

## **SECTION VII**



## APPENDIX I – Methodology

Agencies that contribute to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program forward crime data through the state UCR Programs in 46 states and the District of Columbia. Local agencies in states that do not have a state Program submit statistics directly to the FBI, which provides continuing guidance and support to individual contributing agencies. 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 also provide more direct and frequent service to participating law enforcement agencies, make information more readily available for use at the state level, and 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 those states. 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 recordkeeping and crime-reporting procedures. Following audit standards established by the federal government, the FBI conducts an audit of each state's UCR data collection procedures once every 3 years. 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: by arrest of at least one person, who is charged and turned over to the court for prosecution, or 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 that 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, summarized 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 that 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, which brings to the attention of the state UCR Program or the submitting agency

any noted deviations or arithmetical adjustments. A standard FBI procedure is to study the monthly reports and to evaluate periodic trends prepared for individual reporting units. Any significant increase or decrease becomes 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. 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.

### Arrest Data

Florida state arrest data are not included in Tables 30–68. Limited arrest data were received from Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, and South Carolina. No 2002 arrest data were received from the District of Columbia and no population is attributed to the two agencies for which 12 months complete arrest data were received. Complete 12-month arrest figures for New York City were not available for inclusion in this book. Arrest totals for these areas, however, were estimated for inclusion in Table 29, “Estimated Arrests, United States, 2002.”

### Population

For the 2002 edition of *Crime in the United States*, the UCR Program obtained current population estimates from the Bureau of the Census to estimate 2002 population counts for all contributing law enforcement agencies. The Bureau of the Census provided revised 2001 state/national population estimates and 2002 state/national population estimates. Using these provisional census data, the national UCR Program updated the 2001 Bureau of the Census city and county estimates and calculated the 2002 state growth rates. Subsequently, the Program updated population figures for individual jurisdictions by applying the 2002 state growth rates to the updated 2001 Bureau of the Census data.

### 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.

### 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 agencies that provided comparable data for the periods under consideration. The Program excludes from the trend calculations all figures except those received for common months from common agencies. Also excluded are unusual fluctuations that the Program determines are due to variables such as improved records procedures, annexations, etc.

Data users should exercise care in making any direct comparison between data in this publication and those in prior issues of *Crime in the United States*. Due to differing levels of participation from year to year and transient reporting problems that require the Program to estimate crime counts for certain contributors, the data are not comparable from year to year.

### 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, the UCR Program includes estimated crime counts 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 national Program computes estimates 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.

Various circumstances require the national Program to estimate certain state offense totals. For example, some states do not provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines; reporting problems at the state level have, at times, resulted in no usable data. Additionally, the conversion of summary reporting to NIBRS has contributed to the need for unique estimation procedures. A summary of state-specific and offense-specific estimation procedures follows.

| Year | State(s)            | Reason for Estimation  | Estimation Method   |
|------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1985 | Illinois            | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
| 1986 | Illinois            | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
| 1987 | Illinois            | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
| 1988 | Florida, Kentucky   | Reporting problems at the state level resulted in no usable data.                                      | State 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 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. |
|      | Illinois            | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
| 1989 | Illinois            | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
| 1990 | Illinois            | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
| 1991 | Illinois            | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
|      | Iowa                | NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Iowa.  | State 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.                     |
| 1992 | Illinois            | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
| 1993 | Illinois            | NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois.  | 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.                    |
|      |                     | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
|      | Kansas              | NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas.  | State 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.                     |
|      | Michigan, Minnesota | The 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.  |
| 1994 | Illinois            | NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois.  | Illinois totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the East North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.  |

| Year | State(s)          | Reason for Estimation  | Estimation Method   |
|------|-------------------|--|---|
|      |                   | The state UCR Program was 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 the state.   |
|      | Kansas            | NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas.  | State totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the West North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.   |
|      | Montana           | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1994 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | State 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 Mountain Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.   |
| 1995 | Illinois          | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | 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. |
|      | Kansas            | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | The 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.  |
|      | Montana           | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | State estimates were computed by updating the previous valid annual totals using the 1994 versus 1995 percent changes for the Mountain Division.  |
| 1996 | Florida           | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | 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.   |
|      | Illinois          | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | 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. |
|      | Kansas            | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program.  |
|      | Kentucky, Montana | The state UCR Programs were unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. | The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within each geographic division were applied to valid 1995 state totals to generate 1996 state totals.  |
| 1997 | Illinois          | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | 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. |

