

Welcome to NIBRS training



House Keeping

- Building Etiquette/Emergency Procedures/Fire drill
- Parking
- Restrooms/Badges
- Breaks/Vending Machines
- Smoking Area
- Cell Phone Usage



Welcome

- Introductions
- Instructor
- Students
 - Agency
 - Position
 - How long in UCR
- Expectations from the class?



Goals and Objectives

The goal of this class is to provide a basic overview, and the skills/knowledge needed to code an incident based off of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). As well as, how to utilize the new Data Repository, the NIBRS Certification Process and State of Nevada specific data collection.



Mission Statement

In partnership with Nevada's Law Enforcement community and its citizens by providing complete, timely, and accurate crime data information in a manner that balances the need for public safety, individuals' rights to privacy and ensures a positive customer service experience.



What is Uniform Crime Reporting

- UCR is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 18,000 law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data to the FBI.
- The FBI has been administering UCR since the 1930s.
- Over the years, UCR data has become one of the country's leading social indicators. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, media and students of criminal justice use the data for a varied amount of research and planning.



UCR History

- NIBRS was developed in the 1980s to replace Summary Reporting for UCR.
- With NIBRS your agency is able report more information per crime with 24 offense categories and 52 specific crimes.
 - These crimes are either a Group A or a Group B crime.
 - LEA will only report on the Group B crimes if there is an arrest.



NIBRS User Manual

U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Justice Information Services Division



**Criminal Justice Information
Services Division
Uniform Crime Reporting Program**



**2019.1 National Incident-Based
Reporting System
User Manual**

Document Date: 07/31/2018

Prepared by:

Law Enforcement Support Section
Crime Statistics Management Unit



NIBRS Technical Specifications

U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Justice Information Services Division



CJIS Division Information Technology
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

2019.1 National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Technical Specification

07/31/2018



Prepared by:

Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS)
Law Enforcement Support Section (LESS)
Crime Statistics Management Unit (CSMU)



What is Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

What is UCR?

- A collective effort on the part of city, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies to present a nationwide view of crime in the United States.



UCR Program Purposes/NIBRS Data Collected

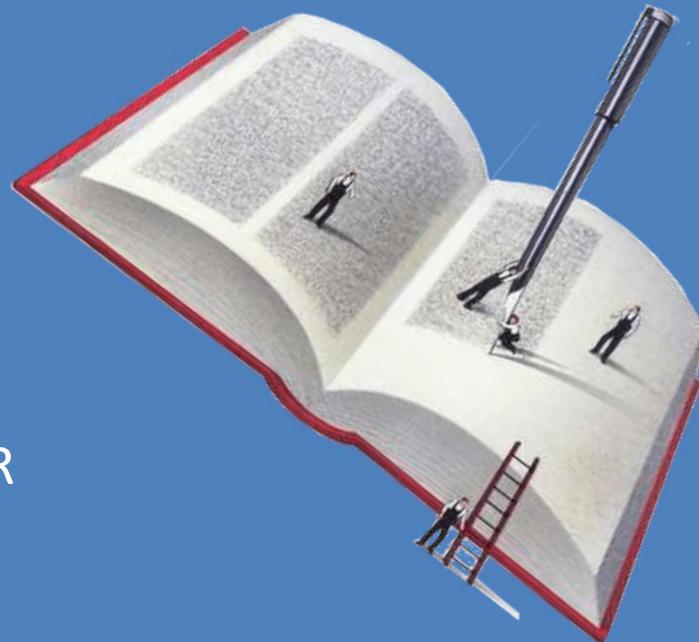
- Produces a nationwide view of crime based upon statistics.
- Provides a common language for the different criminal statutes.
- Allows for the publication of Crime in Nevada and other trend releases.

- 24 Offense Categories
- 52 Group A Offenses
- 10 Group B Offenses



UCR Publication

- Publications
- Past & Current (1995-2018) publications can be accessed at:
 - State
 - www.rccd.nv.gov
 - nvcrimemapping.com
 - FBI
 - www.fbi.gov
 - Stats & Services
 - Crime Statistics/UCR



NIBRS Benefits

- Distinctions can be made between attempted and completed crimes.
- Detailed crime analysis can be made within and across LE jurisdictions.
- Arrests and clearances can be linked to specific incidents and offenses.
- Assist in agency planning.
- Forecasting crime occurrences.
- Early detection of crime trends.
- Identify drug/alcohol/computer involvement with crime.
- Assist research to enhance technology.
- Assist in re-evaluation of record – keeping systems.
- Greater focus and ID of victim groups.
- Assist in establishing Modus Operandi records.
- Easy identification of weapons in crime.



NIBRS Rules

- Classify from the records of:
 - *CALLS FOR SERVICE*
 - *COMPLAINTS*
 - *INVESTIGATIONS*

- DO NOT classify from the findings of a:
 - *COURT*
 - *CORONER*
 - *JURY*
 - Or the DECISION OF A *PROSECUTOR*



Incident/Separation of Time and Place

Incident

- One or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.
- Note: An incident may consist of one offense or multiple offenses.



