Federal Crime Data, 2015

This second edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's *Federal Crime Data* updates data from last year's report and adds several new tables. Included again are the federal agencies that have submitted traditional UCR data for some time. (Before last year, they were included in other tables in *Crime in the United States.)* Added this year are employee data and expanded offenses with arrest data from the FBI, as well as arrest data from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). These additions signal a widening of participation that the FBI intends to continue to build on.

The traditional model of UCR

The concept of *offenses known* was adopted in 1929 by the International Chiefs of Police as the data that would be collected in the UCR Program. The aim was to get a true sense of crime in the nation. The UCR Program was designed to be an innate step for state and local agencies to report the crimes that were most common and most likely to come to the attention of law enforcement. However, because of the types of crimes federal agencies investigate, the way they investigate and build cases is often fundamentally different than that of state and local agencies. As a result, it has been difficult to fit the square peg of federal crime data into the round hole of UCR.

A few agencies, for example the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and several agencies within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), investigate and police in ways similar to local or state authorities. These federal agencies have long reported data to the UCR Program. However, other agencies, the FBI included, found it more difficult to fit into the UCR model. This report is designed as a step in an initiative to find ways to provide similar transparency and access to federal crime data that the UCR Program has brought to state, local, and tribal crime data for nearly 90 years.

A fluid process

The UCR Program is committed to finding ways to present federal data that will add an important piece of the puzzle to the nation's crime picture. This compilation presents traditional UCR data from the DOI and the NIH, as well as data for selected offenses that have been extracted from FBI and ATF records. The strategy is to continue to build on these efforts and persistently add more federal data from the FBI and from other agencies each year. This process will be very fluid, and the data may change, grow, and shift from year to year. This means trending and comparability of data will be elusive for a while. That said, the desire for transparency and information-sharing negates waiting for total uniformity to provide data. The UCR Program plans to grow and improve federal crime reporting directly in the public eye. The Program believes the time to begin expanding the presentation of federal data is now, even if that beginning will be seen as limited in retrospect.

Federal Agencies Presenting Traditional UCR Data

The federal agencies (e.g., the DOI and the NIH) that have previously provided traditional UCR offense data and employee counts to the Program were included in Table 11 and Table 81 of *Crime in the United States* until last year when all federal data were included in this report. The data declaration pages, which will help the user better understand the data, and the methodology used for these two tables are located in the Data Declarations and Methodology section at the end of this presentation.

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

by Federal Agency, 2015

Agency	Unit/Office	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[1]
National Institutes of Health		0	0	0	0	0	64	0	64	0	0
United States Department of the Interior:	Bureau of Indian Affairs[2]	4,640	57	493	200	3,890	10,947	2,046	7,587	1,314	199
	Bureau of Land Management	7	0	0	2	5	618	12	554	52	7
	Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0
	Fish and Wildlife Service	16	2	5	1	8	131	22	96	13	4
	National Park Service	200	9	34	72	85	3,687	54	3,541	92	41

[1] The FBI's UCR Program does not publish arson data unless it receives data from the agency for all 12 months of the calendar year.

[2] Tribal figures represented throughout Table 11 of *Crime in the United States, 2015,* may be included in the aggregated totals listed under the Bureau of Indian Affairs data.

Federal Table 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees

by Federal Agency, 2015

Agency	Unit/Office	Total law enforcement employees	Total officers	Total civilians
National Institutes of Health		108	85	23
United States Department of the Interior:	Bureau of Indian Affairs[1]	737	341	396
	Bureau of Land Management	270	253	17
	Bureau of Reclamation	31	16	15
	Fish and Wildlife Service	661	531	130
	National Park Service	2,429	2,006	423

[1] Tribal figures represented throughout Table 81 of *Crime in the United States, 2015* may be included in the aggregated totals listed under the Bureau of Indian Affairs data.

Additional Federal Data

Comparability of federal data to state and local data

All crime data create some concerns regarding comparability. In *UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use*, the UCR Program cautions that "there are many factors that cause the nature and type of crime to vary from place to place." It is important for users of UCR data, including federal data, to avoid drawing such simplistic conclusions as one area is safer than another or that one agency is more or less efficient than another based *solely* on crime counts.

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

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

For federal agencies, the initiation of investigation may be prompted in different ways. For example, the crimes of human trafficking and hate crime and their associated data are brought to the attention of the FBI in much the same fashion:

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

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

Why federal numbers are smaller than those of other UCR agencies

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

Why were these offenses chosen by the FBI?

The original three offenses presented last year were chosen because the FBI has primary jurisdiction for Hate Crime and Criminal Computer Intrusion for federal agencies. While the FBI shares the responsibility of investigating Human Trafficking with other federal agencies, the collection of statistics for this offense began in the UCR Program in 2013, and it seemed logical to add a federal layer to that collection. This year, the UCR Program has added four more offenses to this report: Bank Robbery, Child Exploitation, Health Care Fraud, and Securities Fraud. These offenses are logical choices as additions, since the Program has long collected data on robbery, fraud, and many of the offenses that would be committed when perpetrating a child exploitation. Each of the offenses presented here has overlapping jurisdiction among the local, state, and federal agencies, and adding this federal component to traditional UCR data can help complete the picture of these particular offense categories.

