



# UCR Program

## Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Quarterly

### Program News

OCTOBER 2022

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State Program managers are encouraged to share the information in this document with their local agencies.

## Section 1— Message to Program Participants

### UCR Program and its releases undergo major change with transition to NIBRS

For years, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has provided annual snapshots of crime in the nation. This year, users will notice a difference in the data because it was exclusively collected via the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in 2021. Both the *NIBRS, 2021*, and *Crime in the United States (CIUS, 2021)*, releases are based solely on these NIBRS submissions.

Establishing NIBRS as the national standard for crime data provides the opportunity to know more about, and better understand, various facets of crime in our nation. As more agencies continue to transition to NIBRS, calendar year 2022 and subsequent years will provide a much broader and in-depth national view of crime based on statistics. This will allow for comprehensive annual data and trend releases. The FBI continues to work with state and local law enforcement partners to encourage participation in the UCR Program and to help agencies as they transition to submitting crime data via NIBRS.



In anticipation of UCR's evolution to NIBRS, the FBI collaborated with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to develop comprehensive methodologies for a NIBRS estimation process. The 2021 reports are the first in which all crime estimates are based on NIBRS data. Together, the FBI and BJS developed and tested statistical procedures that assess the quality and completeness of NIBRS data, created methods to adjust for agencies that did not submit data, crafted estimation procedures for generating reliable and accurate national indicators as new agencies report NIBRS data, and established a semiautomated system for producing national estimates of key crime indicators on an annual basis.

In addition to national crime data, information will be released concerning assaults on law enforcement officers, hate crime, and uses of force by law enforcement. The following outlines the fall 2022 releases, including the date of each release, where to find the information, the specific data available in each release, and criteria for the data.

### ***2021 Crime in The Nation Release***

**Release date: October 5, 2022**

The release of 2021 crime data for the nation is comprised of four reports:

- ❖ *NIBRS, 2021*

- ❖ *NIBRS Estimates, 2021*
- ❖ *The Transition to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): A Comparison of 2020 and 2021 NIBRS Estimates*
- ❖ *CIUS, 2021*

## ***NIBRS, 2021***

**Where to find the information:** The Documents & Downloads (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/downloads) portion of the Crime Data Explorer (CDE) (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home). An interactive map with agency-level NIBRS data will be available on [www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov).

**Data available in the release:** Reported offenses by agency type, reported arrests for the nation, reported clearances, and expanded/supplemental data including:

- ❖ Victims, offenders, and persons arrested: age, sex, and race by offense
- ❖ Relationship of victim to offender
- ❖ Location, circumstance, time of incident, weapon, offense attempted, suspected use



**Criteria:** Data in *NIBRS, 2021*, comes from agencies that submitted 1 or more months of NIBRS data in 2021. Agency data is presented only for those agencies that submitted NIBRS data for all 12 months of 2021.

## ***NIBRS Estimates, 2021***

**Where to find the information:** The NIBRS Estimation page of the CDE (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home)

**Data available in the release:** Estimated national, regional, and state offenses; population group, estimated national, region, and state arrests; estimated clearances; expanded/supplemental data including victims, offenders, and persons arrested: age, sex, and race by offense. *NIBRS Estimates, 2021*, will be presented in comma separated value (CSV) files on the CDE.

**Criteria:** The data is based on agencies that submitted 3 or more months of NIBRS data in 2021.

## ***The Transition to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): A Comparison of 2020 and 2021 NIBRS Estimates***

**Where to find the information:** The NIBRS Estimation page of the CDE (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home)

**Data available in the release:** Year-over-year comparison for violent and property crimes for 2020 and 2021; estimated year-over-year offense trends and rates; estimated arrests by nation, region, and state; year-over-year arrest trends and rates, and expanded/supplemental data including victims, offenders, and persons arrested: age, sex, and race by offense.

**Criteria:** Data in *The Transition to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): A Comparison of 2020 and 2021 NIBRS Estimates* is based on agencies that submitted 3 or more months of NIBRS data in 2021.

