



UCR Program

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Quarterly

Program News

APRIL 2024

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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

From the desk of the Crime and Law Enforcement Statistics Unit Chief

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) of the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division is pleased to release its second installment of the *UCR Program Quarterly* for 2024. The FBI has an admirably strong tradition and impeccable reputation of uniformed crime reporting. Agencies prioritizing this respected resource within their state and relaying valued information about crime in our communities nationally to the FBI have played a very important role in building trust with law enforcement. In 2022, the Crime and Law Enforcement Statistics Unit (CLESU) formed a Crime Data Modernization Team (CDMT), whose purpose was to look at the entire lifecycle of crime reporting to innovate, automate, and modernize the 9-decade old program. The CDMT's goal was, and will continue to be, to make data-enabled decisions and to provide more timely access to meaningful crime statistics to the American public.

While existing processes and supporting information technology systems have provided reliable crime statistics since 1930, the CDMT saw an opportunity to capitalize on advances in technology to meet evolving customer demand. The FBI's UCR Program is the authoritative and reliable source for crime in the United States and associated law enforcement trends/statistics. It provides aggregated information for students of criminal justice, researchers, the media, and the public from more than 19,000 federal, state, local, university and college, county, and tribal law enforcement agencies. The UCR Program not only collects crime and law enforcement data but also publishes it, in various forms, to facilitate transparency in crime reporting.

Over the past 18 months, significant progress has been made toward:

1. **Enhancing Timeliness of Data to the Public** transforming from reporting crime statistics to the public on an annual report basis to making this data available monthly and in more real-time—allowing for improved and informed conclusions related to crime.
2. **Improving Ease of Use** by creating a more user-friendly and interactive user interface (Crime Data Explorer [CDE]) to improve the customer experience—allowing for a broader customer base to retrieve valuable information faster.

3. **Reducing the Data Collection Burden on Law Enforcement** by consistently looking for ways to improve the data submission process and cadence to simplify the supply chain of reported crime for more than 19,000 law enforcement agencies—to take in more data, more often, and increase participation of law enforcement agencies.
4. **Producing Meaningful Analysis to Prove the Utility of Data** by establishing a team to research and evaluate reported crime topics to “give back” to the law enforcement community for targeted use in policing their communities—allowing for a deeper understanding of statistics leading to proactive measures for reduction of crime.
5. **Standardizing on Modern Technical Standards** by continuing to adjust compatibility and quality thresholds to increase interoperability with customers—allowing for more data and more granular detail for improved data analysis, in addition to simplifying reporting.

There were many areas to consider for improving the UCR Program. Some changes could be accomplished quickly and tactically, while other areas of investment must build upon each other strategically within a roadmap to success. The CDMT prioritized the changes that could add the most value to the American public with agility and momentum. The CDMT began building a vision and supporting strategies, while keeping in mind that everything on the path for modernizing this program was intended to enhance and improve its reputation.

All these enhancements are strategically targeted to build a better coalition of law enforcement partners. Providing more timely data assist in developing more meaningful products which can increase and improve both participation and completeness of data from contributors.

As crime has changed throughout the years, so has the need for the UCR Program to evolve and keep pace with adaptations of crime, the way it is reported, and the customer base for consuming it. For example, changes to technology have both enabled new facets of crime and our abilities to analyze it. The CDMT continues to modernize all UCR data collections to provide greater specificity in reporting offenses, allow for more detailed information, add context to specific crime problems, and offer greater analytic flexibility than before. This contemporary approach to adding more mission value to law enforcement is not only a good idea; it is necessary.

It is important, in an evolving mission, to adopt a more agile mindset with technology and to show and market the usefulness of value of the data the program collects. The impact on law enforcement must continue to be profound, with data making its way in a timely manner to the people who use and rely on it. The transformational shift from just collecting the data to creating meaningful products will arm law enforcement with the information needed to save lives and create successful outcomes.

Giving the UCR customer base a more user-friendly digital front door by soliciting and supporting feedback from the vendor community will allow the program to reach a broader audience and drive participation.

The CJIS Division is finding ways to reduce the burden on federal, state, local, college and university, and tribal agencies while collecting more data.

With the 100-year anniversary of the UCR Program coming up in 2030, the CDMT has the unique opportunity to showcase these major technological changes as a cornerstone FBI program. The CJIS Division will rebrand the UCR Program, reinforcing its reputation as the “go-to” source for accurate, reliable, and useful information. Investment in the UCR Program is important for every law enforcement agency and partner across the nation. It is not every day a program can impact and affect so many lives. The time to evolve, modernize, automate, and innovate is now.

Thank you all for your continued partnership, input, and collaboration toward common goals! Submit any concerns, questions, feedback, or suggestions about the UCR Program via email to UCR@fbi.gov. We would love to hear from you!

