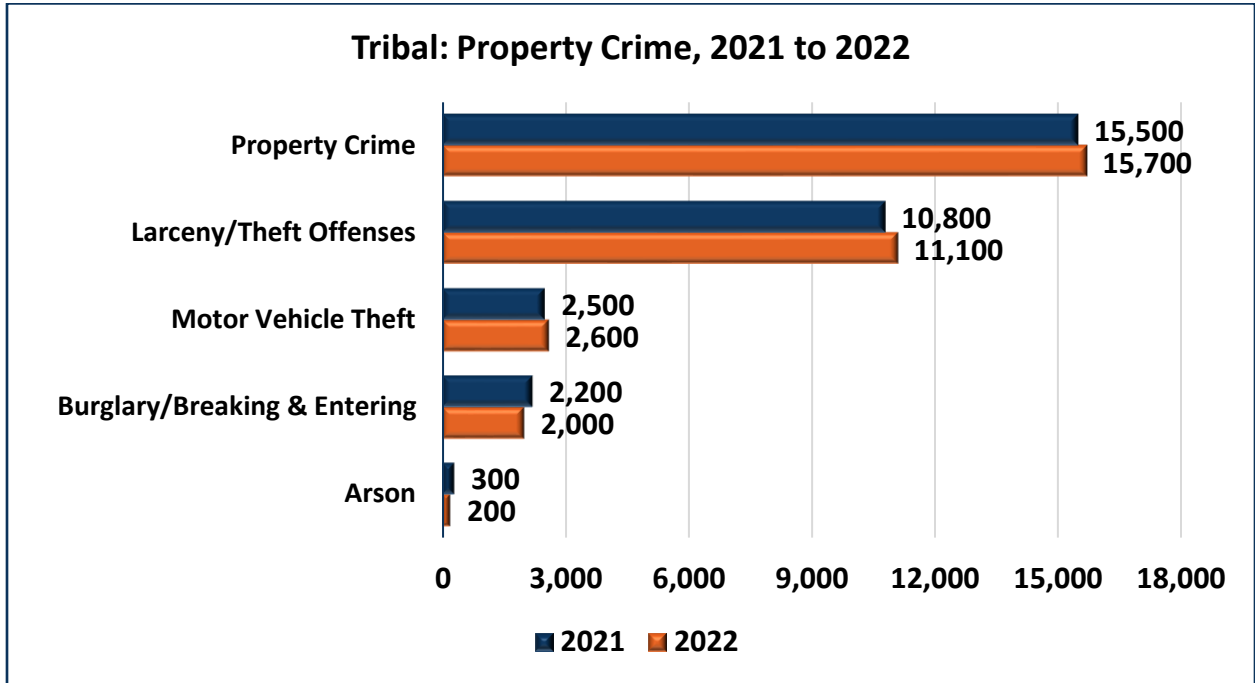
In 2022, there were an estimated 1,200 violent crime arrests by college and university agencies, indicating a rate of 8.4 arrestees for violent crime offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. There were 4,100 property crime arrests, indicating a rate of 29.5 arrestees for property crime offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

Tribal

In 2022, 4,500 violent crimes were estimated for tribal agencies, decreasing 4.6 percent from an estimated 4,700 violent crimes in 2021.



In 2022, 15,700 property crimes were estimated for tribal agencies, increasing 1.8 percent from an estimated 15,500 property crimes in 2021.

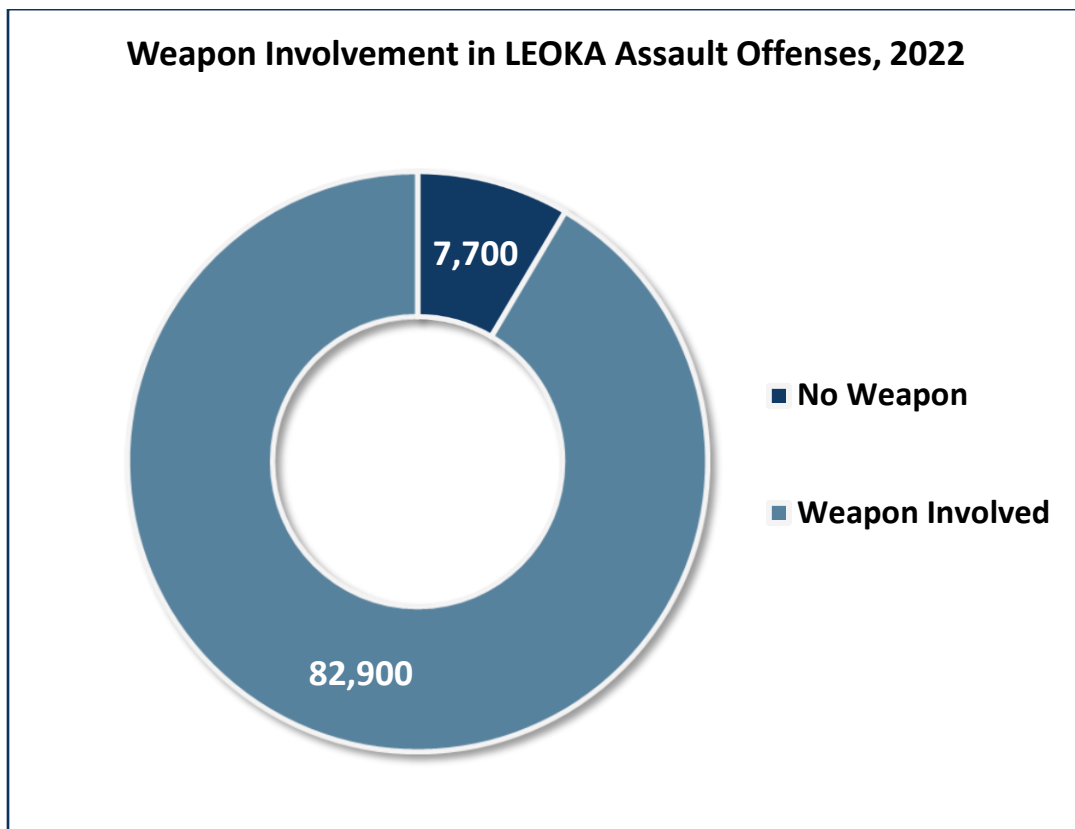


Considering those arrested by tribal agencies in 2022, an estimated 1,900 arrestees had committed violent crime offenses and an estimated 2,000 arrestees had committed property crime offenses.

