



UCR Program

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Program News

JUNE 2025

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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

Data deadlines and data releases for 2025

Federal agencies and state Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program managers should note the following deadline 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 for their data to be included in releases. Data received after the deadlines will not be released in the current year's annual report(s) or in the respective monthly reports beginning with Quarter 1 data for 2025; however, it could be included in the Crime Data Explorer (CDE), which will be updated before the next release cycle.

April 1, 2025, was the deadline for data for inclusion in the annual crime report. The tentative release date for the annual crime report is fall 2025.

The annual crime report is comprised of the following components:

- ❖ *Crime in the United States, 2024*
- ❖ *NIBRS, 2024*
- ❖ *Hate Crime Statistics, 2024*

Each component of the annual crime report provides multiple distinct tables that furnish details on various facets of crime and law enforcement data submitted to the UCR Program. Each component is available on the Documents & Downloads area of the CDE at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/downloads>.

Data releases

All 2024 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 Historical documents released for 2019 and earlier will continue to be available on the FBI's website at www.fbi.gov.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 monthly data releases are preliminary and are subject to change in subsequent releases.

Please note that starting in 2025 with data for 2024, the FBI's UCR Program will no longer release traditional publication tables for the Law Enforcement Officers Killed

and Assaulted (LEOKA) Data Collection. As part of the program’s modernization efforts, the FBI will shift its focus to providing visual representations of data on the LEOKA page of the CDE. These visuals will include charts and graphs, and users will have the capability to download and export selected data elements.

Trend data

The FBI will release violent crime and property crime trend data on a 3-month reporting lag and will be based on a 12-month period. Each trend will display the relevant date range, including an indication of the lag.

Explorer page filters

Filters on the Explorer page (the page outlining national or state/agency data) will include 3-month and 6-month date range options with a clear indication of when the FBI last updated the data.

National Use-of-Force Data Collection

The Explorer page for the National Use-of-Force Data Collection will indicate the number of participating agencies through the month prior to the release rather than through the last quarter. This data will update monthly to maintain a 12-month view of the data.

Update to the National Use-of-Force Data Collection

The FBI’s National Use-of-Force Data Collection, as of May 2025, now represents 77.6 percent of the estimated 937,000 federal, state, local, and tribal sworn officers nationwide. Currently, 11,955 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies submit use-of-force data to the collection.

The FBI is moving toward 80 percent participation to achieve the highest threshold agreed to between the FBI and the Office of Management and Budget to provide a more comprehensive data release. If nonparticipating states and law enforcement agencies do not take action and do not proactively begin providing data to the FBI, a true picture of use-of-force incidents will not be captured.

When agencies do not submit incidents or zero reports, “cold spots” may appear because only certain agencies are providing the data, while others are not. The UCR Program continues to support the data collection by building participation through

direct engagement with the law enforcement community. UCR Program staff is available to furnish education and training on the data collection to law enforcement agencies.

The voluntary National Use-of-Force Data Collection gathers data on law enforcement use-of-force incidents that result in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, as well as data on the discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person. The goal of the resulting statistics is not to offer insight into single use-of-force incidents but to give an aggregate view of the incidents reported and circumstances, subjects, and officers involved.

Currently, the data collection publishes ratios and percentages at the national and regional levels for type of incident, reason for initial contact, type of force applied, and whether resistance was encountered. When the data collection achieves participation levels of 80 percent or more, no conditions apply to publishing the aggregated data.

Agencies with questions about the National Use-of-Force Data Collection are encouraged to send e-mails to useofforce@fbi.gov or ucr@fbi.gov.

How to contact the FBI's UCR Program

To contact the FBI's UCR Program, call 304-625-4830 or send an e-mail to ucr@fbi.gov for all UCR-related topics, information, and questions. Need one-on-one assistance? Call or e-mail the UCR Program to discuss how we can better assist you.

New special reports available on the CDE

Two special reports, *Violence Against American Indian or Alaska Native Females: 2021-2023*, and *Child Victimization, 2019-2023*, are available on the CDE under the Special Reports section at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/special-reports>.

The 41-page *Violence Against American Indian or Alaska Native Females, 2021-2023*, report furnishes detailed breakdowns of victim-offender relationships, weapons used, locations of incidents, and age distributions of victims across different types of violent and sexual crimes. A link to a 2-minute video outlining the report is also included.

The 11-page special report, *Child Victimization, 2019-2023*, presents data about offenses, victims, and offenders of incidents involving juvenile victims of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, kidnapping/abduction, and/or aggravated assault reported for 2019 through 2023. The report also examines the location of the incident, the relationship of the victim to the offender, the weapon/force used, and injuries to the victim involved in these incidents.

