

SECTION VII

APPENDIX I

Methodology

The information compiled by UCR contributors is forwarded to the FBI either directly from local law enforcement agencies or through state-level UCR Programs in 44 states and the District of Columbia. Agencies submitting directly to the FBI are provided continuing guidance and support on an individual basis.

State-level UCR Programs are very effective intermediaries 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 agencies are also able to provide more direct and frequent service to participating law enforcement agencies, to make information more readily available for use at the state level, and to contribute to more streamlined operations at the national level.

With the development of a state UCR Program, the FBI ceases direct collection of data from individual law enforcement agencies within the state. Instead, information from local agencies is forwarded to the national Program through the state data collection agency.

The conditions under which these systems are developed ensure consistency and comparability in the data submitted to the national Program, as well as provide for regular and timely reporting of national crime data. These conditions are (1) The state Program must conform to national Uniform Crime Reports' 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 have instituted acceptable quality control procedures. (3) Coverage within the state by a state agency must be, at least, equal to that attained by the national Uniform Crime Reports. (4) The state agency must have adequate field staff assigned to conduct audits and to assist contributing agencies in record practices and crime reporting procedures. (5) The state agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tapes. (6) The state agency must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all the statistical data required in time to meet national Uniform Crime Reports' publication deadlines.

To fulfill its responsibilities in connection with the UCR Program, the FBI continues to edit and review individual agency reports for both completeness and quality; has direct contact with individual contributors within the state when necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, coordinating such contact with the state agency; and upon request, conducts training programs within the state on law enforcement records

and crime reporting procedures. Should circumstances develop whereby the state agency does not comply with the aforementioned requirements, the national Program may reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from law enforcement agencies within the state.

Reporting Procedures

Based on records of all reports of crime received from victims, officers who discover infractions, or other sources, law enforcement agencies across the country tabulate the number of Crime Index or Part I offenses brought to their attention each month. Specifically, the 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. The number of "actual offenses known" is reported to the FBI regardless of whether anyone is arrested for the crime, stolen property is recovered, or prosecution is undertaken.

Another integral part of the monthly submission is the total number of actual Crime Index offenses cleared. Crimes are "cleared" in one of two ways: (1) at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution; or (2) by exceptional means when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the arrest of an offender. Law enforcement agencies also report the number of Index crime clearances which involve only offenders under the age of 18; the value of property stolen and recovered in connection with the offenses; and detailed information pertaining to criminal homicide and arson.

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

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

Editing Procedures

Each report submitted to the UCR Program is thoroughly examined for arithmetical accuracy and for deviations which may indicate errors. To identify any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime count, monthly reports are compared with previous submissions of the agency and with those for similar

agencies. Large variations in crime levels may indicate modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in the jurisdiction's geopolitical structure.

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

To assist contributors in complying with UCR standards, the national Program provides training seminars and instructional materials in crime reporting procedures. Throughout the country, liaison with state Programs and law enforcement personnel is maintained, and training sessions are held 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 remedial efforts are unsuccessful, FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division personnel may visit the contributor to aid in resolving the difficulties.

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

To enhance communication among Program participants, letters to UCR contributors and State UCR Program "Bulletins" are utilized. They address Program policy, as well as present information and instructional material, and are produced as needed.

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 statistics' accuracy depends primarily on the adherence of each contributor to the established standards of reporting. Deviations from these established standards which cannot be resolved by the national UCR Program may be brought to the attention of the Criminal Justice Information Systems Committees of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Sheriffs' Association.

NIBRS Conversion

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

Offense Estimation

Tables 1 through 5 and 7 of this publication contain statistics for the entire United States. Because not all law enforcement

agencies provide data for complete reporting periods, estimated crime counts are included in these presentations. Offense estimation occurs within each of three areas: Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), cities outside MSAs, and rural counties. Using the known crime experiences of similar areas within a state, the estimates are computed by assigning the same proportional crime volumes to nonreporting agencies. The size of agency; type of jurisdiction, e.g., police department versus sheriff's office; and geographic location are considered in the estimation process.

