

## Crime in 2016: Updated Analysis

By Matthew Friedman, Ames Grawert, and James Cullen

In September, the Brennan Center analyzed available crime data from the 30 largest cities, projecting that by the end of 2016, these cities would see a nearly unchanged rate of overall crime and a slight uptick in the murder rate. That report concluded that while concerns about “out of control” crime rates were premature, the data “call attention to specific cities, especially Chicago, and an urgent need to address violence there.”<sup>1</sup>

This report updates these findings, incorporating more recent data. Updated Tables 1 and 2 show conclusions similar to the initial report, with slightly different percentages:<sup>1</sup>

- The overall crime rate in the 30 largest cities in 2016 is projected to remain roughly the same as in 2015, rising by 0.3 percent. If this trend holds, crime rates will remain near historic lows, driven by low amounts of property crime.<sup>2</sup>
- The violent crime rate is projected to increase slightly, by 3.3 percent, driven by increases in Chicago (17.7 percent increase) and Charlotte (13.4 percent increase). This is less than the 5.5 percent increase initially projected in the September report. Violent crime still remains near the bottom of the nation’s 30-year downward trend.
- The 2016 murder rate is projected to be 14 percent higher than last year in the 30 largest cities. Chicago is projected to account for 43.7 percent of the total increase in murders. The preliminary 2016 report identified some reasons for increasing violence in Chicago, such as falling police numbers, poverty and other forms of socioeconomic disadvantage, and gang violence.<sup>3</sup> A similar phenomenon occurred in 2015, when a group of three cities — Baltimore, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. — accounted for more than half of the increase in murders.<sup>4</sup> This year Baltimore and Washington, D.C., are projected to see their murder rates decline, by 6 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively.
- An increase in the murder rate is occurring in some cities even while other forms of crime remain relatively low. Concerns about a national crime wave are still premature, but these trends suggest a need to understand how and why murder is increasing in some cities.

The preliminary 2016 analysis is available [here](#).

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to providing updated data from city law enforcement agencies, this report incorporates recently-released information from the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports, and uses it to “standardize” data reported by city agencies. As a result, data in Tables 1 and 2 may be compared to previous Brennan Center reports, but may diverge from figures in reported in *Crime in 2016: A Preliminary Analysis*.

**Table 1: Crime in the 30 Largest Cities (2015-2016) (updated Dec. 19, 2016)**

City	2015 Crime Rate per 100,000	2016 Crime Rate per 100,000	Percent Change in Crime Rate	2015 Violent Crime Rate per 100,000	2016 Violent Crime Rate per 100,000	Percent Change in Violent Crime Rate
<b>New York City</b> <sup>5</sup>	2,073	2,011	-3.0%	558	545	-2.3%
<b>Los Angeles</b> <sup>6</sup>	2,940	3,080	4.7%	579	641	10.6%
<b>Chicago</b> <sup>7</sup>	3,799	4,191	10.3%	852	1,002	17.7%
<b>Houston</b> <sup>8</sup>	5,321	5,353	0.6%	923	995	7.7%
<b>Philadelphia</b> <sup>9</sup>	4,087	4,199	2.8%	943	921	-2.3%
<b>Phoenix</b> <sup>10*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>San Antonio</b> <sup>11</sup>	5,521	5,801	5.1%	513	634	23.5%
<b>San Diego</b> <sup>12</sup>	2,446	2,396	-2.0%	359	337	-6.2%
<b>Dallas</b> <sup>13</sup>	4,074	4,057	-0.4%	634	704	11.1%
<b>San Jose</b> <sup>14</sup>	2,679	2,580	-3.7%	289	323	11.8%
<b>Austin</b> <sup>15</sup>	4,027	3,736	-7.2%	316	349	10.7%
<b>Jacksonville</b> <sup>16†</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	594	583	-1.9%
<b>San Francisco</b> <sup>17</sup>	7,222	6,210	-14.0%	774	680	-12.2%
<b>Indianapolis</b> <sup>18*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>Columbus</b> <sup>19†</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	480	412	-14.0%
<b>Fort Worth</b> <sup>20†</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	473	490	3.5%
<b>Charlotte</b> <sup>21</sup>	4,748	5,311	11.9%	701	795	13.4%
<b>Seattle</b> <sup>22</sup>	6,100	5,951	-2.5%	578	570	-1.3%
<b>Denver</b> <sup>23</sup>	4,114	4,190	1.8%	592	611	3.1%
<b>El Paso</b> <sup>24*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>Detroit</b> <sup>25</sup>	5,513	5,226	-5.2%	1,605	1,507	-6.1%
<b>Washington, D.C.</b> <sup>26</sup>	5,638	5,249	-6.9%	1,128	1,020	-9.6%
<b>Boston</b> <sup>27</sup>	2,979	2,738	-8.1%	669	626	-6.5%
<b>Memphis</b> <sup>28†</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	1,660	1,627	-2.0%
<b>Nashville</b> <sup>29</sup>	4,855	4,778	-1.6%	1,029	1,026	-0.3%
<b>Portland</b> <sup>30*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>Oklahoma City</b> <sup>31</sup>	4,631	4,687	1.2%	687	703	2.3%
<b>Las Vegas</b> <sup>32*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>Baltimore</b> <sup>33</sup>	6,470	6,267	-3.1%	1,490	1,647	10.6%
<b>Louisville</b> <sup>34</sup>	4,820	5,128	6.4%	608	637	4.8%
<b>AVERAGE</b>	-	-	0.3%	-	-	3.3%

