

## Animal Cruelty and Cyber-Based Crimes in NIBRS

### National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual Inserts for Use in FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Exploratory Interviews

The twenty law enforcement (LE) personnel will be asked to participate in exploratory interviews. The information below was taken from various segments of the NIBRS User Manual and contains the new NIBRS offenses, data elements and data values. This packet of information will be distributed to the LE participants via e-mail from the FBI UCR Program. The method for the exploratory interviews involves asking each participant to review the materials received in the e-mail prior to a telephone interview. During the telephone interviews, the FBI interviewer will ask specific, probing questions to determine how respondents came up with their answers. The objective is to identify problems of ambiguity or misunderstanding, identify potential instruction improvements, or highlight other difficulties respondents have answering questions. Participants will also be provided with three incident examples for animal cruelty and two examples each for identity theft and hacking/computer invasion. These incident scenarios will be used to determine if they meet the criteria for determining the offenses and to ensure the instrument provides consistent, reliable results for future research and analysis when these components are fully implemented. Each interview will take approximately one hour.

#### Classifying Offense

For the NIBRS, law enforcement agencies (LEAs) must report *all* offenses within a particular crime. For example, an incident can include the crimes of Rape, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Kidnapping/Abduction. LEAs must ensure each reported offense is a separate, distinct crime and not just a part of another offense. For example, every robbery includes some type of assault, but because the assault is an element integral to the crime of Robbery, the LEA should report only Robbery. However, if during a robbery the offender forces the victim to engage in sexual relations, then the LEA should report both Robbery and Rape since forced sexual intercourse is not an element of the crime of Robbery.

**Note:** Law enforcement should classify and report offenses after they complete the preliminary investigation of a call for service or a complaint. Agencies should report only offenses known to law enforcement, not the findings of a court, coroner, jury, or prosecutor since identifying the crime problems faced by law enforcement is one of the objectives of the NIBRS.

#### Criteria for Distinguishing Between Group A and Group B Offenses

When reporting data to the FBI UCR Program via the NIBRS, law enforcement must also classify the offenses within an incident as Group A offenses or Group B offenses. The inherent qualities of offenses warrant some are appropriate indicators of the dimensions and trends in crime on a

national scale (i.e., Group A offense), while others are not (i.e., Group B offenses). Though some state and local records management systems require the same level of reporting for all offense, the NIBRS requires differing levels of details in reporting Group A and Group B offenses. Law Enforcement must report both incidents and arrests for Group A offenses, and they must report only arrests for Group B offenses.

NIBRS developers used the following criteria to determine if a crime should be designated as a Group A offense:

- The seriousness or significance of the offense.
- The frequency or volume of its occurrence.
- The prevalence of the offense nationwide.
- The probability law enforcement becomes aware of the offense.
- The likelihood law enforcement is the best channel for collecting data regarding the offense.
- The burden placed on law enforcement in collecting data on the offense.
- The national statistical validity and usefulness of the collected data.
- The FBI UCR Program's responsibility to make crime data available not only to law enforcement but to others having a legitimate interest in it.

### **Offense Categories – Crime Against Persons, Property, and Society**

Each NIBRS offense belongs to one of three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons, e.g., murder, rape, and assault, are those whose victims are always individuals. The object of Crimes Against Property, e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. Crime Against Society, e.g., gambling, prostitution, and drug violations, represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity; they are typically victimless crimes in which property is not the object.

For counting purposes, agencies should count one offense for each victim of a Crime Against Person, one offense for each distinct operation of a Crime Against property (with the exception of motor vehicle theft, where one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle), and one offense for each Crime Against Society.

The listings of the Group A and Group B offenses appearing in this section indicate whether the offenses are Crimes Against Persons, property, or Society.

### **The Use of Offense Codes in the NIBRS**

In the NIBRS, there are a total of 59 three-digit UCR offense codes for each of the 59 Group A and Group B offenses. The three-digit data values are used to identify the Group A and Group B offense in an incident in order to submit NIBRS Group A Incident Reports and Group B Arrest Reports.

## Group A Offense Codes

There are 23 Group A offense categories making up 49 Group A offenses. The crime categories are listed below in alphabetical order. Additionally, each offense's corresponding UCR Offense Code precedes its name. Immediately following the name of each offense name is an indication of whether it involves a Crime Against Person, Crime Against Property, or Crime Against Society. In addition, the listing provides the NCIC Offense Code (when applicable).

