WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

Utilizing the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): Disproportionality in Crimes Against Persons in Washington

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Contents

Abstract

Data is needed to understand and assess the demographic differences—and at times, disparities and disproportionalities—in how the criminal justice system serves our communities and administers justice. Understanding these disparities and disproportionality in the criminal justice system is crucial for addressing systemic inequities. Disparities and disproportionalities within the criminal justice system are present in all stages of the criminal justice system, from arrest to incarceration (Brame et al., 2014; Kim & Kiesel, 2018; Kovera, 2019; Monk, 2019). This topic continues to draw significant attention from a variety of resources such as local, state, and federal government agencies, advocacy groups, policymakers and lawmakers, researchers and scholars, and the community. Evaluating these disparities and disproportionality is critical for addressing systemic inequalities and promoting fairness in the administration of justice.

Through the use of publicly available data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to evaluate sex and racial disparities and disproportionalities, this report, which is part of a series of NIBRS reports, will endeavor to better understand more about the different demographic groups that are most impacted, and how these trends vary by time. Furthermore, this report will assess the demographic differences in the presence of injury, the presence of bias motivation, the use of weapons and/ or force, and the presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons (i.e., crimes whose victims are individuals).

Background

Racial and sex disproportionality and disparities have long represented preeminent concerns in criminal justice. These disparities and disproportionalities in the criminal justice system are present in all stages of the criminal justice system (Kim & Kiesel, 2018; Kovera, 2019; Monk, 2019). Recent research concerning differential rates of maltreatment and increased awareness of differential risk factors has brought increased attention to these concerns and has called into question the appropriateness of past efforts to address them. As understanding and awareness have evolved over time, it has become increasingly important to ensure that disproportionality and disparities are described and identified appropriately, both conceptually and empirically.

Disproportionality encompasses when the percent of persons of a certain race or ethnicity in a target population differs from the percentage of persons of the same group in a reference (or base) population. For example, in the criminal justice system, disproportionality occurs when the proportion of one group in the criminal justice system population – for instance, those who perpetrate an offense – is either proportionately larger (overrepresented) or smaller (underrepresented) than in the general population. While disproportionality refers to the state of being out of proportion, disparity refers to a state of being unequal. Disparity occurs when the ratio of one racial or ethnic group in an event is not equal to the ratio of another racial or ethnic group who experienced the same event. For example, in the criminal justice system, disparity is used to describe inequitable outcomes experienced by one racial or ethnic group at various decision-making points compared to another racial or ethnic group.

Data shows differential treatment and unequal dispensation during each decision point (i.e., policing, sentencing, and incarceration) (Brame et al., 2014; Kim & Kiesel, 2018; Piquero, 2015). Additionally, there is a growing body of research examining the impact of implicit bias and systemic racism within law enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional institutions, which contribute to these disparities. These disparities and disproportionalities in the criminal justice system continue to be a topic of significant

scholarly inquiry, with researchers examining various aspects of this issue, including arrest rates, sentencing outcomes, and experiences within the correctional system. Factors such as socioeconomic status, education level, and geographic location also play significant roles in these disparities. Assessing these disparities is crucial for addressing systemic inequalities and promoting fairness in the administration of justice. Like other states across the country, Washington has had a history of disproportionate representation of individuals in the BIPOC community and then males in nearly all steps of the criminal justice system compared to their representation in the general population.

Examples of Racial and Sex Disproportionality within the Criminal Justice System

First, in policing, African American individuals comprise more than a fourth of all individuals arrested in the United States (Donnelly, 2017). Law enforcement is more likely to be lenient and use less force with white non-Hispanic individuals than with African American individuals (Kovera, 2019). Overall, African American individuals comprise more than a fourth of all individuals arrested in the United States (Donnelly, 2017). Beck and Holder (2022) showed that African American individuals were overrepresented among arrestees for serious non-fatal violent crimes (36%) and for non-fatal violent crimes (33%) as compared to the relative US population representation (13%), while white non-Hispanic individuals were underrepresented among arrestees for serious non-fatal violent crimes (46%) and for non-fatal violent crimes (39%) as compared to the relative US population representation (60%). This overrepresentation persists across various offenses, including drug offenses, property crimes and violent crimes. In terms of sex differences, males are arrested at a much higher rate than females (accounting for 12% of arrests for violent crimes) (Piquero, 2015). Additionally, for sex, numerous studies have shown that men are more likely to be arrested than women for similar offenses. This discrepancy has been attributed to various factors, including differential involvement in criminal activities, police discretion and societal perceptions of gender roles. For example, Ceka et al. (2023) found that law enforcement officers often perceive women as less threatening and therefore less likely to be targeted for arrest.

Second, in trial/sentencing, research has shown that African American defendants were more likely than white non-Hispanic defendants to have their bond set higher, be considered higher flight and safety risk and be denied bail. This results in defendants being held in jail or prison until they go to trial. African American defendants were 3.5 times more likely to be incarcerated in local jails than that of white non-Hispanics (Donnelly, 2017; Kovera, 2019). If offered bail, African American defendants were less likely to make that bail than were white non-Hispanic defendants who had been offered similar bail amounts (Clair et al., 2016). In the sentencing process, differential treatment continues to be present (Clair et al., 2016; Kovera, 2019). Controlling for legally relevant factors (i.e., crime severity or offense type) that could and should influence sentencing decisions, African American defendants received harsher sentences than white non-Hispanic defendants. In fact, African American defendants were more likely to be sentenced to death than other defendants (Donnelly, 2017). Clair et al. (2016) found that African American defendants who were charged with misdemeanors or felonies were more likely to receive sentences involving incarceration than white non-Hispanic defendants. Furthermore, sentencing disparities are also influenced by sex. While some studies have suggested that women receive more lenient sentences compared to men for similar offenses (Geppert, 2022), others have highlighted instances where women may face harsher penalties, particularly in cases involving violence against intimate partners (Holland & Prohaska, 2021; Pierce, 2023). Additionally, the intersection of gender with race and socioeconomic status further complicates sentencing outcomes, with women of color and those from marginalized communities experiencing compounded disadvantages (Pierce, 2023). As research consistently demonstrates disproportionate representation of racial minorities and women at various stages of the criminal justice process, research also shows that women, particularly women of color, experience unique challenges within the system, such as higher rates of pretrial detention and limited access to rehabilitation programs

(Holland & Prohaska, 2021; Pierce, 2023). According to the American Civil Liberties Union, "certain law enforcement practices that are rooted in (conscious or unconscious) gender stereotypes, have a discriminatory and disproportionate impact on women, and subject women and LGBT people to harassment, violence, or hostility by police officers" (3).

Third, there are substantial racial disparities in incarceration rates, with African Americans and Hispanics disproportionately represented in prisons and jails compared to their white counterparts (Du, 2021; Rucket & Richeson, 2021; Sawyer, 2020). Despite similar rates of criminal behavior across racial groups, people of color are significantly more likely to be incarcerated, leading to disparate impacts on minority communities (Du, 2021). The consequences of racial disparities in incarceration extend beyond individual-level impacts to broader societal repercussions. Mass incarceration disproportionately affects communities of color, contributing to cycles of poverty, family disruption and social marginalization (Lofstrom et al, 2020; Jordan et al., 2024; Rucket & Richeson, 2021). Moreover, disparities in incarceration rates have long-term implications for political disenfranchisement, economic inequality and public health outcomes within affected communities (Agan, 2023; Du, 2021; Jordan et al., 2024; Sawyer, 2020). Gender disparities extend into the correctional system, where women often face unique challenges compared to their male counterparts. Research has shown that women are more likely to experience sexual victimization, inadequate health care, and limited access to programming and resources while incarcerated (Holland & Prohaska, 2021; Geppert, 2022). Moreover, the impact of incarceration on women's families and caregiving responsibilities is often overlooked, perpetuating cycles of intergenerational disadvantage (Geppert, 2022).

NIBRS Crimes Against Persons Offenses

Crimes against persons as reported through the NIBRS include murder, manslaughter, forcible sex, assault, intimidation and non-forcible sex. These offenses pose an ongoing threat to individuals' daily lives and have severe legal consequences. Additionally, victims of these crimes may suffer long-lasting physical and psychological effects. As reported by Hernandez and Georgoulas-Sherry (2022), crimes against persons have shown notable trends over recent years. Specifically, there was a 1.1% decrease overall in crimes against persons reported from 2018 to 2019. Furthermore, murder, forcible sex, assault and non-forcible sex all decreased while violations of no contact order, human trafficking, and kidnapping and abductions increased (Hernandez & Georgoulas-Sherry, 2022). According to Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC)'s Crime in Washington (CIW) annual report, in 2022, crimes against persons showed an increase of 4.9% as compared to 2021 offenses; the three offense types with the highest percentage were simple assault (45.2%), aggravated assault (17.9%), and violation of no contact order (17.2%). Understanding these trends is crucial for law enforcement agencies, policy makers and communities in developing effective crime prevention and intervention. Additionally, there are demographic patterns and geographic variations within these types of crimes. In terms of demographic patterns, factors such as age at time of offense, race/ethnicity and sex may influence individuals' susceptibility to engaging in or being affected by crimes against persons. For example, young adults and males may be disproportionately involved in certain types of persons offenses, while individuals from low-income communities may face higher risks of victimization due to limited resources and security measures. In terms of geographic variations, urban areas may experience higher rates of property crime due to factors like population density and socioeconomic disparities. Conversely, rural regions may face distinct challenges related to law enforcement resources, remoteness and property layout.

Current Report

Data serves as a powerful tool for unearthing and understanding sex and racial disparities and disproportionalities within the criminal justice system. Considering the complexities of the criminal justice system, research can help address nuanced insights that inform policy decisions and drive transformative change. As this topic continues to draw significant attention from a variety of resources, continued efforts to understand and act upon data are indispensable for dismantling systemic racism and advancing the cause of justice in the criminal justice system. Evaluating these disparities and disproportionality is critical for addressing systemic inequalities and promoting fairness in the administration of justice. Through the use of publicly available data from the NIBRS, an incident-based reporting system for crimes known to the police, this report endeavors to better understand NIBRS crimes against persons. Particularly, the nature and types of specific offenses in the incident such the presence of injury, the presence of bias motivation in the commission of the offense, the use of weapons and/or force, and the presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons will be evaluated to assess the different demographic groups that are most impacted, and how these trends vary by time.

Data Parameters and Methods

Using publicly available data, this report aims to assess how different demographic groups were potentially impacted by NIBRS crimes against persons, presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons (binary variable: yes or no), presence of bias motivation in the commission of the offense (binary variable: yes or no), use of weapons and/or force (binary variable: yes or no), presence of familiarity in victimization (binary variable: yes or no), and how these trends vary by time. See Appendix 1, Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 for further operationalizations of terms. As the data from NIBRS is publicly available, this study does not intend to generalize findings. Data parameters include Calendar Years (CY) 2016 to 2019.

The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) collects monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies and sends them to NIBRS. The agencies voluntarily participate as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program. “County annual totals” include the sum of all reported NIBRS crimes against persons offenses that participating agencies know about within the county. NIBRS collects information on 23 different offense categories made up of 47 offenses and allows all reportable offenses within an incident to be reported (see Appendix 1). While WASPC collects this data for Washington state, this product utilizes the publicly available NIBRS data found at the University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research (ICPSR). This report utilizes the data from this NIBRS source and, as this data is reviewed, cleaned and updated by NIBRS, cannot necessarily be compared to other data products completed by the data that WASPC collects, although trends should be similar.

Before NIBRS, the Summary Reporting System (SRS) was used. And, until the SRS report is phased out, the data cannot be truly complete. The only counties reporting through SRS as of 2012 were King, Whatcom, Thurston, Spokane, Snohomish and Pierce. Most of these counties have since phased out SRS data and started reporting completely with NIBRS. NIBRS data cannot be compared to SRS data due to the different methods of reporting that each system uses – including counting offenses and the hierarchy rule. Along with offense information, the NIBRS data includes county and agency level data, date of offense, NIBRS crimes against persons, presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons (binary variable: yes or no), presence of bias motivation (binary variable: yes or no), use of weapons and/or force (binary variable: yes or no), presence of familiarity in victimization (binary variable: yes or no), and demographic characteristics (i.e., race, sex and age at time of arrest). Note, demographic values are limited to NIBRS values (i.e., sex

was limited to the binary values of "male" and "female" and race was limited to "Black," "White," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHIPO)," "American Indian or American Native," or "Asian"). Note that for analysis purposes, this report will utilize the following operationalizations for race: (1) Black, Indigenous and/or people of color (BIPOC) and (2) non-BIPOC.

In sum, the current dataset included 245,559 unique NIBRS offense events from CY 2016 to 2019. Due to the missing or incomplete demographic data, the final dataset varied depending on the missing or incomplete demographic data. For the "sex" variable, the final dataset included 231,818 unique NIBRS offense events (94.4% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders and 242,120 unique NIBRS offense events (98.6% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims (potentially mutually exclusive). For the "age" variable, the final dataset included 233,723 unique NIBRS offense events (95.2% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders and 240,924 unique NIBRS offense events (98.1% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims (potentially mutually exclusive). For the "race" variable, the final dataset included 218,166 unique NIBRS offense events (88.8% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders and 225,941 unique NIBRS offense events (92.0% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims (potentially mutually exclusive).

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Limitations

These limitations are to prepare the audience with the constraints of this work, with several limitations influencing the findings of this report.

First, the analyses are descriptive (e.g., generating summaries on means and counts) and non-generalizable in nature, results are modest, inferences and implications are limited, and results should be interpreted cautiously. Causal relationships cannot be determined, and further analyses must be completed.

Second, the data used in this project included publicly available administrative data and the lack of detail or richness significantly limits any conclusions yielded from this work. No information on the type or severity of offense was provided which could skew results.

Third, Third, NIBRS uses monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies. The data is based on a "snapshot" of the database because there are no "fixed" statistics, as law enforcement agencies can update their incidents when new information becomes available. Moreover, the data is provided as overall state data and then broken down by county of offense; data should not be compared by county of offense due to numerous variables contributing to crime, including but not limited to the demographics, economics and cultural makeup of the population.

Additionally, not all counties and jurisdictions are contributing members to the NIBRS dataset, and not all counties and jurisdictions contribute consecutively. This can skew data.

Fourth, this data was limited to only NIBRS crimes against persons offenses that were recorded; there are other law enforcement agencies that can police, and this data does not reflect a true picture of Washington offenses. Additionally, it is possible that some datasets have incomplete or missing records that were not noted. Furthermore, recent research has shown that a minimum of 16% of NIBRS cases were incorrectly indicated, and this potential erroneous data can impact results (Cross et al., 2023).

Fifth, in terms of demographic assessment (i.e., gender, age, race), these results must be interpreted with caution due to the limitations of the data. It is important to note that any analysis of race across criminal justice decision points, and more specifically, this criminal justice data is negatively impacted by true reliability and validity; as race data can be misclassified. Additionally, any analyses of disproportionality, in terms of demographics, are based on comparisons of outcomes for individuals who are convicted of a criminal offense. This report's findings, as many other findings retrieved from criminal justice data, can be skewed due to the already documented disproportionate treatment in criminal justice. For example, equal dispensation of justice is a consistent concern of policymakers and the public (Donnelly, 2017; Heley & Eberhardt, 2018; Kovera, 2019; Monk, 2019). The evidence of differential treatment, unequal dispensation, and injustice in the "justice" system is significant (Kovera, 2019). The findings should be interpreted with caution due to significant limitations and analyses are not causal (i.e., does not show a cause-and-effect relationship).

Lastly, due to the potential impacts of COVID-19, the study parameters included years prior to 2020 – from 2016 to 2019 for a four-year analysis of crimes against persons in Washington.

While some limitations are identified in this report, there are likely more not listed that could impact information and conclusions yielded from this work.

Results

The analyses are descriptive and non-generalizable in nature.

Demographics of the Washington NIBRS Crimes Against Persons Offenses Sample

Table 1 shows the overall sample by demographics (i.e., offender age, sex, and race, victim age, sex, and race, and year of offense). From 2016 to 2017, the total number of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses in Washington increased by 9.3% and then, increased by 4.5% from 2017 to 2018. However, 2018 to 2019, decreased by 4.1%.

Table 1. Distribution of sample by age at time of arrest, age at time of victimization, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense for NIBRS crimes against persons offenses

	N	%		N	%
Age at Time of Offense (Offender)			**Age at Time of Offense (Victim)**		
<= 17	34,003	13.8	<= 17	36,918	15.0
18 to 25	49,044	20.0	18 to 25	45,992	18.7
26 to 35	62,977	25.6	26 to 35	59,720	24.3
36 to 45	43,231	17.6	36 to 45	42,712	17.4
>= 46	44,417	18.1	>= 46	55,514	22.6
BIPOC Community (Offender)			**BIPOC Community (Victim)**		
Yes	56,659	23.1	Yes	42,154	17.2

No	161,507	65.8	No	183,787	74.8
Sex (Offender)			**Sex (Victim)**		
Female	60,745	24.7	Female	137,257	55.9
Male	171,073	69.7	Male	104,863	42.7
Year of Offense					
2016	56,705	23.1	2018	64,769	26.4
2017	61,985	25.2	2019	62,100	25.3

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals could have committed more than one offense within the year.

It is important to note that there is a likelihood that individuals can have more than one offense within the year, let alone within the four years of this study's parameters. Therefore, results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as this is offense level data not individual level. Unless otherwise noted, all analyses completed are on the offender population within this study.

As a supplement to Table 1, Table A1 shows the counts of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics, Table A2 shows the overall sample by county of offense, and Table A3 shows the overall sample by offense.

In evaluating Washington population estimates (Table A1), results showed that while males and females both make up about half of the population (49.9% and 50.1%, respectively), males make up 69.7% of the NIBRS offender sample while females only make up about a third (Table 1). Furthermore, while the BIPOC community makes up 23.1% of the NIBRS crimes against persons offenses offender sample, they make up an average of 15.3% of Washington's population (from 14.7% in 2016 to 16.1% in 2019).

Year of Offense: From 2016 to 2019

Rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense

Rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of offense, BIPOC community, and sex) were evaluated using chi-square test of independence (i.e., a statistical test that measures whether variables are related to one another) and crosstabulations (i.e., a statistical test that measures the frequency of specific characteristics described in the cells of the table). Additionally, Table A4 shows a crosstabulation table for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by county of offense and Table A5 shows a crosstabulation table for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by offense classification.

Rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and sex (χ^2 (3, N = 231,818) = 28.23, $p < .001$). Table 2 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by sex. Findings suggest that the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses was uniquely different for 2019 as compared to 2016 to 2018; while 2017 and 2018 showed increases in proportions of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses, 2019 showed a decrease in proportions of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses for female and male offenders (-1.9% for females and -6.2% for males). Figure A1 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by sex for 2016 to 2019.

