

Quick Facts

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 Invasiion
Gambling Offenses
 Betting/Wagering
 Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling
 Gambling Equipment Violations
Sports Tampering
Homicide Offenses
 Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
 Negligent Manslaughter
 Justifiable Homicide (Not a Crime)
Human Trafficking Offenses
 Commercial Sex Acts
 Involuntary Servitude

Kidnaping/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/Accessories
 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
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
 Incest
 Statutory Rape
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

Quick Facts

Benefits:

- No Hierarchy Rule - The Hierarchy Rule Only Counts the Highest Offense Occurring Within an Incident, and Ignores All Others.
- Established Specific UCR Offense Codes
- Expands Burglary Hotel Rule to Include Rental Storage Facilities
- Expanded Offense Definitions
- Correlation Between Offenses, Property, Victims, Offenders, and Arrestees
- Expanded Victim-to-Offender Relationship
- Increased Circumstance Reporting
- State and Local Agencies Can Collect Additional Crime Data Not Required by the FBI UCR Program
- Greater Data Quantity and Quality
- Timely Data Submissions
- Improved Methodology for Compilation, Analysis, and Publication of Data
- Complete and Detailed Incident Information
- Ease in Adding New Codes

The NIBRS provides details like:

- Weapon Information for All Violent Offenses
- Emphasis on Drug and Computer-Based Crimes
- Distinction Between Attempted and Completed Group A Offenses
- Type of Injury per Victim
- Incident Location
- Incident Date and Time

NIBRS vs Summary Reporting System (SRS)

NIBRS	SRS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One electronic specification Up to 10 offenses per incident 52 offense classifications 58 data elements Data produced as a CAD/RMS by-product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 separate reports 10 offense classifications Aggregate-only offenses Hierarchy rule Data manually tracked and collected, or a CAD/RMS by-product

Tim Parker, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation stated the NIBRS provides:

Consistency. It was imperative that we migrated to a system which was not only consistent throughout our state, but also the nation.

Support. With NIBRS we are able to leverage the support and tools provided by the FBI. This is very important when state funds are limited. Instead of supporting a custom state system, NIBRS affords us all the documentation and support of the FBI.

Better Data. By using a single, nationally supported system we are assured more consistent, timely, and correct data.

Better support from/by RMS vendors. Since all vendors are familiar with NIBRS and have supported it for years, they are better able to implement and support their products in our state. This includes national changes to NIBRS.