Separation of Time and Place

- The time interval between the offenses and the distance between the location where they occurred were insignificant.
- The concept of separation of Time and Place means that normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken time period and at the same or adjoining place.



ACTING IN CONCERT

- The offenders actually commit or assist in the commission of a crime(s).
- If the offenders did not act in concert, then there is more than one incident involved.

Example:

Two persons enter a bar with the intent of robbing the bar. These two individuals take money from the cash register and three patrons of the bar. One individual goes into the back of the bar and finds a woman in the ladies room and rapes her. This is a second incident because the second offender didn't know about the rape and did not act in concert with the rapist.



Jurisdiction Guidelines/Purpose

Jurisdiction Guidelines:

- Local, county and state, law enforcement agencies should report offenses that occur within their jurisdiction.
- When two or more local, state, tribal, or federal agencies are involved in the investigation of the same offense and there is a written or oral agreement defining the roles of the investigating agencies, the agreement must designate which agency will report the offense.
- Agencies report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.
- Agencies report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction Purpose:

- To accurately depict the nature and volume of crime in a particular community.
- To make certain that an offense or arrest is not counted more than once by overlapping jurisdictions.
- To have police report offenses that occur within their jurisdiction.



HIERARCHY



NIBRS

- Incident-based Reporting (IBR) 24 Group "A" offense categories
 - 52 specific Group "A" crimes
- *10 Group "B" offense categories
- LEA must report both incidents and arrests for Group A offenses, and they must report only arrests for Group B offenses.



NIBRS GROUP "A" OFFENSES

- 720 Animal Cruelty
- 200 Arson
- 13A – C Assault Offenses
- 510 Bribery
- 220 Burglary/Breaking and Entering
- 250 Counterfeiting/Forgery
- 290 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism
of Property
- 35A – B Drug/Narcotic Offenses
Drug Equipment Violation



NIBRS GROUP "A" OFFENSES

270	Embezzlement
210	Extortion/Blackmail
26A – G	Fraud Offenses
39A – D	Gambling Offenses
09A – C	Homicide Offenses
64A – B	Human Trafficking*
100	Kidnapping/Abduction
23A – H	Larceny/Theft Offenses
240	Motor Vehicle Theft
370	Pornography/Obscene Material
40A – C	Prostitution Offenses*
120	Robbery
11A – D	Sex Offenses (non-consenting)
36A – B	Sex Offenses (consenting)
280	Stolen Property Offenses
520	Weapon Law Violations



NIBRS GROUP "B" OFFENSES

- 90A Bad Checks
- 90B Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
- 90C Disorderly Conduct
- 90D Driving Under the Influence
- 90E Drunkenness
- 90F Family Offenses, Nonviolent
- 90G Liquor Law Violations
- 90H Peeping Tom
- 90I Runaway * (2011 discontinued the collection)
- 90J Trespass of Real Property
- 90Z All Other Offenses



OFFENSES OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY

- When an offense is prefixed by:
 - Accessory Before/After the Fact
 - Aiding/Abetting
 - Conspiracy to Commit
 - Facilitation of
 - Solicitation to Commit
 - Threat to Commit, etc.
 - Enticement
 - REPORT AS 90Z IF SUBSTANTIVE OFFENSE IS GROUP A



OFFENSES OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY

- When an offense is prefixed by:
 - Accessory Before/After the Fact
 - Aiding/Abetting
 - Conspiracy to Commit
 - Facilitation of
 - Solicitation to Commit
 - Threat to Commit, etc.
 - Enticement
 - IF SUBSTANTIVE OFFENSE IS GROUP B,
 - REPORT AS 90 “A,B...J”



GROUP ACTIVITY



Group Question

- A LEA arrests three members of a motorcycle gang for conspiracy to commit murder. The LEA should submit three Group A Arrest Reports with the UCR Arrest Offense Code entered as?



Answer

- 90Z = All Other Offenses.



Group Question

- A LEA arrests five liquor store owners for conspiring to avoid paying local liquor taxes. The LEA should submit five Group B Arrest Reports with UCR Arrest Offense Code entered as?

