

SECTION VII

APPENDIX I Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting Procedures

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

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

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

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

Editing Procedures

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

Data reliability is a high priority of the Program, and noted deviations or arithmetical adjustments are brought to the attention of the state UCR Program or the submitting agency. A standard procedure of the FBI is to study the monthly reports and to evaluate periodic trends prepared for individual reporting units. Any significant increase or decrease 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. Because a good records system is essential for accurate crime reporting, the FBI also furnishes the *Manual of Law Enforcement Records*.

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

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

Arrest Data

Oklahoma and Florida state arrest data are not included in Tables 30-68. Limited arrest data for 2000 were received from Kentucky, Montana, and South Carolina. No 2000 arrest data were received from Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. In addition, arrest data were not received from Kansas as a result of their NIBRS conversion efforts. Complete 12 month arrest figures for 2000 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, "Total Estimated Arrests, United States, 2000."

Population

Current year population figures for the Nation, geographic regions and divisions, and states are the Bureau of the Census 2000 decennial census counts and are subject to change. Any changes will be updated for the 2001 edition of this publication. The reader should take note that, according to the Bureau of the Census, the increase in population between 1990 and 2000 is the

largest in United States history. Although every state showed an increase in population, each region showed differing patterns of growth. Population growth also varied between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of the United States. The difference observed between crime rate trends and crime volume trends can be attributed primarily to this adjustment in the population figures based upon the decennial counts from previous intercensal estimates. Further information on the 2000 decennial census counts can be found on the Bureau of the Census Web site at www.census.gov.

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 units which have provided comparable data for the periods under consideration. Exclusions from trend computations are made when figures from a reporting agency are not received for comparable timeframes or when it is ascertained that unusual fluctuations are due to such variables as improved records procedures, annexations, etc.

Care should be exercised in making any direct comparison between data in this publication and those in prior issues of *Crime in the United States*. 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 Delaware, Kansas, and Kentucky. 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.

Offense Estimation

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

agency; type of jurisdiction, e.g., police department versus sheriff's office; and geographic location are considered in the estimation process.

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

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	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.
	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.
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 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.
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	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.
	Kansas	NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas.	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.

Year	State(s)	Reason for Estimation	Estimation Method
	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.
1994	Illinois	NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois.	Illinois state 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.
		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.	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.	Montana 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	Kansas	The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.	The Kansas State UCR Program was able to provide valid 1994 state totals which were then updated using 1995 crime trends for the West North Central Division.
	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.
	Montana	The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.	Montana state estimates were computed by updating the previous valid annual totals using the 1994 versus 1995 percent changes for the Mountain States.
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.	Annual figures were 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.

Year	State(s)	Reason for Estimation	Estimation Method
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.
	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 affect 1997 state totals.
1998	Delaware	Forcible rape figures supplied by the Delaware State Bureau of Investigation were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines.	The 1998 forcible rape total for Delaware was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.
	Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont	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.
	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.
	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.
	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.
	1999	Illinois	The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines.
Maine		The Maine Department of Public Safety 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.
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 Uniform Crime Reporting Program were updated using 1999 crime trends for the divisions in which each state is located.
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.

Year	State(s)	Reason for Estimation	Estimation Method
2000	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 division in which it is located.
	Kentucky, Maine	The state UCR Program was 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 Uniform Crime Reporting Program were updated using 2000 crime trends for the divisions in which each is located.
	Illinois	The state UCR Program was 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 compilation, the total supplied by the Illinois State Program (which was inflated due to 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.

