

NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM 1999

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REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

This document shows National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) statistics for city, county, and state law enforcement agency contributors. The primary objective of the document is to present crime statistics for NIBRS agencies that are not available through the traditional or summary Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Because NIBRS is very different than summary UCR and many decisions must be made about data aggregation and presentation, the document is being distributed for comment to data providers, as well as to those who have an interest and long-term involvement with NIBRS data and their collection and use. The comments will be used to assess methods of presentation and aggregation for the future that will include not only global statistics, but indepth analytical topical studies as well.

This document's aggregate presentations (narratives, charts, and tables) have been designed to illustrate NIBRS content and capabilities to novices. The intention was to provide simple, easy to understand tables and charts that involve standard counting and data aggregation methods, both globally and for individual law enforcement agency contributors. The best illustrations of NIBRS utility will come through topical studies that take advantage of NIBRS' vast analysis potential. The early establishment of basic methods of aggregation that are well understood by the data providers and user community is critical. Soliciting the views of data providers, as well as users, should result in well-rounded comments that can assist in the development of the publication series.

Comments can be sent to the FBI through three methods: first, complete, detach, and mail back the evaluation form at the back of this document; second, write the Communications and Technology Branch, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI, Room 11255, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20535; Attention NIBRS Review; or third, email responses to NIBRS@leo.gov.

FOREWORD

Over a decade ago, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was developed as the “new” Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Since that time, the agencies whose data appear in this book have made the transition to the “new” system, leading the way to more relevant, flexible, and reliable criminal justice statistics for the Nation. In many instances, the transitions were difficult and placed a strain on already tight information management resources. The State UCR Programs were called upon to provide unprecedented support throughout the transition periods. The presentations in this document represent the first results of that extraordinary effort.

NIBRS was developed to provide more and better information about crime. The presentations in this document illustrate only the barest potential of the system. As participation grows throughout the law enforcement community, so will the utility of the data and the ability to do complex analysis on a wide array of criminal justice issues. That ability will bring with it an understanding of crime never before possible. For taking the first steps toward making NIBRS a national reality, the chiefs and sheriffs of the law enforcement agencies which have made the transition are to be commended. They are leaders not only with vision but with the commitment to continue law enforcement’s advancement in all areas of information technology.

INTRODUCTION

The National Incident-Based Reporting System, or NIBRS, was developed in response to law enforcement's call for more and better crime statistics. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program had served law enforcement well since 1930, but the advent of computers, coupled with an evolution in the nature of criminality in the Nation, resulted in a need for modernization. The FBI, with support and funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, undertook the redesign process, and in 1989 after years of study and testing, launched NIBRS or the new UCR. States soon began implementing the new system that collects incident-based data as opposed to summary counts and addresses a wide array of offenses and details about crime and its nature.

Collection Design

NIBRS collects information on each single incident and arrest within 22 crime categories composed of 46 offense types (known as Group A offenses). For each occurrence known to the police within these categories, incident, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information is sent to the FBI.

Most of the general concepts for collecting, scoring, and reporting UCR data are retained in NIBRS. Unlike the historical UCR system under which data were summarized monthly, NIBRS data are sent incident by incident, or disaggregated, lending great flexibility in terms of data compilation and analysis. The design of NIBRS allows extraction of information formerly collected through the summarized system to maintain the integrity of summary UCR's long-running statistical series on crime.

Implementation

NIBRS is designed to be a byproduct of a modern automated law enforcement information system. It is incident-based, as are law enforcement records. Because NIBRS solicits considerably more detail about each criminal incident than did summary UCR, it is necessary, however, that automated records systems be established or modified to extract the needed information from police records at the local level. These local agency systems must meet both NIBRS and state-specific requirements that address state-level criminal justice issues. For these reasons, the FBI recommends that local and state law enforcement agencies implement NIBRS at the time they are undertaking an integration or upgrade of their automated information management systems and that sufficient resources are available.

Before a state or local agency begins submitting data to the FBI, the agency demonstrates its ability to meet NIBRS reporting requirements by furnishing "test" data. All of the states and agencies whose data appear in this publication have successfully demonstrated that their records systems are fully capable of producing reliable crime information in the NIBRS format.

Participation

As of September 27, 2000, 18 state-level UCR Programs have been certified (completed the testing) to submit data in the NIBRS format to the FBI. Within these states, 3,501 local agencies are NIBRS contributors. Seven local agencies whose state UCR Programs are not yet certified also are NIBRS contributors. Following is a table showing the number of NIBRS contributors within each state and the percent of the states' population covered by NIBRS agencies. NIBRS agencies supplied about 14 percent of the Nation's crime data in 1999.

Table A. NIBRS Participation as of September 27, 2000

State	Number of UCR Contributors ¹	Number of NIBRS Agencies ²	Population Covered by NIBRS Agencies	Percent of Population Represented
Arkansas	230	1	21,073	1
Colorado	268	185	2,413,595	59
Connecticut	118	33	604,738	18
Idaho	141	141	1,252,000	100
Iowa	246	243	2,858,442	100
Kentucky ³	561	7	90,651	2
Massachusetts	430	174	2,689,584	44
Michigan	795	743	7,608,236	77
Nebraska	322	16	230,294	14
North Dakota	116	105	537,383	85
Ohio	636	102	1,996,740	18
South Carolina	490	441	3,886,000	100
Tennessee	493	441	4,485,434	82
Texas	1,021	51	1,279,681	6
Utah	156	78	1,283,586	60
Vermont	85	59	498,386	84
Virginia	441	407	5,945,957	87
West Virginia	388	274	1,614,181	89
Wisconsin ⁴	385	0	0	0
Total	7,322	3,501	39,295,961	14

¹ Includes law enforcement agencies who are inactive UCR data contributors.

² Includes agencies whose crime counts are "covered by" reports from another data contributors.

³ The Kentucky State UCR Program is not NIBRS-certified, but agency data are individually accepted by the FBI.

⁴ The Wisconsin State UCR Program was certified in August 1997 but has yet to supply production data.

METHODOLOGY

Tables and narrative comments addressing the volume and types of criminal incidents reported to the FBI in 1999 are presented throughout this document. A data base consisting of all incidents reported as occurring in 1999 was frozen in September, 2000 to accommodate the tabulations. Because NIBRS is a relatively new statistical program, a two-year reporting requirement will likely be adopted for publication purposes. That is, only data from agencies which have reported NIBRS data for two consecutive years will be included in tabulations. This delay will allow agencies one year to resolve data validity issues.

Criminal incidents in NIBRS are classified as crimes against persons, crimes against property and crimes against society.¹ Incidents can involve more than one offense, victim, or offender. For counting purposes, one offense is counted for each victim of *crimes against persons* (assault offenses, homicide offenses, kidnaping/abduction, sex offenses, forcible and non-forcible). Regardless of the number of victims, one offense is counted for each distinct incident of *crimes against property* (bribery, burglary/breaking and entering, counterfeiting/forgery, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, fraud offenses, larceny/theft offenses, motor vehicle theft, robbery, stolen property offenses) and *crimes against society* (drug/narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, and weapon law violations). Violent crimes are murder, forcible sex offenses, assault offenses, kidnaping/abduction, and robbery. Robbery is a violent crime against property as it involves force or threat of force but its objective is to obtain money or property.

While "counting" in summary UCR was for the most part straight forward, NIBRS introduces a myriad of data aggregation or "counting" possibilities. In this document, the principles outlined in "Methods for Understanding and Analyzing NIBRS Data"² were followed. The "unit of count" varies from table to table, or even by column within tables. Explanatory footnotes accompany each table to clarify the method of aggregation.

NIBRS data are collected for 22 crime categories composed of 46 specific offenses (known as Group A offenses). For each offense known to police within these categories, incident, victim, property, offender, and arrest information is gathered. The data are submitted to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program by city, county, and state law enforcement agencies through state-level UCR Programs.³ These state agencies have gone through a testing phase to ensure their computer systems are capable of processing data in the NIBRS format.

