



Crime in Schools, 2020-2024

Executive Summary

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects crime data from agencies across the country through the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). From 2020 to 2024, agencies reported 1,299,063 criminal incidents occurring at school locations¹ via NIBRS. There were 1,504,310 offenses; 1,539,149 victims; and 1,250,077 known offenders associated with those incidents. This subset of NIBRS data shows the following information was reported:

- *Assaults* were the most reported offenses in the Crimes Against Persons category.
- *Larceny/thefts* were the most reported crimes in the Crimes Against Property category.
- *Drug/narcotic* offenses were the most reported crimes in the Crimes Against Society category.
- When a weapon was involved in a crime, it was most often *personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)*.
- The most common month for incidents to occur was *September*.
- Most victims who were 18 years of age or younger were *between 13 and 15* years old.
- Most victims were *female*.
- The most reported race of victims was *White*; the most reported ethnicity was *Not Hispanic or Latino*.
- Most victims were *residents* of the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- Many of the victims were not hurt or suffered only a *minor injury* and were *acquainted with the offender*.
- When looking at the known offenders, the age group reported most frequently was *13-15*; sex, *male*; race, *White*; and ethnicity, *Not Hispanic or Latino*.

¹ Prior to 2010, *school/college* was the only data value available to agencies under the data element *location type*, when an incident reportedly occurred at an educational institution. *School-elementary/secondary* and *school-college/university* were added as data values in 2010 to better distinguish between the demographics of the students enrolled.

Introduction

It is vital to study crime in schools and colleges, along with learning the characteristics of the victims and offenders, in order for law enforcement agencies, policy makers, school administrators, and the public to properly combat and reduce the amount of crime occurring at these institutions. This study examines the characteristics of victims and offenders involved with incidents at schools, which were reported to the FBI's UCR Program via NIBRS by participating law enforcement agencies. Through NIBRS, agencies can report specific details about criminal incidents in schools, including victim and offender information and the type(s) of weapons used. This study uses NIBRS data from 2020 to 2024 related to crime that occurred in schools. Details regarding data collected in NIBRS can be found in Appendix A.

Number of Agencies and Population Coverage by Year

Table 1 shows the number of agencies reporting crime in schools via NIBRS and the population covered by those agencies.

Table 1. Number of Agencies and Population Covered by Year, 2020-2024

Year	Number of Agencies	Population Covered
2020	6,013	179,578,711
2021	7,970	235,337,498
2022	8,850	258,738,995
2023	9,249	269,076,796
2024	9,047	279,175,031

Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Year

Table 2 shows the number of *incidents*, *offenses*, *victims*, and *known offenders* associated with crime in school locations over the 5-year period. The increase in reported *incidents* and the related *offenses*, *victims*, and *known offenders* may be a result of the increase in law enforcement agency participation in NIBRS. The offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants for those agencies reporting crime in schools can be found in Table 4-A in Appendix A.

Table 2. Number of Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Year, 2020-2024

Year	Incidents ¹	Offenses ²	Victims ³	Known Offenders ⁴
2020	100,810	116,173	120,660	91,501
2021	201,008	233,664	239,331	190,744
2022	315,025	365,951	373,637	303,327
2023	352,796	407,406	416,425	344,011
2024	329,424	381,116	389,096	320,494
5-Year Total	1,299,063	1,504,310	1,539,149	1,250,077

¹ For NIBRS, the FBI's UCR Program defines an incident as 1 or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.

² The number of offenses for Crimes Against Persons is determined by the number of victims, while the number of offenses for Crimes Against Property and Society is based on each distinct operation. Aggravated assault is a Crime Against Persons; therefore, 1 offense is tallied for each victim. Robbery, a Crime Against Property, only counts 1 offense for each distinct operation, regardless of the number of victims.

³ Victims represent the number of victims associated with each offense type.

⁴ The term *known offender* does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known, but only that an attribute of the suspect has been identified, which distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender.

Number of Incidents by Month

Agencies are required to report the incident date when submitting data via NIBRS. The 3 months with the highest reported number of incidents at schools were *September, October, and February*, respectively. (See Table 3.)

Table 3. Number of Incidents by Month, 2020-2024

Month	Number	Month	Number	Month	Number	Month	Number
<i>5-Year Total</i>	<i>1,299,063</i>						
January	111,751	April	117,837	July	28,869	October	158,162
February	132,409	May	116,007	August	80,803	November	127,314
March	126,682	June	41,863	September	159,111	December	98,255

Offense Type

In NIBRS, the offense type is a mandatory data element. When looking at Crimes Against Persons, *assault offenses* were most frequently reported when school was the location. For Crimes Against Property, *larceny/thefts* were more commonly reported than other offenses. *Drug/narcotic offenses* were the Crime Against Society that was most often reported. (See Table 4.)