Table 2. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by sex

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	Count	13,700a	15,301a	16,028a	15,716b
	% within sex	22.6%	25.2%	26.4%	25.9%
	% within year	25.6%	26.1%	26.1%	27.0%
	% of total	5.9%	6.6%	6.9%	6.8%
Male	Count	39,814a	43,324a	45,371a	42,564b
	% within sex	23.3%	25.3%	26.5%	24.9%
	% within year	74.4%	73.9%	73.9%	73.0%
	% of total	17.2%	18.7%	19.6%	18.4%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test (i.e., a statistical test to compare two population means or one mean to a hypothesized value when the variances are known, and the sample size is large). If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

To examine these sex differences, disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 3 shows the disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, male offenders have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeds one). As a supplement to Table 3, Figure A2 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by sex for both offenders and victims.

Table 3. Disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by sex

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	1.49	0.51
2017	1.48	0.52
2018	1.48	0.52
2019	1.46	0.54

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and age at time of offense (χ^2 (12, N = 233,672) = 934.02, $p < .001$). Table 4 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by age at time of offense.

Regardless of age at time of offense, 2016 to 2018 showed increases for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses, and 2019 showed decreases in rates. Findings suggest that the highest rates of increase in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses was with individuals ages 17 and younger (63.6% increase from 2016 to 2017) while their older counterparts showed an average of 8.0% increase in rates. While 2017 to 2018 showed lower increases as compared to 2016 to 2017, 2019 showed the highest rates of decreases in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses were with individuals ages 18 to 25, an 11.7% decrease. For further analyses, Figure A1 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by age at time of offense for 2016 to 2019.

Table 4. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by age at time of offense

		2016	2017	2018	2019
< = 17	Count	5,660$_a$	9,261$_{b, c}$	9,588$_c$	9,494$_b$
	% within age	16.6%	27.2%	28.2%	27.9%
	% within year	10.8%	15.5%	15.4%	16.0%
	% of total	2.4%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%
18 to 25	Count	12,256$_a$	12,565$_b$	12,862$_b$	11,361$_c$
	% within age	25.0%	25.6%	26.2%	23.2%
	% within year	23.4%	21.1%	20.6%	19.2%
	% of total	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	4.9%
26 to 35	Count	14,315$_a$	15,897$_b$	16,682$_{a, b}$	16,083$_{a, b}$
	% within age	22.7%	25.2%	26.5%	25.5%
	% within year	27.4%	26.6%	26.7%	27.1%
	% of total	6.1%	6.8%	7.1%	6.9%
36 to 45	Count	9,894$_a$	10,729$_b$	11,575$_{a, b}$	11,033$_a$
	% within age	22.9%	24.8%	26.8%	25.5%
	% within year	18.9%	18.0%	18.6%	18.6%
	% of total	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%	4.7%
> = 46	Count	10,195$_a$	11,208$_b$	11,672$_b$	11,342$_{a, b}$
	% within age	23.0%	25.2%	26.3%	25.5%
	% within year	19.5%	18.8%	18.7%	19.1%
	% of total	4.4%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and BIPOC community (χ^2 (3, N = 218,166) = 19.97, p < .001). Table 5 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings suggest, regardless of being part of the BIPOC community, while 2016 to 2018 showed increases in proportions of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (most notably, the BIPOC community showed an average of 7.6% increase in both year while the non-BIPOC community showed minimal increased from 2017 to 2018), 2019 showed decreases (-5.1% for BIPOC community and -6.0% for non-BIPOC community). For further analyses, Figure A1 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

Table 5. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community

		2016	2017	2018	2019
BIPOC	Count	13,082$_{a, b}$	14,048$_b$	15,154$_a$	14,375$_a$
	% within comm.	23.1%	24.8%	26.7%	25.4%
	% within year	25.7%	25.4%	26.3%	26.5%
	% of total	6.0%	6.4%	6.9%	6.6%

non-BIPOC	**Count**	$37{,}744_{a,\ b}$	$41{,}258_{b}$	$42{,}536_{a}$	$39{,}969_{a}$
	% within comm.	23.4%	25.5%	26.3%	24.7%
	% within year	74.3%	74.6%	73.7%	73.5%
	% of total	17.3%	18.9%	19.5%	18.3%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

To examine these racial differences, disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by offenders who were part of the BIPOC community as compared to offenders who were not part of the BIPOC community was computed. Table 6 shows the disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, offenders who were part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019. As a supplement to Table 6, Figure A2 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by BIPOC community for both the offender and victim groups, and then, expands on the BIPOC community by utilizing the NIBRS race groups (i.e., white, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander) to show additional racial disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses for both victims and offenders by year of offense.

Table 6. Disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	1.57	0.89
2017	1.51	0.90
2018	1.53	0.89
2019	1.50	0.89

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by race, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Presence of Injury During NIBRS Crimes Against Persons Offenses

Presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses in overall sample

The presence of injury (assessed as binary: injury or no injury) during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of offense, BIPOC community, and sex) were descriptively evaluated. Table 7 shows the distribution of individuals within the sample by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense.

Out of the sample utilized, findings revealed that regardless of sex, female and male offenders were more likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses. Results revealed that individuals who were part of the BIPOC community were less likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (26.7%) as compared to individuals who were not part of the BIPOC community (73.3%). Furthermore, findings showed that individuals 26 to 35 years of age were more likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (28.8%) as compared to any other age group. As a supplement to Table 7, Table A6 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of injury, by year of offense, and by county of offense.

Table 7. Distribution of sample by presence of injury by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense

	Injury N (%)	No Injury N (%)		Injury N (%)	No Injury N (%)
Age at Time of Offense			**Year of Offense**		
<= 17	16,049 (13.0)	17,113 (16.4)	2016	29,994 (23.2)	25,178 (22.8)
18 to 25	26,923 (21.9)	20,462 (19.6)	2017	31,885 (24.7)	28,462 (25.8)
26 to 35	35,427 (28.8)	25,906 (24.8)	2018	33,550 (26.0)	29,601 (26.9)
36 to 45	23,072 (18.7)	19,194 (18.4)	2019	33,684 (26.1)	26,977 (24.5)
>= 46	21,673 (17.6)	21,921 (21.0)	**Sex**		
BIPOC Community			Female	33,648 (27.5)	26,028 (25.1)
Yes	30,994 (26.7)	21,169 (25.0)	Male	88,654 (72.5)	77,631 (74.9)
No	84,986 (73.3)	72,522 (75.0)			

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals could have committed more than one offense within the year.

Presence of injury by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of injury and sex (χ^2 (2, N = 225,961) = 166.69, p < .001). Table 8 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of injury by sex. Findings suggest that there were different proportions in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses for female and male offenders.

Table 8. Crosstabulation for presence of injury by sex

		Female	Male
No Injury	**Count**	26,028$_a$	77,631$_b$
	% within injury type	25.1%	74.9%
	% within sex	43.6%	46.7%
	% of total	11.5%	34.4%
Injury	**Count**	33,648$_a$	88,654$_b$
	% within injury type	27.5%	72.5%
	% within sex	56.4%	53.3%
	% of total	14.9%	39.2%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Presence of injury by year of offense and by sex

Findings show that there were strong relationships between sex, year of offense, and presence of no injury, (χ^2 (3, N = 103,659) = 15.34, p = .002), and sex, year of offense, and presence of injury, (χ^2 (3, N = 122,302) = 16.36, p = .001). Table 9 shows a crosstabulation for presence of injury by year of offense and by sex. Findings suggest that the proportion of offenders for rates in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses was uniquely different for 2016 and 2018. Most notably, female offenders showed increases in rates in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses from all four years, while male offenders showed 1.1% decreases in 2019. Figure A3 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by sex for 2016 to 2019.

Table 9. Crosstabulation for presence of injury by year of offense and by sex

Presence of injury			Year of Offense 2016	2017	2018	2019
No Injury	Female	Count	5,821$_a$	6,771$_{a, b}$	6,903$_a$	6,533$_b$
		% within sex	22.4%	26.0%	26.5%	25.1%
		% within year	24.6%	25.2%	24.7%	25.9%
		% of total	5.6%	6.5%	6.7%	6.3%
	Male	Count	17,827$_a$	20,078$_{a, b}$	21,075$_a$	18,651$_b$
		% within sex	23.0%	25.9%	27.1%	24.0%
		% within year	75.4%	74.8%	75.3%	74.1%
		% of total	17.2%	19.4%	20.3%	18.0%
Injury	Female	Count	7,595$_a$	8,280$_{a, b}$	8,836$_b$	8,937$_b$
		% within sex	22.6%	24.6%	26.3%	26.6%
		% within year	26.7%	27.4%	27.7%	28.1%
		% of total	6.2%	6.8%	7.2%	7.3%
	Male	Count	20,831$_a$	21,965$_{a, b}$	2,3045$_b$	22,813$_b$
		% within sex	23.5%	24.8%	26.0%	25.7%
		% within year	73.3%	72.6%	72.3%	71.9%
		% of total	17.0%	18.0%	18.8%	18.7%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

To examine these sex differences, disproportionality ratios of presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 10 shows the disproportionality ratios of presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, male offenders have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeds one). As a supplement to Table 10, Figure A4 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by sex for male and female offenders.

Table 10. Disproportionality ratios of presence of injury by year of offense and by sex

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	1.47	0.53
2017	1.46	0.55
2018	1.45	0.55
2019	1.44	0.56

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Presence of injury by age at time of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of injury and age at time of offense (χ^2 (4, N = 227,740) = 1,247.98, p < .001). Table 11 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of injury by age at time of offense. Findings revealed that different proportions were found by presence of injury and all ages at time of offense suggesting that individuals 26 to 35 years of age and 18 to 25 were more likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (28.8% and 21.9%, respectively) as compared to any other age group; individuals 17 years and younger were the least likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (13.0%).

Table 11. Crosstabulation for presence of injury by age at time of offense

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
No Injury	**Count**	17,113$_a$	20,462$_b$	25,906$_c$	19,194$_d$	21,921$_e$
	% within injury type	16.4%	19.6%	24.8%	18.4%	21.0%
	% within age	51.6%	43.2%	42.2%	45.4%	50.3%
	% of total	.7.5%	9.0%	11.4%	8.4%	9.6%
Injury	**Count**	16,049$_a$	26,923$_b$	35,427$_c$	23,072$_d$	21,673$_e$
	% within injury type	13.0%	21.9%	28.8%	18.7%	17.6%
	% within age	48.4%	56.8%	57.8%	54.6%	49.7%
	% of total	7.0%	11.8%	15.6%	10.1%	9.5%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Presence of injury by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Findings show that there were strong relationships between age at time of offense, year of offense, and

presence of injury, (χ^2 (12, N = 123,144) = 446.07, p < .001), and age at time of offense, year of offense, and no presence of injury, (χ^2 (12, N = 104,596) = 480.40, p < .001). Table 12 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of injury, by year of offense, and by age at time of offense. Findings revealed that different proportions were found by presence of injury and offenders who were 25 years of age and younger in 2016 to 2018 and then, 2019, and no proportional differences were found in offenders who were 26 to 35 years of age. While rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses showed increases from 2016 to 2018 for all ages, individuals 18 to 35 years old showed decreases in rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (-7.5% and -1.0%, respectively). For further analyses, Figure A3 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by age at time of offense for 2016 to 2019.

Table 12. Crosstabulation for presence of injury by year of offense and by age at time of offense

		Year of Offense			
Presence of injury		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Injury	<=17 **Count**	2,778$_a$	4,774$_b$	4,977$_b$	4,584$_b$
	% within age	16.2%	27.9%	29.1%	26.8%
	% within year	12.0%	17.4%	17.5%	17.9%
	% of total	2.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.4%
	18 to 25 **Count**	5,085$_a$	5,367$_b$	5,448$_b$	4,562$_c$
	% within age	24.9%	26.2%	26.6%	22.3%
	% within year	22.1%	19.6%	19.1%	17.8%
	% of total	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.4%
	26 to 35 **Count**	5,853$_a$	6,661$_b$	6,935$_b$	6,457$_{a, b}$
	% within age	22.6%	25.7%	26.8%	24.9%
	% within year	25.4%	24.3%	24.4%	25.1%
	% of total	5.6%	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%
	36 to 45 **Count**	4,383$_a$	4,914$_b$	5,248$_{a, b}$	4,649$_{a, b}$
	% within age	22.8%	25.6%	27.3%	24.2%
	% within year	19.0%	17.9%	18.4%	18.1%
	% of total	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%	4.4%
	>=46 **Count**	4,957$_a$	5,668$_a$	5,868$_a$	5,428$_a$
	% within age	22.6%	25.9%	26.8%	24.8%
	% within year	21.5%	20.7%	20.6%	21.1%

	% of total	4.7%	5.4%	5.6%	5.2%
Injury <=17	**Count**	2,710$_a$	4,231$_b$	4,385$_b$	4,723$_c$
	% within age	16.9%	26.4%	27.3%	29.4%
	% within year	9.7%	13.8%	13.6%	14.6%
	% of total	2.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%
18 to 25	**Count**	6,700$_a$	6,760$_b$	6,994$_b$	6,469$_c$
	% within age	24.9%	25.1%	26.0%	24.0%
	% within year	24.1%	22.0%	21.6%	20.1%
	% of total	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%	5.3%
26 to 35	**Count**	8,076$_a$	8,791$_a$	9,328$_a$	9,232$_a$
	% within age	22.8%	24.8%	26.3%	26.1%
	% within year	29.0%	28.6%	28.8%	28.6%
	% of total	6.6%	7.1%	7.6%	7.5%
36 to 45	**Count**	5,304$_a$	5,568$_b$	6,052$_{a, b}$	6,148$_a$
	% within age	23.0%	24.1%	26.2%	26.6%
	% within year	19.0%	18.1%	18.7%	19.1%
	% of total	4.3%	4.5%	4.9%	5.0%
>=46	**Count**	5,061$_a$	5,355$_{a, b}$	5,575$_b$	5,682$_{a, b}$
	% within age	23.4%	24.7%	25.7%	26.2%
	% within year	18.2%	17.4%	17.2%	17.6%
	% of total	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Presence of injury by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of injury and BIPOC community (χ^2 (1, N = 212,621) = 78.96, p < .001). Table 13 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of injury by BIPOC community. Findings suggest different proportions in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offense for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

Table 13. Crosstabulation for presence of injury by BIPOC community

		Non-BIPOC	BIPOC
No Injury	**Count**	72,522$_a$	24,169$_b$
	% within injury type	75.0%	25.0%
	% within comm.	46.0%	43.9%
	% of total	34.1%	11.4%
Injury	**Count**	84,986$_a$	30,944$_b$
	% within injury type	73.3%	26.7%
	% within comm.	54.0%	56.1%
	% of total	40.0%	14.6%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Comm = community

Presence of injury by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between BIPOC community, year of offense, and presence of injury, (χ^2 (3, N = 115,930) = 15.92, p < .001), but not a strong relationship between BIPOC community, year of offense, and no presence of injury, (χ^2 (3, N = 96,691) = 3.92, p = .27, *NS*). Table 14 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of injury, by year of offense, and by

BIPOC community. Findings suggest that the proportions of individuals, regardless of community, who were in presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses showed increases in rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses from 2016 to 2018 but decreases in 2019. For further analyses, Figure A3 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

Table 14. Crosstabulation for presence of injury by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Presence of injury		Year of Offense 2016	2017	2018	2019
No Injury	non-BIPOC				
	Count	16,731$_a$	18,912$_a$	19,457$_a$	17,422$_a$
	% within comm.	23.1%	26.1%	26.8%	24.0%
	% within year	75.0%	75.4%	74.9%	74.7%
	% of total	17.3%	19.6%	20.1%	18.0%
	BIPOC				
	Count	5,565$_a$	6,163$_a$	6,536$_a$	5,905$_a$
	% within comm.	23.0%	25.5%	27.0%	24.4%
	% within year	25.0%	24.6%	25.1%	25.3%
	% of total	5.8%	6.4%	6.8%	6.1%
Injury	non-BIPOC				
	Count	19,993$_{a, b}$	21,297$_b$	22,069$_a$	21,627$_a$
	% within comm.	23.5%	25.1%	26.0%	25.4%
	% within year	73.6%	74.0%	73.0%	72.7%
	% of total	17.2%	18.4%	19.0%	18.7%
	BIPOC				
	Count	7,162$_{a, b}$	7,483$_b$	8,176$_a$	8,123$_a$
	% within comm.	23.1%	24.2%	26.4%	26.3%
	% within year	26.4%	26.0%	27.0%	27.3%
	% of total	6.2%	6.5%	7.1%	7.0%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Comm = community

To examine these racial differences, the disproportionality ratios of presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by offenders who were part of the BIPOC community as compared to offenders who were not part of the BIPOC community was computed. Table 15 shows the disproportionality ratios of presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, offenders who were part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019. As a supplement to Table 15, Figure A4 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by BIPOC community.

Table 15. Disproportionality ratios of presence of injury by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	1.58	0.89
2017	1.59	0.88
2018	1.59	0.88
2019	1.51	0.89

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by race, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Use of Weapons and/or Force During NIBRS crimes against persons offenses

Use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses in overall sample

The use of weapons and/or force (assessed as binary: use of weapons and/or force or no use of weapons and/or force) during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of offense, BIPOC community, and sex) were descriptively evaluated. Table 16 shows the distribution of individuals within the sample by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense.

Out of the sample utilized, findings revealed that regardless of sex, male offenders were more likely to use weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses than female offenders. Results revealed that individuals who were not part of the BIPOC community were more likely to use weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses as compared to individuals who were part of BIPOC community. Furthermore, findings showed that individuals 25 to 36 years old were more likely to present with weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (27.1%) as compared to any other age group. As a supplement to Table 16, Table A7 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for the use of weapons and/or force, by year of offense, and by county of offense.

Table 16. Distribution of sample by use of weapons and/or force used by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, year of offense, and crimes against categories

	Weapons/Force Used N (%)	No Weapons/ Force Used N (%)		Weapons/Force Used N (%)	No Weapons/ Force Used N (%)
Age at Time of Offense			**Year of Offense**		
<= 17	28,788 (14.1)	4,008 (16.3)	2016	48,289 (22.6)	7,098 (27.4)
18 to 25	42,966 (21.0)	4,990 (20.3)	2017	53,687 (25.1)	6,765 (26.2)
26 to 35	55,416 (27.1)	6,473 (26.4)	2018	57,223 (26.7)	6,088 (23.5)
36 to 45	38,038 (18.6)	4,446 (18.1)	2019	54,776 (25.6)	5,908 (22.8)
>= 46	39,035 (19.1)	4,618 (18.8)	**Sex**		
BIPOC Community			Female	54,218 (26.7)	5,821 (23.9)
Yes	50,449 (26.3)	5,396 (23.8)	Male	148,695 (73.3)	18,5000 (76.1)
No	141,108 (73.7)	17,312 (76.2)			

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals could have committed more than one offense within the year.