### ***CIUS, 2021***

**Where to find the information:** The Documents & Downloads (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/downloads) portion of the CDE (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home)

**Data available in the release:** Reported offenses by agency type, expanded/supplemental data such as weapon use by state for murder, robbery, and aggravated assault; and arrest data by state.

**Criteria:** *Crime in the United States, 2021*, is an abridged release based on agencies that submitted 12 months of NIBRS data that were converted to the traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS).

Because of the transition to NIBRS-only data, the FBI will not be able to release 5-, 10-, and 20-year offense trends or 5-, 10-, and 20-year arrest trends.

In addition to the four releases of 2021 crime data in the nation, the UCR Program also provides the following data releases:

### ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), 2021 (Release 2)***

**Release date:** October 31, 2022

**Where to find the information:** The Law Enforcement Explorer (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/le/leoka) portion of the CDE (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home)

**Data available in the release:** Data regarding assaults on law enforcement officers by region, population group, circumstance, and type of weapon.

**Criteria:** Data about officers who were assaulted derived from reports voluntarily submitted by the officers' employing agencies to the FBI's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Data Collection.

### ***Hate Crime Statistics, 2021***

**Release date:** December 12, 2022

**Where to find the information:** The Hate Crime portion ([crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/hate-crime](https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/hate-crime)) of the CDE ([crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home](https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home))

**Data available in the release:** Hate crime incidents by bias, offense type, location type, offender race, offender ethnicity, and victim type. The release also furnishes the number of incidents or zero reports by quarter.

**Criteria:** Data in *Hate Crime Statistics, 2021*, are based on agencies that submitted at least 1 month of hate crime data (including zero reports) via NIBRS in 2021. The FBI defines hate crime as a committed criminal offense which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias(es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.

### ***Quarterly National Use-of-Force Data Collection, January-September, 2022***

**Tentative release date:** November 14, 2022

**Where to find the information:** The Use-of-Force portion ([crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/le/uof](https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/le/uof)) of the CDE ([crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home](https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home))

**Data available in the release:** The number of federal, state, local, and tribal agencies participating in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, and the number of no responses, zero reports, and incident reports from January to September 2022.

**Criteria:** Only data from agencies that submitted use-of-force incident reports or zero reports for January to September 2022 are included in the report.

### ***Quarterly Uniform Crime Report, January-September, 2022***

**Tentative release date:** November 28, 2022

**Where to find the information:** The Quarterly Uniform Crime Report (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/quarterly) portion of the CDE (crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home)

**Data available in the release:** The population, aggregate volume of violent and property crimes, and volume of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson for cities with populations of 100,000 or greater for 2021 and 2022 from January to September 2022.

**Criteria:** Information for the *Quarterly Uniform Crime Report, January-September, 2022*, comes from individual city agencies with populations of 100,000 or greater. Due to agency participation of less than 60 percent, data trends by region and aggregate population group are not available.

## Data deadlines for remainder of 2022

Federal agencies and state UCR Program managers should note the following deadlines for the FBI's Crime and Law Enforcement Statistics Unit (CLESU) to receive data. State program managers should also inform their local agencies of these deadlines.

All federal agencies and state UCR Programs must submit data by the established deadlines to be included in data releases. Data received after the deadlines will not be released in the current year's annual report(s); however, it could be included in the FBI's CDE, which will be updated before the next release cycle.

All 2022 data releases will appear exclusively on the CDE. Previously released documents will continue to be available on the FBI's website at [www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov).

Date	Information needed
<b>October 17, 2022</b>	The data submission deadline for inclusion in the <i>National Use-of-Force Data Collection, January-September, 2022</i> .  Data received after the deadline and questionable data will not be included in the release. However, the FBI may update data on the CDE during the next release cycle.
<b>November 7, 2022</b>	The data submission deadline for inclusion in the <i>Quarterly Uniform Crime Report, January-September, 2022</i> .

