

Uniform
Crime
Reporting
Handbook

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

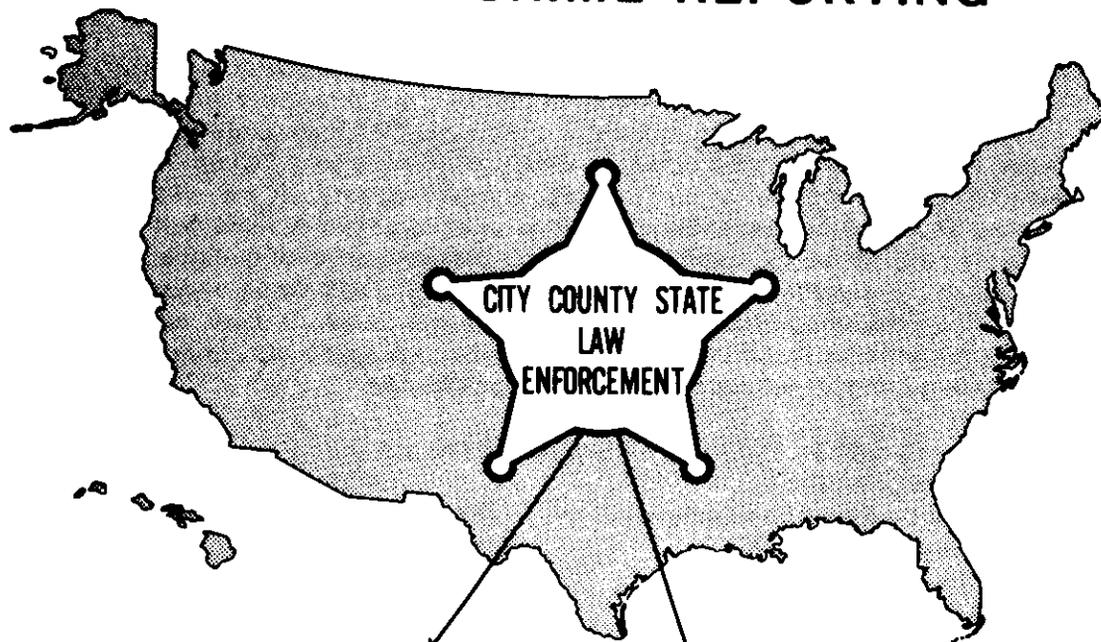
1984

During the more than 50 years since its inception in 1930, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has strived to depict the crime problem in America. Expanding in scope, importance, and size over the years, the Program now encompasses nearly 16,000 law enforcement agencies nationwide who voluntarily contribute their crime statistics. Without their support, the Program could not fulfill its mission. To ensure the production of a reliable set of crime statistics and the best reporting possible, the UCR staff developed this handbook to assist participating agencies in the understanding and completion of monthly and annual reporting forms. It is of the utmost importance that administrators, as well as those persons bearing responsibility for preparing the reports, have a thorough understanding of this handbook. Additional copies are available upon request.

Inquiries concerning Uniform Crime Reporting may be addressed to:

Uniform Crime Reports
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING



STATE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAMS



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SECTION

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
PERIODIC RELEASES
SPECIAL COMPILATIONS

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LAW ENFORCEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) is a city, county, and state law enforcement program. This Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of statistics by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The crime data are submitted either to a state UCR Program or directly to the national UCR Program which is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The success of UCR is a testimony to the dedication and cooperative attitude of law enforcement officials in this Nation.

Historical Background

In the 1920s, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) envisioned the need for statistics on crime in our Nation. The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP developed and initiated this voluntary national data collection effort in 1930 and still continues to advise the FBI on its conduct of the UCR Program. During that same year, the IACP was instrumental in gaining congressional approval which authorized the FBI to serve as the national clearinghouse for statistical information on crime. The National Sheriffs' Association in June, 1966, established a Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting to serve in an advisory capacity and to encourage sheriffs throughout the country to fully participate in the Program. The FBI, through the UCR Program, has collected and compiled data for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management, as well as to indicate the fluctuations in the level of crime in America.

Collection of Crime Data

Crime data are, for the most part, collected on a monthly basis by the UCR Program. The FBI provides report forms, tally sheets, and self-addressed envelopes to many local agencies who complete the forms and return them directly to the FBI. The information submitted to the UCR Program should be only a portion of the data a law enforcement agency tabulates for its own effective and efficient use.

Many states have developed information collection systems of which UCR is a byproduct. These states gather data from the law enforcement agencies within their boundaries and forward the UCR statistics to the FBI. The FBI assembles, publishes, and distributes the data to contributing agencies, state UCR Programs, and others interested in the Nation's crime problem.

In recent years, the development of state UCR Programs has streamlined the collection of UCR data. An important aspect of the transference of this responsibility from the FBI to a state agency is a guarantee of consistency and comparability in the data forwarded by the state Program. Following are the conditions under which a state Program is developed and by which it must operate:

1. The state Program must conform to the national Uniform Crime Reports' standards, definitions, and information required. These requirements, of course, do not prohibit the state from gathering other statistical data beyond the national collection.
2. The state criminal justice agency must have a proven, effective, statewide Program and have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.
3. Coverage within the state by a state agency must be, at least, equal to that attained by Uniform Crime Reports.
4. The state agency must have adequate field staff assigned to conduct audits and to assist contributing agencies in record practices and crime reporting procedures.
5. The state agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tapes.
6. The state agency must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all the statistical data required in time to meet national Uniform Crime Reports' publication deadlines.

To fulfill its responsibilities in connection with the UCR Program efforts, the FBI continues its internal procedures of editing and reviewing individual agency reports for both completeness and quality; has direct contact with individual contributors within the state when necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, coordinating such contact with the state agency; and as deemed necessary, conducts training programs within the state on law enforcement records and crime reporting procedures. These training sessions are, of course, coordinated with the state agency. Should circumstances develop whereby the state agency does not comply with the aforementioned requirements, the national Program may reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from law enforcement agencies within the state.

Uniform Crime Reporting Publications

The collection of data on crime in the United States must be used to be of value. The FBI publishes crime data in various ways. Trend releases are published during the year which set forth actual crime counts for certain law enforcement agencies. These releases also portray Crime Index trend information for population groupings and geographical regions. The FBI produces an annual publication, *Crime in the United States*, which is a detailed report of offense and arrest data, law enforcement employee counts, and the results of special analysis programs of particular interest to law enforcement. The state Programs also publish data which they collect, including not only UCR statistics but data specifically dealing with the individual states they represent.

Two other annual publications are produced at the national level. They represent statistics on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted and bombing incidents.

Types of Crime Statistics

There are a variety of statistics which could be used in the portrayal of crime in the United States. These types include penal, prosecutive, arrest, offense, and conviction data. To best depict total crime and to provide the most meaningful data to police administrators, it was determined that the UCR Program would collect data on known offenses and persons arrested.

Because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence, seven offenses (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) were initially chosen to comprise a Crime Index and serve as indicators of our Nation's crime experience. Arson became the eighth Index crime as the result of a limited congressional mandate in October, 1978. With the passage of the Anti-Arson Act of 1982, arson was permanently designated as a Part I offense. All Crime Index offenses are fully defined in this handbook. Obviously, due to the different criminal statutes of this Nation, it was important that a single definition be adopted for each of the chosen offenses to ensure meaningful crime data.

Law Enforcement Data Requirements

The collection of reports on a nationwide scale is based on the fact that police need to compile certain basic data for local administrative and operational purposes.

Local law enforcement executives need to know:

1. Number and kinds of criminal acts that occur (offenses known);
2. Number of such crimes or offenses cleared;
3. Personal characteristics concerning persons arrested;
4. Law enforcement disposition of juveniles; and
5. Law enforcement employee information.

These tabulations come from basic records that show:

1. The extent of the patrol and crime prevention problem;
2. A measure of the results of investigative activity to solve crimes; and
3. The characteristics and identities of known offenders.

A good records system makes possible these tabulations and studies, as well as permits close supervision and corrective administrative action where necessary. Law enforcement officials can also readily present a clear picture of the crime situation in their jurisdictions and of the positive steps taken to meet the conditions. Such action should dispel the recurring misconception that crime is chargeable to law enforcement and effectively point out that crime is a community problem.

Law enforcement is a public service and as such requires a full accounting from the police commissioner, police chief, or sheriff as to the administration of the agency and the status of public safety within the jurisdiction. Full participation in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program will provide figures to enable a law enforcement agency to fulfill this responsibility.

Law Enforcement Records Needed

To ensure a records system provides the information needed for generation of UCR data, it should meet the following minimum standards:

1. A permanent written record of each crime is made immediately upon receipt of a complaint or call for service. All reports of thefts and attempted thefts are included, regardless of the value of property involved.
2. Staff or headquarters' control exists over the receipt of each complaint or call for service to ensure each is promptly recorded and accurately tabulated.
3. A written record is made in each case showing fully the details of the offense as alleged by the complainant and as disclosed by the investigation. An effective followup system is used to see that reports are promptly submitted in all cases.

4. All reports are checked to see that the crime classification conforms to the uniform classification of the offenses. That is, all offenses reported to the UCR Program, regardless of what the offense is called at the local or state level, should conform to the UCR classification of offenses.
5. The offense reports on crimes cleared by arrest or exceptional means are noted as cleared.
6. Arrest records are complete, special care being taken to show the final disposition of the charge.
7. Records are centralized; records and statistical reports are closely supervised by the administrator; periodic inspections are made to ensure strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the local agency relative to records and reports.
8. Statistical reports conform in all respects to the UCR standards and regulations.

Small agencies may request the FBI to send free forms entitled Register of Incidents/Offenses (Daily Log) and Register of Persons Charged (Arrest Sheet) that facilitate maintaining a permanent record for small operations. Preparation of crime reports from these forms is a simple matter. The forms probably will be inadequate in a department with 15 or more officers. Their use in smaller departments is a matter of preference.

Law enforcement agencies desiring to improve their records procedures will be interested in the *Manual of Law Enforcement Records*. The FBI will send law enforcement agencies the manual free of charge upon request.

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

The monthly Return A collects a count of the number of criminal acts which become known to law enforcement. Offenses cleared by arrest or other means as defined in this handbook also are counted and included on the monthly Return A.

Not all crimes readily come to the attention of the police—embezzlement, for example. Some serious crimes occur infrequently, such as kidnaping. Therefore, for practical purposes, the reporting of offenses known is limited to the following crime classifications because they are the crimes most likely to be reported and which occur with sufficient frequency to provide an adequate basis for comparison. They are also serious crimes by nature and/or volume. The chosen offenses are:

1. Criminal homicide
2. Forcible rape

3. Robbery
4. Aggravated assault
5. Burglary
6. Larceny-theft
7. Motor vehicle theft
8. Arson

These offenses will be discussed in detail in the following chapters.

Persons Arrested

The number of persons arrested for all violations except traffic offenses is compiled from monthly returns submitted by the contributing agencies. The age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of both adult and juvenile arrestees are recorded for the purpose of computing arrest trends and volume.

Jurisdiction

Throughout the United States there are several thousand law enforcement agencies, some of which have overlapping jurisdictions. To be certain that an offense or arrest is not counted more than once by overlapping jurisdictions, the following guidelines have been developed:

1. Police report offenses that occur within their city jurisdiction.
2. County and state law enforcement agencies report offenses which take place in the county outside the jurisdiction of the city.
3. Agencies report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.
4. Likewise, the recovery of property is reported only by the jurisdiction from which it was stolen.

Note: The purpose of these jurisdictional guidelines for reporting crime statistics is to accurately depict the nature and volume of crime in a particular community, *not* to claim or take “credit” for the number of investigations, arrests, etc.

For crime reporting, cities having their own police departments generally send in their own figures. However, crime data for smaller locales may be combined with those for larger agencies, e.g., sheriffs’ offices and state police. This practice most often occurs in rural or unincorporated places employing constables, town marshals, or other officers who infrequently report Crime Index offenses. A special form has been devised for the use of law enforcement officers in these small locales to report offense data to the sheriff’s office or another larger law enforcement agency. This document is the Report of Offenses

Committed During Month and is explained further on page 84 of this handbook.

In some localities, the sheriff or state police will assist a local police department in the investigation of crimes committed within the limits of the city. Even though this is the case, the city police department will count the offenses.

Supplies Furnished to Contributors

The FBI mails supplies each month to the contributors who are not part of an operating state UCR Pro-

gram. Contributors within states that have an operating state Program receive forms from the state agency.

All agencies receive a monthly Return A; Supplement to Return A; Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested forms; Supplementary Homicide Report; Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted form; and Arson form. Details regarding each of these forms are included in Chapter III. Tally books and law enforcement records forms are available upon request of law enforcement agencies from: Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

CHAPTER I DEFINITIONS—PART I OFFENSES

The Part I offenses are as follows:

1. Criminal homicide:
 - a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by negligence
2. Forcible rape:
 - a. Rape by force
 - b. Attempts to commit forcible rape
3. Robbery:
 - a. Firearm
 - b. Knife or cutting instrument
 - c. Other dangerous weapon
 - d. Strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.
4. Aggravated assault:
 - a. Firearm
 - b. Knife or cutting instrument
 - c. Other dangerous weapon
 - d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury
5. Burglary:
 - a. Forcible entry
 - b. Unlawful entry—no force
 - c. Attempted forcible entry
6. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)
7. Motor vehicle theft:
 - a. Autos
 - b. Trucks and buses
 - c. Other vehicles
8. Arson:
 - a.-g. Structural
 - h.-i. Mobile
 - j. Other

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects and reports crime offense data for the Nation, and in many instances, for smaller subdivisions of the country. Essential to the maintaining of uniform and consistent data is the utilization of standard definitions of the offenses used in the Program. The standard UCR definitions for Part I offenses are recorded and explained in the sections that follow. The Crime Index is comprised of all of the Part I offenses with the exception of manslaughter by negligence (class 1.b.).

In the reporting of offense data to a state or the national UCR Program, it is first necessary to classify appropriate offenses known into the Part I or II standard offense categories as defined by the Program. This practice ensures that offenses with different titles under state and local law are considered and appropriately counted in UCR. All criminal offenses of law will be classified as either Part I or II in this

Program. Part II offenses will be discussed in a later section.

When *classifying* an offense, it should first be determined if it is one of the Part I offenses and then into which category it would be included. The following pages of definitions and explanations will aid in the classifying of these offenses. Unusual situations will arise in this effort, and not all can be covered in this handbook. In classifying the unusual situations, the nature of the crime should be considered along with the guidelines provided. If assistance is needed, communicate with the UCR Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

Counting the number of offenses after they have been classified is referred to as *scoring*. A suggested method of handling information in preparation for submission of the Monthly Return of Offenses Known to the Police (Return A) is to classify and score the Part I offenses in a tally book. These books have the same format as the monthly Return A and are available without charge from the national UCR Program. Tallies can be made from an agency's offense reports on a regular basis during the month and then transferred in total to the monthly reporting form. Remember:

CLASSIFY AND SCORE FROM THE RECORDS OF CALLS FOR SERVICE, COMPLAINTS, AND/OR INVESTIGATIONS. OFFENSE COUNTS ARE TO BE RECORDED, NOT FINDINGS OF A COURT, CORONER, JURY, OR DECISION OF A PROSECUTOR SINCE THESE CRIME STATISTICS ARE INTENDED TO ASSIST IN IDENTIFYING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM.

General Note—To aid in the understanding of the examples in this section, a knowledge of the six columns of the Return A reporting form is necessary. The columns are as follows: (See pages 47-48 for additional comments.)

Column 1: *Classification of Offenses*—The criminal act offenses are printed on the form in this column.

Column 2: *Offenses Reported or Known to Police*—Enter a count of offenses reported or otherwise known to the department.

Column 3: *Unfounded*—Enter the total number of reported offenses that are false or baseless.

Column 4: *Number of Actual Offenses*—Subtract the entries in column 3 from the entries in column 2.

Column 5: *Total Offenses Cleared*—Enter the number of offenses cleared by arrest and by “exceptional” means.

Column 6: *Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age*—Enter the number of offenses cleared by arrest, “exceptional” means, or other handling of persons under 18 years of age.

Note: The counts recorded in columns 5 and 6 are the number of offenses cleared and not the number of persons arrested.

Greater detail is given regarding classifying, scoring, unbounding, and clearances in the section of the handbook on Classifying and Scoring, pages 33-42.

Crimes Against Persons Versus Crimes Against Property

Distinguishing between crimes against persons and those against property greatly facilitates the classifying and scoring process. In the UCR Program, the offenses of *criminal homicide, forcible rape, and aggravated assault* are crimes against persons. For these crimes, *one offense is counted for each victim.*

Robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson are crimes against property. For these crimes, *score one offense for each distinct operation, except in the case of motor vehicle theft for which one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle.*

1. Criminal Homicide

(Crime against the person; score one offense per victim.)

1.a. Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

Definition—the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is counted as a 1.a. Homicide. *Score one offense on the Return A for each person willfully killed by another.*

Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders are not classified as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (1.a.). Situations where a victim dies of a heart attack as the result of a robbery or witnessing a crime do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the criminal homi-

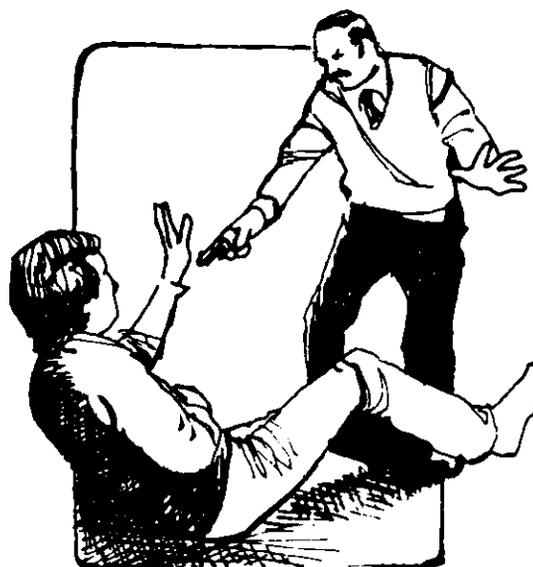
cide classification. A heart attack cannot, in fact, be caused at will by an offender. Even in instances where an individual is known to have a weak heart, there is no assurance whatever that an offender can cause sufficient emotional or physical stress to guarantee the victim will suffer a fatal heart attack. Suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths are totally excluded from the UCR Program, while some accidental deaths are counted as manslaughter by negligence (1.b.) and will be addressed later. Assaults to murder and attempted murders are classified as aggravated assaults and are discussed on pages 16-20 of this publication.

Certain willful killings are classified as justifiable or excusable. In UCR, *justifiable homicide* is defined as and limited to:

1. *the killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, or*
2. *the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen.*

Do not count a killing as justifiable or excusable solely on the basis of self-defense or the action of a coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one individual by another is being reported, not the criminal liability of the person or persons involved. For UCR purposes, crime counts are based on law enforcement investigation.

To report justifiable homicides on the Return A, score one offense for each victim in column 2 on line 1.a. Score that same number of offenses in column 3, Unfounded. No Actual Offenses (column 4) will be counted or recorded for justifiable homicides.



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH VICTIM

In cases of justifiable homicide, a second offense must also be scored. Enter in the appropriate classification, the crime the felon was committing at the time of death, and clear this offense by exceptional means. See examples 1.a.-8 and 9, page 9.

Return A, it is required that the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) form be completed. The SHR provides details regarding the victim and offender, their relationship, the weapon used, and the circumstance of the murder. In addition, it is an excellent quality control mechanism. Refer to pages 63-65.

