

Crimes Against Persons (Part I Crimes)

Homicide

Homicide includes the offenses of Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and is the willful killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is counted as a Homicide. The definition of Homicide excludes the following situations: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are counted as Aggravated Assaults.

It is important to note that Homicides are counted based on the specific circumstances of the incidents, not on the criminal charges filed as a result of those incidents. For instance, situations where a victim dies of a heart attack as the result of a robbery or witnessing a crime do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the Homicide classification.

Sex Assault

Sex Assault includes only Forcible Rape, which is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults with attempt to commit rape, and other attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force, are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. Sexual attacks on males are counted as Aggravated Assaults or other sex offenses, depending on the circumstances and the extent of any injuries.

Robbery

Robbery is 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 and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. Aggravated Assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. An attempted Aggravated Assault that involves the display of—or threat to use—a gun, knife, or other weapon is included in this crime category, because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed.

Crimes Against Property (Part 1 Crimes)

Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as a burglary.

Theft from Motor Vehicle

The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked or the theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner that would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

Larceny

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another; attempts to do these acts are included in the definition. This crime category includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, bicycle thefts, and so forth, in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. Excluded from Larceny are Auto Theft and Theft from Motor Vehicle Theft from Motor Vehicle, which are classified in separate offense categories; and crimes that involve Embezzlement, confidence games, Forgery, and worthless checks.

Auto Theft

Auto Theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. The offense includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, snowmobiles, etc. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition.

Arson

Arson is the willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Other Crimes Against Persons (Part II Crimes)

Other Assault

Other Assault includes assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim.

Sex Offenses

Sex Offenses include statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included. Excluded from this category are Sex Assault and Prostitution and Commercialized Vice.

Offenses Against the Family and Children

Offenses Against the Family and Children are 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 Sex Assault, Other Assault or Sex Offenses. Attempts are included.

Public Disorder Crimes (Part II Crimes)

Criminal Mischief

Vandalism involves acts that willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Attempts are included. Graffiti is a form of Vandalism.

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice include the unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit, including attempts.

Drunkenness

Drunkenness is to drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Excludes Driving Under the Influence.

Disorderly Conduct

Disorderly Conduct is any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Vagrancy

Vagrancy is 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.

Curfew and Loitering

Curfew and Loitering offenses involve violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

Drug and Alcohol Offenses (Part II Crimes)

Drug Abuse Violations

Drug Abuse Violations include the production (cultivation and/or manufacture), transportation or importation, distribution or sale, purchase, possession, or use of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics – manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Offenses

Liquor Law Offenses include the unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness. Federal violations are also excluded.

White Collar Crimes (Part II Crimes)

Forgery and Counterfeiting

Forgery and Counterfeiting involve 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 if it were original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Attempts are included.

Fraud

Fraud is 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. This offense includes the fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. Confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

Embezzlement

Embezzlement is the unlawful misappropriation or misapplication 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.

All Other Crimes (Part II Crimes)

Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)

Weapons offenses include 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. Attempts are included.

Stolen Property

Stolen Property Offenses include the buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting of any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc. Attempts are included.

All Other Offenses

All Other Offenses include any violations of state or local laws not otherwise specifically identified (and not a Part I Offense or Part II Offense), except traffic violations.

Uniform Crime Reporting

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects information from law enforcement agencies nationwide about the incidence of certain offenses, clearance of offenses by arrest or other means, and demographic characteristics of persons who are arrested. UCR divides offenses into two groups, Part I and Part II.

Part I Crimes

Part I crimes are serious crimes that occur with regularity in all areas of the United States, and are likely to be reported to the police. As such, they provide useful information for analyzing the rates of different types of crime in different communities. Part I crimes are as follows:

Crimes Against Person

- Homicide
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault

Crimes Against Property

- Arson
- Larceny
- Burglary
- Auto Theft

Part II Crimes

The UCR Program collects and reports only arrest data regarding Part II crimes, but these crimes have a significant impact on communities. The City and County of Denver includes data about Part I and Part II crimes in its crime reports. Because there are many categories of Part II crimes, the City and County of Denver has categorized these offenses into logical groups and reported related crime data at the category level. Categories of Part II crimes are as follows:

- Other Crimes against Persons
- Public Disorder Crimes
- Drug and Alcohol Offenses
- White Collar Crimes
- All Other Crimes