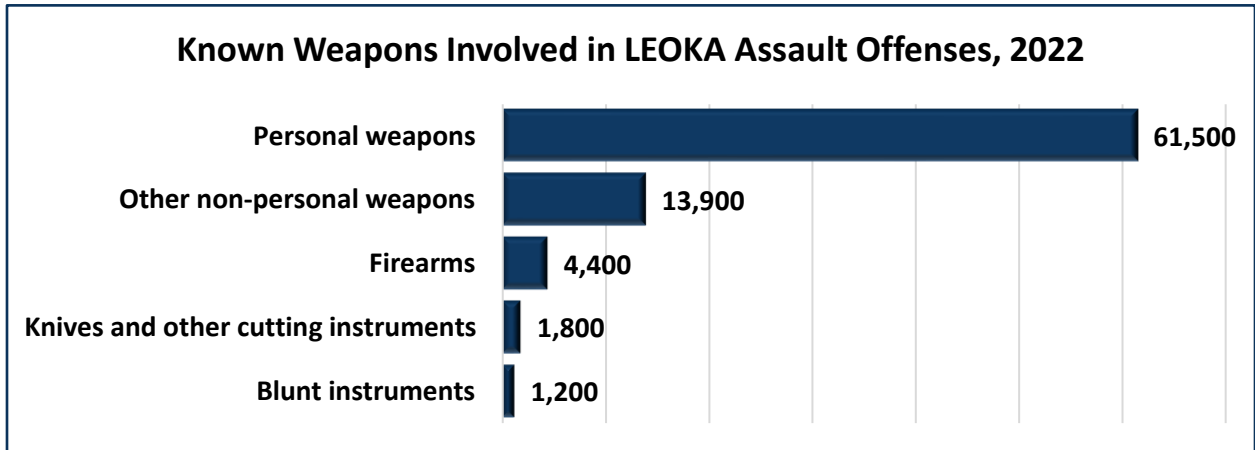
LEOKA Estimates

Nationwide, assault offenses — which include aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation — against law enforcement officers increased 1.8 percent from an estimated 100,300 in 2021 to an estimated 102,100 in 2022. An estimated 31,400 assault offenses against officers resulted in injuries in 2022, reflecting a 1.7 percent increase compared to the estimated 30,800 assault offenses resulting in injuries in 2021. The national rate for LEOKA assaults in 2022 was 11,073.3 offenses per 100,000 police employees, a 1.7 percent decrease from 11,263.8 offenses per 100,000 police employees in 2021.

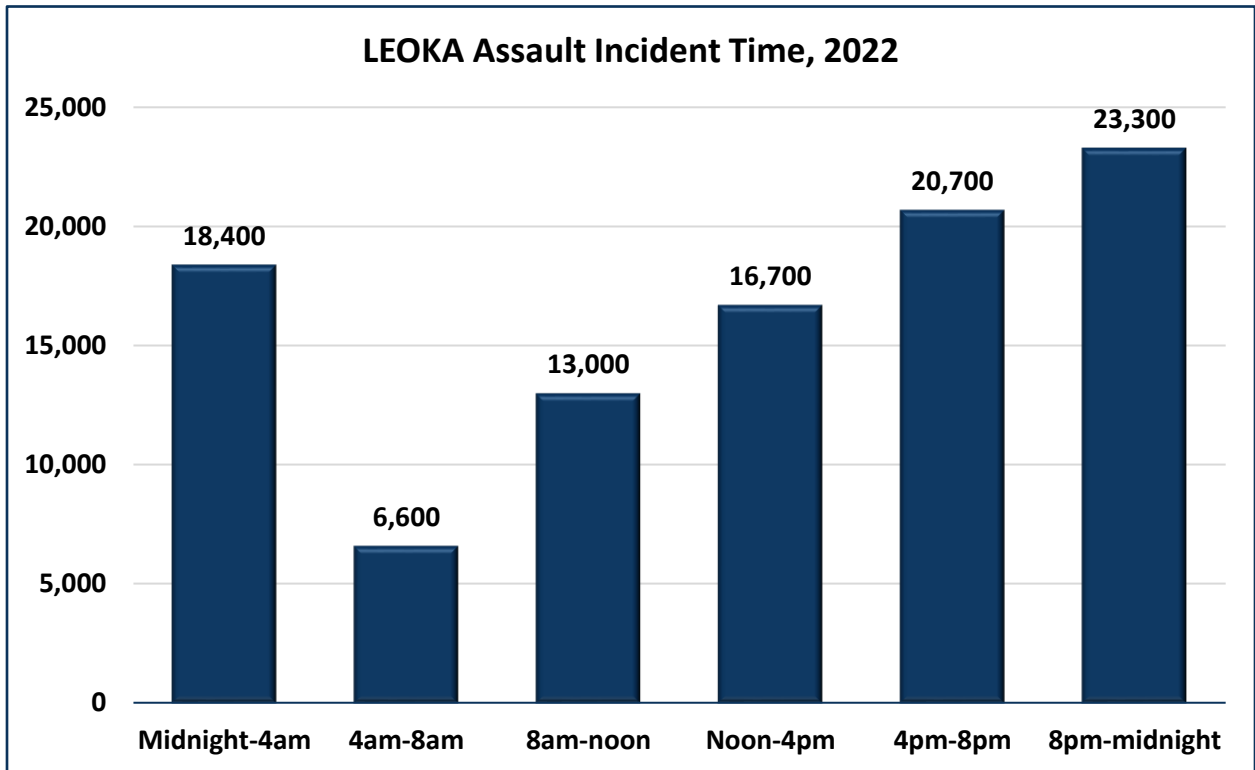
An estimated 82,900 assault offenses against law enforcement officers involved weapons in 2022, an increase of 2.5 percent from the previous year. An estimated 7,700 assault offenses against law enforcement officers involved no weapons.



Sometimes, a weapon may have been used in the commission of a LEOKA assault offense, but it is unknown what type of weapon. Of known weapons, personal weapons greatly surpassed other more lethal weapons and were the most often involved weapons in LEOKA assaults, with an estimated 61,500 of assault offenses indicating personal weapons were used.



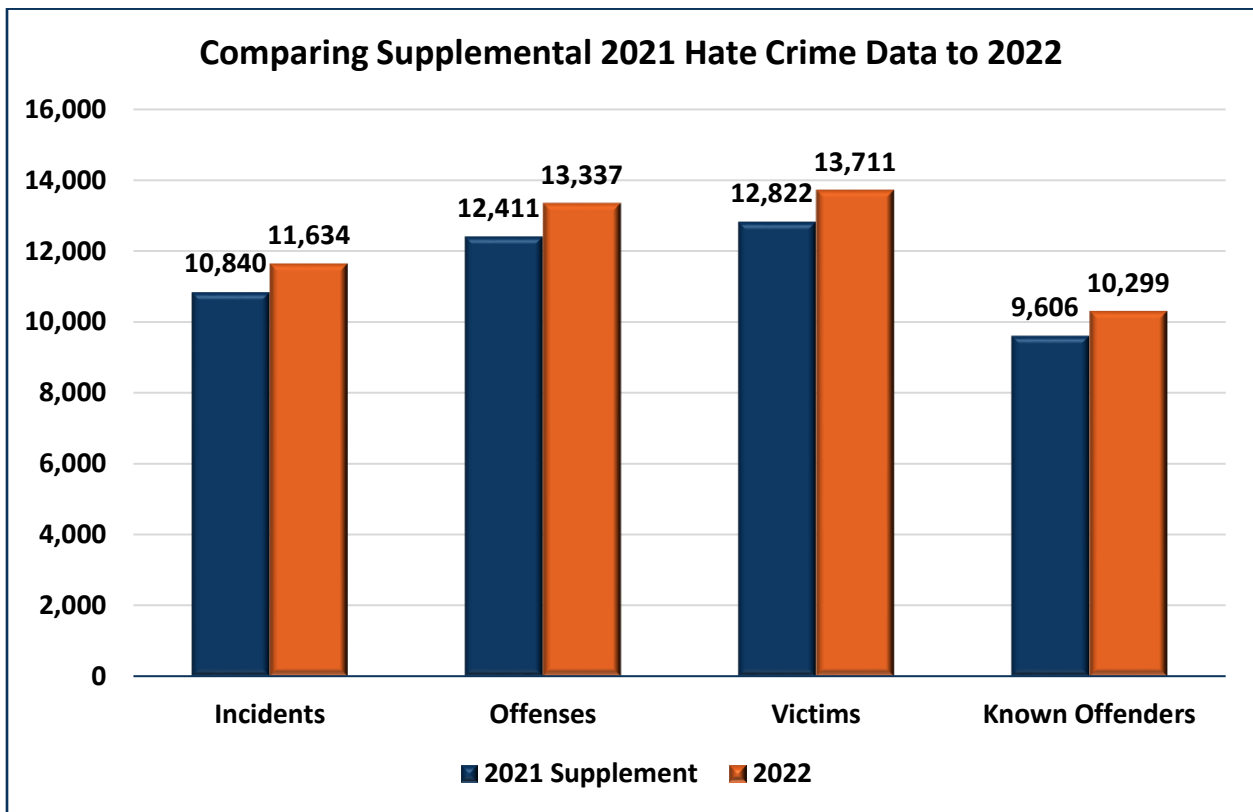
Assaults against law enforcement officers were least likely to occur between the hours of 4a.m. and 8a.m. Following 8a.m., estimated assaults increased throughout the remainder of the day, with 8p.m. to midnight estimated to be the most common time for an officer to be assaulted.