## Group A Offense Listing

There are 23 Group A offense categories making up 49 Group A offenses. The crime categories are listed below in alphabetical order. Additionally, each offense's corresponding UCR Offense Code precedes its name. Immediately following the name of each offense name is an indication of whether it involves a Crime Against Person, Crime Against Property, or Crime Against Society. In addition, the listing provides the NCIC Offense Code (when applicable).

## Group A Offenses

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
<b>Animal Cruelty</b>			
Animal Cruelty	720	Property	None
<b>Arson</b>			
Arson	200	Property	2001-2009; 2099
<b>Assault Offenses</b>			
Aggravated Assault	13A	Person	1301-1312; 1314-1315
Simple Assault	13B	Person	1313
Intimidation	13C	Person	1316; 5215-5216
<b>Bribery</b>			
Bribery	510	Property	5101-5113; 5199
<b>Burglary/Breaking &amp; Entering</b>			
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220	Property	2201-2205; 2207; 2299
<b>Counterfeiting/Forgery</b>			
Counterfeiting/Forgery	250	Property	2501-2507; 2509; 2510; 2589; 2599
<b>Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property</b>			
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290	Property	2901-2906; 2999
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>			
Drug/Narcotic Violations	35A	Society	3501-3505; 3510-3513;

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
			3520-3523; 3530-3533; 3540-3543; 3560-3564; 3570-3573; 3580-3583; 3599
Drug Equipment Violations	35B	Society	3550
<b>Embezzlement</b>			
Embezzlement	270	Property	2701-2705; 2799
<b>Extortion/Blackmail</b>			
Extortion/Blackmail	210	Property	2101-2105; 2199
<b>Fraud Offenses</b>			
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	26A	Property	2601-2603; 2607; 2699
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	26B	Property	2605
Impersonation	26C	Property	2604
Welfare Fraud	26D	Property	None
Wire Fraud	26E	Property	2608
Identity Theft	26F	Property	None
Hacking/Computer	26G	Property	None
<b>Gambling Offenses</b>			
Betting/Wagering	39A	Society	None
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	39B	Society	3901-3902; 3904-3905; 3907; 3915-3916; 3918; 3920-3921
Gambling Equipment Violations	39C	Society	3908-3914
Sports Tampering	39D	Society	3919
<b>Homicide Offenses</b>			
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	09A	Person	0901-0908; 0911-0912
Negligent Manslaughter	09B	Person	0910
Justifiable Homicide	09C	Not a Crime	None
<b>Human Trafficking</b>			
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	64A	Person	6411
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	64B	Person	6411
<b>Kidnapping/Abduction</b>			
Kidnapping/Abduction	100	Person	1001-1009; 1099
<b>Larceny/Theft Offenses</b>			
Pocket-picking	23A	Property	2301
Purse-snatching	23B	Property	2302
Shoplifting	23C	Property	2303
Theft From Building	23D	Property	2308; 2311
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	23E	Property	2307
Theft From Motor Vehicle	23F	Property	2305
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	23G	Property	2304; 2407

<i>Offense</i>	<i>NIBRS Offense Code</i>	<i>Crime Against Category</i>	<i>Based on NCIC Offense Code</i>
All Other Larceny	23H	Property	2306; 2309-2310; 2312-2316; 2410
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>			
Motor Vehicle Theft	240	Property	2401-2405; 2408; 2412; 2499
<b>Pornography/Obscene Material</b>			
Pornography/Obscene Material	370	Society	3700-3706; 3799
<b>Prostitution Offenses</b>			
Prostitution	40A	Society	4003-4004
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	40B	Society	4001-4002; 4006; 4007; 4008; 4009; 4099
Purchasing Prostitution	40C	Society	4005
<b>Robbery</b>			
Robbery	120	Property	1201-1211; 1299
<b>Sex Offenses</b>			
Rape	11A	Person	1101-1103
Sodomy	11B	Person	1104-1115
Sexual Assault With An Object	11C	Person	None
Fondling	11D	Person	3601 (Child)
<b>Sex Offenses, Nonforcible</b>			
Incest	36A	Person	3604; 3607
Statutory Rape	36B	Person	1116
<b>Stolen Property Offenses</b>			
Stolen Property Offenses	280	Property	2801-2805; 2899
<b>Weapon Law Violations</b>			
Weapon Law Violations	520	Society	5201-5214; 5299

## Offense Definitions

### Source of Offense Definitions

The use of standardized definitions in the NIBRS is essential to the maintenance of uniform and consistent data. This practice ensures the FBI UCR Program considers and appropriately counts all criminal offenses of law, regardless of their different titles under state and local law or United States Titles and Statutes.

