Shifting the Crime Reporting Paradigm–Lessons Learned from the FBI’s Transition to NIBRS

February 15, 2022
1:00pm – 2:30pm ET
About the Speakers

Drema Fouch
- FBI Management and Program Analyst at the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division
- NIBRS Coordinator and POC for state UCR Programs
- Extensive experience supporting state and local law enforcement crime reporting

Kimberly Martin
- BJS Statistician in the Law Enforcement Incident-Based Statistics Unit
- Manages the BJS NIBRS analytics portfolio and data modernization efforts
- Approximately 20 years experience conducting research and data collection in the field of criminal justice
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Transition Update
Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics
February 15, 2022
Comparison of agency participation: 2016 vs 2022

In 2016:
- 6,623 agencies reporting NIBRS data
- 37.2 percent of total agencies reporting NIBRS data
- 29.5 percent of the population covered by NIBRS

In 2022:
- 11,525 agencies are reporting NIBRS data
  - Increase of 4,902 agencies
- 61.2 percent of total agencies reporting NIBRS data
  - 24 percent increase in total agencies reporting
- 64.5 percent of the population covered by NIBRS
  - 35 percent increase in population coverage
NIBRS Landscape Then and Now

Comparison of state participation: 2016 vs 2022

In 2016:
- 16 NIBRS-only state UCR programs
- 17 hybrid state UCR programs
  Agencies either submitting NIBRS or Summary Reporting System (SRS) data
- 2 states did not have state UCR programs
  Agencies either submitted NIBRS or SRS data
- 15 SRS-only state UCR programs

In 2022:
- 18 NIBRS-only state UCR programs
- 30 partial NIBRS reporting states
- 2 states in the NIBRS certification process
NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS) PARTICIPATION STATUS
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  NIBRS Participation by State

January 2022

18 STATES  NIBRS Only Reporting States
30 STATES  Partial NIBRS Reporting States
2 STATES  Developing NIBRS Capability at the State Level

*NIBRS Direct Contributions
Alabama (1)  Illinois (12)
California (10)  Maryland (3)
Washington, DC (2)
Resources

- NIBRS Technical Documentation
- Data Integration Support
- Subject Matter Expertise
- NIBRS Training
Contact Information

- NIBRS Website: https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/nibrs
- NIBRS E-mail address: UCR-NIBRS@fbi.gov
- NIBRS Contact: 304-625-9999
- NIBRS Training: 888-827-6427 or ucrtrainers@leo.gov
Shifting the Crime Reporting Paradigm—Lessons Learned from the FBI’s Transition to NIBRS

Kimberly Martin, PhD
Statistician
February 15, 2022 | Webinar
National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) and the NIBRS Transition

At the beginning of 2021, the FBI UCR Program retired the SRS and fully transitioned crime reporting to NIBRS.

BJS partnered with the FBI on the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) on the NIBRS transition by:

1. Supporting state UCR programs and a scientifically selected sample of agencies transition to NIBRS reporting.
2. Developing methodologies and procedures by which national, regional, and state level crime estimates can be produced.
What We Will Cover

1. NIBRS coverage and transition status
2. What we can learn from NIBRS
3. Using NIBRS data at the state level
4. Standardizing a structure for displaying NIBRS data
5. Tools from BJS that support NIBRS analysis and use of the data
NIBRS – What Can the Data Tell Us?
How are crime incident data recorded by law enforcement?

Reported crime incident

Source of incident information – community or officer?

Incident founded? Report taken?

Initial incident information

Follow-up investigation findings

TBD at time of incident

Arrest and clearance information

Other changes – add’l offenses, injury status, weapon information
How are crime incident data reported to NIBRS?

Local Law Enforcement – state police, sheriff departments, municipal and county agencies, tribal agencies

State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

FBI UCR Program
Expansion of NIBRS Coverage: 2018 to 2020

**2018 NIBRS Coverage:**
(43% with about 8,000 reporting LEAs)

**2020 NIBRS Coverage**
(57% with over 10,600 reporting LEAs)

Note: There are around 18,600 law enforcement agencies (LEAs) reporting to the UCR programs, either to NIBRS or SRS.
Data on law enforcement agencies serving large cities

NCS-X sample included 72 agencies of 750+ sworn officers that were not yet reporting NIBRS

Of those 72 agencies, the projected data availability for 2021 is:

- 40 will be able to provide 12 months of 2021 data
- 13 will be able to provide 6-11 months of 2021 data
- 8 will be able to provide 1-4 months of 2021 data
- 11 will not provide data for 2021 or the status is unknown
NIBRS Coverage Rate by Region: 2018-2020

**Highlights**

- NIBRS coverage is uneven across the country. In 2020, the Northeast had the lowest coverage rate of 26%. The South had the highest coverage rate of 69%.

