



## A Guide to Understanding NIBRS

### About the NIBRS

Through the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), law enforcement collects data on each occurrence of crime. Designed to be generated as a byproduct of local, state, federal, and tribal automated records systems, NIBRS offers law enforcement more comprehensive data than ever before for planning, training, management, and operations. In addition, the use of this flexible automated system enhances the quality and timeliness of the data collected, which will ultimately improve the methodology used for compiling, analyzing, auditing, and publishing those data.

NIBRS captures data on up to 10 offenses within each incident concerning 23 crime categories made up of 49 specific crimes called Group A offenses. In addition, law enforcement can report only arrest data for 10 Group B offense categories. (See Appendix A—NIBRS Group A Offenses and NIBRS Group B Offenses) Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) submit incident information through six data segments: administrative, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee. (See Appendix B—NIBRS Offense Segments) Within each segment, a series of data elements records various facts about the crime. For each of the 58 data elements used, variable data values provide granular details about a criminal incident and its associated victims, offenders, property, arrestees, etc.

By contrast, the traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS) does not provide the degree of detail that NIBRS does. As its name implies, the traditional SRS summarizes incidents by permitting the reporting of only the most serious offense in a hierarchy of ten Part I crimes and an arrest for one of 20 Part II crimes. Although LEAs can report some expanded information for select offenses and arrestee characteristics, the SRS does not offer linkages among these separate data pieces.

As intended, the NIBRS' flexibility has permitted the system modifications necessary to meet the growing challenges in the fight against crime. Originally designed with 52 data elements, the FBI UCR Program expanded the NIBRS to capture up to 59 data elements by 2013. Currently the FBI is modernizing its legacy mainframe-based UCR system to improve its ability to collect, analyze, and report on national crime statistics. Once this upgrade is completed, the program will update the new system to meet the latest reporting requirements.



## Reporting Procedures and Units of Count

A NIBRS Group A Incident Report may consist of many possible combinations of circumstances. The report may include a single-offense incident, i.e., an incident with only one offense type, or a multiple-offense incident, i.e., an incident with more than one offense type and up to ten offense types. Furthermore, these circumstances can range from one victim and offender situation to a set of multiple victims, offenders, offenses, property loss, and arrestees. In reporting NIBRS data with a Group A Incident Report, there are five 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. (See Appendix A—NIBRS Group A Offenses and NIBRS Group B Offenses for a respective listing of crime categorizations of Crimes Against Persons, 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 an LEA 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. The NIBRS counts arrestees detained in connection with more than one incident only once.

In addition to characteristics such as the age, sex, and race of victims, offenders, and arrestees, the Group A Incident Report captures other details. These include, but are not limited to clearances (by arrest or exceptional means, i.e., when an element beyond law enforcement's control precludes the arrest of a known offender); the value of property; the offender's bias motivation (if present) toward the victim's real or perceived race, gender, gender identity,



religion, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity; and information regarding law enforcement officers killed or assaulted.

LEAs also report arrest information for 10 additional crimes via the Group B Arrest Report. 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.

### **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.

Ultimately, the UCR Program relies on the good faith reporting of the LEAs that voluntarily contribute data to the UCR 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 correct existing data that are in error.

### **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* 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. In addition, because the NIBRS is not yet national in scope, data users should be cautious in extrapolating conclusions



from published data. Data quality issues with the NIBRS are still evolving and statistical compatibility with other crime information systems remains unconfirmed.

### Availability of NIBRS Data

*NIBRS 2013* is the third compilation of annual data made available for publication. Users can access *NIBRS 2013* at <[www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/)>. In addition, previously published special studies using NIBRS data are available at <[www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats](http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats)>. These studies include the following:

- *The Measurement of White-Collar Crime Using Uniform Crime Reporting Data*
- *The Structure of Family Violence: An Analysis of Selected Incidents*
- *Crime in Schools and Colleges: A Study of Offenders and Arrestees Reported via National Incident-Based Reporting System Data*

Finally, NIBRS flat files containing annual data are available on compact disc. Requesters should e-mail the national program at <[cjis\\_comm@leo.gov](mailto:cjis_comm@leo.gov)> and include their name, mailing address, and telephone number, as the files are too large to send via e-mail.

### Benefits of NIBRS Participation

When used to its full potential, the NIBRS identifies with precision when and where crime takes place, what form it takes, and the characteristics of its victims and perpetrators. Armed with such information, law enforcement can better define the resources it needs to fight crime, as well as use those resources in the most efficient and effective manner.