As developed by law enforcement, the purpose of the FBI UCR Program is to provide a common language transcending the varying local and state laws. Therefore, the developers did not intend LEAs to use NIBRS offense definitions for charging persons with crimes. Instead, LEAs should use the

definitions as receptacles to translate crime into the common UCR language used throughout the United States. Though state statutes specifically define crimes so persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges placed against them, the definitions used in the NIBRS must be generic in order not to exclude varying state statutes relating to the same type of crime.

The developers based the NIBRS offense definitions on the common-law definitions found in *Black's Law Dictionary*, as well as those used in the NCIC 2000 Uniform Offense Classifications. Due to most states basing their statutes on the common-law definitions, even though they may vary as to specifics, most should fit into the corresponding NIBRS offense classifications.

## State Offenses

If a state statute for an offense includes additional offenses not fitting the NIBRS offense definition, LEA should report the nonconforming offenses according to their NIBRS offense classifications. For example, some states worded their larceny statutes so broadly as to include the crime of Embezzlement. If an offender perpetrates embezzlement within such a state, law enforcement should report the offense via the NIBRS as Embezzlement, not Larceny/Theft.

Certainly, unusual situations will arise in classifying offenses, and this manual cannot cover all circumstances. In classifying unusual situations, law enforcement should consider the nature of the crime along with the guidelines provided. In addition to the Group A and Group B offense definitions and explanations, the Offense Lookup Table at the end of this section will also aid in classifying offenses.

## Group A Offenses

There are 23 Group A offense categories made up of 49 Group A offenses. The offense categories listed below are in alphabetical order. Each entry includes the following information:

- NIBRS offense code, offense name
- Definition
- Considerations and examples (as appropriate)

### 720 Cruelty to Animals

**Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment. Included are instances of duty to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal in a manner likely to cause injury or death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or injure an animal. This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping.**

### 26F Identity Theft

**Wrongfully obtaining and using another person’s personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver’s license number, credit card number).**

## 26G Hacking/Computer Invasion

**Wrongfully gaining access to another person’s or institution’s computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.**

## Offense Lookup Table

Once law enforcement has classified offenses involved in an incident according to its own offense definitions, they should use the Offense Lookup Table to ascertain whether the offenses are Group A or Group B offenses in the NIBRS. The Offense Lookup Table lists various types of crime, whether the crime is a Group A or Group B offense, and the NIBRS crime category covering the offense. For example, the crime of abduction is listed as a Group A offense covered by the crime category kidnapping/abduction. In addition, the table includes the notational reminder “Other offenses may have been committed” for crimes most likely to involve companion offenses.

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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- B -

Battery	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault)	13A or 13B
Begging	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
<b>Bestiality</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>All Other Offenses</b>	<b>720</b>
Betting, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting Wagering)	39A
Bigamy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Blackmail	A	Extortion/Blackmail or Robbery, if during a demand for money, property, etc., the offender confronts the victim and threatens imminent violence	210 or 120

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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Blasphemy	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Blue Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Boating Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Bomb Threat	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Bombing Offenses	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism of Property, or Weapon Law Violations	Depends on circumstances
Bookmaking	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating/ Promoting/Assisting Gambling)	39B
Breaking and Entering (B&E)	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Bribery	A	Bribery	510
Bribery, Sports	A	Gambling Offenses (Sports Tampering)	39D
Buggery (Consensual Sodomy)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Burglary	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Burglary Tools, Possessing	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Buying Stolen Property	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280

- C -

Canvassing, Illegal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Card Game, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/ Wagering)	39A