| Year | State(s)                                    | Reason for Estimation   | Estimation Method   |
|------|---|---|---|
|      | Kansas                                      | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                            | The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program.  |
|      | Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont   | The state UCR Programs were unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                          | 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 effect 1997 state totals.   |
| 1998 | Delaware                                    | The state UCR Program was unable to provide forcible rape figures 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.  |
|      | Illinois                                    | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                            | 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. |
|      | Kansas                                      | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                            | To arrive at 1998 estimates, 1997 state totals supplied by the Kansas State UCR Program were updated using 1998 crime trends for the West North Central Division.   |
|      | Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Wisconsin | The state UCR Programs were unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                          | State totals 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.   |
|      | Vermont                                     | Due to changes in reporting procedures, the 1997 Vermont Crime Index offense totals were not comparable to those for 1998.              | The 1998 Vermont Crime Index offense totals 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 | Illinois                                    | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                            | 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. |
|      | Kansas, Kentucky, Montana                   | The state UCR Programs were unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                          | To arrive at 1999 estimates for Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana, 1998 state totals supplied by each state's Uniform Crime Reporting Program were updated using 1999 crime trends for the divisions in which each state is located.  |
|      | Maine                                       | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                            | 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.   |
|      | New Hampshire                               | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.                            | 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.  |
| 2000 | Illinois                                    | The state UCR Programs were unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures or forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. | 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 be 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 due to the nonapplication of the  |

| Year | State(s)          | Reason for Estimation  | Estimation Method  |
|------|-------------------|--|--|
|      |                   |  | 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.   |
|      | Kansas            | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | To arrive at 2000 estimates for Kansas, 1999 state estimates were updated using 2000 crime trends for the West North Central Division.   |
|      | Kentucky, Montana | The state UCR Programs were unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | To arrive at 2000 estimates for Kentucky and Montana, 1999 state totals supplied by each state's UCR Program were updated using 2000 crime trends for the divisions in which each state is located.  |
| 2001 | Illinois          | The state UCR Program submitted complete data for only seven agencies within the state. Additionally, the state UCR Program was unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. | 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.    |
|      | Kentucky          | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2001 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | To arrive at the 2001 estimate for Kentucky, the 2000 state estimates were updated using 2001 crime trends reported for the East South Central Division.   |
| 2002 | Kentucky          | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the state UCR Program was contacted, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of <i>Crime in the United States</i> by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate.   |
|      | Illinois          | The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.   | Valid Crime Index counts were only 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 with single incidents in the available NIBRS data. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process. |



## Table Methodology

Although most law enforcement agencies submit crime reports to the UCR Program, not all agencies send 12 months of complete data for the reporting year. To be included in this publication's Tables 8 through 11, which show specific jurisdictional statistics, figures for all 12 months of the reporting year must have been received by the FBI prior to established publication deadlines. Other tabular presentations are

aggregated on varied levels of submission. With the exception of the tables that 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 table explains the construction of many of this book's tabular presentations.

| (1)<br>Table | (2)<br>Database  | (3)<br>Table Construction  | (4)<br>General Comments   |
|--------------|--|--|---|
| 1            | All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.     | The 2002 statistics are consistent with Table 2. Pre-2002 crime statistics may have been updated and, hence, may not be consistent with prior publications. Population statistics represent July 1 provisional estimations for each year except 1990 and 2000, which are Bureau of the Census decennial census data. (See the Population section in this appendix.)  | Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity from 1983 to 2002.   |
| 2            | All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for 2002.          | Statistics are aggregated from individual state statistics as shown in Table 5. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)   | Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity in 2002.   |
| 3            | All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for 2002).  | Regional offense distributions are computed from volume figures as shown in Table 4. Population distributions are based on Bureau of the Census provisional estimates for 2002.  | Represents the 2002 geographical distribution of estimated Crime Index offenses and population.   |
| 4            | All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for 2001 and 2002. | The 2002 statistics are aggregated from individual state statistics as shown in Table 5. Population statistics represent Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates.   | 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. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for 2002.          | Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) 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 submitting 2 months or less 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. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for 2002.          | 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 for 2002. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) The statistics under the heading Area Actually Reporting represent reported offense  | Represents an estimation of the reported crime activity for Index offenses at the individual MSA level. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.  |