Table 4. Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Type, 2020-2024

Crime Category	Incidents ¹	Offenses	Victims ²	Known Offenders ³
<i>5-Year Total</i>	<i>1,299,063</i>	<i>1,504,310</i>	<i>1,539,149</i>	<i>1,250,077</i>
<i>Crimes Against Persons</i>	<i>589,308</i>	<i>709,742</i>	<i>709,742</i>	<i>698,163</i>
Assault Offenses	538,778	652,303	652,303	648,168
Sex Offenses	45,582	51,609	51,609	44,280
Kidnapping/Abduction	2,691	3,137	3,137	3,256
Sex Offenses Non-forcible	1,901	2,224	2,224	1,985
Homicide Offenses	207	260	260	283
Human Trafficking	149	209	209	191
<i>Crimes Against Property</i>	<i>479,670</i>	<i>479,670</i>	<i>514,502</i>	<i>287,133</i>
Larceny/Theft Offenses	234,601	234,601	251,594	112,410
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	146,373	146,373	153,058	95,844
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	35,210	35,210	40,305	31,758
Fraud Offenses	23,139	23,139	26,247	13,017
Motor Vehicle Theft	16,847	16,847	17,582	8,412
Counterfeiting/Forgery	6,045	6,045	6,475	5,462
Robbery	4,687	4,687	5,363	7,877
Arson	4,481	4,481	4,742	4,149
Stolen Property Offenses	3,899	3,899	4,551	4,750
Extortion/Blackmail	3,095	3,095	3,206	1,541
Embezzlement	1,241	1,241	1,326	1,861
Bribery	52	52	53	52

Table 4. Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Type, 2020-2024—continued

Crime Category	Incidents ¹	Offenses	Victims ²	Known Offenders ³
<i>Crimes Against Society</i>	314,898	314,898	314,905	363,525
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	244,002	244,002	244,005	282,314
Weapon Law Violations	51,261	51,261	51,264	56,296
Pornography/Obscene Material	19,106	19,106	19,107	24,295
Animal Cruelty	253	253	253	259
Prostitution Offenses	171	171	171	196
Gambling Offenses	80	80	80	135
Other Offenses ⁴	25	25	25	30

¹ The column figures do not add to the total number of incidents (1,299,063) over the 5-year period because some incidents were counted 2 or more times when there were 2 or more offense types within the incident.

² The figures in the column for victims represent the number of victims associated with each offense type.

³ The term *known offender* does not imply the identity of the suspect is known, but only an attribute of the suspect has been identified which distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender. The column figures do not add to the total number of offenders (1,250,077) over the 5-year period because some offenders were counted 2 or more times when there were 2 or more offense types within the incident.

⁴ Other Offenses Against Society are those reported by federal or tribal law enforcement agencies and can be found in Appendix A.

Weapon/Force Involved

Law enforcement agencies can indicate up to 3 types of weapons or force used by the offender. This is a conditional mandatory data element (i.e., the information is only collected for the offenses of *murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, justifiable homicide, kidnapping/abduction, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, extortion/blackmail, weapon law violations, and human trafficking*).

When specific weapon types were reported, *personal weapons* was the category most reported for incidents at school locations, followed by *knife/cutting instrument*, then *handgun*. (See Table 5.)

Table 5. Type Weapon/Force Involved, 2020-2024

Type	Number of Offenses
Total	618,850
Personal Weapons ¹	411,192
Knife/Cutting Instrument ²	33,470
Handgun	12,375
Firearm	4,993
Blunt Object ³	4,372
Other Firearm	2,229
Asphyxiation	876
Motor Vehicle/Vessel ⁴	863
Rifle	656
Automatic Handgun ⁵	545
Explosives	491
Shotgun	316
Fire/Incendiary Device	274
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	211
Poison	158

Table 5. Type Weapon/Force Involved, 2020-2024—continued

Type	Number of Offenses
Automatic Firearm ⁵	133
Automatic Other Firearm ⁵	50
Automatic Rifle ⁵	34
Automatic Shotgun ⁵	7
Other ⁶	51,676
None (Mutually Exclusive)	77,126
Unknown	16,803

¹ Hands, fist, feet, arms, teeth, etc.

² Knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, ice picks, etc.

³ Baseball bats, butts of handguns, clubs, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, etc.

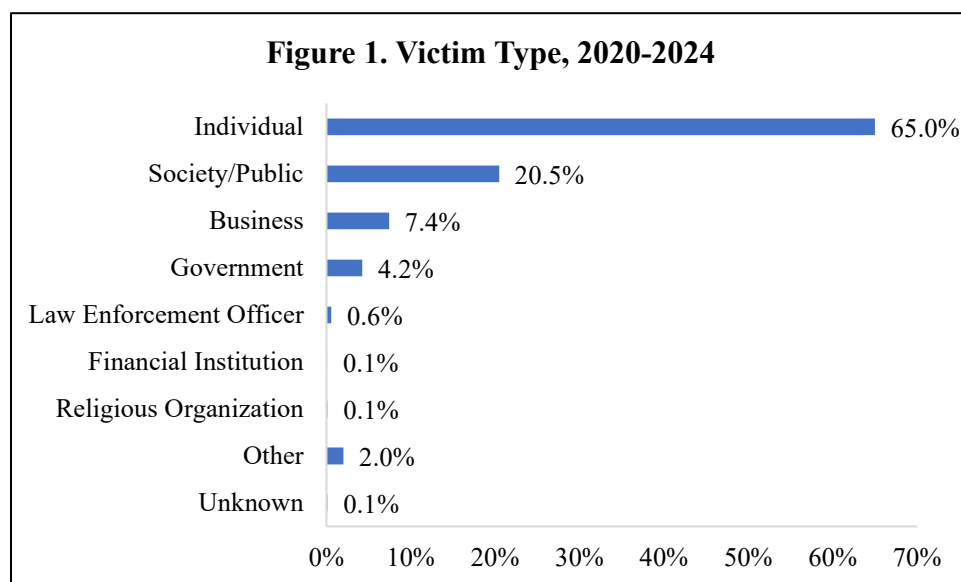
⁴ Vehicular manslaughter offenses are collected as negligent manslaughter; therefore, “vessel” is included.

