



Statistical Analysis Center

National Incident-Based Reporting System

Replaces

Volume 1: Data Collection Guidelines



Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program



National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual

Version 1.0

Document Date: 01/17/2013

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1 Introduction

The FBI UCR Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of over 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) voluntarily reporting data on offenses reported or known. Since 1930, the FBI has administered the UCR Program and continued to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in the nation. The program's primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. However, over the years, UCR data have become one of the country's leading social indicators. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and other students of criminal justice use the data for varied research and planning purposes.

The FBI UCR Program prepared this manual to assist LEAs in reporting crime statistics via the NIBRS. It addresses NIBRS policies, the types of offenses reported via the NIBRS, and guidelines for an agency to become certified to submit NIBRS data to the FBI.

1.1 Background of the National Incident-Based Reporting System

Originally designed as a summary system to collect only the most serious offense within an incident, the FBI UCR Program began using the NIBRS in 1989 to capture up to ten crime occurrences within an incident. Through the NIBRS, LEAs report data on each offense and arrest within 23 offense categories made up of 49 specific crimes called Group A offenses. For each of the Group A offenses coming to their attention, law enforcement collects administrative, offense, property, victim, offender, and arrestee information. LEAs report only arrest data for an additional 10 Group B offense categories.

By design, LEAs generate NIBRS data as a by-product of their respective records management systems (RMS). Therefore, an LEA builds its system to suit its own individual needs, including all of the information required for administration and operation; then forwards only the data required by the NIBRS to participate in the FBI UCR Program. As more agencies report via the NIBRS, the data collected will provide a clearer assessment of the nation's crime experience.

1.2 UCR Advisory Groups

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) developed a system to collect uniform crime statistics in the 1920s that became the foundation of the FBI UCR Program in 1929. The IACP, along with the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), continue to provide vital links between local law enforcement and the FBI in the administration of the FBI UCR Program through their Criminal Justice Information Systems Committees. The IACP represents the thousands of police departments nationwide, and the NSA encourages sheriffs throughout the country to participate fully in the program. Both committees are involved with the CJIS Division's Advisory Policy Board (APB).

The formal advisory process for the FBI UCR Program began in 1988 when a Data Providers' APB was established. The Board operated until 1993 when it combined with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) APB to form a single APB to address all FBI criminal justice information services. The philosophy underlying the APB is one of shared management. The FBI along with local and state data providers and system users share responsibility for the operation and management of all systems administered by the FBI for the benefit of the criminal justice community. The current APB includes the UCR Subcommittee, which reviews issues concerning the NIBRS, as well as the UCR Summary Reporting System (SRS), the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Program, and the Hate Crime Statistics Program, as well as subcommittees that review other CJIS matters.

In addition to the IACP, NSA, and the APB, the Association of State UCR Programs (ASUCRP) also serves to link the FBI with the LEAs who submit and use UCR data. The ASUCRP focuses on improving the collection, use, and utility of crime data reported to the FBI UCR Program. The state UCR organizations foster widespread and responsible use of crime statistics and lend assistance to data contributors when needed.

1.3 UCR Programs and Non-Program Domains

Forty-seven states in the nation have their own UCR Programs which streamline the collection of UCR data from local LEAs, ensure consistency and comparability of data, and provide a higher quality of service to the law enforcement community. Establishment of a UCR Program is not limited to state governments. Territorial, tribal, and federal agencies may also institute UCR Programs. UCR Programs gather crime information from the LEAs under their domain and forward the data to the FBI.

The following are the standards under which a UCR Program must operate:

1. A UCR Program must conform to the FBI UCR Program's submission standards, definitions, specifications, and required deadlines.
2. A UCR Program must establish data integrity procedures and have personnel assigned to assist contributing agencies in quality assurance practices and crime reporting procedures.
3. A UCR Program's submissions must cover more than 50 percent of the LEAs within its established reporting domain and be willing to recover any and all UCR-contributing agencies who wish to use the UCR Program from within its domain. (An agency wishing to become a UCR Program must be willing to report for all of the agencies within the state).
4. A UCR Program must furnish the FBI UCR Program with all of the UCR data collected by the LEAs within its domain.

These standards do not prohibit a state from gathering other statistical data beyond the national collection. Data integrity procedures should include crime trend assessments, offense classification verification, and technical specification validation.

The FBI fulfills its responsibilities in connection with the UCR Programs by:

- Editing and reviewing submissions for both completeness and quality.
- Contacting contributors, when necessary, in connection with crime reporting matters.
- Requesting individual agency information, when necessary, from the contributing UCR Program.
- Assessing the validity of reported data by providing a Quality Assurance Review (QAR).
- Coordinating with the contributing UCR Program to conduct training on law enforcement record-keeping and crime-reporting procedures.
- Sending state *UCR State Program Bulletins* for distribution to contributing agencies.

Should circumstances develop whereby the UCR Program does not comply with the aforementioned standards, the FBI may reinstitute a direct collection of data submissions from LEAs within the UCR Program's domain.

The FBI UCR Program refers to LEAs in states without a UCR Program as direct contributors because they submit their data directly to the FBI. These agencies work closely with staff from the FBI UCR Program to ensure their data adhere to UCR Program guidelines.

1.4 Jurisdiction

The purpose of establishing appropriate jurisdiction is to depict the nature and amount of crime in a particular community. Throughout the United States, there are thousands of LEAs; some have overlapping jurisdictions. To ensure LEAs with overlapping jurisdictions are not reporting duplicate data (offense or arrest), the FBI UCR Program developed the following guidelines:

1. Local, county, state, tribal, and federal LEAs should report offenses that occur within their jurisdictions.
2. When two or more local, county, state, tribal, or federal LEAs are involved in the investigation of the same offense, the agency with investigative jurisdiction based on local, county, state, tribal, and federal law and/or applicable interagency agreements or memorandums of understanding should report the offense. If there is uncertainty as to the lead or primary agency, the agencies must agree on which agency should report the offense.

3. LEAs will report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.
4. The recovery of property should be reported only by the LEA who first reported it missing and/or stolen regardless of which agency recovered it.

As a rule, cities having their own police departments report their own crime data. However, smaller locales may combine their crime data with larger agencies (e.g., sheriffs' offices and state police) for reporting purposes. This practice most often occurs in rural or unincorporated areas employing constables, town marshals, or other officers who infrequently report offenses. In cases where the county sheriff or state police has a contract to provide law enforcement services for an incorporated city, the sheriff or state police will continue to report incidents occurring within the boundaries of these cities. These reports should reflect the geographic location of where the incident occurred by use of the city's Originating Agency Identifier (ORI). In some localities, the sheriff, state police, or a federal LEA 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 should report the offenses unless there is a written or oral agreement specifying otherwise.

1.5 Referrals From Other Agencies

If a reporting agency refers the investigation of an incident to another local, state, or federal agency after submitting the data to the FBI UCR Program, the original reporting agency must delete its report. The agency receiving the referral would then report the incident as if it were an original submission.

2 Incidents & Offenses

Participation in the NIBRS requires LEAs to report certain facts about each criminal incident coming to their attention within their jurisdiction. In most cases, officers capture the data through an incident report when a complainant first reports the crime. In other instances, officers may collect data via a mobile terminal which interfaces with their department's records management system.

2.1 Definition of an Incident

With regard to the NIBRS, the FBI UCR Program defines an incident as one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.

The Concept of Acting in Concert

Acting in concert requires all of the offenders to actually commit or assist in the commission of all of the crimes in an incident. The offenders must be aware of, and consent to, the

commission of all of the offenses; or even if nonconsenting, their actions assist in the commission of all of the offenses. See Example 1, Acting in Concert. This is important because the NIBRS considers all of the offenders in an incident to have committed all of the offenses in an incident. The arrest of any offender will clear all of the offenses in the incident. If one or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then the LEA should report more than one incident. See Examples 2 and 3, Acting in Concert.

The Concept of Same Time and Place

The fundamental concept of *Same Time and Place* presupposes if the same person or group of persons committed more than one crime and the time and space intervals separating them were insignificant, all of the crimes make up a single incident. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken time period and at the same or adjoining locations. However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses which by their nature involve continuing criminal activity by the same offenders at different times and places, as long as law enforcement deems the activity to constitute a single criminal transaction. See Example 4, Same Time and Place.

In the SRS, LEAs use the concept of Same Time and Place to determine whether they should apply the Hierarchy Rule to a group of crimes; if so, the agency reports only the crime highest in the hierarchy. Though the NIBRS does not follow the Hierarchy Rule, LEAs must still apply the concept of Same Time and Place to determine whether a group of crimes constitute a single incident. This is crucially important since the application of the concept determines whether they should report the crimes as individual incidents or as a single incident comprised of multiple offenses.

Examples of Acting in Concert and Same Time and Place

Because it is not possible to provide instructions covering all of the situations possible, the reporting agency should use its best judgment in determining how many incidents were involved in some cases.

Example 1, Acting in Concert

During a robbery scenario, one offender began to rape a victim in a bar. The other offender told the rapist to stop and only rob the victim. In this example, there was only one incident with two offenses, i.e., Robbery and Rape. Although the other robber did not consent to the rape, by displaying a gun he prevented someone from coming to the victim's assistance and thereby assisted in the commission of the crime. The LEA should report one incident with two offenses; both offenders are connected to both victims.

Example 2, Acting in Concert

A domestic argument escalated from a shouting match between a husband and wife to an aggravated assault during which the husband began beating his wife. The wife, in her own defense, shot and killed the husband. The responding officer submitted one incident report. The LEA should have reported this information via the NIBRS as two separate incidents because the husband could not have been acting in concert with the wife in his own killing. The LEA could have submitted one incident involving the Aggravated Assault perpetrated by the husband and the second incident involving the killing. This would have allowed the maintenance of the original incident number for record keeping purposes at the local level and simultaneously satisfied reporting requirements for the NIBRS.

Example 3, Acting in Concert

Two offenders robbed a bar, forcing the bartender to surrender money from the cash register at gunpoint. The robbers also took money and jewelry from three customers. One of the robbers, in searching for more customers to rob, found a female customer in the rest room and raped her there without the knowledge of the other offender. When the rapist returned, both robbers left. In this example, there were two incidents: one involving Robbery and the other involving Rape, because the offenders were not acting in concert in both offenses. The LEA should report two incidents, each with one offense.

Example 4, Same Time and Place

Over a period of 18 months, a computer programmer working for a bank manipulated the bank's computer and systematically embezzled \$70,000. The continuing criminal activity *against the same victim* constituted a single incident involving the crime of Embezzlement.

2.2 Classifying Offenses

For the NIBRS, LEAs must report *all* offenses within a particular crime. For example, an incident can include the crimes of Rape, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Kidnapping/Abduction. LEAs must ensure each reported offense is a separate, distinct crime and not just a part of another offense. For example, every robbery includes some type of assault, but because the assault is an element integral to the crime of Robbery, the LEA should report only Robbery. However, if during a robbery the offender forces the victim to engage in sexual relations, then the LEA should report both Robbery and Rape since forced sexual intercourse is not an element of the crime of Robbery.

Note: Law enforcement should classify and report offenses after they complete the preliminary investigation of a call for service or a complaint. Agencies should report only offenses known to law enforcement, not the findings of a court, coroner, jury, or prosecutor since identifying the crime problems faced by law enforcement is one of the objectives of the NIBRS.

Criteria for Distinguishing Between Group A and Group B Offenses

When reporting data to the FBI UCR Program via the NIBRS, law enforcement must also classify the offenses within an incident as Group A offenses or Group B offenses. Though some state and local records management systems require the same level of reporting for all offenses, the NIBRS requires differing levels of details in reporting Group A and Group B offenses. Law enforcement must report both incidents and arrests for Group A offenses, and they must report only arrests for Group B offenses.

NIBRS developers used the following criteria to determine if a crime should be designated as a Group A offense:

- The seriousness or significance of the offense.
- The frequency or volume of its occurrence.
- The prevalence of the offense nationwide.
- The probability law enforcement becomes aware of the offense.
- The likelihood law enforcement is the best channel for collecting data regarding the offense.
- The burden placed on law enforcement in collecting data on the offense.
- The national statistical validity and usefulness of the collected data.
- The FBI UCR Program's responsibility to make crime data available not only to law enforcement but to others having a legitimate interest in it.

Additional Information Regarding Classifying Offenses

Traffic offenses (e.g., parking and moving violations) are not to be reported except for driving while intoxicated, hit and run (of a person), and vehicular manslaughter.

Unless it is a component of a Group A offense, e.g., Human Trafficking, when an offense includes one of the Offenses of General Applicability, i.e., words, phrases, or a similar variation thereof, LEAs should report the offense as the Group B offense 90Z = All Other Offenses if the substantive offense is a Group A offense. If it involves a Group B offense, LEAs should report the offense in the appropriate Group B category. The Offenses of General Applicability are Accessory Before/After the Fact, Aiding/Abetting, Conspiracy to Commit, Enticement, Facilitation of, Solicitation to Commit, Threat to Commit.

LEAs should report Attempts to Commit (i.e., attempted crimes) the same as the substantive offense, with the data value A = Attempted in Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed). Agencies should report attempted murders as Aggravated Assaults, and *all* assaults should be reported as C = Completed.

Example 1

An LEA arrests three members of a motorcycle gang for conspiracy to commit murder. The LEA should submit three Group B Arrest Reports with the UCR Arrest Offense Code entered as 90Z = All Other Offenses.

Example 2

An LEA arrests five liquor store owners for conspiring to avoid paying local liquor taxes. The LEA should submit five Group B Arrest Reports with the UCR Arrest Offense Code entered as 90G = Liquor Law Violations.

Example 3

A witness observed and scared away two unknown teenagers who were trying to set fire to an abandoned building in the inner city. The LEA should submit a Group A Incident Report indicating the UCR Offense Code as 200 = Arson and the offense was Attempted.

Offense Categories – Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society

Each NIBRS offense belongs to one of three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons, e.g., murder, rape, and assault, are those whose victims are always individuals. The object of Crimes Against Property, e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary, is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. Crimes Against Society, e.g., gambling, prostitution, and drug violations, represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity; they are typically victimless crimes in which property is not the object.

For counting purposes, agencies should count one offense for each victim of a Crime Against Person, one offense for each distinct operation of a Crime Against Property (with the exception of motor vehicle theft, where one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle), and one offense for each Crime Against Society.

The listings of the Group A and Group B offenses appearing in this section indicate whether the offenses are Crimes Against Persons, Property, or Society.

The Use of Offense Codes in the NIBRS

In the NIBRS, there are a total of 59 three-digit UCR offense codes for each of the 59 Group A and Group B offenses. The three-digit data values are used to identify the Group A and Group B offenses in an incident in order to submit NIBRS Group A Incident Reports and Group B Arrest Reports.

Group A Offense Codes

There are 23 Group A crime categories made up of 49 Group A offenses; therefore, there are 49 Group A Offense Codes. The Group A Offense Codes, while unique to the NIBRS, were generally derived from the four digit NCIC Uniform Offense Classification Codes in order to facilitate interrelating offense data between the NCIC and the FBI UCR Program. NIBRS developers accomplished this correlation by using the first two characters from the NCIC Codes of certain offenses as the same first two characters of the UCR Offense Codes for respective offenses. For the third character of the UCR Offense Code, developers designated either a zero (0) or an alphabetical letter (A, B, C, etc.) to reference a subcategory of the crime category. For example, the NCIC Code for Simple Assault is 1313, whereas the UCR Offense Code is 13B.

Two exceptions to the coding convention of Group A offenses are:

1. The NCIC Offense Code for Statutory Rape is 1116, whereas the UCR Offense Code is 36B = Statutory Rape.
2. The NCIC Offense Code for Fondling (of child) is 3601, whereas the UCR Offense Code is 11D = Fondling.

Group B Offense Codes

NIBRS developers assigned a separate 90 offense code numbering series to the 10 Group B crime categories consisting of 10 Group B offenses. For example, the NCIC Offense Code for Bad Checks is 2606, whereas the UCR Offense Code is 90A. Developers established the different numbering series to assist in distinguishing the Group B offenses from the Group A offenses.

2.3 Group A and Group B Offense Listing

There are 23 Group A offense categories making up 49 Group A offenses. The crime categories are listed below in alphabetical order. Additionally, each offense's corresponding UCR Offense Code precedes its name. Immediately following the name of each offense name is an indication of whether it involves a Crime Against Person, Crime Against Property, or Crime Against Society. In addition, the listing provides the NCIC Offense Code (when applicable).

Group A Offenses

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
Arson			
Arson	200	Property	2001–2009; 2099

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
Assault Offenses			
Aggravated Assault	13A	Person	1301–1312; 1314–1315
Simple Assault	13B	Person	1313
Intimidation	13C	Person	1316; 5215–5216
Bribery			
Bribery	510	Property	5101–5113; 5199
Burglary/Breaking & Entering			
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220	Property	2201–2205; 2207; 2299
Counterfeiting/Forgery			
Counterfeiting/Forgery	250	Property	2501–2507; 2509; 2510; 2589; 2599
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property			
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290	Property	2901–2906; 2999
Drug/Narcotic Offenses			
Drug/Narcotic Violations	35A	Society	3501–3505; 3510–3513; 3520–3523; 3530–3533; 3540–3543; 3560–3564; 3570–3573; 3580–3583; 3599
Drug Equipment Violations	35B	Society	3550
Embezzlement			
Embezzlement	270	Property	2701–2705; 2799
Extortion/Blackmail			
Extortion/Blackmail	210	Property	2101–2105; 2199
Fraud Offenses			
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	26A	Property	2601–2603; 2607; 2699
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	26B	Property	2605
Impersonation	26C	Property	2604
Welfare Fraud	26D	Property	None
Wire Fraud	26E	Property	2608
Gambling Offenses			
Betting/Wagering	39A	Society	None

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	39B	Society	3901–3902; 3904–3905; 3907; 3915–3916; 3918; 3920–3921
Gambling Equipment Violations	39C	Society	3908–3914
Sports Tampering	39D	Society	3919
Homicide Offenses			
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	09A	Person	0901–0908; 0911–0912
Negligent Manslaughter	09B	Person	0910
Justifiable Homicide	09C	Not a Crime	None
Human Trafficking			
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	64A	Person	6411
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	64B	Person	6411
Kidnapping/Abduction			
Kidnapping/Abduction	100	Person	1001–1009; 1099
Larceny/Theft Offenses			
Pocket-picking	23A	Property	2301
Purse-snatching	23B	Property	2302
Shoplifting	23C	Property	2303
Theft From Building	23D	Property	2308; 2311
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	23E	Property	2307
Theft From Motor Vehicle	23F	Property	2305
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	23G	Property	2304; 2407
All Other Larceny	23H	Property	2306; 2309–2310; 2312–2316; 2410
Motor Vehicle Theft			
Motor Vehicle Theft	240	Property	2401–2405; 2408; 2412; 2499
Pornography/Obscene Material			
Pornography/Obscene Material	370	Society	3700–3706; 3799
Prostitution Offenses			
Prostitution	40A	Society	4003–4004

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	40B	Society	4001–4002; 4006; 4007; 4008; 4009; 4099
Purchasing Prostitution	40C	Society	4005
Robbery			
Robbery	120	Property	1201–1211; 1299
Sex Offenses			
Rape	11A	Person	1101–1103
Sodomy	11B	Person	1104–1115
Sexual Assault With An Object	11C	Person	None
Fondling	11D	Person	3601 (Child)
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible			
Incest	36A	Person	3604; 3607
Statutory Rape	36B	Person	1116
Stolen Property Offenses			
Stolen Property Offenses	280	Property	2801–2805; 2899
Weapon Law Violations			
Weapon Law Violations	520	Society	5201–5214; 5299

Group B Offenses

There are 10 Group B offense categories (the offense type 90I = Runaway is not included in this count since it is not officially collected by the NIBRS). They encompass all of the crimes not considered Group A offenses. The Group B offense categories listed below are in alphabetical order.

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
Bad Checks			
Bad Checks	90A	Property	2606
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations			
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B	Society	None
Disorderly Conduct			
Disorderly Conduct	90C	Society	5310-5311; 5399

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
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Driving Under the Influence			
Driving Under the Influence	90D	Society	5403-5404
Drunkness			
Drunkness	90E	Society	None
Family Offenses, Nonviolent			
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F	Society	3801-3803; 3806-3808; 3899
Liquor Law Violations			
Liquor Law Violations	90G	Society	4101-4104; 4199
Peeping Tom			
Peeping Tom	90H	Society	3611
Runaway¹			
Runaway	90I	Not a Crime	None
Trespass of Real Property			
Trespass of Real Property	90J	Society	5707
All Other Offenses			
All Other Offenses	90Z	Person, Property, or Society	Various

¹In January 2011, the FBI discontinued the collection of arrest data for runaways. LEAs can continue to collect and report data on runaways, but the FBI will no longer use or publish the data.

2.4 Offense Definitions

Source of Offense Definitions

The use of standardized definitions in the NIBRS is essential to the maintenance of uniform and consistent data. This practice ensures the FBI UCR Program considers and appropriately counts all criminal offenses of law, regardless of their different titles under state and local law or United States Titles and Statutes.

As developed by law enforcement, the purpose of the FBI UCR Program is to provide a common language transcending the varying local and state laws. Therefore, the developers did not intend LEAs to use NIBRS offense definitions for charging persons with crimes. Instead, LEAs

should use the definitions as receptacles to translate crime into the common UCR language used throughout the United States. Though state statutes specifically define crimes so persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges placed against them, the definitions used in the NIBRS must be generic in order not to exclude varying state statutes relating to the same type of crime.

The developers based the NIBRS offense definitions on the common-law definitions found in *Black's Law Dictionary*, as well as those used in the NCIC 2000 Uniform Offense Classifications. Due to most states basing their statutes on the common-law definitions, even though they may vary as to specifics, most should fit into the corresponding NIBRS offense classifications.

State Offenses

If a state statute for an offense includes additional offenses not fitting the NIBRS offense definition, LEA should report the nonconforming offenses according to their NIBRS offense classifications. For example, some states worded their larceny statutes so broadly as to include the crime of Embezzlement. If an offender perpetrates embezzlement within such a state, law enforcement should report the offense via the NIBRS as Embezzlement, not Larceny/Theft.

Certainly, unusual situations will arise in classifying offenses, and this manual cannot cover all circumstances. In classifying unusual situations, law enforcement should consider the nature of the crime along with the guidelines provided. In addition to the Group A and Group B offense definitions and explanations, the Offense Lookup Table at the end of this section will also aid in classifying offenses.

Group A Offenses

There are 23 Group A offense categories made up of 49 Group A offenses. The offense categories listed below are in alphabetical order. Each entry includes the following information:

- NIBRS offense code, offense name
- Definition
- Considerations and examples (as appropriate)

200 Arson

To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device

An LEA should report only fires determined through investigation to have been unlawfully and intentionally set. Though the agency should include attempts to burn, it should not include fires of suspicious or unknown origin. In addition, an agency should report one incident for each distinct arson operation originating within its jurisdiction. If a fire started by arson in one

jurisdiction spreads to another jurisdiction and destroys property, the LEA in which the fire started should report the incident.