Section I contains tables showing the totals for 2,921 law enforcement agencies participating in NIBRS. These agencies represented over 35 million United States inhabitants and reported a total of 2,118,940 criminal incidents to the FBI in 1999. These reported incidents involved a total of 2,350,174 offenses, 2,288,334 victims, and 1,622,399 known offenders. The table on the following page shows the number of agencies represented within each population group and the extent of population coverage. Each of the law enforcement agencies listed in Section II supplied data in the NIBRS format for all 12 months of 1999.

¹ See Appendix 1 for offense definitions.

² Yoshio Akiyama and James Nolan, "Methods for Understanding and Analyzing NIBRS Data," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, June 1999.

³ See Appendix 2 for addresses of State UCR Programs whose agencies participate in NIBRS.

Each table in this publication contains an agency count and the extent of population coverage. Since NIBRS offenses represent less than 14 percent of the crimes reported to the UCR Program, the aggregate data in Tables 1-14 should be used with caution. The type and volume of crime varies from place to place based on jurisdiction size, geographical location, and many other factors.⁴ While the statistics shown here are an accurate depiction of reports from NIBRS participants, they may not be representative nationally. Their tabulation also revealed some data validity issues that are yet to be resolved. The data are, however, considered sufficiently comprehensive for the purposes of this document. As more law enforcement agencies provide data in the NIBRS format, the data should lend themselves more to in-depth national analysis.

Table B. NIBRS Participation, Population Group, 1999

Population Group	Number of Agencies	Population Covered
Cities 250,000 and over	5	2,029,463
Cities 100,000 to 249,999	18	2,779,154
Cities 50,000 to 99,999	44	3,010,205
Cities 25,000 to 49,999	118	3,943,421
Cities 10,000 to 24,999	282	4,396,016
Cities less than 10,000 ¹	1,424	4,124,106
Suburban Counties ²	263	8,194,744
Rural Counties ²	767	7,159,314
Total	2,921	35,636,423

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

² Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

⁴See "Crime Factors," *Crime in the United States, 1999*.

SECTION I

During 1999, 2,118,940 criminal incidents were reported to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) by 2,921 law enforcement agencies covering a combined population of over 35 million United States inhabitants. The agencies were located in 17 states: 1,772 were police departments; 568 sheriffs offices; 119 college or university police departments; 309 state police or highway patrol agencies (in some states, these agencies report by county); and 153 other agencies.

Table 1. Number of Incidents, Offenses, Persons Victimized, and Known Offenders, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense Type	Number of Incidents ¹	Number of Offenses ²	Number of Persons Victimized ³	Number of Known Offenders ⁴
Crimes Against Persons:				
Murder	1,118	1,211	1,211	1,442
Assault offenses:				
Aggravated assault	79,775	92,175	92,175	93,268
Simple assault	302,368	337,413	337,413	338,718
Intimidation	82,817	88,306	88,306	82,321
Kidnaping/abduction	4,370	5,040	5,040	5,159
Sex Offenses: forcible				
Forcible rape	10,777	11,141	11,141	11,764
Forcible sodomy	2,910	3,304	3,304	3,164
Sexual assault with an object	1,534	1,661	1,661	1,604
Forcible fondling	12,601	14,288	14,288	13,122
Sex Offenses: non-forcible				
Incest	355	394	394	363
Statutory rape	1,726	1,796	1,796	1,897
Crimes Against Property:				
Arson	8,161	8,161	5,520	6,077
Bribery	79	79	62	87
Burglary/breaking and entering	207,854	207,854	151,248	117,873
Counterfeiting/forgery	38,765	38,765	19,282	35,710
Destruction/damage/vandalism	383,963	383,963	318,580	211,018
Embezzlement	8,940	8,940	1,617	10,462
Extortion/blackmail	307	307	313	338
Fraud offenses:				
False pretenses/swindle/confidence game	24,151	24,151	9,744	24,586
Credit card/ATM fraud	9,660	9,660	7,380	8,171
Impersonation	3,541	3,541	2,737	3,617
Welfare fraud	261	261	33	273
Wire fraud	384	384	284	323

See footnotes, page 6.

Table 1. Number of Incidents, Offenses, Persons Victimized, and Known Offenders, 1999 (continued)
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense Type	Number of Incidents ¹	Number of Offenses ²	Number of Persons Victimized ³	Number of Known Offenders ⁴
Larceny-theft offenses:				
Pocket picking	2,091	2,091	1,925	1,212
Purse-snatching	2,770	2,770	2,582	1,715
Shoplifting	102,054	102,054	2,010	115,909
Theft from building	106,145	106,145	74,628	65,074
Theft from coin-operated machine	4,833	4,833	698	2,773
Theft from motor vehicle	191,660	191,660	174,610	69,569
Theft of motor vehicle parts	46,392	46,392	35,881	17,170
All other larceny	323,247	323,247	205,829	184,082
Motor vehicle theft	88,102	90,525	70,425	49,009
Robbery	22,336	22,336	22,642	28,254
Stolen property offenses	11,698	11,698	9,193	13,464
Crimes Against Society:				
Drug/narcotic offenses:				
Drug/narcotic violations	135,474	135,474		179,292
Drug equipment violations	38,822	38,822		56,164
Gambling offenses:				
Betting/wagering	249	249		622
Operating/promoting/assisting	149	149		255
Gambling equipment violations	118	118		154
Sports tampering	3	3		4
Pornography/obscene material	618	618		583
Prostitution offenses:				
Prostitution	2,796	2,796		3,706
Assisting or promoting prostitution	776	776		961
Weapon law violations	24,623	24,623		29,295

¹ Incidents involving more than one offense type are included in each appropriate category.

² Includes attempts. One offense is counted for each victim of crimes against persons and each incidence of crime against society. For crimes against property, one offense is counted for each distinct operation except for motor vehicle theft for which the number of vehicles stolen is counted.

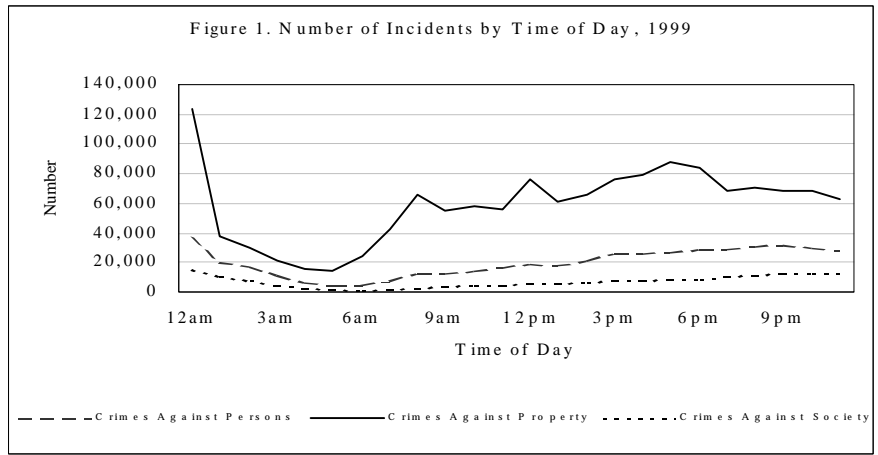
³ Victims of more than one offense within an incident are counted in each appropriate category. Society is always the victim in crimes against society.

⁴ Known means at least one characteristic (age, sex, or race) of offender was reported. Offenders of more than one offense type are included in each appropriate category.