⁵ The FBI’s UCR Program defines *automatic* as any firearm with the capability of shooting more than 1 shot at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading. Semi-automatic weapons are not included.

⁶ BB guns, pellet guns, tasers, pepper spray, stun guns, etc.

Victim Type

The type of victim is a mandatory data element in NIBRS. Law enforcement agencies categorize each victim associated with an incident and can report a maximum of 999 victims within an incident. Most (65.0%) of the 1,539,149 victims of crime at school locations from 2020 to 2024 were reported as *individuals*. *Society/public* followed with 20.5%. (See Figure 1 and Table 5-A in Appendix A.)



Victim Characteristics: Crimes Against Individuals and Law Enforcement Officers

Law enforcement agencies report various characteristics (e.g., *age*, *race*, *sex*, *ethnicity*, and *resident status*²) when the victim type is a person (i.e., *individual* or *officer*). *Age*, *sex*, and *race* are mandatory, while *ethnicity* and *resident status* are optional. Over the 5-year period, there were 1,009,017 victims reported as *individuals* or *officers*.

Victim Age

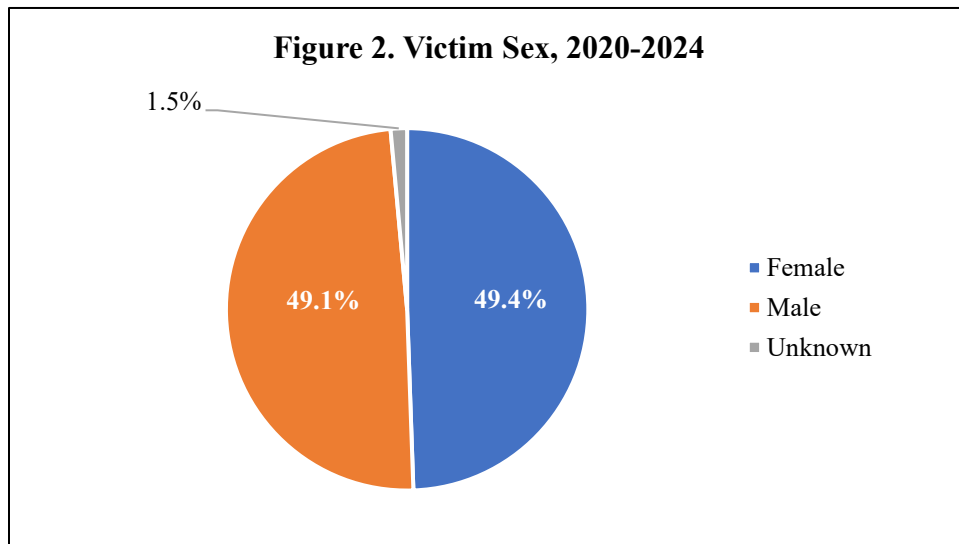
The victim age groups used in Table 6 typically define various levels of class types (i.e., elementary, middle school, high school, or college). It should be noted when the victim is an officer, the only valid ages are 17 through 98 years. The age group with the highest number of victims over the 5-year period was *19 or older*. For ages 18 or under, victims were most frequently reported in the *13 to 15* age group.

Table 6. Victim Age, 2020-2024

Age Range	Number of Victims
Total Victims (Individuals and Law Enforcement)	1,009,017
0 to 4	5,272
5 to 9	34,729
10 to 12	128,720
13 to 15	272,284
16 to 18	168,828
19 or Older	374,896
Unknown	24,288

Victim Sex

Females accounted for the highest percentage of victims at schools over the 5-year period. (See Figure 2 and Table 6-A in Appendix A.)



² *Resident Status* identifies whether individuals are residents or nonresidents of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred.

Victim Race

White was the most specific reported race, with 631,349 victims. *Black or African American* accounted for 267,783 victims, followed by *Asian* with 30,605. The race was reported as *unknown* for 67,891 victims. (See Table 7.)

