



2022 Release of FBI Uniform Crime Reports for Oregon

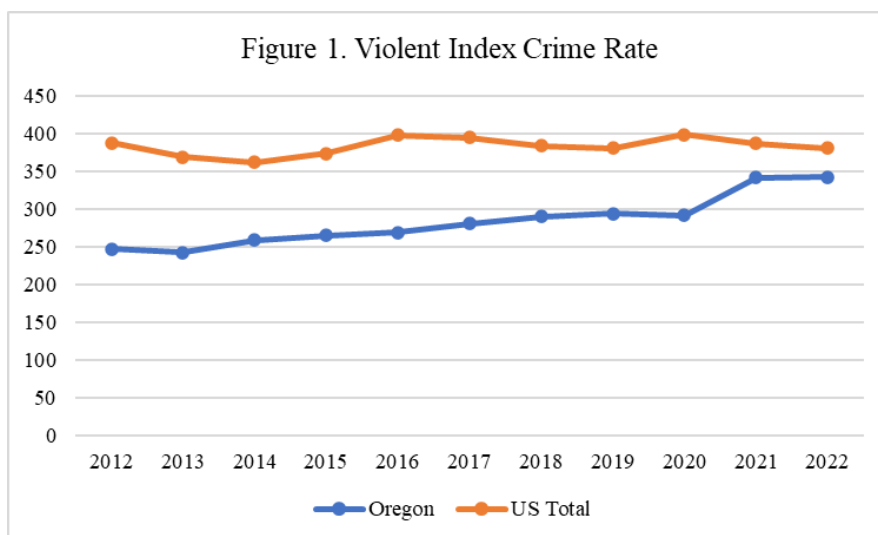
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

02 November 2023

On October 16, 2023, the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program released *Crime in the United States, 2022*, which shows the number of violent and property index crimes reported for law enforcement agencies¹. Due to the transition to NIBRS (National Incident Based Reporting System), the FBI also released new NIBRS estimation data². The NIBRS estimates include the volume and rate of violent and property index crimes at the state and national level. The Oregon estimates for 2022 include reporting from 212 of 236 (89.8 percent) law enforcement agencies, while national level estimates include reporting from 15,726 of 18,888 (83.3 percent) law enforcement agencies. Both reporting rates are up from 2021. These crime data estimates have methodological differences from historical crime data released in years prior to 2021.

Comparing Violent and Property Index Crime in 2021 and 2022

Figure 1 shows the change in violent index crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2022. Violent index crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Pre-pandemic, the violent crime rate in Oregon increased from nearly 250 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2012 to nearly 300 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2019, an increase of nearly 19 percent. Reflecting trends in many other states, the Oregon total violent index crime rate increased by nearly 17 percent from 2020 to 2021. Between 2021 and 2022, however, the violent crime rate flattened, rising by only 0.3 percent. The US Total rate has slightly decreased over the same pandemic period, although it is important to note that Oregon’s violent crime rate has remained consistently below the US Total, both historically and during the pandemic period.



¹ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

² <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/nibrs-estimates>

Table 1 breaks out the individual violent index crime rates for Oregon and the US from 2021 to 2022. While Oregon saw decreases in homicide, rape, and aggravated assault rates, robberies increased by a little over 13 percent. The downward trends in homicide, rape, and aggravated assault largely balanced out the increase in robberies, resulting in only a slight upward change in the state’s overall violent crime. The US Total violent crime rate decreased 1.6 percent over the same period.

Table 1. Change in Violent Crime Rates from 2021 to 2022

	Oregon			US Total		
	2021	2022	% Change	2021	2022	% Change
Homicide	4.8	4.5	-6.7%	6.8	6.3	-7.4%
Rape	44.1	40.6	-8.6%	42.4	40.0	-5.7%
Robbery	60.6	68.6	13.2%	65.5	66.1	0.9%
Agg Assault	231.8	228.7	-1.3%	272.2	268.2	-1.5%
Total	341.3	342.4	0.3%	386.9	380.6	-1.6%

Figure 2 reports the change in the property index crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2022. Property index crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. While arson counts and rates are available, they are excluded from property index crime totals due to reporting differences across agencies. The Oregon total property index crime rate and US Total property index crime rate have followed similar trends over time, although Oregon consistently reports higher property crime rates than the overall United States. Trends both nationally and within Oregon saw steady decreases from 2012 to 2021. During the later stages of the pandemic, however, and continuing into 2022, property crime rates increased both nationally and within Oregon.

