

Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System

Data Explorer Methodology



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CONTENTS

Contents.....	1
1 Highlights	2
2 Background	3
3 Group A vs. Group B Incidents	3
3.1 Group A Incidents	3
3.2 Group B Incidents.....	4
3.3 Hierarchy and Counting Rules.....	4
4 Dates	5
4.1 Report Date Indicator	5
4.2 Other Dates.....	6
5 Clearances.....	7
6 Time and Place.....	8
6.1 Hour	8
6.2 Location.....	9
7 Victim Demographics.....	10
7.1 Person Crimes	10
7.2 Relationships Between Victim and Offenders	11
7.3 Victim Injuries	13
7.4 Property Crimes	13
8 Offender Demographics.....	13
9 Drug Data	14
10 Arrests.....	16
11 Property	16
12 Firearm Involvement.....	19
13 Hate Crime Offenders	20
14 Sample WIBRS Structure	21
14.1 Two Sample Incident Structures	22

1 HIGHLIGHTS

- Data displayed on the Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System (WIBRS) dashboard was sent to the Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program from WIBRS certified law enforcement agencies. Agencies that have not yet completed the WIBRS transition process are not included in the dashboard; please use caution when interpreting longitudinal data, as more and more agencies are certified each year.
- Agencies are responsible for the completeness and accuracy of their data. Agencies can change details and resubmit WIBRS incidents as many times as needed until the end of the next calendar year. The data on this dashboard is subject to change on a daily basis but is not connected to live databases nor is it updated daily. Please note the refresh date on the dashboard main menu and methodology page and send a request if more recent data is needed. Typically, the UCR program will not include partial year data on public dashboards but will refresh old data a few times per year.
- WIBRS data is a type of reporting within the UCR program that fulfills reporting requirements but is not the same as traditional Summary-Based Reporting (SBR) formatted data that is displayed on the original statewide UCR crime dashboards. Rules for how offenses and arrests are counted are different between the two reporting methods, so offense and arrest counts in WIBRS might not match the offense and arrest counts displayed on SBR formatted dashboards. If you have specific questions about these differences, please review this document and contact us for more information.
- WIBRS can count incidents, offenses, victims, victim-offense combinations, offenders, etc. The unit of count is different for different displays. Please review the notes in this document and in the tooltips that display when hovering over data for more information, and feel free to contact us with any questions.
- If you would like raw WIBRS data files to work with, please contact our office and let us know which agencies/year/information you would like. The WIBRS data element map shows the information collected, and the WIBRS Reference Guide shows what values are allowed for each element. For example, the element map shows that WIBRS includes weapon and injury information, and the Reference Guide includes all the types of weapons and injuries that an agency can include with their WIBRS incident. Although no personal identifying information is collected from agencies, it might be possible to ascertain the identity of a victim based on the combination of other elements. For this reason, in the interest of crime victims' rights, some data may be redacted. Due to the complexity of WIBRS data, these requests might take longer to process than standard data requests using SBR formatted data; please plan for an approximate two week turnaround.

For data requests or questions, please contact the Wisconsin UCR Program

statsanalysis@doj.state.wi.us

2 BACKGROUND

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been collecting data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program since 1929, starting with the collection of data in the Summary-Based Reporting (SBR) format. In SBR format, offenses that are reportable regardless of whether there was an arrest or not are referred to as “Part 1 Offenses” and include four violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and four property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson). “Part 2 Arrests” are collected if/when an arrest for an offense occurs, and includes Part 1 Offenses as well as many more arrest categories. Both Part 1 Offenses and Part 2 Arrests are reported by agencies on a monthly basis in aggregate format, along with aggregate counts of Part 1 Offense Clearances. Participation in UCR is mandated in Wisconsin by *Wis. Stat. § 165.845*. All agencies are required to report their UCR data to the Wisconsin UCR Program; most agencies submit their own data directly, but there are some small agencies that do not report directly and instead report through their local county sheriff’s department.

The FBI began the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in 1989, and state programs have slowly been adopting NIBRS ever since. NIBRS data is reported at the incident-level and includes much more specific data about crime compared to the SBR System. The Wisconsin UCR Program began accepting NIBRS data through the Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System (WIBRS) in 2005 and has gradually been adding more agencies to the WIBRS program each year.

WIBRS data is converted to SBR format through a conversion process, and the converted data is then added to original SBR data for display on the interactive UCR statewide dashboards for offenses, arrests, and arrestee demographics for the purposes of statewide counting and longitudinal analysis. The purpose of this conversion is to count everything statewide uniformly, since WIBRS and SBR have different reporting requirements and counting rules, and since not all agencies have made the transition to WIBRS. The original WIBRS data is also kept in WIBRS format and displayed on the WIBRS dashboards.

3 GROUP A VS. GROUP B INCIDENTS

Rather than noting offenses as Part 1 Violent Crimes, Part 1 Property Crimes, and Part 2 Arrests, NIBRS/WIBRS classifies incidents as either Group A or Group B.

