National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X)

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counts</th>
<th>84,767</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 population</td>
<td>27.5</td>
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Violent sexual assaults involving children under 12

Figure 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offender Age</th>
<th>Intimate</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Acquaintance</th>
<th>Stranger</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 to 17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>261</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>171</td>
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<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>124</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>525</strong></td>
<td><strong>343</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>880</strong></td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offender Age</th>
<th>Intimate</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Acquaintance</th>
<th>Stranger</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 to 17</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
<td><strong>74</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Overall Total: 2,561, 417, 20, 1000

Violent sexual assaults involving young adults ages 18 to 24 years

Figure 3

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.
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