Note: For each criminal homicide reported on the

Examples:

1.a.-1 A berserk gunman shoots and kills three pedestrians. The offender is subdued and placed under arrest. (Three offenses, three offenses cleared by arrest.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include "Unfounded" and Attempts)	Unfounded, i.e. False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Includes Col. 5)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE ^a a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	3		3	3	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					

1.a.-2 Joe and Jim, while playing cards, get into an argument. Joe comes at Jim with a broken bottle and Jim pulls a gun and kills Joe. Jim is arrested and claims self-defense. (One offense, one offense cleared by arrest.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include "Unfounded" and Attempts)	Unfounded, i.e. False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Includes Col. 5)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE ^a a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	1		1	1	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					

1.a.-3 A neighbor discovers an infant who has been beaten. The neighbor rushes the infant to the hospital. Later, the infant dies as a direct result of the injuries. Investigation reveals that the mother is responsible. The mother is not considered mentally competent and the district attorney does not wish to prosecute. (One offense, one offense cleared by exceptional means.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include "Unfounded" and Attempts)	Unfounded, i.e. False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Includes Col. 5)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE ^a a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	1		1	1	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					

1.a.-4 A husband and wife have an argument. The wife shoots the husband and severely wounds him. He grabs the gun and kills her. The husband lives and is subsequently arrested. (One offense of murder, cleared by arrest.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date Filed OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE: a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11 /		/	/	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12				

1.a.-5 A property owner is shot and killed in an argument with a neighbor over the location of their property line. The neighbor is arrested and charged. (One offense, cleared by arrest.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date Filed OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE: a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11 /		/	/	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12				

1.a.-6 Subsequent to a bank robbery, a private citizen chases the robber from the bank. The robber fires at the pursuer, misses, and kills a woman walking on the street. The robber is not located. (One offense, not cleared.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date Filed OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE: a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11 /		/		
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12				

1.a.-7 A man is in a fight on the second floor of a building. He is knocked through a window and is killed. No arrest has been made. (One offense, not cleared.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date Filed OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE: a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11 /		/		
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12				

1.a.-8 *Justifiable Homicide*. A police officer answers a bank holdup alarm and surprises the robber coming out of the bank. After firing at the police officer, the robber is shot and killed. The officer is charged in a court of record as a matter of routine in such cases. (One offense of murder, unfounded, and one offense of robbery, cleared by exceptional means.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE ² a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11	1	10	10	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12				
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	30	1	29	29	
a. Firearm	27		27	27	
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	28		28	28	
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	29		29	29	
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	30		30	30	

1.a.-9 *Justifiable Homicide*. When a gunman entered a store and attempted to rob the proprietor, the felon was shot and killed by the storekeeper. (One offense of murder, unfounded, and one offense of robbery, cleared by exceptional means.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE ² a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11	1	10	10	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12				
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	30	1	29	29	
a. Firearm	27		27	27	
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	28		28	28	
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	29		29	29	
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	30		30	30	

1.b. Criminal Homicide—Manslaughter by Negligence

Definition—the killing of another person through gross negligence.

As a general rule, one offense is counted for each death caused by the gross negligence of another. Not included in this category are deaths of persons due

to their own negligence; accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence; and traffic fatalities. However, arrests in connection with traffic fatalities should be counted on the Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested form opposite "manslaughter by negligence." *The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., do not affect classifying or scoring; these are law enforcement statistics.*

Examples:

1.b.-1 While two juveniles are playing with a gun, one "playfully" points the gun at the other. One youth fires the gun and the other is killed. At the time of arrest, the juvenile claims no knowledge of the gun being loaded. (One offense, one offense cleared by arrest of a person under 18.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE a MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11				
b MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12	/	/	/	/

1.b.-2 A target shooter was practicing in a wooded area near a housing project. One shot missed the target and killed a resident of the project. The police arrested the shooter. (One offense and one offense cleared.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE a MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11				
b MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12	/	/	/	/

2. Forcible Rape

(Crime against the person; score one offense per victim.)

Definition—the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

classified as a rape by force. By definition, sex attacks on males are excluded and should be classified as assaults or "other sex offenses" depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of injury.

2.a. Rape by Force

2.b. Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

Score one offense for each female raped or upon whom an assault to rape or attempt to rape has been made. Rapes or attempts accomplished by force or threat of force are classified as forcible regardless of the age of the female victim. Actual offenses of forcible rape are scored opposite item 2.a., while assaults or attempts to forcibly rape are scored opposite item 2.b. In cases where several men attack one female, count one forcible rape. *Do not count the number of offenders.*



Do not count statutory rape (defined as the carnal knowledge or the attempted carnal knowledge of a female with no force used and the female victim is under the legal age of consent) or other sex offenses under this category. However, if the female victim is under the legal age and is forced against her will to engage in sexual intercourse, the incident should be

SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH VICTIM

Examples:

2.a.-1 A complaint was received from a victim that, when leaving work late one night, she was attacked in the company parking lot by an unidentified male and forcibly raped. (One offense, not cleared.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	1		1		
a. Rape by Force	1		1		
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape					

2.a.-2 Two men lure a girl to their motel room with the promise of a job. They threaten her with a knife and both forcibly rape her. On complaint by the girl, both men are arrested. (One offense, one clearance by arrest.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	1		1	1	
a. Rape by Force	1		1	1	
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape					

2.a.-3 Investigation determines a forcible rape occurred. Police identify, locate, and prepare to arrest the offender, but the victim refuses to cooperate with prosecution due to fear of possible publicity and embarrassment.

Even though the victim refuses to cooperate, count an offense. The offense took place and must be scored. (One offense, one offense exceptionally cleared.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	1		1	1	
a. Rape by Force	1		1	1	
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape					

2.a.-4 Three girls were attacked, assaulted, and raped by four boys. Each boy raped each of the girls. No arrests were made. (Three offenses, no clearances.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	3		3		
a. Rape by Force	3		3		
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape					

2.b.-1 A woman is attacked on the street by a man who attempts to have sexual relations with her. The attacker is frightened away by a pedestrian before he can complete the attack. (One offense, not cleared.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	20		1		
a. Rape by Force	20		1		
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape	20		1		

3. Robbery

(Crime against property; score one offense per distinct operation.)

Definition—the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Robbery is a vicious type of theft in that it is committed in the presence of the victim. The victim, who usually is the owner or person having custody of the property, is directly confronted by the perpetrator and is threatened with force or is put in fear that force will be used. Robbery involves a theft or larceny but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.

In the absence of force or threat of force, as in pocket-picking or purse-snatching, the offense must be classified as larceny rather than robbery. However, if in a purse-snatching or other such crime force or threat of force is used to overcome the active resistance of the victim, the offense is to be classified as strong-arm robbery.

In analyzing robbery, the following subheadings are used:

- 3.a. Firearm
- 3.b. Knife or cutting instrument
- 3.c. Other dangerous weapon
- 3.d. Strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.

Armed robberies, categories 3.a.-3.c., are incidents commonly referred to as "stickups," "hijackings," "holdups," and "heists." Robberies wherein no weapons are used may be referred to as "strong-arms" or "muggings."

In any instance of robbery, score one offense for each distinct operation including attempts. Do not



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION

count the number of victims robbed, those present at the robbery, or the number of offenders when scoring this crime.

In cases involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim but the robber claims to possess one, classify the incident as armed robbery and score it in the appropriate category. If an immediate "on view" arrest proves that there is no weapon, the offense may be classified as strong-arm robbery.

Law enforcement should guard against using the public's terminology such as "robbery of an apartment" or "safe robbery" inasmuch as the public is referring to a burglary situation.

3.a. Robbery—Firearm

Count one offense for each distinct operation in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

3.b. Robbery—Knife or Cutting Instrument

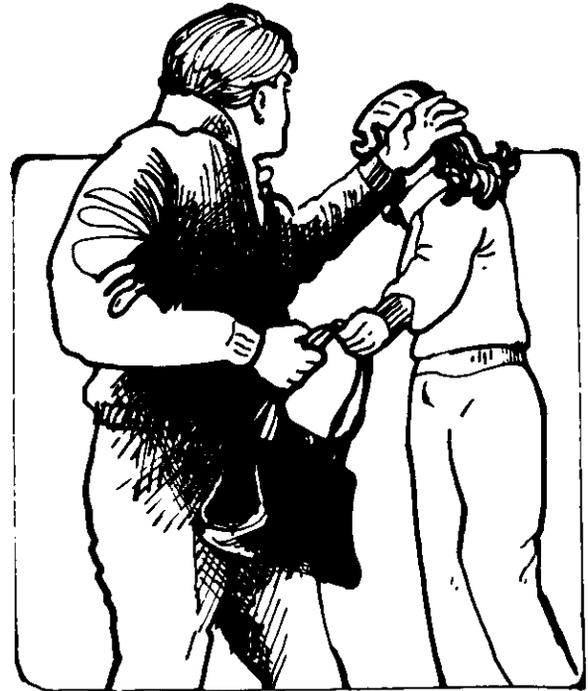
Score one offense for each distinct operation in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

3.c. Robbery—Other Dangerous Weapon

In this category of robbery, enter one offense for each distinct operation in which a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened.

3.d. Robbery—Strong-Arm—Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.

This category includes muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong-arm tactics (limited to the use of personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.) are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION

Examples:

3.a.-1 A man comes to a victim's door and asks to use the phone. After being admitted to the residence, he pulls a gun and demands money. He takes the victim's money and flees. (One offense, no clearance).

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	30		30		
a. Firearm	1		1		
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					

3.a.-2 A lone male with a gun appeared in a tavern and ordered 10 patrons and the owner to hand over their cash and jewelry. After obtaining the loot, the subject left. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	1		1		
a. Firearm	1		1		
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					

3.a.-3 A group of four planned to rob a local supermarket. One of the group informed the police. On the appointed day, the four walked in the front door armed with handguns. They were all arrested. The source of information was later released for cooperating. (One offense, one clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	1		1	1	
a. Firearm	1		1	1	
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					

3.a.-4 A person with a shotgun enters a rural grocery and orders the clerk to hand over the cash. The clerk complies. The suspect runs out of the store to a waiting auto. The police are notified, spot the suspect's vehicle, and a high-speed chase ensues. A 17-year-old suspect is apprehended. (One offense, one clearance by arrest of a person under 18.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	1		1	1	1
a. Firearm	1		1	1	1
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					

3.b.-1 A man was walking down the street when an assailant grabbed him and held a broken bottle to his throat. While the assailant was attempting to remove the victim's wallet from his pocket, the police arrived. The assailant was arrested. (One offense, one clearance by arrest.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3. ROBBERY TOTAL					
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	1		1	1	
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					

3.c.-1 Two men accosted a third, an acquaintance, in an alley near a bar. They beat him severely with a club and took his wallet containing several hundred dollars. No arrest was made. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3. ROBBERY TOTAL					
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	1		1		
d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					

3.c.-2 A woman robbed a jewelry store with threat of detonating a bomb. The bomb was composed of wire, highway flares, and black powder. The suspect was apprehended by two employees of the store. (One offense, one clearance by arrest.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3. ROBBERY TOTAL					
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	1		1	1	
d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					

3.d.-1 During a purse-snatching, the victim is shoved to the ground and her purse taken. The thief escapes. (One offense of strong-arm robbery, no clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	50				
a Firearm	20				
b Knife or Cutting Instrument	30				
c Other Dangerous Weapon	50				
d Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	50				

4. Assault

(Crime against the person; score one offense per victim.)

Definition—an unlawful attack by one person upon another.

For the purpose of Uniform Crime Reporting, assault information is collected on the offenses that are aggravated in nature, as well as on those that are not. Aggravated assault offenses, including attempts, are scored opposite items 4.a. through 4.d. on the Return A.

4.a.-d. Aggravated Assault

Definition—an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

The categories of aggravated assault (4.a.-d.) include the following commonly entitled offenses: assaults or attempts to kill or murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives; and all attempts to commit the foregoing offenses. *In other words, all assaults by one person upon another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon are classified under one of the aggravated assault categories. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.*

On occasion, it is the practice of local jurisdictions to charge assailants in assault cases with assault and battery or simple assault even though a knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident. For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, this type of assault is to be classified as aggravated.



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH VICTIM

4.a. Assault—Firearm

Count here *all* assaults wherein a firearm of any type is used or its use is threatened. Include assaults with revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, etc.

4.b. Assault—Knife or Cutting Instrument

Include the number of assaults wherein weapons such as knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, ice picks, etc., are used as cutting or stabbing objects or their use is threatened.

4.c. Assault—Other Dangerous Weapon

Score assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object as a weapon which does or could result in serious injury. The weapons in this category would include but not be limited to clubs, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, or other blunt instru-

ments used to club or beat victims. Also include in this category attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding water, burning, etc.

**4.d. Assault—Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.—
Aggravated Injury**

Classify in this category only the attacks by use of personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc., which result in serious or aggravated injury. The seriousness of the injury is the primary factor to consider in establishing whether the assault is aggravated or simple. The assault will be aggravated if the personal injury is serious, e.g., broken bones, internal injuries, or where stitches are required. On the other hand, it is a simple assault if the injuries are not serious (abrasions, minor lacerations, or contusions) and require no more than usual first-aid treatment. These simple assaults are to be scored as 4.e., other assaults.

4.e. Other Assaults—Simple, Not Aggravated

Include in this category all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which there were no serious or aggravated injuries to the victims. Simple assault is not within the Crime Index—it is a Part II offense but is collected under 4.e. as a quality control matter and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

Score such offenses as simple assault, assault and

battery, injury caused by culpable negligence, intimidation, coercion, and all attempts to commit these offenses. For other examples, refer to page 79.

An Aid to Classifying Assaults

Careful consideration of the following factors should assist in classifying assaults:

1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon;
2. The seriousness of the injury;
3. The intent of the assailant to cause serious injury.

Usually, the weapons used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factors in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault. In only a very limited number of instances should it be necessary to examine the intent of the assailant.

Prosecutive policy in a jurisdiction should not control classification or reporting of law enforcement offense data on the Return A. It is necessary that assaults in each jurisdiction be examined and classified according to the standard Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, regardless of whether they are termed felonies by local definitions. In an aggravated assault situation where the victim later dies, count one offense of murder on the Return A for the month in which the death occurred and delete the aggravated assault previously recorded. (See page 42 on adjustments.)

Examples:

4.a.-1 Joe and Sally had an argument. Sally later returned with a gun and shot Joe, attempting to kill him. Joe recovered and Sally was prosecuted for attempted murder. (One actual offense, cleared.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
4. ASSAULT TOTAL					
a. Firearm	1		1	1	
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

4.a.-2 While an officer was attempting to serve a warrant, the individual ran. The subject turned and fired on the officer, wounding him. The subject was caught and arrested. (One offense, one offense cleared. This matter should also be scored on the Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted [LEOKA] form.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	1		1	1	
a. Firearm	1		1	1	
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

4.b.-1 During a crap game, Mack stabs Phil. Phil recovers and refuses to prosecute Mack. (One offense, cleared by exceptional means.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	1		1	1	
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	1		1	1	
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

4.b.-2 During an argument, Sam cut Nancy with a razor. Sam has not been arrested. (One offense, not cleared.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	1		1		
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	1		1		
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

4.c.-1 At the scene of a riot, three police officers were attacked by 20 rioters who were armed with clubs and rocks. The police officers sustained injuries which caused their hospitalization. A total of 45 rioters, including 18 of those participating in the assaults, were arrested for disturbance. (Three offenses and three cleared by arrest. This matter should also be reported on the LEOKA form.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	3		3	3	
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	3		3	3	
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated Injury					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

4.c.-2 During a neighborhood altercation, a resident, John, hits neighbor Don and Don's wife with a tire iron. Don suffers a minor bruise but his wife has a concussion from a blow to the head. John is arrested. (Two actual offenses, both cleared.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
2. ASSAULT TOTAL	2		2	2	
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	2		2	2	
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated Injury					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

4.d.-1 Jack comes in drunk and during an argument with his wife breaks her jaw. Jack is arrested but his wife refuses to prosecute. (One offense, one offense cleared.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	1		1	1	
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated Injury	1		1	1	
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

4.b.-c.-1 Police, in answer to a disturbance call, find a juvenile gang fight in progress. The participants escape, except for seven who suffer injuries. None will cooperate, and it is not determined who started the fight. Three were cut severely with knives. The remaining four suffered broken bones from beating by clubs. All seven are arrested on felonious assault charges. (Seven offenses, all cleared by arrest of persons under 18.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	7		7	7	7
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	3		3	3	3
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	4		4	4	4
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

5. Burglary—Breaking or Entering

(Crime against property; score one offense per distinct operation.)

Definition—the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

For UCR purposes, offenses locally known as burglary (any degree); unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safe-cracking; and all attempts at these offenses should be counted as burglary.

In the UCR standard definition of burglary, a structure is considered to include but not be limited to the following:

Apartment	Mill
Barn	Office
Cabin	Other building
Church	Outbuilding
Condominium	Public building
Dwelling house	Railroad car
Factory	Room
Garage	School
Housetrailer or houseboat (used as permanent dwelling)	Stable Vessel Warehouse

Any housetrailer or other mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse should be considered a structure.

Whenever a question arises as to whether a type of structure comes within the purview of the burglary definition, the law enforcement officer should look to the nature of the crime and be guided by the examples set forth. If a question remains, contact the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, motor home, housetrailer, or other mobile unit that is being used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft, felony, or attempt to commit a felony or theft, should not be counted as burglary. These categories will be discussed in the section on larceny-theft.

Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, and other places where lodging of transients is the main purpose are scored under provisions of the "Hotel Rule." This principle of scoring dictates that if a number of dwelling units under a single manager are burglarized and the offenses are most likely to be reported to the police by the manager rather than the individual tenants, the burglary should be scored as one offense. Examples of situations for application of the Hotel Rule are burglaries of a number of rental hotel rooms, rooms in "flop" houses, rooms in a youth hostel, and units in a motel. If the individual living areas in a building are rented or leased to the occupants for a period of time, which would preclude the tenancy from being classified as transient, then the burglaries would most likely be reported separately by the occupants. These burglaries should be scored as separate offenses. Examples of this latter type of multiple burglary would be the burglaries of a number of apartments in an apartment house, of the offices of a number of commercial firms in a business building, or of the offices of separate professionals within one building.

Note: It is important to remember that offenses should be classified according to UCR definitions and not according to state or local codes.

Some states might, for instance, categorize a shoplifting or a theft from an automobile as burglary.



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION

These offenses are not classified as burglaries in UCR and must be considered larcenies for reporting purposes. Thefts from automobiles whether locked or not; shoplifting from commercial establishments; and thefts from telephone booths, coinboxes, or coin-operated machines are all counted as larceny-

theft offenses. Of course, if these thefts are accompanied by unlawful entry of a structure, a multiple offense exists and the burglary would be scored. A telephone booth is not considered a structure under the UCR definition.

5.a. Burglary—Forcible Entry

Count all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. This act includes entry by use of tools; breaking windows; forcing windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators; cutting screens, walls, or roofs; and where known, the use of master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, or other devices which leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by an exiting of the structure is included in this category.

5.b. Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force

The entry in these burglary situations involves no force and is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this classification, which includes thefts from open garages, open warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is committed other than by the tenant who has lawful access. If the area entered was one of open access, thefts from the area would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be scored as larceny.

5.c. Burglary—Attempted Forcible Entry

Count in this classification those situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted. If an entry is actually made, the offense should be classified as 5.a. Include unlawful entry—no force when a perpetrator is frightened off while entering an unlocked door or climbing through an open window. If an actual trespass occurs, classify as 5.b. Law enforcement experience is the determining factor in deciding whether force or no force was used in gaining entry.

A forcible entry or unlawful entry where no theft or felony occurs but where acts of vandalism, malicious mischief, etc., are committed is not scored as a burglary provided investigation clearly establishes that the unlawful entry was for a purpose other than to commit a felony or theft. For the definition of vandalism, refer to page 79.

