

NIBRS REMINDERS

- ◆ **Submissions are due by the 10th of each month.** Please make sure all incidents, arrests, and updates are entered. If you update a incident or arrest, please submit with your next regular submission.
- ◆ **Hate Crime:** Because of the difficulty of learning the offender’s motivation, LEAs should report a bias motivation only if investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent conclusion that the offender’s actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias against race, religion, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation.
- ◆ **Cargo Theft:** Two key phrases in the classification of cargo theft are “commercial shipment” and “in the supply chain.” To be considered cargo, the items must be part of a commercial shipment and must be in the supply chain.
- ◆ **Murder vs Attempted Murder:** The National UCR Program traditionally excludes suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths from its crime counts. In addition, the National UCR Program classifies assault to Murder and Attempted Murder as Aggravated Assault, and it counts some accidental deaths as Negligent Manslaughter.

NIBRS Victim to Offender Relationships:

In NIBRS, law enforcement reports the victim’s relationship to the offender(s) when the victim was the object of a Crime Against Person, such as an assault offense, homicide offense, kidnapping/abduction, or sex offense. Victim-to-offender relationship data are also reported for Robbery (Crimes Against Property) because one of its elements is an assault, which makes it a violent crime.

Relationship of Victim to Offender is used, along with Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related), to report the relationship of the victim to the offender(s) who perpetrated a Crime Against Person or a Robbery against the victim. This data element 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 Robbery.

Examples of Relationships of Victim to Offender are:

SE= Victim Was Spouse

PA= Victim Was Parent

CH= Victim Was Child

GC= Victim Was Grandchild

SP= Victim Was Stepparent

AQ= Victim Was Acquaintance

HR= Homosexual Relationship

CF= Victim Was Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend BG= Victim Was Boyfriend/Girlfriend

OF= Victim Was Other Family Member Outside Family But Known to Victim

OK= Victim Was Otherwise Known Not Known By Victim



CS= Victim Was Common-Law Spouse

ER= Victim Was Employer

GP= Victim Was Grandparent

XS= Victim Was Ex-Spouse

ST= Victim Was Stranger Other

NE= Victim Was Neighbor

SB= Victim Was Sibling

FR= Victim Was Friend

IL= Victim Was In-law

SC= Victim Was Stepchild

VO= Victim Was Offender

EE= Victim Was Employee

RU= Relationship Unknown

SS= Victim Was Stepsibling



The category Victim Was Offender should be used in cases where a participant in the incident is a victim and offender in the incident, such as domestic disputes where both husband and wife are charged with assault, double murders (two people kill each other), or barroom brawls where many participants are arrested. When reporting these data, the LEA should keep in mind they should report the relationship of the victim to each offender.

If you have any questions or need assistance please contact :

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