| (1)   | (2)   | (3)  | (4)   |
|-------|---|--|---|
| Table | Database  | Table Construction   | General Comments  |
|       |   | <p>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 2 months or less of offense reports. The tabular breakdowns are according to UCR definitions. (See App. II.)</p>   |   |
| 7     | <p>All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for 1998 through 2002.</p> | <p>Offense totals are for all Index offense categories other than aggravated assault.</p>  | <p>Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity from 1998 to 2002. Aggravated assault is not included in the data source from which this table is derived.</p>  |
| 8     | <p>All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense reports for 2002.</p>  | <p>Cities and Towns are agencies in Population Groups I through V. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)</p>  | <p>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.</p>  |
| 9     | <p>All university/college law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense reports for 2002.</p>   | <p>The 2000 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.</p>  | <p>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.</p>  |
| 10    | <p>All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense reports for 2002.</p>  | <p>Suburban Counties are the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA. (See App. III.) Population classifications of suburban counties are based on 2002 UCR estimates for individual agencies. (See the Population section in this appendix.)</p>  | <p>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.</p>   |
| 11    | <p>All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense reports for 2002.</p>  | <p>Rural Counties are those outside MSAs whose jurisdictions are not covered by city police agencies. (See App. III.) Population classifications of rural counties are based on 2002 UCR estimates for individual agencies. (See the Population section in this appendix.)</p>   | <p>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.</p>  |
| 12-15 | <p>All law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 common months of complete offense reports for 2001 and 2002.</p>  | <p>The 2002 crime trend statistics are 2-year comparisons based on 2002 reported crime activity. Only common reported months for individual agencies are included in 2002 trend calculations. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns. Note that Suburban and Nonsuburban Cities are all municipal agencies other than central cities in MSAs.</p> |   |
| 16-19 | <p>All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense reports for 2002.</p>  | <p>The 2002 crime rates are the ratios, per 100,000 inhabitants, of the aggregated 2002 crime volumes and the aggregated 2002 populations of the contributing agencies. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns. Note that Suburban and Nonsuburban Cities are all municipal agencies other than central cities in MSAs.</p>                       | <p>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. There is a slight decrease in national coverage for Table 19 due to editing procedure and lower submission rate.</p> |

| (1)<br>Table | (2)<br>Database   | (3)<br>Table Construction  | (4)<br>General Comments   |
|--------------|---|--|---|
| 20           | All law enforcement agencies submitting Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data for 2002.                                  | The weapon totals are the aggregate for each murder victim recorded on the SHRs for calendar year 2002.  | 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 12 months of complete offense reports for 2002.                                     | The weapon totals are aggregated 2002 totals. Population statistics represent 2002 UCR estimates.  |   |
| 23, 24       | All law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 months of complete offense reports for 2002.                             | 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 2001 and 2002.   | 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. |
| 25-28        | All law enforcement agencies submitting at least 6 months of complete offense reports for 2002.                             | The 2002 clearance rates are based on offense and clearance volume totals of the contributing agencies for 2002. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) See Appendix III for UCR Program population breakdowns.  |   |
| 29           | All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months of complete data for 2002). | 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 28 offenses, not including suspicion. Each individual arrest total is the sum of the estimated volumes within each of the eight population groups. (See App. III.) Each group's estimate is the reported volume (as shown in Table 31) divided by the percent of total group population reporting, according to 2002 UCR estimates for individual agencies. (See the Population section in this appendix.) |   |
| 30, 31       | All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months of 2002.   | The 2002 arrest rates are the ratios, per 100,000 inhabitants, of the aggregated 2002 reported arrest statistics and population. The population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) See Appendix III for UCR population classifications and geographical configuration.  |   |
| 32, 33       | All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 1993 and 2002.                                    | The arrest trends are the percentage differences between 1993 and 2002 arrest volumes aggregated from all common agencies. The population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) Population statistics for 1993 are based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1992 and 1993 provisional estimates.  |   |
| 34, 35       | All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 1998 and 2002.                                    | The arrest trends are the percentage differences between 1998 and 2002 arrest volumes aggregated from common agencies. The population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) Population statistics for 1998 are based upon the percent change in state population from the Bureau of the Census 1997 and 1998 provisional estimates.  |   |