Examples:

5.a.-1 The ABC Liquor Store is broken into on a holiday. Alcoholic beverages and money are missing. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	1		1		
a. Forcible Entry	1		1		
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					

5.a.-2 A burglar uses a key to enter four apartments in a condominium and steals something from each apartment. Each apartment is considered a residence. (Four offenses, no clearances.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	4		4		
a. Forcible Entry	4		4		
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					

5.a.-3 A thief enters a hotel, forcibly enters the rooms of seven guests and steals articles from each. The rooms are unoccupied at the time. The investigation eliminates hotel employees and others who had lawful access to the rooms. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	1		1		
a. Forcible Entry	1		1		
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					

5.a.-4 A man hides in a theater. After it closes, he steals money from the cashbox and leaves the premises during the night. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
B. BURGLARY TOTAL	1		1		
a. Forcible Entry	1		1		
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					

5.a.-b.-5 After closing hours, a thief enters an unlocked door of a warehouse. The warehouse has a number of offices of individual shipping companies within it. The subject breaks into eight of the company offices and rifles the office desks. Some items are stolen from each office. Scoring is similar to that for apartments. (Eight offenses of forcible entry burglary, not cleared; one offense of unlawful entry, not cleared, for a total of nine offenses.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
B. BURGLARY TOTAL	9		9		
a. Forcible Entry	8		8		
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force	1		1		
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					

5.b.-1 While a housewife was in the backyard hanging clothes, a 14-year-old boy went in the unlocked front door and took her purse. The boy was located and charged with "juvenile delinquency." (One offense, one offense cleared by arrest of a person under age 18.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
B. BURGLARY TOTAL	1		1	1	1
a. Forcible Entry					
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force	1		1	1	1
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					

5.b.-2 A woman, posing as a floor cleaner, enters an unlocked office and steals a wallet from a cabinet. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
B. BURGLARY TOTAL	80				
a. Forcible Entry	01				
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force	02				
c. Attempted Forcible Entry	00				

5.c.-1 Police investigation verifies an attempted break-in at the local bank. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
B. BURGLARY TOTAL	80				
a. Forcible Entry	01				
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force	02				
c. Attempted Forcible Entry	03				

6. Larceny-theft

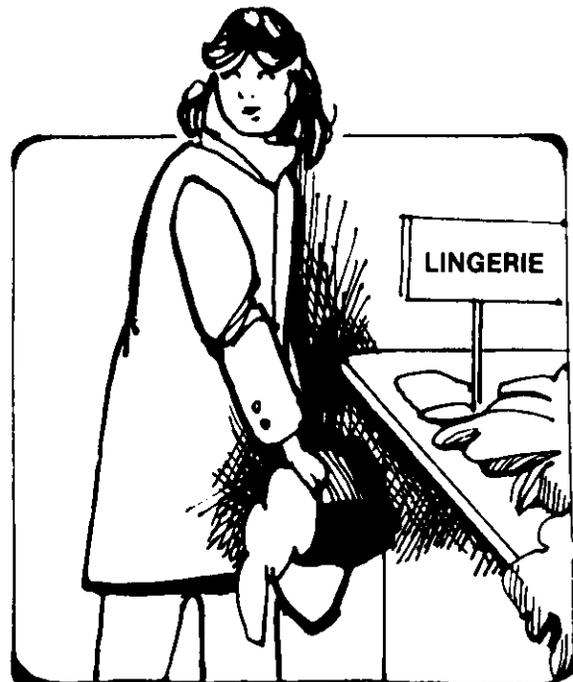
(Crime against property; score one offense per distinct operation.)

Definition—the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in Uniform Crime Reporting. Motor vehicle theft is not included and is counted separately because of the great volume of thefts in that particular category. All thefts and attempted thefts are counted.

Local offense classifications such as "grand theft," "petty larceny," "felony larceny," or "misdemeanor larceny" have no bearing on the fact that each distinct operation of larceny is counted as one offense for UCR purposes.

Do not classify embezzlement; fraudulent conversion of entrusted property; conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, lodgers, or finders of lost property; counterfeiting; obtaining money by false pretenses; larceny by check; larceny by bailee; and check fraud as larceny offenses. Each of the aforementioned crimes falls within one of the Part II offense categories which are defined on pages 79-82 of this handbook.



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION

Larceny Analysis

Larceny-thefts are subclassified into the following categories. These breakdowns are used on the Supplement to Return A reporting form.

(A) Pocket-picking

Definition—the theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

The theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets and usually occurs in a crowd, public conveyance, or other similar situation to disguise the activity. Theft from a person in an unconscious state, including drunks, should be classified in this category. However, if the victim is manhandled or force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome the resistance of the victim, the offense becomes a strong-arm robbery and should be so classified.

(B) Purse-snatching

Definition—the grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual.

If more force is used than is actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the person, then a strong-arm robbery has occurred.

(C) Shoplifting

Definition—the theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

This violation assumes that the offender had legal access to the premises and thus no trespass or unlawful entry was involved. The category includes thefts of merchandise displayed as a part of the stock in trade outside buildings, such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, fruit stands, gas stations, etc.

(D) Thefts From Motor Vehicles (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories)

Definition—the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

This type of larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, motor homes, or other recreational vehicles. It also includes thefts from any area in the automobile or other vehicle including the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure. Some of the items included in this category of theft are cameras, suitcases, wearing apparel, packages, etc. Do not include items that are automobile accessories as they fall under the category, Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories.

Certain state statutes might interpret Thefts From Motor Vehicles as burglaries. For Uniform Crime Reporting, these thefts must be classified as larcenies.

Note: If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, classify the incident as a motor vehicle theft. See example 4, page 35.

(E) Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

Definition—the theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the part an attachment to the vehicle or necessary for the operation of the vehicle.

Thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, radio antennas, side-view mirrors, gasoline, tape decks, etc., are included in this category. If items being transported in the vehicle are stolen, the offense should be classified as a Theft From a Motor Vehicle (D).

Note: In larceny situations where the theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories occurs during the same incident as a theft of articles from a motor vehicle, score the offense resulting in the greatest value of property loss. Combine both dollar losses and record this amount on the Supplement to the Return A in the subcategory with the highest value. See page 52 for additional details and example on page 77.

(F) Theft of Bicycles

Definition—the unlawful taking of any bicycle, tandem bicycle, unicycle, etc.

Include all bicycle thefts reported to law enforcement agencies.

(G) Theft From Buildings

Definition—a theft from within a building which is open to the general public and where the offender has legal access.

Do not include shoplifting and thefts from coin-operated devices or machines within open buildings; these offenses should be scored in their separate larceny categories. Thefts from buildings include those from such places as churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public.

A theft from a structure accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking should be scored as burglary and not as larceny-theft.



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION

(H) Theft From Coin-Operated Device or Machine

Definition—a theft from a device or machine which is operated or activated by the use of a coin.

Some examples of such machines are candy, ciga-

rette, and food vending machines; telephone coin-boxes; parking meters; pinball machines; or washers and dryers located in laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

If a building was broken into or illegally entered and a coin-operated machine in the building was rifled for money and/or merchandise, the matter would be classified as burglary. (See Hierarchy Rule, page 33.)

(I) All Other Larceny—Theft Not Specifically Classified

Definition—all thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above.

This category includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats, and airplanes. Thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, handtools, and farm and construction equipment are also included where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved.

Additionally, the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes followed by a theft or attempted theft, as well as the stealing of airplanes, bulldozers, and motorboats, should be counted as All Other Larceny. Yet another example of a theft to be classified in this category is the taking of gasoline from a self-service gas station and leaving without paying.

Examples:

6.-1 While standing in a crowd watching a parade, a man is jostled by a pickpocket who steals his billfold containing over \$200. (One offense, no clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
6 LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	1		1		

6.-2 Two persons enter a hardware store together. While one promotes a discussion with the clerk in the back of the store, the other steals a powersaw valued at \$125. (One offense, no clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
6 LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	1		1		

6.-3 A railroad official reported the theft of a locomotive. Investigation resulted in the arrest of six juveniles. The engine was recovered. (One offense, one offense cleared by arrest of persons under age 18.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date 2/28/80	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
6 LARCENY THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	00	1		1	1	1

6.-4 A local airport reported the theft of a single-engine airplane by a mechanic who did not have permission to take the plane. The subject is apprehended. (One offense, one offense cleared by arrest.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date 2/28/80	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
6 LARCENY THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	00	1		1	1	

6.-5 Two 17-year-olds board a rowboat at dockside and steal a fishing pole and reel. They both are apprehended by police, but no charges are formally filed. (One offense, one offense cleared by arrest of persons under age 18.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date 2/28/80	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
6 LARCENY THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	00	1		1	1	1

6.-6 A tractor-trailer parked in the company parking lot is broken into and 20 cases of canned foods are taken. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date 2/28/80	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
6 LARCENY THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	00	1		1		

6.-7 A thief broke into a locked car and was attempting to remove an expensive tape deck when the owner of the car returned. Police arrested the subject. (One offense, cleared by arrest.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Date 2/28/80	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
6 LARCENY THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	00	1		1	1	

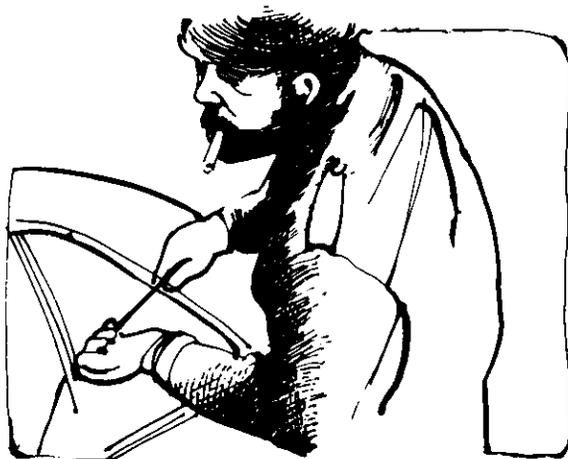
7. Motor Vehicle Theft

(Score one offense for each stolen vehicle.)

Definition—the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Included in this classification is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle which is defined for UCR purposes as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc. Do not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or motorboats.

Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned. Include joyriding. One offense is scored for each vehicle stolen or for each attempt to steal a motor vehicle. If a vehicle is stolen in conjunction with another offense, classification is handled through



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH MOTOR VEHICLE STOLEN

Examples:

7.a.-1 A juvenile takes an auto from in front of the owner's residence. Approximately 3 hours later, it is found on the other side of town, abandoned and out of gas. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70				
a Autos	71				
b Trucks and Buses	72				
c Other Vehicles	73				

consideration of the procedures for classifying multiple offenses (page 33).

The taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations, or for unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle are not classified as motor vehicle thefts.

For the purpose of obtaining a more specific definition of the types of motor vehicles stolen, the three breakdown categories which follow have been established.

7.a. Autos

Include in this category the thefts of all sedans, stationwagons, coupes, convertibles, and other similar motor vehicles which serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another. Also include automobiles used as taxis.

7.b. Trucks and Buses

This breakdown includes those vehicles specifically designed to transport people on a commercial basis and to transport cargo. Include pickup trucks and vans regardless of their use. In UCR, the self-propelled motor home is a truck. Some states allow a stationwagon to be registered as a truck; however, licensing should not be a determining factor and this vehicle for UCR purposes would be classified as an auto.

7.c. Other Vehicles

This category includes all other motor vehicles limited by the UCR definition, such a snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trailbikes, mopeds, golf carts, etc. Obviously, unique situations will arise. The classifier's decision must be based on the results of law enforcement investigation and on UCR standards.

7.a.-2 An owner awakens to find his vehicle several parking spaces north of where it had been parked the previous night. There is no damage. The vehicle has not been hotwired. The gas tank is now empty. (One offense, no clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70				
a. Autos	71				
b. Trucks and Buses	72				
c. Other Vehicles	73				

7.a.-3 A lady stops at a mailbox and leaves her auto running while she mails a letter. A 14-year-old boy jumps into the auto and drives away. The auto is recovered 2 hours later, wrecked against a tree. The boy is arrested. (One offense, one offense cleared by arrest of a person under 18 years of age.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70				
a. Autos	71				
b. Trucks and Buses	72				
c. Other Vehicles	73				

7.a.-4 A taxi is stolen from a parking lot and is recovered in another city. (One offense, no clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70				
a. Autos	71				
b. Trucks and Buses	72				
c. Other Vehicles	73				

7.b.-1 A motor home was stolen from the driveway of a citizen's residence. The vehicle was later found stripped of all removable parts. (One offense, no clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70				
a. Autos	71				
b. Trucks and Buses	72				
c. Other Vehicles	73				

7.b.-2 Tom, Alice, and Harry, three 14-year-olds, drove their schoolbus from the schoolyard to a local shopping center to get ice cream cones. Of course, they had no permission to use the bus. No charges were filed against the youths, even though they admitted the theft. (One offense, one exceptional clearance.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	1		1	1	1
a Autos					
b Trucks and Buses	1		1	1	1
c Other Vehicles					

7.c.-1 A winter retreat lodge in a mountain area had numerous snowmobiles for the use of its guests. During the night, three of these vehicles were stolen. (Three offenses, no clearances.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	3		3		
a Autos					
b Trucks and Buses					
c Other Vehicles	3		3		

8. Arson

(Crime against property; score one offense for each distinct operation.)

Definition—any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are to be classified as arsons. Attempts to burn should be included, but fires of suspicious or unknown origins should not be reported. One offense should be scored for each distinct arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If an arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, it should be reported by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated.

Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arsons. Similarly, the number of persons severely injured during an arson should be reported as aggravated assaults along with the arson. When multiple Index offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as the arson offense, the

most serious is reported along with the arson. (See page 34.) Arson-related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters, unless willful murders or assaults, are excluded from the Program due to the hazardous nature of their professions.

8.A.-G. Arson—Structural

In classifying the object of an arson as structural, the guidelines for defining structures set forth in the burglary portion of this handbook (page 20) should be utilized. A house trailer or mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse should be considered structural property.

Structures are subclassified into several categories that can be generally divided into residential and nonresidential groups. Score in one of the two residential categories, the arson of any dwelling utilized for human habitation, including houses, townhouses, apartments, etc. Residences should be considered "Single Occupancy Residential" if they: (1) are private dwellings, duplexes, townhouses, etc., each occupied by a single family group; (2) have total sleeping accommodations for no more than 20 persons; and (3) have no more than two rooms per unit

rented to outsiders. Residential property not meeting these criteria are classified "Other Residential." For arson reporting purposes, temporary living quarters such as hotels, motels, inns, etc., are included in the "Other Residential" category.

The remaining structural subclassifications address nonresidential property and are self-explanatory.

8.H.-I. Arson—Mobile

"Motor vehicles" by UCR definition must be self-propelled and run on land surface but not on rails. For example, automobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles are motor vehicles, while trains, boats, and airplanes are not and should be classified as "Other Mobile Property."



SCORE ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION

8.J. Arson—Other

This classification encompasses arsons of all property not classified as structural or mobile. Willful or malicious burnings of property such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside structures should be included.

Classifying Arsons

The key to proper arson classification is the establishment of the point of origin of a fire. If an individual willfully burns a vehicle parked adjacent to a home and the subsequent fire spreads and destroys the home, the appropriate arson classification would be "Mobile—Motor Vehicle." In cases where a positive determination of the point of origin is undetermined or in instances of multiple points of origin, the structural, mobile, or other category of property which suffered the greatest damage due to the fire should be scored.

Note: Because of the unique nature of the crime of arson, a separate reporting form (Monthly Return of Arson Offenses Known to Law Enforcement) is utilized for the collection of data regarding this offense.

On the form, the various property classifications appear in column 1. Columnar headings 2 through 6 are identical to those on the Return A, but two additional columns are contained on the arson form. Column 7 is used to enter the number of arson offenses which involved structures (A.-G. only) that were uninhabited, abandoned, deserted, or not normally in use. In column 8, the estimated value of property damage for all arson offenses scored in column 4 is listed. These two additional columns are discussed further in the section of this handbook addressing the specific reporting forms (page 57).

Examples:

8.A. As the result of fire, several rowhouses are destroyed. Investigation reveals an actual arson offense occurred in one rowhouse; however, the fire spread to several adjacent homes, causing \$200,000 total damage. (One offense, no clearance.)

1 PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	2 Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include Unsubstantiated and Attempted)	3 Unsubstantiated, i.e. False or Incomplete	4 Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3 Include Attempted)	5 Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Include Column 4)	6 Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age	7 Offenses Where Structures Uninhabited, Abandoned, or not Normally in Use	8 Estimated Value of Property Damage
A. Single Occupancy Residential: Rowhouse, Townhouse, Duplex, etc.	1		1				\$200,000

Examples:

8.H. A firebomb is thrown at a parked vehicle; the device misses the car and burns harmlessly in the street. (One offense, no clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include Unfounded and Attempts)	Unfounded, L. C. False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 1 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Include Column 4)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age	Offenses Where Structures Unsubstantiated, Abandoned, or not Normally in Use	Estimated Value of Property Damage

H. Motor Vehicles: Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycles, etc.: DCR Definition	1						0
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8.I. An airplane is willfully burned to collect the insurance money. The resultant fire also damaged the plane's hangar, and the estimated total loss was \$85,000. The airplane's owner is arrested and charged. (One offense, one clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include Unfounded and Attempts)	Unfounded, L. C. False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 1 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Include Column 4)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age	Offenses Where Structures Unsubstantiated, Abandoned, or not Normally in Use	Estimated Value of Property Damage

I. Other Mobile Property: Trailers, Recreational Vehicles, Airplanes, Boats, etc.	1						85,000
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8.J. A person whose motive was revenge burned the timber belonging to another, causing \$200,000 damage. The 16-year-old offender was arrested. (One offense, one clearance.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include Unfounded and Attempts)	Unfounded, L. C. False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 1 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Include Column 4)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age	Offenses Where Structures Unsubstantiated, Abandoned, or not Normally in Use	Estimated Value of Property Damage

J. TOTAL OTHER: Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.	1						200,000
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CHAPTER II

CLASSIFYING AND SCORING PROCEDURES

Classifying is determining the proper crime categories in which to report offenses in UCR. Classification is based on the facts of an agency's investigations of crimes.

Scoring is counting the number of offenses after they have been classified and entering the total count on the appropriate reporting form.

Classifying and scoring are the two most important and essential functions that must be performed by a participant in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data provided are based on these two functions and are only as good as agencies' efforts to follow the guidelines of the Program.

Classifying

Generally, attempts to commit a crime are classified as though the crimes were actually completed. The only exception to this rule applies to attempts or assaults to murder wherein the victim does not die. These incidents should be classified as aggravated assaults rather than murders.

In a previous section of this handbook, the UCR Part I offenses have been precisely defined. The exceptions to the definitions also have been discussed and must be considered when classifying criminal acts to guarantee the accuracy and consistency of reports from all agencies in the Nation.

Hierarchy Rule

The experience of law enforcement agencies in handling UCR data shows that for the most part offenses of law occur singly as opposed to many being committed simultaneously. In these single-offense situations, it must be decided whether the crime is one of the Index offenses, and if so, it would be scored accordingly. However, if several offenses are committed at the same time by a person or a group of persons, a different approach must be used in classifying and scoring. The law enforcement matter in which many crimes are committed simultaneously is called a multiple-offense situation in this Program. As a general rule, a multiple-offense situation requires classifying each of the offenses occurring and determining which of them are Part I crimes. The Part I offenses involved must then be located in the listing which follows:

1. Criminal homicide:
 - a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by negligence

2. Forcible rape:
 - a. Rape by force
 - b. Attempts to commit forcible rape
3. Robbery:
 - a. Firearm
 - b. Knife or cutting instrument
 - c. Other dangerous weapon
 - d. Strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.
4. Aggravated assault:
 - a. Firearm
 - b. Knife or cutting instrument
 - c. Other dangerous weapon
 - d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury
5. Burglary:
 - a. Forcible entry
 - b. Unlawful entry—no force
 - c. Attempted forcible entry
6. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)
7. Motor vehicle theft:
 - a. Autos
 - b. Trucks and buses
 - c. Other vehicles
8. Arson:
 - a.-g. Structural
 - h.-i. Mobile
 - j. Other

Locate the offense that is highest on the list, score that offense, and ignore the other offenses involved in the incident. The *Hierarchy Rule*, which requires counting only the highest offense on the list and ignoring all others, applies *only* to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant may be prosecuted in the courts. An exception to the rule is arson, which is discussed later in this chapter.

Example:

Incident: During the commission of an armed bank robbery, the offender strikes a teller with a butt of a handgun. The robber runs from the bank and steals an automobile at curb side.