If a fire marshal collects arson-related incident information, the LEA having jurisdiction should gather the information from the fire marshal and report it with their monthly submission. The FBI UCR Program excludes arson-related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters, unless determined as willful murders or assaults, due to the hazardous nature of these professions.

LEAs should report the type of property burned into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and the value of property burned in Data Element 16 (Value of Property), which includes incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire.

13A – 13C Assault Offenses

An unlawful attack by one person upon another

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 and capability 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 and capability of the assailant. Prosecution policy in a jurisdiction should not influence classification or reporting of law enforcement offense data. Reporting agencies should examine and classify the assaults in their respective jurisdictions according to the standard UCR definitions, regardless of whether the offenses are termed misdemeanors or felonies by local definitions.

By definition there can be no *attempted* assaults, only *completed* assaults. Therefore, reporting agencies must enter the data value of C = Completed for all Assault Offenses into Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed).

13A Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

In the definition above, a weapon is a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item becoming one, although not usually thought of as a weapon, when used in a manner

which *could* cause the types of severe bodily injury described. The NIBRS considers mace and pepper spray to be weapons. A severe laceration is one that should receive medical attention. A loss of consciousness must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender.

Aggravated Assault includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.), assaults or attempts to kill or murder, poisoning, assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon, maiming, mayhem, and assault with explosives. In addition, this offense usually includes offenses such as Pointing and Presenting a Firearm, Brandishing a Firearm, etc. Though an agency may, on occasion, charge assailants with assault and battery or simple assault when an offender uses a knife, gun, or other weapon in the incident, the agency should classify this type of assault as aggravated for UCR purposes. It is not necessary for injury to result from an aggravated assault when an offender uses a gun, knife, or other weapon with the potential to cause serious personal injury.

The agency should enter the type of weapon or force involved with an Aggravated Assault in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved); it should also enter the circumstances in Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

13B Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

Simple Assault includes offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence.

13C Intimidation

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack

This offense includes stalking. In addition, the offender can make the threats associated with intimidation in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

510 Bribery

The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (e.g., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence

In addition to bribes, gratuities, and kickbacks, the phrase, "anything of value," includes favors or anything else used illegally to influence the outcome of something governed by law, fair play,

contractual agreement, or any other guideline. The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of the bribe would bring the outcome of an event outside any realm of reasonableness, the result of which could be predicted based on the offering or influence given to the person(s) in a position to render decisions.

This offense excludes sports bribery, i.e., changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event. Agencies should report such activities under the crime category of gambling offenses as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.

220 Burglary/Breaking & Entering

The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft

LEAs should classify 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, and safecracking as burglary. However, because larceny/theft is an element of Burglary, agencies should not report the larceny as a separate offense if it is associated with the unlawful entry of a structure. The element of trespass is essential to the offense of Burglary/Breaking & Entering.

By definition, a structure has four walls, a ceiling, a floor, and a door (e.g., apartment, barn, cabin, church, condominium, dwelling house, factory, garage, house trailer or houseboat used as a permanent dwelling, mill, office, outbuilding, public building, railroad car, room, school, stable, vessel or ship, warehouse).

A structure is also any house trailer or other mobile unit permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse. However, a tent, tent trailer, motor home, house trailer, or any other mobile unit used for recreational purposes is not a structure. LEAs should not classify the illegal entry of such mobile units, followed by a felony, theft, or attempt to commit a felony or theft, as Burglary, but rather as larceny.

Hotel Rule

The Hotel Rule applies to burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, or other places where lodging of transients is the main purpose. Burglaries of temporary rental storage facilities, e.g., mini-storage and self-storage buildings, can pose reporting questions.

- If a number of units under a single manager are the object of a burglary and the manager, rather than the individual tenants/renters, will most likely report the offenses to the police, the agency should report the burglary to the FBI UCR Program as a single incident. Examples are burglaries of a number of rental hotel rooms, rooms in “flop” houses, rooms in a youth hostel, and units in a motel.

- If multiple occupants rent or lease individual living or working areas in a building for a period of time, which would preclude the tenancy from being classified as transient, and the occupants would most likely report the individual burglaries separately, the reporting agency should submit the burglaries as separate incidents. Examples of this latter type of multiple burglaries include burglaries of a number of apartments in an apartment house, offices of a number of commercial firms in a business building, offices of separate professionals within one building, and rooms in a college dormitory.

Whenever a question arises as to whether a type of structure comes within the scope of the burglary definition, LEAs should examine the nature of the crime and use the examples provided as guidance.

When a hotel, motel, inn, or other temporary lodging, or a rental storage facility is the object of a burglary, the LEA should report the number of premises (e.g., rooms, suites, units, or storage compartments) in Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered). For all Burglary offenses, the agency should report the method of entry in Data Element 11 (Method of Entry) as either data value F = Force or N = No Force. A forced entry occurs when the offender(s) use force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key) to unlawfully enter a building or other structure. An unforced entry occurs when the offender(s) achieve unlawful entry without force through an unlocked door or window. If both forced and unforced entries are involved, the agency should enter F = Force.

Agencies should report incidental damage resulting from a burglary (e.g., a forced door, broken window, hole in the wall, or dynamited safe) only if the amount of damage is deemed substantial by the reporting agency. If deemed substantial, the agency should report the damage under the offense category destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

Note: LEAs should classify offenses according to NIBRS definitions and not according to local, state, or federal codes. For example, though some jurisdictions may categorize a shoplifting or a theft from an automobile as burglary, the FBI UCR Program considers these offenses as larcenies. Thefts from automobiles (whether locked or not); shoplifting from commercial establishments; and thefts from coin boxes, or coin-operated machines (including machines which accept paper bills) do not involve unlawful entry of a structure; thus, no burglary occurred.

250 Counterfeiting/Forgery

The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or, the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud

Most states treat forgery and counterfeiting as allied offenses. This category includes offenses such as altering and 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 forged or counterfeit instruments; erasures; signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; using forged labels; possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus; and selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeit trademarks. Although Counterfeiting/Forgery offenses can involve elements of fraud, the FBI UCR Program treats them separately due to their unique nature.

Agencies should enter the type of activity (namely publishing, distributing, selling, buying, possessing, or transporting) in Data Element 12, (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information). Likewise, the agency should enter the type of property altered, counterfeited, or forged in Data Element 15 (Property Description).

Problems arise in scoring Counterfeiting/Forgery offenses for UCR purposes when LEAs find the offender(s) used forged checks or counterfeit money to obtain items such as cash, groceries, electronic equipment, etc. If the offense of Counterfeiting/Forgery is completed, the Type Property Loss/Etc. can only be 3 = Counterfeited/Forged, 5 = Recovered, or 6 = Seized. Therefore, LEAs do not report items the offender(s) obtained as the result of passing a forged or counterfeit instrument.

When incidents involving the passing of a forged or counterfeited instrument to obtain items occur, an additional fraud offense should accompany the Counterfeiting/Forgery to allow the capture of fraudulently obtained items.

Example: A lone male enters a department store to purchase a \$400 television and a \$300 DVD player (retail value) with a forged check. Later, the store manager finds the offender(s) used a forged check to make the purchase. The manager then summons the police to file a report. LEAs should report the incident with UCR Offense Code, 250 = Counterfeiting/Forgery; Type Property Loss/Etc., 3 = Counterfeited/Forged; Property Description, 21 = Negotiable Instruments (no value). In addition, Offense Code 26A = False Pretense/Swindle/Confidence Game; Type Property Loss/Etc., 7 = Stolen/Etc.; Property Description, 26 = Radios/TVs/DVDs; Value of Property, \$550 (wholesale value) should be reported.

290 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except Arson)

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it

As a general rule, law enforcement officers should report this offense only if they deem *substantial damage* to property has occurred, e.g., major structural damage, property damage generally classified as a felony destruction of property. Agencies should not report insubstantial damage, such as a broken window or other minor damage. The FBI UCR Program leaves the determination of whether the damage was substantial to the discretion of the reporting LEA as it should not require burdensome damage assessments.

Note: Agencies should report incidental damage resulting from another offense (e.g., burglary or robbery) under destruction/damage/vandalism only if they deem the amount of damage to be substantial. Finally, agencies should report any destruction/damage/vandalism of property they suspect the offender(s) caused because of his/her bias against the victim's race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity regardless of the amount or type of damage. With regard to arson, agencies should include the incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire as part of the loss caused by burning.

35A – 35B Drug/Narcotic Offenses

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use

For Drug/Narcotic Offenses, reporting agencies should enter the type of activity (namely, cultivating, manufacturing, distributing, selling, buying, using, possessing, transporting, or importing) in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement).

Note: Driving Under the Influence is a Group B offense.

35A Drug/Narcotic Violations

The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance

Because it is difficult to determine the street value of drugs or narcotics seized in Drug/Narcotic Violations, reporting agencies should not enter a data value in Data Element 16 (Value of Property). However, agencies should report the type of drug or narcotic in Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type); the quantity in Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity); and the type of measurement, e.g., kilograms or liquid ounces, in Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement).

35B Drug Equipment Violations

The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics

This offense covers those cases involving drug paraphernalia, equipment, chemicals, illegal labs, etc. Various statutes and/or codes may vary in the description of unlawful equipment or paraphernalia involved with drugs/narcotics.

270 Embezzlement

The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control

In general, an employer/employee or legal agent relationship must exist for embezzlement to occur. Typically, the victims of these offenses are businesses, financial institutions, etc.

Agencies should enter the type of victim in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) (e.g., financial institution, business, government, individual, religious organization, society/public, and other).

210 Extortion/Blackmail

To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means

Even though persons are involved or victimized in cases of Extortion/Blackmail, the object of these crimes is to obtain money or property; therefore, they should be classified as Crimes Against Property.

Extortions include offenses where the offender made threats in non-confrontational circumstances and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm. If during a demand for money, property, etc., there is a personal confrontation between the victim and offender and the offender has the opportunity to carry out the threat of force or violence immediately, the agency should report the offense as Robbery.

If the thing gained from Extortion/Blackmail is intangible, agencies should enter it as data value 77 = Other in Data Element 15 (Property Description). Intangibles are anything a person cannot perceive by the sense of touch. They can be a benefit (a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation, etc.) or a detriment (the loss of reputation, injured feelings, etc.).

26A – 26E Fraud Offenses (except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks)

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right

When classifying fraud cases other than the most obvious ones, e.g., con games, swindles, etc., agencies should use care in applying the facts of the case to the definition of fraud. Often questions arise as to whether or not the facts of a case describe a fraud or a larceny. Though both offenses can involve theft, it is the method used to steal which differentiates the two. Fraud is achieved through deceit or lying, whereas larceny is the physical taking of something.

By definition, fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either tangible or intangible. Intangibles are anything a person cannot perceive by the sense of touch. They can be a benefit (a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation, etc.) or a detriment (the loss of reputation, injured feelings, etc.). For example, if a person impersonates a doctor to gain entrance to a restricted area of a hospital, the benefit to the offender (entry to the restricted area) is an intangible.

The only fraud-related violations agencies should not report under the Fraud Offenses category are counterfeiting/forgery and bad checks. These offenses have their own specific offense classifications.

Examples of common fraud involve cases in which an offender rents something of value, e.g., equipment or an automobile, for a period of time but does not return the item. Agencies should classify this offense, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by a bailee, as fraud and not larceny. In such cases, the offenders originally had lawful possession of the property (the property was either rented or loaned) and through deceit (they promised to return it) kept the property.

A common classification problem is the taking of gasoline without paying for it. If an offender steals gasoline from a self-service gas station without paying for it, the reporting agency should classify the offense as a 23H = All Other Larceny. In this case, the victim made no contract or agreement for payment with the offender.

However, if someone gets gasoline at a full-service gas station and drives off without paying for it, the offense is considered to be a 26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game. The individual asked someone to provide a service and product to them and failed to pay for it (they made a tacit agreement for product and services rendered).

Note: Agencies should report the most specific subcategory of fraud whenever the circumstances fit the definition of more than one of the subcategories listed below. For example, many frauds would fit the definition of False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game. However, if the offender used a credit card to perpetrate the fraud, the agency should classify the offense as Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud.

26A False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value

This offense includes renting a vehicle and failing to return it, dining at a restaurant and failing to pay the bill, or misrepresenting information on an application for a firearm.

26B Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud

The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes

This offense does not apply to the theft of a credit/debit card but rather its fraudulent use.

26C Impersonation

Falsely representing one's identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability that would not have otherwise been incurred

Note: Identity theft refers to crimes in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number, credit card number). For NIBRS purposes, LEAs should report this as a 26C = Impersonation.

Example: While standing in line at a grocery store paying for items with a personal check, an individual standing immediately behind the victim memorized the victim's name, address, and telephone number. The individual subsequently opened a credit card account using the information. Later, the victim received the credit card bill and realized someone had gained access to their information and they were a victim of identity theft.

26D Welfare Fraud

The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits

This offense includes the fraudulent use of Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards for welfare purposes (e.g., SNAP cards, government-sponsored cash cards).

26E Wire Fraud

The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity

This classification applies to those cases where telephone, teletype, computers, e-mail, text messages, etc., are used in the commission or furtherance of a fraud. For example, if someone uses a computer to order products through a fraudulent online auction site and pays for the products but never receives them, LEAs should classify the incident as 26E = Wire Fraud.

39A – 39D Gambling Offenses

To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage

While explicit definitions are provided for most Group A crimes, some crimes, such as Gambling Offenses, depend on the violation of locally established statutes. For example, in those areas of the nation where gambling is legal, agencies should report gambling offenses only if they violate the statutes of the jurisdiction.

If a seizure is involved, the reporting agency should enter the type of property seized, e.g., money or gambling equipment, in Data Element 15 (Property Description) and its value in Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

39A Betting/Wagering

To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute

39B Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling

To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity

This offense includes bookmaking, numbers running, transmitting wagering information, etc.

39C Gambling Equipment Violations

To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes

Gambling paraphernalia is another name for such equipment.

Agencies should enter the type of activity (namely manufacturing, selling, buying, possessing, or transporting) in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

39D Sports Tampering

To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage

This offense includes engaging in bribery for gambling purposes. For example, if an offender bribed a jockey to lose a horse race, the agency should report the offense as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.

09A – 09C Homicide Offenses

The killing of one human being by another

LEAs should report the circumstances of a homicide in Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another

As a general rule, agencies should classify in this category any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime. Although LEAs may charge offenders with lesser offenses, e.g., negligent manslaughter, agencies should report the offense as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter if the killing was willful or intentional.

Agencies should not classify suicides, traffic fatalities (including those involving DUI), fetal deaths, assaults to murder, attempted murders, or accidental deaths as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. The FBI UCR Program traditionally excludes suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths from its crime counts. In addition, the FBI UCR Program classifies assault to murder and attempted murder as Aggravated Assault, and it counts some accidental deaths as Negligent Manslaughter.

Situations in which a victim dies of a heart attack as a result of a robbery or of witnessing a crime likewise do not meet the criteria for inclusion as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. An offender cannot willfully cause someone to have a heart attack. Even in instances where an individual has a weak heart, there is no assurance an offender can cause sufficient emotional or physical stress to guarantee the victim will suffer a fatal heart attack.

Note: The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., should not influence the reporting of offenses in this category.

09B Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through negligence

This offense includes killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, etc. It does not include deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and accidental traffic fatalities.

Note: This offense does not include Vehicular Manslaughter, which agencies should report as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter if not accidental or All Other Offenses if accidental.

09C Justifiable Homicide (Not a Crime)

The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual

Justifiable homicide, by definition, often occurs in conjunction with a serious criminal offense, i.e., a felony or high misdemeanor. Agencies must report the crime that was being committed when the justifiable homicide took place as a separate incident. The definition of an incident requires all offenders to act in concert. Certainly, the criminal killed justifiably did not act in concert with the police officer or civilian who killed him; likewise, the police officer or civilian who killed the criminal did not act in concert with the criminal in committing the offense which resulted in the justifiable homicide. Therefore, justifiable homicide cases involve at least two criminal incidents rather than one. If the “justified” killer committed another offense in connection with the justifiable homicide (e.g., illegal possession of the gun he/she used), the LEA should report a third incident.

Law enforcement must report the additional circumstances regarding a Justifiable Homicide in Data Element 32 (Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances).

64A – 64B Human Trafficking Offenses

The inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion

Human trafficking has also occurred if a person under 18 years of age has been induced, or enticed, regardless of force, fraud, or coercion, to perform a commercial sex act.

64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts

Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age

64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts)

100 Kidnapping/Abduction

The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian

Kidnapping/Abduction includes hostage situations as well. Although the object of a kidnapping may be to obtain money or property, this offense type captures information only on the persons actually kidnapped or abducted, not those persons or organizations paying ransoms. Therefore, for each kidnapping incident, law enforcement should report only those persons taken or detained against their will as victims.

Kidnapping/Abduction is the only Crime Against Persons where LEAs must report property information. Property information is necessary so LEAs can report information regarding any ransom paid for the victim's release.

23A – 23H Larceny/Theft Offenses

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in UCR. Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny have no bearing on the fact LEAs should report one offense for each distinct operation of such larcenies for UCR purposes, regardless of the value of the property stolen.

When multiple types of larceny/theft occur within a single incident, agencies should report all types of larceny/theft involved. LEAs should report multiple offenses because these offenses are not inherent.

For example, if an individual stole a factory-installed compact disc player valued at \$600 and a laptop computer valued at \$1,500 from a motor vehicle in the same incident, the agency should report both offenses—23G = Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories for the CD player and a 23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle for the laptop.

The FBI UCR Program does not include motor vehicle theft in the larceny/theft offense category. Because of the great volume of such thefts, the FBI UCR Program counts these offenses separately. Also, agencies should not classify embezzlement, fraudulent conversion of entrusted property, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by a bailee, 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 other offense categories.

Agencies should enter the type of property which was the object of the theft in Data Element 15 (Property Description).

23A Pocket-picking

The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft

This type of theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets and usually occurs in a crowded area or on public transportation to disguise the activity. Agencies should also classify a theft from a person in an unconscious state, including an individual who is drunk, as Pocket-picking.

Note: If the offender manhandled the victim in any way or used force beyond simple jostling to overcome the victim's resistance, the agency must classify the offense as a strong-arm robbery.

23B Purse-snatching

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person

If the victim left a purse or other item of value unattended in a location which was open to the general public and the item was subsequently stolen, the agency should classify the incident as 23D = Theft From Building, 23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle, or other appropriate larceny category and not as a 23B = Purse-snatching. Purse-snatching only applies when the victim has physical possession of the item (i.e., it is on the victim's person).

Note: If the offender used more force than was actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the victim, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then a strong-arm robbery occurred rather than a Purse-snatching.

23C Shoplifting

The theft by someone other than an employee of the victim of goods or merchandise exposed for sale

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

23D Theft From Building

A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access

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. Agencies should not include shoplifting and thefts from coin-operated machines or devices within open buildings, but should classify these as other specific larceny types.

For example, if an individual invites another person to their home for a meal, and the other person takes something from the home during the course of the meal, the incident should be classified as Theft From Building (the guest had every right to be in the home but they stole something from the home while they were there).

Note: Law enforcement should report a theft from a structure where the offender entered the structure illegally, as burglary and not larceny.

23E Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device

A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins

This includes machines or devices which accept paper money as well as those which accept coins. Examples include candy 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 an offender breaks into a building or illegally enters a building and rifles a coin-operated machine for money and/or merchandise, law enforcement should classify this as burglary.

23F Theft From Motor Vehicle (except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)

The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, 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 type of vehicle, e.g., the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure. Some of the items stolen in this type of theft are cameras, suitcases, wearing apparel, packages, etc., which are not an integral part of the vehicle.

Agencies should not include items considered automobile accessories, as they fall under Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories. For larceny situations in which offenders steal both articles from the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories, agencies should report the offense resulting in the greatest value of property loss, but should include the value for all property stolen.

Certain state statutes might interpret thefts from motor vehicles as burglaries. However, agencies must classify these offenses as larcenies for UCR purposes.

If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, the agency will most often report the incident as a Motor Vehicle Theft and record the stolen property within the appropriate property-type categories. If, however, the reporting jurisdiction determines the real object of the theft was the contents, rather than the vehicle, it may report two offenses: the vehicle theft and the theft from the vehicle.

For example, if an offender stole an automobile with a coat in the back seat, the responding agency would report the offense as Motor Vehicle Theft and account for the coat as property stolen in connection with the automobile theft. Conversely, an agency could report the theft of a tractor-trailer (truck) containing a shipment of televisions as two offenses if, in the judgment of the reporting agency, the real object of the theft was the televisions, e.g., the truck was found abandoned and empty not far from the scene of the theft. In this situation, the LEA should also classify the two offenses as Cargo Theft.

23G Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation

This larceny subcategory includes thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, side-view mirrors, siphoned gasoline, built-in DVD players, mounted GPS devices, radar detectors, etc. If such items were not part of the vehicle and were only being transported in the vehicle and were stolen, the reporting agency should classify the offense as Theft From Motor Vehicle.

23H All Other Larceny

All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above

All Other Larceny includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats (not houseboats), and airplanes. It also includes the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft or attempted theft. Examples of items stolen from areas in which the offender did not break into a structure are thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment.

Agencies should also classify instances in which the offender takes gasoline from a self-service gas station and leaves without paying as All Other Larceny.

240 Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft of a motor vehicle

As defined by the FBI UCR Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails and that fits one of the following descriptions:

- Automobiles—sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles serving the primary purpose of transporting people

This includes minivans, automobiles used as taxis, sport-utility vehicles, and automobile derivative vehicles. Minivans should be classified as 03 = Automobiles, as they meet the definition serving the primary purpose of transporting people. This classification also includes automobiles used as taxis; sport-utility vehicles, such as Explorers, Highlanders, 4Runners, Pathfinders, and Hummers; and automobile derivative vehicles, such as Ranchero, El Camino, Caballero, and Brat.

- Buses—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis
- Recreational Vehicles—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them with temporary lodging for recreational purposes
- Trucks—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo on a commercial basis

Pickup trucks and pickup trucks with campers should be classified as 37 = Trucks, as they meet the definition specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo.

- Other Motor Vehicles—other motorized vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, or golf carts whose primary purpose is to transport people

Using the vehicle descriptions above, agencies should enter the type of motor vehicle in Data Element 15 (Property Description).

Note: LEAs should classify full-size vans, both regular wheelbase and extended wheelbase, as buses, recreational vehicles, or trucks depending upon their configuration, e.g., vans with rows of seats (buses), custom vans with temporary lodging accommodations (recreational vehicles), and work vans with primarily cargo areas (trucks).

Agencies should report incidences of Carjacking as 120 = Robbery, with the type of vehicle taken (automobile, truck, etc.) identified in the property description. The offense of 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft is not to be identified as an additional offense, as the stolen motor vehicle is the proceeds of the offense of robbery, and not a separate, distinct operation. Consequently, Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles) and Data Element 19 (Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles) are not used.