3.1 GROUP A INCIDENTS

Group A Incidents include offenses that are reportable regardless of an arrest. This currently includes 52 different offenses (see Reference Guide), for which agencies are required to send a full incident with incident-level details all connected by a unique incident number. These details are broken apart into six different segments: administrative, offense, property, victim, offender, and arrestee (see WIBRS Data Element Map). The offenses included in Group A are split into three categories:

- *Person Crimes* – crimes in which a person (and only a person) is a victim. Offenses that are person crimes include demographic information about the victim along with weapon and injury data. Person Crime offenses are counted based on the number of unique victim-offense combinations. For example, if one incident involves two people being assaulted (aggravated) and kidnapped, that is four total offenses (two aggravated assaults and two kidnappings, since two people were assaulted and kidnapped). Officers can be reported as victims of homicide, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation; Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) is collected by agencies reporting the victim as a Law Enforcement Officer rather than the standard Individual victim type.
- *Property Crimes* – crimes in which the target of the offense was property. Individuals can be victims of property crimes, along with other entities such as businesses, financial institutions, the government, etc. Property Crime offenses are counted for each unique offense-incident combination, regardless of the number of victims. For example, if three people are robbed and a business is vandalized during one incident, that is one robbery and one vandalism offense, even though there were three people robbed. There are two exceptions: 1) burglaries are counted based on the number of premises burglarized if the burglary took place at a hotel/motel or a rental storage facility; 2) motor vehicle theft offenses are counted based on the number of vehicles stolen.
- *Society Crimes* – crimes in which there is no victimized entity. The only possible victim is “society” and therefore limited information is available for these crimes. Society Crime offenses are counted for each unique offense-incident combination. For example, if an incident involves a weapon law violation and prostitution, there are two society crime offenses regardless of how many people were involved. Agencies should be especially diligent in making sure that society crime offenses do not meet the definition of other crimes (prostitution vs. human trafficking; pornography vs. a sex offense, etc.).

3.2 GROUP B INCIDENTS

Group B Incidents are those in which only an arrest is reportable, if/when an arrest occurs. The only information collected for Group B incidents are the arrestee data elements. Group B incidents are counted at the arrestee level (i.e. number of arrests). See Reference Guide for full description of Group B arrest categories.

3.3 HIERARCHY AND COUNTING RULES

In SBR, a hierarchy rule is in place in which only the “most serious” offense that occurred in an incident is counted. For example, if one incident involved a burglary and homicide, only the homicide is counted. However, in WIBRS, there is no hierarchy rule; each of the 52 offenses that occur are reportable, regardless of what else might be happening at the same time and place. WIBRS agencies can include up to 10 different offenses in connection with the same incident.

Furthermore, in WIBRS, multiple offenses can be counted for the same victim. For example, if a victim is raped and robbed, there is a rape offense and a robbery offense. However, WIBRS does have rules in place regarding “lesser included” and “mutually exclusive” offense combinations that occur with the same victim. For example, if one person is robbed, the agency cannot also report that same victim was a victim of theft on the same incident, because theft is already part of a robbery. Likewise, one victim cannot be the victim of both rape and statutory rape in the same incident, because the definitions of those two offenses preclude one another (one is forcible, one is not). Importantly, these rules only apply at the victim level; that is to say, one incident could involve both robbery and theft, or both rape and statutory rape, if the victims of those offenses are two different people. See Reference Guide for the combination grid of offenses that are considered “lesser included” or “mutually exclusive” if occurring with the same victim.

For these reasons, WIBRS counts are not comparable to SBR counts. For example, a WIBRS theft offense count for a given agency/year may not match the SBR theft offense count for the same agency/year; this is because WIBRS might include offenses that have been removed during the WIBRS-SBR conversion process due to hierarchy rules.

4 DATES

In SBR, agencies submit aggregate counts, by month, of reported offenses and arrests based on the reported date. There is no specificity in SBR on when exactly an incident occurred.

In WIBRS, both the reported date and the incident date are collected; the incident date (when the incident happened) is used to classify an incident. For example, if an agency reported an incident with an incident date of December 31, 2019 and a reported date (when it was reported to the agency) of January 3, 2020, the incident is considered a December 2019 incident because that is when it happened, even though it was not reported to law enforcement until a few days later.

4.1 REPORT DATE INDICATOR

There is one exception to using the incident date: the report date is used if the agency has designated the “report date indicator” for an incident. The report date indicator should be used under three conditions:

1. The agency does not know when the incident occurred (e.g. someone reports their summer house was burglarized while they were away for six months, and there is no way of knowing with any specificity when the burglary occurred).
2. The incident date is known but it occurred more than two years ago and has just recently been reported to law enforcement (e.g. someone reports now that they were assaulted on a specific date, but that date is before January 1 of the previous calendar year). Currently, WIBRS has a restriction in which an incident cannot be reported for the first time to WIBRS if it occurred and was reported to law enforcement more than two years ago. However, if a victim just recently

reported an incident that occurred more than two years ago, the agency should send the incident with the report date indicator. This indicates the incident is an older incident but was only recently reported to law enforcement, and the report date should be used to classify the incident in the WIBRS system.

- Example A: A victim reported to law enforcement three years ago that she was assaulted. The agency cannot send this incident for the first time to WIBRS now, as the incident happened three years ago and was known to the agency three years ago; the agency should have sent the incident three years ago.
 - Example B: A victim reports to law enforcement now that she was assaulted on a specific date three years ago. Since this information is newly reported, the agency can send the incident to WIBRS, using the report date indicator. This incident will be classified under the report date, not the incident date.
3. The incident date is known but it is before the agency transitioned to WIBRS and was reported to law enforcement after the agency transitioned to WIBRS (e.g. someone reports now that they were robbed six months ago, and the agency is using WIBRS now but was using SBR six months ago).
- Example A: A victim reports in January 2020 that his home was burglarized on a specific date in November 2019. The agency was reporting SBR data in 2019 but transitioned to WIBRS in 2020. It is assumed that since this incident was reported to law enforcement in January, and since SBR uses the report date, this incident is not being counted as a November 2019 incident and should instead be counted as a January 2020 incident. The report date indicator is used to classify this as a January WIBRS incident rather than a November SBR incident.

