



## Methodology

The Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection of the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data regarding criminal offenses that were motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias against the victim’s race/ethnicity/ancestry, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, and were committed against persons, property, or society. Because motivation is subjective, it is sometimes difficult to know with certainty whether a crime resulted from the offender’s bias. Moreover, the presence of bias alone does not necessarily mean that a crime can be considered a hate crime. Only when a law enforcement investigation reveals sufficient evidence to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender’s actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by his or her bias, should an agency report an incident as a hate crime.

### Background

#### ***Congress mandates the collection of hate crime data***

On April 23, 1990, Congress passed the Hate Crime Statistics Act, 28 U.S.C. § 534, which required the Attorney General to collect data “about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.” The Attorney General delegated the responsibilities of developing the procedures for implementing, collecting, and managing hate crime data to the Director of the FBI, who, in turn, assigned the tasks to the FBI’s UCR Program. Under the direction of the Attorney General and with the cooperation and assistance of many local and state law enforcement agencies, the UCR Program created a hate crime data collection to comply with the congressional mandate.

#### ***Collection design***

The designers of the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection sought to capture information about the types of bias that motivate crimes, the nature of the offenses, and some information about the victims and offenders. In creating the data collection, the designers recognized hate crimes are not separate, distinct crimes; instead, they are traditional offenses motivated by the offender’s bias. (For example, an offender assaults a victim because of a bias against the victim’s race.) After much consideration, the developers agreed hate crime data could be derived by capturing the additional element

of bias in those offenses already being reported to the UCR Program. Attaching the collection of hate crime statistics to the established UCR data collection procedures, they concluded, would fulfill the directives of the Hate Crime Statistics Act without placing an undue additional reporting burden on law enforcement. In time, a substantial body of data would develop about the nature and frequency of bias crimes occurring throughout the nation.

### ***The first hate crime publications***

The UCR Program's first publication on the subject was *Hate Crime Statistics, 1990: A Resource Book*, which was a compilation of hate crime data reported by 11 states that had collected the information under state authority in 1990 and were willing to offer their data as a prototype. The UCR Program continued to work with agencies familiar with investigating hate crimes and collecting related information so it could develop and implement a more uniform method of data collection on a nationwide scale. *Hate Crime Statistics, 1992*, presented the first published data reported by law enforcement agencies across the country that participated in the UCR Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.

### ***Subsequent changes to the hate crime data collection***

In September 1994, lawmakers amended the Hate Crime Statistics Act to include bias against persons with disabilities by passing the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322. The FBI started gathering data for the additional bias type on January 1, 1997.

The Church Arson Prevention Act, 18 U.S.C. § 247, which was signed into law in July 1996, removed the sunset clause from the original statute and mandated that the collection of hate crime data become a permanent part of the UCR Program.

Congress further amended the Hate Crime Statistics Act by passing the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009, 18 U.S.C. §249 (Shepard/Byrd Act). The amendment includes the collection of data for crimes motivated by bias against a particular gender (male and female) and gender identity (transgender and gender non-conforming). It also mandates the FBI to collect data concerning hate crimes committed by or directed against juveniles. The UCR Program met the mandate by permitting law enforcement to report the number of victims/offenders who are 18 years of age or older and the number of victims/offenders

under the age of 18. (See the Hate Crime Statistics Act for referenced legislation, as amended.) Also, at the recommendation of the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB) and with input from the Hate Crime Coalition, the FBI revised the hate crime data collection's sexual-orientation bias types to anti-gay (male); anti-lesbian; anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (mixed group); anti-heterosexual; and anti-bisexual. The FBI began collecting all of these data in 2013.

In 2012, the UCR Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection made additional system modifications to comply with the requirements established by the U.S. Government's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the collection of race and ethnicity. The revised race categories are White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The revised ethnicity categories are "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." At the recommendation of the CJIS APB, the FBI began allowing agencies to report up to four additional bias motivations per offense type. The FBI began collecting data with these modifications in 2013.