Although most of the general concepts for collecting, scoring, and reporting UCR data in the SRS apply in the NIBRS, such as jurisdictional rules, there are some important differences in the two systems. The most notable differences that give the NIBRS an advantage over the SRS are:

- **No Hierarchy Rule**—In the SRS, the Hierarchy Rule requires LEAs to report only the most serious offense per incident; therefore, they do not report lower-listed offenses in multiple-offense incidents. In the NIBRS, LEAs report every offense occurring during an incident provided the offenses are separate and distinct crimes, not just as part of another offense, i.e., a “mutually exclusive” crime. (For more information about mutually exclusive offenses, refer to the *NIBRS Technical Specification*, Data Element 24, Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code, at <[www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr-program-data-collections#national](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr-program-data-collections#national)>.)



- Revised, Expanded, and New Offense Definitions—The FBI UCR Program revised several SRS offense definitions for NIBRS (e.g., the definition of assault to include the offense of intimidation, the definition of burglary to include self-storage units with regard to the Hotel Rule [i.e., since all units are under a single manager, the burglary will count as one offense, but up to 99 individual units can be reported]). Furthermore, the NIBRS defines and collects specific sex offenses, including such crimes as rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object (which together meet the revised, broader UCR definition of rape), and fondling; and sex offenses, nonforcible, including such crimes as statutory rape and incest.
- Greater Specificity in Reporting Offenses—Using the NIBRS, law enforcement can report offense and arrest data for 23 Group A offense categories (including 49 specific crimes) as opposed to the 10 Part I offenses in the SRS. In addition, the NIBRS captures arrest data for 10 Group B offense categories (including 10 crimes), while the SRS collects arrest data for 20 Part II crimes. Also, because the SRS collects most of its crime data in the form of categories (e.g., age groupings and property value groupings), it provides very little capability to break down the resulting data into specific subcategories. However, because the NIBRS collects the details of crime incidents, it allows much greater specificity in reporting. Some of those details include type of victim, residential status of victim and arrestee, weapons data for several crimes, and the value of property stolen or recovered.
- Distinction between Attempted and Completed Group A Crimes—Except for the offenses of rape and burglary, the SRS does not differentiate between attempted and completed Part I crimes. The NIBRS recognizes the difference between attempted and completed crimes for all Group A offenses.
- Additional Scoring Category—In addition to the categories of Crimes Against Persons (e.g., murder, rape, and aggravated assault) and Crimes Against Property (e.g., robbery, burglary, and larceny/theft) in the SRS, the NIBRS offers the category of Crimes Against Society. These crimes are not against persons because they do not actually involve an injured party; nor are they against property because property is not the object of the crime. Program developers created the category to represent society’s prohibitions of engaging in certain types of activity, such as drug/narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, and prostitution offenses.
- Expanded Victim-to-Offender Relationship Data—In the SRS, law enforcement reports the relationship of the victim to the offender (e.g., the victim was the husband, wife, employer, or employee, of the offender) only for homicides (i.e., murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, and justifiable homicide). In the NIBRS,



however, law enforcement reports an individual victim's relationship to the offender(s) when the individual was the victim of a Crime Against Person, such as an assault offense, homicide offense, kidnapping/abduction, or sex offense. LEAs also report victim-to-offender relationship data for robbery (Crimes Against Property) because one of its elements is an assault, which makes it a violent crime. (The NIBRS also collects other types of victims, i.e., law enforcement officer, business, financial institution, government, religious organization, and society/public.)

- **Expanded Circumstance Reporting**—The SRS and the NIBRS both provide for collecting circumstance data for homicides, but the NIBRS also allows law enforcement to report circumstance data for aggravated assault. Furthermore, the NIBRS permits the entry of up to two circumstance codes for each murder or aggravated assault.
- **Expanded Collection of Drug-Related Offenses**—In the SRS, the subcategories of drug violations are limited to sale/manufacturing and possession. However, in the NIBRS, LEAs can report the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic. Agencies can also report the suspected drug type in one of the expanded drug-type categories. In the event of a drug seizure, agencies can report the estimated quantity. The NIBRS also allows agencies to report the unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of drug equipment (paraphernalia).
- **Use of Drugs**—In addition to capturing actual drug offenses, LEAs using the NIBRS can report whether they suspect offenders of various other offenses of having used drugs or narcotics during or shortly before the commission of the crime(s).
- **Capturing Computer Crime**—To combat the growing problem of computer crime, (i.e., crimes directed at and perpetrated through the use of computers and related equipment) the NIBRS provides the capability to indicate whether a computer was the object of the reported crime and to indicate whether the offenders used computer equipment to perpetrate a crime.
- **Association of Update Reports**—LEAs handle information updates, such as unbounding an offense with subsequent submissions via the SRS, but there is no way to tie the update to the original offense. In the NIBRS, however, updated information is available with, and directly tied to, the original incident.