When the offender takes a motor vehicle from the garage of a house during a burglary, the LEA should report the offense as 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering and should identify the type of vehicle taken (automobile, truck, etc.) in the property description. The offense 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft is not to be identified as an additional offense because the stolen motor vehicle is the proceeds of the Burglary, and not a separate, distinct operation. Consequently, Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles) and Data Element 19 (Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles) are not used.

Agencies should classify incidents as Motor Vehicle Theft when persons not having lawful access take automobiles even if the vehicles were later abandoned, e.g., joyriding. Agencies should not include the taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations; or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle. Other Group A offenses may have occurred in these situations. For example, if a chauffeur steals a car entrusted to his care, the responding agency should report Embezzlement.

Note: Motor Vehicle Thefts do not include farm equipment (tractors, combines, etc.), which falls under a separate property description.

370 Pornography/Obscene Material

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature or photographs

Law enforcement should enter the type of activity (manufacturing, publishing, selling, buying, or possessing) into Data Element 12, Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information.

40A – 40C Prostitution Offenses

To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value

40A Prostitution

To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value

This offense involves prostitution by both males and females.

40B Assisting or Promoting Prostitution

To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution

40C Purchasing Prostitution

To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts

120 Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm

Robbery involves the offender taking or attempting to take something of value from a victim, usually the property owner or custodian, by the use of force or threat of force. (The victim must be present.) If there is no direct confrontation and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm, law enforcement should report Extortion. Though direct confrontation occurs in pocket-pickings or purse-snatchings, force or threat of force is absent. However, if during a purse-snatching or other such crime, the offender uses force or threat of force to overcome the active resistance of the victim, law enforcement should classify the offense as Robbery.

Law enforcement should classify cases involving pretend weapons or those in which the robber claims to possess a weapon but the victim does not see it as Robbery and report the alleged weapon. If an immediate on-view arrest proves there was no weapon, the agency should classify the offense as Robbery and report the weapon with the data value "None."

Because assault is an element of the crime of Robbery, law enforcement should not report an assault as a separate crime as long as the offender committed the assault in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, law enforcement must also report a Homicide offense.

As in the case of all crimes against property, law enforcement should report only one offense for each distinct operation of robbery, regardless of the number of victims involved. However, the victims of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.) from whom property was taken (or was attempted to be taken), but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense. Therefore, although the primary victim in a bank robbery would be the financial institution, law enforcement should report as a victim the teller toward whom the robber pointed a gun and made a demand, as well as any other person against whom the offender committed an assault during the course of the robbery.

Law enforcement should enter the type of weapon/force used (or threatened) and the resulting injury in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved) and Data Element 33 (Type Injury).

11A – 11D Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent

11A Rape (except Statutory Rape)

The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Agencies should classify the crime as rape, regardless of the age of the victim, if the victim did not consent or if the victim was incapable of giving consent. If the victim consented, the offender did not force or threaten the victim, and the victim was under the statutory age of consent, agencies should classify the crime as statutory rape.

This offense includes the rape of both males and females as long as at least one of the offenders is the opposite sex of the victim. *Black's Law Dictionary*, 6th ed., defines *carnal knowledge* as "the act of a man having sexual bodily connections with a woman; sexual intercourse." There is *carnal knowledge* if there is the slightest penetration of the sexual organ of the female (vagina) by the sexual organ of the male (penis).

In cases where several offenders rape one person, the responding agency should count one Rape (for one victim) and report separate offender information for each offender.

11B Sodomy

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

If the offender both raped and sodomized the victim in one incident, then LEAs should report both offenses.

11C Sexual Assault With An Object

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia, e.g., a finger, bottle, handgun, stick.

11D Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Because there is no penetration in fondling, this offense will not convert to the SRS as Rape.

36A – 36B Sex Offenses, Nonforcible

Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse

36A Incest

Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law

36B Statutory Rape

Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent

If the offender used or threatened the use of force or the victim was incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or mental impairment, either temporary or permanent, law enforcement should classify the offense as Rape, not Statutory Rape.

280 Stolen Property Offenses

Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.

Reporting agencies should enter the type of activity (receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, and/or transporting) in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

520 Weapon Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons

This offense includes violations such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minors.

Reporting agencies should enter the type of activity (manufacturing, buying, selling, transporting, possessing, concealing, or using) in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information) and the type of weapon in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved).

Group B Offenses

There are 10 Group B crime categories encompassing all offenses not considered Group A offenses. The offense categories listed below are in alphabetical order. Each entry includes the following information: 1) NIBRS offense code, offense name, 2) Definition, and 3) Considerations and examples (as appropriate).

90A Bad Checks (except Counterfeit Checks or Forged Checks)

Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds

This offense includes insufficient funds checks but not counterfeit checks or forged checks.

90B Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations

The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support

This offense includes begging, vagabondage, and panhandling. LEAs should also include in this category are persons arrested as being a suspicious character, suspicious person, etc.

90C Disorderly Conduct

Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality

This offense includes affray (when not physical), blasphemy, profanity, obscene language, disturbing the peace, indecent exposure, loud music, and public nuisance.

90D Driving Under the Influence

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic

This offense includes driving while intoxicated and operating a bus, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence.

90E Drunkenness (except Driving Under the Influence)

To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired

This offense includes drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and intoxication.

90F Family Offenses, Nonviolent

Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, and Statutory Rape

Nonviolent Family Offenses include abandonment, desertion, neglect, nonsupport, nonviolent abuse, and nonviolent cruelty to other family members. This category also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not illegal (i.e., considered to be contempt of court) within the reporting jurisdiction. Agencies should not include the victims of these offenses taken into custody for their own protection.

90G Liquor Law Violations (except Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness)

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages

Liquor law violations include violations of laws/ordinances prohibiting the maintenance of unlawful drinking places; operating without a liquor license; underage drinking; furnishing liquor to a minor; bootlegging; operating a still; using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor; etc.

90H Peeping Tom

To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism

90I Runaway (Not A Crime)

A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian

In January 2011, the FBI UCR Program discontinued the collection of arrest data for the category of runaways. Agencies may continue to collect and submit data on runaways, but the FBI UCR Program will no longer use or publish those data. Should an agency wish to submit data on runaways, they can use the Group B Arrest Report format to report each incident,

including the runaway's apprehension for protective custody. If an LEA chooses to report runaways, the jurisdiction where the runaway resides should report the detention (pickup) of the runaway when another jurisdiction picks up the minor.

90J Trespass of Real Property

To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property

All burglary offenses include the element of trespass. Trespassing, however, involves entry with no intent to commit a felony or theft.

90Z All Other Offenses

All crimes that are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed previously

This category includes Offenses of General Applicability if the substantive offense is a Group A offense unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking. Offenses of General Applicability are those offenses prefixed by "Accessory Before/After the Fact," "Aiding and Abetting," "Assault to Commit," "Conspiracy to Commit," "Enticement," "Facilitation of," "Solicitation to Commit," "Threat to Commit," or any other prefix identifying it as other than the substantive offense.

Generally, this category excludes traffic offenses. However, the vehicle-related offenses of hit and run (of a person) and vehicular manslaughter, along with Driving Under the Influence, which is a separate Group B offense, are excluded.

2.5 Offense Lookup Table

Once law enforcement has classified offenses involved in an incident according to its own offense definitions, they should use the Offense Lookup Table to ascertain whether the offenses are Group A or Group B offenses in the NIBRS. The Offense Lookup Table lists various types of crime, whether the crime is a Group A or Group B offense, and the NIBRS crime category covering the offense. For example, the crime of abduction is listed as a Group A offense covered by the crime category kidnapping/abduction. In addition, the table includes the notational reminder “Other offenses may have been committed” for crimes most likely to involve companion offenses.

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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– A –

Abandonment	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Abduction	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Abortion	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Abuse, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent or All Other Offenses	90F or 90Z
Accessory After the Fact	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Accessory Before the Fact	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense involved or as substantive offense if Group B offense involved	90Z or Other Offense
Accosting	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics	A or B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, or Fraud)	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Adultery	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Affray	B	Assault Offenses or Disorderly Conduct	13A, 13B, 13C, or 90C
Aiding and Abetting	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking or as Group B offense is Group B offense is involved	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Aiding Prisoner to Escape	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Air Piracy/Hijacking	A	Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Kidnapping/Abduction or Robbery	Depends on circumstances
Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Laws	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Antitrust Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Arson	A	Arson	200
Assault	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Assault, Aggravated	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault)	13A
Assault and Battery	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault)	13A or 13B
Assault, Minor	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault)	13B
Assault, Sexual	A	Rape, Sodomy, Fondling, Sexual Assault With An Object, or Statutory Rape	Depends on circumstances
Assault, Simple	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault)	13B
Assembly, Unlawful	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Automated Teller Machine Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B

– B –

Battery	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault)	13A or 13B
Begging	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Bestiality	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Betting, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting Wagering)	39A
Bigamy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Blackmail	A	Extortion/Blackmail or Robbery, if during a demand for money, property, etc., the offender confronts the victim and threatens imminent violence	210 or 120
Blasphemy	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Blue Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Boating Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Bomb Threat	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Bombing Offenses	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, or Weapon Law Violations	Depends on circumstances
Bookmaking	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling)	39B
Breaking and Entering (B&E)	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Bribery	A	Bribery	510
Bribery, Sports	A	Gambling Offenses (Sports Tampering)	39D
Buggery (Consensual Sodomy)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Burglary	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Burglary Tools, Possessing	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Buying Stolen Property	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280

– C –

Canvassing, Illegal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Card Game, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A
Cargo Theft	A	Classify same as substantive offense e.g., Robbery, Motor Vehicle Theft, etc., then use Data Element 2A to indicate the offense was Cargo Theft	Depends on circumstances
Carjacking	A	Robbery	120
Carrying Concealed Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Checks, Bad (insufficient funds or nonexistent funds)	B	Bad Checks	90A
Checks, Fraudulent	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game or Other Offenses, e.g., Counterfeiting/ Forgery)	26A, 250
Checks, Insufficient Funds	B	Bad Checks	90A
Child Abuse, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Child Abuse, Violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Child Cruelty, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Child Cruelty, Violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Child Molesting	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Child Neglect	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Civil Rights Violations	A or B	Human Trafficking, All Other Offenses, or Other Group A Offenses (Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson, Murder, Aggravated Assault)	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offenses (Depends on circumstances)
Combinations in Restraint of Trade	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Commercialized Sex	A or B	Human Trafficking, Prostitution Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, or 90Z
Commercialized Vice	A or B	Human Trafficking, Prostitution Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, or 90Z
Common Drunkard	B	Drunkenness	90E
Compounding a Felony or Misdemeanor	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Computer Crime	A or B	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Larceny/Theft, Embezzlement, or Fraud Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Concealed Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Conditional Release Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Confidence Game	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Conflict of Interest	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Consensual Sodomy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Conservation (Environment or Ecology) Laws	A or B	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property or All Other Offenses	290 or 90Z
Conspiracy to Commit	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Contempt of Court	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Contract Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking	26A, 64A, or 64B

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor	A or B	Human Trafficking or All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Pornography/ Obscene Material, Prostitution, or Liquor Law Violations)	64A or 90Z (Depends on circumstances)
Conversion	A	Embezzlement	270
Corrupt Conduct by Juror	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery or False Statement)	Depends on circumstances
Counterfeiting	A	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Credit Card Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Criminal Defamation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Libel	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Slander	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Cruelty to Animal(s)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Cruelty to Children, Nonviolent	B	Assault Offenses (Intimidation), Family Offenses, Nonviolent, or All Other Offenses	13C, 90F, or 90Z
Cruelty to Children, Violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Curfew Violations	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B

– D –

Damage Property	A	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290
Deception	A	Fraud Offenses or Human Trafficking	26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 64A, or 64B
Defamation, Criminal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Desecrating the Flag	–	(Not a criminal offense)	
Desertion (familial)	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Destroying Evidence	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Detention, Forcible	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Detention, Unlawful	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Dice Game, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/ Wagering)	39A

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Disinterment, Unlawful	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Disorderly Conduct	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Disturbing the Peace	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	B	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)	B	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Drug Equipment Violations	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Drug Offenses	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug/Narcotic Violations)	35A
Drug Paraphernalia Offenses	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Drunk	B	Drunkenness	90E
Drunk and Disorderly	B	Drunkenness	90E
Drunkard, Common	B	Drunkenness	90E
Drunkard, Habitual	B	Drunkenness	90E
Drunkenness	B	Drunkenness	90E

– E –

Eavesdropping	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Ecology Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Election Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Embezzlement	A	Embezzlement	270
Entry, Forcible	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Enticement	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking or as Group B offense is Group B offense is involved	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Entry, Nonforcible	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Entry, Unlawful	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Environment Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Equipment, Drug	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Equipment, Gambling	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Escape (Flight)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Espionage	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary or Larceny/Theft)	90Z
Explosives Offenses	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, or Weapon Law Violations	Depends on circumstances
Extortion	A	Human Trafficking or Extortion/Blackmail	64A, 64B, or 210

– F –

Facilitation of	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking or as Group B offense is Group B offense is involved	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Failure to Appear	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Arrest	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Citizenship	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Fire Alarm	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Pretenses	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking	26A, 64A, or 64B
False Report or Statement (furtherance of a criminal activity)	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game, Impersonation, Welfare Fraud)	26A, 26C, 26D
False Report or Statement (lying about something; e.g., misrepresenting something on a form)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Family Offenses, Violent	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Assault Offenses, Homicide Offenses, Sex Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Firearms Violations	A	Weapon Law Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Disorderly Conduct)	Depends on circumstances

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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Fish and Game Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Flight to Avoid Confinement, Custody, Giving Testimony, or Prosecution	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fondling	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Forcible Detention	A	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Forcible Entry	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Forgery	A	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Fornication (Consensual)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses or Human Trafficking	26A–26E, 64A, or 64B
Fraud, Automated Teller Machine (ATM)	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Fraud, Contract	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Fraud, Credit Card	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Fraud, Mail	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Fraud, Procurement	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Fraud, Telephone	A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Fraud, Welfare	A	Fraud Offenses (Welfare Fraud)	26D
Fraud, Wire	A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Frequenting a House of Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Fugitive	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

– G –

Gambling	A	Gambling Offenses	39A–39D
Gambling Devices Offenses	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling Equipment Offenses	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling Goods, Possession of	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling Paraphernalia, Possession of	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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Gaming Offenses	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/ Wagering, Operating/Promoting/ Assisting Gambling, Gambling Equipment Violations)	39A–39C
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– H –

Habitual Drunkard	B	Drunkenness	90E
Harassment	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Harboring	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Hate Crime	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Assault, Murder, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property then use Data Element 8A to specify bias motivation	Depends on circumstances
Health and Safety Laws (Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics)	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, or Fraud)	90Z
Hijacking-Air Piracy	A	Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Kidnapping/Abduction or Robbery	Depends on circumstances
Hit and Run (Of a Person)	A or B	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault) or Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter), if not accidental, or All Other Offenses, if accidental	13A, 09A, or 90Z
Homicide	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter or Negligent Manslaughter)	09A or 09B
Homicide, Justifiable	A	Homicide Offenses (Justifiable Homicide)	09C
Homosexual Act or Conduct	A or B	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible or All Other Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Hostage-Taking	A	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
House of Prostitution, Frequenting a	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
House of Prostitution, Operating a	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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– I –

Immigration Law Violations (Illegal Alien Entry, False Citizenship, Smuggling Alien, etc.)	A or B	Human Trafficking or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, or 90Z
Impersonation	A	Fraud Offenses (Impersonation) or Human Trafficking	26C, 64A, or 64B
Incendiary Device Offenses	A	Classify same as substantive offenses committed, e.g., Arson, Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, Weapon Law Violations, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	Depends on circumstances
Incest	A	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible (Incest)	36A
Indecent Exposure	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Indecent Liberties	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Influence Peddling	A	Bribery	510
Insufficient Funds, Checks	B	Bad Checks	90A
Intimidation	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Intoxicated	B	Drunkenness	90E
Intoxication	B	Drunkenness	90E
Invasion of Privacy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Involuntary Manslaughter	A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B

– J –

Joyriding	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Jury Tampering	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion/Blackmail, or Intimidation)	90Z
Justifiable Homicide (not a crime)	A	Homicide Offenses (Justifiable Homicide)	09C

– K –

Kickback	A	Bribery	510
Kidnapping	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Kidnapping, Parental	A	Kidnapping/Abduction	100

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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Killing	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A
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– L –

Larceny	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses	23A–23H
Libel, Criminal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Liquor Law Violations	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Littering	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Loitering	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Looting	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering or Larceny/Theft Offenses, as appropriate	Depends on circumstances
Lottery, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A

– M –

Mail Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Malicious Mischief	A	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290
Mandatory Release Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Manslaughter, Negligent	A	Homicide Offenses	09B
Manslaughter, Nonnegligent	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A
Manslaughter, Vehicular	A or B	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter), if intentional, or All Other Offenses, if not intentional	09A or 90Z
Military Law Violations (AWOL, Desertion, etc.)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Minor Assault	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault) or Human Trafficking	13B, 64A, or 64B
Misappropriation	A	Embezzlement	270
Missing Person	–	(Not a criminal offense)	
Molesting, Child	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	11D or 64A
Monopoly in Restraint of Trade	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Moonshining	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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Motor Vehicle Theft	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Murder	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A

– N –

Narcotic Offenses	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug/Narcotic Violations)	35A
Neglect of Family	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Negligent Manslaughter	A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B
Nonpayment of Alimony	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent (includes Contempt of Court for Nonpayment of Alimony)	90F
Nonsupport	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Numbers	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A

– O –

Obscene Communication	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obscene Language, Use of	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Obscene Material	A	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Obscene Telephone Call	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Criminal Investigation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Justice	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Police Officer(s)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Operating a House of Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A

– P –

Pandering	A	Prostitution Offenses or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Paraphernalia Offenses, Drug	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses	35B
Paraphernalia Offenses, Gambling	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Parental Kidnapping	A	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Parole Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Passing Bad Checks	B	Bad Checks	90A

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Patronizing a House of Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Patronizing a Prostitute	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Peeping Tom	B	Peeping Tom	90H
Perjury	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery)	90Z
Perjury, Subornation of	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion/Blackmail, or Intimidation)	90Z
Pickpocket	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Pocket-picking)	23A
Pimping	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Pocket-picking	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Pocket-picking)	23A
Polygamy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Pornography	A	Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts) or Pornography/Obscene Material	64A or 370
Possession of Burglary Tools	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of Drug Equipment	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Possession of Gambling Equipment	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Possession of Stolen Property	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Privacy, Invasion of	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Probation Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Procurement Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Procuring for Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Profanity	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40A or 64A
Prostitution, Soliciting for	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution or Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B, 40C, or 64A
Prostitution, Transporting Persons for	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Prowler	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Public Nuisance	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Purse-snatching	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Purse-snatching)	23B

– Q –

Quarantine, Violation of	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
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– R –

Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO)	A or B	(Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson, Aggravated Assault, Extortion/Blackmail, or Human Trafficking)	Depends on circumstances
Racketeering	A or B	(Classify same as substantive offenses, e.g., Bribery, Extortion/Blackmail, Human Trafficking, or Larceny/Theft Offenses)	Depends on circumstances
Rape	A	Sex Offenses (Rape)	11A
Rape By Instrumentation	A	Sex Offenses (Sexual Assault With An Object)	11C
Rape, Statutory	A	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible (Statutory Rape)	36B
Receiving Stolen Property	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Reckless Endangerment	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Reckless Manslaughter (Nonvehicular)	A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B
Reckless Operation of Aircraft	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Release Violation, Conditional	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Release Violation, Mandatory	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Resisting Officer	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault)	13A or 13B
Restraint, Unlawful	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/ Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Revenue Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Riot	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property)	90Z
Robbery	A	Robbery	120
Rout	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed)	90Z
Runaway	–	Runaway (The FBI UCR Program no longer publishes these data; however, agencies can still report the information even though it is not an offense)	90I

– S –

Sabotage	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson or Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property.)	90Z
Sanitation Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Scalping, Ticket(s)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sedition	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Seduction	A or B	Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts), All Other Offenses	64A, 90Z
Sex, Commercialized	A or B	Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts), Prostitution Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Sex Offenses, Forcible	A	Sex Offenses (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault With An Object, or Fondling)	11A–11D
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	A	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible (Incest or Statutory Rape)	36A or 36B
Sexual Assault With An Object	A	Sex Offenses (Sexual Assault With An Object)	11C
Shoplifting	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Shoplifting)	23C

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Simple Assault	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault)	13B
Slander, Criminal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Smuggling, Alien	A or B	Human Trafficking or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, or 90Z
Smuggling, Contraband	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Drug/Narcotic Offenses)	90Z
Sodomy	A	Sex Offenses (Sodomy)	11B
Sodomy, Consensual	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Solicitation to Commit Felony	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking or as Group B offense is Group B offense is involved	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Stalking	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Stolen Property—Buying, Receiving, or Possessing	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Stripping Motor Vehicle	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)	23G
Strong-arm Robbery	A	Robbery	120
Subornation of Perjury	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion/Blackmail, or Intimidation)	90Z
Suicide	–	(Not a criminal offense)	
Suspicion	–	(Not a criminal offense)	
Swindle	A	Fraud Offenses or Human Trafficking	26A, 64A, or 64B

– T –

Tax Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Telephone Call, Threatening	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Telephone Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Terrorism	A	Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Assault, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, or Murder	Depends on circumstances
Theft	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses	23A–23H
Theft From a Building	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft From Building)	23D

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Theft From a Coin-Operated Machine or Device	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device)	23E
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft From Motor Vehicle)	23F
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)	23G
Theft of Vehicles or Equipment Other than Motor Vehicles	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (All Other Larceny)	23H
Threat to Commit	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Threatening Behavior	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Conduct	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Gesture	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Telephone Call	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Words or Statement	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threats	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Traffic Violations	A or B	Do not report except for DUI, DWI, Hit and Run, or Vehicular Manslaughter	Depends on circumstances
Transmitting Wagering Information	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling)	39B
Transporting Persons for Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking	40B, 64A, or 64B
Treason	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary or Larceny)	90Z
Trespass of Personal Property	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Trespass of Real Property	B	Trespass of Real Property	90J

– U –

Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (no lawful access)	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
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<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	A or B	Embezzlement (lawful access but the entrusted vehicle is misappropriated) or All Other Offenses (The unlawful taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted)	270 or 90Z
Unlawful Assembly	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Unlawful Entry	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Unlawful Restraint	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Unlicensed Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Unregistered Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Uttering	A or B	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses Swindle/Confidence Game, Impersonation, or Welfare Fraud), Counterfeiting/Forgery, or Bad Checks	26A, 26B, 26D, 250, or 90A (Depends on circumstances)

– V –

Vagabondage	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Vagrancy	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Vandalism	A	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290
Vehicular Manslaughter	A or B	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (if not accidental) or All Other Offenses (if accidental)	09A or 90Z
Vice, Commercialized	A or B	Human Trafficking, Prostitution Offenses (Prostitution or Assisting or Promoting Prostitution), Gambling Offenses, Pornography/ Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 370, 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, or 90Z
Violation of Quarantine	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Restraining Order	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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– W –

Wagering, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A
Weapon, Concealed	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon, Unlicensed	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon, Unregistered	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon Law Violations	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Welfare Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Welfare Fraud)	26D
Wire Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Wiretapping, Illegal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

3 Flat File Submissions

In the NIBRS, LEAs use three types of electronic flat file submissions to forward data to the FBI. The Group A Incident Report provides all the information about Group A offenses using up to six data segments (Administrative, Offense, Property, Victim, Offender, and Arrestee). The Group B Arrest Report supplies data concerning each arrestee for a Group B offense via the arrestee segment, and finally, the Zero Report indicates no criminal activity occurred within an agency’s jurisdiction during a given month. Using a series of the 58 established data elements (i.e., data fields within each segment), law enforcement can describe the details of each component of the crime. For each data element, reporting agencies may choose the most appropriate data value (i.e., a specific code representing one of the acceptable entries for each data element).