Federal Arrest Data

The data declaration pages, which will help the user better understand the data presented in this report, and the methodology

for all tables are located in the Data Declarations and Methodology section at the end of this report.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

This section provides limited additional federal data in the form of the number of arrests by FBI field offices for seven specific crimes: Human Trafficking, Hate Crime, Criminal Computer Intrusion, Bank Robbery, Child Exploitation, Health Care Fraud, and Securities Fraud. These offenses are defined as follows:

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

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

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

Bank Robbery is, within the banking environment, the taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care or another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Child Exploitation is the act of taking advantage of a minor for one's own benefit (e.g., profit, power, status, sexual gratification, or some other purpose). The scope of exploitation for the purposes of this report are those statutes that cover the UCR offenses of Pornography, Kidnapping, Prostitution, Rape, Sodomy, or Sexual Assault with an Object. To further understand the offense of child exploitation in this report, refer to the data declaration of Federal Table 7 at the end of this report.

Health Care Fraud is, with regard to health care, the intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

Securities Fraud is, with regard to securities and commodities, the intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

Federal Table 3
FBI Human Trafficking Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015

FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALBANY	6	4,048,489	MIAMI	13	6,865,823
ALBUQUERQUE	1	2,085,109	MILWAUKEE	2	5,771,337
ANCHORAGE	1	738,432	MINNEAPOLIS	5	7,104,990
ATLANTA	11	10,214,860	MOBILE	1	1,996,031
BALTIMORE	8	6,952,335	NEW HAVEN	1	3,590,886
BIRMINGHAM	0	2,862,948	NEW ORLEANS	5	4,670,724
BOSTON	5	10,510,656	NEW YORK	6	13,562,056
BUFFALO	7	2,811,288	NEWARK	1	8,093,084
CHARLOTTE	2	10,042,802	NORFOLK	7	1,756,024
CHICAGO	4	9,357,607	OKLAHOMA CITY	0	3,911,338
CINCINNATI	4	5,864,801	OMAHA	1	5,020,089
CLEVELAND	7	5,748,622	PHILADELPHIA	6	9,895,173
COLUMBIA	1	4,896,146	PHOENIX	1	6,828,065
DALLAS	3	10,484,907	PITTSBURGH	7	5,616,387
DENVER	1	6,042,681	PORTLAND	8	4,028,977
DETROIT	9	9,922,576	RICHMOND	5	3,957,213
EL PASO	7	1,269,646	SACRAMENTO	5	7,938,742
HONOLULU	0	1,431,603	ST. LOUIS	3	2,937,003
HOUSTON	15	8,343,577	SALT LAKE CITY	11	5,683,798
INDIANAPOLIS	7	6,619,680	SAN ANTONIO	2	7,370,984
JACKSON	0	2,992,333	SAN DIEGO	10	3,481,512
JACKSONVILLE	7	5,064,986	SAN FRANCISCO	1	8,302,592
KANSAS CITY	15	6,058,310	SAN JUAN[2]	0	3,474,182
KNOXVILLE	4	2,588,877	SEATTLE	6	7,170,351
LAS VEGAS	6	2,890,845	SPRINGFIELD	5	3,502,388
LITTLE ROCK	4	2,978,204	TAMPA	12	8,340,463
LOS ANGELES	0	19,421,972	WASHINGTON, D.C.	6	3,341,984
LOUISVILLE	3	4,425,092	**TOTAL**	**365**	**324,893,002**
MEMPHIS	1	4,011,422			

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

[2]The population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2015 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 4
FBI Hate Crime Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015

FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALBANY	0	4,048,489	MIAMI	0	6,865,823
ALBUQUERQUE	0	2,085,109	MILWAUKEE	0	5,771,337
ANCHORAGE	0	738,432	MINNEAPOLIS	0	7,104,990
ATLANTA	0	10,214,860	MOBILE	0	1,996,031
BALTIMORE	0	6,952,335	NEW HAVEN	1	3,590,886
BIRMINGHAM	0	2,862,948	NEW ORLEANS	0	4,670,724
BOSTON	0	10,510,656	NEW YORK	0	13,562,056
BUFFALO	1	2,811,288	NEWARK	3	8,093,084
CHARLOTTE	0	10,042,802	NORFOLK	0	1,756,024
CHICAGO	0	9,357,607	OKLAHOMA CITY	0	3,911,338
CINCINNATI	3	5,864,801	OMAHA	4	5,020,089
CLEVELAND	3	5,748,622	PHILADELPHIA	0	9,895,173
COLUMBIA	1	4,896,146	PHOENIX	0	6,828,065
DALLAS	0	10,484,907	PITTSBURGH	0	5,616,387
DENVER	0	6,042,681	PORTLAND	0	4,028,977
DETROIT	0	9,922,576	RICHMOND	0	3,957,213
EL PASO	1	1,269,646	SACRAMENTO	1	7,938,742
HONOLULU	0	1,431,603	ST. LOUIS	2	2,937,003
HOUSTON	1	8,343,577	SALT LAKE CITY	0	5,683,798
INDIANAPOLIS	0	6,619,680	SAN ANTONIO	0	7,370,984
JACKSON	1	2,992,333	SAN DIEGO	0	3,481,512
JACKSONVILLE	6	5,064,986	SAN FRANCISCO	0	8,302,592
KANSAS CITY	0	6,058,310	SAN JUAN[2]	3	3,474,182
KNOXVILLE	1	2,588,877	SEATTLE	2	7,170,351
LAS VEGAS	0	2,890,845	SPRINGFIELD	0	3,502,388
LITTLE ROCK	0	2,978,204	TAMPA	0	8,340,463
LOS ANGELES	1	19,421,972	WASHINGTON, D.C.	0	3,341,984
LOUISVILLE	0	4,425,092	**TOTAL**	**35**	**324,893,002**
MEMPHIS	0	4,011,422			

