

# SECTION VII

## APPENDIX I

### Methodology

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program contributors forward crime data to the FBI either directly from local law enforcement agencies or through state UCR Programs in 46 states and the District of Columbia. The FBI provides continuing guidance and support to individual contributing agencies in those states that do not have a state Program.

State UCR Programs are very effective liaisons between local contributors and the FBI. Many of the Programs have mandatory reporting requirements and collect data beyond the national UCR scope to address crime problems germane to their particular locales. In most cases, these state agencies are also able to provide more direct and frequent service to participating law enforcement agencies, to make information more readily available for use at the state level, and to contribute to more streamlined operations at the national level.

With the implementation of state crime reporting Programs, the national UCR Program ceased direct collection of data from individual law enforcement agencies within the state. Currently, the state data collection agency forwards information it receives from local agencies to the national Program.

The criteria established for state Programs ensure consistency and comparability in the data submitted to the national Program, as well as regular and timely reporting. These criteria are: (1) The state Program must conform to national UCR Program standards, definitions, and information requirements. The states are not, of course, prohibited from collecting other statistical data beyond the national requirements. (2) The state criminal justice agency must have a proven, effective, statewide Program and demonstrate acceptable quality control procedures. (3) Coverage within the state by a state agency must be, at least, equal to that attained by the national UCR Program. (4) The state agency must have adequate field staff assigned to conduct audits and to assist contributing agencies in recordkeeping practices and crime reporting procedures. (5) The state agency must furnish the FBI with all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tapes. (6) The state

agency must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all the statistical data required in time to meet deadlines established for publication of the national Uniform Crime Reports.

To fulfill its responsibilities in connection with the UCR Program, the FBI continues to edit and review individual agency reports for both completeness and quality. National UCR Program staff have direct contact with individual contributors within the state as necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, coordinating such contact with the state agency. On request, staff members conduct training programs within the state on law enforcement records and crime reporting procedures. Should circumstances develop whereby the state agency does not comply with the aforementioned requirements, the national Program may reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from law enforcement agencies within the state.

#### Reporting Procedures

Based on records of all reports of crime received from victims, officers who discover infractions, or other sources, law enforcement agencies across the country tabulate the number of Crime Index (Part I) offenses brought to their attention each month. Specifically, the Index crimes reported to the FBI are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count. Agencies report to the FBI the number of actual offenses known regardless of whether anyone is arrested for the crime, stolen property is recovered, or prosecution is undertaken.

Another integral part of the monthly submission is the total number of actual Crime Index offenses cleared. Crimes are cleared in one of two ways: (1) by arrest of at least one person, who is charged and turned over to the court for prosecution, or (2) by exceptional means when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the arrest of a known offender. Law enforcement agencies also report the number of Index crime clearances

which involve only offenders under the age of 18, the value of property stolen and recovered in connection with the offenses, and detailed information pertaining to criminal homicide and arson.

In addition to its primary collection of Crime Index (Part I) offenses, the UCR Program solicits monthly data on persons arrested for all crimes except traffic violations. The age, sex, and race of arrestees are reported by crime category, both Part I and Part II. Part II offenses include all crimes not classified as Part I.

Monthly data are also collected on law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. The number of full-time sworn and civilian personnel are reported as of October 31 of each year.

At the end of each quarter, summary information is collected on hate crimes, i.e., specific offenses that were motivated by an offender's bias against the race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability of the victim. Hate crime data from those agencies participating in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) are submitted monthly.

### **Editing Procedures**

Each report submitted to the UCR Program is thoroughly examined for arithmetical accuracy and for deviations which may indicate errors. To identify any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime count, UCR staff compare monthly reports with previous submissions of the agency and with those for similar agencies. Large variations in crime levels may indicate modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in the jurisdiction's geopolitical structure.

Data reliability is a high priority of the Program and noted deviations or arithmetical adjustments are brought to the attention of the state UCR Program or the submitting agency. A standard procedure of the FBI is to study the monthly reports and to evaluate periodic trends prepared for individual reporting units. Any significant increase or decrease is made the subject of a special inquiry. Changes in crime reporting procedures or annexations can influence the level of reported crime. When this occurs, the figures for specific crime categories or totals, if necessary, are excluded from trend tabulations.

To assist contributors in complying with UCR standards, the national Program provides training seminars and instructional materials on crime reporting procedures. Throughout the country, the national UCR Program maintains liaison with state Programs and law enforcement personnel and holds training sessions to explain the purpose of the Program, the rules of uniform classification and scoring, and the methods of assembling the information for

reporting. When an individual agency has specific problems in compiling its crime statistics and its remedial efforts are unsuccessful, personnel from the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division may visit the contributor to aid in resolving the difficulties.

The *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*, which details procedures for classifying and scoring offenses, is supplied to all contributors as the basic resource document for preparing reports. Since a good records system is essential for accurate crime reporting, the FBI also furnishes the *Manual of Law Enforcement Records*.

To enhance communication among Program participants, letters to UCR contributors and UCR *State Program Bulletins* are produced as needed. These provide policy updates and new information, as well as clarification of reporting issues.

The final responsibility for data submissions rests with the individual contributing law enforcement agency. Although the Program makes every effort through its editing procedures, training practices, and correspondence to assure the validity of the data it receives, the accuracy of the statistics depends primarily on the adherence of each contributor to the established standards of reporting. Deviations from these established standards, which cannot be resolved by the national UCR Program, may be brought to the attention of the Criminal Justice Information Systems Committees of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Sheriffs' Association.

### **NIBRS Conversion**

Several states provide their UCR data in the expanded NIBRS format. For presentation in this book, NIBRS data were converted to the historical summary UCR formats. The NIBRS database was constructed to allow for such conversion so that UCR's long-running time series could continue.