- Identification of Common Problems or Trends—Aside from national data requirements, many individual LEAs have very sophisticated records systems capable of producing a full range of statistics in their own jurisdictions. Some local and state incident-based reporting systems include additional data elements and data values to satisfy their local and state needs. As a byproduct of all of those systems, the NIBRS provides more common links among agencies. As more LEAs use the NIBRS, it will allow the identification of common crime problems or trends among similar jurisdictions. Agencies can then work together to develop possible solutions or proactive strategies for addressing the issues.
- More Useful Data—Once LEAs submit the preponderance of data via the NIBRS, legislators, municipal planners and administrators, academicians, penologists, sociologists, and the general public will be better able to assess the nation’s crime problem. Law enforcement is a public service and as such requires a full accounting from the police commissioner, chief, sheriff, or director as to the administration of the agency and the status of public safety within the jurisdiction. By participating in the NIBRS, agencies will have statistics to fulfill this responsibility. The NIBRS furnishes information on nearly every major criminal justice issue facing law enforcement today. The FBI UCR Program collects NIBRS data from all levels of law enforcement (i.e., city, university/college, county, state, tribal, and federal) and aggregates the data at the level and in the manner best meeting the informational needs of the data user.

## **NIBRS Participation**

LEAs participate in the NIBRS by submitting data to the FBI UCR Program either directly or through a state UCR Program. State UCR Programs streamline the collection of NIBRS data from the local LEAs under their administration, ensure consistency and comparability of data, and are able to provide a higher quality of service to the nation’s law enforcement community. The state UCR Programs function as liaisons between local agencies and the FBI. These UCR Programs, in most cases, also provide direct and frequent service to their participating LEAs and make information readily available. However, participation in the NIBRS is not limited to state governments or direct-reporting agencies. It is possible for territorial, tribal, and federal agencies to report UCR data via the NIBRS.

As more contributing LEAs become educated about the rich data available through incident-based reporting, and as their resources permit, more agencies are implementing the NIBRS. Although participation in UCR via the NIBRS has improved at a relatively slow rate over the last two decades, the last several years the national program has increased its outreach efforts to boost the number of NIBRS participants. The program is also addressing the reasons most cited



for not reporting NIBRS data; these reasons include funding issues, the lack of training about the NIBRS, and the perceived notion that the agency's crime count will rise. In response, the FBI is liaising with several states that have expressed interest in reporting via the NIBRS. In addition, the FBI is partnering with the Bureau of Justice Statistics to transition the top 100 Most-in-Population agencies, as well as another 300 randomly selected agencies, from the SRS to the NIBRS. Furthermore, the national program has conducted and released the study *Effects of NIBRS on Crime Statistics* to help educate participants and others about the apparent increases in crime volumes when switching to the NIBRS and how the absence of the Hierarchy Rule factors into the new data. Finally, as the completion of the UCR Redevelopment Project draws near, the program will offer contributors more tools that will facilitate their participation in the NIBRS.

### Additional NIBRS Resources

- The *NIBRS Technical Specification*, available on the FBI UCR Program's web site, details procedures for preparing NIBRS data submissions.
- The *NIBRS User Manual* includes offense definitions, classification examples, and training information.
- The FBI UCR Program sends the *UCR Program Quarterly* to state UCR Program managers and direct contributors via e-mail to provide new information, policy updates, and clarification of reporting issues. (The *UCR Program Quarterly* replaced the *UCR State Program Bulletin* and *UCR Newsletter* in 2014.)
- Training seminars and instructional materials on crime reporting procedures are available from the national program to assist law enforcement contributors in complying with UCR Program and NIBRS standards. In training sessions, UCR staff explain the purpose of the program, the rules of uniform classification and scoring, and the methods of assembling and reporting the data.

### For More Information

LEAs should direct questions about specific facets of the UCR Program to the appropriate area. A listing of UCR Program contacts is available at <[www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/contact-the-ucr-program](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/contact-the-ucr-program)>. For questions about the NIBRS publication, please direct your e-mail to <[cjis\\_comm@leo.gov](mailto:cjis_comm@leo.gov)>.