Classification of this incident: Robbery, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft are three Part I offenses apparent in this situation. Each of these offenses should be located on the listing, and by doing so, it is seen that robbery is the crime highest on the list. Therefore, this incident will be classified as robbery, one offense scored accordingly, and all of the other offenses ignored.

On occasion a number of offenses will be perpetrated by an individual or group over a short period of time. If there is a separation of time and place between the commission of several crimes, each will be handled as a separate incident and will be classified and scored individually.

Example:

Incidents: A robber enters a bank, steals \$5,000 at gunpoint, and then escapes in a getaway car. At a shopping center parking lot across town, the robber and an accomplice steal a car in their effort to elude police.

Classification of these incidents: Due to the separation of time and place between the robbery and the theft of the motor vehicle, these incidents would not be handled as a multiple-offense situation. The two crimes would each be scored as separate offenses.

Exception:

The Hierarchy Rule does not apply to the offense

of arson. In cases when an arson occurs in conjunction with one other Index crime, both would be reported. For multiple offenses, one of which is arson, the arson is reported and the Hierarchy Rule is applied to the remaining Index crimes to determine which one is the most serious and should be scored. Put more simply, when an arson is involved in a multiple-offense situation, two Crime Index categories may be reported.

Example:

Incident: As a result of arson in an apartment building, six persons were found dead.

Classification of this incident: The Part I crimes of murder and arson are involved in this incident. Six murder offenses (one for each victim) would be reported on the Return A, and one arson would be scored on the monthly arson report.

The next ten problems further illustrate the classification of situations that may occur.

1. **Problem:** A man steals an automobile to use as a getaway car in a planned bank robbery. Two days later he commits an armed robbery at a bank and uses the stolen vehicle to escape the scene. He later abandons the car.

Solution: In this instance, two crimes have been committed at different times; in other words, they are two distinct operations with a separation of time and place. Classify and score separately *both* the robbery and the motor vehicle theft.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES (INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE)
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	36		1		
a. Firearm	37		1		
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	38				
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	39				
d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	34				
7 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70		1		
a. Autos	71		1		
b. Trucks and Buses	72				
c. Other Vehicles	73				

2. **Problem:** A burglar breaks into a home, steals several items, and places them in a car belonging to the owner of the home. Returning and surprising the thief, the homeowner is knocked unconscious. The burglar drives away in the homeowner's car.

Solution: A forcible entry burglary, theft, robbery, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft (auto) have occurred in this situation. After classification, score only one crime—robbery—the crime appearing first in the list of Part I offenses, since there is no separation between time and place in the commission of the crimes.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	80				
a. Firearm	81				
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	82				
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	83				
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	84				

3. **Problem:** Two women break into a new car dealership after closing hours. They take the cash from the dealership office safe and two new automobiles from the garage.

Solution: A forcible entry burglary, theft, and auto theft have been committed. Following the Hierarchy Rule, only the forcible entry burglary is scored, the first on the list of Part I offenses.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	50				
a. Forcible Entry	51				
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force	52				
c. Attempted Forcible Entry	53				

4. **Problem:** A pickup truck with camper containing camping equipment is stolen. The truck and camper are recovered but the equipment is missing.

Solution: Motor vehicle theft is a special type of larceny-theft. It is a separate classification because of the volume of such thefts and the prevailing law enforcement need for specific statistics on this offense. Therefore, when in classifying it is necessary to choose between larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft, such as in this problem, classify and score the offense as motor vehicle theft.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70				
a. Autos	71				
b. Trucks and Buses	72				
c. Other Vehicles	73				

5. **Problem:** Police arrive at a holdup while the robbery is in progress. A gun battle ensues with the two robbers; one of the robbers is killed and the other is captured.

Solution: In this situation, the general rule for classification does not apply. The activity of the robbers is appropriately classified as robbery. The killing of the robber by the law enforcement officer in the line of duty is classified as justifiable homicide. Both offenses are scored; however, while the justifiable homicide is entered opposite the criminal homicide (1.a.) category in column 2 of the Return A, it is also unfounded in column 3. Therefore, the killing of the robber has been accounted for as murder but also reported as unfounded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include "Unfounded" and Attempts)	Unfounded, i.e., False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Includes Col. 6)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age
1 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE					
a MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) If homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11	11			
b MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12				
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	36				
a Firearm	31				
b Knife or Cutting Instrument	23				
c Other Dangerous Weapon	25				
d Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	24				

6. **Problem:** During the holdup of a neighborhood bar, armed robbers not only take the cash from behind the bar but also take cash and jewelry from the patrons present.

Solution: The incident is one distinct operation. Classify and score as one offense of robbery. For crimes against property, the number of people robbed has no bearing on the distinct operation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include "Unfounded" and Attempts)	Unfounded, i.e., False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Includes Col. 6)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	36				
a Firearm	31				
b Knife or Cutting Instrument	23				
c Other Dangerous Weapon	25				
d Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	24				

7. **Problem:** A man and a woman are parked at a secluded location. A gunman surprises them, shoots and kills the man when he resists, and then rapes the woman. He is arrested at the scene by police.

Solution: Although this problem is an example of two separate crimes against the person—murder and forcible rape—the Hierarchy Rule requires scoring only the murder. Note there is no separation of time and place between the two crimes.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include "Unfounded" and Attempts)	Unfounded, i.e., False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Includes Col. 6)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age
1 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE					
a MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) If homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11				

8. **Problem:** A known purse snatcher, caught in the act, is subsequently identified by four women as having snatched their purses at different times. All state they were knocked down when their purses were stolen. The thief admits to all five robberies.

Solution: This problem illustrates five separate and distinct operations by the same offender. Score five robbery offenses and five clearances.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	5		5	5	
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	5		5	5	

9. **Problem:** A group of teenagers steal an automobile, strip it of all removable parts, and then set it on fire, causing \$5,000 damage.

Solution: The crimes of motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, and arson are involved in this incident. As was seen in classification problem 4, motor vehicle theft takes precedence over larceny-theft. Therefore, the two offenses to be considered in this case are motor vehicle theft and arson. Because of the arson exception to the Hierarchy Rule, both should be scored—the arson on the monthly arson report and the motor vehicle theft on the Return A.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	1		1		
a. Autos	1		1		
b. Trucks and Buses					
c. Other Vehicles					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Offense Reported or Known to Police (Include Unfounded and Attempts)	Unfounded, I.e. False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offense (Column 2 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	Total Offense Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Include Column 6)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age	Offense Where Structure Uninhabited, Abandoned, or Not Normally in Use	Estimated Value of Property Damage
M O B I L E	R. Motor Vehicle: Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycles, etc.: DCR Definition		1				5,000.
	L. Other Mobile Property: Trailers, Recreational Vehicles, Airplanes, Boats, etc.						
	TOTAL MOBILE		1				

10. **Problem:** A resident of an apartment discovers her building on fire as a result of arson. She enters the building to recover some of her property. The building (valued at \$135,000) collapses, killing the occupant.

Solution: In this case, for UCR purposes, the death of the occupant should *not* be reported as murder because she voluntarily entered the building. One offense of arson should be scored on the arson report.

1 PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	2 Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include Unfounded and Attempts)	3 Unfounded, I. e. False or Baseless Complaints	4 Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3 Include Attempts)	5 Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Include Column 6)	6 Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age	7 Offenses Where Structures Uninhabited, Abandoned, or not Normally in Use	8 Estimated Value of Property Damage
A. Single Occupancy Residential: Rented, Tenanted, Duplexes, etc.							\$
B. Other Residential: Apartments, Townhomes, Flats, Estates, Hotels, Inns, Boarding Houses, etc.							\$135,000.

Scoring

Scoring is counting the number of offenses after they have been classified. The two general rules for scoring Part I crimes are directly related to the two types of crimes involved, crimes against persons and crimes against property.

As stated previously, for incidents of criminal homicide, forcible rape, and aggravated assault (all crimes against persons) one offense is scored for each victim.

Aggravated assault is a troublesome crime to score. If a number of persons are involved in a dispute or disturbance and law enforcement investigation cannot establish the aggressors from the victims, count the number of persons assaulted as the number of offenses.

For crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) count one offense for each distinct operation or attempt.

In larceny-theft situations, whether a single article or several articles are stolen from one place on the same occasion, only one distinct operation has occurred and one offense is scored. The number of offenses reported would be "one" even if several items belonging to different people were stolen at the same time from one place.

However, to score thefts of motor vehicles, count one offense for each vehicle stolen and one offense for each attempt to steal a motor vehicle. The theft of a vehicle should be scored as such even though recovery occurs very soon after the theft.

1. **Problem:** Two females are arrested for the murder of an associate.

Solution: Involved here are one victim and two arrests. The number of persons arrested or charged has no bearing on the problem of scoring offenses.

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I. E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE: a. MURDER AND NONNEGLECTIVE HOMICIDE (score attempt as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	1		1	1	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					

2. **Problem:** An adult murders three individuals before being apprehended.

Solution: There are three victims and three separate offenses. Also count three offenses cleared.

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I. E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE: a. MURDER AND NONNEGLECTIVE HOMICIDE (score attempt as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	3		3	3	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					

3. *Problem:* Two men forcibly rape a female at gunpoint and are arrested.

Solution: Score as one forcible rape because there is only one victim. Score one clearance.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	1		1	1	
a. Rape by Force	1		1	1	
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape					

4. *Problem:* During a confrontation between two groups of persons, a fight occurs during which time several of the participants are injured. None of the combatants are cooperative, and all claim innocence. It is vague as to who is responsible for the assault. The police arrest eight persons, five of whom are severely beaten and in need of emergency medical treatment.

Solution: Even though all the victims are not known, it is known that five persons are severely beaten. Count five offenses of aggravated assault, 4.d., cleared. Also count three offenses in 4.e., other assaults—simple, not aggravated, cleared.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	8		8	8	
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated Injury	5		5	5	
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated	3		3	3	

5. *Problem:* A person with a gun entered a tavern and ordered the bartender and 10 patrons to hand over their cash and jewelry.

Solution: For UCR purposes, robbery is a crime against property. Therefore, classify and score as one distinct operation even though 11 victims were involved.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	1		1	1	
a. Firearm	1		1	1	
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					

6. **Problem:** Three people broke into an auto agency and stole \$1,000 in cash and a new car. All were arrested the following day.

Solution: Two Crime Index offenses have been committed at the same time and place. In compliance with the Hierarchy Rule, only the burglary offense should be scored and one clearance recorded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
5 BURGLARY TOTAL	80				
a Forcible Entry	81				
b Unlawful Entry - No Force	82				
c Attempted Forcible Entry	83				

7. **Problem:** Police investigation determined that 10 parking meters in the 1700 block of Clay Street were broken into between midnight and 7 a.m. of the same day.

Solution: Under the special scoring provisions in larceny-theft situations where several thefts happen at the same time and place, only one distinct operation has occurred; therefore, score one offense.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
6 LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	1				

8. **Problem:** Two thieves are arrested while attempting to steal two cars from a used-car lot.

Solution: Because of the unique nature of motor vehicle theft to the UCR Program, score two offenses (one for the attempted theft of *each* motor vehicle) and two clearances.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
7 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70				
a Autos	71	2	2	2	
b Trucks and Buses	72				
c Other Vehicles	73				

Unfounded Complaints

On occasion, an agency will receive a complaint which is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. If the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted, the reported offense can be unfounded for UCR purposes. All such Part I offenses are still recorded and then scored as unfounded on the monthly Return A.

Please remember that the recovery of stolen property, the small value of stolen property, the refusal of

the victim to cooperate with prosecution, or the failure to make an arrest does not unfound a legitimate offense. Also the findings of a coroner, court, jury, or prosecutor do not unfound offenses or attempts which law enforcement investigations establish to be legitimate. If after scoring an actual offense in one of the Part I categories new information is developed through investigation which shows that the offense in fact did not occur, it may be unfounded on the next monthly Return A submitted by the agency.

1. Darlene claims that Tom attempted to rape her in his automobile. Upon law enforcement contact with Tom, Darlene admits that she had exaggerated and that he did not attempt to rape her.

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	20	1	19		
a. Rape by Force	20		19		
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape					

2. A report of a burglary is received, but upon investigation it is determined that a man climbed through the window of his own home. He had locked himself out by mistake; a neighbor thought he was a burglar and called the police.

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	50	1	49		
a. Forcible Entry	51		49		
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force	52	1	51		
c. Attempted Forcible Entry	53		52		

3. While attending a convention, Paul claimed his wallet was stolen by a pickpocket. Police investigation determined that Paul had dropped his wallet. It was later recovered at the convention's lost and found department.

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
8. LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)					

Clearances

Part I offenses reported on the Return A can be cleared either by arrest or exceptional means. However, no distinction between cleared by "arrest" and "exceptional means" is made on the report.

Clearances by Arrest

An offense is "cleared by arrest" or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is:

1. arrested;
2. charged with the commission of the offense; and
3. turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice). Although no physical arrest is made, a clearance by arrest can be claimed

when the offender is a person under 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

Remember that the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested are counted in the clearances that you record on the Return A. No more clearances than offenses can be reported in a given month unless clearances of offenses which were reported in previous months are being scored.

Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of many persons may clear only one crime. Further, if several persons are involved in the commission of a crime and only one is arrested and charged, the crime is listed on the Return A as cleared by arrest. When the other persons involved in

the crime are arrested at a later date, no record will be made of a clearance by arrest since the offense was already cleared following the arrest of the first person.

Examples:

1. A murder is committed, and a suspect is subsequently arrested, charged, and turned over to the court. One offense of murder and one offense of murder cleared should be scored on the Return A. Record one arrest on the arrest form for criminal homicide.

2. Five thieves break into a warehouse; one is arrested and charged. Score one offense of burglary—forcible entry and one clearance on the Return A; enter one arrest on the arrest form. Later the other four thieves are arrested and charged. No entry is made on the Return A because the offense has already been listed as cleared by arrest; however, four additional burglary arrests are recorded on the arrest form.

3. One suspect identified in connection with five separate forcible entry burglaries is arrested and charged with the five offenses. All five previously reported offenses should be reported as cleared by arrest even though only one person was involved. One burglary arrest would be recorded on the arrest form.

Exceptional Clearances

In certain situations, law enforcement is not able to follow the three outlined steps under “clearance by arrest” to clear offenses known to them. Many times all leads have been exhausted and everything possible has been done in order to clear a case. If the following questions can all be answered “yes,” the offense can then be cleared “exceptionally” for crime reporting purposes:

1. Has the investigation definitely established the identity of the offender?
2. Is there enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution?
3. Is the exact location of the offender known so that the subject could be taken into custody now?
4. Is there some reason outside law enforcement control that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender?

Examples of Exceptional Clearances

Generally, an offense can be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories. The list is not, however, all-inclusive, and there may be

other circumstances when a law enforcement agency is entitled to an exceptional clearance.

1. Suicide of the offender (the person responsible is dead).
2. Double murder (two persons kill each other).
3. Deathbed confession (the person responsible dies after making the confession).
4. Offender killed by police or citizen.
5. Confession by offender already in your custody or serving sentence (this is actually a variation of a true clearance by arrest—the offender would not be “apprehended” but in most situations would be prosecuted on the new charge).
6. Offender prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city for a different offense or prosecuted in another city or state by the Federal government for an offense which may be the same (an attempt is made to return the offender for prosecution, but the other jurisdiction will not allow the release).
7. Extradition denied.
8. Victim refuses to cooperate in the prosecution (this action does not “unfound” the offense, and the answer must also be “yes” to the first three questions listed previously to clear exceptionally).
9. Warrant is outstanding for felon but before being arrested the offender dies, for instance, of natural causes, as a result of an accident, or is killed in the commission of another offense.
10. The handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses such as petty larceny. No referral is made to juvenile court as a matter of publicly accepted law enforcement policy.

It is recognized that departmental policy in various law enforcement agencies permits the discontinuance of investigation and the administrative closing of cases in which all investigation has been completed. The administrative closing of a case or the “clearing” of it by departmental policy does not permit exceptionally clearing an offense unless all four questions mentioned earlier can be answered “yes.” *The recovery of property does not clear a case for UCR purposes.* Clearances in accordance with UCR procedures should have no effect on whether an agency has internal policies as to “closing” a case or discontinuing active investigation.

Adjustments of Previous Returns

In tabulating crime counts, an agency may find that offense totals for past months require adjust-

ment due to developments in the investigation or other handling of the matter. It may be necessary to adjust totals reported to UCR for the past month or prior months. Needed adjustments can be made on the current month's report and do not affect the reliability of the figures in that such adjustments tend to equalize each other from month to month over a period of time.

Investigation in the current month may show that actual offenses recorded on a previous report are

either:

1. unfounded;
2. require reclassification; or
3. need to be subtracted from previous totals.

To execute the above adjustments, entries are made in the appropriate columns on the return for the current month. Should an asterisk or minus sign be used on any such entry on the current Return A, it would be most helpful for verification purposes if a short note was included explaining the use of the symbol.

Examples:

1. Last month an actual offense of strong-arm robbery was counted. Investigation this month shows it was "unfounded" or false. Simply add one to this month's figures in column 3 of the Return A. (Do not make an entry in column 2 for such adjusting figures.)

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	30		1	-1	
a. Firearm	27				
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	22				
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	13				
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	14		-1		

If a finished report looks like the above (no robberies reported in the current month), a note on the form will help flag this entry for special attention. Like this:

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	30		*1	-1	
a. Firearm	27				
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	22				
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	13				
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	14	*	-1		

* Actual offense last month, unfounded this month.

If five complaints of robbery (three by firearm, two strong-arm) had been received this month and none were unfounded, the preceding entry results in reducing the five to four actual offenses, as shown below.

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
3 ROBBERY TOTAL	30		5	4	
a. Firearm	3		3		
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	2	1	1		

Note: A department reported seven actual robberies last month. There are five this month. One of those reported last month is determined through investigation this month to be "unfounded." Record a "one" in the unfounded column this month, resulting in a total of four robberies for the current month. Also subtract the unfounded offense from the correct robbery subdivision so that a proper total will appear in each of the subdivisions.

2. Two months ago, an actual offense of aggravated assault by knife, 4.b., was reported. The victim subsequently died; the offense is now classified 1.a. (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter). The current month's report should be prepared as follows:

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	1		1		
4 ASSAULT TOTAL	-1		-1		
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	-1		-1		
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Hand, Fist, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated					

The above subtracts an aggravated assault offense from columns 2 and 4 and adds an actual offense of murder. If a clearance was shown before for the aggravated assault, one clearance (column 5) should be deducted from that class and then one added to the murder category.

3. A suspect is questioned about forcible entry burglaries and admits to two that have been counted on crime reports in previous months, as well as five others during prior months that have not been reported by the victims. Seven forcible entry burglaries have been cleared, but only two have been listed on crime reports. (It is the law enforcement agency's responsibility to verify offenses that come to their attention through confession of subjects.) The entries on this month's report for this situation would be:

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	5		5	7	
a. Forcible Entry	5		5	7	
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					

4. Upon returning from vacation, a couple report that their home was broken into and burglarized last month while they were away. Include the offense on this month's report as follows:

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	1		1		
a. Forcible Entry	1		1		
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					

CHAPTER III

MONTHLY REPORTING FORMS AND THEIR PREPARATION

Return A

The Return A is a monthly Uniform Crime Reporting form used to collect data on offenses that become known to local, county, and state law enforcement agencies in the United States. It is important that all of the Part I offenses occurring in each jurisdiction be reported on the Return A each month. If no offenses have occurred during the reporting month, the Return A should be submitted with zeros shown

in the Grand Total row.

For the guidelines that have been developed to prevent double counting of offenses by overlapping jurisdictions, see Introduction, page 3. Briefly stated, the guidelines require that police count crimes inside city limits, while sheriffs, county police, and state police count those occurring outside city limits. Crimes are counted by the jurisdiction in which they occur, regardless of which agency arrests the suspects.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BARBESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 3 MINUS COLUMN 2) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 5)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE*					
a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report					
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL					
a. Rape by Force					
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape					
3. ROBBERY TOTAL					
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)					
4. ASSAULT TOTAL					
a. Firearm					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon					
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury					
e. Other Assaults - Simple, Not Aggravated					
5. BURGLARY TOTAL					
a. Forcible Entry					
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry					
6. LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)					
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL					
a. Autos					
b. Trucks and Buses					
c. Other Vehicles					
GRAND TOTAL					

CHECKING ANY OF THE APPROPRIATE BLOCKS BELOW WILL ELIMINATE YOUR NEED TO SUBMIT REPORTS WHEN THE VALUES ARE ZERO. THIS WILL ALSO AID THE NATIONAL PROGRAM IN ITS QUALITY CONTROL EFFORTS.

