

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Data Integrity Unit – COMPSTAT Division
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Training

CURR Code: A277
Expanded Course Outline

Instructional Goal: This course is designed to provide training regarding Department responsibilities and procedures for the classification of crimes in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Consistent with our Core Values and a high regard for the public trust, this training is intended to emphasize the importance of statistical accuracy

Performance Objectives: Using classroom lecture, group discussions, and approved learning aids the student will:

- Understand the importance of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR).
- Demonstrate an understanding of UCR.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the UCR Specialty Rules.
- Demonstrate competency in classifying crimes under the UCR guidelines.

I. Introductions/Expectations (10 minutes)

A. Policy and Procedures Established

1. Defining responsibilities ***(OCOP Notice December 2014 Uniformed Crime Reporting Responsibilities and Procedures)**
 - a. Changed from Records to Watch Commanders
 - i. Primary responsibility – Watch Commanders sign reports
 - ii. Watch Commander has the experience and knowledge to decide
 - iii. First person to read, review, approve the reports, and kick-back if necessary
 - iv. Constant mainstay 24/7 - stability
 - b. Standardized UCR Interpretation

II. Historical Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (15 minutes)

A. International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)

1. In 1927, IACP established what crimes to track
 - a. Based on their seriousness
 - b. Frequency of occurrence
 - c. Geographic pervasiveness
 - d. Likelihood of being reported
 2. Identified eight Part-1 crimes to be reported in the UCR program
- B. In 1930, U.S. Attorney General appoints FBI as overseers of UCR program

- i. Participation is voluntary
 - (1) California DOJ chose to participate
 - (2) Penal Code 13020 mandates we report our crimes to California DOJ
- ii. California DOJ chose Summary Reporting System (SRS) as method in which California shall report

III. **Purpose of UCR is to Gather Statistics Nationwide** (10 minutes)

- A. Written broadly to accommodate different State Penal Codes
- B. Need to establish a baseline to fit all crimes nationwide

IV. **What is Reported in Uniform Crime Reporting Program** (30 minutes)

- A. All Part 1 Offenses for: Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Agg/Simple Assault, Burglary, Motor vehicle theft, Theft, and Arson
 - 1. LAFD reports on Arson
 - 2. Human Trafficking
 - a. Commercial Sex Acts
 - b. Involuntary Servitude
 - 3. Simple Assault is the ONLY Part II Offense that is reported
 - 4. All arrests
- B. Penal Code vs. UCR Crime Class Code (CC-Code)
 - 1. Title of Investigative Reports or Arrest Report is based on Penal Code
 - 2. Only the Crime Classification Code is controlled by the UCR program for **STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY**
 - a. Primary code based on narrative
 - b. Is not based on MO or Title alone
 - c. Does not impact arrest section or filings
 - 3. Crime Class Code Placement
 - a. Records will return if no UCR CC Code at the top of the report
 - b. Detective Table Coordinators will review and reclassify if UCR CC-Code is incorrect
- C. NIBRS Transition
 - 1. Benefits of NIBRS
 - 2. Group "A" and Group "B" Offenses
- D. Why UCR is Important to you
 - 1. Department Use
 - a. Historical Comparisons
 - b. Strategic Planning
 - c. Compare with other Departments and Agencies
 - 2. Department Credibility
 - a. Media Investigation
 - b. Transparency
 - c. Data Integrity Unit Established

- (1) Standardized formal training
- (2) Support
- (3) Inspections

15 MINUTE BREAK

V. UCR Specialty Rules (30 minutes)

1. Learning Activity
 - a. Controlled Hand Out – Questions to be answered by students
 - b. Hierarchy Rule
 - c. Separation of Time and Place
 - d. Hotel Rule

VI. Flow Charts “Decision Tree” as a Useful Resource (10 minutes)

- A. Decision Tree Overview and breakdown components
 1. UCR Reference Pages
 2. Crime Titles
 3. Standard Questions
 4. Crime Class Code
 - a. Color shading
 - b. Guide
 5. Definitions
 6. Notes
 7. Revision Date