3.1 Group A Incident Report

An initial Group A Incident Report contains an Administrative Segment, Offense Segment(s), Property Segment(s) (if applicable), Victim Segment(s), and Offender Segment(s). If the reporting agency arrests an offender by the time it submits the initial report, it may also include one or more Arrestee Segments. If, however, the reporting agency arrests an offender for the reported offense after submitting the initial report, the agency should submit the Arrestee Segment(s) as an update to the initial report.

If law enforcement arrests an offender for a Group A offense for which it did not previously submit an initial incident report (e.g., an on-view arrest), the agency must create and submit a Group A Incident Report which provides not only the Arrestee Segment but also the Administrative, Offense, Property (if applicable), Victim, and Offender Segments. In other words, an agency cannot submit an Arrestee Segment for a Group A offense without the other segment information.

Note: Sometimes courts make applications for warrants without notifying LEAs of the details of the crime (e.g., bench warrant and warrant of arrest situations). As often as possible, LEAs should obtain the information regarding such crimes and report it in Group A Incident Reports or Group B Arrest Reports, depending on whether the crimes are Group A or Group B offenses.

An explanation of the purpose of each of the six Group A Incident Report segments follows:

Administrative Segment

This segment contains administrative data which apply to the entire incident report (e.g., the identifying number assigned to the incident and the date and hour the incident occurred). The reporting agency should submit a single Administrative Segment for each reported incident.

Note: The FBI UCR Program designed the NIBRS so Data Element 1 (ORI Number) and Data Element 2 (Incident Number) link the Administrative Segment to the Offense, Property, Victim, Offender, and Arrestee Segments in each incident.

Offense Segment

The Offense Segment identifies and describes the types of offenses involved in the incident (e.g., 200 = Arson, 40A = Prostitution). The reporting agency should submit an Offense Segment for each of the (up to) ten most serious (as determined by the agency) Group A offenses in the incident. Even though there may have been more than one victim of a particular crime, the reporting agency should submit only one Offense Segment for each reported UCR Offense Code. Each Group A Incident Report must contain at least one Offense Segment.

For example, in the same incident, an offender assaulted two people by threatening them with a handgun. The reporting agency should submit only one Offense Segment with 13A = Aggravated Assault entered into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code). In addition, the agency should submit two Victim Segments and enter 13A = Aggravated Assault into Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code), to link the two victims to this Offense Segment.

Property Segment

The Property Segment describes the type, value, and, in cases of drug seizures, quantity of property involved in the incident. Agencies should report Property Segment(s) only when an incident involves a Crime Against Property offense or a Kidnapping/Abduction. The reporting agency should submit a separate Property Segment for each type of property loss/etc. (i.e., Burned; Counterfeited/Forged; Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized; Recovered; Seized; and/or Stolen/Etc. occurring in the incident). Furthermore, the agency may report up to ten types of property (e.g., Aircraft, Alcohol, and Automobiles) for each type of property loss/etc.

Victim Segment

The Victim Segment provides information about each of the victims involved in the incident (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, and ethnicity). The reporting agency should submit a separate Victim Segment for each of the (up to 999) victims involved in the incident. There must be at least one Victim Segment in each incident report.

Offender Segment

The Offender Segment captures data about each of the offenders in the incident (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, and ethnicity). The reporting agency should submit a separate Offender Segment for each of the (up to 99) offenders involved in the incident. If the reporting agency knows nothing about the offenders—i.e., no one saw the offenders, there were no suspects, and the number of offenders is unknown—then the agency should enter 00 = Unknown as the data value for Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number), and leave Data Elements 37 through 39A blank. There must be at least one Offender Segment in each incident report.

Arrestee Segment

The Arrestee Segment is used to report the apprehension of the person(s) arrested for committing the crime(s) reported in the Group A Incident Report, the offense for which he or she was arrested, and the arrestee data (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, and ethnicity). The reporting agency should submit an Arrestee Segment for each of the (up to 99) arrestees who were involved in the incident. However, if there were no arrestees, the agency should not submit this segment.

3.2 Group B Arrest Report

The Group B Arrest Report describes only the circumstances of the arrest, the Group B arrest offense, and the arrestee data (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, and ethnicity). This report does not include incident data since agencies report only arrests for Group B offenses. Reporting agencies should submit a separate Group B Arrest Report for each arrestee.

If an arrest for a Group B offense results in the clearance of a previously submitted Group A Incident Report, the reporting agency should submit an Arrestee Segment as an update to the previously submitted Group A Incident Report. The agency should enter the appropriate Group B offense code as the data value for Data Element 45 (UCR Arrest Offense Code) of the Arrestee Segment of the Group A Incident Report.

For example, on August 1, 2012, an LEA arrested a man for DUI, a Group B offense. The arresting agency determined he was also wanted for a previously reported robbery, a Group A offense, which occurred on March 23, 2012. Instead of submitting a Group B Arrest Report, the reporting agency should submit an Arrestee Segment as an update to the previous Group A Incident Report with 90D = Driving Under the Influence as the data value for Data Element 45.

3.3 Zero Report

On occasion, a small reporting agency may have no crime, arrests, or recovered property to report for a given month. In such instances, reporting agencies should use the Zero Report. This assists the FBI to compute valid statistics because it establishes no crime occurred in the jurisdiction rather than the LEA reported no crime information. If an agency submits a Zero Report for a given month and subsequently enters a Group A Incident Report, a Group B Arrest Report, or an Arrestee Segment for the month, the submission will override the Zero Report.

3.4 Report Modifications

Clearing Incidents in the NIBRS

In NIBRS, LEAs clear incidents rather than individual offenses. This means a clearance by arrest or exceptional means of one offense in a multiple-offense incident clears the entire incident. Therefore, the first Arrestee Segment reported in connection with an incident automatically clears the incident. However, an agency cannot clear an incident by exceptional means if it was already cleared by arrest (i.e., the agency previously submitted an Arrestee Segment).

Updating Incidents in the NIBRS

Once LEAs submit an incident to the FBI UCR Program, circumstances may arise which warrant updating their original submission. The flexibility of the NIBRS provides for updating reports by adding, modifying, and deleting data. The FBI UCR Program's updating policy states an agency should update a report only if the change would substantially alter the report's statistical significance. Circumstances which warrant updating a report include the occurrence of a subsequent event materially affecting the report or finding out the LEA made a serious error when they submitted the original report. Anytime an agency updates a report, the agency should resubmit the report so the data are the same at all levels—local, state, and federal.

Examples of circumstances requiring an update include the discovery of an additional unreported offense, victim, and/or offender; a subsequent arrest or exceptional clearance; discovery of a significant amount of unreported property loss; the recovery of stolen property; or the incorrect entry of important data, such as the offense code, the victim's or arrestee's sex or race, etc.

Examples of circumstances not requiring an update include the agency learning the exact age of the offender (e.g., 22) after reporting an age range (e.g., 20-25); the agency learning the true value of stolen property (e.g., \$958) after reporting the approximate cost (e.g., \$1,000); or the agency learning, besides suffering a severe laceration previously reported, the victim also suffered internal injury.

An agency participating in the NIBRS may, of course, update more data than is required by the FBI UCR Program's policy. If a reporting UCR Program (or a direct agency participant) updates a record in its RMS, they should also submit the updated record for the national file.

LEAs can find additional information about adding, deleting, and modifying information in the NIBRS in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*.

4 Data Elements & Data Values

LEAs use data elements and data values to report data to the FBI UCR Program via the NIBRS. Additional information about reporting requirements and specifications for submitting data to the NIBRS is located in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*.

4.1 Definition of Data Element

A data element is the smallest named item of data which conveys meaningful information or condenses a lengthy description into a short code. Law enforcement should use a series of the 58 established data elements, i.e., data fields, within each segment of the Group A Incident Report and in the Group B Arrest Report to describe the details of each component of crime.

4.2 Mandatory Versus Optional Data Elements

LEAs are required to report some data elements, i.e., they are mandatory. The agency submitting the report to the FBI may choose whether to report others; they are optional.

4.3 Definition of Data Values

A data value is a characteristic of an object (such as the sex of a person) or a parameter of a data element. For each data element, reporting agencies should choose the most appropriate data value(s), i.e., specific characteristics or types of the reported data which have assigned codes. Although some data values require a specific format, most are codes from an approved list, each followed by an equal sign (=) and the actual value. For example, for Data Element 3 (Incident Date), the specific format for the data value is YYYYMMDDHH. For Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim), agencies may enter one of the codes M = Male, F = Female, or U = Unknown to describe the gender of the victim; but for Data Element 48 (Sex of Arrestee), agencies can enter only M = Male or F = Female to describe the sex of the arrestee.

If more than one of the data values associated with a data element could apply to the situation, agencies should use the most specific one. For example, in Data Element 9 (Location Type), a 7-Eleven store could be described as 05 = Commercial/Office Building, 07 = Convenience Store, or 12 = Grocery/Supermarket. Because 07 = Convenience Store is the most specific description, reporting agencies should use this code.

In some instances, data elements allow for the entry of more than one data value. For example, Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information) allows LEAs to report up to three types of activity for each offense. If, in a drug case, the offenders grew marijuana and distributed it by having children sell it at school, the data values of C = Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing, D = Distributing/Selling, and E = Exploiting Children should be entered.

4.4 Clarification of Specific Data Elements & Data Values

The information about data elements and data values in this section represent clarifications for specific data elements and data values and are more FBI UCR Program policy related rather than technical in nature. LEAs will find the technical aspects for each data element (format, related edits, and valid data values) in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*.

Data Element 1 (ORI)

ORI is a unique nine-character identifier the NCIC has assigned to each LEA. This data element is mandatory in each NIBRS submission.

Data Element 2 (Incident Number)

Incident Number is the number assigned by the reporting agency to each Group A Incident Report to uniquely identify the incident (e.g., the LEA's Case Number). This data element is mandatory in each NIBRS submission.

If data from a Group A Incident Report are furnished to outside entities for research purposes, the FBI will encrypt the incident numbers prior to their dissemination to ensure the recipient cannot identify the actual case. Agencies may also encrypt their incident numbers before sending them to the FBI.

Data Element 2A (Cargo Theft)

This data element indicates whether or not the incident involved a Cargo Theft. The FBI UCR Program has defined Cargo Theft as “the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motor truck, or other vehicle, or from any tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot, or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility. For purposes of this definition, cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.” Two key phrases in the classification of cargo theft are “commercial shipment” and “in the supply chain.” For LEAs to classify an incident as a Cargo Theft, the items must be part of a commercial shipment and must be in the supply chain (i.e., moving in commerce).

LEAs should consider thefts from United Parcel Service (UPS), Federal Express (FedEx), the U.S. mail, etc., to be cargo until the items arrive at a final distribution point. Once the business receives the items (i.e., personnel at the company sign for the goods), the goods are no longer considered cargo because they are outside of the supply chain. Therefore, LEAs should not consider deliveries from UPS, FedEx, to individuals or other businesses (e.g., flowers, pizza, electronics, appliances, etc.) to be cargo because they are outside of the supply chain.

Cargo Theft-related offenses are:

- 120 = Robbery
- 210 = Extortion/Blackmail
- 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering
- 23D = Theft From Building
- 23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle
- 23H = All Other Larceny
- 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft
- 26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game
- 26B = Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud
- 26C = Impersonation
- 26E = Wire Fraud
- 270 = Embezzlement
- 510 = Bribery

Valid Data Values

- Y = Yes
- N = No

Detailed Cargo Theft information and scenarios are located in the *Cargo Theft User Manual*.

Data Element 3 (Incident Date)

LEAs should use Incident Date to enter the year, month, and day when the incident occurred or the beginning of the time period in which it occurred, as appropriate. This data element also includes the hour of the incident and the report date indicator, which LEAs should use to designate the date entered is the Report Date rather than the Incident Date. This data element is mandatory in each NIBRS submission.

If the incident occurred on or between midnight and 0059, 00 should be entered; if on or between 0100 and 0159, 01 should be entered; if on or between 2300 and 2359, 23 should be entered; etc. If the incident occurred at exactly midnight, LEAs should consider it occurred at the beginning of the next day, as if the crime occurred at 1 minute past midnight. Therefore, LEAs would enter 00 for the hour, along with the next day's date.

Example 1

If a robbery occurred at 9:30 p.m. on July 2, 2012, the entry should be 07/02/2012.

Example 2

If a kidnapping started at 11:30 p.m. on November 1, 2012, and ended on November 16, 2012, the entry should be 11/01/2012.

Example 3

If an incident occurred at midnight on December 31, 2012, the entry should be 01/01/2012.

Example 4

If the date and hour of the incident are unknown but the date of the report was March 15, 2012, the entry should be 03/15/2012 and the Report Date Indicator should be entered as R = Report Date.

Data Element 4 (Cleared Exceptionally)

The data element "Cleared Exceptionally" indicates whether or not the LEA cleared the incident by exceptional means. In a multiple-offense incident, the exceptional clearance of one offense clears the entire incident.

LEAs must not confuse exceptionally clearing an incident with administratively closing an investigation and LEAs cannot clear an incident exceptionally if it was previously or is concurrently cleared by arrest, i.e., if an Arrestee Segment (Level 6) was/is submitted.

Valid Data Values

A = Death of Offender

B = Prosecution Declined (by the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause)

C = In Custody of Other Jurisdiction (includes extradition denied)

D = Victim Refused to Cooperate (in the prosecution)

E = Juvenile/No Custody (the handling of a juvenile without taking him/her into custody, but rather by oral or written notice given to the parents or legal guardian in a case involving a minor offense, such as petty larceny)

N = Not Applicable (not cleared exceptionally)

C = In Custody of Other Jurisdiction

Beginning January 1, 2011, agencies began using data value C = In Custody of Other Jurisdiction for cases in which extraditions are formally denied or in circumstances where an offender

committed offenses in two jurisdictions and was arrested in one of the jurisdictions. The LEA in the jurisdiction not reporting the arrest should report this data value when they become aware of the arrest.

N = Not Applicable

If an incident was not cleared by either an arrest or exceptional means by the time an initial Group A Incident Report is submitted regarding it, then N = Not Applicable should be entered. If, after a Group A Incident Report was submitted, an offender was arrested, the previously submitted report should be updated with an Arrestee Segment. Submitting an Arrestee Segment will automatically clear the incident. This data element should still contain N = Not Applicable.

To clear an offense by exceptional means, LEAs must meet the following four conditions:

1. The LEA investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one offender.
2. The LEA must have sufficient probable cause to support arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.
3. The LEA must know the exact location of the offender so they could make an arrest if circumstances did not prevent it.
4. There must be a reason outside the control of the LEA preventing the arrest.

Example 1

A kidnapper, who was holding a hostage, killed himself when the building in which he barricaded himself was surrounded by police. The kidnapping should be reported and cleared exceptionally by A = Death of Offender.

Data Element 5 (Exceptional Clearance Date)

Exceptional Clearance Date is used to enter the date the incident is cleared by exceptional means (i.e., a data value other than N = Not Applicable is entered in Data Element 4).

Exceptional Clearance Offense Code

Exceptional Clearance Offense Code is a supplementary data element used to enter the original incident's offense(s) in order to enable identification of the offense(s) the LEA is exceptionally clearing. LEAs use this data element only when Data Element 4 indicates they are clearing the incident exceptionally.

Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code)

UCR Offense Code is used to enter the data values of the ten most serious Group A offenses occurring in the incident (as determined by the reporting agency). A minimum of one Offense Segment must be included in a Group A Incident. In addition, LEAs should submit only one offense for each reported UCR Offense Code even though there may have been more than one victim of the crime. LEAs can find a complete listing of Group A offenses in 2.3, Group A and Group B Offense Listing.

LEAs must report each offense if it is a separate, distinct crime, rather than just a part of another offense. For example, because every robbery includes an element of assault, agencies should report only the offense of Robbery. If during a robbery, however, the offender forces the victim to engage in sexual relations then the LEA should report both Robbery and Rape because forced sexual intercourse is not an element of robbery.

Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed)

LEAs should use Offense Attempted/Completed to indicate whether each offense in the incident was attempted or completed. When an offense occurs more than once within an incident and one of the instances was completed, then LEAs should consider all of the instances of the offense completed.

Note: Attempted Murder should be reported as Aggravated Assault, and all Assault Offenses should be coded as C = Completed.

Valid Data Values

A = Attempted
C = Completed

Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using)

LEAs should use Offender Suspected of Using to indicate whether any of the offenders in the incident were suspected of consuming alcohol or using drugs/narcotics during or shortly before the incident, or using computer equipment to perpetrate the crime. LEAs can enter up to three types of activity per offense type.

Valid Data Values

A = Alcohol
C = Computer Equipment
D = Drugs/Narcotics
N = Not Applicable

Data Element 8A (Bias Motivation)

Bias Motivation is used to indicate whether or not an offense was motivated by the offender's bias and, if so, what kind. LEAs can enter up to five bias motivations per offense type. Because of the difficulty of ascertaining the offender's subjective motivation, LEAs should report a bias motivation only if investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias against race, religion, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

Unless the bias for a hate crime falls into one of the FBI UCR Program's bias categories, an agency should report zero hate crime data. LEAs should report zero hate crime data as data value 88 = None. In the NIBRS, incidents not involving any facts which indicate bias motivation on the part of the offender are to be reported as 88 = None, whereas incidents involving ambiguous facts (some facts are present but are not conclusive) should be reported as data value 99 = Unknown. When an offense is initially classified as bias motivation 99 = Unknown and subsequent investigation reveals the crime was motivated by bias or no bias was found, the agency must update its original submission.

Valid Data Values

Race

- 11 = Anti-White
- 12 = Anti-Black or African American
- 13 = Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native
- 14 = Anti-Asian
- 15 = Anti-Multiple Races, Group
- 16 = Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Religion

- 21 = Anti-Jewish
- 22 = Anti-Catholic
- 23 = Anti-Protestant
- 24 = Anti-Islamic (Muslim)
- 25 = Anti-Other Religion
- 26 = Anti-Multiple Religions, Group
- 27 = Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism

Ethnicity

- 32 = Anti-Hispanic or Latino
- 33 = Anti-Not Hispanic or Latino

Sexual Orientation

41= Anti-Gay

42= Anti-Lesbian

43= Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)

44= Anti-Heterosexual

45= Anti-Bisexual

Disability

51= Anti-Physical Disability

52= Anti-Mental Disability

Gender

61= Anti-Male

62= Anti-Female

Gender Identity

71= Anti-Transgender

72= Anti-Gender Non-Conforming

None/Unknown

88= None (no bias)

99= Unknown (offender's motivation not known)

Example 1

While driving through a predominantly white neighborhood, a black male stopped his car to repair a flat tire. A group of white males leaving a bar across the street accosted the driver and then attacked him with bottles and clubs. During the attack, the offenders called the victim by a well-known and recognized epithet used against blacks and told him blacks were not welcome in the neighborhood. The offense should be reported as 12 = Anti-Black or African American based on the difference in the race of the victim and offenders, the offenders used a racial epithet, and the facts reveal no other reason for the attack than the stated one, to keep blacks out of the neighborhood.

Example 2

A group home for persons with psychiatric disabilities who were in transition back into the community was the site of a reported arson. Apparently, neighbors had expressed many concerns about the group home and were angry the house was located in their community. Shortly before the fire was reported, a witness heard a white male state, "I'll get rid of those 'crazies,' I'll burn them out." The offense should be reported as 52 = Anti-Mental Disability because the suspect apparently committed the crime because of his bias against persons with psychiatric disabilities.

Example 3

A white juvenile male snatched a Jewish woman's purse and, in doing so, knocked her down and called her by a well-known and recognized epithet used against Jews. During the incident's investigation, the LEA did not discover the offender's identity. Although the offender used an epithet for Jews, the agency did not know whether he belongs to another religious group or whether his motive was anything more than robbery. Because the facts are ambiguous, the offense should be reported as 99 = Unknown. Should an offender be arrested, subsequent investigation would determine whether or not the offense was bias motivated, and the offense should then be reported as either 88 = None or the code for the appropriate bias motivation.

Example 4

Overnight, unknown persons broke into a synagogue and destroyed several religious objects. The perpetrators painted a large red swastika on the door and wrote "Death to Jews" on a wall. Although valuable items were present, the offenders did not take them. The offense should be reported as 21 = Anti-Jewish because the offenders destroyed religious objects, left anti-Semitic words and graffiti behind, and theft did not appear to be the motive for the burglary.

Example 5

A 51-year-old black male wielding a tire iron attacked a 29-year-old Japanese-American male. The victim suffered severe lacerations and a broken arm. The incident took place in a parking lot next to a bar. Investigation revealed the offender and victim had previously exchanged racial insults in the bar; the offender initiated the exchange by calling the victim by a well-known epithet used against the Japanese and complained the Japanese were taking away jobs from Americans. The offense would be reported as 14 = Anti-Asian based on the difference in race of the victim and offender, the exchange of racial insults, and the absence of other reasons for the attack.

Data Element 9 (Location Type)

LEAs should use this data element to report the type of location/premises where each offense in an incident took place.

The FBI UCR Program recognizes that for many incidents, there is more than one possible choice for reporting a location. Therefore, law enforcement personnel should use their best judgment in reporting location type after investigating the crime and considering the circumstances surrounding the location and the offender's intent during the commission of the crime.

Because the geographic location of an incident is not always the same as the functional location of the incident, the FBI UCR Program relies on LEAs to report the most appropriate location type. For example, if an offense occurs at an elementary school playground during school

hours, the location can be classified as 53 = School – Elementary/Secondary. But, if the offense occurred at the same physical location on a Saturday afternoon when the school is not operating and the public are allowed to use the facility for recreational purposes, LEAs would be equally correct in classifying the location as 50 = Park/Playground.

Sometimes, LEAs can determine the location by the offender’s intent during the commission of the crime. For example, if the offender chose to commit a robbery during a church service held at a public facility routinely used for basketball games, LEAs can choose to classify the location as 04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque since the building was being used for a public religious activity at the time the crime was committed.

