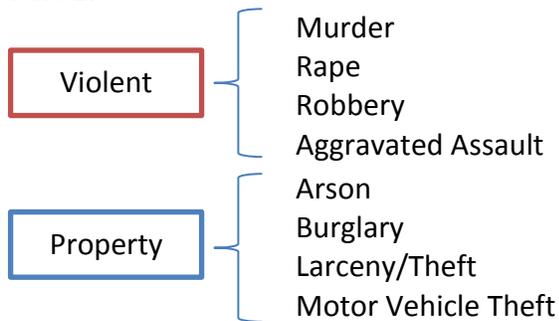# National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) versus Summary Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Overview

Summary Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Summary UCR has been a national method of collecting crime statistics for the FBI since the 1930's.

Summary UCR Offenses

Part 1:

Violent	Murder Rape Robbery Aggravated Assault
Property	Arson Burglary Larceny/Theft Motor Vehicle Theft

All other offenses are classified under **Part II** (arrest only) offenses.

Counting Offenses

The number of offenses is counted only for Part I crimes and Simple Assault. The method of counting varies with the type of crime committed - the number of offenders does not determine the number of offenses.

- For Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape and Aggravated Assault, one offense is counted for *each victim*, regardless of the number of offenders involved.
- For Robbery and Larceny, one offense is counted for *each distinct operation* that is separate in time and place.   The number of victims in any one operation does not determine the number of offenses.
- For Burglary, one offense is counted for each structure that is illegally entered. However, when the structure is an apartment house, business, or office building in which units are leased for a period of time, one offense is counted for each unit burglarized.
- For Motor Vehicle Theft, one offense is counted for each vehicle stolen.

NOTE: Attempts to commit any of the crime index offenses are counted as actual offenses, except Attempt to Murder or Assault to Kill are counted as Aggravated Assault.

In Summary UCR, for multiple offenses that occur in one crime incident, only the most serious offense is counted. This is known as the **hierarchy rule**. Part I crimes are ranked according to seriousness and appear in order from most serious to least serious crimes.

<u>NOTE:</u> 1. Arson is an exception to the above rule and is counted separately from other offenses.

2. The number of offenses is not reported for Part II offenses.

<u>Summary UCR Hierarchy Rule</u>

1. Criminal Homicide
     a. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
     b. Manslaughter by Negligence

2. Forcible Rape
     a. Rape by Force
     b. Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

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. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.—Aggravated Injury

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. Other Vehicles

8. Arson
     a. Structural
     b. Mobile
     c. Other

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

NIBRS UCR was developed in the 1980's to replace the Summary UCR method of collecting crime statistics for the FBI. In December 2006, Washington State was certified by the FBI to officially collect and submit NIBRS data.

NIBRS Offenses
Group A:

Aggravated Assault	Kidnapping/Abduction
Arson	Larceny/Theft
Bribery	Manslaughter
Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft
Credit Card/ATM Fraud	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
Counterfeiting/Forgery	Pornography/Obscene Material
Drug Equipment Violations	Stolen Property - Possess/Receive
Drug/Narcotic Violations	Prostitution
Embezzlement	Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting
Extortion/Blackmail	Prostitution - Purchasing
Forcible Fondling	Robbery
Forcible Rape	Sexual Assault w/Object
Forcible Sodomy	Simple Assault
Fraud through Swindle/Confidence Game	Sports Tampering
Gambling Offenses - Betting/Wagering	Statutory Rape
Gambling Equipment Violations	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Prop
Human Trafficking Offenses	Violate No Contact/Protection Order (WA)
Impersonation	Weapon Law Violation
Incest	Welfare Fraud
Intimidation	Wire Fraud
Involuntary Servitude	

Group B (Arrests):

Bad Checks	Family Offenses - Non-Violent
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	Liquor Law Violations
Disorderly Conduct	Peeping Tom
Driving Under the Influence	Trespass of Real Property
Drunkenness	All Other Offenses

NIBRS Offense Categories

<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>
- Victims are always individuals
- Count one offense for each victim

Crimes Against Property
- Object of the crime is to obtain money, property, or other benefit
- Count one offense for each distinct operation with the exception of Motor Vehicle Theft where one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle

Crimes Against Society
- Represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity; they are typically victimless crimes in which property is not the object
- Count one offense for each crime against society

Crime Index

In the past, the Crime Index was used as a basic measure for comparing the extent of crime among cities, counties, and states of similar size. The index was simply the total number of certain offenses that occurred in a given area in a given calendar period. The offenses used in the Crime Index were the Summary UCR offenses of Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

In June 2004, the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division Advisory Policy Board approved discontinuing the used of the Crime Index in the FBI UCR Program and its publications. The *Crime In Washington 2012* is the first NIBRS-oriented annual report we are not converting NIBRS data into Summary UCR data for the purposes of statewide statistical comparison; therefore, beginning with the 2012 annual report, Washington State no longer uses the "term" Crime Index as a measure to depict incidence of crime.