In 2013, at the recommendation of the CJIS APB and with the approval of the FBI Director, the UCR Program began collecting rape data under a revised definition and the absence of the term "forcible" from the offense name. The definition of rape was revised to "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." The UCR Program combines the agencies' totals for the offenses of rape (which includes both male and female victims), sodomy, and sexual assault with an object to derive rape figures in accordance with the broader revised definition. (See Methodology and About the UCR Program for more information.)

In 2013, the Director of the FBI approved the CJIS APB's recommendation to expand the bias types in the religion category to include all of those identified by the Pew Research Center and the U.S. Census Bureau. The Director also approved the collection of an anti-Arab bias. Beginning in 2015, law enforcement agencies could submit the following additional religious bias types: anti-Buddhist, anti-Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), anti-Hindu, anti-Jehovah's Witness, anti-Mormon, anti-Other Christian, and anti-Sikh. Furthermore, the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection began collecting race and ethnicity bias types under the combined category Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, which

includes the added bias type of anti-Arab. In addition, the anti-Not Hispanic or Latino bias type became the anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias type. Data concerning these changes were first published in *Hate Crime Statistics, 2015*.

In 2016, the UCR Program began permitting law enforcement agencies that contribute their data via NIBRS to report offenses of animal cruelty, identity theft, and hacking/computer invasion, as well as the location of cyberspace.

Beginning January 1, 2017, the national UCR Program no longer presents rape data collected using the UCR legacy definition of rape. Because the definition of rape in NIBRS is gender-neutral, this change does not affect agencies that submit incident-based rape data via NIBRS.

In 2018, federal (FBI) hate crime data were included in the publication. Also, in April 2018, the president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) issued new name guidelines and requested to discontinue use of the terms LDS and Mormon. Beginning with the release of *Hate Crime Statistics, 2022*, the national UCR Program changed the name of the anti-Mormon religious bias type to anti-Church of Jesus Christ.

### ***Replacement of fondling with criminal sexual contact***

Beginning with 2023 data, the sex offense of fondling was replaced with criminal sexual contact using the following definition.

**Criminal Sexual Contact**—The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts without the consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. The forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. This includes instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or incapacity due to temporary or permanent mental or physical impairment or intoxication for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.

The offenses of criminal sexual contact, incest, and statutory rape are included in the crimes against persons, *other* category.

## **Data collection**

The hate crime data in this release comprise a subset of information that law enforcement agencies submit to the UCR Program. Although the UCR Program historically calculates national estimates for specific tables in *Crime in the United States*, the program does not estimate any data (i.e., no estimation method is applied to account for missing data) in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection. (See the subsection *Agencies Contributing Data* below and the accompanying table for more information about participating agencies.)

The types of hate crimes reported to the program (i.e., the biases that motivated the crimes) are further broken down into more specific categories:

### ***Incident types***

The Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection compiles data about both single-bias and multiple-bias hate crimes. A *single-bias incident* is defined as an incident in which one or more offense types are motivated by the same bias. Beginning in 2013, law enforcement agencies could report up to five bias motivations per offense type. Therefore, the definition of a *multiple-bias incident* has been revised to “an incident in which one or more offense types are motivated by two or more biases.” Prior to 2013, multiple-bias incident was defined as an incident in which more than one offense type occurs and at least two offense types are motivated by different biases.

### ***Offense types***

The law enforcement agencies that voluntarily participate in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection collect details about offenders’ bias motivations associated with 13 offense types already being reported to the UCR Program: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, human trafficking—commercial sex acts, and human trafficking—involuntary servitude (*crimes against persons*); and robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and destruction/damage/vandalism (*crimes against property*). The law enforcement agencies that participate in the UCR Program via NIBRS collect data about additional offenses for crimes against persons and crimes against property. These data appear in *Hate Crime Statistics* in the category of *other*. These agencies also collect hate crime data for the category called *crimes against society*, which includes drug or narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, prostitution offenses, weapon law violations, and animal

cruelty offenses. (The *NIBRS User Manual* provides an explanation of the 28 Group A offense categories made up of 71 Group A offenses.)

### ***Crimes against persons, property, or society***

Each offense collected in NIBRS belongs to one of three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, or Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons, e.g., murder, rape, and assault, are those in which the victims are always individuals. The object of Crimes Against Property, e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary, is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. Crimes Against Society, e.g., gambling, prostitution, and drug violations, represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and are typically victimless crimes.