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
01 = Air/Bus/Train Terminal	airports; bus, boat, ferry, or train stations and terminals
02 = Bank/Savings and Loan	other financial institutions, whether in a separate building or inside of another store Note: This data value does not include payday lender type businesses.
03 = Bar/Nightclub	establishments primarily for entertainment, dancing, and the consumption of beverages
04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque	buildings for public religious activities, meetings, or worship
05 = Commercial/Office Building	establishments that pertain to commerce and trade
06 = Construction Site	all buildings/locations that are under some type of construction
07 = Convenience Store	establishments primarily for convenience shopping, e.g., stores that include the sale of other items as well as gasoline

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
08 = Department/Discount Store	establishments that are considered department stores and that sell a wide range of goods; Target, Wal-Mart, etc. Note: This data value does not include shopping malls.
09 = Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	medical supply companies and buildings; stores that are primarily considered pharmacies; veterinary practices, veterinary hospitals, and medical practices
10 = Field/Woods	areas that are primarily open fields or wooded areas Note: This data value does not include parks.
11 = Government/Public Building	buildings primarily used for local, state, or federal offices or public businesses
12 = Grocery/Supermarket	establishments primarily used for buying/selling food items, etc.
13 = Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk	open public ways for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals
14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc.	other temporary lodgings Note: This data value does not include campgrounds or recreational vehicle parks.
15 = Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	places for the confinement of persons in lawful detention or awaiting trial
16 = Lake/Waterway/Beach	shorelines, lakes, streams, canals, or bodies of water other than swimming pools
17 = Liquor Store	establishments primarily used for buying/selling alcoholic beverages

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
18 = Parking/Drop Lot/Garage	areas primarily used for parking motorized vehicles that are commercial in nature
19 = Rental Storage Facility	any mini-storage and/or self-storage buildings
20 = Residence/Home	apartments, condominiums, townhouses, nursing homes, residential driveways, residential yards; extended/continuous care facilities Note: This data value refers to permanent residences.
21 = Restaurant	any commercial establishments that serve meals or refreshments; cafeterias
22 = School/College	universities Note: This data value was replaced by the following new location codes and is to be used <i>only</i> by LEAs that have not adopted the new codes: 52 = School – College/University 53 = School – Elementary/Secondary
23 = Service/Gas Station	establishments where motor vehicles are serviced and gasoline, oil, etc., are sold
24 = Specialty Store	fur stores, jewelry stores, television stores, dress shops, and clothing stores, etc.; payday lender type businesses
25 = Other/Unknown	any location that does not fit in one of the other defined data values or when the location of the incident is unknown

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure	<p>buildings or structures which are completed but have been abandoned by the owner and are no longer being used</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include vacant rental property. LEAs should use the data value that best describes the property in question, e.g., vacant rental house should be classified as 20 = Residence/Home, vacant convenience store that is for rent should be classified as 07 = Convenience Store, etc.</p>
38 = Amusement Park	indoor or outdoor, permanent or temporary, commercial enterprises that offer rides, games, and other entertainment
39 = Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	open-air or enclosed amphitheater-type areas designed and used for the presentation of sporting events, concerts, assemblies, etc.
40 = ATM Separate from Bank	<p>machines that provide the ability to make deposits and/or withdrawals using a bank card; ATM machines located inside a mall or store</p> <p>Note: LEAs should use 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan if the ATM is located at a banking facility.</p>
41 = Auto Dealership New/Used	<p>businesses specifically designed for selling new and used motor vehicles</p> <p>Note: This data value also includes the parking lots and garages of these facilities.</p>
42 = Camp/Campground	areas used for setting up camps, including tent and recreational vehicle campsites

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
44 = Daycare Facility	facilities that provide short-term supervision, recreation, and/or meals for adults or children during the daytime or at night; respite care facilities for seniors or for physically or mentally challenged individuals
45 = Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	separate facility with platforms at which trucks, ships, or trains load or unload cargo Note: This data value does not include cargo bays attached to a department store or shopping mall. LEAs should classify these as 08 = Department/Discount Store or 55 = Shopping Mall, respectively.
46 = Farm Facility	facilities designed for agricultural production or devoted to the raising and breeding of animals, areas of water devoted to aquaculture, and/or all building or storage structures located there; grain bins Note: LEAs should classify the house on a farm as 20 = Residence/Home.
47 = Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	indoor or outdoor facilities used to legally bet on the uncertain outcome of games of chance, contests, and/or races
48 = Industrial Site	active manufacturing locations, factories, mills, plants, etc., specifically designed for the manufacturing of goods Note: This data value does not include abandoned facilities. LEAs should classify these as 37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure.
49 = Military Installation	locations specifically designed and used for military operations

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
50 = Park/Playground	areas of land set aside for public use usually maintained for recreational or ornamental purposes; soccer fields, baseball fields
51 = Rest Area	designated areas, usually along a highway, where motorists can stop
52 = School – College/University	institutions for the higher education of individuals, which gives instruction in specialized fields; community colleges; trade schools
53 = School – Elementary/Secondary	institutions for the instruction of children from preschool through 12th grade
54 = Shelter – Mission/Homeless	establishments that provide temporary housing for homeless individuals and/or families; venues set up as temporary shelters, i.e., a shelter set up in a church or school during a storm
55 = Shopping Mall	indoor or outdoor shopping areas and/or centers with multiple (two or more) stores and/or businesses; strip malls Note: LEAs should use the data value that best describes the location in question.
56 = Tribal Lands	Native American reservations, communities, and/or trust lands Note: The FBI UCR Program intends that non-tribal LEAs will primarily use this data value. Tribal agencies should use the data value that best describes the location in question.

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
57 = Community Center	public locations where members of a community gather for group activities, social activities, public information, and other purposes; they may sometimes be open for the whole community or for a specialized group within the greater community; Christian community center; Islamic community center; Jewish community center; youth clubs, etc.

Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered)

LEAs should use this data element only if the crime is Burglary/Breaking & Entering and the Hotel Rule applies (see the offense of Burglary/Breaking & Entering for more information about the Hotel Rule). In such cases, the number of structures (premises) entered should be reported.

In the NIBRS, the Hotel Rule includes rental storage facilities such as mini-storage and self-storage buildings. Therefore, this data element is used if the offense is 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering and either data value 14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. or data value 19 = Rental Storage Facility is entered into Data Element 9 (Location Type). The total number (up to 99) of individual rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc. entered should then be reported in this data element.

Example 1

A burglar forcibly entered 11 rented storage compartments in a self-storage building. The owner/manager of the building reported the incident to the police. The police department should then enter data values 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code), 19 = Rental Storage Facility into Data Element 9 (Location Type), and the number 11 (for 11 compartments) into this data element.

Example 2

If an LEA investigates a burglary at a private residence, the agency should enter data value 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) and data value 20 = Residence/Home into Data Element 9 (Location Type). However, because the Location Type was not 14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. or 19 = Rental Storage Facility, no entry should be made into this data element. It should be blank.

Data Element 11 (Method of Entry)

This data element should be used only if the offense is 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering. LEAs should use it to report whether the burglar(s) used Force or No Force to enter the structure. A forced entry is where the burglar used force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (including a passkey or skeleton key) to unlawfully enter a building or other structure. An unforced entry is one where the burglar unlawfully entered through an unlocked door or window, but used no force. If both forced and unforced entries were involved in the crime, the entry should be reported as F = Force since the entry was accomplished through the use of force.

Valid Data Values

F = Force

N= No Force

Example 1

An investigation of a burglary complaint disclosed the offender(s) entered the building through an unlocked street door and then forced a locked door to an office and stole a laptop. Since one door was forced, F = Force should be entered.

Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information)

Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information indicates the criminal activity/gang involvement of the offenders for certain offenses.

Criminal Activity

Agencies should report the type of criminal activity of offenders in incidents involving the following offenses:

- 250 Counterfeiting/Forgery
- 280 Stolen Property Offenses
- 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations
- 35B Drug Equipment Violations
- 39C Gambling Equipment Violations
- 370 Pornography/Obscene Material
- 520 Weapon Law Violations

Valid Data Values (Criminal Activity)

LEAs can enter up to three types of activity for each offense above:

- B = Buying/Receiving
- C = Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing (i.e., production of any type)
- D = Distributing/Selling
- E = Exploiting Children
- O = Operating/Promoting/Assisting
- P = Possessing/Concealing
- T = Transporting/Transmitting/Importing
- U = Using/Consuming

Example 1

The offenders published and sold pornographic photographs of children. Because up to three types of activity can be entered, C = Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing, D = Distributing/Selling, and E = Exploiting Children should be entered.

Gang Information

Also, LEAs should use this data element to describe the type, or lack of presence, of an offender's gang activity for incidents involving the following offenses:

- 09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- 09B Negligent Manslaughter
- 100 Kidnapping/Abduction
- 120 Robbery
- 11A Rape
- 11B Sodomy
- 11C Sexual Assault With An Object
- 11D Fondling
- 13A Aggravated Assault
- 13B Simple Assault
- 13C Intimidation

Valid Data Values (Gang Information)

LEAs should enter up to two gang information codes for each offense above:

- J = Juvenile Gang (membership is predominantly juvenile [under 18 years of age])
- G = Other Gang (membership is predominantly 18 years of age or older)
- N = None/Unknown

For NIBRS reporting purposes, a gang is an ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons who have a common interest and/or activity characterized by the commission of or involvement in a pattern of criminal or delinquent conduct. If an agency establishes gang involvement with any of the offenses above, the agency should use the predominant age of the associated gang's membership (and not the offender's age) to determine whether J = Juvenile Gang or G = Other Gang should be entered.

Juvenile Gang refers to a group of persons who go about together or act in concert, especially for antisocial or criminal purposes; typically adolescent members have common identifying signs and symbols, such as hand signals and distinctive colors; they are also known as street gangs.

Other Gang refers to persons associated with the world of criminal gangs and organized crime commonly related to widespread criminal activities coordinated and controlled through a central syndicate and who rely on their unlawful activities for income; they traditionally extort money from businesses by intimidation, violence, or other illegal methods.

Example 2

Two females, aged 19, were riding bicycles through a neighborhood. Three males approached them and forced them to stop. They exchanged words and one of the males attacked the bicyclists. Each of the three attackers, one, aged 16, and the other two, aged 17, had identical tattoos on their upper right arm. This marking was commonly associated with a local gang. The entry should be J = Juvenile Gang.

Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved)

LEAs should up to three types of weapons or force used by the offender:

- 09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- 09B Negligent Manslaughter
- 09C Justifiable Homicide
- 100 Kidnapping/Abduction
- 11A Rape
- 11B Sodomy
- 11C Sexual Assault With An Object
- 11D Fondling
- 120 Robbery
- 13A Aggravated Assault
- 13B Simple Assault
- 210 Extortion/Blackmail
- 520 Weapon Law Violations
- 64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
- 64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

When reporting the weapons used, select the most specific weapon type listed, e.g., LEAs should report a revolver as Handgun rather than Firearm. If a weapon was used that could be employed in several ways, choose the weapon type which indicates how the weapon was used. For example, if the offender used a bottle in the commission of a murder, report Blunt Object if the victim was beaten or Knife/Cutting Instrument if the offender cut or stabbed the victim with the bottle.

The FBI UCR Program defines an automatic firearm as any firearm which shoots, or is designed to shoot, more than one shot at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading. If the weapon was an automatic firearm, LEAs should add an A as a suffix to its weapon data value, e.g., 13A = Automatic Rifle.

Valid Data Values

11 = Firearm
12 = Handgun
13 = Rifle
14 = Shotgun
15 = Other Firearm
20 = Knife/Cutting Instrument
30 = Blunt Object
35 = Motor Vehicle
40 = Personal Weapons
50 = Poison
60 = Explosives
65 = Fire/Incendiary Device
70 = Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills
85 = Asphyxiation
90 = Other
95 = Unknown
99 = None

Example 1

Three robbers held up a bank. One offender brandished a revolver, the second had a sawed-off shotgun, and the third had an automatic machine gun. The weapon data values should be 12 = Handgun, 14 = Shotgun, and 15A = Automatic Other Firearm.

Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.)

This data element should be used to describe the type(s) of property loss, recovery, seizure, etc., which occurred in an incident. LEAs should report separate property information for each type of loss/etc., when the incident involved Kidnapping/Abduction, Crimes Against Property, Drug/Narcotic Offenses, and Gambling Offenses.

An agency should report property stolen in its jurisdiction only. Likewise, only the agency who reported the property stolen can report the property recovered even if another jurisdiction recovered the property.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter one for each type of property loss:

- 1 = None
- 2 = Burned (includes damage caused in fighting the fire)
- 3 = Counterfeited/Forged
- 4 = Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized
- 5 = Recovered (to impound property that was previously stolen)
- 6 = Seized (to impound property that was not previously stolen)
- 7 = Stolen/Etc. (includes bribed, defrauded, embezzled, extorted, ransomed, robbed, etc.)
- 8 = Unknown

Example 1

For arson, the entries could be 1 = None (an attempt with no property burned), 2 = Burned (property burned), or 8 = Unknown (not known whether property burned).

Example 2

For burglary, the entries could be 1 = None (an attempted burglary or the structure was entered but no property was taken), 7 = Stolen/Etc. (property was taken), 5 = Recovered (stolen property was recovered), or 8 = Unknown (it is not known whether property was taken).

Example 3

If the same incident involved both Arson and Burglary, the choices of property loss/etc. codes shown in Examples 1 and 2 would apply depending on the circumstances.

Data Element 15 (Property Description)

LEAs should use this data element to report descriptions of the property that was burned, counterfeited/forged, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, recovered, seized, stolen, bribed, defrauded, embezzled, extorted, ransomed, robbed, etc., as a result of the incident. LEAs can report up to ten property descriptions per type of property loss, etc.

The FBI UCR Program recognizes sometimes there is more than one possible choice. Law enforcement personnel should use their best judgment in reporting the property description after investigating the crime and considering the circumstances surrounding the crime and the use of the property during the commission of the crime.

For example, full-size vans, both regular wheelbase and extended wheelbase, may be classified as either 05 = Buses, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks depending on the vehicle configuration, i.e., vans with rows of seats (05 = Buses), custom vans with temporary lodging accommodations (28 = Recreational Vehicles), or work vans with primarily cargo areas (37 = Trucks).

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
01 = Aircraft	<p>machines or devices capable of atmospheric flight; airplanes, helicopters, dirigibles, gliders, ultra-lights, hot air balloons, blimps, etc.</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include toy planes; LEAs should classify these as 19 = Merchandise or 77 = Other, as appropriate.</p>
02 = Alcohol	<p>any intoxicating liquors containing alcohol used for human consumption; alcoholic beverages, i.e., beer, wine, and liquor</p> <p>Note: Denatured alcohol can be classified as either 45 = Chemicals or 64 = Fuel depending on how it was used in the incident. LEAs should classify rubbing alcohol as 08 = Consumable Goods.</p>

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
03 = Automobiles	any passenger vehicles designed for operation on ordinary roads and typically having four wheels and a motor with the primary purpose of transporting people other than public transportation; sedans, taxicabs, minivans, sport-utility vehicles, limousines, and other similar motor vehicles
04 = Bicycles	vehicles usually propelled by pedals, connected to the wheel by a chain, and have handlebars for steering and a saddle-like seat; tandem bicycles, unicycles, and tricycles
05 = Buses	motor vehicles specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport groups of people on a commercial basis; trolleys, school/coach/tourist/double-decker buses, commercial vans, etc.
06 = Clothes/Furs	garments for the body, articles of dress, wearing apparel for human use; accessories such as belts, shoes, scarves, ties, etc.; eyewear/glasses, hearing aids, etc.
07 = Computer Hardware/Software	electrical components making up a computer system, written programs/procedures/rules/associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system stored in read/write memory; computers, printers, storage media, video games, software packages, video consoles such as Wii®, PlayStation®, and Xbox®
08 = Consumable Goods	expendable items used by humans for nutrition, enjoyment, or hygiene; food, non-alcoholic beverages, grooming products, cigarettes, firewood, etc.

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
09 = Credit/Debit Cards	<p>cards and/or the account number associated with the cards that function like a check and through which payments or credit for purchases or services are made electronically to the bank accounts of participating establishments directly from the cardholders' accounts; automated teller machine (ATM) cards, electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include gift cards; LEAs should classify these as 77 = Other.</p>
10 = Drugs/Narcotics	<p>substances such as narcotics or hallucinogens that affect the central nervous system causing changes in behavior and often addiction; prescription, over-the-counter, legal, and illegal drugs</p>
11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment	<p>unlawful articles, items, products, etc. used to prepare and consume drugs or narcotics; glass pipes, bongs, pop cans, methamphetamine (meth) labs, etc.</p>
12 = Farm Equipment	<p>any kind of machinery used on a farm to conduct farming; tractors, combines, etc.</p>
13 = Firearms	<p>weapons that fire a projectile by force of an explosion; handguns, rifles, shotguns, assault rifles, semiautomatics, homemade guns, flare guns, etc.</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include "BB," pellet, or gas-powered guns. LEAs should classify these as 80 = Weapons – Other.</p>

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
14 = Gambling Equipment	any equipment or devices used to produce, manufacture, or perpetrate gambling; slot machines, keno, card tables, poker chips, bingo, raffles, lottery tickets, etc.
15 = Heavy Construction/Industrial Equipment	large-scale equipment used in the construction of buildings, roads, etc.; cranes, bulldozers, steamrollers, oil-drilling rigs, backhoes, excavators, etc.
16 = Household Goods	<p>items normally used to furnish a residence; furniture, appliances, utensils, air conditioning/heating equipment, mailboxes, household lighting, etc.</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include radios, televisions, digital video disc (DVD) or compact disc (CD) players, etc.; LEAs should classify these as 26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players and the media for such devices as 27 = Recordings – Audio/Visual.</p>
17 = Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems	articles made of gold, silver, precious stones, etc. used for personal adornment; bracelets, necklaces, rings, watches, platinum, loose gems, etc.
18 = Livestock	domesticated animals raised for home use or profit; cattle, chickens, hogs, horses, sheep, bees, household pets such as dogs and cats if commercially raised for profit, animals raised and/or used for illegal gambling, e.g., dogs, roosters, etc.
19 = Merchandise	<p>items/goods which are exposed or held for sale</p> <p>Note: LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible.</p>

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
20 = Money	any circulating medium of exchange, legal tender, currency; coins, paper money, demand deposits, etc.; counterfeited currency
21 = Negotiable Instruments	documents, other than currency, that are payable without restriction; an unconditional promise or order of payment to a holder upon issue, possession, on demand, or at a specific time; endorsed checks (including forged checks that have been endorsed), endorsed money orders, endorsed traveler's checks, bearer checks, and bearer bonds
22 = Nonnegotiable Instruments	documents requiring further action to become negotiable; unendorsed checks, money orders, traveler's checks, stocks, bonds, blank checks, etc.
23 = Office-type Equipment	items normally used in an office/business setting; calculators, cash registers, copying machines, facsimile machines, shredders, etc. Note: LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible.
24 = Other Motor Vehicles	motorized vehicles that do not fit the definition of automobile, bus, truck, or recreational vehicle; motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, motorized golf carts, motorized wheelchairs, all-terrain vehicles, go-carts, Segways®, etc.
25 = Purses/Handbags/Wallets	bags or pouches used for carrying articles such as money, credit/debit cards, keys, photographs, and other miscellaneous items; briefcases, fanny packs, and backpacks when used as a purse/wallet

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players	<p>items used to transmit audible signals and visual images of moving and stationary objects; high fidelity and stereo equipment, CD players, MP3 players, cable boxes, etc.</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include radios/stereos installed in vehicles; LEAs should classify these as 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories.</p>
27 = Recordings – Audio/Visual	<p>phonograph records or blank or recorded tapes or discs upon which the user records sound and/or visual images; compact discs (CDs), digital video discs (DVDs), cassettes, VHS tapes, etc.</p>
28 = Recreational Vehicles	<p>motor vehicles that are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes</p>
29 = Structures – Single Occupancy Dwellings	<p>buildings occupied by single families, individuals, or housemates, commonly referred to as houses, mobile homes, townhouses, duplexes, etc.</p>
30 = Structures – Other Dwellings	<p>any other residential dwellings not meeting the definition of 29 = Structures – Single Occupancy Dwellings; apartments, tenements, flats, boarding houses, dormitories; temporary living quarters such as hotels, motels, inns, bed and breakfasts</p>
31 = Structures – Other Commercial/Business	<p>buildings designated for or occupied by enterprises engaged in the buying and selling of commodities or services, commercial trade, or forms of gainful activity that have the objective of supplying commodities; stores, office buildings, restaurants, etc.</p>

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
32 = Structures – Industrial/Manufacturing	buildings designated for or occupied by enterprises engaged in the production or distribution of goods, refined and unrefined, for use by industry; factories, plants, assembly lines, etc.
33 = Structures – Public/Community	buildings used by a group of people for social/cultural/group/recreational activities, common interests, classes, etc.; colleges, hospitals, jails, libraries, meeting halls, passenger terminals, religious buildings, schools, sports arenas, etc.
34 = Structures – Storage	buildings used for storing goods, belongings, merchandise, etc.; barns, garages, storehouses, warehouses, sheds, etc.
35 = Structures – Other	any other types of structures not fitting the descriptions of the previous types of structures listed (i.e., in Data Values 29 through 34); outbuildings, monuments, buildings under constructions, etc.
36 = Tools	hand-held implements that are used in accomplishing work; hand and power tools
37 = Trucks	motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo on a commercial basis, or vehicles designed for transporting loads
38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories	items attached to the inside or outside of a vehicle; motor vehicle batteries, engines, transmissions, heaters, hubcaps, tires, radios, CD/DVD players, automotive global positioning system (GPS) navigation systems, etc.
39 = Watercraft	vehicles used in the water, propelled by a motor, paddle, or sail; motorboats, sailboats, canoes, fishing boats, jet skis, etc.

