Methodology

NIBRS Participation

Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) participate in the NIBRS by submitting data to the FBI UCR Program either directly or through a state UCR Program. In 2012, reporting agencies included one individual agency each in Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, and Washington, D.C., as well as the state UCR Programs of the following 32 states: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Reporting Procedures

In 2012, LEAs reported data on each offense and arrest within 22 offense categories made up of 46 specific crimes called Group A offenses. For each of the Group A offenses, LEAs collect administrative, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information. An incident report may consist of many possible combinations of circumstances ranging from one offense, victim, and offender situation to a set of multiple offenses, property loss, victims, offenders, and arrestees. Additionally, victims are not necessarily involved in each of the offense types and some, or all, offenders may have committed more than one offense type. In addition to the Group A offenses, there are 10 Group B offense categories for which only arrest data are reported.

By design, local, state, tribal, and federal LEAs generate NIBRS data as a by-product of automated records systems. Therefore, an agency can build its system to suit its own individual needs, including all of the information required for administration and operation; then the agency needs to forward only the data required by the NIBRS to participate in the UCR Program. As more agencies report via the NIBRS, the data collected by the UCR Program promise to provide a clearer assessment of crime in the nation.

Group A Offenses and Value of Property

LEAs report the number of offenses based on the reports of crime received from victims, officers who discover infractions, or other sources such as a property manager, and submit them each month to the FBI either directly or through the state UCR Program. Group A incidents include information such as the incident date; offenses that were committed; victim, offender, and arrestee information; and information about property stolen and recovered. For a complete listing of offense type/categories, please refer to *Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society* in this publication. In addition, LEAs report the value of property stolen and recovered in connection with the Group A offenses.

Clearances

Law enforcement clears crimes in one of two ways: 1) by arresting and charging at least one person or 2) by exceptional means (when some element beyond law enforcement's control precludes the arrest of a known offender, i.e., the death of the offender, prosecution was declined for other than lack of probable cause, the offender was already in custody in another jurisdiction, the victim refused to cooperate in the prosecution, or the offender was a juvenile and the crime was handled without taking him/her into custody).

Persons Arrested

In addition to reporting Group A offenses, LEAs report arrest information or Group B offenses on persons arrested for 10 additional crimes. These arrest data include information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestees; arrest offense code; weapon arrestee was armed with; resident status of the arrestee; and disposition of the arrestee who was under age 18. Group B offenses include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping Tom, runaway, trespass of real property, and all other offenses.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)

LEAs report monthly to the NIBRS and provide information regarding law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, and yearly, the number of full-time sworn and civilian law enforcement personnel employed as of October 31.

Hate Crime Statistics

LEAs report data on hate crimes, i.e., specific offenses motivated by an offender's bias against the actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability of the victim.

Editing Procedures and Data Validity

Data reliability is a high priority of the FBI. The UCR Program thoroughly examines each NIBRS submission for accuracy and deviations in crime data from month to month, and from present to past years' data that may indicate errors. In performing these quality control measures, the UCR staff members compare aggregated data from agencies of similar population size to identify any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime counts and study the monthly submissions to evaluate periodic trends

prepared for individual reporting units. While large variations in crime levels may indicate modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in the jurisdiction's geopolitical structure, the FBI brings any deviations to the attention of the state UCR Program or reporting agency that contributed the data. Any significant increase or decrease becomes the subject of a special inquiry to prompt the reporting agency to verify or correct its data if needed.

Participation by LEAs in the UCR Program is voluntary. Ultimately, the UCR Program relies on the good faith reporting of the LEAs that voluntarily contribute data to the program via the NIBRS. Although the FBI makes every effort through its editing procedures, training practices, and correspondence to ensure the validity of the data it receives, the accuracy of the statistics depends primarily on the adherence of each contributor to the established standards of reporting. It is the responsibility of each state UCR Program or individual contributing LEA to submit accurate statistics or to correct existing data that are in error. Users should use caution in extrapolating conclusions from these findings since the NIBRS is not yet national in scope. As a result, data quality issues with the NIBRS are still evolving and statistical compatibility with other crime information systems remains to be studied.