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

1985 through 1996 — The Illinois (1985-1996), Michigan, and Minnesota (1993 only) state UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each state.

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

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

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

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

1995 — The Kansas state-level UCR Program was able to provide valid 1994 state totals which were then updated using 1995 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

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

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

Crime Trends

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

Care should be exercised in any direct comparison between data in this publication and those in prior issues of *Crime in the United States*. For example, upon receiving 1995 aggravated

assault figures for the state of Kentucky, it was determined the 1994 aggravated assault figures previously submitted were not valid; therefore, the Kentucky aggravated assault figures were not included in Tables 12 through 15 of the 1995 edition. The 1994 estimates in certain offense categories were updated for both Kansas and Kentucky. Estimates in certain offense categories for Delaware were also updated for the year 1994. In addition, Montana figures for 1995 were updated to show the actual offense data which were received after publication of *Crime in the United States 1995*. These updates appear in the national trends.

Table Methodology

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

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

- Key: A) Column 1 shows the table numbers. Included are Tables 1 through 69, *Crime in the United States 1996*.
B) Column 2 indicates the level of submission necessary for an agency's statistics to be included in a table.
C) Column 3 explains how each table was constructed. Data adjustments, if any, are discussed along with various definitions of data aggregation.
D) Column 4 contains general comments regarding the potential use and misuse of the statistics presented.

(1) Table	(2) Data Base	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
1	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1996).	The 1996 statistics are consistent with Table 2. Pre-1996 crime statistics may have been updated, and hence, may not be consistent with prior publications. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year. Population statistics represent July 1 provisional estimations for each year except 1980 and 1990, which are Bureau of the Census decennial census data (see App. III). Crime volume statistics are rounded to the nearest 10 for violent crime and the nearest 100 for property crime. Percent changes and rates are computed prior to rounding.	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity from 1977 to 1996.
2	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1996).	Statistics are aggregated from individual state statistics as shown in Table 5. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports. Population statistics represent July 1, 1996, Bureau of the Census provisional estimates. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns.	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity in 1996.
3	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1996).	Regional offense distributions are computed from volume figures as shown in Table 4. Population distributions are based on July 1, 1996, Bureau of the Census provisional estimates (see App. III).	Represents the 1996 geographical distribution of estimated Crime Index offenses and population.
4	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1996).	The 1996 statistics are aggregated from individual state statistics as shown in Table 5. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for 1995 and 1996. Population statistics represent July 1 provisional estimates for both years (see App. III).	Represents an estimation of reported crime activity for Index offenses at the: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. national level 2. regional level 3. division level 4. state level Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
5	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1996).	Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports. Population statistics represent 1996 estimates (see App. III). Statistics under the heading "Area Actually Reporting" represent reported offense totals for agencies submitting 12 months of offense reports and estimated totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports. The statistics under the heading "Estimated Totals" represent the above plus estimated offense totals for agencies having less than 3 months of offense reports.	Represents an estimation of reported crime activity for Index offenses at the state level. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
6	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1996).	Statistics are published for all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) having at least 75% reporting and for which the central city/cities submitted 12 months of data in 1996. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense statistics for 1996. Population statistics represent July 1, 1996, Bureau of the Census provisional estimates. The statistics under the heading "Area Actually Reporting" represent reported offense totals for agencies submitting all 12 months of offense reports plus estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports. The statistics under the heading "Estimated Total" represent the above plus the estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 3 months of offense reports. The tabular breakdowns are according to UCR definitions (see App. II).	Represents an estimation of the reported crime activity for Index offenses at individual MSA level. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
7	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1996).	Offense totals are for all Index offense categories other than aggravated assault. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity from 1992 to 1996. Aggravated assault is excluded from Table 7, because if money or property is taken in connection with an assault, the offense is robbery.

