



UCR Program

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Quarterly

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Section 1— Message to Program Participants

Pilot project for the National Use-of-Force Data Collection is underway

On June 7, the FBI received authority to launch the pilot project for the National Use-of-Force (UoF) Data Collection. The pilot officially began on July 1 and will run through December 31, 2017.

The focus of the initial 6 months of the data collection will be on data quality and completeness. By collecting statistical information and getting feedback from a targeted group of law enforcement agencies, the FBI will strengthen the data collection's guidance and instructions and make any possible adjustments to the data collection before its full deployment.

Participating agencies submit UoF data or monthly zero reports via the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP). Incidents that meet the criteria of the data collection are those that result in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, as well as when a law enforcement officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person. The national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines "serious bodily injury" as "bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty." This definition is based, in part, on 18 *United States Code* Section 2246 (4).

For more information, agencies should go to <<http://www.fbi.gov/use-of-force>>. Agencies with questions should contact the National UoF Data Collection Help Desk by telephone at 304-625-9998 or by e-mail at <useofforce@ic.fbi.gov>. Agencies that wish to enroll in the pilot should contact the UoF team by telephone at 304-625-9998 or by e-mail at <useofforce@ic.fbi.gov>.

Agencies with questions about the LEEP should contact the LEEP Help Desk by telephone at 888-334-4536.

The Crime Data Explorer is now accessible

The Crime Data Explorer (CDE), which enables law enforcement and the general public to explore data on local, college and university, state, tribal, and national levels, is now accessible at <https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/>.

Through the CDE, users can:

- ❖ View Summary Reporting System (SRS) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data for the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson from 1995 through 2014. These include agency-level data, data from colleges and universities, and tribal data as well as estimated state and national data.
- ❖ Download UCR participation data for states and the nation.
- ❖ View definitions and related links that will provide context within the national UCR Program and the methodologies it uses.
- ❖ Download available data regarding hate crime, assaults on law enforcement, police employee data, cargo theft, and human trafficking.

In addition, an open application programming interface allows users to create custom views and conduct robust analysis on data from 1960 to 2014 (data from 2015 will be added in the near future.) The CDE is accessible on mobile devices, such as cell phones and tablets.

Agencies with questions about the CDE should contact Sammy J. DeMarco in the Crime Statistics Management Unit (CSMU) by telephone at 304-625-7360 or by e-mail at sjdemarco@fbi.gov.

Update on the UCR Technical Refreshment

The national UCR Program staff is continuing to work on a technical refreshment (formerly known as “New UCR”) of the UCR Program. The refreshment, the UCR Technical Refreshment (UCRTR), should be operational later in 2017.

When the refreshment is complete, users may notice changes to the interpretation and understanding of differences in the data. Some differences between the UCRTR and the current legacy UCR Program are presented in the following table.

UCR Technical Refreshment

A more accurate representation of data as new technology allows for programmable queries, business rule violations, warning reports, and data quality checks for both SRS and NIBRS data.

Strict adherence to technical specifications.

Does not allow supplemental data to be entered into the database unless a corresponding Return A form has been accepted.

Programmed data quality checks for each monthly data submission. Thus, more accountability for data verification.

Programmed algorithms to detect outliers and/or anomalies in the data. This will apply only to SRS data.

Legacy UCR Program

Programmable queries, business rule violations, warning reports, and data quality checks are not as stringent. This manual process requires human intervention.

Allows accommodations for data submissions.

Allows supplemental data in the database without a corresponding Return A form.

Manual data quality checks for each monthly data submission.

Manual detection of outliers and/or anomalies in the data. Currently, this applies only to SRS data.

In addition, several other factors may cause differences in data between the UCRTR and the current legacy UCR Program. These include:

- ❖ Differences in the methodologies for estimating data in the UCRTR and the legacy UCR Program may cause estimation totals to differ.
- ❖ Incorrect source codes and incorrect NIBRS conversion issues were detected in the legacy UCR Program and are being corrected in the UCRTR. This may cause differences in the data between the legacy program and the UCRTR.
- ❖ Newly written programmed business rule violations in the UCRTR that were not accounted for in the legacy UCR Program could cause differences in the data between the legacy program and the UCRTR.
- ❖ Submissions of rape data that adhere to the updated definition of rape will be published. However, agencies that submit rape data that does not adhere to the updated definition

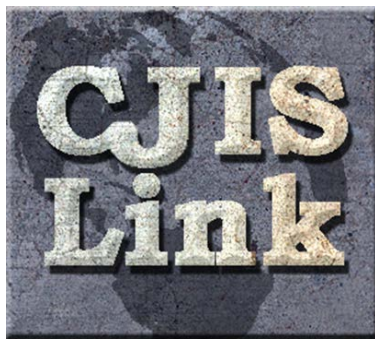
will not be accepted in the UCRTR, which may cause differences in rape data between the legacy program and the UCRTR.

