WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

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

Vasiliki Georgoulas-Sherry, Ph.D. & Hanna Hernandez, M.A.

Contents

Abstract

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

Through the use of publicly available data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to evaluate sex and racial disparities and disproportionalities, this report, which is part of a series of NIBRS reports, will endeavor to better understand more about the different demographic groups that are most impacted, and how these trends vary by time. Furthermore, this report will assess the demographic differences in the presence of bias motivation, the use of weapons and/ or force, and the presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against society (i.e., offenses that represent society's prohibitions against certain activities, such as gambling, prostitution, and drug violations - these are typically victimless crimes).

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 Society Offenses

Crimes against society as reported through the NIBRS include drug violations, gambling violations, pornography/prostitution, weapon law violations, and animal cruelty. These offenses represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity, and these crimes are typically victimless. As reported by Hernandez and Georgoulas-Sherry (2022), crimes against society have shown notable trends over recent years. Specifically, there was an increase overall in crimes against society reported from 2018 to 2019. Furthermore, pornography, prostitution, and drug violations 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 society showed an increase of 22.4% 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 society. For example, young adults and males may be disproportionately involved in certain types of society 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 society crime due to factors like population density and socioeconomic disparities. Conversely, rural regions may face distinct challenges related to law enforcement resources, remoteness, and society 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 society. Particularly, the nature and types of specific offenses in the incident such 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 society 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 society, 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 society offenses that participating agencies know about within the county. NIBRS collects information on 23 different offense categories made up of 47 offenses and allows all reportable offenses within an incident to be reported (see Appendix 1). While WASPC collects this data for Washington state, this product utilizes the publicly available NIBRS data found at the University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research (ICPSR). This report utilizes the data from this NIBRS source and, as this data is reviewed, cleaned and updated by NIBRS, cannot necessarily be compared to other data products completed by the data that WASPC collects, although trends should be similar.

Before NIBRS, the Summary Reporting System (SRS) was used. And, until the SRS report is phased out, the data cannot be truly complete. The only counties reporting through SRS as of 2012 were King, Whatcom, Thurston, Spokane, Snohomish and Pierce. Most of these counties have since phased out SRS data and started reporting completely with NIBRS. NIBRS data cannot be compared to SRS data due to the different methods of reporting that each system uses – including counting offenses and the hierarchy rule. Along with offense information, the NIBRS data includes county and agency level data, date of offense, NIBRS crimes against society, 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 155,828 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 18,215 unique NIBRS offense events (15.7% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 92,751 unique NIBRS offense events (80.1% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders (potentially mutually exclusive). For the "age" variable, the final dataset included 18,227 unique NIBRS offense events (15.7% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 95,236 unique NIBRS offense events (82.2% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders (potentially mutually exclusive). For the "race" variable, the final dataset included 15,407 unique NIBRS offense events (13.3% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 87,110 unique NIBRS offense events (75.2% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders (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 society 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 society 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 Society 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 society offenses in Washington increased by 11.1%, then by 6.1% in 2017 to 2018, and then, by 2.6% 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 society offenses

	N	%		N	%
Age at Time of Offense (Offender)			**Age at Time of Offense (Victim)**		
<= 17	12,834	13.5	<= 17	179	1.0
18 to 25	18,896	19.8	18 to 25	2,460	13.5
26 to 35	30,929	32.5	26 to 35	3,052	16.7
36 to 45	17,417	18.3	36 to 45	2,836	15.6
>= 46	15,160	15.9	>= 46	9,700	53.2
BIPOC Community (Offender)			**BIPOC Community (Victim)**		
Yes	17,086	19.6	Yes	2,163	14.0
No	70,024	80.4	No	13,244	86.0
Sex (Offender)			**Sex (Victim)**		
Female	22,987	24.8	Female	9,706	53.3
Male	69,764	75.2	Male	8,509	46.7
Year of Offense					
2016	25,751	22.2	2018	30,336	26.2
2017	28,604	24.7	2019	31,137	26.9

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against society 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 75.2% of the NIBRS offender sample while females only make up less than a fourth (Table 1). Furthermore, while the BIPOC community makes up 19.6% of the NIBRS crimes against society 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 society offenses by year of offense

Rates of NIBRS crimes against society 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 society offenses by year of offense and by county of offense and Table A5 shows a crosstabulation table for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses by year of offense and by offense classification.

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

Findings show that there was no relationship between year of offense and sex (χ^2 (3, N = 92,751) = 4.71, p = .20, *NS*). Table 2 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses by year of offense and by sex. Findings suggest that the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses was not uniquely different. Figure A1 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses by sex for 2016 to 2019.

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	Count	4,982$_a$	5,746$_b$	6,053$_{a, b}$	6,206$_{a, b}$
	% within sex	21.7%	25.0%	26.3%	27.0%
	% within year	24.2%	25.1%	24.8%	25.0%
	% of total	5.4%	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%
Male	Count	15,572$_a$	17,174$_b$	18,362$_{a, b}$	18,656$_{a, b}$
	% within sex	22.3%	24.6%	26.3%	26.7%
	% within year	75.8%	74.9%	75.2%	75.0%
	% of total	16.8%	18.5%	19.8%	20.1%

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 (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 society offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 3 shows the disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against society 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 society for each year of offense by sex for both offenders and victims.

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

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	1.52	0.48
2017	1.50	0.50
2018	1.51	0.50
2019	1.50	0.50

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

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

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and age at time of offense (χ^2 (12, N = 95,236) = 995.76, p < .001). Table 4 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against society 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 society offenses from 2016 to 2019, while individuals 26 years and older showed increases from 2016 to 2019. For further analyses, Figure A1 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses by age at time of offense for 2016 to 2019.

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019
< = 17	Count	2,191$_a$	3,828$_b$	3,522$_c$	3,293$_d$
	% within age	17.1%	29.8%	27.4%	25.7%
	% within year	10.9%	16.1%	13.9%	12.7%
	% of total	2.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%
18 to 25	Count	5,116$_a$	4,920$_b$	4,723$_c$	4,137$_d$
	% within age	27.1%	26.0%	25.0%	21.9%
	% within year	25.4%	20.7%	18.6%	16.0%
	% of total	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.3%
26 to 35	Count	6,528$_{a, b}$	7,541$_b$	8,297$_a$	8,563$_a$
	% within age	21.1%	24.4%	26.8%	27.7%
	% within year	32.4%	31.7%	32.7%	33.1%
	% of total	6.9%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%
36 to 45	Count	3,425$_a$	3,983$_a$	4,723$_b$	5,286$_c$
	% within age	19.7%	22.9%	27.1%	30.3%
	% within year	17.0%	16.7%	18.6%	20.4%
	% of total	3.6%	4.2%	5.0%	5.6%
> = 46	Count	2,907$_a$	3,548$_a$	4,092$_b$	4,613$_c$
	% within age	19.2%	23.4%	27.0%	30.4%
	% within year	14.4%	14.9%	16.1%	17.8%
	% of total	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	4.8%

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 society offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was no relationship between year of offense and BIPOC community (χ^2 (3, N = 87,110) = 1.25, p = .74, *NS*). Table 5 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings suggest no proportionate differences in NIBRS crimes against society offenses regardless of BIPOC community status. For further analyses, Figure A1 shows the percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019
BIPOC	**Count**	3,768$_a$	4,250$_a$	4,506$_a$	4,562$_a$
	% within comm.	22.1%	24.9%	26.4%	26.7%
	% within year	19.4%	19.7%	19.6%	19.7%
	% of total	4.3%	4.9%	5.2%	5.2%
non-BIPOC	**Count**	15,704$_a$	17,270$_a$	18,469$_a$	18,581$_a$
	% within comm.	22.4%	24.7%	26.4%	26.5%
	% within year	80.6%	80.3%	80.4%	80.3%
	% of total	18.0%	19.8%	21.2%	21.3%

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

To examine these racial differences, disproportionality ratios of NIBRS crimes against society 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 society 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 society 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 society offenses for both victims and offenders by year of offense.

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

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	1.18	0.96
2017	1.18	0.96
2018	1.14	0.97
2019	1.12	0.97

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 society offenses

Use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against society 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 society 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 society 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 society offenses as compared to individuals who were not part of BIPOC community. Furthermore, findings showed that individuals 26 to 45 years old were less likely to present with weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against society offenses as compared to any other age group. As a supplement to Table 7, Table A6 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 7. Distribution of sample by use of weapons and/or force used by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, year of offense, and crimes against categories

	Weapons/Force Used N (%)	No Weapons/ Force Used N (%)		Weapons/Force Used N (%)	No Weapons/ Force Used N (%)
Age at Time of Offense			**Year of Offense**		
<= 17	1476 (15.5)	20 (13.2)	2016	2,847 (22.8)	37 (19.9)
18 to 25	2303 (24.2)	36 (23.7)	2017	3,195 (25.5)	36 (19.4)
26 to 35	2605 (27.4)	46 (30.3)	2018	3,272 (26.2)	50 (26.9)
36 to 45	1511 (15.9)	30 (19.7)	2019	3,194 (25.5)	63 (33.9)
>= 46	1604 (16.9)	20 (13.2)	**Sex**		
BIPOC Community			Female	1,031 (11.0)	18 (12.1)
Yes	2,090 (23.2)	19 (13.0)	Male	8,369 (89.0)	131 (87.9)
No	6,938 (76.8)	127 (87.0)			

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against society 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 no relationship between the use of weapons and/or force and sex (χ^2 (1, N = 9,549) = .186, p = .67, *NS*). Table 8 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of weapons and/or force used by sex. Findings suggest that there were no different proportions in the use of weapons and/or force for female and male offenders.