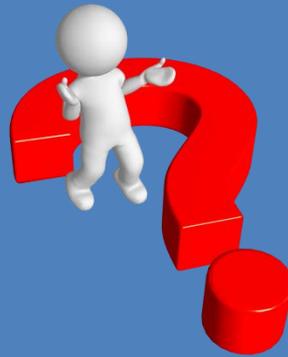


Answer

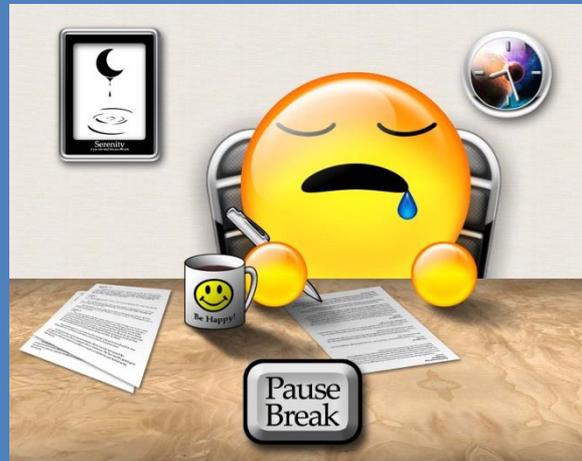
- 90G = Liquor Law Violations.



QUESTIONS?



10 MINUTE BREAK



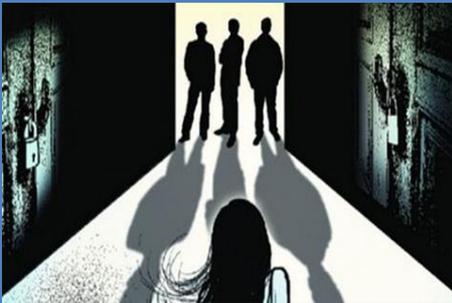
NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSES

- There are 3 categories of Group A Offenses and they are:
 - Crimes Against Persons
 - Crimes Against Property
 - Crimes Against Society
- We will cover each category



OFFENSE CATEGORIES

- CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS



OFFENSE CATEGORIES

- CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS
 - Assault Offenses
 - Homicide Offenses
 - Kidnapping/Abduction
 - Sex Offenses
 - Sex Offenses, Non-forcible
 - Human Trafficking Offenses



ASSAULT OFFENSES (13A-13C)

Assault Offenses

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Aid to Classifying Assaults

1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon.
2. The seriousness of the injury.
3. The intent and capability of the assailant to cause serious injury.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT(13A)/SIMPLE ASSAULT (13B)

Aggravated Assault

- An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon *OR* displays it in a threatening manner *OR* the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Simple Assault

- An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender has a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.



INTIMIDATION (13C)

- To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
 - This offense includes stalking. In addition, the offender can make the threats associated with intimidation in person, over the telephone, or in writing.



HOMICIDE OFFENSES (09A-C)

Homicide

- The killing of one human being by another.

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter (09A)

- The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter (09B)

- The killing of another person through negligence.



JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE (09C)

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE (09C)

- The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.
- The crime that was being committed when the Justifiable Homicide took place must be reported in a separate incident.



HUMAN TRAFFICKING (64A)/(64B)

Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts (64A):

- Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude (64B):

- The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).



Force, Fraud, Coercion

- Force
 - Physical restraint, bodily harm (physical or sexual), or confinement, kidnapping/false imprisonment
- Fraud
 - Deceitful employment offers or work conditions, false promises, or withholding wages
- Coercion
 - *Threats* of serious or bodily harm against *any* person, abuse of legal process, withholding legal documents, creating a climate of fear



KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (100)

- The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.
 - *Includes hostage-taking situations*



SEX OFFENSES/SEX OFFENSES NON-CONSENTING (IIA- D)

- Sex Offenses
 - Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
- Rape (11A)
 - The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- Sodomy (11B)
 - Oral or Anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.



SEX OFFENSES/SEX OFFENSES NON-CONSENTING

Cont. (IIA- D)

- Sexual Assault with an Object (11C)
 - To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, with out the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.



SEX OFFENSES/SEX OFFENSES NON-CONSENTING

Cont. (IIA- D)

- Fondling (11D)
 - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- Sex Offenses Non-forcible
 - If force was used or threatened or victim was incapable of giving consent, classify as Rape.
- Incest (36A)
 - Non-forcible sexual intercourse between person who are related to each other with the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape (36B)
 - Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.



QUESTIONS?



