



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

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## 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.

To respond to these impacts, the Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center, the Washington Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) applied for and received the 2023 State Justice Statistics (SJS) grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to assess this work. 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 property (i.e., criminal acts that destroy or deprive another's property against the owner's will - generally considered less serious than crimes against persons, but they can still be felonies).

## 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 Property Offenses

Crimes against property as reported through the NIBRS include arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting and forging, destruction of property, extortion and blackmail, robbery, and theft. 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 property have shown notable trends over recent years. Specifically, there was a 4.1% decrease overall in crimes against property reported from 2018 to 2019. Furthermore, arson, burglary, counterfeiting and forgery, destruction of property, extortion and blackmail, robbery, and theft all decreased while bribery increased (Hernandez and Georgoulas-Sherry, 2022). According to Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC)'s *Crime in Washington* (CIW) annual report, in 2023, crimes against property showed a decrease of 11.9% as compared to 2022 offenses. 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 property. 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 property. 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 property 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 property, presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against property (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 property 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 themselves, although trends should be similar. It is important to note that this report, like the others, utilized NIBRS' incident-level files from 2016 to 2019 from ICPSR. Furthermore, offender data was utilized for offenders, not the arrestee data – in the NIBRS system, an "arrestee" refers to a person who was arrested in connection with a crime incident, while an "offender" is the person identified as having committed the crime, meaning not all offenders are necessarily arrested, so an arrestee is a subset of offenders where an arrest was made. This report, as the series, used offender data as this allowed for a potentially larger sample.

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 property, presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against property (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 1,0927,723 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 354,507 unique NIBRS offense events (32.4% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders and 804,303 unique NIBRS offense events (64.6% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims (potentially mutually exclusive). For the “age” variable, the final dataset included 461,393 unique NIBRS offense events (42.2% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders and 802,712 unique NIBRS offense events (73.5% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims (potentially mutually exclusive). For the “race” variable, the final dataset included 328,882 unique NIBRS offense events (30.1% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders and 705,864 unique NIBRS offense events (64.6% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims (potentially mutually exclusive).

## 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, 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 property 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 property 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 Property 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 property offenses in Washington increased by 0.4%, decreased by 3.8% in 2017 to 2018, and then, by 6.4% in 2018 to 2019.

**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 property offenses**

	N	%		N	%
<b>Age at Time of Offense (Offender)</b>			<b>Age at Time of Offense (Victim)</b>		
<= 17	153,111	33.2	<= 17	13,535	1.7
18 to 25	87,175	18.9	18 to 25	111,400	13.9
26 to 35	110,335	23.9	26 to 35	189,974	23.7
36 to 45	62,079	13.5	36 to 45	154,125	19.2
>= 46	48,693	10.6	>= 46	333,678	41.6
<b>BIPOC Community (Offender)</b>			<b>BIPOC Community (Victim)</b>		
Yes	80,763	24.6	Yes	102,746	14.6
No	248,119	75.4	No	603,118	85.4
<b>Sex (Offender)</b>			<b>Sex (Victim)</b>		
Female	104,560	29.5	Female	361,444	44.9
Male	249,947	70.5	Male	442,859	55.1
<b>Year of Offense</b>					
2016	281,926	25.8	2018	272,502	24.9
2017	283,157	25.9	2019	255,138	23.3

**Note:** Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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 70.5% of the NIBRS offender sample while females only make up less than a third (Table 1). Furthermore, while the BIPOC community makes up 24.6% of the NIBRS crimes against property 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 property offenses by year of offense

Rates of NIBRS crimes against property 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 property offenses by year of offense and by county of offense and [Table A5](#) shows a crosstabulation table for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by year of offense and by offense classification.

### Rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by year of offense and by sex

Findings show that there was no relationship between year of offense and sex ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 354,507) = 4.40,  $p = .22$ , NS). Table 2 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by year of offense and by sex. Findings suggest that the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses was not uniquely different. [Figure A1](#) shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by sex for 2016 to 2019.

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	Count	26,455 <sub>a</sub>	27,197 <sub>a</sub>	26,703 <sub>a</sub>	24,205 <sub>a</sub>
	% within sex	25.3%	26.0%	25.5%	23.1%
	% within year	29.7%	29.5%	29.3%	29.4%
	% of total	7.5%	7.7%	7.5%	6.8%
Male	Count	62,507 <sub>a</sub>	64,933 <sub>a</sub>	64,421 <sub>a</sub>	58,086 <sub>a</sub>
	% within sex	25.0%	26.0%	25.8%	23.2%
	% within year	70.3%	70.5%	70.7%	70.6%
	% of total	17.6%	18.3%	18.2%	16.4%

**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 property offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 3 shows the disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against property 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 exceeded one). As a supplement to Table 3, [Figure A2](#) provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against property for each year of offense by sex for both offenders and victims.

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

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	1.41	0.59
2017	1.41	0.59
2018	1.42	0.58
2019	1.41	0.59

**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 property 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 ( $\chi^2$  (12, N = 461,393) = 30,835.84,  $p < .001$ ). Table 4 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by year of offense and by age at time of offense.

Findings showed that individuals 18 to 25 years of age showed decreases of NIBRS crimes against property offenses from 2016 to 2019, while individuals 46 years and older showed increases from 2016 to 2019. Furthermore, results revealed that individuals 26 to 45 years of age showed increases of NIBRS crimes against property offenses from 2016 to 2018 but decreases in 2019. For further analyses, [Figure A1](#) shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by age at time of offense for 2016 to 2019.

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019
< 17	Count	6,847 <sub>a</sub>	52,058 <sub>b</sub>	49,484 <sub>c</sub>	44,722 <sub>c</sub>
	% within age	4.5%	34.0%	32.3%	29.2%
	% within year	8.1%	39.7%	38.4%	38.2%
	% of total	1.5%	11.3%	10.7%	9.7%
18 to 25	Count	24,655 <sub>a</sub>	23,435 <sub>b</sub>	21,492 <sub>c</sub>	17,593 <sub>d</sub>
	% within age	28.3%	26.9%	24.7%	20.2%
	% within year	29.2%	17.9%	16.7%	15.0%
	% of total	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%	3.8%
26 to 35	Count	26,782 <sub>a</sub>	28,223 <sub>b</sub>	28,565 <sub>c</sub>	26,765 <sub>d</sub>
	% within age	24.3%	25.6%	25.9%	24.3%
	% within year	31.7%	21.5%	22.2%	22.9%

	% of total	5.8%	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%
36 to 45	Count	14,862 <sub>a</sub>	15,482 <sub>b</sub>	16,659 <sub>c</sub>	15,076 <sub>c</sub>
	% within age	23.9%	24.9%	26.8%	24.3%
	% within year	17.6%	11.8%	12.9%	12.9%
	% of total	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.3%
46 and over	Count	11,427 <sub>a</sub>	11,816 <sub>b</sub>	12,646 <sub>c</sub>	12,804 <sub>d</sub>
	% within age	23.5%	24.3%	26.0%	26.3%
	% within year	13.5%	9.0%	9.8%	10.9%
	% of total	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%

**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 property offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and BIPOC community ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 328,882) = 48.60,  $p < .001$ ). Table 5 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings suggest, regardless of being part of the BIPOC community, 2019 showed larger decreases in proportions of NIBRS crimes against property offenses. For further analyses, [Figure A1](#) shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019
BIPOC	Count	62,923 <sub>a</sub>	65,136 <sub>b</sub>	63,865 <sub>a, b</sub>	56,195 <sub>c</sub>
	% within comm.	25.4%	26.3%	25.7%	22.6%
	% within year	75.3%	76.1%	75.7%	74.6%
	% of total	19.1%	19.8%	19.4%	17.1%
non-BIPOC	Count	20,606 <sub>a</sub>	20,506 <sub>b</sub>	20,528 <sub>a, b</sub>	19,123 <sub>c</sub>
	% within comm.	25.5%	25.4%	25.4%	23.7%
	% within year	24.7%	23.9%	24.3%	25.4%
	% of total	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	5.8%

**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 property 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 property 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 property 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 property offenses for both victims and offenders by year of offense.



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

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	1.50	0.90
2017	1.43	0.91
2018	1.41	0.91
2019	1.44	0.91

**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 Property Offenses

### Presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses in overall sample

The presence of injury (assessed as binary: injury or no injury) during NIBRS crimes against property 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 property offenses. Results revealed that individuals who were part of the BIPOC community were more likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses (52.6%) as compared to individuals who were not part of the BIPOC community (47.7%). Furthermore, findings showed that individuals 18 to 25 years of age were more likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses (34.7%) 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 (%)
<b>Age at Time of Offense</b>			<b>Year of Offense</b>		
<= 17	1,426 (25.0)	2,358 (25.2)	2016	1,626 (23.9)	2,718 (23.3)
18 to 25	1,977 (34.7)	3,135 (33.5)	2017	1,652 (24.2)	2,882 (24.7)
26 to 35	1,251 (21.9)	1,922 (20.5)	2018	1,829 (26.8)	3,232 (27.7)
36 to 45	728 (12.8)	1,285 (13.7)	2019	1,710 (25.1)	2,842 (24.3)
>= 46	321 (5.6)	664 (7.1)	<b>Sex</b>		
<b>BIPOC Community</b>			Female	922 (16.3)	1,478 (16.1)
Yes	2,780 (52.6)	4,209 (50.0)	Male	4,731 (83.7)	7,720 (83.9)
No	2,506 (47.7)	4,206 (50.0)			

**Note:** Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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 no relationship between presence of injury and sex ( $\chi^2$  (1, N = 14,851) = 0.15, p = .70, NS). Table 8 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of injury by

sex. Findings suggest that there were no different proportions in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses for female and male offenders.

**Table 8. Crosstabulation for presence of injury by sex**

		Female	Male
No Injury	Count	1,478 <sub>a</sub>	7,720 <sub>a</sub>
	% within injury type	16.1%	83.9%
	% within sex	61.6%	62.0%
	% of total	10.0%	52.0%
Injury	Count	922 <sub>a</sub>	4,731 <sub>a</sub>
	% within injury type	16.3%	83.7%
	% within sex	38.4%	38.0%
	% of total	6.2%	31.9%

**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 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, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 9,198) = 19.70,  $p < .001$ ), and sex, year of offense, and presence of injury, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 5,653) = 20.31,  $p < .001$ ). 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 property offenses was uniquely different for 2016 to 2018 and 2019. Most notably, female offenders showed increases in rates in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses from all four years, while male offenders showed 14.3% decreases in 2019. [Figure A3](#) shows the percentage change for rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses by sex for 2016 to 2019.

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

		Year of Offense				
Presence of injury		2016	2017	2018	2019	
No Injury	Female	Count	298 <sub>a</sub>	347 <sub>a, b</sub>	459 <sub>b</sub>	374 <sub>b</sub>
		% within sex	20.2%	23.5%	31.1%	25.3%
		% within year	13.7%	15.1%	17.8%	17.4%
		% of total	3.2%	3.8%	5.0%	4.1%
	Male	Count	1,882 <sub>a</sub>	1,950 <sub>a, b</sub>	2,117 <sub>b</sub>	1,771 <sub>b</sub>
		% within sex	24.4%	25.3%	27.4%	22.9%
		% within year	86.3%	84.9%	82.2%	82.6%
		% of total	20.5%	21.2%	23.0%	19.3%
Injury	Female	Count	197 <sub>a</sub>	211 <sub>a</sub>	232 <sub>a</sub>	282 <sub>b</sub>
		% within sex	21.4%	22.9%	25.2%	30.6%
		% within year	14.6%	15.5%	15.1%	20.1%
		% of total	3.5%	3.7%	4.1%	5.0%
	Male	Count	1,155 <sub>a</sub>	1,152 <sub>a</sub>	1,305 <sub>a</sub>	1,119 <sub>b</sub>
		% within sex	24.4%	24.4%	27.6%	23.7%
		% within year	85.4%	84.5%	84.9%	79.9%
		% of total	19.7 <sub>a</sub>	21.1 <sub>a</sub>	23.2 <sub>a</sub>	28.2 <sub>b</sub>

**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 property 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 property 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 exceeded one). As a supplement to Table 10, [Figure A4](#) provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of presence of injury in NIBRS crimes against property 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	1.71	0.29
2017	1.69	0.31
2018	1.70	0.30
2019	1.60	0.40

**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 ( $\chi^2 (4, N = 15,067) = 18.89, p < .001$ ). 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 17 years of age or younger and 18 to 25 were more likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses (25.0% and 34.7%, respectively) as compared to any other age group; individuals 46 years and older were the least likely to be in the presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses (5.6%).