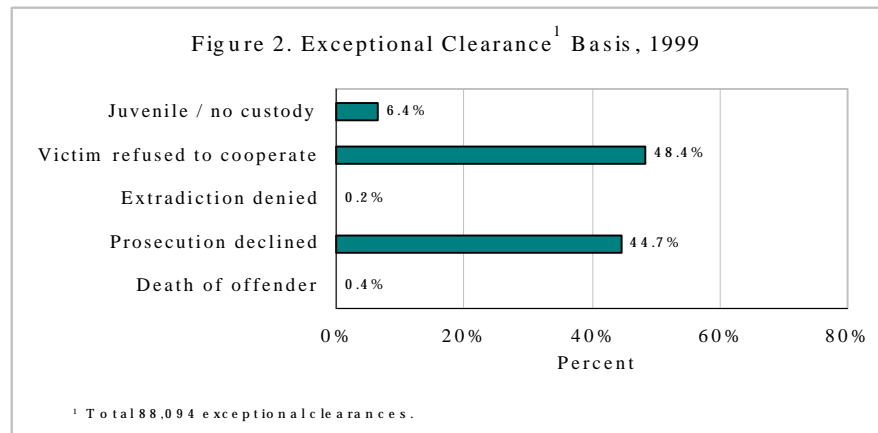
Incidents

Criminal incidents can involve multiple offenses, victims, and offenders. Sixty-three percent of the 2.1 million crime incidents reported, however, involved only one individual (person) victim, 91 percent involved a single offense, and 56 percent a single offender. Twenty-two percent of all incidents involved only crimes against persons, 69 percent only crimes against property, 8 percent only crimes against

society⁵, and 2 percent cross-category combinations. Forty-three percent of all incidents occurred between 3 p.m. and 11 p.m. Crimes against persons, property, and society occurred most frequently during these hours.



The law enforcement agencies recorded clearances in 27 percent of all criminal incidents reported under NIBRS. Incidents are cleared by arrest (23 percent of all incidents) or exceptional means (4 percent of all incidents) when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes arrest, e.g., death of the offender. The most frequent basis for clearing incidents exceptionally was victims refusing to cooperate. A higher percentage of crimes against persons are cleared exceptionally than are those against property or society.



The likelihood of clearance decreases with time for most crime types. Thirty-nine percent of assault incidents, for example, are cleared within 1 week; within 1 year, the percentage grows only to 48 percent. Only three offense categories showed a more than 20 percentage point increase between time periods of 1 week and 1 year: both forcible and non-forcible sex offenses and embezzlement. Non-forcible sex offenses (incest and statutory rape) showed the greatest change with time, recording an 18 percent clearance rate after 1 week rising to 43 percent within the year. (See Table 2.)

⁵See Appendix 1 for offense definitions.

Table 2. Time Lapse from Date of Incident to Date of Clearance¹, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense Type	Percent of Incidents Cleared Within						Percent Incidents	
	1 Day	1 Week	2 Weeks	1 Month	0-6 Months	0-12 Months	Cleared	Not Cleared
Crimes Against Persons:								
Murder	31.0	50.7	54.7	57.7	62.7	63.8	63.9	36.1
Assault offenses	31.3	39.3	42.0	45.0	48.2	48.4	48.4	51.6
Kidnaping/abduction	23.0	35.0	38.7	41.5	45.9	46.1	46.2	53.8
Sex offenses, forcible	8.9	16.1	19.7	24.5	34.8	36.8	37.3	62.7
Sex offenses, non-forcible	10.4	17.9	22.1	28.0	40.5	43.4	43.9	56.1
Crimes Against Property:								
Arson	9.2	13.2	14.4	16.1	18.6	18.9	19.0	81.0
Bribery	43.0	50.6	53.2	53.2	60.8	60.8	60.8	39.2
Burglary/breaking and	4.3	6.3	7.3	8.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	89.5
Counterfeiting/forgery	9.8	12.4	14.1	17.4	26.0	27.2	27.4	72.6
Destruction/damage/vandalism	5.7	7.6	8.4	9.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	89.5
Embezzlement	11.3	15.5	18.2	22.4	33.0	34.8	35.0	65.0
Extortion/blackmail	10.4	16.0	19.5	23.8	27.4	28.0	28.0	72.0
Fraud offenses	13.6	16.9	18.7	21.6	29.7	31.2	31.3	68.7
Larceny-theft offenses	11.2	12.8	13.6	14.5	16.0	16.1	16.1	83.9
Motor vehicle theft	5.5	9.4	10.7	12.1	13.8	14.0	14.0	86.0
Robbery	12.0	17.2	19.4	21.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	75.1
Stolen property offenses	38.1	43.3	44.9	46.6	50.1	50.7	50.7	49.3
Crimes Against Society:								
Drug/narcotic offenses	70.4	74.0	74.7	75.6	78.8	79.5	79.6	20.4
Gambling offenses	50.1	52.9	53.5	55.2	64.8	71.1	65.7	34.3
Pornography/obscene material	11.7	15.9	17.6	21.0	29.1	29.4	29.8	70.2
Prostitution offenses	83.5	85.3	85.5	85.7	86.3	86.4	86.4	13.6
Weapons law violation	53.8	59.7	61.1	62.7	66.3	66.7	66.8	33.2

¹ Crimes are cleared by arrest or exceptional means when some element outside law enforcement control precludes arrest.

Offenses

NIBRS agencies report various information relating to each of the 46 offense classes in NIBRS. As stated earlier, there can be multiple types of crimes within an incident, and offense-specific data are recorded for each.

Of the 2,350,174 NIBRS offenses reported, 24 percent were crimes against persons, 68 percent against property, and 9 percent crimes against society. Larceny was the most frequently reported crime, accounting for 33 percent of the total. Assault offenses accounted for 22 percent of all offenses and destruction/damage/vandalism of property for 16 percent. (See Table 1.) Two percent of the offenses reported were attempts. Among offense types, 90 percent or more of the offenses reported were completed in all but three categories: bribery, extortion/blackmail, and robbery. Attempts accounted for 36 percent of the reported extortions/blackmails and 11 percent of the reported robberies and bribes.

Table 3. Number and Percent of Offenses Completed and Attempted, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense	Total	Percent Completed ¹	Percent Attempted
Crimes Against Persons ²	556,729	99.7	0.3
Crimes Against Property ³	1,589,817	97.3	2.7
Crimes Against Society ⁴	203,628	99.6	0.4
Total	2,350,174	98.0	2.0

¹ If there was more than one occurrence of the same offense type within an incident and one was completed, all are considered "completed."

² Crimes against persons are murder, assault offenses, kidnaping, and sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible).

³ Crimes against property are arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting/forgery, destruction/damage/vandalism, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, fraud offenses, larceny-theft offenses, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and stolen property offenses.

⁴ Crimes against society are drug/narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, and weapons law violations.

Table 4. Percent Distribution of Location by Type of Crime, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Location	Total	Crimes Against Persons ¹	Crimes Against Property ²	Crimes Against Society ³
Commercial Properties:				
Retail Establishments	12.0%	2.9%	16.3%	3.1%
Food/Beverage/Lodging Facilities	4.0%	4.6%	3.8%	4.0%
Other Commercial Properties	5.0%	2.3%	6.4%	1.2%
Drug stores/Doctor's Offices/Hospitals	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Government/Public Buildings	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	1.8%
Highway/Roads/Alleys	13.2%	11.7%	9.1%	49.2%
Parking Lots/Garages	9.3%	3.8%	11.6%	6.5%
Residences	42.1%	61.6%	37.8%	22.7%
Schools/Colleges	3.2%	3.7%	3.0%	3.7%
Other/Unknown	9.4%	7.6%	10.3%	7.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹ Crimes against persons are murder, assault offenses, kidnaping/abduction, and sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible).

² Crimes against property are arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting/forgery, destruction/damage/vandalism, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, fraud offenses, larceny-theft offenses, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and stolen property offenses.

³ Crimes against society are drug/narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, and weapons law violations.

Retail establishments include convenience store, department/discount store, gas/service station, grocery/supermarket, liquor store, and specialty store.

Food/beverage/lodging facilities include bar/night club, hotel/motel, and restaurant. Other commercial properties include bank/savings and loan, commercial/office building, and rental storage facility. Government/public buildings include government/public building and jail/prison.

Other/unknown includes air/bus/train terminal, church/temple/synagogue, construction site, field/woods, lake/waterway, and other/unknown.

In 1999, the greatest percentage of the offenses, 42 percent, occurred in/on residential properties. Twenty-one percent occurred in/on commercial properties, 13 percent on highways/roads/alleys/streets, 9 percent in parking lots/garages, and 3 percent at schools/colleges. The remaining offenses were widely distributed among various locations. Crimes against persons and crimes against property were most frequently committed in residences and crimes against society on the streets and highways.