NIBRS GROUP "A" OFFENSES



OFFENSE CATEGORIES

- CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

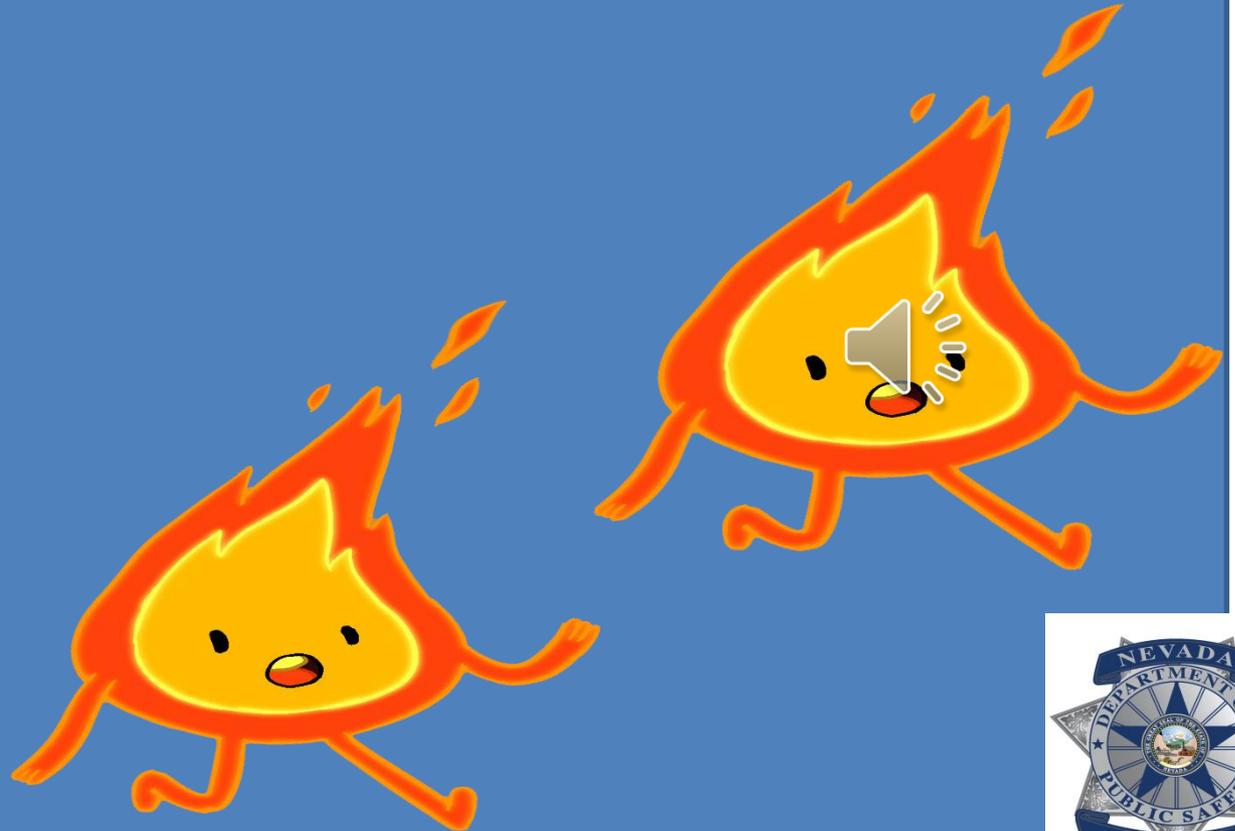
- Arson
- Bribery
- Burglary/Breaking and Entering Counterfeiting/Forgery
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/Blackmail
- Fraud Offenses
- Larceny/Theft Offenses
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Robbery
- Stolen Property Offenses



ARSON

(200)

- To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or an incendiary device.



ARSON

(200)

- Key to Classification: Point of Origin Arsons perpetrated in one locale and spread to another should be reported by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated.
 - DO NOT COUNT: Fires of suspicious or unknown origins
- If a fire marshal collects arson-related incident information, the LEA having jurisdiction should gather the information from the fire marshal and report it with their monthly submission.
- Persons who are killed as a direct result of the arson should be reported as a Homicide along with Arson.
- Persons severely injured during an Arson should be reported as Aggravated Assaults along with Arson.
- Arson-related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters(unless willful) are excluded due to the hazardous nature of their profession.



BRIBERY

(510)

- The offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.
 - *Excludes sports bribery*



BURGLARY/B&E

(220)

- The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.
- STRUCTURE = "Four walls, a roof, and a door"
 - Note: Any house trailer or other mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse is considered a structure.



“HOTEL RULE”

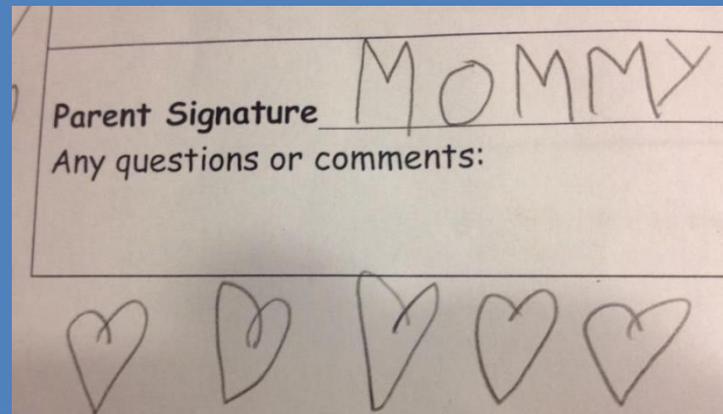
- Expands under NIBRS to include *"ministorage" facilities* burglarized.
 - If a number of units under a single manager are burglarized, score as ONE offense.
 - Hotels/Motel
 - Lodging Houses
 - Lodging of Transients
 - Temporary Rental Storage



COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY

(250)

- The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or selling, buying or possession of altered, copied or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.



DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE VANDALISM OF PROPERTY

(290)

- To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody of it.



DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE VANDALISM OF PROPERTY (290)

- Should be reported if the agency deems that the damage is substantial.
- Note If the investigation suspects the offense was a Hate Crime then it must be reported.



EMBEZZLEMENT

(270)

- The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody or control.
- Generally, the victims of this offense are businesses, financial institutions, etc., and the offenders are usually employees.



EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL (210)

- To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.



FRAUD OFFENSES

Fraud Offenses

- The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or surrender a legal right.



FRAUD OFFENSES

- False Pretenses/Swindle/ Confidence Game (26A)
 - The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.



FRAUD OFFENSES

- Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud (26B)
 - The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.



- Impersonation (26C)
 - Falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.



FRAUD vs. LARCENY

- It's the method of stealing that counts.
 - Larceny is the physical taking of something, but *fraud* is achieved through deceit or lying.



FRAUD OFFENSES

- False Pretenses/Swindle/ Confidence Game
- Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud
- Impersonation
- Welfare Fraud
- Wire Fraud
- Identity Theft
- Hacking / Computer Invasion



FRAUD OFFENSES

- Welfare Fraud (26D)
 - The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.
- Wire Fraud (26E)
 - The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.



FRAUD OFFENSES

- Identity Theft (26F)
 - Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number, credit card number).
- Hacking/Computer Invasion (26G)
 - Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

(23A-23H)

- The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or the constructive possession of another.
- Larceny and theft mean the same thing in UCR.



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

(23A-23H)

- The FBI UCR Program does not include motor vehicle theft in the larceny/theft offense category. Because of the great volume of such thefts, the FBI UCR Program counts these offenses separately. Also, agencies should not classify embezzlement, fraudulent conversion of entrusted property, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by a bailee, counterfeiting, obtaining money by false pretenses, larceny by check, larceny by bailee, and check fraud as larceny offenses.



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

(23A-23H)

- When multiple types of larceny/theft occur within a single incident, agencies should report all types of larceny/theft involved. LEAs should report multiple offenses because these offenses are not inherent.
 - EXAMPLE:
 - An individual stole a factory-installed compact disc player valued at \$600 and a laptop computer valued at \$1,500 from a motor vehicle in the same incident, the agency should report?



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

(23A-23H)

- Pocket-picking
- Purse-snatching
- Shoplifting
- Theft from a Building
- Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device
- Theft From a Motor Vehicle
- Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories
- All Other Larceny



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

- Pocket-picking (23A)
 - The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.
- Purse-snatching (23B)
 - The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

- Shoplifting (23C)
 - The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.
 - This violation assumes the offender had legal access to the premises, and thus, no trespass or unlawful entry was involved.
 - This offense includes thefts of merchandise displayed as part of the stock in trade outside of buildings such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, and fruit stands.



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

- Theft from a Building (23D)
- A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.
- For example, if an individual invites another person to their home for a meal, and the other person takes something from the home during the course of the meal, the incident should be classified as Theft From Building (the guest had every right to be in the home but they stole something from the home while they were there).



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

- Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device (23E)
 - A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.
 - Includes machines or devices which accept paper money as well as those which accept coins. Examples include candy and food vending machines; telephone coin boxes; parking meters; pinball machines; or washers and dryers located in Laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

- Theft From a Motor Vehicle (23F)
 - The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.
 - If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, the agency will most often report the incident as a Motor Vehicle Theft and record the stolen property within the appropriate property-type categories. If, however, the reporting jurisdiction determines the real object of the theft was the contents, rather than the vehicle, it may report two offenses: the vehicle theft and the theft from the vehicle.
 - Agencies should not include items considered automobile accessories, as they fall under Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories.



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

- Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories (23G)
 - This larceny subcategory includes thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, side-view mirrors, siphoned gasoline, built-in DVD players, mounted GPS devices, radar detectors, etc. If such items were not part of the vehicle and were only being transported in the vehicle and were stolen, the reporting agency should classify the offense as Theft From Motor Vehicle.



LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

- All Other Larceny (23H)
 - All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories (23A-G) listed.
 - All Other Larceny includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats (not houseboats), and airplanes. It also includes the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft or attempted theft. Examples of items stolen from areas in which the offender did not break into a structure are thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment.



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

(240)

- The theft of a motor vehicle.
 - MOTOR VEHICLE is defined as: A self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not rails.
- The definition does not include:
 - Farm equipment
 - Bulldozers
 - Airplanes
 - Construction equipment
 - Boats
- Include all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, including joyriding.
 - *Do not include* cases where the vehicle was taken for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed such as family situations, chauffeurs, etc.



Motor Vehicle Theft

- Autos
 - This category includes the theft of all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, sport utility vehicles, minivans, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another.
 - Include automobiles used as taxis.
- Trucks and Buses
 - This category includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo.
 - Include *Pickup Trucks, Vans, and Self-Propelled Motor Homes* regardless of use.



