

Table 2.1 ■ FBI UCR Part I and Part II Crimes as of 2015

Part I Crimes	Part II Crimes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• murder and nonnegligent manslaughter• rape (the term <i>forcible</i> was removed in 2013 following definitional improvements)• robbery• aggravated assault• burglary• larceny/theft• motor vehicle theft• arson (added in 1979)• human trafficking—commercial sex acts (added in 2013)• human trafficking—involuntary servitude (added in 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• other assaults (simple)• forgery and counterfeiting• fraud• embezzlement• buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property• vandalism• possession and carrying of a weapon• prostitution and commercialized vice• sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice)• drug abuse violations• gambling• offenses against family and children• driving under the influence• liquor law violations• drunkenness• disorderly conduct• vagrancy• all other violations of state or local laws not specified (except traffic violations)• suspicion (arrested and released without formal charges)• curfew and loitering violations (persons under age 18)• assisting and promoting prostitution• purchasing prostitution

Why is it necessary to separate crimes into Part I and Part II types? What advantages come from this distinction? What disadvantages?

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2013, June 20). *Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program: Summary Reporting System (SRS) user manual*. Retrieved from <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/summary-reporting-system-srs-user-manual>.