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
41 = Aircraft Parts/Accessories	<p>parts or accessories of an aircraft, whether inside or outside</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include aircrafts that are intact or model/toy planes; LEAs should classify complete aircraft as 01 = Aircraft and model/toy planes as 77 = Other.</p>
42 = Artistic Supplies/Accessories	<p>items or equipment used to create or maintain paintings, sculptures, crafts, etc.; frames, oil paints, clay</p>
43 = Building Materials	<p>items used to construct buildings; lumber, concrete, gravel, drywall, bricks, plumbing supplies, uninstalled windows, uninstalled doors, etc.</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include items stolen from a completed building. LEAs should classify copper wire, aluminum, etc., as 71 = Metals, Non-Precious.</p>
44 = Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	<p>items, tools, or objects used for recreational camping, hunting, or fishing; tents, camp stoves, fishing poles, sleeping bags, etc.</p> <p>Note: LEAs should classify rifles, pistols, and shotguns as 13 = Firearms.</p>
45 = Chemicals	<p>substances with distinct molecular compositions that are produced by or used in chemical processes; herbicides, paint thinner, insecticides, industrial or household products, solvents, fertilizers, lime, mineral oil, antifreeze, etc.</p> <p>Note: LEAs should classify chemicals used in conjunction with illegal drug activity as 10 = Drugs/Narcotics or 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment, as appropriate.</p>

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
46 = Collections/Collectibles	<p>objects that are collected because they arouse interest due to being novel, rare, bizarre, or valuable; art objects, stamp/baseball/comic book collections</p> <p>Note: LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible. For example, a collection of old guns should be classified as 13 = Firearms.</p>
47 = Crops	<p>cultivated plants or agricultural produce grown for commercial, human, or livestock consumption and use that is usually sold in bulk; grains, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, cotton</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include crops that yield illegal substances. LEAs should classify crops used in conjunction with illegal drug activity as 10 = Drugs/Narcotics or 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment, as appropriate.</p>
48 = Documents/Personal or Business	<p>includes affidavits, applications, certificates, credit card documents, savings account books, titles, deposit slips, pawn shop slips, patents, blueprints, bids, proposals, personal files, and U.S. mail</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include identity documents.</p>
49 = Explosives	<p>devices that explode or cause an explosion; bombs, dynamite, Molotov cocktails, fireworks, ammunition, etc.</p>
59 = Firearm Accessories	<p>items used in conjunction with a firearm to improve ease of use or maintenance; gun belts, cases, cleaning tools/equipment, targets, aftermarket stocks, laser sights, rifle/spotting/handgun scopes</p>

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
64 = Fuel	products used to produce energy; coal, gasoline, diesel, biodiesel, natural gas, oil
65 = Identity Documents	formal documents and/or their numbers that provide proof pertaining to a specific individual's identity; passports, visas, driver's licenses, Social Security cards, alien registration cards, voter registration cards, etc.
66 = Identity – Intangible	sets of characteristics or behavioral or personal traits by which an entity or person is recognized or known; damaged reputation, disclosed confidential information, etc.
67 = Law Enforcement Equipment	<p>anything specifically used by law enforcement personnel during the performance of their official duties; vests, uniforms, handcuffs, flashlights, nightsticks, badges, etc.; canines (K-9s), horses, etc.</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include firearms. LEAs should classify firearms as 13 = Firearms and should select the most appropriate motor vehicle or other mobile property data value when applicable, e.g., 01 = Aircraft, 39 = Watercraft, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles.</p>
68 = Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment	<p>equipment used for maintaining and decorating lawns and yards; mowers, line trimmers, tools, tillers, etc.</p> <p>Note: This data value does not include plants, trees, fountains, bird baths, etc.</p>
69 = Logging Equipment	equipment specifically used by logging industry personnel during the performance of their duties; choker cables, binders, blocks, etc.

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
70 = Medical/Medical Lab Equipment	equipment specifically used in the medical field; X-ray machines, testing equipment, MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) machines, ultrasound machines, wheelchairs, stethoscopes, etc.
71 = Metals, Non-Precious	base metals or alloys possessing luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat; ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as iron, steel, tin, aluminum, copper, brass, copper wire, copper pipe, etc.
72 = Musical Instruments	instruments relating to or capable of producing music; percussion, brass, woodwind, and string instruments, etc.; guitar strings, picks, drum sticks, etc.
73 = Pets	animals kept for pleasure or companionship, other than livestock; dogs, household birds, fish, rodents, reptiles, and exotic animals raised as pets and not for profit
74 = Photographic/Optical Equipment	equipment used to take photographs and/or relating to the science of optics or optical equipment; cameras, camcorders, telescopes, lenses, prisms, optical scanners, binoculars, monoculars, etc. Note: This data value does not include camera phones. LEAs should classify these as 75 = Portable Electronic Communications.
75 = Portable Electronic Communications	electronic devices used to communicate audible or visual messages; cell phones, camera phones, pagers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), BlackBerrys®, Gameboy®, iPads®, iPods®, Kindles®, Nooks®, etc.

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment	equipment and materials used for recreational purposes, or during sports activities; skis, balls, gloves, weights, nets, bats, rackets, team uniforms, etc.
77 = Other	all other property not fitting the specific descriptions of the data values identified
78 = Trailers	transportation devices designed to be hauled by a motor vehicle; truck trailers, semi-trailers, utility trailers, farm trailers, etc.
79 = Watercraft Equipment/Parts/Accessories	watercraft equipment or accessories that are used for the crafts' maintenance or operation; buoys, life preservers, paddles, sails Note: This data value does not include accessories for water sports. LEAs should classify these as 76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment.
80 = Weapons – Other	weapons not classified under other categories; knives, swords, nunchakus, brass knuckles, crossbows, bows and arrows, pepper spray, tasers, sling shots, "BB" guns, pellet guns, gas-powered guns, paintball guns, etc.
88 = Pending Inventory	items whose property description is unknown until an inventory is conducted
99 = (blank)	this data value is a special data value used at the discretion of the FBI UCR Program to compile statistics on certain designated types of property, which are the object of theft fads; it is not currently used

Example 1

If a house was destroyed by arson and the homeowners were away on an overseas trip making it impossible to determine the property loss until their return, 88 = Pending Inventory should be entered.

Note: LEAs should update the property information with entries describing the type(s) of burned property when the results of the inventory are subsequently determined.

Example 2

The following property was stolen as the result of a burglary: (1) a \$10,000 stamp collection, (2) jewelry worth \$5,000, (3) an \$1,800 personal computer, (4) clothes worth \$1,500, (5) silverware worth \$800, (6) a \$650 TV, (7) \$450 in stereo equipment, (8) a \$400 microwave oven, (9) \$350 in cash, (10) a \$250 copier (11) a \$150 shotgun, (12) a \$100 bicycle, (13) two credit cards (no value), and (14) ten blank personal checks (no value).

The stamp collection should be coded as 46 = Collections/Collectibles. The jewelry and silverware should be entered as code 17 = Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems, the personal computer as 07 = Computer Hardware/Software, the clothes as 06 = Clothes/Furs, the TV and stereo equipment as 26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players, the microwave oven as 16 = Household Goods, the cash as 20 = Money, the copier as 23 = Office-type Equipment, and the shotgun as 13 = Firearms. Because more than ten items were taken, the bicycle, the two credit cards, and the ten blank personal checks should be coded as 77 = Other.

Data Element 16 (Value of Property)

This data element should be used to enter the total dollar value (in whole dollars) of the property burned (includes damage caused in fighting the fire), counterfeited, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, recovered, seized, stolen, etc., as a result of the incident.

LEAs can enter up to ten values to match the up to ten property descriptions (Data Element 15) associated with each Property Segment (i.e., each type of property loss/etc.) in the incident. If more than ten types of property are involved, the values of the nine most valuable, coded properties should be entered; then, the total value of the remaining properties combined which were coded as 77 = Other in Data Element 15 should be combined and then entered.

If the value of a property is unknown, the agency should enter the value one dollar (\$1), which means unknown.

An agency should report only the value of the property stolen in its jurisdiction. Likewise, the agency who originally reported the property stolen should report the value of the property as recovered, regardless of whether another agency recovered the property. This procedure

applies to all stolen property, including motor vehicles. (Some agencies find it valuable to maintain separate records on property they recover for other jurisdictions.)

Additional Considerations

When LEAs seize drugs or narcotics in a drug case, they should report no value for this data element, but should report the estimated quantity of the drugs/narcotics. Therefore, when the offense is 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations, the data value of 6 = Seized should be entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics should be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). The agency should enter no value into this data element; instead, agencies should use Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type), Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity), and Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement).

When drugs or narcotics are involved in other types of crime (e.g., they were stolen through burglary, robbery, theft, etc., or destroyed by arson) their value should be entered into this data element, and Data Elements 20, 21, and 22 should be left blank.

Guidelines for Property Valuation

Questions frequently arise as to how to value property involved in a criminal incident. The FBI UCR Program suggests the following guidelines:

1. Round values to the nearest whole dollar.
2. Use the fair market value for articles subject to depreciation because of wear and tear, age, or other factors causing the value to decrease with use.
3. Use the victim's valuation (in most instances) of items such as jewelry, watches, and other similar goods that decrease in value slightly or not at all with use or age.
4. Use replacement cost or actual cash cost to victim for new or almost new clothes, auto accessories, bicycles, etc.
5. Use the current market price at the time of the theft, seizure, etc. for negotiable instruments such as bonds payable to the bearer, etc.
6. Score the theft of nonnegotiable instruments such as traveler's checks, personal checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, food stamps, etc., but do not record a value.
7. Use the cost to the merchant (wholesale cost) of goods recovered, seized, stolen, etc., 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.

8. When the victim obviously exaggerates the value of stolen/destroyed/damaged property for insurance or other purposes, LEAs should use common sense and good judgment to determine the value reported for the stolen items.
9. Often the condition of the property is different at recovery than it was when stolen. LEAs should use the market value at the time of recovery even though it is less than the value reported at the time of the theft. If the value has increased by the time law enforcement recovers the property, the recovery value should not exceed its initial stolen value. Hair-splitting refinements are unnecessary.

Note: LEAs can use any type of resource to determine the value of property including the Internet, Craigslist, eBay, Kelley Blue Book, etc.

Example 1

Two victims had their bicycles stolen at the same time and place—one was worth \$300 and the other \$150. A data value of 04 = Bicycles should be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and the total value of the bicycles, 450 ($\$300 + \$150 = \$450$), should be entered into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

Example 2

The following property was stolen as the result of a burglary: (1) a \$10,000 stamp collection, (2) jewelry worth \$5,000, (3) an \$1,800 personal computer, (4) clothes worth \$1,500, (5) silverware worth \$800, (6) a \$650 TV, (7) \$450 in stereo equipment, (8) a \$400 microwave oven, (9) \$350 in cash, (10) a \$250 copier (11) a \$150 shotgun, (12) a \$100 bicycle, (13) two credit cards (no value), and (14) ten blank personal checks (no value).

The values for each specifically coded property should be: \$10,000 for data value 46 (the stamp collection), \$5,800 for data value 17 (the jewelry and silverware), \$1,800 for data value 07 (the personal computer), \$1,500 for data value 06 (the clothes), \$1,100 for data value 26 (the TV and stereo equipment), \$400 for data value 16 (the microwave oven), \$350 for data value 20 (the cash), \$250 for data value 23 (the copier), and \$150 for data value 13 (the shotgun). Because more than ten items were taken, the value of the bicycle, the two credit cards, and the ten blank personal checks should be combined and their value (\$100) entered under data value 77 = Other.

Example 3

If an arsonist destroyed a house while the homeowners were away on an overseas trip making it impossible to determine the property loss until their return, the LEA should enter \$1 into Data Element 16 (Value of Property). In addition, the LEA should submit an updated Property Segment with appropriate property loss values after they inventory the property.

Data Element 17 (Date Recovered)

If an LEA recovers previously stolen property, they should report the month, day, and year of its recovery in this data element. Accordingly, this data element should be used only if data value 5 = Recovered is entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.). If the recovery date is unknown, enter the date of the report.

LEAs can report up to ten dates of recovery to match each of the up to ten property descriptions associated with each type of property loss/etc. in the incident. If there is more than one date of recovery for the same Property Description, the agency should report the earliest date.

Note: LEAs should report recovered property only if they also first reported the property stolen.

Example 1

On March 28, 2012, a car thief stole three cars from a used car lot. An LEA recovered one of the cars on April 1, 2012. On April 24, 2012, they recovered a second car. The date reported for this data element should be 04/01/2012.

Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles)

LEAs should use this data element to report how many motor vehicles they found were stolen in a Motor Vehicle Theft incident. Therefore, it should be used only if the offense is 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft, 7 = Stolen was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). If the number of vehicles stolen is unknown, 00 = Unknown should be entered. LEAs should not report motor vehicles taken as the proceeds of other offenses, i.e., burglary, fraud, embezzlement, etc. In the NIBRS, agencies can report up to 99 vehicles stolen per incident.

Data Element 19 (Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles)

This data element indicates how many motor vehicles an LEA recovered in a Motor Vehicle Theft incident. It should be used only if the offense is 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft, 5 = Recovered was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). If the number of recovered vehicles is unknown, the agency should report 00 = Unknown. The agency should not report motor vehicles recovered as the proceeds of other offenses, i.e., Burglary, Fraud, Embezzlement, etc. In the NIBRS, agencies can report up to 99 vehicles recovered per incident.

Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type)

This data element identifies the types of drugs or narcotics the LEA seized in a drug case. It should be used only if one of the offenses in the incident was 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and data value 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). It also should be entered if one of the offenses is 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations and 1 = None is entered in Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.). This applies to drugs the offenders flushed down a toilet, swallowed, or the LEA used as part of an undercover investigation.

LEAs can report up to three types of drugs/narcotics per incident. If more than three are involved, the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account the quantity, value, and deadliness of the drugs/narcotics) should be reported under their applicable drug types and the remaining drugs/narcotics should be entered as a single X = Over 3 Drug Types entry.

LEAs should not use this data element when they find drugs or narcotics burned, stolen, etc., in connection with other offenses, such as Arson, Burglary/Breaking & Entering, or Larceny/Theft.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter up to three drug types per incident:

- A = Crack Cocaine
- B = Cocaine (all forms except Crack)
- C = Hashish
- D = Heroin
- E = Marijuana
- F = Morphine
- G = Opium
- H = Other Narcotics: Codeine; Demerol; Dihydromorphinone or Dilaudid; Hydrocodone or Percodan; Methadone; Pentazocine; Propoxyphene or Darvon; etc.
- I = LSD
- J = PCP
- K = Other Hallucinogens: BMDA or White Acid; DMT; MDA; MDMA; Mescaline or Peyote; Psilocybin; STP; Spice; Dronabinol or Marinol; etc.
- L = Amphetamines/Methamphetamines (includes Methcathinone)
- M = Other Stimulants: Adipex, Fastine, and Ionamin (Derivatives of Phentermine); Benzedrine; Didrex; Khat; Bath Salts; Methylphenidate or Ritalin; Phenmetrazine or Preludin; Tenuate; etc.
- N = Barbiturates
- O = Other Depressants: Glutethimide or Doriden, Methaqualone or Quaalude, or Talwin; etc.
- P = Other Drugs: Antidepressants (Elavil, Triavil, Tofranil, etc.); Aromatic Hydrocarbons; Tranquilizers (Chlordiazepoxide or Librium, Diazepam or Valium, etc.); etc.

U = Unknown Type Drug
X = Over 3 Drug Types

Note: Only agencies in jurisdictions where the possession of Spice, also known as K2, is illegal should report offenses and/or arrests for the drug. Spice is a synthetic, cannabinoid herbal substance that, when smoked, produces a marijuana-like high. However, agencies should not classify Spice as marijuana for crime reporting purposes. Because it has been known to cause hallucinations in some users, the FBI Laboratory's Chemical Unit has advised the drug should be reported as K = Other Hallucinogens by agencies reporting in the NIBRS.

Example 1

In a drug case, an LEA seized the following drugs: (1) 1.5 kilograms of Crack, (2) 2.125 pounds of Marijuana, (3) 2.0 liquid ounces of Morphine, and (4) 500 Valium capsules. The agency should enter A = Crack Cocaine, E = Marijuana, and X = Over 3 Drug Types as a single entry for the Morphine and Valium because more than three types of drugs were seized.

Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity)

LEAs should use this data element to indicate the quantity of drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. Therefore, LEAs should use it only if one of the offenses in the incident was 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/ Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

If the substance was sent to a laboratory for analysis, and a response has not yet been received, then 1 = None (i.e., 000000000100) must be entered into Data Element 21 to indicate None. LEAs should update this interim report with the true quantity once the response arrives.

The *NIBRS Technical Specification* indicates nine characters are available to enter the number of whole pounds, ounces, grams, etc., and three more characters are available to enter the decimal amount, i.e., the quantity expressed in thousandths. Because the decimal is implied, agencies should not enter a decimal point into this data value. LEAs should enter trace amounts of a drug as "000000000001" in this data element.

LEAs can enter up to three quantities to match the up to three drug types reported in Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type). If more than three drugs or narcotics are involved, the quantities of the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account their quantity, value, and deadlines) should be entered. Do not enter the quantity of the remaining drugs/narcotics coded as X = Over 3 Drug Types; leave this data element blank.

Because of problems in determining the street value of drugs or narcotics, agencies should not report a monetary value when they seize the drugs or narcotics in connection with Drug/Narcotic Violations. However, in order to obtain some measure of the drug problem, agencies

should report the Estimated Quantity of seized drugs or narcotics for each Drug/Narcotic Violation in these instances.

LEAs should not use this data element when they find drugs or narcotics, e.g., Arson, Burglary/Breaking & Entering, Larceny/Theft, connected with other offenses.

Example 1

An agency seizes 1.5 kilograms of Crack, 2.125 pounds of Marijuana, 2.0 liquid ounces of Morphine, and 500 Valium capsules. The agency should enter 000000001500 for the Crack and 000000002125 for the Marijuana into Data Element 21. The agency should not enter quantities for the Morphine or Valium.

Example 2

Law enforcement seized 15 marijuana plants from a greenhouse which was inside a residence. Police also seized 5 pounds of marijuana. The agency should enter 000000015000 for the plants and for the 000000005000 for the marijuana. (Remember the last three digits of the field represent the tenths, hundredths, and thousandths to the right of an implied decimal.)

Example 3

An LEA seized a bag of white powder which they suspected was drugs. They sent the powder to the laboratory for analysis. Therefore, the agency would enter 1 = None into Data Element 21, and the agency must update the information once the analysis was complete.

Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement)

LEAs should use this data element to indicate the type of measurement used in quantifying drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. Therefore, it should be used only if one of the offenses in an incident was 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement) can contain up to three entries and the data values should be consistent with the data values reported for Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type). If more than three are involved, the types of measurement of the two most important drugs or narcotics (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account their quantity, value, and deadliness) should be entered. Do not enter the type of measurement for the remaining drugs or narcotics which are coded as X = Over 3 Drug Types in Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type); leave this data element blank.

If the substance was sent to a laboratory for analysis and a response has not yet been received, XX = Not Reported should be entered. In addition, 1 = None should be entered into Data

Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity). When the agency receives the results of the laboratory analysis, the agency must update Data Elements 21 and 22.

LEAs should not use this data element when they find drugs or narcotics, e.g., Arson, Burglary/Breaking & Entering, Larceny/Theft, connected with other offenses.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter up to three:

<i>Weight</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Units</i>
GM= Gram	ML= Milliliter	DU = Dosage Units/Items ¹
KG = Kilogram	LT = Liter	NP = Number of Plants ²
OZ = Ounce	FO = Fluid Ounce	
LB = Pound	GL = Gallon	

XX = Not Reported

¹Number of capsules, pills, tablets, etc.

²e.g., Marijuana plants (bushes)

Example 1

An agency seizes 1.5 kilograms of Crack, 2.125 pounds of Marijuana, 2.0 liquid ounces of Morphine, and 500 Valium capsules. The agency should enter KG = Kilogram for the Crack and LB = Pound for the Marijuana. The agency should make no entries for the Morphine or Valium.

Example 2

Law enforcement seized 15 marijuana plants from a greenhouse which was inside a residence. Police also seized 5 pounds of marijuana. The agency should enter NP = Number of Plants for the plants and LB = Pound for the marijuana.

Example 3

An LEA seized a bag of white powder, suspected to be drugs. They sent the powder to the laboratory for analysis. The agency should enter U = Unknown for Suspected Drug Type and XX = Type Drug Measurement pending laboratory results.

Data Element 23 (Victim Sequence Number)

Data Element 23 (Victim Sequence Number) is used to assign each victim in an incident a sequence number from 001 to 999. LEAs should then submit separate victim information for each numbered victim.

Example 1

If there were three victims in the incident, LEAs should report victim information for each of the three victims—one with Victim Sequence Number 001, another with 002, and the last with 003.

Some assault situations can pose difficulties in distinguishing victims. If a number of persons are involved in a dispute or disturbance and law enforcement investigations cannot establish the aggressors from the victims, record all persons involved as both victims and offenders. (Similar situations can occur with domestic disputes, etc.)

Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code)

This data element should be used to link each victim to the up to ten most serious (as determined by the reporting agency) Group A offenses which were perpetrated against him/her during the incident.

Example 1

An offender robbed two victims, Victim 001 and Victim 002 and also raped Victim 001. In the victim information for Victim 001, the agency reported both 120 (Robbery) and 11A (Rape). In the victim information for Victim 002, the agency submitted only 120.

Note: Each offense may not affect every victim in an incident. For each victim, report only those offenses affecting him/her.

Data Element 25 (Type of Victim)

LEAs should use this data element to categorize each victim associated with a NIBRS incident.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter only one per victim:

I = Individual

B = Business

F = Financial Institution

G = Government

R = Religious Organization

S = Society/Public

L = Law Enforcement Officer (valid for offenses 09A, 13A, 13B, and 13C only)

O = Other

U = Unknown

Example 1

During a bank robbery, the offender pointed a gun at a teller and demanded and received money. The robber also pistol-whipped a customer who stood in his way as he made his getaway from the bank. There were three victims: the bank (F = Financial Institution), the teller (I = Individual), and the pistol-whipped customer (I = Individual). Therefore, agencies should enter the appropriate codes into their respective Victim Segments.

Note: When the type of victim is L = Law Enforcement Officer, agencies must report Data Elements 25A, 25B, and 25C. Agencies should only report the victim type of L = Law Enforcement Officer when an officer is the victim of a homicide or an assault. For other types of crimes (such as Robbery), the victim type should be I = Individual.

25A - 25C LEOKA

LEAs should use Data Elements 25A, 25B, and 25C to report line-of-duty felonious killings and assaults on sworn law enforcement officers, who have full arrest powers. LEAs should report all assaults on officers, with or without injuries.

Data Element 25A (Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance)

Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance describes the type of activity in which the officer was engaged at the time he/she was assaulted or killed in the line of duty.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter only one per victim:

- 01= Responding to Disturbance Call (Family Quarrels, Person with Firearm, Etc.)
- 02= Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects
- 03= Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects
- 04= Attempting Other Arrests
- 05= Civil Disorder (Riot, Mass Disobedience)
- 06= Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners
- 07= Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances
- 08= Ambush–No Warning
- 09= Mentally Deranged Assailant
- 10= Traffic Pursuits and Stops
- 11= All Other

Data Element 25B (Officer Assignment Type)

LEAs should use Officer Assignment Type to specify the officer's type of assignment at the time he/she sustained injury or died while on duty. Code F (Two-Officer Vehicle) and codes G and H (One-Officer Vehicle) pertain to uniformed officers; codes I and J (Detective or Special Assignment) to nonuniformed officers; and codes K and L (Other) to officers assaulted or killed while in other capacities, such as foot patrol or off duty. The term assisted refers to law enforcement assistance only.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter only one per victim:

- F = Two-Officer Vehicle
- G = One-Officer Vehicle (Alone)
- H = One-Officer Vehicle (Assisted)
- I = Detective or Special Assignment (Alone)
- J = Detective or Special Assignment (Assisted)
- K = Other (Alone)
- L = Other (Assisted)

Example 1

An agency dispatches a one-officer vehicle to the scene of a crime in progress. There are no other units to back up the officer. The perpetrator, who had committed a burglary, immediately fired on the officer upon his arrival at the scene. The agency should report the incident as G = One-Officer (Alone).