NOTE: To date, less than 1% of all WIBRS incidents collected since WIBRS began have used the report date indicator.

In sum, SBR uses the date an incident was reported to law enforcement to classify an incident, and WIBRS uses the incident date to classify an incident (with the few exceptions noted above). Therefore, on the WIBRS dashboard, the “Offense Year” variables are almost always using the incident date.

4.2 OTHER DATES

For the time calculations determining how long an incident took to clear, the days between the clearance date (either arrest date or exceptional clearance date) and the incident *report date* were calculated, as law enforcement cannot begin to clear an incident until they are aware of the incident.

Average/Median number of days to clear an incident = Average/Median of Arrest/Exceptional Clearance date – Report date.

NOTE: Some arrest/clearance dates occurred before the report date, which is illogical (i.e. law enforcement cannot arrest someone on a date that is prior to the date they were made aware of an incident). In many cases, this is due to the report date not being the actual date it was reported to law enforcement, but instead it is the date the agency created the incident in their RMS. These incidents have a negative number of days to clear and have been removed from the visualization since the real date it

was reported to the agency is unknown, and to avoid falsely lowering the average and median days to clear. It is important to note though that by removing them, the average and mean days to clear might not be entirely precise.

5 CLEARANCES

Agencies can clear an incident in one of two ways: by arrest or by exceptional means. The first arrest on any incident clears all offenses on the incident, as every suspect listed as an offender on an incident is assumed to have committed or acted in concert to commit every offense on the incident. Exceptional clearances are used when an agency has essentially solved the crime(s) but the suspect will not be arrested. The FBI's criteria for an agency to exceptionally clear an incident are:

1. The agency's investigation must have clearly and definitively established the identity of at least one offender, and
2. The agency has enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution, and
3. The agency knows the exact location of the offender, but
4. There is a reason outside control of the agency preventing the arrest, charging, and turning over for prosecution:
 - a. Death of offender
 - b. Prosecution declined (by the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause to arrest)
 - c. In custody of other jurisdiction (includes extradition denied)
 - d. Victim refused to cooperate in the prosecution
 - e. Juvenile/No Custody (the handling of a juvenile without taking him/her into custody, but rather by oral or written notice given to the parents or legal guardian in a case involving a minor offense, such as petty larceny)

A few example scenarios in which an exceptional clearance might be used include: murder-suicide (category A), probable cause to arrest but not enough to prove beyond a reasonable doubt in court (category B), an incident that is beyond the statute of limitations to prosecute (category B), a suspect successfully completes a pre-arrest diversion program (category B), or a victim who is unable or unwilling to testify (D). Importantly, the exceptional clearance data is provided by the law enforcement agency and not the DA's office; if an agency uses category B (Prosecution declined), the expectation is that the agency has communicated with the DA's office and knows why the DA has declined prosecution (confirming the agency did have probable cause to arrest and the prosecution was declined for another reason). More information about the FBI's policy on exceptional clearances can be found in the FBI NIBRS user manual: <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/ucr-2019-1-nibrs-user-manual.pdf/view>

The above policies and criteria are the same in SBR and WIBRS, however, agencies do not specify in their SBR data which type of clearance is being used (arrest or exceptional clearance), which incident was cleared, nor specifically when an incident was cleared. For example, an SBR agency might report five robbery offenses and three robbery clearances in a given month. It is unknown whether the three clearances were arrests or exceptional clearances, and it is unknown whether the three that were

cleared were of the five offenses that occurred that month or from prior incidents. It is also unknown when precisely the clearances occurred.

In WIBRS, arrests and exceptional clearances are connected to specific incidents by incident number, so the type of clearance is known, which specific incident was cleared is known, and specifically when it was cleared is known by the arrest date or the exceptional clearance date.

The WIBRS clearance dashboard displays clearance data that is unique to WIBRS and unavailable in SBR, including the difference between cleared by arrest and cleared exceptionally, and how long cleared incidents took to clear. The specific types of exceptional clearances are also displayed. Although both of the following questions are able to be answered with WIBRS data, it is the answer to the second question that is being displayed:

1. How many clearances were there for a specific type of offense in a given year?
2. How many offenses that happened in a given year were ever cleared?

For example, there might be 100 robberies that occurred during a given year and 80 robbery clearances that occurred during a given year. The WIBRS dashboard displays the 100 robberies, and the % of *those* that were ever cleared to date. The dashboard does *not* show the 80 robberies that were cleared in that year that could have happened in prior years. Therefore, calculating a rate using WIBRS data that is displayed, versus a rate with SBR data will not be comparable.

6 TIME AND PLACE

6.1 HOUR

The time of an incident to the nearest hour is collected for each WIBRS incident. For the purpose of the Time and Place dashboard, some incidents have been removed:

1. Incidents with an unknown hour: Agencies can leave the hour blank if they do not know when the incident occurred.
2. Incidents with “midnight” as the hour: Although many incidents do occur around midnight, our data shows that midnight is often used on a WIBRS incident by records management systems in place of unknown as a default. Incidents that are sent to WIBRS as having occurred at midnight have been intentionally removed for this reason, and midnight is not displayed on the dashboard.
3. Incidents with a report date indicator: As described in the date section, the report date indicator is used for three specific scenarios. The UCR Program does not know which of the three scenarios the report date indicator was used for, so all incidents with a report date indicator have been removed from the Time and Place dashboard due to the possibility that the incident date was unknown and therefore the hour must have been unknown as well.

