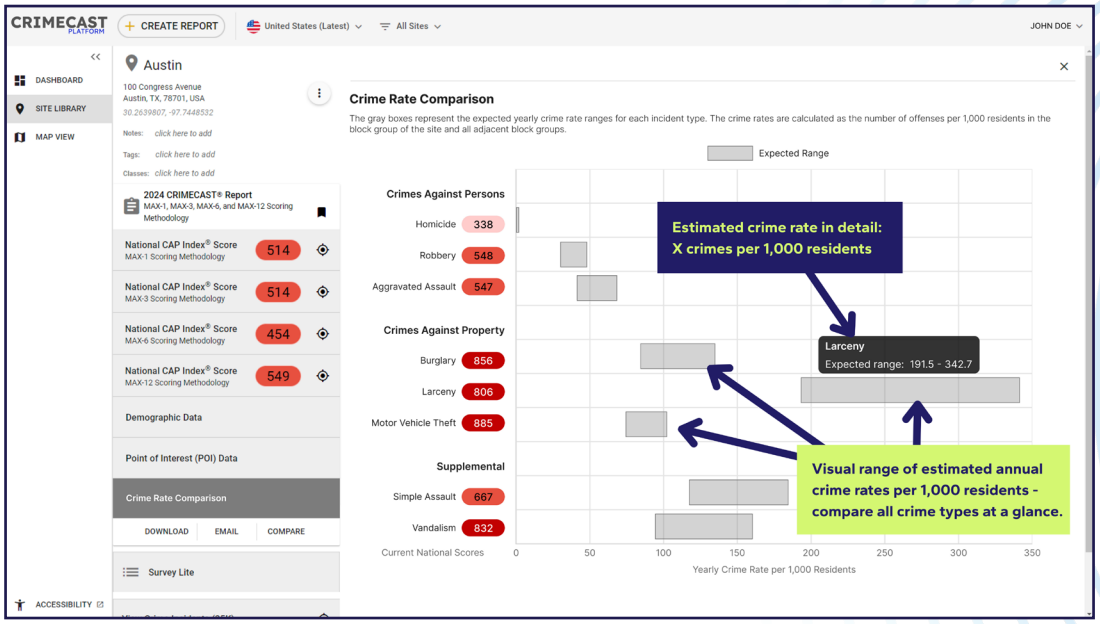
Crime Rate Feature (CRF)

Quantifying Crime Risk with Population-Adjusted Data

Turn Crime Risk Scores into Clear, Measurable Insights

The Crime Rate Feature (CRF) transforms abstract crime risk scores into tangible metrics by estimating the number of crime incidents per 1,000 residents at any U.S. location*. Unlike relative scores, CRF provides a concrete, population-normalized view that makes local crime levels more relatable and actionable.



Covering over 220,000 Census block groups nationwide, CRF is updated twice yearly to help users monitor crime trends over time. Developed by CAP Index's research team, it uses a rigorous methodology that analyzes both local and surrounding crime data to deliver precise, reliable estimates.

CRF empowers users to share clear, population-adjusted insights with stakeholders—enhancing transparency and supporting informed decisions. Paired with CAP Scores and the Crime Incident Feature, CRF offers a comprehensive view of crime risk to guide smarter security planning and resource allocations.

Why CAP Index?

With more than 35 years of data science, criminology, and risk consulting expertise, CAP Index empowers businesses with actionable intelligence to make critical security decisions and outsmart crime.

Contact your CAP Index risk expert or email us at **askcap@capindex.com** for more information.

**Block groups with insufficient population cannot be accurately scored and CRF is not available for them.*

Key Benefits

- **Population-Based Crime Estimates:** Understand the expected number of crimes per 1,000 residents, providing a more tangible and relatable measure of risk.
- **Trend Tracking Over Time:** Monitor evolving crime rates at your locations with biannual updates, facilitating proactive strategy adjustments.
- **Clear, Stakeholder-Ready Insights:** Translate complex risk scores into straightforward metrics for effective communication and transparency.
- **Enhanced Risk Context:** Use CRF alongside CAP Scores to provide a fuller picture of crime risk that balances severity and frequency for comprehensive decision-making.