### **Offense Estimation**

Tables 1 through 5 and 7 of this publication contain statistics for the entire United States. Because not all law enforcement agencies provide data for complete reporting periods, estimated crime counts are included in these presentations. Offense estimation occurs within each of three areas: Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), cities outside MSAs, and rural counties. Using the known crime experiences of similar areas within a state, the estimates are computed by assigning the same proportional crime volumes to nonreporting agencies. The size of agency; type of jurisdiction, e.g., police department versus sheriff's office; and geographic location are considered in the estimation process.

Due to the efforts to convert to NIBRS in recent years, it has become necessary to estimate totals for some states. The inability of some state UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the state level have also required unique estimation procedures. A summary of state-specific and offense-specific estimation procedures is outlined below.

**1985 through 1994**—The Illinois (1985-1994), Michigan (1993), and Minnesota (1993) state UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each state.

**1988 and 1991**—Reporting problems at the state level resulted in no usable data for Florida and Kentucky for 1988. In 1991, Iowa NIBRS conversion required estimation during the transition. State totals were estimated during these years by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic divisions in which the states reside were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

**1993**—NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas and Illinois. Kansas totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

Since valid annual totals were available for approximately 60 Illinois agencies, those counts were maintained. The counts for the remaining jurisdictions were replaced with the most recent valid annual totals or were generated using standard estimation procedures. The results of all sources were then combined to arrive at the 1993 state total for Illinois.

**1994**—State totals for Kansas and Illinois, both undergoing NIBRS conversion, were generated using only the valid crime rates for the geographic division in which the state resides. Within each population group, each state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division. Montana state totals were estimated by the same method as were Kansas state totals in 1993.

**1995**—The Kansas State UCR Program was able to provide valid 1994 state totals which were then updated

using 1995 crime trends for the West North Central Division. Concerning Illinois, valid Crime Index counts were available for most of the largest cities. For other agencies, the only available counts were generated without application of the UCR Hierarchy Rule. (The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident is counted.) To arrive at a comparable state estimate to be included in national compilations, the total supplied by the Illinois State Program (which was inflated because of the nonapplication of the Hierarchy Rule) was reduced by the proportion of multiple offenses reported within single incidents in the available NIBRS data. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process. Montana state estimates were computed by updating the previous valid annual totals using the 1994 versus 1995 percent changes for the Mountain States.

**1996**—Annual figures for Kansas were extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within each geographic division were applied to valid 1995 state totals reported by Kentucky and Montana to generate 1996 state totals. For Florida, the state UCR Program was able to provide an aggregated state total; data received from 94 individual Florida agencies are shown in the 1996 jurisdictional figures presented in Tables 8 through 11. The 1996 Illinois state totals were estimated in the same manner as in 1995.

**1997**—Following the same procedures as in 1996, the Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes registered for each geographic division in which the states of Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont are categorized were applied to valid 1996 state totals to affect 1997 state totals. The 1997 Illinois state totals were estimated in the same manner as in 1995.

**1998**—State totals for Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin were estimated by using the 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which each state is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. To arrive at 1998 Kansas estimates, 1997 state totals supplied by the Kansas State UCR Program were updated using 1998 crime trends for the West North Central Division. Illinois 1998 state totals were estimated in the same manner used since 1995. Because forcible rape figures supplied by the Delaware State Bureau of Investigation were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines, the 1998 forcible rape total for

Delaware was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide. Due to changes in reporting procedures, the 1997 Vermont Crime Index offense totals were not comparable to those for 1998 and were excluded from Table 4. The 1997 Vermont state estimates were, however, retained in the aggregate national, regional, and divisional volume and rate totals.

**1999**—To arrive at 1999 estimates for Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana, 1998 state totals supplied by each state Uniform Crime Reporting Program were updated using 1999 crime trends for the divisions in which each is located. The state total for New Hampshire was estimated by using the 1998 figures for the 1999 nonreporting areas and applying the 2-year percent change for the New England Division. For Illinois, the 1999 state estimate was derived using the same procedures that have been followed since 1995. (See *Offense Estimation for 1995*.) The Maine Department of Public Safety forwarded monthly January through October crime counts for each law enforcement contributor; since 12 months of data were not received, the national Program estimated for the missing data following standard estimation procedures to arrive at a 1999 state total.

### **Crime Trends**

By showing fluctuations from year to year, trend statistics offer the data user an added perspective from which to study crime. Percent change tabulations in this publication are computed only for reporting units which have provided comparable data for the periods under consideration. Exclusions from trend computations are made when figures from a reporting agency are not received for comparable timeframes or when it is ascertained that unusual fluctuations are due to such variables as improved records procedures, annexations, etc.

Care should be exercised in making any direct comparison between data in this publication and those in

prior issues of *Crime in the United States*. When updated crime counts are received after the publication has been printed, these updates are incorporated in subsequent years' books. (See Table Construction page 401.)

### **Table Methodology**

Although most law enforcement agencies submit crime reports to the UCR Program, data are sometimes not received for complete annual periods. To be included in this publication's Tables 8 through 11, showing specific jurisdictional statistics, figures for all 12 months of the current year must have been received at the FBI prior to established publication deadlines. Other tabular presentations are aggregated on varied levels of submission. With the exception of the tables which consist of estimates for the total United States population, each table in this publication shows the number of agencies reporting and the extent of population coverage.

Designed to assist the reader, this appendix explains the construction of many of this book's tabular presentations. The following key refers to the columnar headings used throughout the appendix.