Motor Vehicle Theft

- Other Vehicles
 - This category includes all other motor vehicles that meet the UCR definition.
 - Examples
 - Motorcycles
 - Golf carts
 - Snowmobiles
 - All-terrain vehicles
 - Electric Carts
 - Go Carts
 - Electric Wheelchairs
- The assumption that in every incident where a motor vehicle is unlawfully taken that an offense of Motor Vehicle Theft must be entered into an offense is: **NOT VALID**



Motor Vehicle Theft

- Carjacking is correctly reported as an offense of Robbery, and the type of vehicle taken is properly identified in the property description.
- A house is burglarized and a motor vehicle is taken from the garage. This is correctly reported as an offense of Burglary/Breaking and Entering and the type of vehicle taken is properly identified in the property description.
- An individual test drives a new car from an automobile dealership and does not return it is correctly reported as a FRAUD offense and the type of vehicle taken is properly identified in the property description.
- A chauffeur that steals a car entrusted to his care is correctly reported as Embezzlement, and the type of vehicle taken is properly identified in the property description.





ROBBERY

(120)

- The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.



ROBBERY

(120)

- In cases involving pretended weapons or where the weapon is not seen by the victim but the robber claims to possess one, the alleged weapon is reported.
- Include as victims not only those persons and other entities from whom property was taken, but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense.



STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES (280)

- Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.



Group Activity



QUESTIONS?



??



OFFENSE CATEGORIES

- CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY



OFFENSE CATEGORIES

- CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY
 - Drug/Narcotic Offenses
 - (Except Driving Under the Influence)
 - Gambling Offenses
 - Pornography/Obscene Material
 - Prostitution Offenses
 - Weapon Law Violations
 - Animal Cruelty



DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES

(35A-B)

- The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.
 - Drug/Narcotic Offenses
 - Drug Equipment Violations



DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES

(35A-B)

- Drug/Narcotic Offenses (35A)
 - The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.
- Drug Equipment Violations (35B)
 - The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs Or narcotics.
 - *Includes: Drug paraphernalia, Equipment, Chemicals, Illegal labs, etc.*



GAMBLING OFFENSES

39A-39D

- To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.
- Betting/Wagering
- Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling
- Gambling Equipment Violations
- Sports Tampering



GAMBLING OFFENSES

39A-39D

- Betting/Wagering (39A)
 - To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.
- Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling (39B)
 - To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.
- Gambling Equipment Violations (39C)
 - To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.
- Sports Tampering (39D)
 - To unlawfully alter, meddle in , or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.



PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL

(370)

- The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature or photographs



PROSTITUTION OFFENSES

40A-40C

- To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value
- Prostitution (40A)
 - To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value
 - Includes males and females



PROSTITUTION OFFENSES

40A-40C

- Assisting or Promoting Prostitution (40B)
 - To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.
- Purchasing Prostitution (40C)
 - To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.



WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

520

- The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.



ANIMAL CRUELTY

(720)

- Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills an animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment. Included are instances of duty to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal in a manner likely to cause injury or death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or injure an animal.



QUESTIONS?



10 MINUTE BREAK

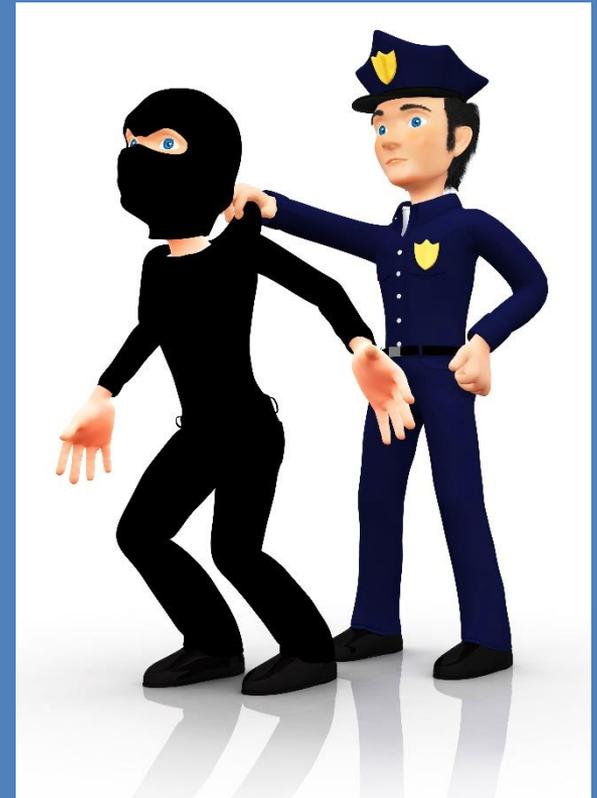




NIBRS

GROUP B

OFFENSES



BAD CHECKS

(90A)

- Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.
 - Excludes “Counterfeited Checks” & “Forged Checks”

CHECK-FRAUD FAVORITES

FORGERY:
Stealing blank checks and forging signatures and amounts.