Table 8. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by sex

		Female	Male
No Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	18[a]	131[a]
	% within weapons/force cat.	12.1%	87.9%
	% within sex	1.7%	1.5%
	% of total	0.2%	1.4%

Weapons Force Used	**Count**	1,031$_a$	8,369$_a$
	% within weapons/force cat.	11.0%	89.0%
	% within sex	98.3%	98.5%
	% of total	10.8%	87.6%

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. 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 no relationships between sex, year of offense, and no use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (3, N = 149) = .103, p = .99, *NS*), and sex, year of offense, and the use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (3, N = 9,400) = 6.96, p = .07, *NS*). Table 9 shows a crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force used by year of offense and by sex. Regardless of year, findings suggest that there were no different proportions in the use of weapons and/or force for female and male offenders. Figure A3 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against society offenses by sex for 2016 to 2019.

Table 9. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by sex

		Year of Offense			
Weapons/Force Used		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Weapons/ Force Used — Female	**Count**	--	--	--	--
	% within sex	--	--	--	--
	% within year	--	--	--	--
	% of total	--	--	--	--
No Weapons/ Force Used — Male	**Count**	26$_a$	22$_a$	33$_a$	50$_a$
	% within sex	19.8%	16.8%	25.2%	38.2%
	% within year	86.7%	88.0%	89.2%	87.7%
	% of total	17.4%	14.8%	22.1%	33.6%
Weapons/ Force Used — Female	**Count**	211$_a$	261$_{a, b}$	302$_b$	257$_{a, b}$
	% within sex	20.5%	25.3%	29.3%	24.9%
	% within year	9.9%	11.0%	12.2%	10.5%
	% of total	2.2%	2.8%	3.2%	2.7%
Weapons/ Force Used — Male	**Count**	1913$_a$	2103$_{a, b}$	2165$_b$	2188$_{a, b}$
	% within sex	22.9%	25.1%	25.9%	26.1%
	% within year	90.1%	89.0%	87.8%	89.5%
	% of total	20.4%	22.4%	23.0%	23.3%

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. 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 society offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 10 shows the disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against society 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 weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against society for each year of offense by sex.

Table 10. 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	1.80	0.20
2017	1.78	0.22
2018	1.76	0.24
2019	1.79	0.21

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 no relationship between the use of weapons and/or force and age at time of offense (χ^2 (4, N = 9,651) = 3.62, p = .46, *NS*). Table 11 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders by use of weapons and/or force by age at time of offense. Findings revealed no different proportions were found by use of weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against society offenses regardless of age at time of offense.

Table 11. 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**	20_a	36_a	46_a	30_a	20_a
	% within weapons/force cat.	13.2%	23.7%	30.3%	19.7%	13.2%
	% within age	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.2%
	% of total	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	$1{,}476_a$	$2{,}303_a$	$2{,}605_a$	$1{,}511_a$	$1{,}604_a$
	% within weapons/force cat.	15.5%	24.2%	27.4%	15.9%	16.9%
	% within age	98.7%	98.5%	98.3%	98.1%	98.8%
	% of total	15.3%	23.9%	27.0%	15.7%	16.6%

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. 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 was a strong relationship between age at time of offense, year of offense, and the use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (12, N = 9,499) = 75.19, p < .001), but not with age at time of offense, year of offense, and no use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (12, N = 152) = 9.75, p = .64, *NS*). Table 12 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 26 to 35 years of age showed increases from 2016 to 2019, individuals who are 18 to 25 years showed decreases from 2016 to 2019. Figure A3 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against society offenses by age at time of offense.

Table 12. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by age at time of offense

Weapons/Force Used			Year of Offense 2016	2017	2018	2019
No Weapons/Force Used	<=17	Count	--	--	--	--
		% within age	--	--	--	--
		% within year	--	--	--	--
		% of total	--	--	--	--
	18 to 25	Count	11_a	--	--	--
		% within age	30.6%	--	--	--
		% within year	36.7%	--	--	--
		% of total	7.2%	--	--	--
	26 to 35	Count	--	--	13_a	20_a
		% within age	--	--	28.3%	43.5%
		% within year	--	--	34.2%	35.1%
		% of total	--	--	8.6%	13.2%
	36 to 45	Count	--	--	--	14_a
		% within age	--	--	--	46.7%
		% within year	--	--	--	24.6%
		% of total	--	--	--	9.2%
	>=46	Count	--	--	--	--
		% within age	--	--	--	--
		% within year	--	--	--	--
		% of total	--	--	--	--
Weapons/Force Use	<=17	Count	285_a	420_b	$376_{a, c}$	$395_{b, c}$
		% within age	19.3%	28.5%	25.5%	26.8%
		% within year	13.6%	17.4%	15.0%	15.9%
		% of total	3.0%	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%
	18 to 25	Count	612_a	598_b	557_c	536_c
		% within age	26.6%	26.0%	24.2%	23.3%
		% within year	29.2%	24.8%	22.2%	21.6%
		% of total	6.4%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%
	26 to 35	Count	547_a	668_a	690_a	700_a
		% within age	21.0%	25.6%	26.5%	26.9%
		% within year	26.1%	27.8%	27.5%	28.1%
		% of total	5.8%	7.0%	7.3%	7.4%
	36 to 45	Count	277_a	375_b	448_c	$411_{b, c}$
		% within age	18.3%	24.8%	29.6%	27.2%
		% within year	13.2%	15.6%	17.9%	16.5%
		% of total	2.9%	3.9%	4.7%	4.3%
	>=46	Count	375_a	346_b	438_a	445_a
		% within age	23.4%	21.6%	27.3%	27.7%
		% within year	17.9%	14.4%	17.5%	17.9%
		% of total	3.9%	3.6%	4.6%	4.7%

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

Use of weapons and/or force by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between the use of weapons and/or force and BIPOC community (χ^2 (1, N = 9,174) = 8.34, p = .004). Table 13 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 society offenses for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

Table 13. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by BIPOC community

		Non-BIPOC	BIPOC
No Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	127_a	19_b
	% within weapons/force cat.	87.0%	13.0%
	% within comm.	1.8%	0.9%
	% of total	1.4%	0.2%
Weapons/ Force Used	**Count**	$6{,}938_a$	$2{,}090_b$
	% within weapons/force cat.	76.8%	23.2%
	% within comm.	98.2%	99.1%
	% of total	75.6%	22.8%

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. 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, (χ^2 (3, N = 9,028) = 3.06, p = .38, *NS*), and BIPOC community, year of offense, and no use of weapons and/or force, (χ^2 (3, N = 146) = 1.24, p = .74, *NS*). Table 14 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 proportional differences between offenders who used weapons and/or force during NIBRS crimes against society offenses and year of offense. Figure A3 shows the percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against society offenses by BIPOC community for 2016 to 2019.

Table 14. Crosstabulation for the use of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by BIPOC community

		Year of Offense			
Weapons/Force Used		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Weapons/ Force Used non-BIPOC	**Count**	25_a	19_a	34_a	49_a
	% within comm.	19.7%	15.0%	26.8%	38.6%
	% within year	86.2%	82.6%	91.9%	86.0%
	% of total	17.1%	13.0%	23.3%	33.6%
No Weapons/ Force Used BIPOC	**Count**	--	--	--	--
	% within comm.	--	--	--	--
	% within year	--	--	--	--
	% of total	--	--	--	--
Weapons/ Force Used non-BIPOC	**Count**	1591_a	1726_a	1818_a	1803_a
	% within comm.	22.9%	24.9%	26.2%	26.0%
	% within year	77.7%	75.8%	76.5%	77.5%
	% of total	17.6%	19.1%	20.1%	20.0%
Weapons/ Force Used BIPOC	**Count**	457_a	551_a	560_a	522_a
	% within comm.	21.9%	26.4%	26.8%	25.0%
	% within year	22.3%	24.2%	23.5%	22.5%
	% of total	5.1%	6.1%	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. Comm = community; Weapons/Force = weapons and/or force

To examine these racial differences, disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against society 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 weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against society 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 15, Figure A4 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against society for each year of offense by BIPOC community.

Table 15. Disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	1.47	0.91
2017	1.40	0.92
2018	1.30	0.94
2019	1.31	0.93

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

Rates of Bias Motivation

Bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against society offenses in overall sample

Bias motivation (assessed as binary: bias motivation or no bias motivation) during NIBRS crimes against society offenses by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of offense, BIPOC community, year of offense, 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, female and male offenders were more likely to be present with no bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against society offenses. Similar trends were found in individuals who were part of the BIPOC and non-BIPOC community.

