professional determination by a law enforcement agency.

**Remember, do not classify as Non-forcible Sex Offenses:**

- Date or acquaintance rape. (These are Forcible Sex Offenses.)
- Any offense other than incest or statutory rape.

**Examples of Non-forcible Sex Offenses**

**Scenario 1:** A 21-year-old student has sex with a 15-year-old juvenile in the student’s on-campus apartment. There is no use of force or threat of force (the statutory age of consent is 16). Classify this as one Non-forcible Sex Offense in the on-campus category and one Non-forcible Sex Offense in the on-campus student housing facility category.

**Scenario 2:** Campus police respond to a call from the dean reporting that an unknown man exposed himself to a group of female students on campus. Do not include a statistic for this incident in your disclosures as it is not a Clery Non-forcible Sex Offense.

We recommend that you double-check all reports of non-forcible sex offenses to confirm that they fit the *UCR NIBRS* definition. This does not mean that the offense must be investigated by law enforcement before the statistic is disclosed. Just confirm that the description of the offense in the report fits the definition of either incest or statutory rape.

**3. 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. In any instance of Robbery, **count one offense for each distinct operation (i.e., incident), including attempts.** Do not count the number of victims robbed, those present at the robbery or the number of offenders.

**Essential Elements of a Robbery:**

- Committed in the presence of a victim (usually the owner or person having custody of the property).
- Victim is directly confronted by the perpetrator.
- Victim is threatened with force or put in fear that force will be used.
- Involves a theft or larceny.
Because some type of assault is an element of robbery, do not report an assault as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, classify the incident as Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter.

**Aids to Classifying Incidents as Robberies**

The classification of Robbery includes both armed robbery and robberies where only personal weapons are used. Armed robbery includes incidents commonly referred to as stickups, hijackings, holdups, heists, carjackings, etc. Carjackings are robbery offenses in which a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. In such case, following the Hierarchy Rule, report only a robbery, not a motor vehicle theft. (The Hierarchy Rule is discussed on pages 53 and 54.) Robberies in which only personal weapons, such as hands, arms, fists, feet and teeth are used or threatened to be used, may be referred to as strong-arms or muggings.

The UCR considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime. Robbery also includes crimes involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim, but the robber claims to possess one.

Remember, the use or threat of force is an essential element of robbery. For example, classify a pocket-picking or purse-snatching where force is neither used nor threatened as Larceny-Theft. However, if force or threat of force is used to overcome the active resistance of the victim in a purse-snatching or other such crime, classify the offense as Robbery.

**Example of Robbery**

**Scenario:** Two students returning to campus from a night at a local bar are approached by three armed men on a city sidewalk outside their residence hall and told to hand over their wallets. The students comply, and the three armed men leave without harming the students. Classify this as one Robbery on public property.