Agencies with questions about the UCRTR should contact Tonya M. Barnes in the CSMU by telephone at 304-625-7321 or by e-mail at <tmbarne@fbi.gov>.

Reminder about upcoming deadlines

Agencies are reminded that **Monday, December 18**, is the deadline to submit police employee counts as of October 31, 2017. In addition, **Sunday, December 31**, is the deadline for making changes to an agency's current reporting status, name, or address and for state program managers to add new contributing agencies within the state.

New *CJIS Link* articles available on the Internet



Visit the CJIS Link Web page at <www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/cjis-link> to learn how the programs and services administered by the FBI's CJIS Division can help your agency fight crime.

Electronic availability of the *UCR Program Quarterly*

All editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly* are available via the FBI's Internet site at <<https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr-program-quarterly>> and the UCR Program's Special Interest Group (SIG) of the LEEP.

To access the *UCR Program Quarterly* on the UCR Program's SIG:

- ❖ Click on the LEO SIG under the Service column.
- ❖ Scroll to the bottom of the page and click on the UCR logo.
- ❖ Click on the UCR Program Quarterly folder.

Users with questions concerning access to LEEP should contact the Online Services and Operations Unit by telephone at 304-625-5555.

Section 2— Clarification to Policy and Procedures

The national UCR Program to remove Error 553

Beginning January 1, 2019, the national UCR Program staff will remove the relationship code of HR = Homosexual Relationship in the NIBRS and the code of HO = Homosexual Relationship in the SRS.

NIBRS

Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) captures the relationship of a victim to offender(s) who perpetrate a Crime Against Persons or Robbery. In the past, when a crime was committed and the victim and offender were involved in a same-sex relationship, the agency had to use the data value HR = Homosexual Relationship regardless of the nature of the relationship (e.g., spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend).

Because agencies are now permitted to use a more specific code to describe a homosexual relationship (e.g., spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend), there is no reason to continue to capture HR = Homosexual Relationship as a data value.

In June 2016, the Advisory Policy Board voted to remove Error 553, and the FBI Director approved the measure in August 2016.

Agencies will need to change their records management systems to eliminate Error 553 by January 1, 2021.

SRS

The code HO = Homosexual Relationship will be removed from the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR). Agencies use the code HO = Homosexual Relationship to report a homosexual relationship of the victim to the offender on the SHR. In the future, agencies using the HO code in the SHR will not receive an error message, but agencies are discouraged from using the code effective January 1, 2019.

Agencies with questions should contact Sammy J. DeMarco in the CSMU by telephone at 304-625-7360 or by e-mail at <sjdemarco@fbi.gov>.

New type code coming to the Supplementary Homicide Report

When the technical refreshment of the UCR Program is complete, agencies that submit data via the SRS will be able to delete an erroneous SHR using a code type of 16 in the SHR field edit specification.

Currently, if an agency that submits SRS data needs to delete an SHR record (for example, if a death with questionable circumstances is later deemed to be a suicide), programmers at the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division must delete the record. However, once the technical refreshment is complete, SRS agencies will be able to remove SHR records by using a code type of 16 (a delete record) in positions 13 and 14 of the SHR field length specifications.

Positions 13 and 14 of the SHR indicates the type of record. Valid record types are:

- ❖ 00—indicates a normal return.
- ❖ 13—indicates an adjusted record.
- ❖ 14—indicates a no-report record.
- ❖ 16—indicates a delete record [this will not take effect until the UCRTR is complete].

Currently, to delete a record in the SHR, the agency must send the following fields to the national UCR Program staff:

- ❖ Record indicator
- ❖ Agency
- ❖ Date
- ❖ Type of record
- ❖ Type of homicide
- ❖ Victim/offender situation (the alphabetic code that indicates the number of victims and offenders)
- ❖ Additional offenders
- ❖ Incident number

The change noted above affects only those agencies that submit SHR data to the national UCR Program via the SRS. This change does not affect those agencies that submit crime data via the NIBRS, which already allows agencies to delete records without the assistance of the national UCR Program staff.