Data deadlines for the remainder of 2024

Federal agencies and state UCR Program managers should note the following deadlines for the FBI’s 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 for their data to be included in releases. Data received after the deadlines will not be released in the current year’s annual reports(s) or in the respective quarterly reports beginning with Quarter 1 data for 2024; however, it could be included in the CDE, which will be updated before the next release cycle.

Date	Information needed
May 6, 2024	The data submission deadline for inclusion in the Quarterly Uniform Crime Report (Q1), January-March, 2024.
July 15, 2024	The data submission deadline for inclusion in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection Update, June 2024.
August 5, 2024	The data submission deadline for inclusion in the Quarterly Uniform Crime Report (Q2), January-June, 2024.
October 7, 2024	The data submission deadline for inclusion in the Quarterly Uniform Crime Report, (Q3), January-September, 2024.
October 15, 2024	The data submission deadline for inclusion in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection Update, September 2024.
December 31, 2024	The deadline for making changes to an agency's current reporting status, name or address, or for adding new contributing agencies.

Timetable for releases of 2023 data

All 2023 data releases will appear exclusively on the CDE along with other data released for 2020 and later. Historical documents released for 2019 and earlier will continue to be available on the FBI's website at www.fbi.gov. Agencies are reminded that the data in the quarterly data releases are preliminary and are subject to change in subsequent releases.

Annual crime data releases

Name of data release	Tentative timeframe of data release
<i>Crime in the United States, 2023</i>	Fall 2024
<i>Hate Crime Statistics, 2023</i>	Fall 2024
<i>NIBRS, 2023</i>	Fall 2024
<i>NIBRS Estimates, 2023</i>	Fall 2024
<i>LEOKA, 2023</i>	Fall 2024

Quarterly Uniform Crime Report releases

Name of data release	Tentative date of data release
<i>Quarterly Uniform Crime Report (Q1), January-March, 2024</i>	June 2024
<i>Quarterly Uniform Crime Report (Q2), January-June, 2024</i>	September 2024
<i>Quarterly Uniform Crime Report (Q3), January-September, 2024</i>	December 2024

National Use-of-Force Data Collection releases

Name of data release	Tentative date of data release
<i>National Use-of-Force Data Collection Update, March 2024</i>	June 2024
<i>National Use-of-Force Data Collection Update, June 2024</i>	September 2024
<i>National Use-of-Force Data Collection Update, September 2024</i>	December 2024

Updates to the UCR Program’s data collections

The FBI’s UCR Program introduced two new data collections—the Lawful Access Data Collection and the Law Enforcement Public Contact (LEPC) Data Collection—on January 1, 2024. These are in addition to the UCR Program’s other data collections including the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Data Collection, the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, the Law Enforcement Suicide Data Collection (LESDC), and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Updates to some of these data collections are:

Lawful Access Data Collection

Agencies have access to several resources to assist them in reporting data to this data collection: instructions on how to submit data via the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP), a user manual, a quick guide to assist with submissions, and a preparation worksheet. The LEEP instructions are shared via an email as well as being available on the UCR and Lawful Access pages on JusticeConnect. The *Lawful Access Data Collection User Manual*, the quick guide on reporting lawful access data, and the preparation worksheet are available via the Collection of Law Enforcement and Crime Tool (COLECT).



In addition, UCR Program staff ask that data contributors join the Lawful Access page on JusticeConnect to find resources, success stories, and connect with other agencies regarding encounters with encryption.

By contributing to the Lawful Access Data Collection, the law enforcement community can demonstrate its commitment to better data and assist in tracking the volume of affected investigations. The collection tracks the volume from law enforcement agencies, fusion centers, criminal forensic science and regional computer forensic laboratories, and other investigative agencies.

The goal of the data collection is to provide the law enforcement community with a method to quantify how often investigations are impacted by encrypted applications, devices, and software to better understand the impact of encryption on law enforcement investigations and provide valuable data to decision-makers to help mitigate these lawful access impacts.

Some of the information gathered in the data collection includes the associated criminal act or offense(s), the type of encrypted device, application, and/or software, the version of the device's operating system, the role of the individual(s) associated with each reported device, and the outcome of the access attempt. For UCR purposes, an encounter with encryption occurs when law enforcement seizes an encrypted device or a device with encrypted applications or software that impacts an investigation.

For additional information about the Lawful Access Data Collection, contact UCR@fbi.gov.

Law Enforcement Public Contact Data Collection

The FBI encourages law enforcement agencies to submit their annual number of contacts with the public that occurred between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023, and CLESU staff request that state Program managers notify them of their LEPC management plan.