(1) Table	(2) Data Base	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
8	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	"Cities and Towns" are defined to be agencies in Population Groups I through V (see App. III). The agency populations are 1996 estimates for each agency (see App. III).	Represents reported crime activity of individual agencies in cities and towns 10,000 and over in population. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
9	All university/college law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	The 1994 student enrollment figures, which are provided by the U.S. Department of Education, are the most recent available. They include full- and part-time students. No adjustments to equate part-time enrollments into full-time equivalents have been made.	Represents reported crime from those individual university/college law enforcement agencies contributing to the UCR Program. These agencies are listed alphabetically by state. Any comparison of these UCR statistics should take into consideration size of enrollment, number of on-campus residents, and other demographic factors.
10	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	"Suburban Counties" are defined as the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA (see App. III). Population estimates of suburban counties are as of July 1, 1996, (see App. III).	Represents crime reported to individual law enforcement agencies in suburban counties, i.e., the individual sheriff's office, county police department, highway patrol, and/or state police. These figures do not represent the county totals since they exclude city crime counts. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
11	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	"Rural Counties" are those outside MSAs and whose jurisdictions are not covered by city police agencies (see App. III). Population classifications of rural counties are based on 1996 estimates for individual agencies (see App. III).	Represents crime reported to individual rural county law enforcement agencies covering populations 25,000 and over, i.e., the individual sheriff's office, county police department, highway patrol, and/or state police. These figures do not represent the county totals since they exclude city crime counts. Any comparison of UCR statistics should take into consideration demographic factors.
12-15	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1995 and 1996.	The 1996 crime trend statistics are 2-year comparisons based on 1996 reported crime activity. Only common reported months for individual agencies are included in 1996 trend calculations. Populations represent July 1, 1996, estimates for individual agencies. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns. Note that "Suburban and Nonsuburban Cities" are all municipal agencies other than central cities in MSAs.	Slight decrease in national coverage for Table 15 due to editing procedure and lower submission rate.
16-19	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	The 1996 crime rates are the ratios of the aggregated 1996 crime volumes and the aggregated 1996 populations of the contributing agencies. Population statistics represent 1996 estimates for individual agencies. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns. Note that "Suburban and Nonsuburban Cities" are all municipal agencies other than central cities in MSAs.	The forcible rape figures furnished by the Illinois state-level UCR Program were not in accordance with national guidelines. For inclusion in these tables, the Illinois forcible rape figures were estimated by using the national rates for each population group applied to the population by group for Illinois agencies supplying all 12 months of data. Slight decrease in national coverage for Table 19 due to editing procedure and lower submission rate.
20	All law enforcement agencies submitting Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data in 1996.	The weapon totals are the aggregate for each murder victim recorded on the SHRs for calendar year 1996.	The SHR is the monthly report form concerning homicides. It details victim and offender characteristics, circumstances, weapons used, etc.
21, 22	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	The weapon totals are aggregated 1996 totals. Population statistics represent 1996 estimates.	
23, 24	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1996.	Offense total and value lost total are computed for all Index offense categories other than aggravated assault. Percent distribution is based on offense total of each Index offense. Trend statistics are based on agencies with at least 6 common months complete for 1995 and 1996.	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 complete reports for at least 6 months in 1996.	The 1996 clearance rates are based on offense and clearance volume totals of the contributing agencies for 1996. Population statistics represent 1996 estimates. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns.	