**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	2,358 <sub>a</sub>	3,135 <sub>a</sub>	1,922 <sub>a</sub>	1,285 <sub>a, b</sub>	664 <sub>b</sub>
	% within injury type	25.2%	33.5%	20.5%	13.7%	7.1%
	% within age	62.3%	61.3%	60.6%	63.8%	67.4%
	% of total	15.7%	20.8%	12.8%	8.5%	4.4%
Injury	Count	1,426 <sub>a</sub>	1,977 <sub>a</sub>	1,251 <sub>a</sub>	728 <sub>a, b</sub>	321 <sub>b</sub>
	% within injury type	25.0%	34.7%	21.9%	12.8%	5.6%
	% within age	37.7%	38.7%	39.4%	36.2%	32.6%
	% of total	9.5%	13.1%	8.3%	4.8%	2.1%

**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.

### 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, ( $\chi^2 (12, N = 5,703) = 184.57, p < .001$ ), and age at time of offense, year of offense, and no presence of injury, ( $\chi^2 (12, N = 9,364) = 338.20, p < .001$ ). 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 not found by presence of injury and offenders who were 25 to

36 years of age and 46 years and older in 2016 to 2019. Different proportions of presence of injury were found in individuals 25 years and younger from 2018 to 2019. For further analyses, [Figure A3](#) shows the percentage change for rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property 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	199 <sub>a</sub>	667 <sub>b</sub>	755 <sub>b</sub>	737 <sub>c</sub>
		% within age	8.4%	28.3%	32.0%	31.3%
		% within year	10.4%	27.7%	27.6%	31.9%
		% of total	2.1%	7.1%	8.1%	7.9%
	18 to 25	Count	834 <sub>a</sub>	804 <sub>b</sub>	845 <sub>b, c</sub>	652 <sub>c</sub>
		% within age	26.6%	25.6%	27.0%	20.8%
		% within year	43.6%	33.4%	30.9%	28.3%
		% of total	8.9%	8.6%	9.0%	7.0%
	26 to 35	Count	437 <sub>a</sub>	438 <sub>b</sub>	546 <sub>a, b</sub>	501 <sub>a</sub>
		% within age	22.7%	22.8%	28.4%	26.1%
		% within year	22.8%	18.2%	20.0%	21.7%
		% of total	4.7%	4.7%	5.8%	5.4%
	36 to 45	Count	302 <sub>a</sub>	322 <sub>a, b</sub>	406 <sub>a</sub>	255 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	23.5%	25.1%	31.6%	19.8%
		% within year	15.8%	13.4%	14.9%	11.1%
		% of total	3.2%	3.4%	4.3%	2.7%
	>=46	Count	143 <sub>a</sub>	177 <sub>a</sub>	182 <sub>a</sub>	162 <sub>a</sub>
		% within age	21.5%	26.7%	27.4%	24.4%
		% within year	7.5%	7.4%	6.7%	7.0%
		% of total	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%
Injury	<=17	Count	141 <sub>a</sub>	360 <sub>b</sub>	445 <sub>b</sub>	480 <sub>c</sub>
		% within age	9.9%	25.2%	31.2%	33.7%
		% within year	11.7%	25.4%	27.8%	32.5%
		% of total	2.5%	6.3%	7.8%	8.4%
	18 to 25	Count	536 <sub>a</sub>	482 <sub>b</sub>	531 <sub>b, c</sub>	428 <sub>c</sub>
		% within age	27.1%	24.4%	26.9%	21.6%
		% within year	44.4%	34.0%	33.2%	28.9%
		% of total	9.4%	8.5%	9.3%	7.5%
	26 to 35	Count	280 <sub>a</sub>	304 <sub>a</sub>	330 <sub>a</sub>	337 <sub>a</sub>
		% within age	22.4%	24.3%	26.4%	26.9%
		% within year	23.2%	21.4%	20.6%	22.8%
		% of total	4.9%	5.3%	5.8%	5.9%
	36 to 45	Count	171 <sub>a</sub>	191 <sub>a, b</sub>	208 <sub>a, b</sub>	158 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	23.5%	26.2%	28.6%	21.7%
		% within year	14.2%	13.5%	13.0%	10.7%
		% of total	3.0%	3.3%	3.6%	2.8%
	>=46	Count	78 <sub>a</sub>	81 <sub>a</sub>	86 <sub>a</sub>	76 <sub>a</sub>
		% within age	24.3%	25.2%	26.8%	23.7%
		% within year	6.5%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%
		% of total	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%

**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.

## Presence of injury by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of injury and BIPOC community ( $\chi^2$  (1, N = 13,701) = 8.61, p = .003). 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 property offense for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

**Table 13. Crosstabulation for presence of injury by BIPOC community**

		Non-BIPOC	BIPOC
No Injury	Count	4,206 <sub>a</sub>	4,209 <sub>b</sub>
	% within injury type	50.0%	50.0%
	% within comm.	62.7%	60.2%
	% of total	30.7%	30.7%
Injury	Count	2,506 <sub>a</sub>	2,780 <sub>b</sub>
	% within injury type	47.4%	52.6%
	% within comm.	37.3%	39.8%
	% of total	18.3%	20.3%

**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. Comm = community

## Presence of injury by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there were no strong relationships between BIPOC community, year of offense, and presence of injury, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 5,286) = 6.92, p = .08, NS), and between BIPOC community, year of offense, and no presence of injury, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 8,415) = 0.76, p = .86, 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 no significant proportion changes from 2016 to 2019 regardless of BIPOC community involvement. For further analyses, [Figure A3](#) shows the percentage change for rates of presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property offenses by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

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

		Year of Offense				
Presence of injury		2016	2017	2018	2019	
No Injury	non-BIPOC	Count	1006 <sub>a</sub>	1053 <sub>a</sub>	1200 <sub>a</sub>	947 <sub>a</sub>
		% within comm.	23.9%	25.0%	28.5%	22.5%
		% within year	49.8%	50.2%	50.5%	49.3%
		% of total	12.0%	12.5%	14.3%	11.3%
	BIPOC	Count	1015 <sub>a</sub>	1045 <sub>a</sub>	1174 <sub>a</sub>	975 <sub>a</sub>
		% within comm.	24.1%	24.8%	27.9%	23.2%
		% within year	50.2%	49.8%	49.5%	50.7%
		% of total	12.1%	12.4%	14.0%	11.6%
Injury	non-BIPOC	Count	585 <sub>a</sub>	627 <sub>a</sub>	709 <sub>a</sub>	585 <sub>a</sub>
		% within comm.	23.3%	25.0%	28.3%	23.3%
		% within year	46.2%	49.0%	49.2%	45.0%
		% of total	11.1%	11.9%	13.4%	11.1%
	BIPOC	Count	682 <sub>a</sub>	653 <sub>a</sub>	731 <sub>a</sub>	714 <sub>a</sub>
		% within comm.	24.5%	23.5%	26.3%	25.7%
		% within year	53.8%	51.0%	50.8%	55.0%

% of total	12.9%	12.4%	13.8%	13.5%
<b>Note:</b> 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 property 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 property 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 property 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	3.11	0.59
2017	3.02	0.58
2018	3.19	0.54
2019	2.98	0.58

**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 property offenses

### Use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against property 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 property 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 property offenses than female offenders. Results revealed that individuals who were part of the BIPOC community were more likely to use weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against property offenses as compared to individuals who were not part of BIPOC community.

Furthermore, findings showed that individuals 18 to 25 years old were more likely to present with weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against property offenses (34.8%) 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 (%)
<b>Age at Time of Offense</b>			<b>Year of Offense</b>		
<= 17	3,395 (22.1)	677 (31.2)	2016	4,392 (24.0)	633 (22.0)
18 to 25	5,330 (34.8)	593 (27.3)	2017	4,503 (24.6)	694 (24.1)
26 to 35	3,529 (23.0)	459 (21.2)	2018	4,861 (26.6)	769 (26.8)
36 to 45	2,123 (13.8)	229 (10.6)	2019	4,538 (24.8)	778 (27.1)
>= 46	960 (6.3)	212 (9.8)	<b>Sex</b>		
<b>BIPOC Community</b>			Female	2,440 (15.9)	475 (23.9)
Yes	7,248 (50.6)	690 (39.7)	Male	12,900 (84.1)	1,509 (76.1)
No	7,090 (49.4)	1,049 (60.3)			

**Note:** Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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 ( $\chi^2$  (1, N = 17,324) = 81.05,  $p < .001$ ). 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	475 <sub>a</sub>	1,509 <sub>b</sub>
	% within weapons/force cat.	23.9%	76.1%
	% within sex	16.3%	10.5%
	% of total	2.7%	8.7%
Weapons Force Used	Count	2,440 <sub>a</sub>	12,900 <sub>b</sub>
	% within weapons/force cat.	15.9%	84.1%
	% within sex	83.7%	89.5%
	% of total	14.1%	74.5%

**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; 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, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 1,984) = 11.95,  $p = .008$ ), and sex, year of offense, and the use of weapons and/or force, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 15,430) = 21.94,  $p < .001$ ). 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 property offenses showed increases from 2016 to 2018 (10.3%) but decreases by 2019 (11.4). Conversely, female offenders showed increases from 2016 to 2019. [Figure A5](#) shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against property 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**

Weapons/Force Used		Year of Offense				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	
No Weapons/ Force Used	Female	Count	93 <sub>a</sub>	120 <sub>a, b</sub>	143 <sub>b</sub>	119 <sub>a, b</sub>
		% within sex	19.6%	25.3%	30.1%	25.1%
		% within year	19.4%	24.6%	28.7%	23.0%
		% of total	4.7%	6.0%	7.2%	6.0%
	Male	Count	387 <sub>a</sub>	368 <sub>a, b</sub>	356 <sub>b</sub>	398 <sub>a, b</sub>
		% within sex	25.6%	24.4%	23.6%	26.4%
		% within year	80.6%	75.4%	71.3%	77.0%
		% of total	19.5%	18.5%	17.9%	20.1%
Weapons/ Force Used	Female	Count	534 <sub>a</sub>	567 <sub>a</sub>	657 <sub>a</sub>	682 <sub>b</sub>
		% within sex	21.9%	23.2%	26.9%	28.0%
		% within year	14.5%	15.0%	15.9%	18.2%
		% of total	3.5%	3.7%	4.3%	4.4%
	Male	Count	3,143 <sub>a</sub>	3,216 <sub>a</sub>	3,468 <sub>a</sub>	3,073 <sub>b</sub>
		% within sex	24.4%	24.9%	26.9%	23.8%
		% within year	85.5%	85.0%	84.1%	81.8%
		% of total	20.5%	21.0%	22.6%	20.0%

**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 property 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 property 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 exceeded 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 property 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	1.71	0.29
2017	1.70	0.30
2018	1.68	0.32
2019	1.64	0.36

**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 ( $\chi^2$  (4, N = 17,507) = 151.28,  $p < .001$ ). 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 25 years and younger were more likely to use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes

against property offenses as compared to any other age group; individuals 46 and older were least likely to use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against property offenses (9.8%).

**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	677 <sub>a</sub>	593 <sub>b</sub>	459 <sub>c</sub>	229 <sub>b</sub>	212 <sub>a</sub>
	% within weapons/force cat.	31.2%	27.3%	21.2%	10.6%	9.8%
	% within age	16.6%	10.0%	11.5%	9.7%	18.1%
	% of total	3.9%	3.4%	2.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Weapons/ Force Used	Count	3,395 <sub>a</sub>	5,330 <sub>b</sub>	3,529 <sub>c</sub>	2,123 <sub>b</sub>	960 <sub>a</sub>
	% within weapons/force cat.	22.1%	34.8%	23.0%	13.8%	6.3%
	% within age	83.4%	90.0%	88.5%	90.3%	81.9%
	% of total	19.4%	30.4%	20.2%	12.1%	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. 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, ( $\chi^2$  (12, N = 15,337) = 452.88,  $p < .001$ ), and age at time of offense, year of offense, and no use of weapons and/or force, ( $\chi^2$  (12, N = 2,170) = 102.10,  $p < .001$ ). 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 mixed trends – while 17 and younger and 26 to 35 years of age showed increases from 2016 to 2019, individuals who are 36 years and older showed decreased in 2019. [Figure A5](#) shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against property 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**

		Year of Offense				
Weapons/Force Used		2016	2017	2018	2019	
No Weapons/ Force Used	<=17	Count	53 <sub>a</sub>	195 <sub>b</sub>	219 <sub>b</sub>	210 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	7.8%	28.8%	32.3%	31.0%
		% within year	12.6%	35.1%	36.7%	35.2%
		% of total	2.4%	9.0%	10.1%	9.7%
	18 to 25	Count	144 <sub>a</sub>	144 <sub>b, c</sub>	168 <sub>c</sub>	137 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	24.3%	24.3%	28.3%	23.1%
		% within year	34.1%	25.9%	28.2%	23.0%
		% of total	6.6%	6.6%	7.7%	6.3%
	26 to 35	Count	104 <sub>a</sub>	116 <sub>a</sub>	122 <sub>a</sub>	117 <sub>a</sub>
		% within age	22.7%	25.3%	26.6%	25.5%
		% within year	24.6%	20.9%	20.5%	19.6%
		% of total	4.8%	5.3%	5.6%	5.4%
	36 to 45	Count	66 <sub>a</sub>	51 <sub>b</sub>	49 <sub>b</sub>	63 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	28.8%	22.3%	21.4%	27.5%
		% within year	15.6%	9.2%	8.2%	10.6%

		% of total	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%
		Count	55 <sub>a</sub>	50 <sub>b, c</sub>	38 <sub>c</sub>	69 <sub>a, b</sub>
		% within age	25.9%	23.6%	17.9%	32.5%
		% within year	13.0%	9.0%	6.4%	11.6%
		% of total	2.5%	2.3%	1.8%	3.2%
Weapons/Force Used	<=17	Count	335 <sub>a</sub>	897 <sub>b</sub>	1072 <sub>c</sub>	1091 <sub>d</sub>
		% within age	9.9%	26.4%	31.6%	32.1%
		% within year	10.2%	23.1%	25.2%	27.9%
		% of total	2.2%	5.8%	7.0%	7.1%
	18 to 25	Count	1447 <sub>a</sub>	1361 <sub>b</sub>	1373 <sub>c</sub>	1149 <sub>d</sub>
		% within age	27.1%	25.5%	25.8%	21.6%
		% within year	44.0%	35.1%	32.3%	29.4%
		% of total	9.4%	8.9%	9.0%	7.5%
	26 to 35	Count	784 <sub>a</sub>	831 <sub>b</sub>	926 <sub>b</sub>	988 <sub>a</sub>
		% within age	22.2%	23.5%	26.2%	28.0%
		% within year	23.8%	21.4%	21.8%	25.3%
		% of total	5.1%	5.4%	6.0%	6.4%
	36 to 45	Count	496 <sub>a</sub>	534 <sub>a</sub>	632 <sub>a</sub>	461 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	23.4%	25.2%	29.8%	21.7%
		% within year	15.1%	13.8%	14.8%	11.8%
		% of total	3.2%	3.5%	4.1%	3.0%
	>=46	Count	227 <sub>a</sub>	258 <sub>a, b</sub>	253 <sub>a, b</sub>	222 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	23.6%	26.9%	26.4%	23.1%
		% within year	6.9%	6.6%	5.9%	5.7%
		% of total	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%

**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. 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 ( $\chi^2$  (1, N = 16,077) = 75.35,  $p < .001$ ). 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 property 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	1,049 <sub>a</sub>	690 <sub>b</sub>
	% within weapons/force cat.	60.3%	39.7%
	% within comm.	12.9%	8.7%
	% of total	6.5%	4.3%
Weapons/ Force Used	Count	7,090 <sub>a</sub>	7,248 <sub>b</sub>
	% within weapons/force cat.	49.4%	50.6%
	% within comm.	87.1%	91.3%
	% of total	44.1%	45.1%