Table 16. Distribution of sample by bias motivation by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense

	Bias N (%)	No Bias N (%)		Bias N (%)	No Bias N (%)
Age at Time of Offense			**Year of Offense**		
<= 17	--	12,788 (13.5)	2016	--	25,352 (22.0)
18 to 25	--	18,802 (19.9)	2017	13 (54.2)	28,374 (24.6)
26 to 35	--	30,782 (32.5)	2018	--	30,307 (26.3)
36 to 45	--	17,300 (18.3)	2019	--	31,096 (27.0)
>= 46	--	15,044 (15.9)	**Sex**		
BIPOC Community			Female	--	22,884 (24.8)
Yes	--	16,905 (19.5)	Male	15 (93.8)	69,320 (75.2)
No	11 (73.3)	69,717 (80.5)			

Note: Due to missing, complete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against society 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 no relationship between bias motivation and sex (χ^2 (1, N = 92,220) = 2.96, p = .09, *NS*). Table 17 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation by sex. Findings suggest that there were no different proportions of bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against society offenses for female and male offenders.

Table 17. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by sex

		Female	Male
No Bias	Count	22,884$_a$	69,320$_a$
	% within bias	24.8%	75.2%
	% within sex	100.0%	100.0%
	% of total	24.8%	75.2%
Bias	Count	--	15$_a$
	% within bias	--	93.8%
	% within sex	--	0.0%
	% of total	--	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 bias motivation, (χ^2 (3, N = 16) = 16.0, p < .001), but not with sex, year of offense, and no bias motivation, (χ^2 (3, N = 92,204) = 3.35, p = .34, *NS*). Table 18 shows a crosstabulation for bias motivation by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that the trend for proportions of offenders with a bias motivation were proportionality different throughout the years – 2017 showed with the highest for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses as compared to the other three years.

Table 18. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by year of offense and by sex

			Year of Offense			
Bias Motivation			2016	2017	2018	2019
No Bias	Female	Count	4,927$_a$	5,706$_a$	6,050$_a$	6,201$_a$
		% within sex	21.5%	24.9%	26.4%	27.1%
		% within year	24.4%	25.1%	24.8%	25.0%
		% of total	5.3%	6.2%	6.6%	6.7%
	Male	Count	15,293$_a$	17,044$_a$	18,348$_a$	18,635$_a$
		% within sex	22.1%	24.6%	26.5%	26.9%
		% within year	75.6%	74.9%	75.2%	75.0%
		% of total	16.6%	18.5%	19.9%	20.2%
Bias	Female	Count	--	--	--	--
		% within sex	--	--	--	--
		% within year	--	--	--	--
		% of total	--	--	--	--
	Male	Count	--	10$_b$	--	--
		% within sex	--	66.7%	--	--
		% within year	--	100.0%	--	--
		% of total	--	62.5%	--	--

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.

To examine these sex differences, the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against society offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 19 shows the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against society offenses by year of offense by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, male offenders have been overrepresented from 2017 to 2019 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) – only 2016 showed an overrepresentation of female offenders. As a supplement to Table 19, Figure A5 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against society for each year of offense by sex for male and female offenders.

Table 19. Disproportionality ratios of bias motivation by year of offense and by sex

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	0.00	2.00
2017	2.00	0.00
2018	2.00	0.00
2019	2.00	0.00

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 no relationship between bias motivation and age at time of offense (χ^2 (4, N = 94,732) = 2.23, p = .69, *NS*). Table 20 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation by age at time of offense. Findings revealed no different proportions were found by bias motivation during NIBRS crimes against society offenses and age at time of offense.

Table 20. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by age at time of offense

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
No Bias	Count	12,788$_a$	18,802$_a$	30,782$_a$	17,300$_a$	15,044$_a$
	% within bias	13.5%	19.9%	32.5%	18.3%	15.9%
	% within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of total	13.5%	19.8%	32.5%	18.3%	15.9%
Bias	Count	--	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	--	--	--	--	--
	% within age	--	--	--	--	--
	% 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 year of offense and by age at time of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between age at time of offense, year of offense, and no bias motivation, (χ^2 (12, N = 94,716) = 1,006.46, p < .001), but not with age at time of offense, year of offense, and bias motivation, (χ^2 (12, N = 16) = 7.91, p = .79, *NS*). Table 21 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 age at time of offense did not impact the proportions of offenders and rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses with bias motivation.

Table 21. 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	2180_a	3797_b	3521_c	3290_d
		% within age	17.0%	29.7%	27.5%	25.7%
		% within year	11.0%	16.1%	13.9%	12.7%
		% of total	2.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%
	18 to 25	Count	5066_a	4886_b	4720_c	4130_d
		% within age	26.9%	26.0%	25.1%	22.0%
		% within year	25.5%	20.7%	18.6%	16.0%
		% of total	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.4%
	26 to 35	Count	$6440_{a, b}$	7499_b	8288_a	8555_a
		% within age	20.9%	24.4%	26.9%	27.8%
		% within year	32.4%	31.7%	32.7%	33.1%
		% of total	6.8%	7.9%	8.8%	9.0%
	36 to 45	Count	3354_a	3943_a	4722_b	5281_c
		% within age	19.4%	22.8%	27.3%	30.5%
		% within year	16.9%	16.7%	18.6%	20.4%
		% of total	3.5%	4.2%	5.0%	5.6%
	>=46	Count	2823_a	3522_b	4089_c	4610_d
		% within age	18.8%	23.4%	27.2%	30.6%
		% within year	14.2%	14.9%	16.1%	17.8%
		% of total	3.0%	3.7%	4.3%	4.9%
Bia>	<=17	Count	--	--	--	--
		% within age	--	--	--	--
		% within year	--	--	--	--
		% of total	--	--	--	--
	18 to 25	Count	--	--	--	--
		% within age	--	--	--	--
		% within year	--	--	--	--
		% of total	--	--	--	--
	26 to 35	Count	--	--	--	--
		% within age	--	--	--	--
		% within year	--	--	--	--
		% of total	--	--	--	--
	36 to 45	Count	--	--	--	--
		% within age	--	--	--	--
		% within year	--	--	--	--
		% of total	--	--	--	--
	>=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 no relationship between bias motivation and BIPOC community (χ^2 (1, N = 86,637) = 4.31, p = .49, *NS*). Table 22 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias

motivation by BIPOC community. Findings suggest no different proportions in the presence of bias motivation for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

Table 22. Crosstabulation for bias motivation by BIPOC community

		Non-BIPOC	BIPOC
No Bias	Count	69,717$_a$	16,905$_a$
	% within bias	80.5%	19.5%
	% within comm.	100.0%	100.0%
	% of total	80.5%	19.5%
Bias	Count	11$_a$	--
	% within bias	73.3%	--
	% within comm.	0.0%	--
	% of total	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 were no relationships between BIPOC community, year of offense, and bias motivation, (χ^2 (3, N = 15) = 3.64, p = .30, *NS*), and for BIPOC community, year of offense, and no bias motivation, (χ^2 (3, N = 86,622) = 3.93, p = .27, *NS*). Table 23 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for bias motivation, by year of offense, and by BIPOC community. Findings suggest no proportional differences with offenders who were in the BIPOC community and non-BIPOC community and NIBRS crimes against society offenses with bias motivation.

Table 23. 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	15524$_a$	17181$_a$	18455$_a$	18557$_a$
	non-BIPOC % within comm.	22.3%	24.6%	26.5%	26.6%
	non-BIPOC % within year	81.0%	80.4%	80.4%	80.3%
	non-BIPOC % of total	17.9%	19.8%	21.3%	21.4%
	BIPOC Count	3647$_a$	4193$_a$	4503$_a$	4562$_a$
	BIPOC % within comm.	21.6%	24.8%	26.6%	27.0%
	BIPOC % within year	19.0%	19.6%	19.6%	19.7%
	BIPOC % of total	4.2%	4.8%	5.2%	5.3%
Bias	non-BIPOC Count	--	--	--	--
	non-BIPOC % within comm.	--	--	--	--
	non-BIPOC % within year	--	--	--	--
	non-BIPOC % of total	--	--	--	--
	BIPOC Count	--	--	--	--
	BIPOC % within comm.	--	--	--	--
	BIPOC % within year	--	--	--	--
	BIPOC % 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. Comm = community

To examine these racial differences, the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against society 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 bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against society offenses by year of offense and by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that offenders who were part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented for 2016 and 2019, but offenders who were not part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented for 2017 and 2018. As a supplement to Table 24, Figure A5 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against society for each year of offense by BIPOC community.

Table 24. Disproportionality ratios of bias motivation by year of offense and by BIPOC community

Year of Offense	BIPOC Community Offenders	Non-BIPOC Community Offenders
2016	2.71	0.66
2017	0.00	1.20
2018	0.00	1.21
2019	1.51	0.89

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

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 society offenses by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of offense, BIPOC community, 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 there was a higher proportion of female offenders with a presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against society 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 society 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 25, Table A7 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization, by year of offense, and by county of offense.