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

[2]The population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2015 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 5
FBI Criminal Computer Intrusion Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015

FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALBANY	0	4,048,489	MIAMI	0	6,865,823
ALBUQUERQUE	0	2,085,109	MILWAUKEE	0	5,771,337
ANCHORAGE	0	738,432	MINNEAPOLIS	0	7,104,990
ATLANTA	2	10,214,860	MOBILE	0	1,996,031
BALTIMORE	1	6,952,335	NEW HAVEN	0	3,590,886
BIRMINGHAM	1	2,862,948	NEW ORLEANS	2	4,670,724
BOSTON	3	10,510,656	NEW YORK	1	13,562,056
BUFFALO	0	2,811,288	NEWARK	0	8,093,084
CHARLOTTE	0	10,042,802	NORFOLK	0	1,756,024
CHICAGO	2	9,357,607	OKLAHOMA CITY	0	3,911,338
CINCINNATI	1	5,864,801	OMAHA	0	5,020,089
CLEVELAND	0	5,748,622	PHILADELPHIA	0	9,895,173
COLUMBIA	1	4,896,146	PHOENIX	0	6,828,065
DALLAS	5	10,484,907	PITTSBURGH	1	5,616,387
DENVER	1	6,042,681	PORTLAND	0	4,028,977
DETROIT	0	9,922,576	RICHMOND	0	3,957,213
EL PASO	0	1,269,646	SACRAMENTO	0	7,938,742
HONOLULU	0	1,431,603	SAINT LOUIS	2	2,937,003
HOUSTON	0	8,343,577	SALT LAKE CITY	1	5,683,798
INDIANAPOLIS	0	6,619,680	SAN ANTONIO	0	7,370,984
JACKSON	11	2,992,333	SAN DIEGO	1	3,481,512
JACKSONVILLE	0	5,064,986	SAN FRANCISCO	4	8,302,592
KANSAS CITY	0	6,058,310	SAN JUAN[2]	0	3,474,182
KNOXVILLE	0	2,588,877	SEATTLE	1	7,170,351
LAS VEGAS	2	2,890,845	SPRINGFIELD	0	3,502,388
LITTLE ROCK	0	2,978,204	TAMPA	0	8,340,463
LOS ANGELES	1	19,421,972	WASHINGTON, D.C.	2	3,341,984
LOUISVILLE	2	4,425,092	**TOTAL**	**49**	**324,893,002**
MEMPHIS	1	4,011,422			

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

[2]The population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2015 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 6
FBI Bank Robbery Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015

FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALBANY	2	4,048,489	MIAMI	40	6,865,823
ALBUQUERQUE	7	2,085,109	MILWAUKEE	10	5,771,337
ANCHORAGE	4	738,432	MINNEAPOLIS	17	7,104,990
ATLANTA	17	10,214,860	MOBILE	8	1,996,031
BALTIMORE	13	6,952,335	NEW HAVEN	3	3,590,886
BIRMINGHAM	8	2,862,948	NEW ORLEANS	1	4,670,724
BOSTON	41	10,510,656	NEW YORK	16	13,562,056
BUFFALO	12	2,811,288	NEWARK	16	8,093,084
CHARLOTTE	27	10,042,802	NORFOLK	0	1,756,024
CHICAGO	32	9,357,607	OKLAHOMA CITY	1	3,911,338
CINCINNATI	3	5,864,801	OMAHA	14	5,020,089
CLEVELAND	16	5,748,622	PHILADELPHIA	31	9,895,173
COLUMBIA	2	4,896,146	PHOENIX	11	6,828,065
DALLAS	30	10,484,907	PITTSBURGH	11	5,616,387
DENVER	14	6,042,681	PORTLAND	29	4,028,977
DETROIT	22	9,922,576	RICHMOND	8	3,957,213
EL PASO	2	1,269,646	SACRAMENTO	0	7,938,742
HONOLULU	3	1,431,603	ST. LOUIS	5	2,937,003
HOUSTON	30	8,343,577	SALT LAKE CITY	5	5,683,798
INDIANAPOLIS	16	6,619,680	SAN ANTONIO	8	7,370,984
JACKSON	4	2,992,333	SAN DIEGO	13	3,481,512
JACKSONVILLE	1	5,064,986	SAN FRANCISCO	17	8,302,592
KANSAS CITY	16	6,058,310	SAN JUAN[2]	4	3,474,182
KNOXVILLE	12	2,588,877	SEATTLE	3	7,170,351
LAS VEGAS	17	2,890,845	SPRINGFIELD	11	3,502,388
LITTLE ROCK	0	2,978,204	TAMPA	7	8,340,463
LOS ANGELES	8	19,421,972	WASHINGTON, D.C.	15	3,341,984
LOUISVILLE	2	4,425,092	**TOTAL**	**671**	**324,893,002**
MEMPHIS	6	4,011,422			