Source: Police department and city reports. See endnotes for specific sources. Cities are ordered by population size.<sup>35</sup>

\* These cities did not respond to requests for data in time for publication.

† For these cities, the authors were able to obtain data on violent crime only.

**Table 2: Murder in the 30 Largest Cities (2015-2016) (updated Dec. 19, 2016)**

City	2015 Total Murders	2016 Projected Total Murders	Percent Change in Murder	2015 Murder Rate per 100,000	2016 Projected Murder Rate per 100,000	Percent Change in Murder Rate
<b>New York City</b> <sup>36</sup>	352	336	-4.6%	4.1	3.9	-5.5%
<b>Los Angeles</b> <sup>37</sup>	282	293	3.8%	7.1	7.3	3.0%
<b>Chicago</b> <sup>38</sup>	478	732	53.1%	17.5	26.8	52.8%
<b>Houston</b> <sup>39</sup>	303	349	15.2%	13.3	15.1	13.4%
<b>Philadelphia</b> <sup>40</sup>	280	293	4.5%	17.8	18.5	3.9%
<b>Phoenix</b> <sup>41*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>San Antonio</b> <sup>42</sup>	94	140	49.4%	6.4	9.4	46.5%
<b>San Diego</b> <sup>43</sup>	37	67	81.8%	2.6	4.8	79.7%
<b>Dallas</b> <sup>44</sup>	136	173	27.4%	10.4	13.1	25.4%
<b>San Jose</b> <sup>45</sup>	30	48	60.0%	2.9	4.5	56.4%
<b>Austin</b> <sup>46</sup>	23	40	75.0%	2.4	4.0	67.6%
<b>Jacksonville</b> <sup>47</sup>	97	108	11.0%	11.2	12.3	9.8%
<b>San Francisco</b> <sup>48</sup>	53	56	5.9%	6.4	6.8	5.8%
<b>Indianapolis</b> <sup>49*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>Columbus</b> <sup>50</sup>	77	76	-1.4%	9.7	9.0	-7.3%
<b>Fort Worth</b> <sup>51</sup>	56	57	2.2%	6.9	6.9	0.1%
<b>Charlotte</b> <sup>52</sup>	61	64	4.3%	7.5	7.8	4.1%
<b>Seattle</b> <sup>53</sup>	23	17	-27.3%	3.4	2.4	-29.5%
<b>Denver</b> <sup>54</sup>	53	61	14.3%	7.7	8.6	11.1%
<b>El Paso</b> <sup>55*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>Detroit</b> <sup>56</sup>	295	316	7.2%	41.8	44.9	7.3%
<b>Washington, D.C.</b> <sup>57</sup>	162	135	-16.9%	24.1	19.6	-18.6%
<b>Boston</b> <sup>58</sup>	38	45	17.1%	5.7	6.6	15.1%
<b>Memphis</b> <sup>59</sup>	135	180	33.3%	20.5	27.4	33.3%
<b>Nashville</b> <sup>60</sup>	72	75	4.4%	11.0	11.3	2.8%
<b>Portland</b> <sup>61*</sup>	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
<b>Oklahoma City</b> <sup>62</sup>	73	88	20.0%	11.5	13.6	17.5%
<b>Las Vegas</b> <sup>63</sup>	127	176	38.7%	8.5	11.8	38.5%
<b>Baltimore</b> <sup>64</sup>	344	323	-6.1%	55.4	52.1	-6.0%
<b>Louisville</b> <sup>65</sup>	81	97	19.4%	12.0	14.3	19.0%
<b>AVERAGE</b>	-	-	15.4%	-	-	14.0%

Source: Police department and city reports. See endnotes for specific sources. Cities are ordered by population size.