	Data received after the deadline and questionable data will not be included in the release. However, the FBI may update data on the CDE during the next release cycle
<b>December 30, 2022</b>	The deadline for making changes to an agency's current reporting status, the agency's name/address, or for adding new contributing agencies to the UCR database. This data ensures that agencies are properly represented in each release cycle.
<b>January 31, 2023</b>	The deadline for 2022 police employee counts as of October 31, 2022.

### All 50 states now NIBRS-certified

In March 2022, the state UCR Programs in California and Florida met requirements of the FBI's UCR Program for certification for participation in NIBRS.

With these certifications, all 50 states are now NIBRS-certified. Because the states of California and Florida recently obtained certification, agency participation is low, but it is anticipated that participation will increase throughout 2022 as both states continue to onboard agencies.

Also in March, Guam became the first U.S. territory to achieve NIBRS certification, and the U.S. Forest Service also achieved NIBRS certification.

As of September 30, 2022, more than 12,000 (12,402) agencies, which represent 64.5 percent of total law enforcement agencies and cover 69.7 percent of the population of the nation and its territories, report NIBRS data.

### Check out the latest information on the services of the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division in the *CJIS Link*



Visit the *CJIS Link* webpage at <https://le.fbi.gov/cjislink> to learn how the programs and services administered by the FBI's CJIS Division can help your agency fight crime.

## **Electronic availability of the *UCR Program Quarterly***

All editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly* are available on JusticeConnect.

To access the *UCR Program Quarterly* on JusticeConnect, you must have an account on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP) and be a member of the UCR Program community. To obtain a LEEP account, apply at [www.cjis.gov](http://www.cjis.gov). Once on LEEP, apply to the UCR Program community by clicking on the magnifying glass and searching for "Uniform Crime Reporting Program." Scroll down and click on the UCR Program logo to request joining the community. Members of the UCR Program community should:

- ❖ Log on to the LEEP portal at <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/leep>.
- ❖ Click on the JusticeConnect link and select I Agree under the terms and conditions.
- ❖ Select UCR Program Quarterly under the Publications and Files section.

Users with questions concerning access to LEEP should contact the Data Sharing Services Unit by telephone at 304-625-5555.



## Section 2— Clarification to Policy and Procedures

### Trainer Talk

Each quarter, Trainer Talk features questions the trainers from the UCR Program have received about classifying offenses in UCR. The information the UCR trainers provide is for UCR Program reporting purposes only and may not reflect the charges filed against an offender(s).

When requesting assistance with the classification of offenses, the UCR trainers ask law enforcement agencies and state Program personnel to provide the entire incident report so that UCR trainers can provide the most accurate assessment. Agencies may submit incident reports by e-mail to [UCRtrainers@leo.gov](mailto:UCRtrainers@leo.gov). Agency staff with questions should contact the trainers' e-mail at [UCRtrainers@leo.gov](mailto:UCRtrainers@leo.gov).

### Question

How should an agency report the demographics of a fictitious victim in a human trafficking sting?

### Answer

Agencies should report the fictitious demographics that the law enforcement officer used during the communications with the offender. For example, an undercover law enforcement officer posed as a 14-year-old female while communicating with an individual who was coercing the fictitious victim to perform a commercial sex act. Current procedures do not allow for the reporting of L = Law Enforcement Officer in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) for the offense of 64A = Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Act in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code). The agency should report a victim type of I = Individual in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim), a data value of 14 in Data Element 26 (Age of Victim), and F = Female in Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim).

### Question

What should an agency report if an offender breaks into or enters a motor vehicle unlawfully but does not take anything? Should an agency always report this type of incident as an attempted 23F = Theft From a Motor Vehicle?

### Answer

If the investigation determines that the offender attempted to steal something but was unsuccessful (e.g., the vehicle's glove box was open and the contents of the vehicle rifled through), the agency should report an attempted 23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle. However, if the investigation determines that the offender did not attempt to take anything (e.g., the

offender illegally entered the vehicle to escape the weather and sleep), the agency should report a Group B offense of 90Z = All Other Offenses for trespass of personal property, if an agency makes an arrest.