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

[2]The population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2015 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 7
FBI Child Exploitation Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015

FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALBANY	8	4,048,489	MIAMI	27	6,865,823
ALBUQUERQUE	15	2,085,109	MILWAUKEE	5	5,771,337
ANCHORAGE	9	738,432	MINNEAPOLIS	50	7,104,990
ATLANTA	15	10,214,860	MOBILE	10	1,996,031
BALTIMORE	16	6,952,335	NEW HAVEN	2	3,590,886
BIRMINGHAM	11	2,862,948	NEW ORLEANS	8	4,670,724
BOSTON	20	10,510,656	NEW YORK	27	13,562,056
BUFFALO	18	2,811,288	NEWARK	7	8,093,084
CHARLOTTE	22	10,042,802	NORFOLK	10	1,756,024
CHICAGO	8	9,357,607	OKLAHOMA CITY	7	3,911,338
CINCINNATI	20	5,864,801	OMAHA	15	5,020,089
CLEVELAND	30	5,748,622	PHILADELPHIA	33	9,895,173
COLUMBIA	2	4,896,146	PHOENIX	43	6,828,065
DALLAS	38	10,484,907	PITTSBURGH	10	5,616,387
DENVER	16	6,042,681	PORTLAND	14	4,028,977
DETROIT	51	9,922,576	RICHMOND	12	3,957,213
EL PASO	15	1,269,646	SACRAMENTO	11	7,938,742
HONOLULU	5	1,431,603	ST. LOUIS	33	2,937,003
HOUSTON	17	8,343,577	SALT LAKE CITY	40	5,683,798
INDIANAPOLIS	32	6,619,680	SAN ANTONIO	24	7,370,984
JACKSON	6	2,992,333	SAN DIEGO	14	3,481,512
JACKSONVILLE	14	5,064,986	SAN FRANCISCO	11	8,302,592
KANSAS CITY	34	6,058,310	SAN JUAN[2]	11	3,474,182
KNOXVILLE	7	2,588,877	SEATTLE	23	7,170,351
LAS VEGAS	23	2,890,845	SPRINGFIELD	10	3,502,388
LITTLE ROCK	7	2,978,204	TAMPA	26	8,340,463
LOS ANGELES	9	19,421,972	WASHINGTON, D.C.	11	3,341,984
LOUISVILLE	14	4,425,092	**TOTAL**	**980**	**324,893,002**
MEMPHIS	4	4,011,422			

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

[2]The population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2015 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 8
FBI Health Care Fraud Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015

FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALBANY	2	4,048,489	MIAMI	54	6,865,823
ALBUQUERQUE	2	2,085,109	MILWAUKEE	0	5,771,337
ANCHORAGE	5	738,432	MINNEAPOLIS	0	7,104,990
ATLANTA	3	10,214,860	MOBILE	0	1,996,031
BALTIMORE	2	6,952,335	NEW HAVEN	0	3,590,886
BIRMINGHAM	0	2,862,948	NEW ORLEANS	1	4,670,724
BOSTON	0	10,510,656	NEW YORK	10	13,562,056
BUFFALO	0	2,811,288	NEWARK	2	8,093,084
CHARLOTTE	1	10,042,802	NORFOLK	0	1,756,024
CHICAGO	7	9,357,607	OKLAHOMA CITY	0	3,911,338
CINCINNATI	0	5,864,801	OMAHA	1	5,020,089
CLEVELAND	0	5,748,622	PHILADELPHIA	5	9,895,173
COLUMBIA	0	4,896,146	PHOENIX	3	6,828,065
DALLAS	8	10,484,907	PITTSBURGH	2	5,616,387
DENVER	0	6,042,681	PORTLAND	0	4,028,977
DETROIT	7	9,922,576	RICHMOND	1	3,957,213
EL PASO	0	1,269,646	SACRAMENTO	4	7,938,742
HONOLULU	0	1,431,603	ST. LOUIS	5	2,937,003
HOUSTON	25	8,343,577	SALT LAKE CITY	0	5,683,798
INDIANAPOLIS	7	6,619,680	SAN ANTONIO	9	7,370,984
JACKSON	4	2,992,333	SAN DIEGO	3	3,481,512
JACKSONVILLE	0	5,064,986	SAN FRANCISCO	1	8,302,592
KANSAS CITY	0	6,058,310	SAN JUAN[2]	0	3,474,182
KNOXVILLE	0	2,588,877	SEATTLE	0	7,170,351
LAS VEGAS	1	2,890,845	SPRINGFIELD	0	3,502,388
LITTLE ROCK	0	2,978,204	TAMPA	5	8,340,463
LOS ANGELES	5	19,421,972	WASHINGTON, D.C.	5	3,341,984
LOUISVILLE	8	4,425,092	**TOTAL**	**200**	**324,893,002**
MEMPHIS	2	4,011,422			