(1) Table	(2) Data Base	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
29	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 1996).	The arrest totals presented are national estimates based on the arrest statistics of all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months). The "Total Estimated Arrests" statistic is the sum of estimated arrest volumes for each of the 29 offenses. Each individual arrest total is the sum of the estimated volumes within each of the eight population groups (see App. III). Each group's estimate is the reported volume (as shown in Table 26) divided by the percent of total group population reporting (according to 1996 Bureau of the Census provisional estimates; see App. III).	
30, 31	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	The 1996 arrest rates are the ratios, per 100,000 inhabitants, of the aggregated 1996 reported arrest statistics and populations. The population statistics represent July 1, 1996, estimates. See Appendix III for UCR population classifications/geographical configuration.	
32, 33	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 and 1996.	The arrest trends are the percentage differences between 1987 and 1996 arrest volumes aggregated from all common agencies. Population statistics represent July 1, 1996, estimates (see App. III).	
34, 35	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992 and 1996.	The arrest trends are the percentage differences between 1992 and 1996 arrest volumes aggregated from common agencies. Population statistics represent 1996 estimates (see App. III).	
36, 37	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1995 and 1996.	The arrest trends are 2-year comparisons between 1995 and 1996 arrest volumes aggregated from common agencies. Population statistics represent 1996 estimates (see App. III).	
38-43	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.		Slight decrease in coverage for Table 43 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.
44, 45	All city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1995 and 1996.	The 1996 city arrest trends represent the percentage differences between 1995 and 1996 arrest volumes aggregated from common city agencies. "City Agencies" are defined to be all agencies within Population Groups I-VI (see App. III).	
46-49	All city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1995 and 1996.	"City Agencies" are defined as agencies within Population Groups I-VI (see App. III).	Slight decrease in coverage for Table 49 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.
50, 51	All suburban county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1995 and 1996.	The 1996 suburban county arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1995 and 1996 volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. "Suburban Counties" are defined as the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA (see App. III).	
52-55	All suburban county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	"Suburban Counties" are defined as the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA (see App. III).	Slight decrease in coverage for Table 55 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.
56, 57	All rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1995 and 1996.	The 1996 rural county arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1995 and 1996 volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. "Rural Counties" are defined as noncity agencies outside MSAs (see App. III).	
58-61	All rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	"Rural Counties" are defined as noncity agencies outside MSAs (see App. III).	Slight decrease in coverage for Table 61 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.

(1) Table	(2) Data Base	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
62, 63	All suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1995 and 1996.	The 1996 suburban area arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1995 and 1996 arrest volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. "Suburban Area" is defined as cities with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants and all counties within MSAs (see App. III).	
64-67	All suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	"Suburban Area" is defined as cities with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants and all counties within MSAs (see App. III).	Slight decrease in coverage for Table 67 due to editing procedure and lower submission of race data.
68	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	Population statistics represent July 1, 1996, estimates for individual agencies. See Appendix III for definitions of the population classifications presented.	Data furnished are based upon individual state age definitions for juveniles
69	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996.	Arrest totals are aggregated for individual agencies within each state. Population figures represent July 1, 1996, estimates (see App. III).	Any comparison of statistics should take into consideration variances in arrest practices, particularly for Part II crimes.

APPENDIX II

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting are divided into two groups, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

The Part I offenses are:

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, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and (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. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. 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. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

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

The Part II offenses are:

Other assaults (simple)—Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is 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. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

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.

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

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.

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. Excluded is “driving under the influence.”

Disorderly conduct—Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy—Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX III

Uniform Crime Reporting Area Definitions

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

Community Types

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

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

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

MSAs made up approximately 80 percent of the total United States population in 1996. Some presentations in this book refer to “suburban area.” A suburban area includes cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) within the MSA. The central cities are, of course, excluded. The concept of suburban area is especially important because of the particular crime conditions which exist in the communities surrounding the Nation’s largest cities.

2. Cities Outside MSAs—Cities outside MSAs are mostly incorporated. They comprised 8 percent of the 1996 population of the United States.

3. Rural Counties Outside MSAs—Rural counties are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12 percent of the national population in 1996.

The following is an illustration of the community types:

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

Population Groups

The population group classifications used by the UCR Program are:

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

¹ Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

² Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in noncensus years. In this edition, the state and national population figures used are 1996 Bureau of the Census provisional estimates. Population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by applying 1996 state growth rates to 1995 city and county estimates. The estimate of United States population showed a 1-percent increase from 1995 to 1996.