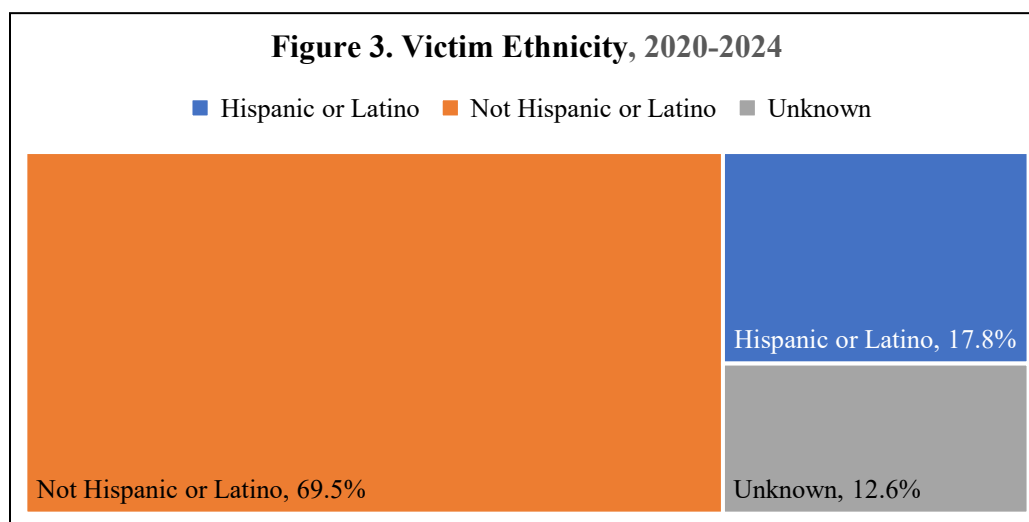
Table 7. Victim Race, 2020-2024

Race ¹	Number of Victims
<i>Total Victims (Individuals and Law Enforcement)</i>	<i>1,009,017</i>
White	631,349
Black or African American	267,783
Asian	30,605
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,756
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3,633
Unknown	67,891

¹ The racial designations can be found in *Appendix A*.

Victim Ethnicity

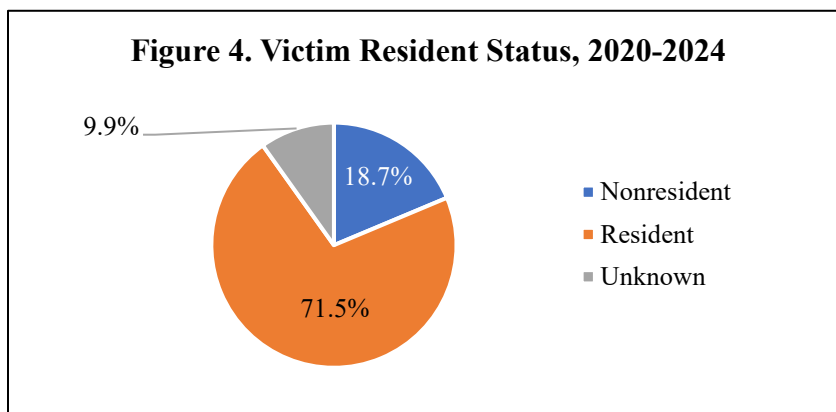
In NIBRS, reporting the ethnicity of the victim is optional and was submitted for 865,737 victims of crime in schools. Over the 5-year period, agencies most often reported victim ethnicities as *Not Hispanic or Latino* (69.5%). *Hispanic or Latino* accounted for 17.8% of the victims when ethnicity was reported. *Unknown* was reported for 12.6% of victims. (See Figure 3 and Table 7-A in Appendix A.)



Because of rounding, the percentages do not add to 100.0.

Victim Resident Status

When the victim type is a person (i.e., *individual* or *officer*), reporting the *resident status* is optional. As mentioned earlier, *resident status* identifies whether the person resided in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred. Law enforcement agencies reported 584,307 victims were *residents*, while 152,775 were *nonresidents*. The *resident status* was reported as *unknown* for 80,631 victims. (See Figure 4 and Table 8-A in Appendix A.)

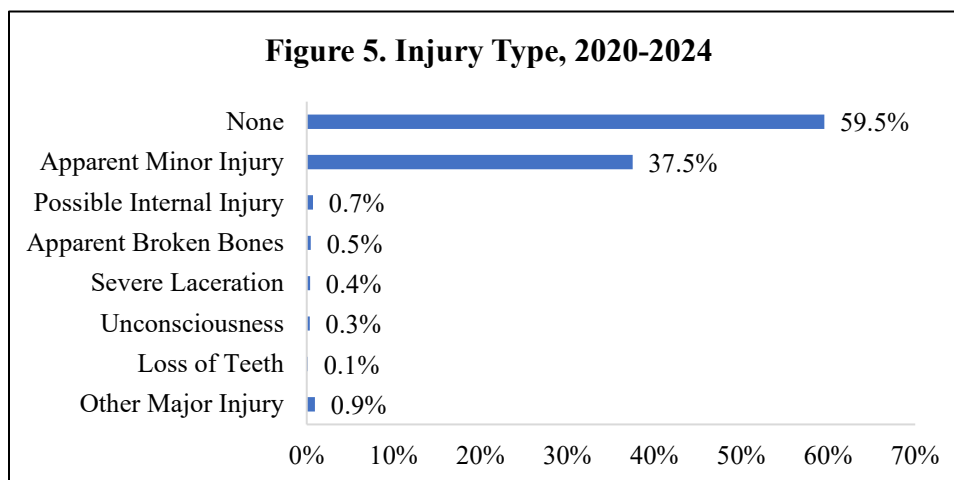


Because of rounding, the percentages do not add to 100.0.

