



2023 Release of FBI Uniform Crime Reports for Oregon

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

15 October 2024

On September 23, 2024, the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program released *Crime in the United States, 2023*, which shows the number of violent and property index crimes reported for law enforcement agencies throughout the United States¹. Since the transition to NIBRS (National Incident Based Reporting System) in 2021, the FBI has also annually released new NIBRS estimation data, including new NIBRS estimates for 2023². These estimates include the volume and rate of violent and property index crimes at the state and national level. The Oregon estimates for 2023 are based on reporting from 207 of 236 (87.7 percent) law enforcement agencies, accounting for approximately 98.6 percent of Oregon’s population, while national level estimates are based on reporting from 16,334 of 19,196 (85.1 percent) law enforcement agencies. These crime data estimates have methodological differences from historical crime data released in years prior to 2021.

Comparing Violent and Property Index Crime in 2022 and 2023

Figure 1 shows the change in violent index crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2013 to 2023. Violent index crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Pre-pandemic, the violent crime rate in Oregon increased by nearly 21 percent from 2013 to 2019. The Oregon total violent index crime rate increased a further 17 percent from 2020 to 2021, reflecting trends from many other states.

While this rate did flatten from 2021 to 2022, the 2022 to 2023 violent index crime rate in Oregon has now decreased for the first time in ten years. The US Total rate has slightly decreased over the same pandemic period and has continued this decline from 2022 to 2023. The US Total crime rate for 2023 was 363.8 per 100,000 population—the nation’s lowest estimated rate since 2014. Oregon’s violent crime rate has remained consistently below the US Total both historically and during the pandemic period.

Figure 1. Violent Index Crime Rate

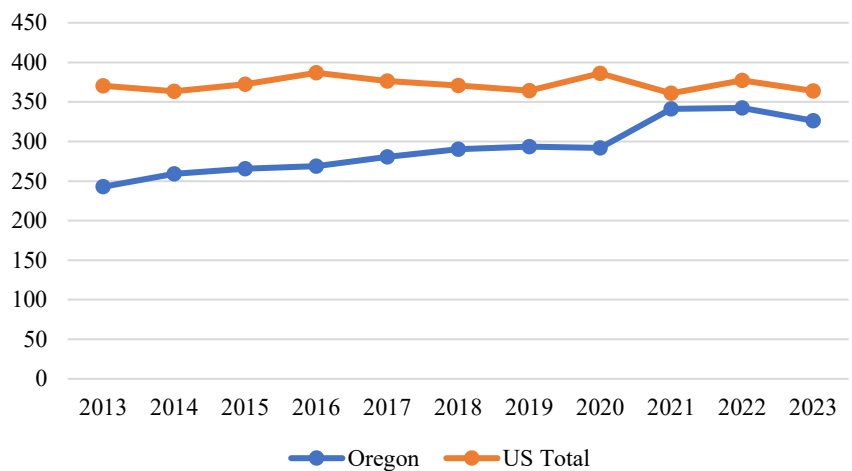


Table 1 breaks out the individual violent index crime rates for Oregon and the US from 2022 to 2023 by crime type (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault). Oregon saw downward trends for all violent crime types with the exception of the estimated homicide rate per 100,000 individuals, which saw no change between 2022

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>

and 2023. The US also saw overall downward trends for all listed crime types, with the largest decreases in rate occurring for estimated homicide rate per 100,000 individuals (12.3 percent decrease) and estimated rate of rape per 100,000 individuals (9.9 percent decrease). It is important to note that the provided rates for Oregon include both the legacy and revised definition of rape implemented in 2021, while the provided US overall rate includes the legacy definition of rape only³.

Table 1. Change in Violent Crime Rates from 2022 to 2023

Crime Type	Oregon			US Total		
	2022	2023	% Change	2022	2023	% Change
Homicide	4.5	4.5	0.0%	6.5	5.7	-12.3%
Rape	40.6	40.4	-0.5%	30.4	27.4	-9.9%
Robbery	68.6	62.4	-9.0%	67.1	66.5	-0.9%
Agg Assault	228.7	219.0	-4.2%	273.0	264.1	-3.3%
Total	342.4	326.3	-4.7%	377.1	363.8	-3.5%

Figure 2 reports the change in the property index crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from 2013 to 2023. 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 US Total. Trends both nationally and within Oregon saw steady decreases from 2013 to 2021. During the later stages of the pandemic, however, and continuing into 2022, property crime rates increased both nationally and within Oregon. These rates have once again decreased from 2022 to 2023, with Oregon seeing a larger estimated decrease (11.7 percent decrease) than the US Total (2.9 percent decrease).