| (1)<br>Table | (2)<br>Database  | (3)<br>Table Construction  | (4)<br>General Comments  |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| 36, 37       | All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2001 and 2002.                 | The arrest trends are 2-year comparisons between 2001 and 2002 arrest volumes aggregated from common agencies. Population statistics for 2001 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2000 decennial counts and provisional 2001 estimates. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state populations from the Bureau of Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)  |  |
| 38-43        | All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2002.                          | Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)   |  |
| 44, 45       | All city law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2001 and 2002.            | The 2002 city arrest trends represent the percentage differences between 2001 and 2002 arrest volumes aggregated from common city agencies. City Agencies are all agencies within Population Groups I-VI. (See App. III.) Population statistics for 2001 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2000 decennial counts and provisional 2001 estimates. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)                |  |
| 46-49        | All city law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2002.                     | City Agencies are all agencies within Population Groups I-VI. (See App. III.) Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)   | 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 12 months of complete reports for 2001 and 2002. | The 2002 suburban county arrest trends represent percentage differences between 2001 and 2002 volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. Suburban Counties are the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA. (See App. III.) Population statistics for 2001 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2000 decennial counts and provisional 2001 estimates. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state populations from the Bureau of Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) |  |
| 52-55        | All suburban county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2002.          | Suburban Counties are the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA. (See App. III.) Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from the Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)  | 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 12 months of complete reports for 2001 and 2002.    | The 2002 rural county arrest trends represent percentage differences between 2001 and 2002 volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. Rural Counties are noncity agencies outside MSAs. (See App. III.) Population statistics for 2001 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2000 decennial counts and provisional 2001 estimates. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates  |  |

| (1)<br>Table | (2)<br>Database  | (3)<br>Table Construction  | (4)<br>General Comments   |
|--------------|--|--|---|
|              |  | based upon the percent change in state populations from the Bureau of Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)   |   |
| 58-61        | All rural county law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2002.           | Rural Counties are noncity agencies outside MSAs. (See App. III.) Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from the Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)   |   |
| 62, 63       | All suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2001 and 2002. | The 2002 suburban area arrest trends represent percentage differences between 2001 and 2002 arrest volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. Suburban Area includes agencies within a metropolitan area excluding those that cover central cities as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. (See App. III.) Population statistics for 2001 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2000 decennial counts and provisional 2001 estimates. Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state populations from the Bureau of Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.) |   |
| 64-67        | All suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2002.          | Suburban Area includes agencies within a metropolitan area excluding those that cover central cities as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. (See App. III.) Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)   |   |
| 68           | All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2002.                        | Population statistics for 2002 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 2001 revised estimates and 2002 provisional estimates. (See the Population section in this appendix.)   | Data furnished are based upon individual state age definitions for juveniles.   |
| 69           | All law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete reports for 2002.                        | Arrest totals are aggregated for individual agencies within each state. Population statistics represent Bureau of the Census provisional estimates for 2002. (See the Population section in this appendix.)  | 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 crimes. Each month, contributing agencies submit information on the number of Part I offenses (Crime Index) known to law enforcement; those offenses 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, those that comprise the Crime Index due to their seriousness and frequency, 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, for which only arrest data are collected, 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

This publication presents crime statistics by area, enabling data users to analyze local crime counts in relation to other areas of a like geographic location or population size. The Nation is divided into regions, divisions, and states. Data are also broken down using population figures and proximity to metropolitan areas. Sheriffs, county police, and state police generally report crimes within counties but outside cities; local police report crime in city limits.

## Community Types

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program displays data aggregated by three types of communities:

**1. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)**—Each MSA has a central city with at least 50,000 inhabitants or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 in population. MSAs include the county of the central city and other contiguous counties that have substantial economic and social ties to the central city and county. For UCR purposes, counties in an MSA are considered suburban. An MSA may cross state lines. Establishing reporting units representing major population centers assists data users in analyzing and presenting uniform statistical data on metropolitan areas. The Program discourages data users from making year-to-year comparisons of MSA data because of changes in the geographic composition of MSAs.

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 MSA. However, statistics for the areas outside of these MSAs are compiled in county data presentations. In the counties that have both suburban and rural portions, data for state police and sheriffs are included in statistics for the *rural* areas.