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, which show 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 table explains the construction of many of this book's tabular presentations.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) 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 2000 statistics are consistent with Table 2. Pre-2000 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 App. III).	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity from 1981 to 2000.
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.	Statistics are aggregated from individual state statistics as shown in Table 5. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts. See Appendix III for UCR population breakdowns.	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity in 2000.
3	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 2000).	Regional offense distributions are computed from volume figures as shown in Table 4. Population distributions are based on Bureau of the Census provisional resident population counts (see App. III).	Represents the 2000 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 1999 and 2000.	The 2000 statistics are aggregated from individual state statistics as shown in Table 5. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts (see App. III).	Represents an estimation of reported crime activity for Index offenses at the: <ul 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. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports.	Population statistics represent Bureau of the Census 2000 provisional resident population counts (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.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
6	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense statistics for 2000.	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 2000. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts. 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. Crime statistics include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports for each year.	Offense totals are for all Index offense categories other than aggravated assault.	Represents an estimation of national reported crime activity from 1996 to 2000. Aggravated assault is excluded from Table 7, because if money or property is taken in connection with an assault, the offense is robbery.
8	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 2000.	Cities and Towns are defined to be agencies in Population Groups I through V (App. III). Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts (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 2000.	The 1999 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 2000.	Suburban Counties are defined as the areas covered by noncity agencies within an MSA (App. III). Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts (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 2000.	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 2000 UCR 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 1999 and 2000.	The 2000 crime trend statistics are 2-year comparisons based on 2000 reported crime activity. Only common reported months for individual agencies are included in 2000 trend calculations. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts. 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.

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
16-19	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 2000.	The 2000 crime rates are the ratios of the aggregated 2000 crime volumes and the aggregated 2000 populations of the contributing agencies. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts. 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 Delaware and Illinois state-level UCR Programs were not in accordance with national guidelines. For inclusion in these tables, the Delaware and Illinois forcible rape figures were estimated by using the national rates for each population group applied to the population by group for Delaware and Illinois agencies supplying all 12 months of data. Slight decrease in national coverage for Table 19 due to editing procedure and lower submission rate.
20	All law enforcement agencies submitting Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data in 2000.	The weapon totals are the aggregate for each murder victim recorded on the SHRs for calendar year 2000.	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 2000.	The weapon totals are aggregated 2000 totals. Population statistics represent 2000 Bureau of the Census provisional population counts.	
23, 24	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 2000.	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 1999 and 2000.	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 2000.	The 2000 clearance rates are based on offense and clearance volume totals of the contributing agencies for 2000. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts. See Appendix III for UCR Program population breakdowns.	
29	All law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months in 2000).	The arrest totals presented are national estimates based on the arrest statistics of all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program (including those submitting less than 12 months). The Total Estimated Arrests statistic is the sum of estimated arrest volumes for each of the 29 offenses. Each individual arrest total is the sum of the estimated volumes within each of the eight population groups (App. III). Each group's estimate is the reported volume (as shown in Table 31) divided by the percent of total group population reporting (according to 1999 Bureau of the Census provisional estimates; see App. III).	
30, 31	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 2000.	The 2000 arrest rates are the ratios, per 100,000 inhabitants, of the aggregated 2000 reported arrest statistics and population. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts. See Appendix III for UCR population classifications/ geographical configuration.	
32, 33	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 and 2000.	The arrest trends are the percentage differences between 1991 and 2000 arrest volumes aggregated from all common agencies. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts (see App. III).	

(1) Table	(2) Database	(3) Table Construction	(4) General Comments
34, 35	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996 and 2000.	The arrest trends are the percentage differences between 1996 and 2000 arrest volumes aggregated from common agencies. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts (see App. III).	
36, 37	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999 and 2000.	The arrest trends are 2-year comparisons between 1999 and 2000 arrest volumes aggregated from common agencies. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts (see App. III).	
38-43	All law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 2000.		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 1999 and 2000.	The 2000 city arrest trends represent the percentage differences between 1999 and 2000 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 1999 and 2000.	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 1999 and 2000.	The 2000 suburban county arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1999 and 2000 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 2000.	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 1999 and 2000.	The 2000 rural county arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1999 and 2000 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 2000.	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.
62, 63	All suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1999 and 2000.	The 2000 suburban area arrest trends represent percentage differences between 1999 and 2000 arrest volumes aggregated from contributing agencies. Suburban area is defined as agencies that are within a metropolitan area excluding those that cover central cities as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (see App. III).	
64-67	All suburban area law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 2000.	Suburban area is defined as agencies that are within a metropolitan area excluding those that cover central cities as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (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 2000.	Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts. 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 2000.	Arrest totals are aggregated for individual agencies within each state. Population statistics for 2000 represent estimates based upon the percent change in state population from Bureau of the Census 1999 estimates and the 2000 provisional resident population counts	Any comparison of statistics should take into consideration variances in arrest practices, particularly for Part II crimes.