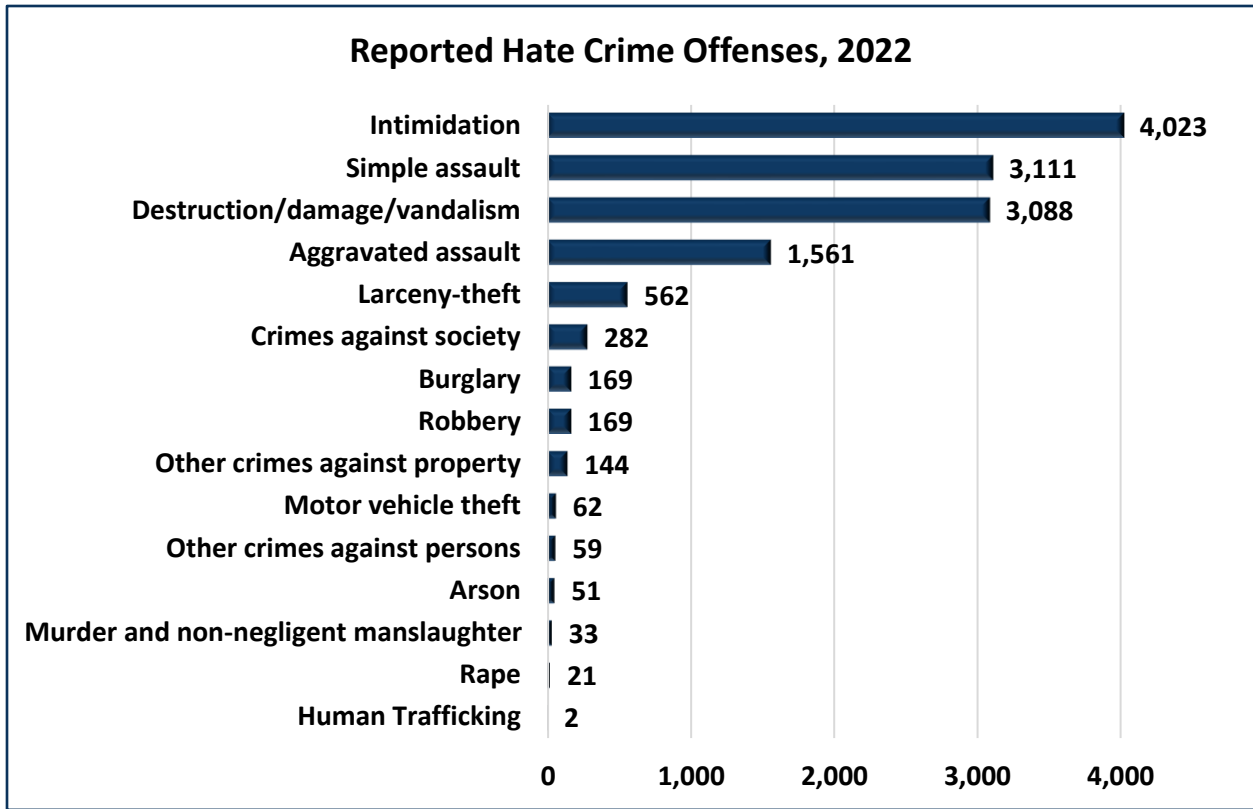
Hate Crime

The following information from *Hate Crime Statistics, 2022*, reflects data received from 77.5 percent of agencies actively enrolled in the UCR Program with a population coverage of 91.7 percent. Comparatively, the 2021 Hate Crime Supplement reflected data received from 79.0 percent of agencies with a population coverage of 91.1 percent. As previously indicated in the Hate Crime Collection Summary, the presented data does not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.

Considering all reported hate crime data, regardless of the number of months or quarters submitted by law enforcement agencies, hate crime incidents increased from 10,840 to 11,634, offenses increased from 12,411 to 13,337, victims increased from 12,822 to 13,711, and known offenders increased from 9,606 to 10,299.



The most often reported bias-motivated offense in 2022 was intimidation, followed by simple assault and destruction/damage/vandalism. Together, these three offenses comprised over three quarters (76.6 percent) of total reported hate crime offenses.



Two-Year Hate Crime Trend, 2021-2022

To determine a meaningful national trend, the UCR Program created a dataset that covers a common time period of reporting by agency for both years. Hate crime is reported quarterly; therefore, the dataset used to calculate the following percent change includes those agencies reporting six or more common months or two or more common quarters (six months) of hate crime data to the UCR Program for both years.

According to the above-described dataset used to determine a two-year hate crime trend, reported hate crime incidents increased 0.5 percent from 9,589 in 2021 to 9,641 in 2022.