Table 25. Distribution of sample by presence of familiarity in victimization by age at time of offense, BIPOC community, sex, and year of offense

	Familiarity N (%)	No Familiarity N (%)		Familiarity N (%)	No Familiarity N (%)
Age at Time of Offense			**Year of Offense**		
<= 17	26 (7.6)	163 (24.4)	2016	--	--
18 to 25	56 (16.4)	52 (7.8)	2017	--	--
26 to 35	109 (31.9)	137 (20.5)	2018	--	--
36 to 45	53 (15.5)	114 (17.1)	2019	327 (95.6)	658 (98.2)

>= 46	98 (28.7)	202 (30.2)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	60 (20.4)	70 (21.3)
No	234 (79.6)	258 (78.7)

Sex		
Female	149 (43.7)	175 (28.0)
Male	192 (56.3)	451 (72.0)

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

Presence of familiarity in victimization by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of familiarity in victimization and sex (χ^2 (1, N = 967) = 24.55, p < .001). Table 26 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against society offenses by sex. Findings suggest that there were different proportions in presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against society offenses for female and male offenders.

Table 26. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by sex

		Female	Male
No Familial	**Count**	175_a	451_b
	% within familiarity	28.0%	72.0%
	% within sex	54.0%	70.1%
	% of total	18.1%	46.6%
Familial	**Count**	149_a	192_b
	% within familiarity	43.7%	56.3%
	% within sex	46.0%	29.9%
	% of total	15.4%	19.9%

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

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

Findings show that there were no relationships between sex, year of offense, and presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (3, N = 341) = 1.85, p = .604, *NS*), and for sex, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (3, N = 626) = 3.50, p = .173, *NS*). Table 27 shows a crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that, sex did not impact the proportions of offenders who committed a NIBRS offense on a familial victim.

Table 27. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by sex

		Year of Offense			
Familiarity in Victimization		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
No Familiarity Female	**Count**	--	--	--	169_a
	% within sex	--	--	--	96.6%
	% within year	--	--	--	27.5%
	% of total	--	--	--	27.0%
No Familiarity Male	**Count**	--	--	--	445_a
	% within sex	--	--	--	98.7%
	% within year	--	--	--	72.5%
	% of total	--	--	--	71.1%

Familiarity Female	Count	--	--	--	143$_a$
	% within sex	--	--	--	96.0%
	% within year	--	--	--	43.9%
	% of total	--	--	--	41.9%
Male	Count	--	--	--	183$_a$
	% within sex	--	--	--	95.3%
	% within year	--	--	--	56.1%
	% of total	--	--	--	53.7%

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

To examine these sex differences, the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against society offenses by male offenders as compared to female offenders was computed. Table 28 shows the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against society offenses by year of offense and by sex. Findings revealed that male offenders have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2019 except for 2018 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one). As a supplement to Table 28, Figure A6 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against society for each year of offense by sex for male and female offenders.

Table 28. Disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization by year of offense and by sex

Year of Offense	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
2016	2.00	0.00
2017	1.34	0.67
2018	1.00	1.00
2019	1.12	0.88

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

Presence of familiarity in victimization by age at time of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between presence of familiarity in victimization and age at time of offense (χ^2 (4, N = 1,010) = 62.24, p < .001). Table 29 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 17 years of age and younger 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 society offenses for individuals ages 18 to 35, and then with 36 years of age and older.

Table 29. 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	163$_a$	52$_b$	137$_b$	114$_c$	202$_c$
	% within familiarity	24.4%	7.8%	20.5%	17.1%	30.2%
	% within age	86.2%	48.1%	55.7%	68.3%	67.3%

	% of total	16.1%	5.1%	13.6%	11.3%	20.0%
Familial	**Count**	26_a	56_b	109_b	53_c	98_c
	% within familiarity	7.6%	16.4%	31.9%	15.5%	28.7%
	% within age	13.8%	51.9%	44.3%	31.7%	32.7%
	% of total	2.6%	5.5%	10.8%	5.2%	9.7%

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

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

Findings show that there a strong relationship between age at time of offense, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (12, N = 668) = 24.45, p < .002), but not with age at time of offense, year of offense, and presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (12, N = 342) = 13.11, p = .36, *NS*). Table 30 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 suggest that similar proportions regardless of age at time of offense – however 2019 showed an increase in proportionality for all individuals.

Table 30. 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**	--	--	--	162_a
	% within age	--	--	--	99.4%
	% within year	--	--	--	24.7%
	% of total	--	--	--	24.3%
18 to 25	**Count**	--	--	--	49_b
	% within age	--	--	--	94.2%
	% within year	--	--	--	7.5%
	% of total	--	--	--	7.3%
26 to 35	**Count**	--	--	--	132_a
	% within age	--	--	--	96.4%
	% within year	--	--	--	20.1%
	% of total	--	--	--	19.8%
36 to 45	**Count**	--	--	--	112_a
	% within age	--	--	--	98.2%
	% within year	--	--	--	17.1%
	% of total	--	--	--	16.8%
>=46	**Count**	--	--	--	201_a
	% within age	--	--	--	99.5%
	% within year	--	--	--	30.6%
	% of total	--	--	--	30.1%
Familiarity <=17	**Count**	--	--	--	26_a
	% within age	--	--	--	100.0%
	% within year	--	--	--	8.0%
	% of total	--	--	--	7.6%
18 to 25	**Count**	--	--	--	52_a
	% within age	--	--	--	92.9%
	% within year	--	--	--	15.9%
	% of total	--	--	--	15.2%
26 to 35	**Count**	--	--	--	103_b
	% within age	--	--	--	94.5%

% within year	--	--	--	31.5%
% of total	--	--	--	30.1%
Count	--	--	--	50_a
% within age	--	--	--	94.3%
% within year	--	--	--	15.3%
% of total	--	--	--	14.6%
Count	--	--	--	96_a
% within age	--	--	--	98.0%
% within year	--	--	--	29.4%
% of total	--	--	--	28.1%

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 BIPOC community

Findings show that there was no relationship between presence of familiarity in victimization and BIPOC community (χ^2 (1, N = 622) = .08, p = .78, *NS*). Table 31 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of offenders for presence of familiarity in victimization by BIPOC community. Findings suggest no different proportions in the presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against society offenses in victimization for BIPOC and non-BIPOC offenders.

Table 31. Crosstabulation for presence of familiarity in victimization by BIPOC community

		Non-BIPOC	BIPOC
No Familial	**Count**	258_a	70_a
	% within familiarity	78.7%	21.3%
	% within comm.	52.4%	53.8%
	% of total	41.5%	11.3%
Familial	**Count**	234_a	60_a
	% within familiarity	79.6%	20.4%
	% within comm.	47.6%	46.2%
	% of total	37.6%	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

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

Findings show that there were no relationships between BIPOC community, year of offense, and no presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (3, N = 328) = 1.22, p = .54, *NS*), and BIPOC community, year of offense, and presence of familiarity in victimization, (χ^2 (3, N = 294) = 2.04, p = .56, *NS*). Table 32 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.

Table 32. 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	--	--	--	248_a
	% within comm.	--	--	--	96.1%
	% within year	--	--	--	78.2%
	% of total	--	--	--	75.6%
No Familiarity BIPOC	Count	--	--	--	69_a
	% within comm.	--	--	--	98.6%
	% within year	--	--	--	21.8%
	% of total	--	--	--	21.0%
Familiarity non-BIPOC	Count	--	--	--	220_a
	% within comm.	--	--	--	94.0%
	% within year	--	--	--	78.9%
	% of total	--	--	--	74.8%
Familiarity BIPOC	Count	--	--	--	59_a
	% within comm.	--	--	--	98.3%
	% within year	--	--	--	21.1%
	% of total	--	--	--	20.1%

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

To examine these racial differences, the disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against society 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 presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against society offenses by year of offense by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, offenders who were no part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented from 2016 to 2017, and offenders who were no part of the BIPOC community have been overrepresented from 2018 to 2019. As a supplement to Table 33, Figure A6 provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against society for each year of offense by BIPOC community.

Table 33. 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	0.00	1.20
2017	0.60	1.08
2018	1.23	0.95
2019	1.16	0.97

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 society.

Overall, findings revealed that, on average, from 2016 to 2019, the total number of NIBRS crimes against society offenses in Washington increased 20.9% from 2016 to 2019. Even though overall total number of NIBRS crimes against society offenses increased from the observed years, rates of use of weapons and/or force used decreased in 2019 – rates for presence for bias motivation and presence of familiarity in victimization increased. Notably, the rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against society also increased for both female and male offenders from 2016 to 2018, but 2019 showed decreases for females who had about a 1.49% decrease – regardless of community however, increases were found in offenders who were part of the BIPOC community and not part of the BIPOC community from 2016 to 2018, and then decreases in 2019. Mixed rates were found in rates of bias motivation and presence of familiarity in victimization during NIBRS crimes against society offenses.

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 society.

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 society 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).

References

Agan, A. Y. (2023). Racial disparities in the criminal legal system: Shadows of doubt and beyond. Journal of Economic Literature.