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

[2]The population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2015 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Federal Table 9
FBI Securities Fraud Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015

FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	FIELD OFFICE	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALBANY	0	4,048,489	MIAMI	0	6,865,823
ALBUQUERQUE	0	2,085,109	MILWAUKEE	0	5,771,337
ANCHORAGE	0	738,432	MINNEAPOLIS	0	7,104,990
ATLANTA	0	10,214,860	MOBILE	0	1,996,031
BALTIMORE	4	6,952,335	NEW HAVEN	0	3,590,886
BIRMINGHAM	0	2,862,948	NEW ORLEANS	0	4,670,724
BOSTON	2	10,510,656	NEW YORK	1	13,562,056
BUFFALO	0	2,811,288	NEWARK	0	8,093,084
CHARLOTTE	0	10,042,802	NORFOLK	0	1,756,024
CHICAGO	0	9,357,607	OKLAHOMA CITY	0	3,911,338
CINCINNATI	0	5,864,801	OMAHA	0	5,020,089
CLEVELAND	3	5,748,622	PHILADELPHIA	0	9,895,173
COLUMBIA	0	4,896,146	PHOENIX	0	6,828,065
DALLAS	0	10,484,907	PITTSBURGH	0	5,616,387
DENVER	0	6,042,681	PORTLAND	0	4,028,977
DETROIT	0	9,922,576	RICHMOND	0	3,957,213
EL PASO	0	1,269,646	SACRAMENTO	0	7,938,742
HONOLULU	0	1,431,603	ST. LOUIS	0	2,937,003
HOUSTON	0	8,343,577	SALT LAKE CITY	0	5,683,798
INDIANAPOLIS	0	6,619,680	SAN ANTONIO	0	7,370,984
JACKSON	0	2,992,333	SAN DIEGO	0	3,481,512
JACKSONVILLE	0	5,064,986	SAN FRANCISCO	0	8,302,592
KANSAS CITY	0	6,058,310	SAN JUAN[2]	0	3,474,182
KNOXVILLE	0	2,588,877	SEATTLE	0	7,170,351
LAS VEGAS	0	2,890,845	SPRINGFIELD	0	3,502,388
LITTLE ROCK	0	2,978,204	TAMPA	0	8,340,463
LOS ANGELES	2	19,421,972	WASHINGTON, D.C.	0	3,341,984
LOUISVILLE	0	4,425,092	**TOTAL**	**12**	**324,893,002**
MEMPHIS	0	4,011,422			

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

[2]The population for the San Juan Field Office is a combination of the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2015 commonwealth total for Puerto Rico and the 2010 decennial census total for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)

This section provides additional federal data in the form of the number of arrests by the ATF within the judicial districts for Arson and Explosives offenses. These offenses are defined as follows:

Explosive-related offenses involve breaking laws and regulations regarding importing, manufacturing, dealing in, purchasing, using and storing or possessing explosive materials.

Arson-related offenses involve unlawful and intentional damage or attempts to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Federal Table 10
ATF Explosives-related Arrests
by Judicial District, 2015

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALABAMA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	1,153,010	MONTANA	2	1,032,949
ALABAMA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	2,823,217	NEBRASKA	0	986,566
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	2	821,266	NEVADA	0	2,890,845
ALASKA	1	738,432	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	1,330,608
ARIZONA	3	8,828,365	NEW JERSEY	0	8,958,013
ARKANSAS, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	1,603,819	NEW MEXICO	0	2,085,109
ARKANSAS, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	1,338,046	NEW YORK, EASTERN DISTRICT	1	8,313,380
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL DISTRICT	1	19,405,933	NEW YORK, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	3,321,678
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	7,958,338	NEW YORK, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	1	5,249,715
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	8,300,835	NEW YORK, WESTERN DISTRICT	1	2,811,018
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	3,479,712	NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	3,938,784
COLORADO	2	5,456,574	NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	2,929,735
CONNECTICUT	0	3,590,886	NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	3,164,283
DELAWARE	0	945,934	NORTH DAKOTA	1	756,927
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	672,228	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS[2]	0	53,883
FLORIDA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	1	11,614,163	OHIO, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	5,744,363
FLORIDA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,825,571	OHIO, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	5,869,060
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	2	6,831,538	OKLAHOMA, EASTERN DISTRICT	1	737,633
GEORGIA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	2,008,837	OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,056,964
GEORGIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	6,640,501	OKLAHOMA, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	2,106,871
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	1	1,565,522	OREGON	1	4,031,977
GUAM	0	172,108	PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	5,707,299
HAWAII	0	1,431,603	PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	3,325,586
IDAHO	1	1,654,930	PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN DISTRICT	2	3,769,618
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL DISTRICT	1	2,233,992	PUERTO RICO	0	3,474,182
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	9,357,332	RHODE ISLAND	0	1,056,298