Injury Type

Law enforcement agencies are mandated to report the bodily injury type. They may report up to 5 injuries when the victim type was an *individual* or *officer* and when 1 or more of the following offenses was involved with the incident: Crimes Against Persons,³ *robbery*, and *extortion/blackmail*.

Agencies most often chose the category of *None* when answering about injury type. When an injury occurred, agencies reported *apparent minor injuries* most frequently. (See Figure 5 and Table 9-A in Appendix A.)



Because of rounding, the percentages do not add to 100.0.

³ The Crimes Against Persons for which the injury type is collected are Aggravated Assault, Fondling, Human Trafficking–Commercial Sex Acts, Human Trafficking–Involuntary Servitude, Kidnapping/Abduction, Rape, Sexual Assault with an Object, Simple Assault, and Sodomy.

Relationship of Victim to Offender

Reporting the victim-to-offender relationship(s) is mandatory when the offense is a Crime Against Persons or Property and the offender is not *unknown*. However, when the offense is a Crime Against Property, the relationship is only reported when the victim is a person (i.e., *individual* or *officer*). When agencies identify more than 10 offenders, the relationship of the 10 most closely related to the victim should be submitted.

An important note: the count of relationships is not simply the number of victims and/or offenders. For example, if an incident has 4 victims and 2 offenders, 8 relationship pairings would be reported (i.e., 4 victims multiplied by 2 offenders equals 8 relationships). Over the 5-year period, the victim was most often reported as an *acquaintance* of the offender. (See Table 8.)

Table 8. Relationship of Victim to Offender, 2020-2024

Relationship	Number of Relationships
Total	1,026,398
<i>Within Family</i>	<i>18,518</i>
Child	6,023
Sibling (Brother or Sister)	3,501
Other Family Member	3,192
Parent	2,419
Spouse	1,367
Stepchild	470
In-Law	350
Grandchild	317
Grandparent	270
Stepparent	232
Common-Law Spouse	205
Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)	172
<i>Outside Family but Known to Victim</i>	<i>687,188</i>
Acquaintance	410,538
Otherwise Known	210,916
Friend	39,537
Boyfriend or Girlfriend	12,660
Ex-Relationship (Ex-Boyfriend or Ex-Girlfriend)	6,790
Employee	2,200
Ex-Spouse	1,761
Neighbor	1,000
Employer	907
Baby or Child in the Care of a Babysitter	648
Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend	226
Homosexual Relationship ¹	5
<i>Not Known by Victim</i>	<i>249,217</i>
Relationship Unknown	171,378
Stranger	77,839
<i>Other</i>	<i>71,475</i>
Offender	71,475

¹ This code was approved for removal in June 2016 and the action became effective on January 1, 2021.

Offender Characteristics

In NIBRS, law enforcement agencies can report up to 99 offenders involved in an incident. The *age*, *sex*, and *race* of the offender(s) are mandatory data elements when those demographics are known, but reporting the *ethnicity* of the offender is optional.

Offender Age

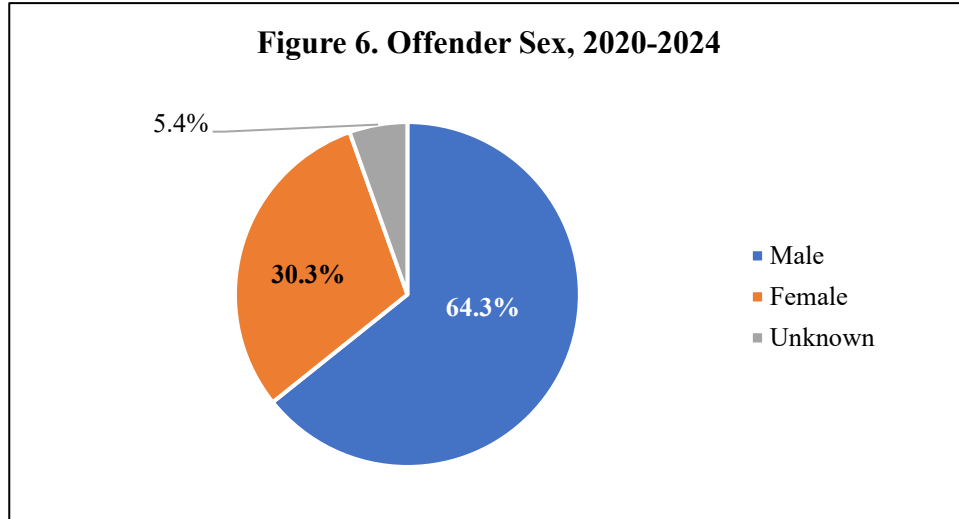
The *age* was reported for 1,250,077 offenders when *school* was the location of the incident. The age group with the highest number of offenders over the 5-year period was *13 to 15*. (See Table 9.)