- Key: A) Column 1 shows the table numbers. Included are Tables 1 through 69.
- B) Column 2 indicates the level of submission necessary for an agency's statistics to be included in a table.
- C) Column 3 explains how each table was constructed. Data adjustments, if any, are discussed along with various definitions of data aggregation.
- D) Column 4 contains general comments regarding the potential use and misuse of the statistics presented.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
1	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1999).	The 1999 statistics are consistent with Table 2. Pre-1999 crime statistics may have been updated and, hence, may not be consistent with prior publications. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year. Population statistics represent July 1 provisional estimations for each year except 1980 and 1990, which are Bureau of the Census decennial census data (see App. III). Crime volume statistics are rounded to the nearest 10 for violent crime and the nearest 100 for property crime. Percent changes and rates are computed prior to rounding.	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity from 1980 to 1999.
2	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1999).	Statistics are aggregated from individual state statistics as shown in Table 5. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports. Population statistics represent July 1, 1999, Bureau of the Census provisional estimates. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns.	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity in 1999.
3	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1999).	Regional offense distributions are computed from volume figures as shown in Table 4. Population distributions are based on July 1, 1999, Bureau of the Census provisional estimates (see App. III).	Represents the 1999 geographical distribution of estimated Crime Index offenses and population.
4	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1999).	The 1999 statistics are aggregated from individual state statistics as shown in Table 5. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for 1998 and 1999. Population statistics represent July 1 provisional estimates for both years (see App. III).	Represents an estimation of reported crime activity for Index offenses at the: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. national level</li> <li>2. regional level</li> <li>3. division level</li> <li>4. state level</li> </ol> Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
5	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1999).	Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports. Population statistics represent 1999 estimates (see App. III). Statistics under the heading "Area Actually Reporting" represent reported offense totals for agencies submitting 12 months of offense reports and estimated totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports. The statistics under the heading "Estimated Totals" represent the above plus estimated offense totals for agencies having less than 3 months of offense reports.	Represents an estimation of reported crime activity for Index offenses at the state level. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
6	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1999).	Statistics are published for all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) having at least 75% reporting and for which the central city/cities submitted 12 months of data in 1999. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense statistics for 1999. Population statistics represent July 1, 1999, Bureau of the Census provisional estimates. The statistics under the heading "Area Actually Reporting" represent reported offense totals for agencies submitting all 12 months of offense reports plus estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports. The statistics under the heading "Estimated Total" represent the above plus the estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 3 months of offense reports. The tabular breakdowns are according to UCR definitions (see App. II).	Represents an estimation of the reported crime activity for Index offenses at individual MSA level. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
7	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1999).	Offense totals are for all Index offense categories other than aggravated assault. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity from 1995 to 1999. Aggravated assault is excluded from Table 7, because if money or property is taken in connection with an assault, the offense is robbery.
8	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	“Cities and Towns” are defined to be agencies in Population Groups I through V (App. III). The agency populations are 1999 estimates for each agency (see App. III).	Represents reported crime activity of individual agencies in cities and towns 10,000 and over in population. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
9	All university/college law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	The 1997/1998 student enrollment figures, which are provided by the U.S. Department of Education, are the most recent available. They include full- and part-time students. No adjustments to equate part-time enrollments into full-time equivalents have been made.	Represents reported crime from those individual university/college law enforcement agencies contributing to the UCR Program. These agencies are listed alphabetically by state. Any comparison of these UCR statistics should take into consideration size of enrollment, number of on-campus residents, and other demographic factors.
10	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	“Suburban Counties” are defined as the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA (App. III). Population estimates necessary to derive estimates of suburban county populations are as of July 1, 1999 (see App. III).	Represents crime reported to individual law enforcement agencies in suburban counties, i.e., the individual sheriff’s office, county police department, highway patrol, and/or state police. These figures do not represent the county totals since they exclude city crime counts. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
11	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	“Rural Counties” are those outside MSAs and whose jurisdictions are not covered by city police agencies (see App. III). Population classifications of rural counties are based on July 1, 1999 estimates for individual agencies (see App. III).	Represents crime reported to individual rural county law enforcement agencies covering populations 25,000 and over, i.e., the individual sheriff’s office, county police department, highway patrol, and/or state police. These figures do not represent the county totals since they exclude city crime counts. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
12-15	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1998 and 1999.	The 1999 crime trend statistics are 2-year comparisons based on 1999 reported crime activity. Only common reported months for individual agencies are included in 1999 trend calculations. Populations represent July 1, 1999, estimates for individual agencies. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns. Note that “Suburban and Nonsuburban Cities” are all municipal agencies other than central cities in MSAs.	Slight decrease in national coverage for Table 15 due to editing procedure and lower submission rate.
16-19	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	The 1999 crime rates are the ratios of the aggregated 1999 crime volumes and the aggregated 1999 populations of the contributing agencies. Population statistics represent 1999 estimates for individual agencies. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns. Note that “Suburban and Non-suburban Cities” are all municipal agencies other than central cities in MSAs.	The forcible rape figures furnished by the Delaware and Illinois state UCR Programs were not in accordance with national guidelines. For inclusion in these tables, the Delaware and Illinois forcible rape figures were estimated by using the national rates for each population group applied to the population by group for Delaware and Illinois agencies supplying all 12 months of data. Slight decrease in national coverage for Table 19 due to editing procedure and lower submission rate.
20	All law enforcement agencies submitting Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data in 1999.	The weapon totals are the aggregate for each murder victim on the SHRs for calendar year 1999. Population statistics represent 1999 estimates.	The SHR is the monthly report form concerning homicides. It details victim and offender characteristics, circumstances, weapons used, etc.
21, 22	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	The weapon totals are aggregated 1999 totals. Population statistics represent 1999 estimates.	
23, 24	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1999.	Offense total and value lost total are computed for all Index offense categories other than aggravated assault. Percent distribution is derived based on offense total of each Index offense. Trend statistics are derived based on agencies with at least 6 common months complete for 1998 and 1999.	Aggravated assault is excluded from Table 23. For UCR Program purposes, the taking of money or property in connection with an assault is reported as robbery.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
25-28	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1999.	The 1999 clearance rates are based on offense and clearance volume totals of the contributing agencies for 1999. Population statistics represent 1999 estimates. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns.	
29	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1999).	The arrest totals presented are national estimates based on the arrest statistics of all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months). The "Total Estimated Arrests" statistic is the sum of estimated arrest volumes for each of the 29 offenses. Each individual arrest total is the sum of the estimated volumes within each of the eight population groups (App. III). Each group's estimate is the reported volume (as shown in Table 26) divided by the percent of total group population reporting (according to July 1, 1999 Bureau of the Census provisional estimates; see App. III).	
30, 31	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	The 1999 arrest rates are the ratios, per 100,000 inhabitants, of the aggregated 1999 reported arrest statistics and population. The population statistics represent July 1, 1999, estimates. See Appendix III for UCR population classifications/geographical configuration.	
32, 33	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1990 and 1999.	The arrest trends are the percentage differences between 1990 and 1999 arrest volumes aggregated from all common agencies. Population statistics represent July 1, 1999, estimates (see App. III).	
34, 35	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1995 and 1999.	The arrest trends are the percentage differences between 1995 and 1999 arrest volumes aggregated from common agencies. Population statistics represent July 1, 1999 estimates (see App. III).	
36, 37	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1998 and 1999.	The arrest trends are 2-year comparisons between 1998 and 1999 arrest volumes aggregated from common agencies. Population statistics represent July 1, 1999 estimates (see App. III).	
38-43	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.		Slight decrease in coverage for Table 43 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.
44, 45	All city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1998 and 1999.	The 1999 city arrest trends represent the percentage differences between 1998 and 1999 arrest volumes aggregated from common city agencies. "City Agencies" are defined to be all agencies within Population Groups I-VI (see App. III).	
46-49	All city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1998 and 1999.	"City Agencies" are defined as agencies within Population Groups I-VI (see App. III).	Slight decrease in coverage for Table 49 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.
50, 51	All suburban county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1998 and 1999.	The 1999 suburban county arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1998 and 1999 volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. "Suburban Counties" are defined as the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA (see App. III).	
52-55	All suburban county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	"Suburban Counties" are defined as the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA (see App. III).	Slight decrease in coverage for Table 55 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.
56, 57	All rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1998 and 1999.	The 1999 rural county arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1998 and 1999 volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. "Rural Counties" are defined as noncity agencies outside MSAs (see App. III).	
58-61	All rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	"Rural Counties" are defined as noncity agencies outside MSAs (see App. III).	Slight decrease in coverage for Table 61 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
62, 63	All suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1998 and 1999.	The 1999 suburban area arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1998 and 1999 arrest volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. "Suburban Area" is defined as cities with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants and all counties within MSAs (see App. III).	
64-67	All suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	"Suburban Area" is defined as cities with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants and all counties within MSAs (see App. III).	Slight decrease in coverage for Table 67 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.
68	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	Population statistics represent July 1, 1999, estimates for individual agencies. See Appendix III for definitions of the population classifications presented.	Data furnished are based upon individual state age definitions for juveniles.
69	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999.	Arrest totals are aggregated for individual agencies within each state. Population figures represent July 1, 1999, estimates (see App. III).	Any comparison of statistics should take into consideration variances in arrest practices, particularly for Part II crimes.



