



# National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X)

James P. Lynch, Director

Bureau of Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Justice

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## **Statistics on offenses known**

- Uniform Crime Reports is our major source of data on crimes known to the police and arrests made by the police.
- The UCR program has several components
  - Summary UCR
  - Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)
  - Hate Crime
  - National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)



## Summary UCR

- Provides jurisdiction level counts of crimes known to the police for the universe of police depts.
- Restricted to seven index crimes-homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.
- Rules to allow aggregate reporting by offense— hierarchy rule, hotel rule.
- Very little information on victims offenders and social context of crime events



## SHR/Hate Crime

- Both incident based.
- Both focus on a limited set of crimes.
- Both have information on victims and offenders.
- SHR covers 90% of homicides annually.
- Hate crime data and coverage are questionable.



## NIBRS

- Incident based system.
- 46 classes and subclasses of crime.
- Demographic and relationship information on victims and offenders and incident attributes like location.
- Arrest information linked to offense record.
- 43% of reporting agencies are NIBRS certified, covering 28% of the population and a lesser amount of reported crime.



## **Limitations of the Summary UCR**

- Narrow range of offenses known.
- Very little information on crime victims, offenders, and social context.
- Inflexible.
- Not current—UCR crime classification has changed little in 80 years and International Classification of Diseases changed 9 times.



## What don't we get?

- To illustrate what we are missing with the UCR, compare what UCR and NIBRS tell us about rape.
- Summary UCR reports on counts & rates (*see Figure 1 following*).
- NIBRS shows that (*see Figures 2 & 3 following*):
  - Large portion of rape victims are young children.
  - Social context of rapes of young children different from those of young adults.
  - Prevention programs should emphasize familiar offenders and the home for both young children and teens.



*Figure 1*

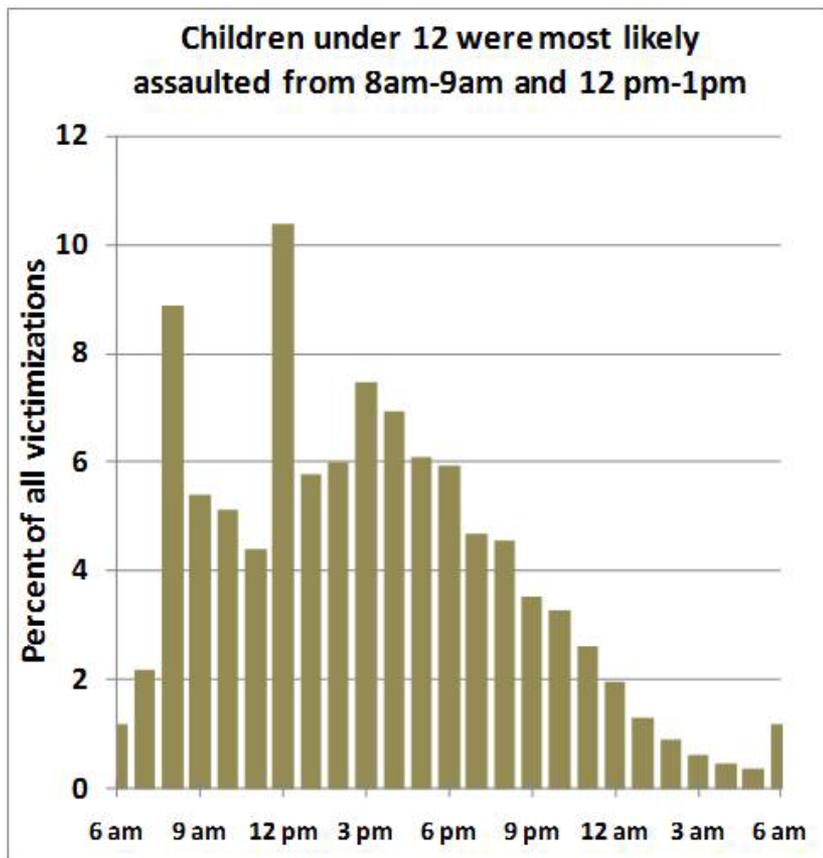
## Uniform Crime Reports Data on Rape 2010