Beck, B., & Holder, E. (2022). Proximity and Police Departments: Spatial Dynamics of the Misdemeanor Offense Decline. *Socius*, *8*, 23780231221124579. https://doi.org/10.1177/23780231221124579

Brame, R., Bushway, S. D., Paternoster, R., & Turner, M. G. (2014). Demographic patterns of cumulative offense prevalence by ages 18 and 23. *Crime & Delinquency*, *60*(3), 471-486. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128713514801

Clair, M., & Winter, A. S. (2016). How judges think about racial disparities: Situational decision-making in the criminal justice system. Criminology, 54(2), 332-359. https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12106

Ceka, E., Ermasova, N., & Jackson, L. (2023). Unraveling perceptions on wrongful convictions: Do gender and ethnicity explain disparities in views?. *Public Organization Review*, 1-22.

Cross, T. P., Wagner, A., & Bibel, D. (2023). The accuracy of offense data in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). *Crime & Delinquency*, *69*(12), 2484-2507. https://doi.org/10.1177/00111287211067180

Donnelly, E. A. (2017). The politics of racial disparity reform: Racial inequality and criminal justice policymaking in the states. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, *42*(1), 1-27. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-016-9344-8

Du, Y. (2021). Racial bias still exists in criminal justice system? A review of recent empirical research. *Touro L. Rev.*, *37*, 79.

Geppert, K. (2022). Explaining the gender gap in the criminal justice system: How family-based gender roles shape perceptions of defendants in criminal court. *Inquiries Journal*, *14*(02).

Heley, R. C., & Eberhardt, J. L. (2018). The numbers don't speak for themselves: Racial disparities and the persistence of inequality in the criminal justice system. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, *27*(3), 183-187. https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721418763931

Holland, M. M., & Prohaska, A. (2021). Gender effects across place: A multilevel investigation of gender, race/ethnicity, and region in sentencing. *Race and Justice*, *11*(1), 91-112.

Jordan, A., Karger, E., & Neal, D. (2024). Early Predictors of Racial Disparities in Criminal Justice Involvement. University of Chicago, Becker Friedman Institute for Economics Working Paper, (2024-44).

Kim, J., & Kiesel, A. (2018). The long shadow of police racial treatment: Racial disparity in criminal justice processing. *Public Administration Review*, *78*(3), 422-431. https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.12842

Kovera, M. B. (2019). Racial disparities in the criminal justice system: Prevalence, causes, and a search for solutions. *Journal of Social Issues*, *75*(4), 1139-1164. https://doi.org/10.1111/josi.12355

Lofstrom, M., Martin, B., & Raphael, S. (2020). Effect of sentencing reform on racial and ethnic disparities in involvement with the criminal justice system: The case of California's proposition 47. *Criminology & Public Policy*, *19*(4), 1165-1207.

Monk, E. P. (2019). The color of punishment: African Americans, skin tone, and the criminal justice system. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *42*(10), 1593-1612. https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2018.1508736

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2016: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2021-07-12. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR37066.v2

Pierce, M. (2023). Gender disparities in sentencing: A theoretical approach. In Perceptions of Female Offenders, Vol. 2: How Stereotypes and Social Norms Affect Criminal Justice Responses (pp. 123-135). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

Piquero, A. R. (2015). Understanding race/ethnicity differences in offending across the life course: Gaps and opportunities. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, *1*(1), 21-32. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-015-0004-3

Rucker, J. M., & Richeson, J. A. (2021). Toward an understanding of structural racism: Implications for criminal justice. Science, 374(6565), 286-290.

Sawyer, W. (2020). Visualizing the racial disparities in mass incarceration. Prison Policy Initiative, 27.

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2017: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR37650.v2

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2018: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR37649.v2

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2019: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR38565.v2

Appendices

Appendix 1: Operationalizations of NIBRS Crimes Against Society Offenses

NIBRS Variable	Definition
Crimes against society	Total number of crimes against society reported including drug violations, gambling violations, pornography/prostitution, weapon law violations, and animal cruelty
Drug/Narcotics Violation	Includes the following offenses: Drug/Narcotic Violations: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Excludes DUIs. Drug Equipment Violations: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.
Gambling Violation	Includes offenses for Betting/Wagering, Operating/ Promoting/Assisting Gambling, Gambling Equipment Violations, False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game, and Sports Tampering
Pornography/ Obscene Material	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase or possession of sexually explicit material
Prostitution	Includes the following offenses: **Prostitution:** To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit. **Assisting or Promoting Prostitution:** To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage or operate an establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; to otherwise assist or promote prostitution. **Purchasing Prostitution:** To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts
Weapon Law Violation	The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons
Animal Cruelty	Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause. Included are instances of failure of duty to provide care (food, water, shelter, vet); transporting/confining an animal in a way likely to cause injury/death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated pain/suffering

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

Appendix 2: Operationalizations of Key Terms

Variable	Definition
Bias Motivation	Bias Motivation was categorized as a binary variable (i.e., yes, bias motivation or no bias motivation). Bias Motivation includes Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native; Anti-Arab; Anti-Asian; Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism; Anti-Bisexual; Anti-Black or African American; Anti-Buddhist; Anti-Catholic; Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.); Anti-Female; Anti-Gay (Male); Anti-Gender Non-Conforming; Anti-Heterosexual; Anti-Hindu; Anti-Hispanic or Latino; Anti-Islamic (Muslim); Anti-Jehovah's Witness; Anti-Jewish; Anti-Lesbian (Female); Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group); Anti-Male; Anti-Mental Disability; Anti-Mormon; Anti-Multiple Races, Group; Anti-Multiple Religions, Group; Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; Anti-Other Christian; Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry; Anti-Other Religion; Anti-Physical Disability; Anti-Protestant; Anti-Sensory Disability; Anti-Sikh; Anti-Transgender; Anti-White). It is important to note that an offender could have more than one bias motivation. At least one bias motivation is required. Bias Motivation indicates whether or not an offense was motivated by an offender's perceived bias.
Familiarity to Victimization	Familiarity to victimization was categorized as a binary variable (i.e., yes, familiarity or no familiarity). Familiarity includes Victim was Spouse; Victim was Common-Law Spouse; Victim was Parent; Victim was Sibling; Victim was Child; Victim was Grandparent; Victim was Grandchild; Victim was In-Law; Victim was Stepparent; Victim was Stepchild; Victim was Stepsibling; Victim was Other Family Member; Victim was Offender; Victim was Acquaintance; Victim was Friend; Victim was Neighbor; Victim was Babysittee (the baby); Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend; Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend; Homosexual Relationship; Victim was Ex-Spouse; Victim was Employee; Victim was Employer; Victim was Otherwise Known; Victim was Stranger; Victim was Ex-Relationship (Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend). It is important to note that an offender could have had more than one type of familiarity to the victim.
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	457	0.4
Asotin County	304	0.3
Benton County	4,209	3.6
Chelan County	1,236	1.1
Clallam County	843	0.7
Clark County	2,390	2.1
Columbia County	15	0.0
Cowlitz County	2,416	2.1
Douglas County	439	0.4
Ferry County	--	--
Franklin County	2,077	1.8
Garfield County	59	0.1
Grant County	1,095	0.9
Grays Harbor County	1,406	1.2
Island County	511	0.4
Jefferson County	61	0.1
King County	22,641	19.5
Kitsap County	2677	2.3
Kittitas County	548	0.5
Klickitat County	138	0.1
Lewis County	920	0.8
Lincoln County	74	0.1
Mason County	852	0.7
Okanogan County	215	0.2
Pacific County	175	0.2
Pend Oreille County	141	0.1
Pierce County	9,956	8.6
San Juan County	68	0.1
Skagit County	3,611	3.1
Skamania County	35	0.0
Snohomish County	9,488	8.2
Spokane County	8,936	7.7
Stevens County	237	0.2
Thurston County	3,012	2.6
Wahkiakum County	37	0.0
Walla Walla County	724	0.6
Whatcom County	2,536	2.2
Whitman County	792	0.7
Yakima County	3,927	3.4

Notes: Data does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against society 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	%
Animal Cruelty	456	0.4
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	395	0.3
Betting/Wagering	--	--
Drug Equipment Violations	11,883	10.3
Drug/Narcotic Violations	61,625	53.2
Gambling Equipment Violations	--	--
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	24,439	21.1
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	--	--
Pornography/Obscene Material	2,180	1.9
Prostitution	1,625	1.4
Purchasing Prostitution	374	0.3
Weapon Law Violations	12,840	11.1

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

		2017	2018	2019
Adams	**Count**	165$_a$	143$_a$	149$_a$
	% within County	36.1%	31.3%	32.6%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asotin	**Count**	94$_a$	110$_a$	100$_a$
	% within County	30.9%	36.2%	32.9%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Benton	**Count**	1217$_a$	1452$_b$	1540$_b$
	% within County	28.9%	34.5%	36.6%
	% within Year	4.3%	4.8%	4.9%
	% of Total	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%
Chelan	**Count**	378$_a$	399$_a$	459$_a$
	% within County	30.6%	32.3%	37.1%
	% within Year	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Clallam	**Count**	282$_a$	283$_a$	278$_a$
	% within County	33.5%	33.6%	33.0%
	% within Year	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Clark	**Count**	856$_a$	630$_b$	904$_a$
	% within County	35.8%	26.4%	37.8%
	% within Year	3.0%	2.1%	2.9%
	% of Total	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%
Columbia	**Count**	--	--	--
	% within County	--	--	--
	% within Year	--	--	--
	% of Total	--	--	--
Cowlitz	**Count**	779$_a$	871$_a$	766$_b$
	% within County	32.2%	36.1%	31.7%
	% within Year	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%
	% of Total	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Douglas	**Count**	159$_a$	158$_a$	122$_b$
	% within County	36.2%	36.0%	27.8%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Ferry	**Count**	--	--	--
	% within County	--	--	--