Example 2

An agency dispatches a one-officer vehicle to the scene of a crime in progress. Another one-officer vehicle answers the call as well. While attempting to apprehend the individual, the perpetrator punches one of the officers. The agency should code the incident as H = One-Officer (Assisted).

Data Element 25C (Officer – ORI Other Jurisdiction)

This is the unique nine-character ORI the NCIC has assigned to each agency. If a perpetrator kills or assaults a law enforcement officer while on duty in a jurisdiction other than his/her own, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction should report the law enforcement officer killed or assaulted using Data Element 25C to identify the ORI of the law enforcement officer's agency. No entry is required if the officer is assaulted in his own jurisdiction.

Example 1

On May 2, 2011, a perpetrator shot a law enforcement officer working in conjunction with a state narcotics task force in a jurisdiction outside his own duty assignment while serving a warrant on an individual known to be operating a methamphetamine lab. In reporting the incident, the agency covering the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred should indicate Data Element 25C (Officer – ORI Other Jurisdiction) because the law enforcement officer was assaulted in the line of duty outside his regularly assigned jurisdiction.

Data Element 26 (Age of Victim)

Age of Victim indicates the age or age range of an individual (person) victim in an incident *when the crime occurred*.

Valid Data Values

01 – 98= Years Old

NN = Under 24 Hours

NB = 1 – 6 Days Old

BB = 7 – 364 Days Old

99 = Over 98 Years Old

00 = Unknown

Example 1

A 20-year-old female told police she was a victim of rape when she was 15 years old. The correct reported age value for Data Element 26 is 15 = 15 Years Old.

Example 2

If a deceased male victim appeared to be a teenager, agencies could report the Age of Victim as 13 to 19 (i.e., 1319).

Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim)

Sex of Victim indicates the sex of an individual (person) victim in an incident.

Valid Data Values

F = Female

M = Male

U = Unknown

Data Element 28 (Race of Victim)

Race of Victim indicates the race of an individual (person) victim in an incident.

Valid Data Values

W = White

B = Black or African American

I = American Indian or Alaska Native

A = Asian

P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

U = Unknown

The definitions of the racial designations are:

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

Black or African American—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa

American Indian or Alaska Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment

Asian—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean (Pohnpelan), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese (Chuukese), and Yapese.

Note: The term “Native Hawaiian” does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii simply by virtue of being born there.

Data Element 29 (Ethnicity of Victim)

If the victim type entered in Data Element 25 was I = Individual, then the person’s ethnic origin may be entered into this data element. This is an optional data element.

Valid Data Values

H = Hispanic or Latino

N = Not Hispanic or Latino

U = Unknown

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Example 1

If the victim was Cuban, report Hispanic or Latino.

Data Element 30 (Resident Status of Victim)

If the victim type entered in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) was I = Individual, then the person's resident status (resident or nonresident) can be entered into this data element. This is an optional data element.

Valid Data Values

N = Nonresident

R = Resident

U = Unknown

Notes: Resident Status does not refer to the immigration or national citizenship status of the individual. Instead, it identifies whether individuals are residents or nonresidents of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. It also enables agencies having a high transient population to show their population at risk is actually higher than their official resident population.

A resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (town, city, or community) where the crime took place. Reporting agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions. Concerning university/college campuses, only persons living on campus (in dormitories, etc.) would be considered residents if victimized within the confines of the school property; the crime should be reported by a campus law enforcement agency.

Example 1

A victim was robbed in San Diego, California, where he resides; R = Resident should be entered.

Example 2

The victim of a crime was a business. LEAs should not use this data element since the type of victim was not an individual.

Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances)

This data element describes the circumstances of either an Aggravated Assault or a Homicide. Therefore, LEAs should use it only with offenses of 13A = Aggravated Assault and 09A-09C = Homicide Offenses.

LEAs should base selections of circumstances on information known following their investigation, not decisions of a grand jury, coroner's inquest, or other agency outside law enforcement and should always select the most appropriate circumstances as determined by investigation.

Traffic fatalities, accidental deaths, or deaths of victims due to their own negligence are not to be included as negligent manslaughters. LEAs should report Information regarding all other negligent manslaughters regardless of actions to prosecute.

Valid Data Values

13A = Aggravated Assault

09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

LEAs should enter up to two circumstances:

- 01 = Argument
- 02 = Assault on Law Enforcement Officer
- 03 = Drug Dealing
- 04 = Gangland (Organized Crime Involvement)
- 05 = Juvenile Gang
- 06 = Lovers' Quarrel
- 07 = Mercy Killing (Not applicable to Aggravated Assault)
- 08 = Other Felony Involved
- 09 = Other Circumstances
- 10 = Unknown Circumstances

09B = Negligent Manslaughter

LEAs should enter one circumstance:

- 30 = Child Playing With Weapon
- 31 = Gun-Cleaning Accident

32 = Hunting Accident
33 = Other Negligent Weapon Handling
34 = Other Negligent Killing

09C = Justifiable Homicide

LEAs should enter one circumstance:

20 = Criminal Killed by Private Citizen
21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer

Example 1

Two juvenile street gangs fight over “turf rights” to sell drugs and a member of one gang kills a member of the other gang. Possible entries are 01 = Argument, 03 = Drug Dealing, and 05 = Juvenile Gang. Even though all three would apply, there is a limit of two entries. Since the agency should report the two most descriptive data values, it chose to report 03 = Drug Dealing and 05 = Juvenile Gang.

Example 2

In resisting arrest, a fugitive pulled a gun and fired twice in the direction of two police officers who were attempting to take him into custody. Neither officer sustained injury, but both drew their weapons and returned fire, killing the fugitive. Because this was a Justifiable Homicide, 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer should be entered.

Data Element 32 (Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances)

Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances further describes the circumstances of a justifiable homicide, i.e., when either 20 = Criminal Killed by Private Citizen or 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer was entered into Data Element 31.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter one circumstance:

A = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and That Officer Killed Criminal
B = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and Criminal Killed by Another Police Officer
C = Criminal Attacked a Civilian
D = Criminal Attempted Flight From a Crime
E = Criminal Killed in Commission of a Crime
F = Criminal Resisted Arrest
G = Unable to Determine/Not Enough Information

Example 1

In resisting arrest, a fugitive pulled a gun and fired twice in the direction of two police officers who were attempting to take him into custody. Neither officer sustained injury, but both drew their weapons and returned fire, killing the fugitive. This was a Justifiable Homicide; the LEA should report the incident as 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer. Since the agency can report only one Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstance data value, they should submit the most descriptive data value. In this case, the reporting agency should enter A = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and That Officer Killed Criminal.

Data Element 33 (Type Injury)

When Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) is I = Individual and Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) is one or more of the following offenses, LEAs should use Data Element 33 (Type Injury) to describe the type of bodily injury suffered by the victim:

- 100 Kidnapping/Abduction
- 11A Rape
- 11B Sodomy
- 11C Sexual Assault With An Object
- 11D Fondling
- 120 Robbery
- 13A Aggravated Assault
- 13B Simple Assault
- 210 Extortion/Blackmail

Valid Data Values

- N = None
- B = Apparent Broken Bones
- I = Possible Internal Injury
- L = Severe Laceration
- M = Apparent Minor Injury
- O = Other Major Injury
- T = Loss of Teeth
- U = Unconsciousness

Example 1

The offender assaulted the victim with a tire iron, breaking the victim's arm and making a cut about three inches long and one inch deep on his back. The entries should be B = Apparent Broken Bones and L = Severe Laceration.

Example 2

Because the victim was a respected religious figure, the offender blackmailed the victim regarding his sexual activities. Since he suffered no physical injury, the entry should be N = None.

Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related)

LEAs should use Offender Number to be Related to enter the Offender Sequence Number (found in Data Element 36) of each offender to be identified in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender). Enter 00 = Unknown when Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) is 00 = Unknown Offender. This data element is mandatory when one or more of the offenses reported in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code) is a Crime Against Person or a Robbery:

- 09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- 09B Negligent Manslaughter
- 09C Justifiable Homicide
- 100 Kidnapping/Abduction
- 11A Rape
- 11B Sodomy
- 11C Sexual Assault With An Object
- 11D Fondling
- 120 Robbery
- 13A Aggravated Assault
- 13B Simple Assault
- 13C Intimidation
- 36A Incest
- 36B Statutory Rape
- 64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
- 64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

Valid Data Values

- 01 – 99
- 00 = Unknown Offender

Example 1

If three offenders assault a victim, the agency should report three data values in Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related), i.e., 01, 02, 03.

Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender)

Relationship of Victim to Offender is used, along with Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related), to report the relationship of the victim to the offender(s) who perpetrated a Crime Against Person or a Robbery against the victim.

When the LEA identifies more than ten offenders, they should enter the ten most closely related to the victim.

This data element is mandatory when one or more of the offenses reported in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code) is a Crime Against Person or a Robbery and Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) is other than 00 = Unknown:

- 09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- 09B Negligent Manslaughter
- 09C Justifiable Homicide
- 100 Kidnapping/Abduction
- 11A Rape
- 11B Sodomy
- 11C Sexual Assault With An Object
- 11D Fondling
- 120 Robbery
- 13A Aggravated Assault
- 13B Simple Assault
- 13C Intimidation
- 36A Incest
- 36B Statutory Rape
- 64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
- 64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter up to ten per victim:

Within Family

- SE = Victim Was Spouse
- CS = Victim Was Common-Law Spouse
- PA = Victim Was Parent
- SB = Victim Was Sibling (brother or sister)
- CH = Victim Was Child
- GP = Victim Was Grandparent
- GC = Victim Was Grandchild
- IL = Victim Was In-law
- SP = Victim Was Stepparent

SC = Victim Was Stepchild
SS = Victim Was Stepsibling (stepbrother or stepsister)
OF = Victim Was Other Family Member

Outside Family But Known to Victim

AQ = Victim Was Acquaintance
FR = Victim Was Friend
NE = Victim Was Neighbor
BE = Victim Was Babysittee (the baby/child)
BG = Victim Was Boyfriend/Girlfriend
CF = Victim Was Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend
HR = Homosexual Relationship
XS = Victim Was Ex-Spouse
EE = Victim Was Employee
ER = Victim Was Employer
OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known

Not Known By Victim

RU = Relationship Unknown
ST = Victim Was Stranger

Other

VO = Victim Was Offender

The category Victim Was Offender should be used in cases where a participant in the incident is a victim and offender in the incident, such as domestic disputes where both husband and wife are charged with assault, double murders (two people kill each other), or barroom brawls where many participants are arrested.

When reporting these data, the LEA should keep in mind they should report the relationship of the victim to *each offender*.

Example 1

When one of the offenders is the brother of the victim and the other 15 offenders were acquaintances of the victim, the LEA should enter the information for the brother and 9 of the offenders who were acquaintances.

Example 2

An employee assaulted his employer with his fists. The LEA should report ER = Victim Was Employer.

Example 3

Two unknown subjects rob a male and female couple. The LEA should report ST = Victim Was Stranger to indicate the relationship of each victim to each offender.

Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number)

The reporting agency should assign each offender in an incident a sequence number from 01 to 99 using this data element. If the agency knows nothing about the offender(s), 00 = Unknown Offender should be reported.

Valid Data Values

01 – 99

00 = Unknown Offender

Note: If sequence numbers have already been assigned because the offenders perpetrated a Crime Against Person or Robbery, the same numbers must be used.

Example 1

An LEA investigated a corpse with five bullet holes found in an abandoned warehouse. There were no witnesses to the crime or suspects. Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) should contain 00 = Unknown Offender.

Example 2

A witness saw two offenders fleeing the scene of a burglary, but because they were wearing ski masks, their age, sex, and race could not be determined. The reporting agency should enter offender information for both offenders—Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) would contain 01 and 02 and applicable data values would be reported in Data Elements 37, 38, and 39 for each offender.

Data Element 37 (Age of Offender)

Age of Offender indicates the age or age range of an offender in an incident.

Valid Data Values

01 – 98 = Years Old
99 = Over 98 Years Old
00 = Unknown

Example 1

If the victim or a witness reported the offender's age as between 25 and 30 years old, the LEA should report 2530 (i.e., 25 to 30 years old).

Data Element 38 (Sex of Offender)

Sex of Offender indicates the sex of an offender in an incident.

Valid Data Values

F = Female
M = Male
U = Unknown

Data Element 39 (Race of Offender)

Race of Offender indicates the race of an offender in an incident.

Valid Data Values

W = White
B = Black or African American
I = American Indian or Alaska Native
A = Asian
P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
U = Unknown

The definitions of the racial designations are:

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

Black or African American—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa

American Indian or Alaska Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment

Asian—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean (Pohnpelan), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese (Chuukese), and Yapese.

Note: The term “Native Hawaiian” does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii simply by virtue of being born there.

Data Element 39A (Ethnicity of Offender)

Ethnicity of Offender indicates the ethnicity of an offender in an incident. This is an optional data element.

Valid Data Values

H= Hispanic or Latino

N= Not Hispanic or Latino

U= Unknown

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Example 1

If the offender was Cuban, report Hispanic or Latino.

Data Element 40 (Arrestee Sequence Number)

The LEA should assign each arrestee reported in a Group A Incident Report or Group B Arrest Report a sequence number from 01 to 99.

Example 1

If two persons were arrested in connection with a Group A offense, the LEA would report two sets of arrest information.

Data Element 41 (Arrest Transaction Number)

An LEA assigns an Arrest Transaction Number to an arrest report to uniquely identify it. It may be the incident number of the previously reported incident relating to the arrest or a separate arrest transaction number. The number may be up to 12 characters in length.

For Group B offenses, LEAs can report data about multiple arrestees under the same Arrest Transaction Number. The FBI will use ORI, Arrest Transaction Number, and the Arrestee Sequence Number to uniquely identify the arrestees.

Data Element 42 (Arrest Date)

The Arrest Date is the date (year, month, and day) of an arrest.

Data Element 43 (Type of Arrest)

LEAs should use this data element to indicate the type of apprehension (at the time of initial contact with the arrestee).

Valid Data Values

LEA should enter only one per arrestee:

O = On-View Arrest (apprehension without a warrant or previous incident report)

S = Summoned/Cited (not taken into custody)

T = Taken Into Custody (based on a warrant and/or previously submitted incident report)

Example 1

An LEA arrested a woman without a warrant while soliciting for prostitution on a street corner. The entry should be O = On-View Arrest.

Example 2

An officer served a man with a subpoena summoning him to appear in court. The entry should be S = Summoned/Cited.

Example 3

A citizen filed a complaint. The LEA then investigated the incident and, based on a warrant, took the offender into custody. The LEA should report T = Taken Into Custody for Type of Arrest.

Data Element 44 (Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator)

The Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator ensures an LEA counts the arrestee only once when the arrest is related to multiple incidents.

In this situation, the reporting agency should enter C = Count Arrestee for one incident in the Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator and M = Multiple in this data element for all of the remaining incidents. If a suspect's arrest did not clear additional incidents, the entry should be N = Not Applicable.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter only one per arrestee per incident:

C = Count Arrestee

M = Multiple

N = Not Applicable

Example 1

After an LEA apprehended a suspect for robbery, they learned he was also responsible for five additional robberies within the jurisdiction. The agency should enter C = Count Arrestee for the robbery using the Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator and M = Multiple in this data element for all of the remaining robberies.

Data Element 45 (UCR Arrest Offense Code)

The UCR Arrest Offense Code identifies the offense for which the LEA arrested an offender. An LEA can arrest an offender for any of the Group A or Group B offenses with the exception of 09C = Justifiable Homicide or 90I = Runaway. If an LEA apprehends an arrestee for more than one offense, the reporting agency must determine the most serious offense and enter it as the arrest offense.

A Group B offense can be reported even for Group A Incident Reports, as long as the Group B offense was determined by the reporting agency to be the most serious arrest offense. Remember, any arrest (regardless of arrest offense reported) made in connection with a Group A incident will result in its clearance.

Example 1

If an LEA arrests an offender for both robbery and murder, they should report 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, the more serious offense.

Example 2

An LEA arrests an offender for DUI, a Group B offense. They subsequently determined the arrestee had been involved in a previously reported robbery. The LEA should report the arrest offense for the Robbery as 90D = Driving Under the Influence. The agency would not have to submit a Group B Arrest Report.

Data Element 46 (Arrestee Was Armed With)

An agency should use this data element to indicate whether they arrested an offender in possession of a commonly-known weapon at the time of his/her arrest.

Note: The FBI defines an automatic firearm as any firearm which shoots, or is designed to shoot, more than one shot at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading. If the weapon was an automatic firearm, an A should be reported in the Automatic Weapon Indicator, e.g., 13A = Automatic Rifle.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter up to two:

01= Unarmed

11= Firearm (type not stated)

12= Handgun

13= Rifle

14= Shotgun

15= Other Firearm

16= Lethal Cutting Instrument (e.g., switchblade knife or martial arts stars)

17= Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles

Example 1

When an LEA arrested a man, he had in his possession a .357-caliber revolver and a penknife. The entry should be 12 = Handgun. Because law enforcement does not generally consider a small pocket knife to be a weapon, the LEA should not report it.

Example 2

An LEA arrested a female who resisted the arrest using a liquor bottle and a chair as weapons before being subdued. The entry should be 01 = Unarmed. Although the subject used items as weapons, the FBI does not consider the weapons as weapons commonly known.

Data Element 47 (Age of Arrestee)

Age of Arrestee indicates the age or age range of an arrestee in an incident.

Valid Data Values

01 – 98 = Years Old

99 = Over 98 Years Old

00 = Unknown

Example 1

The arrestee refused to give his date of birth, but he appeared to be 35 to 40 years old. The LEA can report either 00 = Unknown or 3540 (i.e., 35 to 40 years old).

Data Element 48 (Sex of Arrestee)

Sex of Arrestee indicates the sex of an arrestee in an incident.

Valid Data Values

F = Female

M = Male

Data Element 49 (Race of Arrestee)

Race of Arrestee indicates the race of an arrestee in an incident.

Valid Data Values

W = White

B = Black or African American

I = American Indian or Alaska Native

A = Asian

P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

U = Unknown

The definitions of the racial designations are:

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

Black or African American—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa

American Indian or Alaska Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment

Asian—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean (Pohnpelan), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese (Chuukese), and Yapese.

Note: The term “Native Hawaiian” does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii simply by virtue of being born there.

Data Element 50 (Ethnicity of Arrestee)

Ethnicity of Arrestee indicates the ethnicity of an arrestee in an incident. This is an optional data element.

Valid Data Values

H = Hispanic or Latino

N = Not Hispanic or Latino

U = Unknown

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Example 1

If the arrestee was Cuban, report Hispanic or Latino.

Data Element 51 (Resident Status of Arrestee)

LEAs should use Resident Status of Arrestee to indicate whether the arrestee was a resident or nonresident of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. This is an optional data element.

Note: Resident Status does not refer to the immigration or national citizenship status of the individual.

A resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (town, city, or community) where the crime took place. Reporting agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions. Concerning university/college campuses, only persons living on campus (in dormitories, etc.) would be considered residents if victimized within the confines of the school property; the crime should be reported by a campus law enforcement agency.

Valid Data Values

R = Resident

N = Nonresident

U = Unknown

Example 1

The crime occurred in Phoenix, Arizona, and the arrestee maintained his legal residence in the city. The entry should be R = Resident.

Example 2

The crime occurred in Washington, D.C., but the arrestee maintained his legal residence in Alexandria, Virginia. The entry should be N = Nonresident.

Data Element 52 (Disposition of Arrestee Under 18)

LEAs should use Disposition of Arrestee Under 18 to report the nature of the arrestee's detention when the arrestee was 17 years of age or younger at the time of the arrest. The word arrest as it applies to juveniles is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of those 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 reported.

Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, this can include a warning by the police with the juvenile being released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Or, LEAs may refer juveniles to the probation department or some other branch of the juvenile court; to welfare agencies; to other LEAs; or, in the case of serious offenders, to criminal or adult court by waiver of juvenile court. Therefore, not only should arrests in the usual sense be included, but an LEA should report any situation where they handle/process a young person for a violation of the law, in lieu of an actual arrest, e.g., summons, citation, or notification to appear before a juvenile or youth court or similar authority.

Police contacts with juveniles where no offense has been committed (e.g., instructing children to move their ballgame from the street to the playground) and instances where juveniles are

taken into custody for their own protection (i.e., the juvenile's welfare is endangered) should not be recorded as arrests. In addition, LEAs should not report as arrests callbacks or follow-up contacts with young offenders by officers for the purpose of determining their progress since the FBI intends these statistics to measure law enforcement problems, not juvenile court activity.

Valid Data Values

LEAs should enter only one per arrestee:

H = Handled Within Department (released to parents, released with warning, etc.)

R = Referred to Other Authorities (turned over to juvenile court, probation department, welfare agency, other police agency, criminal or adult court, etc.)

Juvenile Arrest Reporting

The FBI UCR Program does not collect the identities of individuals. Therefore, laws or regulations pertaining to the confidential treatment of the identity of juvenile offenders do not preclude the collection of arrest information for FBI UCR Program purposes or an agency's administrative use.

In a situation where juvenile records are not readily available because the LEA keeps them 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 agency can route the arrest report (or copy) by juvenile or youth offices through the main records operation so they can retrieve the necessary information.
2. The agency can route a statistical slip showing the required NIBRS information but not the name of the juvenile to the employee who prepares the NIBRS arrestee reports.

Example 1

An LEA arrested a 13-year-old for vandalizing a school and released the juvenile to his parents with a warning. The entry should be H = Handled Within Department.

Example 2

An LEA arrested a 17-year-old for Murder and turned the juvenile over to the Adult Court for trial as an adult. The entry should be R = Referred to Other Authorities.

5 Processes and Procedures

5.1 Implementation Procedures

This section addresses management considerations at the agency (both UCR Program and local LEA) and national levels for implementing conversion from the SRS to an IBR system. LEAs should ensure software system designers also provide for this conversion.

General Information

When an agency has implemented an IBR system meeting the criteria established in the UCR Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD) or *NIBRS Technical Specification* (flat file), the next step is to begin submitting data to the FBI UCR Program. When an agency initially submits data to the FBI, the CSMU evaluates the data based on the standards indicated in 5.2, NIBRS Certification Process. The FBI considers all data from these NIBRS submissions as “test data” and the data are not included in the official FBI UCR Program database until all processing problems are resolved.

The agency must ensure it has automated procedures (e.g., error handling, identifying incidents it will submit, etc.) in place prior to testing with the FBI UCR Program. The testing phase will provide an opportunity for the participant to understand and experience the NIBRS submission process.