About 80 percent of the Nation’s population inhabited MSAs in 2002. Some presentations in this publication refer to suburban areas, which include cities with under 50,000 population as well as unincorporated areas within the

MSA and exclude central cities. The suburban area concept is important because of the unique crime conditions in the communities around the United States’ largest cities.

**2. Cities Outside MSAs**—Cities outside MSAs are mostly incorporated areas and made up 8 percent of the Nation’s population in 2002.

**3. Rural Counties Outside MSAs**—Most rural counties are composed of unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Some 12 percent of the population in 2002 were served by rural law enforcement agencies.

Community types are illustrated below:

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

## Population Groups

The UCR Program uses the following population group classifications:

| Population Group     | Political Label     | Population Range   |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| I                    | City                | 250,000 and over   |
| II                   | City                | 100,000 to 249,999 |
| III                  | City                | 50,000 to 99,999   |
| IV                   | City                | 25,000 to 49,999   |
| V                    | City                | 10,000 to 24,999   |
| VI                   | City <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.



Individual law enforcement agencies are the major source of UCR data. Annually, the number of agencies included in each population group varies because of population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. In noncensus years, the UCR Program estimates population figures for individual jurisdictions. A more comprehensive explanation of population estimations is located in Appendix I.

The table below displays the number of agencies contributing to the UCR Program within each population group for 2002.

| <i>Population Group</i>           | <i>Number of Agencies</i> | <i>Population Covered</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| I                                 | 71                        | 53,175,169                |
| II                                | 171                       | 25,571,226                |
| III                               | 423                       | 29,153,832                |
| IV                                | 803                       | 27,912,096                |
| V                                 | 1,867                     | 29,581,897                |
| VI <sup>1</sup>                   | 8,735                     | 26,310,716                |
| VIII (Rural County) <sup>2</sup>  | 3,437                     | 34,517,436                |
| IX (Suburban County) <sup>2</sup> | 1,817                     | 62,146,326                |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>17,324</b>             | <b>288,368,698</b>        |

<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

The accompanying map depicts the four regions of the United States: the Northeastern States, the Midwestern States, the Southern States, and the Western States. Further, the regions are split into nine divisions. The table lists the regional, divisional, and state organization of the Nation for the UCR Program's purposes.