Firearms were reported as the weapons most frequently used in murders and robberies, but strong-arm tactics (personal weapons— hands, fists, feet) were more often recorded for forcible sex offenses, and kidnappings. Dangerous weapons other than firearms (clubs, knives, etc.) were used most frequently to commit aggravated assaults. Perpetrators most frequently used only one type of weapon, with combinations of guns, other dangerous weapons, and hands, fists, or feet used less than 5 percent of the time for offenses other than aggravated assault. For aggravated assault, combinations of weapon types were used in about 1 out of 13.

Table 5. Number of Offenses by Weapon, Selected Offenses, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense	Number of Offenses	Weapons Used						
		Firearm(s) ¹	Dangerous weapons ² (knives, clubs, etc.)	Personal weapons ³ (hands, fists, feet)	Firearms with dangerous and/or personal weapons ⁴	Other weapon combinations ⁵	Unknown	None
Murder	1,211	713	306	59	14	19	100	0
Kidnaping/abduction	5,040	806	534	2,047	77	113	227	1,236
Forcible rape	11,141	147	644	6,454	36	160	576	3,124
Other forcible sex offenses	19,253	54	863	11,424	14	82	955	5,861
Robbery	22,336	7,892	3,330	6,437	392	348	1,232	2,705
Aggravated assault	92,175	14,857	41,963	22,342	1,696	5,324	2,225	3,768

¹ Includes offenses committed with one or more firearm(s), but no other weapon type.

² Includes offenses committed with one or more dangerous weapon(s), but no other weapon type.

³ Includes offenses committed with personal weapons and no other weapon type.

⁴ Includes offenses committed with firearms and any other weapon type.

⁵ Includes offenses committed with any weapon combination excluding firearm(s).

Victims

In NIBRS, victims can be reported as persons, businesses, financial institutions, government, religious organizations, or society as a whole. Seven of every 10 of the 2,288,334 reported crime victims were individuals (people). Following in terms of volume were businesses (16 percent), society/public (8 percent), government (1 percent), and religious and financial organizations (each less than 1 percent). Other or unknown victim types accounted for the remainder. (See Table 6.)

The victims of crime as against persons are always individuals, and society is always the victim in crimes against society. Victims of crimes against property can be any victim type except society. Persons (individuals), however, were the dominant victim types in all crimes against property except counterfeiting/forgery and embezzlement.

Table 6. Number of Victims by Type, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense	Total ¹ Victims	Individual	Business	Financial Institution	Government	Religious Organization	Other	Unknown
Crimes Against Persons:								
Murder	1,211	1,211						
Assault offenses	517,894	517,894						
Kidnaping/abduction	5,040	5,040						
Sex Offenses, forcible	30,394	30,394						
Sex Offenses, nonforcible	2,190	2,190						
Crimes Against Property:								
Arson	8,978	5,520	1,730	19	620	56	254	779
Bribery	83	62	5	0	14	0	1	1
Burglary/breaking and entry	223,397	151,248	40,387	153	2,626	1,518	1,304	26,161
Counterfeiting/forgery	46,830	19,282	23,469	2,172	1,401	32	181	293
Destruction/damage/vandalism	407,108	318,580	64,379	407	15,327	2,169	4,109	2,137
Embezzlement	9,233	1,617	7,327	79	106	13	60	31
Extortion/blackmail	347	313	21	2	4	3	3	1
Fraud offenses	41,662	20,178	18,458	1,170	1,247	32	276	301
Larceny-theft offenses	809,470	498,163	219,531	646	7,406	1,027	3,055	79,642
Motor vehicle theft	90,113	70,425	9,525	54	281	52	120	9,656
Robbery	28,357	22,642	5,406	244	23	1	14	27
Stolen property offenses	12,897	9,193	2,626	41	613	11	89	324

¹ Victims of more than one offense type are included in each appropriate category.

According to the NIBRS data reported, 34 percent of the persons victimized in 1999 were targets of crimes against persons, 65 percent victims of crimes against property, and 1 percent were victims of both crimes against persons and property in a single incident. The age, sex, and race of violent crime victims are shown in Table 7.

Among all persons reported victimized, 50 percent were males, 10 percent under age 18 (juveniles), and 77 percent white. Over half of the victims were not injured. Five percent received major injury and 44 percent minor injury. Most persons were victimized in the localities in which they reside.

Table 7. Number of Violent Crime¹ Victims by Age, Sex and Race, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Age	Total	Sex			Race			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	576,822	240,520	332,964	3,338	419,393	137,297	4,515	15,617
Under 1	637	327	294	16	435	148	15	39
1-12	41,824	21,451	20,231	142	31,018	9,123	274	1,409
13-17	75,818	34,659	41,092	67	56,349	17,478	517	1,474
18-20	59,916	23,193	36,675	48	42,411	16,077	435	993
21-25	81,631	30,770	50,798	63	57,433	22,138	648	1,412
26-35	138,859	52,921	85,810	128	100,311	34,932	1,275	2,341
36-44	95,227	38,451	56,685	91	70,854	22,182	776	1,415
45-65	55,922	26,961	28,879	82	42,691	11,762	465	1,004
Over 65	7,893	3,527	4,320	46	6,264	1,397	36	196
Unknown	19,095	8,260	8,180	2,655	11,627	2,060	74	5,334

¹ Violent crimes are murder, forcible sex offenses, kidnaping/abduction, assault offenses, and robbery.

Table 8. Number of Persons Victimized by Offense and Resident Status¹, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense Type	Resident ²	Nonresident	Unknown	Total ³
Crimes Against Persons:				
Murder	726	158	185	1,069
Assault offenses	331,998	50,564	71,032	453,594
Kidnaping/abduction	3,201	744	653	4,598
Sex offenses, forcible	16,654	3,790	4,306	24,750
Sex offenses, non-forcible	1,586	299	175	2,060
Crimes Against Property:				
Arson	2,843	524	934	4,301
Bribery	32	7	16	55
Burglary/breaking and entering	90,315	10,826	25,938	127,079
Counterfeiting/forgery	8,483	4,012	5,320	17,815
Destruction/damage/vandalism	181,556	36,790	48,739	267,085
Embezzlement	314	126	685	1,125
Extortion/blackmail	164	33	47	244
Fraud offenses	9,519	4,088	2,772	16,379
Larceny-theft offenses	263,919	74,649	81,407	419,975
Motor vehicle theft	36,323	11,653	11,346	59,322
Robbery	12,993	3,695	4,035	20,723
Stolen property offenses	2,209	2,970	1,183	6,362

¹ Reporting of resident status is optional. It was reported for 1,333,796 of 1,572,749 persons victimized.

² A person who maintains his/her permanent legal residence in the locality where the incident took place.

³ Victims of more than one offense are counted in each appropriate category.

According to NIBRS data, 3 of every 4 violent crime⁶ victims were related to or knew their assailants. The youngest segment of the population was most vulnerable to family members. Over half the children under the age of 5 were victimized by family members.

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Violent Crime Victims¹ by Age and Relationship to Offender, 1999 (2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Victim Age	Family Member ²	Family Member and Other ³	Known to Victim and Other ⁴	Stranger ⁵	All Other ⁶
0 - 5	53.4	2.1	31.5	3.8	9.2
6 - 11	29.9	1.4	51.2	6.1	11.3
12 - 17	18.0	2.1	59.4	8.0	12.5
18 - 24	18.6	2.7	55.9	10.5	12.2
25 - 29	24.6	3.4	49.8	11.2	11.1
30 - 34	28.7	3.7	47.4	9.7	10.6
35 - 39	31.5	4.0	45.6	8.7	10.3
40 - 44	31.9	4.1	44.1	9.0	10.8
45 - 49	31.4	3.6	42.8	10.4	11.9
50 - 54	31.1	3.2	40.7	11.9	13.2
55 - 59	31.2	3.1	37.0	13.3	15.4
60 - 64	34.4	2.7	34.7	12.6	15.6
65 and over	35.8	2.1	31.8	13.1	17.1
Unknown	15.0	0.6	35.3	16.7	32.4

¹ Includes victims of murder, forcible sex offenses, assault offenses, kidnaping/abduction, and robbery. Does not include victims in incidents where offender information is completely unknown.

² Regardless of number, all offenders are related to victim.

³ At least one offender was related to the victim.