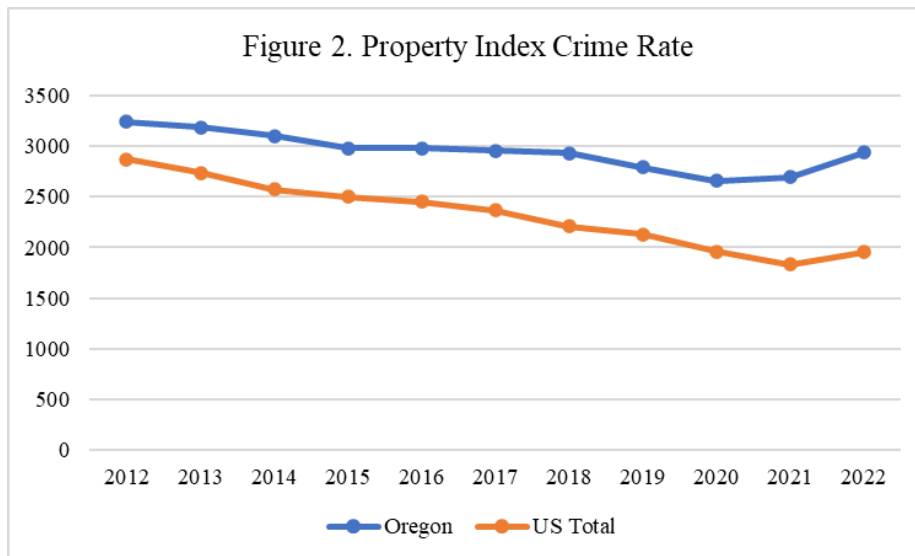


Table 2 breaks out individual property crime rates, excluding arson, for 2021 and 2022 for Oregon and the United States. Oregon saw increases in every reportable category, which mirrored the national level rises in larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft but contrasted with the slight decrease in the US total estimated burglary rate.

Table 2. Change in Property Crime Rates from 2021 to 2022

	Oregon			US Total		
	2021	2022	% Change	2021	2022	% Change
Burglary	338.2	360.7	6.7%	270.9	269.8	-0.4%
Larceny-Theft	1,880.2	2,023	7.6%	1,305.5	1,401.9	7.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	472.5	551.5	16.7%	255.9	282.7	10.5%
Total	2,690.9	2,935.2	9.1%	1,832.3	1,954.4	6.7%

Preliminary 2023 Crime Data

The FBI also released the Preliminary Uniform Crime Report (UCR) on August 28, 2023, which includes crime data reported to law enforcement agencies from January through June of 2023 for US cities with a population of over 100,000 individuals³. Figure 3 shows the total counts of reported violent index crime in five of Oregon’s most populous cities for six-month periods from January 2017 through June 2023. Bend is excluded from Figure 3’s totals, as it was ineligible for reporting until January 2019.

Overall, Oregon’s most populated cities’ reported violent crime rates rose steadily from the January through June 2020 to July through December 2021 periods, with a subsequent decrease in calendar year 2022. This reported violent crime rate has held mostly steady from the last six months of 2022 to the first six months of 2023. Notably, Oregon’s most populated cities have experienced a 15 percent decrease in violent index crime from January through June 2022 to the same period in 2023.

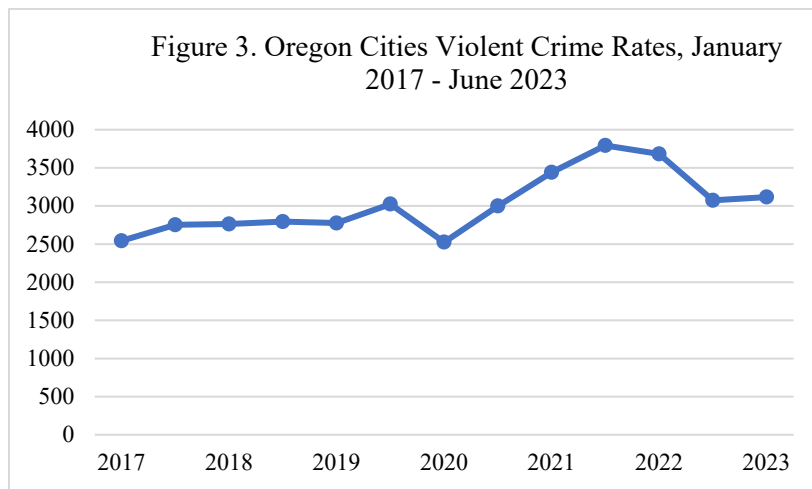


Table 3 displays reported crime counts for the first six months of 2022 compared to the first six months of 2023 for all six of Oregon’s most populous cities. Each city listed saw a decline in violent index crime from the first six months of 2022 compared to the first six months of 2023, with the largest decreases occurring in the cities of Eugene and Gresham, which both saw declines of over 20 percent.

³ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#!/pages/explorer/crime/quarterly>

Table 3. January to June Preliminary UCR Violent Index Crime, 2022 and 2023

Location	2022	2023	% Change
Bend	87	82	-5.7%
Eugene	346	274	-20.8%
Gresham	259	201	-22.4%
Hillsboro	147	137	-6.8%
Portland	2,457	2,118	-13.8%
Salem	473	386	-18.4%
Total	3,769	3,198	-15.1%

Figure 4 shows the total counts of reported property index crime in Oregon’s most populous cities for six-month periods from January 2017 through June 2023. Bend is excluded from Figure 4’s totals, as it was ineligible for reporting until January 2019.