**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; 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 no relationships between BIPOC community, year of offense, and the use of weapons and/or force, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 1,739) = 3.87, p = .28, NS), and BIPOC community, year of offense, and no use of weapons and/or force, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 1,739) = 5.78, p = .12, NS). 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 no impact in the proportion of offenders who used weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against property offenses. [Figure A5](#) shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against property 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**

Weapons/Force Used		Year of Offense				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	
No Weapons/ Force Used	non-BIPOC	Count	282 <sub>a</sub>	260 <sub>a, b</sub>	264 <sub>a, b</sub>	243 <sub>b</sub>
		% within comm.	26.9%	24.8%	25.2%	23.2%
		% within year	63.7%	60.7%	61.0%	55.9%
		% of total	16.2%	15.0%	15.2%	14.0%
	BIPOC	Count	161 <sub>a</sub>	168 <sub>a, b</sub>	169 <sub>a, b</sub>	192 <sub>b</sub>
		% within comm.	23.3%	24.3%	24.5%	27.8%
		% within year	36.3%	39.3%	39.0%	44.1%
		% of total	9.3%	9.7%	9.7%	11.0%
Weapons/ Force Used	non-BIPOC	Count	1,702 <sub>a</sub>	1,786 <sub>a</sub>	1,928 <sub>a</sub>	1,674 <sub>a</sub>
		% within comm.	24.0%	25.2%	27.2%	23.6%
		% within year	49.3%	50.4%	49.9%	48.1%
		% of total	11.9%	12.5%	13.4%	11.7%
	BIPOC	Count	1,747 <sub>a</sub>	1,759 <sub>a</sub>	1,939 <sub>a</sub>	1,803 <sub>a</sub>
		% within comm.	24.1%	24.3%	26.8%	24.9%
		% within year	50.7%	49.6%	50.1%	51.9%
		% of total	12.2%	12.3%	13.5%	12.6%

**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; Weapons/Force = weapon and/or force

To examine these racial differences, disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against property 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 property offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that 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 property 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	3.02	0.60
2017	2.99	0.60

2018	3.01	0.58
2019	2.86	0.60

**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 property offenses in overall sample

Bias motivation (assessed as binary: bias motivation or no bias motivation) during NIBRS crimes against property 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 property offenses. Similar trends were found in individuals who were part of the BIPOC and non-BIPOC community. 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 (%)
<b>Age at Time of Offense</b>			<b>Year of Offense</b>		
<= 17	138 (48.8)	152,246 (33.3)	2016	135 (24.5)	274,956 (25.4)
18 to 25	40 (14.1)	86,098 (18.8)	2017	170 (30.9)	279,345 (25.8)
26 to 35	52 (18.4)	109,660 (24.0)	2018	132 (24.0)	272,142 (25.2)
36 to 45	34 (12.0)	61,279 (13.4)	2019	113 (20.5)	254,531 (23.5)
>= 46	19 (6.7)	48,268 (10.5)	<b>Sex</b>		
<b>BIPOC Community</b>			Female	36 (19.8)	103,811 (29.6)
Yes	114 (68.7)	246,122 (75.6)	Male	146 (80.2)	247,012 (70.4)
No	52 (31.3)	79,457 (24.4)			

**Note:** Due to missing, complete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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 ( $\chi^2$  (1, N = 351,005) = 8.40, p = .004). 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 property offenses for female and male offenders.

**Table 26. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by sex**

		Female	Male
<b>No Bias</b>	<b>Count</b>	103,811 <sub>a</sub>	247,012 <sub>b</sub>
	<b>% within bias</b>	29.6%	70.4%
	<b>% within sex</b>	100.0%	99.9%
	<b>% of total</b>	29.6%	70.4%



<b>Bias</b>	<b>Count</b>	36 <sub>a</sub>	146 <sub>b</sub>
	<b>% within bias</b>	19.8%	80.2%
	<b>% within sex</b>	0.0%	0.1%
	<b>% of total</b>	0.0%	0.0%

**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.

### 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, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 350,823) = 12.53,  $p$  = .006), but not with sex, year of offense, and bias motivation, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 182) = 1.08,  $p$  = .78, NS). Table 27 shows a crosstabulation for bias motivation by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that regardless of gender or year of offense, the trend for proportions of offenders with a bias motivation were not proportionality different. [Figure A7](#) shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses with bias motivation by sex for 2016 to 2019.

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

<b>Bias Motivation</b>		<b>Year of Offense</b>			
		<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>No Bias</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Count</b>	26,045 <sub>a</sub>	26,920 <sub>a, b</sub>	26,681 <sub>b</sub>
		<b>% within sex</b>	25.1%	25.9%	25.7%
		<b>% within year</b>	30.0%	29.6%	29.3%
		<b>% of total</b>	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Count</b>	60,692 <sub>a</sub>	63,997 <sub>a, b</sub>	64,342 <sub>b</sub>
		<b>% within sex</b>	24.6%	25.9%	26.0%
		<b>% within year</b>	70.0%	70.4%	70.7%
		<b>% of total</b>	17.3%	18.2%	18.3%
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Count</b>	--	10 <sub>a</sub>	--
		<b>% within sex</b>	--	27.8%	--
		<b>% within year</b>	--	23.3%	--
		<b>% of total</b>	--	5.5%	--
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Count</b>	37 <sub>a</sub>	33 <sub>a</sub>	44 <sub>a</sub>
		<b>% within sex</b>	25.3%	22.6%	30.1%
		<b>% within year</b>	80.4%	76.7%	84.6%
		<b>% of total</b>	20.3%	18.1%	24.2%

**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.

To examine these sex differences, the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against property offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 28 shows the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against property 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 exceeded one). As a supplement to Table 28, [Figure A8](#) provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against property 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	1.61	0.39
2017	1.54	0.46
2018	1.70	0.31
2019	1.56	0.44

**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 ( $\chi^2$  (4, N = 457,834) = 31.72,  $p < .001$ ). 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 property offenses and age at time of offense for individuals 26 years of age and older as compared to the younger 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	152,246 <sub>a</sub>	86,098 <sub>b</sub>	109,660 <sub>b</sub>	61,279 <sub>b</sub>	48,268 <sub>b</sub>
	% within bias	33.3%	18.8%	24.0%	13.4%	10.5%
	% within age	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%
	% of total	33.3%	18.8%	24.0%	13.4%	10.5%
Bias	Count	138 <sub>a</sub>	40 <sub>b</sub>	52 <sub>b</sub>	34 <sub>b</sub>	19 <sub>b</sub>
	% within bias	48.8%	14.1%	18.4%	12.0%	6.7%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**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.

### 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, ( $\chi^2$  (12, N = 457,551) = 30,081.49,  $p < .001$ ), and age at time of offense, year of offense, and bias motivation, ( $\chi^2$  (12, N = 283) = 47.99,  $p < .001$ ). 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 and 46 years and older showed increases in rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses with bias motivation in 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 property 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	6,733 <sub>a</sub>	51,454 <sub>b</sub>	49,411 <sub>c</sub>	44,648 <sub>c</sub>
		% within age	4.4%	33.8%	32.5%	29.3%
		% within year	8.1%	39.8%	38.4%	38.2%
		% of total	1.5%	11.2%	10.8%	9.8%
	18 to 25	Count	23,986 <sub>a</sub>	23,080 <sub>b</sub>	21,468 <sub>c</sub>	17,564 <sub>d</sub>
		% within age	27.9%	26.8%	24.9%	20.4%
		% within year	29.0%	17.8%	16.7%	15.0%
		% of total	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	3.8%
	26 to 35	Count	26,379 <sub>a</sub>	28,010 <sub>b</sub>	28,545 <sub>c</sub>	26,726 <sub>d</sub>
		% within age	24.1%	25.5%	26.0%	24.4%
		% within year	31.9%	21.6%	22.2%	22.9%
		% of total	5.8%	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%
	36 to 45	Count	14,385 <sub>a</sub>	15,208 <sub>b</sub>	16,639 <sub>c</sub>	15,047 <sub>c</sub>
		% within age	23.5%	24.8%	27.2%	24.6%
		% within year	17.4%	11.7%	12.9%	12.9%
		% of total	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	3.3%
	>=46	Count	11,162 <sub>a</sub>	11,680 <sub>b</sub>	12,641 <sub>c</sub>	12,785 <sub>d</sub>
		% within age	23.1%	24.2%	26.2%	26.5%
		% within year	13.5%	9.0%	9.8%	10.9%
		% of total	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%
Bia>	<=17	Count	--	55 <sub>b</sub>	44 <sub>b</sub>	35 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	--	39.9%	31.9%	25.4%
		% within year	--	59.8%	56.4%	51.5%
		% of total	--	19.4%	15.5%	12.4%
	18 to 25	Count	11 <sub>a</sub>	10 <sub>b</sub>	12 <sub>a, b</sub>	--
		% within age	27.5%	25.0%	30.0%	--
		% within year	24.4%	10.9%	15.4%	--
		% of total	3.9%	3.5%	4.2%	--
	26 to 35	Count	19 <sub>a</sub>	10 <sub>b</sub>	10 <sub>b</sub>	13 <sub>b</sub>
		% within age	36.5%	19.2%	19.2%	25.0%
		% within year	42.2%	10.9%	12.8%	19.1%
		% of total	6.7%	3.5%	3.5%	4.6%
	36 to 45	Count	--	12 <sub>a</sub>	--	--
		% within age	--	35.3%	--	--
		% within year	--	13.0%	--	--
		% of total	--	4.2%	--	--
	>=46	Count	--	--	--	--
		% within age	--	--	--	--
		% within year	--	--	--	--
		% of total	--	--	--	--

**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 ( $\chi^2$  (1, N = 325,745) = 4.31, p = .04). 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	246,122 <sub>a</sub>	79,457 <sub>b</sub>
	% within bias	75.6%	24.4%
	% within comm.	100.0%	99.9%
	% of total	75.6%	24.4%
Bias	Count	114 <sub>a</sub>	52 <sub>b</sub>
	% within bias	68.7%	31.3%
	% within comm.	0.0%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%

**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

### Bias motivation by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between BIPOC community, year of offense, and no bias motivation, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 325,579) = 60.29,  $p < .001$ ), but not for BIPOC community, year of offense, and bias motivation, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 166) = 3.52,  $p = .32$ , 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 the proportions of offenders who were in the BIPOC community who participated in NIBRS crimes against property offenses with bias motivation showed increases in all years, as compared to the offenders who were not in the BIPOC community. For further analyses, [Figure A7](#) shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against property 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	61,752 <sub>a</sub>	64,476 <sub>b</sub>	63,801 <sub>a</sub>	56,093 <sub>c</sub>
		% within comm.	25.1%	26.2%	25.9%	22.8%
		% within year	75.7%	76.2%	75.7%	74.6%
		% of total	19.0%	19.8%	19.6%	17.2%
	BIPOC	Count	19,785 <sub>a</sub>	20,086 <sub>b</sub>	20,497 <sub>a</sub>	19,089 <sub>c</sub>
		% within comm.	24.9%	25.3%	25.8%	24.0%
		% within year	24.3%	23.8%	24.3%	25.4%
		% of total	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%
Bias	non-BIPOC	Count	32 <sub>a</sub>	26 <sub>a</sub>	34 <sub>a</sub>	22 <sub>a</sub>
		% within comm.	28.1%	22.8%	29.8%	19.3%
		% within year	76.2%	66.7%	72.3%	57.9%
		% of total	19.3%	15.7%	20.5%	13.3%
	BIPOC	Count	10 <sub>a</sub>	13 <sub>a</sub>	13 <sub>a</sub>	16 <sub>a</sub>
		% within comm.	19.2%	25.0%	25.0%	30.8%
		% within year	23.8%	33.3%	27.7%	42.1%
		% of total	6.0%	7.8%	7.8%	9.6%

**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

To examine these racial differences, the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against property 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 property offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that 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 property 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	2.03	0.80
2017	1.65	0.87
2018	2.45	0.70
2019	1.77	0.83

**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 property 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 property offenses as compared to males who were more likely to have no presence of familiarity in victimization. Results revealed that individuals who were not part of the BIPOC community had a higher proportion of committing NIBRS crimes against property 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 (%)
<b>Age at Time of Offense</b>			<b>Year of Offense</b>		
<= 17	1,916 (14.1)	3,831 (17.8)	2016	629 (4.6)	2,039 (9.3)
18 to 25	2,844 (21.0)	5,659 (26.2)	2017	719 (5.3)	1,965 (9.0)
26 to 35	4,119 (30.4)	6,153 (28.5)	2018	844 (6.2)	2,525 (11.6)
36 to 45	2,538 (18.7)	3,570 (16.6)	2019	11,394 (83.9)	15,302 (70.1)
>= 46	2,149 (15.8)	2,346 (10.9)	<b>Sex</b>		
<b>BIPOC Community</b>			Female	4,301 (31.7)	4,470 (20.8)
Yes	3,168 (24.8)	6,696 (34.2)	Male	9,246 (68.3)	16,992 (79.2)
No	9,617 (75.2)	12,866 (65.8)			

**Note:** Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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 ( $\chi^2 (1, N = 35,009) = 527.54, p < .001$ ). Table 35 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against property offenses by sex. Findings suggest that there were different proportions in presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against property offenses for female and male offenders.