CHECK WASHING:
Dunking check in chemicals to remove ink on a check so it can be used by crooks.

COUNTERFEITING:
Using copiers or scanners to print fake copies of a check.

Bankrate

Designed by: Amanda Trost



CURFEW/LOITERING/ VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS (90B)

- The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.
 - Includes “Begging” & “Panhandling”



DISORDERLY CONDUCT

(90C)

- Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.
 - Includes Affray (when not physical), Blasphemy, Profanity, Obscene Language, Disturbing the Peace, Indecent Exposure, Loud Music & Public Nuisance



DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

(90D)

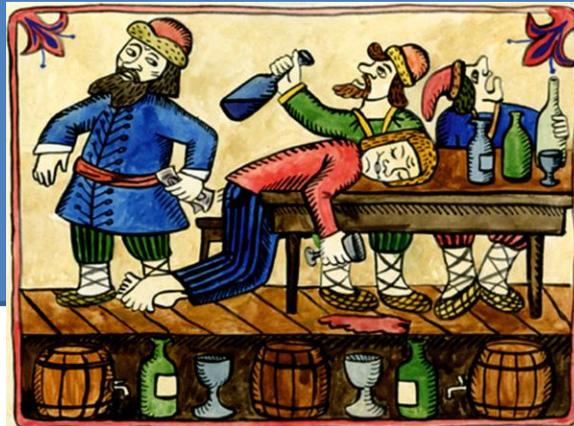
- Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.
 - Includes “Driving While Intoxicated;” operating a bus, train, streetcar, boat, etc. while under the influence.



DRUNKENNESS

(90E)

- To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.
 - Includes “Drunk and Disorderly,” “Common Drunkard,” Habitual Drunkard, & Public Intoxication



FAMILY OFFENSES; NONVIOLENT

(90F)

- Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member, and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape.
 - Includes Abandonment, Desertion, Neglect, Nonsupport, & Nonviolent Abuse/Cruelty



LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

(90G)

- The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.



PEEPING TOM

(90H)

- To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.



TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY

(90J)

- To unlawfully enter land, dwelling, or other real property.



RUNAWAY

(901)

- A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian.
 - (Not considered a Crime & in 2011 the FBI discontinued the collection)



ALL OTHER OFFENSES

(90Z)

- All crimes which are not Group A Offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed previously.
 - TRAFFIC OFFENSES ARE EXCLUDED EXCEPT FOR DUI, HIT & RUN (OF A PERSON), AND VEHICULAR MANSLAUGHTER

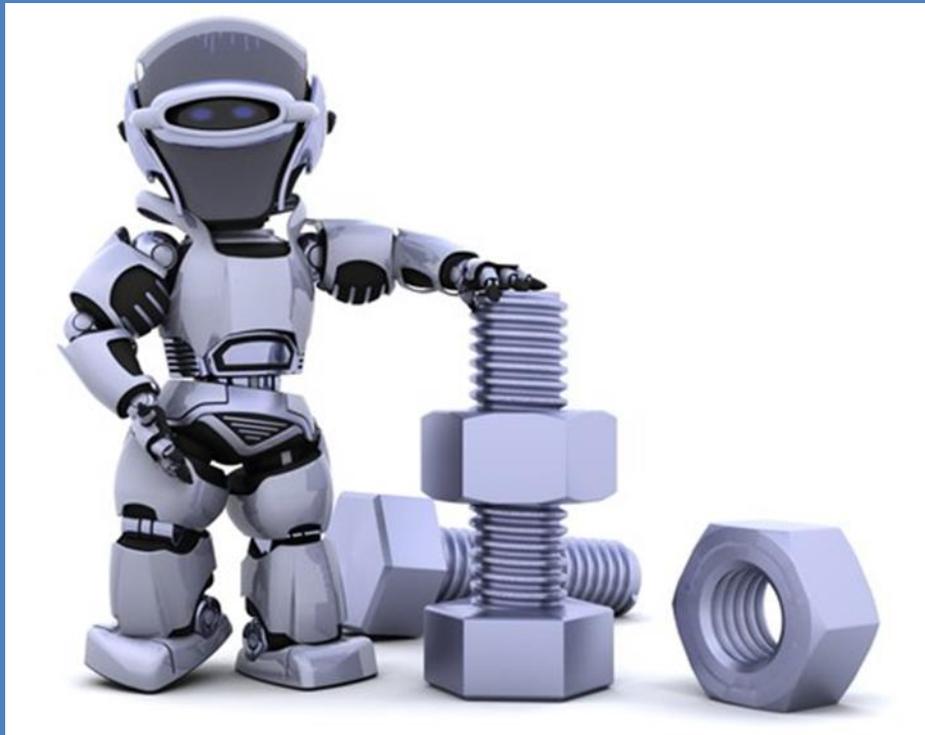


QUESTIONS?