### 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       |

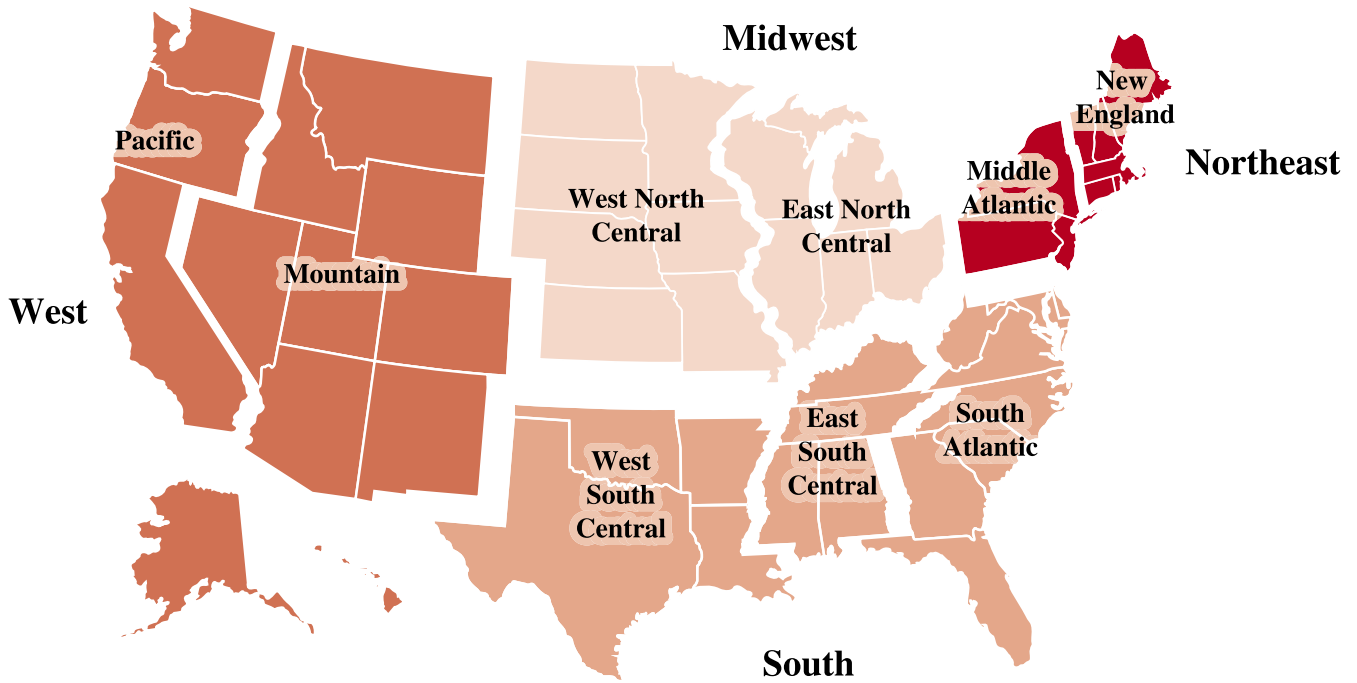
### SOUTHERN STATES

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 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    |            |

**Regions and Divisions of the United States, 2002**



## 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. Law enforcement agencies report arrest data 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 2002, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented approximately 288.4 million United States inhabitants—93.4 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 in the 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.

The UCR Program is continually 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’ NCVS, which began in 1973, provides a detailed picture of crime incidents, victims, and trends. After a substantial period of research, the survey completed an intensive methodological redesign in 1993. 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).

Two times a year, 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 80,000 people). Approxi-

mately 160,000 interviews are conducted annually. Households stay in the sample for 3 years. 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.

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 intervals) 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 are based only on NCVS robberies reported to the police. It is also possible to remove UCR

robberies of commercial establishments such as gas stations, convenience stores, and banks from analysis. When the resulting NCVS police-reported robbery rates are compared to UCR noncommercial robbery rates, the results reveal closely corresponding long-term trends.

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.

## APPENDIX V – Directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Alabama        | Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center<br>Suite 350<br>770 Washington Avenue<br>Montgomery, Alabama 36104<br>334-242-4900   |
| Alaska         | Uniform Crime Reporting Section<br>Department of Public Safety Information System<br>5700 East Tudor Road<br>Anchorage, Alaska 99507<br>907-451-5166                   |
| American Samoa | Department of Public Safety<br>Post Office Box 1086<br>Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799<br>684-633-1111   |
| Arizona        | Access Integrity Unit<br>Uniform Crime Reporting Program<br>Arizona Department of Public Safety<br>Post Office Box 6638<br>Phoenix, Arizona 85005-6638<br>602-223-2263 |
| Arkansas       | Arkansas Crime Information Center<br>One Capitol Mall, 4D-200<br>Little Rock, Arkansas 72201<br>501-682-2222   |
| California     | Criminal Justice Statistics Center<br>Department of Justice<br>Post Office Box 903427<br>Sacramento, California 94203-4270<br>916-227-3282                             |
| Colorado       | Uniform Crime Reporting<br>Colorado Bureau of Investigation<br>Suite 3000<br>690 Kipling Street<br>Denver, Colorado 80215<br>303-239-4300                              |

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Connecticut          | Uniform Crime Reporting Program<br>Post Office Box 2794<br>Middletown, Connecticut 06457-9294<br>860-685-8030  |
| Delaware             | Delaware State Bureau of Identification<br>Post Office Box 430<br>Dover, Delaware 19903<br>302-739-5875  |
| District of Columbia | Metropolitan Police Department<br>300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.<br>Washington, D.C. 20001<br>202-727-1077   |
| Florida              | Criminal Justice Information Services<br>Uniform Crime Reports<br>Florida Department of Law Enforcement<br>Post Office Box 1489<br>Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1489<br>850-410-7121 |
| Georgia              | Georgia Crime Information Center<br>Georgia Bureau of Investigation<br>Uniform Crime Reporting Unit<br>Post Office Box 370748<br>Decatur, Georgia 30037-0748<br>404-244-2840       |
| Guam                 | Guam Police Department<br>Planning, Research and Development<br>Building #233<br>Central Avenue<br>Tiyán, Guam 96913<br>671-475-8421   |
| Hawaii               | Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division<br>Department of the Attorney General<br>Suite 401<br>235 South Beretania Street<br>Honolulu, Hawaii 96813<br>808-586-1416        |
| Idaho                | Bureau of Criminal Identification<br>Idaho Department of Law Enforcement<br>Post Office Box 700<br>Meridian, Idaho 83680<br>208-884-7156   |