<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT SUBMITTED SINCE NO MURDERS, JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES, OR MANSLAUGHTERS BY NEGLIGENCE OCCURRED IN THIS JURISDICTION DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE REPORT SINCE NO ARRESTS OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP.
<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUPPLEMENT TO RETURN A REPORT SINCE NO CRIME OFFENSES OR RECOVERY OF PROPERTY REPORTED DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORT SINCE NO ARRESTS OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP.
<input type="checkbox"/> NO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED REPORT SINCE NONE OF THE OFFICERS WERE ASSAULTED OR KILLED DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO MONTHLY RETURN OF ARSON OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORT SINCE NO ARSONS OCCURRED.

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE	
	INITIALS
RECORDED	
EDITED	
ENTERED	
ADJUSTED	
CORRES	

Month and Year of Report	Agency Identifier	Population
Date		
Prepared By		Title
Agency and State		Chief, Commissioner, Sheriff, or Superintendent

How to Prepare Return A

The Return A is completed monthly and returned to the national or state UCR Program. To assist in completing the Return A, a tally book for the Return A and Supplement to Return A is available. This tally book is a workpaper which may be used to keep score of the offenses as they occur; it is not a reporting

form. Do not send the tally book to the national or state Program but maintain it in agency files. Detailed guidelines for use of this and other tally books may be found in Chapter V.

The columnar headings of the Return A are as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

Column 1

In this column, seven of the Part I offense classifications are printed on the Return A. Each of the offenses is defined in this handbook and in the tally book.

1	Date Entry
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE*	
a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score at-tempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	11
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12

Column 3

A department may receive a report of an offense from a citizen which, after preliminary investigation by officers, is determined to be false or baseless. In other words, no crime occurred. In this case, each unfounded complaint should be scored in column 3 of the Return A. Remember that recovery of stolen property, failure of a victim to cooperate, or clearance of crimes does not "unfound" offenses.

3
UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS

Column 2

All actual and attempted offenses reported to an agency as occurring within its jurisdiction for the month are reported in this column. (Attempted murder is scored as an aggravated assault.) Also to be included in this column are any crimes committed in previous months but not reported until this month. It is important that *all known offenses, including those subsequently determined to be "unfounded,"* be entered in column 2. Each entry made on the Return A and tally book should be classified according to the standard UCR definition.

2
OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)

Column 4

To complete this column, the numbers in column 3 are merely subtracted from those in column 2 for each of the offenses; that is, the unfounded offenses are being deleted from the offenses which became known to an agency. The difference is the number of actual offenses which occurred in the jurisdiction for the month in question.

4
NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)

Column 5

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting are cleared either by arrest or exceptional means. In column 5, one entry should be made for each offense that is

cleared. (See page 41 for an explanation of clearances.) DO NOT COUNT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN COLUMN 5. Column 5 is the total number of offenses cleared and includes the number of offenses cleared by the handling of juveniles, adults, or both. An offense is "cleared by arrest" when at least one person is arrested and turned over for prosecution for the offense.

ance should be scored only in column 5. If a clearance involves only persons under age 18, the clearance is scored in both columns 5 and 6. REMEMBER THAT PERSONS ARRESTED ARE NOT BEING COUNTED IN COLUMNS 5 AND 6. COUNT ONLY THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES (CRIMES) CLEARED. Score clearances in columns 5 and 6 for crimes cleared which were reported in previous months but not cleared until this month.

5
TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)

6
NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

Column 6

This column is the count of offenses cleared involving offenders under 18 years of age *only*. The number in this column can never be greater than the number in column 5. If an offense is cleared by arrest or exceptional means and offenders include both adults and persons under 18 years of age, the clear-

The GRAND TOTAL row at the bottom of the Return A should show a sum for each column. The grand total of column 2 minus that of column 3 should equal the grand total of column 4, as is true for each individual crime classification and subclassification.

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2	3 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	4 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	5 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	6 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	7 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
GRAND TOTAL						

In the event no Part I offenses or clearances occurred during a month, place zeros in each column of the Return A's Grand Total row. To facilitate zero reports for the remaining UCR monthly collections, the appropriate boxes at the bottom of the Return A

may be checked. For example, if no arson offenses occurred during the month, simply mark the "NO MONTHLY RETURN OF ARSON OFFENSES..." box. The report itself need not be submitted.

CHECKING ANY OF THE APPROPRIATE BLOCKS BELOW WILL ELIMINATE YOUR NEED TO SUBMIT REPORTS WHEN THE VALUES ARE ZERO. THIS WILL ALSO AID THE NATIONAL PROGRAM IN ITS QUALITY CONTROL EFFORTS.	
<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT SUBMITTED SINCE NO MURDERS, JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES, OR MANSLAUGHTERS BY NEGLIGENCE OCCURRED IN THIS JURISDICTION DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE REPORT SINCE NO ARRESTS OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP.
<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUPPLEMENT TO RETURN A REPORT SINCE NO CRIME OFFENSES OR RECOVERY OF PROPERTY REPORTED DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORT SINCE NO ARRESTS OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP.
<input type="checkbox"/> NO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED REPORT SINCE NONE OF THE OFFICERS WERE ASSAULTED OR KILLED DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO MONTHLY RETURN OF ARSON OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORT SINCE NO ARSONS OCCURRED.

After the Return A has been completed, it should be dated and signed by the person preparing it. The chief, commissioner, sheriff, or superintendent of the agency should then sign the form in the appropriate space. Even if no offenses have occurred during the reporting month, the Return A must be sub-

mitted. The Return A is to be forwarded to the state UCR Program or the FBI by the seventh day after the close of each month. Any questions regarding the completion of the Return A can be forwarded to the UCR Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

Supplement to Return A

On a monthly basis, all UCR contributing agencies are asked to prepare the Supplement to Return A, reporting on the nature of crime and the value and type of property stolen and recovered. The Supplement requires that a value be established for property stolen and recovered in each Crime Index category except aggravated assault. The determination of the value of property stolen is an obligation of the investigating officer, and such information is essential to assure the completeness of a law enforcement investigative report on stolen property.

Valuation of Stolen Property

Questions frequently arise as to the method most commonly used to evaluate stolen property. To answer these questions, the following procedures are suggested:

- a. Use fair market value for articles which are subject to depreciation because of wear and tear, age, or other factors which cause the value to decrease with use.
- b. Use cost to the merchant (wholesale cost) of goods stolen from retail establishments, warehouses, etc. In other words, use the dollar value representing the actual cash loss to the victim without any markup or profit added.
- c. Use victim's evaluation of items such as jewelry, watches, and other similar goods which decrease in value slightly or not at all with use or age.
- d. Use replacement cost or actual cash cost to victim for new or almost new clothes, auto accessories, bicycles, etc.
- e. When the victim obviously exaggerates the value of stolen property for insurance or other purposes, common sense and good judgment will dictate a fair market value to be placed on the stolen items by law enforcement.

In most instances the victim's evaluation can be accepted. The theft of nonnegotiable instruments such as traveler's checks, personal checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, food stamps, etc., should be scored but no value recorded. Again, "hair splitting" refinements are unnecessary. Negotiable instruments such as bonds payable to the bearer, etc., are valued at the current market price at the time of theft. Values should be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Oftentimes the condition of property is different at recovery than it was when stolen. The market value at the time of recovery should be used even though it is less than the value reported at the time of the theft.

An agency should only record the value of property stolen in its jurisdiction. Likewise, the value of property recovered will include only *property originally stolen from its own jurisdiction*. It does not matter who recovers the property or where it was recovered. Although another police agency recovers the stolen property, the jurisdiction from which the property was stolen would report the value of the recovery on its Supplement to Return A. This procedure applies to all stolen property including automobiles. Some agencies find it valuable, of course, to maintain separate records on property recovered by them for another jurisdiction.

Property by Type and Value

The face of the Supplement to Return A asks for the value of property stolen and recovered in 11 classifications by type. (Record amounts rounded to nearest dollar value.) All property can be classified in one of these types by utilizing the following guidelines:

A. Currency, Notes, etc.—Property stolen in this category includes currency and legal documents which are considered negotiable in the open market; stamp and coin collections. Checks which are not negotiable because they have not been properly countersigned and stolen credit cards are not included.

B. Jewelry and Precious Metals—Items to be considered in this category are watches, bracelets, rings, necklaces, and other articles which have real value and are generally used for the adornment of the person. Also included are metals that, in and of themselves, have a high intrinsic value such as gold, silver, and platinum. Common metals such as iron, aluminum, and copper are not considered precious metals.

C. Clothing and Furs—All items of wearing apparel for human use, including pelts or skins to be used as wearing apparel, should be counted in this category; include accessories such as purses, belts, wallets, etc.

D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles—A motor vehicle is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the land surface and not on rails. Vehicles in this category will include automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc.

E. Office Equipment—In this category are included such devices as typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, mimeograph machines, duplicating devices, etc.

F. Televisions, Radios, Stereos, etc.—All items that are designed for the specific purpose of reproducing photographic images or sound should be counted in this category. Examples are television

cameras and receivers; still picture cameras; motion picture cameras and projectors; radios, receiving and sending; record players; tape recorders; records; tapes; etc.

G. Firearms—Items covered in this category are weapons that fire a shot by the force of an explosion. Include all handguns, rifles, shotguns, and other such devices commonly referred to as firearms. Notable exceptions to this category are BB, pellet, air, or gas-powered guns.

H. Household Goods—General household items such as beds, sofas, chairs, washers, dryers, furnaces, desks, tables, bookcases, air conditioners, antique furniture, etc., should be counted here. Location of the theft is not necessarily a consideration for listing items in this category, since household goods may be stolen from a truck, a residence, a business establishment, or other location.

I. Consumable Goods—In this category, items such as liquor, meat, perishable foods, canned foods, cigarettes, gasoline, deodorants, aftershave lotion, perfume, beverages, firewood, etc., would be listed. Consumable should broadly be defined as those items used by humans for nutrition, enjoyment, or hygiene and that no longer exist in the same form after use.

J. Livestock—Such animals as live cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, goats, chickens, turkeys, and other animals commonly raised as farm stock would be listed in this category. Common household pets such as dogs, cats, and birds are excluded.

K. Miscellaneous—Items that are not accounted for in the above listing would fall into this category. Some general examples are shrubbery, vehicle parts, boats, trailers, airplanes, books, household pets, etc.

**SUPPLEMENT TO RETURN
MONTHLY RETURN OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE**

This form deals with the nature of crime and the monetary value of property stolen and recovered. The total offenses recorded on the form should be the same as the number of actual offenses listed in Column 4 of the Return A for each crime class. Include attempted crimes on this form, but do not include unfounded offenses. If you cannot complete the report in all areas, please record as much information as is available. Tally sheets will be sent upon request.

PROPERTY BY TYPE AND VALUE

Type of Property (1)	Data Entry	Monetary Value of Property Stolen in Your Jurisdiction	
		Stolen (2)	Recovered (3)
(A) Currency, Notes, Etc.	01	\$	\$
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	02		
(C) Clothing and Furs	03		
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	04		
(E) Office Equipment	05		
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	06		
(G) Firearms	07		
(H) Household Goods	08		
(I) Consumable Goods	09		
(J) Livestock	10		
(K) Miscellaneous	11		
TOTAL	00	\$	\$

The total of this column should agree with the Grand Total (DATA ENTRY 77) shown on page 2.

Include in this column all property recovered even though stolen in prior months. The above is an accounting for only that property stolen in your jurisdiction. This will include property recovered for you by other jurisdictions, but not property you recover for them.

Property Stolen by Classification

The back of the Supplement to Return A is divided into two parts. The upper portion is entitled "Property Stolen by Classification" and the lower portion, "Additional Analysis of Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft." Under the "Property Stolen by Classification" portion of the form, six of the eight Index offenses are listed. (Aggravated assault is omitted since UCR standard definitions stipulate that when property is taken through the use of force or the threat of force, the offense is classified as robbery. Arson is excluded because information is collected on a separate form.) Some of the crime categories listed have breakdowns which provide important data for analyzing the offenses. The column which is titled "Number of Actual Offenses" will show individual offense totals that are the same as those listed in column 4 of the Return A for a given month. Record the value of property stolen in each of the six offense classifications by the breakdowns as explained in the following paragraphs.

Classification 1—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and classification 2—Forcible Rape are self-explanatory and require that the number of actual offenses in each of these classifications and the value of property stolen incidental to the offenses committed be entered. If no property was stolen, enter a "0" in the value column.

In the third classification, Robbery, there are seven breakdowns as to type:

Subcategory (a)—Highway—includes offenses which occur on the streets, in alleys, and generally in view of law enforcement patrol but outside of structures.

Subcategory (b)—Commercial house—shows the number of actual offenses and value of stolen property obtained in robberies within commercial establishments except gas stations, convenience stores,

and banking-type institutions. These businesses are excluded because separate categories for each are provided. Include supermarkets, department stores, restaurants, taverns, finance companies, hotels, motels, etc.

Subcategory (c)—Gas or service station—pertains to all gas stations with the primary function of selling gasoline, petroleum, and related products.

Subcategory (d)—Convenience store—includes the neighborhood store that specializes in the sale of consumable items, is easily accessible, and generally has extended hours of operation.

Subcategory (e)—Residence—is for recording robberies of dwellings utilized for human habitation. Score robberies occurring anywhere on the dwelling premises as residential robberies but exclude those which occur at hotels, motels, lodging houses, and places where lodging of transients is the main purpose. Robberies which occur at these locations should be scored opposite "Commercial house."

Subcategory (f)—Bank—includes robberies of banks, savings and loan associations, building and loan associations, credit unions, and other such institutions. DO NOT include lending institutions and finance companies where the function is lending money only; classify these as "Commercial house" robberies.

Subcategory (g)—Miscellaneous—encompasses robberies that are not classified in categories (a) through (f). Include robberies occurring on or at waterways, houses of worship, union halls, school buildings, government buildings, subways, trains, airplanes, doctors' and lawyers' offices, wooded areas, etc.

Total the actual number of robberies and the value of property stolen. The total of actual robberies on the Supplement must be the same as the total of actual offenses of robbery on the Return A.

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Monetary Value of Property Stolen
1. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	12		\$
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	29		\$
3. ROBBERY			
(a) HIGHWAY (streets, alleys, etc.)	31		
(b) COMMERCIAL HOUSE (except c, d, and f)	32		
(c) GAS OR SERVICE STATION	33		
(d) CONVENIENCE STORE	34		
(e) RESIDENCE (anywhere on premises)	35		
(f) BANK	36		
(g) MISCELLANEOUS	37		
TOTAL ROBBERY			\$

Classification 5—Burglary—Breaking or Entering contains the subbreakdowns of residence and non-residence along with times of day. It is known that the time of occurrence of burglaries is sometimes difficult for law enforcement to determine. For instance, a burglary discovered in a mountain cabin after the snow has melted in the area could have occurred at any time during the several months the owner had not visited the cabin. In this instance the burglary would, of course, be scored in residence—

unknown. If a forcible or unlawful entry of a building is made to steal a motor vehicle, count the offense and the value of the vehicle under burglary, not motor vehicle theft. The value of motor vehicles stolen during burglaries, however, will still be placed under item D.—Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles—on page 1 of the Supplement. Remember that the total of burglary under actual offenses on the Supplement must be the same as the total of burglary on the Return A.

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Monetary Value of Property Stolen
5. BURGLARY -- BREAKING OR ENTERING			
(a) RESIDENCE (dwelling)			
(1) NIGHT (8 p.m. - 8 a.m.)	57		
(2) DAY (8 a.m. - 8 p.m.)	58		
(3) UNKNOWN	59		
(b) NON-RESIDENCE (store, office, etc.)			
(1) NIGHT (8 p.m. - 8 a.m.)	60		
(2) DAY (8 a.m. - 8 p.m.)	61		
(3) UNKNOWN	62		
TOTAL BURGLARY	63		\$

The sixth category, Larceny-theft, requires that the number of actual offenses of larceny-theft in three breakdown categories be recorded. These categories are determined by the value of the stolen items and are (a) \$200 and over, (b) \$50 to \$200, and (c) under \$50. The estimated value of the stolen property is to

be recorded in the value column. As with the other offenses, the number of actual larceny-thefts recorded on this form should be the same as the total larceny-thefts on the Return A. Attempted larceny-thefts are listed in the 6.(c) classification.

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Monetary Value of Property Stolen
6. LARCENY -- THEFT (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)			
(a) \$200 AND OVER	61		
(b) \$50 TO \$200	62		
(c) UNDER \$50	63		
TOTAL LARCENY (Same as Item 6X)	64		\$

Opposite classification 7—Motor Vehicle Theft, the number of actual offenses of motor vehicle theft and the value of the stolen property are to be reported. A common occurrence is the theft of a motor vehicle which contains personal property at the time of the theft. In this type of situation, score only the vehicle theft but combine the total value of the vehicle and the personal property stolen into one total to be entered opposite item 7. For example, an

auto containing a coat is stolen. Record one actual offense of motor vehicle theft and the value of the car plus the coat in item 7. On page 1 of the Supplement, list the value of the stolen car after item D.—Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles and the value of the coat opposite C.—Clothing and Furs. When a stolen motor vehicle is recovered with personal property or accessories missing, list opposite item D.—Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, the value of the vehicle, less

the missing items, at the time it was recovered.

The Grand Total is the sum of the value of property stolen in the murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-

theft, and motor vehicle theft categories. The total of property stolen listed on page 1 of the Supplement to Return A must be the same as the Grand Total on page 2 of the form.

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Monetary Value of Property Stolen
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (Include Alleged Joy Ride)	76		\$
GRAND TOTAL - ALL ITEMS	77		\$

The section of the Supplement entitled "Additional Analysis of Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft" has two main portions. The first, number 6X entitled "Nature of Larcenies Under Item 6," has nine subbreakdowns lettered (a) through (i) and asks for the number of larcenies and the value of property stolen in each.

Thefts from motor vehicles, subcategory 6X.(d), includes the thefts from these vehicles of such items as cameras, suitcases, wearing apparel, etc., which are not an integral part of the vehicle.

Thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, item 6X.(e), includes the thefts of items that are parts or accessories of the vehicle such as automobile radios, batteries, hubcaps, wheels, tires, gasoline, stereo equipment, etc.

Thefts from buildings, item 6X.(g), should include all larcenies that occurred in structures with free access except those accounted for in other categories, such as shoplifting. If coin-operated machines are attacked within a building such as a laundromat, they

are counted in item 6X.(h), thefts from any coin-operated machine. Included in this category are parking meters, telephone booths, etc.

All of the subbreakdowns have been previously defined on pages 25-26. Please refer to the section on larceny-theft for the definitions and other discussions regarding this Crime Index offense.

When multiple types of thefts occur in one distinct operation (one offense), e.g., theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories and theft of property that was in the motor vehicle, score the total theft value under the category that represented the greatest loss.

Example:

The theft of a \$70 automobile radio and a \$10 bowling ball from within the vehicle would be scored on the Supplement to Return A in subbreakdown 6X.(e) as one actual offense and a total value of \$80. *Remember that the total of the actual offenses of all of the subbreakdowns under item 6X must be the same as the total larceny recorded on the Return A and in item 6 on the Supplement.*

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Monetary Value of Property Stolen
ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS OF LARCENY AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT			
6X. NATURE OF LARCENIES UNDER ITEM 6			
(a) POCKET-PICKING	81		
(b) PURSE-SNATCHING	82		
(c) SHOPLIFTING	83		
(d) FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (except e)	84		
(e) MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	85		
(f) BICYCLES	86		
(g) FROM BUILDING (except c and h)	87		
(h) FROM ANY COIN-OPERATED MACHINES (parking meters, etc.)	88		
(i) ALL OTHER	89		
TOTAL LARCENIES (Same as Item 6)	89		\$

The second category under "Additional Analysis of Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft" is item 7X, "Motor Vehicles Recovered." This item has four subbreakdowns which are, for the most part, self-

explanatory. Record all motor vehicles recovered regardless of the type of Index offense committed when the vehicle was stolen.