For these reasons, the Time and Place dashboard is not a comprehensive view of all incidents; the purpose is to gain a general idea of when/where certain types of offenses occur within a given jurisdiction.

6.2 LOCATION

WIBRS does not currently collect specific geocoded information such as address or latitude/longitude, but it does collect the general type of location of an incident. There are over 40 location types available for an agency to choose from, which have been combined as follows for the purposes of the Location display.

Original Description	Display Description
Abandoned Structure	Other
Air/Bus/Train Term.	Other
Amusement Park	Other
ATM Machine	Other
Auto Dealerships	Other
Bank/Savings & Loan	Other
Bar/Night Club	Restaurant/Bar
Campground	Other
Cargo Container	Other
Church/Temple	Church/Temple
College/University	College/School
Community Center	Other
Construction Site	Other
Convenience Store	Store/Mall
Cyberspace	Cyberspace
Day Care	Other
Department Store	Store/Mall
Dock/Freight Term.	Other
Drug Store/Hospital	Other
Farm	Other
Field/Woods	Highway/Field
Gambling Facilities	Other
Government Building	Other
Grocery/Supermarket	Store/Mall
Highway/Road/Alley	Highway/Field
Homeless Shelter	Other
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	Hotel/Motel
Industrial Site	Other
Jail/Prison	Other
Lake/Waterway	Other
Liquor Store	Store/Mall
Military	Other
Offender Temp. Lodgings	Hotel/Motel

Offender Residence	Residence
Offender's Vehicle	Lot/Garage/Vehicle
Office Building	Other
Other Residence	Residence
Other Temp. Lodgings	Hotel/Motel
Other Vehicle	Lot/Garage/Vehicle
Other/Unknown	Other
Outbuilding	Other
Park	Park/Playground
Park/Playground	Park/Playground
Parking Lot/Garage	Lot/Garage/Vehicle
Primary Schools	College/School
Residence/Home	Residence
Rest Area	Other
Restaurant	Restaurant/Bar
School/College	College/School
Service/Gas Station	Other
Shopping Mall	Store/Mall
Shopping Mall	Store/Mall
Specialty Store	Store/Mall
Stadium/Fairgrounds	Other
Storage Facility	Other
Tribal Land	Tribal Land
Victim Temp. Lodgings	Hotel/Motel
Victim Residence	Residence
Victim's Vehicle	Lot/Garage/Vehicle

As a reminder, the Time and Place dashboard is not a comprehensive view of all incidents; the purpose is to gain a general idea of when/where certain types of offenses occur within a given jurisdiction.

7 VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

7.1 PERSON CRIMES

Person crimes are those in which a person is the only possible type of victim and the object of the crime is the person. Age, sex, and race of individual victims are collected and connected to the type of offense they were a victim of. The actual count of victims per offense is available and is a unique count of victims, however, one victim can be included in more than one type of offense display. For example, a victim of rape and homicide will be displayed on both the rape victim demographics and the homicide victim demographics.

NOTE: agencies can include an age range if they do not know the specific age of the victim. The average of the range was used for instances in which a range was provided. If the range provided was more than a 15-year range, the age was recoded as “unknown”.

7.2 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDERS

The relationship between the victim and their offender(s) is also collected for victims of person crimes and shown on the display. One victim could be connected to multiple offenders in the same incident, and multiple victims could be connected to the same offender in the same incident. The percentage for each relationship is not the percentage of victims, it is the percentage of victim-offender relationships with the displayed relationship to the victim, from the victims’ perspective. For example, “child” would indicate the victim was the child of the offender(s). For example, one incident involving two victims in the same demographic category and four offenders would display eight relationships. Likewise, two incidents, the first involving one victim with one offender and the second involving one victim with three offenders would display four relationships, even though both scenarios involve two victims and four offenders. Therefore the number of victims and offenders could result in different numbers of relationships, depending on how many incidents there were. An example scenario is shown below:

Ex) The table below is one incident involving rape with two victims (one White female and one Black female) and three offenders (two White and one Black). All three offenders lived with Victim 1, and Victim 2 was not known to any of the offenders (she was a friend of Victim 1 who happened to be there). Based on the number of victims and offenders, there are six relationships displayed – 100% (3 relationships) under White victim will display as Co-habitant, and 100% (3 relationships) under Black victim will display as Stranger. Please use caution when interpreting the relationship counts – the number is reflective of the number of combinations (6 in this scenario), not the number of victims (2 in this scenario), or offenders (3 in this scenario), or total people (5 in this scenario).

Incident #	Victim #	Offender #	Relationship
1	1 (White)	1 (White)	Co-habitant
1	1 (White)	2 (White)	Co-habitant
1	1 (White)	3 (Black)	Co-habitant
1	2 (Black)	1 (White)	Stranger
1	2 (Black)	2 (White)	Stranger
1	2 (Black)	3 (Black)	Stranger

The original relationship option and how it was categorized for the purpose of the display is shown below.