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	4	1,268,671	SOUTH CAROLINA	2	4,896,146
INDIANA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	2,586,704	SOUTH DAKOTA	0	834,096
INDIANA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	4,032,706	TENNESSEE, EASTERN DISTRICT	1	2,587,780
IOWA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,786,184	TENNESSEE, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	2,437,988
IOWA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,754,659	TENNESSEE, WESTERN DISTRICT	2	1,574,531
KANSAS	1	2,911,641	TEXAS, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	3,853,994
KENTUCKY, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	2,197,700	TEXAS, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	7,157,759
KENTUCKY, WESTERN DISTRICT	2	2,227,392	TEXAS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	4	9,478,494
LOUISIANA, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	1,673,153	TEXAS, WESTERN DISTRICT	1	6,979,295
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	830,480	UTAH	0	2,995,919
LOUISIANA, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	2,537,295	VERMONT	1	626,042
MAINE	0	1,329,328	VIRGIN ISLANDS[2]	0	106,405
MARYLAND	0	6,006,401	VIRGINIA, EASTERN DISTRICT	2	4,261,751
MASSACHUSETTS	0	6,794,422	VIRGINIA, WESTERN DISTRICT	3	1,777,853
MICHIGAN, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	6,444,139	WASHINGTON, EASTERN DISTRICT	1	1,564,958
MICHIGAN, WESTERN DISTRICT	1	3,478,437	WASHINGTON, WESTERN DISTRICT	1	5,605,393
MINNESOTA	1	5,489,594	WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	3	870,884
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,118,384	WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	973,244
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,873,949	WISCONSIN, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	3,403,958
MISSOURI, EASTERN DISTRICT	1	2,936,285	WISCONSIN, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	2,367,379
MISSOURI, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	3,147,387	WYOMING	1	572,107
			TOTAL	**64**	**324,506,923**

[1]These arrests were for violations of one of the U.S. Code sections listed in this table's Data Declaration/Methodology.

[2]The populations for the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands were gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census.

Federal Table 11
ATF Arson-related Arrests
by Judicial District, 2015

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
ALABAMA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	1,153,010	MONTANA	1	1,032,949
ALABAMA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	2,823,217	NEBRASKA	0	986,566
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	821,266	NEVADA	1	2,890,845
ALASKA	0	738,432	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	1,330,608
ARIZONA	1	8,828,365	NEW JERSEY	1	8,958,013
ARKANSAS, EASTERN DISTRICT	1	1,603,819	NEW MEXICO	1	2,085,109
ARKANSAS, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	1,338,046	NEW YORK, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	8,313,380
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL DISTRICT	6	19,405,933	NEW YORK, NORTHERN DISTRICT	6	3,321,678

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Arrests[1]	Population Covered	JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Arrests[1]	Population Covered
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	7,958,338	NEW YORK, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	5,249,715
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	8,300,835	NEW YORK, WESTERN DISTRICT	7	2,811,018
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	5	3,479,712	NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN DISTRICT	2	3,938,784
COLORADO	0	5,456,574	NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	3	2,929,735
CONNECTICUT	1	3,590,886	NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	3,164,283
DELAWARE	0	945,934	NORTH DAKOTA	0	756,927
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9	672,228	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS[2]	0	53,883
FLORIDA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	7	11,614,163	OHIO, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	5,744,363
FLORIDA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	4	1,825,571	OHIO, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	2	5,869,060
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	3	6,831,538	OKLAHOMA, EASTERN DISTRICT	1	737,633
GEORGIA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	2,008,837	OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	1,056,964
GEORGIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	6,640,501	OKLAHOMA, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	2,106,871
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HAWAII	0	1,431,603	PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	3,325,586
IDAHO	0	1,654,930	PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN DISTRICT	3	3,769,618
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL DISTRICT	0	2,233,992	PUERTO RICO	0	3,474,182
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN DISTRICT	3	9,357,332	RHODE ISLAND	1	1,056,298
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,268,671	SOUTH CAROLINA	1	4,896,146
INDIANA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	2,586,704	SOUTH DAKOTA	9	834,096
INDIANA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	4,032,706	TENNESSEE, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	2,587,780
IOWA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,786,184	TENNESSEE, MIDDLE DISTRICT	3	2,437,988
IOWA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,754,659	TENNESSEE, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	1,574,531
KANSAS	1	2,911,641	TEXAS, EASTERN DISTRICT	4	3,853,994
KENTUCKY, EASTERN DISTRICT	1	2,197,700	TEXAS, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	7,157,759
KENTUCKY, WESTERN DISTRICT	1	2,227,392	TEXAS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	2	9,478,494
LOUISIANA, EASTERN DISTRICT	2	1,673,153	TEXAS, WESTERN DISTRICT	1	6,979,295
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE DISTRICT	0	830,480	UTAH	1	2,995,919
LOUISIANA, WESTERN DISTRICT	1	2,537,295	VERMONT	0	626,042
MAINE	0	1,329,328	VIRGIN ISLANDS[2]	0	106,405
MARYLAND	4	6,006,401	VIRGINIA, EASTERN DISTRICT	4	4,261,751
MASSACHUSETTS	2	6,794,422	VIRGINIA, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	1,777,853
MICHIGAN, EASTERN DISTRICT	2	6,444,139	WASHINGTON, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	1,564,958
MICHIGAN, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	3,478,437	WASHINGTON, WESTERN DISTRICT	2	5,605,393
MINNESOTA	1	5,489,594	WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT	1	870,884
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,118,384	WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	5	973,244
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	0	1,873,949	WISCONSIN, EASTERN DISTRICT	0	3,403,958
MISSOURI, EASTERN DISTRICT	4	2,936,285	WISCONSIN, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	2,367,379
MISSOURI, WESTERN DISTRICT	0	3,147,387	WYOMING	0	572,107
			TOTAL	**133**	**324,506,923**

[1]These arrests were for violations of one of the U.S. Code sections listed in this table's Data Declaration/Methodology**.**

[2] The populations for the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands were gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census.