<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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Cargo Theft	A	Classify same as substantive offense e.g., Robbery, Motor Vehicle Theft, etc., then use Data Element 2A to indicate the offense was Cargo Theft	Depends on circumstances
Carjacking	A	Robbery	120
Carrying Concealed Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Checks, Bad  (insufficient funds or nonexistent funds)	B	Bad Checks	90A
Checks, Fraudulent	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/  Swindle/Confidence Game or Other Offenses, e.g., Counterfeiting/ Forgery)	26A, 250
Checks, Insufficient Funds	B	Bad Checks	90A
Child Abuse, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Child Abuse, Violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Child Cruelty, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Child Cruelty, Violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Child Molesting	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Child Neglect	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Civil Rights Violations	A or B	Human Trafficking, All Other Offenses, or Other Group A Offenses (Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson, Murder, Aggravated Assault)	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offenses  (Depends on circumstances)
Combinations in Restraint of Trade	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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Commercialized Sex	A or B	Human Trafficking, Prostitution Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, or 90Z
Commercialized Vice	A or B	Human Trafficking, Prostitution Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, or 90Z
Common Drunkard	B	Drunkenness	90E
Compounding a Felony or Misdemeanor	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Computer Crime	A or B	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Larceny/Theft, Embezzlement, or Fraud Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Concealed Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Conditional Release Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Confidence Game	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Conflict of Interest	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Consensual Sodomy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Conservation (Environment or Ecology) Laws	A or B	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property or All Other Offenses	290 or 90Z
Conspiracy to Commit	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Contempt of Court	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Group A or B</i>	<i>Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:</i>	<i>UCR Offense Code</i>
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Contract Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/ Swindle/Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking	26A, 64A, or 64B
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor	A or B	Human Trafficking or All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Pornography/ Obscene Material, Prostitution, or Liquor Law Violations)	64A or 90Z  (Depends on circumstances)
Conversion	A	Embezzlement	270
Corrupt Conduct by Juror	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery or False Statement)	Depends on circumstances
Counterfeiting	A	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Credit Card Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Criminal Defamation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Libel	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Slander	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
<b>Cruelty to Animal(s)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>All Other Offenses</b>	<b>720</b>
Cruelty to Children, Nonviolent	B	Assault Offenses (Intimidation), Family Offenses, Nonviolent, or All Other Offenses	13C, 90F, or 90Z
Cruelty to Children, Violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Curfew Violations	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B

## Data Elements and Data Values

LEAs use data elements and data values to report data to the FBI UCR Program via the NIBRS. Additional information about reporting requirements and specifications for submitting data to the NIBRS is located in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*.

### Definition of Data Element

A data element is the smallest named item of data which conveys meaningful information or condenses a lengthy description into a short code. Law enforcement should use a series of the 58 established data elements, i.e., data fields, within each segment of the Group A Incident Report and in the Group B Arrest Report to describe the details of each component of crime.

### Definition of Data Values

A data value is a characteristic of an object (such as the sex of a person) or a parameter of a data element. For each data element, reporting agencies should choose the most appropriate data value(s), i.e., specific characteristics or types of the reported data which have assigned codes. Although some data values require a specific format, most are codes from an approved list, each followed by an equal sign (=) and the actual value. For example, for Data Element 3 (Incident Date), the specific format for the data value is YYYYMMDDHH. For Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim), agencies may enter one of the codes M = Male, F = Female, or U = Unknown to describe the gender of the victim; but for Data Element 48 (Sex of Arrestee), agencies can enter only M = Male or F = Female to describe the sex of the arrestee.

If more than one of the data values associated with a data element could apply to the situation, agencies should use the most specific one. For example, in Data Element 9 (Location Type), a 7-Eleven store could be described as 05 = Commercial/Office Building, 07 = Convenience Store, or 12 = Grocery/Supermarket. Because 07 = Convenience Store is the most specific description, reporting agencies should use this code.

In some instances, data elements allow for the entry of more than one data value. For example, Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information) allows LEAs to report up to three types of activity for each offense. If, in a drug case, the offenders grew marijuana and distributed it by having children sell it at school, the data values of C = Cultivating/ Manufacturing/Publishing, D = Distributing/Selling, and E = Exploiting Children should be entered.

### Clarification of Specific Data Elements & Data Values

The information about data elements and data values in this section represent clarifications for specific data elements and data values and are more FBI UCR Program policy related rather than technical in nature. LEAs will find the technical aspects for each data element (format, related edits, and valid data values) in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*.

### Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code)

UCR Offense Code is used to enter the data values of the ten most serious Group A offenses occurring in the incident (as determined by the reporting agency). A minimum of one Offense Segment must be

included in a Group A Incident. In addition, LEAs should submit only one offense for each reported UCR Offense Code even though there may have been more than one victim of the crime. LEAs can find a complete listing of Group A offenses in 2.3, Group A and Group B Offense Listing.

