

ABBREVIATED CRIME REPORTING DEFINITIONS

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS DEFINITIONS

Crimes Against Persons include criminal offenses where the victim is present and the act is violent, threatening or has the potential of being physically harmful.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES – Includes offenses such as Bomb threats, Contribute to sexual delinquency, Exposer, Obscene phone call, Reckless Endangering, Restraining order violations, Sex crime – Other, and Unlawful contact with a minor.

FAMILY OFFENSES, NONVIOLENT - Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, and Statutory Rape. Nonviolent Family Offenses include abandonment, desertion, neglect, nonsupport, nonviolent abuse, and nonviolent cruelty to other family members. This category also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not illegal (i.e., considered to be contempt of court) within the reporting jurisdiction.

FORCIBLE RAPE - Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instance in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (include due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING OFFENSES - The inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion. Human trafficking has also occurred if a person under 18 years of age has been induced, or enticed, regardless of force, fraud, or coercion, to perform a commercial sex act.

Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts - Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude - The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

INTIMIDATION - To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct without displaying a dangerous weapon or subjecting the victim to an actual physical attack. This offense includes stalking.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE (Not a Crime) - 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. Justifiable Homicide, by definition, always occurs in conjunction with a serious criminal offense (i.e., a felony or high misdemeanor).

KIDNAPPING - The substantial interference with another person's liberty without consent or legal authority.

NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE - The killing of another person through gross negligence. This offense includes killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, and arrests associated with driving under the influence, distracted driving (using a cell/smart phone) and reckless driving traffic fatalities.

Offenses - Exclude motor vehicle traffic deaths.

Arrests - Include persons arrested for motor vehicle traffic death.

OTHER SEX OFFENSES - Covers offenses such as Statutory Rape, Molestation, and other offenses against chastity, common decency, morals (does not include Forcible Rape, Prostitution and Commercialized Sex Crimes).

Fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Incest - Non-Forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Invasion of Personal Privacy - To knowingly observe or make or record a photograph, motion picture, videotape, or other visual recording of another person in a state of nudity without their consent in a place where the victim has a reasonable expectation of privacy.

Statutory Rape - Non-Forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. There is no force or coercion used in Statutory Rape; the act is not an attack.

ROBBERY - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence or by putting the victim in fear.

SIMPLE ASSAULT - An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a dangerous 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.

WILLFUL MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DEFINITIONS

Crimes Against Property include offenses that involve taking something of value by theft or deception or the destruction of property.

All OTHER OFFENSES – Includes offenses such as Unauthorized entry into motor vehicle.

ARSON - To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property of another person or entity by fire or incendiary device.

BRIBERY - The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting anything of value (e.g., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgement or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

BURGLARY - The unlawful entry of a structure or dwelling with intent to commit a felony or a theft. A structure is defined by the FBI as a structure with 4 walls, a roof and a door.

COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY - The altering, copying, or imitating 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.

EMBEZZLEMENT - 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.

EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL - 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.

FRAUD OFFENSES - The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game - 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. Only includes fraud offenses that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of fraud.

Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud - The unlawful use of a credit/debit card, credit/debit card number, or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

Impersonation - 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 that would not have otherwise been incurred.

Welfare Fraud - The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits. This offense includes the fraudulent use of electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards for welfare purposes (e.g., SNAP cards, government-sponsored cash cards).

Wire Fraud - The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity. This classification applies to those cases where telephone, teletype, computers, e-mail, text messages, etc., are used in the commission or furtherance of a fraud.

Identity Theft - Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number). This offense includes opening a credit card, bank account, etc. using a person's information.

Hacking/Computer Invasion - Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.

LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

Pocket-Picking - The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft. This type of theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets and usually occurs in a crowded area or on public transportation to disguise the activity.

Purse-Snatching - The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim is not immediately aware a theft occurred.

Shoplifting - The theft by someone other than an employee of the victim of goods or merchandise exposed for sale. This violation assumes the offender had legal access to the premises, and thus, no trespass or unlawful entry was involved. This offense includes thefts of merchandise displayed as part of the stock in trade outside of buildings such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, and fruit stands.