\* These cities did not respond to requests for data in time for publication.

## ENDNOTES

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- <sup>1</sup> See MATTHEW FRIEDMAN, AMES GRAWERT, & JAMES CULLEN, BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUSTICE, CRIME IN 2016: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS (2016), <https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/crime-2016-preliminary-analysis>.
- <sup>2</sup> For analysis, see BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUSTICE, PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF 2015 FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, Sept. 26, 2016, <https://www.brennancenter.org/analysis/preliminary-analysis-2015-fbi-uniform-crime-report>. For original source material, see UNITED STATES DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 2015 (2016), <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s-2015/>.
- <sup>3</sup> See MATTHEW FRIEDMAN, AMES GRAWERT, & JAMES CULLEN, BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUSTICE, CRIME IN 2016: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS 9-10, 13 (2016), <https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/crime-2016-preliminary-analysis>.
- <sup>4</sup> See AMES GRAWERT & JAMES CULLEN, BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUSTICE, CRIME IN 2015: A FINAL ANALYSIS (2016), <https://www.brennancenter.org/analysis/crime-2015-final-analysis>.
- <sup>5</sup> NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEP'T, COMPSTAT CITYWIDE (2016), [http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/crime\\_statistics/cs-en-us-city.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/crime_statistics/cs-en-us-city.pdf).
- <sup>6</sup> LOS ANGELES POLICE DEP'T, COMPSTAT CITYWIDE PROFILE 1 (2016), <http://assets.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/cityprof.pdf>.
- <sup>7</sup> CITY OF CHICAGO, CRIMES - 2001 TO PRESENT (2016), <https://data.cityofchicago.org/view/5cd6-ry5g>.
- <sup>8</sup> See HOUSTON POLICE DEP'T, CRIME STATISTICS (2016), <http://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/index-2.htm>. Houston reports data monthly, and the authors added together data from each month to arrive at totals for 2015.
- <sup>9</sup> PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEP'T, CRIME INCIDENTS 2006-PRESENT (2016), <https://data.phila.gov/view/ter3-xxzp>.
- <sup>10</sup> The authors were unable to locate a public, reliable, government source for crime statistics, and city officials did not respond to requests for information.
- <sup>11</sup> SAN ANTONIO POLICE DEP'T, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: UCR BY YEAR (2016), <http://www.sanantonio.gov/SAPD/Uniform-Crime-Reports> (select "2016" from available tabs).
- <sup>12</sup> AUTOMATED REG'L JUSTICE INFO. SYS., CRIME STATISTICS AND MAPS, SAN DIEGO (2016), <http://crimestats.arjis.org/default.aspx> (from the drop-down boxes, select "Jan / 2016" for "Begin Date," "Oct / 2016" for "End Date," and "San Diego" for "Agency").
- <sup>13</sup> Memorandum, City of Dallas, Weekly Crime Briefing Report (Dec. 9, 2016), <https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/65924246/9-CD%20Weekly%20Crime%20Brief/Attachment%232.pdf>.
- <sup>14</sup> SAN JOSE POLICE DEP'T, PART I CRIMES REPORTED (2016), [http://www.sjpd.org/CrimeStats/updates/Part One Crimes Reported YTD.pdf?cacheID=20160503](http://www.sjpd.org/CrimeStats/updates/Part%20One%20Crimes%20Reported%20YTD.pdf?cacheID=20160503).
- <sup>15</sup> AUSTIN POLICE DEP'T, CHIEF'S MONTHLY REPORTS (2016) <http://www.austintexas.gov/page/chiefs-monthly-reports> (select "Chief's Monthly Report, November 2016," the most recently available source at time of publication).
- <sup>16</sup> MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, VIOLENT CRIME SURVEY – TOTALS: THIRD QUARTER COMPARISON (2016) (on file with the authors). Data from this publication includes information on violent crime only.
- <sup>17</sup> SF OPENDATA, MAP: CRIME INCIDENTS FROM 1 JAN 2003 (2016), <https://data.sfgov.org/Public-Safety/Map-Crime-Incidents-from-1-Jan-2003/gxxq-x39z/data>.
- <sup>18</sup> The authors were unable to locate a public, reliable, government source for crime statistics, and city officials did not respond to requests for information.

