



HEXAGON

Reporting to NIBRS

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Agenda

- Historical Background
- Benefits of NIBRS
- Transition to NIBRS
- Getting Started
- Demo OnCall NIBRS Application Tool

Historical Background

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- The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a voluntary City, County, State, and Federal Law Enforcement program that provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of statistics by law enforcement agencies throughout the country.
- Since 1929, through the UCR Program, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America.
- In the late 1970s, the law enforcement community called for a thorough evaluation of the UCR Program to recommend an expanded and enhanced data collection system to meet the needs of law enforcement in the 21st century.
- The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was formulated and started in 1989.



Benefits of NIBRS

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- NIBRS has much more detail in its reporting system than the traditional Summary Reporting System. NIBRS collects data on the circumstances of each crime incident in electronic form.
- NIBRS collects incident and arrest data. There are 52 Group A offenses and 10 Group B offenses. Summary collects 10 Part I crimes and 20 Part II crimes.
- The hierarchy rule is not used in NIBRS as in Summary; therefore, all of the crimes are reported as offenses within the same incident.
- NIBRS has more connection between offenses, property, victim, offender and arrestee.
- NIBRS distinguishes between attempted and completed crimes.
- NIBRS expands the victim to offender relationship, weapon, injury and circumstances.

Transition to NIBRS

Transition to NIBRS

- The International Association of Chiefs of Police, Majors Cities Chiefs Association, National Sheriff's Association, and the Major County Sheriff's Association, along with the CJIS Division Advisory Policy Board, have joined with the FBI to establish the goal of transitioning to a NIBRS-only crime statistics collection system. In partnership with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the plan is to close out summary reporting no later than January 2021.
- The FBI's transition to a NIBRS-only data collection will improve the nation's crime data through rich details and greater specificity of offenses.
- The transition to NIBRS is a top priority because its implementation will improve the nation's crime statistics for reliability, accuracy, accessibility, and timeliness. The FBI will also provide training opportunities and technical assistance to help agencies with their transition.

Getting Started

Getting Started

- The Hexagon team will ensure the correct files for the agency are configured and installed.
- Since each state will be different, it is very important to contact your state office for additional state reporting requirements that must be met. Training from the agency's state office will be a necessary.
- State certification details will be needed for submitting test data to fulfill NIBRS and state data submission requirements. This is very important and should be done at the beginning of the project.
- It will be the agency's responsibility to immediately notify Hexagon of any updates/added changes made by the state regarding NIBRS.
- Hexagon also offers NIBRS training along with assistance on state certification.

Important First Step – Statute Table mapping

- The Statute Code Maintenance table in RMS must be populated correctly with the correct NIBRS codes in the NIBRS Code column defined in the NIBRS Technical Specification or the Hexagon NIBRS User Guide.

Note: It is highly recommended to send the completed statute table to the agency's state office to check for accuracy on mapping the correct NIBRS codes to the correct state offense. Mapping incorrectly will cause inaccurate data and the agency can under or over report. The State or FBI can assist with questionable ones.

NIBRS vs State Offense Clarification

- When reporting to NIBRS, you must use standard national offense definitions to determine offense classification distinguishes between attempted and completed crimes.
- **IMPORTANT: NIBRS offense definitions vs. State statute offense definitions are NOT always the same. They are considered two different reporting systems.**
 - Example: NIBRS definition – theft from a vehicle
 - Texas Statute definition – burglary of a vehicle
- Prosecutorial policy in a jurisdiction should not influence classification or reporting of law enforcement offense data. It is necessary that each offense be examined and classified according to the standard NIBRS definitions, regardless of whether they are termed felonies by local definitions.

Important Second Step – Code/Data Element mapping

- Code Tables (picklists) must have the correct codes that match the NIBRS code standards. Additionally, state codes may need to be added. Refer to your State Specification document or the Hexagon NIBRS User Guide for the valid codes. **Mapping incorrectly will cause inaccurate data.**
- Additional data can be added to the code tables as long as it is mapped back to the correct NIBRS code standards or left blank if its non-reportable and used for inhouse purposes.

OnCall NIBRS Application Tool Demo

Questions?

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