Some clarification notes about when to use a type 13 (adjusted record) and when to use a type 16 (delete record)

An agency should use a type 16 (delete record) only to remove an incident that was erroneously reported. For example, an agency reported a homicide that involved two victims, but each victim's information was erroneously submitted as two separate incidents with two different incident numbers. In this case, the agency should adjust the record by using the first incident number and type 13 (adjusted record) to indicate the adjustment (adding the second homicide victim's information) and using the second incident number and type 16 (delete record) to delete the erroneous second incident.

In addition, agencies are not permitted to send two actions for the same incident within a submission. For example, an agency is not permitted to submit both a type 13 (adjusted record) and a type 16 (delete record) for the same incident in the same submission. In this case, the agency should submit two records—one to indicate an adjustment to a record and one to delete an erroneous record.

Agencies that attempt to use a type 16 record to delete an incident and then resubmit the record within the same submission file will receive an error code of SHR_M. The error message will say SHR DUPLICATE INCIDENT NUMBER FOR MONTH WITH MIXED RECORD TYPE.

Agencies should not modify an incident in the SRS by deleting the record and then resubmitting it. Agencies should modify incidents through the type 13 record.

Agencies with questions about the type 13 and type 16 record should contact Teresa R. Bigelow in the CSMU by telephone at 304-625-5118 or by e-mail at <trbigelow@fbi.gov>.

Quality Assurance Reviews to resume October 1, 2017

Beginning October 1, 2017, staff of the CJIS Audit Unit (CAU) will resume UCR Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) as part of the triennial audit process. CAU staff will conduct the QARs only for those agencies that submit crime data via the NIBRS. In addition, staff will administer the QARs from the CJIS Division, rather than conduct onsite reviews.

QARs, which are designed to enhance the FBI's UCR Program, assess the validity of reported crime statistics by a state's UCR program and its local law enforcement agencies as specified by the national UCR Program policies and guidelines.

Currently, the CAU is reviewing past remote audit processes and expanding the process to include the addition of statistical and/or service reviews. During the 2018 fiscal year (from

October 1, 2017, to September 30, 2018), state programs in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are scheduled for QARs.

Materials regarding the QAR audit process are available at <<https://ucr.fbi.gov/quality-assurance>> or by going to <www.fbi.gov> and clicking on:

- ❖ Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)
- ❖ UCR
- ❖ UCR Quality Assurance Review link under the General Resources section

and on the LEEP by clicking on the:

- ❖ Special Interest Group (SIG) icon
- ❖ Browse/Search SIGs button
- ❖ By Access Type then click on Unrestricted
- ❖ CJIS icon then the General Information tab
- ❖ CJIS Audit Unit Information
- ❖ UCR Quality Assurance Review

Agencies with questions should contact Nancy E. Carnes by telephone at 304-625-2995 or by e-mail at <necarnes@fbi.gov>.

Trainer talk

The CJIS Division supports the transition of all agencies to submit crime data via NIBRS. Because of this, effective October 1, 2016, CJIS Division trainers are now focusing their efforts on NIBRS and are no longer providing live training on the SRS. However, the UCR Program has furnished computer-based training on the basics of SRS, which are available on LEEP. In addition, the trainers will continue to answer SRS-related questions via e-mail and facsimile.

Each quarter, Trainer Talk features questions that the trainers from the national UCR Program have received about classifying and scoring offenses in UCR. The trainers answer questions for both NIBRS and SRS. The information they provide is for UCR Program reporting purposes and may not reflect the manner in which an offender(s) is charged. When requesting the classification and scoring of incidents, law enforcement agencies and state program personnel are asked to provide the entire incident report so that the UCR trainers can provide the most accurate assessment. Agencies may submit incident reports by e-mail to <UCRtrainers@leo.gov> or by

facsimile to 304-625-5599. Agency staff with questions should contact the trainers' e-mail at <UCRtrainers@leo.gov>.

Question

How do Data Element 30 (Resident Status of Victim) and Data Element 51 (Resident Status of Arrestee) relate to sanctuary cities in which the officers are directed not to ask victims or arrestees of their resident status?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: Data Element 30 (Resident Status of Victim) and Data Element 51 (Resident Status of Arrestee) are **optional** data elements; agencies are not required to populate those data elements with data values. Therefore, law enforcement agencies in sanctuary cities are not required to report that information.

In Data Element 30 (Resident Status of Victim), the term "resident status" is used to indicate if the victim was a resident in the reporting agency's jurisdiction at the time of the incident. In Data Element 51 (Resident Status of Arrestee), the term "resident status" is used to enter the arrestee's resident status of the reporting agency's jurisdiction.