**Question**

What is the correct property description for cryptocurrency?

**Answer**

The correct property description for cryptocurrency is 77 = Other for Data Element 15 (Property Description). Agencies should convert the value of the cryptocurrency into U.S. dollars and report the current market value in Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

## Section 3— On the Audit Trail

### Auditors' top findings from fiscal year 2021

The Quality Assurance Review (QAR) Team of the CJIS Audit Unit (CAU) compiled its top findings from audits conducted during fiscal year 2021. The top findings included issues with the separation of time and place, misuse of 23H = All Other Larceny, misclassifying assaults, the incorrect use of property and location codes, and incorrect offender information.

#### Issues with the separation of time and place

Auditors found that agencies often combined thefts into one incident instead of correctly reporting them as multiple incidents based on the time and day the incidents occurred. The same problem exists for fraud offenses. For example, an individual steals items from three cars on the same street in a residential area. Shortly after, the individual travels to a different residential area several blocks away and steals items from motor vehicles from two cars on the same street. The agency should report two incidents of 23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle because the thefts occurred at locations that were several blocks apart.

In another example, an offender stole a wallet from a convenience store. Later that day, the offender used credit card(s) from the stolen wallet to make purchases at a different location. The agency should submit two separate reports—one for theft and one for fraud.

#### Misuse of 23H = All Other Larceny

The definition of 23H = All Other Larceny is “All thefts which do not fit any of the Larceny/Theft or specific subcategories identified in UCR.” (2021.1 *NIBRS User Manual* dated April 15, 2021, page 36). However, auditors found several instances in which agencies reported 23H = All Other Larceny when they should have used a more specific subcategory such as 23C = Shoplifting or 23D = Theft From Building. One reason for this is that 23H = All Other Larceny may be the first option programmed into an agency's computers, thus potentially skewing the findings.

Law enforcement officers should use the most specific subcategory of larceny-theft possible to describe the incident.

#### Misclassifying assaults

The 2021.1 *NIBRS User Manual*, dated April 15, 2021, defines aggravated assault as “An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender **uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner** or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or **where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.**” and 13B = Simple Assault as “An unlawful physical attack by one person upon

another where **neither the offender displays a dangerous 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.” (emphasis added).

However, auditors uncovered multiple cases of agencies reporting 13B = Simple Assault when an offender pointed a firearm at the victim. In those cases, the agencies should have reported the incidents as 13A = Aggravated Assault.

### **Using incorrect property and location codes**

Except for offense codes, auditors have found that property and location codes are the most inaccurately reported data elements. A general example would be a Theft From a Motor Vehicle that occurs in a parking lot of an apartment complex. Some agencies might report the location as 13 = Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk, but the more correct location code to use in this instance would be 18 = Parking/Drop Lot/Garage.

Agencies are reminded to use the most specific property and location codes possible for each incident.

### **Incorrect offender information**

Auditors have found that agencies have been reporting zero offenders for incidents when individuals were seen fleeing from the scene of an incident. If an individual sees people fleeing from the scene of a crime, the agency should report that in Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related) and use Data Elements 37 through 39A to indicate if anything is known about the offenders (an approximate age, sex, race, or ethnicity) or 00 = Unknown in Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related) to indicate that offenders were present, but nothing was known about the offenders.

Auditor’s findings are provided to the state CJIS Systems Officer and UCR Program manager in the draft findings letter, the Findings and Response Template, and the Data Discrepancy Report. QAR Team staff are available to discuss errors and provide feedback to support the resolution of the issues.

### **QAR Team fiscal year 2023 audit schedule**

<b>Date</b>	<b>State</b>
October 2022	Virginia
January 2023	Mississippi

<b>Date</b>	<b>State</b>
February 2023	Alabama and Arkansas
March 2023	Oklahoma and North Carolina
April 2023	Vermont and Texas
May 2023	New Mexico and New Jersey
June 2023	Maine and Michigan
July 2023	Tennessee and the District of Columbia
August 2023	Nebraska
September 2023	North Dakota and South Dakota

## Section 4— For the Service Providers

Welcome to the newest addition to the *UCR Program Quarterly* document—For the Service Providers. This section will provide helpful information to service providers that support our law enforcement partners.