Additional NIBRS Information

The *NIBRS Technical Specification,* available on the FBI UCR Program web site, details procedures for preparing NIBRS data submissions. The *NIBRS User Manual* includes offense definitions, classification examples, and training information. The UCR Program staff also produces correspondence to UCR contributors, UCR *State Program Bulletins*, and *UCR Newsletters* as needed. These provide policy updates and new information, as well as clarification of reporting issues.

Training for Law Enforcement

In addition to the evaluation of reported data, the UCR Program provides training seminars and instructional materials on crime reporting procedures to assist contributors in complying with UCR Program and NIBRS standards. Throughout the country, the FBI maintains contact with state UCR Programs and law enforcement personnel and holds training sessions and explains the purpose of the program, the rules of uniform classification and scoring, and the methods of assembling and reporting the data. When an individual agency has specific problems in compiling its crime statistics, personnel from the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division may visit the contributor to aid in resolving the difficulties.

Population

The FBI calculated 2012 state growth rates using the U.S. Census Bureau's 2011 decennial state/national population figures and 2012 provisional state/national population estimates. The FBI then estimated population figures for city jurisdictions by applying the 2012 state growth rate to the 2011 U.S. Census Bureau data. The FBI UCR Program aggregated these data for this publication.

Caution to Users

Data users should exercise care in making direct comparisons between data in this publication and data in *Crime in the United States (CIUS)* or other published NIBRS data. Because there are often differing methodologies used in preparing data for publication and differing levels of participation, some data may not be comparable from year to year.

Although most data for individual agencies published in *NIBRS 2012* will be the same as those published in *CIUS, 2012*, for the same agency, some may differ. For publication in *CIUS,* the more-detailed NIBRS data are converted to Summary Reporting System (SRS) data and the SRS hierarchy rule, which counts only the most serious crime in multiple-offense incidents, is applied.

For more information about the data specifications used in creating these tables and why data in *NIBRS 2012* should not be compared to those in *CIUS, 2012*, see the *Data Declaration*, *Methodology,* and *Variables Affecting Crime* in this publication.

Counting Rules

The tables in this report reflect varying levels of data submissions per agency. Although many LEAs report NIBRS data for all 12 months each year, some agencies report data for some but not all months of the year. The FBI did not estimate crime counts for agencies with incomplete reporting.

The NIBRS collects data about both single-offense and multiple-offense incidents. A single-offense incident is an incident with only one offense type. A multiple-offense incident is an incident with more than one offense type; up to ten offense types can be reported in one incident.

In this report, there are four basic units of count:

1) Incidents – count one incident for each Group A Incident reported via the Administrative Segment with a unique Incident Number, i.e., LEA case number, followed by a minimum of the Offense, Victim, and Offender segments.

2) Offenses – count one offense for each victim of Crimes Against Persons and each unique offense type for Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society.

3) Victims – count one for each victim, i.e., Victim Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (in a multiple-offense incident, a victim is counted for *each* connected offense type in a table reflecting offense categories).

4) Known Offenders – count one for each offender, i.e., Offender Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (does not count Offender Segments with an Unknown Offender).

5) Arrestees – count one for each arrestee, i.e., arrestee segment, reported in a Group A Incident Report; this includes only those arrestees who were connected to, though not necessarily arrested for, a Group A offense. Arrestees in this publication do not include those individuals involved with only Group B offenses.

A listing of the Group A offenses and the Group B offenses and their respective categories is available in *Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society*.

Table Methodology

The information used to compile the Aggregate and Sex Offense tables in this report include all data submitted by LEAs to the NIBRS for the reporting year 2012. The individual agency tables do not include agencies which reported less than 12 months of NIBRS data to the FBI UCR Program. The arrestee tables include only incidents which occurred in 2012 and arrests which occurred in 2012. The 2012 NIBRS data are available by e-mailing your name, address, and telephone number to the FBI UCR Program at <cjis_comm@leo.gov> and requesting the 2012 NIBRS Master file. The master file is only available on a compact disk and the file is too large to return by e-mail.