⁴ At least one offender was known to victim. No offenders were related.

⁵ Regardless of number, all offenders were strangers to victims.

⁶ Regardless of number, offenders were mutual combatants (victim was offender) or unknown.

Property

In NIBRS, property is reported as burned; counterfeited or forged; damaged/destroyed or vandalized; or stolen, embezzled, defrauded, etc. Law enforcement activity in relation to property is recorded as recovered (for property stolen) or seized (as in the case of proceeds from illegal gambling operation). The type of property involved, as well as its value, is recorded for each type of loss/activity.

The NIBRS agencies jointly reported over \$2.7 billion in total property losses with \$2.3 billion stolen, etc.; \$20 million counterfeited/forged; \$300 million damaged/destroyed or vandalized; and \$858 million burned. Law enforcement agencies seized property valued at \$29 million and recovered stolen property valued at \$490 million. These figures do not include seizures in connection with drug/narcotic violations.

By property type, the highest dollar losses due to thefts or vandalism/destruction were recorded for motor vehicles, with automobiles composing the largest portion. Burning losses were highest for structures (dwellings, commercial buildings, etc.), and counterfeiting/forgery losses highest for negotiable

⁶ Includes victims of murder, forcible sex offenses, assault offenses, kidnaping/abduction, and robbery.

instruments, such as bearer bonds or endorsed checks, money orders, and traveler's checks. Among all types of property, motor vehicles resulted in the greatest dollar losses due to criminal activity.

Of the \$2.3 billion dollars worth of property that was stolen, embezzled, etc., the NIBRS agencies reported recovering 21 percent or \$490 million. The most successful recovery rate was for tools, with \$176 million stolen and \$103 million recovered. Following were motor vehicles with \$592 million stolen and \$332 million recovered. In addition to the recovery of property, the agencies reported seizing property valued at \$29 million. Money (\$9 million) and motor vehicles (\$7 million) accounted for the largest seizure values.

Table 10. Value¹ of Property Loss Due to Criminal Action, Property Type, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,696,423)

Property Type	Total Loss	Burned	Counterfeit/ Forged	Destroyed/ Damaged/	Stolen, Embezzled,
Computer Hardware/Software	387,722,965	250,250	102,161	876,994	386,493,560
Jewelry/Precious Metals	105,165,360	50	4,512	68,241	105,092,557
Money	154,894,660	85,523	4,578,719	239,763	149,990,655
Motor Vehicles	771,379,521	8,358,437	27,190	170,519,473	592,474,421
Negotiable Instruments	37,304,487	--	12,539,057	18,035	24,747,395
Radios/TVs/VCRs	78,790,735	8,485	7,304	1,061,938	77,713,008
Structures	99,089,996	59,496,818	985	38,232,449	1,359,744
Tools	180,426,380	3,179,373	7,451	816,214	176,423,342
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	70,833,602	316,783	6,236	28,255,695	42,254,888
Other	839,298,579	14,072,606	2,653,828	59,531,576	763,038,569
Total	\$2,724,906,285	\$857,703,25	\$19,927,443	\$299,620,37	\$2,319,588,139

¹ Law enforcement estimate of values (in dollars) at time of loss.

Table 11. Value¹ of Property Recovered or Seized by Law Enforcement Agencies, Property Type, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Property Type	Total	Recovered	Seized
Computer Hardware/Software	1,943,569	1,893,337	50,232
Jewelry/Precious Metals	5,304,690	5,220,343	84,347
Money	13,460,662	4,064,403	9,396,259
Motor Vehicles	338,546,034	331,579,852	6,966,182
Negotiable Instruments	3,495,861	3,124,475	371,386
Radios/TVs/VCRs	3,159,608	3,073,365	86,243
Structures	405,602	53,996	351,606
Tools	103,323,462	103,299,013	24,449
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1,730,364	1,728,890	1,747
Other	47,642,755	36,164,253	11,478,502
Total	\$519,012,607	\$490,201,927	\$28,810,680

¹ Law enforcement estimate of values (in dollars) at time of recovery/seizure.

Offenders

NIBRS contributors are asked to supply information known about offenders even though no arrests have been made. The NIBRS offender data, therefore, include information about arrestees, fugitives, or even persons whose identities are not known but witnesses or victims have supplied characteristics such as approximate age, sex, and/or race. In a single incident, one offender may victimize several persons, several offenders may victimize one person, or several offenders may victimize several people. According to the 1999 NIBRS data, the average number of known offenders ranged from 1.07 for incest to 2.67 for betting/wagering.

Table 12. Number of Known¹ Offenders per Incident, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense Type	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents with Known Offenders	Number of Known ² Offenders	Average Number of Offenders
Crimes Against Persons:				
Murder	1,118	1,013	1,442	1.42
Assault offenses:				
Aggravated assault	79,775	75,948	93,268	1.22
Simple assault	302,368	293,909	338,718	1.15
Intimidation	82,817	75,362	82,321	1.09
Kidnaping/abduction	4,370	4,082	5,159	1.26
Sex Offenses: forcible				
Forcible rape	10,777	10,283	11,764	1.14
Forcible sodomy	2,910	2,792	3,164	1.13
Sexual assault with an object	1,534	1,453	1,604	1.10
Forcible fondling	12,601	12,123	13,122	1.08
Sex Offenses: non-forcible				
Incest	355	337	363	1.07
Statutory rape	1,726	1,693	1,897	1.12
Crimes Against Property:				
Arson	8,161	4,492	6,077	1.35
Bribery	79	76	87	1.14
Burglary/breaking and entering	207,854	94,446	117,873	1.24
Counterfeiting/forgery	38,765	29,492	35,710	1.21
Destruction/damage/vandalism	383,963	176,449	211,018	1.19
Embezzlement	8,940	8,055	10,462	1.29
Extortion/blackmail	307	263	338	1.28
Fraud offenses:				
False pretenses/swindle/confidence game	24,151	21,132	24,586	1.16
Credit card/ATM fraud	9,660	6,807	8,171	1.20
Impersonation	3,541	3,098	3,617	1.16
Welfare fraud	261	245	273	1.11
Wire fraud	384	273	323	1.18

See footnotes, page 16.

Table 12. Number of Known¹ Offenders per Incident, 1999 (continued)
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense Type	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents with Known Offenders	Number of Known ² Offenders	Average Number of Offenders
Larceny-theft offenses:				
Pocket picking	2,091	1,060	1,212	1.14
Purse-snatching	2,770	1,492	1,715	1.14
Shoplifting	102,054	94,028	115,909	1.23
Theft from building	106,145	54,329	65,074	1.19
Theft from coin-operated machine	4,833	2,175	2,773	1.27
Theft from motor vehicle	191,660	60,666	69,569	1.14
Theft of motor vehicle parts	46,392	15,692	17,170	1.09
All other larceny	323,247	159,098	184,082	1.15
Motor vehicle theft	88,102	41,476	49,009	1.18
Robbery	22,336	18,345	28,254	1.54
Stolen property offenses	11,698	9,149	13,464	1.47
Crimes Against Society:				
Drug/narcotic offenses:				
Drug/narcotic violations	135,474	132,442	179,292	1.35
Drug equipment violations	38,822	38,535	56,164	1.45
Gambling offenses:				
Betting/wagering	249	233	622	2.67
Operating/promoting/assisting	149	145	255	1.75
Gambling equipment violations	118	102	154	1.51
Sports tampering	3	3	4	1.33
Pornography/obscene material	618	489	583	1.19
Prostitution offenses:				
Prostitution	2,796	2,753	3,706	1.34
Assisting or promoting prostitution	776	765	961	1.25
Weapon law violations	24,623	22,475	29,295	1.30

¹ Known means at least one characteristic (age, sex, or race) of offender was reported.

² Offenders of more than one offense are included in each appropriate category.

Information on 1,622,399 million offenders was reported to NIBRS. Sixty-four percent of the offenders were male; 62 percent were adults (age 18 and over); and 57 percent were white. According to the information on offenders in violent crimes, 89 percent of the known offenders who victimized blacks were black; and 84 percent of those victimizing whites were white. In 13 percent of offenses reported, offenders were suspected to be under the influence of alcohol or narcotics.