Agencies can use one of three methods to submit annual LEPC data:

- ❖ The LEPC Submission Page of COLECT in LEEP
- ❖ A flat file with a technical specification for bulk submission
- ❖ A web service option for bulk submission

Please note that if your state is directing local law enforcement agencies to submit their LEPC data directly through COLECT, each local law enforcement agency will need to have a LEEP account. Agencies may obtain LEEP accounts by accessing www.cjis.gov in a Chrome or Edge browser and selecting "Apply for account". After requesting a LEEP account, agencies are asked to send an email to UCR@fbi.gov so that CJIS Division staff can expedite the enrollment process. In addition, due to an employment verification check from LEEP, please alert your agency's human resources department or point of contact for awareness.



A law enforcement public contact is an incident or occurrence where a law enforcement officer is called to respond to a scene by a citizen(s) or initiates an activity that results in contact with a citizen(s). This count does not include the total number of people encountered at the incident or occurrence. The term *citizen* refers to any member of the general public.

The LEPC Data Collection collects the number of law enforcement contacts with the public in three categories:

- ❖ Citizen calls for service
- ❖ Unit/officer-initiated contact
- ❖ Court/bailiff activities

Upon submitting the number of contacts for each of the three categories, law enforcement can indicate if each number is based on:

- ❖ Actual counts
- ❖ An estimated count
- ❖ The number of contacts with the public (counts) are not applicable
- ❖ The number of contacts with the public (counts) are unavailable

All law enforcement agencies are eligible to participate in the LEPC Data Collection. The data collection is housed on the COLECT platform that is accessible via LEEP.

The FBI will release LEPC data on the CDE. LEPC data can be used to give context to data in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection and the LEOKA Data Collection.

Resources related to LEPC are available at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/le/lepc>.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

On March 25, the FBI launched a new LEOKA application via LEEP. The new application provides an improved collection mechanism with the look and feel of other UCR data collections so the user will have a more familiar and cohesive experience.

In 2019, the FBI instituted a LEOKA task force to analyze the data collection, with an emphasis on the form 1-701, Analysis of Officers Feloniously Killed and Assaulted, and the form 1-701a, Analysis of Officers Accidentally Killed.

Overall, the type of information collected regarding the victim officer, offender, and incident-related details remain consistent but resulted in a reduction in the number of questions on the form and a change in the layout of those questions. The redesign will reduce the burden on submitting agencies while improving data quality to enhance officer safety throughout the law enforcement community.

National Use-of-Force Data Collection

In the past, the National Use-of-Force Data Collection was released on a quarterly basis with each release building on the previous release throughout the calendar year. A drawback to this approach is that the amount of data available in the first quarter (January to March) is significantly lower than the potential volume available in the fourth quarter (January to December). Releasing data in this manner also requires that the participation percentage to be reset to zero each year, which is counterintuitive and potentially confusing.