<sup>19</sup> MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, VIOLENT CRIME SURVEY – TOTALS: THIRD QUARTER COMPARISON (2016) (on file with the authors). Data from this publication includes information on violent crime only.

<sup>20</sup> MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, VIOLENT CRIME SURVEY – TOTALS: THIRD QUARTER COMPARISON (2016) (on file with the authors). Data from this publication includes information on violent crime only.

<sup>21</sup> CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POLICE DEP'T, CRIME STATISTICS: RELEASED NOV. 4, 2016 (2016), <http://charlottenc.gov/cmpd/Pages/default.aspx> (from the landing page, select “Crime Statistics for the Quarter”).

<sup>22</sup> SEATTLE POLICE DEP'T, SEASTAT SLIDES 7 (Aug 3, 2016), [http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Police/SeaStat/SEASTAT\\_2016AUG3.pdf](http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Police/SeaStat/SEASTAT_2016AUG3.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> DENVER POLICE DEP'T, CITYWIDE DATA – UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, PART 1: CRIMES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER BASED ON UCR STANDARDS (2016), [https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/720/documents/statistics/2016/Xcitywide\\_Reported\\_Offenses\\_2016.pdf](https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/720/documents/statistics/2016/Xcitywide_Reported_Offenses_2016.pdf) (containing data through the end of October)

<sup>24</sup> The authors were unable to locate a public, reliable, government source for crime statistics, and city officials have previously responded that data would not be released to persons or entities outside of Texas. *See* Email from Cynthia Macias, Open Records Desk, El Paso Police Department, to authors (Apr. 1, 2016) (indicating that city crime data would be shared only with Texas residents) (on file with the authors).

<sup>25</sup> CITY OF DETROIT, DPD: ALL CRIME INCIDENTS 2009-PRESENT (2016), <https://data.detroitmi.gov/Public-Safety/DPD-All-Crime-Incidents-2009-Present-Map-Provision/up3m-9ahm>.

<sup>26</sup> METROPOLITAN POLICE DEP'T, DISTRICT CRIME DATA AT A GLANCE: 2016 YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME COMPARISON (2016), <http://mpdc.dc.gov/page/district-crime-data-glance>. The city's crime statistics page warns against comparing data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. This report's methodology, as in previous Brennan Center reports using data from both the FBI and local police departments, is designed to account for this variation. *See* note 35, *infra*.

<sup>27</sup> BOSTON REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER, PART ONE CRIME REPORTED BY THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT (2016), <http://bit.ly/2h5MhoO>.

<sup>28</sup> MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, VIOLENT CRIME SURVEY – TOTALS: THIRD QUARTER COMPARISON (2016) (on file with the authors). Data from this publication includes information on violent crime only.

<sup>29</sup> *See* NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, COMPSTAT WEEKLY ANALYSIS 11 (2016), [http://compstat.nashville.gov/2016/20161001\\_CompStat\\_Report.pdf](http://compstat.nashville.gov/2016/20161001_CompStat_Report.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> The authors were unable to locate a public, reliable, government source for crime statistics, and city officials did not respond to requests for information.

<sup>31</sup> OKC.GOV, POLICE DEPARTMENT, CRIME STATS, INFORMATION & MAPPING (2016), <https://www.okc.gov/departments/police/crime-prevention-data/crime-stats>.

<sup>32</sup> At the time of publication, Las Vegas had released only data on homicides. Accordingly, Las Vegas statistics appear in Table 2, but not Table 1. *See* LAS VEGAS METRO. POLICE DEP'T, CRIME STATISTICS (2016), <http://www.lvmpd.com/ProtectYourself/CrimeStatistics/tabid/566/Default.aspx>.

<sup>33</sup> OPEN BALTIMORE, BPD PART 1 VICTIM BASED CRIME DATA (2016), <https://data.baltimorecity.gov/Public-Safety/BPD-Part-1-Victim-Based-Crime-Data/wsfq-mvji> (from the raw spreadsheet, data was exported and then filtered by date to remove all years other than 2015 and 2016, and then filtered again by crime type to include only Part 1 index crimes).