Theft from Building - A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access. Thefts from Buildings include those from such places as churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public.

Theft from Coin-Operated Device - A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins. This includes machines or devices that accept paper money as well as those which accept coins. Examples include candy and food vending machines; telephone coin boxes; parking meters; pinball machines; or washers and dryers located in Laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

Theft from Motor Vehicle (except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories) - The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked. This type of Larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, motor homes, or other recreational vehicles. It also includes thefts from any area in the automobile or other type of vehicle, e.g., the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure. Some of the items stolen in this type of theft are cameras, suitcases, apparel, packages, etc., that are not an integral part of the vehicle.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories - 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. This Larceny subcategory includes thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, side-view mirrors, siphoned gasoline, built-in DVD players, mounted GPS devices, catalytic converter, tires on car, etc.

All Other Larceny - All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft. All Other Larceny includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats (houseboats if used for recreational purposes), and airplanes. It also includes the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft or attempted theft. Examples of items stolen from areas in which the offender did not break into a structure are thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT - The theft of a motor vehicle. As defined by the National UCR Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails and that fits one of the following descriptions:

Automobiles—sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles serving the primary purpose of transporting people This classification also includes minivans (which primarily transport people), automobiles used as taxis; sport-utility vehicles, such as Explorers, Highlanders, 4Runners, Pathfinders, and Hummers; and automobile derivative vehicles, such as Ranchero, El Camino, Caballero, and Brat.

Buses—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis.

Recreational Vehicles—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them with temporary lodging for recreational purposes.

Trucks—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo on a commercial basis. Pickup trucks and pickup trucks with campers should be classified as Trucks, as they meet the definition specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo.

Other Motor Vehicles—other motorized vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, or golf carts whose primary purpose is to transport people.

ROBBERY - 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. Robbery involves the offender taking or attempting to take something of value from a victim, usually the property owner or custodian, by the use of force or threat of force.

STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES - 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.

VANDALISM - To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure any public or private property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

SOCIETY CRIMES DEFINITIONS

Society Crimes include criminal offenses that violate laws relating to personal conduct, responsibility and public order. Although not necessarily violent, or property offenses in themselves, they may often contribute to other criminal acts.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES – Includes offenses such as Animal Cruelty, Animal ordinances, Garbage littering, Minor in possession of tobacco, Unlawfully being where minors congregate, Trespassing, Escape from custody, etc.

CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS - The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support. This offense includes begging, vagabondage, and panhandling, etc.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT - Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality. This offense includes affray (when not physical), blasphemy, profanity, obscene language, disturbing the peace, indecent exposure, loud music, and public nuisance.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE - Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic. This offense includes driving while intoxicated and operating an airplane, boat, bus, streetcar, train, etc., while under the influence.

DRUG LAWS - 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.

GAMBLING OFFENSES - 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.

Betting/Wagering - 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.

Operating/Promoting/Assisting - To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity. This offense includes bookmaking, numbers running, transmitting wagering information, etc.

Gambling Equipment Violations - To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

Sports Tampering - To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage. This offense includes engaging in Bribery for gambling purposes. For example, if an offender bribed a jockey to lose a horse race, the agency must report the offense as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.

JUVENILE CURFEW VIOLATIONS - Local curfew or juvenile loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. Liquor Law Violations include violations of laws/ordinances prohibiting the maintenance of unlawful drinking places; operating without a liquor license; underage drinking; furnishing liquor to a minor; bootlegging; operating a still; using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor; etc.

OTHER SEX OFFENSES – Includes the offense of Peeping Tom.

PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing (publication), distributing (distribution), sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material deemed legally obscene.

PROSTITUTION -To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value. This offense involves prostitution by both males and females.

Assisting or Promoting Prostitution - 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.

Purchasing Prostitution - To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.

RUNAWAY JUVENILES - Runaway juveniles when reported by their parents or guardians.

WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS - 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. This offense includes violations such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minors.

REGULATORY CRIME DEFINITIONS

FISH and GAME – Citations or arrests for sporting, personal use, commercial fishing and game violations.

MARINE VIOLATIONS – Citations or Arrests for Marine boating violations.