Federal Law Enforcement Employment Data

Federal Table 12
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Total Employees
by Gender, 2015

EMPLOYEE	Male	Female	Total
Special Agents	10,831	2,610	13,441
Professional Staff	9,087	12,284	21,371
Police Officers	194	34	228
TOTAL	**20,112**	**14,928**	**35,040**

Federal Law Enforcement Employment Data

Data Declarations and Methodology

Federal Table 1

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

by Federal Agency, 2015

Data Declaration

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

Important note about rape data

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

Rape (revised definition): Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. (This includes the offenses of Rape, Sodomy, and Sexual Assault with an Object as converted from data submitted via the National Incident-Based Reporting System).

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

General comment

This table provides the volume of violent crime (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) as reported by federal law enforcement agencies that contributed data to the UCR Program. (Note: Arson is not included in the property crime total in this table; however, complete arson data were provided and appear in the arson column.)

Caution against ranking

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

Methodology

The data used in creating this table are from federal agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2015.

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

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

Federal Table 2
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
by Federal Agencies, 2015
Data Declaration

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

General comment

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

Methodology

The information in this table is derived from law enforcement employee counts (as of October 31, 2015) submitted by participating agencies.

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

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

Federal Table 3
FBI Human Trafficking Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015
Data Declaration

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

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field offices for violations of sections of the U.S. Code relevant to Human Trafficking.

Methodology

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

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

Title	Section
	1594 – General provision
	1596 – Additional jurisdiction in certain trafficking offenses
	1597 – Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents
	2421 – Transportation generally
	2422 – Coercion and enticement
	2423 – Transportation of minors
	3271 – Trafficking in persons offenses committed by persons employed by or accompanying the federal government outside the United States
Title 8 USC	1324 – Bringing in and harboring certain aliens

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

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 4
FBI Hate Crime Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015
Data Declaration

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

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field offices for the U.S. Code violations relevant to Hate Crime.

Methodology

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

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

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

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 5
FBI Criminal Computer Intrusion Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015
Data Declaration

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

General Comment

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

Methodology

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

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

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 6
FBI Bank Robbery Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015
Data Declaration

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

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field offices for the U.S. Code violations relevant to Bank Robbery.

Methodology

The data used in creating this table are from the arrest information reported as accomplishments in the FBI's internal case-management system. These data include arrests by the FBI or task forces for Title 18 USC 2113 Robbery Bank

Data were not included for arrests made in a joint investigation with other agencies when a local or state code was used or when a different provision of the U.S. Code was used for the basis of arrest.

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 7
FBI Child Exploitation Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015
Data Declaration

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

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field offices for the U.S. Code violations relevant to Child Exploitation.

Methodology

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

Title	Section
Title 18 USC	1204 – International parental kidnapping
	1462 – Importation or transportation of obscene matters
	1465 – Production and transportation of obscene matters for sale or distribution
	1466 – Engaging in the business of selling or transferring obscene matter
	1470 – Transfer of obscene material to minors
	2241 – Aggravated sexual abuse
	2242 – Sexual abuse
	2243 – Sexual abuse of a minor or ward
	2244C – Abusive sexual contact
	2251 – Sexual exploitation of children
	2251A – Selling or buying children
	2252 – Certain activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation of minors
	2252A – Activities relating to material constituting or containing child pornography

Title	**Section**
	2260 – Production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for importation into the United States
	2421 – Transportation generally
	2422 – Coercion and enticement
	2423(a)(b) – Transportation of minors
	2425 – Use of interstate facilities to transmit information about a minor

Definitions used in Methodology

Exploitation as defined by *Black's Law Dictionary* is "the act of taking advantage of something; esp., the act of taking unjust advantage of another for one's own benefit." The scope of exploitation is immeasurable in relation to the UCR offenses that could be involved within this crime. The statutes included in this reporting could result in one or more of these UCR offenses:

Pornography–The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature or photographs.

Kidnapping–The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

Prostitution–To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value.

Rape–The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sodomy–Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual assault with an object–To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Note: The crime of Sex Trafficking of Children by Force, Fraud, or Coercion (Title 18 USC 1951) was reported under the Human Trafficking offense in the 2014 Federal Crime Data report. While this crime is child exploitation, the UCR Program decided to keep that specific code within Human Trafficking. The exception to this would be when there is an arrest for multiple offenses relative to child exploitation, and one of the offenses is this human trafficking code. In that case, the arrest would be included under the Child Exploitation offense.

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

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 8
FBI Health Care Fraud Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015
Data Declaration

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

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field offices for violations of sections of the U.S. Code relevant to Health Care Fraud.