Table 13. Offender Race versus Victim Race, Violent Crime¹, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Victim Race	Offender ² Race, Percent Distribution ³				
	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknown Race
White	83.5	11.3	0.3	0.3	4.6
Black	8.2	89.2	0.1	0.1	2.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	33.9	10.9	50.2	0.7	4.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	34.1	21.7	0.6	38.4	5.1
Unknown race	57.8	18.1	0.6	0.8	22.7

¹ Violent crimes are murder, forcible sex offenses, assault offenses, and kidnaping/abduction, and robbery, a violent crime against property.

² Based on 578,816 known offenders. The race of offenders victimizing more than one person is included in each appropriate category.

³ Because of rounding percentages may not add to 100.

Arrestees

In NIBRS, law enforcement agencies report information on persons arrested for two distinct sets of offenses. One set includes all the offenses for which crime incident information is reported; the other includes nine offenses for which no incident reports are required. These latter offenses⁷ most frequently come to law enforcement attention at the time an arrest occurs and are responsible for a large measure of law enforcement activity. They include offenses such as driving under the influence, loitering, and drunkenness. An arrest in either category can be recorded as the arrest offense for a reported incident.

NIBRS agencies reported information on 581,534 arrests in connection with the 2.1 million criminal incidents reported. Eighty-five percent of those arrests were made within 1 week of the incident and 92 percent within 1 month. Of all arrests recorded, 47 percent were on-view (officers apprehended suspect at the time the incident occurred), 21 percent involved issuance of a citation or summons (the suspect was not taken into custody), and 32 percent involved apprehensions where the suspects were taken into custody in connection with warrants or earlier crime incidents. The highest arrest counts were for assault offenses, followed by drug abuse violations and larceny-theft. (See Table 14.) The majority of arrestees were residents of the localities in which the relevant criminal incident occurred.

Most arrestees were unarmed when apprehended. Of the 16,678 who were apprehended in possession of a weapon, 33 percent were armed with handguns, 22 percent with other firearms, 48 percent with cutting instruments, and less than 11 percent with other weapons such as clubs, blackjacks, and brass knuckles. More than one weapon can be reported.

In addition to the 581,534 arrests in connection with reported criminal incidents, NIBRS participants furnished information on 856,848 arrests for offenses that do not require NIBRS incident reports. The highest arrest counts among these offenses were for driving under the influence (158,796) and liquor law violations (103, 934).

⁷ Offenses not requiring incident reports (known as Group B offenses) are bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping tom, runaway, trespass, and all other offenses.

Table 14. Number of Persons Arrested; Types of Weapons¹ Possessed, Offenses², 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

Offense Type	Total Arrests	Weapons Possessed						
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other Firearm	Firearm, type not stated	Lethal cutting instrument	Club/blackjack/brass knuckles
Crimes Against Persons:								
Murder	858	69	14	9	1	11	30	9
Assault offenses	181,001	1,061	284	338	338	347	2,918	1,154
Kidnaping/abduction	1,145	38	0	4	3	4	10	5
Sex Offenses: forcible	6,490	9	1	1	2	4	19	2
Sex Offenses: non-forcible	746	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crimes Against Property:								
Arson	1,610	1	1	0	1	2	9	2
Bribery	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary/breaking and Counterfeiting/forgery	22,750	88	19	16	20	25	112	30
	9,453	10	3	0	3	1	17	3
	26,258	24	19	12	85	19	117	54
Embezzlement	2,501	1	3	0	0	0	5	0
Extortion/blackmail	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud offenses	9,159	18	3	0	1	3	19	1
Larceny-theft offenses	123,447	124	29	12	32	57	359	36
Motor vehicle theft	9,801	24	3	9	2	7	27	2
Robbery	5,908	326	10	18	20	72	162	24
Stolen property offenses	6,656	72	9	9	1	12	33	5
Crimes Against Society:								
Drug/narcotic offenses	133,513	968	104	85	43	183	746	125
Gambling offenses	609	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pornography/obscene material	128	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Prostitution offenses	3,611	10	0	0	0	0	8	0
Weapon law violations	12,814	2,435	283	282	208	476	1,451	289
Total³	558,572	5,280	785	795	760	1,224	6,044	1,742

¹ Weapons are those in possession of suspect at time of arrest. Up to two weapons per arrestee can be reported; each is counted.

² The offense is the single most serious arrest offense, as determined by the reporting agency.

³ An additional 22,962 arrests were made in connection with reported criminal incidents, but for offense types not among those listed (Group B offenses.)

SECTION II
Jurisdictional Reporting

A total of 2,921 law enforcement agencies provided data to the National Incident-Based Reporting System in 1999. The number of participating agencies by state, along with the corresponding population coverage, is shown in Table 15. The number of incidents reported by state is also shown.

The individual jurisdictional figures are shown in subsequent tables addressing cities, rural counties, suburban counties, universities and colleges, and other law enforcement agencies. There are two sets of tables: one shows the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and offenders recorded for each jurisdiction; the other, the age and sex of victims and offenders for crimes against persons and property. NIBRS participants supplying data for all 12 months of 1999 are included.

Due to the many factors that can affect the volume and type of crime to vary from place to place, care must be exercised in making any comparisons among agencies. Population size is the only crime correlate used in this publication. While other factors are of equal concern, no attempt is made to relate them to the data presented in this document.

Table 15. Criminal Incidents, 1999
(2,921 agencies; population 35,636,423)

State	Number of Participating Agencies	Percent of Population Represented	Number of Incidents
Arkansas	1	1	26
Colorado	141	57	133,339
Connecticut	31	16	17,920
Idaho	122	100	77,192
Iowa	220	97	151,781
Kentucky	4	2	5,983
Massachusetts	143	38	114,153
Michigan	575	72	424,708
Nebraska	12	14	15,166
North Dakota	78	77	20,081
Ohio	74	15	116,638
South Carolina	392	100	329,226
Tennessee	353	76	194,439
Texas	49	6	110,860
Utah	55	57	79,637
Vermont	43	7	22,750
Virginia	365	61	232,241
West Virginia	263	85	72,800
Total	2,921	13	2,118,940

Note: For illustration, only one page is shown for Tables 15 and 16. The data included are presented for demonstration purposes only. They are preliminary, have not been verified by reporting agencies, and are subject to change.

Table 16. Number of Criminal Incidents, Offenses, Persons Victimized, and Offenders Known to Law Enforcement, Cities and Towns, 1999