APPENDIX II

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting

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

The Part I offenses are defined below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disorderly conduct—Breach of the peace.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX III

Uniform Crime Reporting Area Definitions

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

Community Types

Uniform Crime Reporting (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 composed 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 2000. Some presentations in this book refer to suburban areas. A suburban area includes cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) within the MSA. The central cities are, of course, excluded. The concept of suburban area is especially important because of the particular crime conditions that exist in the communities surrounding the Nation's largest cities.

2. Cities Outside MSAs—Cities outside MSAs are mostly incorporated. They comprised 8 percent of the 2000 population of the United States.

3. Rural Counties Outside MSAs—Rural counties are composed 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 2000.

The following is an illustration of the community types:

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

Population Groups

The population group classifications used by the UCR Program are:

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

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

²Includes 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 because of population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in noncensus years. When the national UCR Program prepared this edition of *Crime in the United States*, the 2000 decennial census data for individual jurisdictions were not available. However, the Bureau of the Census provided 2000 resident population counts aggregated by state and for the Nation which the UCR Program used along with the 1999 Bureau of the Census provisional estimates to calculate the state growth rates. Subsequently, the Program updated population figures for individual jurisdictions by applying the 2000 state growth rates to 1999 Bureau of the Census city/county estimates to obtain 2000 city/county estimates. When the Bureau of the Census releases 2000 census data, the national Program will incorporate actual decennial counts into the UCR master file and adjust for over or under estimation.

The following table shows the number of UCR contributing agencies within each population group for 2000.

<i>Population Group</i>	<i>Number of Agencies</i>	<i>Population Covered</i>
I	68	50,410,355
II	172	25,311,771
III	409	27,806,771
IV	800	27,662,076
V	1,883	29,643,251
VI ¹	8,305	25,779,702
VIII (Rural County) ²	3,402	33,877,726
IX (Suburban County) ²	1,786	60,930,254
Total	16,825	281,421,906

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

²Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

Regions and Divisions

As shown in the accompanying map, the United States is composed of four regions: the Northeastern States, the Midwestern States, the Southern States, and the Western States. These regions are further separated 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	

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 2000, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented approximately 254 million United States inhabitants—94 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).

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

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

The survey provides information about victims (age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status, income, and educational level), offenders (sex, race, approximate age, and victim-

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

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

Comparing UCR and NCVS

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

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

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

Third, because of methodology, the NCVS and UCR definitions of some crimes differ. For example, the UCR defines burglary as the unlawful entry or attempted entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The NCVS, not

wanting to ask victims to ascertain offender motives, defines burglary as the entry or attempted entry of a residence by a person who had no right to be there.

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

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

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

Connecticut	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Post Office Box 2794 Middletown, Connecticut 06457-9294 860-685-8030
Delaware	Delaware State Bureau of Identification Post Office Box 430 Dover, Delaware 19903 302-739-5875
District of Columbia	Research and Development Metropolitan Police Department Post Office Box 1606 Washington, D.C. 20001 202-727-4289
Florida	Florida Crime Information Bureau Florida Department of Law Enforcement Post Office Box 1489 Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1489 850-410-7121
Georgia	Georgia Crime Information Center Georgia Bureau of Investigation Post Office Box 370748 Decatur, Georgia 30037-0748 404-244-2840
Guam	Guam Police Department Planning, Research and Development Building #3 Central Avenue Tiyan, Guam 96913 671-472-8911 x 418
Hawaii	Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division Department of the Attorney General Suite 401 235 South Beretania Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 808-586-1416
Idaho	Criminal Identification Bureau Idaho Department of Law Enforcement Post Office Box 700 Meridian, Idaho 83680 208-884-7156

Illinois
Uniform Crime Reporting
Division of Administration; Crime Statistics
Illinois State Police
Post Office Box 3677
Springfield, Illinois 62708
217-782-5794

Iowa
Iowa Department of Public Safety
Wallace State Office Building
East Ninth and Grand
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
515-281-8494

Kansas
Criminal Justice System
Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Crime Data Information Center
1620 Southwest Tyler Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612
785-296-8200

Kentucky
Records Section
Kentucky State Police
1250 Louisville Road
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
502-227-8790

Louisiana
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
Office of the Governor
Room 708
1885 Wooddale Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802
225-925-4420

Maine
Records Management Services
Uniform Crime Reporting Division
Maine Department of Public Safety
Maine State Police
36 Hospital Street, Station 42
Augusta, Maine 04333
207-624-7003