Methodology

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

Title	Section
Title 18 USC	669 – Theft or embezzlement in connection with health care
	1035 – False statements relating to health care
	1347 – Healthcare fraud
	1518 – Obstruction of criminal investigations of health care offenses

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

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 9
FBI Securities Fraud Arrests
by FBI Field Office, 2015
Data Declaration

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

General Comment

This table provides the arrests by FBI field offices for violations of sections of the U.S. Code relevant to Securities Fraud.

Methodology

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

Title	Section
Title 18 USC	1348 – Securities and commodities fraud
	3301 – Securities fraud

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

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 10
ATF Explosives-related Arrests
by Judicial District, 2015
Data Declaration

The ATF collected these arrest data from its internal criminal case-management system.

General Comment

This table provides the number of defendants arrested in calendar year 2015 for any offense charged in state or federal court related to an ATF explosives investigation.

Methodology

The data used in creating this table are from the arrest information reported as accomplishments in the ATF's internal criminal case management system. These data include arrests by the ATF or task forces where the ATF submitted a recommendation for prosecution. In calendar year 2015, defendants were arrested on the following charges in connection with ATF explosives investigations:

Title	Section
Title 18 USC	842(a)(1) – Deal explosives without license
	842(a)(2) – Falsify statements to explosives dealer
	842(a)(3) – Receive/trans without explosives permit
	842(c) – Distribute explosives w/ knowledge of unlawful transport
	842(h) – Stolen explosives
	842(j) – Explosives storage violation
	842(k) – Failed to report theft/ loss of explosive materials
	842(l) – Mfg Plastic explosives w/o detection agent
	842(m) – Import plastic explosives w/o detection agent
	842(n) – Possession of plastic explosives w/o detection agent
	842(o) – Fail to report possession of restricted explosives

Title	Section
	842(p)(2)(A) − Distribution of information relating to explosives, destructive devices, & weapons of mass destruction...with intent
	842(p)(2)B) − Distribution of information relating to explosives...to any person...with knowledge of persons intent
	844(d) − Unlawful interstate transport of explosives
	844(e) − Bomb Threats
	844(h) − Used/carried during felony
	844(i) − Damage property affecting commerce
	844(k) − Theft of explosives from interstate shipment
	844(l) − Theft of explosives from licensee
	844(n) − Conspiracy to commit an arson/explosive violation
	844(o) − Transfer explosives for use in crime of violence or drug trafficking crime
Title 26 USC	5691 − Fail to pay special occupational tax
	5861 − Destructive device
	5861(b) − Receive/possess NFA firearm transferred in violation of chapter
	5861(c) − Receive/possess NFA firearm made in violation
	5861(d) − Receive/possess NFA firearm not registered in NFRTR
	5861(e) − Transfer a NFA firearm in violation
	5861(h) − Receive/possess NFA firearm without serial number obliterated/altered
	5861(i) − Receive/possess NFA firearm not identified by serial number
	5861(j) − Transport/deliver/receive NFA firearm in interstate commerce which had not been registered
	5861(k) − Receive/possess NFA firearm imported in violation EXPLOSIVES OFFENSE (DC) incendiary device

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 11
ATF Arson-related Arrests
by Judicial District, 2015
Data Declaration

The ATF collected these arrest data from its internal criminal case-management system.

General Comment

This table provides the number of defendants arrested in calendar year 2015 for an arson offense charged in state or federal court related to an ATF arson investigation.

Methodology

The data used in creating this table are from the arrest information reported as accomplishments in the ATF's internal criminal case management system. These data include arrests by the ATF or task forces where the ATF submitted a recommendation for prosecution. In calendar year 2015, defendants were arrested on the following charges in connection with ATF arson investigations:

Title	Section
Title 18 USC	247 – Church Fire Activity
	844(h)(1) – Using Fire to Commit Felony
	844(i) – Arson or Attempted Arson of Real Property
	844(i) – Damage property affecting commerce
	844(m) – Conspiracy to violate 844(h)
	844(n) – Conspiracy to commit an arson/explosive violation
Title 26 USC	5861 – Incendiary device and Arson Other

Population estimation

Population estimates used in this table are the U.S. Census Bureau published resident population estimates for counties for 2015. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates estimates based on the decennial census of 2010 and by applying measures of population changes. See https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2015/CO-EST2015-01.html for further information on county breakdowns for each state.

Federal Table 12
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Total Employees
by Gender, 2015

The FBI collects these data through the Bureau's internal record-keeping systems.

General comment

This table provides the total number of FBI employees, distinguished by gender. These data includes total FBI special agents, professional support staff, and FBI police officers.

Methodology

The information in this table reflects employee counts as of December 2015.

An FBI special agent is defined as a criminal investigator for the federal government who conducts criminal investigations and has arrest authority. Special agents are assigned to FBI field office divisions, FBI Headquarters divisions, or FBI legal attaché offices.

Professional support staff include full-time agency personnel such as intelligence analysts, language specialists, scientists, information technology specialists, clerks, office staff, researchers, etc. that are assigned to either an FBI field office division, FBI Headquarters divisions, or FBI legal attaché offices.

FBI police officers are uniformed federal police officers who also have arrest powers and whose primary duty is security of FBI facilities.