The following table shows the number of UCR contributing agencies within each population group for 1996.

<i>Population Group</i>	<i>Number of Agencies</i>	<i>Population Covered</i>
I	65	47,046,340
II	152	22,288,174
III	384	26,154,354
IV	731	25,304,786
V	1,793	28,207,132
VI ¹	8,008	25,696,924
VIII (Rural County) ²	3,627	32,113,297
IX (Suburban County) ² ...	2,038	58,472,993
Total	16,798	265,284,000

¹ Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

² Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

Regions and Divisions

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

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

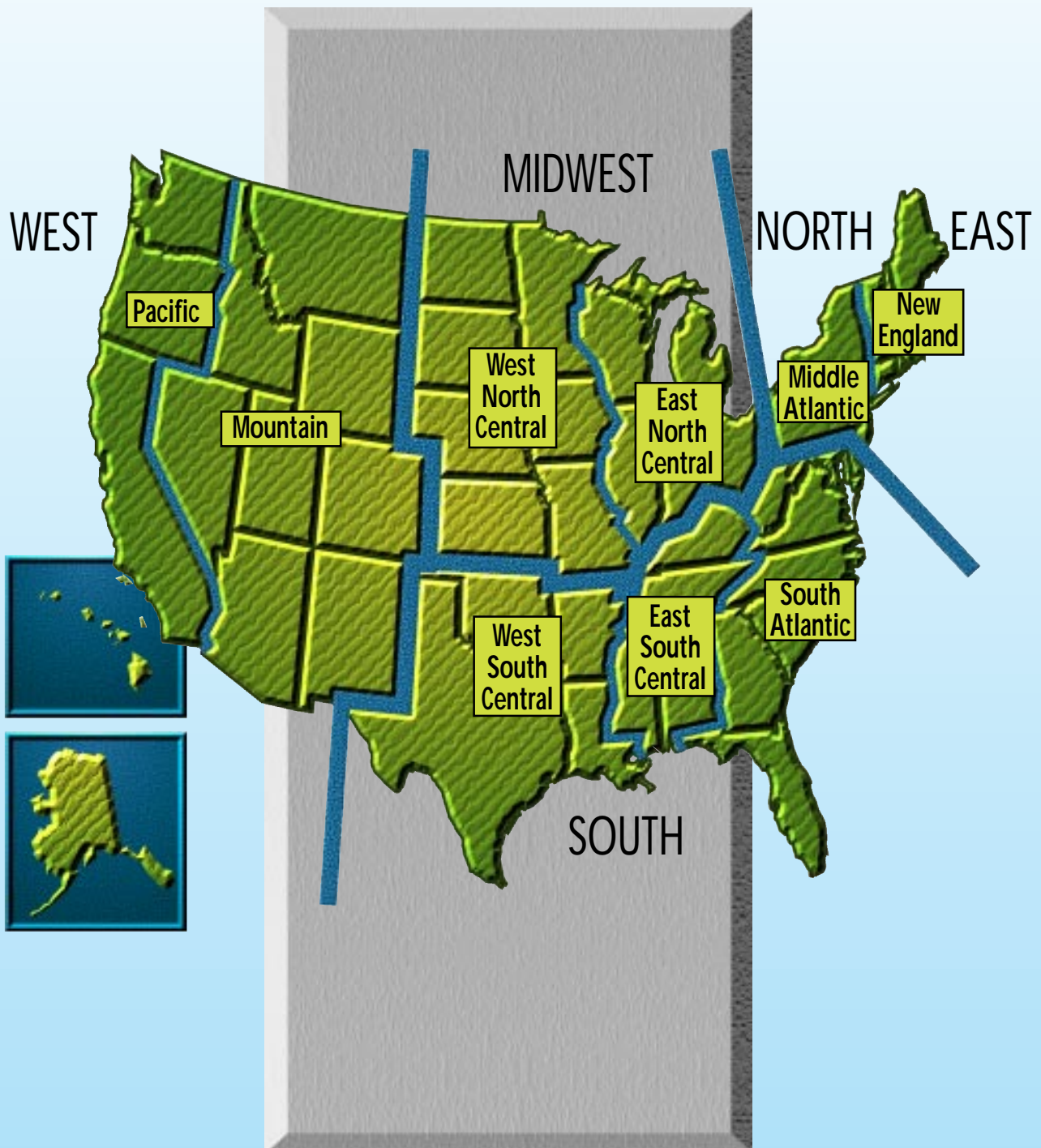
SOUTHERN STATES

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 1996



APPENDIX IV

The Nation's Two Crime Measures

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

Uniform Crime Reports

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

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

In 1996, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented approximately 252 million United States inhabitants— 95 percent of the total population.

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

UCR findings for each calendar year are published in a preliminary release in the spring, followed by a detailed annual report, *Crime in the United States*, issued in the following calendar year. 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 special reports are also available from the UCR Program.

Following a 5-year redesign effort, the UCR Program is currently being converted to the more comprehensive and detailed National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS will 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, in 1993 the survey completed an intensive methodological redesign. The redesign was undertaken to improve the questions used to uncover crime, update the survey methods, and broaden the scope of crimes measured. The redesigned survey collects detailed information on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, aggravated and simple assault, household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. It does not measure homicide or commercial crimes (such as burglaries of stores).

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

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

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

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

Comparing UCR and NCVS

Because the NCVS was designed to complement the UCR Program, the two programs share many similarities. As much as their different collection methods permit, the two measure the same subset of serious crimes, defined alike. Both programs cover rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. Rape, robbery, theft, and motor vehicle theft

are defined virtually identically by both the UCR and NCVS. (While rape is defined analogously, the UCR Crime Index measures the crime against women only, and the NCVS measures it against both sexes.)

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

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