Table 9. Offender Age, 2020-2024

Age Range	Number of Offenders
Total	1,250,077
0-4	720
5-9	28,897
10-12	160,743
13-15	478,279
16-18	297,873
19 or Older	187,756
Unknown	95,809

Offender Sex

Law enforcement agencies reported the *sex* for 1,250,077 offenders. *Males* accounted for the highest percentage, at 64.3%. (See Figure 6 and Table 10-A in Appendix A.)



Offender Race

The most reported *race* of offenders was *White* (53.1%), followed by *Black or African American* (33.9%). Law enforcement agencies reported the race of offenders as *unknown* for 126,320 offenders. (See Table 10.)

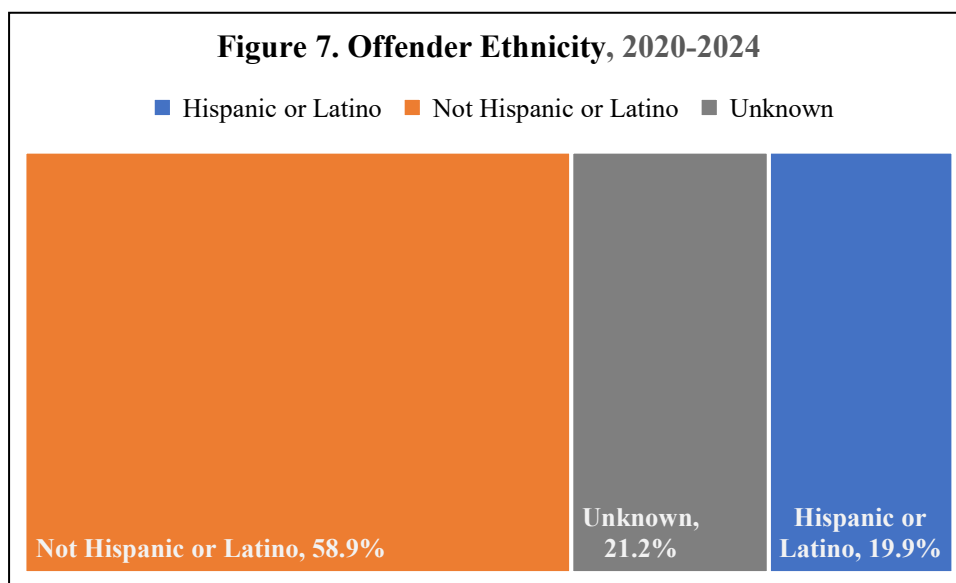
Table 10. Offender Race, 2020-2024

Race ¹	Number of Offenders
Total	1,250,077
White	663,365
Black or African American	423,213
American Indian or Alaska Native	15,661
Asian	16,075
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5,443
Unknown	126,320

¹ The racial designations can be found in *Appendix A*.

Offender Ethnicity

The ethnicity of the offender was reported for 981,636 of the 1,250,077 offenders associated with crime in schools. Most offenders committing crimes in school locations over the 5-year period were reported as *Not Hispanic or Latino* (58.9%). *Unknown* ethnicity was reported for 21.2%, and *Hispanic or Latino* was reported for 19.9%. (See Figure 7 and Table 11-A in Appendix A.)



Summary

The information presented in this report includes features associated with Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society; however, it does not identify the factors which prompt crimes in schools. Rather, the information is intended to show the richness of NIBRS data in presenting the characteristics (e.g., victim and offender demographics, weapon type, and injury type) involved with criminal incidents that occur at schools. By examining these facets, law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and school officials can discover trends that help develop strategic plans and proactive policies to protect educational institutions of all levels.

Characteristics of NIBRS

The number of law enforcement agencies submitting data to the FBI's UCR Program regarding crime in schools via NIBRS steadily increased from 6,013 agencies in 2020 to 9,047 agencies in 2024. As the number of agencies that transitioned to reporting crime via NIBRS increased so did the population coverage—from representing 179,578,711 residents in 2020 to 279,175,031 residents in 2024. Increases in reported incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders may not indicate a marked rise in crime at school locations but may be a result of increased agency participation in NIBRS.

Characteristics of incidents and offenses

Most incidents occurred in *September (159,111)*, which is shortly after many students return to school. *Assaults* (Crime Against Persons—652,303), *larceny/thefts* (Crime Against Property—234,601), and *drug/narcotic offenses* (Crime Against Society—244,002) were the most common crimes occurring at school locations; *personal weapons* (hands, fists, and feet—411,192) were the most frequently reported weapon type; and when there was an injury, it was most often *minor (214,008)*.