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## Appendix A—Group A Offenses and NIBRS Group B Offenses

### Group A Offenses

<b>Offense Category</b>	<b>Offense Types</b>	<b>Crime Against</b>
<b>Arson</b>	Arson	Property
<b>Assault Offenses</b>	Aggravated Assault	Person
	Simple Assault	Person
	Intimidation	Person
<b>Bribery</b>	Bribery	Property
<b>Burglary/Breaking &amp; Entering</b>	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	Property
<b>Counterfeiting/Forgery</b>	Counterfeiting/Forgery	Property
<b>Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property</b>	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	Property
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	Drug/Narcotic Violations	Society
	Drug Equipment Violations	Society
<b>Embezzlement</b>	Embezzlement	Property
<b>Extortion/Blackmail</b>	Extortion/Blackmail	Property
<b>Fraud Offenses</b>	False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	Property
	Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	Property
	Impersonation	Property
	Welfare Fraud	Property
	Wire Fraud	Property



## Group A Offenses (continued)

<b>Offense Category</b>	<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>Crime Against</b>
<b>Gambling Offenses</b>	Betting/Wagering	Society
	Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	Society
	Gambling Equipment Violations	Society
	Sports Tampering	Society
<b>Homicide Offenses</b>	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Person
	Negligent Manslaughter	Person
	Justifiable Homicide	Person/Not a Crime
<b>Human Trafficking</b>	Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	Person
	Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	Person
<b>Kidnapping/Abduction</b>	Kidnapping/Abduction	Person
<b>Larceny/Theft Offenses</b>	Pocket-picking	Property
	Purse-snatching	Property
	Shoplifting	Property
	Theft From Building	Property
	Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	Property
	Theft From Motor Vehicle	Property
	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	Property
	All Other Larceny	Property
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	Motor Vehicle Theft	Property
<b>Pornography/Obscene Material</b>	Pornography/Obscene Material	Society
<b>Prostitution Offenses</b>	Prostitution	Society
	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	Society
	Purchasing Prostitution	Society



## Group A Offenses (continued)

<b>Offense Category</b>	<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>Crime Against</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	Robbery	Property
<b>Sex Offenses</b>	Rape	Person
	Sodomy	Person
	Sexual Assault With An Object	Person
	Fondling	Person
<b>Sex Offenses, Nonforcible</b>	Incest	Person
	Statutory Rape	Person
<b>Stolen Property Offenses</b>	Stolen Property Offenses	Property
<b>Weapon Law Violations</b>	Weapon Law Violations	Society

## Group B Offenses

<b>Offense Category</b>	<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>Crime Against</b>
<b>Bad Checks</b>	Bad Checks	Property
<b>Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations</b>	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	Society
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	Disorderly Conduct	Society
<b>Driving Under The Influence</b>	Driving Under The Influence	Society
<b>Drunkenness</b>	Drunkenness	Society



## Group B Offenses (continued)

<b>Offense Category</b>	<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>Crime Against</b>
<b>Family Offenses, Nonviolent</b>	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	Society
<b>Liquor Law Violations</b>	Liquor Law Violations	Society
<b>Peeping Tom</b>	Peeping Tom	Society
<b>Runaway*</b>	Runaway	Not a Crime
<b>Trespass of Real Property</b>	Trespass of Real Property	Society
<b>All Other Offenses</b>	All Other Offenses	Person, Property, or Society

*\*Note: In January 2011, the FBI discontinued the collection of arrest data for runaways. Agencies may continue to collect data on runaways, but the FBI will no longer use or publish that data.*



## Appendix B—NIBRS Segments

- Incident Information
  - Incident Date
  - Incident Hour
  - Exceptional Clearance
  - Exceptional Clearance Date
- Offense Information
  - Offense Codes
  - Attempted vs. Completed
  - Offender Suspected Use (of alcohol, drugs, or computers)
  - Location
  - Type and Number of Premises Entered
  - Type of Criminal Activity/Gang Information
  - Weapon/Force Used
  - Bias Motivation
- Property Information
  - Loss Type
  - Property Description
  - Value of Property
  - Date Recovered
  - Number of Motor Vehicles Stolen/Recovered
  - Drug Types and Amounts
- Victim Information
  - Connection to Offenses
  - Type of Victim
  - Age/Sex/Race/Ethnicity/Resident Status of Victim
  - Assault and Homicide Circumstances
  - Injury Types
  - Relationships to Offenders
- Offender Information
  - Age/Sex/Race/Ethnicity of Offender
- Arrestee Information
  - Arrest Date
  - Type of Arrest
  - Arrest Offense Code
  - Arrestee Weapons
  - Age/Sex/Race/Ethnicity/Resident Status of Arrestee
  - Disposition of Minor
- Group B Arrest Information
  - Type of Arrest
  - Arrestee Weapons
  - Age/Sex/Race/Ethnicity of Arrestee
  - Disposition of Minor