The following describes the methods used to construct the tables in this publication:

Table(s)	Table Construction
Number of Agencies and Population Covered by Population Group, 2012	This table shows the number of LEAs reporting via both the Summary Reporting System and the NIBRS and included in *Crime in the United States*, *2012,* and in this publication, which includes only NIBRS contributors.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Category, 2012 Sex Offenses Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Type, 2012	These tables show the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders by offense category/type. Offense types, victims, or offenders are counted and then combined into offense categories using the following counting rules: Incidents – count one for each offense type identified in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) within each NIBRS incident Offenses – If the offense type in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) is: • Crime Against Person: count one for each victim, i.e., Victim Segment • Crime Against Property: count one for each unique offense type • Crime Against Society: count one for each unique offense type Victims – count one for each victim, i.e., Victim Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (in a multiple-offense incident, a victim is counted for *each* connected offense type in a table reflecting offense categories) Known Offenders – count one for each offender, i.e., Offender Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (does not count Offender Segments with an Unknown Offender) Note: The tables in this publication all use the preceding rules for counting the number of Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Number of Offenses Completed and Attempted by Offense Category, 2012 Sex Offenses Number of Offenses Completed and Attempted by Offense Type, 2012	These tables show the number of offenses completed or attempted by the offense category/type. For example, a figure in the Number of Offenses Attempted column for an offense category/type indicates the offenses were attempted and not completed. Note: The NIBRS requires that LEAs classify all offense types for Assault Offenses and Homicide Offenses as C = Completed.
Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society Offenses Offense Category by State, 2012 Sex Offenses Offense Type by State, 2012	These tables show the number of offenses per offense category/type by state. For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column indicates the number of offenses reported by state.
Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society Offenses Offense Category by Location, 2012 Sex Offenses Offense Type by Location, 2012	These tables show the number of offenses per offense category/type by the location where the offense(s) occurred. For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column indicates the number of offenses reported for each type of location.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society Incidents Offense Category by Time of Day, 2012 Sex Offense Incidents Offense Type by Time of Day, 2012	These tables show the number of incidents per offense category/type by the time of day in which the crime occurred. For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column indicates the number of incidents that occurred during each time period. Note: In multiple-offense incidents, count time of day for each offense type in the incident. LEAs report Time of Day for each NIBRS incident; therefore, since incidents can include more than one offense type, the figures in these tables represent the single time of day reported for the incident counted once for each unique offense type in the incident.
Offense Category by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2012 Forcible Sex Offenses Offense Type by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2012	These tables show the number of offenses per offense category/type by the type of weapon/force used by the offender when the crime was committed. It is possible to report up to 3 types of weapon/force involved per each of the 13 NIBRS offense types listed below. For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column indicates that the offender used one of the weapons when committing the crime. Notes: Type Weapon/Force Involved is collected for only 13 NIBRS offense types: 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter 09B = Negligent Manslaughter 09C = Justifiable Homicide 100 = Kidnapping/Abduction 11A = Forcible Rape 11B = Forcible Sodomy