	% within Year	--	--	--
	% of Total	--	--	--
Franklin	**Count**	663[a, b]	653[b]	761[a]
	% within County	31.9%	31.4%	36.6%
	% within Year	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
	% of Total	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Garfield	**Count**	16[a, b]	29[b]	14[a]
	% within County	27.1%	49.2%	23.7%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	**Count**	404[a]	333[b]	358[b]
	% within County	36.9%	30.4%	32.7%
	% within Year	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Gray's Harbor	**Count**	437[a, b]	432[b]	537[a]
	% within County	31.1%	30.7%	38.2%
	% within Year	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Island	**Count**	157[a]	216[b]	138[a]
	% within County	30.7%	42.3%	27.0%
	% within Year	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Jefferson	**Count**	20[a]	23[a]	18[a]
	% within County	32.8%	37.7%	29.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
King	**Count**	6,908[a]	7,664[b]	8,069[b]
	% within County	30.5%	33.9%	35.6%
	% within Year	24.2%	25.3%	25.9%
	% of Total	7.7%	8.5%	9.0%
Kitsap	**Count**	868[a]	825[b]	984[a]
	% within County	32.4%	30.8%	36.8%
	% within Year	3.0%	2.7%	3.2%
	% of Total	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Kittitas	**Count**	188[a]	189[a]	171[a]
	% within County	34.3%	34.5%	31.2%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Klickitat	**Count**	47[a]	64[a]	27[b]
	% within County	34.1%	46.4%	19.6%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%

Lewis	**Count**	289[a, b]	342[b]	289[a]
	% within County	31.4%	37.2%	31.4%
	% within Year	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Lincoln	**Count**	33[a]	19[b]	22[a, b]
	% within County	44.6%	25.7%	29.7%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mason	**Count**	245[a]	302[a]	305[a]
	% within County	28.8%	35.4%	35.8%
	% within Year	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Okanogan	**Count**	76[a]	71[a]	68[a]
	% within County	35.3%	33.0%	31.6%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pacific	**Count**	71[a]	52[b]	52[b]
	% within County	40.6%	29.7%	29.7%
	% within Year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pend Oreille	**Count**	42[a]	53[a]	46[a]
	% within County	29.8%	37.6%	32.6%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Pierce	**Count**	3,125[a]	3,396[a]	3,435[a]
	% within County	31.4%	34.1%	34.5%
	% within Year	10.9%	11.2%	11.0%
	% of Total	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%
San Juan	**Count**	30[a]	13[b]	25[a, b]
	% within County	44.1%	19.1%	36.8%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Skagit	**Count**	1,303[a]	1,238[b]	1,070[c]
	% within County	36.1%	34.3%	29.6%
	% within Year	4.6%	4.1%	3.4%
	% of Total	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%
Skamania	**Count**	--	11[a]	15[a]
	% within County	--	31.4%	42.9%
	% within Year	--	0.0%	0.0%
	% of Total	--	0.0%	0.0%
Snohomish	**Count**	3,091[a]	3,204[a, b]	3,193[b]
	% within County	32.6%	33.8%	33.7%

	% within Year	10.8%	10.6%	10.3%
	% of Total	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%
Spokane	**Count**	$2,533_{a}$	$3,010_{b}$	$3,393_{c}$
	% within County	28.3%	33.7%	38.0%
	% within Year	8.9%	9.9%	10.9%
	% of Total	2.8%	3.3%	3.8%
Stevens	**Count**	85_{a}	66_{a}	86_{a}
	% within County	35.9%	27.8%	36.3%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Thurston	**Count**	907_{a}	$1,018_{a, b}$	$1,087_{b}$
	% within County	30.1%	33.8%	36.1%
	% within Year	3.2%	3.4%	3.5%
	% of Total	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Wahkiakum	**Count**	22_{a}	11_{b}	--
	% within County	59.5%	29.7%	--
	% within Year	0.1%	0.0%	--
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	--
Walla Walla	**Count**	212_{a}	262_{a}	250_{a}
	% within County	29.3%	36.2%	34.5%
	% within Year	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Whatcom	**Count**	995_{a}	859_{b}	682_{c}
	% within County	39.2%	33.9%	26.9%
	% within Year	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%
	% of Total	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%
Whitman	**Count**	279_{a}	$260_{a, b}$	253_{b}
	% within County	35.2%	32.8%	31.9%
	% within Year	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Yakima	**Count**	$1,370_{a}$	$1,349_{b}$	$1,208_{c}$
	% within County	34.9%	34.4%	30.8%
	% within Year	4.8%	4.4%	3.9%
	% of Total	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%

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 society 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 society offenses by year of offense and by offense type

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Animal Cruelty	**Count**	76$_a$	100$_a$	114$_a$	166$_b$
	% within Offense	16.7%	21.9%	25.0%	36.4%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	**Count**	87$_a$	180$_b$	50$_c$	78$_a$
	% within Offense	22.0%	45.6%	12.7%	1.9.7%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Drug/ Narcotic Violations	**Count**	14,110$_a$	15,253$_b$	162,30$_b$	16,032$_c$
	% within Offense	22.9%	24.8%	26.3%	26.0%
	% within Year	54.8%	53.3%	53.5%	51.5%
	% of Total	12.2%	13.2%	14.0%	13.8%
Drug Equipment Violations	**Count**	2,458$_a$	2,688$_a$	3,301$_b$	3,436$_b$
	% within Offense	20.7%	22.6%	27.8%	28.9%
	% within Year	9.5%	9.4%	10.9%	11.0%
	% of Total	2.1%	2.3%	2.8%	3.0%
False Pretense	**Count**	5,059$_a$	6,032$_b$	6,340$_b$	7,008$_c$
	% within Offense	20.7%	24.7%	25.9%	28.7%
	% within Year	19.6%	21.1%	20.9%	22.5%
	% of Total	4.4%	5.2%	5.5%	6.1%
Pornography	**Count**	429$_a$	483$_a$	630$_b$	638$_b$
	% within Offense	19.7%	22.2%	28.9%	29.3%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	2.0%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Prostitution	**Count**	580$_a$	488$_b$	264$_c$	293$_c$
	% within Offense	35.7%	30.0%	16.2%	18.0%
	% within Year	2.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Purchasing Prostitution	**Count**	29$_a$	110$_b$	50$_a$	185$_c$
	% within Offense	7.8%	29.4%	13.4%	49.5%
	% within Year	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Weapon Law Violations	**Count**	2,921$_a$	3,267$_a$	3,353$_{a, b}$	3,299$_b$
	% within Offense	22.7%	25.4%	26.1%	25.7%
	% within Year	11.3%	11.4%	11.1%	10.6%
	% of Total	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%

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 society 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 society by weapons and/or force by year of offense and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Adams	**Count**	18[a]	22[a]	12[a]
	% within County	34.6%	42.3%	23.1%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Asotin	**Count**	18[a]	17[a]	13[a]
	% within County	37.5%	35.4%	27.1%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Benton	**Count**	134[a]	128[a]	121[a]
	% within County	35.0%	33.4%	31.6%
	% within Year	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%
	% of Total	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
Chelan	**Count**	26[a]	25[a]	20[a]
	% within County	36.6%	35.2%	28.2%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Clallam	**Count**	24[a]	29[a]	34[a]
	% within County	27.6%	33.3%	39.1%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Clark	**Count**	102[a]	63[b]	148[c]
	% within County	32.6%	20.1%	47.3%
	% within Year	3.2%	1.9%	4.6%
	% of Total	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%
Cowlitz	**Count**	48[a, b]	68[b]	38[a]
	% within County	31.2%	44.2%	24.7%
	% within Year	1.5%	2.1%	1.2%
	% of Total	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Douglas	**Count**	28[a]	19[a]	22[a]
	% within County	40.6%	27.5%	31.9%
	% within Year	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Franklin	**Count**	62[a]	56[a]	76[a]
	% within County	32.0%	28.9%	39.2%
	% within Year	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Grant	**Count**	40[a, b]	30[b]	55[a]