Original Description	Display Description
Victim was child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	Child/Stepchild
Victim was child	Child/Stepchild
Victim was stepchild	Child/Stepchild
Victim was co-habitant	Co-habitant
Victim was roommate	Co-habitant

Victim was friend	Friend
Victim was grandchild	Grandchild
Victim was grandparent	Grandparent
Not a victim of this offender	Not displayed
Victim was offender	Not displayed
Victim was in-law	Other Family
Victim was other family	Other Family
Victim was acquaintance	Other Known
Victim was babysittee (the person being babysat)	Other Known
Victim was babysitter	Other Known
Victim was Professional Care Provider	Other Known
Victim was professional care receiver	Other Known
Other Domestic Violence Victim	Other Known
Victim was neighbor	Other Known
Other business relationship	Other Known
Victim was otherwise known	Other Known
Victim was Parent	Parent/Stepparent
Victim was stepparent	Parent/Stepparent
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	Current/Former Intimate Partner
Victim was Common-Law Spouse	Current/Former Intimate Partner
Homosexual relationship	Current/Former Intimate Partner
Victim was Spouse	Current/Former Intimate Partner
Victim was ex-boyfriend/girlfriend	Current/Former Intimate Partner
Victim was ex-spouse	Current/Former Intimate Partner
Victim was sibling	Sibling/Stepsibling
victim was stepsibling	Sibling/Stepsibling
Victim was stranger	Stranger
Relationship unknown	Unknown
Victim was Employee	Work relationship
Victim was employer	Work relationship

Due to the available data in WIBRS, it might be possible to identify a victim despite WIBRS not collecting identifying information. For example, there might be a unique age/sex/race combination for a victim and offender and knowing the relationship between the two could identify the victim. In the interest of crime victims' rights, for sex offenses and human trafficking, the victim race, age, and relationship to the offender(s) have been redacted on the dashboard (and may be redacted in requests) when combinations of these identifiers result in fewer than five victims.

7.3 VICTIM INJURIES

Most person crime offenses require the victim injury field to be included, which could include up to five different injuries. The injury is connected to the victim, but not to the specific offense the person was a victim of. For example if one person was a victim of assault and kidnapping and had an injury, the injury field does not specify which of those two offenses the injury should be connected with. For display purposes, we connected all victim injuries to all person crime offenses they were a victim of; in the scenario above, the injury would be connected to the kidnapping and the assault. However, there are some person crime offenses in which injury is not collected by the FBI system: murder, negligent manslaughter, intimidation, statutory rape, and incest. For those offenses, injury information will not appear on the dashboard. It is possible for a victim to be connected to an injury-applicable offense and an offense that cannot have an injury. For example, if one person is a victim of statutory rape and assault and had a minor injury (as a result of the assault), the minor injury is intentionally not connected to the non-applicable offense (statutory rape) on the dashboard since that offense cannot have an injury attached to it if it were a standalone offense.

7.4 PROPERTY CRIMES

Property crime victims can include people, but also include other entities such as businesses, financial institutions, the government, etc.; the object of property crimes is property. Demographic information is collected and shown for each individual person victim of a property offense, and the number of other types of victims is shown. As a reminder, property crimes, unlike person crimes, are not counted at the victim level. For example, a robbery in which a bank and three people in the bank were threatened would show as three individual victims and one financial institution victim, but is considered one robbery offense because robbery is a property crime, not a person crime.

Relationship information between individual victims of property crimes and their offender(s) was allowed (but not required) starting in 2019, and not yet available for all WIBRS agencies. It is anticipated that this data element will be required for all WIBRS property offenses with Individuals as victims in the future.

8 OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

Offender age, sex, and race are collected for all known offenders connected to an incident. Partial demographics are also allowed (e.g. the suspect is known to be a white male based on video surveillance with an unknown age). Each unique offender/partial demographic of an offender is counted once per offense type. For example, if a 30/W/M is an offender on an incident that involves the assault of two victims and a fraud offense, that offender will appear on the assault display once (even though there are two assault offenses) and the fraud display once.

If an agency does not know anything about the offender(s) involved in an incident, including how many offenders there were, the agency can submit the incident with “Unknown Offender” in which no demographics are provided. These, and those in which the age, sex, and race are all unknown, have been recoded to display as one offender in the “All Unknown” category and are not displayed on the bar chart.

A 17 year old is considered a juvenile in WIBRS but is considered an “adult” for Wisconsin court purposes. In the interest of juvenile offender confidentiality, the race of offenders who are under 17 have been intentionally redacted on the dashboard (and may be redacted in requests) if there are fewer than five in the same demographic group. However, the count of “redacted” race offenders could still display as five or more. For example if there were four male Asian offenders 14-16 years old and two male American Indian offenders 14-16 years old, the race for all six offenders are redacted on the dashboard (and could be in requests) since there were fewer than five of each race; in such an instance, those offenders will display as six male offenders 14-16 with “redacted” for the race. In other words, the race of the offenders who are under 17 will only display if there are five or more offenders in the same age group/sex/race combination.

NOTE: agencies can include an age range if they do not know the specific age of the offender. The average of the range was used for instances in which a range was provided. If the range provided was more than a 15-year range, the age was recoded as “unknown”.

9 DRUG DATA

Unlike SBR in which drug data is only available in the form of arrest counts if/when an arrest occurs in aggregate, WIBRS drug incidents are reportable regardless of an arrest and are considered a Group A Society Crime. In SBR, there are four drug arrest categories for both sale and possession, including opium/cocaine/derivatives/morphine/heroin/codeine (all one category), marijuana, synthetic drugs, and other dangerous drugs. There are two WIBRS reportable Group A drug offenses: Drug Violation (including criminal activity specifications that indicate sale, possession, transport, using, etc.) and Drug Equipment Violation (including possession of drug paraphernalia). Whenever an agency reports a Drug Violation offense, a WIBRS property segment is required to allow for more specifics to be included. If an agency seizes drugs, the agency includes the suspected drug type(s) (up to three) that were seized and the quantities seized. If a Drug Violation offense occurs in which no drugs were seized (swallowed, thrown out the window, etc.), the agency still includes the suspected drug type(s) (up to three). WIBRS expands the drug types collected to 17 categories, including:

- Crack cocaine
- Cocaine
- Hashish
- Heroin
- Marijuana
- Morphine
- Opium

- Other narcotics
- LSD
- PCP
- Other hallucinogens
- Amphetamines/methamphetamines
- Other stimulants
- Barbiturates
- Other depressants
- Other drugs
- Unknown drug type

For the purposes of the display, these 17 categories have been combined into 12 categories:

1. Crack cocaine
2. Cocaine
3. Marijuana/Hash
4. Heroin/Morphine/Opium
5. Other narcotics
6. LSD/PCP/Other Hallucinogens
7. Meth/Amphetamines
8. Other stimulants
9. Barbiturates
10. Other depressants
11. Other drugs
12. Unknown

The drug dashboard map shows the concentration of incidents around WIBRS agencies based on year and drug type. As a reminder, the map does not show all drug incidents statewide or how much of each drug was seized; it only shows incidents involving each drug type from WIBRS agency data. Each incident can be displayed on the map up to three times, because each incident can contain up to three drug types. Milwaukee PD and marijuana as a drug type have been intentionally excluded from the map for display purposes. The map is not intended to zoom in to a specific area but rather to see, at a high-level, different areas of the state where incidents involving different drug types are occurring.

The number of unique drug incidents per agency and year noted above the bar chart will oftentimes not match the sum of the bar chart for that year. This is because each incident could contain up to three different drug types, and the drug type bar chart displays each drug type included in those incidents, whether they were seized or not, and regardless of quantity. For example, one incident might include marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. That will display as one unique drug incident for the agency unique count per year, but will display in all three drug types on the drug bar chart.

10 ARRESTS

In WIBRS, arrests are collected for 61 different arrest categories (the 52 Group A offenses and the 9 Group B categories). Like SBR, these are collected once per person per apprehension, and should be in the category of the most serious offense the person committed, regardless of what the arrestee might be charged with. For example, if one person committed aggravated assault and burglary and was arrested for it all at the same time, the state UCR Program would expect to receive one arrest for aggravated assault because that is the most serious offense the person committed. The charges against the person are not collected in WIBRS. Likewise, if a person is arrested three times for three different incidents in the course of a year, WIBRS should have three different arrest records, counting as three arrests total, since the person was apprehended three times.

In SBR, the age, sex, and race of a specific person is not known, because sex and race are collected separately in aggregate form. For example, SBR might show 3 arrests of males age 18, 24, and 35-39, and 3 arrests by race (2 White and 1 Asian), but there is no way to know which arrest by race matches which age/sex arrest. In WIBRS, all three demographic data elements are collected for a specific person on a specific incident, so all three are available together.

NOTE: agencies can include an age range if they do not know the specific age of the arrestee. The average of the range was used for instances in which a range was provided. If the range provided was more than a 15-year range, the age was recoded as “unknown”.

11 PROPERTY

Agencies submit incident-level details on what type(s) of property were stolen/recovered and how much each type of property was worth as part of WIBRS property incidents. Agencies can submit up to ten different types of property with each incident. If multiple items are all classifiable as the same type of item (e.g. three items of clothing were stolen) the agency should sum the values of all items within the same type together. Therefore, the number of incidents involving each type of stolen item is not indicative of the number of items within that property type.

There are many property type categories to choose from, which have been condensed for the purposes of display as follows:

Original Description	Display Description
Alcohol	Alcohol
Bicycles	Bicycles
Building Materials	Building Materials
Chemicals	Chemicals
Clothes/Furs	Clothes/Furs
Computer Hardware/Software	Computer Hardware/Software

Consumable Goods	Consumable Goods
Credit/Debit Cards	Credit/Debit Cards
Documents/Personal or Business	Documents/Personal or Business
Drugs/Narcotics	Drugs/Paraphernalia
Drug/Narcotic Equipment	Drugs/Paraphernalia
Farm Equipment	Equipment
Gambling Equipment	Equipment
Heavy Construction/Ind Equip	Equipment
Office-type Equipment	Equipment
Sporting Equipment	Equipment
Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment	Equipment
Logging Equipment	Equipment
Medical/Medical Lab Equipment	Equipment
Photographic/Optical Equipment	Equipment
Recreational/Sports Equipment	Equipment
Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	Equipment
Law Enforcement Equipment	Equipment
Watercraft Equipment/Parts/Accessories	Equipment
Fuel	Fuel
Household Goods	Household Goods
Identity Documents	Identity
Identity-Intangible	Identity
Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems	Jewelry/Metal
Metals, Non-Precious	Jewelry/Metal
Merchandise	Merchandise
Money	Money
Automobiles	Motor Vehicles
Buses	Motor Vehicles
Other Motor Vehicles	Motor Vehicles
Recreational Vehicles	Motor Vehicles
Trucks	Motor Vehicles
All Terrain Vehicles (ATV's)	Motor Vehicles
Snowmobiles	Motor Vehicles
Negotiable Instruments	Negotiable Instruments
Nonnegotiable Instruments	Nonnegotiable Instruments
Pending Inventory	Not displayed
Blank (This value not currently used)	Not displayed
Other	Other-Non-Specified
Aircraft	Other-specified
Livestock	Other-specified
Recordings-Audio/Visual	Other-specified