- The expansion pace differs across the different regions.

- The low coverage rate in the Northeast hinders our ability to create the same weights that can be used to produce both the national and regional estimates.

- Aside from the weights for national level estimation, separate sets of weights are being created to produce regional-level estimates.

**NR = Non-Reporter**
NIBRS Reporting States: with 80%+ Population Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States with 80% in 2018 (N= 22)</th>
<th>80% by 2021 (N= 8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What value does NIBRS add to our understanding of victimization?

**Community and geography:** Does the nature of victimization, and victim characteristics, vary across communities and states? Concentration of crime in relatively few places is masked by national data.

**Linking Census and public health data** to LE jurisdictions can provide crucial insights into trends.

**Equity and patterns in justice system outputs:** Patterns in police clearance and arrest for specific incidents. How do these clearance/arrest patterns vary by offense, victim and offender characteristics, and specific jurisdictions?

**Variety in offense and victim types:** A wider array of victimization types/offenses captured in NIBRS data, including mass shootings, kidnapping, and human trafficking, and federal offenses.

**Non-person victims of crimes** include financial institutions, governments, places of worship, and commercial establishments.
Using NIBRS Data at the State Level
Crucial questions:

How do/should we measure crime rates at the state level using NIBRS?

- Which offenses get grouped together?
- What do we use for population when calculating rates?
- Is there a standardized display we should adopt when presenting IBR statistics?
Multiple Offense Incidents Provide Clues….
Multiple Offense Incidents Provide Clues….

Table 2. Number and percentage of incidents with single and multiple offenses, by agency population served, NIBRS, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Offenses in the Incident</th>
<th>Agency Population Served (No. of Agencies)</th>
<th>All Agencies (5,674)</th>
<th>&lt;100,000 (5,534)</th>
<th>100,000–199,999 (89)</th>
<th>≥200,000 (51)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total incidents</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,207,481</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,109,283</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>761,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 offense</td>
<td>4,605,479</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>2,732,763</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>672,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 offenses</td>
<td>537,858</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>335,347</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>79,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more offenses</td>
<td>64,144</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>41,173</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>10,092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Analysis of 5,674 city, county, university/college, and state general purpose law enforcement agencies. Excludes special purpose agencies, other state agencies, and tribal agencies.

Multiple Offense Incidents Provide Clues….

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Type</th>
<th>All Agencies</th>
<th>&lt;100,000</th>
<th>100,000-199,999</th>
<th>≥200,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-Offense Incidents</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>89.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Part 1 offense</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single non-Part 1 offense</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Offense Incidents</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Part 1 offenses only</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Part 1 offense + at least 1 non-Part 1 offense</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple non-Part 1 offenses only</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Part 1 offenses and at least one non-Part 1 offense</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Incidents</td>
<td>5,207,481</td>
<td>3,109,283</td>
<td>761,858</td>
<td>1,336,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standardizing a Structure for Displaying NIBRS Data
How NIBRS enhances our understanding of specific criminal phenomenon

- Demo of 2019 NIBRS report: Sexual assault victimization patterns across U.S. states as recorded by law enforcement

- Report URL: [Sexual Assaults Recorded by Law Enforcement, 2019 | Bureau of Justice Statistics (ojp.gov)](https://ojp.gov)

- State by state statistics, visualizations, csv downloads
What value does NIBRS add?

Sexual Assaults Recorded by Law Enforcement, 2019 | Bureau of Justice Statistics (bjs.ojp.gov)

- Rates of child sexual assault victimization for youth under age 12, by jurisdiction, sex, race, and victim-offender relationship.
- Offense definitions in NIBRS: rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object and fondling.
- Ability to drill down to local/state levels, make jurisdictional comparisons.
- Gain fuller picture of child victims that come into contact with police, justice system.
- Police clearance and arrest outcomes tied to specific incidents.
Interactive statistical report: What can NIBRS tell us about sexual assault?

NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM

Sexual Assaults Recorded by Law Enforcement, 2015

This report presents statistics on sexual assault victimizations that were reported to NIBRS in 2015 by law enforcement agencies in 15 states. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) captures detailed information on four types of violent sexual assaults recorded by law enforcement: rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and fondling. This report contains interactive charts that compare the demographic characteristics of sexual assaults to victims of other serious violent crimes, estimates of sexual victimization rates by victim demographic characteristics, and statistics on police clearance and arrest outcomes for sexual assaults. Data for this report were submitted by state and local law enforcement agencies from 15 states certified by the FBI to report all of their 2015 crime data to NIBRS. Those 15 NIBRS-certified states are highlighted in the map below.

Click a state to create report

click another state to refresh
In 2019 in Tennessee—

- 12% of all violent victimizations involved a sexual assault; the percentage was higher for females (10%) than for males (2%) victims of violence.
- There were 78.9 sexual assault victimizations per 100,000 persons; the rate was 4 times higher for juveniles (195.6) than for adults (45.6).
- The average age of sexual assault victims was 15 years for males and 21 years for females.
- 88% of sexual assault victimizations were committed by someone the victim knew.

In 2019 in Michigan—

- 25% of all violent victimizations involved a sexual assault; the percentage was higher for females (21%) than for males (4%) victims of violence.
- There were 125.1 sexual assault victimizations per 100,000 persons; the rate was 7 times higher for juveniles (371.7) than for adults (56.8).
- The average age of sexual assault victims was 14 years for males and 19 years for females.
- 94% of sexual assault victimizations were committed by someone the victim knew.

Source: BJS analysis of the FBI’s NIBRS, 2019
URL: Sexual Assaults Recorded by Law Enforcement, 2019 | Bureau of Justice Statistics (ojp.gov)
Key statistics on sexual assault victimization of young children

North Dakota, NIBRS, 2019

Virginia, NIBRS, 2019

Sexual assault victimizations, by victim age, North Dakota, 2019

Sexual assault victimizations, by victim age, Virginia, 2019

Select a view: Victim age by-

Select a view: Victim age by-

Note: Excludes 4 sexual assault victimizations for which victim age is unknown.

Note: Excludes 76 sexual assault victimizations for which victim age is unknown.
Key findings: Child sexual assault and arrest

Violent crime incidents that were cleared by arrest, cleared by exceptional means, or not cleared, by offense type, Idaho, 2019

Hover over bars for more detail.
Hover over a category in legend to isolate that category.

- **Sexual assault**
  - Cleared by arrest: 30%
  - Exceptional clearance: 10%
  - Not cleared: 60%

- **Murder/non-negligent manslaughter**
  - Cleared by arrest: 96%
  - Exceptional clearance: 0%
  - Not cleared: 4%

- **Negligent manslaughter**
  - Cleared by arrest: 33%
  - Exceptional clearance: 0%
  - Not cleared: 67%

- **Robbery**
  - Cleared by arrest: 42%
  - Exceptional clearance: 25%
  - Not cleared: 33%

- **Aggravated assault**
  - Cleared by arrest: 39%
  - Exceptional clearance: 10%
  - Not cleared: 51%

- **Kidnapping/abduction**
  - Cleared by arrest: 42%
  - Exceptional clearance: 0%
  - Not cleared: 58%

Total: (1,617) for Sexual assault, (26) for Murder/non-negligent manslaughter, (4) for Negligent manslaughter, (123) for Robbery, (2,010) for Aggravated assault, and (98) for Kidnapping/abduction.

View chart as: Circles (default) percent of offense type, squares percent of violent crime incidents.