	% within County	32.0%	24.0%	44.0%
	% within Year	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%
	% of Total	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Gray's Harbor	**Count**	55_{a}	45_{a}	53_{a}
	% within County	35.9%	29.4%	34.6%
	% within Year	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Island	**Count**	$20_{a, b}$	26_{b}	13_{a}
	% within County	33.9%	44.1%	22.0%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
King	**Count**	1063_{a}	1151_{a}	1080_{a}
	% within County	32.3%	34.9%	32.8%
	% within Year	33.3%	35.2%	33.8%
	% of Total	11.0%	11.9%	11.2%
Kitsap	**Count**	91_{a}	118_{a}	108_{a}
	% within County	28.7%	37.2%	34.1%
	% within Year	2.8%	3.6%	3.4%
	% of Total	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%
Kittitas	**Count**	$16_{a, b}$	26_{b}	--
	% within County	31.4%	51.0%	--
	% within Year	0.5%	0.8%	--
	% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	--
Klickitat	**Count**	--	39_{b}	--
	% within County	--	68.4%	--
	% within Year	--	1.2%	--
	% of Total	--	0.4%	--
Lewis	**Count**	26_{a}	27_{a}	17_{a}
	% within County	37.1%	38.6%	24.3%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Mason	**Count**	99_{a}	66_{b}	44_{c}
	% within County	47.4%	31.6%	21.1%
	% within Year	3.1%	2.0%	1.4%
	% of Total	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Okanogan	**Count**	10_{a}	--	12_{a}
	% within County	35.7%	--	42.9%
	% within Year	0.3%	--	0.4%
	% of Total	0.1%	--	0.1%
Pend Oreille	**Count**	10_{a}	10_{a}	10_{a}
	% within County	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	% within Year	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

	% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pierce	**Count**	304_{a}	319_{a}	309_{a}
	% within County	32.6%	34.2%	33.2%
	% within Year	9.5%	9.7%	9.7%
	% of Total	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%
Skagit	**Count**	173_{a}	$151_{a, b}$	132_{b}
	% within County	37.9%	33.1%	28.9%
	% within Year	5.4%	4.6%	4.1%
	% of Total	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%
Snohomish	**Count**	214_{a}	183_{a}	205_{a}
	% within County	35.5%	30.4%	34.1%
	% within Year	6.7%	5.6%	6.4%
	% of Total	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%
Spokane	**Count**	128_{a}	175_{b}	222_{c}
	% within County	24.4%	33.3%	42.3%
	% within Year	4.0%	5.3%	7.0%
	% of Total	1.3%	1.8%	2.3%
Stevens	**Count**	10_{a}	--	10_{a}
	% within County	37.0%	--	37.0%
	% within Year	0.3%	--	0.3%
	% of Total	0.1%	--	0.1%
Thurston	**Count**	75_{a}	71_{a}	67_{a}
	% within County	35.2%	33.3%	31.5%
	% within Year	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
	% of Total	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Walla Walla	**Count**	27_{a}	$19_{a, b}$	14_{b}
	% within County	45.0%	31.7%	23.3%
	% within Year	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Whatcom	**Count**	61_{a}	64_{a}	73_{a}
	% within County	30.8%	32.3%	36.9%
	% within Year	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%
	% of Total	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Whitman	**Count**	19_{a}	15_{a}	14_{a}
	% within County	39.6%	31.3%	29.2%
	% within Year	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Yakima	**Count**	222_{a}	238_{a}	203_{a}
	% within County	33.5%	35.9%	30.6%
	% within Year	6.9%	7.3%	6.4%
	% of Total	2.3%	2.5%	2.1%

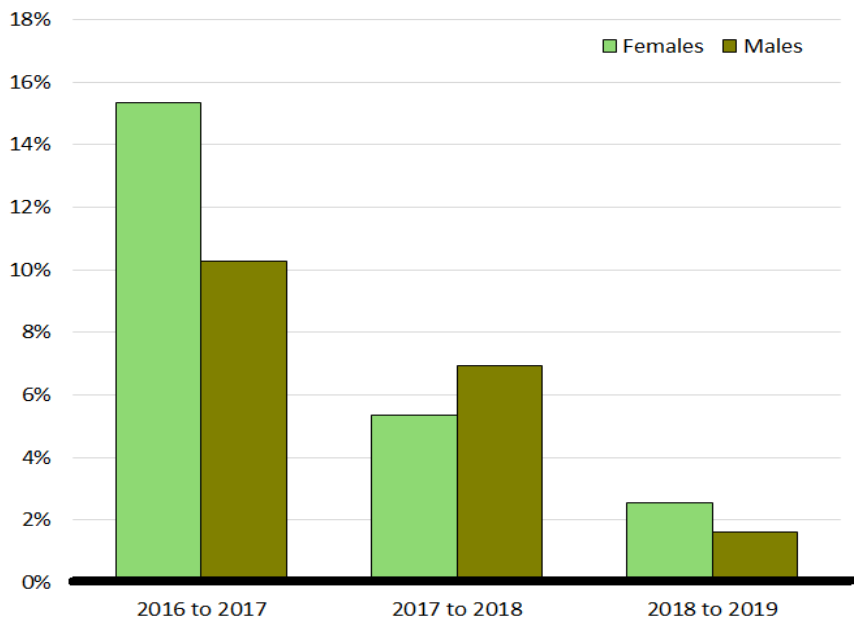
Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different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

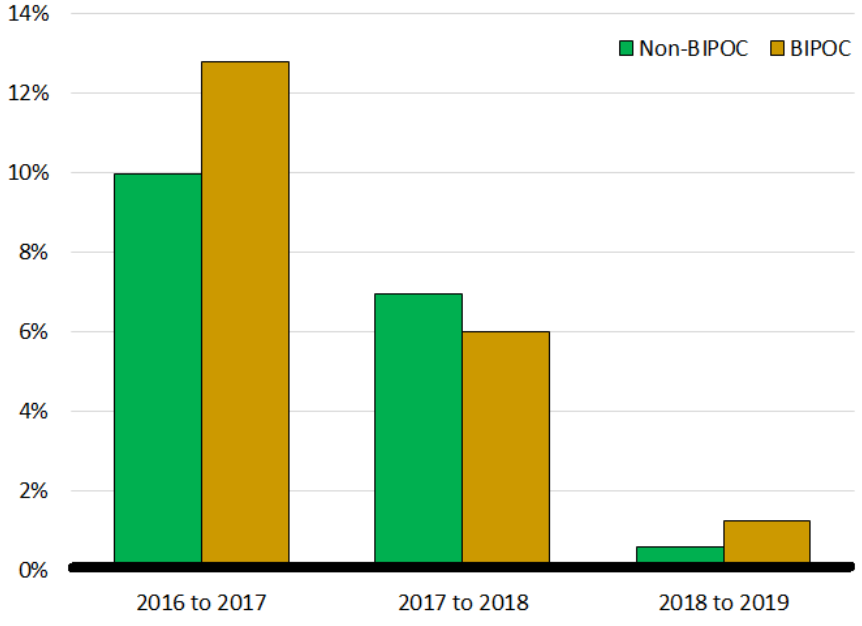
Table A7. Crosstabulation for rates of NIBRS crimes against society by presence of presence of familiarity in victimization and by county of offense

		2017	2018	2019
Benton	**Count**	--	--	36_{a}
	% within County	--	--	87.8%
	% within Year	--	--	11.0%
	% of Total	--	--	10.6%
Franklin	**Count**	--	--	13_{a}
	% within County	--	--	92.9%
	% within Year	--	--	4.0%
	% of Total	--	--	3.8%
King	**Count**	--	--	$68_{a, b}$
	% within County	--	--	97.1%
	% within Year	--	--	20.8%
	% of Total	--	--	20.0%
Pierce	**Count**	--	--	55_{a}
	% within County	--	--	100.0%
	% within Year	--	--	16.8%
	% of Total	--	--	16.2%
Spokane	**Count**	--	--	111_{a}
	% within County	--	--	97.4%
	% within Year	--	--	33.9%
	% of Total	--	--	32.6%