Third, because of methodology, the NCVS and UCR definitions of some crimes differ. For example, the UCR defines burglary as the unlawful entry or attempted entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The NCVS, not wanting to ask victims to ascertain offender motives, defines burglary as the entry or attempted entry of a residence by a person who had no right to be there.

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

In addition, some differences in the data from the two programs may result from sampling variation in the NCVS and from estimating for nonresponse in the UCR. The NCVS estimates are derived from interviewing a sample and are therefore subject to a margin of error. Rigorous statistical methods are used to calculate confidence intervals around all

survey estimates. Trend data in NCVS reports are described as genuine only if there is at least a 90 percent certainty that the measured changes are not the result of sampling variation. The UCR data are based on the actual counts of offenses reported by law enforcement jurisdictions. In some circumstances, UCR data are estimated for nonparticipating jurisdictions or those reporting partial data.

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

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

Apparent discrepancies between statistics from the two programs can usually be accounted for by their definitional and procedural differences or resolved by comparing NCVS sampling variations (confidence 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 based only on NCVS robberies reported to the police are possible. It is also possible to remove from analysis UCR robberies of commercial establishments such as gas stations, convenience stores, and banks. When the resulting NCVS police-reported robbery rates are compared to UCR non-commercial robbery rates, the results reveal closely corresponding long-term trends.

APPENDIX V

Directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs

Alabama	Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center Suite 350 770 Washington Avenue Montgomery, Alabama 36130 (334) 242-4900
Alaska	Uniform Crime Reporting Section Department of Public Safety Information System 5700 East Tudor Road Anchorage, Alaska 99507 (907) 269-5708
American Samoa	Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 1086 Pago Pago American Samoa 96799 (684) 633-1111
Arizona	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Arizona Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 6638 Phoenix, Arizona 85005-6638 (602) 223-2263
Arkansas	Arkansas Crime Information Center One Capitol Mall, 4D-200 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 (501) 682-2222
California	Criminal Justice Statistics Center Department of Justice Post Office Box 903427 Sacramento, California 94203-4270 (916) 227-3470
Colorado	Uniform Crime Reporting Colorado Bureau of Investigation Suite 3000 690 Kipling Street Denver, Colorado 80215 (303) 239-4300
Connecticut	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Post Office Box 2794 Middletown, Connecticut 06457-9294 (860) 685-8030