Use of weapons and/or force used by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between the use of weapons and/or force and sex (χ^2 (1, N = 227,234) = 86.70, p < .001). Table 17 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of weapons and/or force used by sex. Findings suggest that there were different proportions in the use of weapons and/or force for female and male offenders.

Table 17. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by sex

		Female	Male
No Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	$5{,}821_a$	$18{,}500_b$
	% within weapons/force cat.	23.9%	76.1%
	% within sex	9.7%	11.1%
	% of total	2.6%	8.1%

Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	$54{,}218_a$	$148{,}695_b$
	% within weapons/force cat.	26.7%	73.3%
	% within sex	90.3%	88.9%
	% of total	23.9%	65.4%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Cat = category; Weapons/Force = weapons and/or force

Use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by sex

Findings show that there were strong relationships between sex, year of offense, and no use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (3, N = 24,321) = 10.89, p = .012), and sex, year of offense, and the use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (3, N = 202,913) = 26.20, p < .001). Table 18 shows a crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force used by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that, for male offenders, the trends for proportions of offenders who used weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses showed decreases from 2016 to 2019 (-18.9%). Conversely, female offenders showed a peak increase in 2019 (6.6%). Figure A5 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by sex for 2016 to 2019.

Table 18. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by sex

			Year of Offense			
Weapons/Force Used			**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Weapons/ Force Used	Female	**Count**	$11{,}889_a$	$13{,}603_a$	$142{,}549_a$	$14{,}177_b$
		% within sex	21.9%	25.1%	26.8%	26.1%
		% within year	26.0%	26.7%	26.7%	27.4%
		% of total	5.9%	6.7%	7.2%	7.0%
	Male	**Count**	$33{,}838_a$	$37{,}430_a$	$39{,}953_a$	$37{,}474_b$
		% within sex	22.8%	25.2%	26.9%	25.2%
		% within year	74.0%	73.3%	73.3%	72.6%
		% of total	16.7%	18.4%	19.7%	18.5%
Weapons/ Force Used	Female	**Count**	$1{,}631_{a,\ b}$	$1{,}516_{a,\ b}$	$1{,}294_b$	$1{,}380_a$
		% within sex	28.0%	26.0%	22.2%	23.7%
		% within year	24.3%	23.9%	22.5%	25.1%
		% of total	6.7%	6.2%	5.3%	5.7%
	Male	**Count**	$5{,}089_{a,\ b}$	$4{,}821_{a,\ b}$	$4{,}462_b$	$4{,}128_a$
		% within sex	27.5%	26.1%	24.1%	22.3%
		% within year	75.7%	76.1%	77.5%	74.9%
		% of total	20.9%	19.8%	18.3%	17.0%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Weapons/Force = weapons and/or force

To examine these sex differences, the disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 19 shows the disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, male offenders have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeds one).

As a supplement to Table 19, Figure A6 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by sex.

Table 19. Disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force used by year of offense and by sex

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	1.52	0.48
2017	1.52	0.48
2018	1.55	0.45
2019	1.50	0.50

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Use of weapons and/or force by age at time of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between the use of weapons and/or force and age at time of offense (χ^2 (4, N = 228,778) = 90.32, p < .001). Table 20 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders by use of weapons and/or force by age at time of offense. Findings revealed that different proportions were found by use of weapons and/or force and age at time of offense suggesting that individuals 18 to 35 were more likely to use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (21.% and 27.1%, respectively) as compared to any other age group; individuals 17 and younger were least likely to use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses (14.1%).

Table 20. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by age at time of offense

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
No Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	4,008$_a$	4,990$_b$	6,473$_b$	4,446$_b$	4,618$_b$
	% within weapons/force cat.	16.3%	20.3%	26.4%	18.1%	18.8%
	% within age	12.2%	10.4%	10.5%	10.5%	10.6%
	% of total	1.8%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	2.0%
Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	28,788$_a$	42,966$_b$	55,416$_b$	38,038$_b$	39,035$_b$
	% within weapons/force cat.	14.1%	21.0%	27.1%	18.6%	19.1%
	% within age	87.8%	89.6%	89.5%	89.5%	89.4%
	% of total	12.6%	18.8%	24.2%	16.6%	17.1%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Cat = category; Weapons/Force = weapons and/or force.

Use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Findings show that there were strong relationships between age at time of offense, year of offense, and the use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (12, N = 204,243) = 736.78, p < .001), and age at time of offense, year of offense, and no use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (12, N = 24,535) = 160.10, p < .001). Table 21 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for the use of weapons and/or force, by year of offense, and by age at time of offense. Findings revealed that, regardless of age, from 2016 to 2018 showed increases in offenders who used weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses, but

2019 showed decreases in all the ages. Figure A5 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by age at time of offense.

Table 21. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Weapons/Force Used		Year of Offense 2016	2017	2018	2019
No Weapons/Force Used					
<=17	Count	774$_a$	1,220$_b$	1,007$_b$	1,007$_b$
	% within age	19.3%	30.4%	25.1%	25.1%
	% within year	11.8%	18.7%	17.2%	17.9%
	% of total	3.2%	5.0%	4.1%	4.1%
18 to 25	Count	1,490$_a$	1,285$_b$	1,167$_b$	1,048$_b$
	% within age	29.9%	25.8%	23.4%	21.0%
	% within year	22.8%	19.7%	19.9%	18.6%
	% of total	6.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%
26 to 35	Count	1,843$_a$	1,675$_b$	1,482$_b$	1,473$_{a, b}$
	% within age	28.5%	25.9%	22.9%	22.8%
	% within year	28.2%	25.7%	25.3%	26.2%
	% of total	7.5%	6.8%	6.0%	6.0%
36 to 45	Count	1,201$_a$	1,169$_a$	1,060$_a$	1,016$_a$
	% within age	27.0%	26.3%	23.8%	22.9%
	% within year	18.4%	17.9%	18.1%	18.1%
	% of total	4.9%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%
>=46	Count	1,227$_a$	1,173$_a$	1,140$_a$	1,078$_a$
	% within age	26.6%	25.4%	24.7%	23.3%
	% within year	18.8%	18.0%	19.5%	19.2%
	% of total	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%
Weapons/Force Use					
<=17	Count	4,762$_a$	7,660$_b$	8,202$_b$	8,164$_c$
	% within age	16.5%	26.6%	28.5%	28.4%
	% within year	10.6%	14.8%	14.8%	15.6%
	% of total	2.3%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%
18 to 25	Count	10,505$_a$	10,940$_b$	11,440$_b$	10,081$_c$
	% within age	24.4%	25.5%	26.6%	23.5%
	% within year	23.5%	21.1%	20.7%	19.2%
	% of total	5.1%	5.4%	5.6%	4.9%
26 to 35	Count	12,199$_a$	13,953$_a$	14,923$_a$	14,341$_a$
	% within age	22.0%	25.2%	26.9%	25.9%
	% within year	27.2%	27.0%	27.0%	27.3%
	% of total	6.0%	6.8%	7.3%	7.0%
36 to 45	Count	8,514$_a$	9,367$_b$	10,332$_{a, b}$	9,825$_{a, b}$
	% within age	22.4%	24.6%	27.2%	25.8%
	% within year	19.0%	18.1%	18.7%	18.7%
	% of total	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%
>=46	Count	8,798$_a$	9,836$_{a, b}$	10,345$_b$	10,056$_{a, b}$
	% within age	22.5%	25.2%	26.5%	25.8%
	% within year	19.6%	19.0%	18.7%	19.2%
	% of total	4.3%	4.8%	5.1%	4.9%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Weapons/Force = weapons and/or force

Use of weapons and/or force by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between the use of weapons and/or force and BIPOC community (χ^2 (1, N = 214,265) = 69.79, p < .001). Table 22 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of

offenders for the use of weapons and/or force by BIPOC community. Findings suggest different proportions in the use of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

Table 22. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by BIPOC community

		Non-BIPOC	BIPOC
No Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	17,312$_a$	5,396$_b$
	% within weapons/force cat.	76.2%	23.8%
	% within comm.	10.9%	9.7%
	% of total	8.1%	2.5%
Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	141,108$_a$	50,449$_b$
	% within weapons/force cat.	73.7%	26.3%
	% within comm.	89.1%	90.3%
	% of total	65.9%	23.5%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Cat = category; Comm = community; Weapons/Force = weapons and/or force

Use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there were strong relationships between BIPOC community, year of offense, and the use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (3, N = 191,557) = 9.35, p = .025), and BIPOC community, year of offense, and no use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (3, N = 22,708) = 39.36, p < .001). Table 23 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for the use of weapons and/or force, by year of offense, and by BIPOC community. Regardless of BIPOC or non-BIPOC community involvement, findings suggest that the proportion of offenders who used weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses show increases from 2016 to 2018 with decreases in 2019. Figure A5 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

Table 23. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by BIPOC community

		Year of Offense			
Weapons/Force Used		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Weapons/ Force Used non-BIPOC	**Count**	4,942$_a$	4,592$_{a,b}$	4,051$_b$	3,727$_c$
	% within comm.	28.5%	26.5%	23.4%	21.5%
	% within year	78.1%	77.1%	75.9%	73.3%
	% of total	21.8%	20.2%	17.8%	16.4%
No Weapons/ Force Used BIPOC	**Count**	1,386$_a$	1,367$_{a,b}$	1,283$_b$	1,360$_c$
	% within comm.	25.7%	25.3%	23.8%	25.2%
	% within year	21.9%	22.9%	24.1%	26.7%
	% of total	6.1%	6.0%	5.6%	6.0%
Weapons/ Force Used BIPOC	**Count**	32,073$_{a,b}$	35,797$_b$	37,728$_a$	35,510$_{a,b}$
	% within comm.	22.7%	25.4%	26.7%	25.2%
	% within year	73.6%	74.2%	73.4%	73.5%
	% of total	16.7%	18.7%	19.7%	18.5%

Count	11,500$_{a, b}$	12,463$_{b}$	13,688$_{a}$	12,798$_{a, b}$
% within comm.	22.8%	24.7%	27.1%	25.4%
% within year	26.4%	25.8%	26.6%	26.5%
% of total	6.0%	6.5%	7.1%	6.7%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Comm = community; Weapons/Force = weapons and/or force

To examine these racial differences, disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by offenders who were part of the BIPOC community as compared to offenders who were not part of the BIPOC community was computed. Table 24 shows the disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, offenders who were part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019. As a supplement to Table 24, Figure A6 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by BIPOC community.

Table 24. Disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	1.57	0.89
2017	1.59	0.88
2018	1.54	0.89
2019	1.49	0.89

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by race, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Rates of Bias Motivation

Bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses in overall sample

Bias motivation (assessed as binary: bias motivation or no bias motivation) during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of offense, BIPOC community, year of offense, and sex) were descriptively evaluated. Table 25 shows the distribution of individuals within the sample by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense.

Out of the sample utilized, findings revealed that regardless of sex, female and male offenders were more likely to be present with no bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses. Similar trends were found in individuals who were part of the BIPOC and non-BIPOC community. Age also showed no major differences. As a supplement to Table 25, Table A8 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation, by year of offense, and by county of offense.

Table 25. Distribution of sample by bias motivation by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense

	Bias N (%)	No Bias N (%)		Bias N (%)	No Bias N (%)
Age at Time of Offense			**Year of Offense**		
<= 17	86 (13.1)	33,659 (14.6)	2016	124 (17.2)	55,099 (22.7)
18 to 25	111 (16.9)	48,415 (21.0)	2017	163 (22.6)	60,947 (25.2)

26 to 35	138 (21.0)	62,351 (27.0)	2018	230 (31.9)	64,466 (26.6)
36 to 45	160 (24.3)	42,513 (18.4)	2019	205 (28.4)	61,759 (25.5)
>= 46	163 (24.8)	43,792 (19.0)	**Sex**		
BIPOC Community			Female	115 (17.5)	60,109 (26.3)
Yes	217 (35.0)	55,485 (25.8)	Male	544 (82.5)	168,691 (73.7)
No	403 (65.0)	159,901 (74.2)			

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals could have committed more than one offense within the year.

Bias motivation by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between bias motivation and sex (χ^2 (1, N = 229,459) = 26.41, p < .001). Table 26 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation by sex. Findings suggest that there were different proportions of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses for female and male offenders.

Table 26. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by sex

		Female	Male
No Bias	**Count**	$60{,}109_a$	$168{,}691_b$
	% within bias	26.3%	73.7%
	% within sex	99.8%	99.7%
	% of total	26.2%	73.5%
Bias	**Count**	115_a	544_b
	% within bias	17.5%	82.5%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Bias motivation by year of offense and by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex, year of offense, and no bias motivation, (χ^2 (3, N = 228,800) = 25.25, p < .001), but not with sex, year of offense, and bias motivation, (χ^2 (3, N = 659) = 3.05, p = 39, *NS*). Table 27 shows a crosstabulation for bias motivation by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that regardless of gender, the trend for proportions of offenders with a bias motivation showed increases in 2016 to 2018 while 2019 showed decreases of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses. Figure A7 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with bias motivation by sex for 2016 to 2019.

Table 27. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by year of offense and by sex

			Year of Offense			
Bias Motivation			**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Bias	Female	**Count**	$13{,}383_a$	$15{,}089_a$	$15{,}976_a$	$15{,}661_b$
		% within sex	22.3%	25.1%	26.6%	26.1%
		% within year	25.7%	26.2%	26.1%	27.0%
		% of total	5.8%	6.6%	7.0%	6.8%
	Male	**Count**	$38{,}637_a$	$42{,}596_a$	$45{,}138_a$	$42{,}320_b$
		% within sex	22.9%	25.3%	26.8%	25.1%
		% within year	74.3%	73.8%	73.9%	73.0%

	% of total	16.9%	18.6%	19.7%	18.5%
Bias **Female**	**Count**	16_a	31_a	41_a	27_a
	% within sex	13.9%	27.0%	35.7%	23.5%
	% within year	14.2%	20.9%	18.7%	15.1%
	% of total	2.4%	4.7%	6.2%	4.1%
Male	**Count**	97_a	117_a	178_a	152_a
	% within sex	17.8%	21.5%	32.7%	27.9%
	% within year	85.8%	79.1%	81.3%	84.9%
	% of total	14.7%	17.8%	27.0%	23.1%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

To examine these sex differences, the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 28 shows the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, male offenders have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeds one). As a supplement to Table 28, Figure A8 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by sex for male and female offenders.

Table 28. Disproportionality ratios of bias motivation by year of offense and by sex

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	1.72	0.28
2017	1.58	0.42
2018	1.63	0.37
2019	1.70	0.30

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Bias motivation by age at time of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between bias motivation and age at time of offense (χ^2 (4, N = 231,388) = 39.16, p < .001). Table 29 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation by age at time of offense. Findings revealed that only different proportions were found by bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and age at time of offense for individuals 35 years of age and younger as compared to the older age groups.

Table 29. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by age at time of offense

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
No Bias	**Count**	$33{,}659_a$	$48{,}415_a$	$62{,}351_a$	$42{,}513_b$	$43{,}792_b$
	% within bias	14.6%	21.0%	27.0%	18.4%	19.0%
	% within age	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%	99.6%	99.6%
	% of total	14.5%	20.9%	26.9%	18.4%	18.9%
Bias	**Count**	86_a	111_a	138_a	160_b	163_b
	% within bias	13.1%	16.9%	21.0%	24.3%	24.8%
	% within age	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Bias motivation by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Findings show that there were strong relationships between age at time of offense, year of offense, and no bias motivation, (χ^2 (12, N = 230,730) = 862.93, p < .001), and age at time of offense, year of offense, and bias motivation, (χ^2 (12, N = 658) = 17.10, p < .001). Table 30 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation, by year of offense, and by age at time of offense. Findings revealed that the proportions of offenders who were 26 to 35 years of age showed increases in rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with bias motivation from 2016 to 2019, while all other age groups showed decreases in 2019. For further analyses, Figure A7 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with bias motivation by age at time of offense for 2016 to 2019.

Table 30. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Bias Motivation			Year of Offense 2016	2017	2018	2019
No Bias	<=17	Count	5,583$_a$	9,087$_{b, c}$	9,547$_c$	9,442$_b$
		% within age	16.6%	27.0%	28.4%	28.1%
		% within year	11.0%	15.5%	15.4%	16.0%
		% of total	2.4%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%
	18 to 25	Count	11,905$_a$	12,383$_b$	12,808$_b$	11,319$_c$
		% within age	24.6%	25.6%	26.5%	23.4%
		% within year	23.4%	21.1%	20.6%	19.2%
		% of total	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	4.9%
	26 to 35	Count	14,027$_a$	15,693$_b$	16,630$_b$	16,001$_{a, b}$
		% within age	22.5%	25.2%	26.7%	25.7%
		% within year	27.5%	26.7%	26.8%	27.1%
		% of total	6.1%	6.8%	7.2%	6.9%
	6 to 45	Count	9,510$_a$	10,512$_b$	11,515$_a$	10,976$_a$
		% within age	22.4%	24.7%	27.1%	25.8%
		% within year	18.7%	17.9%	18.5%	18.6%
		% of total	4.1%	4.6%	5.0%	4.8%
	>=46	Count	9,901$_a$	11,029$_b$	11,593$_b$	11,269$_{a, b}$
		% within age	22.6%	25.2%	26.5%	25.7%
		% within year	19.4%	18.8%	18.7%	19.1%
		% of total	4.3%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%
Bias	<=17	Count	10$_a$	17$_a$	33$_a$	26$_a$
		% within age	11.6%	19.8%	38.4%	30.2%
		% within year	9.3%	11.5%	15.0%	14.3%
		% of total	1.5%	2.6%	5.0%	4.0%
	18 to 25	Count	22$_a$	26$_a$	39$_a$	24$_a$
		% within age	19.8%	23.4%	35.1%	21.6%
		% within year	20.4%	17.6%	17.7%	13.2%
		% of total	3.3%	4.0%	5.9%	3.6%
	26 to 35	Count	25$_a$	29$_a$	38$_a$	46$_a$
		% within age	18.1%	21.0%	27.5%	33.3%
		% within year	23.1%	19.6%	17.3%	25.3%
		% of total	3.8%	4.4%	5.8%	7.0%
	36 to 45	Count	33$_a$	42$_a$	47$_a$	38$_a$
		% within age	20.6%	26.3%	29.4%	23.8%
		% within year	30.6%	28.4%	21.4%	20.9%
		% of total	5.0%	6.4%	7.1%	5.8%

Count	18_a	34_a	63_a	48_a
% within age	11.0%	20.9%	38.7%	29.4%
% within year	16.7%	23.0%	28.6%	26.4%
% of total	2.7%	5.2%	9.6%	7.3%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Bias motivation by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between bias motivation and BIPOC community (χ^2 (1, N = 216,006) = 27.58, p < .001). Table 31 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation by BIPOC community. Findings suggest different proportions in the presence of bias motivation for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

Table 31. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by BIPOC community

		Non-BIPOC	BIPOC
No Bias	**Count**	$159{,}901_a$	$55{,}485_b$
	% within bias	74.2%	25.8%
	% within comm.	99.7%	99.6%
	% of total	74.0%	25.7%
Bias	**Count**	403_a	217_b
	% within bias	65.0%	35.0%
	% within comm.	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.2%	0.1%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Comm = community

Bias motivation by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there were strong relationships between BIPOC community, year of offense, and no bias motivation, (χ^2 (3, N = 215,386) = 39.71, p < .001), but not for BIPOC community, year of offense, and bias motivation, (χ^2 (3, N = 620) = 3.71, p = .294, *NS*). Table 32 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation, by year of offense, and by BIPOC community. Findings suggest that, regardless of community involvement, the proportions of offenders who participated in rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with bias motivation showed increases in all years but 2019. For further analyses, Figure A7 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with bias motivation by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

Table 32. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by year of offense and by BIPOC community

		Year of Offense			
Bias motivation		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Bias	**non-BIPOC**				
	Count	$37{,}002_a$	$40{,}763_a$	$42{,}367_b$	$39{,}769_b$
	% within comm.	23.1%	25.5%	26.5%	24.9%
	% within year	74.8%	74.9%	73.8%	73.6%
	% of total	17.2%	18.9%	19.7%	18.5%
	BIPOC				
	Count	$12{,}455_a$	$13{,}677_a$	$15{,}055_b$	$14{,}298_b$
	% within comm.	22.4%	24.6%	27.1%	25.8%
	% within year	25.2%	25.1%	26.2%	26.4%

	% of total	5.8%	6.3%	7.0%	6.6%
Bias non-BIPOC	**Count**	69_a	98_a	124_a	112_a
	% within comm.	17.1%	24.3%	30.8%	27.8%
	% within year	64.5%	69.0%	60.2%	67.9%
	% of total	11.1%	15.8%	20.0%	18.1%
BIPOC	**Count**	38_a	44_a	82_a	53_a
	% within comm.	17.5%	20.3%	37.8%	24.4%
	% within year	35.5%	31.0%	39.8%	32.1%
	% of total	6.1%	7.1%	13.2%	8.5%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Comm = community

To examine these racial differences, the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by offenders who were part of the BIPOC community as compared to offenders who were not part of the BIPOC community was computed. Table 33 shows the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, offenders who were part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019. As a supplement to Table 33, Figure A8 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by BIPOC community.