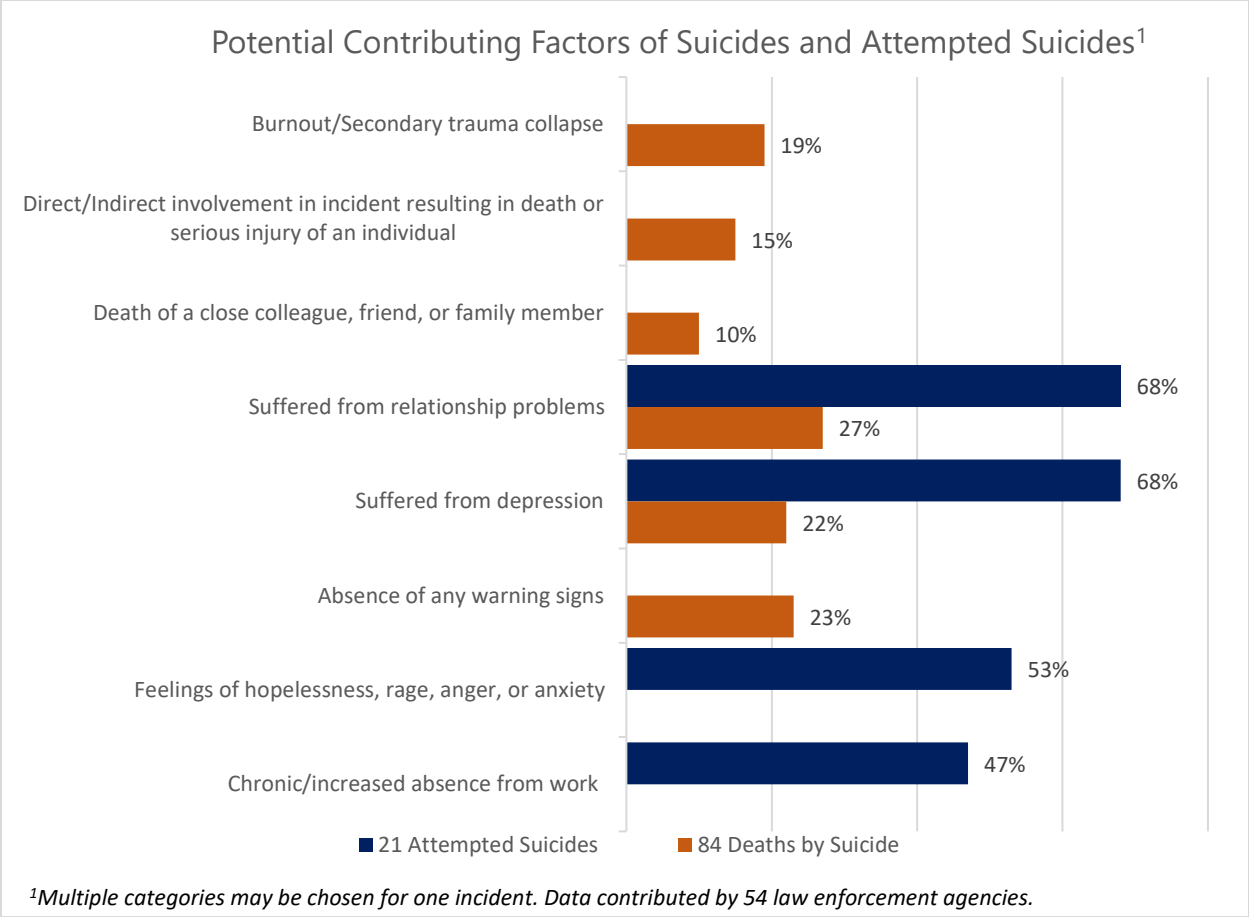
Beginning in January 2024, the National Use-of-Force Data Collection shifted to a continuous or “rolling” view of the previous 12 months. The FBI will continue to release use-of-force data quarterly, but data releases will include a full 12 months of data in each release. The timeframe for each release will be the previous 12 months of reported data. With each new quarterly release, the data will add the newest 3 months of reported within the past 12 months. For example, previously, quarter 1 2024 data would only include data from January to March 2024; under the rolling 12-month schedule, quarter 1 2024 data would include data from April 2023 to March 2024.

The change to the rolling 12-month view of data will better reflect the dedication and contributions of program participants while providing continuity in the participation percentage from year-to-year and month-to-month.

For questions about the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, email useofforce@fbi.gov.

Law Enforcement Suicide Data Collection

Since the launch of the LESDC on January 1, 2022, approximately 54 law enforcement agencies submitted data regarding 84 deaths by suicide and 21 attempted suicide incidents. Some information gleaned from the collection (from January 1, 2022, to March 31, 2024) includes:



National Incident-Based Reporting System

In May 2022, the President signed the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act into law. The FBI worked with the National Academy of Sciences to develop a classification system for law enforcement agencies to report cybercrimes to the FBI via NIBRS and create a panel to assess and make recommendations for a modern set of cybercrime measures. The panel held its first meeting on March 6. The panel will make recommendations for the best way to obtain information related to cybercrime and cyber-related incidents and how to incorporate the data into the FBI’s national crime statistics.

The National Academy of Sciences will submit a preliminary report later this year. Changes to NIBRS will go through the CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB) process.

The CJIS APB Working Groups want your input

Do you have an idea to improve the UCR Program or any of its data collections? The CJIS APB accepts ideas or topics at any time for the board's Working Groups consideration.

The Working Groups review operational, policy, and technical issues related to CJIS Division programs and policies and make recommendations to the APB through one of its subcommittees.

Representatives from all 50 states, U.S. territories, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) are organized into five working groups:

North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Northeastern—Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the RCMP.

Southern—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, U.S. Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Western—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