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

		Female	Male
No Familiarity	Count	4,470 <sub>a</sub>	16,992 <sub>b</sub>
	% within familiarity	20.8%	79.2%
	% within sex	51.0%	64.8%
	% of total	12.8%	48.5%
Familiarity	Count	4,301 <sub>a</sub>	9,246 <sub>b</sub>
	% within familiarity	31.7%	68.3%
	% within sex	49.0%	35.2%
	% of total	12.3%	26.4%

**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.

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

Findings show that there were strong relationships between sex, year of offense, and presence of familiarity in victimization, ( $\chi^2 (3, N = 13,547) = 179.05, p < .001$ ), and for sex, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, ( $\chi^2 (3, N = 21,462) = 243.71, p < .001$ ). 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 with peak increases in 2019. For further analyses, [Figure A9](#) shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against property 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	249 <sub>a</sub>	273 <sub>a</sub>	416 <sub>b</sub>	3,532 <sub>c</sub>
		% within sex	5.6%	6.1%	9.3%	79.0%
		% within year	12.3%	13.9%	16.6%	23.6%
		% of total	1.2%	1.3%	1.9%	16.5%
	Male	Count	1,779 <sub>a</sub>	1,686 <sub>a</sub>	2,094 <sub>b</sub>	11,433 <sub>c</sub>
		% within sex	10.5%	9.9%	12.3%	67.3%
		% within year	87.7%	86.1%	83.4%	76.4%
		% of total	8.3%	7.9%	9.8%	53.3%



Familiarity	Female	Count	95 <sub>a</sub>	142 <sub>b</sub>	201 <sub>b</sub>	3,863 <sub>c</sub>
		% within sex	2.2%	3.3%	4.7%	89.8%
		% within year	15.1%	19.7%	23.8%	34.0%
		% of total	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	28.5%
	Male	Count	533 <sub>a</sub>	577 <sub>b</sub>	642 <sub>b</sub>	7,494 <sub>c</sub>
		% within sex	5.8%	6.2%	6.9%	81.1%
		% within year	84.9%	80.3%	76.2%	66.0%
		% of total	3.9%	4.3%	4.7%	55.3%

**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 sex differences, the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against property 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 property offenses by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that male offenders have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded 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 property 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	1.70	0.30
2017	1.61	0.39
2018	1.53	0.48
2019	1.32	0.68

**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 ( $\chi^2$  (4, N = 35,125) = 355.33,  $p < .001$ ). 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 45 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 property offenses for individuals ages 25 and younger.

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	3,831 <sub>a</sub>	5,659 <sub>a</sub>	6,153 <sub>b</sub>	3,570 <sub>b</sub>	2,346 <sub>c</sub>
	% within familiarity	17.8%	26.2%	28.5%	16.6%	10.9%
	% within age	66.7%	66.6%	59.9%	58.4%	52.2%
	% of total	10.9%	16.1%	17.5%	10.2%	6.7%
Familial	Count	1,916 <sub>a</sub>	2,844 <sub>a</sub>	4,119 <sub>b</sub>	2,538 <sub>b</sub>	2,149 <sub>c</sub>
	% within familiarity	14.1%	21.0%	30.4%	18.7%	15.8%
	% within age	33.3%	33.4%	40.1%	41.6%	47.8%
	% of total	5.5%	8.1%	11.7%	7.2%	6.1%

**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.

### 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, ( $\chi^2$  (12, N = 13,566) = 968.80,  $p < .001$ ), and age at time of offense, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, ( $\chi^2$  (12, N = 21,559) = 968.80,  $p < .001$ ). 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 with a presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against property offenses were similar throughout the four years of offenses – this is similar for individuals 17 and younger. Most notably, there were different proportions of offenders who were 18 to 25 years of age with a presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against property 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 property 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

		Year of Offense				
Familiarity in Victimization		2016	2017	2018	2019	
No Familiarity	<=17	Count	177 <sub>a</sub>	455 <sub>b</sub>	542 <sub>b</sub>	2657 <sub>c</sub>
		% within age	4.6%	11.9%	14.1%	69.4%
		% within year	10.0%	23.2%	21.5%	17.4%
		% of total	0.8%	2.1%	2.5%	12.3%
	18 to 25	Count	813 <sub>a</sub>	709 <sub>b</sub>	839 <sub>c</sub>	3298 <sub>d</sub>
		% within age	14.4%	12.5%	14.8%	58.3%
		% within year	45.7%	36.1%	33.2%	21.6%
		% of total	3.8%	3.3%	3.9%	15.3%
	26 to 35	Count	368 <sub>a</sub>	348 <sub>b</sub>	532 <sub>a</sub>	4905 <sub>c</sub>
		% within age	6.0%	5.7%	8.6%	79.7%
		% within year	20.7%	17.7%	21.1%	32.1%
		% of total	1.7%	1.6%	2.5%	22.8%
	36 to 45	Count	300 <sub>a</sub>	305 <sub>a</sub>	431 <sub>a</sub>	2534 <sub>a</sub>
		% within age	8.4%	8.5%	12.1%	71.0%
		% within year	16.9%	15.5%	17.1%	16.6%
		% of total	1.4%	1.4%	2.0%	11.8%

		<b>Count</b>	120 <sub>a</sub>	147 <sub>a</sub>	181 <sub>a</sub>	1898 <sub>b</sub>
		<b>% within age</b>	5.1%	6.3%	7.7%	80.9%
		<b>% within year</b>	6.7%	7.5%	7.2%	12.4%
		<b>% of total</b>	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	8.8%
<b>Familiarity</b>	<=17	<b>Count</b>	82 <sub>a, b</sub>	120 <sub>b</sub>	131 <sub>a, b</sub>	1583 <sub>a</sub>
		<b>% within age</b>	4.3%	6.3%	6.8%	82.6%
		<b>% within year</b>	13.5%	16.7%	15.5%	13.9%
		<b>% of total</b>	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	11.7%
	18 to 25	<b>Count</b>	199 <sub>a</sub>	219 <sub>a, b</sub>	233 <sub>b</sub>	2193 <sub>c</sub>
		<b>% within age</b>	7.0%	7.7%	8.2%	77.1%
		<b>% within year</b>	32.7%	30.5%	27.6%	19.2%
		<b>% of total</b>	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	16.2%
	26 to 35	<b>Count</b>	187 <sub>a</sub>	210 <sub>a</sub>	250 <sub>a</sub>	3472 <sub>a</sub>
		<b>% within age</b>	4.5%	5.1%	6.1%	84.3%
		<b>% within year</b>	30.7%	29.2%	29.6%	30.5%
		<b>% of total</b>	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	25.6%
	36 to 45	<b>Count</b>	86 <sub>a</sub>	109 <sub>a</sub>	131 <sub>a</sub>	2212 <sub>b</sub>
		<b>% within age</b>	3.4%	4.3%	5.2%	87.2%
		<b>% within year</b>	14.1%	15.2%	15.5%	19.4%
		<b>% of total</b>	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	16.3%
	>=46	<b>Count</b>	55 <sub>a, b</sub>	61 <sub>b</sub>	99 <sub>a</sub>	1934 <sub>c</sub>
		<b>% within age</b>	2.6%	2.8%	4.6%	90.0%
		<b>% within year</b>	9.0%	8.5%	11.7%	17.0%
		<b>% of total</b>	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	14.3%

**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.

### 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 ( $\chi^2$  (1, N = 32,347) = 325.81, 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 property offenses in victimization for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

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

		<b>Non-BIPOC</b>	<b>BIPOC</b>
<b>No Familiar</b>	<b>Count</b>	12,866 <sub>a</sub>	6,696 <sub>b</sub>
	<b>% within familiarity</b>	65.8%	34.2%
	<b>% within comm.</b>	57.2%	67.9%
	<b>% of total</b>	39.8%	20.7%
<b>Familiar</b>	<b>Count</b>	9,617 <sub>a</sub>	3,168 <sub>b</sub>
	<b>% within familiarity</b>	75.2%	24.8%
	<b>% within comm.</b>	42.8%	32.1%
	<b>% of total</b>	29.7%	9.8%

**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 were strong relationships between BIPOC community, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 19,562) = 1,125.22,  $p < .001$ ), and for BIPOC community, year of offense, and presence of familiarity in victimization, ( $\chi^2$  (3, N = 12,785) = 286.55,  $p < .001$ ). 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 – however 2019 showed an increase in proportionality for all individuals. For further analyses, [Figure A9](#) shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against property 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**

Familiarity in Victimization		Year of Offense				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	
No Familiarity	non-BIPOC	Count	888 <sub>a</sub>	863 <sub>a</sub>	1,232 <sub>b</sub>	9,883 <sub>c</sub>
		% within comm.	6.9%	6.7%	9.6%	76.8%
		% within year	46.7%	47.2%	52.2%	73.4%
		% of total	4.5%	4.4%	6.3%	50.5%
	BIPOC	Count	1,015 <sub>a</sub>	965 <sub>a</sub>	1,127 <sub>b</sub>	3,589 <sub>c</sub>
		% within comm.	15.2%	14.4%	16.8%	53.6%
		% within year	53.3%	52.8%	47.8%	26.6%
		% of total	5.2%	4.9%	5.8%	18.3%
Familiarity	non-BIPOC	Count	354 <sub>a</sub>	424 <sub>a</sub>	513 <sub>a</sub>	8,326 <sub>b</sub>
		% within comm.	3.7%	4.4%	5.3%	86.6%
		% within year	58.3%	60.5%	63.0%	78.1%
		% of total	2.8%	3.3%	4.0%	65.1%
	BIPOC	Count	253 <sub>a</sub>	277 <sub>a</sub>	301 <sub>a</sub>	2,337 <sub>b</sub>
		% within comm.	8.0%	8.7%	9.5%	73.8%
		% within year	41.7%	39.5%	37.0%	21.9%
		% of total	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	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. Comm = community

To examine these racial differences, the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against property 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 property 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 property 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	2.41	0.72
2017	2.20	0.76
2018	1.27	0.94

2019	1.40	0.91
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**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 property.

Overall, findings revealed that, on average, from 2016 to 2019, the total number of NIBRS crimes against property offenses in Washington decreased 9.5% from 2016 to 2019. Even though overall total number of NIBRS crimes against property offenses decreased, regardless of sex or BIPOC community, rates of presence of familiarity in victimization increased from 2016 to 2019. Notably, regardless of sex or BIPOC community, the rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against property also increased from 2016 to 2018, but 2019 showed decreases for all except females who had about a 3.8% increase. Mixed rates were found in rates of presence of injury and rates of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against property offenses.

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 property, for presence of injury during NIBRS crimes against property, use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against property, presence of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against property, and familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against property.

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 property.

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 property 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) continue 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 Property Offenses

NIBRS Variable	Definition
<b>Crimes against property</b>	Total number of crimes against property reported including arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting and forgery, destruction of property, extortion/blackmail, robbery, and theft
All Other Larceny	Larceny/Theft Offenses—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person. And all other larceny includes thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above (i.e., pocket-picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from coin-operated machine or device, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories).
Arson	To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.
Bribery	The offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of anything of value to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.
Burglary/ Breaking & Entering	Unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.
Counterfeiting/Forgery	The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automated teller machine for fraudulent purposes.
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or person having custody.
Embezzlement	The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody or control. Fraud: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or surrender a legal right.
Extortion/Blackmail	To unlawfully obtain money, property or any other thing of value through the use of threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or through other coercive means.
Hacking/Computer Invasion	Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.
Identity Theft	Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number, credit card number).
Impersonation	Falsely representing one's identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.
Motor Vehicle Theft	The theft of a motor vehicle.
Pocket-picking	The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.
Purse-snatching	The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person
Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Shoplifting	The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.
Stolen Property Offenses	Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.

<b>NIBRS Variable</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Theft from Building	A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access
Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device	A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins
Theft From Motor Vehicle	(Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories) The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation
Welfare Fraud	The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits
Wire Fraud	The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity

**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 Babysitter (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%)			3,599,990 (50.1%)	
2017	7,310,300	3,647,541 (49.9%)			3,662,759 (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%)

**Notes:** 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	1,832	0.2
Asotin County	1791	0.2
Benton County	18,695	1.7
Chelan County	4,637	0.4
Clallam County	6,624	0.6
Clark County	33,553	3.1
Columbia County	265	0.0
Cowlitz County	9,705	0.9
Douglas County	2,527	0.2
Ferry County	91	0.0
Franklin County	7,008	0.6
Garfield County	112	0.0
Grant County	9,871	0.9
Grays Harbor County	6,283	0.6
Island County	2,161	0.2
Jefferson County	730	0.1
King County	280,184	25.6
Kitsap County	22,354	2.0
Kittitas County	4,012	0.4
Klickitat County	859	0.1
Lewis County	7,449	0.7
Lincoln County	502	0.0
Mason County	6,162	0.6
Okanogan County	1,216	0.1
Pacific County	803	0.1
Pend Oreille County	748	0.1
Pierce County	107,534	9.8
San Juan County	457	0.0
Skagit County	14,125	1.3
Skamania County	355	0.0
Snohomish County	67,421	6.2
Spokane County	88,659	8.1
State Agency	1,743	0.2
Stevens County	26,686	2.4
Thurston County	192	0.0
Wahkiakum County	6,480	0.6
Walla Walla County	21,919	2.0
Whatcom County	5,125	0.5
Whitman County	28,039	2.6
Yakima County	1,832	0.2

**Notes:** Data does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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	%
All Other Larceny	223,330	20.4
Arson	3678	0.3
Bribery	30	0.0
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	148,827	13.6
Counterfeiting/Forgery	19,021	1.7
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	17,166	1.6
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	145,951	13.4
Embezzlement	1,460	0.1
Extortion/Blackmail	1,597	0.1
Hacking/Computer Invasion	369	0.0
Identity Theft	10,637	1.0
Impersonation	16,765	1.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	93,873	8.6
Pocket-picking	1,948	0.2
Purse-snatching	2,571	0.2
Robbery	20,186	1.8
Shoplifting	112,305	10.3
Stolen Property Offenses	13,973	1.3
Theft From Building	40,290	3.7
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	640	0.1
Theft From Motor Vehicle	191,077	17.5
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	25,055	2.3
Welfare Fraud	75	0.0
Wire Fraud	1,899	0.2

**Notes:** Data does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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 property offenses by year of offense and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Adams	Count	714 <sub>a</sub>	652 <sub>a</sub>	466 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	39.0%	35.6%	25.4%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asotin	Count	603 <sub>a</sub>	612 <sub>a</sub>	576 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	33.7%	34.2%	32.2%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Benton	Count	6,212 <sub>a</sub>	6,167 <sub>a</sub>	6,316 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	33.2%	33.0%	33.8%
	% within Year	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%
	% of Total	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Chelan	Count	1,710 <sub>a</sub>	1,658 <sub>a</sub>	1,269 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	36.9%	35.8%	27.4%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Clallam	Count	2,327 <sub>a</sub>	2,274 <sub>a</sub>	2,023 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	35.1%	34.3%	30.5%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Clark	Count	10,953 <sub>a</sub>	10,775 <sub>a</sub>	11,825 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	32.6%	32.1%	35.2%
	% within Year	3.9%	4.0%	4.6%
	% of Total	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Columbia	Count	81 <sub>a</sub>	79 <sub>a, b</sub>	105 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	30.6%	29.8%	39.6%
	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cowlitz	Count	3,617 <sub>a</sub>	3,368 <sub>a</sub>	2,720 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	37.3%	34.7%	28.0%
	% within Year	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Douglas	Count	992 <sub>a</sub>	968 <sub>a</sub>	567 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	39.3%	38.3%	22.4%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Ferry	Count	27 <sub>a</sub>	35 <sub>a</sub>	29 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	29.7%	38.5%	31.9%

