What is UCR? Purpose of UCR UCR History Crime Data Collection UCR Publications Types of Crime Statistics Jurisdiction



What is Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)? Uniform Crime Reporting is a collective effort on the part of city, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies to present a nationwide view of crime.



What is Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)? Agencies throughout the country participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program provide summarized reports on eight Part I offenses known to law enforcement and reports on persons arrested.



- What is the Purpose of UCR?
  Produce a nationwide view of crime based upon statistics
- Provide a common language for the states' criminal statutes
- Allow for publication of the collected statistics



#### **UCR History**

1927 - International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), developed a system for collecting uniform police statistics. To avoid problems and provide nationwide uniformity in crime reporting, standardized offense definitions by which law enforcement agencies were to submit data without regard for local statutes was formulated.



#### **UCR History** 1930 - IACP developed and instituted a voluntary national data collection effort using INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS the method which today we FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS MONTHLY BULLETIN

FOR APRIL 1930

RETURNS OF KNOWN OFFENSES TOTAL REPORTABLE OFFENSES DECLINE IN APRIL NOTABLE DECLINE IN ROBBERY AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS INCREASE IN NEW ENGLAND AND WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

A Volume I Number 4 ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS. 261 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

call the Summary Reporting System (SRS).



### **UCR History**



**1930** – At the urging of the IACP, Congress enacted legislation authorizing the Attorney General to gather crime information. The Attorney General, in turn, designated the FBI to serve as the national clearinghouse for the data collected, and the FBI assumed responsibility for managing the UCR Program in September 1930.



#### **UCR History** 1966 - National Sheriff's Association (NSA) established a UCR committee to assist Sheriff's throughout the U.S. to fully participate in the UCR **Summary Reporting System.**



**UCR** History 1985 - Abt Associates publishes "Blueprint for the Future of the **Uniform** Crime **Reporting System.**"

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Bureau of Justice Statistics Federal Bureau of Investigation

BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE OF THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

> Final Report of the UCR Study



#### **UCR History**

1980s – Law enforcement called for a complete overhaul and modernization of the UCR Program. The result was a national data collection system that would gather information about each crime incident.

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September, 199



### UCR History 1988 - FBI received overwhelming



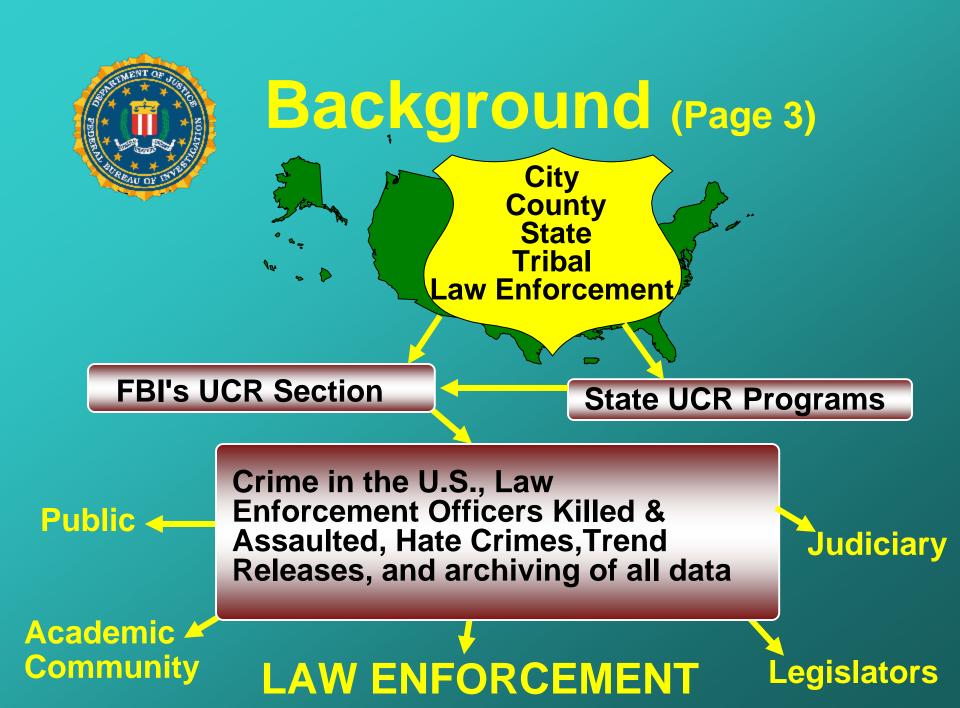
consensus to implement the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).



**UCR History** Today - Approximately 17,000 agencies offering law enforcement service to over 94 percent of the Nation's population voluntarily participate in the UCR Program.



**Crime Data Collection** Crime data is reported to the National UCR Program by State UCR programs or directly to the FBI by law enforcement agencies on a monthly basis.