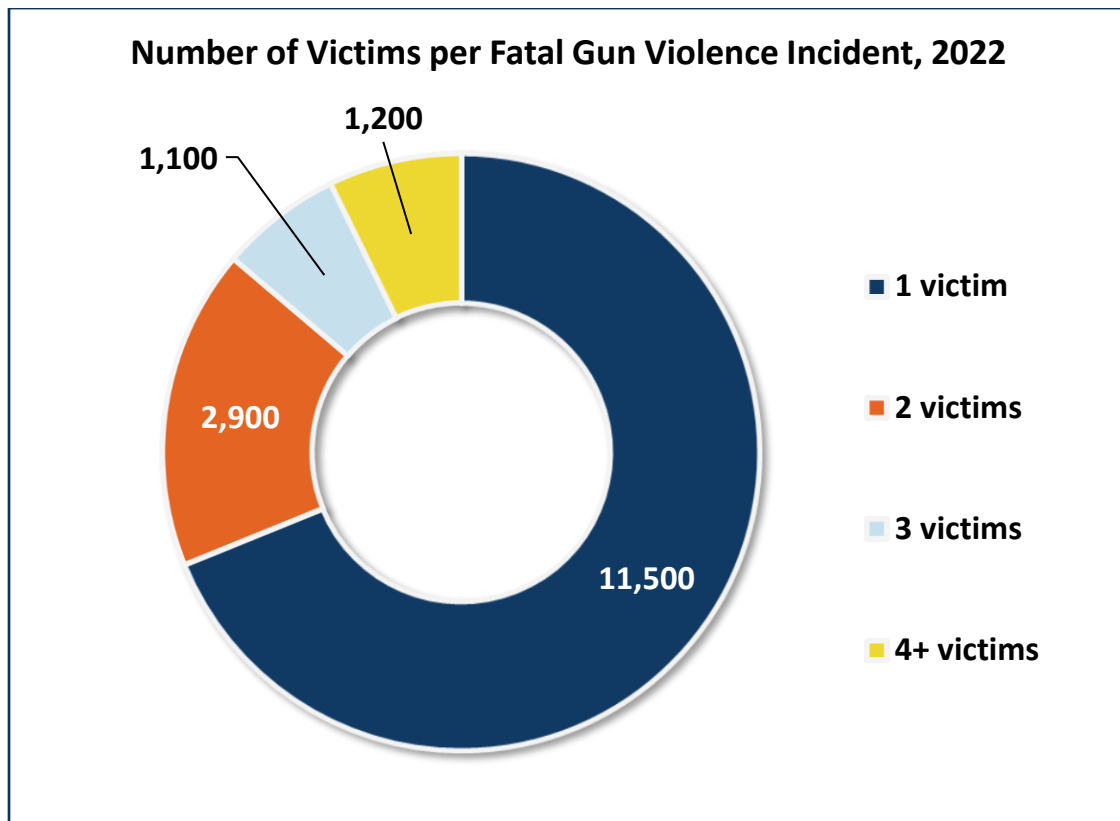
Highlights of NIBRS Estimates, 2022

Fatal and Non-fatal Gun Violence

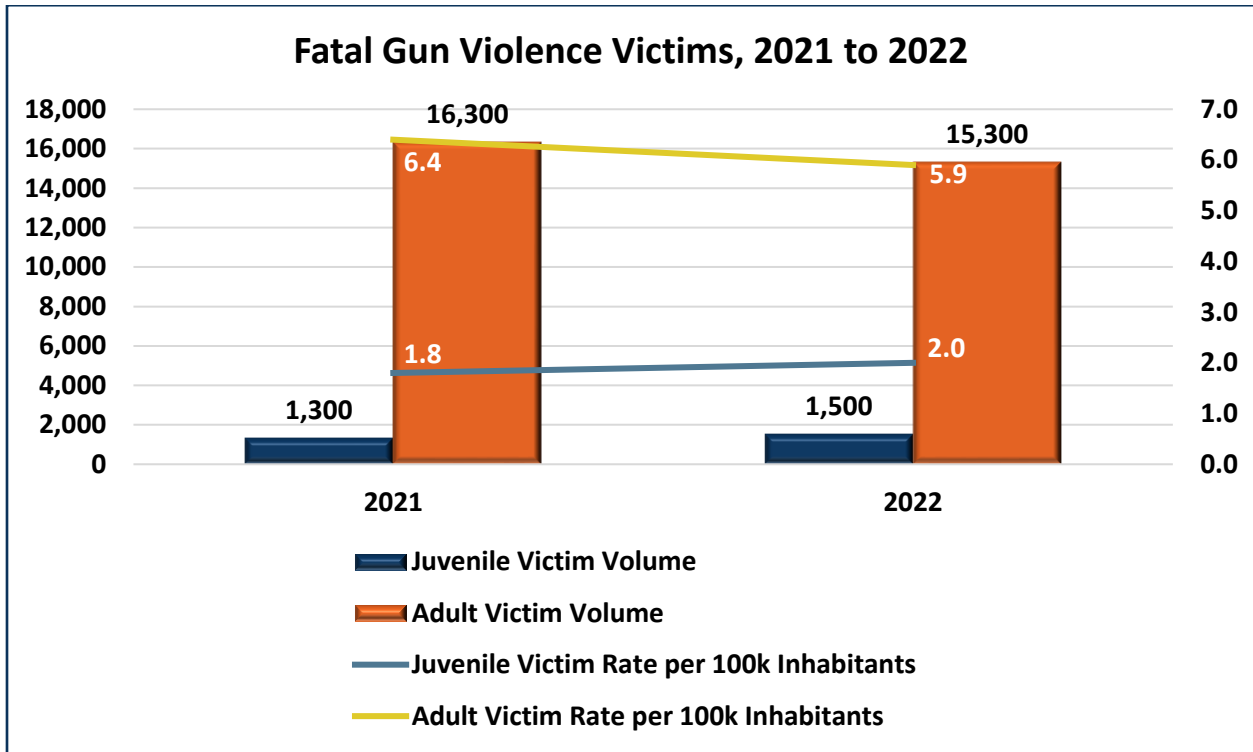
The granularity of NIBRS allows a more comprehensive examination into aspects of criminal incidents beyond the committed offense. Two new trends available in *NIBRS Estimates, 2022* – fatal and non-fatal gun violence – estimate the percent change in violent crime offenses with an involved firearm. Within these two new trend tables, fatal violent crime offenses include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, while non-fatal violent crime offenses include rape (revised definition), robbery, aggravated assault, kidnapping/abduction, human trafficking – commercial sex acts, and human trafficking – involuntary servitude. Age categories, sex, and race of victims are analyzed, as well as the number of victims within each incident. None of the estimated changes from 2021 to 2022 data within the gun violence trends were determined to be statistically significant.

Fatal gun violence offenses decreased 5.2 percent from an estimated 17,700 offenses in 2021 to 16,800 in 2022. The national rate of fatal gun violence offenses decreased from 5.3 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021 to 5.0 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2022.

In 2022, most (11,500) fatal gun violence incidents resulted in a single murder or non-negligent manslaughter victim while the remainder resulted in multiple murder or non-negligent manslaughter victims.