What are Data Elements and Data Values?

- The Nuts and Bolts of NIBRS
- Cant have one without the other



NIBRS Data Elements

- A data element is the smallest named item of data that conveys meaningful information or condenses a lengthy description into a short code.
- LEAs should use a series of the 52 established data elements within each segment of the Group A Incident Report and in the Group B Arrest Report to describe the details of each component of a crime.
- Many of these data elements will populate automatically based on your agencies Records Management System (RMS) system with normal input field (date, time, ORI, names, etc., etc.).



Mandatory Vs. Optional Data Elements

- LEAs must report some data elements that are required in order to have a complete/valid data submission, i.e., these elements are *mandatory*.
- Other data elements are *conditional* based on the data values submitted for the other data elements.
- Other data elements are *optional* and can be reported to the FBI at the discretion of the reporting agency.
- Based on your agency's RMS, your software may indicate which fields are mandatory and "activate"/required conditional fields as applicable.



Data Elements and Specificity, Multiple Elements

In cases where more than one value may apply to a data element, choose the most specific.

- For example, the Location Type data element for a 7-11 could be described as a Commercial / Office Building, Convenience Store, Grocery Store, or Service / Gas Station.

Some data elements allow more than one value.

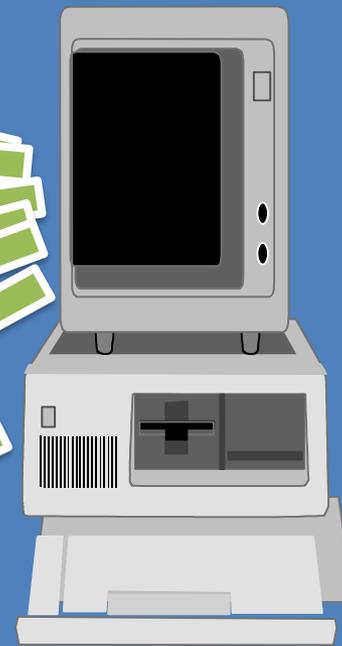
- The data element related to Criminal Activity / Gang Information allows for multiple entries.
- For example, if in a gang related drug case, the offenders grew marijuana and distributed it by having children sell it at school, the data values would then be?



The Data Elements and Data Segments

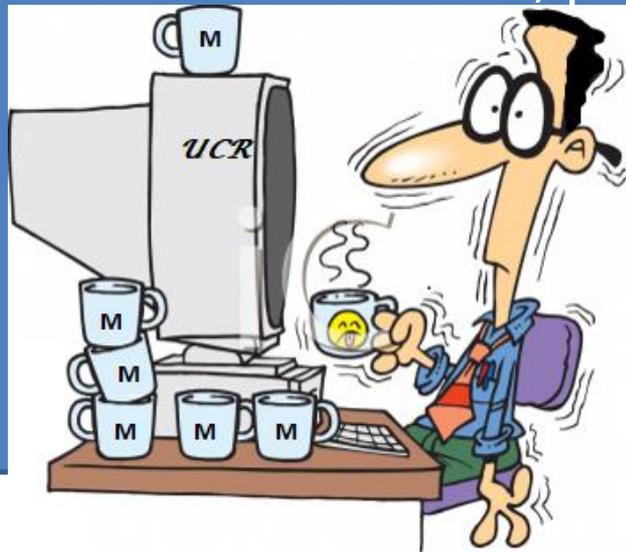
NIBRS uses 52 data elements to collect a wide variety of crime data via utilizing 8 different data segments:

- 1. Administrative
- 2. Offense
- 3. Property
- 4. Victim
- 5. Offender
- 6. Arrestee
- 7. Group "B" Arrest
- 8. Zero Report



The Data Elements and Data Segments

- The use of the segments and their respective data values (codes assigned for permitted entries) depend on whether the offender's crime fit into the Group A or Group B offense categories.
- The offense selected dictates which data elements may become required and which may not.
- Your agency's RMS may automate which fields are required and which are not. For further information, please contact your agency's vendor.



PARKING AREA

PARKING AREA

MALL LOADING DOCK 55/45

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

FIRESTONE TIRE AND CAR CARE CENTER



23

DAVE'S QUICKIE MART

7

REGAL CINEMA

38

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

11



NICK'S NIGHTCLUB

03



DR. TOM'S WALK-IN MEDICAL CLINIC

09



52



KROGER'S



12

KIOSK: SHOES R US 24

ATM

55/45

KIOSK: CELL PHONES 24

55/45

FUNTIME ARCADE RIDES & GAMES

38

TACO BELL

21

SALLY'S DAYCARE CENTER

44



U.S. ARMY RECRUITMENT CENTER

49



JC PENNEY'S

08



KROGER'S LOADING DOCK 12



MALL STREET

13



Lunch