## APPENDIX II

# Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program classifies offenses into two groups, Part I and Part II. Each month contributing agencies submit information on the number of Part I (Crime Index) offenses known to law enforcement; those cleared by arrest or exceptional means; and the age, sex, and race of persons arrested. Contributors provide only arrest data for Part II offenses.

The **Part I** offenses are defined below:

**Criminal homicide**—a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

**Forcible rape**—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape regardless of the age of the victim are included. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

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

**Aggravated assault**—An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

**Burglary (breaking or entering)**—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

**Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)**—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of

any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Motor vehicle theft**—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

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

The **Part II** offenses are defined below:

**Other assaults (simple)**—Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapons are used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

**Forgery and counterfeiting**—Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

**Fraud**—Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

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

**Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing**—Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

**Vandalism**—Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control. Attempts are included.

**Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.**—All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice**—Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

**Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)**—Statutory rape and offenses

against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations**—State and/or local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling**—Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses against the family and children**—Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children. Attempts are included.

**Driving under the influence**—Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor laws**—State and/or local liquor law violations except drunkenness and driving under the influence. Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness Offenses**—relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Driving under the influence is excluded.

**Disorderly conduct**—Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy**—Begging, loitering, etc. Includes prosecutions under the charge of suspicious person.

**All other offenses**—All violations of state and/or local laws except those listed above and traffic offenses.

**Suspicion**—No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)**—Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaways (persons under age 18)**—Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

# APPENDIX III

## Uniform Crime Reporting Area Definitions

The presentation of statistics by reporting area facilitates analyzing local crime counts in conjunction with those for areas of similar geographical location or population size. Geographically, the United States is divisible by regions, divisions, and states. Further breakdowns rely on population figures and proximity to metropolitan areas. As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and state police report crimes committed within the limits of counties but outside cities, while local police report crimes committed within the city limits.

### Community Types

UCR data are often presented in aggregations representing three types of communities:

**1. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)**—Each MSA includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county are also included. Counties in an MSA are designated suburban for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross state lines. The MSA concept facilitates the analysis and presentation of uniform statistical data on metropolitan areas by establishing reporting units which represent major population centers. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of data for those areas should be attempted.

New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. In this publication's tabular presentations, New England cities and towns are assigned to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for state police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas.