Delaware	State Bureau of Identification Post Office Box 430 Dover, Delaware 19903 (302) 739-5875
District of Columbia	Information Services Division Metropolitan Police Department Room 5054 300 Indiana Avenue, Northwest Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 727-4301
Florida	Uniform Crime Reports Section Florida Crime Information Center Bureau Post Office Box 1489 Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1489 (904) 487-1179
Georgia	Georgia Crime Information Center Georgia Bureau of Investigation Post Office Box 370748 Decatur, Georgia 30037-0748 (404) 244-2840
Guam	Guam Police Department Planning, Research and Development 23909 GMF Barrigada, Guam 96921 (671) 472-8911 x 418
Hawaii	Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division Department of the Attorney General 1st Floor 425 Queen Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 (808) 586-1416
Idaho	Criminal Identification Bureau Department of Law Enforcement Post Office Box 700 Meridian, Idaho 83680 (208) 884-7156
Illinois	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Crime Studies Section Illinois State Police Post Office Box 3677 Springfield, Illinois 62708-3677 (217) 782-5791
Iowa	Iowa Department of Public Safety Wallace State Office Building East Ninth and Grand Des Moines, Iowa 50319 (515) 281-8494

Kansas	Kansas Bureau of Investigation 1620 Southwest Tyler Street Topeka, Kansas 66612 (913) 296-8200
Kentucky	Information Services Branch Kentucky State Police 1250 Louisville Road Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 (502) 227-8783
Louisiana	Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Room 708 1885 Wooddale Boulevard Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806 (504) 925-4847
Maine	Records Management Services Uniform Crime Division Department of Public Safety Maine State Police 36 Hospital Street Augusta, Maine 04333-0042 (207) 624-7004
Maryland	Central Records Division Maryland State Police Department 1711 Belmont Avenue Baltimore, Maryland 21244 (410) 298-3883
Massachusetts	Crime Reporting Unit Massachusetts State Police 470 Worcester Road Framingham, Massachusetts 01701 (508) 820-2110
Michigan	Central Records Division Uniform Crime Reporting Section Michigan State Police 7150 Harris Drive Lansing, Michigan 48913 (517) 322-1150
Minnesota	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Minnesota Department of Public Safety Criminal Justice Information Systems 1246 University Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota 55104 (612) 642-0670
Montana	Montana Board of Crime Control 303 North Roberts Helena, Montana 59620-1408 (406) 444-2077

Nebraska	Uniform Crime Reporting Section The Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Post Office Box 94946 Lincoln, Nebraska 68509 (402) 471-2194
Nevada	Criminal Information Services Nevada Highway Patrol 555 Wright Way Carson City, Nevada 89711 (702) 687-5713
New Hampshire	Uniform Crime Reporting Unit New Hampshire Department of Public Safety Division of State Police 10 Hazen Drive Concord, New Hampshire 03305 (603) 271-2509
New Jersey	Uniform Crime Reporting Division of State Police Post Office Box 7068 West Trenton, New Jersey 08628-0068 (609) 882-2000 x 2392
New York	Statistical Services New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Executive Park Tower Stuyvesant Plaza 3764 Albany, New York 12203 (518) 457-8381
North Carolina	Crime Reporting and Field Services Division of Criminal Information State Bureau of Investigation 407 North Blount Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27601 (919) 733-3171
North Dakota	Information Services Section Bureau of Criminal Investigation Attorney General's Office Post Office Box 1054 Bismarck, North Dakota 58502 (701) 328-5500
Oklahoma	Uniform Crime Reporting Section Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Suite 300 6600 North Harvey Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73116 (405) 848-6724
Oregon	Law Enforcement Data Systems Division Oregon Department of State Police 400 Public Service Building Salem, Oregon 97310 (503) 378-3057