Table 33. Disproportionality ratios of bias motivation by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	1.89	0.83
2017	2.37	0.72
2018	1.87	0.82
2019	1.98	0.79

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by race, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Presence of Familiarity in Victimization

Presence of familiarity in victimization in overall sample

The presence of familiarity in victimization (assessed as binary: familiarity or no familiarity) during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of offense, BIPOC community, and sex) were descriptively evaluated. Table 34 shows the distribution of individuals within the sample by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense.

Out of the sample utilized, findings revealed that there was a higher proportion of female offenders with a presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses. Results revealed that individuals who were not part of the BIPOC community had a higher proportion of committing NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with a presence of familiarity in victimization as compared to individuals who were part of BIPOC community. Lastly, results showed that individuals 26 to 35 years older were more likely to have a higher proportion of committing a NIBRS offense on a familial victim as compared to any other age group.

As a supplement to Table 34, Table A9 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization, by year of offense, and by county of offense.

Table 34. Distribution of sample by presence of familiarity in victimization by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense

	Familiarity N (%)	No Familiarity N (%)		Familiarity N (%)	No Familiarity N (%)
Age at Time of Offense			**Year of Offense**		
<= 17	20,829 (13.0)	7,223 (13.0)	2016	38,028 (21.9)	11,367 (23.7)
18 to 25	33,076 (20.6)	11,302 (20.6)	2017	41,394 (24.6)	12,728 (25.8)
26 to 35	44,914 (28.0)	12,834 (28.0)	2018	42,517 (27.4)	14,189 (26.5)
36 to 45	30,332 (18.9)	9,656 (18.9)	2019	38,706 (26.1)	13,540 (24.1)
>= 46	31,112 (19.4)	10,237 (19.4)	**Sex**		
BIPOC Community			Female	44,646 (27.8)	12,104 (23.3)
Yes	35,363 (23.2)	15,014 (31.2)	Male	115,863 (72.2)	39,595 (76.7)
No	116,852 (76.8)	33,042 (68.8)			

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals could have committed more than one offense within the year.

Presence of familiarity in victimization by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of familiarity in victimization and sex (χ^2 (1, N = 212,118) = 410.52, p < .001). Table 35 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by sex. Findings suggest that there were different proportions in presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses for female and male offenders.

Table 35. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by sex

		Female	Male
No Familial	**Count**	$12{,}014_a$	$39{,}595_b$
	% within familiarity	23.3%	76.7%
	% within sex	21.2%	25.5%
	% of total	5.7%	18.7%
Familial	**Count**	$44{,}646_a$	$115{,}863_b$
	% within familiarity	27.8%	72.2%
	% within sex	78.8%	74.5%
	% of total	21.0%	54.6%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex, year of offense, and presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (3, N = 160,509) = 36.56, p < .001), but not for sex, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (3, N = 51,609) = 5.04, p = .169, *NS*). Table 36 shows a crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that, regardless of sex, the trends for proportions of offenders who committed a NIBRS offense on a familial victim showed increases in 2016 to 2018 but decreases in 2019. For further analyses, Figure A9

shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with presence of familiarity in victimization by sex for 2016 to 2019.

Table 36. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by sex

Familiarity in Victimization		Year of Offense 2016	2017	2018	2019
No Familiarity Female	Count	2,617$_a$	2,951$_a$	3,223$_a$	3,223$_a$
	% within sex	21.8%	24.6%	26.8%	26.8%
	% within year	23.1%	23.3%	22.8%	23.9%
	% of total	5.1%	5.7%	6.2%	6.2%
No Familiarity Male	Count	8,708$_a$	9,714$_a$	10,916$_a$	10,257$_a$
	% within sex	22.0%	24.5%	27.6%	25.9%
	% within year	76.9%	76.7%	77.2%	76.1%
	% of total	16.9%	18.8%	21.2%	19.9%
Familiarity Female	Count	10,216$_a$	11,453$_{a, b}$	11,834$_b$	11,143$_c$
	% within sex	22.9%	25.7%	26.5%	25.0%
	% within year	26.9%	27.7%	27.9%	28.8%
	% of total	6.4%	7.1%	7.4%	6.9%
Familiarity Male	Count	27,789$_a$	29,908$_{a, b}$	30,653$_b$	27,513$_c$
	% within sex	24.0%	25.8%	26.5%	23.7%
	% within year	73.1%	72.3%	72.1%	71.2%
	% of total	17.3%	18.6%	19.1%	17.1%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

To examine these sex differences, the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 37 shows the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, male offenders have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeds one). As a supplement to Table 37, Figure A10 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by sex for male and female offenders.

Table 37. Disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by sex

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	1.47	0.54
2017	1.45	0.55
2018	1.43	0.56
2019	1.43	0.58

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Presence of familiarity in victimization by age at time of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of familiarity in victimization and age at time of offense (χ^2 (4, N = 211,515) = 205.23, p < .001). Table 38 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization by age at time of offense. Findings revealed that different proportions were found by presence of familiarity in victimization and age at time of offense suggesting that individuals 26 to 35 years of age as compared to any other age group were more likely to have a presence of familiarity in victimization by age at time of offense. Similar proportions were found by presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses for individuals ages 17 and younger and 18 to 25 years of age, and then with 36 to 45 years of age and ages 46 and older.

Table 38. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by age at time of offense

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
No Familial	**Count**	7,223$_a$	11,302$_{a, b}$	12,834$_c$	9,656$_d$	10,237$_{b, d}$
	% within familiarity	14.1%	22.1%	25.0%	18.8%	20.0%
	% within age	25.7%	25.5%	22.2%	24.1%	24.8%
	% of total	3.4%	5.3%	6.1%	4.6%	4.8%
Familial	**Count**	20,829$_a$	33,076$_{a, b}$	44,914$_c$	30,332$_d$	31,112$_{b, d}$
	% within familiarity	13.0%	20.6%	28.0%	18.9%	19.4%
	% within age	74.3%	74.5%	77.8%	75.9%	75.2%
	% of total	9.8%	15.6%	21.2%	14.3%	14.7%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Findings show that there were strong relationships between age at time of offense, year of offense, and presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (12, N = 160,263) = 232.24, p < .001), and age at time of offense, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (12, N = 51,252) = 339.82, p < .001). Table 39 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization, by year of offense, and by age at time of offense. Findings revealed that the trends for proportions of offenders who were 26 to 35 years of age and 46 years and older with a presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses were similar throughout the four years of offenses. Most notably, there were different proportions of offenders who were 26 to 35 years of age with a presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses throughout the years – and most specifically in 2016 and then in 2019. For further analyses, Figure A9 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with presence of familiarity in victimization by age at time of offense for 2016 to 2019.

Table 39. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Familiarity in Victimization		Year of Offense 2016	2017	2018	2019
No Familiarity					
<=17	Count	4,261$_a$	5,572$_{b, c}$	5,584$_c$	5,412$_b$
	% within age	20.5%	26.8%	26.8%	26.0%
	% within year	11.3%	13.5%	13.1%	14.0%
	% of total	2.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%
18 to 25	Count	8,356$_a$	8,634$_b$	8,727$_b$	7,359$_c$
	% within age	25.3%	26.1%	26.4%	22.2%
	% within year	22.2%	20.9%	20.5%	19.0%
	% of total	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	4.6%
26 to 35	Count	10,567$_a$	11,628$_a$	11,988$_a$	10,731$_a$
	% within age	23.5%	25.9%	26.7%	23.9%
	% within year	28.1%	28.1%	28.2%	27.7%
	% of total	6.6%	7.3%	7.5%	6.7%
36 to 45	Count	7,114$_{a, b}$	7,627$_b$	8,043$_{a, b}$	7,548$_a$
	% within age	23.5%	25.1%	26.5%	24.9%
	% within year	18.9%	18.4%	18.9%	19.5%
	% of total	4.4%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%
>=46	Count	7,359$_a$	7,928$_a$	8,172$_a$	7,653$_a$
	% within age	23.7%	25.5%	26.3%	24.6%
	% within year	19.5%	19.2%	19.2%	19.8%
	% of total	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%
Familiarity					
<=17	Count	5,287$_a$	7,491$_{b, c}$	7,781$_c$	7,493$_b$
	% within age	18.8%	26.7%	27.7%	26.7%
	% within year	10.9%	13.8%	13.7%	14.3%
	% of total	2.5%	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%
18 to 25	Count	11,147$_a$	11,432$_b$	11,757$_b$	10,042$_c$
	% within age	25.1%	25.8%	26.5%	22.6%
	% within year	23.0%	21.1%	20.7%	19.2%
	% of total	5.3%	5.4%	5.6%	4.7%
26 to 35	Count	13,264$_a$	14,700$_a$	15,459$_a$	14,325$_a$
	% within age	23.0%	25.5%	26.8%	24.8%
	% within year	27.4%	27.2%	27.3%	27.4%
	% of total	6.3%	6.9%	7.3%	6.8%
36 to 45	Count	9,216$_{a, b}$	9,995$_b$	10,782$_{a, b}$	9,995$_a$
	% within age	23.0%	25.0%	27.0%	25.0%
	% within year	19.0%	18.5%	19.0%	19.1%
	% of total	4.4%	4.7%	5.1%	4.7%
>=46	Count	9,548$_a$	10,495$_a$	10,923$_a$	10,383$_a$
	% within age	23.1%	25.4%	26.4%	25.1%
	% within year	19.7%	19.4%	19.3%	19.9%
	% of total	4.5%	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Presence of familiarity in victimization by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of familiarity in victimization and BIPOC community (χ^2 (1, N = 2,347,938) = 3,981.97, p < .001). Table 40 shows a crosstabulation of the

proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization by BIPOC community. Findings suggest different proportions in the presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses in victimization for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

Table 40. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by BIPOC community

		Non-BIPOC	BIPOC
No Familial	**Count**	$33{,}042_a$	$15{,}014_b$
	% within familiarity	68.8%	31.2%
	% within comm.	22.0%	29.8%
	% of total	16.5%	7.5%
Familial	**Count**	$116{,}852_a$	$35{,}363_b$
	% within familiarity	76.8%	23.2%
	% within comm.	78.0%	70.2%
	% of total	58.3%	17.7%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Comm = community

Presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between BIPOC community, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (3, N = 48,056) = 10.74, p = .013), but not BIPOC community, year of offense, and presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (3, N = 152,215) = 3.27, p = .352, *NS*). Table 41 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization, by year of offense, and by BIPOC community. Findings suggest that similar proportions regardless of community. For further analyses, Figure A9 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses with presence of familiarity in victimization by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

Table 41. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by BIPOC community

		Year of Offense			
Familiarity in Victimization		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Familiarity non-BIPOC	**Count**	$7{,}360_{a,\,b}$	$8{,}260_b$	$9{,}014_{a,\,b}$	$8{,}408_a$
	% within comm.	22.3%	25.0%	27.3%	25.4%
	% within year	68.7%	69.8%	68.6%	67.9%
	% of total	15.3%	17.2%	18.8%	17.5%
No Familiarity BIPOC	**Count**	$3{,}349_{a,\,b}$	$3{,}567_b$	$4{,}125_{a,\,b}$	$3{,}973_a$
	% within comm.	22.3%	23.8%	27.5%	26.5%
	% within year	31.3%	30.2%	31.4%	32.1%
	% of total	7.0%	7.4%	8.6%	8.3%
Familiarity non-BIPOC	**Count**	$27{,}815_a$	$30{,}274_a$	$30{,}790_a$	$27{,}973_a$
	% within comm.	23.8%	25.9%	26.3%	23.9%
	% within year	76.7%	77.0%	76.5%	76.8%
	% of total	18.3%	19.9%	20.2%	18.4%
Familiarity BIPOC	**Count**	$8{,}462_a$	$9{,}019_a$	$9{,}444_a$	$8{,}438_a$
	% within comm.	23.9%	25.5%	26.7%	23.9%
	% within year	23.3%	23.0%	23.5%	23.2%
	% of total	5.6%	5.9%	6.2%	5.5%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. Comm = community

To examine these racial differences, the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by offenders who were part of the BIPOC community as compared to offenders who were not part of the BIPOC community was computed. Table 42 shows the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, offenders who were part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019. As a supplement to Table 42, Figure A10 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against persons for each year of offense by BIPOC community.

Table 42. Disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	1.40	0.92
2017	1.40	0.92
2018	1.35	0.93
2019	1.32	0.93

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by race, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Discussion and Conclusion

Disparities and disproportionalities based on demographic factors, such as race, sex, and age have been common subjects of extensive evaluation. The present report and the associated series of reports on NIBRS offenses reveals significant variations in offense rates among different demographic groups. As part of a series of documents utilizing NIBRS data to evaluate disparities and disproportionalities in Washington, this report endeavored to better understand NIBRS crimes against persons.

Overall, findings revealed that from 2016 to 2019, the total number of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses in Washington increased 14.2% from 2016 to 2018, but 2019 showed 4.1% decreases in all NIBRS crimes against persons offenses. Furthermore, regardless of sex or BIPOC community, 2019 rates for presence of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against persons, and familiarity in victimization In NIBRS crimes against persons showed continued decreased trends similar to the total overall number of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses. Most notably, for female offenders, 2019 showed increases, not decreases in rates for presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons and use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons. These trends were also similar to offenders who were 17 years or younger as compared to their older counterparts.

Lastly, findings have shown that male offenders and offenders who are part of the BIPOC community have continued to be overrepresented from 2016 to 2019 for all NIBRS crimes against persons, for presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons, use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against persons, presence of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against persons, and familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons.

Factors contributing to these disparities can include societal bias, policing practices, economic inequality, and access to legal representation (Brame et al., 2014). Understanding and addressing these disparities is crucial for achieving a more equitable criminal justice system. Further research and analysis are needed to fully understand the role demographics play in offense rates and crimes against persons.

While stated above, it merits repeating that this report provided analyses that were descriptive and non-generalizable in nature. The results are modest, and subsequently, inferences and implications are limited. Results should be interpreted with caution. As the report was non-generalizable and was not a true representation of the entire population of data, causal relationships cannot be determined and conclusions, if any, are incredibly limited. No recommendations outside of a need for further analyses, including true research endeavors are presented. While this report was limited, it did offer an opportunity to discuss the need to further assess and review demographic differences—and at times, disproportionalities and disparities—in how offenses are applied in efforts to have a true understanding of the impact of different demographic groups that are most impacted by offenses, and how these trends vary by offense categories and time. The criminal justice system continues to be impacted by ethnic and racial inequality. Research shows significant sex and racial disparities and disproportionalities exist throughout all of the stages of criminal legal processing such as policing, offenses, pre-trial detention, sentencing, and incarceration. These inequalities can impact disparities in crime, victimization, and system involvement. Additionally, while this report and the associated series looked at disproportionalities and disparities in NIBRS crimes against persons offenses, it does not capture potential policy impacts that might have influenced the findings of this work.

More work to assess and evaluate NIBRS data is needed. Cross et al. (2023) showed that while 84% of the NIBRS cases matched with law enforcement agencies, more than a tenth of all cases were erroneous. According to their research, some of the issues included potential timings of offenses and human discrepancies such as false negatives (either by incorrectly recording in NIBRS that they had not been resolved by an offense or summons) or by a "design flaw" in NIBRS that made it complicated for data entry staff to enter both summonses and offenses in the appropriate data fields. Furthermore, although law enforcement has the ability to update cases in terms of offenses or summonses following the initial data entry, data entry staff may not make those amendments for a variety of reasons. Cross et al. (2023) continues to caution the limitations of crime trends that are dependent on NIBRS data as they are not representative of Washington's population - as not all law enforcement agencies are included within this database. While there are significant limitations within the NIBRS data, this database can help produce national- and state-level estimates as more law enforcement agencies transition and integrate into the database. As this report utilized data from the NIBRS itself, and not directly from WASPC, caution is advised in attempting to make direct comparisons between data in this report and data in WASPC documentation or other published NIBRS data. Additionally, even though this report did evaluate data by year of offense and by county of offense, there are typically many methodologies of differing levels of participation utilized in preparing data for reports and data products. Thus, some data may not necessarily be comparable from year to year. In addition, because the NIBRS is not yet statewide in scope in Washington, data users should be cautious in extrapolating conclusions from published work; similar to Cross et al. (2023), data quality issues with the NIBRS are still evolving and statistical compatibility with other crime information systems remains to be studied. Until all law enforcement agencies participate in the NIBRS, limitations will continue to persist within this data system.