Counts	84,767
Rate per 100,000 population	27.5



## Violent sexual assaults involving children under 12

Figure 2

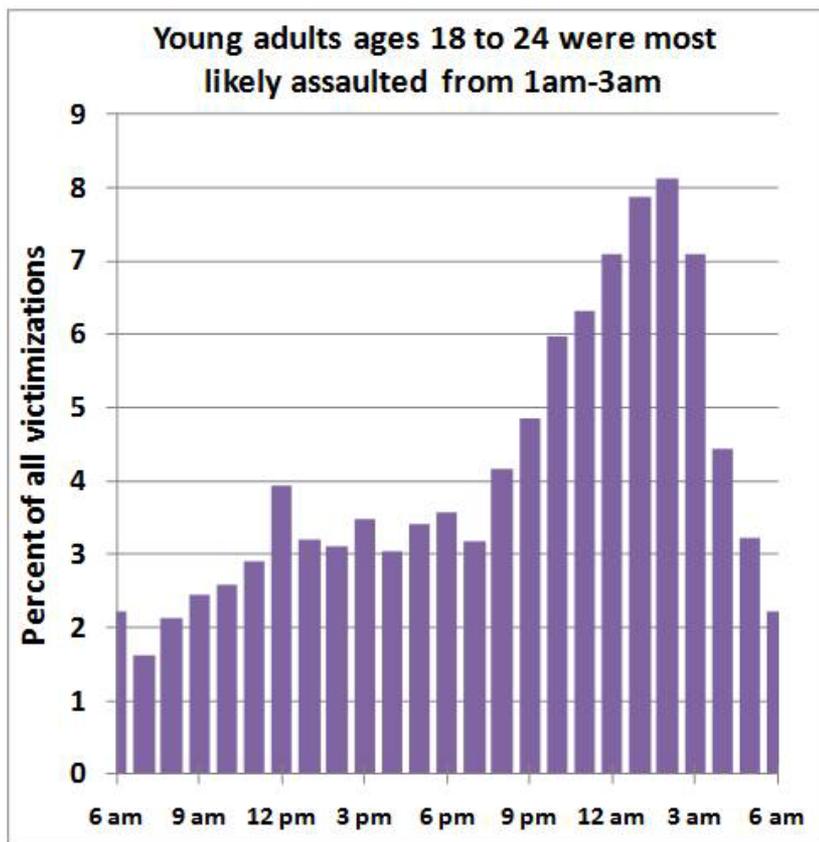


Victims under age 12 assaulted in a residence					
Offender Age	Intimate	Family	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
7 to 11	0	46	44	1	90
12 to 17	0	<b>157</b>	<b>102</b>	2	261
18-24	0	49	44	2	95
25-34	0	<b>108</b>	<b>60</b>	2	171
35-44	0	<b>78</b>	44	1	124
45-54	0	49	31	1	81
55-64	0	25	12	0	37
65+	0	13	7	0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>880</b>
Victims under age 12 assaulted in a non-residence					
Offender Age	Intimate	Family	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
7 to 11	0	3	22	1	25
12 to 17	0	9	22	2	34
18-24	0	4	7	2	12
25-34	0	8	7	2	17
35-44	0	6	7	2	14
45-54	0	4	5	1	10
55-64	0	2	2	1	5
65+	0	1	2	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1000</b>