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Monetary Value of Property Stolen
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7X. MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED		DATA ENTRY	
(a) STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED LOCALLY		01	
(b) STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS		02	
(c) TOTAL LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED (a + b)		03	
(d) STOLEN IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS AND RECOVERED LOCALLY		04	

The information recorded on the Supplement to Return A is important for the analysis of the Index crime. If all the information asked for on the Supplement is not available, enter what can be provided and send it in with the Return A. Attach a note to the Supplement advising that it is incomplete and based

on the information available.

A tally book to aid in the completion of the Supplement to Return A form can be obtained by submitting a request to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	3 UNFOUNDED, I.E., FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	4 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 2 MINUS COLUMN 3) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	5 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	6 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE*					
a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score attempts as aggravated assault) if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report	3	1	2	1	
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2		2	2	
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL					
a. Rape by Force	4		4	3	2
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape	3		3	3	2
	1		1		
3. ROBBERY TOTAL					
a. Firearm	17		17	5	1
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	7		7	3	
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	3		3	1	
d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	4		4	1	1
	3		3		
4. ASSAULT TOTAL					
a. Firearm	19		19	19	3
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	1		1	1	
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	5		5	5	
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated injury	2		2	2	1
e. Other Assaults - Simple, Not Aggravated	2		2	2	2
	9		9	9	
5. BURGLARY TOTAL					
a. Forcible Entry	34		34	5	4
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force	24		24	3	2
c. Attempted Forcible Entry	9		9	2	2
	1		1		
6. LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)					
	141		141	79	51
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL					
a. Autos	26	4	22	18	3
b. Trucks and Buses	16	2	14	13	1
c. Other Vehicles	4	1	3	3	1
	6	1	5	2	1
GRAND TOTAL	246	5	241	132	64

CHECKING ANY OF THE APPROPRIATE BLOCKS BELOW WILL ELIMINATE YOUR NEED TO SUBMIT REPORTS WHEN THE VALUES ARE ZERO. THIS WILL ALSO AID THE NATIONAL PROGRAM IN ITS QUALITY CONTROL EFFORTS.

<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT SUBMITTED SINCE NO MURDERS, JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES, OR MANSLAUGHTERS BY NEGLIGENCE OCCURRED IN THIS JURISDICTION DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE REPORT SINCE NO ARRESTS OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP.
<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUPPLEMENT TO RETURN A REPORT SINCE NO CRIME OFFENSES OR RECOVERY OF PROPERTY REPORTED DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORT SINCE NO ARRESTS OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP.
<input type="checkbox"/> NO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED REPORT SINCE NONE OF THE OFFICERS WERE ASSAULTED OR KILLED DURING THE MONTH.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO MONTHLY RETURN OF ARSON OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORT SINCE NO ARSONS OCCURRED.

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

	INITIALS
RECORDED	
EDITED	
ENTERED	
ADJUSTED	
CORRES	

Month and Year of Report

Agency Identifier

Population

Date

Prepared By

Title

Agency and State

Chief, Commissioner, Sheriff, or Superintendent

PROPERTY STOLEN BY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Monetary Value of Property Stolen
1. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	20	2	\$ 0
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	29	4	\$ 0
3. ROBBERY			
(a) HIGHWAY (streets, alleys, etc.)	39	9	1,289
(b) COMMERCIAL HOUSE (except c, d, and f)	32		
(c) GAS OR SERVICE STATION	33	2	260
(d) CONVENIENCE STORE	34		
(e) RESIDENCE (anywhere on premises)	35	3	1,670
(f) BANK	36		
(g) MISCELLANEOUS	37	3	416
TOTAL ROBBERY		17	\$ 3,635
5. BURGLARY - BREAKING OR ENTERING			
(a) RESIDENCE (dwelling)			
(1) NIGHT (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)	51	4	2,929
(2) DAY (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)	52	3	1,310
(3) UNKNOWN	53	4	1,171
(b) NON-RESIDENCE (store, office, etc.)			
(1) NIGHT (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)	54	17	1,494
(2) DAY (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)	55	3	2,506
(3) UNKNOWN	56	3	300
TOTAL BURGLARY		34	\$ 9,710
6. LARCENY - THEFT (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)			
(a) \$200 AND OVER	61	74	15,972
(b) \$50 TO \$200	62	60	8,580
(c) UNDER \$50	63	7	175
TOTAL LARCENY (Same as Item 6X)		141	\$ 24,727
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (Include Alleged Joy Rides)	76	22	\$ 42,045
GRAND TOTAL - ALL ITEMS	77		\$ 80,117
ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS OF LARCENY AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT			
6X. NATURE OF LARCENIES UNDER ITEM 6			
(a) POCKET-PICKING	81	26	9,031
(b) PURSE-SNATCHING	82	3	28
(c) SHOPLIFTING	83	69	1,240
(d) FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (except e)	84	25	1,138
(e) MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	85	1	25
(f) BICYCLES	86	1	135
(g) FROM BUILDING (except c and h)	87	1	90
(h) FROM ANY COIN-OPERATED MACHINES (parking meters, etc.)	88	5	1,400
(i) ALL OTHER	89	10	11,640
TOTAL LARCENIES (Same as Item 6)	90	141	\$ 24,727
7X. MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED			
(a) STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED LOCALLY	91	7	
(b) STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS	92	1	
(c) TOTAL LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED (a & b)	93	8	
(d) STOLEN IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS AND RECOVERED LOCALLY	94	1	

**SUPPLEMENT TO RETURN A
MONTHLY RETURN OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE**

This form deals with the nature of crime and the monetary value of property stolen and recovered. The total offenses recorded on the form should be the same as the number of actual offenses listed in Column 4 of the Return A for each crime class. Include attempted crimes on this form, but do not include unfounded offenses. If you cannot complete the report in all areas, please record as much information as is available. Tally sheets will be sent upon request.

PROPERTY BY TYPE AND VALUE

Type of Property (1)	Data Entry	Monetary Value of Property Stolen in Your Jurisdiction	
		Stolen (2)	Recovered (3)
(A) Currency, Notes, Etc.	01	\$ 9,000	\$ 750
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	02	700	30
(C) Clothing and Furs	03	300	300
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	04	42,045	21,700
(E) Office Equipment	05	900	75
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	06	1,500	983
(G) Firearms	07	6,052	3,705
(H) Household Goods	08	4,973	1,582
(I) Consumable Goods	09	300	210
(J) Livestock	10		
(K) Miscellaneous	11	14,347	10,932
TOTAL	00	\$ 80,117	\$ 40,267

The total of this column should agree with the Grand Total (DATA ENTRY 77) shown on page 2.

Include in this column all property recovered even though stolen in prior months. The above is an accounting for only that property stolen in your jurisdiction. This will include property recovered for you by other jurisdictions, but not property you recover for them.

DATE _____

PREPARED BY _____

TITLE _____

CHIEF, COMMISSIONER, SHERIFF OR SUPERINTENDENT

MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT _____

AGENCY IDENTIFIER _____

POPULATION _____

AGENCY AND STATE _____

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE	
	INITIALS
RECORDED	
EDITED	
ENTERED	
ADJUSTED	
CORRES	

Monthly Return of Arson Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

The monthly arson report is used to solicit data on all such offenses reported to law enforcement. As has been previously discussed (Chapter II), the Hierarchy Rule does not apply to arson, and this crime is *always* reported even in multiple-offense situations. When there are no arsons or attempted arsons to be reported during a particular month, check the "NO MONTHLY REPORT OF ARSON OFFENSES..." box on the Return A. There is no need to return the arson report itself.

In column 1 of the arson report, various property classifications, which were discussed in Chapter I, are listed. Columns 2 through 6 are identical to those on the Return A, and instructions for completing those columns can be found on pages 47-48 of this chapter. In column 7, the number of arsons occurring in structures which were uninhabited, abandoned, or not in use at the time of the incident is to

be recorded. The final column—8—is provided for the recording of the estimated dollar value of property damage resulting from arsons.

Whenever an arson is committed in conjunction with another Crime Index offense involving the theft of money or property, the value of property stolen is entered on the Supplement to Return A in the appropriate categories. The value of property damaged due to the arson is also listed on the arson report opposite the correct property classification.

Example: A restaurant was forcibly entered, the safe opened, and its contents removed. The suspect then poured gasoline on the floor and ignited it. The fire department extinguished the blaze. Investigation disclosed \$2,000 in currency had been taken from the safe. Damage to the restaurant and property totaled \$50,000 as a result of the arson.

Solution: In this case, property was both stolen in a burglary and destroyed as a result of the arson. On the front of the Supplement to Return A, opposite

MONTHLY RETURN OF ARSON OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

This report is authorized by law Title 28, Section 534, United States Code, and the enactment of the fiscal year 1978, Department of Justice Authorization Bill S. 2151. While you are not required to respond, your cooperation in using this form to report all incidents of arson which become known to your department during the month will assist the FBI in compiling comprehensive, accurate data on a timely basis. Instructions appear on reverse side.

DO-75 (2-11-82)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1110-0008

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include Unfounded and Attempts)	Unfounded, I. e. False or Baseless Complaints	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 5 Minus Column 3 Include Attempts)	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means (Include Column 5)	Number of Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age	Offenses Where Structure Uninhabited, Abandoned, or not Normally in Use	Estimated Value of Property Damage
S T R U C T U R E S	A. Single Occupancy Residential: Houses, Townhouses, Duplexes, etc.							\$
	B. Other Residential: Apartments, Tenements, Flats, Hotels, Motels, Inns, Dormitories, Boarding Houses, etc.							\$
	C. Storage: Barns, Garages, Warehouses, etc.							\$
	D. Industrial/Manufacturing							\$
	E. Other Commercial: Stores, Restaurants, Offices, etc.							\$
	F. Community/Public: Churches, Jails, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, etc.							\$
	G. All Other Structure: Out Buildings, Monuments, Buildings Under Construction, etc.							\$
	TOTAL STRUCTURE							\$
M O B I L E	H. Motor Vehicles: Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycles, etc.: UCR Definition							\$
	I. Other Mobile Property: Trailers, Recreational Vehicles, Airplanes, Boats, etc.							\$
	TOTAL MOBILE							\$
	J. TOTAL OTHER Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.							\$
	GRAND TOTAL							\$

Agency Identifier _____ Month _____
 Agency _____ State _____
 Prepared by _____

 Chief, Commissioner, Sheriff, or Superintendent

DO NOT WRITE HERE	
Recorded	
Edited	
Entered	
Adjusted	
Correc.	

the category, "Currency, Notes, etc." the value of currency stolen should be recorded as \$2,000. On the reverse of the Supplement under the section titled "Property Stolen by Classification," record in the "Burglary—Breaking or Entering—Non-Residence" category, the number of actual offenses (1) and the value of property stolen from the safe (\$2,000).

The information concerning the arson should be recorded on the "Monthly Return of Arson Offenses Known to Law Enforcement" opposite "Other Commercial: Stores, Restaurants, Offices, etc." On line E, record a "one" in columns 2 and 4 and the estimated value or property damage to the restaurant (\$50,000) in column 8. Again, the Hierarchy Rule does not apply, and an entry would be made on the Return A showing one offense of forcible entry burglary.

Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested

The Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested forms are used for the monthly collection of arrest data from the Nation's law enforcement community. They provide police with a record of the total number of persons arrested, cited, or summoned for criminal acts in all of the Part I and Part II crime classes and furnish basic data concerning the personal characteristics of persons arrested in a particular month.

There are two basic forms on which these data are reported by an agency. One is entitled "Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age" (pink form) and the other, "Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested 18 Years of Age and Over" (white form). The two forms are similar in content with the exception that the form for persons under 18 years of age includes two additional categories—"curfew and loitering law violations" and "runaways."

It must be remembered that these forms are designed to collect data on the number of persons arrested and not the number of charges lodged. For example, a person may be arrested on several charges at one time; in this situation, only one arrest would be scored. Likewise, one person may be arrested many times during a month for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction. Because of a separation of time between arrests, each separate arrest will be counted. Again, more than one charge could be lodged during the individual arrests, but only one arrest would be scored for each instance. These forms also require a count of arrests by sex, within

certain age groups, as well as by race and ethnic origin.

Note: If no juvenile or adult arrests are to be reported in a given month, simply mark the appropriate boxes on the Return A.

Racial and Ethnic Origin Designations

The racial and ethnic origin categories used in the UCR Program were adopted from the *Statistical Policy Handbook* published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. The racial designations are defined as follows:

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black. A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

The ethnic designations are Hispanic and Not Hispanic. Include in Hispanic all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Classification and Scoring of Arrests

Usually there is only one crime classification involved in an arrest. Classification of Part I offenses has been explained earlier.

The definitions of Part II offenses are listed in Chapter VI. The descriptive words and phrases listed under each of the Part II crime classifications were chosen from various state statute titles and/or common law, and they should aid in finding the proper classification. If assistance is needed in determining how to classify a certain offense, please contact the state Program or the Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535, or send a note with the monthly returns when submitted.

For proper classification of offenses use the following guidelines:

1. For each person arrested use only one crime classification. If a person is arrested for several

charge requirement such as "juvenile delinquency," etc.

5. Count one arrest for each separate occasion on which a person is arrested. Remember the number of persons arrested is being counted, not the number of charges placed against a person.

6. If two or more persons are arrested for committing one offense, each is counted as a separate arrest.

7. If it is determined that an offender in custody has committed other crimes, additional arrests should not be scored for those crimes. Score the original arrest only.

Preparation of the Arrest Forms

Record on the appropriate form (according to age) all persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons during the past month for committing an offense in your jurisdiction. Include:

1. Those persons arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them. (An arrest has occurred when a law enforcement officer detains an adult with the intention of seeking charges against the person for a specific offense(s) and a record is made of the detention.)
2. Juveniles taken into custody or arrested but merely warned and released without being charged.

Enter opposite each offense the number of persons taken into custody, listing them according to age and sex. Then enter opposite each offense the number of persons taken into custody according to race and ethnicity, without regard to sex.

Persons arrested for other jurisdictions should not be scored on these returns. The agency for whom the arrest is made will count the arrest, and thus duplication in counting will be avoided. Although most agencies will probably maintain a separate record of such arrests for departmental administrative use, they again should not be included on these returns. Arrests for Federal offenses should be included only when the arrest is for a Federal crime which occurred in the agency's jurisdiction and the offense is also a crime under the state penal code.

Juveniles

For purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting, a juvenile should be counted as "arrested" when the circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult, an arrest would be tallied. Juvenile arrests should be scored opposite the classification of the offense for which they were taken into custody. For example, if a juvenile is arrested for committing an offense of larceny, the arrest should be scored opposite the larceny-theft classification on this report,

even though the technical charge is "juvenile delinquency." *Arrests should not be scored in cases of:*

1. police "contacts" with juveniles where no offense was committed;
2. juveniles taken into custody for their own protection but no crime was committed (e.g., neglect cases).

Provision is made on the pink form to enter arrests for the juvenile offenses of "runaways" and "curfew and loitering law violations." Violations of local juvenile acts other than these two offenses should be included in the "all other offenses" classification. Not only should "arrests" in the usual sense be included, but any situation where a young person, in lieu of an actual arrest, is summoned, cited, or notified to appear before the juvenile or youth court or similar official for a violation of the law should likewise be scored as an arrest.

It must be emphasized that only violations by young persons where some police or official action is taken beyond a mere interview, warning, or admonishment should be included on the form. For example, children playing ball in the street who are instructed by an officer to go to the playground for such activity would not be counted as "arrested" any more than would an adult who is only warned against burning leaves on a windy day. Do not include those situations where young persons have committed no violation but are taken into custody because their welfare is endangered. "Callbacks" or "followup contacts" with young offenders by officers for the purpose of determining their progress should not be counted as "arrests." It is good to keep in mind that statistics are being gathered to measure law enforcement problems, not juvenile court activity.

Identities of individuals are not involved in a numerical count for statistical purposes. Therefore, rules or laws pertaining to the confidential treatment of the identity of juvenile offenders do not preclude a statistical count for purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting or an agency's administrative use.

In a situation where juvenile records are not readily available because they are kept in a juvenile bureau, youth bureau, or other special office, statistical compilation problems involving juveniles can normally be resolved in one of the following ways:

1. The "arrest" report (or copy) can be routed by juvenile or youth officers through the main records operation so that the necessary count can be made.
2. A statistical slip showing the crime or violation; the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of the person; and the juvenile or youth process-

AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED, under 18 years of age
(Include those released without having been formally charged)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	SEX	AGE						Total Under 18	RACE			ETHNIC ORIGIN			
		Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Black	Hispanic or Latino	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	Male													
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	Male													
Fornication	02	Male													
Robbery	03	Male													
Aggravated Assault (Return A-4a-d)	04	Male													
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	05	Male													
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	06	Male													
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	Male													
Other Assaults (Return A - 4e)	08	Male													
Arson	09	Male													
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	Male													
Fraud	11	Male													
Embezzlement	12	Male													
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13	Male													
Vandalism	14	Male													
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	Male													
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	Male													
Sex Offenses (Except Fornication and Prostitution)	17	Male													
Drug Abuse Violations	18	Male													
Grand Total		Male													
(1) Sale/Manufacturing		Male													
Subtotal	100	Male													
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	a	Male													
Marijuana	b	Male													
Synthetic Narcotics—Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	c	Male													
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzodrine)	d	Male													
(2) Possession		Male													
Subtotal	185	Male													
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	e	Male													
Marijuana	f	Male													
Synthetic Narcotics—Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	g	Male													
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzodrine)	h	Male													
Gambling		Male													
Total	19	Male													
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	i	Male													
Numbers and Lottery	j	Male													
All Other Gambling	k	Male													
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	Male													
Driving Under The Influence	21	Male													
Liquor Laws	22	Male													
Drunkenness	23	Male													
Disorderly Conduct	24	Male													
Vagrancy	25	Male													
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	Male													
Suspicion	27	Male													
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	28	Male													
Run-Aways	29	Male													

ing number but not the name can be routed to the employee who prepares statistical reports.

3. A tally of all information needed for reporting to the FBI can be made by the juvenile or youth office and periodically sent to the statistical employee for consolidation with the tally of adult arrests.
4. The pink arrest forms can be maintained separately by the juvenile or youth bureau and consolidated with other returns at the end of the month.

Police Disposition of Juveniles (Not Including Neglect or Traffic Cases)

The block on the first page of the Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age return is for the purpose of collecting data concerning the law enforcement disposition of juveniles who are taken into custody or arrested. Individual state age definitions of juveniles should be used in compiling these figures.

An adult arrestee is usually held for prosecution for some charge or is released for future handling in court. However, depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, a juvenile may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the juvenile court; to welfare agencies; to other law enforcement agencies; or in the case of serious offenders to criminal or adult court by waiver of the juvenile court.

As was previously stated, the word "arrest" as it applies to juveniles is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of all juveniles who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an

arrest would have been counted. Again, police "contacts" with juveniles where no offense has been committed and instances wherein juveniles are taken into custody for their own protection should not be listed as arrests. Traffic cases are also excluded.

Specific guidelines regarding each of the five entries in the Police Disposition of Juveniles block on the return are as follows:

1. *Handled within department and released*

As previously mentioned, many juveniles will be taken into custody or arrested for committing a violation, but no referral to juvenile court or formal charges will be made. Rather, the juvenile is warned by the police and released, frequently to parents, relatives, or friends. Such cases should be entered opposite this title in the Police Disposition of Juveniles breakdown on page 1. Also remember that an arrest is scored on the inside of this return.

2. *Referred to juvenile court or probation department*

Enter here the number of juveniles arrested and referred to the probation department or other individual, agency, or group working within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. If a juvenile is arrested and referred more than once during the month, count each referral just as each arrest would be scored for an adult.