LEAs must report each offense if it is a separate, distinct crime, rather than just a part of another offense. For example, because every robbery includes an element of assault, agencies should report only the offense of Robbery. If during a robbery, however, the offender forces the victim to engage in sexual relations then the LEA should report both Robbery and Rape because forced sexual intercourse is not an element of robbery.

### Data Element 9 (Location Type)

LEAs should use this data element to report the type of location/premises where each offense in an incident took place.

The FBI UCR Program recognizes that for many incidents, there is more than one possible choice for reporting a location. Therefore, law enforcement personnel should use their best judgment in reporting location type after investigating the crime and considering the circumstances surrounding the location and the offender’s intent during the commission of the crime.

Because the geographic location of an incident is not always the same as the functional location of the incident, the FBI UCR Program relies on LEAs to report the most appropriate location type. For example, if an offense occurs at an elementary school playground during school hours, the location can be classified as 53 = School – Elementary/Secondary. But, if the offense occurred at the same physical location on a Saturday afternoon when the school is not operating and the public are allowed to use the facility for recreational purposes, LEAs would be equally correct in classifying the location as 50 = Park/Playground.

Sometimes, LEAs can determine the location by the offender’s intent during the commission of the crime. For example, if the offender chose to commit a robbery during a church service held at a public facility routinely used for basketball games, LEAs can choose to classify the location as 04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque since the building was being used for a public religious activity at the time the crime was committed.

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
01 = Air/Bus/Train Terminal	airports; bus, boat, ferry, or train stations and terminals
02 = Bank/Savings and Loan	other financial institutions, whether in a separate building or inside of another store  <b>Note:</b> This data value does not include payday lender type businesses.
03 = Bar/Nightclub	establishments primarily for entertainment, dancing, and the consumption of beverages

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque	buildings for public religious activities, meetings, or worship
05 = Commercial/Office Building	establishments that pertain to commerce and trade
06 = Construction Site	all buildings/locations that are under some type of construction
07 = Convenience Store	establishments primarily for convenience shopping, e.g., stores that include the sale of other items as well as gasoline
08 = Department/Discount Store	establishments that are considered department stores and that sell a wide range of goods; Target, Wal-Mart, etc.  <b>Note:</b> LEAs should use the data value that best describes the location in question.
09 = Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	medical supply companies and buildings; stores that are primarily considered pharmacies; veterinary practices, veterinary hospitals, and medical practices
10 = Field/Woods	areas that are primarily open fields or wooded areas  <b>Note:</b> This data value does not include parks.
11 = Government/Public Building	buildings primarily used for local, state, or federal offices or public businesses
12 = Grocery/Supermarket	establishments primarily used for buying/ selling food items, etc.
13 = Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk	open public ways for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals
14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc.	other temporary lodgings  <b>Note:</b> This data value does not include campgrounds or recreational vehicle parks.
15 = Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	places for the confinement of persons in lawful detention or awaiting trial
16 = Lake/Waterway/Beach	shorelines, lakes, streams, canals, or bodies of water other than swimming pools
17 = Liquor Store	establishments primarily used for buying/ selling alcoholic beverages
18 = Parking/Drop Lot/Garage	areas primarily used for parking motorized vehicles that are commercial in nature

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
19 = Rental Storage Facility	any mini-storage and/or self-storage buildings
20 = Residence/Home	apartments, condominiums, townhouses, nursing homes, residential driveways, residential yards; extended/continuous care facilities  <b>Note:</b> This data value refers to permanent residences.
21 = Restaurant	any commercial establishments that serve meals or refreshments; cafeterias
22 = School/College	universities  <b>Note:</b> This data value was replaced by the following new location codes and is to be used <i>only</i> by LEAs that have not adopted the new codes:  52 = School - College/University 53 = School - Elementary/Secondary
23 = Service/Gas Station	establishments where motor vehicles are serviced and gasoline, oil, etc., are sold
24 = Specialty Store	fur stores, jewelry stores, television stores, dress shops, and clothing stores, etc.; payday lender type businesses
25 = Other/Unknown	any location that does not fit in one of the other defined data values or when the location of the incident is unknown
37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure	buildings or structures which are completed but have been abandoned by the owner and are no longer being used  <b>Note:</b> This data value does not include vacant rental property. LEAs should use the data value that best describes the property in question, e.g., vacant rental house should be classified as 20 = Residence/Home, vacant convenience store that is for rent should be classified as 07 = Convenience Store, etc.
38 = Amusement Park	indoor or outdoor, permanent or temporary, commercial enterprises that offer rides, games, and other entertainment
39 = Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	open-air or enclosed amphitheater-type areas designed and used for the presentation of sporting events, concerts, assemblies, etc.