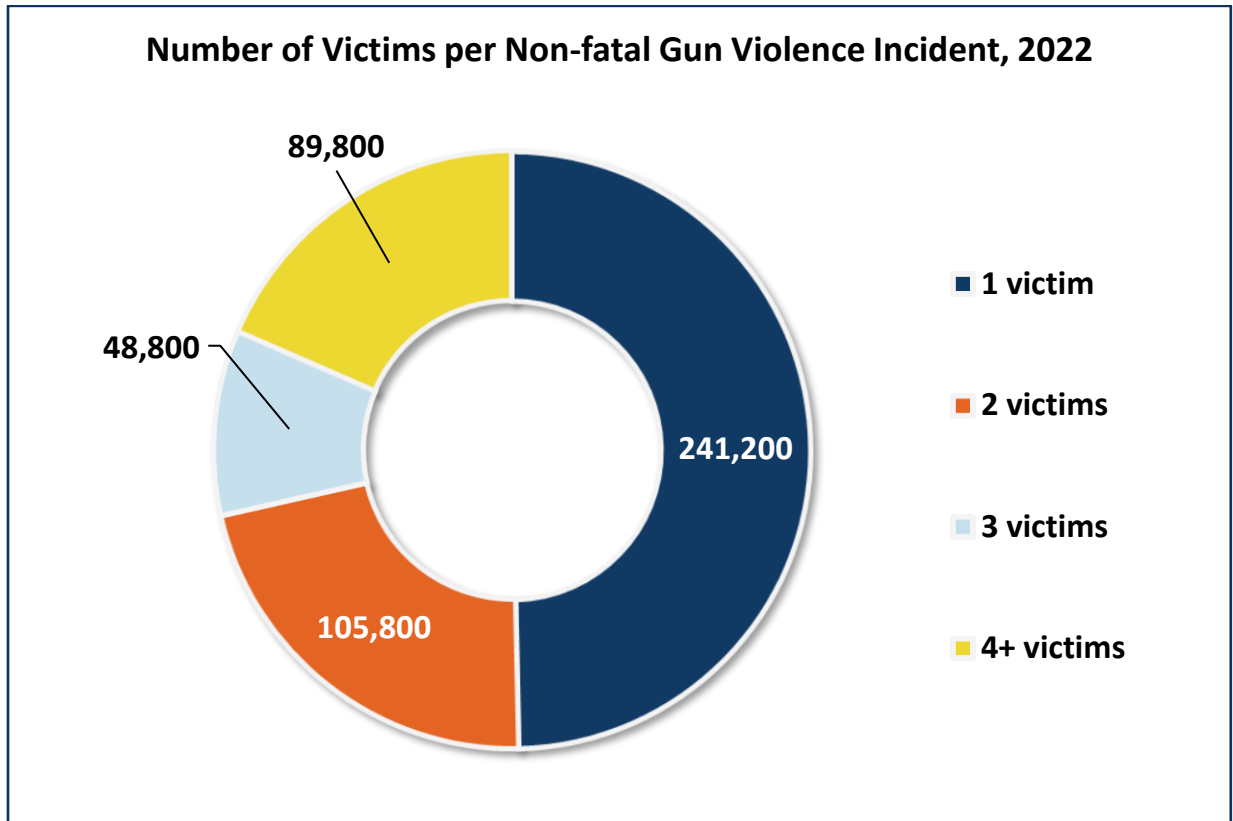


From 2021 to 2022, the estimated volume of adult victims of fatal gun violence decreased 6.6 percent from 16,300 to 15,300, while the estimated volume of juvenile victims of fatal gun violence increased 11.8 percent, from 1,300 to 1,500.

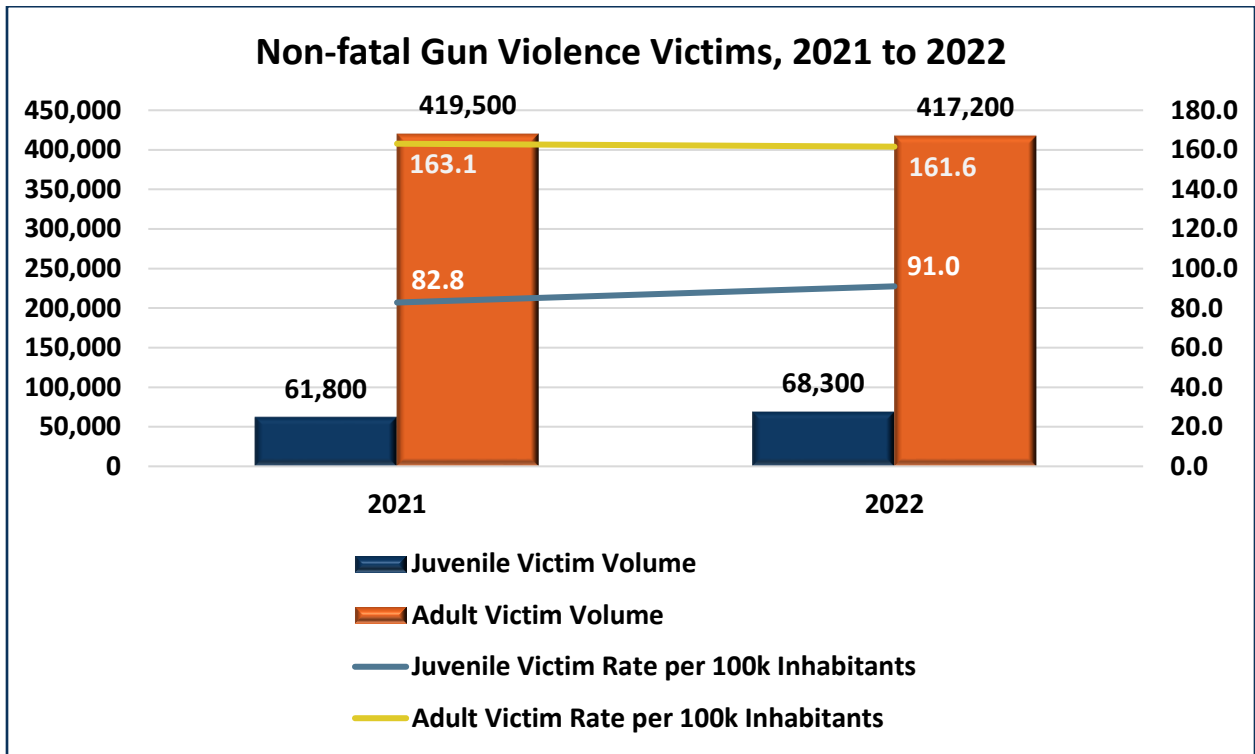


Non-fatal gun violence offenses increased 0.9 percent from an estimated 481,300 offenses in 2021 to 485,500 in 2022. The national rate of non-fatal gun violence offenses increased from 145.0 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021 to 145.7 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2022.

In 2022, 241,200 non-fatal gun violence incidents resulted in a single victim while the remainder resulted in multiple victims.



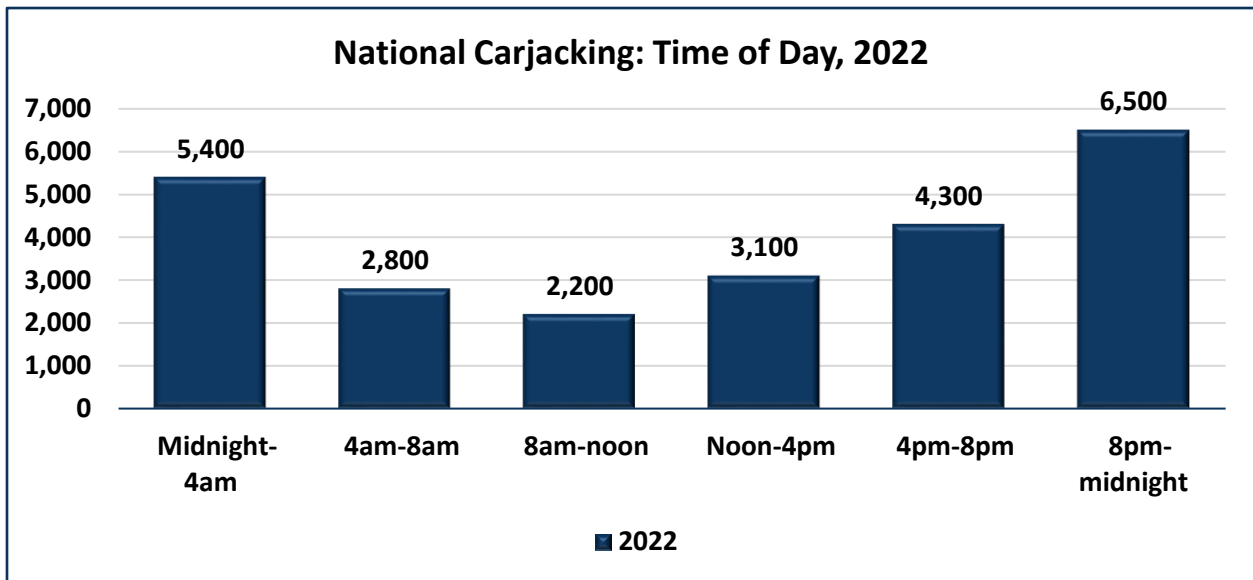
From 2021 to 2022, the estimated volume of adult victims of non-fatal gun violence decreased approximately 0.6 percent from 419,500 to 417,200, while the estimated volume of juvenile victims of non-fatal gun violence increased 10.6 percent, from 61,800 to 68,300.