Table(s)	Table Construction
	11C = Sexual Assault With An Object 11D = Forcible Fondling 120 = Robbery 13A = Aggravated Assault 13B = Simple Assault 210 = Extortion/Blackmail 520 = Weapon Law Violations Number of offenses does not equal the number of weapons reported in an incident; it is possible to report up to three types of weapon/force involved for each offender in an incident.
Offense Category by Type of Injury, 2012 Forcible Sex Offense Victims Offense Type by Type of Injury, 2012	These tables show the number of victims associated with an offense category/type by the types of injury per victim. It is possible to report up to five types of injury per victim per each of the nine NIBRS offense types listed below. For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column represents the number of victims that sustained the type of injury during the commission of the crime. Notes: These tables include the offense type Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter only for informational purposes. This offense type is not a type of injury. The figures represent a count of one for each victim connected to both a Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and another applicable offense type included in the table. For example, in the Offense Category by Type of Injury table, a figure in the Kidnapping/Abduction column for this row represents the number of individuals who were a victim of both Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and Kidnapping/Abduction.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	Type of Injury is collected only for nine offense types: 100 = Kidnapping/Abduction 11A = Forcible Rape 11B = Forcible Sodomy 11C = Sexual Assault With An Object 11D = Forcible Fondling 120 = Robbery 13A = Aggravated Assault 13B = Simple Assault 210 = Extortion/Blackmail These tables count both the Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter relationship and a type of injury when this situation occurred. Note: These tables include only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer.
Type of Injury by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2012 Forcible Sex Offense Victims Type of Injury by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2012	These tables show the number of victims associated with type of injury by type of weapon/force involved per offense type to which they were connected. It is possible to report up to five types of injury and three types of weapon/force involved for each of the offense types listed below. For example, a figure in the Severe Laceration column represents the number of victims who sustained the type of injury during the commission of the crime and the type of weapon connected to the crime of which they were a victim. And, in the Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter column, a figure in the Automatic Firearm row represents that the number of individuals who were a victim of both Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and one of the applicable offense types of which the Automatic Firearm was also connected.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	Notes: Number of victims does not equal the number of weapons or the number of injuries in an incident; a single victim may have multiple types of injuries or be associated with an offender who used multiple types of weapons/forces during the commission of the crime. Type of Injury is collected only for 9 offense types and Type of Weapon/Force Involved is collected only for 13 NIBRS offense types; therefore, these tables are based on the 9 common offense types, where applicable: 100 = Kidnapping/Abduction 11A = Forcible Rape 11B = Forcible Sodomy 11C = Sexual Assault With An Object 11D = Forcible Fondling 120 = Robbery 13A = Aggravated Assault 13B = Simple Assault 210 = Extortion/Blackmail These tables include the offense type Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter only for informational purposes. This offense type is not a type of injury. This column counts one victim for each victim connected to both a Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and another included offense type in the table and to the type of weapon/force connected to the offense type. These tables count both the Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter relationship and a type of injury when this situation occurred.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Incidents Cleared by Offense Category, 2012 Sex Offense Incidents Incidents Cleared by Offense Type, 2012	These tables show the number of incidents that were cleared by arrest or exceptional means by the offense category/type. For example, a figure in the Cleared by Exceptional Means column represents the number of incidents for that particular offense category/type that were cleared in ways other than by arrest, i.e., the death of the offender, prosecution was declined for other than lack of probable cause, the offender was already in custody in another jurisdiction, the victim refused to cooperate in the prosecution, or the offender was a juvenile and the crime was handled without taking him/her into custody. Note: In the NIBRS, the submission of arrestee data in connection with an incident automatically clears all offenses within the incident.
Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement by Offense Category, 2012 Sex Offenses Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement by Offense Type, 2012	These tables show the offender's suspected use of drugs/narcotics and/or alcohol during or shortly before perpetrating the crime by the number of offenses per offense category/type. For example, a figure in the Alcohol column represents the number of offenses where the LEAs suspected the offender used alcohol around the time the crime was committed. Note: The percentages for Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement are the proportion as they relate to Total Offenses since Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using) is a mandatory data element in the NIBRS. But, the total of Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement will not add to the total number of offenses because both may have been used in the incident.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Offense Category by Gang Involvement, 2012 Forcible Sex Offenses Offense Type by Gang Involvement, 2012	These tables show the number of offenses per offense category by the offender's gang involvement. For example, a figure in the Juvenile Gang row represents the number of offenses where the law enforcement agency that reported the crime indicated the offender(s) that committed the crime was involved in a Juvenile Gang. Notes: Since offenders may be associated with more than one type of gang, these tables count each applicable type of gang involvement. Juvenile Gang refers to a group of persons, the majority of whom are under 18 years of age, who act in concert, especially for antisocial or criminal purposes; members typically have common identifying signs and symbols, such as hand signals and distinctive colors; they are also known as street gangs. Other Gang refers to persons associated with the world of criminal gangs and organized crime commonly related to widespread criminal activities that are coordinated and controlled through a central syndicate and who rely on unlawful activities for income; members traditionally extort money from businesses by intimidation, violence, or other illegal methods. Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement is collected for only 11 NIBRS offense types: 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter 09B = Negligent Manslaughter 100 = Kidnapping/Abduction 11A = Forcible Rape 11B = Forcible Sodomy 11C = Sexual Assault With An Object 11D = Forcible Fondling