	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin	Count	2,420 <sub>a</sub>	2,217 <sub>a</sub>	2,371 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	34.5%	31.6%	33.8%
	% within Year	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Garfield	Count	43 <sub>a</sub>	61 <sub>a</sub>	8 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	38.4%	54.5%	7.1%
	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	Count	3,681 <sub>a</sub>	3,461 <sub>a</sub>	2,729 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	37.3%	35.1%	27.6%
	% within Year	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Gray's Harbor	Count	2,420 <sub>a</sub>	2,220 <sub>a</sub>	1,643 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	38.5%	35.3%	26.1%
	% within Year	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Island	Count	752 <sub>a, b</sub>	800 <sub>b</sub>	609 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	34.8%	37.0%	28.2%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Jefferson	Count	257 <sub>a</sub>	243 <sub>a</sub>	230 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	35.2%	33.3%	31.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
King	Count	92,684 <sub>a</sub>	95,242 <sub>b</sub>	92,258 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	33.1%	34.0%	32.9%
	% within Year	32.7%	35.0%	36.2%
	% of Total	11.4%	11.7%	11.4%
Kitsap	Count	8,132 <sub>a</sub>	7,183 <sub>b</sub>	7,039 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	36.4%	32.1%	31.5%
	% within Year	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%
	% of Total	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Kittitas	Count	1,383 <sub>a</sub>	1,339 <sub>a</sub>	1,290 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	34.5%	33.4%	32.2%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Klickitat	Count	329 <sub>a</sub>	230 <sub>b</sub>	300 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	38.3%	26.8%	34.9%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Lewis	Count	2,938 <sub>a</sub>	2,468 <sub>b</sub>	2,043 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	39.4%	33.1%	27.4%
	% within Year	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Lincoln	Count	170 <sub>a</sub>	187 <sub>a</sub>	145 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	33.9%	37.3%	28.9%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mason	Count	2,077 <sub>a</sub>	2,142 <sub>a</sub>	1,943 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	33.7%	34.8%	31.5%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Okanogan	Count	601 <sub>a</sub>	331 <sub>b</sub>	284 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	49.4%	27.2%	23.4%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific	Count	303 <sub>a</sub>	273 <sub>a</sub>	227 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	37.7%	34.0%	28.3%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pend Oreille	Count	312 <sub>a</sub>	217 <sub>b</sub>	219 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	41.7%	29.0%	29.3%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pierce	Count	37,880 <sub>a</sub>	35,642 <sub>b</sub>	34,012 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	35.2%	33.1%	31.6%
	% within Year	13.4%	13.1%	13.3%
	% of Total	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%
San Juan	Count	196 <sub>a</sub>	124 <sub>b</sub>	137 <sub>a, b</sub>
	% within County	42.9%	27.1%	30.0%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Skagit	Count	5,430 <sub>a</sub>	4,705 <sub>b</sub>	3,990 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	38.4%	33.3%	28.2%
	% within Year	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%
	% of Total	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Skamania	Count	53 <sub>a</sub>	139 <sub>b</sub>	163 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	14.9%	39.2%	45.9%
	% within Year	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Snohomish	Count	25,408 <sub>a</sub>	21,729 <sub>b</sub>	20,284 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	37.7%	32.2%	30.1%



	% within Year	9.0%	8.0%	8.0%
	% of Total	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%
Spokane	Count	30,871 <sub>a</sub>	30,618 <sub>b</sub>	27,170 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	34.8%	34.5%	30.6%
	% within Year	10.9%	11.2%	10.6%
	% of Total	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%
Stevens	Count	746 <sub>a</sub>	495 <sub>b</sub>	502 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	42.8%	28.4%	28.8%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Thurston	Count	9,796 <sub>a</sub>	8,719 <sub>b</sub>	8,171 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	36.7%	32.7%	30.6%
	% within Year	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%
	% of Total	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
Wahkiakum	Count	81 <sub>a</sub>	66 <sub>a, b</sub>	45 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	42.2%	34.4%	23.4%
	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Walla Walla	Count	2,191 <sub>a</sub>	2,195 <sub>a</sub>	2,094 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	33.8%	33.9%	32.3%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Whatcom	Count	8,653 <sub>a</sub>	7,662 <sub>b</sub>	5,604 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	39.5%	35.0%	25.6%
	% within Year	3.1%	2.8%	2.2%
	% of Total	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%
Whitman	Count	2,122 <sub>a</sub>	1,669 <sub>b</sub>	1,334 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	41.4%	32.6%	26.0%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Yakima	Count	10,624 <sub>a</sub>	9,210 <sub>b</sub>	8,205 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	37.9%	32.8%	29.3%
	% within Year	3.8%	3.4%	3.2%
	% of Total	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%

**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 property 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 property offenses by year of offense and by offense type

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Robbery	Count	4,926 <sub>a</sub>	4,971 <sub>a</sub>	5,265 <sub>b</sub>	5,024 <sub>b</sub>
	% within Offense	24.4%	24.6%	26.1%	24.9%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Arson	Count	930 <sub>a</sub>	909 <sub>a</sub>	971 <sub>a</sub>	868 <sub>a</sub>
	% within Offense	25.3%	24.7%	26.4%	23.6%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Extortion/Blackmail	Count	230 <sub>a</sub>	381 <sub>b</sub>	515 <sub>c</sub>	471 <sub>c</sub>
	% within Offense	14.4%	23.9%	32.2%	29.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	Count	40,620 <sub>a</sub>	38,893 <sub>b</sub>	36,824 <sub>b</sub>	32,490 <sub>c</sub>
	% within Offense	27.3%	26.1%	24.7%	21.8%
	% within Year	14.4%	13.7%	13.5%	12.7%
	% of Total	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.0%
Pocket-picking	Count	440 <sub>a</sub>	435 <sub>a</sub>	507 <sub>b</sub>	566 <sub>c</sub>
	% within Offense	22.6%	22.3%	26.0%	29.1%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Purse-snatching	Count	704 <sub>a</sub>	677 <sub>a</sub>	602 <sub>a</sub>	588 <sub>a</sub>
	% within Offense	27.4%	26.3%	23.4%	22.9%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Shoplifting	Count	28,581 <sub>a</sub>	28,607 <sub>a</sub>	28,059 <sub>a</sub>	27,058 <sub>b</sub>
	% within Offense	25.4%	25.5%	25.0%	24.1%
	% within Year	10.1%	10.1%	10.3%	10.6%
	% of Total	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
Theft from Building	Count	9,063 <sub>a</sub>	11,039 <sub>b</sub>	10,323 <sub>b</sub>	9,865 <sub>b</sub>
	% within Offense	22.5%	27.4%	25.6%	24.5%
	% within Year	3.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%
	% of Total	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device	Count	124 <sub>a</sub>	119 <sub>a</sub>	171 <sub>b</sub>	226 <sub>c</sub>
	% within Offense	19.4%	18.6%	26.7%	35.3%
	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	50,409 <sub>a</sub>	48,917 <sub>b</sub>	46,954 <sub>b</sub>	44,797 <sub>c</sub>

Theft from Motor Vehicle	% within Offense	26.4%	25.6%	24.6%	23.4%
	% within Year	17.9%	17.3%	17.2%	17.6%
	% of Total	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/ Accessories	Count	5,702 <sub>a</sub>	6,632 <sub>b</sub>	6,525 <sub>b</sub>	6,196 <sub>b</sub>
	% within Offense	22.8%	26.5%	26.0%	24.7%
	% within Year	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
All Other Larceny	Count	57,260 <sub>a</sub>	57,675 <sub>a</sub>	56,033 <sub>a</sub>	52,362 <sub>a</sub>
	% within Offense	25.6%	25.8%	25.1%	23.4%
	% within Year	20.3%	20.4%	20.6%	20.5%
	% of Total	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Count	24,884 <sub>a</sub>	24,003 <sub>b</sub>	23,470 <sub>b</sub>	21,516 <sub>b</sub>
	% within Offense	26.5%	25.6%	25.0%	22.9%
	% within Year	8.8%	8.5%	8.6%	8.4%
	% of Total	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	Count	4,783 <sub>a</sub>	5,038 <sub>a</sub>	4,815 <sub>a</sub>	4,385 <sub>a</sub>
	% within Offense	25.1%	26.5%	25.3%	23.1%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	Count	4,005 <sub>a</sub>	4,303 <sub>b</sub>	4,607 <sub>c</sub>	4,251 <sub>c</sub>
	% within Offense	23.3%	25.1%	26.8%	24.8%
	% within Year	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Impersonation	Count	5,060 <sub>a</sub>	4,899 <sub>a</sub>	3,871 <sub>b</sub>	2,935 <sub>c</sub>
	% within Offense	30.2%	29.2%	23.1%	17.5%
	% within Year	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Welfare Fraud	Count	15 <sub>a</sub>	--	33 <sub>b</sub>	18 <sub>a, b</sub>
	% within Offense	20.0%	--	44.0%	24.0%
	% within Year	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%
Wire Fraud	Count	352 <sub>a</sub>	428 <sub>b</sub>	540 <sub>c</sub>	579 <sub>c</sub>
	% within Offense	18.5%	22.5%	28.4%	30.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Identity Theft	Count	2,224 <sub>a</sub>	2,807 <sub>b</sub>	2,428 <sub>c</sub>	3,178 <sub>d</sub>
	% within Offense	20.9%	26.4%	22.8%	29.9%
	% within Year	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Hacking/ Computer Invasion	Count	35 <sub>a</sub>	79 <sub>b</sub>	112 <sub>c</sub>	143 <sub>c</sub>
	% within Offense	9.5%	21.4%	30.4%	38.8%

	% within Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Embezzlement</b>	<b>Count</b>	364 <sub>a, b</sub>	421 <sub>b</sub>	385 <sub>b</sub>	290 <sub>a</sub>
	% within Offense	24.9%	28.8%	26.4%	19.9%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Stolen Property Offenses</b>	<b>Count</b>	3,303 <sub>a</sub>	3,525 <sub>a</sub>	3,736 <sub>b</sub>	3,409 <sub>b</sub>
	% within Offense	23.6%	25.2%	26.7%	24.4%
	% within Year	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property</b>	<b>Count</b>	37,906 <sub>a, b</sub>	38,385 <sub>b</sub>	35,749 <sub>c</sub>	33,911 <sub>a, c</sub>
	% within Offense	26.0%	26.3%	24.5%	23.2%
	% within Year	13.4%	13.6%	13.1%	13.3%
	% of Total	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%
<b>Bribery</b>	<b>Count</b>	--	--	--	12 <sub>a</sub>
	% within Offense	--	--	--	40.0%
	% within Year	--	--	--	0.0%
	% of Total	--	--	--	0.0%

**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 property 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 property by presence of injury by year of offense and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Benton	Count	13 <sub>a</sub>	21 <sub>a</sub>	24 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	22.4%	36.2%	41.4%
	% within Year	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Chelan	Count	11 <sub>a</sub>	--	--
	% within County	50.0%	--	--
	% within Year	0.7%	--	--
	% of Total	0.2%	--	--
Clark	Count	51 <sub>a</sub>	81 <sub>a</sub>	72 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	25.0%	39.7%	35.3%
	% within Year	3.1%	4.4%	4.2%
	% of Total	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%
Cowlitz	Count	--	14 <sub>a</sub>	--
	% within County	--	50.0%	--
	% within Year	--	0.8%	--
	% of Total	--	0.3%	--
Franklin	Count	21 <sub>a</sub>	14 <sub>a</sub>	20 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	38.2%	25.5%	36.4%
	% within Year	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Grant	Count	19 <sub>a</sub>	--	--
	% within County	57.6%	--	--
	% within Year	1.2%	--	--
	% of Total	0.4%	--	--
Gray's Harbor	Count	12 <sub>a</sub>	10 <sub>a</sub>	--
	% within County	42.9%	35.7%	--
	% within Year	0.7%	0.5%	--
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	--
King	Count	822 <sub>a</sub>	965 <sub>a</sub>	845 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	31.2%	36.7%	32.1%
	% within Year	49.8%	52.8%	49.4%
	% of Total	15.8%	18.6%	16.3%
Kitsap	Count	20 <sub>a</sub>	29 <sub>a</sub>	27 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	26.3%	38.2%	35.5%
	% within Year	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Lewis	Count	--	12 <sub>a</sub>	--

	% within County	--	46.2%	--
	% within Year	--	0.7%	--
	% of Total	--	0.2%	--
Pierce	Count	233 <sub>a</sub>	243 <sub>a</sub>	260 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	31.7%	33.0%	35.3%
	% within Year	14.1%	13.3%	15.2%
	% of Total	4.5%	4.7%	5.0%
Skagit	Count	13 <sub>a</sub>	--	12 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	41.9%	--	38.7%
	% within Year	0.8%	--	0.7%
	% of Total	0.3%	--	0.2%
Snohomish	Count	117 <sub>a</sub>	101 <sub>a</sub>	112 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	35.5%	30.6%	33.9%
	% within Year	7.1%	5.5%	6.5%
	% of Total	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%
Spokane	Count	115 <sub>a</sub>	154 <sub>a, b</sub>	164 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	26.6%	35.6%	37.9%
	% within Year	7.0%	8.4%	9.6%
	% of Total	2.2%	3.0%	3.2%
Thurston	Count	42 <sub>a</sub>	38 <sub>a</sub>	37 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	35.9%	32.5%	31.6%
	% within Year	2.5%	2.1%	2.2%
	% of Total	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Walla Walla	Count	11 <sub>a</sub>	--	--
	% within County	50.0%	--	--
	% within Year	0.7%	--	--
	% of Total	0.2%	--	--
Whatcom	Count	33 <sub>a</sub>	29 <sub>a</sub>	23 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	38.8%	34.1%	27.1%
	% within Year	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Yakima	Count	40 <sub>a</sub>	31 <sub>a</sub>	36 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	37.4%	29.0%	33.6%
	% within Year	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%
	% of Total	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%