Future special reports will address reported arson offenses, gang violence, cybercrime, and domestic violence.

FBI establishes a NIBRS Task Force

At its spring 2024 meeting, the UCR subcommittee of the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB) directed the FBI's UCR Program to establish a National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Task Force to perform additional analysis with the criminal justice community on the Group B offenses and to capture swatting events within the FBI's UCR Program as a Group A offense.

Definition of swatting:

"The malicious tactic of making hoax emergency calls to an emergency service such as a police department to falsely report a fictitious ongoing emergency at a particular location."

The FBI's UCR Program must complete the following before agencies will be able to make the appropriate modifications to their record management systems:

- ❖ Modify Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using) in NIBRS to include the new data value of W = Swatting. This modification will potentially impact the business rules associated with Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using).
- ❖ Update the position-based flat file to allow for the new data value.
- ❖ Modify the LEOKA and National Use-of-Force Data Collection tools to include the new circumstance code.
- ❖ Adjust error and warning messages to account for the new data value and circumstance codes.

- ❖ Modify dashboards and tools used to support data submissions to include the new data value and circumstance codes.

The FBI's UCR Program broadened the scope of the task force to serve as subject matter experts to evaluate enhancements, consult on proposed modifications, determine the impacts the proposed changes have on agency transition, and continued relevance to the criminal justice community, and make recommendations as needed to the NIBRS Data Collection.

The NIBRS Task Force held its first meeting virtually on March 31, 2025. Task force members include staff from the Virginia state UCR Program, the Massachusetts state UCR Program, the U.S. Forest Service, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The task force meets bimonthly, and future planned topics include:

- ❖ The feasibility of modifying Data Element 2A (Cargo Theft Indicator) to include proposed transportation types.
- ❖ Evaluate the addition of a mode of transportation for Human Trafficking offenses.
- ❖ Ad hoc topics.

Topics for the task force to consider may be submitted to the UCR Program at ucr@fbi.gov.

LEOKA infographic is available on the CDE, LEEP

The UCR Program maintains an infographic on the LEOKA Data Collection on the CDE and on the UCR Program community on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP).

The one-page LEOKA infographic, released monthly, is accessible at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/le/leoka>, includes such data as accidental and felonious deaths of law enforcement officers by month for 2024. It also provides information on officers' accidental and felonious deaths by region, the demographics of officers killed, and the circumstances surrounding the incident. The infographic, which is updated monthly, also provides information about the types of weapons offenders used and the location of fatal firearm wounds.

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 a LEEP account and be a member of the FBI's UCR Program community. To obtain a LEEP account, apply at www.cjis.gov. Once on LEEP, apply to the FBI's 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 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 LEEP Help Desk by telephone at 888-334-4536.

Section 2— Clarification to Policies and Procedures

Trainer Talk

Each quarter, Trainer Talk features questions the trainers from the FBI's UCR Program have received about classifying offenses in UCR. The information the UCR trainers provide is for the FBI's 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 UCRTRAINING@fbi.gov. Agency staff with questions should e-mail the trainers at UCRTRAINING@fbi.gov.

Question

While on her shift, an employee of a grocery store selected various food items from the store shelves, placed them in her shopping cart, proceeded to the register and scanned the items, then voided the transaction. She continued to work her remaining shift. At the end of her shift, she proceeded past all points of sale and left the store. How should this be reported in NIBRS?

Answer

The agency should report this incident as 270 = Embezzlement in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code). The agency should indicate that the offense was C = Completed in Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed); enter 7 = Stolen in Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.); enter 08 = Consumable Goods for Data Element 15 (Property Description); enter the total value of the items stolen in Data Element 16 (Value of Property); and enter the victim type of B = Business in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim).

Typically, there is an employer/employee relationship in an embezzlement situation. Embezzlement is "the unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control." (page 23, *National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual*, version 2023.0, dated June 30, 2023). Since the employee took items from the store, and those items were specifically under her care, custody, and control, the agency should report the incident as embezzlement.

In this scenario, it is not considered one of the larceny/theft offenses nor one of the fraud offenses because embezzlement is the more specific offense. Although this situation involved a fraudulent scheme, the unlawful taking of property, the offender was an on-shift employee and was entrusted to the merchandise sold at the store. In NIBRS, the UCR Program requests the most specific offense(s) as sometimes there can be multiple offenses that fit a situation; to capture the best details, the UCR Program wants the most specific data available.

For the service providers

To better communicate with all entities involved in the FBI's UCR Program, the CLESU staff is introducing a new feature into each *UCR Program Quarterly*—the For the service providers section. This information will address the unique questions and issues that service providers face. If a service provider has a question to address in this forum, send it to ucr@fbi.gov.