Maryland
Central Records Division
Maryland State Police
1711 Belmont Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21244
410-298-3883

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

New Jersey	Uniform Crime Reporting New Jersey State Police Post Office Box 7068 West Trenton, New Jersey 08628-0068 609-882-2000 x 2392
New York	Statistical Services New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services 8th Floor, Mail Room 4 Tower Place Albany, New York 12203 518-457-8381
North Carolina	Criminal Statistics Section Division of Criminal Information State Bureau of Identification Post Office Box 29500 Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-0500 919-662-4509
North Dakota	Information Services Section Bureau of Criminal Investigation Attorney General's Office Post Office Box 1054 Bismarck, North Dakota 58502 701-328-5500
Ohio*	Office of Criminal Justice Services Suite 300 400 East Town Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 614-644-6797
Oklahoma	Uniform Crime Reporting Section Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Suite 300 6600 North Harvey Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73116 405-879-2533
Oregon	Law Enforcement Data System Division Oregon State Police 955 Center Street, Northeast Salem, Oregon 97310-2559 503-378-3057

* National Incident-Based Reporting System Only

Pennsylvania	Bureau of Research and Development Pennsylvania State Police 1800 Elmerton Avenue Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110 717-783-5536
Puerto Rico	Statistics Division 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 803-896-7016
South Dakota	South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center 500 East Capitol Avenue Pierre, South Dakota 57501-5070 605-773-6310
Tennessee*	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation 901 R.S. Gass Boulevard Nashville, Tennessee 37216-2639 615-744-4014
Texas	Uniform Crime Reporting Crime Information Bureau Texas Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 4143 Austin, Texas 78765-9968 512-424-2734
Utah	Data Collection and Analysis Uniform Crime Reporting Bureau of Criminal Identification Utah Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 148280 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-8280 801-965-4566

* National Incident-Based Reporting System Only

Vermont	Vermont Crime Information Center 103 South Main Street Waterbury, Vermont 05671-2101 802-241-5220
Virginia	Criminal Justice Information Services Division Virginia State Police Post Office Box 27472 Richmond, Virginia 23261-7472 804-674-2023
Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands Police Department Criminal Justice Complex Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802 809-774-2211
Washington	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Post Office Box 826 Olympia, Washington 98507 360-586-3221
West Virginia	Uniform Crime Reporting Program West Virginia State Police 725 Jefferson Road South Charleston, West Virginia 25309 304-746-2159
Wisconsin	Office of Justice Assistance Suite 202 131 West Wilson Street Madison, Wisconsin 53702-0001 608-266-3323
Wyoming	Uniform Crime Reporting Criminal Records Section Division of Criminal Investigation 316 West 22nd Street Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002 307-777-7625

APPENDIX VI

National Uniform Crime Reporting Program Directory

Administration	304-625-3691
Program administration; management; policy	
Crime Analysis, Research and Development	304-625-3585
Statistical models; special studies and analyses; crime forecasting	
Information Dissemination	304-625-4995
Requests for published and unpublished data; printouts, magnetic tapes, and books	
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)	1-888-827-6427
Information for law enforcement agencies regarding the NIBRS certification process, 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; requests for reporting forms; data processing; data quality	
Training/Education	304-625-2821
Requests for training of law enforcement personnel; information on police reporting systems; technical assistance	

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

APPENDIX VII

Uniform Crime Reporting Publications List

Crime in the United States (annual)*

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (annual)*

Hate Crime Statistics (annual)*

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

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

Uniform Crime Reports: Their Proper Use (brochure)

National Incident-Based Reporting System (brochure)

*Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January–June**

*Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report**

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

NIBRS:

Volume 1—*Data Collection Guidelines**

Volume 2—*Data Submission Specifications**

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

Volume 4—*Error Message Manual**

*Addendum to the NIBRS Volumes**

*Conversion of NIBRS Data to Summary Data**

Supplemental Guidelines for Federal Participation

Manual of Law Enforcement Records

Hate Crime:

*Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines**

Hate Crime Magnetic Media Specifications for Tapes & Diskettes

Hate Crime Statistics, 1990: A Resource Book

*Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection**

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

Periodic Press Releases:

Crime Trends

Hate Crime

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

* These publications are available on the FBI's Internet site at www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm.

** This publication is no longer in print.