Structures-Single Occ Dwelling	Other-specified
Structures-Other Dwellings	Other-specified
Structures-Other Comm/Business	Other-specified
Structures-Industrial/Manufacturing	Other-specified
Structures-Public/Community	Other-specified
Structures-Storage	Other-specified
Structures-Other	Other-specified
Structures-Barns	Other-specified
Aircraft Parts/Accessories	Other-specified
Artistic Supplies/Accessories	Other-specified
Collections/Collectibles	Other-specified
Crops	Other-specified
Musical Instruments	Other-specified
Pets	Other-specified
Watercraft	Other-specified
Portable Electronic Communications	Portable Electronic Communications
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	Purses/Wallets
Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players	Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players
Tools	Tools
Trailers	Trailers
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	Vehicle Parts/Accessories
Firearms	Weapons
Explosives	Weapons
Firearm Accessories	Weapons
BB/Pellet Guns	Weapons
Weapons Other	Weapons

Property that is recovered for a WIBRS incident should be attached back as a recovery to the original incident it was listed as stolen from and will include a recovery date and recovered value. One bar chart indicates how many incidents involved each type of item split by stolen (and recovered) and stolen (and not recovered). The percentage on the dollar value bar chart indicates the total value stolen (and recovered) and stolen (and not recovered) for that type of property for a given agency/stolen year. These counts and values might not be comprehensive of everything that was stolen and recovered in a given year. For example, if an agency submits an incident with recovered property that could not be matched to the incident it was stolen from, the unmatched recovered property is excluded. If property is stolen in 2018 and recovered in 2019, the recovery will display under 2018 since it is matched with a 2018 incident.

NOTE: Some property types do not allow a dollar value and are displayed on the chart by property type but display as null on the property value chart. Dollar values submitted as \$1 indicate “unknown” as the amount and have been recoded to null. Therefore the total dollar amounts stolen and recovered are likely a lower estimate than what was actually stolen/recovered.

12 FIREARM INVOLVEMENT

There are 13 offenses in which weapon data is required and a firearm is an allowable weapon in WIBRS. These are:

- Murder
- Negligent manslaughter
- Rape
- Sodomy/Oral Sex
- Sexual assault with an object
- Fondling
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Human trafficking – commercial sex acts
- Human trafficking – involuntary servitude
- Extortion
- Kidnapping
- Weapon law violation

Each offense type can include up to three weapon types, and there are five types of firearm values allowed:

1. Firearm = used when the agency does not know what kind of firearm was used
2. Handgun
3. Rifle
4. Shotgun
5. Other Firearm = any other type of firearm that falls outside the other categories, such as the Mossberg Shockwave or homemade firearms

For the purposes of the display, each type of offense was coded as either having a firearm involved or not. If an offense involved more than one kind of firearm, the offense was coded as “Multiple” firearms rather than counted twice.

Hovering over the red bar chart displays how many incidents involving that type of offense involved a firearm. If an incident involved multiple offenses, it will be displayed for each type of offense. For example if one incident involved a weapon law violation and an aggravated assault and both offenses involved a handgun, the incident will count in the weapon law violation and in the aggravated assault categories. The bar chart does *not* display how many actual offenses involved a firearm, how many firearms there were, nor how many offenders used a firearm. For example, if an incident involved aggravated assault with a handgun and kidnapping with a handgun, and there were three victims of aggravated assault and kidnapping, the incident will display once for aggravated assault and once for kidnapping, even though there are three aggravated assault offenses and three kidnapping offenses since there were three victims. In other words, the display shows the number of incidents involving each *type* of offense with a firearm involved, not the actual offense counts.

The firearm offender data includes the demographic information for all offenders tied to the incidents involving the firearm-related offense. For example, the red bar graph might show that 75% of weapon law violation incidents involved a firearm. After selecting weapon law violation as the offense on the offender data filter, the offender data that appears are the offenders tied to those weapon law violations that involved a firearm; there could be multiple offenders tied to the same unique incident. It does not indicate how many offenders had a gun or used a gun, nor how many guns there were; rather it displays the offenders connected to those incidents that involved a gun. In the interest of juvenile offender confidentiality, some demographics have been redacted on the dashboard (and may be redacted in requests) for offenders who are under 17.

13 HATE CRIME OFFENDERS

Hate crime information is collected in the form of bias motivation flags connected to an offense. Up to five different bias motivations are allowable with a single offense. There are currently 34 specific bias motivations for an agency to use, which have been combined into the following categories for display purposes:

Original Description	Display Description
Anti-Physical Disability	Disability Bias
Anti-Mental Disability	Disability Bias
Anti-Hispanic/Latino	Ethnic Bias
Anti-Other Ethnicity (Not Hispanic or Latino)	Ethnic Bias
Anti-Arab	Ethnic Bias
Anti-White	Racial Bias
Anti-Black/African American	Racial Bias
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	Racial Bias
Anti-Asian	Racial Bias
Anti-Multi Racial Group	Racial Bias
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Racial Bias
Anti-Jewish	Religious Bias
Anti-Catholic	Religious Bias
Anti-Protestant	Religious Bias
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	Religious Bias
Anti-Other Religion (i.e. Buddhism, Hinduism, Shintoism, etc.)	Religious Bias
Anti-Multi-Religious Group	Religious Bias
Anti-Atheist/Agnostic	Religious Bias
Anti-Mormon	Religious Bias
Anti-Jehovah's Witness	Religious Bias
Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other)	Religious Bias
Anti-Other Christian	Religious Bias
Anti-Buddhist	Religious Bias

Anti-Hindu	Religious Bias
Anti-Sikh	Religious Bias
Anti-Male	Sex Bias
Anti-Female	Sex Bias
Anti-Gay	Sexual orientation/gender identity bias
Anti-Lesbian	Sexual orientation/gender identity bias
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)	Sexual orientation/gender identity bias
Anti-Heterosexual	Sexual orientation/gender identity bias
Anti-Bisexual	Sexual orientation/gender identity bias
Anti-Transgender	Sexual orientation/gender identity bias
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	Sexual orientation/gender identity bias
None (No Bias)	Not displayed
Unknown (Offender's motivation not known)	Not displayed

On the hate crime offender dashboard, the sex/race of the offenders connected to incidents involving the selected bias motivation category are displayed. The agency that reported the incident(s) is also included, along with the offense and specific bias committed by each group of offenders.

NOTE: hate crimes can be counted by the number of unique incidents that involve a bias motivation, the number of types of offenses involving a bias motivation, the number of bias motivations, or the number of victims of each offense. Please use caution when interpreting the data displayed on this dashboard; the WIBRS hate crime offender dashboard is not a display of statewide hate crime incidents and its purpose is not to gauge whether hate crimes are increasing or decreasing or to view statewide counts. Instead, this display is intended to allow users to examine at a higher level who commits what kinds of hate crimes. As a reminder, not all agencies or hate crime incidents are displayed; only incidents received from WIBRS agencies are included.

14 SAMPLE WIBRS STRUCTURE

The following two examples show the basic structure of WIBRS data as it is received from WIBRS reporting agencies. Each agency sends a monthly text (.txt) file that contains their WIBRS incidents for the month. The file is structured such that each segment of the incident is separate, and each segment contains the data elements collected for the segment (see Data Element Map). It is often not possible to connect data elements across segments; for example, property types cannot be connected to a specific offense for incidents that involve more than one property offense (e.g. it cannot be determined for an incident involving burglary and theft that involves stolen money if the money should be attributed to the burglary offense or to the theft offense). Furthermore, all offenders listed on an incident are assumed to have participated in the commission of all crimes on the incident, therefore, they are connected to all victims and weapons for the entire incident. Please see the Data Element Map for overview.

14.1 TWO SAMPLE INCIDENT STRUCTURES

Sample 1) The incident occurred on January 1, 2020 at 4pm and involved a burglary offense at a residence. The residence was owned by a 37/W/F, who is the only victim. The offender, a 22/W/M stole \$200 worth of clothing, \$100 worth of which was recovered 2 days later when the offender was arrested. The arrest will count as a burglary arrest. Note there would be no weapons or injuries involved since there is no offense that allows a weapon or injury; there are no drugs noted because there is no drug offense, and there is no relationship provided between the victim and offender as that data element is not required at this time for property crimes.

Sample 2) The incident occurred on 2/1/2020 at 4pm at a residence and involved the aggravated assault of a 48/B/F by her boyfriend (52/W/M) and another offender who is an acquaintance of hers (45/B/M). The assault involved a handgun, but she was not injured. The offenders also committed a drug violation and law enforcement seized heroin and cocaine. The victim's boyfriend was arrested the same day for committing the aggravated assault. Note it is not possible with the structure of WIBRS to know which offender used the handgun, if both had a handgun, or if the handgun was discharged but did not hit the victim. It is only known that a handgun was involved in the assault and she was not injured. The incident, including both the aggravated assault and the drug violation is cleared by arrest.

Sample 1 Incident Structure

Admin Segment	incident date	report date	report date ind	hour	unfounded	Excep. Clear	EC date		
	1/1/2020	1/1/2020		16					
Offense Segment	offense1	Attempt/Complete	Location	Weapon1	Weapon2				
	Burglary	Complete	Residence						
Property Segment	Loss Type	Property Type 1	Property 1 Value	Property 1 Recov	Property Type 2	Property 2 Value	Property 2 Recov	Drug 1	Drug 2
	Stolen	Clothing/Furs	\$200						
	Recovered	Clothing/Furs	\$100	1/3/2020					
Victim Segment	Victim Number	Victim of Offense	Victim of Offense	Victim Type	Age	Sex	Race	Relate to Offender 1	Relate to Offender 2
	1	Burglary		Individual	37	F	W		
Offender Segment	Offender Number	Age	Sex	Race					
	1	22	M	W					
Arrestee Segment	Arrestee Number	Arrest Date	Arrest Offense	Age	Sex	Race			
	1	1/3/2020	Burglary	22	M	W			

Sample 2 Incident Structure

Admin Segment	incident date	report date	report date ind	hour	unfounded	Excep. Clear	EC date			
	2/1/2020	2/1/2020		16						
Offense Segment	offense1	Attempt/Complete	Location	Weapon1	Weapon2					
	Agg. Assault	Complete	Residence	Handgun						
	Drug Violation	Complete	Residence							
Property Segment	Loss Type	Property Type 1					Drug 1	Drug 2		
	Seized	Drugs					Heroin	Cocaine		
Victim Segment	Victim Number	Victim of Offense	Victim of Offense	Victim Type	Age	Sex	Race	Injury	Relate to Offender 1	Relate to Offender 2
	1	Agg. Assault		Individual	48	F	B	None	Boyfriend/Girlfriend	Acquaintance
	2	Drug Violation		Society						
Offender Segment	Offender Number	Age	Sex	Race						
	1	52	M	W						
	2	45	M	B						
Arrestee Segment	Arrestee Number	Arrest Date	Arrest Offense	Age	Sex	Race				
	1	2/1/2020	Agg Assault	52	M	W				