Characteristics of victims and offenders

When looking at victims aged 18 or younger, the age group with the most victims was *13 to 15 (272,284)*. *Females (498,934)* were reportedly victimized more frequently than males (495,303), and *White (631,349)* was the most reported race of the victim. When reported, victims' ethnicity was most often *Not Hispanic or Latino (602,020)*. Victims were normally *residents (584,307)* of the jurisdiction where the incidents took place. The age group with the most offenders over the 5-year period was *13 to 15 (478,279)*; *males (803,667)* were more commonly reported as offenders than females (378,817); *White (663,365)* was reported most frequently as the race of the offender; the ethnicity reported most often was *Not Hispanic or Latino (578,030)*; and the victim was usually *acquainted (410,538)* with the offender.

Appendix A

Incidents

When a complainant reports a crime to a law enforcement agency, the agency submits facts about the incident to the FBI's UCR Program. In NIBRS, an incident is defined as 1 or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place. NIBRS considers all offenders in an incident to have committed all the offenses, thus acting in concert. However, if 1 or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then the agency should report more than 1 incident. The concept of same time and place presumes if the same person or group of persons committed more than 1 crime and the time and space intervals separating those offenses were insignificant, all the crimes make up a single incident.

Offenses

Offenses are categorized as:

- Crimes against Persons (e.g., *murder*, *rape*, and *assault*) whose victims are people.
- Crimes against Property (e.g., *robbery*, *burglary*, and *bribery*) for which the goal is to obtain money, property, or other benefit.
- Crimes against Society (e.g., *animal cruelty*, *drug abuse violations*, and *gambling*) which represent society's prohibition of engaging in such activity.

One (1) offense is counted for each victim of a Crime Against Persons, while 1 offense is tallied for each distinct operation of a Crime Against Property and each Crime Against Society. Law enforcement agencies may report up to 10 of 71 Group A crimes occurring within a particular incident. Group A offenses are more serious in nature (e.g., *murder*, *rape*, and *human trafficking*). (See Table 1-A below.)

NIBRS also includes 10 minor crimes classified as Group B offenses (e.g., *curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations*, *disorderly conduct*, and *driving under the influence*) for which only arrests are reported to the FBI's UCR Program. (See Tables 1-A and 2-A below for a list of Group A and Group B offenses.) Group B offenses are not addressed in this report.

Details regarding only offenses known to law enforcement should be reported following an investigation after a call for service or complaint. Exogenous information (e.g., findings of a court, coroner, jury, or prosecutor) are not reported.

Data Elements and Data Values

Law enforcement agencies report data to the FBI's UCR Program via NIBRS using data elements and data values. A data element condenses meaningful information from a lengthy incident description into a short code. Details of each crime component are described with 58 established data elements from the Group A Incident Report and Group B Arrest Report. Examples of data elements are *location type*, *bias motivation*, *age of victim*, *race of offender*, *type of weapon/force involved*, and *type of injury*.

A data value is the information which can be reported for each data element. For example, under the data element *sex of the offender*, the values are *female*, *male*, or *unknown*. Submitting agencies should choose the most appropriate characteristic(s) from the assigned codes. Some data elements permit the selection of more than 1 data value. For instance, agencies can enter up to 3 values under the data element *weapon/force involved* and up to 5 *injury types* when the victim is a person.

Prior to 2010, *school/college* was the only data value available to agencies under the data element *location type*, when an incident reportedly occurred at an educational institution. *School–elementary/secondary* and *school–college/university* were added as data values in 2010 to better distinguish between the demographics of the students enrolled. *School–elementary/secondary* includes institutions for the instruction of children from preschool through 12th grade. *School–college/university* includes institutions of higher education which give instruction in specialized fields, community colleges, and trade schools. Although agencies are encouraged to report the more specific data value (i.e., elementary/secondary or college/university) when a criminal incident occurs at a school location, the original *school/college* option is still available for use.

Mandatory, Conditional Mandatory, and Optional Data Elements

Data elements are classified as either mandatory, conditional mandatory, or optional. Law enforcement agencies are required to report some information (i.e., mandatory data elements) to have a complete submission. Other data elements are conditional based on the data values provided for other data elements. Data values under optional data elements can be submitted at the discretion of the agency. Examples of each type are shown below.

- Mandatory: UCR offense code, *location type*, and *type of victim*
- Conditional Mandatory: *age*, *sex*, and *race* of the victim if the type is an *individual* or *officer*
- Optional: *ethnicity* of the victim and *resident status* of the arrestee

Table 1-A. Group A Offenses

Offense	Crime Against	Offense	Crime Against
Animal Cruelty		Homicide Offenses	
Animal Cruelty	Society	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Person
Arson		Negligent Manslaughter	Person
Arson	Property	Justifiable Homicide	Not a Crime
Assault Offenses		Human Trafficking	
Aggravated Assault	Person	Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	Person
Simple Assault	Person	Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	Person
Intimidation	Person	Immigration Violations	
Bribery		Illegal Entry into the United States*	Society
Bribery	Property	False Citizenship*	Society
Burglary/Breaking & Entering		Smuggling Aliens*	Society
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	Property	Re-entry after Deportation*	Society
Commerce Violations		Kidnapping/Abduction	
Import Violations*	Society	Kidnapping/Abduction	Person
Export Violations*	Society	Larceny/Theft Offenses	
Federal Liquor Offenses*	Society	Pocket-picking	Property
Federal Tobacco Offenses*	Society	Purse-snatching	Property
Wildlife Trafficking*	Society	Shoplifting	Property