### Most common warning messages in NIBRS

Staff in the CJIS Division's CLESU conducted a study to determine the most common warning messages in NIBRS. NIBRS will not reject warning messages. CLESU staff is presenting these warning messages in numerical order for awareness and to prevent them in future submissions. All warning messages (presented in italics) are from the *2019.2.1 NIBRS Technical Specification*, dated June 15, 2020.

#### **1201 WARNING: BURGLARY INCIDENTS WITH LOCATION 14/19 AND 14/19/99 PREMISES ENTERED**

*The burglary incident referenced has a Data Element 9 (Location Type) of 14 = Hotel/Motel Etc. or 19 = Rental Storage Facility and 99 in Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered). Please verify the location and/or number of premises entered is correct.*

Some agencies are submitting burglary incidents to the national program with a location type of Hotel/Motel or Rental Storage Facility and entering the number of premises burglarized as 14, 19, or 99. In these instances, an agency's software is either defaulting to 14, 19, or 99 when these locations are entered, or agencies are confusing the location code with the total number of premises entered.

The Hotel Rule applies to burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, or other places where lodging of transients is the main purpose. If a number of units under a single manager are the object of a burglary and the manager, rather than the individual tenants/renters, will most likely report the offense to the police, the agency should report the burglary to the FBI's UCR Program as a single incident. If multiple occupants rent or lease individual living or working areas in a building for a period of time, which would preclude the tenancy from being classified as transient, and the occupants would most likely report the individual burglaries separately, the reporting agency should submit the burglaries as separate incidents. The Hotel Rule also applies to rental storage facilities (i.e., mini-storage and self-storage buildings).

Agencies should use Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered) if the offense is burglary and the data value of either 14 = Hotel/Motel or 19 = Rental Storage Facility is entered in Data Element 9 (Location Type). The agency should report the total number of individual rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc., in Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered).

For example, an individual burglarized a self-storage building, forcibly entering 11 rented storage compartments. The building's owner reported the incident to police. The reporting agency should enter 220 = Burglary into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code), 19 = Rental Storage Facility into Data Element 9 (Location Type), and 11 (for the 11 storage compartments) into Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered).

In another example, someone burglarized a private residence. The agency should enter 220 = Burglary into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) and enter a data value of 20 = Residence/Home in Data Element 9 (Location Type). Because the location was not a hotel/motel or rental storage facility, the agency should leave Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered) blank.

Agencies should enter a valid data value in Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered) **only** when data values of either 14 = Hotel, Motel, etc. or 19 = Rental Storage Facility is entered in Data Element 9 (Location Type).

### **1203 WARNING: WEAPONS LAW OFFENSES WITH PERSONAL WEAPONS**

*Data Value 40 = Personal Weapons and/or 99 = None are being reported in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved). These weapon types do not meet the criteria for this offense. Weapon Law Violations are defined as 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.*

According to page 41 of 2021.1 *NIBRS User Manual*, dated April 15, 2021, offense code 520 = Weapon Law Violations is defined as "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."

In Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved), some agencies are reporting the data values of 40 = Personal Weapons or 99 = None when reporting 520 = Weapon Law Violations in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code). These data values are incorrect when reporting weapon law violations, because it is not illegal to possess or conceal personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.); if the agency reports a weapon of 99 = None, an individual would not be violating a law.

Although 40 = Personal Weapons or 99 = None are valid data values for Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved), if an agency reports an incident of Weapon Law Violations, the agency should use the following weapon types:

- 11 = Firearm
- 12 = Handgun
- 13 = Rifle

- 14 = Shotgun
- 15 = Other Firearm
- 20 = Knife/Cutting Instrument
- 30 = Blunt Object
- 35 = Motor Vehicle/Vessel
- 50 = Poison
- 60 = Explosives
- 65 = Fire/Incendiary Device
- 70 = Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills
- 85 = Asphyxiation
- 90 = Other
- 95 = Unknown

The data values of 40 = Personal Weapons and 99 = None do not meet the criteria for the offense of Weapon Law Violations.