<sup>34</sup> Louisville publicly reports data for some crimes. *See* LOUISVILLEKY.GOV, METRO. POLICE, CRIME DATA (2016), <http://portal.louisvilleky.gov/dataset/crimeall-data>.

<sup>35</sup> Population estimates were created using the same methodology as the original report, and updated to include recent FBI data. *See* MATTHEW FRIEDMAN, AMES GRAWERT, & JAMES CULLEN, BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUSTICE, CRIME IN 2016: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS 15 (2016), <https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/crime-2016-preliminary-analysis>.

Crime projections, however, were built to incorporate the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. *See* UNITED STATES DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 2015 (2016), <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/>. First, the authors divided the number of crimes that occurred in each city in 2015, according to the Uniform Crime Reports, by the number of crimes committed year-to-date in 2015 according to city CompStat sources. The resulting ratio was then multiplied by the number of crimes that have been committed in the city by the same point *this* year. For example, suppose a city experienced 100 murders last year according to FBI data. If the same city experienced 60 murders between January 1 and November 1, 2015, according to local police data, and 70 murders between January 1 and November 1, 2016, this method would project a year-end murder count of 116.67, rounded to 117. This method is an empirically accepted way to create rough projections.

<sup>36</sup> NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEP'T, COMPSTAT CITYWIDE (2016), [http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/crime\\_statistics/cs-en-us-city.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/crime_statistics/cs-en-us-city.pdf).

<sup>37</sup> LOS ANGELES POLICE DEP'T, COMPSTAT CITYWIDE PROFILE 1 (2016), <http://assets.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/cityprof.pdf>.

<sup>38</sup> CITY OF CHICAGO, CRIMES - 2001 TO PRESENT (2016), <https://data.cityofchicago.org/view/5cd6-ry5g>.

<sup>39</sup> *See* HOUSTON POLICE DEP'T, CRIME STATISTICS (2016), <http://www.houstontx.gov/police/cs/index-2.htm>. Houston reports data monthly, and the authors added together data from each month to arrive at totals for 2015.

<sup>40</sup> PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEP'T, CRIME INCIDENTS 2006-PRESENT (2016), <https://data.phila.gov/view/ter3-xxzp>.

<sup>41</sup> The authors were unable to locate a public, reliable, government source for crime statistics, and city officials did not respond to requests for information.

<sup>42</sup> SAN ANTONIO POLICE DEP'T, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: UCR BY YEAR (2016), <http://www.sanantonio.gov/SAPD/Uniform-Crime-Reports> (select "2016" from available tabs).

<sup>43</sup> AUTOMATED REG'L JUSTICE INFO. SYS., CRIME STATISTICS AND MAPS, SAN DIEGO (2016), <http://crimestats.arjjs.org/default.aspx> (from the drop-down boxes, select "Jan / 2016" for "Begin Date," "Oct / 2016" for "End Date," and "San Diego" for "Agency").

<sup>44</sup> Memorandum, City of Dallas, Weekly Crime Briefing Report (Dec. 9, 2016), <https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/65924246/9-CD%20WeeklY%20Crime%20Brief/Attachment%232.pdf>.

<sup>45</sup> SAN JOSE POLICE DEP'T, PART I CRIMES REPORTED (2016), [http://www.sjpd.org/CrimeStats/updates/Part One Crimes Reported YTD.pdf?cacheID=20160503](http://www.sjpd.org/CrimeStats/updates/Part%20One%20Crimes%20Reported%20YTD.pdf?cacheID=20160503).

<sup>46</sup> AUSTIN POLICE DEP'T, CHIEF'S MONTHLY REPORTS (2016) <http://www.austintexas.gov/page/chiefs-monthly-reports> (select "Chief's Monthly Report, November 2016," the most recently available source at time of publication).

<sup>47</sup> MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, VIOLENT CRIME SURVEY – TOTALS: THIRD QUARTER COMPARISON (2016) (on file with the authors). Data from this publication includes information on violent crime only.

<sup>48</sup> SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEP'T, COMPSTAT: CITYWIDE PROFILE 9/1/2016 TO 9/30/2016 (2016), <http://sanfranciscopolice.org/sites/default/files/Documents/PoliceDocuments/CompStat/sfpd-compstat-September-2016.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> The authors were unable to locate a public, reliable, government source for crime statistics, and city officials did not respond to requests for information.