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Illinois  | Uniform Crime Reporting<br>Division of Administration; Crime Statistics<br>Illinois State Police<br>3rd Floor<br>400 Iles Park Place<br>Springfield, Illinois 62708<br>217-782-5794                  |
| Iowa      | Iowa Department of Public Safety<br>Wallace State Office Building<br>East Ninth and Grand<br>Des Moines, Iowa 50319<br>515-281-8494  |
| Kansas    | Criminal Justice System<br>Kansas Bureau of Investigation<br>Crime Data Information Center<br>1620 Southwest Tyler Street<br>Topeka, Kansas 66612<br>785-296-8200                                    |
| Kentucky  | Criminal Identification and Records Branch<br>Kentucky State Police<br>1250 Louisville Road<br>Frankfort, Kentucky 40601<br>502-227-8790   |
| Louisiana | Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement<br>Uniform Crime Reporting<br>12th Floor<br>1885 Wooddale Boulevard<br>Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806<br>225-925-7465  |
| Maine     | Records Management Services<br>Uniform Crime Reporting Division<br>Maine Department of Public Safety<br>Maine State Police<br>36 Hospital Street, Station 42<br>Augusta, Maine 04333<br>207-624-7003 |
| Maryland  | Central Records Division<br>Maryland State Police<br>1711 Belmont Avenue<br>Baltimore, Maryland 21244<br>410-298-3883  |



|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Massachusetts | <p>Crime Reporting Unit<br/> Uniform Crime Reports<br/> Massachusetts State Police<br/> 470 Worcester Road<br/> Framingham, Massachusetts 01702<br/> 508-820-2111</p>                                    |
| Michigan      | <p>Uniform Crime Reporting Section<br/> Criminal Justice Information Center<br/> Michigan State Police<br/> 7150 Harris Drive<br/> Lansing, Michigan 48913<br/> 517-322-1424</p>                         |
| Minnesota     | <p>Criminal Justice Information Systems<br/> Bureau of Criminal Apprehension<br/> Minnesota Department of Public Safety<br/> 1246 University Avenue<br/> St. Paul, Minnesota 55104<br/> 651-642-0670</p> |
| Missouri      | <p>Missouri State Highway Patrol<br/> 1510 East Elm Street<br/> Post Office Box 568<br/> Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0568<br/> 573-526-6278</p>   |
| Montana       | <p>Montana Board of Crime Control<br/> Post Office Box 201408<br/> Helena, Montana 59620-1408<br/> 406-444-4298</p>  |
| Nebraska      | <p>Uniform Crime Reporting Section<br/> The Nebraska Commission on Law<br/> Enforcement and Criminal Justice<br/> Post Office Box 94946<br/> Lincoln, Nebraska 68508<br/> 402-471-3982</p>               |
| Nevada        | <p>Criminal Information Services<br/> Nevada Highway Patrol<br/> 808 West Nye Lane<br/> Carson City, Nevada 89703<br/> 775-687-1600</p>  |
| New Hampshire | <p>Uniform Crime Reporting Unit<br/> New Hampshire State Police<br/> New Hampshire Department of Public Safety<br/> 10 Hazen Drive<br/> Concord, New Hampshire 03305<br/> 603-271-2509</p>               |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| New Jersey     | Uniform Crime Reporting Unit<br>New Jersey State Police<br>Post Office Box 7068<br>West Trenton, New Jersey 08628-0068<br>609-882-2000 x 2392                         |
| New York       | Statistical Services<br>New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services<br>8th Floor, Mail Room<br>4 Tower Place<br>Albany, New York 12203<br>518-457-8381       |
| North Carolina | Crime Reporting and Criminal Statistics<br>State Bureau of Investigation<br>Post Office Box 29500<br>Raleigh, North Carolina 27626-0500<br>919-662-4509               |
| North Dakota   | Information Services Section<br>Bureau of Criminal Investigation<br>Attorney General's Office<br>Post Office Box 1054<br>Bismarck, North Dakota 58502<br>701-328-5500 |
| Ohio*          | Office of Criminal Justice Services<br>Suite 300<br>400 East Town Street<br>Columbus, Ohio 43215<br>614-644-6797  |
| Oklahoma       | Uniform Crime Reporting Section<br>Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation<br>Suite 300<br>6600 North Harvey<br>Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73116<br>405-879-2533          |
| Oregon         | Law Enforcement Data System Division<br>Oregon State Police<br>3225 State Street<br>Salem, Oregon 97301<br>503-378-3055   |
| Pennsylvania   | Bureau of Research and Development<br>Pennsylvania State Police<br>1800 Elmerton Avenue<br>Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110<br>717-783-5536                             |

