

## Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports v. National Incident Based Reporting: Comparison of Definitions

Note: All FBI UCR definitions were quoted directly from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook published by the FBI (1984) or Crime in the United States, 1997, published by the FBI (1998); all FBI NIBRS definitions were quoted directly from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: NIBRS Edition published by the FBI (1992).

UCR Part and Definition		NIBRS Group and Definition
<b>General Offense Category</b>		
<b>Arson</b>	<i>Part I Arson</i> Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without the intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. (FBI, 1984, p. 30; FBI, 1998, p. 407).	<i>Group A Arson</i> To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device (FBI, 1992, p. 11-12).
<b>Assault Offenses</b>		
	<i>Part I Aggravated Assault</i> 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 (FBI, 1984, p. 16). Simple assaults are excluded (FBI, 1998, p. 407).	<i>Group A Aggravated Assault</i> An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness (FBI, 1992, p. 12)
	<i>Part II Other Assaults (Simple)</i> Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim. (FBI, 1984, p. 79; FBI, 1998, p. 407). Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles which would be included in "other assaults" are: simple assault; minor assault; assault and battery; injury by culpable negligence; resisting or obstructing an officer; intimidation; coercion; hazing; and attempts to commit the above (FBI, 1994, p. 79).	<i>Group A Simple Assault</i> An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness (FBI, 1992, p. 12).
	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Intimidation</i> To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack (FBI, 1992, p. 12).
<b>Bad Checks</b>	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group B Bad Checks</i> Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds. (FBI, 1992, p. 23).
<b>Bribery</b>	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Bribery</i> The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of any thing of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence (FBI, 1992, p. 13).
<b>Burglary/Breaking and Entering</b>		
	<i>Part I Burglary-Breaking or Entering</i> The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Offenses counted on UCR forms as burglary are: unlawful entry of a structure with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit the foregoing offenses (p. 17).	<i>Group A Burglary/Breaking and Entering</i> The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft (FBI, 1992, p. 13).

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UCR Part and Definition	NIBRS Group and Definition
<p><b>General Offense Category</b> <b>Counterfeiting or Forgery</b></p> <p><i>Part II Forgery and Counterfeiting</i> Placed in this class are all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with the intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. (FBI, 1984, p. 79; FBI, 1998, p. 407). Include: altering or forging public and other records; making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.; forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.; counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc.; possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments; erasures; signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; using forged labels; possession, manufacture, etc. of counterfeiting apparatus; selling goods with altered, forged or counterfeited trademarks; and all attempts to commit the above (FBI, 1984, p. 79).</p>	<p><i>Group A Counterfeiting/Forgery</i> The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud (FBI, 1992, p. 14).</p>
<p><b>Curfew, Loitering, or Vagrancy Violations</b></p> <p><i>Part II Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under age 18)</i> Count all arrests for violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist (FBI, 1984, p. 82).</p> <p><i>Part II Vagrancy</i> Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." Included in this class are: vagrancy, begging, loitering (persons 18 and over); and vagabondage (FBI, 1984, p. 81).</p>	<p><i>Group B Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations</i> The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support (FBI, 1992, p. 23).</p>
<p><b>Destruction, Damage, or Vandalism of Property</b></p> <p><i>Part II Vandalism</i> The willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property, such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. Count all arrests for above, including attempts (FBI, 1984, p. 79-80). (See FBI, 1998, p. 407 for a shorter version).</p>	<p><i>Group A Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property</i> To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it (FBI, 1992, p. 14).</p>

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<p><b>General Offense Category</b> <b>Disorderly Conduct</b></p> <p><i>Part II Disorderly Conduct</i> In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace. Include: affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; disorderly conduct at state institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains or public conveyances, etc.; blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; desecrating the flag; refusing to assist an officer; and include all attempts to commit the above (FBI, 1984, p. 81). Breach of the peace (FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group B Disorderly Conduct</i> Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality. This offense includes: affray, breach of peace, blasphemy, profanity, obscene language, disturbing the peace, and public nuisance (FBI, 1992, p. 23).</p>
<p><b>Driving Under the Influence</b></p> <p><i>Part II Driving Under the Influence</i> This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics (FBI, 1984, p. 80; FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group B Driving Under the Influence</i> Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic. This offense includes driving while intoxicated and operating a bus, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence (FBI, 1992, p. 23).</p>
<p><b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b></p> <p><i>Part II Drug Abuse Violations</i> 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 (barbiturate, benzedrine) (FBI, 1998, p.407). Include all attempts to sell, manufacture, or possess any of the above (FBI, 1984, p. 80).</p>	<p><b>General definition of Drug/Narcotic Violations:</b> The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use (FBI, 1992, p. 14).</p>
<p>No such category in UCR.</p>	<p><i>Group A Drug Narcotic Violations</i> The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance (FBI, 1992, p. 14).</p>
<p>No such category in UCR.</p>	<p><i>Group A Drug Equipment Violations</i> The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics (FBI, 1992, p. 14).</p>