The UCR Program's data collection guidelines stipulate that a hate crime may involve multiple offenses, victims, and offenders within one incident; therefore, the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection is incident-based. According to UCR counting guidelines:

- One offense is counted for each victim in *crimes against persons*.
- One offense is counted for each offense type in *crimes against property*.
- One offense is counted for each offense type in *crimes against society*.

### ***Victims***

In the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection, the victim of a hate crime can be an individual, a business/financial institution, a government entity, a religious organization, or society/public as a whole. Law enforcement can indicate the number of individual victims, the number of victims 18 years of age and older, and the number of victims under the age of 18.

### ***Offenders***

In the UCR Program, the term *known offender* does not imply the suspect's identity is known; rather, the term indicates some aspect of the suspect was identified, thus distinguishing the suspect from an unknown offender. Law enforcement agencies specify the number of offenders and, when possible, the race, ethnicity, and age of the offender or offenders as a group.

### ***Race/ethnicity***

The five racial designations in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection are: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In addition, the UCR Program uses the ethnic designations of “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.”

### ***Data reporting***

Law enforcement agencies report hate crimes brought to their attention monthly or quarterly to the FBI either through their state UCR Programs or directly. These agencies submit hate crime data electronically in a NIBRS submission or the hate crime record layout.

### ***Reporting via NIBRS***

Agencies that report offense data to the FBI via NIBRS use a data element within their reporting software to indicate whether an incident was motivated by bias. Because NIBRS is an incident-based, comprehensive data collection system, these agencies report considerably more information about a hate crime than is captured in the other electronic record. For example, the data element that indicates bias motivation applies to 52 Group A offenses, and agencies can report information such as the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of victims, offenders, and arrestees. Although the additional data collected via NIBRS are not maintained in the hate crime database, they are available in NIBRS flat files. When agencies submit a *Group A Incident Report* with a bias indicator of “None,” a *Group B Arrest Report* (because no offenses [bias-motivated or otherwise] occurred in their respective jurisdictions), or a *Zero Report* (because no offenses [bias-motivated or otherwise] or arrests occurred), the FBI records zero hate crime incidents for that agency for the reporting period.

### ***Reporting via the electronic hate crime record layout***

Law enforcement agencies that do not report via NIBRS may use the hate crime record layout specified in the publication *Hate Crime Technical Specification*.

## ***Population figures and area designations***

### ***Population estimation***

For population estimates, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using the current decennial counts through the most recent population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its most recent Census population estimate to derive the agency's current year population estimate. Population totals for 2010 are from the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial population counts.

### ***Universities and colleges***

The population figures used for universities and colleges are student enrollments that were provided by the U.S. Department of Education for the 2023 school year, the most recent available. The enrollment figures include full-time and part-time students.

### ***County designations***

Based on the OMB's standards for defining Metropolitan Statistical Areas, the UCR Program refers to suburban counties as metropolitan counties and to rural counties as nonmetropolitan counties.

### ***Jurisdiction***

Jurisdictional data provide aggregate state totals and individual agency breakdowns of bias-motivated incidents (hate crimes) that law enforcement agencies submitted to the UCR Program. Table 12 presents data for each state as well as federal agencies. Tables 13 and 14 present the data by state, and each is subdivided by agency type. Agency types include cities, universities and colleges, metropolitan counties, nonmetropolitan counties, state police agencies, tribal agencies, and other agencies. The data published for universities and colleges represent crime reported only by those individual university/college law enforcement agencies that contributed to the UCR Program; the tables do not specify information about educational institutions that reported hate crime data via their local law enforcement agencies. Federal agency data is also presented.

### ***Law enforcement's support***

Law enforcement's support and participation have been the most vital factors in moving the hate crime data collection effort from concept to reality. The International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, the former UCR Data Providers' Advisory Policy Board (which is now part of the CJIS APB), the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training, and the Association of State UCR Programs all have endorsed the UCR Program's Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection. In addition to this support, thousands of law enforcement agencies nationwide make crucial contributions to the program's success as the officers within these agencies investigate offenses and report hate crimes when they determine the offenders' actions were motivated by bias.

