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 Invasion
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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIBRS</th>
<th>SRS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One electronic specification</td>
<td>12 separate reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 10 offenses per incident</td>
<td>10 offense classifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 offense classifications</td>
<td>Aggregate-only offenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 data elements</td>
<td>Hierarchy rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data produced as a CAD/RMS by-product</td>
<td>Data manually tracked and collected, or a CAD/RMS by-product</td>
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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.