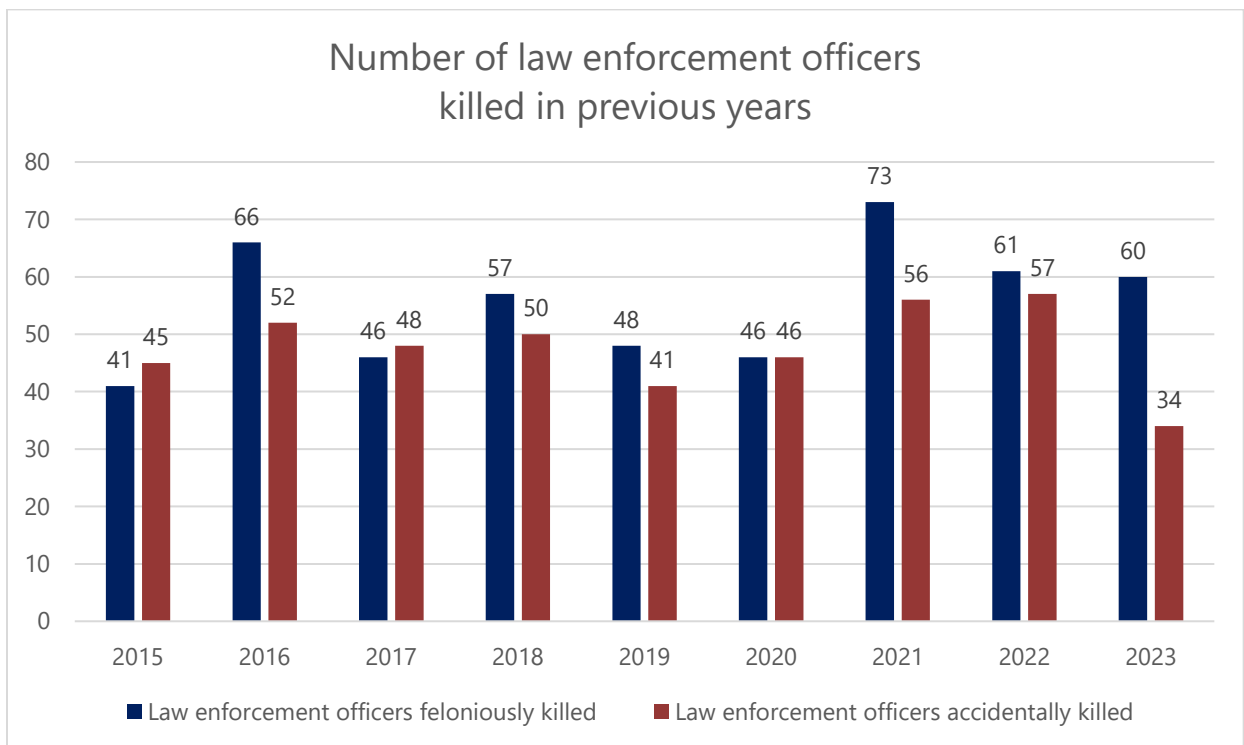
Federal—In addition to federal agency representatives, this group includes one tribal law enforcement representative chosen by the U.S. Department of Interior.

For additional information, send an email to AGMU@leo.gov or visit <https://le.fbi.gov/cjis-division/the-cjis-advisory-process>.

Updated LEOKA data

From January 1, 2024, to March 31, 2024, 14 law enforcement officers have been feloniously killed in the line of duty. For the same time period in 2023, 12 officers were feloniously killed.

From January 1, 2024, to March 31, 2024, 11 law enforcement officers have been accidentally killed in the line of duty. For the same time period in 2023, 8 officers were accidentally killed.



Check out the *CJIS Link* for the latest information on CJIS Division services and programs

Visit the *CJIS Link* webpage at <https://le.fbi.gov/cjis-division/cjis-link> 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 within LEEP.

To access the *UCR Program Quarterly* on JusticeConnect, you must have a LEEP account and be a member of the UCR Program community. To obtain a LEEP account, apply at 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 www.cjis.gov
- ❖ Click on the JusticeConnect link, read the terms and conditions, and select “I Agree” to continue
- ❖ 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 Policies and Procedures

Let's talk about . . . data quality

UCR Program stakeholders have had several questions about converting their data to the updated NIBRS documentation that is available on the FBI's website.

Question

Is the FBI's UCR Program already in a position to accept these changes from states? If not, when will the UCR Program system be updated?

Answer

With the November release of the *NIBRS Technical Specification*, Version 2023.0, dated June 30, 2023, the system is able to accept the changes from the states.

Question

Do you have any "deadline dates" for agencies to incorporate the changes in the documentation? Will the UCR Program be re-implementing the 2-year cadence that agencies should program these changes within the next 2 years or will updates be open ended?

Answer

The UCR Program has a 2-year cadence for our law enforcement partners and state programs to implement the updates in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*, Version 2023.0 dated June 30, 2023, the *NIBRS User Manual*, Version 2023.0, dated June 30, 2023, and the *NIBRS Developer's Guide*, Version 2023.0, dated June 30, 2023. Because the UCR Program released these documents in November 2023, our partners and state programs will have until November 2025 to make the changes. Future documentation release dates will be determined later and will be presented in future editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly*.

**WE WANT TO HEAR
FROM YOU ABOUT...**

**What is your biggest
hurdle to near real-time
submissions, and what
UCR dashboard
visualization would help
you get there?**

**Please send your response
to UCR@FBI.gov.**

Question

Will the FBI make any exceptions to the November 2025 deadline for all UCR state programs to implement changes in the 2023.0 versions of the documentation?