### ***Caution to users***

Valid assessments about crime, including hate crime, are possible only with careful study and analysis of the various conditions affecting each local law enforcement jurisdiction. (See *Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics: Their Proper Use*.) In addition, some data in this publication may not be comparable to those in prior editions of *Hate Crime Statistics* because of differing levels of participation from year to year. Therefore, the reader is cautioned against making simplistic comparisons between the statistical data of this data collection and that of others with differing methodologies or even comparing individual reporting units solely on the basis of their agency type.

### ***Table methodology***

To be included in this publication, law enforcement agencies must have submitted either of the following: (1) at least one *Group A Incident Report* or a *Group B Arrest Report* via NIBRS or (2) at least one *Hate Crime Incident Report* via the *Hate Crime Technical Specification*. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or 4 quarters) of the calendar year. In addition, the UCR Program does not apply offense estimation procedures to account for missing data from agencies that do not participate in the Hate Crime Statistics Program.

When examining the data contained in this report, data users should be aware that the first line following each table number presents that table's unit of analysis: incident, offense, victim, or known offender.

The tabular presentation that follows briefly describes the data sources and the methods used to construct the Participation Table and Tables 1–14.

<b>(1) Table</b>	<b>(2) Database</b>	<b>(3) Table Construction</b>	<b>(4) Table Methodology</b>
Participation	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection and their jurisdictions' aggregate population distributed by population group.	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted either of the following: (1) at least one <i>Group A Incident Report</i> , a <i>Group B Arrest Report</i> , or a <i>Zero Report</i> for at least one month of the calendar year via NIBRS; or (2) at least one <i>Hate Crime Incident Report</i> and/or a <i>Zero Report</i> via the <i>Hate Crime Technical Specification</i> . The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.
1	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders distributed by bias motivation. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>Because incidents may include more than one offense type, the column figures will not add to the total number of incidents.</p> <p>Because some offenders are responsible for more than one offense type, the column figures will not add to the total</p>

			<p>number of known offenders.</p> <p>The offense definition of rape, as well as the collection and presentation of rape data changed in 2013. See the revision to the definition of rape in this Methodology.</p>
2	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders distributed by offense type. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>Because incidents may include more than one offense type, the column figures will not add to the total number of incidents.</p> <p>Because some offenders are responsible for more than one offense type, the column figures will not add to the total number of known offenders.</p>
3	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of hate crime offenses distributed by the known offender's race and ethnicity, as well as the offense type. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>The sum of offenses by the known offender's</p>

			<p>ethnicity does not equal the sum of offenses by the known offender's race because not all law enforcement agencies that report offender race data also report offender ethnicity data.</p> <p>The offense definition of rape, as well as the collection and presentation of rape data changed in 2013. See the revision to the definition of rape in this Methodology.</p>
4	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of hate crime offenses distributed by the offense type and bias motivation. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>The offense definition of rape, as well as the collection and presentation of rape data changed in 2013. See the revision to the definition of rape in this Methodology.</p>
5	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of hate crime offenses distributed by the known offender's race, ethnicity, and bias motivation. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>The total number of offenses by the known offender's ethnicity is not equal to the total</p>

			number of offenses by the known offender's race because not all agencies that submit offender race data also submit offender ethnicity data.
6	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of hate crime offenses distributed by victim type and offense type. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>The victim type <i>society/public</i> is collected only in NIBRS.</p>
7	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	<p>This table presents the number of hate crime victims (individuals, businesses/financial institutions, government entities, religious organizations, and society/public as a whole) distributed by the offense type and bias motivation. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.</p> <p>This table also provides the number of juvenile and the number of adult victims.</p>	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>The offense definition of rape, as well as the collection and presentation of rape data changed in 2013. See the revision to the definition of rape in this Methodology.</p> <p>The total number of adult victims and the total number of juvenile victims represent victims by bias motivation. The aggregate of the adult and juvenile individual</p>

			victims will not equal the total number of victims because the total number of victims includes individuals, businesses/financial institutions, government entities, religious organizations, and society/public as a whole. In addition, the aggregate of adult and juvenile individual victims does not equal the total number of crimes against persons because not all law enforcement agencies report the ages of individual victims.
8	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of hate crime incidents distributed by victim type and bias motivation. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>The victim type <i>society/public</i> is collected only in NIBRS.</p> <p>A multiple-bias incident includes one or more offense types motivated by two or more biases.</p>
9	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of known hate crime offenders distributed by the known offenders' race, ethnicity, and age categories. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four