City by State	Population	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Offenders	City by State	Population	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Offenders
Colorado						Colorado, cont.					
Aurora	255,938	24,086	26,809	29,303	16,267	Sterling	10,655	1,121	1,226	1,213	534
Berthoud	4,291	144	145	147	27	Trinidad	8,927	713	826	807	417
Black Hawk	253	272	281	281	149	Vail	3,889	1,058	1,186	1,156	1,103
Brush	4,838	191	195	195	106	Walsenburg	3,587	199	227	222	224
Buena Vista	2,128	135	139	140	56	Westminster	97,743	6,391	6,886	7,052	7,297
Burlington	3,121	260	274	273	162	Wheat Ridge	30,511	1,542	1,631	1,740	1,655
Center	2,404	113	142	129	67	Windsor	8,021	84	101	98	84
Cherry Hills Village	6,535	170	172	193	183	Woodland Park	6,387	380	505	485	407
Colorado Springs	352,386	30,208	34,459	33,669	34,307	Wray	2,117	36	37	37	24
Commerce City	17,727	2,803	3,175	3,137	2,927	Yuma	2,979	196	204	205	111
Cortez	9,218	573	597	589	609	Connecticut					
Craig	8,921	631	833	793	739	Bethel	17,917	320	331	331	174
Crested Butte	1,108	86	89	89	101	Branford	27,212	1,865	2,081	2,066	695
Cripple Creek	1,133	183	218	214	131	Cheshire	26,535	825	974	887	869
Eaton	2,429	123	148	130	74	East Haven Town	26,805	1,146	1,247	1,195	750
Erie	3,210	152	173	156	127	East Windsor	10,050	700	897	778	486
Estes Park	4,323	335	378	359	256	Granby	9,615	309	393	342	150
Federal Heights	11,820	862	974	936	429	Groton	9,417	689	889	791	415
Florence	3,748	134	174	170	103	Monroe	18,611	278	288	287	119
Fort Lupton	5,997	608	696	657	666	Naugatuck	30,305	1,211	1,238	1,229	590
Fountain	14,198	648	671	673	339	New London	23,927	2,871	3,428	3,183	2,252
Frisco	2,435	300	337	321	164	North Branford	14,001	231	260	237	258
Glendale	3,096	699	791	739	385	North Haven	22,202	985	1,055	1,094	557
Glenwood Springs	8,116	1,125	1,380	1,260	1,241	Orange	12,456	719	724	728	332
Golden	15,586	1,192	1,400	1,370	840	Plainfield	14,628	578	776	643	400
Greenwood Village	14,759	1,234	1,408	1,420	1,479	Putnam	8,901	335	425	388	325
Holyoke	2,053	51	52	51	15	Trumbull	33,597	1,978	2,203	2,360	898
Hugo	703	2	2	2	2	Wolcott	14,717	604	630	611	270
Idaho Springs	2,118	157	171	172	86	Woodbridge	8,285	325	379	388	192
Ignacio	809	70	79	74	56	Idaho					
La Junta	8,120	803	908	850	568	Aberdeen	1,614	75	77	78	41
Lakewood	139,819	10,679	11,619	11,992	12,458	American Falls	4,417	313	361	368	273
Las Animas	2,919	245	263	251	134	Bellevue	1,622	54	65	56	57
Leadville	2,695	173	173	176	98	Blackfoot	10,649	904	1,000	1,023	1,124
Limon	1,974	43	45	43	46	Boise	160,702	15,328	15,555	15,857	9,131
Longmont	63,409	2,082	2,490	2,294	1,507	Bonnars Ferry	2,426	129	135	140	121
Manitou Springs	5,555	312	391	385	217	Buhl	3,881	471	493	496	357
Monte Vista	4,540	445	462	460	245	Caldwell	22,758	2,615	2,863	2,747	1,550
Montrose	11,697	1,469	1,514	1,539	678	Cascade	1,063	90	106	98	53
Monument	1,337	141	161	151	79	Chubbuck	9,224	906	1,107	1,139	868
Mt Crested Butte	367	103	107	109	109	Coeur D' Alene	33,175	4,188	4,790	4,719	2,741
Mountain View	544	46	49	48	48	Cottonwood	976	53	59	70	35
Northglenn	30,533	2,647	2,961	2,836	2,949	Emmett	5,523	386	410	394	399
Pagosa Springs	1,780	275	281	295	132	Filer	1,733	64	73	64	47
Palisade	2,410	161	194	173	116	Fruitland	3,206	267	319	312	336
Palmer Lake	1,909	77	92	93	82	Garden City	9,427	1,160	1,313	1,224	848
Parachute	742	59	64	64	36	Glenns Ferry	1,403	56	67	65	77
Parker	15,575	773	941	844	886	Gooding	3,203	229	248	276	202
Rangely	2,472	67	77	74	82	Grangeville	3,477	231	267	271	203
Salida	5,710	487	543	522	314	Hagerman	791	30	31	34	14
Snowmass Village	1,438	174	191	183	48	Hailey	5,658	313	351	344	211
Steamboat Springs	6,650	729	812	767	807	Heyburn	3,013	240	263	259	202

Table 17. Age and Sex of Victims and Offenders Known to Law Enforcement, Crimes Against Persons and Property¹, Cities and Towns, 1999

City by State	Victims							Offenders						
	Crimes Against Persons				Crimes Against Property			Crimes Against Persons				Crimes Against Property		
	Murder	Forcible Sex Offenses	Assault Offenses	Other	Burglary	Larceny ²	Other	Murder	Forcible Sex Offenses	Assault Offenses	Other	Burglary	Larceny ²	Other
COLORADO														
Aurora														
Adult Female	1	135	1,849	98	159	3,181	3,274	3	20	786	8	393	1,251	2,644
Adult Male	7	2	1,237	20	154	3,751	3,292	9	318	2,575	155	845	3,025	7,660
Juvenile Female	0	238	413	47	2	109	113	0	14	243	2	129	711	1,036
Juvenile Male	1	34	525	7	0	209	211	0	111	697	16	301	1,590	2,949
Berthoud														
Adult Female	0	0	2	0	0	10	19	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
Adult Male	0	0	1	0	0	16	22	0	0	4	0	0	12	12
Juvenile Female	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Juvenile Male	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Black Hawk														
Adult Female	0	3	11	0	2	118	8	0	0	4	0	4	13	23
Adult Male	0	0	4	0	2	58	9	0	2	10	0	18	25	71
Juvenile Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Juvenile Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Brush														
Adult Female	0	0	36	0	0	27	3	0	0	13	0	0	6	21
Adult Male	0	0	19	0	0	32	1	0	0	42	0	0	23	71
Juvenile Female	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Juvenile Male	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	12
Buena Vista														
Adult Female	0	1	12	0	1	8	14	0	0	2	0	7	2	8
Adult Male	0	0	5	0	0	13	13	0	1	12	0	23	6	32
Juvenile Female	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	3
Juvenile Male	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	6	11	13
Burlington														
Adult Female	0	2	13	0	4	27	40	0	1	3	0	1	12	12
Adult Male	0	0	15	0	2	15	34	0	4	26	0	2	30	34
Juvenile Female	0	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	7
Juvenile Male	0	1	6	0	0	8	5	0	0	2	0	0	7	30
Center														
Adult Female	0	0	21	2	0	10	18	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
Adult Male	0	0	17	0	0	12	11	0	0	32	3	0	4	20
Juvenile Female	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Juvenile Male	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Cherry Hills Village														
Adult Female	0	0	2	0	0	14	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Adult Male	0	0	3	0	0	20	59	0	0	3	0	0	3	15
Juvenile Female	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Juvenile Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	17
Colorado Springs														
Adult Female	4	168	1,697	95	167	3,588	3,153	3	12	678	7	530	1,670	3,157
Adult Male	16	1	1,375	13	169	4,148	3,491	16	331	2,574	119	1,073	3,898	9,478
Juvenile Female	0	197	208	29	2	154	90	0	8	191	3	177	892	1,170
Juvenile Male	3	24	301	7	1	300	153	5	85	532	16	281	1,576	3,032

¹ See Appendix 1 for list and definitions of offenses.

² Includes motor vehicle theft.

Appendix 1 Offense Definitions

There are 22 Group "A" crime categories made up of 46 Group "A" offenses. The crime categories are listed below in alphabetical order. Immediately following the name of each crime category is an indication of whether it involves a "Crime Against Person," "Crime Against Property," or "Crime Against Society." For purposes of this report, violent crimes are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible sex offenses, assault offenses, kidnaping/abduction, and robbery.

1. ARSON (Crime Against Property)

Definition: To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

2. ASSAULT OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

[Note: By definition there can be no "attempted" assaults, only "completed" assaults.]

(a) Aggravated Assault

Definition: 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. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).

[Note: For the purposes of the above definition, a "weapon" is a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one when used in a manner that could cause the types of severe bodily injury described in the above definition.

A "severe laceration" is one which should receive medical attention.

A "loss of consciousness" must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender.]

(b) Simple Assault

Definition: 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.

(c) Intimidation

Definition: 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.

[Note: This offense includes stalking.]

3. BRIBERY (Except "Sports Bribery") (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

[Note: If the bribery involves changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event, it is reported under Gambling Offenses as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.]

4. BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING (Crime Against Property)

Definition: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

[Note: An unlawful entry can be made with or without force. Forced entry is where force of any degree, or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key), is used to unlawfully enter a building or other structure. An unforced entry is one where the unlawful entry is achieved without force through an unlocked door or window.]

5. COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

6. DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY (Except "Arson") (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

[Note: This offense is reported only if the reporting agency deems that substantial injury to property has occurred. The offense includes a broad range of injury to property, i.e., from deliberate, extensive destruction of property at one extreme to mischievous, less extensive damage at the other extreme. It does not include destruction or damage to property caused by the crime of Arson.