Answer

Staff in the UCR Program encourage agencies to meet the November 2025 deadline; however, staff will hold open discussions with states on a case-by-case basis to determine if a workaround for the submission of accurate data exists.

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. Agency staff with questions should contact the trainers' e-mail at UCRtrainers@leo.gov.

Question

An individual entered a convenience store to buy beer and cigarettes. He handed the clerk two \$20 bills to pay for the items. The clerk determined that both \$20 bills were fake. The clerk detained the individual and called the police. The individual admitted to police that he knew the money was counterfeit. The police seized the counterfeit bills. How should my agency report this incident?

Answer

The agency should report two offenses. The first offense is offense code 250 = Counterfeit/Forgery in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) for possessing the counterfeit bills. The agency should indicate that the offense was C = Completed in Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed), use data value 6 = Seized in Data Element

14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), use data value 20 = Money in Data Element 15 (Property Description), and enter 40 in Data Element 16 (Value of Property). The second offense is offense code 26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) for attempting to pass the counterfeit money. The agency should indicate that the offense was A = Attempted in Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed) and enter 1 = None in Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.).

Question

How should an agency report an offense of failure to register as a sex offender?

Answer

The offense of 360 = Failure to Register as a Sex Offender* is denoted on page 40 of the *NIBRS User Manual, Version 2023.0, dated June 30, 2023*, with an asterisk. Only federal and tribal agencies are permitted to report the offenses with an asterisk to the FBI. All other agencies should report the offense of Failure to Register as a Sex Offender under the Group B UCR offense code of 90Z = All Other Offenses if an arrest is made, a summons is served, or a citation is issued.

Section 3— On the Audit Trail

CJIS Audit Unit to begin a new audit program for the National Use-of-Force Data Collection in January 2025

In January 2025, the CJIS Audit Unit (CAU) will initiate its National Use-of-Force Data Collection Audit Program to provide an audit capability to assess every federal, state, local, county, college and university, and tribal agency that participates in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection on a triennial cycle.

The objective of the audit program is to ensure that agencies comply with the reporting methods and UCR standards in the *National Use-of-Force Data Collection User Manual* to achieve uniform use-of-force reporting nationwide. This program satisfies the mandate that the CJIS Division audit every federal and CJIS Systems Agency that authorizes access to CJIS systems and services every 3 years.

The National Use-of-Force Data Collection audit process will be similar to the NIBRS audit process in that it will consist of three phases:

Administrative Interview: The CAU auditor ascertains how the federal/state UCR Program or direct contributor manages cases and whether data submitted complies with the *National Use-of-Force Data Collection User Manual* standards and definitions.

Data Quality Review: The CAU auditor reviews officer case file documentation to include the officer's narrative and any supplemental information to determine if the agency appropriately applied standards and definitions. Any discrepancies are documented and scored as:

Overreported—Information reported was not documented in the case file.

Underreported—Additional information is available in the case file and was not reported.

Inaccurate—Information reported does not match the case file.

Exit Briefing: The CAU auditor provides a summarization of the audit findings based on the administrative interview and the data quality review to the federal/state UCR Program manager, the CJIS Systems Officer, and/or points of contact to direct submitters.

Depending on the agency’s ability to disseminate requested incidents, the audit may be conducted remotely or in person. Until 2028, the audits will be a “zero-cycle/information only” review with each UCR Program. This will allow each federal/state UCR Program and direct contributor time to familiarize themselves with the policies of the National Use-of-Force Data Collection.

Additional information about the National Use-of-Force Data Collection Audit Program will be provided in future *UCR Program Quarterly* documents.

For more information about the CAU or the audit program, contact the CAU by telephone at 304-625-3020 or by email at cjisaudit@fbi.gov.

NIBRS Team’s audit schedule for the remainder of 2024

Date	State
May	Idaho and Montana
June	Alaska, Wyoming, and Utah
July	Massachusetts, DOJ, Department of State, and U.S. Forestry Service
August	U.S. Capitol Police and Connecticut
September	Maryland and Nevada

Section 4— For the Service Providers

Top five errors reported in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection

Staff in CLESU recently conducted a study to determine the top five errors in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection. The findings are as follows:

Error Number	Specific Error Code
501005	Agency ORI is not under the purview of the specified Reporting ORI
501006	The childORI (from the file contents) not enrolled, which means it is either disabled, defunct, faux, has no admin poc
502105	A zero report can only be submitted for those months previous to the current month
000803	XML Converter transform errors
417216	The number of Other Agencies Involved cannot be greater than the number of Other Officers Involved (Total Officers-Agency Officers)

If an agency sees any of these errors, the agency should review the erroneous files, make corrections, and resubmit the files.