Note: See Methodology for descriptions of cleared, cleared by arrest, and exceptional clearance.
Additional tools from BJS that Support Analysis and Use of the NIBRS Data
NIBRS Resources for Law Enforcement and Community Leaders

- Technical assistance products, print reports, and other transition support documents
  - Will NIBRS Reporting Increase Crime Statistics?
  - Talking About NIBRS
  - Press Release – Transitioning to NIBRS
  - Research in Brief: Leveraging NIBRS to Better Understand Sexual Violence

- Interactive statistical report platform
  - Interactive capabilities for users to select criteria and explore data

- Data Dashboard – in production
  - System for users to analyze and visualize data and create and download custom data files

- Other available data resources
• Provides insight to law enforcement and community leaders about the benefits of NIBRS data
• Talking points in support of the advantages of this reporting system

TALKING ABOUT NIBRS
MESSAGING ABOUT CRIME DATA TO STAKEHOLDERS

PROACTIVE COMMUNICATION about crime data can positively influence how your agency’s crime statistics are received by stakeholders. Messaging about your agency’s transition to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) will help elected and appointed officials, the media, and the public understand how NIBRS benefits your community and improves public safety.

TIPS FOR NIBRS MESSAGING:
» Educate personnel and staff on the benefits of NIBRS so agency representatives can highlight the advantages of incident-based reporting (IBR)
NIBRS Data Dashboard and Analysis Platform

- **NIBRS Data Dashboard – under development**

  - Online data analytics platform for users to analyze and visualize data.
  - Built via Tableau and JavaScript
  - Create and download custom NIBRS data files and maps.
  - Access victimization and crime incident rates for specific population groups and places.
  - Access ORI lookup tool to gauge NIBRS coverage within states.
  - Central goal: To provide public health and socioeconomic data for agencies and states in order to provide crucial context of crime.
    - Example: [Community Resilience Estimates (census.gov)](https://www.census.gov)
NCS-X : NIBRS Data Access & Analysis

This tool allows users analyze to National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. It also provides a convenient way to organize and download NIBRS data based on the selections users make on this website.
Reporting States, 2018

NIBRS Population Coverage:
- 0%
- 1.20%
- 20-50%
- 51-89%
- 90%+

Filters:
- Base Filters
- Victim Filters
- Relationship Filters

Unit of Analysis:
- Count
- Percent
Major Reporting Agencies, 2018

Filter Summary: Data Year (2018), Reporting State (All), Reporting County (All), Reporting MSA (All), Crime Type (All), Offense Category (All), Offense (All), Victim Type (All), Victim Age (All), Victim Race (All), Victim Sex (All), Offender Age (All), Offender Race (All), Offender Sex (All), Relationship Status (All), Population (Cities 250,000 people or over)

Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System. Data last refresh date: 8/17/2020 3:51:58 PM.
Reporting Counties, Virginia (All), 2018
Incidents, Data Year and Victim Age by Offense Category and Relationship Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Year</th>
<th>Victim Age</th>
<th>Offense Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Friend or Acquaintance Relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Age 1-4</td>
<td>85.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 5-14</td>
<td>751.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 15-17</td>
<td>476.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 18-24</td>
<td>482.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 25-34</td>
<td>273.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 35-64</td>
<td>254.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 65 and Older</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Age 1-4</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 5-14</td>
<td>815.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Age 15-17</td>
<td>475.0</td>
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<td>Age 25-34</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 35-64</td>
<td>282.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 65 and Older</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter Summary: Data Year (2017 & 2018), Reporting State (Virginia), Reporting County (All), MSA (All), Crime Type (All), Offense Category ( & Sex Offenses), Offense (All), Victim Type (All), Victim Age (Age 1-4, Age 15-17, Age 18-24 and 4 more), Victim Race (All), Victim Sex (All), Offender Age (All), Offender Race (All), Offender Sex (All), Relationship Status (Friend or Acquaintance Relationship, Intimate Partner, Other Family and 2 more)
## Incidents, State and Offense Category by Data Year and Victim Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Offense Category</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Assault Offenses</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>4,579</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Assault Offenses</td>
<td>4,638</td>
<td>3,734</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Assault Offenses</td>
<td>50,778</td>
<td>38,059</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td>5,127</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter Summary: Data Year (2018), Reporting State (Montana, North Dakota, Virginia), Reporting County (All), MSA (All), Crime Type (All), Offense Category (Assault Offenses & Sex Offenses), Offense (All), Victim Type (All), Victim Age (All), Victim Race (All), Victim Sex (All), Offender Age (All), Offender Race (All), Offender Sex (All), Relationship Status (All)
Q&A Session

Please type your questions into Q&A selecting All Panelists