Figure 2. Property Index Crime Rate

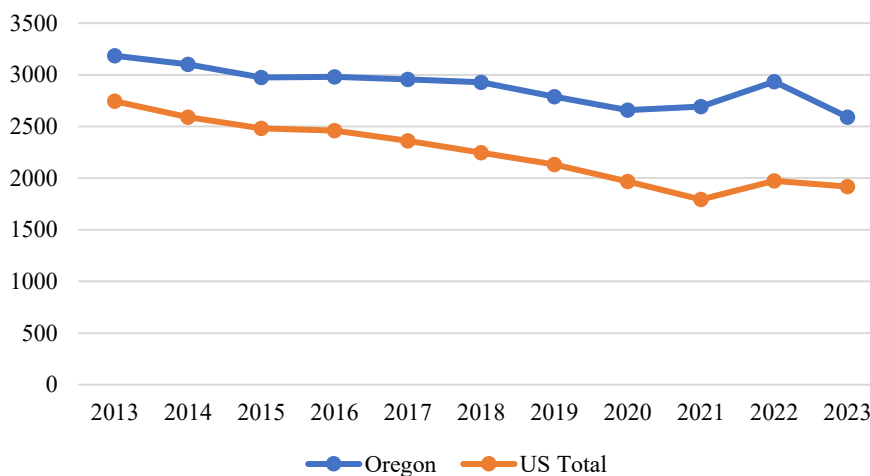


Table 2 breaks out individual property crime rates, excluding arson, for 2022 and 2023 for Oregon and the United States. Oregon trended downward in every reportable category, while the US overall saw decreases in burglary and larceny-theft rates and a rise in estimated motor vehicle theft.

³ <https://le.fbi.gov/cjis-division/cjis-link/ucr-program-changes-definition-of-rape>

Table 2. Change in Property Crime Rates from 2022 to 2023

Crime Type	Oregon			US Total		
	2022	2023	% Change	2022	2023	% Change
Burglary	360.7	339.8	-5.8%	272.7	250.7	-8.1%
Larceny-Theft	2,023.0	1,837.5	-9.2%	1,416.6	1,347.2	-4.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	551.5	413.4	-25.0%	284.5	318.7	12.0%
Total	2,935.2	2,590.7	-11.7%	1,973.8	1,916.7	-2.9%

Preliminary 2023 Crime Data

The FBI additionally released the Preliminary Uniform Crime Report (UCR) on September 30, 2024, which includes crime data reported to law enforcement agencies from January through June of 2024 for US cities with a population of over 100,000 individuals⁴. Figure 3 shows the total counts of reported violent index crime in five of Oregon’s most populous cities (Eugene, Gresham, Hillsboro, Portland, and Salem) for six-month periods from January 2017 through June 2024. 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 2020 to 2021, with a subsequent decrease in calendar year 2022. While there has been a slight increase in the most recent reporting period, it is important to note that there has been a 7.6 percent overall decline in reported violent crime from the first six months of calendar year 2023 to the first six months of 2024.

Figure 3. Oregon Cities Violent Crime Rates, January 2017 - June 2024

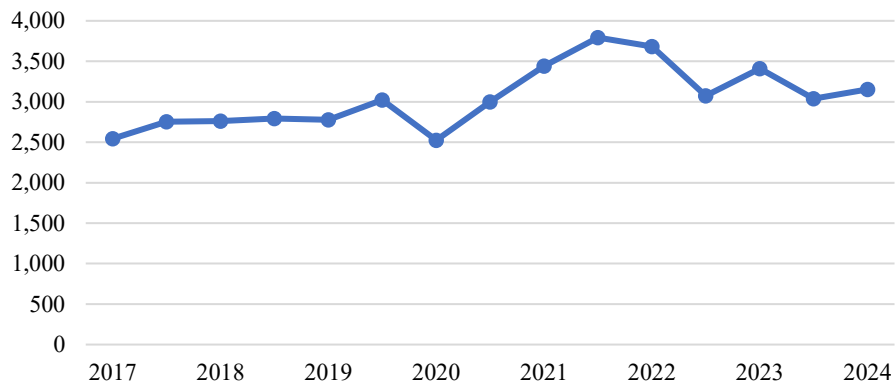


Table 3 displays reported violent index crime counts for the first six months of 2023 compared to the first six months of 2024 for all six of Oregon’s most populous cities. Four of the six cities listed saw a decline in violent index crime from the first six months of 2023 compared to the first six months of 2024, with the exceptions being reported increases across this same timeframe in Gresham and Hillsboro.

⁴ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/quarterly>

Table 3. January to June FBI Preliminary UCR Violent Index Crime, 2023 and 2024

Location	2023	2024	% Change
Bend	85	76	-10.6%
Eugene	284	266	-6.3%
Gresham	204	228	11.8%
Hillsboro	140	163	16.4%
Portland	2,380	2,117	-11.1%
Salem	401	377	-6.0%
Total	3,494	3,227	-7.6%

Figure 4 shows the total counts of reported property index crime in Oregon’s five most populous cities for six-month periods from January 2017 through June 2024. Bend is excluded from Figure 4’s totals, as it was ineligible for reporting until January 2019. Arson counts are excluded from property crime totals due to reporting differences across agencies.