Table 1-A. Group A Offenses-continued

Counterfeiting/Forgery		Larceny/Theft Offenses-continued	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	Property	Theft From Building	Property
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property		Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	Property
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	Property	Theft From Motor Vehicle	Property
Drug/Narcotic Offenses		Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	Property
Drug/Narcotic Violations	Society	All Other Larceny	Property
Drug Equipment Violations	Society	Motor Vehicle Theft	
Embezzlement		Motor Vehicle Theft	Property
Embezzlement	Property	Pornography/Obscene Material	
Espionage*		Pornography/Obscene Material	Society
Espionage*	Society	Prostitution Offenses	
Extortion/Blackmail		Prostitution	Society
Extortion/Blackmail	Property	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	Society
Fraud Offenses		Purchasing Prostitution	Society
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	Property	Robbery	
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	Property	Robbery	Property
Impersonation	Property	Sex Offenses	
Welfare Fraud	Property	Rape	Person
Wire Fraud	Property	Sodomy	Person
Identity Theft	Property	Sexual Assault with An Object	Person
Hacking/Computer Invasion	Property	Fondling	Person
Money Laundering*	Property	Incest	Person
Fugitive Offenses		Statutory Rape	Person
Harboring Escapee/Concealing from Arrest*	Society	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender*	Society
Flight to Avoid Prosecution*	Society	Stolen Property Offenses	
Flight to Avoid Deportation*	Society	Stolen Property Offenses	Property
Gambling Offenses		Treason	
Betting/Wagering	Society	Treason*	Society
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	Society	Weapon Law Violations	
Gambling Equipment Violations	Society	Weapon Law Violations	Society
Sports Tampering	Society	Violation of National Firearm Act of 1934*	Society
		Weapons of Mass Destruction*	Society
		Explosives*	Society

* Denotes offenses for federal and tribal law enforcement agency reporting only.

Table 2-A. Group B Offenses

Bond Default
Failure to Appear*
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
Disorderly Conduct
Disorderly Conduct
Driving Under the Influence
Driving Under the Influence
Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Federal Resource Violation
Federal Resource Violations*
Liquor Law Violations
Liquor Law Violations
Perjury
Perjury*
Trespass of Real Property
Trespass of Real Property
All Other Offenses
All Other Offenses

* Denotes offenses for federal and tribal law enforcement agency reporting only.

Table 3-A. Racial and Ethnic Designations

Race	Definition
<i>White</i>	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
<i>Black or African American</i>	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
<i>American Indian or Alaska Native</i>	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
<i>Asian</i>	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
<i>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</i>	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean (Pohnpelan), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese (Chuukese), and Yapese. Note: The term "Native Hawaiian" does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii simply by virtue of being born there.
Ethnicity	The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

**Table 4-A. Offense Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants
(for Agencies Reporting Crime in Schools) by Year, 2020-2024**

Year	Offenses	Population Covered	Rate
2020	116,173	179,578,711	64.7
2021	233,664	235,337,498	99.3
2022	365,951	258,738,995	141.4
2023	407,406	269,076,796	151.4
2024	381,116	279,175,031	136.5

Table 5-A. Victim Type, 2020-2024

Victim Type	Number of Victims
Total	1,539,149
Individual	1,000,302
Society/Public	314,893
Business	114,079
Government	65,348
Officer	8,715
Religious Organization	1,839
Financial Institution	1,211
Other	30,846
Unknown	1,916

Table 6-A. Victim Sex, 2020-2024

Sex	Number of Victims
Total Victims (Individuals and Law Enforcement)	1,009,017
Female	498,934
Male	495,303
Unknown	14,780

Table 7-A. Victim Ethnicity, 2020-2024

Ethnicity	Number of Victims
<i>Total Victims (Individuals and Law Enforcement)</i>	<i>865,737</i>
Not Hispanic or Latino	602,020
Hispanic or Latino	154,256
Unknown	109,461

Table 8-A. Victim Resident Status, 2020-2024

Resident Status	Number of Victims
<i>Total Victims (Individuals and Law Enforcement)</i>	<i>817,713</i>
Resident	584,307
Nonresident	152,775
Unknown	80,631

Table 9-A. Injury Type, 2020-2024

Type Injury	Number
<i>Total</i>	<i>570,838</i>
None	339,821
Apparent Minor Injury	214,008
Possible Internal Injury	4,102
Apparent Broken Bones	2,728
Severe Laceration	2,122
Unconsciousness	1,937
Loss of Teeth	708
Other Major Injury	5,412

Table 10-A. Offender Sex, 2020-2024

Sex	Number of Offenders
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,250,077</i>
Male	803,667
Female	378,817
Unknown	67,593

Table 11-A. Offender Ethnicity, 2020-2024

Ethnicity	Number of Offenders
<i>Total</i>	<i>981,636</i>
Not Hispanic or Latino	578,030
Hispanic or Latino	195,339
Unknown	208,267