3. *Referred to welfare agency*

The same rules apply here as under item 2 except that the referral is to a welfare agency, either public or private, rather than to juvenile court or the probation department.

4. *Referred to other police agency*

Entries opposite this item will in most instances be: (1) juveniles arrested by a department at the request of another law enforcement agency, (2) juveniles who commit crimes in one jurisdiction but reside in another and are turned over for handling to their

**POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES--NOT TO INCLUDE NEGLECT OR TRAFFIC CASES
(Follow your State age definition for juveniles)**

TOTAL

1. *Handled within Department and released.*
(Warning, released to parents, etc.)

2. *Referred to juvenile court or probation department.*

3. *Referred to welfare agency.*

4. *Referred to other police agency.*

5. *Referred to criminal or adult court.*

home jurisdiction, or (3) juveniles who commit crimes in one jurisdiction but have also committed crimes in their home jurisdictions and are turned over to the latter for handling. *Remember, however, that although juveniles taken into custody for committing a crime in another jurisdiction are included in this disposition portion of the Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age form, they are excluded from the arrest figures on the inside of the return.*

Include "runaways," "truants," "curfew and loitering law violators," etc., when they are taken into custody for these juvenile acts.

5. Referred to criminal or adult court

Many jurisdictions have statutes which permit the waiving of juveniles for trial to criminal or adult court as adults. Enter the number of juveniles referred or waived to adult court opposite this item and not opposite item 2. It is good to remember that the initial referral is scored on this form.

Total

This total, the sum of items 1 through 5, includes all juvenile arrests by an agency for the month. The police disposition of juveniles may not equal the number actually scored as arrested as only those committing an offense in your jurisdiction are to be scored in both the disposition block and the inside arrest portion of the form.

Supplementary Homicide Report

The Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), a monthly form, is two-sided and provides additional details regarding the victim, offender, their relationship, the weapon used, and the circumstances in each criminal homicide.

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

On the side of the form entitled "1.a. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter," details of all willful (nonnegligent) killings should be recorded. Also included here will be justifiable homicides as defined in UCR, even though they occurred in connection with attempts or actual commissions of felonies. Detailed statistical data regarding the criminal homicide category can only be as comprehensive as the input provided by the individual contributing agency.

Under the situation column, information regarding single or multiple victim and offender homicide situations is collected. The codes to be utilized in completing the entries are the following:

A—Single Victim/Single Offender

B—Single Victim/Unknown Offender or Offenders

C—Single Victim/Multiple Offenders

D—Multiple Victims/Single Offender

E—Multiple Victims/Multiple Offenders

F—Multiple Victims/Unknown Offender or Offenders

Use only one situation code per criminal homicide incident regardless of the number of victims. The utilization of a new code will signify the beginning of a new murder situation.

The situation codes are "keyed" to the victim, i.e., list each victim only once. In single victim/single offender situations (Code A), the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of both the victim and offender will appear directly opposite each other on the same line. In those situations where a single victim is killed by two or more offenders (Code C), the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of the victim should be set forth alongside the same data for the first offender. Information on the remaining offenders is listed on separate lines under that for the first offender.

In those situations where two or more victims are killed by a single offender (Code D), it is necessary to set forth not only the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of each victim, but to list opposite each victim the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of the offender. This practice will not result in the multiple counting of offenders inasmuch as the situation code employed will indicate only one offender was involved. When multiple victims are killed by multiple offenders (Code E), the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of each victim followed by each of the offenders should be entered.

If the offender or offenders are unknown (Codes B and F), all that is required is the appropriate data concerning the victim.

Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin

Instructions for the coding of age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of both victims and offenders are found on the SHR. Ages are to be recorded as 01 to 99 years, with those aged 100 or older being entered as 99. Newborns up to one week old are coded NB and unknown ages are shown as 00. For victims over one week old but less than one year, use BB. Only two characters may be used in the age columns.

Sex of either victims or offenders is to be recorded as M for male and F for female. If the sex is unknown use the letter designation U. Use only one character in this column.

Race designations for both victims and offenders are as follows: White—W, Black—B, American Indian or Alaskan Native—I, Asian or Pacific Islander—A, and Unknown—U. Only these race designations are to be used.

Ethnicity designations are as follows: Hispanic

ings and assaults. If no officers are killed or assaulted during a given month, this form need not be submitted. However, the "NO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED..." box on the Return A should be marked.

In the section, "Officers Killed," the number of sworn officers with full arrest powers killed in the line of duty by felonious acts and those killed by accident or negligence should be entered. *Do not include nonfatal assaults* on officers in this portion of the form.

Once notification of an officer's death is received, inquiries are directed to the victim officer's agency for additional details concerning the circumstances pertaining to the incident. Also, information on two Federal programs—a compensation program for non-Federal law enforcement officers overseen by the U.S. Department of Labor and the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice—is furnished to the agency. These programs provide benefits to survivors of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

The section of the form entitled "Officers Assaulted" is provided for reporting assaults on sworn officers. Count all assaults which resulted in serious injury or in which a weapon was used which could have caused serious injury or death. Other assaults not causing injury should be included if they involved more than mere verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest. In other words, all assaults on officers with or without injuries should be included on this form.

For those incidents involving aggravated assaults on law enforcement officers while responding to or taking necessary action at the scene of a crime, the Hierarchy Rule must be followed. For example, if an officer is assaulted at the scene of a robbery, only the robbery is scored on the Return A, but the assault is recorded on this form. However, if the officer is assaulted during a burglary incident, only the assault is scored both on the Return A and on the LOEKA form.

Each time an officer is assaulted in the line of duty, the appropriate line (1-11) which corresponds to the type of activity in which the officer was engaged at the time of assault should be determined. Once the proper line is located, the assault is recorded by making an entry on the line in one of the columns (B-E) under type of weapon *and* one of the columns (F-L) under type of assignment. If the assault has also been cleared, an entry should be made in column M to record the clearance.

Next, one entry should be made on *either* line 13

(injury to the officer) or line 14 (no injury to the officer) in the appropriate column (B-E). Finally, make an entry in the proper block in line 15 to record the time of assault, either AM or PM. All of the aforementioned entries should be made to record each assault. A tally sheet is available for this purpose.

At the end of the month, total numbers for each category on the monthly reporting form can be tabulated from the tally sheet or other worksheet. To complete the monthly LEOKA form after appropriate numbers have been recorded, add down columns B-L in lines 1-11 and enter each column's total on line 12. Next, add across columns B-E for lines 1-12 and record totals in column A.

If all assaults have been scored correctly, the total in column A, line 12, should equal the total of columns F-L, line 12. These should equal the number of officers assaulted for the month. Add down lines 1-11 in column M; this total represents the number of assaults cleared.

For lines 13 and 14, add each line across and record the total in column A. Column A of these lines also equals the total assaults. Line 15, both AM and PM, should equal the total number of assaults.

If more than one type of weapon is used to commit a single assault, the weapon first encountered in moving from column B to column E should be selected. Do not enter any of the other different types of weapons which were used.

Column F (Two-Officer Vehicle) and columns G and H (One-Officer Vehicle) pertain to uniformed officers; columns I and J (Detective or Special Assignment) to nonuniformed officers; and columns K and L (Other) to officers assaulted while in other capacities, such as foot patrol, off duty, etc. The term "assisted" refers to law enforcement assistance only.

In column M (Police Assaults Cleared) count the number of assaults on officers offenses cleared, including exceptional clearances as defined in this handbook. Do not count the number of persons arrested for such offenses.

The entries which should be made in items 13, 14, and 15 of this form are self-explanatory. It is important, however, that all assaults be recorded in these two sections. That is, the total of the entries in these sections should equal the total number of assaults on officers for the month.

The importance of the Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted form cannot be overemphasized. It is the basis of an analysis of assaults on police officers; thus, the more complete the data collected, the

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED

It is requested this report be completed and transmitted with monthly crime reports to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, Washington, D. C. 20535. This form should be used to report the number of your officers who were assaulted or killed in the line of duty during the month. Additional information concerning officers killed will be requested by a separate questionnaire.

OFFICERS KILLED Number of your law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty this month.	By felonious act _____
	By accident or negligence _____

Officers Assaulted (Do not include officers killed) - See other side for instructions.

Type of Activity	Total Assaults by Weapon A	Type of Weapon				Type of Assignment						Police Assaults Cleared M	
		Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Weapon D	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. E	Two-Officer Vehicle F	One-Officer Vehicle		Detective or Special Assign.		Other		
							Alone G	As-sisted H	Alone I	As-sisted J	Alone K		As-sisted L
1. Responding to "Disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)													
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects													
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects													
4. Attempting other arrests													
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)													
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners													
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances													
8. Ambush - no warning													
9. Mentally deranged													
10. Traffic pursuits and stops													
11. All other													
12. TOTAL (1-11)													
13. Number with personal injury													DO NOT WRITE HERE Initials Recorded _____ Edited _____ Punched _____ Verified _____ Adjusted _____ DOJ/FBI
14. Number without personal injury													
15. Time of assaults													
AM													
PM													
12:01 2:00 4:00 6:00 8:00 10:00 12:00													
Month and Year	Agency Identifier				Prepared by				Title				
Agency	State				Chief, Sheriff, Commissioner, Superintendent								

more valid the conclusions.

As previously stated, a tally sheet is available to assist the person who completes the LEOKA form. Copies can be obtained by submitting a request to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. 20535.

Example 1:

About 10:20 p.m., a plainclothes detective, riding alone in a police vehicle, responded to a burglary-in-progress call. While attempting to arrest the offender, the detective was stabbed with a knife. The offender was arrested at the scene.

To score this incident, find the section entitled "Type of Activity," line 2, "Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects." Moving across this line, place a "one" under column C, "Knife or Other Cutting Instrument," and under column I, "Alone," to show that the officer assaulted was a detective and was unassisted. Also, under column M, "Police Assaults Cleared," enter a "one" to show that the offender was arrested.

In scoring the preceding incident, do not place an entry under columns G or H in the subsection "One-Officer Vehicle." For each officer assaulted, only one number is recorded in the appropriate category (columns F through L) under "Type of Assignment."

Now find the sum of the entries on line 2, under columns B-E, and enter the total (in this assault, "one") in column A. Next, complete line 12,

"Total," by bringing down the totals in each column.

Remember, either line 13 or 14 and line 15 must be completed. Since the detective was injured, line 13, "Number with personal injury" is the appropriate line to use. A "one" should be entered on this line under column C to indicate the injury was inflicted with a knife. Again, columns B-E on line 13 add to "one" and this number is entered under column A.

On line 15, "Time of assaults," it is important that the total number of officers assaulted and the times of occurrence be recorded appropriately. The detective in this example was assaulted at 10:20 p.m.; therefore, the time of assault should be scored in the bottom half, or "PM" portion, of line 15 in the block indicating the time period 10:00 to 12:00.

Example 2:

Incident A: Two uniformed officers on patrol in their cruiser responded to a robbery in progress at a bank two blocks away. They were the first unit to arrive at approximately 2:30 p.m. as three armed subjects with weapons drawn exited the bank. A brief exchange of gunfire ensued during which one officer was killed and the other shot in the leg. Although one subject was wounded and apprehended at the scene, the other two escaped in their getaway car.

Incident B: At 10:17 a.m., an officer alone in a police car answered a call from a woman threatened by her husband. An off-duty officer who lived near-

Officers Assaulted (Do not include officers killed) - See other side for instructions.													
Type of Activity	Total Assaults by Weapon A	Type of Weapon				Type of Assignment						Police Assaults Cleared M	
		Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Weapon D	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. E	Two-Officer Vehicle F	One-Officer Vehicle		Detective or Special Assign.		Other		
							Alone G	As-sisted H	Alone I	As-sisted J	Alone K		As-sisted L
1. Responding to "Disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)													
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	/		/						/			/	
12. TOTAL (1-11)	/		/						/			/	
13. Number with personal injury	/		/										
14. Number without personal injury													
AM													
15. Time of assaults	PM											/	
		12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00					

by went to assist the responding officer. As the two officers attempted to talk to the man, he became enraged and wielding a hammer and a knife attacked both officers. While subduing the individual and wresting the weapons from him, one of the officers suffered a serious knife wound. The man was subsequently arrested.

To score these incidents on the LEOKA form, the top portion, "Officers Killed," must first be completed. Enter a "one" opposite "By felonious act." Additional information on this line-of-duty death (Incident A) will be requested in the near future.

Next, the assaults occurring in the two incidents must be recorded in the lower portion of the form. In Incident A, the assault on the partner who received the leg wound is scored by first determining the "Type of Activity," in this case, line 3, "Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects." On this line enter a "one" under column B to show the weapon used was a firearm; a "one" in column F, "Two-Officer Vehicle," to show the "Type of Assignment"; and a "one" in column M, indicating the assault has been cleared by the arrest of at least one offender. Since the officer was injured, line 13 is chosen and a "one" entered in column B, again indicating the weapon used. Line 15 is completed by recording a "one" in the lower half, or PM portion, of the line in the block between 2:00 and 4:00.

The same procedure is used to score Incident B in

which two officers were assaulted. Line 1, "Responding to 'Disturbance' calls," describes the type of activity. Although more than one weapon was employed, the knife is the weapon recorded since it is encountered first when moving from column B to column E. Continuing on line 1 to show both officers' assignments, a "one" is entered under column H denoting one victim in a one-officer vehicle but assisted by the off-duty officer and a "one" under column L to denote the off-duty officer was also assisted. Since the offender was arrested, both of these assaults are cleared and a "two" is placed in column M.

Next, since there is one officer with injury and one without, both lines 13 and 14 are used. In line 13 record a "one" under column C to show the officer receiving the knife wound and a "one" under the same column of line 14 to indicate the uninjured officer. Finally, record the time of assault by placing a "two" in the upper half, or AM portion, of line 15 in the block between 10:00 and 12:00.

Suppose these are the total officers assaulted for the month. Complete the form by adding all columns B-E, lines 1, 3, 13, and 14 and entering the totals in column A. Now add all columns down to line 12. The entry in line 12, column A, (3) represents the total number of assaults on officers for the month. (See the following illustration.)

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED

It is requested this report be completed and transmitted with monthly crime reports to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, Washington, D. C. 20535. This form should be used to report the number of your officers who were assaulted or killed in the line of duty during the month. Additional information concerning officers killed will be requested by a separate questionnaire.

OFFICERS KILLED	
Number of your law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty this month.	By felonious act <u>1</u> By accident or negligence _____

Officers Assaulted (Do not include officers killed) - See other side for instructions.

Type of Activity	Total Assaults by Weapon A	Type of Weapon				Type of Assignment						Police Assaults Cleared M		
		Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Weapon D	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. E	Two-Officer Vehicle F		One-Officer Vehicle G		Detective or Special Assign. H			Other I	
						Alone	As-sisted	Alone	As-sisted	Alone	As-sisted		Alone	As-sisted
1. Responding to "Disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	2		2						1				1	2
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects														
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1	1				1								1

12. TOTAL (1-11)	3	1	2			1		1					1	3
13. Number with personal injury	2	1	1											
14. Number without personal injury	1		1											
AM						2								
15. Time of assaults	PM	1												
		12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00						

CHAPTER IV OTHER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING FORMS

Law Enforcement Employees Report

This form, which is sent to law enforcement agencies throughout the country on an annual basis, asks for a count of employees on the payroll of each agency as of October 31 of a given year. The primary purpose of the form is to gather information relating to the number of full-time law enforcement employees, both officers and civilians.

The number of officers reported should consist of all full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers. Include the sheriff and deputies, constables, marshals, the chief and members of the police force, and other officers whose duties are to enforce and preserve the public peace. Do not include persons performing guard or protection duties, such as school crossing guards, special or reserve officers, merchant police, and jailers at state correctional facilities and state prisons, who are not paid from law enforcement funds. Count only city and county

jailers if they are full-time employees and their salaries are paid out of law enforcement funds. If the county sheriff has a separate budget for the operation of the jail, and although the jailers may be sworn personnel but do not engage in other law enforcement functions, such as patrol, they should *not* be included in the count for this form.

Civilian employees counted and reported on this return should include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics provided they are all full-time employees of the agency. Again, persons not paid from law enforcement funds should be excluded. Do count employees who are on leave with pay.

Note: If a small jurisdiction reports offenses on a monthly basis to the sheriff's office or another larger agency, its officer and civilian employee counts should be included with those of the larger agency.

**NUMBER OF FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
 AS OF OCTOBER 31**

This report is authorized by law Title 28, Section 534, United States Code. While you are not required to respond, your cooperation in using this form to report all law enforcement employees on the payroll of your law enforcement agency as of October 31, will assist the FBI in compiling comprehensive accurate data on a timely basis.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Full-time law enforcement officers - Include all full-time sworn law enforcement officers who were on your department's payroll as of October 31 and who work your normal full-time workweek. Include the Chief, Sheriff, Commissioner, Superintendent or other sworn department head. Do not count special officers, merchant police or others who are not paid from law enforcement funds.			
2. Full-time civilian employees - Include all full-time civilian employees who were on your department's payroll as of October 31 and who worked your normal full-time workweek. Include clerks, stenographers, mechanics, etc., who do not have police powers. Do not count school crossing guards. Do not count employees not paid from police funds.			
3. Total full-time law enforcement employees - Enter the total number of full-time law enforcement officers and civilians on the payroll of your department as of October 31. This should be the total of line 1 and line 2.			

_____ Date

_____ Prepared by _____ Title

_____ Sheriff, Chief, or Commanding Officer

Agency [_____]
 City _____
 State _____

DO NOT WRITE HERE	
Recorded _____	
Edited _____	
Entered _____	
Adjusted _____	
Corres. _____	

Supply Request

The Supply Request form should be used to order any of the forms, tally sheets, or publications of the UCR program. All are available to local law enforcement agencies without cost. The only restrictions on supply orders are that requests be limited to reasonable amounts and that the material be used as

a part of the law enforcement agency's function.

Included on the Supply Request, along with UCR reporting forms, are entries regarding forms that are available to law enforcement for the exclusive purpose of maintaining law enforcement records systems. These in-house forms are described elsewhere in this handbook.

Supply Request
 Uniform Crime Reports
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 United States Department of Justice
 Washington, D.C. 20535

Number	Forms	Quantity
DO-65	Return A Monthly Return of Offenses Known to Police	
DO-56	Supplementary Homicide Report	
DO-62	Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested 18 Years of Age and Over	
DO-62a	Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age	
DO-71	Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted	
DO-73	Monthly Return of Arson Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	
DO-74	Zero Uniform Crime Reports	
DO-52	Number of Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	
DO-58	Tally Book, Return A and Supplementary Record of Offenses	
DO-63	Tally Sheet for Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested	
DO-71a	Tally Sheet for Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted	
DO-60	Register of Persons Charged (Arrest Sheet)	
DO-61	Register of Incidents/Offenses (Daily Log)	
DO-59	Report of Offenses Committed During Month	
DO-54	Consolidated Daily Report	
DO-53	Consolidated Monthly Report	
DO-53a	Consolidated Monthly Report Traffic Summary	
DO-67	Supply Request	
	Publications	
	Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook	
	Manual of Law Enforcement Records	
	Current Annual "Crime in the U.S."	
	Current Semiannual "Uniform Crime Reports"	
	Current "Bomb Summary"	
	Current "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted"	

Agency _____

Post Office Box or Street Address _____

City and State _____ Zip Code _____

CHAPTER V

TALLY FOR UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program provides tally sheets and books to local law enforcement agencies without cost upon request. These tally forms are designed for use in-house with manual records systems and are not intended to be used as reporting forms. They are designed to accommodate the small- to medium-sized contributors. Most large agencies have either automated records systems or established tally practices; therefore, they do not utilize the exact tally forms available through the national UCR program.

A system of tally, which is urged for recordkeepers to assist in the submission of monthly and annual UCR reports, will allow scoring on a daily, weekly, or as-time-allows basis and will provide an informal record for ensuring that all offenses have been properly scored and recorded. If a monthly report does not add properly, the system greatly facilitates locating a scoring error or omission. It is recommended that users of tally systems maintain the tally forms for a period of time as a reference to answer questions concerning reports previously submitted.