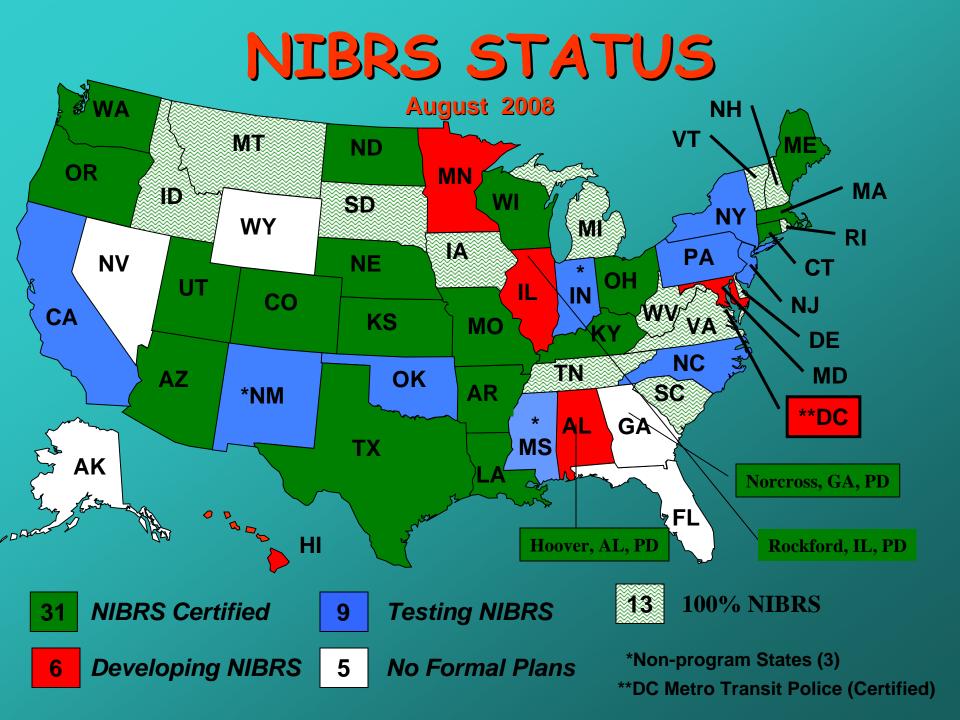


# Agencies Use 1 of 2 Types of UCR Data Collection Systems

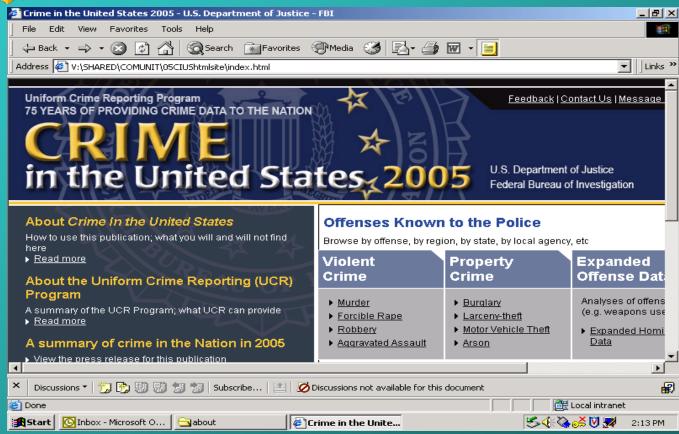
- Summary Reporting System (SRS)
- National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)













#### Uniform Crime Reporting Publications

**Hate Crime Statistics 2006** 

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted 2006



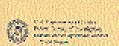
#### Uniform Crime Reporting Publications

#### **Trend Releases**





#### **Types of Crime Statistics**



Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics:



Their Proper Use

There are a variety of statistics which could be used in the portrayal of crime in the United States e.g. penal, prosecutorial, arrest, victim, etc.



**Types of Crime Statistics** To best depict total crime and provide meaningful data to police administrators, it was determined SRS would collect data on Known **Offenses and Persons** Arrested.



Offenses Known to Law Enforcement Seriousness and Frequency of occurrence resulted in the following offenses being selected to portray crime in the United States (Offenses Known to Law Enforcement): Part L Offenses

- Criminal homicide
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Forcible rape
- Aggravated assault
- Larceny-theft
- Arson (1982)



Offenses Known to Law Enforcement "Return A" collects the following information on these 8 acts which became known to law enforcement during the monthly reporting period:

- Offenses Reported
- Number of Actual Offenses
- Number of Clearances Involving only persons under 18

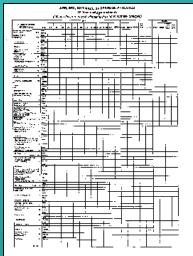
- Unfounded Complaints
- Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means -Adult



**Persons** Arrested The number of persons arrested (as well as their specific age range, sex, and race) are collected for all violations including **DUI and Vehicular** Manslaughter (all other traffic violations excluded)



#### Persons Arrested Age, Sex and Race Forms Adult Juvenile



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Jurisdiction To make certain that an offense or arrest is not counted more than once by over lapping jurisdictions, the ost following guidelines have been established: STATE



#### Jurisdiction



City law enforcement agencies should report offenses that occur within their city.

STATE



Jurisdiction **County or state law enforcement** agencies should report offenses that take place in the county OC.F outside the limits of the city.

STATE



#### Jurisdiction



STATE

Agencies must report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.



Jurisdiction The recovery of property should be reported only by the agency from whose C.F jurisdiction it was stolen, regardless of who or which agency recovered it.



STATE



#### Jurisdiction The purpose of establishing appropriate jurisdiction is to depict the nature and volume of crime in a particular community, not for an agency to claim or take credit for the number of investigations, arrests, etc., or to serve as a measurement of agency STATE workload.