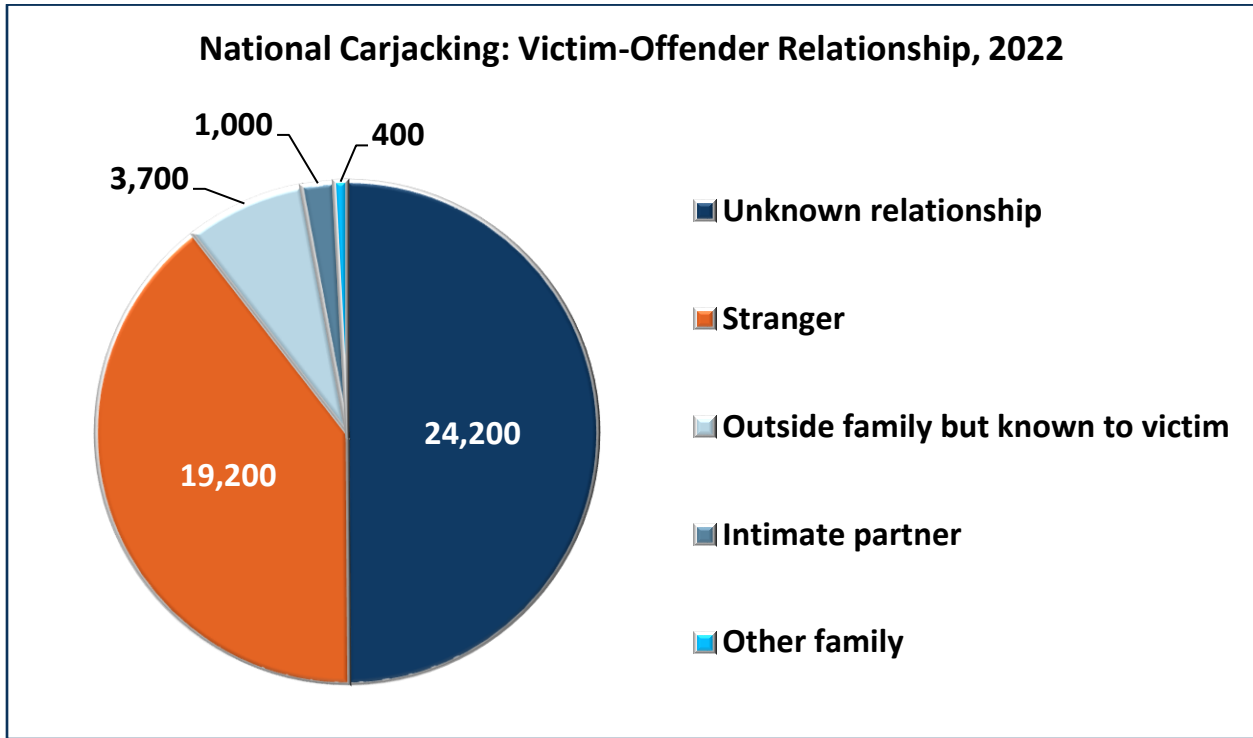
Carjacking

A new classification for 2022, estimates on carjacking are provided in *NIBRS Estimates, 2022*. The UCR Program defines carjacking as a robbery offense where the property stolen is identified as a vehicle. As a subset of robbery, carjacking is considered a property crime and as such, one carjacking offense is counted per incident (unlike motor vehicle theft, which, despite also categorized as a property crime, counts one offense per stolen vehicle).

An estimated 25,400 carjacking offenses occurred nationwide in 2022, increasing 8.1 percent from an estimated 23,500 carjacking offenses in 2021. At least one weapon was involved in an estimated 22,700 carjackings in 2022. An estimated 6,500 carjackings occurred between 8 p.m. and midnight, with an additional 5,400 estimated carjackings occurring between midnight and 4 a.m. Together, these time frames account for nearly half (49.0 percent) of all estimated carjackings with known incident times.



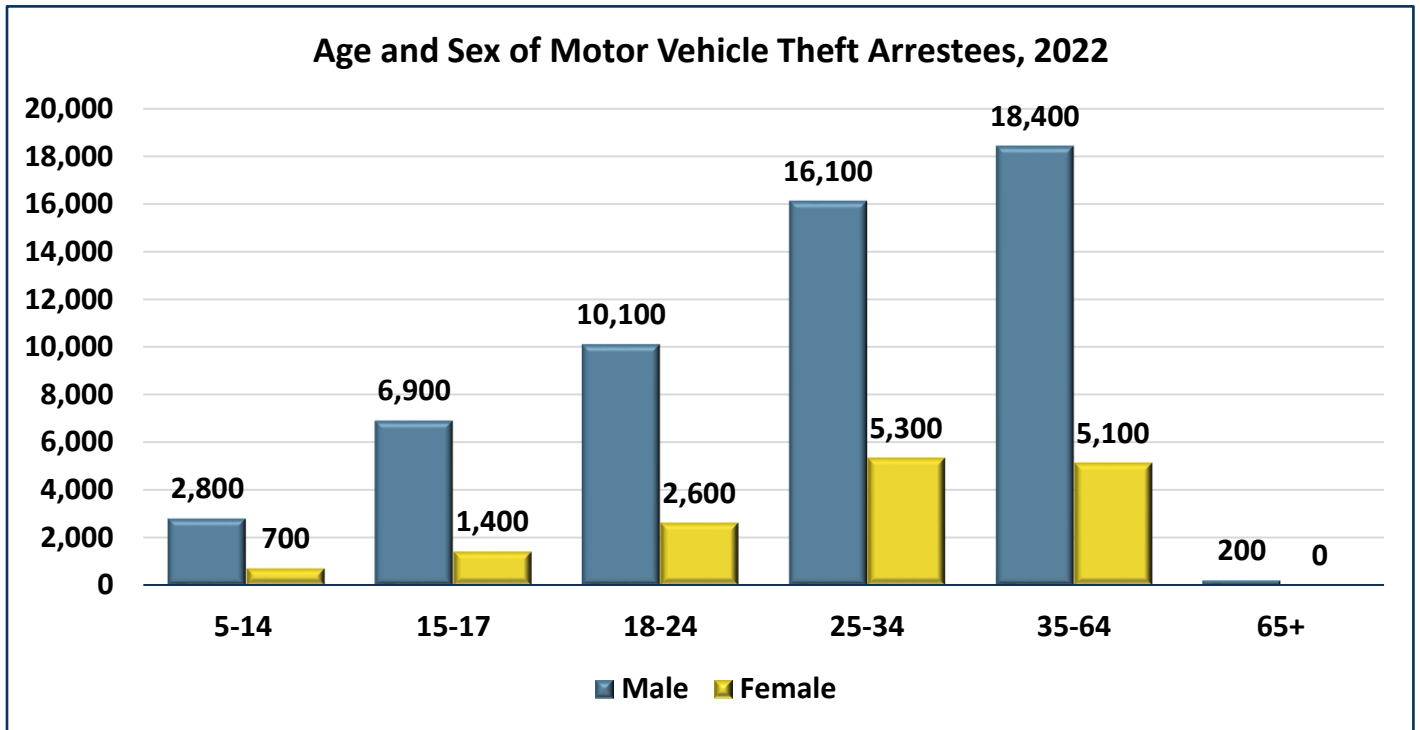
The most common location for carjacking offenses was transportation hubs/outdoor public locations, with an estimated 16,400 carjackings occurring in that location type in 2022. An estimated 11,400 carjackings involved 2 or more offenders, representing an estimated 13.4 percent increase compared to 2021. Of the estimated 25,400 carjackings in 2022, an estimated 27.2 percent resulted in injury. In 2022, there were an estimated 19,200 carjacking offenses where at least one offender was a stranger to at least one victim.



Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft increased an estimated 8.6 percent from 2021 to 2022, with nearly a million vehicles stolen in 2022. In 2022, it is estimated that nearly 70,000 people were arrested for motor vehicle theft, with 2,000 arrestees being armed with a firearm at the time of arrest.

Of the estimated 69,600 arrestees whose sex and age were known, 78.3 percent were males and 21.7 percent were females. Males under the age of 18 accounted for 17.8 percent of arrested males, and males over the age of 18 accounted for 82.2 percent of male arrestees. Females arrested under the age of 18 accounted for 13.9 percent of arrested females, and females over the age of 18 accounted for 86.1 percent of female arrestees.

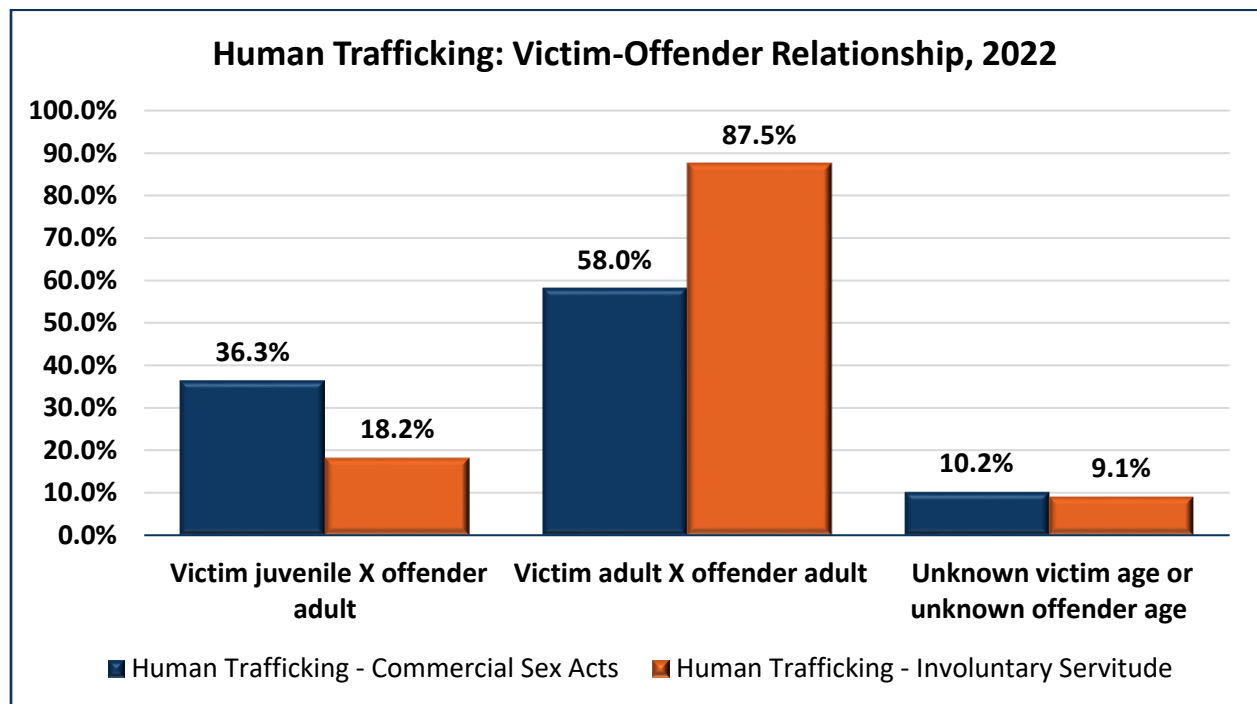


Human Trafficking

The NIBRS Crimes Against Persons offense of Human Trafficking is defined as the inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion. This offense consists of two categories: Commercial Sex Acts and Involuntary Servitude.

The proportion of Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts offenses with at least one weapon involved increased from an estimated 38.8 percent of offenses in 2021 to 42.8 percent in 2022. The proportion of Human Trafficking – Involuntary Servitude offenses with at least one weapon involved increased from an estimated 44.9 percent of offenses in 2021 to 49.5 percent in 2022.