Crime Rate

A crime rate is based on a specific crime category, such as Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, or Crimes Against Society, or specific crime grouping, such as violent crimes. The category or grouping is adjusted for variances in population by indicating the number of offenses for each 1,000 persons (other base population increments may be used such as the number of offenses per 100,000). This means that comparisons may be made among several areas with different populations or within one area with different populations over a period of time, without the information being biased by population differences. For most general comparisons, the crime rate is probably the most accurate to use.

To calculate the crime rate, first divide the population of the area by 1,000, and divide the crime category or grouping by that answer. For example, if a city has a population of 273,000 and a crime category of 21,257 the calculations would be:

1. 273,000 divided by 1,000 = 273.0
2. 21,257 divided by 273.0 = 77.86

Thus, although a city's crime category is 21,257, its crime rate (the number of crimes for each 1,000 people) is 77.86.

Current NIBRS Conversion Status

➢ As of October 2013, 218 of 239 reporting agencies are NIBRS-certified; representing 91% of agencies and 70% of population

➢ The remaining 21 agencies have requested extensions due to records management system (RMS) upgrades.

County	10 Granted Extensions	Pop	County	May Need Longer Extensions	Pop
17	Kent PD (7/1/13) - testing	2%	17	King SO (incl 10 contracts)	8%
31	Edmonds PD - testing	1%	17	Bellevue PD	2%
31	Granite Falls PD - preparing		31	Snohomish SO	4%
32	Spokane SO (12/31/13)	2%	31	Arlington PD	
32	Spokane PD (12/31/13)	3%	31	Everett PD	1%
32	Spokane Valley PD (12/31/13)	1%	31	Lynnwood PD	
34	Lacey PD (7/31/13) - testing	1%	31	Marysville PD	1%
34	Olympia PD (7/31/13) - testing	1%	31	Mukilteo PD	
34	Tumwater PD (7/31/13) - testing		31	Stanwood PD	
34	Yelm PD (7/31/13) - preparing		31	Sultan PD	
37	Whatcom SO (12/31/13) - preparing	1%			

➢ As published in the *2012 Crime In Washington* report, thirteen (13) agencies submitted via both Summary UCR and NIBRS in 2012:

Buckley PD	Hoquiam PD	Walla Walla PD
Carnation PD	Mercer Island PD	Wenatchee PD
Des Moines PD	Ocean Shores PD	Yakima County SO
Duvall PD	Prosser PD	
Enumclaw PD	University of WA PD	

➢ Thirty-five (35) agencies reported Summary UCR only in 2012:

King County SO	North Bend PD*	Edmonds PD	Spokane County SO
Auburn PD	Sammamish PD*	Everett PD	Spokane PD
Bellevue PD	SeaTac PD*	Granite Falls PD	Spokane Valley PD
Burien PD*	Shoreline PD*	Lake Stevens PD	Lacey PD
Covington PD*	Woodinville PD*	Lynnwood PD	Olympia PD
Kenmore PD*	Fife PD	Marysville PD	Tumwater PD
Kent PD	Milton PD	Mukilteo PD	Yelm PD
Maple Valley PD*	Snohomish County SO	Stanwood PD	Whatcom County SO
Newcastle PD*	Arlington PD	Sultan PD	

*Contract police agencies with King County SO

Issues for Data Research and Analysis

- 2011 was the last year WASPC "converted" NIBRS data to Summary UCR for display and comparison.
- Not all agencies have converted to NIBRS yet (9% of agencies representing 30% of population still reporting Summary).
- NIBRS data cannot be compared to Summary data due to the disparate methods of reporting - including counting offenses and the hierarchy rule.
- In NIBRS, there are no "fixed" statistics because law enforcement agencies update their incidents as new information becomes available.
- Arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to a law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to NIBRS and the inconsistent reporting in the "All Other Offenses" category. Specifically, a warrant arrest may or may not have been submitted under the NIBRS "All Other Offenses" category because a duplicate incident number cannot be submitted.

A Data Report Option

The WASPC Criminal Justice Information Support (CJIS) Department can provide "ad hoc" reports based on defined criteria. Rather than Summary "Part 1", NIBRS has "Group A" offenses and within the Group A offenses, CJIS can provide a customized report based on offenses chosen.

For example, Summary UCR Part 1 Violent Crimes are defined as *Aggravated Assault, Murder*, *Rape*, and *Robbery*. If a report on NIBRS Group A "Violent" Offenses is requested, CJIS can provide data from agencies for incidents of *Aggravated Assault*, *Sexual Assault w/Object*, *Forcible Fondling*, *Forcible Rape*, *Forcible Sodomy*, *Murder* and *Non-Negligent Manslaughter*, and *Robbery*. CJIS can provide crime rates (based on population) and, depending on when an agency implemented NIBRS, there may be multiple year comparisons available.