Comprehensive research is essential to assess where disparities and disproportionalities exist and how policies have impacted those differences over time. Those evaluating the disparities and disproportionalities in the criminal justice system should look for racial, sex and age differences, as in this report and the series associated with it, but should also expand on geographic and socioeconomic status, in addition to potential interactions among these demographics.

Disclaimer

This material utilizes publicly available data from the NIBRS. The views expressed here are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the NIBRS or other data contributors. Any errors are attributable to the author(s).

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Operationalizations of NIBRS Crimes Against Persons Offenses

NIBRS Variable	Definition
Crimes against persons	Total number of crimes against persons reported including murder, manslaughter, forcible sex, assault, intimidation, non-forcible sex, justifiable homicide (e.g., the killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual), kidnapping/abduction, violation of a no-contact order and human trafficking
Murder	Killing of one person by another or the killing of another person. Includes Non-negligent Manslaughter (e.g., the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another). Note: attempted murders are reported as aggravated assaults.
Manslaughter	Negligent Manslaughter is the killing of another person through negligence. Excludes Vehicular Manslaughter.
Forcible Sex	Includes the following offenses: **Forcible Rape:** The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will. **Forcible Sodomy:** Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will. **Sexual Assault with an Object:** To use an object to unlawfully penetrate the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcible and/or against that person's will. **Forcible Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will
Assault	Includes the following offenses: **Aggravated Assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. **Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
Non-Forcible Sex	Includes the following offenses: Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degree where marriage is prohibited by law. Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
Kidnapping and Abductions	The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian. This offense includes not only kidnapping and abduction, but hostage situations as well.
Human Trafficking	Includes the following offenses: **Commercial Sex Acts** – Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts or in which the person induced to perform such acts has not attained 18 years of age. **Involuntary Servitude –** Obtaining of a person through recruitment, harboring, transportation or provision and subjecting such person by force, fraud or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts)
Violation of no Contact	All violations of court ordered no-contact, protection, restraining or antiharassment orders. May not be domestic violence-related.

Notes: First, the WASPC collects monthly reported incident based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies and this data are based on a "snapshot" of the repository database, as there are no "fixed" statistics, since law enforcement agencies can update their incidents when new information becomes available. While WASPC collects this data for Washington state, this product utilizes the publicly available NIBRS data found at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ICPSR) (https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/series/128) The NIBRS series is a component part of the UCR, a nationwide view of crime administered by the FBI, based on the submission of crime information by participating law enforcement agencies. The NIBRS was implemented to meet the new guidelines formulated for the UCR to provide new ways of looking at crime for the 21st century. The data are archived at ICPSR as 13 separate data files. Second, while the data is provided as overall state data and then broken down by county, data should not be compared by county, as there are numerous variables which contribute to crime in a particular jurisdiction, including but not limited to the demographics, economic, and cultural make up of the population. Third, not all counties and jurisdictions are contributing members to the NIBRS dataset, and not all counties and jurisdictions contribute consecutively, which can skew data.

Appendix 2: Operationalizations of Key Terms

Variable	Definition
Bias Motivation	Bias Motivation was categorized as a binary variable (i.e., yes, bias motivation or no bias motivation). Bias Motivation includes Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native; Anti-Arab; Anti-Asian; Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism; Anti-Bisexual; Anti-Black or African American; Anti-Buddhist; Anti-Catholic; Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.); Anti-Female; Anti-Gay (Male); Anti-Gender Non-Conforming; Anti-Heterosexual; Anti-Hindu; Anti-Hispanic or Latino; Anti-Islamic (Muslim); Anti-Jehovah's Witness; Anti-Jewish; Anti-Lesbian (Female); Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group); Anti-Male; Anti-Mental Disability; Anti-Mormon; Anti-Multiple Races, Group; Anti-Multiple Religions, Group; Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; Anti-Other Christian; Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry; Anti-Other Religion; Anti-Physical Disability; Anti-Protestant; Anti-Sensory Disability; Anti-Sikh; Anti-Transgender; Anti-White). It is important to note that an offender could have more than one bias motivation. At least one bias motivation is required. Bias Motivation indicates whether or not an offense was motivated by an offender's perceived bias.
Familiarity to victimization	Familiarity to victimization was categorized as a binary variable (i.e., yes, familiarity or no familiarity). Familiarity includes Victim was Spouse; Victim was Common-Law Spouse; Victim was Parent; Victim was Sibling; Victim was Child; Victim was Grandparent; Victim was Grandchild; Victim was In-Law; Victim was Stepparent; Victim was Stepchild; Victim was Stepsibling; Victim was Other Family Member; Victim was Offender; Victim was Acquaintance; Victim was Friend; Victim was Neighbor; Victim was Babysittee (the baby); Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend; Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend; Homosexual Relationship; Victim was Ex-Spouse; Victim was Employee; Victim was Employer; Victim was Otherwise Known; Victim was Stranger; Victim was Ex-Relationship (Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend). It is important to note that an offender could have had more than one type of familiarity to the victim.
Injury Type	Injury type was categorized as a binary variable (i.e., yes, injury type or no injury type). Injury type includes Apparent Broken Bones; Apparent Minor Injury; Loss of Teeth; Other Major Injury; Possible Internal Injury; Severe Laceration; Unconsciousness. It is important to note that an offender could have yielded more than one injury type – as this report assessed whether or not there was an injury, only the most serious injury was included in analyses. Injury type can be conditionally collected – this variable is required for homicide offenses (i.e., Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter; Negligent Manslaughter; Justifiable Homicide), sex offenses (i.e., rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling), human trafficking (i.e., with commercial sex acts, involuntary servitude), kidnapping/abduction, robbery, extortion/blackmail, and assault offenses (i.e., aggravated assault, simple assault) but not for others, and subsequently injury type can be underreported.
Weapons and/or Force Used	Weapons and/or Force Used was categorized as a binary variable (i.e., yes, weapons and/or force used or no weapons and/or force used). Weapons and/or Force Used includes Asphyxiation; Automatic Handgun; Automatic Rifle; Automatic Shotgun; Blunt Object; Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills; Explosives; Fire/Incendiary Device; Handgun; Knife/Cutting Instrument; Motor Vehicle; Other; Other Automatic Firearm; Other Firearm; Personal Weapons; Poison; Rifle; Shotgun. It is important to note that an offender could have used more than one weapon and/or force – as this report assessed whether or not there was weapons and/or force usage, only the most serious weapon and/or force was included in analyses.

Appendix 3: NIBRS Overview (Source: WASPC)

The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) collects monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies. The agencies participate on a voluntary basis as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program. County annual totals include the sum of all reported NIBRS offenses known to participating agencies within the county and reported to WASPC. While the SRS data are recorded in a hierarchical fashion based on eight offense types, NIBRS collects information on 25 different offense categories made up of 53 offenses and allows all reportable offenses within an incident to be reported.

Group A Offenses

This product utilized one of the two (2) categories of offenses reported in NIBRS - Group A. There are 25 Group A offense categories made up of 53 Group A offenses. Group A offenses are grouped into three crime types: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society. For counting purposes, agencies count one offense for each victim of a Crime Against Persons, one offense for each distinct operation of a Crime Against Property (except for Motor Vehicle Theft, where one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle), and one offense for each Crime Against Society.

Incidents and Offenses

Participation in NIBRS requires Agencies to report certain facts about each criminal incident coming to their attention within their jurisdictions. In most cases, officers capture the data through an incident report when a complainant first reports the crime. For NIBRS, the National UCR Program defines an incident as one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place. Acting in Concert requires all of the offenders to actually commit or assist in the commission of all of the crimes in an incident. The offenders must be aware of, and consent to, the commission of all of the offenses; or even if nonconsenting, their actions assist in the commission of all of the offenses. This is important because NIBRS considers all of the offenders in an incident to have committed all of the offenses in an incident. The arrest of any offender will clear all of the offenses in the incident. If one or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then the Agency should report more than one incident.

The fundamental concept of Same Time and Place presupposes that if the same person or group of persons committed more than one crime and the time and space intervals separating them were insignificant, all of the crimes make up a single incident. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken time period and at the same or adjoining locations. However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses which, by their nature, involve continuing criminal activity by the same offenders at different times and places if, Agency deems the activity to constitute a single criminal transaction. Though NIBRS does not follow the Hierarchy Rule, Agencies must still apply the concept of Same Time and Place to determine whether a group of crimes constitutes a single incident. This is crucially important since the application of the concept determines whether Agencies should report the crimes as individual incidents or as a single incident comprised of multiple offenses. For NIBRS, Agencies must report all offenses within a particular crime. Agencies must ensure that each offense is reported as a separate, distinct crime and not just a part of another offense.

Table A1. Counts of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics

	Washington State Population Source: U.S. Census Bureau retrieved from OFM					
	Total	Male (N, %)			Female (N, %)	
2016	7,183,700	3,583,710 (49.9%)			3,662,759 (50.1%)	
2017	7,310,300	3,647,541 (49.9%)			3,599,990 (50.1%)	
2018	7,427,570	3,706,524 (49.9%)			3,721,046 (50.1%)	
2019	7,546,410	3,766,161 (49.9%)			3,780,249 (50.1%)	
	White (N, %)	AA (N, %)	AI/AN (N, %)	Asian (N, %)	NHOPI (N, %)	Hispanic (N, %)
2016	5,774,170 (80.4%)	286,814 (4.0%)	132,404 (1.8%)	588,265 (8.2%)	52,366 (.7%)	907,507 (11.9%)
2017	5,841,468 (79.9%)	296,766 (4.1%)	134,676 (1.8%)	620,150 (8.5%)	54,637 (.7%)	937,881 (12.1%)
2018	5,894,435 (79.4%)	307,228 (4.1%)	136,431 (1.8%)	657,141 (8.8%)	56,915 (.7%)	966,164 (12.4%)
2019	5,944,674 (78.8%)	319,305 (4.2%)	138,490 (1.8%)	698,194 (9.3%)	59,393 (.8%)	995,048 (13.2%)

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, WSP offense events results may be under reported. Some of the OFM population estimates were based on 2010 U.S. Census data since the 2020 U.S. Census data was not fully released by the time of publication. NIBRS and OFM Bureau data did not present similar racial categories, and caution should be taken when interpreting results. Definitions: African American (AA); American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN); Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI).

Table A2. Regional demographics of the sample by county

County	N	%
Adams County	582	0.2
Asotin County	687	0.3
Benton County	5,635	2.3
Chelan County	1,760	0.7
Clallam County	2,256	0.9
Clark County	9,890	4.0
Columbia County	110	0.0
Cowlitz County	3,237	1.3
Douglas County	639	0.3
Ferry County	123	0.1
Franklin County	2,670	1.1
Garfield County	65	0.0
Grant County	2,552	1.0
Grays Harbor County	2,426	1.0
Island County	837	0.3
Jefferson County	272	0.1
King County	48,587	19.8
Kitsap County	7,491	3.1
Kittitas County	920	0.4
Klickitat County	317	0.1
Lewis County	2,165	0.9
Lincoln County	180	0.1
Mason County	1,390	0.6
Okanogan County	492	0.2
Pacific County	376	0.2
Pend Oreille County	303	0.1
Pierce County	27,636	11.3
San Juan County	150	0.1
Skagit County	2,949	1.2
Skamania County	212	0.1
Snohomish County	15,349	6.3
Spokane County	22,160	9.0
State Agency	866	0.4
Stevens County	6,444	2.6
Thurston County	107	0.0
Wahkiakum County	1,353	0.6
Walla Walla County	3,898	1.6
Whatcom County	1,373	0.6
Whitman County	8,755	3.6
Yakima County	582	0.2

Note: Data does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Table A3. Demographics of the sample by type of offense

Offense	N	%
Aggravated Assault	43,037	17.5
Fondling (Indecent Liberties/Child Molesting)	10,637	4.3
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	99	0.0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	--	--
Incest	272	0.1
Justifiable Homicide	47	0.0
Kidnaping/Abduction	4,589	1.9
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	742	0.3
Negligent Manslaughter	39	0.0
Rape	10,150	4.1
Sexual Assault With An Object	393	0.2
Simple Assault	173,428	70.6
Sodomy	1,173	0.5
Statutory Rape	944	0.4

Note: Data does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Table A4. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Adams	**Count**	204a	197a	181a
	% within County	35.1%	33.8%	31.1%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asotin	**Count**	207a	234a	246a
	% within County	30.1%	34.1%	35.8%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Benton	**Count**	1,770a	1,857a	2,008b
	% within County	31.4%	33.0%	35.6%
	% within Year	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%
	% of Total	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Chelan	**Count**	595a, b	639b	526a
	% within County	33.8%	36.3%	29.9%
	% within Year	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Clallam	**Count**	704a	787a	765a
	% within County	31.2%	34.9%	33.9%
	% within Year	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Clark	**Count**	3,081a	3,478b	3,331b
	% within County	31.2%	35.2%	33.7%
	% within Year	5.0%	5.4%	5.4%
	% of Total	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Columbia	**Count**	43a	27a	40a
	% within County	39.1%	24.5%	36.4%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cowlitz	**Count**	1,072a	1,111a	1,054a.
	% within County	33.1%	34.3%	32.6%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Douglas	**Count**	230a	219a	190a
	% within County	36.0%	34.3%	29.7%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Ferry	**Count**	30a	58b	35a, b
	% within County	24.4%	47.2%	28.5%

	% within Year	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin	**Count**	887a	946a	837a
	% within County	33.2%	35.4%	31.3%
	% within Year	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Garfield	**Count**	23a	26a	16a
	% within County	35.4%	40.0%	24.6%
	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	**Count**	977a	805b	770b
	% within County	38.3%	31.5%	30.2%
	% within Year	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Gray's Harbor	**Count**	846a	833a, b	747b
	% within County	34.9%	34.3%	30.8%
	% within Year	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Island	**Count**	284a	302a	251a
	% within County	33.9%	36.1%	30.0%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Jefferson	**Count**	88a	96a	88a
	% within County	32.4%	35.3%	32.4%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
King	**Count**	14,622a	16,971b	16,994c
	% within County	30.1%	34.9%	35.0%
	% within Year	23.6%	26.2%	27.4%
	% of Total	7.7%	9.0%	9.0%
Kitsap	**Count**	2,446a	2,532a	2,513a
	% within County	32.7%	33.8%	33.5%
	% within Year	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%
	% of Total	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Kittitas	**Count**	317a	321a	282a
	% within County	34.5%	34.9%	30.7%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Klickitat	**Count**	114a	108a	95a
	% within County	36.0%	34.1%	30.0%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Lewis	**Count**	717a	769a	679a
	% within County	33.1%	35.5%	31.4%
	% within Year	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Lincoln	**Count**	53a	55a	72a
	% within County	29.4%	30.6%	40.0%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mason	**Count**	418a	515b	457a, b
	% within County	30.1%	37.1%	32.9%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Okanogan	**Count**	209a	146b	137b
	% within County	42.5%	29.7%	27.8%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pacific	**Count**	131a	130a	115a
	% within County	34.8%	34.6%	30.6%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pend Oreille	**Count**	124a	84b	95a, b
	% within County	40.9%	27.7%	31.4%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Pierce	**Count**	9,111a, b	9,248b	9,277a
	% within County	33.0%	33.5%	33.6%
	% within Year	14.7%	14.3%	14.9%
	% of Total	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%
San Juan	**Count**	58a	66a	26b
	% within County	38.7%	44.0%	17.3%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Skagit	**Count**	1037a	970b	942a, b
	% within County	35.2%	32.9%	31.9%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Skamania	**Count**	59a	76a	77a
	% within County	27.8%	35.8%	36.3%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Snohomish	**Count**	5,270a	5,258b	4,821b
	% within County	34.3%	34.3%	31.4%

	% within Year	8.5%	8.1%	7.8%
	% of Total	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%
Spokane	**Count**	7,707a	7,837a	6,616b
	% within County	34.8%	35.4%	29.9%
	% within Year	12.4%	12.1%	10.7%
	% of Total	4.1%	4.1%	3.5%
Stevens	**Count**	304a	285a	277a
	% within County	35.1%	32.9%	32.0%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Thurston	**Count**	2,165a	2,201a	2,078a
	% within County	33.6%	34.2%	32.2%
	% within Year	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%
	% of Total	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Wahkiakum	**Count**	44a	36a	27a
	% within County	41.1%	33.6%	25.2%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Walla Walla	**Count**	467a	486a	400a
	% within County	34.5%	35.9%	29.6%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Whatcom	**Count**	1,385a	1,293b	1,220b
	% within County	35.5%	33.2%	31.3%
	% within Year	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%
	% of Total	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Whitman	**Count**	450a	488a	435a
	% within County	32.8%	35.5%	31.7%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Yakima	**Count**	3,207a	2,711b	2,837c
	% within County	36.6%	31.0%	32.4%
	% within Year	5.2%	4.2%	4.6%
	% of Total	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. Due to data issues, 2016 count level data was not able to be extracted.

Table A5. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by year of offense and by offense type

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	**Count**	157[a]	190[a]	205[a]	190[a]
	% within Offense	21.2%	25.6%	27.6%	25.6%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Negligent Manslaughter	**Count**	10[a]	--	--	14[a]
	% within Offense	25.6%	--	--	35.9%
	% within Year	0.0%	--	--	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	--	--	0.0%
	Count	10[a]	--	--	19[a]
	% within Offense	21.3%	--	--	40.4%
	% within Year	0.0%	--	--	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	--	--	0.0%
Kidnaping/Abduction	**Count**	1,138[a]	1,127[a, b]	1,158[b]	1,166[a, b]
	% within Offense	24.8%	24.6%	25.2%	25.4%
	% within Year	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Rape	**Count**	2,177[a]	2,489[a, b]	2,807[c]	2,677[b, c]
	% within Offense	21.4%	24.5%	27.7%	26.4%
	% within Year	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%
	% of Total	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Sodomy	**Count**	239[a]	287[a, b]	352[b]	295[a, b]
	% within Offense	20.4%	24.5%	30.0%	25.1%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Sexual Assault with An Object	**Count**	92a, b	136b	81a	84a
	% within Offense	23.4%	34.6%	20.6%	21.4%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Fondling (Indecent Liberties/Child Molesting)	**Count**	2,511a, b	2,662a, b	2,885b	2,579a
	% within Offense	23.6%	25.0%	27.1%	24.2%
	% within Year	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	4.2%
	% of Total	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	**Count**	--	20[a, b]	27[b, c]	44[c]
	% within Offense	--	20.2%	27.3%	44.4%
	% within Year	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of Total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Aggravated Assault	**Count**	9,743a	10,696a	11,407a, b	11,191b
	% within Offense	22.6%	24.9%	26.5%	26.0%
	% within Year	17.2%	17.3%	17.6%	18.0%
	% of Total	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%
Simple Assault	**Count**	40,298a	43,997a	45,527b	43,606b
	% within Offense	23.2%	25.4%	26.3%	25.1%
	% within Year	71.1%	71.0%	70.3%	70.2%
	% of Total	16.4%	17.9%	18.5%	17.8%
Incest	**Count**	75_a	84_a	58_a	55_a
	% within Offense	27.6%	30.9%	21.3%	20.2%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Statutory Rape	**Count**	246_a	281_a	240_a	177_b
	% within Offense	26.1%	29.8%	25.4%	18.8%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	**Count**	--	--	--	--
	% within Offense	--	--	--	--
	% within Year	--	--	--	--
	% of Total	--	--	--	--

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. Due to data issues, 2016 count level data was not able to be extracted.