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<b>General Offense Category</b>	
<b>Drunkenness</b>	
<p><i>Part II Drunkenness</i> This class includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication (FBI, 1984, p. 81; FBI, 1998, p. 407), with the exception of driving under the influence. Also includes: drunkenness; drunk and disorderly; common or habitual drunkard; intoxication (FBI, 1984, p. 81).</p>	<p><i>Group B Drunkenness</i> To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Included are drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and intoxication (FBI, 1992, p. 23).</p>
<b>Embezzlement</b>	
<p><i>Part II Embezzlement</i> Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control. Include attempts. (FBI, 1984, p. 79; FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group A Embezzlement</i> The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control (FBI, 1992, p. 15).</p>
<b>Extortion or Blackmail</b>	
<p>No such category in UCR, included in "All Other Offenses."</p>	<p><i>Group A Extortion/Blackmail</i> To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means (FBI, 1992, p. 15).</p>
<b>Family Offenses</b>	
<p><i>Part II Offenses Against the Family and Children</i> Include here all charges of non-support and neglect or abuse of family and children, such as: desertion, abandonment, or non-support of spouse or child; neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault); nonpayment of alimony; and all attempts to commit the above. <i>Do not</i> count <i>victims</i> of these charges who are merely taken into custody for their own protection (FBI, 1984, p. 80). Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children (FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group B Family Offenses, Non-Violent</i> Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental or economic well-being or morals of another family member, and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as assault, incest, statutory rape, etc. This offense includes: abandonment; desertion; neglect; non-support; nonviolent abuse and nonviolent cruelty to other family members; nonpayment of court-ordered alimony not considered as "contempt of court" within the reporting jurisdiction. Do not include victims of these offenses who are taken into custody for their own protection (FBI, 1992, p. 23-24).</p>
<b>Fraud Offenses</b>	
<p><i>Part II Fraud</i> Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses (FBI, 1984, p.79; FBI 1998, p. 407). Include: bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting; confidence games; leaving full-service gas station without paying attendant; unauthorized withdrawal of money from an automatic teller machine; and any attempts to commit the above (FBI, 1984, p. 79). Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting (FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group A Fraud Offenses</i> <b>General definition of Fraud Offenses:</b> The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with some thing of value or to surrender a legal right (FBI, 1992, p. 15).</p>

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<b>General Offense Category</b>		
<b>Fraud Offenses Continued</b>		
	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game</i> The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Credit Card/ ATM Fraud</i> The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes. This offense does not apply to the theft of a credit/debit card but rather its fraudulent use (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Impersonation</i> Falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Welfare Fraud</i> The use of deceitful statements, practices or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Wire Fraud</i> The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
<b>Gambling Offenses</b>		
General Definition	<i>Part II Gambling</i> All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling are included in this category. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown should be furnished: (a) Bookmaking (horse and sport book); (b) Numbers and lottery; (c) All other. (FBI, 1984, p. 80). Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling (FBI, 1998, p. 407).	<i>Group A</i> To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Betting/Wagering</i> To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
	No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting</i> To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity (FBI, 1992, p. 16).

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<b>General Offense Category</b>	
<b>Gambling Offenses Continued</b>	
No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Gambling Equipment Violations</i> To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes. Such equipment is also known as "gambling paraphernalia" (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Sports Tampering</i> To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage. This offense includes engaging in bribery for gambling purposes. (FBI, 1992, p. 16).
<b>Homicide Offenses</b>	
<i>Part I Murder &amp; Non-Negligent Manslaughter</i> The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another (FBI, 1984, p. 6).	<i>Group A Murder &amp; Non-Negligent Manslaughter</i> The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another (FBI, 1992, p. 17).
<i>Part I Negligent Manslaughter</i> The killing of another person through gross negligence (FBI, 1984, p. 9).	<i>Group A Negligent Manslaughter</i> The killing of another person through negligence (FBI, 1992, p. 17).
<i>Justifiable Homicide - Unfounded</i> No such category in UCR. Described as "The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen" (See FBI, 1984, p. 6 - counted as homicide, then unfounded).	<i>Group A Justifiable Homicide</i> The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual (FBI, 1992, p. 17).
<b>Kidnaping or Abduction</b>	
No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Kidnaping/Abduction</i> The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian. This offense includes not only kidnaping and abduction, but hostage situations as well (FBI, 1992, p. 18).
<b>Larceny-Theft Offenses</b>	
<i>Part I Larceny-Theft</i> The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (FBI, 1984, p. 24; FBI 1998, p. 407). 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 (FBI, 1998, p. 407).	<i>Group A Larceny/Theft Offenses</i> The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person (FBI, 1992, p. 18).