According to pages 112 and 126 of the *NIBRS User Manual*, Version 1.0, dated January 17, 2013:

"Resident Status does not refer to the immigration or national citizenship status of the individual. (Emphasis added.) Instead, it identifies whether individuals are residents or nonresidents of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. It also enables agencies having a high transient population to show their population at risk is actually higher than their official resident population.

A resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (town, city, or community) where the crime took place. Reporting agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions. Concerning university/college campuses, only persons living on campus (in dormitories, etc.) would be considered residents if victimized within the confines of the school property; the crime should be reported by a campus law enforcement agency."

Should a law enforcement agency wish to include information within Data Element 30 (Resident Status of Victim) and/or Data Element 51 (Resident Status of Arrestee), the only acceptable data values are:

R = Resident
N = Nonresident
U = Unknown

Agencies may enter information into Data Element 30 (Resident Status of Victim) and/or Data Element 51 (Resident Status of Arrestee) only if Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) is I = Individual.

SRS agencies: The resident status of a victim or an arrestee is not captured within the SRS.

Question

When a college student is the victim of a crime or arrested for a crime on our campus, how should we report Data Element 30 (Resident Status of Victim) or Data Element 51 (Resident Status of Arrestee)?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: If the crime was committed on the campus and reported to the campus police department, and the student is living on campus when they are victimized or arrested, they are considered to be a resident.

If the crime was committed off campus and reported to the local police department, and the student is living off campus when they are victimized or arrested, they are considered to be a resident.

SRS agencies: The resident status of the victim and the resident status of the arrestee are not captured in the SRS.

Question

In our state, marijuana is legal in small quantities and is available for sale to the public in stores. If a store was burglarized, and marijuana was taken during the burglary, should we include the value of the marijuana when we report the burglary?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: Yes, the agency should report a 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering, and the marijuana should be Data Value 10 = Drugs/Narcotics in Data Element 15 (Property Description). The agency should enter the wholesale value of the drugs in Data Element 16 (Value of Property) using valuation guidelines listed in pages 99-101 of *NIBRS User Manual*, Version 1.0, dated January 17, 2013.

In addition, agencies are reminded that, according to page 100 of the *NIBRS User Manual, Version 1.0*, dated January 17, 2013, "When drugs or narcotics are involved in other types of crime (e.g., they were stolen through burglary, robbery, theft, etc., or destroyed by arson) their value should be entered into this data element (Data Element 16), and Data Elements 20, 21, and 22 should be left blank." (Data Element 20 is the suspected drug type, Data Element 21 is the estimated drug quantity, and Data Element 22 is the type of drug measurement.)

SRS agencies: The agency should report the burglary on the *Return A* report with the wholesale dollar value of the marijuana listed on the *Supplement to Return A* report as (I) Consumable Goods, according to pages 123-126 of the *SRS User Manual, Version 1.0*, dated June 20, 2013.

Section 3— Publication Updates and Notifications

Changes are coming to the *Crime in the United States* publication

In an effort to streamline and modernize the annual *Crime in the United States* publication, the national UCR program staff analyzed Web statistics to determine which tables users accessed the most.

As a result, the national UCR Program staff will publish fewer tables in the 2016 edition of *Crime in the United States* than in previous editions. The document is slated for release in late September. The tables will be renumbered, and a reference guide will allow users to quickly find a table's new number.

Agencies with questions should contact CSMU staff by e-mail at <crimestatsinfo@ic.fbi.gov>.

Two documents regarding the National Use-of-Force Data Collection are now available

The National UoF Data Collection staff has released two documents regarding the data collection—the *Flat File and Bulk Load Technical Specification* and a draft of the *Extensible Markup Language (XML) Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD)*. Both documents are available electronically at <<https://ucr.fbi.gov/use-of-force-data>>.

The 64-page *Flat File and Bulk Load Technical Specification, Version 2.3*, dated May 2, 2017, provides information agencies need to submit National UoF data to the national UCR Program. An IEPD is a zipped file that outlines the structure of an agency's XML submission to the national UCR Program.

Agencies with questions about the National UoF Data Collection should contact the National UoF Data Collection Help Desk by telephone at 304-625-9998 or by e-mail at <useofforce@ic.fbi.gov>.

NIBRS IEPD 4.1 Master Documentation updated and available online

The *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD) 4.1 Master Documentation*, Version 1.2, dated April 4, 2017, is now available on the UCR Program's Web site at <<https://ucr.fbi.gov/technical-specifications>>. An IEPD is the outline for the structure of an agency's XML submission to the national UCR Program.