#### **1204 WARNING: ROBBERY INCIDENTS WITH NO INDIVIDUAL VICTIM**

*Agencies are reporting Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) Robberies with only a business as the victim. The victims of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.) from whom property was taken (or was attempted to be taken), but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense.*

In the 2021.1 *NIBRS User Manual*, dated April 15, 2021, on page 38, robbery is defined as “The taking of anything of value from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.”

Because of the element of force or threat of force, all robbery incidents should have an individual victim. If applicable, other victim types could include:

- B = Business
- F = Financial Institution
- G = Government
- I = Individual
- L = Law Enforcement (valid only for offenses of 09A, 13A, 13B, and 13C)
- O = Other
- R = Religious Organization
- S = Society/Public



While each victim segment must contain only one victim type, the agency can submit up to 999 victim segments for each incident.

For example, an individual enters a financial institution, goes to the counter, points a gun at a teller, and physically demands money. The primary victim in the robbery would be the financial institution; however, the agency should also report the teller as a victim as well. The agency should include two victim segments for this incident: F = Financial Institution for the bank and I = Individual for the teller.

### **1220 WARNING: INCIDENT REPORTED WITH BIAS CODE 99 = UNKNOWN**

*Data Element 8A (Bias Motivation) indicates a Bias code 99 = Unknown and indicates a suspected Hate Crime bias and should be resubmitted after investigation, either as 88 = None (no bias, or the appropriate bias code.*

Agencies should use Data Element 8A (Bias Motivation) to indicate whether or not an offense was motivated by bias and, if so, what type of bias.

Because of the difficulty to ascertain an offender's subjective motivation, agencies should report a bias motivation only if investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias against race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, or gender identity.

Valid bias codes are:

#### Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry

- 11 = Anti-White
- 12 = Anti-Black or African American
- 13 = Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native
- 14 = Anti-Asian
- 15 = Anti-Multiple Races, Group
- 16 = Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- 31 = Anti-Arab
- 32 = Anti-Hispanic or Latino
- 33 = Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry

#### Religion

- 21 = Anti-Jewish
- 22 = Anti-Catholic

- 23 = Anti-Protestant
- 24 = Anti-Islamic (Muslim)
- 25 = Anti-Other Religion
- 26 = Anti-Multiple Religions, Group
- 27 = Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism
- 28 = Anti-Mormon
- 29 = Anti-Jehovah's Witness
- 81 = Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.)
- 82 = Anti-Other Christian
- 83 = Anti-Buddhist
- 84 = Anti-Hindu
- 85 = Anti-Sikh

#### Sexual Orientation

- 41 = Anti-Gay (Male)
- 42 = Anti-Lesbian (Female)
- 43 = Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)
- 44 = Anti-Heterosexual
- 45 = Anti-Bisexual

#### Disability

- 51 = Anti-Physical Disability
- 52 = Anti-Mental Disability

#### Gender

- 61 = Anti-Male
- 62 = Anti-Female

#### Gender Identity

- 71 = Anti-Transgender
- 72 = Anti-Gender Non-Conforming

#### None/Unknown

- 88 = None (no bias)
- 99 = Unknown (offender's motivation not known)

Agencies should report incidents that do not involve any facts indicating bias motivation on the part of the offender as 88 = None and should report incidents with ambiguous facts of bias motivation (some facts are present but are not conclusive) as 99 = Unknown. The publication *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual*, Version 3.0, dated March 1, 2022, provides additional information on reporting bias motivation.