When a state Program manager submits bulk files in the Electronic File Transfer System (EFTS) portal, the Program manager will receive an email identifying the number of files submitted, the files that contained warning messages, and the files that contained errors. Program managers may also view submitted bulk files that were accepted, contained warning messages, or contained errors in the Use-of-Force portal on the Bulk Submission Errors dashboard, which is accessible on the portal by clicking on Dashboards, then selecting Submission, and clicking on Bulk Submission Errors.

To avoid these errors, Program managers may test their data in the EFTS portal before submitting the information to the FBI. Program managers can then see any warning messages or errors, correct the information, then retest the file before submitting the

information to the data collection's production folder, which updates the National Use-of-Force Data Collection.

Agencies with questions about the National Use-of-Force Data Collection should contact useofforce@fbi.gov.

Section 5— Publication Updates and Notifications

Updated NIBRS documents are available on FBI.gov

Several updated NIBRS documents are available on the FBI’s website at <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/ucr/ucr-technical-specifications-user-manuals-and-data-tools>.

2023.0 NIBRS Technical Specification

The *2023.0 NIBRS Technical Specification*, dated June 30, 2023, provides information necessary to create proper NIBRS flat file submissions and is to be used in conjunction with the *NIBRS User Manual*.

2023.0 NIBRS XML Developer’s Guide

The *2023.0 NIBRS XML Developer’s Guide*, dated June 30, 2023, is a developmental aid for those agencies that wish to submit NIBRS data to the FBI in an Extensible Markup Language (XML) format.

2023.0 NIBRS XML IEPD

The *2023.0 NIBRS XML Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD)*, dated September 12, 2023, is a set of documents, spreadsheets, and XML schemas that provide basic information about the NIBRS XML format. It is to be used in conjunction with the *NIBRS User Manual*.

2023.0 NIBRS User Manual

The *2023.0 NIBRS User Manual*, dated June 30, 2023, assists law enforcement agencies in reporting their crime statistics via NIBRS. This manual addresses NIBRS policies, including, but not limited to, the types of offenses reported via NIBRS and guidelines for an agency to become certified to submit NIBRS data to the FBI.

WHAT NEW INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENTATION?

The 2023.0 editions of the *NIBRS User Manual* and *NIBRS Technical Specification*, both dated June 30, 2023, include modifications to NIBRS definition of rape and collection and modifications to language associated with hate crime bias against Anti-Mormon.

Modification of the definition of rape in NIBRS and discontinuing the collection of the offenses of sodomy and sexual assault with an object

In the past, the NIBRS offense of 11A = Rape had been defined as “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.” (See page 39, 2019.2.1. *National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual*, September 30, 2020.)

The definition of rape in NIBRS was modified to “Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.” This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

Adopting this definition of rape eliminates the need to collect information on the offenses of sodomy or sexual assault with an object.

Changing the Anti-Mormon bias type in the Hate Crime Data Collection to Anti-Church of Jesus Christ

In 2015, the FBI’s UCR Program added the bias type of Anti-Mormon to the Hate Crime Data Collection. In April 2018, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) issued new name guidelines and requested that the terms LDS and Mormon be discontinued.

This change in terminology will entail agencies to voluntarily change the computer programming of their records management systems. The FBI’s UCR Program staff has incorporated this change into the *NIBRS Technical Specification*, the *NIBRS Extensible Markup Language (XML) Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD)*, the *NIBRS User Manual*, and the *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual*.

Addition of the Data Values of Foster Parent/Foster Child and Cohabitant (Nonintimate/Nonfamily Relationship) to Data Element 35 (Relationship Of Victim To Offender)

Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) is mandatory when one or more of the offenses reported in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code) is a Crime Against Person or a Crime Against Property and Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) is a data value other than 00 = Unknown. If a law enforcement agency identifies more than ten offenders in an incident, the agency should enter the ten offenders most closely related to the victim.

Law enforcement agencies record the relationship of the victim to the offender using one of 26 data values in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender). These data values are grouped into four categories: Within Family, Outside of Family But Known to Victim, Not Known By Victim, and Other.

However, the current data values do not account for foster families or for those cohabitating but not in an intimate relationship.

In the case of foster families, law enforcement agencies may report a crime committed by a foster parent against his/her child with a victim-to-offender relationship of CH = Victim was Child, OF = Victim Was Other Family Member, or OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known. Similarly, law enforcement agencies may report a crime committed by a foster child against his/her foster parent with a victim-to-offender relationship of PA = Victim Was Parent, OF = Victim Was Other Family Member, or OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known.