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<b>General Offense Category</b>	
<b>Larceny-Theft Offenses Continued</b>	
<p><i>Part I Larceny - Pocket-Picking</i> The theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft (FBI, 1984, p. 25).</p>	<p><i>Group A Pocket-Picking</i> The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft (FBI, 1992, p. 18).</p>
<p><i>Part I Larceny - Purse-Snatching</i> The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual (FBI, 1984, p. 25).</p>	<p><i>Group A Purse-Snatching</i> The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person (FBI, 1992, p. 18).</p>
<p><i>Part I Larceny - Shoplifting</i> The theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale (FBI, 1984, p. 25).</p>	<p><i>Group A Shoplifting</i> The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale (FBI, 1992, p. 18).</p>
<p><i>Part I Larceny - Theft from Motor Vehicle - Except theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories</i> The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked (FBI, 1984, p. 25).</p>	<p><i>Group A Theft from Motor Vehicle</i> The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked (FBI, 1992, p. 19).</p>
<p><i>Part I Larceny - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories</i> The theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the part an attachment to the vehicle or necessary for the operation of the vehicle (FBI, 1984, p. 25).</p>	<p><i>Group A Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories</i> The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation (FBI, 1992, p. 19).</p>
<p><i>Part I Larceny - Theft of Bicycles</i> The unlawful taking of any bicycle, tandem bicycle, unicycle, etc. (FBI, 1984, p. 25).</p>	No such category in NIBRS
<p><i>Part I Larceny - Theft from Building</i> A theft from within a building which is open to the general public and where the offender has legal access (FBI, 1984, p. 25).</p>	<p><i>Group A Theft from Building</i> A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access (FBI, 1992, p. 18).</p>
<p><i>Part I Theft from a Coin-Operated Device or Machine</i> A theft from a device or machine which is operated or activated by the use of a coin (FBI, 1984, p. 26).</p>	<p><i>Group A Theft from a Coin-Operated Machine or Device</i> A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins (FBI, 1992, p. 19).</p>
<p><i>Part I All Other Larceny</i> All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above (FBI, 1984, p. 26).</p>	<p><i>Group A All other Larceny</i> All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above (FBI, 1992, p. 19).</p>

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<b>General Offense Category</b>	
<b>Liquor Law Violations</b>	
<p><i>Part II Liquor Laws</i>                      With the exception of "drunkenness" and "Driving Under the Influence", liquor law violations, state or local, are placed in this class. Include: manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc. intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit the above (FBI, 1984, p. 81). Federal violations are excluded (FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group B Liquor Law Violations</i>                      The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. Driving under the influence and drunkenness violations are excluded. Included are violations of laws/ordinances prohibiting the maintenance of unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor; using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor, etc.. (FBI, 1992, p. 24).</p>
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	
<p><i>Part I Motor Vehicle Theft</i>                      The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (FBI, 1984, p. 28). 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 (FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group A Motor Vehicle Theft</i>                      The theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined for UCR purposes as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails and which fits one of the following property descriptions: automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks, or other motor vehicles</p>
<b>Peeping Tom</b>	
<p>No such category in UCR.</p>	<p><i>Group B Peeping Tom</i>                      To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism (FBI, 1992, p. 24).</p>
<b>Pornography/ Obscene Material</b>	
<p>No such category in UCR.</p>	<p><i>Group A Pornography/Obscene Material</i>                      The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc. (FBI, 1992, p. 20).</p>
<b>Prostitution Offenses</b>	
<p><i>Part II Prostitution and Commercialized Vice</i>                      Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: prostitution; keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.; and all attempts to commit the above (FBI,</p>	<p><i>Group A Prostitution Offenses</i>  <b>General definition of a Prostitution Offense:</b> To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit (FBI, 1992, p. 20).</p>
<p>No such category in UCR.</p>	<p><i>Group A Prostitution</i>                      To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit. This offense includes prostitution by both males and females (FBI, 1992, p. 20).</p>
<p>No such category in UCR</p>	<p><i>Group A Assisting or Promoting Prostitution</i>                      To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution (FBI, 1992, p. 20).</p>