\*National Incident-Based Reporting System Only

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Puerto Rico    | <p>Statistics Division<br/>           Puerto Rico Police<br/>           Post Office Box 70166<br/>           San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936-8166<br/>           787-793-1234 x 3113</p>   |
| Rhode Island   | <p>Rhode Island State Police<br/>           311 Danielson Pike<br/>           North Scituate, Rhode Island 02857<br/>           401-444-1121</p>   |
| South Carolina | <p>South Carolina Law Enforcement Division<br/>           Post Office Box 21398<br/>           Columbia, South Carolina 29221-1398<br/>           803-896-7016</p>   |
| South Dakota   | <p>South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center<br/>           500 East Capitol Avenue<br/>           Pierre, South Dakota 57501-5070<br/>           605-773-6310</p>  |
| Tennessee*     | <p>Tennessee Bureau of Investigation<br/>           901 R.S. Gass Boulevard<br/>           Nashville, Tennessee 37216-2639<br/>           615-744-4014</p>   |
| Texas          | <p>Uniform Crime Reporting<br/>           Crime Information Bureau<br/>           Texas Department of Public Safety<br/>           Post Office Box 4143<br/>           Austin, Texas 78765-9968<br/>           512-424-2734</p>  |
| Utah           | <p>Data Collection and Analysis<br/>           Uniform Crime Reporting<br/>           Bureau of Criminal Identification<br/>           Utah Department of Public Safety<br/>           Post Office Box 148280<br/>           Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-8280<br/>           801-965-4566</p> |
| Vermont        | <p>Vermont Crime Information Center<br/>           103 South Main Street<br/>           Waterbury, Vermont 05671-2101<br/>           802-241-5220</p>  |

\*National Incident-Based Reporting System Only

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Virginia       | Criminal Justice Information Services Division<br>Virginia State Police<br>Post Office Box 27472<br>Richmond, Virginia 23261-7472<br>804-674-2023                                   |
| Virgin Islands | Virgin Islands Police Department<br>Criminal Justice Complex<br>Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802<br>809-774-2211  |
| Washington     | Uniform Crime Reporting Program<br>Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs<br>Suite 200<br>3060 Willamette Drive, Northeast<br>Lacey, Washington 98516<br>360-486-2380 |
| West Virginia  | Uniform Crime Reporting Program<br>West Virginia State Police<br>725 Jefferson Road<br>South Charleston, West Virginia 25309<br>304-746-2159  |
| Wisconsin      | Office of Justice Assistance<br>Suite 202<br>131 West Wilson Street<br>Madison, Wisconsin 53702-0001<br>608-266-0936  |
| Wyoming        | Uniform Crime Reporting<br>Criminal Records Section<br>Division of Criminal Investigation<br>316 West 22nd Street<br>Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002<br>307-777-7625                        |

## APPENDIX VI – National Uniform Crime Reporting Directory

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Administration  | 304-625-3691 |
| Program administration; management; policy  |              |
| Crime Analysis, Research and Development  | 304-625-3600 |
| Statistical models; special studies and analyses; crime forecasting   |              |
| Information Dissemination   | 304-625-4995 |
| Requests for published and unpublished data; printouts, magnetic tapes, and books   |              |
| National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)  | 304-625-2998 |
| Information for law enforcement agencies regarding the NIBRS certification process;<br>federal funding for NIBRS-compliant records management systems; and data submission specifications |              |
| 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;<br>requests for reporting forms; data processing; data quality                               |              |
| Training/Education  | 304-625-3691 |
| Requests for training of law enforcement personnel; information on police reporting systems;<br>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:

*Data Collection Guidelines\**

*Data Submission Specifications\**

*Error Message Manual\**

*Addendum to the NIBRS Volumes\**

*Conversion of NIBRS Data to Summary Data\**

*NIBRS Addendum for Submitting LEOKA 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 & 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:

*Hate Crime\**

*Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted\**

\* These publications are available on the FBI's Internet site at [www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm).