

ICJI Data Priorities and Crime Data Reporting in Indiana

BACKGROUND

The Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) at IUPUI has a long history of partnering with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) to address critical issues related to Indiana's justice systems including *crime prevention, drug and alcohol abuse associated with crime, law enforcement, sentencing and corrections, and traffic safety*. Beginning in June 2011, CCJR entered into a two-year agreement to serve as a research partner and assist ICJI in improving criminal justice programming and policy development in Indiana. One priority identified by ICJI was the need to assess and improve crime- and justice-related data collection and accessibility to ICJI, their subgrantees, and other partners throughout the state. CCJR's work in this area builds upon findings of the Indiana Data Exchange (IDEx) project, a statewide partnership facilitated by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) and designed to assist the state of Indiana in emerging as a national leader in the data-sharing landscape.

In fall 2011, CCJR researchers conducted the first important task of the crime data assessment, a set of key informant interviews with 17 individuals from a variety of backgrounds in state and local government, non-profit organizations, and private consulting firms (Sapp & Thelin, 2011). Key informants identified improvements to crime data reporting and information sharing as one of the primary tools available to assist agencies to better target crime prevention efforts, more effectively address crime problems, inform strategic resource allocation and improve coordination among agencies engaged in similar crime-fighting efforts. Key informants also indicated that being armed with such information, agencies could more effectively demonstrate the need to secure and allocate needed resources in response to crime.

This brief describes CCJR efforts regarding research on ICJI data needs. In particular, ICJI as well as key informants have identified improved crime data reporting as critical. This report provides the following:

- 1) an overview of ICJI priority data needs,
- 2) an analysis of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) uniform crime reporting (UCR) summary data by jurisdiction in Indiana (this is an update to analyses conducted by CCJR in 2007),
- 3) a brief description of a new Indiana State Police records management system (RMS) that will include local crime data reporting, and
- 4) a discussion of next steps for the crime data assessment project.

ICJI Data Priorities

One focus of CCJR's data assessment is the identification of data elements needed by ICJI program area directors, research staff, and subgrantees to make informed decisions in policy and program development and to operate more effectively and efficiently. CCJR researchers asked ICJI to provide additional feedback on specific data sources identified by ICJI staff as priorities during an IDEx project agency assessment conducted by Crowe Horwath in February 2011. In particular, CCJR asked ICJI to report on current accessibility to previously identified key data sets, determine divisions and funding streams that would benefit from access to priority data, and identify specific ways in which data are/could be used by the agency.

As shown in Table 1, ICJI reports that data from identified sources would be useful across most divisions and funding streams. Thirty-one separate data sources were identified, from a variety of mostly state agencies, including corrections, courts, social services, and law enforcement. In addition to identifying UCR data in the table, ICJI has indicated that crime data in particular is a critical need for the agency and its subgrantees. This conclusion reflects common themes that emerged from the key informant interviews, including the need to improve accessibility to crime data across jurisdictions and the recognition that substantial benefits could be realized through the implementation of a centralized reporting system.

CCJR also asked ICJI to indicate specific uses for identified data sets. ICJI reported that data would be most valuable for the following:

- 1) making internal funding decisions,
- 2) informing program development,
- 3) grant management, and
- 4) informing policy and legislative changes.

ICJI reported access to four data sets, including Indiana State Police Automated Reporting Information Exchange System (ARIES), Electronic Citation and Warning System (eCWS), QUEST juvenile court data, and Esri ArcGIS software through IDHS. ICJI reported that they are seeking access to spatial data from a number of agencies for use in their geographic information system software program. The agency also reports making previous attempts, without success, to access data from a number of sources, including Indiana State Police (ISP) meth repository, Indiana Prosecuting Attorney's ProsLink, Bureau of Motor Vehicle's STARS, and Indiana Department of Education data on suspensions and expulsions.

*A research partnership between the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
and the Center for Criminal Justice Research*



Table 1. Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) data priorities, by division and funding stream, and access to data sets, 2012

Data set by agency	Data description	ICJI divisions and related funding streams: data are/would be most useful for											Access to data						
		Drug & Crime/JAG				Victims			Youth				ICJI receives extracts or ad-hoc reports based on data	ICJI currently has access to data	ICJI receives extracts or ad-hoc reports based on data	ICJI made previous attempts to access data			
		JAG	RSAT	NCHIP	Coverdell	VOCA	STOP	Sexual Assault Services Grants	Federal Family Violence	Title II	JABC	Safe Haven					Traffic Safety	Substance Abuse Services	Research & Planning
Indiana State Police																			
Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS)	AFIS is the automated fingerprint information system and includes fingerprint data with personal identifiers	✓	✓	✓															
Automated Reporting Information Exchange System (ARIIES)	Crash related data, incident, location, vehicle data																		✓
Criminal History Record Information Sharing (CHRIS)	Criminal history information, arrest data, demographic data, name, address, DOB, disposition data, firearms permit number, gun information	✓		✓	✓														✓
Meth Repository	Indiana meth intelligence, name, address, age, sex, race, category	✓	✓	✓	✓														✓
Local law enforcement																			
Various local computer aided dispatch/records management system (CAD/RMS)	Calls for service, incident reports, Indiana Code, name, address, age, sex, race, category, arrest	✓									✓	✓							✓
Federal Bureau of Investigations																			
Uniform Crime Report (UCR)	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) published crime data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Judicial Technology and Automation Committee																			
Odyssey	Court case data, name, address, age, sex, race, category, arrest, referral, diversion, detention, petition	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Electronic Citation and Warning System (eCWS)	Traffic citations, name, address, driver's license number, date of birth					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mental Health Adjudication	Mental health information, name, address, date of birth																		✓
Protection Order Registry	Protection orders are electronically entered into system shared with Indiana State Police database and FBI's National Crime Information Center					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana Courts Online Reports (ICOR)	Juvenile data, name, address, age, sex, race, category, arrest, referral, diversion, detention, petition, delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family & Social Services Administration Division of Mental Health and Addiction																			
System unknown	State Epidemiology Report data by county	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
System unknown	Substance abuse data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
System unknown	Public assistance records, Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC), food stamps, Medicaid, in-home rural health, Medicaid/ Medicare benefit data																		✓
Local courts																			
QUEST	Juvenile data, name, address, age, sex, race, category, arrest, referral, diversion, detention, petition, delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Various systems	Court case data, name, address, age, sex, race, category, arrest, referral, diversion, detention, petition	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Table 1. (continued from previous page)

Data set by agency	Data description	ICJI divisions and related funding streams data are/would be most useful for											Access to data				
		Drug & Crime/JAG			Victims			Youth			Substance Abuse Services	Research & Planning	ICJI receives extracts or ad-hoc reports based on data	ICJI currently has access to data	ICJI makes previous attempts to access data		
		JAG	RSAT	NCHIP	Coverdell	VOCA	STOP	Sexual Assault Services Grants	Federal Family Violence	Title II						JABG	Safe Haven
Indiana Department of Correction																	
Offender Information System (OIS)	Offender release and re-entry data, name, address, county, date of birth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Substance Abuse Management System (SAMS)	Offender treatment information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Integrated Public Safety Commission																	
Computer aided dispatch/record management system (CAD/RMS)	Calls for service, incident reports, Indiana Code, name, address, age, sex, race, category, arrest	✓															
Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)	National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), age, sex, race, category, arrest	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U.S. Health and Human Services																	
Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)	Alcohol/drug related emergency room admissions, name, address, age, sex, race, category, outcome																
Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council ProSLink	Prosecution data, name, address, age, sex, race, category, arrest, referral, diversion, detention, petition	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bureau of Motor Vehicles																	
System Tracking and Record Support (STARS)	Traffic safety, citation, names, address, incident, location, vehicle data																
Indiana State Excise Police																	
CODY's enterprise level Records Management and Mobile Field reporting system	Investigations, name, address, age, sex, race, category, citations																
Department of Child Services Indiana Child Welfare Information System (ICWIS)	Name, address, age, sex, race, category, arrest, referral, diversion, detention, petition	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
system unknown	Meth-exposed infants	✓															
Indiana Prevention Resource Center																	
system unknown	Census and poverty data, unemployment data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Professional Licensing Agency Indiana Scheduled Prescription Electronic Collection and Tracking Program (INSPECT)	Patient information, prescription information, name, address, date of birth																
Department of Education																	
system unknown	Suspensions and expulsions																
Department of Workforce Development																	
system unknown	Workers compensation records, name, address, date of birth																
Indiana Department of Homeland Security																	
Esri ArcGIS	Physical infrastructure data layers, utility data layers, topography data layers, demographic data layers, photo images																

Source: ICJI identified data sets for Indiana Data Exchange (IDEX) agency assessment and staff feedback regarding use by division and access to data (completed April 12, 2012)

Crime Data Reporting in Indiana

Complete, timely, and accurate reporting of data is crucial for understanding crime trends and problems and developing appropriate policy responses. Data regarding rates and types of crime also help criminal justice organizations attract needed federal funding to support improved program and policy development. Nationwide most crime data are collected through the FBI's UCR Program, which encompasses a summary reporting system and (on a limited basis) the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Developed in the 1920s to collect uniform, national crime data, the UCR summary reporting program is the FBI's most widely used system today for recording crimes. There are two categories of crime information in the UCR Summary system. The first, *offenses known to police*, refers to crimes police believe have been committed through citizen reports, direct observations, and investigations. *Offenses known* comprise the number and type of criminal acts committed. Such offenses include only the most serious, frequent, and commonly reported crimes. The second category, *crimes cleared by arrest*, refers to situations where police have arrested a suspect for a reported crime. Offenses are generally cleared by arrest, or solved, when at least one person involved in the criminal act has been arrested. Participating state and local police agencies submit UCR data monthly or annually to the FBI. The UCR Summary reporting program has evolved to some degree over time, including the development of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Additionally, according to a

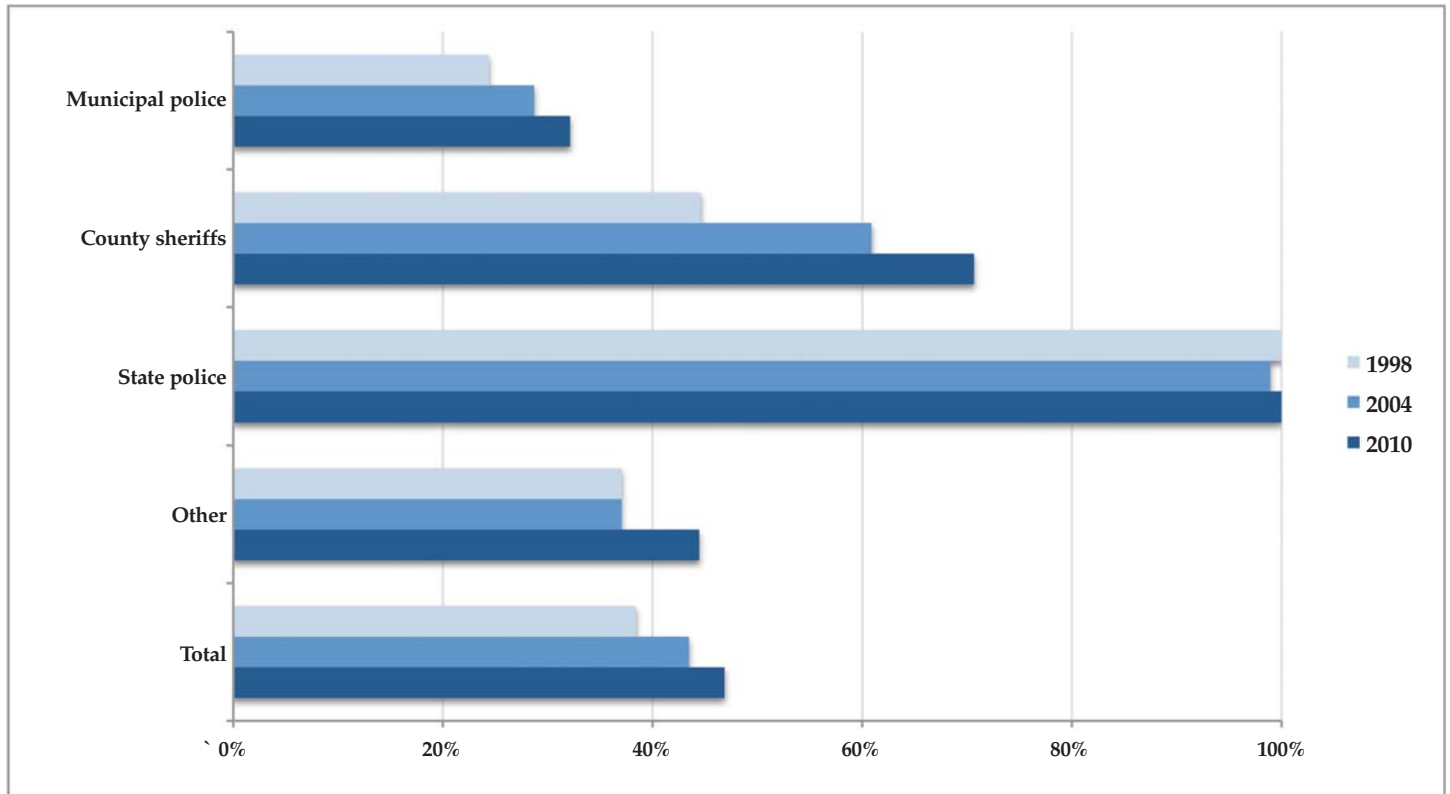
September 2011 FBI publication, in 2013, all UCR submissions will be transferred to an electronic interface. Paper submissions and PDF files will no longer be accepted (U.S. Department of Justice, 2011).

The FBI maintains criteria for state programs to be certified, including such factors as conformity to national UCR program standards and adequate staff and quality control procedures. The standards for state UCR programs help ensure submission of consistent and comparable data, with regular and timely reporting. Indiana (along with Mississippi and New Mexico) is one of the three states that do not have a centralized state collection program certified by the FBI. Current Indiana law does not mandate the collection of crime data, although some individual law enforcement agencies voluntarily report crime data directly to the FBI. However, IC 10-13-2 directs an established "criminal justice data division" to:

use the most current equipment, methods, and systems for the rapid storage and retrieval of criminal justice data necessary for an effective criminal justice system within Indiana. One of the purposes outlined for crime data storage and retrieval is to inform the public and responsible governmental officials as to the nature of the crime problem, its magnitude, and its trend over time (<http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title10/ar13/ch2.html>).

IC 10-13-2 is currently untested and would require further exploration before being identified as a viable tool in establishing a statewide crime reporting system.

Figure 1. Indiana law enforcement agencies reporting crime data by agency type, 1998, 2004, and 2010



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation *Uniform Crime Reporting Data Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1998, 2004, and 2010*, Inter-university Consortium of Political and Social Research

Note: "Other" category includes such entities as university campus police, transit authorities, special districts, and park police.

Reporting by agency type

In 2007, CCJR published a report analyzing the rate at which Indiana jurisdictions reported crime data to the FBI through UCR summary program data. Researchers compared Indiana reporting rates to rates in four other states (Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, and Ohio) using 1998 and 2004 UCR datasets that provided a compilation of offenses and clearances reported to law enforcement agencies. The report also compared reporting rates among local Indiana law enforcement agencies by type, including municipal police departments, county sheriffs, state police, and other types of agencies (e.g., university campus police and transit authorities). CCJR retrieved 2010 UCR data (released June 19, 2012) to update the prior analysis of crime data reporting by local law enforcement agencies. This is the most recent available data as of November 2012.

Figure 1 illustrates crime data (offenses known) reporting rates by agency type for 1998, 2004, and 2010. State police had the highest reporting rates with nearly 100 percent reporting offenses known to the UCR for all three years. Municipal police agencies had lower reporting rates overall. In both 1998 and 2004, less than 30 percent of these agencies reported crime data to UCR, and increased to nearly one-third (32 percent) of all departments in 2010. Reporting rates among sheriffs rose from 45 percent in 1998 to 61 percent in 2004 and 68 percent in 2010.

An analysis of the percent of the state population in jurisdictions that submitted crime data (offenses known) in 2010 is provided in Table 2. Eighty-five percent of the municipal population is covered by police agencies that delivered some crime data to the FBI. The percent of the population in county jurisdictions that submitted some data is slightly lower (77 percent). Over 80 percent of the entire state population is in jurisdictions with at least some crime data reporting. This falls modestly to 77 percent when considering full-year (12 months) reporting.

Table 3 illustrates that, in terms of population of jurisdictions served, reporting is most complete among the largest (population 100,000 or greater) municipal police departments. These agencies also are more likely to engage in full-year reporting. Similarly, among sheriff departments, over 90 percent of larger agencies reported crime data. For municipal agencies serving populations between 50,000 and 100,000, 82 percent provided crime data to the FBI; which increased to 91 percent among police departments in the third tier group (population between 25,000 and 49,999). Just over one-half of the smallest municipal jurisdictions (population less than 10,000) reported crime data, with an average of 6 months per year reporting. Roughly 50 percent of county sheriffs serving jurisdictions with populations below 50,000 submitted data to the FBI in 2010.

Table 2. Percentage of municipal, county, and total Indiana population by months reporting UCR crime data, 2010

	Total population	Population in jurisdictions with some (less than 12 months) reporting		Population in jurisdictions with full (12 months) reporting	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Municipal	3,847,308	3,251,020	84.5	3,204,849	83.3
County	2,630,682	2,019,862	76.8	1,799,500	68.4
Total state population (UCR 2010)	6,477,990	5,270,882	81.4	5,004,349	77.3

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation *Uniform Crime Reporting Data Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 2010*, Inter-university Consortium of Political and Social Research

Note: According to U.S. Census data, the total state population in 2010 was 6,483,802.

Table 3. UCR crime data reporting rates by agency type and jurisdiction size, 2010

Indiana municipal police UCR reporting					
Jurisdiction size	Total population	Total number of agencies	Number of agencies reporting crime data	Percent of agencies reporting crime data	Average months reporting data to FBI
100,000+	1,303,676	4	4	100.0%	12.0
50-99,999	754,571	11	9	81.8%	9.8
25-49,999	751,272	21	19	90.5%	10.9
10-24,999	609,890	39	27	69.2%	8.0
<10,000	427,899	96	50	52.1%	6.1
Indiana county sheriffs UCR reporting					
Jurisdiction size	Total population	Total number of agencies	Number of agencies reporting crime data	Percent of agencies reporting crime data	Average months reporting data to FBI
100,000+	221,570	2	2	100.0%	12.0
50-99,999	644,329	10	9	90.0%	10.6
25-49,999	905,200	26	14	53.8%	6.5
10-24,999	816,910	47	25	53.2%	6.2
<10,000	42,673	6	2	33.3%	4.0

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation *Uniform Crime Reporting Data Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 2010*, Inter-university Consortium of Political and Social Research

Note: Population data was unavailable in UCR files for 268 municipal police agencies and one county sheriff's department.

Coverage of crime in Indiana

Crime reporting also varies considerably among Indiana counties. In some years, no agencies within some counties report crime data. To account for incomplete or missing data, the FBI uses an algorithm (see Data and Methodology text box on page 9) to generate estimates of county-level crime rates. The data for any law enforcement agency reporting 12 months are analyzed as submitted. Data from entities reporting 3 to 11 months are augmented by a weight of 12, divided by the number of months reported. The UCR county-level data include a “coverage indicator” of aggregated data quality. This variable represents the proportion of county data reported and takes into account both crime (offenses known) and arrest (clearances) data. The indicator ranges from 100 percent, signifying complete 12-month reporting, to 0 percent, an indication that all data in the county are estimates.

Table 4 includes details of Indiana reporting coverage by county for 1998, 2004, and 2010. The percentage of counties not reporting data to UCR has declined from 32 percent in 1998 to 17 percent in 2004, and 12 percent in 2010. The share of counties with complete reporting coverage has risen from 17 percent to roughly one-quarter of all counties in 2004 and 2010. The mean county coverage indicator in Indiana improved between 1998 and 2004 from 39 to 55 percent, and rose to 64 percent in 2010.

Map 1 illustrates reporting rates of UCR coverage indicator scores by local Indiana agencies by county in 2010. In 2010, roughly 12 percent (11) of Indiana counties did not report any data. Thirty-four counties revealed reporting coverage between 1 and 75 percent, while 51 percent (47) had a reporting coverage of over 75 percent. Map 2 shows levels of change in percentage points in coverage indicator by county between 2004 and 2010. Thirty-six counties increased reporting coverage, 26 of which showed an increase of 10 percentage points or more. Thirty-six counties also declined in coverage, with 18 showing a drop of 10 or more percent decline. Reporting coverage remained the same in 20 counties. The mean change in percentage points was 0.0 and the median change was 8.5.

Indiana State Police new records management system (RMS)

The preparation of UCR program reports is highly dependent upon information submitted from local agencies’ records management systems that includes local crime data. Complete and accurate incident reporting at the local level is a function of capturing, processing, and storing detailed information on law enforcement-related events. In spring 2012, the Indiana State Police (ISP) initiated the roll out of a new RMS to all ISP facilities. According to ISP, the *Interact 911 Records Management System* will replace an older case management system and will serve as a repository for all data gathered from incident reports as well as data from other systems including citation and crash information. The data gathered will include any involvement ISP officers have, and will capture searchable fields to include names, locations, vehicles, and property. ISP anticipates the new system will be capable of submitting UCR and N-DEX data based upon standard criminal justice information services (CJIS) requirements.

ISP has 6 dispatch regions that encompass 14 posts across the state. A number of regions are already “live” with the new RMS and remaining regions are being added bi-weekly. IPS reports that all implementation will be completed by fall 2012. The Integrated Public Safety Commission (IPSC) is the point of contact for the statewide computer-aided dispatch (CAD)/RMS program. According to ISP, the program is available on the state’s Quantity Purchase Award (QPA) for any other local agency to purchase at a low negotiated price. Additionally, most infrastructure costs (including servers) have been accounted for and an agency acquiring the new program would not incur usual startup costs associated with new systems. The dissemination of such a system has the potential to greatly improve accessibility to crime data across jurisdictions.

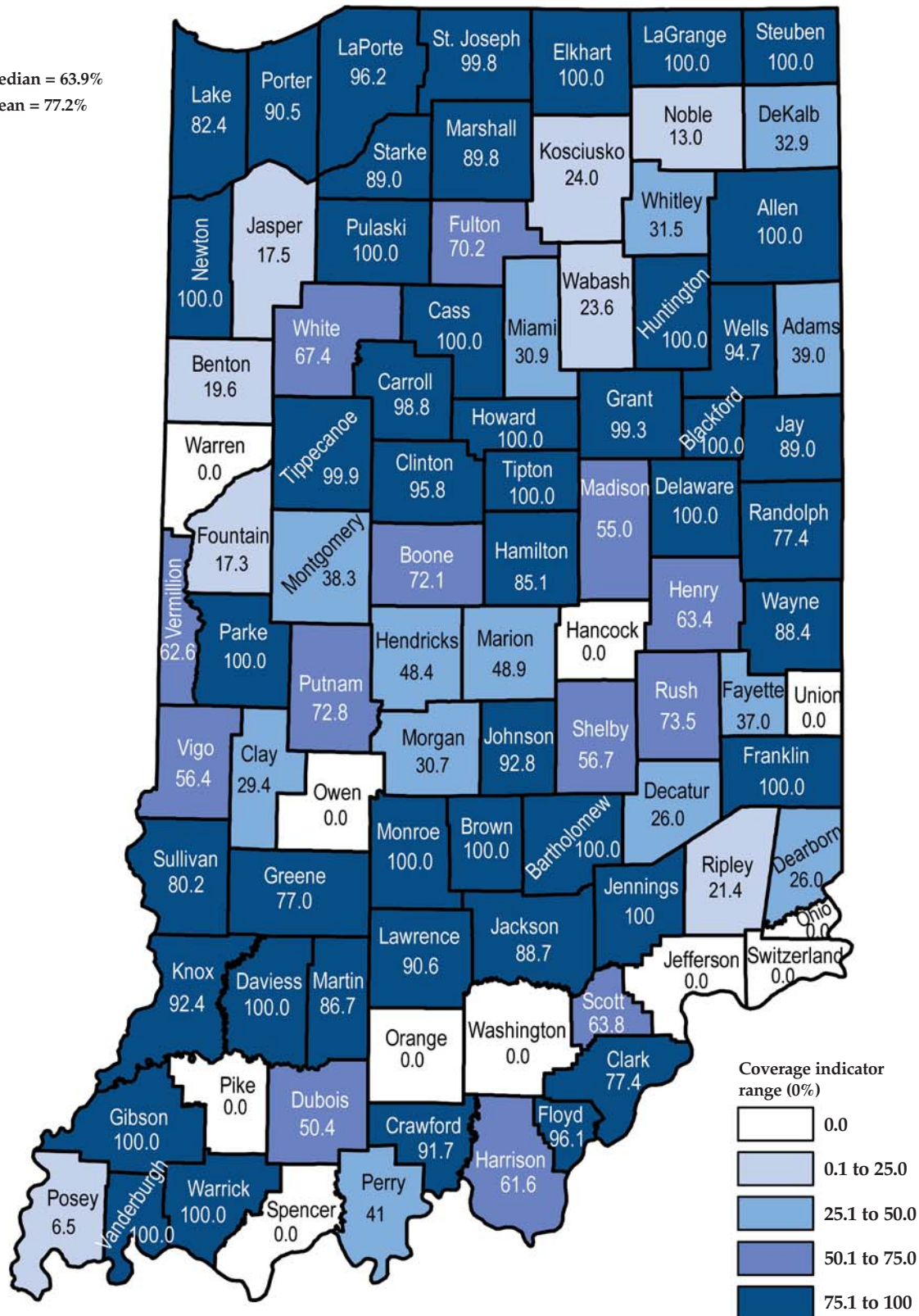
Table 4. UCR coverage indicator (CI) details, by year (1998, 2004, 2010)

	Percentage of Indiana counties		
	1998	2004	2010
Total counties	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Counties not reporting data (CI=0%)	31.5%	17.0%	12.0%
Counties reporting some data (CI ranges from 1% to 99.9%)	51.1%	58.7%	64.1%
Counties with complete reporting coverage (CI=100%)	17.4%	24.0%	23.9%
<i>Average coverage indicator</i>	<i>39.0%</i>	<i>55.0%</i>	<i>63.9%</i>

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1998, 2004, and 2010, Inter-university Consortium of Political and Social Research

Map 1. Indiana coverage indicator by county, 2010

Median = 63.9%
Mean = 77.2%



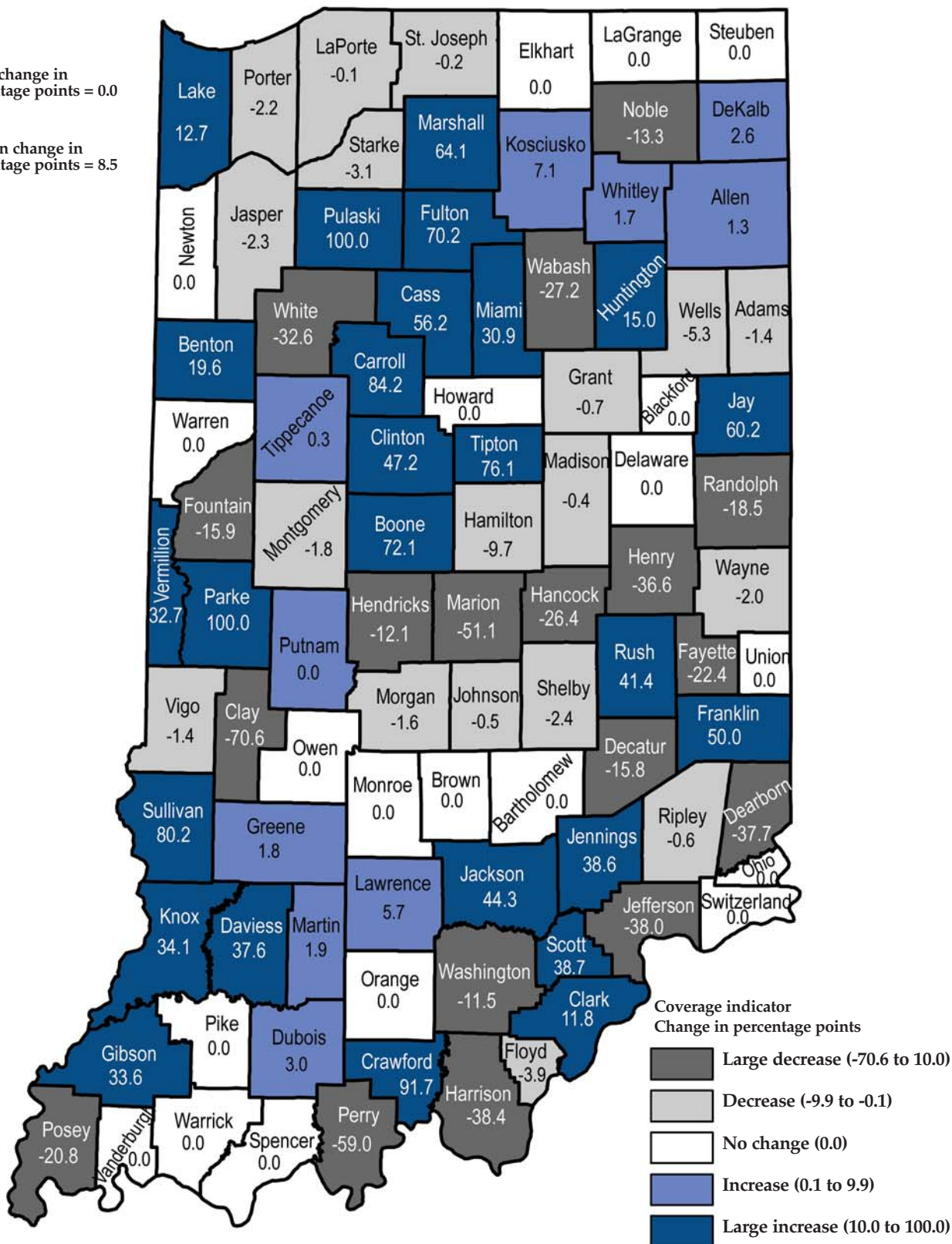
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2010.
U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Retrieved from Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Note: The coverage indicator takes into account the proportion of county arrest data reported.

Map 2. Change in Indiana coverage indicator by county (2004 and 2010)

Mean change in percentage points = 0.0

Median change in percentage points = 8.5



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 2010. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Retrieved from Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Note: The coverage indicator takes into account the proportion of county arrest data reported.

Conclusions and Next Steps

Crime data reporting among most Indiana law enforcement agencies improved from 1998 to 2004 and again in 2010. In addition, the majority (over 80 percent) of the state's population is in jurisdictions with at least some crime data reporting. Among both municipal police and county sheriff departments that serve jurisdictions with populations of 25,000 or greater, a substantial majority report data to the FBI. However, for agencies in smaller jurisdictions (populations less than 10,000), reporting is much lower. Slightly over one-half of municipal police and sheriff departments in these areas submitted crime data in 2010.

Indiana remains one of only three states in the nation that lacks a centralized state collection program certified by the FBI and without active legislation mandating crime data reporting. Results of prior CCJR analyses and comparison of reporting rates across two regional states using 1998 and 2004 UCR data demonstrated that Michigan reporting was superior to the other states in the analysis, including Indiana (Stucky & Thelin, 2007). Contributing factors likely include a statute mandating

UCR data submission and a central repository coordinated by the Michigan State Police (MSP). Michigan crime data also are submitted electronically and MSP personnel train local law enforcement agencies on crime data submission procedures. Systems such as the new ISP RMS may offer avenues for more local agencies in Indiana to begin or improve crime data reporting and sharing.

A central crime data repository coordinated by an entity such as ISP or ICJI would have a number of advantages, including improved crime data reporting and accessibility to crime data across jurisdictions. The next step for the statewide crime data assessment is the administration of a crime data survey of municipal police departments and sheriffs' agencies throughout the state. CCJR survey design was informed by key informant interview results. Survey findings will enable researchers to document local law enforcement obstacles and benefits to participating in a centralized crime data reporting system and will identify steps for improving crime data accessibility.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The UCR data analyzed for this report include the following datasets from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (www.icpsr.umich.edu):

- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 2010
- Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk [United States], 2005
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 2004
- Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk [United States], 2000
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1998

The 1998, 2004, and 2010 UCR datasets provide a compilation of offenses and clearances reported to law enforcement agencies. *Offenses known* comprise the number and type of criminal acts committed. Such offenses include only the most serious, frequent, and commonly reported crimes. Offenses are cleared by arrest (*clearances*), or solved, when at least one person involved in the criminal act has been arrested, charged, and turned over to a court for prosecution (U.S. Department of Justice, 2004). The 2000 and 2005 Crosswalk files provide geographic and other identifying information for each record included in the UCR program files. Agencies were classified into four categories:

- municipal police departments
- county sheriffs
- state police
- other (e.g., transit authorities, university campus, and park police)

In cases where the agency type information was missing from the combined file, agency name and address information were used to group

law enforcement entities according to the above categories. The UCR files include numerous fields related to offense and clearances for each law enforcement agency. For this report, we used the grand total of all crimes known for each month to determine the total number of months that data were reported to the FBI for each agency. For each month, a corresponding variable was assigned with a value of 0 or 1, depending on whether the number in the total offenses field was greater than 0. If the total number was greater than 0, each record was assigned a value of 1. These 12 fields were tallied to determine the total number of months that data were reported. In a few instances, agencies report full-year data in December. If this appeared to be the case, the December total was assumed to represent 12 months reporting.

The standards for state UCR programs help ensure submission of consistent and comparable data, along with regular and timely reporting. The FBI maintains several criteria for state programs to be certified, including such factors as conformity to national UCR program standards and adequate staff and quality control procedures. For more information, see Uniform Crime Reports Data Quality Guidelines, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. This document is available at http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/data_quality_guidelines and was accessed June 29, 2012.

To account for incomplete or missing data, the FBI uses estimates to provide county-level information. UCR data also include a diagnostic measure (coverage indicator) of aggregated county-level data quality. The indicator ranges from 100 percent, signifying complete 12-month reporting, to 0 percent, an indication that all data in the county are estimates. The coverage indicator is calculated as follows:

$$CI_x = (1 - (\sum((ORI_i \text{ pop}/\text{county pop})) / (12\text{-months reported}/12))) * 100$$

where

CI = Coverage Indicator

x = county

i = ORI (originating agency identifier) within county



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An electronic copy of this document can be accessed via the CCJR website (www.ccjr.iupui.edu), the ICJI website (www.in.gov/cji/), or you may contact the Center for Criminal Justice Research at 317-261-3000.



ICJI/CCJR RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP PROJECT

Over the past decade, CCJR has partnered with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) to address critical issues related to Indiana's justice systems including: *crime prevention; drug and alcohol abuse associated with crime; law enforcement; sentencing and corrections; and, traffic safety*; including program assessments of 12 federal grant programs conducted by CCJR on behalf of ICJI between January 2006 and June 2008. In an effort to assist ICJI in improving criminal justice programming and policy development in Indiana, CCJR entered into a 2-year research partnership (beginning in June 2011) to perform critical data collection and analytical tasks in two broad research areas identified as priorities by ICJI. The scope of work includes 1) a review of best practices for all Victims Services division programs and primary program areas under ICJI's Drug and Crime Control division and Youth Services funding streams, and 2) a crime and justice data assessment that will serve as a first step in developing a statewide crime data collaboration that could emulate the nationally recognized traffic safety records collaboration facilitated by ICJI.

THE INDIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

Guided by a Board of Trustees representing all components of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victim services. ICJI develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems and administers federal and state funds to carry out these strategies.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY PUBLIC POLICY INSTITUTE

The Indiana University (IU) Public Policy Institute is a collaborative, multidisciplinary research institute within the Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA), Indianapolis. The Institute serves as an umbrella organization for research centers affiliated with SPEA, including the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment and the Center for Criminal Justice Research. The Institute also supports the Office of International Community Development and the Indiana Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (IACIR).

THE CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

The Center for Criminal Justice Research, one of two applied research centers currently affiliated with the Indiana University Public Policy Institute, works with public safety agencies and social services organizations to provide impartial applied research on criminal justice and public safety issues. CCJR provides analysis, evaluation, and assistance to criminal justice agencies; and community information and education on public safety questions. CCJR research topics include traffic safety, crime prevention, criminal justice systems, drugs and alcohol, policing, violence and victimization, and youth.

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