<sup>50</sup> MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, VIOLENT CRIME SURVEY – TOTALS: THIRD QUARTER COMPARISON (2016) (on file with the authors). Data from this publication includes information on violent crime only.

<sup>51</sup> MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, VIOLENT CRIME SURVEY – TOTALS: THIRD QUARTER COMPARISON (2016) (on file with the authors). Data from this publication includes information on violent crime only.

<sup>52</sup> CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POLICE DEP'T, CRIME STATISTICS: RELEASED NOV. 4, 2016 (2016), <http://charlottenc.gov/cmpd/Pages/default.aspx> (from the landing page, select “Crime Statistics for the Quarter”).

<sup>53</sup> SEATTLE POLICE DEP'T, SEASTAT SLIDES 7 (Aug 3, 2016), [http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Police/SeaStat/SEASTAT\\_2016AUG3.pdf](http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Police/SeaStat/SEASTAT_2016AUG3.pdf).

<sup>54</sup> DENVER POLICE DEP'T, CITYWIDE DATA – UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, PART 1: CRIMES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER BASED ON UCR STANDARDS (2016), [https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/720/documents/statistics/2016/Xcitywide\\_Reported\\_Offenses\\_2016.pdf](https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/720/documents/statistics/2016/Xcitywide_Reported_Offenses_2016.pdf) (containing data through the end of October)

<sup>55</sup> The authors were unable to locate a public, reliable, government source for crime statistics, and city officials have previously responded that data would not be released to persons or entities outside of Texas. *See* Email from Cynthia Macias, Open Records Desk, El Paso Police Department, to authors (Apr. 1, 2016) (indicating that city crime data would be shared only with Texas residents) (on file with the authors).

<sup>56</sup> CITY OF DETROIT, DPD: ALL CRIME INCIDENTS 2009-PRESENT (2016), <https://data.detroitmi.gov/Public-Safety/DPD-All-Crime-Incidents-2009-Present-Map-Provision/up3m-9ahm>.

<sup>57</sup> METROPOLITAN POLICE DEP'T, DISTRICT CRIME DATA AT A GLANCE: 2016 YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME COMPARISON (2016), <http://mpdc.dc.gov/page/district-crime-data-glance>. The city's crime statistics page warns against comparing data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. This report's methodology, as in previous Brennan Center reports using data from both the FBI and local police departments, is designed to account for this variation. *See* note 35, *supra*.

<sup>58</sup> BOSTON REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER, PART ONE CRIME REPORTED BY THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT (2016), <http://bit.ly/2h5MhoO>.

<sup>59</sup> MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION, VIOLENT CRIME SURVEY – TOTALS: THIRD QUARTER COMPARISON (2016) (on file with the authors). Data from this publication includes information on violent crime only.

<sup>60</sup> *See* NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, COMPSTAT WEEKLY ANALYSIS 11 (2016), [http://compstat.nashville.gov/2016/20161001\\_CompStat\\_Report.pdf](http://compstat.nashville.gov/2016/20161001_CompStat_Report.pdf).

<sup>61</sup> The authors were unable to locate a public, reliable, government source for crime statistics, and city officials did not respond to requests for information.

<sup>62</sup> OKC.GOV, POLICE DEPARTMENT, CRIME STATS, INFORMATION & MAPPING (2016), <https://www.okc.gov/departments/police/crime-prevention-data/crime-stats>.

<sup>63</sup> At the time of publication, Las Vegas had released only data on homicides. Accordingly, Las Vegas statistics appear in Table 2, but not Table 1. *See* LAS VEGAS METRO. POLICE DEP'T, CRIME STATISTICS (2016), <http://www.lvmpd.com/ProtectYourself/CrimeStatistics/tabid/566/Default.aspx>.

<sup>64</sup> OPEN BALTIMORE, BPD PART 1 VICTIM BASED CRIME DATA (2016), <https://data.baltimorecity.gov/Public-Safety/BPD-Part-1-Victim-Based-Crime-Data/vsfq-mvij> (from the raw spreadsheet, data was exported and then filtered by date to remove all years other than 2015 and 2016, and then filtered again by crime type to include only Part 1 index crimes).

<sup>65</sup> Louisville publicly reports data for some crimes. *See* LOUISVILLEKY.GOV, METRO. POLICE, CRIME DATA (2016), <http://portal.louisvilleky.gov/dataset/crimedataall-data>.