



# ARLINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

# NIBRS

## NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM

### KEY POINTS

- UCR and NIBRS are both regulated by the FBI and have similar general concepts.
- The biggest difference between NIBRS and traditional UCR system is the degree in detail in reporting.
- UCR was a summary reporting system while NIBRS is an incident-based system.
- NIBRS has greater detail than UCR - 52 Group A offenses while UCR only has 7 Part I offenses.
- NIBRS contains a Group B offenses section which include all offenses not labeled Group A, except for most traffic offenses and are reported using 10 crime categories.
- UCR does not differentiate between completed and attempted crimes while NIBRS does
- UCR tends to only report the most serious offense reported when multiple crimes are reported in the same period of time, location, and person or groups of persons.

### OVERVIEW OF NIBRS

The National Incident-Based Reporting System, or NIBRS, was implemented to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement. It captures details on each single crime incident, as well as on separate offenses within the same incident, including information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in the crimes.

When did APD transition crime data over to NIBRS?

The Arlington Police Department will be transitioning crime data to the NIBRS system in early 2017.

What is the difference between UCR and NIBRS?

Unlike data reported through UCR's traditional Summary System (an aggregate monthly tally of crimes), the NIBRS data provides a more thorough detail because of its ability to provide circumstances and context for crimes. It includes all offenses within a single incident and additional aspects about each event, like location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared.

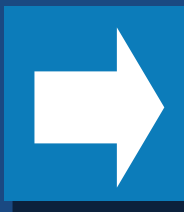
Under UCR, APD reported the number of known index crimes, criminal cases cleared, and crimes reported to the police in our jurisdiction each month. There

were Part I and Part II crimes reported as well as two crime categories-Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Property.

Part I crimes under UCR, also known as Index crimes collectively, were split into violent and property crime categories. Violent crime included aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder, and robbery. Property crimes included arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Part II crimes under UCR included simple assault, curfew offenses and loitering, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drug offenses, fraud, gambling, liquor offenses, offenses against the family, prostitution, public drunkenness, runaways, sex offenses, stolen property, vandalism, vagrancy, and weapons offenses.

With NIBRS, the data collected includes every incident and arrest in the Group A offense category and only arrest information in the Group B category. Similar to UCR, NIBRS reports Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Property. Unlike UCR, NIBRS also reports a third category-Crimes Against Society.



To find out the history of NIBRS and why the UCR program is actively working to increase NIBRS participation, please watch this video.

UCR was created in 1929 by the IACP and later pushed to the FBI to collect, compile, and distribute crime records. NIBRS was established in 1989.



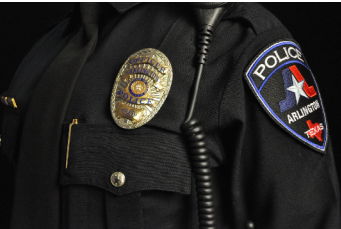


## NIBRS Components:

- 24 Offense Categories
- 52 Group A Offenses
- 10 Group B Offenses
- 58 Data Elements

## Offense Categories:

- Crimes Against Persons
- Crimes Against Property
- Crimes Against Society



## Group A Offenses

### Arson

### Assault Offenses

- Aggravated Assault
- Simple Assault
- Intimidation

### Bribery

### Burglary

### Counterfeiting/Forgery

### Destruction/Damage/Vandalism

### Drug/Narcotic Violations

### Drug Equipment Violations

### Embezzlement

### Extortion/Blackmail

### Fraud Offenses

- False Pretenses/Swindle
- Credit/Debit Card Fraud
- Impersonation
- Welfare Fraud
- Wire Fraud
- Identity Theft
- Hacking/Computer Invasion

### Gambling Offenses

- Betting/Wagering
- Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling
- Gambling Equipment Violations
- Sports Tampering

### Homicide Offenses

- Murder or Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Negligent Manslaughter
- Justifiable Homicide (Not a Crime)

### Human Trafficking Offenses

- Commercial Sex Acts
- Involuntary Servitude

### Kidnapping/Abduction

### Larceny-Theft Offenses

- Pocket-Picking
- Purse Snatching
- Shoplifting
- Theft From Building
- Theft from Coin-Operated Machine
- Theft from Motor Vehicle
- Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts
- All other Larceny

### Motor Vehicle Theft

### Pornography/Obscene Material

### Prostitution Offenses

- Prostitution
- Assisting or Promoting Prostitution
- Purchasing Prostitution

### Robbery

### Sex Offenses

- Rape
- Sodomy
- Sexual Assault with an Object
- Fondling

### Stolen Property Offenses

### Weapon Law Violations

### Animal Cruelty

## Group B Offenses

### Bad Checks

### Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy

### Disorderly Conduct

### Driving Under the Influence

### Drunkenness

### Family Offenses (Nonviolent)

### Liquor Law Violations

### Peeping Tom

### Trespass of Real Property

### All Other Offenses