

Guide to Understanding IBR versus UCR Summary Reporting Methodology

The FCPD statistical IBR data will be incorporated into the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The IBR crime reporting system enables law enforcement agencies to collect more comprehensive crime data than the statistical figures captured in the UCR Summary system.

This year we are releasing our crime data comparison based on the Virginia State Police's Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) system versus the older Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Summary system. The offenses previously captured in UCR Summary statistics were based on a hierarchy rule to determine the "one" primary crime committed whereas IBR data captures each offense that is committed in a criminal act.

The UCR statistics we historically used were comprised of two parts: Part I captured 8 offenses and arrests; and Part II captured the arrest data of 19 offenses. IBR is comprised of two groups - Group A and Group B. The Group A offenses include 22 categories, involving 46 specific offenses, which includes the most serious criminal cases. The Group B offenses capture arrests made in 11 categories of less serious offenses.

The IBR Group A offenses are further grouped into three distinct categories: Crimes Against Persons; Crimes Against Property; and Crimes Against Society. The reported offenses in the Crimes Against Persons category are calculated based on the number of victims. The offenses in both the Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society categories are calculated based on the number of offenses. IBR Offenses captured within these statistics exclude those with a final disposition of unfounded, which allows the most accurate representation of offenses attempted and/or committed within Fairfax County.

The collection of comprehensive crime data in the IBR format enables us to share data and collaborate with our partnering agencies on nearly every major criminal justice issue in a united effort to reduce crime and build strong families and communities.

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes Against Persons includes five categories of offenses: Assault Offenses, Homicide Offenses, Kidnapping/Abduction, Sex Offenses (Forcible), and Sex Offenses (Non-forcible).

Crimes Against Property

Crimes Against Property includes twelve categories of offenses: Arson, Bribery, Burglary/Breaking and Entering, Counterfeiting/Forgery, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, Embezzlement, Extortion/Blackmail, Fraud Offenses, Larceny/Theft Offenses, Motor Vehicle Theft, Robbery, and Stolen Property Offenses.

Crimes Against Society

Crimes Against Society includes five categories of offenses: Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, Prostitution Offenses, and Weapons Law Violations.