MSAs made up approximately 80 percent of the total United States population in 1999. Some presentations in this book refer to suburban area. A suburban area includes cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) within the MSA. The central cities are, of course, excluded. The concept of suburban area is especially important because of the particular crime conditions that exist in the communities surrounding the Nation's largest cities.

**2. Cities Outside MSAs**—Cities outside MSAs are mostly incorporated. They comprised 8 percent of the 1999 population of the United States.

**3. Rural Counties Outside MSAs**—Rural counties are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12 percent of the national population in 1999.

The following is an illustration of the community types:

	MSA	NON-MSA
CITIES	CENTRAL CITIES 50,000 AND OVER	CITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS
	SUBURBAN CITIES	
COUNTIES (including unincorporated areas)	SUBURBAN COUNTIES	RURAL COUNTIES

### Population Groups

The population group classifications used by the UCR Program are:

	<i>Population Group</i>	<i>Political Label</i>	<i>Population Range</i>
I		City	250,000 and over
II		City	100,000 to 249,999
III		City	50,000 to 99,999
IV		City	25,000 to 49,999
V		City	10,000 to 24,999
VI		City <sup>1</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural County)		County <sup>2</sup>	N/A
IX (Suburban County)		County <sup>2</sup>	N/A

<sup>1</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>2</sup>Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

## NORTHEASTERN STATES

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

## MIDWESTERN STATES

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

## SOUTHERN STATES

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

## WESTERN STATES

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

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in noncensus years. In this edition, the state and national population figures used are 1999 Bureau of the Census provisional estimates. Population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by applying 1999 state growth rates to 1998 Bureau of the Census city/county estimate, to obtain 1999 city/county estimates. The state growth rates were calculated using 1998 and 1999 Bureau of the Census state provisional estimates. The estimate of United States population showed a 1-percent increase from 1998 to 1999.

The following table shows the number of UCR contributing agencies within each population group for 1999.

<i>Population Group</i>	<i>Number of Agencies</i>	<i>Population Covered</i>
I	67	48,659,940
II	158	23,185,911
III	396	26,960,514
IV	764	26,372,077
V	1,834	28,848,683
VI <sup>1</sup>	8,359	25,702,285
VIII (Rural County) <sup>2</sup>	3,420	33,324,047
IX (Suburban County) <sup>2</sup>	1,790	59,637,543
<b>Total</b>	16,788	272,691,000

<sup>1</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

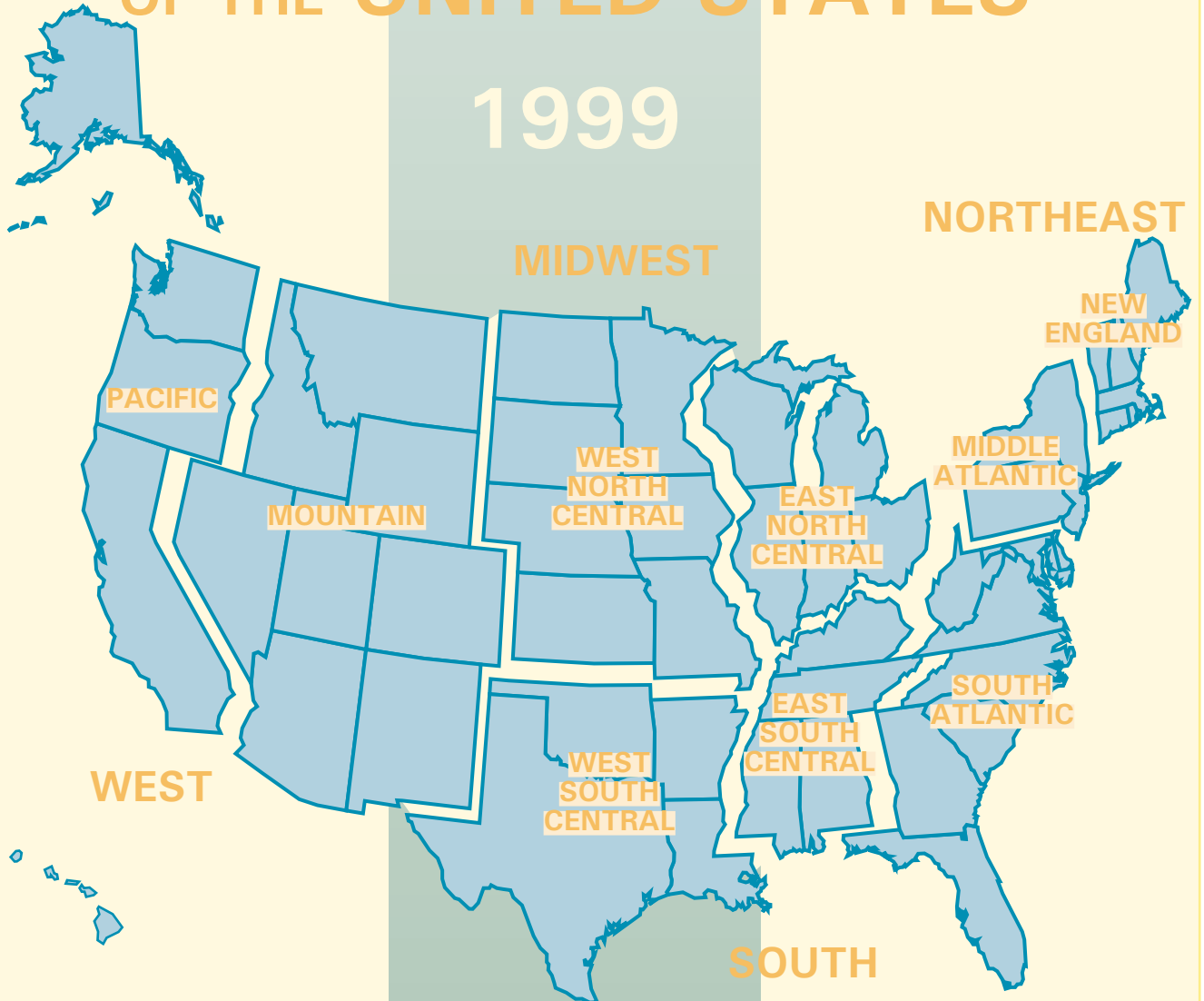
<sup>2</sup>Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

### Regions and Divisions

As shown in the accompanying map, the United States is comprised of four regions: the Northeastern States, the Midwestern States, the Southern States, and the Western States. These regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following table delineates the regional, divisional, and state configuration of the country.

# REGIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

1999



## APPENDIX IV

# The Nation's Two Crime Measures

The U.S. Department of Justice administers two statistical programs to measure the magnitude, nature, and impact of crime in the Nation: the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Each of these programs produces valuable information about aspects of the Nation's crime problem. Because the UCR and NCVS programs are conducted for different purposes, use different methods, and focus on somewhat different aspects of crime, the information they produce together provides a more comprehensive panorama of the Nation's crime problem than either could produce alone.

### Uniform Crime Reports

The FBI's UCR Program, which began in 1929, collects information on the following crimes reported to law enforcement authorities: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arrests are reported for 21 additional crime categories.

The UCR data are compiled from monthly law enforcement reports or individual crime incident records transmitted directly to the FBI or to centralized state agencies that then report to the FBI. Each report submitted to the UCR Program is examined thoroughly for reasonableness, accuracy, and deviations that may indicate errors. Large variations in crime levels may indicate modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in a jurisdiction's boundaries. To identify any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime counts, monthly reports are compared with previous submissions of the agency and with those for similar agencies.

In 1999, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented approximately 260 million United States inhabitants—95 percent of the total population.

The UCR Program provides crime counts for the Nation as a whole, as well as for regions, states, counties, cities, and towns. This permits studies among neighboring jurisdictions and among those with similar populations and other common characteristics.

UCR findings for each calendar year are published in a preliminary release in the spring of the following calendar year, then succeeded by a detailed annual report, *Crime in*

*the United States*, issued later that fall. In addition to crime counts and trends, this report includes data on crimes cleared, persons arrested (age, sex, and race), law enforcement personnel (including the number of sworn officers killed or assaulted), and the characteristics of homicides (including age, sex, and race of victims and offenders; victim-offender relationships; weapons used; and circumstances surrounding the homicides). Other periodic reports are also available from the UCR Program.

Following a 5-year redesign effort, the UCR Program is currently converting to the more comprehensive and detailed National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS can provide detailed information about each criminal incident in 22 broad categories of offenses.

### National Crime Victimization Survey

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) NCVS, which began in 1973, provides a detailed picture of crime incidents, victims, and trends. After a substantial period of research, in 1993 the survey completed an intensive methodological redesign. The redesign was undertaken to improve the questions used to uncover crime, update the survey methods, and broaden the scope of crimes measured. The redesigned survey collects detailed information on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, aggravated and simple assault, household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. It does not measure homicide or commercial crimes (such as burglaries of stores).

U.S. Bureau of the Census personnel interview all household members at least 12 years old in a nationally representative sample of approximately 49,000 households (about 101,000 persons). Households stay in the sample for 3 years and are interviewed at 6-month intervals. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis.

The NCVS collects information on crimes suffered by individuals and households, whether or not those crimes were reported to law enforcement. It estimates the proportion of each crime type reported to law enforcement, and it summarizes the reasons that victims give for reporting or not reporting.

The survey provides information about victims (age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status, income, and educational

level), offenders (sex, race, approximate age, and victim-offender relationship), and the crimes (time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences). Questions also cover the experiences of victims with the criminal justice system, self-protective measures used by victims, and possible substance abuse by offenders. Supplements are added periodically to the survey to obtain detailed information on topics like school crime.

The first data from the redesigned NCVS were published in a BJS bulletin in June 1995. BJS publication of NCVS data includes *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, an annual report that covers the broad range of detailed information collected by the NCVS. BJS publishes detailed reports on topics such as crime against women, urban crime, and gun use in crime. The NCVS data files are archived at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan to enable researchers to perform independent analyses.

### Comparing UCR and NCVS

Because the NCVS was designed to complement the UCR Program, the two programs share many similarities. As much as their different collection methods permit, the two measure the same subset of serious crimes, defined alike. Both programs cover rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. Rape, robbery, theft, and motor vehicle theft are defined virtually identically by both the UCR and NCVS. (While rape is defined analogously, the UCR Crime Index measures the crime against women only, and the NCVS measures it against both sexes.)

There are also significant differences between the two programs. First, the two programs were created to serve different purposes. The UCR Program's primary objective is to provide a reliable set of criminal justice statistics for law enforcement administration, operation, and management. The NCVS was established to provide previously unavailable information about crime (including crime not reported to police), victims, and offenders.

Second, the two programs measure an overlapping but nonidentical set of crimes. The NCVS includes crimes both reported and not reported to law enforcement. The NCVS excludes, but the UCR includes, homicide, arson, commercial crimes, and crimes against children under age 12. The UCR captures crimes reported to law enforcement, but it excludes simple assaults and sexual assaults other than forcible rape from the Crime Index.

Third, because of methodology, the NCVS and UCR definitions of some crimes differ. For example, the UCR defines burglary as the unlawful entry or attempted entry

of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The NCVS, not wanting to ask victims to ascertain offender motives, defines burglary as the entry or attempted entry of a residence by a person who had no right to be there.