Table(s)	Table Construction
	120 = Robbery 13A = Aggravated Assault 13B = Simple Assault 13C = Intimidation
Relationship of Victims to Offenders by Offense Category, 2012 Sex Offense Victims Relationship of Victims to Offenders by Offense Type, 2012	These tables show the relationship of the victims connected with an offense category/type to all related offenders by the offense category/type to which they are *both* connected. For example, a figure in the Stranger column indicates the offender(s) connected to the crime was a stranger to the victim. Notes: These data are collected only for victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer connected to Crimes against Persons or Robbery and are *not* collected for victims in an incident with an Unknown Offender. A single victim may have up to ten offender relationships. In these tables, each relationship reported in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) is counted in *only one* category per victim for each offense type included in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code), i.e., count *one* for the unique relationship of the victim to all connected offenders for *each* included offense type: Family Member – count one when the relationship(s) are *all* family members: SE = Victim Was Spouse CS = Victim Was Common-Law Spouse PA = Victim Was Parent SB = Victim Was Sibling CH = Victim Was Child GP = Victim Was Grandparent

Table(s)	Table Construction
	GC = Victim Was Grandchild IL = Victim Was In-law SP = Victim Was Step-parent SC = Victim Was Step-child SS = Victim Was Step-sibling OF = Victim Was Other Family Member Family Member and Other – count one when *at least one* of the multiple relationships are family members: SE = Victim Was Spouse CS = Victim Was Common-Law Spouse PA = Victim Was Parent SB = Victim Was Sibling CH = Victim Was Child GP = Victim Was Grandparent GC = Victim Was Grandchild IL = Victim Was In-law SP = Victim Was Step-parent SC = Victim Was Step-child SS = Victim Was Step-sibling OF = Victim Was Other Family Member Known to Victim and Other – count one when *at least one* of the multiple relationships reported are known to the victim, but are *not* family members: AQ = Victim Was Acquaintance FR = Victim Was Friend NE = Victim Was Neighbor BE = Victim Was Babysittee BG = Victim Was Boyfriend/Girlfriend CF = Victim Was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend HR = Homosexual Relationship XS = Victim Was Ex-Spouse EE = Victim Was Employee ER = Victim Was Employer OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known

Table(s)	Table Construction
	Do not use this category if any of the relationships are family members as included previously. Stranger – count one when the *one* and *only* relationship is Stranger: ST = Stranger All Other – count one when the relationships are combinations of other relationships and unknown relationships: RU = Relationship Was Unknown ST = Stranger VO = Victim Was Offender
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and Aggravated Assault Offense Type by Circumstance, 2012	This table shows the number of victims for each offense type by the circumstance in which the Homicide or Aggravated Assault occurred. For example, an argument precipitated the Aggravated Assault. Note: LEAs can report up to two circumstances for each offense type.
Negligent Manslaughter Circumstance, 2012	This table shows the number of victims by the circumstance in which the Negligent Manslaughter occurred. For example, a child playing with a weapon caused the Negligent Manslaughter.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Justifiable Homicide Circumstance by Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstance, 2012	This table shows the number of victims per Justifiable Homicide circumstance by the Aggravated Assault/Homicide circumstance to which they were connected. For example, there were 45 criminals who died when they attacked a civilian and then a private citizen killed them.
Victims Sex and Race by Age, 2012 Sex Offense Victims Forcible Rape[1] Sex and Race by Age, 2012 [1]Also included are the tables for Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault With An Object, Forcible Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.	These tables show the sex and race of the victims by age range. For example, in the Victims table, 949 in the Unknown Sex column for the age range 66 and over represents the sex of the victim was unknown for 949 victims ages 66 and over. Note: These tables include only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer.
Victims Age Category by Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the age category of the victim by the offense category/type to which they were connected. For example, in the Juvenile Age Category column, there were 1,001 juvenile victims connected to Motor Vehicle Theft. Notes: For this table, an Adult is a victim who is age 18 or older and a Juvenile is a victim who is under 18 years of age. The Unknown column represents the number of victims where the victim's age was unknown.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	This table includes only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer. In this table, count victims once for each offense type to which they were connected.
Victims Age by Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the age group of the victim by the offense category/type to which they were connected. For example, in the 10 and Under Age column there were 263 victims of Arson who were 10 and under. This table includes only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer. In this table, count victims once for each offense type to which they were connected.
Victims Sex by Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the sex of the victim by the offense category/type to which they were connected. For example, in the Male Sex column, there were 11,471 victims of Forcible Sex Offenses who were male. This table includes only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer. In this table, count victims once for each offense type to which they were connected.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Victims Race by Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the race of the victim by the offense category/type to which they were connected. For example, in the Asian/Pacific Islander Race column, there were 509 victims of Counterfeiting/Forgery that were Asian/Pacific Islander. This table includes only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer. In this table, count victims once for each offense type to which they were connected.
Offenders Sex and Race by Age, 2012 Sex Offense Offenders Forcible Rape[1] Sex and Race by Age, 2012 [1]Also included are the tables for Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault With An Object, Forcible Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.	These tables show the sex and race of the offenders by age range. For example, in the Offenders Sex and Race table, 116 in the Asian/Pacific Islander column for the age range 10 and under represents that the race of the offender was Asian/Pacific Islander for 116 offenders ages 10 and under. This table does not include unknown offenders.
Offenders Age Category by Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the age category of the offender by the offense categories/types committed in the incident. For example, in the Adult Age Category column, there were 38,384 adult offenders connected to Stolen Property Offenses.