Table A6. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons by presence of injury by year of offense and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Adams	**Count**	110[a]	107[a]	101[a]
	% within County	34.6%	33.6%	31.8%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asotin	**Count**	114[a]	118[a]	139[a]
	% within County	30.7%	31.8%	37.5%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Benton	**Count**	952[a]	1,000[a]	1,112[a]
	% within County	31.1%	32.6%	36.3%
	% within Year	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
	% of Total	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Chelan	**Count**	349[a]	375[a]	293[b]
	% within County	34.3%	36.9%	28.8%
	% within Year	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Clallam	**Count**	393[a]	450[a]	413[a]
	% within County	31.3%	35.8%	32.9%
	% within Year	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Clark	**Count**	1,533[a]	1,759[b]	1,532[a]
	% within County	31.8%	36.5%	31.8%
	% within Year	4.8%	5.2%	4.5%
	% of Total	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%
Columbia	**Count**	19[a]	16[a]	12[a]
	% within County	40.4%	34.0%	25.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cowlitz	**Count**	631[a]	617[a]	645[a]
	% within County	33.3%	32.6%	34.1%
	% within Year	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Douglas	**Count**	120[a]	102[a]	95[a]
	% within County	37.9%	32.2%	30.0%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Ferry	**Count**	28[a]	27[a]	27[a]

	% within County	34.1%	32.9%	32.9%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin	**Count**	452_{a}	478_{a}	398_{b}
	% within County	34.0%	36.0%	30.0%
	% within Year	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Garfield	**Count**	--	--	--
	% within County	--	--	--
	% within Year	--	--	--
	% of Total	--	--	--
Grant	**Count**	714_{a}	586_{b}	495_{c}
	% within County	39.8%	32.6%	27.6%
	% within Year	2.2%	1.7%	1.5%
	% of Total	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Gray's Harbor	**Count**	458_{a}	$431_{a, b}$	394_{b}
	% within County	35.7%	33.6%	30.7%
	% within Year	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Island	**Count**	208_{a}	216_{a}	188_{a}
	% within County	34.0%	35.3%	30.7%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Jefferson	**Count**	47_{a}	54_{a}	38_{a}
	% within County	33.8%	38.8%	27.3%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
King	**Count**	$7,069_{a}$	$8,351_{b}$	$9,395_{c}$
	% within County	28.5%	33.7%	37.9%
	% within Year	22.2%	24.9%	27.9%
	% of Total	7.1%	8.4%	9.5%
Kitsap	**Count**	$1,343_{a}$	$1,334_{a, b}$	$1,274_{b}$
	% within County	34.0%	33.8%	32.2%
	% within Year	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%
	% of Total	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
Kittitas	**Count**	201_{a}	199_{a}	201_{a}
	% within County	33.4%	33.1%	33.4%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Klickitat	**Count**	65_{a}	$50_{a, b}$	43_{b}
	% within County	41.1%	31.6%	27.2%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%

	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Lewis	**Count**	4.16$_{a}$	405$_{a}$	405$_{a}$
	% within County	33.9%	33.0%	33.0%
	% within Year	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Lincoln	**Count**	16$_{a}$	18$_{a}$	12$_{a}$
	% within County	34.8%	39.1%	26.1%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mason	**Count**	205$_{a}$	269$_{b}$	215$_{a}$
	% within County	29.8%	39.0%	31.2%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Okanogan	**Count**	144$_{a}$	111$_{b}$	104$_{b}$
	% within County	40.1%	30.9%	29.0%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pacific	**Count**	67$_{a}$	75$_{a}$	74$_{a}$
	% within County	31.0%	34.7%	34.3%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pend Oreille	**Count**	15$_{a}$	10$_{a}$	24$_{a}$
	% within County	30.6%	20.4%	49.0%
	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pierce	**Count**	5,115$_{a}$	5,222$_{a}$	5,373$_{a}$
	% within County	32.6%	33.2%	34.2%
	% within Year	16.0%	15.6%	16.0%
	% of Total	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%
San Juan	**Count**	27$_{a, b}$	43$_{b}$	14$_{a}$
	% within County	32.1%	51.2%	16.7%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Skagit	**Count**	613$_{a}$	501$_{b}$	468$_{b}$
	% within County	38.7%	31.7%	29.6%
	% within Year	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Skamania	**Count**	34$_{a}$	16$_{b}$	42$_{a}$
	% within County	37.0%	17.4%	45.7%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Snohomish	**Count**	2,837$_{a}$	2,863$_{a, b}$	2,704$_{b}$

	% within County	33.8%	34.1%	32.2%
	% within Year	8.9%	8.5%	8.0%
	% of Total	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%
Spokane	**Count**	$3{,}306_a$	$3{,}590_a$	$3{,}170_b$
	% within County	32.8%	35.7%	31.5%
	% within Year	10.4%	10.7%	9.4%
	% of Total	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%
Stevens	**Count**	118_a	113_a	115_a
	% within County	34.1%	32.7%	33.2%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Thurston	**Count**	$1{,}013_a$	$1{,}082_a$	993_a
	% within County	32.8%	35.0%	32.2%
	% within Year	3.2%	3.2%	2.9%
	% of Total	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Wahkiakum	**Count**	32_a	16_b	16_b
	% within County	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Walla Walla	**Count**	234_a	240_a	208_a
	% within County	34.3%	35.2%	30.5%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Whatcom	**Count**	830_a	767_b	765_b
	% within County	35.1%	32.5%	32.4%
	% within Year	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%
	% of Total	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Whitman	**Count**	238_a	259_a	224_a
	% within County	33.0%	35.9%	31.1%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Yakima	**Count**	$1{,}454_a$	$1{,}308_b$	$1{,}622_a$
	% within County	33.2%	29.8%	37.0%
	% within Year	4.6%	3.9%	4.8%
	% of Total	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. Due to data issues, 2016 count level data was not able to be extracted.

Table A7. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons by weapons and/or force by year of offense and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Adams	**Count**	200[a]	192[a]	176[a]
	% within County	35.2%	33.8%	31.0%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asotin	**Count**	199[a]	224[a]	236[a]
	% within County	30.2%	34.0%	35.8%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Benton	**Count**	1,704[a]	1,787[a]	1,936[b]
	% within County	31.4%	32.9%	35.7%
	% within Year	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%
	% of Total	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Chelan	**Count**	574[a]	597[a]	507[a]
	% within County	34.2%	35.6%	30.2%
	% within Year	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Clallam	**Count**	547[a]	578[a]	662[b]
	% within County	30.6%	32.3%	37.0%
	% within Year	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Clark	**Count**	2,364[a]	2,760[b]	2,705[b]
	% within County	30.2%	35.3%	34.6%
	% within Year	4.4%	4.8%	4.9%
	% of Total	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%
Columbia	**Count**	27[a]	--	15[a, b]
	% within County	52.9%	--	29.4%
	% within Year	0.1%	--	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	--	0.0%
Cowlitz	**Count**	1,041[a]	1,078[a]	1,022[a]
	% within County	33.1%	34.3%	32.5%
	% within Year	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Douglas	**Count**	180[a]	155[a, b]	130[b]
	% within County	38.7%	33.3%	28.0%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Ferry	**Count**	30[a]	41[a]	33[a]

	% within County	28.8%	39.4%	31.7%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin	**Count**	859_{a}	901_{a}	795_{a}
	% within County	33.6%	35.3%	31.1%
	% within Year	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Garfield	**Count**	21_{a}	22_{a}	12_{a}
	% within County	38.2%	40.0%	21.8%
	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	**Count**	952_{a}	733_{b}	592_{c}
	% within County	41.8%	32.2%	26.0%
	% within Year	1.8%	1.3%	1.1%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Gray's Harbor	**Count**	792_{a}	802_{a}	715_{a}
	% within County	34.3%	34.7%	31.0%
	% within Year	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Island	**Count**	198_{a}	249_{a}	239_{a}
	% within County	28.9%	36.3%	34.8%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Jefferson	**Count**	81_{a}	85_{a}	75_{a}
	% within County	33.6%	35.3%	31.1%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
King	**Count**	$13{,}082_{a}$	$15{,}038_{b}$	$14{,}582_{b}$
	% within County	30.6%	35.2%	34.1%
	% within Year	24.4%	26.3%	26.6%
	% of Total	7.9%	9.1%	8.8%
Kitsap	**Count**	$2{,}313_{a}$	$2{,}425_{a}$	$2{,}412_{a}$
	% within County	32.3%	33.9%	33.7%
	% within Year	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%
	% of Total	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Kittitas	**Count**	302_{a}	302_{a}	270_{a}
	% within County	34.6%	34.6%	30.9%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Klickitat	**Count**	113_{a}	99_{a}	93_{a}
	% within County	37.0%	32.5%	30.5%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Lewis	**Count**	673[a]	743[a]	641[a]
	% within County	32.7%	36.1%	31.2%
	% within Year	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Lincoln	**Count**	47[a]	53[a]	68[a]
	% within County	28.0%	31.5%	40.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mason	**Count**	382[a]	511[b]	452[a, b]
	% within County	28.4%	38.0%	33.6%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Okanogan	**Count**	182[a]	131[b]	121[b]
	% within County	41.9%	30.2%	27.9%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pacific	**Count**	128[a]	122[a]	104[a]
	% within County	36.2%	34.5%	29.4%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pend Oreille	**Count**	122[a]	82[b]	95[a, b]
	% within County	40.8%	27.4%	31.8%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Pierce	**Count**	8,156[a]	8,267[b]	8,340[a]
	% within County	32.9%	33.4%	33.7%
	% within Year	15.2%	14.4%	15.2%
	% of Total	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
San Juan	**Count**	14[a, b]	--	22[a]
	% within County	34.1%	--	53.7%
	% within Year	0.0%	--	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	--	0.0%
Skagit	**Count**	1023[a]	941[b]	910[b]
	% within County	35.6%	32.7%	31.7%
	% within Year	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Skamania	**Count**	57[a]	30[b]	70[a]
	% within County	36.3%	19.1%	44.6%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Snohomish	**Count**	4813[a]	4895[b]	4565[b]

	% within County	33.7%	34.3%	32.0%
	% within Year	9.0%	8.6%	8.3%
	% of Total	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%
Spokane	**Count**	5601_{a}	6910_{b}	5851_{a}
	% within County	30.5%	37.6%	31.9%
	% within Year	10.4%	12.1%	10.7%
	% of Total	3.4%	4.2%	3.5%
Stevens	**Count**	272_{a}	244_{a}	236_{a}
	% within County	36.2%	32.4%	31.4%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Thurston	**Count**	1387_{a}	1411_{a}	1309_{a}
	% within County	33.8%	34.4%	31.9%
	% within Year	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%
	% of Total	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Wahkiakum	**Count**	42_{a}	$28_{a, b}$	16_{b}
	% within County	48.8%	32.6%	18.6%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Walla Walla	**Count**	273_{a}	231_{b}	194_{b}
	% within County	39.1%	33.1%	27.8%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Whatcom	**Count**	1139_{a}	1068_{b}	1042_{b}
	% within County	35.1%	32.9%	32.1%
	% within Year	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
	% of Total	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Whitman	**Count**	409_{a}	448_{a}	380_{a}
	% within County	33.1%	36.2%	30.7%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Yakima	**Count**	2977_{a}	2583_{b}	2717_{c}
	% within County	36.0%	31.2%	32.8%
	% within Year	5.5%	4.5%	5.0%
	% of Total	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. Due to data issues, 2016 count level data was not able to be extracted.

Table A8. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons by presence of bias motivation and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Franklin	**Count**	103_a	170_a	153_a
	% within County	24.2%	39.9%	35.9%
	% within Year	63.2%	73.9%	74.6%
	% of Total	17.2%	28.4%	25.6%
King	**Count**	--	12_a	--
	% within County	--	50.0%	--
	% within Year	--	5.2%	--
	% of Total	--	2.0%	--
Klickitat	**Count**	--	10_a	--
	% within County	--	41.7%	--
	% within Year	--	4.3%	--
	% of Total	--	1.7%	--
Lewis	**Count**	--	10_a	--
	% within County	--	41.7%	--
	% within Year	--	4.3%	--
	% of Total	--	1.7%	--
Whitman	**Count**	103_a	170_a	153_a
	% within County	24.2%	39.9%	35.9%
	% within Year	63.2%	73.9%	74.6%
	% of Total	17.2%	28.4%	25.6%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. It is important to note that only 5 counties are present withing this table as the rest of the counties had cells with N < 10, and therefore, were not included in this table. Due to data issues, 2016 count level data was not able to be extracted.

Table A9. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons by presence of presence of familiarity in victimization and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Adams	**Count**	164[a]	153[a]	137[a]
	% within County	36.1%	33.7%	30.2%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asotin	**Count**	167[a]	181[a]	190[a]
	% within County	31.0%	33.6%	35.3%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Benton	**Count**	1310[a]	1335[a]	1441[b]
	% within County	32.1%	32.7%	35.3%
	% within Year	3.2%	3.1%	3.7%
	% of Total	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Chelan	**Count**	428[a]	460[a]	376[a]
	% within County	33.9%	36.4%	29.7%
	% within Year	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Clallam	**Count**	455[a]	501[a]	449[a]
	% within County	32.4%	35.7%	32.0%
	% within Year	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Clark	**Count**	2,318[a]	2,511[a, b]	2,387[b]
	% within County	32.1%	34.8%	33.1%
	% within Year	5.6%	5.9%	6.2%
	% of Total	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Columbia	**Count**	34[a]	23[a]	34[a]
	% within County	37.4%	25.3%	37.4%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cowlitz	**Count**	745[a]	761[a]	702[a]
	% within County	33.7%	34.5%	31.8%
	% within Year	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Douglas	**Count**	207[a]	187[a]	168[a]
	% within County	36.8%	33.3%	29.9%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Ferry	**Count**	29[a]	54[b]	31[a, b]

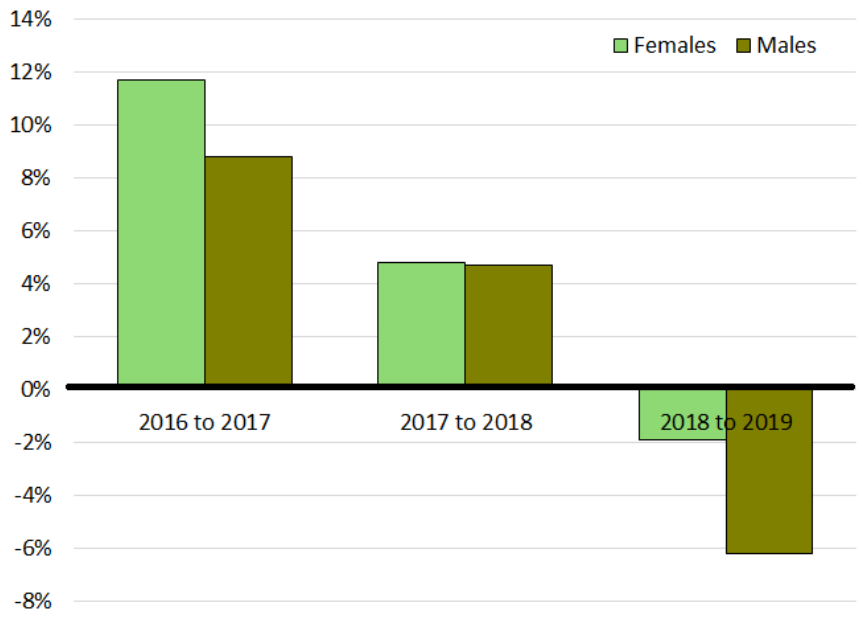
	% within County	25.4%	47.4%	27.2%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin	**Count**	$634_{a, b}$	704_{b}	556_{a}
	% within County	33.5%	37.2%	29.4%
	% within Year	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Garfield	**Count**	21_{a}	17_{a}	13_{a}
	% within County	41.2%	33.3%	25.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	**Count**	790_{a}	666_{b}	579_{b}
	% within County	38.8%	32.7%	28.5%
	% within Year	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Gray's Harbor	**Count**	690_{a}	669_{a}	581_{a}
	% within County	35.6%	34.5%	29.9%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Island	**Count**	170_{a}	175_{a}	155_{a}
	% within County	34.0%	35.0%	31.0%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Jefferson	**Count**	57_{a}	69_{a}	62_{a}
	% within County	30.3%	36.7%	33.0%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
King	**Count**	$7{,}782_{a}$	$8{,}812_{b}$	$8{,}130_{b}$
	% within County	31.5%	35.6%	32.9%
	% within Year	18.8%	20.7%	21.0%
	% of Total	6.3%	7.2%	6.6%
Kitsap	**Count**	$1{,}607_{a}$	$1{,}596_{a}$	$1{,}461_{a}$
	% within County	34.5%	34.2%	31.3%
	% within Year	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
	% of Total	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Kittitas	**Count**	231_{a}	233_{a}	198_{a}
	% within County	34.9%	35.2%	29.9%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Klickitat	**Count**	93_{a}	90_{a}	81_{a}
	% within County	35.2%	34.1%	30.7%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