These codes do not accurately reflect the relationship between a foster parent and a foster child. A data value for foster child and foster parent would allow the UCR Program to use the specificity of NIBRS to ensure the proper interpretation of this scenario. It also creates uniformity with other data values in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) such as SP = Victim Was Stepparent, SC = Victim Was Stepchild, and SS = Victim was Stepsibling.

In addition, some states may consider crimes against foster children as domestic related. Some states use the data values in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) to filter out domestic-related incidents and thus do not consider the data value of OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known" to indicate domestic-related incidents.

Therefore, the Beyond 2021 Task Force and the CJIS APB recommended adding the data values of FP = Victim Was Foster Parent and FC = Victim Was Foster Child to the list of valid data values for Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender).

Also, while the data values of OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known, AQ = Victim Was Acquaintance, FR = Victim Was Friend, or NE = Victim Was Neighbor vaguely reflect the relationship between housemates living together, those data values do not make use of the specificity of NIBRS data.

The Beyond 2021 Task Force and the CJIS APB recommended adding the data value of CO = Cohabitant (nonintimate/nonfamily relationship) with the understanding that the data value reflects nonfamily members who live together but who are not intimate with each other.

The revised list of valid data values for Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) with the new information in **bold**:

Within Family

SE = Victim Was Spouse
CS = Victim Was Common-Law Spouse
PA = Victim Was Parent
SB = Victim Was Sibling (brother or sister)
CH = Victim Was Child
GP = Victim Was Grandparent
GC = Victim Was Grandchild
IL = Victim was In-law
SP = Victim Was Stepparent
SC = Victim Was Stepchild
SS = Victim Was Stepsibling (stepbrother or stepsister)
OF = Victim Was Other Family Member
FP = Victim Was Foster Parent
FC = Victim Was Foster Child

Outside of Family But Known To Victim

AQ = Victim Was Acquaintance
FR = Victim Was Friend
NE = Victim Was Neighbor

BE = Victim Was the Baby/Child in the care of a Babysitter
BG = Victim Was Boyfriend/Girlfriend
CF = Victim Was Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend
XS = Victim Was Ex-Spouse
XR = Ex-Relationship (Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend)
EE = Victim Was Employee
ER = Victim Was Employer
OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known
CO = Cohabitant (nonintimate/nonfamily relationship)

Not Known By Victim

RU = Relationship Unknown
ST = Victim Was Stranger

Other

VO = Victim Was Offender

Information, including a timeline for implementing these changes and specific data values, will be presented in future editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly*.

Addition of Injury Information for Homicide Victims

Currently, when an agency reports a victim type of I = Individual in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) and the offense is one of the 11 offenses listed below, the agency must enter at least one data value (and may enter up to five data values) in Data Element 33 (Type Injury) to report the type of injury sustained.

100 = Kidnapping/Abduction
11A = Rape
11B = Sodomy
11C = Sexual Assault With An Object
11D = Fondling
120 = Robbery
13A = Aggravated Assault
13B = Simple Assault
210 = Extortion/Blackmail
64A = Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts

64B = Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

The valid data values are:

N = None

B = Apparent Broken Bones

I = Possible Internal Injury

L = Severe Laceration

M = Apparent Minor Injury

O = Other Major Injury

T = Loss of Teeth

U = Unconsciousness

However, agencies cannot report injury information for homicide victims. The Beyond 2021 Task Force and the CJIS APB recommended adding the offenses of 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, 09B = Negligent Manslaughter, and 09C = Justifiable Homicide to the list of offenses for which agencies can report victim injury information.

Clarifying the Weapon Type of Deadly Disease in NIBRS

Currently, guidance does not exist on reporting a weapon type of deadly disease. A weapon type of deadly disease may be present in cases when the offender is aware he or she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately exposes or attempts to expose another to the disease by biting, spitting, etc.

Examples include an offender who coughs and spits while threatening to infect another person with a deadly disease or an offender raping an individual with the intent to infect the victim with a deadly disease.

NIBRS data contributors are directed to report a weapon type of deadly disease as data value 90 = Other in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved). This guidance had been documented in the August 2000 *NIBRS Volume 1: Data Collection Guidelines* manual stating: “90 = Other (any weapon or force, including deadly diseases, not fitting the above specifically coded weapons/force)”

The 2023.0 edition of the *NIBRS User Manual*, dated June 30, 2023, currently states “90 = Other (BB guns, pellet guns, Tasers, pepper spray, stun guns, etc.)” on page 94 and does not include disease as an example for data value 90 = Other for Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved). However, the UCR Program has expanded the verbiage for

the data value of 90 = Other to include deadly, dangerous, communicable disease. This additional verbiage will be included in the next update to the NIBRS documentation.