<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
40 = ATM Separate from Bank	<p>machines that provide the ability to make deposits and/or withdrawals using a bank card; ATM machines located inside a mall or store</p> <p><b>Note:</b> LEAs should use 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan if the ATM is located at a banking facility.</p>
41 = Auto Dealership New/Used	<p>businesses specifically designed for selling new and used motor vehicles</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This data value also includes the parking lots and garages of these facilities.</p>
42 = Camp/Campground	<p>areas used for setting up camps, including tent and recreational vehicle campsites</p>
44 = Daycare Facility	<p>facilities that provide short-term supervision, recreation, and/or meals for adults or children during the daytime or at night; respite care facilities for seniors or for physically or mentally challenged individuals</p>
45 = Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	<p>separate facility with platforms at which trucks, ships, or trains load or unload cargo</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This data value does not include cargo bays attached to a department store or shopping mall. LEAs should classify these as 08 = Department/Discount Store or 55 = Shopping Mall, respectively.</p>
46 = Farm Facility	<p>facilities designed for agricultural production or devoted to the raising and breeding of animals, areas of water devoted to aquaculture, and/or all building or storage structures located there; grain bins</p> <p><b>Note:</b> LEAs should classify the house on a farm as 20 = Residence/Home.</p>
47 = Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	<p>indoor or outdoor facilities used to legally bet on the uncertain outcome of games of chance, contests, and/or races</p>
48 = Industrial Site	<p>active manufacturing locations, factories, mills, plants, etc., specifically designed for the manufacturing of goods</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This data value does not include abandoned facilities. LEAs should classify these as 37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure.</p>



<i>Data Value</i>	<i>Data Value Includes</i>
49 = Military Installation	locations specifically designed and used for military operations
50 = Park/Playground	areas of land set aside for public use usually maintained for recreational or ornamental purposes; soccer fields, baseball fields
51 = Rest Area	designated areas, usually along a highway, where motorists can stop
52 = School - College/University	institutions for the higher education of individuals, which gives instruction in specialized fields; community colleges; trade schools
53 = School - Elementary/Secondary	institutions for the instruction of children from preschool through 12th grade
54 = Shelter - Mission/Homeless	establishments that provide temporary housing for homeless individuals and/or families; venues set up as temporary shelters, i.e., a shelter set up in a church or school during a storm
55 = Shopping Mall	indoor or outdoor shopping areas and/or centers with multiple (two or more) stores and/or businesses; strip malls  <b>Note:</b> LEAs should use the data value that best describes the location in question.
56 = Tribal Lands	Native American reservations, communities, and/or trust lands  <b>Note:</b> The FBI UCR Program intends that non-tribal LEAs will primarily use this data value. Tribal agencies should use the data value that best describes the location in question.
57 = Community Center	public locations where members of a community gather for group activities, social activities, public information, and other purposes; they may sometimes be open for the whole community or for a specialized group within the greater community; Christian community center; Islamic community center; Jewish community center; youth clubs, etc.
58 = Cyberspace	a virtual or internet-based network of two or more computers in separate locations which communicate either through wireless or wire connections.

## Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information)

Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information indicates the criminal activity/gang involvement of the offenders for certain offenses.

### Criminal Activity

Agencies should report the type of criminal activity of offenders in incidents involving the following offenses:

- 250 Counterfeiting/Forgery
- 280 Stolen Property Offenses
- 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations
- 35B Drug Equipment Violations
- 39C Gambling Equipment Violations
- 370 Pornography/Obscene Material
- 520 Weapon Law Violations
- 720 Animal Cruelty

### Valid Data Values (Criminal Activity)

LEAs can enter up to three types of activity for each offense above:

**A = Simple/Gross Neglect (unintentionally, intentionally, or knowingly failing to provide food, water, shelter, veterinary care, hoarding, etc.)**

B = Buying/Receiving

C = Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing (i.e., production of any type)

D = Distributing/Selling

E = Exploiting Children

**F = Organized Abuse (Dog Fighting and Cock Fighting)**

**I = Intentional Abuse or Torture (tormenting, mutilating, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment)**

O = Operating/Promoting/Assisting

P = Possessing/Concealing

**S = Animal Sexual Abuse (Bestiality)**

T = Transporting/Transmitting/Importing

U = Using/Consuming