TRAFFIC CRIMES – Citations or arrests for serious traffic offenses which are classified as a misdemeanor or felony as defined by the Oregon Motor Vehicle Code.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND BIAS DEFINITIONS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – The use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force or a weapon; or the use of coercion or intimidation; or committing a crime against property by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or by a person who is or has been similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

BIAS – A committed criminal offense that is motivated in whole or in part, by the offender's bias(es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity; also known as Hate Crime.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

ARRESTS – May be defined as one or more of the following:

1. The physical arrest of a person, adult or juvenile, held in jail, detention facility, or detained pending bail, hearing trial, etc.
2. The issuance of a citation for a criminal offense. (A citation is issued for the person, adult or juvenile, to appear at a later date for felony, misdemeanor, or criminal violation charges, in lieu of being taken immediately into custody).
3. The issuance of a traffic citation for appropriate traffic arrests listed in the OUCR manual.
4. Persons, adult or juvenile, summoned or notified to appear in a court of law to answer criminal charges.
5. Juveniles processed by police for criminal offenses and then released to parents, relatives, or guardians with no further action planned.

CRIMES AGAINST FAMILY – The unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses. Includes offenses such as abandonment, neglect of children, custodial interference and non-support. (Physical abuse would be reported as an assault).

INDEX CRIMES – The crime Index was developed in the 1920s as a means of measuring crime on a national scale from one year to the next. Because state laws define crimes differently, 8 specific crimes were chosen by the FBI to make up the Crime Index and are referred to as index crimes. These 8 crimes were selected because they are generally defined in the same manner from state to state.

L.E.O.K.A. – Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted. The LEOKA Report provides detailed statewide information on Oregon officers killed and assaulted in the line of duty, the

circumstances surrounding the incidents, type of assignments, and weapons used. The LEOKA report is published in the last quarter.

OFFENSES – Known criminal acts occurring within the reporting agency’s jurisdiction generated from receipt of a complaint or call for service. All reports of thefts and attempted thefts are included, regardless of the value of property involved.

ACTING IN CONCERT – requires all offenders to commit or assist in the commission of all the crimes in an incident. The offenders must be aware of, and consent to, the commission of all the offenses; or even if nonconsenting, their actions assist in the commission of all of the offenses.

SAME TIME AND PLACE – presupposes that if the same person or group of persons committed more than one crime and the time and space intervals separating them were insignificant, all the crimes make-up a single incident.

AUTOMATIC FIREARM - any firearm that shoots, or is designed to shoot, more than one shot at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading.

BIAS CRIME – a committed criminal offense that is motivated in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias(es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity; also known as Hate Crime.

CARGO THEFT - the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motor truck, or other vehicle, or from any tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot, or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility.

DATA ELEMENT -the smallest named item of data that conveys meaningful information or condenses a lengthy description into a short code.

Mandatory –required in order to have a complete/valid data submission.

Conditional –dependent upon the data values submitted for other data elements.

Optional –can be reported at the discretion of the agency.

DATA VALUE – a specific characteristic or type of field being reported that has an assigned code, e.g., M = Male or F = Female.

FORCED ENTRY -where the burglar used force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (including a passkey or skeleton key) to unlawfully enter a building or other structure.

UNFORCED ENTRY - where the burglar unlawfully entered through an unlocked door or window, but used no force.

GANG -An ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons who have a common interest and/or activity characterized by the commission of or involvement in a pattern of criminal or delinquent conduct.

Juvenile Gang - refers to a group of persons who go about together or act in concert, especially for antisocial or criminal purposes; typically, adolescent members have common identifying signs and symbols, such as hand signals and distinctive colors; they are also known as street gangs.

Other Gang - Persons associated with the world of criminal gangs and organized crime commonly related to widespread criminal activities coordinated and controlled through a central syndicate and who rely on their unlawful activities for income; they traditionally extort money from businesses by intimidation, violence, or other illegal methods.

INCIDENT- One or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE - Offenses that cannot occur to the same victim according to UCR Definitions.

LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES - offenses where one offense is an element of another offense and cannot be reported as having happened to the victim along with the other offense.