Overall, Oregon’s most populated cities have seen varying rates of reported property index crime over the past six years, with the largest fluctuations occurring in 2021 and 2022. While the property crime rate has risen slightly from the last six months of 2022 to the first six months of 2023, the rate of reported property index crime in Oregon’s most populated cities has decreased by nearly 19 percent overall from January through June 2022 to the same period in 2023, largely influenced by significant decreases in Eugene, Portland, and Salem.

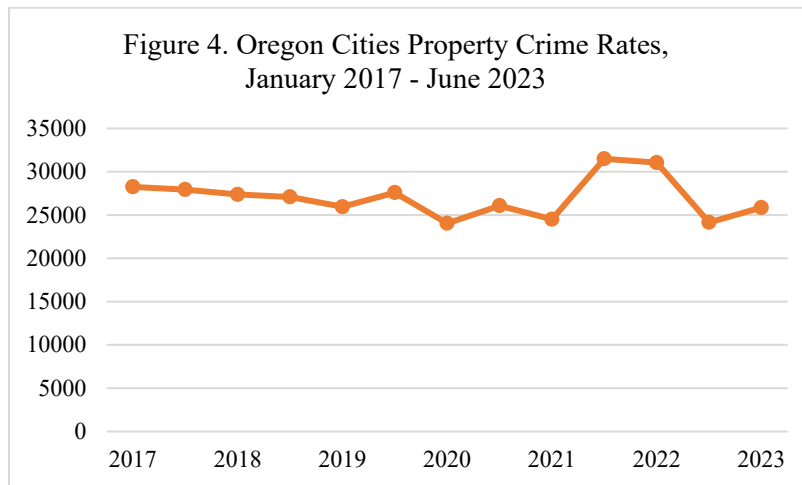


Table 4 displays reported property index crime counts for January through June of 2022 and January through June of 2023 in Oregon’s six most populous cities. All cities with the exception of Bend saw decreases in reported property crime, with declines near 20 percent for Eugene, Portland, and Salem.

Table 4. January to June Preliminary UCR Property Index Crime, 2022 and 2023

Location	2022	2023	% Change
Bend	784	812	3.6%
Eugene	3,193	2,564	-19.7%
Gresham	1,727	1,615	-6.5%
Hillsboro	1,413	1,287	-8.9%
Portland	21,225	16,921	-20.3%
Salem	3,493	2,662	-23.8%
Total	31,835	25,861	-18.8%

Regional and National Context

Finally, to provide a regional and national context for Oregon's preliminary 2023 crime counts and rates, Table 5 gives the preliminary reported crime counts and rates of change for all of Oregon's reporting cities with a population of over 100,000 ("big cities"), all Western states' reporting big cities and all the United States' reporting big cities. Comparisons are made using the sum of data in all reporting cities during each six-month period. While there is a high degree of inconsistency in some of these data due to a lack of representation in states such as Alaska, California, Hawaii, and Montana, the data provided show that Oregon's downward trends in violent and property index crime rates are consistent with overall trends both regionally and nationally.

Table 5. January to June FBI Preliminary UCR – National Context

Location	Violent Crime			Property Crime		
	2022	2023	% Change	2022	2023	% Change
Oregon	3,769	3,198	-15.1%	31,835	25,861	-18.8%
Western US	66,066	59,357	-10.2%	365,002	318,529	-12.4%
Nationwide	208,187	184,422	-11.4%	947,939	880,515	-7.1%

To further contextualize Oregon's rates of change, Table 6 provides the change in violent and property index crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from calendar years 2021 to 2022 for each of the Western states. Four states show decreases in violent crime rates per 100,000 individuals from 2021 to 2022, five states show increases of over one percent, and the others, including Oregon, show little to no change in violent crime rates. Conversely, Oregon is one of five Western states with an increase in property index crime rate of over five percent, while the remaining seven states show decreases or no change in property index crime rates from 2021 to 2022.

Table 6. Change in Violent and Property Crime Rates—Western States, 2021 and 2022

Location	Violent Crime			Property Crime		
	2021	2022	% Change	2021	2022	% Change
Alaska	759.1	758.9	0.0%	1,832.8	1,789.0	-2.4%
Arizona	425.6	431.5	1.4%	2,114.8	2,057.6	-2.7%
California	481.2	499.5	3.8%	2,165.3	2,343.2	8.2%
Colorado	480.4	492.5	2.5%	3,146.5	3,147.6	0.0%
Hawaii	274	259.6	-5.3%	2,533.2	2,434.7	-3.9%
Idaho	240.8	241.4	0.2%	964.7	926.9	-3.9%
Montana	469.8	417.9	-11.0%	2,029.3	1,918.6	-5.5%
Nevada	432	454	5.1%	2,232.3	2,380.1	6.6%
New Mexico	820.8	780.5	-4.9%	2,772.4	2,984.0	7.6%
Oregon	341.3	342.4	0.3%	2,690.9	2,935.3	9.1%
Utah	259.1	241.8	-6.7%	2,099.2	1,895.1	-9.7%
Washington	335.7	375.6	11.9%	3,035.5	3,356.4	10.6%