Question

What does “full-time police employee” mean when collecting the police employee data each year?

Answer

Determining the full-time status of an employee is at the agency's discretion. According to the *Police Employee Technical Specification*, version 1.7, dated November 15, 2018, on pages 5 and 6, it states to include law enforcement officers and civilians who were “on your department's payroll as of October 31 and who work your department's normal full-time work week.”

In addition, on page 47 of the *National Use-of-Force Data Collection Flat File and Bulk Load Technical Specification*, version 4.8, dated May 31, 2023, in Data Element O13 (full_part_time), it states, “Full time is defined as 160 or more hours per month.”

Question

Why is it important to keep NIBRS start dates updated for data management purposes?

Answer

The FBI's UCR Program uses NIBRS start dates as insight into the transition to NIBRS and data submissions as well as to determine the usefulness of NIBRS data.

In addition, the agency's NIBRS start date informs the FBI's UCR Program about data expectations for the given agency. For example, if an agency that is new to NIBRS has a start date for submissions of May 2024 (confirmed by the state program), the FBI's UCR Program would know to not expect complete months of NIBRS data prior to May 2024. If the state is a hybrid of the Summary Reporting System (SRS) and NIBRS, the FBI's UCR Program will follow up on the agency's SRS submissions for January through April 2024. The start date keeps the FBI's UCR Program from asking for complete months of NIBRS data that the agency cannot provide.

NIBRS start dates also determine if data are included in the traditional yearly snapshot publications, such as *Crime in the United States*. For example, the table methodology for *Crime in the United States* requires that an agency provide 12 complete months of data for its statistics to be included in some tables. If an agency's NIBRS start date was May, the agency's data would only be included in *Crime in the United States* if it provided SRS data for January through April and NIBRS data from May through December thus making the data 12 months complete.

The system determines an agency's NIBRS start date based on the first NIBRS submission received from the agency and the earliest incident date from that submission. UCR Program staff confirm the start date with the state program, and it can be adjusted, if needed.

Question

What is the difference between submitting an incident involving the felonious or accidental death of a law enforcement officer and submitting an incident involving the assault of a law enforcement officer?

Answer

When a law enforcement officer is feloniously or accidentally killed or is assaulted, the agency captures the information in NIBRS using Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) with a data value of 09A (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter) and Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) with a data value of L = Law Enforcement Officer. Additional information is captured via three data elements:

- ❖ Data Element 25A (Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance) which describes the type of activity that the officer was engaged in at the time he or she was assaulted or killed in the line of duty.
- ❖ Data Element 25B (Officer Assignment Type) which specifies the officer's type of assignment at the time he or she sustained injuries or died while on duty.
- ❖ Data Element 25C (Officer-ORI Other Jurisdiction) which is captured if a perpetrator kills or assaults a law enforcement officer who was on duty in a jurisdiction other than his or her own jurisdiction. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the incident occurred should report the officer who was killed or assaulted.

The LEOKA Data Collection gathers data on law enforcement officers feloniously or accidentally killed in the line of duty. It does not collect data on law enforcement assaults. When an officer dies, it is the responsibility of the fallen officer's agency (not the state program) to report the information in LEOKA.

If an officer is assaulted and later dies of his or her injuries, the fallen officer's agency should update the incident with a UCR Offense Code of 09A = Murder.

Question

Should Error 056 be corrected?

Answer

The description for Error 056 (Duplicate Incident-Previously Added) states "Data Element 2 (Incident Number) must be a unique number for each incident submitted. No two incidents can have the same incident number," according to page 136, 2023.0 *NIBRS Technical Specification*, dated June 30, 2023. This error appears when an agency submits an incident that "errors out," and the agency resubmits a corrected incident with the same previous incident number.

Agencies do not need to correct incidents that receive the Error 056 message as long as the incident does not contain any updates or corrections to the incident. If the agency accidentally resubmitted the incident, and no changes are needed, the agency does not need to do anything. If the agency needs to make changes to an incident report, the agency must delete the incident report then resubmit it with the corrected information.

Section 3— On the Audit Trail

NIBRS Team’s audit schedule for the remainder of fiscal year 2025

Date	State/Territory/Agency	Program
June	Oregon and Washington	NIBRS and National Use-of-Force Data Collection
July	New York	NIBRS and National Use-of-Force Data Collection
August	Missouri and Illinois	NIBRS and National Use-of-Force Data Collection
September	Minnesota and Colorado	NIBRS and National Use-of-Force Data Collection

For more information about the CJIS Audit Unit (CAU) or the audit program, contact the CAU by e-mail at cjisaudit@fbi.gov.