



## Information About OPD Crime Stats

### Part I Crime Statistics – Oakland and Nationwide

Like most other police departments, OPD keeps statistics on specific violent crimes committed in the city. These statistics are sent to the FBI each year, which uses data provided by nearly 17,000 law enforcement agencies across the United States to produce annual publications on the status of crime in the nation.

Statistics are kept on eight crimes, known as Part I Crimes:

1. Aggravated assault
2. Arson
3. Burglary
4. Criminal homicide
5. Forcible rape
6. Larceny-theft
7. Motor vehicle theft
8. Robbery

To find out more about Part I Crimes committed in Oakland or to learn about Part I Crime in other cities or regions of the country, go to the [FBI Uniform Crime Reports](#) site.

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### Crime Data Alone Cannot Produce Accurate Ranking Results

The FBI does not rank cities, counties, and states on the basis of crime data alone. Many factors cause the nature and type of crime to vary from place to place. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) statistics include only jurisdictional population figures along with reported crime, clearance, or arrest data. Rankings ignore the uniqueness of each locale.

Because of its concern regarding the proper use of UCR data, the FBI has the following policies:

- The FBI does not analyze, interpret, or publish crime statistics based solely on a single-dimension interagency ranking.
- The FBI does not provide agency-based crime statistics to data users in a ranked format.
- When providing/using agency-oriented statistics, the FBI cautions and, in fact, strongly discourages data users against using rankings to evaluate locales or the effectiveness of their law enforcement agencies.

The FBI maintains a staff to answer data-related questions and provide guidance in the appropriate use and analysis of UCR statistics.

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## Notes

- In the Weekly Crime Report, the category “motor vehicle theft” includes both stolen and recovered vehicles in the City of Oakland.
- Aside from homicides, counts are based on incidents, not victims.
- Crime reporting and data entry can occur a month or more past occurrence of a crime, which can create a false reduction in crime in both property and violent crimes.
- For a more accurate week-to-week or month-to-month comparisons, or to compare a report to one from the same time period in a previous year, it is best to select reports issued between 30 and 60 days prior to the current date.
- The only certified crime statistics are those contained in the FBI’s [Uniform Crime Report](#). Since UCR numbers are tallied at the end of each month, they can reflect late reporting and the reclassification or unfounding of crimes.