Incidental damage (e.g., a forced door, broken window, hole in wall, dynamited safe, etc.) resulting from another offense (e.g., Burglary, Assault, Homicide, Larceny, Robbery, etc.) is also reported in this offense category if the reporting agency deems the amount of damage to be substantial. However, for the crime of Arson, incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire is included as part of the loss caused by burning.]

7. DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES (Except "Driving Under the Influence") (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: 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.

(a) Drug/Narcotic Violations

Definition: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

(b) Drug Equipment Violations

Definition: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

8. EMBEZZLEMENT (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

9. EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

10. FRAUD OFFENSES (Except "Counterfeiting/Forgery" and "Bad Checks") (Crimes Against Property)

Definition: 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.

(a) False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

Definition: 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.

(b) Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud

Definition: The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

(c) Impersonation

Definition: 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.

(d) Welfare Fraud

Definition: The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

(e) Wire Fraud

Definition: The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

11. GAMBLING OFFENSES (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: 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.

(a) Betting/Wagering

Definition: 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.

(b) Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling

Definition: To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.

[Note: This offense includes bookmaking, numbers running, transmitting wagering information, etc.]

(c) Gambling Equipment Violations

Definition: To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

(d) Sports Tampering

Definition: To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

[Note: This offense includes engaging in bribery for gambling purposes. For example, if a jockey was bribed to lose a horse race, it would be reported as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.]

12. HOMICIDE OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: The killing of one human being by another.

(a) Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

Definition: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

[Note: "Assault to Murder" and "Attempted Murder" are reported as Aggravated Assault.]

(b) Negligent Manslaughter

Definition: The killing of another person through negligence.

(c) Justifiable Homicide (not a crime)

Definition: 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.

[Note: A "serious criminal offense" is a felony or high misdemeanor. The crime that was being committed when the justifiable homicide took place must be reported as a separate incident. Therefore, justifiable homicide cases involve two incidents rather than one.]

13. KIDNAPING/ABDUCTION (Crime Against Person)

Definition: 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.

[Note: Kidnaping/Abduction includes hostage-taking.]

14. LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES (Crimes Against Property)

Definition: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

(a) Pocket-picking

Definition: The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

(b) Purse-snatching

Definition: The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

[Note: If more force was used than actually necessary to wrench the purse from the grasp of the person, then a strong-arm Robbery occurred, rather than Purse-snatching.]

(c) Shoplifting

Definition: The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

(d) Theft From Building

Definition: A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.

(e) Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device

Definition: A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.

(f) Theft From Motor Vehicle (Except "Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories")

Definition: The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

(g) Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

Definition: 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.

(h) All Other Larceny

Definition: All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

[Note: This subcategory includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats, and airplanes. Thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment are also included where no break-in of a structure was involved.]

15. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (Crime Against Property)

Definition: The theft of a motor vehicle.

[Note: A "motor vehicle" is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails, and which fits one of the following property descriptions:

! **Automobiles** - sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles which serve the primary purpose of transporting people

! **Buses** - motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis

! **Recreational Vehicles** - motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes

! **Trucks** - motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo

! **Other Motor Vehicles** - any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, etc.

One offense is counted for each vehicle stolen.]

16. PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL (Crime Against Society)

Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

17. PROSTITUTION OFFENSES (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit.

(a) Prostitution

Definition: To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

[Note: This offense involves prostitution by both males and females.]

(b) Assisting or Promoting Prostitution

Definition: 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.

18. ROBBERY (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

[Note: Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of Robbery, an assault is not reported as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, a Homicide Offense is reported.

The "victims" of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.) from whom property was taken (or was attempted to be taken), but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense. Therefore, although the primary victim in a bank robbery would be the "Financial Institution," the teller toward whom the robber pointed a gun and made a demand is also reported as a victim. Carjackings are robbery offenses where a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. Only a robbery is reported, not a motor vehicle theft.]

19. SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: 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.

(a) Forcible Rape (Except "Statutory Rape")

Definition: 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.

[Note: If force was used or threatened, the crime is classified as Forcible Rape regardless of the age of the victim or the relationship of the victim to the offender. If no force was used or threatened and the victim was under the statutory age of consent or related to the offender within the degrees where marriage is prohibited, the crime is classified as Statutory Rape or Incest, respectively.]

(b) Forcible Sodomy

Definition: 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.

(c) Sexual Assault With An Object

Definition: 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.

[Note: An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia. Examples are a finger, bottle, handgun, stick, etc.]

(d) Forcible Fondling

Definition: 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.

[Note: Forcible Fondling includes "Indecent Liberties" and "Child Molesting." Because Forcible Fondling is an element of Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, and Sexual Assault With An Object, it is reported only if it is the sole Forcible Sex Offense committed against a victim.]

20. SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE (Except "Prostitution Offenses") (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

(a) Incest

Definition: Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

(b) Statutory Rape

Definition: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

[Note: If force was used or threatened, the offense is classified as Forcible Rape, not Statutory Rape.]

21. STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES (Crimes Against Property)

Definition: 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.

22. WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: 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.

Appendix 2
Directory of NIBRS Certified State UCR Programs

Arkansas Crime Information Center⁸
One Capitol Mall, 4D 200
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 682-2222

Uniform Crime Reporting
Colorado Bureau of Investigation
Suite 3000
690 Kipling Street
Denver, Colorado 80215
(303) 239-4300

Uniform Crime Reporting Program
1111 Country Club Road
Middletown, Connecticut 06457-9294
(860) 685-8030

Criminal Identification Bureau
Idaho Department of Law Enforcement
Post Office Box 700
Meridian, Idaho 83642
(208) 884-7156

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

Information Services Branch⁹
Kentucky State Police
1250 Louisville Road
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 227-8790

Crime Reporting Unit
Uniform Crime Reports
Massachusetts State Police
470 Worcester Road
Framingham, Massachusetts 01702
(508) 820-2110

Statistical Information Section
Central Records Division
Department of State Police
7150 Harris Drive
Lansing, Michigan 48913
(517) 322-1424

Uniform Crime Reporting Section
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice
Post Office Box 94946
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
(402) 471-3982

Information Services Section
Bureau of Criminal Investigation
Attorney General's Office
Post Office Box 1054
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
(701) 328-5500

Office of Criminal Justice Services
Suite 300
400 East Town Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-7782

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
Post Office Box 21398
Columbia, South Carolina 29221-1398
(803) 896-7162

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
901 R.S. Gass Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee 37210
(615) 744-4000

⁸ The Arkansas State UCR Program has been certified for 2000 NIBRS data submission.

⁹ The Kentucky UCR Program is not certified, but agency data are individually accepted by the FBI.

Uniform Crime Reporting
Crime information Bureau
Texas Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 4143
Austin, Texas 78752
(512) 424-2734

Data Collection and Analysis
Uniform Crime Reporting
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
Utah Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 148280
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-8280
(801) 965-4566

Vermont Crime Information Center
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, Vermont 05671-2101
(802) 241-5220

Criminal Justice Information Services Division
Virginia State Police
Post Office Box 27472
Richmond, Virginia 23235
(804) 674-2023

Uniform Crime Reporting Program
West Virginia State Police
725 Jefferson Road
South Charleston, West Virginia 25309
(304) 746-2159

Office of Justice Assistance¹⁰
Suite 202
131 West Wilson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53702-0001
(608) 266-7644

¹⁰ The Wisconsin State UCR Program was certified in August 1997 but has yet to supply production data.

Comment Form

1. Are there displays not included that you would find particularly useful?

2. What changes, if any, would you recommend?

3. Can you identify specific table notes or presentations which are not clear or additional terms which need to be defined?

4. In what capacity are you responding?

Criminal justice/law enforcement agency employee (*specify functional area*)

Other government employee

Researcher

Other (*specify*)

5. Add any additional comments you care to make.

Name	Telephone	
()		
Number and Street		
City	State	Zip Code

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U. S. Department of Justice
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C. 20535

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**Administrative Unit
 Communications & Technology Branch
 Criminal Justice Information Services Division
 Room 11255
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, DC 20535**

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