VII. Aggravated/Simple Assault Check List (15 minutes)

- A. Checklist overview
 1. How used
 2. Learning Activity
 - a. Scenarios using checklist

15 INUTE BREAK

VIII. Learning Activity (Test)-Coding Reports using Decision Trees (75 minutes)

- A. Students will read various Investigative Reports and use the Decision Trees to classify reports
 1. Homicide
 - a. Criminal Homicide
 - b. Justifiable Homicide
 - c. Manslaughter by Gross Negligence
 - d. Deaths not reported to UCR

2. Rape
 - a. UCR Definition and other sex crimes
 - i. Rape I is: CC Code 121, 122
 - ii. Rape II is: CC Code 815, 820, or 821
 - b. Crime against child ***(OCOP Notice July 2014 Crime Reports Entitled Crime Against Child)**
 - i. Crime Type with secondary title of *Crime Against Child*
 - ii. Lewd and Lascivious Act PC288
 - (1) Title with best crime type
 - (2) Do not title as Lewd and Lascivious
 - (3) PC 288(a) - under 14 years old
 - (4) PC 288(c)(1) – 14 & 15 years old and Suspect 10yrs or older
 - iii. Crime Against Child does not apply to 16 or 17 year old victims
 - iv. Child Annoying
 - (1) Victim is less than 18 years old
 - (2) No Crime Against Child code required (e.g. LAPD: 812)
3. Robbery
 - a. UCR definition
 - i. Any force or threat of force + property taken, including attempts
 - ii. Including Estes Robbery
4. Aggravated / Simple Assault
 - a. UCR Definition
 - b. Differs the most from Penal Code
 - i. Dangerous weapon
 - (1) used, displayed, or threatened with
 - (a) No injury necessary
 - i. The report is classified as an Aggravated Assault
 - ii. Title may not carry same weight as the CC Code
 - (2) Must read narrative
 - (a) Significance of using correct code
 - i. Aggravated Assault vs. Brandishing
 - ii. Tracking purposes – system query
 - ii. If weapon was: hands-fist, teeth, feet, or verbal
 - (1) Injury
 - (a) Serious - Aggravated Assault
 - (b) Not Serious – Simple Assault
 - (2) Strangulation vs. Choking
5. Burglary
 - a. UCR Definition
 - b. Unlawful Entry Definition
 - c. Structure Definition
 - i. Trespass

- ii. Open-Access
 - d. Hotel Rule
 - i. Must be temporary and;
 - ii. Lodging
- 6. Motor Vehicle Theft – GTA
 - a. Embezzlement UCR definition
 - i. Rental cars
 - (1) Fiduciary contract involved
 - (a) Report taken 5 days after contract period has concluded
 - (b) Due Diligence Letter/Demand Letter not required for report
 - (2) Complete an Embezzlement IR
 - (a) Ofcrs shall not complete a CHP 180/call VWS
 - (b) Area detective shall be investigating entity
 - ii. VWS assigns CC Codes
 - b. Fraud UCR definition
 - i. Synonymous with Identity Theft
 - ii. Uses counterfeit credit card or identification
 - c. Temporary definition
 - i. Family situations
 - (1) Permission valid forever unless
 - (a) Must revoked their permission by letter
 - (b) Ask for it back
 - ii. Other forms of temporary
 - d. Lost Vehicle
 - i. Possible drunk night before or elderly - Examples
 - ii. In system for 14 days (CHP 180)
 - e. Other Motor Vehicle
 - i. Motorized Scooter, motorized bicycle, motorized wheelchair
 - ii. Ofcrs shall complete a CHP 180/call VWS
- 7. Theft / Theft from motor Vehicle and Burglary theft from Motor Vehicle
 - a. Larceny Theft UCR Definition
 - b. Possession vs. Constructive Possession
 - c. Constitutes Lost

IX. Closing

(15 minutes)

- A. Show class where to find all material and references on the Intranet
- B. Provide UCR Help e-mail contact information
- C. Provide Data Integrity Unit Contact Information
- D. Course Evaluation