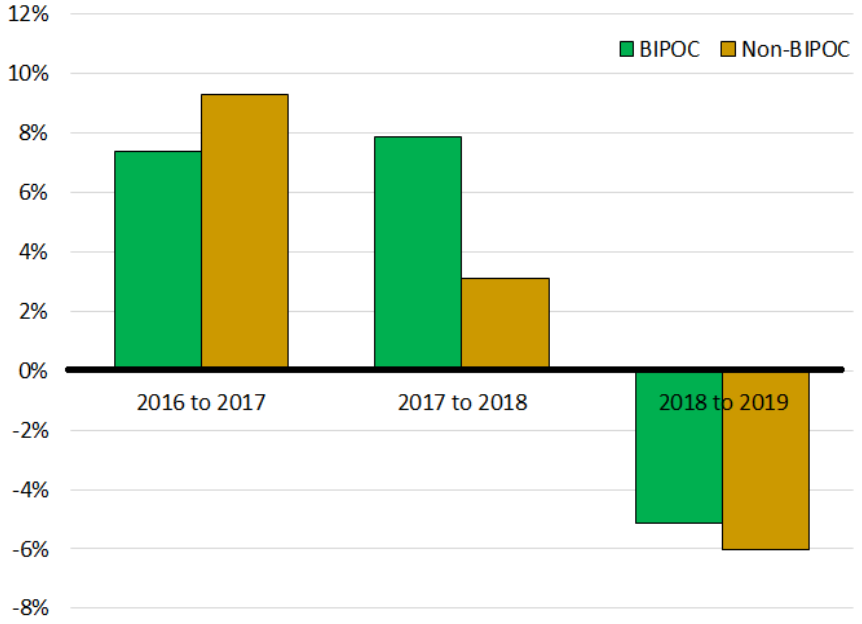
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Lewis	**Count**	557$_{a}$	599$_{a}$	497$_{a}$
	% within County	33.7%	36.2%	30.1%
	% within Year	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Lincoln	**Count**	51$_{a}$	54$_{a}$	68$_{a}$
	% within County	29.5%	31.2%	39.3%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Mason	**Count**	300$_{a}$	415$_{b}$	347$_{b}$
	% within County	28.2%	39.1%	32.7%
	% within Year	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Okanogan	**Count**	170$_{a}$	126$_{b}$	104$_{b}$
	% within County	42.5%	31.5%	26.0%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pacific	**Count**	104$_{a}$	116$_{a}$	93$_{a}$
	% within County	33.2%	37.1%	29.7%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pend Oreille	**Count**	106$_{a}$	73$_{b}$	79$_{a, b}$
	% within County	41.1%	28.3%	30.6%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pierce	**Count**	6,147$_{a}$	6,204$_{a}$	6,079$_{b}$
	% within County	33.4%	33.7%	33.0%
	% within Year	14.8%	14.6%	15.7%
	% of Total	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%
San Juan	**Count**	48$_{a}$	47$_{a}$	15$_{b}$
	% within County	43.6%	42.7%	13.6%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Skagit	**Count**	711$_{a}$	659$_{a}$	625$_{a}$
	% within County	35.6%	33.0%	31.3%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Skamania	**Count**	50$_{a}$	66$_{a}$	61$_{a}$
	% within County	28.2%	37.3%	34.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Snohomish	**Count**	3,863$_{a}$	3,940$_{a}$	3,249$_{b}$

	% within County	35.0%	35.6%	29.4%
	% within Year	9.3%	9.3%	8.4%
	% of Total	3.2%	3.2%	2.6%
Spokane	**Count**	$5{,}369_a$	$5{,}311_a$	$4{,}403_b$
	% within County	35.6%	35.2%	29.2%
	% within Year	13.0%	12.5%	11.4%
	% of Total	4.4%	4.3%	3.6%
Stevens	**Count**	258_a	267_a	259_a
	% within County	32.9%	34.1%	33.0%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Thurston	**Count**	$1{,}493_a$	$1{,}540_a$	$1{,}410_a$
	% within County	33.6%	34.7%	31.7%
	% within Year	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
	% of Total	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%
Wahkiakum	**Count**	36_a	27_a	19_a
	% within County	43.9%	32.9%	23.2%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Walla Walla	**Count**	345_a	358_a	288_a
	% within County	34.8%	36.1%	29.1%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Whatcom	**Count**	915_a	897_a	800_a
	% within County	35.0%	34.3%	30.6%
	% within Year	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
	% of Total	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Whitman	**Count**	285_a	313_a	270_a
	% within County	32.8%	36.1%	31.1%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Yakima	**Count**	$2{,}334_a$	$1{,}973_b$	$2{,}007_c$
	% within County	37.0%	31.2%	31.8%
	% within Year	5.6%	4.6%	5.2%
	% of Total	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. Due to data issues, 2016 count level data was not able to be extracted.

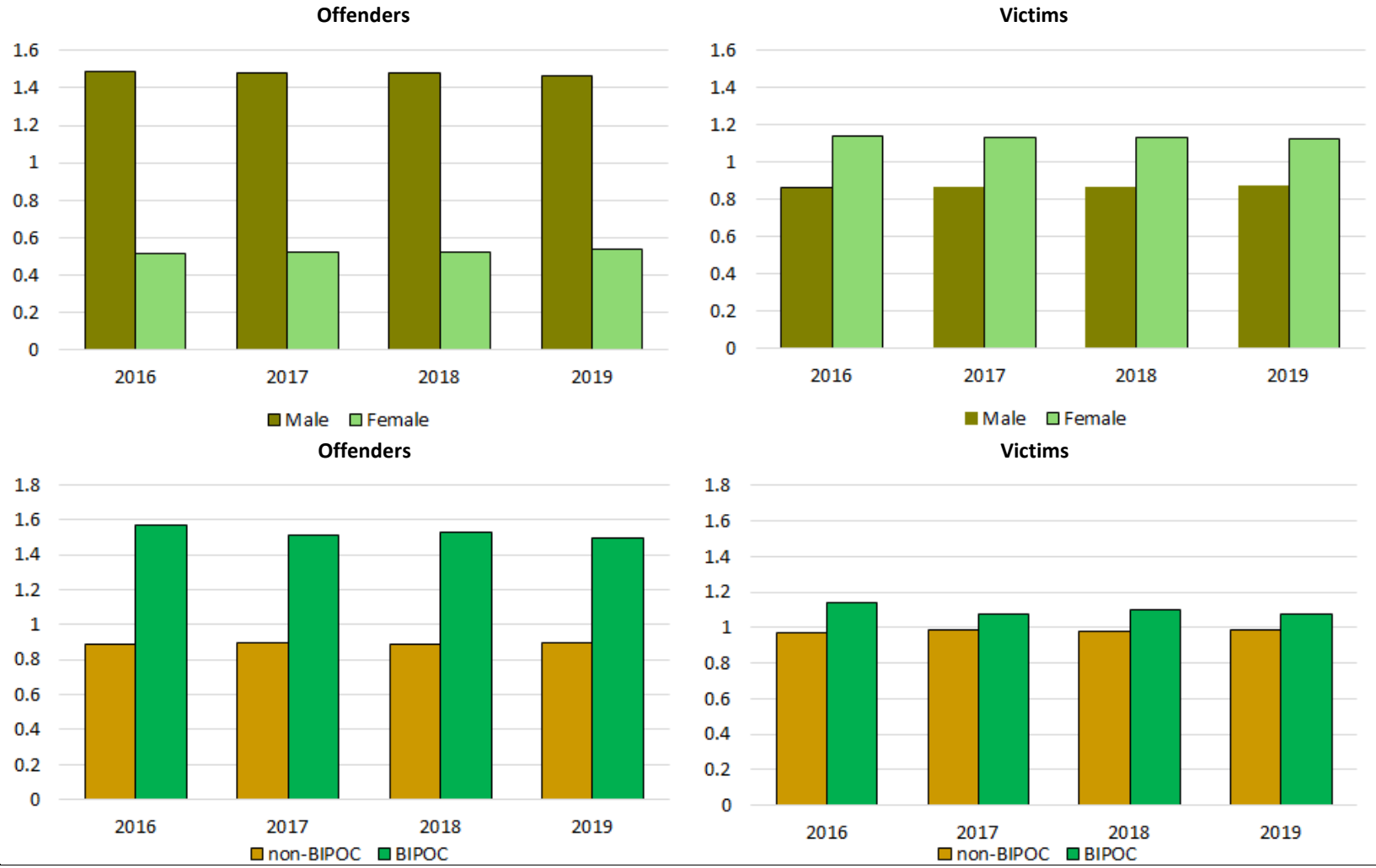
Figure A1. Percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by each year of offense



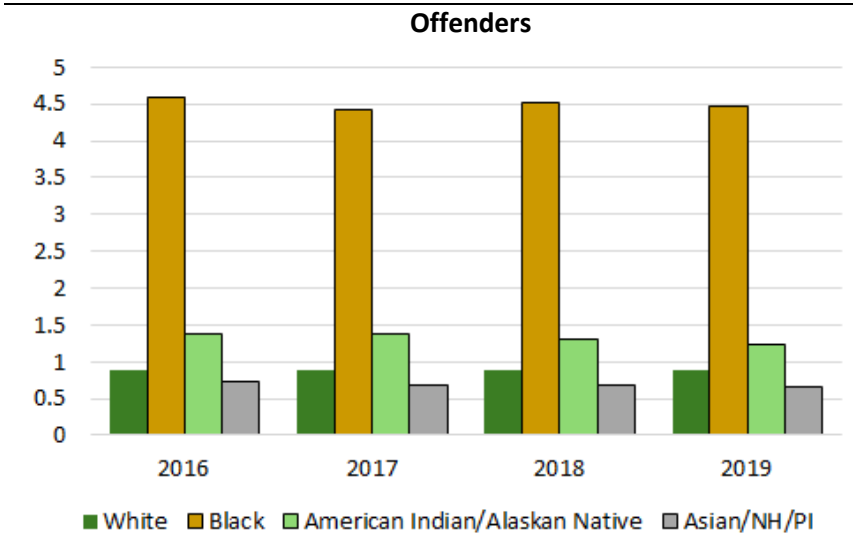


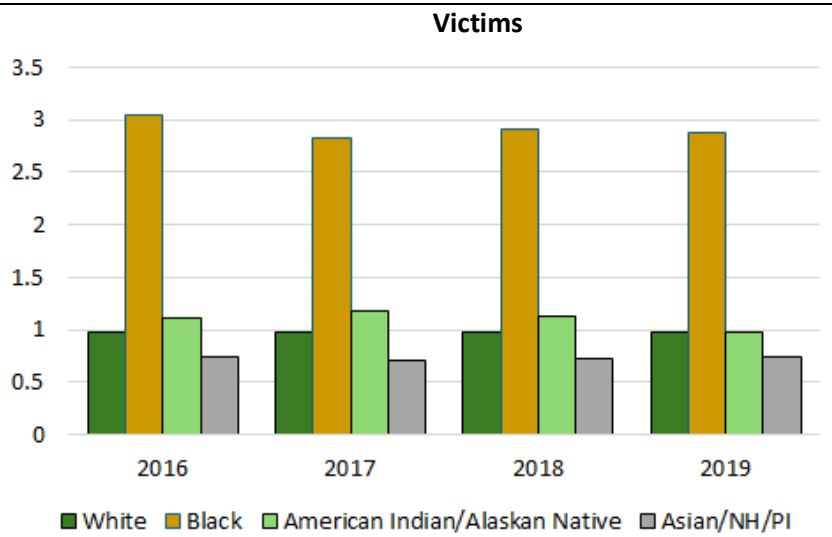
Notes: The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. The percentage change (or) the percentage change of a quantity is the ratio of the difference in the quantity to its initial value multiplied by 100. There is always a change in percentage change (or) the percent change of a quantity when the percent of its initial value is either increased or decreased to obtain its final value. Positive values represent an increase over time, while negative numbers indicate a reduction. Percentage Change is the difference coming after subtracting the old value from the new value and then divide by the old value and the final answer will be multiplied by 100 to show it as a percentage.

Figure A2. Disproportionality ratios of rates of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by each year of offense



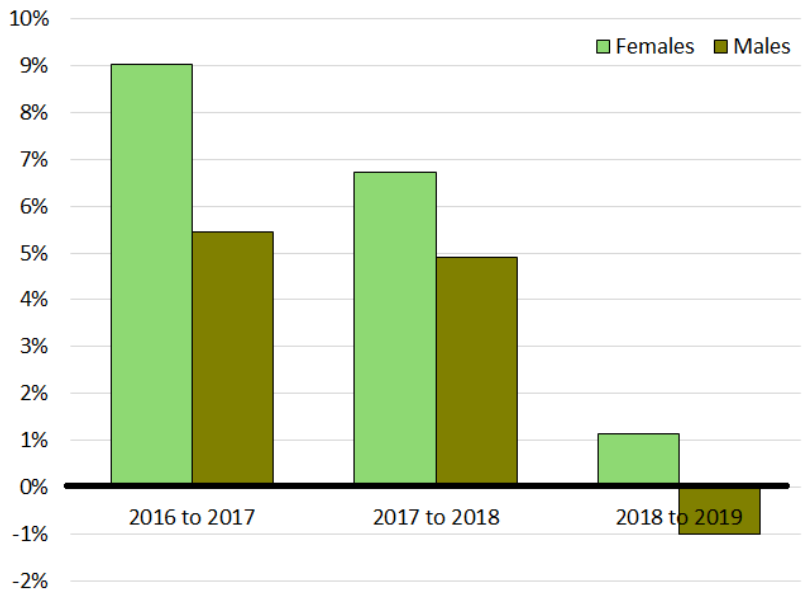
Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. If the disproportionality ratio is lower than 1, this shows that the population of interest is underrepresented and disproportionality lower than the general population.

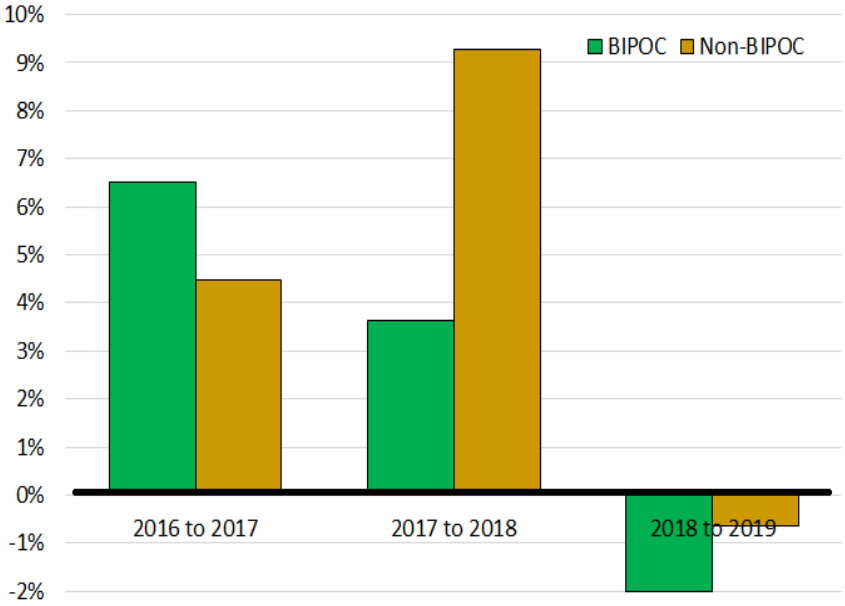




Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. If the disproportionality ratio is lower than 1, this shows that the population of interest is underrepresented and disproportionality lower than the general population. Above figure expands on the BIPOC community by utilizing the NIBRS race groups (i.e., white, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Asian, Native Hawaiian (NH), and Pacific Islander (PI)) to show additional racial disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against persons offenses for both victims and offenders.

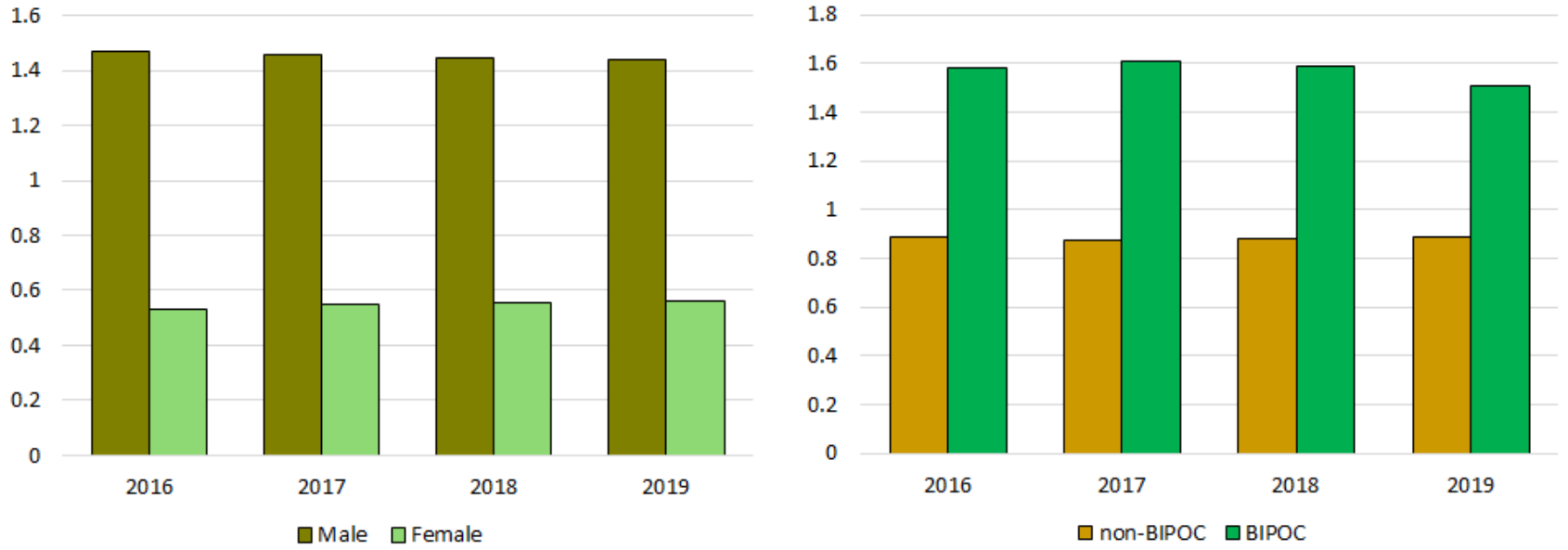
Figure A3. Percentage change for rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by each year of offense





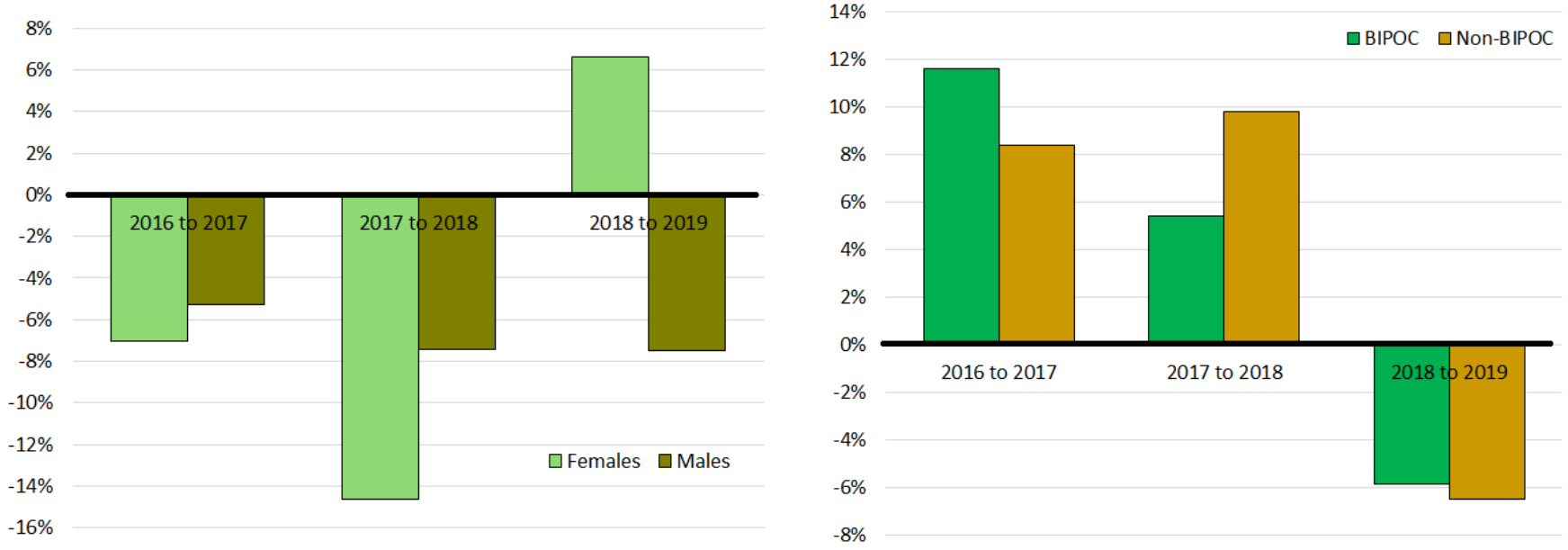
Notes: The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. The percentage change (or) the percentage change of a quantity is the ratio of the difference in the quantity to its initial value multiplied by 100. There is always a change in percentage change (or) the percent change of a quantity when the percent of its initial value is either increased or decreased to obtain its final value. Positive values represent an increase over time, while negative numbers indicate a reduction. Percentage Change is the difference coming after subtracting the old value from the new value and then divide by the old value and the final answer will be multiplied by 100 to show it as a percentage.

Figure A4. Disproportionality ratios of presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against persons by each year of offense



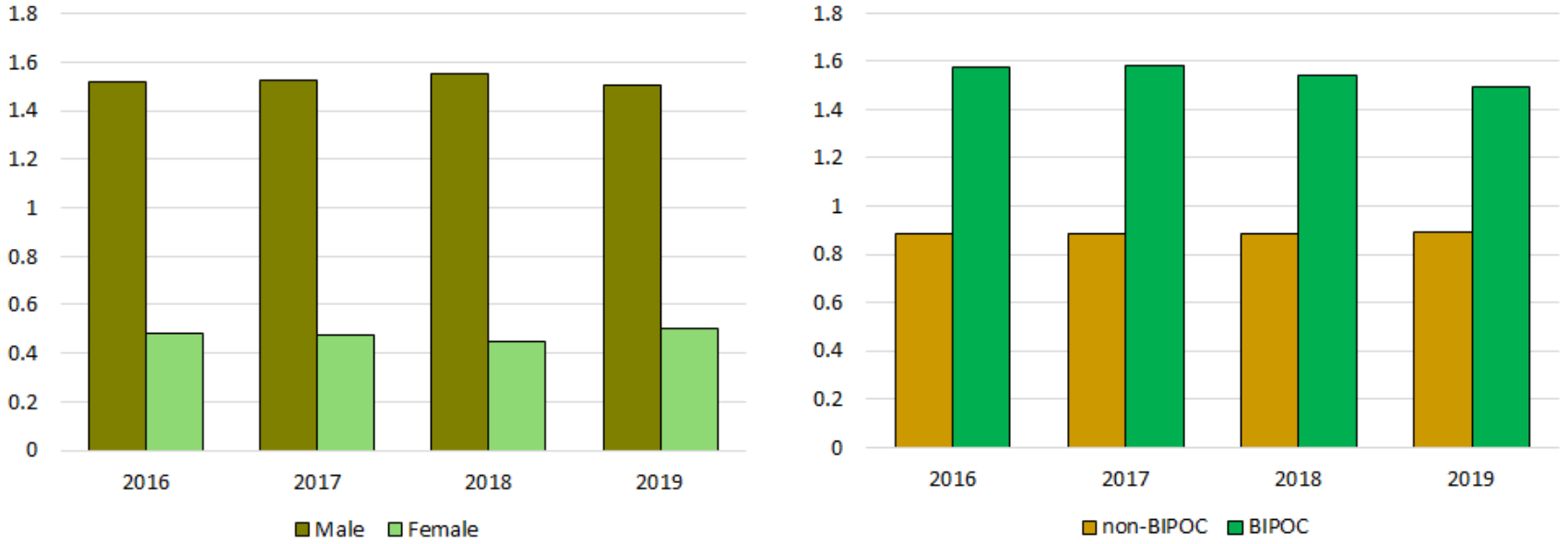
Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. If the disproportionality ratio is lower than 1, this shows that the population of interest is underrepresented and disproportionality lower than the general population.

Figure A5. Percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by each year of offense



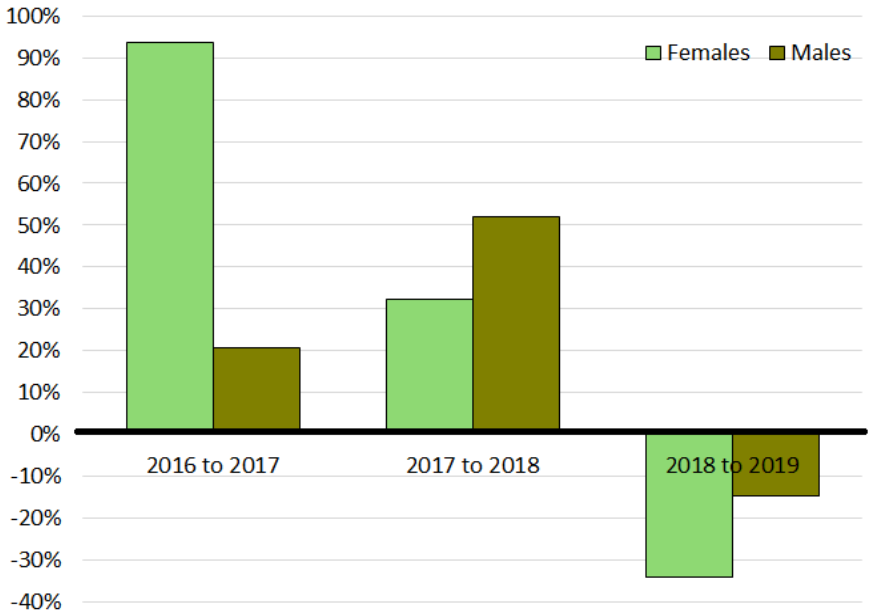
Notes: The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. The percentage change (or) the percentage change of a quantity is the ratio of the difference in the quantity to its initial value multiplied by 100. There is always a change in percentage change (or) the percent change of a quantity when the percent of its initial value is either increased or decreased to obtain its final value. Positive values represent an increase over time, while negative numbers indicate a reduction. Percentage Change is the difference coming after subtracting the old value from the new value and then divide by the old value and the final answer will be multiplied by 100 to show it as a percentage.

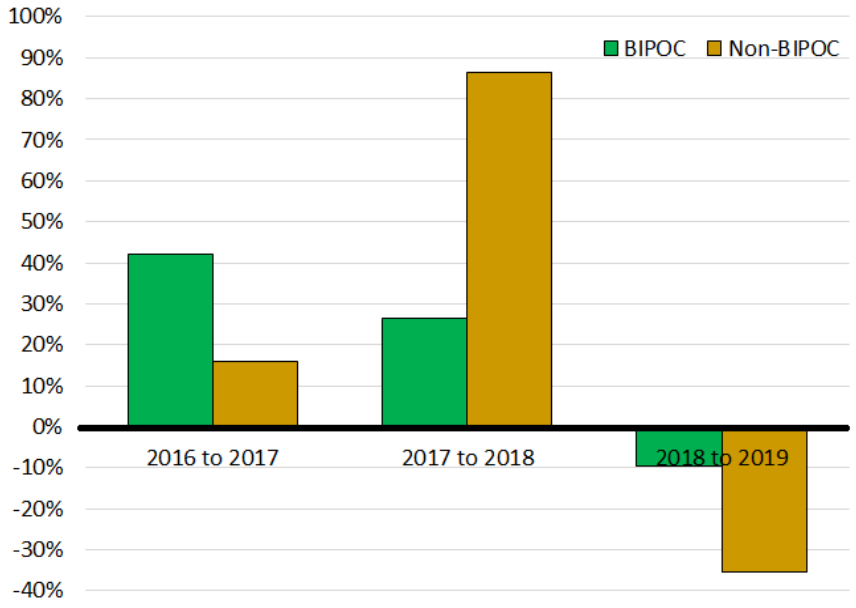
Figure A6. Disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against persons by each year of offense



Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. If the disproportionality ratio is lower than 1, this shows that the population of interest is underrepresented and disproportionality lower than the general population.

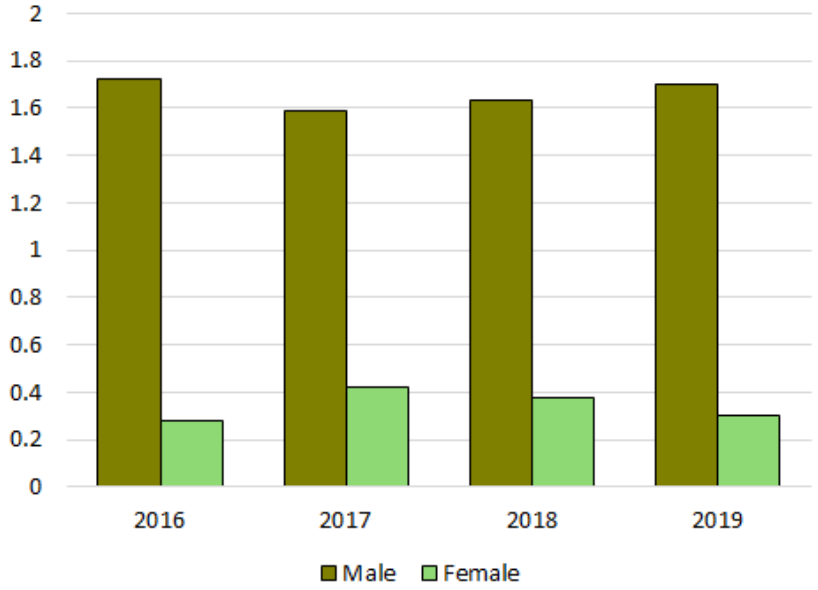
Figure A7. Percentage change for rates of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against persons offenses by each year of offense

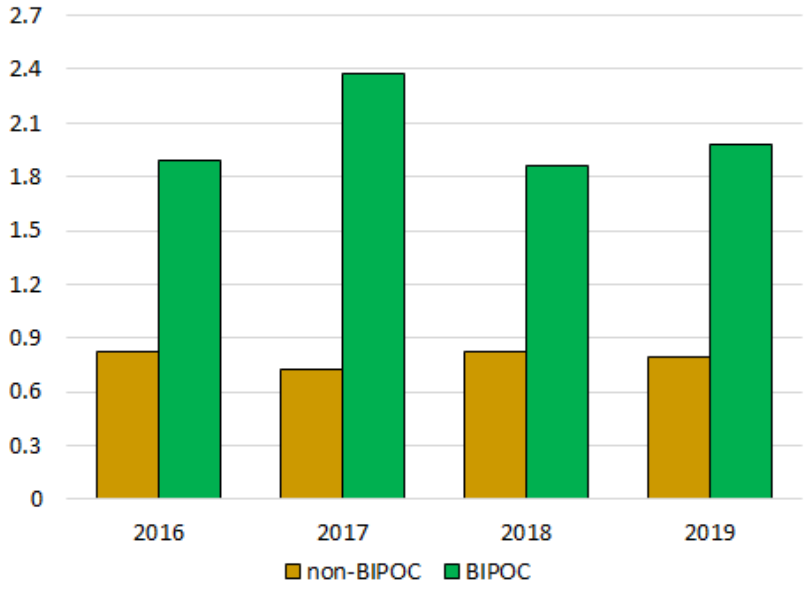




Notes: The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. The percentage change (or) the percentage change of a quantity is the ratio of the difference in the quantity to its initial value multiplied by 100. There is always a change in percentage change (or) the percent change of a quantity when the percent of its initial value is either increased or decreased to obtain its final value. Positive values represent an increase over time, while negative numbers indicate a reduction. Percentage Change is the difference coming after subtracting the old value from the new value and then divide by the old value and the final answer will be multiplied by 100 to show it as a percentage.

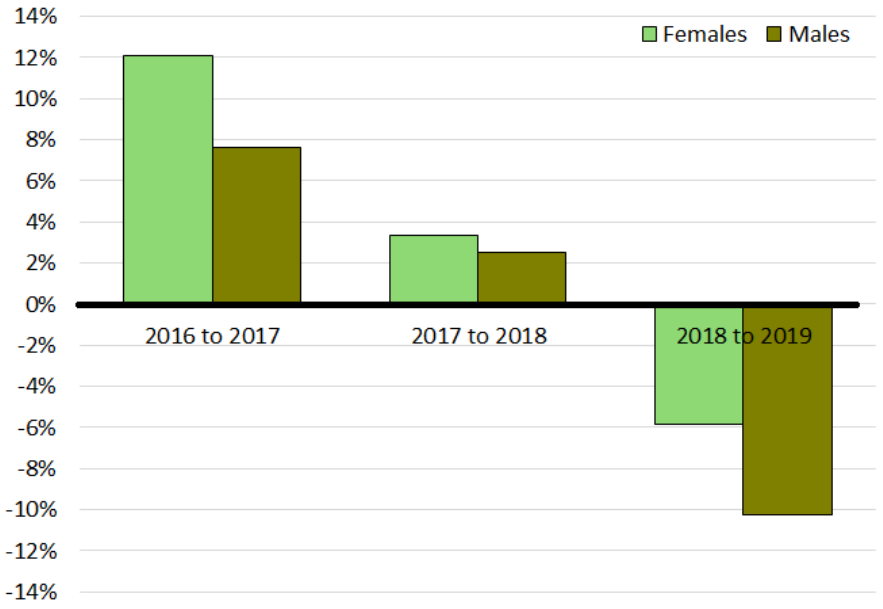
Figure A8. Disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against persons by each year of offense

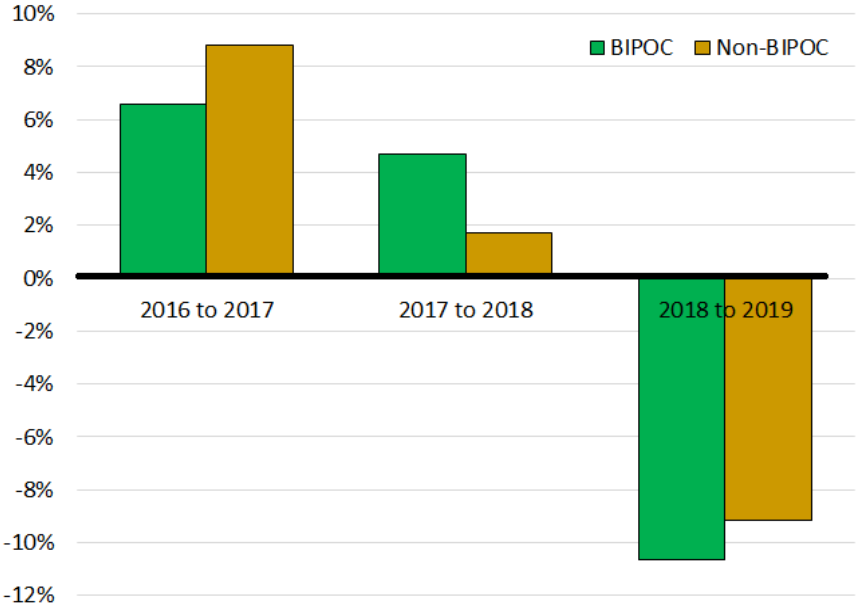




Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. If the disproportionality ratio is lower than 1, this shows that the population of interest is underrepresented and disproportionality lower than the general population.

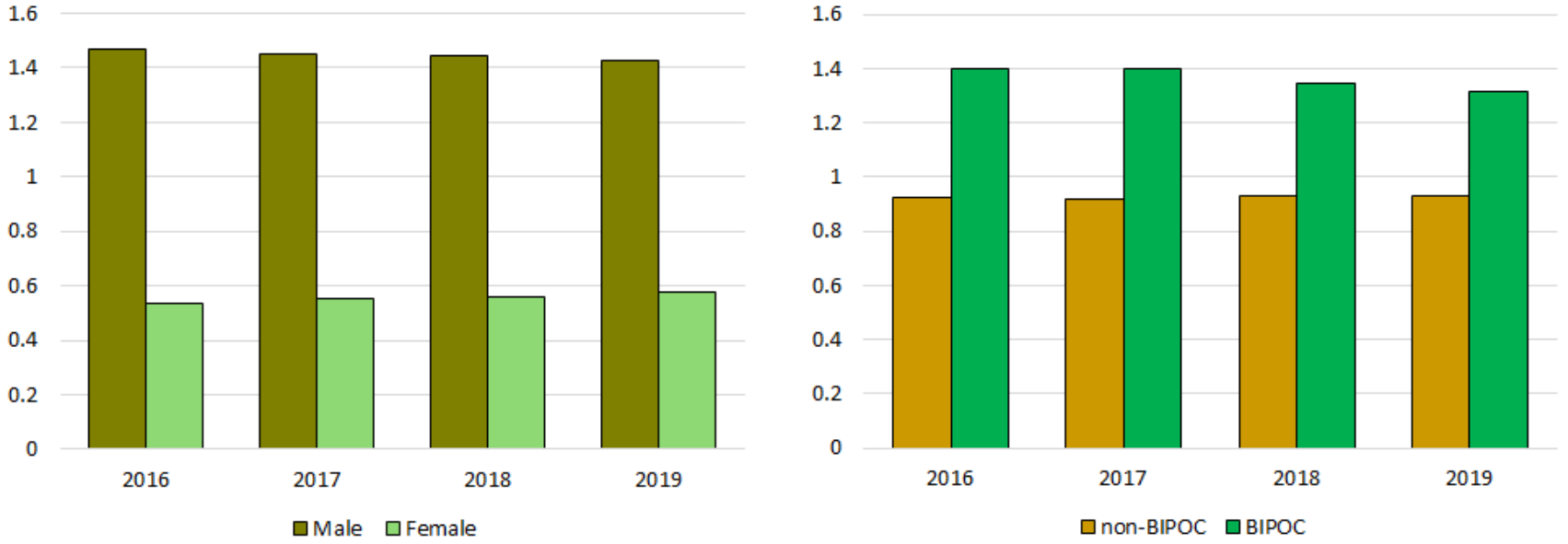
Figure A9. Percentage change for rates of presence of familiarity in victimization by each year of offense





Notes: The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against persons offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. The percentage change (or) the percentage change of a quantity is the ratio of the difference in the quantity to its initial value multiplied by 100. There is always a change in percentage change (or) the percent change of a quantity when the percent of its initial value is either increased or decreased to obtain its final value. Positive values represent an increase over time, while negative numbers indicate a reduction. Percentage Change is the difference coming after subtracting the old value from the new value and then divide by the old value and the final answer will be multiplied by 100 to show it as a percentage.

Figure A10. Disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against persons by each year of offense



Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. If the disproportionality ratio is lower than 1, this shows that the population of interest is underrepresented and disproportionality lower than the general population.