**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 property 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 property by weapons and/or force by year of offense and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Benton	Count	74 <sub>a</sub>	59 <sub>a</sub>	62 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	37.9%	30.3%	31.8%
	% within Year	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Chelan	Count	18 <sub>a</sub>	15 <sub>a</sub>	--
	% within County	43.9%	36.6%	--
	% within Year	0.4%	0.3%	--
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	--
Clallam	Count	19 <sub>a</sub>	16 <sub>a</sub>	18 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	35.8%	30.2%	34.0%
	% within Year	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Clark	Count	144 <sub>a</sub>	170 <sub>a, b</sub>	195 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	28.3%	33.4%	38.3%
	% within Year	3.2%	3.5%	4.3%
	% of Total	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Cowlitz	Count	30 <sub>a</sub>	36 <sub>a</sub>	24 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	33.3%	40.0%	26.7%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Franklin	Count	45 <sub>a</sub>	36 <sub>a</sub>	42 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	36.6%	29.3%	34.1%
	% within Year	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Grant	Count	37 <sub>a</sub>	21 <sub>b</sub>	24 <sub>a, b</sub>
	% within County	45.1%	25.6%	29.3%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Gray's Harbor	Count	32 <sub>a</sub>	19 <sub>a, b</sub>	13 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	50.0%	29.7%	20.3%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
King	Count	2155 <sub>a</sub>	2468 <sub>b</sub>	2197 <sub>a, b</sub>
	% within County	31.6%	36.2%	32.2%
	% within Year	47.9%	50.8%	48.4%
	% of Total	15.5%	17.8%	15.8%
Kitsap	Count	68 <sub>a</sub>	81 <sub>a</sub>	76 <sub>a</sub>

Lewis	% within County	30.2%	36.0%	33.8%
	% within Year	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
	Count	29 <sub>a</sub>	30 <sub>a</sub>	24 <sub>a</sub>
Mason	% within County	34.9%	36.1%	28.9%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	Count	14 <sub>a</sub>	14 <sub>a</sub>	14 <sub>a</sub>
Pierce	% within County	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	735 <sub>a</sub>	790 <sub>a</sub>	743 <sub>a</sub>
Skagit	% within County	32.4%	34.8%	32.8%
	% within Year	16.3%	16.3%	16.4%
	% of Total	5.3%	5.7%	5.3%
	Count	47 <sub>a</sub>	45 <sub>a</sub>	36 <sub>a</sub>
Snohomish	% within County	36.7%	35.2%	28.1%
	% within Year	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	Count	348 <sub>a</sub>	316 <sub>a, b</sub>	268 <sub>b</sub>
Spokane	% within County	37.3%	33.9%	28.8%
	% within Year	7.7%	6.5%	5.9%
	% of Total	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%
	Count	215 <sub>a</sub>	342 <sub>b</sub>	389 <sub>c</sub>
Thurston	% within County	22.7%	36.2%	41.1%
	% within Year	4.8%	7.0%	8.6%
	% of Total	1.5%	2.5%	2.8%
	Count	101 <sub>a</sub>	77 <sub>a</sub>	93 <sub>a</sub>
Walla Walla	% within County	37.3%	28.4%	34.3%
	% within Year	2.2%	1.6%	2.0%
	% of Total	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
	Count	12 <sub>a</sub>	--	--
Whatcom	% within County	41.4%	--	--
	% within Year	0.3%	--	--
	% of Total	0.1%	--	--
	Count	73 <sub>a</sub>	64 <sub>a</sub>	61 <sub>a</sub>
Whitman	% within County	36.9%	32.3%	30.8%
	% within Year	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
	Count	22 <sub>a</sub>	27 <sub>a</sub>	25 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	29.7%	36.5%	33.8%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%

Yakima	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	Count	195 <sub>a</sub>	145 <sub>b</sub>	135 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	41.1%	30.5%	28.4%
	% within Year	4.3%	3.0%	3.0%
	% of Total	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%
<b>Notes:</b> 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 property 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 property by presence of bias motivation and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
King	Count	97 <sub>a</sub>	81 <sub>a</sub>	61 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	40.6%	33.9%	25.5%
	% within Year	57.1%	61.4%	54.0%
	% of Total	23.4%	19.5%	14.7%
Pierce	Count	10 <sub>a</sub>	--	10 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	35.7%	--	35.7%
	% within Year	5.9%	--	8.8%
	% of Total	2.4%	--	2.4%
Snohomish	Count	10 <sub>a</sub>	11 <sub>a</sub>	--
	% within County	38.5%	42.3%	--
	% within Year	5.9%	8.3%	--
	% of Total	2.4%	2.7%	--
Spokane	Count	28 <sub>a</sub>	10 <sub>a</sub>	14 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	53.8%	19.2%	26.9%
	% within Year	16.5%	7.6%	12.4%
	% of Total	6.7%	2.4%	3.4%

**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 property 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 property by presence of familiarity in victimization and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Benton	Count	12 <sub>a</sub>	32 <sub>b</sub>	454 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	2.4%	6.4%	91.2%
	% within Year	1.7%	3.8%	4.0%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.2%	3.5%
Chelan	Count	--	--	49 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	--	--	80.3%
	% within Year	--	--	0.4%
	% of Total	--	--	0.4%
Clallam	Count	10 <sub>a</sub>	--	117 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	7.4%	--	86.0%
	% within Year	1.4%	--	1.0%
	% of Total	0.1%	--	0.9%
Clark	Count	24 <sub>a</sub>	38 <sub>a</sub>	759 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	2.9%	4.6%	92.4%
	% within Year	3.3%	4.5%	6.7%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	5.9%
Columbia	Count	--	--	23 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	--	--	92.0%
	% within Year	--	--	0.2%
	% of Total	--	--	0.2%
Cowlitz	Count	--	--	241 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	--	--	94.9%
	% within Year	--	--	2.1%
	% of Total	--	--	1.9%
Douglas	Count	--	--	38 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	--	--	90.5%
	% within Year	--	--	0.3%
	% of Total	--	--	0.3%
Franklin	Count	12 <sub>a</sub>	13 <sub>a</sub>	179 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	5.9%	6.4%	87.7%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%
Garfield	Count	11 <sub>a</sub>	--	162 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	6.2%	--	91.5%
	% within Year	1.5%	--	1.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	--	1.3%
Grant	Count	10 <sub>a, b</sub>	--	154 <sub>a</sub>

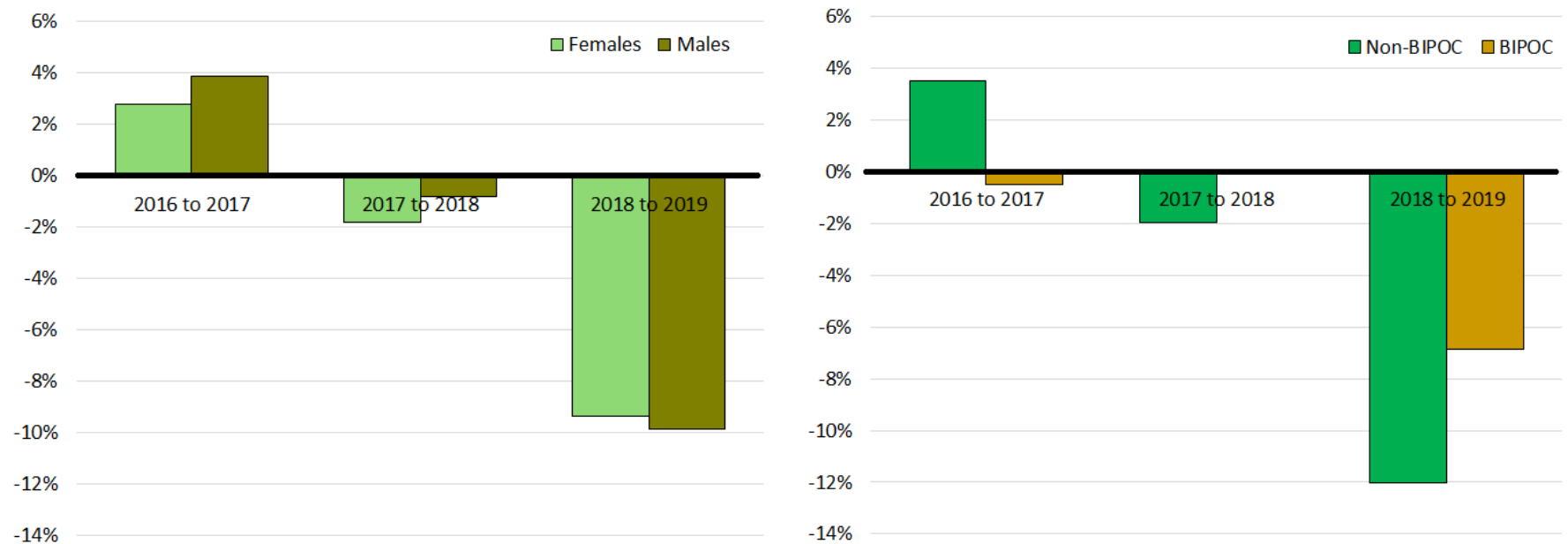
Jefferson	% within County	6.0%	--	92.2%
	% within Year	1.4%	--	1.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	--	1.2%
	Count	232 <sub>a</sub>	249 <sub>a</sub>	1698 <sub>b</sub>
King	% within County	10.6%	11.4%	77.9%
	% within Year	32.3%	29.5%	14.9%
	% of Total	1.8%	1.9%	13.1%
	Count	11 <sub>a</sub>	--	162 <sub>a</sub>
Kitsap	% within County	6.2%	--	91.5%
	% within Year	1.5%	--	1.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	--	1.3%
	Count	17 <sub>a</sub>	31 <sub>a</sub>	409 <sub>a</sub>
Kittitas	% within County	3.7%	6.8%	89.5%
	% within Year	2.4%	3.7%	3.6%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.2%	3.2%
	Count	--	--	76 <sub>a</sub>
Klickitat	% within County	--	--	91.6%
	% within Year	--	--	0.7%
	% of Total	--	--	0.6%
	Count	--	--	21 <sub>a</sub>
Lewis	% within County	--	--	87.5%
	% within Year	--	--	0.2%
	% of Total	--	--	0.2%
	Count	--	--	164 <sub>a</sub>
Lincoln	% within County	--	--	91.6%
	% within Year	--	--	1.4%
	% of Total	--	--	1.3%
	Count	--	--	31 <sub>a</sub>
Okanogan	% within County	--	--	96.9%
	% within Year	--	--	0.3%
	% of Total	--	--	0.2%
	Count	--	--	26 <sub>a</sub>
Pierce	% within County	--	--	86.7%
	% within Year	--	--	0.2%
	% of Total	--	--	0.2%
	Count	133 <sub>a, b</sub>	141 <sub>b</sub>	2378 <sub>a</sub>
Skagit	% within County	5.0%	5.3%	89.7%
	% within Year	18.5%	16.7%	20.9%
	% of Total	1.0%	1.1%	18.4%
	Count	12 <sub>a</sub>	--	55 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	17.1%	--	78.6%
	% within Year	1.7%	--	0.5%

Skamania	% of Total	0.1%	--	0.4%
	Count	--	--	24 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	--	--	100.0%
	% within Year	--	--	0.2%
Snohomish	% of Total	--	--	0.2%
	Count	63 <sub>a</sub>	76 <sub>a</sub>	794 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	6.8%	8.1%	85.1%
	% within Year	8.8%	9.0%	7.0%
Spokane	% of Total	0.5%	0.6%	6.1%
	Count	55 <sub>a</sub>	115 <sub>b</sub>	2364 <sub>c</sub>
	% within County	2.2%	4.5%	93.3%
	% within Year	7.6%	13.6%	20.7%
Stevens	% of Total	0.4%	0.9%	18.2%
	Count	--	--	66 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	--	--	100.0%
	% within Year	--	--	0.6%
Thurston	% of Total	--	--	0.5%
	Count	27 <sub>a</sub>	22 <sub>a</sub>	426 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	5.7%	4.6%	89.7%
	% within Year	3.8%	2.6%	3.7%
Walla Walla	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	3.3%
	Count	12 <sub>a</sub>	10 <sub>a</sub>	166 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	6.4%	5.3%	88.3%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%
Whatcom	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%
	Count	16 <sub>a</sub>	13 <sub>a</sub>	174 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	7.9%	6.4%	85.7%
	% within Year	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%
Whitman	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%
	Count	--	--	68 <sub>a</sub>
	% within County	--	--	90.7%
	% within Year	--	--	0.6%
Yakima	% of Total	--	--	0.5%
	Count	26 <sub>a</sub>	31 <sub>a</sub>	158 <sub>b</sub>
	% within County	12.1%	14.4%	73.5%
	% within Year	3.6%	3.7%	1.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%