### **1407 WARNING: UNKNOWN VICTIM INFORMATION**

*Incidents are being reported with unknown victim information in Data Element 26 (Age of Victim), Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim), and Data Element 28 (Race of Victim). Generally, the victim information should be known. If the agency cannot determine an exact age, the agency may enter an age range to approximate the victim's age. The age, sex, and race of victims provide important statistical information, and every effort should be made to collect this data.*

Valid victim types are:

B = Business

F = Financial Institution

G = Government

I = Individual

L = Law Enforcement (valid only for offenses of 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, 13A = Aggravated Assault, 13B = Simple Assault, and 13C = Intimidation)

O = Other

R = Religious Organization

S = Society/Public

U = Unknown

Agencies are incorrectly reporting a victim type of I = Individual with nothing else known about them.

If the victim type in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) is I = Individual, generally, the victim information should be known. Agencies should make every effort to ascertain the victim's age, sex, and race, and report that information. At a minimum, agencies should enter an age range for each individual victim of an incident.

If nothing is known about the victim, the agency should report U = Unknown in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) and leave Data Elements 26 through 28 blank.

## **1607 WARNING: OFFENDER SEQUENCE NUMBER WITH ALL UNKNOWN INFORMATION**

*Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) are being reported as 01, 02, etc. with Data Element 37 (Age of Offender), Data Element 38 (Sex of Offender), and Data Element 39 (Race of Offender). If nothing is known about the offender(s), the agency should enter 00 = Unknown in Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number), and Data Elements 37 through 39 should be blank.*

For example, an individual came home from work to find his/her residence was broken into and items were stolen. It is unknown who committed the burglary. Since nothing is known about the offender(s), the correct submission should have an Offender Sequence Number of 00; all information referencing the offender's age, sex, and race should be blank. This indicates that nothing is known about the offender(s), including how many offenders there were.

If anything is known about an offender, the agency should use 01, 02, etc., in Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) and include any applicable information in Data Elements 37 through 39. For example, an individual came home from work to find his/her residence was broken into and items were stolen. The neighbors witnessed three individuals running from the residence. The neighbor could not ascertain the age, sex, or race of any of the offenders. In this situation, the agency should indicate 01, 02, and 03 for offender sequence numbers in Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number), 00 = Unknown in Data Element 37 (Age of Offender) for each of the three offenders, U = Unknown for Data Element 38 (Sex of Offender), and U = Unknown for Data Element 39 (Race of Offender) for each offender. This denotes that there were three offenders with all demographic data unknown.

## Section 5— Publication Updates and Notifications

### Updated *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual* released

The FBI has updated the *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual*, Version 3.0, dated March 1, 2022. The document is available as a Portable Document Format file on the FBI's Internet site at <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/ucr-hate-crime-data-collection-guidelines-training-manual-030122.pdf/view>.

With the transition to NIBRS, the FBI has removed information about reporting hate crime via the legacy SRS in the manual. The FBI also:

- ❖ Added information about offenses reportable by federal and tribal agencies.
- ❖ Provided training scenarios detailing Anti-Asian bias.
- ❖ Revised the training scenarios regarding sexual orientation to incorporate verbiage regarding nonbinary individuals.

The manual presents law enforcement with criteria to determine a hate crime, definitions (bias motivations and NIBRS offenses), scenarios outlining various types of bias, submission guidelines, learning modules for recognizing and reporting hate crimes, and guidelines for interacting with victims of hate crimes during an investigation.

In addition, the FBI has developed a Hate Crime Focus Group. The group consists of members of the CJIS Division's CLESU, UCR trainers, members of CAU, as well as representatives from two state UCR Programs, the FBI's Civil Rights Unit, and representatives from the major law enforcement organizations.

The focus group will begin meeting in fall 2022 and will focus on:

- ❖ Improving collection processes.
- ❖ Increasing participation in the Hate Crime Program through marketing.
- ❖ Implementing a new publication strategy to include the addition of data elements from NIBRS.
- ❖ Developing marketing strategies.

For more information about the *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual* or the Hate Crime Focus Group, send an e-mail to the Hate Crime Program at [UCRHATECRIME@fbi.gov](mailto:UCRHATECRIME@fbi.gov).