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. The rate of reported property index crime in Oregon’s most populated cities has steadily decreased from the first six months of 2023 to the first six months of 2024, showing a 12.1 percent drop overall, largely influenced by decreases of over 15 percent in Bend, Gresham, and Salem.

Figure 4. Oregon Cities Property Crime Rates, January 2017 - June 2024

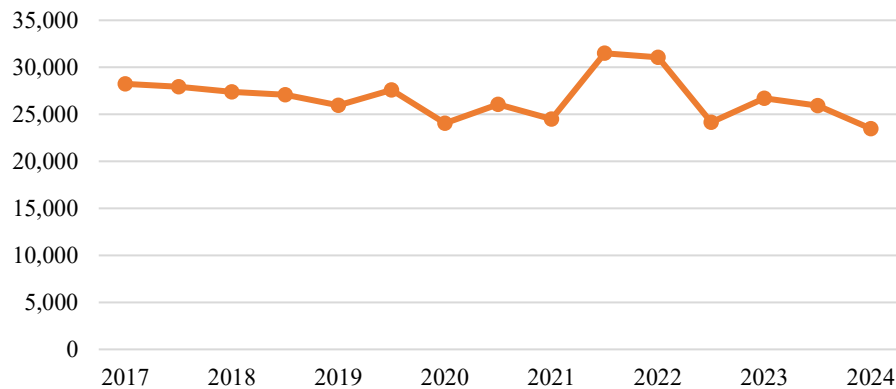


Table 4 displays reported property index crime counts for January through June of 2023 and January through June of 2024 in Oregon’s six most populous cities. Each city reported decreases in overall property index crime rates, with the largest declines occurring in Bend, Gresham, and Salem.

Table 4. January to June FBI Preliminary UCR Property Index Crime, 2023 and 2024

Location	2023	2024	% Change
Bend	845	673	-20.4%
Eugene	2,646	2,514	-5.0%
Gresham	1,642	1,366	-16.8%
Hillsboro	1,314	1,204	-8.4%
Portland	18,296	16,023	-12.4%
Salem	2,811	2,362	-16.0%
Total	27,554	24,142	-12.4%

Regional and National Context

Finally, to provide a regional and national context for Oregon's preliminary 2024 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 individuals (“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		
	2023	2024	% Change	2023	2024	% Change
Oregon	3,494	3,227	-7.6%	27,554	24,142	-12.4%
Western US	61,780	59,016	-4.5%	330,223	292,408	-11.5%
Nationwide	218,363	204,206	-6.5%	1,010,338	911,833	-9.7%

To further contextualize Oregon’s rates of change, Table 6 provides the change in estimated annual violent and property index crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants from calendar year 2022 to 2023 for each of the Western states. Violent index crime rates for all Western states, with the exceptions of California and Montana, showed decreases of over 3 percent, with Oregon’s estimated rate of change (4.7 percent decrease) being most similar to the estimated rate of change for Washington state (4.9 percent decrease). All Western states except Alaska and Nevada also saw declines in estimated property index crime rates from 2022 to 2023. The largest decreases for both violent index crime and property index crime occurred in Hawaii, although agencies from cities outside of major metropolitan areas in Hawaii failed to report, meaning that these areas were excluded from state estimates.

Table 6. Change in Violent and Property Index Crime Rates – Western States, 2022 to 2023

Location*	Violent Crime			Property Crime		
	2022	2023	% Change	2022	2023	% Change
Alaska	758.9	726.3	-4.3%	1,789.0	1,877.4	4.9%
Arizona	431.5	408.8	-5.3%	2,057.6	1,796.9	-12.7%
California	499.5	508.2	1.7%	2,343.2	2,325.6	-0.8%
Colorado	492.5	474.0	-3.8%	3,147.6	2,878.9	-8.5%
Hawaii	259.6	187.1	-27.9%	2,434.7	1,669.7	-31.4%
Idaho	241.4	234.0	-3.1%	926.9	809.5	-12.7%
Montana	417.9	442.0	5.8%	1,918.6	1,833.7	-4.4%
New Mexico	780.5	749.3	-4.0%	2,984.0	2,887.5	-3.2%
Nevada	454.0	416.8	-8.2%	2,380.1	2,517.0	5.8%
Oregon	342.4	326.3	-4.7%	2,935.3	2,590.7	-11.7%
Utah	241.8	232.2	-4.0%	1,895.1	1,631.4	-13.9%
Washington	375.6	357.2	-4.9%	3,356.4	2,886.7	-14.0%

*Note: Hawaii had no cities outside of major metropolitan areas report; therefore, estimates were not calculated for these areas.