**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 property 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.

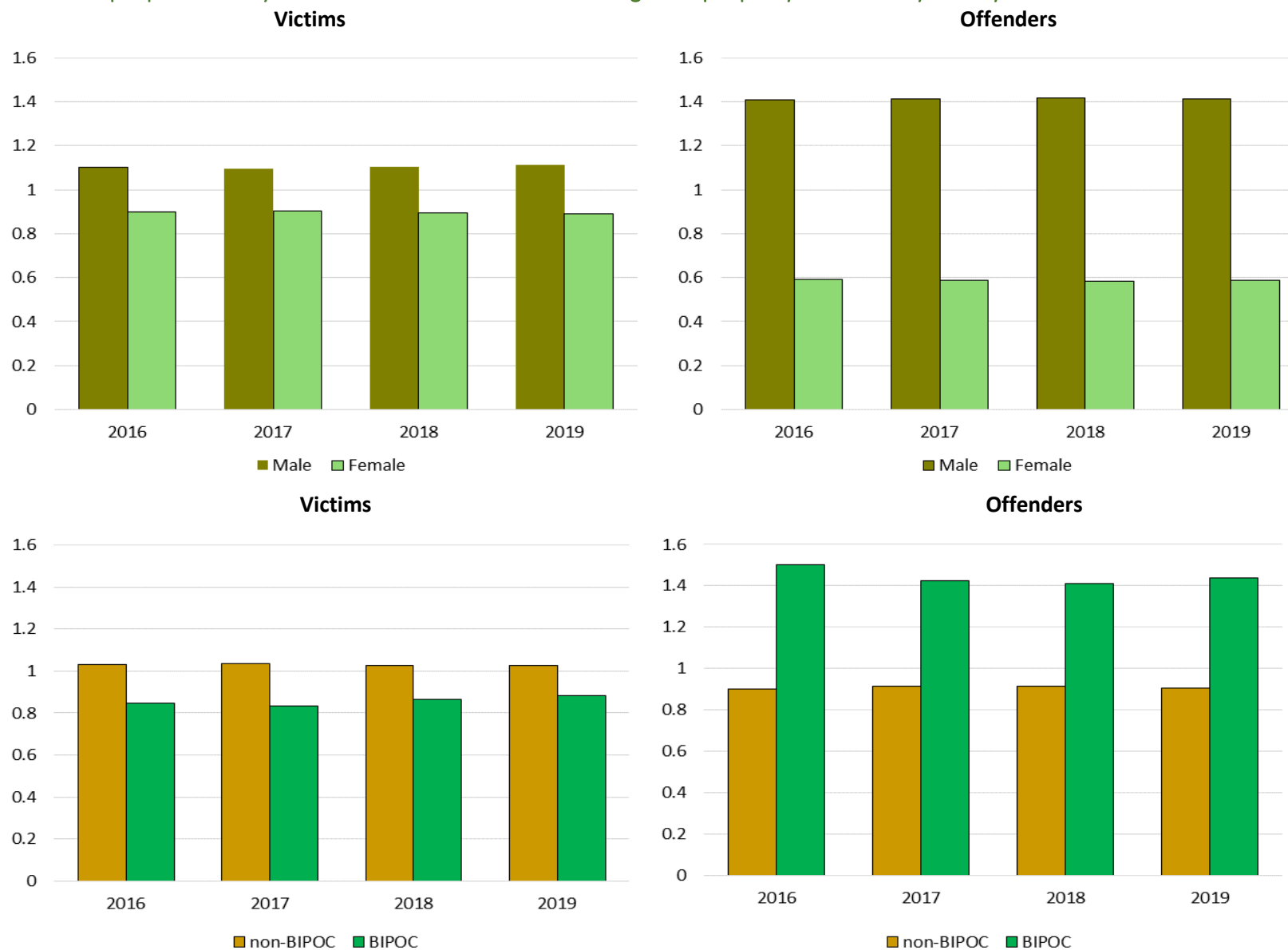


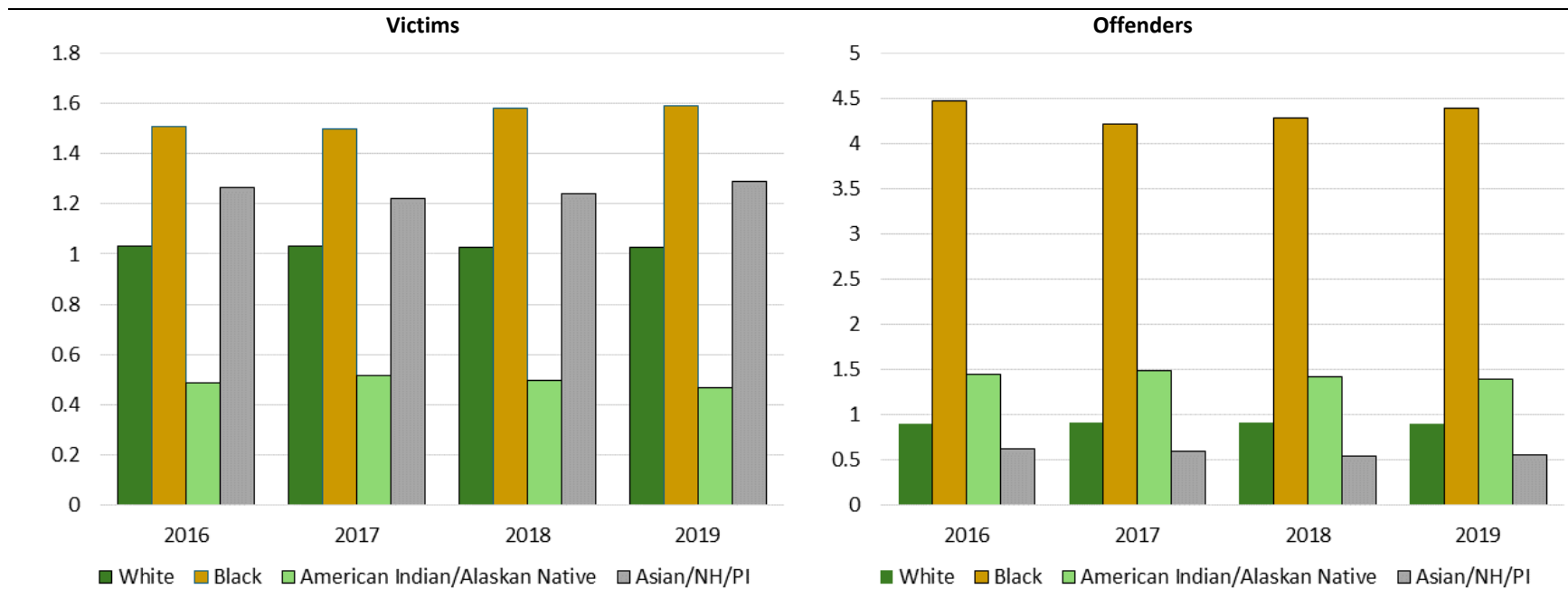
Figure A1. Percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by each year of offense



**Notes:** The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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.

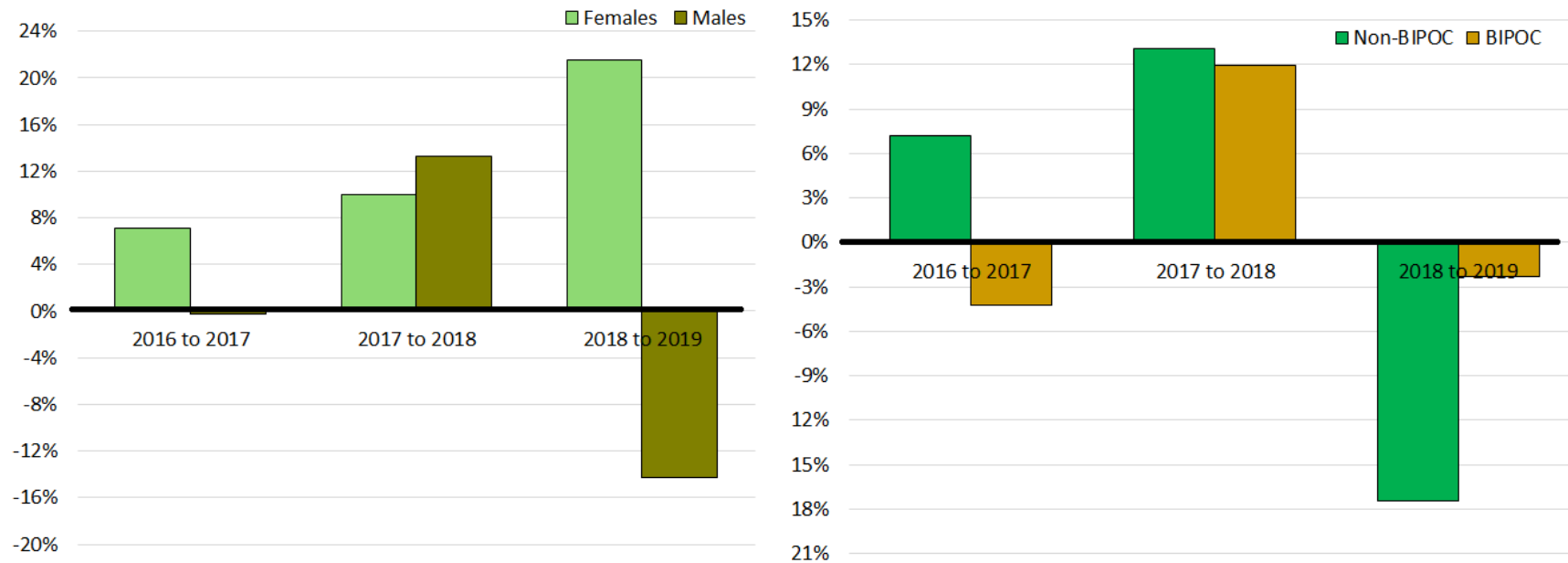
Figure A2. Disproportionality ratios of rates of NIBRS crimes against property offenses by each year of offense





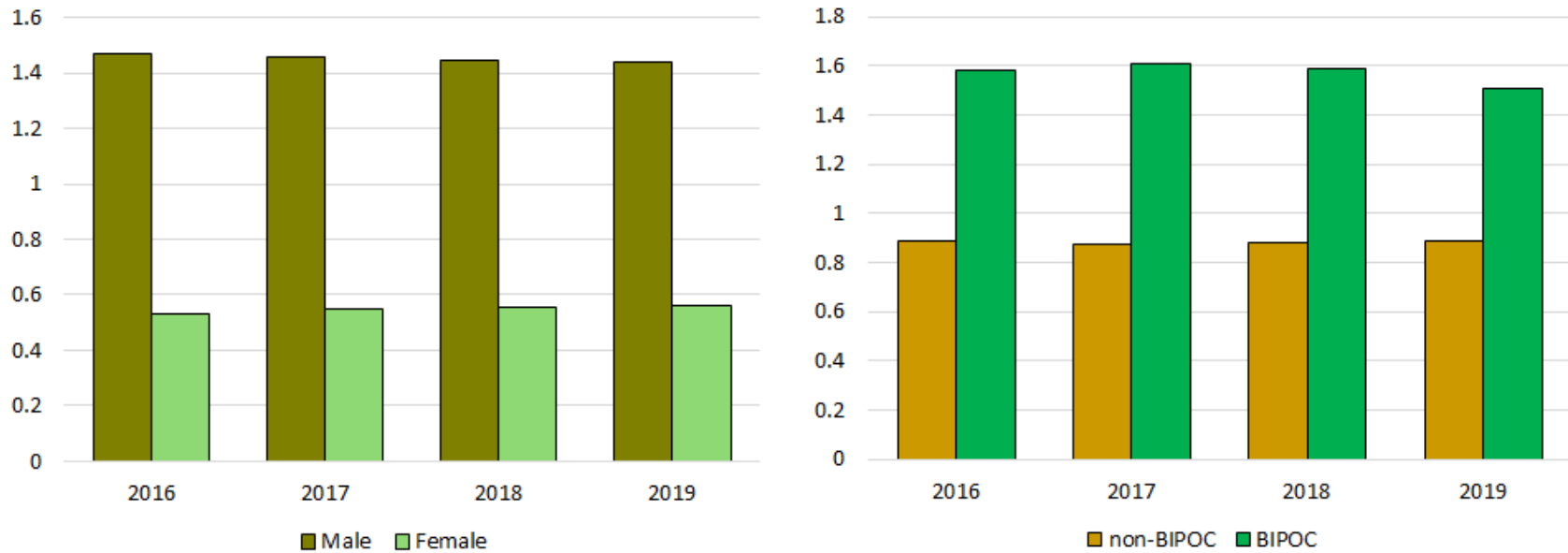
**Notes:** Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., 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. 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 property offenses for both victims and offenders.

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



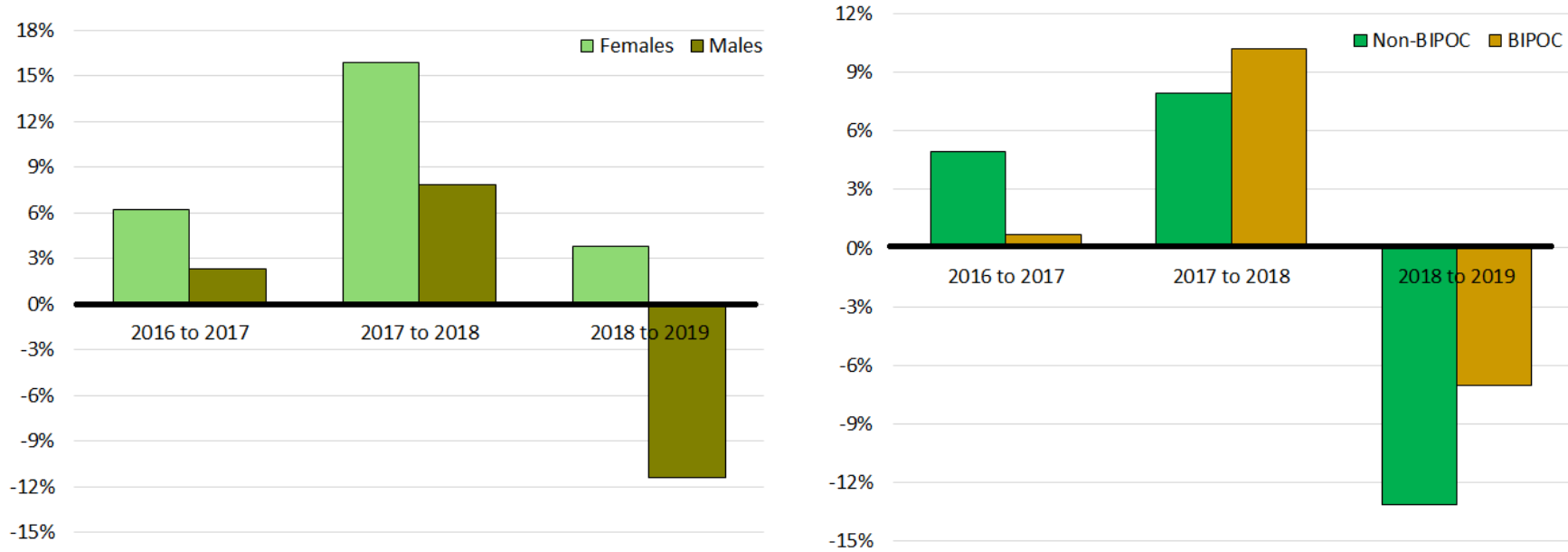
**Notes:** The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within 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 property by each year of offense