Pennsylvania	Bureau of Research and Development Pennsylvania State Police 1800 Elmerton Avenue Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110 (717) 783-5536
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Police Post Office Box 70166 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936-8166 (787) 793-1234 x 3113
Rhode Island	Rhode Island State Police 311 Danielson Pike North Scituate, Rhode Island 02857 (401) 444-1121
South Carolina	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Post Office Box 21398 Columbia, South Carolina 29221-1398 (803) 896-7162
South Dakota	South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center 500 East Capitol Avenue Pierre, South Dakota 57501-5070 (605) 773-6310
Texas	Uniform Crime Reporting Crime Information Bureau Texas Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 4143 Austin, Texas 78765-9968 (512) 424-2091
Utah	Data Collection and Analysis Bureau of Criminal Identification Utah Department of Public Safety 4501 South 2700 West Box 148280 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-8280 (801) 965-4445
Vermont	Vermont Crime Information Center 103 South Main Street Waterbury, Vermont 05671-2101 (802) 244-8786
Virginia	Records Management Division Department of State Police Post Office Box 27472 Richmond, Virginia 23261-7472 (804) 674-2023
Virgin Islands	Records Bureau Virgin Islands Police Department 2nd Floor Nisky Center Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802 (809) 774-2211 x 206

Washington	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Post Office Box 826 Olympia, Washington 98507 (360) 586-3221
West Virginia	Uniform Crime Reporting Program West Virginia State Police 725 Jefferson Road South Charleston, West Virginia 25309 (304) 746-2159
Wisconsin	Office of Justice Assistance 2nd Floor 222 State Street Madison, Wisconsin 53702 (608) 266-3323
Wyoming	Uniform Crime Reporting Criminal Records Section Division of Criminal Investigation 316 West 22nd Street Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002 (307) 777-7625

APPENDIX VI
**National Uniform Crime Reporting
Program Directory**

Administration (304) 625-3691
 Program administration; management; policy

Information Dissemination (304) 625-4995
 Requests for published and unpublished data; printouts, magnetic tapes, books

Training/Education (304) 625-2821
 Requests for training of law enforcement; information on police reporting systems;
 technical assistance

Statistical Processing (304) 625-4830
 Processing of summary and incident-based reports from data contributors;
 reporting problems; requests for reporting forms; data processing; data quality
 Statistical models; special studies and analyses; crime forecasting

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)

Uniform Crime Reports: Their Proper Use (brochure)

National Incident-Based Reporting system (brochure)

UCR Preliminary Release, January-June

UCR Preliminary Annual Report

Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook:

Summary System

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

NIBRS:

Volume 1—*Data Collection Guidelines*

Volume 2—*Data Submission Specifications*

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

Volume 4—*Error Message Manual*

Supplemental Guidelines for Federal Participation

Manual of Law Enforcement Records

Hate Crime:

Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines

Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection

Hate Crime Magnetic Media Specifications for Tapes and Diskettes

Hate Crime Statistics, 1990: A Resource Book

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

Periodic Press Releases:

Crime Trends

Law Enforcement Officers Killed

Hate Crime

Evaluation Form For
Crime in the United States - 1996

1. For what purpose did you use this issue of *Crime in the United States*?

2. Was the publication adequate for that purpose?
 Quite adequate Somewhat adequate Quite inadequate
 Adequate Not Adequate

3. Are there presentations not included that you would find particularly useful?

4. What changes, if any, would you recommend for subsequent issues?

5. Can you point out specific table notes or presentations which are not clear or additional terms which need to be defined?

6. In what capacity did you use *Crime in the United States*?
 Criminal justice/law enforcement Researcher
 agency employee (*specify functional area*) Student
 Legislator
 Other government employee Media
 Private citizen Other (*specify*)
 Educator

7. Add any additional comments you care to make.