## Violent sexual assaults involving young adults ages 18 to 24 years

Figure 3



Victims ages 18 to 24 assaulted in a residence					
Offender Age	Intimate	Family	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
7 to 11	0	0	0	0	1
12 to 17	1	2	16	2	21
18-24	46	7	<b>184</b>	21	258
25-34	30	12	<b>131</b>	18	191
35-44	6	21	<b>59</b>	8	94
45-54	2	18	31	4	54
55-64	0	7	9	1	17
65+	0	4	5	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>647</b>
Victims ages 18 to 24 assaulted in a non-residence					
Offender Age	Intimate	Family	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
7 to 11	0	0	0	0	0
12 to 17	1	0	12	2	15
18-24	9	1	<b>81</b>	27	119
25-34	5	1	<b>64</b>	35	104
35-44	2	2	39	20	63
45-54	0	2	24	11	37
55-64	0	1	6	2	9
65+	0	0	4	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1000</b>

Source: BJS analysis of: Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident Based Reporting System, Full reporting states 2006 to 2008.



## **Current status of NIBRS**

- Clear that an incident level system would provide more of the information needed to understand and address crime.
- Implementation of NIBRS has lagged.
- It has required more than 20 years to get to the current level of coverage.
- Completing a nationally representative system of incident level records on offenses known is essential – in everyone’s best interests.



## **Plan for completing a National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X)**

- Implement an incident based system on a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions.
- Take advantage of existing NIBRS jurisdictions and other information exchanges.
- Minimize burden on participating jurisdictions.
- Establish “quid pro quos” to sustain the exchange – specific benefits for contributors.



## Sample based implementation

- Key to completing NCS-X is to make the data usable quickly.
- A nationally representative sample will allow national estimates.
- Sampling reduces the number of agencies that must be recruited to makes national estimates.
- Fewer agencies mean lower costs and shorter time to completion.
- Original “*Blueprint*” for NIBRS featured sample based implementation.



## **Sample to exploit existing exchanges**

- Draw sample with a strata to include all currently contributing NIBRS agencies.
- Include a certainty strata with 102 largest jurisdictions not in NIBRS.
- Construct a probability strata with 298 jurisdictions with no existing record exchanges; promote NIBRS implementation.



## **Minimize burden on participants**

- Extract data from existing Records Management Systems (RMS).
- Explore minimizing data requirements to participate in NCS-X.
- Explore use of a private cloud solution to make participation easier for smallest agencies.



## Establish “quid pro quos”

- Provide data back to jurisdictions in a more timely manner for operational and strategic purposes.
- Employ more refined crime classes that correspond to agency needs.
- Provide tools and other analytical aids for small agencies without this capability.
- Perhaps create center of excellence in data analysis for law enforcement to train crime analysts in use of these data. Fund attendance.



## Plan for implementation

- Phase I—Pilot testing
  - Build support for this effort in law enforcement community.
  - Recruit several jurisdictions to test assumptions on RMS capability and cost.
  - Work with law enforcement to refine quid pro quos.
- Phase II—Implementation on sample basis
  - Secure funding from sister agencies in OJP
  - Fund contractor to work with sample agencies, states, and vendors to make agencies NCS-X compatible.
  - Develop quid pro quos for participating agencies.
- Phase-III--Expansion



## **Schedule**

- Pilot Phase FY2012 - 2013
- Sample implementation phase FY2013 - 2015
- Expansion phase FY2016 and beyond



## Estimated Costs

- Rough estimate of total cost through sample implementation \$30 M.
- Pilot phase (FY 2012) \$1M.
- Sample implementation phase:
  - FY 2013 \$9M
  - FY 2014 \$10M
  - FY 2015 \$10M
- Expansion phase (FY 2016 and beyond) – perhaps \$3 - \$5M annually depending on interest.



## Next Steps

- Finalize solicitation seeking an applicant to provide project management, coordination, and technological design, implementation and technical assistance services.
  - Released by May 1st.
  - Awarded by August 1st.
  - Work begins October 1st.



# Contact Information

**Dr. James P. Lynch, Director**

Bureau of Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Justice

810 7th Street, N.W.

Washington, DC 20531

(202) 307-0765

[James.P.Lynch@usdoj.gov](mailto:James.P.Lynch@usdoj.gov)