



Florida UCR Offense Data

UCR Offense data contain the information on crimes (counted by number of victims or premises) reported to Law Enforcement. These data are reported to FDLE by the law enforcement agencies servicing the jurisdiction where the offense occurred. They consist of reports that were designated founded by the investigating officers. Founded crimes are those that the officer, upon investigation, is confident actually did happen.

Florida uses the summary reporting system. This means if multiple offenses were committed in the same incident, only the highest on the hierarchy is reported.

1. Criminal Homicide
 - a. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by Negligence
2. Forcible Sex Offenses
 - a. Rape
 - b. Fondling
3. Robbery
 - a. Firearm
 - b. Knife or Cutting Instrument
 - c. Other Dangerous Weapon
 - d. Strong-arm—Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.
4. Aggravated Assault
 - a. Firearm
 - b. Knife or Cutting Instrument
 - c. Other Dangerous Weapon
 - d. Aggravated Injury— Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.
 - e. Aggravated Stalking
5. Burglary
 - a. Forcible Entry
 - b. Unlawful Entry—No Force
 - C. Attempted Forcible Entry
6. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)
7. Motor Vehicle Theft
 - a. Autos
 - b. Trucks and Buses
 - c. Motorcycles
 - d. Other Vehicles

For Domestic Violence Only *

- *Simple Assault
- *Intimidation
- *Simple Stalking

The following Part I offenses ignore the Hierarchy Rule and will be counted whenever they occur. In addition, if one or more of the 7 crimes listed above also occur, the highest crime will be reported using the hierarchy rule along with any reports of the following three crimes.

8. Arson

- a.–g. Structural
- h.–i. Mobile
- j. Other

9. Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts

10. Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

Clearance figures – The data are provided by the law enforcement agencies based on number of specific offenses cleared within a given year. Clearances are presented two ways: as clearance by arrest or exception and clearance by age of offender. An important caveat to understanding clearances is that they are reported by year the clearance occurred regardless of when the offense took place. For example, some of the clearances from the 2014 annual report may be from offenses that occurred in 2013.

1. Total clearances are presented as either cleared by arrest or cleared by exception. An offense has been cleared by arrest if one or more people have been arrested for that crime. An offense has been cleared by exception if there are elements beyond the control of law enforcement that prevent an arrest but the offender has been identified, located and there is enough evidence to prosecute. The following is a scenario where a crime is cleared by exception. A robbery occurs, evidence is collected and reports are written. During the fingerprint analysis an offender is identified. Before the offender can be arrested, he is shot and killed. There is no possible way to arrest the offender but he is known, located and there is evidence to prosecute him. This case is cleared by exception.
2. Total clearances can also be presented by age of offender, as juveniles are considered to be any individual less than eighteen years of age. If more than one individual is associated with the clearance and one is an adult, the clearance is classified as adult. *****



Florida UCR Arrest Data

UCR Arrest data contain the information supplied by the law enforcement agency servicing the jurisdiction where the offense occurred regarding the agencies' arrests for that time period. Caution should be used when comparing the arrest data for the year to the offense data of the same year. Offenses are based on crimes reported by number of victims or premises but arrests are based on individuals arrested for that category of crime.

Florida uses the summary reporting system. Therefore if an offender is arrested for multiple offenses in the same incident, only the highest on the hierarchy is reported.

1. Criminal Homicide
 - a. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by Negligence
2. Forcible Sex Offenses
 - a. Rape
 - b. Fondling
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated Assault
 - * Aggravated Stalking
5. Burglary
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The following Part I offenses ignore the Hierarchy Rule and will be counted whenever they occur. In addition, if one or more 7 crimes listed above also occur, the highest crime will be reported using the hierarchy rule along with the following three crimes.

8. Arson
 - a.–g. Structural
 - h.–i. Mobile
 - j. Other
9. Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
10. Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

The Part II offenses, for which only arrest data are collected, are:

1. Simple Assault
2. Simple Stalking
3. Drug/Narcotics Offenses
 - a. Drug/Narcotics
 - b. Drug/Equipment

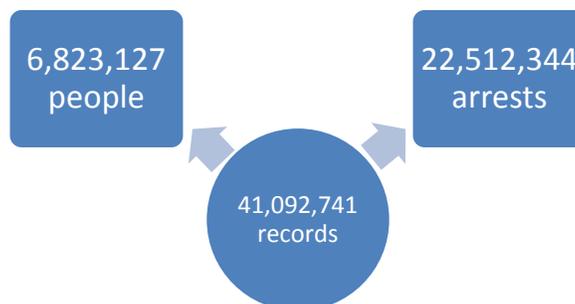
4. Bribery
5. Embezzlement
6. Fraud
 - a. False Pretenses/Swindling
 - b. Credit Card/ATM
 - c. Impersonation
 - d. Welfare
 - e. Wire
7. Counterfeit/Forgery
8. Extortion/Blackmail
9. Intimidation
10. Prostitution
11. Non-Forcible Sex Offenses
12. Stolen Property (buying, receiving and possessing)
13. DUI
14. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism
15. Gambling
16. Weapons Violations
17. Liquor Law Violations
18. Miscellaneous



CCH Data

FDLE is the state organization that established and maintains Florida's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database. Criminal history is a chronological listing of an individual's criminal record consisting of arrest, disposition and incarceration. FDLE's CCH files are continuously updated to provide the most current information. All the data in Florida's CCH system is supported by fingerprints.

As of January 1st, 2017 the CCH Database contains



Differences between Florida Data Sets

	Reported Crime based on the location where the crime occurs	Arrests based on the location where the crime occurs	Arrests based on the location where the Fingerprint Arrest occurs
Florida UCR Offense	X		
Florida UCR Arrest		X	
Florida CCH Arrest			X

FBI UCR Data

FBI UCR Data differs from Florida UCR Data in several ways. The first is that FBI UCR data strictly adheres to federal reporting statutes and not state specific ones. An example of this can be seen when looking at Historical Florida Forcible Sex Offenses and FBI Rape (prior to 2012). Florida collected Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, and Forcible Fondling under the umbrella of Forcible Sex Offenses. The FBI UCR historically (before 2012) collected only our rape data. The Florida forcible fondling numbers were included in the FBI aggravated assault numbers. Secondly, FBI UCR data are reported at one specific time and are very rarely updated whereas Florida UCR data are updated when warranted (this does not include previously published reports).