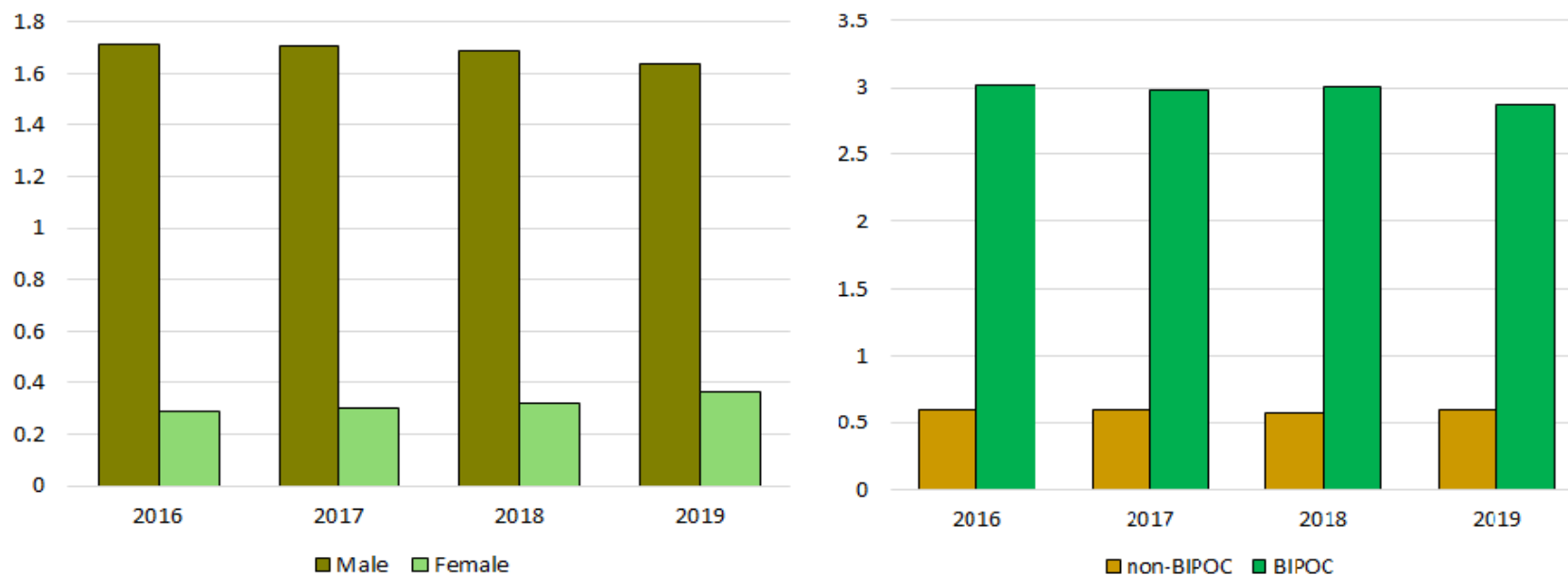
**Notes:** Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., 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 property offenses by each year of offense



**Notes:** The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property 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.

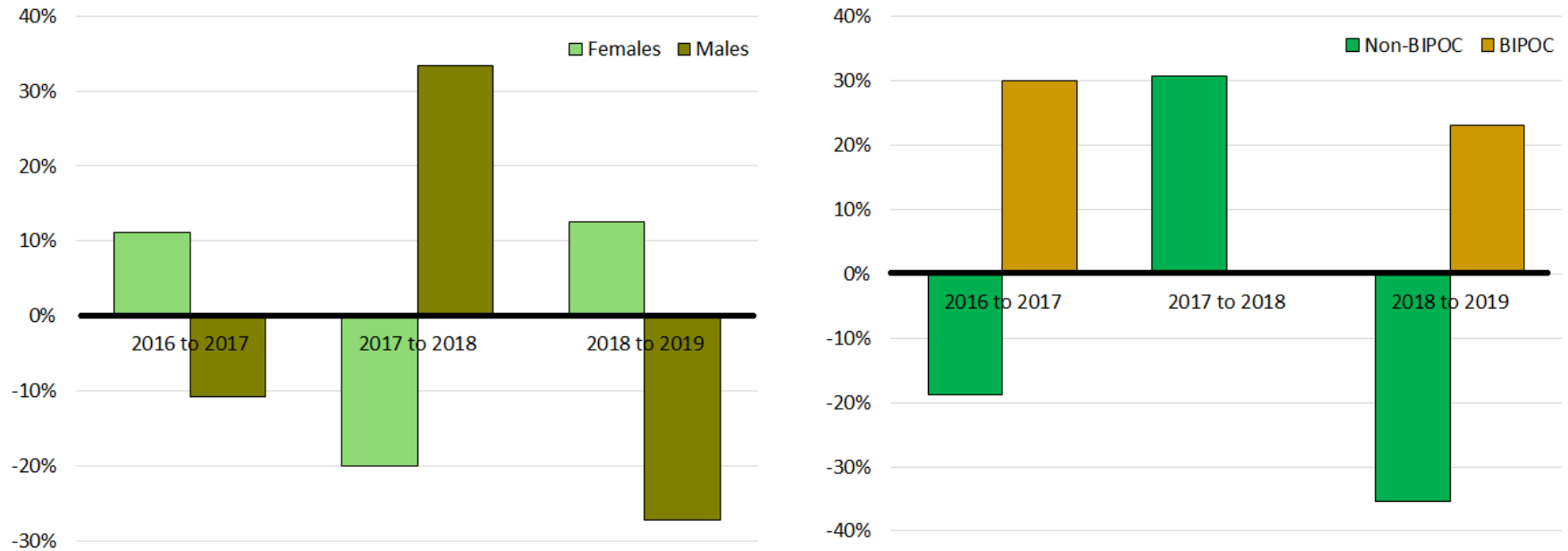
Figure A6. Disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against property by each year of offense



**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.

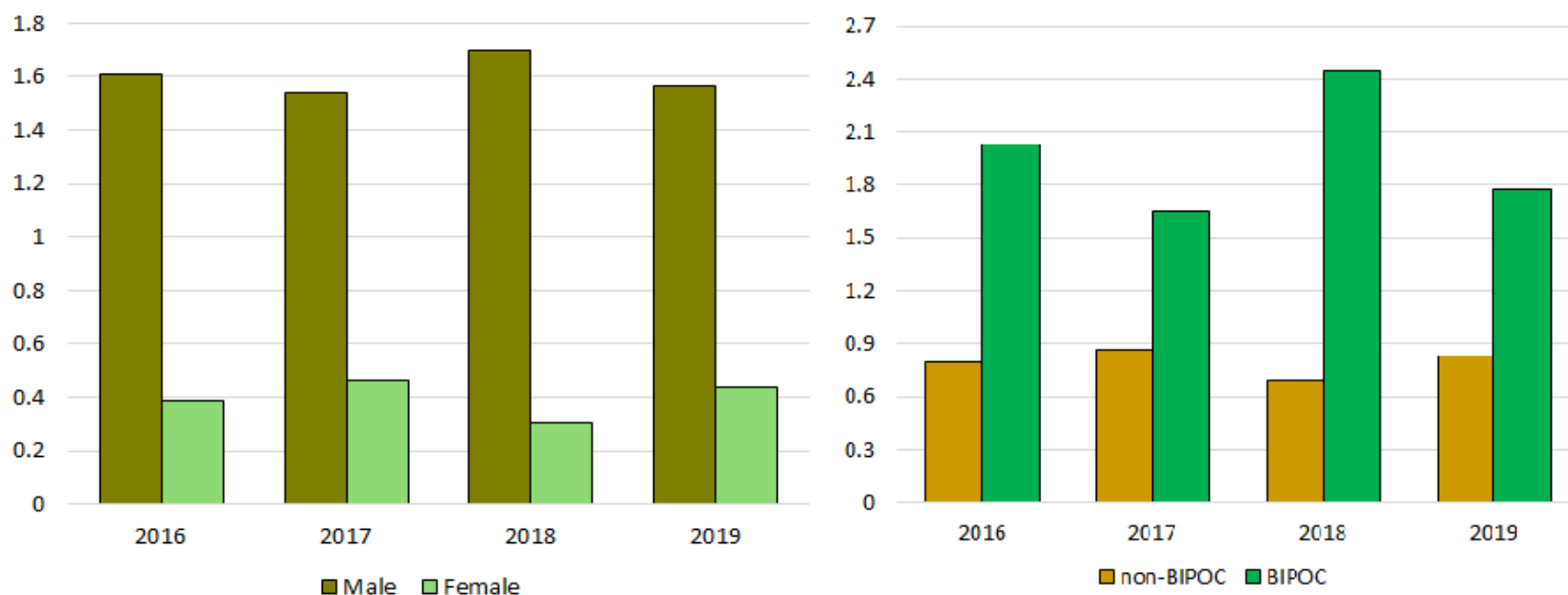


Figure A7. Percentage change for rates of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against property offenses by each year of offense



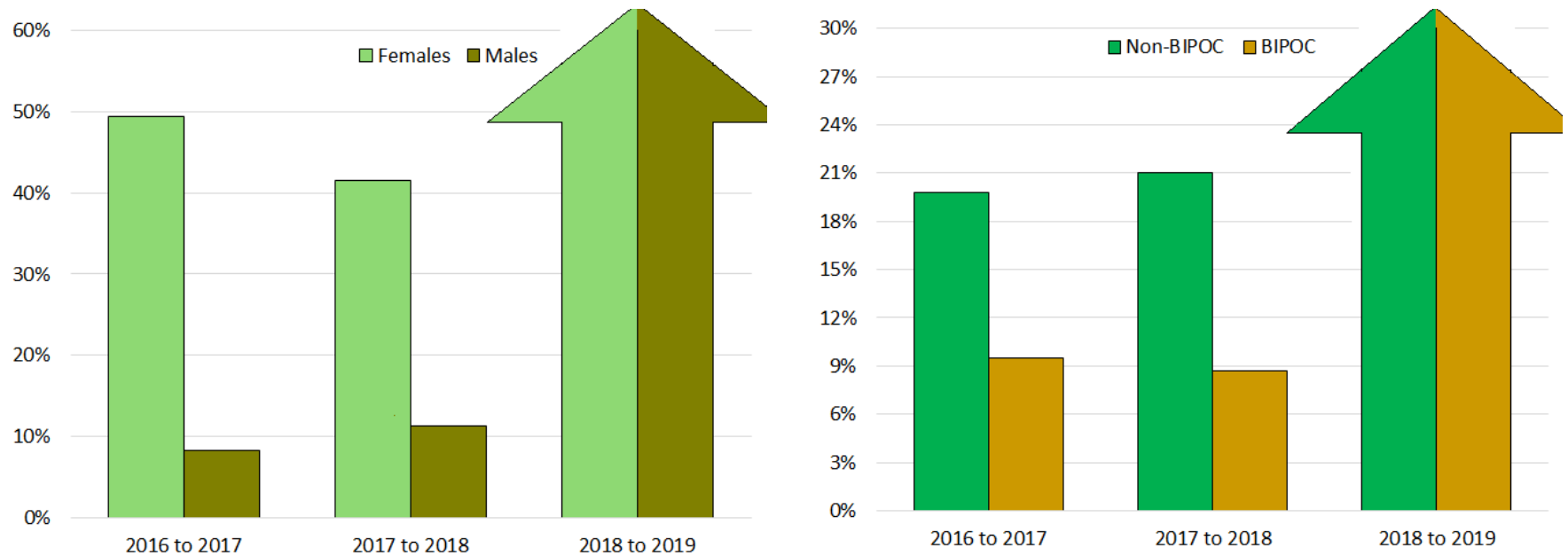
**Notes:** The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against property offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within 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 property by each year of offense



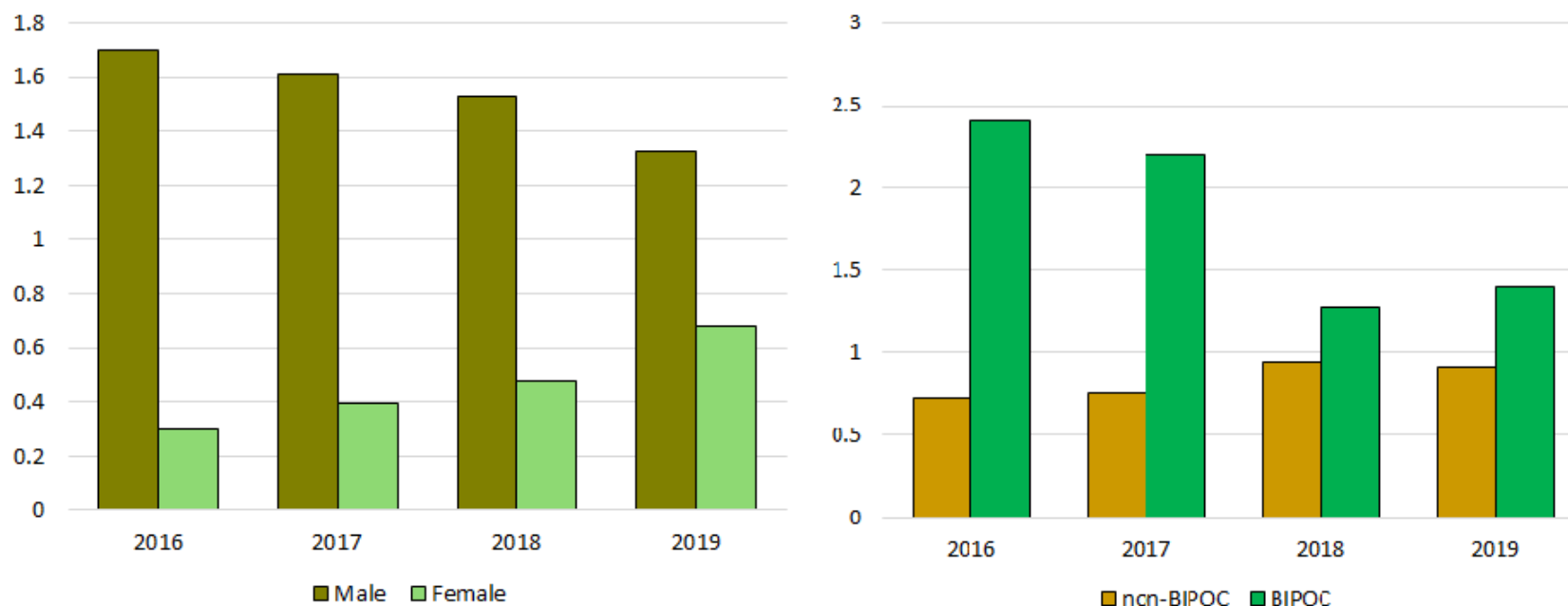
**Notes:** Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g., 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 property 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 property 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.