The use of a tally is not mandatory and forms provided by the UCR Program are but one system. Those recordkeepers having developed adequate tally systems to meet their needs are to be commended.

The basic objective is to execute statistical reports with the most ease and least confusion possible.

Tally Book, Return A and Supplementary Report of Offenses

The tally forms in this book are designed to collect data on those offenses occurring during the month that are to be reported on the Return A, Supplement to Return A, and Supplementary Homicide Report. If all offenses are properly scored in the tally book, these three monthly reports can be completed by merely totaling each column and transferring the totals to the monthly report forms. When tallying in this book, the use of a step-by-step procedure is preferred. For example, (1) classify and score the reported offenses, (2) record the total value of property stolen in each incident, (3) enter any needed supplemental information for each crime, (4) enter type and value of property taken, and (5) score the type and value of property recovered. Some recordkeepers note the case number or a part of the case number at each of the steps in order to trace or doublecheck for proper tallying. To assist in understanding this procedure, two problems are set forth as examples.

Problem 1: A local tavern is robbed by a white male, aged 28, who obtains \$500 cash. The victim bartender, a white male aged 35, is shot and killed by the offender, who used a .38-caliber handgun. The offender is captured within the hour, admits the robbery, and the cash is recovered. The step-by-step tally procedure for this problem is to:

(1) Classify the incident as a 1.a. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter; and score the offense on the top of page 2 by marking a tally in columns 2, 4, and 5 for the Return A; (2) score the \$500 as Value of Property by Classification; (3) score on the bottom of page 2 the necessary supplementary homicide data;

MURDER & NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

1 Classification of Offenses	2 Offenses reported or known to police (include unfounded and attempts)	3 Unfounded, i. e., false or baseless complaints	4 Number of actual offenses (column 2 minus column 3) include attempts	5 Total offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means (includes col. 6)	6 Number of clearances involving only persons under 18 years of age
1. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	1		1	1	

ENTER "0" IF NOTHING IS STOLEN
NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

Number of Offenses	Value	Number of Offenses	Value	Number of Offenses	Value
1	500.				

**TALLY FOR SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT
1a. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter**

List below specific information for all offenses shown in item 1a of the monthly Return A. In addition, list all justifiable killings of felons by a citizen or by a peace officer in the line of duty.

Agency Case Number	Date	Situation**	Victim*			Offender*			Weapon Used (Handgun, Rifle, Shotgun, Club, Poison, etc.)	Relationship of Victim to Offender (Husband, Wife, Son, Father, Acquaintance, Neighbor, Stranger, etc.)	Circumstances (Victim shot by robber, robbery victim shot robber, killed by patrol during barroom brawl, etc.)
			Age	Sex	Race	Age	Sex	Race			
		A	35	M	W	27	M	W	handgun	STRANGER	Victim shot by robber.

(4) On page 16, in column A, score the \$500 cash as Value of Property Stolen;

**VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
(GROUPED AS TO TYPE OF PROPERTY)**

Explanation: List under the appropriate heading the value of property stolen in connection with Part I Offenses. List only that property stolen from within your jurisdiction. When all entries from the month have been made, obtain a total for each column and transfer the figures to the Supplement to Return A, Page 1.

Currency Notes Etc. A		Jewelry and Precious Metals B		Clothing and Furs C		Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles D		Office Equipment E		TV's Radios Stoves Etc. F		Firearms G		Household Goods H		Consumable Goods I		Livestock J		Misc. K	
Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value
	500																				

and finally, (5) score on page 18, column A, the \$500 as Value of Property Recovered.

**VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED
(GROUPED AS TO TYPE OF PROPERTY)**

Explanation: List under the appropriate heading the value of property recovered, which was stolen in connection with Part I Offenses committed in your jurisdiction. Exclude property recovered for other departments. Include property recovered by other jurisdictions which was originally stolen in your jurisdiction. When all entries for the month have been made, obtain a total for each column and transfer the figures to the Supplement to Return A, Page 1.

Currency Notes Etc. A		Jewelry and Precious Metals B		Clothing and Furs C		Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles D		Office Equipment E		TV's Radios Stoves Etc. F		Firearms G		Household Goods H		Consumable Goods I		Livestock J		Misc. K	
Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value	Case -	Value
	500																				

Problem 2: A late model passenger car parked on a residential street is forcibly entered during the night. The car stereo radio, valued at \$180, is stripped from the dash; clothing, valued at \$200, is removed from the rear seat. The offender is unknown and the property is not recovered. The five-step tally procedure for this problem is to:

(1) Classify the incident under UCR definitions as larceny-theft. Do not classify as auto burglary. At the top of page 12, score a tally in columns 2 and 4 for the Return A; (2) score the \$380 value under the appropriate monetary value category at the bottom of page 12, column A;

LARCENY-THEFT

1 Classification of offenses	2 Offenses reported or known to police (include unfounded and attempts)	3 Unfounded, i. e., false or baseless complaints	4 Number of actual offenses (column 2 minus column 3) include attempts	5 Total offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means (includes col. 6)	6 Number of clearances involving only persons under 18 years of age
6. LARCENY-THEFT (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) TOTAL	1		1		

For an analysis of Larceny by value of property stolen, count the number of offenses and total value of Larcenies \$200 and over, \$50 to \$200, and under \$50 in value and enter in item 6 on the Supplement to Return A. Enter all attempted larcenies in "under \$50" with a zero value.

Agency Case Number	(A) \$200 and over	(B) \$50 to \$200	(C) Under \$50
1 2	380.		

(3) on page 13 (6x categories), score the total \$380 under "from motor vehicles" (when multiple thefts from motor vehicles occur involving both motor vehicle parts and accessories and property that was in the motor vehicle, score the *total theft value* under the category which had the highest value);

LARCENY-THEFT (TYPE OF THEFT)

6X CATEGORIES

Enter "\$0" if nothing is stolen

Agency Case Number	A Pocket Picking	B Purse Snatching	C Shoplifting	D From Motor Vehicles (Except E)	E Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	F Bicycles	G From Buildings Except (C and H)	H From any Coin-operated Machine (Parking meters, etc.)	I All Other
1 2				380.					

(4) on page 16, score \$200 in column C for the clothing and \$180 in column F for the radio;

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN (GROUPED AS TO TYPE OF PROPERTY)

Explanation: List under the appropriate heading the value of property stolen in connection with Part 1 Offenses. List only that property stolen from within your jurisdiction. When all entries from the month have been made, obtain a total for each column and transfer the figures to the Supplement to Return A, Page 1.

Currency Notes Etc. A		Jewelry and Precious Metals B		Clothing and Furs C		Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles D		Office Equipment E		TVs Radios Stereos Etc. F		Furniture G		Household Goods H		Consumable Goods I		Livestock J		Misc. K	
Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value	Case	Value
					200.						180.										

and finally, (5) on page 18 (columns C and F), either score zero or leave blank as no property was recovered.

Tally Sheet for Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted

The Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) tally is available, without cost, to assist recordkeepers in gathering data on each incident in order to have a summary record at the close of the reporting month. The totals in each column can be transferred to the monthly LEOKA report. If no officer is killed or assaulted during a monthly reporting period, the monthly report is not to be submitted; however, the fact no officer was killed or assaulted should be recorded on the zero report section of the Return A.

The first page of the LEOKA tally sheet is for recording the number of officers killed "by felonious act" or "by accident or negligence." The center pages of this tally sheet record the six categories of data gathered on each officer assaulted. These six categories are: the type of activity in which the officer was engaged when assaulted; the type of weapon used against the officer; the type of assignment of the officer when assaulted; clearance information, if appropriate; assaults resulting in injury

and no injury; and the time of day when the officer was assaulted. Remember, these tally forms are for in-house assistance and are not intended to be used as reporting forms.

Tally Sheet for Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested

The tally sheet (Form DO-63) consists of seven pages designed to record the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of persons arrested during a reporting month. After tally marks are entered for all arrests, the totals in each block and column can be transferred. The separate pages, which are color coded, can be detached. The white sheets gather arrest data on persons 18 years of age and over, and the pink sheets are for recording arrests of those persons under 18 years of age. In addition, the last page of the tally sheet is for recording the disposition of juveniles according to individual state definitions of a juvenile. Remember, the arrest sheets are for collecting data by age of the person arrested and *not* by adult and juvenile according to state definitions.

CHAPTER VI DEFINITIONS—PART II OFFENSES

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program offenses are divided into two groupings—Part I and Part II crimes. Arrest data are collected on both Part I and Part II offenses, and it is as important and essential to maintain uniformity in the data collection of persons arrested as it is in the offense data collection conducted for Part I crimes only.

The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I earlier in this publication. In November, 1932, the UCR Program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted in order that law enforcement, judicial, and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. The definitions of the Part II offenses that follow include some of the offense titles described in local and state law. These titles have been included as descriptive data to aid in determining the offenses that should be included or excluded in each classification.

9. Other Assaults

Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.

Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles which would be included in "other assaults" are:

- Simple assault;
- Minor assault;
- Assault and battery;
- Injury by culpable negligence;
- Resisting or obstructing an officer;
- Intimidation;
- Coercion;
- Hazing; and
- Attempts to commit the above.

10. Forgery and Counterfeiting

In the majority of states, forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. Placed in this class are all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

Include:

- Altering or forging public and other records;
- Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.;

- Forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.;
- Counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc.;
- Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments;
- Erasures;
- Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud;
- Using forged labels;
- Possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus;
- Selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks; and
- All attempts to commit the above.

11. Fraud

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

Include:

- Bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting;
- Confidence games;
- Leaving full-service gas station without paying attendant;
- Unauthorized withdrawal of money from an automatic teller machine; and
- Attempts to commit the above.

12. Embezzlement

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Include attempts.

13. Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing

Include in this class all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. Vandalism

Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at

property, such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. Count all arrests for the above, including attempts.

15. Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.

This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as:

Manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons;

Carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly;

Using, manufacturing, etc., silencers;

Furnishing deadly weapons to minors;

Aliens possessing deadly weapons; and

All attempts to commit any of the above.

16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as:

Prostitution;

Keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame;

Pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.; and

All attempts to commit any of the above.

17. Sex Offenses

(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.) Include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like, such as:

Adultery and fornication;

Buggery;

Incest;

Indecent exposure;

Indecent liberties;

Seduction;

Sodomy or crime against nature;

Statutory rape (no force); and

All attempts to commit any of the above.

18. Drug Abuse Violations

Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. Make the following subdivisions of drug abuse violation arrests, keeping in mind to differentiate between Sale/Manufacturing and Possession:

(1) Sale/Manufacturing

a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (mor-

phine, heroin, codeine)

b. Marijuana

c. Synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)

d. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

(2) Possession

e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)

f. Marijuana

g. Synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)

h. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

Include all attempts to sell, manufacture, or possess any of the above.

19. Gambling

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling are included in this category. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown should be furnished:

a. Bookmaking (horse and sport book)

b. Numbers and lottery

c. All other

20. Offenses Against the Family and Children

Include here all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children, such as:

Desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of spouse or child;

Neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault);

Nonpayment of alimony; and

All attempts to commit any of the above.

Note: Do not count *victims* of these charges who are merely taken into custody for their own protection.

21. Driving Under the Influence

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Include:

Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence; and

Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence.

22. Liquor Laws

With the exception of "drunkenness" (offense 23) and "driving under the influence" (offense 21), liquor law violations, state or local, are placed in this class.

Include:

- Manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor;
- Maintaining unlawful drinking places;
- Bootlegging;
- Operating still;
- Furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person;
- Using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor;
- Drinking on train or public conveyance; and
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

23. Drunkenness

Include in this class all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "driving under the influence" (offense 21).

- Drunkenness
- Drunk and disorderly
- Common or habitual drunkard
- Intoxication

24. Disorderly Conduct

In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

Include:

- Affray;
- Unlawful assembly;
- Disturbing the peace;
- Disturbing meetings;
- Disorderly conduct in state institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains or public conveyances, etc.;
- Blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language;
- Desecrating the flag;
- Refusing to assist an officer; and
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

25. Vagrancy

Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class.

Include:

- Vagrancy;
- Begging;
- Loitering (persons 18 and over); and
- Vagabondage.

26. All Other Offenses

Include in this class every other state or local of-

fense (except traffic violations) not included in offenses 1 through 25, such as:

- Admitting minors to improper places;
- Abduction and compelling to marry;
- Bigamy and polygamy;
- Blackmail and extortion;
- Bribery;
- Combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies;
- Contempt of court;
- Criminal anarchism;
- Criminal syndicalism;
- Discrimination, unfair competition;
- Kidnaping;
- Marriage within prohibited degrees;
- Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in offenses 1 to 25), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.;
- Perjury and subornation of perjury;
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools;
- Possession of drug paraphernalia;
- Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.;
- Public nuisances;
- Riot and rout;
- Trespass;
- Unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals;
- Unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into state prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts;
- Unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture;
- Unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives;
- Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes);
- Violation of quarantine;
- All offenses not otherwise classified; and
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

27. Suspicion

While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the grounds for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After examination by law enforcement officers, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II offense classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

28. Curfew and Loitering Laws—(Persons under 18)

Count all arrests for violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

29. Runaways—(Persons under 18)

For purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, report in this category apprehensions for protective custody as defined by local statute. Arrests of runaways from one jurisdiction by another agency should be counted by the home jurisdiction. Do not include protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.

CHAPTER VIII CRIME STATISTICS FOR DECISIONMAKING

The law enforcement community has an ever-increasing need for timely and accurate data for a variety of purposes such as planning, budget formulation, resource allocation, assessment of police performance, and the evaluation of experimental programs. This chapter will focus on the use, method of computation, and limitations of basic crime indicators employed by the UCR Program. These indicators can aid law enforcement administrators in the performance of their duties and serve as forerunners for the implementation of more sophisticated analytical tools.

Volume, rate, and trend are basic crime indicators utilized in the UCR Program. Each statistic provides a different perspective of the crime experience known to law enforcement officials.

Volume

Crime volume is a basic indicator of the frequency of known criminal activity. In analyzing offense data, the user should be aware that a UCR volume indicator does not represent the actual number of crimes committed; rather, it represents the number of reported offenses. With respect to murder, forcible rape, and aggravated assault, it represents the number of known victims, while for robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson, it represents the number of known incidents. The total Crime Index (the total number of Index offenses known to law enforcement) is separated into violent and property crime components. The violent crime total includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, while the property crime total encompasses burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Offense and Arrest Rates

Crime rates are indicators of reported crime activity standardized by population. They are more refined indicators for comparative purposes than are volume figures. The UCR Program provides three types of crime rates: offense rates, arrest rates, and clearance rates.

An offense rate, defined as the number of offenses per 100,000 population, is derived by first dividing a jurisdiction's population by 100,000 and then dividing the number of offenses by the resulting figure.

Example:

- a. Population for jurisdiction, 75,000

- b. Number of known burglaries for jurisdiction for a year, 215

Divide 75,000 by 100,000 = .75

Divide 215 by .75 = 286.7

The burglary rate is 286.7 per 100,000 inhabitants.

The number .75 can now be divided into the totals of any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense.

The same procedure may be used to obtain arrest rates per 100,000 inhabitants.

Clearance Rates

The percentage of crimes cleared by arrest is obtained first by dividing the number of offenses cleared by the number of offenses known and then multiplying the resulting figure by 100.

Example:

- a. Number of clearances in robbery, 38

- b. Number of total robberies, 72

Divide 38 by 72 = .528

Multiply .528 by 100 = 52.8 percent

The clearance rate for robbery is 52.8 percent.

Crime Trends

Crime trend data from one period to the next are presented in *Crime in the United States* and other UCR publications. A crime trend represents the percentage change in crime based on data reported in a prior equivalent period. These statistics play a prominent role for both offense and arrest analyses. Volume trends can be computed for any time frame, such as months, quarters, or years. UCR employs two types of trend statistics: volume trends and rate trends. Local agencies can compute trends for a given offense for any period of time.

Example:

- a. Murders in the jurisdiction for January through June, last year, 21

- b. Murders in the jurisdiction for January through June, this year, 29

Subtract:

29

- 21

8

Notice that "8" is an increase over the past year.

Divide 8 by 21 = .381

Always divide the difference by the total in the

earlier time period.

Multiply .381 by 100 = 38.1 percent
 The volume trend in murder is an increase of 38.1 percent for the first 6 months of this year as compared to the first 6 months of last year. If the figure for a prior period is zero, a trend computation cannot be made.

This same computation will yield rate trends if rate figures are substituted for volume figures in the above formula. The utility of the rate trends over volume trends is the adjustment made for possible population shifts.

Law Enforcement Employee Rates

Law enforcement employee rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. To compute such a rate, divide the jurisdiction's population by 1,000 and divide the number of employees in the law enforcement agency by this number.

Example:

- a. The jurisdiction's population, 75,000
 - b. The agency's number of employees, 102
- Divide 75,000 by 1,000 = 75
 Divide 102 by 75 = 1.36

The employee rate is 1.36 employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

Other Indicators

Another commonly computed crime indicator is the population-at-risk rate. In essence, a population-at-risk rate is a refined crime rate measured in units that are most inclined to be victimized. The burglary rate based on the gross number of inhabitants may not be as accurate as a population-at-risk rate based on the number of units subject to be burglarized (residences and/or commercial establishments). Below are some of the common formulas of population-at-risk rates for different offenses:

- a. *Rape*—The number of females 12 and older

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{number of rapes} \times 100,000}{\text{number of females 12 and older}}$$

- b. *Commercial Burglary*—The number of commercial establishments

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{number of commercial burglaries} \times 100,000}{\text{number of commercial establishments}}$$

- c. *Residential Burglary*—The number of residences

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{number of residential burglaries} \times 100,000}{\text{number of residences}}$$

- d. *Motor Vehicle Theft*—The number of motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 registered vehicles

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{number of motor vehicle thefts} \times 100,000}{\text{number of registered vehicles}}$$

Data Limitations

When analyzing UCR statistics, direct agency-to-agency comparisons should be guarded against. Such comparisons could be misleading unless demographic differences between jurisdictions are taken into account. Every community has a unique social, ethnic, and economic configuration which may affect its crime statistics. These dissimilarities may bias the results of any comparative analysis between agencies. A jurisdiction's crime situation is complex and cannot always be treated superficially as it might be in direct agency-to-agency comparisons.

In general, the decision to use any indicator for analysis purposes must be made with care. The UCR indicators discussed previously have utility for law enforcement administrators; however, they must be used with caution. No single indicator is a panacea for crime analysis. Instead, decisions that law enforcement administrators are called upon to make require a multifaceted analytical approach.

Population

The population group classification used by the UCR Program is as follows:

Population Group	Political Label	Population Range
I.....	City	250,000 and over
II.....	City	100,000 to 249,999
III.....	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV.....	City	25,000 to 49,999
V.....	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI.....	City	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural County) ..	County	N/A
IX (Suburban County) ..	County	N/A

Regions and Divisions

Geographically, the United States is comprised of four regions: the Northeastern States, the North Central States, the Southern States, and the Western States. These regions are further divided into nine

divisions. The following table delineates the regional, divisional, and state configuration of the county.

NORTHEASTERN STATES

New England	Middle Atlantic
Connecticut	New Jersey
Maine	New York
Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
New Hampshire	
Rhode Island	
Vermont	

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

East North Central	West North Central
Illinois	Iowa
Indiana	Kansas
Michigan	Minnesota
Ohio	Missouri
Wisconsin	Nebraska
	North Dakota
	South Dakota

SOUTHERN STATES

South Atlantic*	East South Central
Delaware	Alabama
Florida	Kentucky
Georgia	Mississippi
Maryland	Tennessee
North Carolina	West South Central
South Carolina	Arkansas
Virginia	Louisiana
West Virginia	Oklahoma
	Texas

*Includes District of Columbia

WESTERN STATES

Mountain	Pacific
Arizona	Alaska
Colorado	California
Idaho	Hawaii
Montana	Oregon
Nevada	Washington
New Mexico	
Utah	
Wyoming	