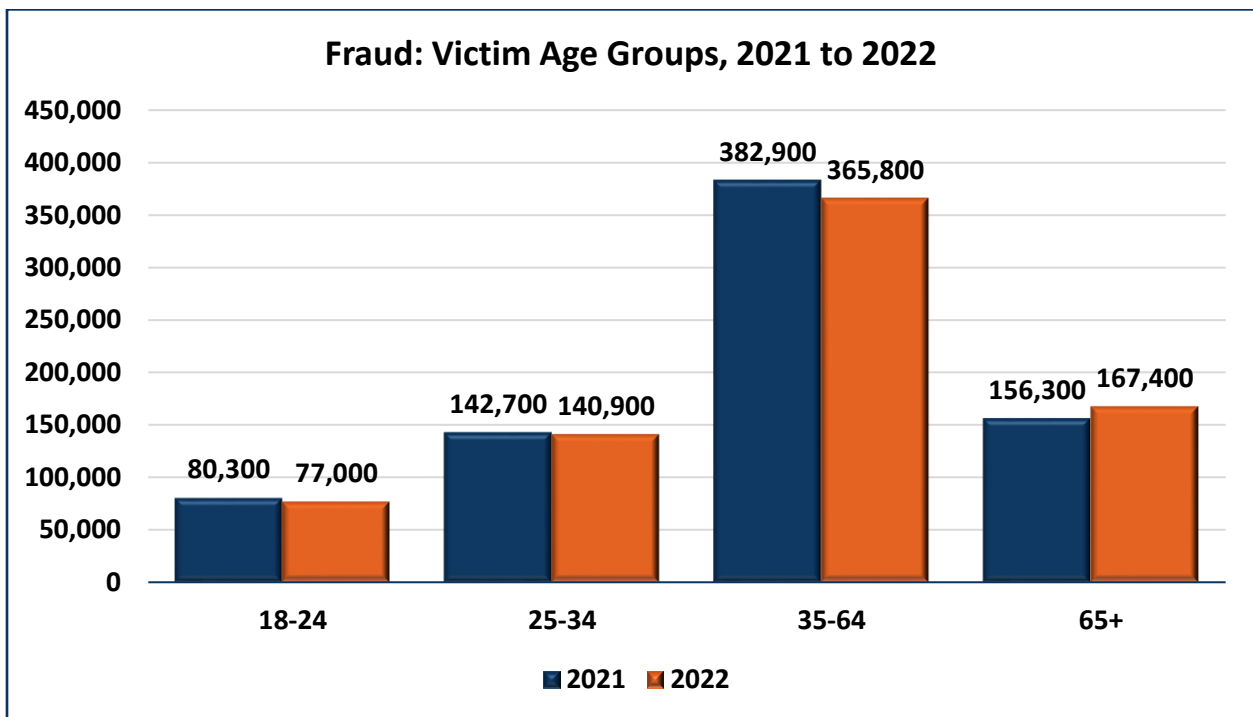
More than half (58.0 percent) of Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts victims were adults victimized by at least one adult offender. The majority (87.5 percent) of Human Trafficking – Involuntary servitude victims were adults victimized by at least one adult offender.



Fraud Offenses

Aggregate totals for fraud offenses include the offenses of false pretenses/swindle/confidence game, credit card/automated teller machine fraud, impersonation, welfare fraud, and wire fraud. Overall, the data show an estimated 1.6 percent increase in total fraud offenses across the nation, from 906,000 in 2021 to 920,600 in 2022.

Fraud victims are predominantly over the age of 18, with an estimated 751,100 victims in this category in 2022. Of all victim age categories above 18, the only subcategory reflecting an estimated increase is victims 65 and older, which increased an estimated 7.1 percent from 156,300 in 2021 to 167,400 in 2022. All other “over 18” victim categories showed an estimated decrease at the national level.

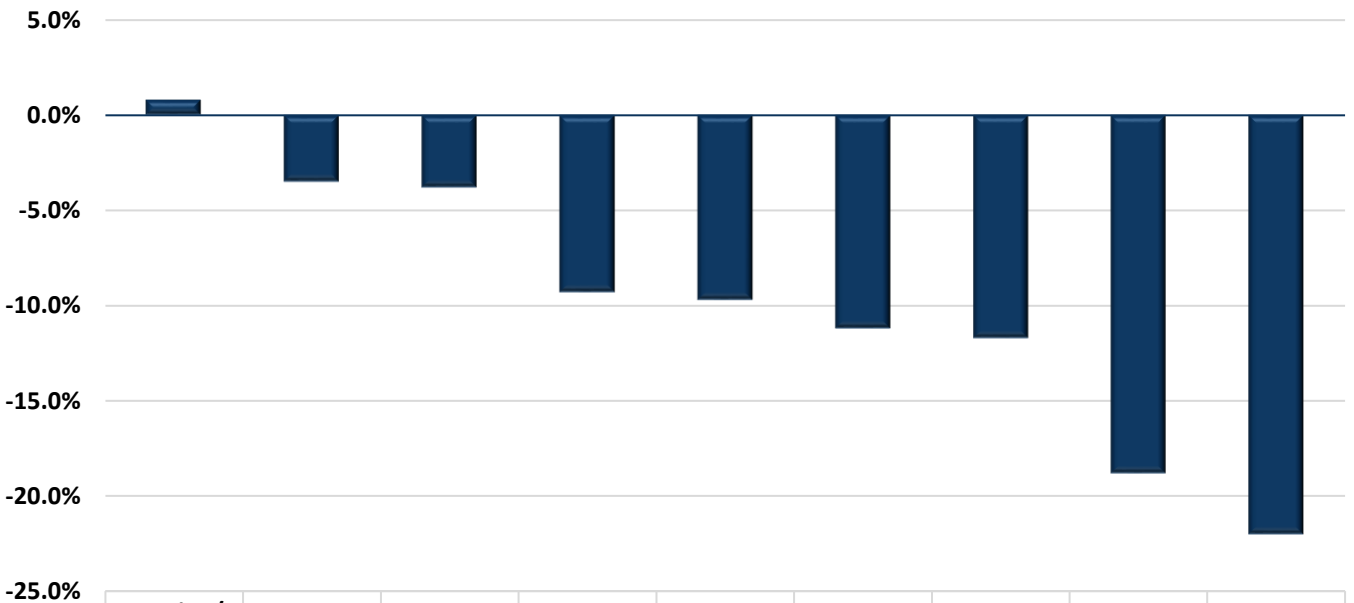


Drug Offenses

Drug and narcotic offenses show a decrease across all drug types except cocaine/crack cocaine, which increased an estimated 0.8 percent from 2021 to 2022.

Drug types associated with offenses allow agencies to report a maximum of three drug types with each reported offense. However, once this maximum has been reached for an offense, agencies can report additional drug types that are coded as a separate category of “more than three types”. The estimates show a 9.3 percent decrease from 2021 to 2022 in multi-drug offenses that contained more than three drug types.

National Drug Offenses by Type of Drug, 2021 to 2022



	Cocaine/ crack cocaine	Marijuana/ hashish	Other	More than 3 types	Stimulant	Hallucino- gen	Opiate/ narcotic	Depressant	Unknown
■ Percent Change	0.8%	-3.5%	-3.8%	-9.3%	-9.7%	-11.2%	-11.7%	-18.8%	-22.0%

Conclusion

The collections included in *Crime in the Nation, 2022*, offer a variety of approaches to view an abundance of complex data. To inform a diverse nationwide audience including, but not limited to, law enforcement professionals, government officials, academia, media, and the general public, this summary outlines the available content and required publication criteria for each distinct collection. As more agencies transition to NIBRS and supply richer details on the circumstances of reported crimes, the collections will gain even more utility for all data user groups.

Crime in the Nation, 2022 reflects crime and law enforcement data received from 15,724 law enforcement agencies representing 83.3 percent of agencies actively enrolled in the UCR Program and covering 93.5 percent of the population. More than 13,000 of these agencies representing 76.9 percent of the population contributed data through NIBRS, an increase of nearly 1,500 NIBRS-contributing agencies compared to the previous year.

The value of NIBRS data is evident in this summary's data synopsis, which explores more granular aspects of criminal incidents. Going beyond counts of incidents and offenses, data consumers can analyze details like victim and arrestee demographics, clearance rates, and relationships between victims and offenders. The analytic flexibility of NIBRS prompted the creation of two new crime classifications – gun violence and carjacking – available for the first time in *Crime in the Nation, 2022*.

This summary presents a glimpse of data available within *Crime in the Nation, 2022*. All referenced collection tables are available to download through the Documents & Downloads section on the CDE website. From there, users will have the ability to view the entirety of tables, resources, and methodologies for each of the data collections.