			<p>quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>The known offenders' ethnicity and age totals are representative of those agencies that provided ethnicity and/or age breakdowns. Not all agencies provide ethnicity and/or age data; therefore, neither the known offenders' ethnicity total nor the known offenders' age total will be equal to the known offenders' race total.</p>
10	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of hate crime incidents by bias motivation and location type. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>Reporting agencies may specify 1 of 46 location designations. However, not all reporting agencies have made the programming changes to allow the relatively new location designations; therefore, the data collected to date are not yet representative of all location designations. Beginning in 2016, law enforcement was permitted to submit data under the location of <i>cyberspace</i>.</p>
11	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the number of offenses distributed by the offense type and reporting state. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted either of the following: (1) at least one <i>Group A Incident Report</i> , a <i>Group B Arrest</i>

			<p><i>Report</i>, or a <i>Zero Report</i> for at least one month of the calendar year via NIBRS; or (2) at least one <i>Hate Crime Incident Report</i> and/or a <i>Zero Report</i> via the <i>Hate Crime Technical Specification</i>. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>The offense definition of rape, as well as the collection and presentation of rape data changed in 2013. See the revision to the definition of rape in this Methodology.</p> <p>Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. <i>UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use</i> provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.</p>
12	All law enforcement agencies participating in the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the total number of participating agencies, the population represented, the number of agencies that submitted data about hate crime incidents, and the number of incidents reported. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted either of the following: (1) at least one <i>Group A Incident Report</i> , a <i>Group B Arrest Report</i> , or a <i>Zero Report</i> for at least one month of the calendar year via NIBRS; or (2) at least one <i>Hate Crime Incident Report</i> and/or a <i>Zero Report</i> via the <i>Hate Crime Technical Specification</i> . The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent

			<p>reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. <i>UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use</i> provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.</p>
13	All law enforcement agencies that submitted one or more hate crime incidents to the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table presents the data from those agencies that reported one or more hate crime incidents occurred in their respective jurisdictions during one or more quarters. The data are distributed by bias motivation and quarter. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted either of the following: (1) at least one <i>Group A Incident Report</i>, a <i>Group B Arrest Report</i>, or a <i>Zero Report</i> for at least one month of the calendar year via NIBRS; or (2) at least one <i>Hate Crime Incident Report</i> and/or a <i>Zero Report</i> via the <i>Hate Crime Technical Specification</i>. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>Blanks in any of the four columns under <i>Number of incidents per quarter</i> indicate that an agency did not submit a report for that particular quarter.</p> <p>Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different</p>

			locales. <i>UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use</i> provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.
14	All law enforcement agencies that reported no hate crime incidents occurred in their jurisdictions for any of the reporting periods for which the agencies submitted data to the Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection.	This table lists the agencies that indicated no hate crime incidents occurred in their respective jurisdictions during the quarter(s) for which they submitted reports. Federal and territory hate crime data are also included.	<p>The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies that submitted either of the following: (1) at least one <i>Group A Incident Report</i>, a <i>Group B Arrest Report</i>, or a <i>Zero Report</i> for at least one month of the calendar year via NIBRS; or (2) at least one <i>Hate Crime Incident Report</i> and/or a <i>Zero Report</i> via the <i>Hate Crime Technical Specification</i>. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months (or four quarters) of the calendar year.</p> <p>Blanks in any of the four columns under <i>Zero data per quarter</i> indicate that an agency did not submit a report for that particular quarter.</p> <p>Readers should take into consideration relevant factors in addition to the areas' crime statistics when making any valid comparisons of crime among different locales. <i>UCR Statistics: Their Proper Use</i> provides more details concerning the proper use of UCR statistics.</p>