Agencies Converting from the SRS to the NIBRS

In order to resolve data processing issues, it may take the agency several submissions to complete the testing phase. During this time, the agency should continue to send SRS data until the FBI certifies they are NIBRS data contributors. If this is not feasible, the agency must make specific arrangements with the FBI to avoid data loss in the SRS. Once the agency has met each criteria of the NIBRS certification process, the FBI will provide a date when the agency will begin to officially initiate NIBRS submissions. At this time, it will no longer be necessary to submit data via the SRS.

Duplicate Submission for Crime Incidents Must be Prevented

When an agency is ready to submit data via the NIBRS, they must ensure they do not submit NIBRS data for crime data collected prior to converting to the NIBRS (previously reported via the SRS). For example, assume an agency begins NIBRS reporting in June, the agency must ensure they do not report data for months prior to June via the NIBRS.

The FBI established guidelines regarding how to report exceptional clearances, arrests, and recovered property in those instances when the agency does not maintain the original incident report. With the official start of NIBRS reporting for an agency, supplemental reporting will

occur for previously submitted crime data in the SRS. The agency's computer system must address this situation.

Agency Must Begin Submitting NIBRS Data on the First Day of a Month

The UCR Program should ensure an agency begins NIBRS submissions only on the first day of a given month; LEAs must not begin NIBRS submissions on any other day. This will eliminate both agency and FBI computer systems having to "handle" SRS and NIBRS data if an agency would implement NIBRS sometime during a month (e.g., May 1-18 for the SRS and May 19-31 for the NIBRS).

Monitoring the Certification Policy

The NIBRS Coordinator will administer the NIBRS certification policy. The agency under review will receive an e-mail from the FBI indicating certification approval (if warranted) or an indication of what additional steps the prospective NIBRS program must follow to obtain approval.

The FBI tracks the certification status of states/agencies undergoing the NIBRS certification evaluation process. The FBI monitors the progress of certified agencies to ensure they maintain data quality standards. The NIBRS Coordinator maintains records pertaining to agency NIBRS certification status.

5.2 NIBRS Certification Process

The FBI UCR Program deems a UCR Program or LEA "NIBRS Certified" when the incident-based data they submitted for NIBRS certification consideration has passed the NIBRS Certification Criteria. NIBRS Certified simply means the data submitted during the NIBRS certification process was consistent with FBI UCR Program standards and the FBI will accept NIBRS data submissions from the UCR Program or LEA and will be included in the national database.

The FBI UCR Program expects contributing agencies to satisfy the NIBRS Certification Criteria defined below in order to become certified. In addition, LEAs must also demonstrate their ability to comply with the four standards for state UCR Programs identified in Section 1.3, UCR Programs and Non-Program Domains, in this manual. The FBI UCR Program considers these standards essential for NIBRS Certification.

Until a UCR Program or LEA agency attains NIBRS-certified status, it is essential they continue to submit SRS data along with their NIBRS data submitted for certification.

NIBRS Certification Criteria

The FBI uses the following criteria to grant a UCR program or LEA NIBRS certification:

1. System Appropriateness

A UCR Program or LEA must provide evidence their NIBRS-reporting system is compatible with the FBI's UCR system and follows NIBRS technical specifications. A UCR Program or LEA seeking NIBRS certification must submit its incident-based system's description including submission structure, crime categories, segment relationships, number of offenses collected per incident, and data values allowed per data element. The FBI will review this document for program design and concept.

2. Update Capability and Responsiveness

A UCR Program or LEA must demonstrate its ability to update submissions, meet deadlines, respond to FBI queries and requests, and correct errors received from the FBI UCR Program in a timely manner. A UCR Program or LEA must, at a minimum, maintain a 2-year database of NIBRS submissions (retention period) and have the capability to update incidents from the previous calendar year.

3. Error Rate

Data submissions must be logical and consistent. The FBI measures logic by the percent of Group A Incident Report submissions containing an error. The FBI defines the error rate as the number of rejected reports over the number of reports submitted. The FBI requires a sustained error rate of 4 percent or less for three separate data submissions. The applicable errors are included in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*.

4. Statistical Reasonableness

Data submissions must be statistically reasonable as a whole (in comparison to national trends). While the error rate assesses the existence of logical mechanical flaws in the data, it does not address data in the aggregate. The FBI UCR Program evaluates aggregate data submissions in terms of percent distribution, data trend, volume, and monthly fluctuations.

5.3 Quality Assurance Review Process

The QAR is a program developed by the CJIS Audit Unit (CAU) designed to assist UCR agencies in collecting and reporting accurate and dependable crime data. Its mission is to assess compliance with the standards to operate a certified UCR Program. The CAU accomplishes this mission by the evaluation and review of incident reports submitted by LEAs to ensure the data reported meets FBI UCR Program guidelines and offense definitions. The QAR assesses both

SRS and NIBRS data at both state and local levels. The CAU offers participation in a QAR to each UCR Program every three years, but participation is not mandatory.

Objectives of the QAR

The objectives of the QAR are to:

- Evaluate the UCR Program's conformity to FBI UCR Program guidelines.
- Confirm the accuracy of the statistics.
- Ensure consistency in crime reporting.
- Increase agency reporting integrity.
- Assess discrepancies in crime reporting practices.
- Provide feedback and identify UCR Program needs.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the response to recommendations made during the previous QAR.

The QAR reviews the accuracy and completeness of crime data at LEAs with the presumption that the LEA has initially reported accurate and complete data to the FBI UCR Program. The QAR compares this data to the case documentation immediately available. Therefore, it is rather unlikely that a compliance review such as the QAR would yield results similar to an investigation that may include in-depth offender, victim, and witness interviews.

Several months prior to the scheduled QAR, the CAU contacts the UCR Program's manager to begin the review process, which includes the LEA providing pertinent documentation and selecting agencies to review. A QAR at the local level consists of an administrative interview, data quality review, and an exit briefing. The administrative review focuses on how an agency manages incident reporting. During the data quality review, the auditor reviews a predetermined number of incidents based on a random sampling method applied at the state level. For all records selected, the auditor then compared the complete incident reports to data reported to the FBI UCR Program to determine if the LEA appropriately applied national standards and definitions. The auditor then conducts the exit briefing to review administrative interview and data quality review findings with agency personnel. The CAU then compiles local and state agency information into a draft report and submits the report to the UCR Program's manager, who should respond to any recommendations within 30 days of receipt of the report. The CAU then finalizes the report and shares the results with the APB UCR Subcommittee during their semi-annual meetings.

The QAR provides a valuable service to both state and local UCR participants. It is a resource that LEAs can use at no cost and allows the agency to gauge their compatibility with the FBI UCR Program standards. Valid and accurate crime statistics allow LEAs to better allocate resources and provide more meaningful information in the development of crime legislation.

State, Territorial, Tribal, and Federal UCR Quality Assurance Reviews

The FBI UCR Program expects UCR contributors to develop and implement their own quality assurance procedures for ensuring proper classification of UCR submissions for their reporting domain.

The contributors should assess its agencies data to ensure compliance with FBI UCR Program standards and requirements. The purpose is to ensure the highest quality and uniformity of the data nationwide. UCR Programs should assess the validity of the crime data they submit through reviews of reporting procedures at the contributor level. First and foremost, UCR Programs should confirm the accuracy of their statistics by assessing discrepancies in offense classification.

Training and Education

In order to ensure uniformity in the submission of crime data and further enhance the quality of the data the FBI UCR Program publishes, the FBI has trainers who provide on-site training for LEAs participating in the UCR Program. The trainers furnish introductory, intermediate, and advanced courses in data collection procedures and guidelines for the SRS, the NIBRS, the LEOKA Program, the Hate Crime Statistics Program, and Cargo Theft. The trainers are available by telephone or e-mail to provide LEAs with answers to specific questions about classification or scoring or other questions about the UCR Program.

The trainers provide the following services:

- Responses to letters, facsimiles, e-mails, or telephone questions regarding clarifications of issues, policies, and procedures for the SRS, the NIBRS, Hate Crime Statistics Program, LEOKA, and Cargo Theft.
- Background information and subject matter expertise.
- Policy files for historic references.
- Liaison with UCR Program and local LEA personnel to ensure the FBI UCR Program is meeting their needs.

The FBI also employs specialized coordinators who provide support for the NIBRS and LEOKA Program who are available to answer questions or address issues. The NIBRS Coordinator provides support for agencies who contribute data via the NIBRS or who want FBI UCR Program certification to contribute data using the NIBRS. Similarly, the LEOKA Coordinator provides training and support for the LEOKA Program. Both coordinators also work to increase participation in their respective programs and are available to answer questions or address issues. They serve as liaisons with and provide support to other FBI staff.

6 APPENDIX A – History of the FBI UCR Program and the NIBRS

Recognizing a need for national crime statistics, the IACP formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Records in the 1920s to develop a system of uniform crime statistics. In 1929, after studying various facets of crime, assessing state criminal codes, and evaluating recordkeeping practices, the Committee completed a plan for crime reporting which became the foundation of the FBI UCR Program. The plan included standardized offense definitions for seven main classifications of crime to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. The seven classifications were the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, the FBI UCR Program added arson as the eighth major offense in 1979.

In January 1930, 400 cities representing 20 million inhabitants in 43 states began participating in the FBI UCR Program. The 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. Since this time, the nation's LEAs have provided the FBI UCR Program with data based on uniform classifications and procedures for reporting.

Redesign of UCR

Although the FBI UCR Program remained virtually unchanged throughout the years in terms of the data collected and disseminated, by the 1980s a broad utility had evolved for UCR information. Recognizing the need for improved statistics, law enforcement called for a thorough evaluative study to modernize the FBI UCR Program. The FBI concurred with the need for an updated program and lent its complete support, formulating a comprehensive three-phase redesign effort. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Department of Justice agency responsible for funding criminal justice information projects, agreed to underwrite the first two phases. These phases, which would be conducted by an independent contractor, Abt Associates Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, would determine what, if any, changes should be made to the current program. The third phase would involve implementation of the changes identified.

In 1982, contractors began phase I by examining the historical evolution of the FBI UCR Program. The study included all aspects of the program—the objectives and intended user audience, data issues, reporting mechanisms, quality control issues, publications and user services, and relationships with other criminal justice data systems. In 1984, contractors launched phase II of the redesign effort by examining the potential of UCR and its future role. Throughout phase I and phase II, stakeholders reviewed study findings, discussed the contractor's suggestions, and proposed various revisions to the contractor's report. These stakeholders included the FBI, the BJS, a joint committee on UCR with members from the IACP and the NSA, a steering committee comprised of individuals representing various disciplines, and attendees from two national UCR Conferences.

The group released a final report, the *Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program* (Blueprint), in May 1985. It specifically outlined three recommended areas of enhancement to expand and improve the FBI UCR Program to meet future informational needs. First, agencies would use an incident-based system to report offenses and arrests. Second, the FBI UCR Program would collect data on two levels, and third, the FBI UCR Program would introduce a quality assurance program.

In January 1986, the FBI began phase III of the redesign effort guided by the general recommendations set forth in the Blueprint. The FBI awarded a contract to develop new offense definitions and data elements (incident details) and to develop the guidelines and design specifications for implementing the new incident-based system. Though the FBI's UCR staff oversaw the direction of the project, the FBI collaborated with the Association of State UCR Programs (ASUCRP), the IACP, the National Alliance of State Drug Enforcement Agencies, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and various local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies.

Concurrent with preparing the data elements, the FBI studied various state systems to select an experimental site for implementing the redesigned program. Chosen for its long-standing incident-based UCR Program and its willingness to adapt it to the FBI UCR Program's specifications, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) enlisted the cooperation of nine local LEAs, representing in relative terms the small, medium, and large departments in South Carolina, to participate in the project. To assist SLED with the pilot project, FBI personnel developed automated data capture specifications to adapt the SLED's state system to the FBI UCR Program's standards, and the BJS funded the revisions. The pilot demonstration ran from March 1, 1987, until September 30, 1987, and resulted in further refinement of the guidelines and specifications.

The FBI held a national UCR Conference on March 1-3, 1988, in Orange Beach, Alabama, to present the new system to law enforcement and obtain feedback on its acceptability. Attendees of the national UCR Conference passed three overall recommendations without dissent: first, a new incident-based national crime reporting system be established; second, the FBI manage this program; and third, an Advisory Policy Board composed of law enforcement executives be formed to assist in directing and implementing the new program. Furthermore, attendees recommended the implementation of national incident-based reporting proceed at a pace commensurate with the resources and limitations of contributing LEAs.

Establishing and Developing the NIBRS

From March 1988 through January 1989, the FBI proceeded in developing and assuming management of the New UCR system, and by April 1989, the FBI UCR Program received the first test tape of NIBRS data. Over the course of the next few years, the FBI UCR Program published information about the redesigned program in five documents:

1. *Data Collection Guidelines*—A system overview with descriptions of the offenses, offense codes, reports, data elements, and data values.
2. *Data Submission Specifications*—Data layouts for use by state and local systems personnel responsible for preparing magnetic media for submission to the FBI.
3. *Approaches to Implementing an Incident-Based System*—A guide for system designers.
4. *Error Message Manual*—Designations of mandatory and optional data elements, data element edits, and error messages.
5. *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, NIBRS Edition*—A nontechnical program overview focused on the definitions, policies, and procedures of the NIBRS.

As originally established, the NIBRS used 52 data elements to collect a wide variety of crime data via six types of data segments: administrative, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee. The use of the segments and their respective data values (codes assigned for permitted entries) depended upon whether the offender's crime fit into the Group A or Group B offense categories.

In an effort to provide state and local agencies with a stable system to implement, the FBI made the commitment in the late 1980s to hold all recommended system changes to the NIBRS in abeyance until a substantial amount of contributors implemented the system. NIBRS developers agreed not to make several changes so LEAs could implement a program which was not continuously changing. However, in order to meet crime's growing challenges, lawmakers required the NIBRS to make the following modifications.

- **Hate Crime Statistics Program Data**—Following Congress' passage of the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the FBI added a new data element to the NIBRS to indicate whether or not the offense being reported was motivated by a bias against race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, or sexual orientation, and, if so, what kind. Subsequent amendments increased the collection so reporting agencies could report bias motivation against disability.
- **Gang Activity Indicator**—In response to another Congressional mandate in 1997, the FBI expanded an existing data element to indicate whether or not the type of criminal activity

being reported was associated with gang violence. The added data values allowed for juvenile gang entries as well as general gang associations.

- **Cargo Theft Indicator**—The USA Patriot Improvement and Re-authorization Act of 2005 mandated the FBI to collect cargo theft data, and the FBI began accepting test data on January 1, 2010.
- **Human Trafficking**—The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA, 28 U.S.C. § 534) signed into law on December 23, 2008, reauthorized the Trafficking Victims' Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA, 22 U.S.C. § 7102) and required the FBI UCR Program to collect and classify the crime of Human Trafficking as a Part I (SRS) and Group A (NIBRS) offense in UCR, establish subcategories for state sex crimes, and distinguish between incidents of assisting or promoting prostitution, purchasing prostitution, and prostitution. The FBI UCR Program will begin accepting this data on January 1, 2013.
- **Hate Crime Statistics Program Changes**—The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crime Prevention Act mandated the collection of bias-motivated gender and gender identity information, and crimes committed by and against juveniles. In addition, the FBI UCR Program now collects up to five bias motivations per offense type. The FBI UCR Program will begin accepting this data on January 1, 2013.

To meet the data needs of law enforcement for officer safety and evolving crime challenges, the flexibility of the NIBRS has permitted law enforcement to incorporate additional modifications.

- **Data for Officers Killed or Assaulted**—Under the direction of an advisory committee, the FBI began collecting LEOKA data via the NIBRS through three new data elements and a series of new data codes in January 2003. The new data elements indicate the victim officer's type of activity/circumstance, the type of assignment, and the ORI of the law enforcement officer's agency if the offender killed or assaulted the victim officer in a jurisdiction other than his own.
- **Removal of Runaway Category**—In December 2008, the CJIS APB approved the elimination of the arrest category Runaway from the FBI UCR Program although LEAs can continue to report the data. The FBI UCR Program now excludes this category from all tables in the annual publication *Crime in the United States*.
- **Additional Location and Property Codes**—As of January 1, 2010, the FBI began accepting additional data values for the location and property data elements. At the request of the ASUCRP, and with the group's assistance, the FBI UCR Program expanded the location and property codes to better capture the location of crimes and the property involved.

- Changes to the Definition of Rape and Other Related Sex Offenses—At the fall 2011 CJIS APB meeting, the APB recommended, and FBI Director Robert S. Mueller, III, approved, changing the definition of rape in the FBI UCR Program and removing the words “forcible” and “against the person’s will” in the SRS, the NIBRS, the Hate Crime Statistics Program, and Cargo Theft data collection. In addition to collecting data following the new definition, the APB directed the FBI UCR Program to continue to collect historical rape data. The FBI UCR Program will begin accepting this data on January 1, 2013.
- Changes to the Race and Ethnicity Data Collected—To comply with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 1997 directive, *Revision to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, the FBI began collecting ethnicity data and expanded the race categories in all FBI UCR Program data collections with the implementation of the New UCR system in 2013. The ethnicity categories include Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino; the race categories include American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White.

7 APPENDIX B – Benefits of NIBRS Participation

The NIBRS is an indispensable tool in the war against crime because it is capable of producing detailed, accurate, and meaningful data. When used to its full potential, the NIBRS identifies with precision when and where crime takes place, what form it takes, and the characteristics of its victims and perpetrators. Armed with such information, law enforcement can better define the resources it needs to fight crime, as well as use those resources in the most efficient and effective manner.

Although most of the general concepts for collecting, scoring, and reporting UCR data in the SRS apply in the NIBRS, such as jurisdictional rules, there are some important differences in the two systems. The most notable differences which give the NIBRS an advantage over the SRS are:

- **No Hierarchy Rule**—In the SRS, the Hierarchy Rule requires LEAs to report only the most serious offense per incident; therefore, they do not report lower-listed offenses in multiple-offense incidents. In the NIBRS, LEAs report every offense occurring during an incident provided the offenses are separate and distinct crimes, not just as part of another offense, i.e., a “mutually exclusive” crime. (For more information about mutually exclusive offenses, refer to the *NIBRS Technical Specification*, Data Element 24, Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code.)
- **Revised, Expanded, and New Offense Definitions**—The FBI UCR Program revised several SRS offense definitions for NIBRS-reporting purposes (e.g., the definition of assault to include the offense of Intimidation, the definition of burglary to include self-storage units with regard to the hotel rule). Furthermore, the NIBRS defines and collects many specific sex offenses, including such crimes as sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and fondling, and sex offenses, nonforcible, including such crimes as statutory rape and incest. In the SRS, these crimes are lumped under one category of Other Sex Offenses, a Part II arrest offense.
- **Using the NIBRS, law enforcement can report offense and arrest data for 23 Group A offense categories (including 49 specific crimes) rather than the 10 Part I offenses in the SRS. In addition, the NIBRS captures arrest data for 10 Group B offense categories (including 10 crimes), while the SRS collects arrest data for 20 Part II crimes.**
- **Distinguishing Between Attempted and Completed Group A Crimes**—Except for the offenses of rape and burglary, the SRS does not differentiate between attempted and completed Part I crimes. The NIBRS recognizes the difference between attempted and completed Group A crimes.

- **Greater Specificity in Reporting**—Because the SRS collects most of its crime data in the form of categories (e.g., age groupings and property value groupings), it provides very little capability to break down the resulting data into specific subcategories. However, because the NIBRS collects the details of crime incidents, it allows much greater specificity in reporting. Some of those details include type of victim, residential status of victim and arrestee, weapons data for several crimes, and the value of property stolen or recovered.
- **Additional Scoring Category**—In addition to the categories of Crimes Against Persons (e.g., murder, rape, and aggravated assault) and Crimes Against Property (e.g., robbery, burglary, and larceny/theft) in the SRS, the NIBRS offers the category of Crimes Against Society. These crimes are not against persons because they do not actually involve an injured party; nor are they against property because property is not the object of the crime. Program developers created the category to represent society’s prohibitions on engaging in certain types of activity, such as drug/narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, and prostitution offenses.
- **Expanded Victim-to-Offender Relationship Data**—In the SRS, law enforcement reports the relationship of the victim to the offender (e.g., the victim was the husband, wife, employer, or employee, of the offender) only for homicides (i.e., Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, and Justifiable Homicide). In the NIBRS, however, law enforcement reports the victim’s relationship to the offender(s) when the victim was the object of a Crime Against Person, such as an assault offense, homicide offense, kidnapping/abduction, or sex offense. Victim-to-offender relationship data are also reported for Robbery (Crimes Against Property) because one of its elements is an assault, which makes it a violent crime.
- **Expanded Circumstance Reporting**—The SRS and the NIBRS both provide for collecting circumstance data for homicides, but the NIBRS also allows law enforcement to report circumstance data for aggravated assault. Furthermore, the NIBRS permits the entry of up to two circumstance codes for each murder or aggravated assault.
- **Expanded Collection of Drug-Related Offenses**—In the SRS, the subcategories of drug violations are limited to sale/manufacturing and possession. However, in the NIBRS, LEAs can report the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic. Agencies can also report the suspected drug type in one of the expanded drug-type categories. In the event of a drug seizure, agencies can report the estimated quantity. The NIBRS also allows

agencies to report the unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of drug equipment (paraphernalia).

In addition to capturing actual drug offenses, LEAs using the NIBRS can report whether law enforcement suspected offenders of various other offenses of having used drugs or narcotics during or shortly before the commission of the crime(s).

- **Capturing Computer Crime**—To combat the growing problem of computer crime, (i.e., crimes directed at and perpetrated through the use of computers and related equipment) the NIBRS provides the capability to indicate whether a computer was the object of the reported crime and to indicate whether the offenders used computer equipment to perpetrate a crime.
- **Association of Update Reports**—LEAs handle information updates, such as unfound an offense with subsequent submissions via the SRS, but there is no way to tie the update to the original offense. In the NIBRS, however, updated information is available with, and directly tied to, the original incident.
- **Identification of Common Problems or Trends**—Aside from national data requirements, many individual LEAs have very sophisticated records systems capable of producing a full range of statistics on their own activities. Some local and state IBR systems include additional data elements and data values to satisfy their local and state needs. As a byproduct of all of those systems, the NIBRS provides more common links among agencies. As more LEAs use the NIBRS, it will allow the identification of common crime problems or trends among similar jurisdictions. Agencies can then work together to develop possible solutions or proactive strategies for addressing the issues.
- **More Useful Data**—Once LEAs submit the preponderance of data via the NIBRS, legislators, municipal planners and administrators, academicians, penologists, sociologists, and the general public will be better able to assess the nation's crime problem. Law enforcement is a public service and as such requires a full accounting from the police commissioner, chief, sheriff, or director as to the administration of the agency and the status of public safety within the jurisdiction. By participating in the NIBRS, agencies will have statistics to fulfill this responsibility. The NIBRS furnishes information on nearly every major criminal justice issue facing law enforcement today. The data are available from all levels of law enforcement—city, university/college, county, state, tribal, and federal—aggregated at the level and in the manner best meeting the informational needs of the data user.