Table(s)	Table Construction
	Notes: For this table, an Adult is an offender who is age 18 or older and a Juvenile is an offender who is under 18 years of age. This table does not include unknown offenders. In this table, count offenders once for each offense type to which they were connected.
Offenders Age by Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the age group of the offenders by the offense categories/types committed in the incident. For example, in the 26 – 30 Age column, there were 117,536 offenders who were ages 26 – 30 that committed Drug/Narcotic Offenses. This table does not include unknown offenders. In this table, count offenders once for each offense type to which they were connected.
Offenders Sex by Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the sex of the offender by the offense categories/types committed in the incident. For example, in the Female Sex column, there were 7,320 female offenders who committed Prostitution Offenses. This table does not include unknown offenders. In this table, count offenders once for each offense type to which they were connected.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Offenders Race by Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the race of the offender by the offense categories/types committed in the incident. For example, in the Black Race column, there were 70,039 black offenders who committed a robbery. This table does not include unknown offenders. In this table, count offenders once for each offense type to which they were connected.
Arrestees Sex and Race by Age, 2012	This table shows the sex and race of the arrestees by age range for incidents which occurred in 2012 and arrests which occurred in 2012. This table does not count duplicate arrests for the same arrestee. In this table, count one for each arrestee.
Arrestees Age Category by Arrest Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the age category of the arrestees by arrest offense category for incidents which occurred in 2012 and arrests which occurred in 2012. This table does not count duplicate arrests for the same arrestee. In this table, count one for each arrestee.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Arrestees Age by Arrest Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the age of the arrestees by arrest offense category for incidents which occurred in 2012 and arrests which occurred in 2012. This table does not count duplicate arrests for the same arrestee. In this table, count one for each arrestee.
Arrestees Sex by Arrest Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the sex of the arrestees by arrest offense category for incidents which occurred in 2012 and arrests which occurred in 2012. This table does not count duplicate arrests for the same arrestee. In this table, count one for each arrestee.
Arrestees Race by Arrest Offense Category, 2012	This table shows the race of the arrestees by arrest offense category for incidents which occurred in 2012 and arrests which occurred in 2012. This table does not count duplicate arrests for the same arrestee. In this table, count one for each arrestee.

Table(s)	Table Construction
Offense Type by Agency, 2012	This table shows the number of offenses by offense type per NIBRS-reporting agency. For example, a figure in the Aggravated Assault column indicates the number of persons who were victims of Aggravated Assault for a particular agency. The FBI UCR Program included LEAs in this table when an agency met the following criteria: • Reported 12 months of data to the NIBRS • Were published in Tables 8 − 11 in *Crime in the United States, 2012* Agencies which did not meet these criteria, but submitted at least one offense, Group B arrest segment, or zero reporting segment dated January 1 − December 31, 2012, are included in the tables which include all offenses and tables which include only sex offenses. **Note:** Although most data for individual agencies published in *NIBRS 2012* will be the same as those published in *Crime in the United States (CIUS), 2012*, for the same agency, some may differ. For publication in *CIUS,* the more-detailed NIBRS data are converted to Summary Reporting System (SRS) data and the SRS hierarchy rule, which counts only the most serious crime in multiple-offense incidents, is applied. For more information about the data specifications used in creating these tables and why data in *NIBRS 2012* should not be compared to those in *CIUS, 2012*, see *Methodology* and *Variables Affecting Crime* in this publication.