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<b>Robbery</b>	
<p><i>Part I Robbery</i> 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 (FBI, 1984, p. 12; FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group A Robbery</i> The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm (FBI, 1992, p. 20).</p>
<b>Runaway</b>	
<p><i>Part II - Runaway (Persons under age 19) Not a crime</i> For the purposes of the UCR Program, report in this category apprehensions for protective custody as defined by local statute. Arrests for runaways from one jurisdiction by another agency should be counted by the home jurisdiction. Do not include protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken from other jurisdictions. (FBI, 1984, p. 82)</p>	<p><i>Group B Runaway</i> A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian. While running away does not constitute a criminal offense, each "handling" of a runaway should be reported (FBI, 1992, p. 24).</p>
<b>Sex Offenses, Forcible</b>	
	<p><b>General definition of a Sex Offense:</b> Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent (FBI, 1992, p. 21).</p>
<p><i>Part I Forcible Rape</i> The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will (FBI, 1984, p. 10; FBI, 1998, p. 407). Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used - victim under the age of consent) are excluded (FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group A Forcible Rape</i> The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth) (FBI, 1992, p. 21).</p>
<p>No such category in UCR.</p>	<p><i>Group A Forcible Sodomy</i> Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (FBI, 1992, p. 21).</p>
<p>No such category in UCR.</p>	<p><i>Group A Sexual Assault with an Object</i> To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia (FBI, 1992, p. 21).</p>

## Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports v. National Incident Based Reporting: Comparison of Definitions

Note: All FBI UCR definitions were quoted directly from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook published by the FBI (1984) or Crime in the United States, 1997, published by the FBI (1998); all FBI NIBRS definitions were quoted directly from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: NIBRS Edition published by the FBI (1992).

UCR Part and Definition	NIBRS Group and Definition
<b>General Offense Category</b>	
<b>Sex Offenses, Forcible</b>	
No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Forcible Fondling</i> The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (FBI, 1992, p. 21).
<b>Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible</b>	
<i>Part II Sex Offenses</i> (Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.) Include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like (FBI, 1984, p. 80; FBI, 1998, p. 407) such as: adultery and fornication; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; seduction; sodomy and crime against nature; statutory rape (no force); and all attempts are included (FBI, 1984, p. 80).	General Definition. Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse (FBI, 1992, p. 22).
No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Incest</i> Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law (FBI, 1992, p. 22).
No such category in UCR.	<i>Group A Statutory Rape</i> Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent (FBI, 1992, p. 22).
<b>Stolen Property Offenses</b>	
<i>Part II Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing</i> Include in this class all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses (FBI, 1984, p. 79; FBI, 1998, p. 407).	<i>Group A Stolen Property Offenses</i> Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc. (FBI, 1992, p. 22).
<b>Suspicion</b>	
<i>Part II Suspicion</i> No specific offense; a suspect released without formal charges being placed (FBI, 1998, p. 407. See also FBI, 1984, p. 81 for a longer definition).	No such category in NIBRS
<b>Trespass of Real Property</b>	
No such category in UCR.	<i>Group B Trespass of Real Property</i> To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property. All burglary offenses include the element of trespass. Trespass, however, involves entry with no intent to commit a felony or theft (FBI, 1992, p. 24).

## Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports v. National Incident Based Reporting: Comparison of Definitions

Note: All FBI UCR definitions were quoted directly from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook published by the FBI (1984) or Crime in the United States, 1997, published by the FBI (1998); all FBI NIBRS definitions were quoted directly from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: NIBRS Edition published by the FBI (1992).

UCR Part and Definition	NIBRS Group and Definition
<b>General Offense Category</b>	
<b>Weapons Law Violations or Dangerous Weapons</b>	
<p><i>Part II Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.</i></p> <p>This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the above (FBI, 1984, p. 80; See also FBI, 1998, p. 407 for an abbreviated version).</p>	<p><i>Group A Weapon Law Violations</i></p> <p>The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Include violations such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc. silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minors (FBI, 1992, p. 22).</p>
<b>All Other Offenses</b>	
<p><i>Part II All other Offenses</i></p> <p>Include in this class every other state or local offense (except traffic violations) not included in offenses 1 through 25 (FBI, 1984, p. 81). All violations of state and/or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses (FBI, 1998, p. 407).</p>	<p><i>Group B All Other Offenses</i></p> <p>All crime which are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed above. Offenses of general applicability (i.e., any offense prefixed by "accessory before/after the fact", "aiding and abetting", "assault to commit", "conspiracy to commit", "facilitation of", "solicitation to commit", "threat to commit", or any other prefix identifying it as other than the substantive offense) are included in this category, if the substantive offense is within Group A. If Group B offenses are involved, classify as the substantive offense. Generally, traffic offenses are excluded from this offense category. The vehicle-related offenses of hit and run (of a person) and vehicular manslaughter are, however, included; but driving under the influence is not as it is a separate Group B offense (FBI, 1992, p. 24).</p>

Compiled by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Bureau of Statistical Services.