Fourth, for property crimes (burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft), the two programs calculate crime rates using different bases. The UCR rates for these crimes are per-capita (number of crimes per 100,000 persons), whereas the NCVS rates for these crimes are per-household (number of crimes per 1,000 households). Because the number of households may not grow at the same rate each year as the total population, trend data for rates of property crimes measured by the two programs may not be comparable.

In addition, some differences in the data from the two programs may result from sampling variation in the NCVS and from estimating for nonresponse in the UCR. The NCVS estimates are derived from interviewing a sample and are, therefore, subject to a margin of error. Rigorous statistical methods are used to calculate confidence intervals around all survey estimates. Trend data in NCVS reports are described as genuine only if there is at least a 90-percent certainty that the measured changes are not the result of sampling variation. The UCR data are based on the actual counts of offenses reported by law enforcement jurisdictions. In some circumstances, UCR data are estimated for nonparticipating jurisdictions or those reporting partial data.

Each program has unique strengths. The UCR provides a measure of the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The UCR's Supplementary Homicide Reports provide the most reliable, timely data on the extent and nature of homicides in the Nation. The NCVS is the primary source of information on the characteristics of criminal victimization and on the number and types of crimes not reported to law enforcement authorities.

By understanding the strengths and limitations of each program, it is possible to use the UCR and NCVS to achieve a greater understanding of crime trends and the nature of crime in the United States. For example, changes in police procedures, shifting attitudes towards crime and police, and other societal changes can affect the extent to which people report and law enforcement agencies record crime. NCVS and UCR data can be used in concert to explore why trends in reported and police-recorded crime may differ.

Apparent discrepancies between statistics from the two programs can usually be accounted for by their definitional and procedural differences or resolved by comparing NCVS sampling variations (confidence inter-

vals) of those crimes said to have been reported to police with UCR statistics.

For most types of crimes measured by both the UCR and NCVS, analysts familiar with the programs can exclude from analysis those aspects of crime not common to both. Resulting long-term trend lines can be brought into close concordance. The impact of such adjustments is most striking for robbery, burglary, and motor vehicle theft, whose definitions most closely coincide.

With robbery, annual victimization rates based only on NCVS robberies reported to the police are possible. It is also possible to remove from analysis UCR robberies of commercial establishments such as gas stations, convenience stores, and banks. When the resulting NCVS police-reported robbery rates are compared to UCR noncommercial robbery rates, the results reveal closely corresponding long-term trends.



# APPENDIX V

## Directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs

Alabama	Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center Suite 350 770 Washington Avenue Montgomery, Alabama 36104 334-242-4900
Alaska	Uniform Crime Reporting Section Department of Public Safety Information System 1979 Peger Road Fairbanks, Alaska 99709 907-451-5166
American Samoa	Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 1086 Pago Pago American Samoa 96799 684-633-1111
Arizona	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Access Integrity Unit Arizona Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 6638 Phoenix, Arizona 85005-6638 602-223-2263
Arkansas	Arkansas Crime Information Center One Capitol Mall, 4D-200 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 501-682-2222
California	Criminal Justice Statistics Center Department of Justice Post Office Box 903427 Sacramento, California 94203-4270 916-227-3282
Colorado	Uniform Crime Reporting Colorado Bureau of Investigation Suite 3000 690 Kipling Street Denver, Colorado 80215 303-239-4300

Connecticut	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Post Office Box 2794 Middletown, Connecticut 06457-9294 860-685-8030
Delaware	Delaware State Bureau of Identification Post Office Box 430 Dover, Delaware 19903 302-739-5875
District of Columbia	Information Services Division Metropolitan Police Department Room 5054 300 Indiana Avenue, Northwest Washington, D.C. 20001 202-727-4138
Florida	Uniform Crime Reports Florida Crime Information Bureau Post Office Box 1489 Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1489 850-410-7121
Georgia	Georgia Crime Information Center Georgia Bureau of Investigation Post Office Box 370748 Decatur, Georgia 30037 404-244-2840
Guam	Guam Police Department Planning, Research and Development Building #3 Central Avenue Tiyon, Guam 96913 671-472-8911 x 418
Hawaii	Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division Department of the Attorney General First Floor 425 Queen Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 808-586-1416
Idaho	Criminal Identification Bureau Idaho Department of Law Enforcement Post Office Box 700 Meridian, Idaho 83680 208-884-7156

Illinois	Illinois State Police Firearms Control Services and Crime Statistics Bureau Post Office Box 3677 Springfield, Illinois 62708 217-782-5794
Iowa	Iowa Department of Public Safety Wallace State Office Building East Ninth and Grand Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515-281-8494
Kansas	Criminal Justice System Kansas Bureau of Investigation 1620 Southwest Tyler Street Topeka, Kansas 66612 785-296-8200
Kentucky	Information Services Branch Kentucky State Police 1250 Louisville Road Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 502-227-8790
Louisiana	Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program 1213 Nicholson Drive Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802 225-383-8342
Maine	Records Management Services Uniform Crime Reporting Division Department of Public Safety Maine State Police 36 Hospital Street, Station 42 Augusta, Maine 04333 207-624-7003
Maryland	Central Records Division Maryland State Police 1711 Belmont Avenue Baltimore, Maryland 21244 410-298-3883
Massachusetts	Crime Reporting Unit Uniform Crime Reports Massachusetts State Police 470 Worcester Road Framingham, Massachusetts 01702 508-820-2110

Michigan  
Statistical Information Section  
Central Records Division  
Department of State Police  
7150 Harris Drive  
Lansing, Michigan 48913  
517-322-1424

Minnesota  
Criminal Justice Information Systems  
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension  
Minnesota Department of Public Safety  
1246 University Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104  
651-642-0670

Montana  
Montana Board of Crime Control  
3075 North Montana Avenue  
Helena, Montana 59620-1408  
406-444-4298

Nebraska  
Uniform Crime Reporting Section  
The Nebraska Commission on Law  
Enforcement and Criminal Justice  
Post Office Box 94946  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508  
402-471-3982

Nevada  
Criminal Information Services  
Nevada Highway Patrol  
808 West Nye Lane  
Carson City, Nevada 89703  
775-687-1600

New Hampshire  
Uniform Crime Reporting Unit  
New Hampshire State Police  
New Hampshire Department  
of Public Safety  
10 Hazen Drive  
Concord, New Hampshire 03305  
603-271-2509

New Jersey  
Uniform Crime Reporting  
New Jersey State Police  
Post Office Box 7068  
West Trenton, New Jersey 08628-0068  
609-882-2000 x 2392

New York  
Statistical Services  
New York State Division of Criminal  
Justice Services  
8th Floor, Mail Room  
4 Tower Place  
Albany, New York 12203  
518-457-8381

North Carolina	<p>Crime Reporting and Field Services          Division of Criminal Information          State Bureau of Identification          407 North Blount Street          Raleigh, North Carolina 27601          919-733-3171</p>
North Dakota	<p>Information Services Section          Bureau of Criminal Investigation          Attorney General's Office          Post Office Box 1054          Bismarck, North Dakota 58502          701-328-5500</p>
Ohio*	<p>Office of Criminal Justice Services          Suite 300          400 East Town Street          Columbus, Ohio 43215          614-466-7782</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Uniform Crime Reporting Section          Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation          Suite 300          6600 North Harvey          Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73116          405-879-2531</p>
Oregon	<p>Law Enforcement Data System Division          Oregon State Police          400 Public Service Building          Salem, Oregon 97310          503-378-3057</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Bureau of Research and Development          Pennsylvania State Police          1800 Elmerton Avenue          Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110          717-783-5536</p>
Puerto Rico	<p>Statistics Division          Puerto Rico Police          Post Office Box 70166          San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936-8166          787-793-1234 x 3113</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Rhode Island State Police          311 Danielson Pike          North Scituate, Rhode Island 02857          401-444-1121</p>

\* National Incident-Based Reporting System Only

South Carolina	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Post Office Box 21398 Columbia, South Carolina 29221-1398 803-896-7162
South Dakota	South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center 500 East Capitol Avenue Pierre, South Dakota 57501-5070 605-773-6310
Tennessee*	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation 901 R.S. Gass Boulevard Nashville, Tennessee 37210 615-744-4000
Texas	Uniform Crime Reporting Crime Information Bureau Texas Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 4143 Austin, Texas 78765-9968 512-424-2091
Utah	Data Collection and Analysis Uniform Crime Reporting Bureau of Criminal Identification Utah Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 148280 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-8280 801-965-4566
Vermont	Vermont Crime Information Center 103 South Main Street Waterbury, Vermont 05671-2101 802-241-5220
Virginia	Criminal Justice Information Services Division Virginia State Police Post Office Box 27472 Richmond, Virginia 23261-7472 804-674-2143
Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands Police Department Criminal Justice Complex Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802 809-774-2211

\* National Incident-Based Reporting System Only

Washington  
Uniform Crime Reporting Program  
Washington Association of Sheriffs and  
Police Chiefs  
Post Office Box 826  
Olympia, Washington 98507  
360-586-3221

West Virginia  
Uniform Crime Reporting Program  
West Virginia State Police  
725 Jefferson Road  
South Charleston, West Virginia 25309  
304-746-2159

Wisconsin  
Office of Justice Assistance  
Suite 202  
131 West Wilson Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53702-0001  
608-266-3323

Wyoming  
Uniform Crime Reporting  
Criminal Records Section  
Division of Criminal Investigation  
316 West 22nd Street  
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002  
307-777-7625

# APPENDIX VI

## National Uniform Crime Reporting Program Directory

Administration	304-625-3691
Program administration; management; policy	
Crime Analysis, Research and Development	304-625-3585
Statistical models; special studies and analyses; crime forecasting	
Information Dissemination	304-625-4995
Requests for published and unpublished data; printouts, magnetic tapes, books	
Quality Assurance	304-625-2941
Assistance in confirming statistical validity and ensuring agency reporting integrity	
Statistical Processing	304-625-4830
Processing of summary and incident-based reports from data contributors; reporting problems; requests for reporting forms; data processing; data quality	
Training/Education	304-625-2821
Requests for training of law enforcement personnel; information on police reporting systems; technical assistance	

Send correspondence to: Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Criminal Justice Information Services Division  
Attention: Uniform Crime Reports  
1000 Custer Hollow Road  
Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306



# APPENDIX VII

## Uniform Crime Reporting Publications List

*Crime in the United States* (annual)

*Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* (annual)

*Hate Crime Statistics* (annual)

*Killed in the Line of Duty: A Study of Selected Felonious Killings of Law Enforcement Officers* (special report)

*In the Line of Fire: Violence Against Law Enforcement—A Study of Felonious Assaults on Law Enforcement Officers* (special report)

*Uniform Crime Reports: Their Proper Use* (brochure)

*National Incident-Based Reporting System* (brochure)

*Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June*

*Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report*

*Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook:*  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)  
Summary System

NIBRS:

Volume 1—*Data Collection Guidelines*

Volume 2—*Data Submission Specifications*

Volume 3—*Approaches to Implementing an Incident-Based Reporting System*

Volume 4—*Error Message Manual*

*Addendum to the NIBRS Volumes*

*Conversion of NIBRS Data to Summary Data*

*Supplemental Guidelines for Federal Participation*

*Manual of Law Enforcement Records*

Hate Crime:

*Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines*

*Hate Crime Magnetic Media Specifications for Tapes and Diskettes*

*Hate Crime Statistics, 1990: A Resource Book*

*Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection*

*Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses*

Periodic Press Releases:

*Crime Trends*

*Hate Crime*

*Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*