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

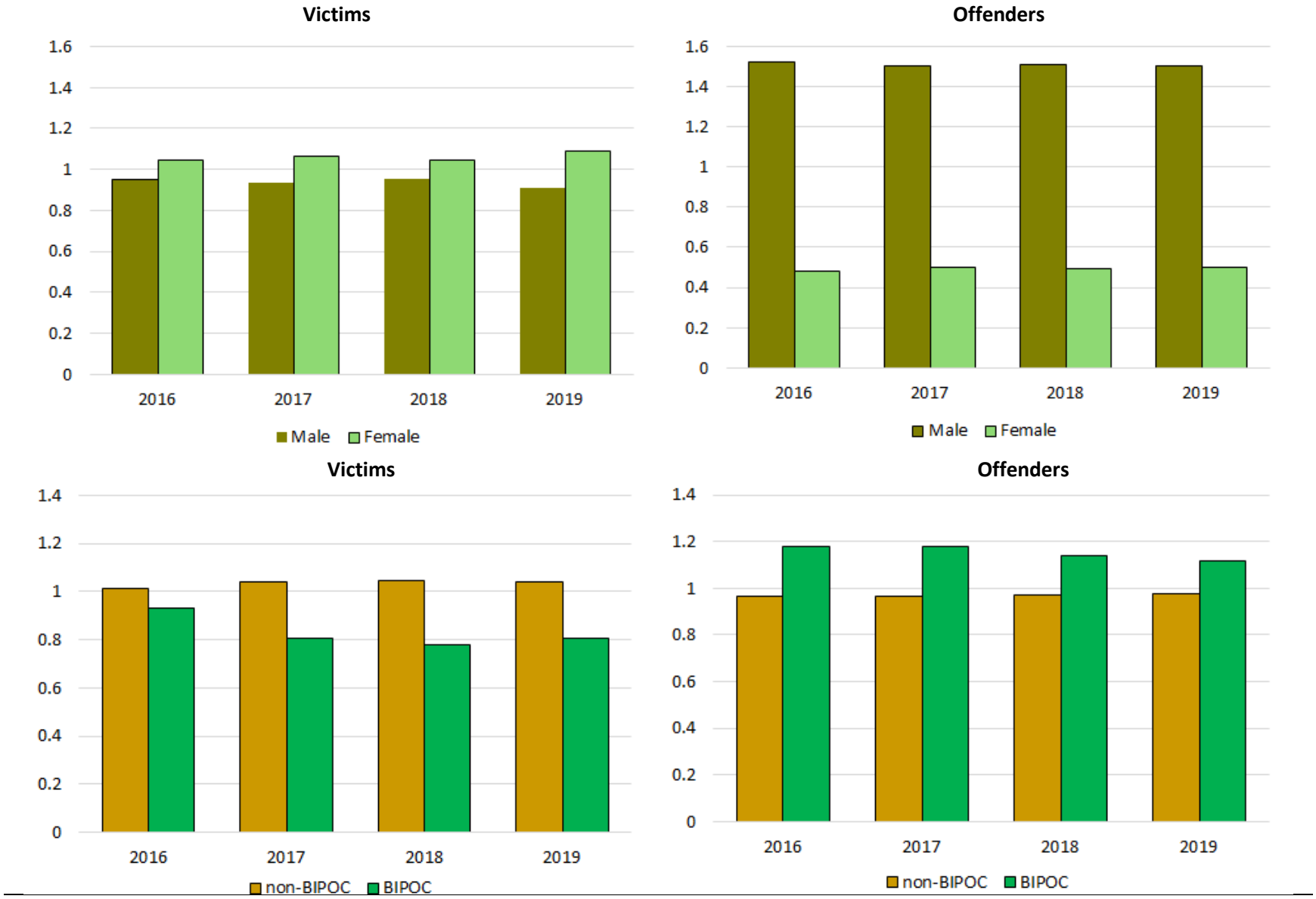
Figure A1. Percentage change for rates of NIBRS crimes against society offenses by each year of offense

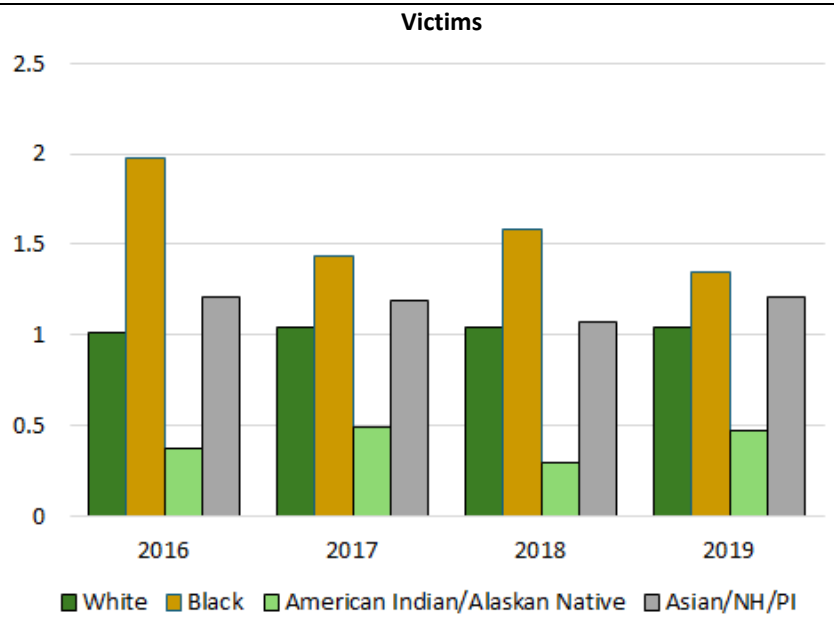


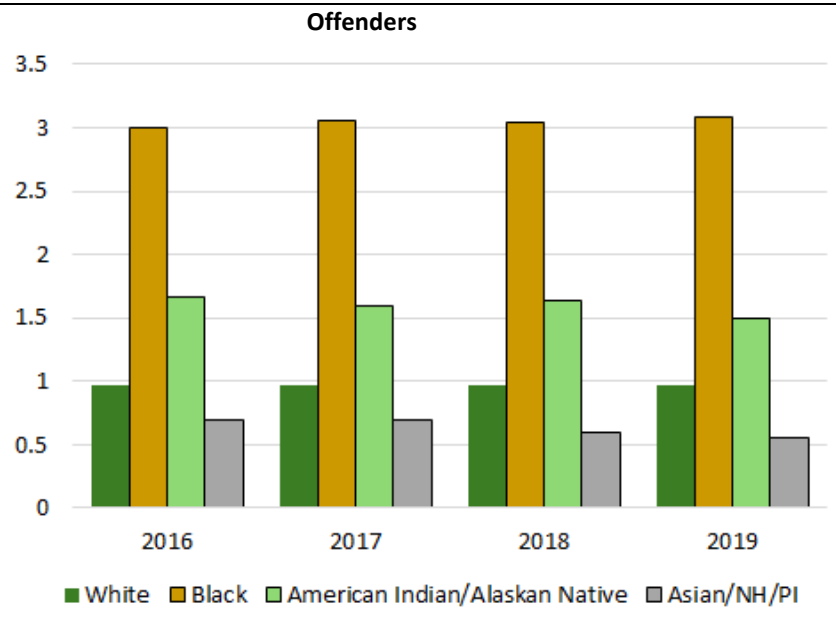


Notes: The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against society offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within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

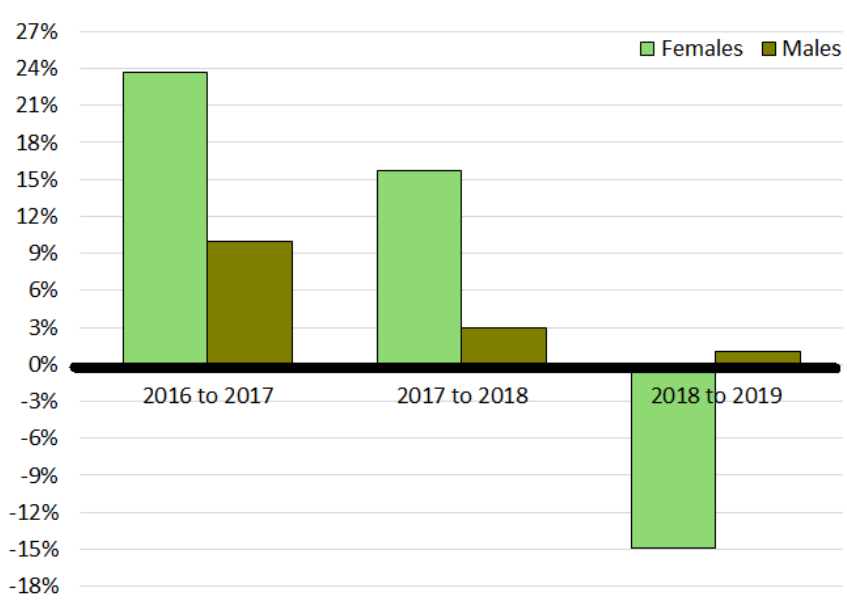


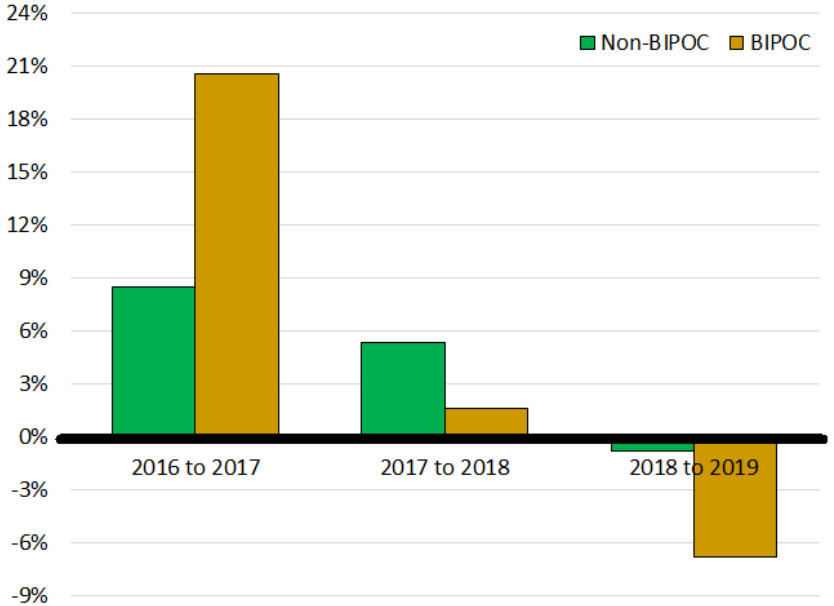




Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended and those who were victimized) divided by the percentage of participation in the BIPOC community in the general population (e.g.,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

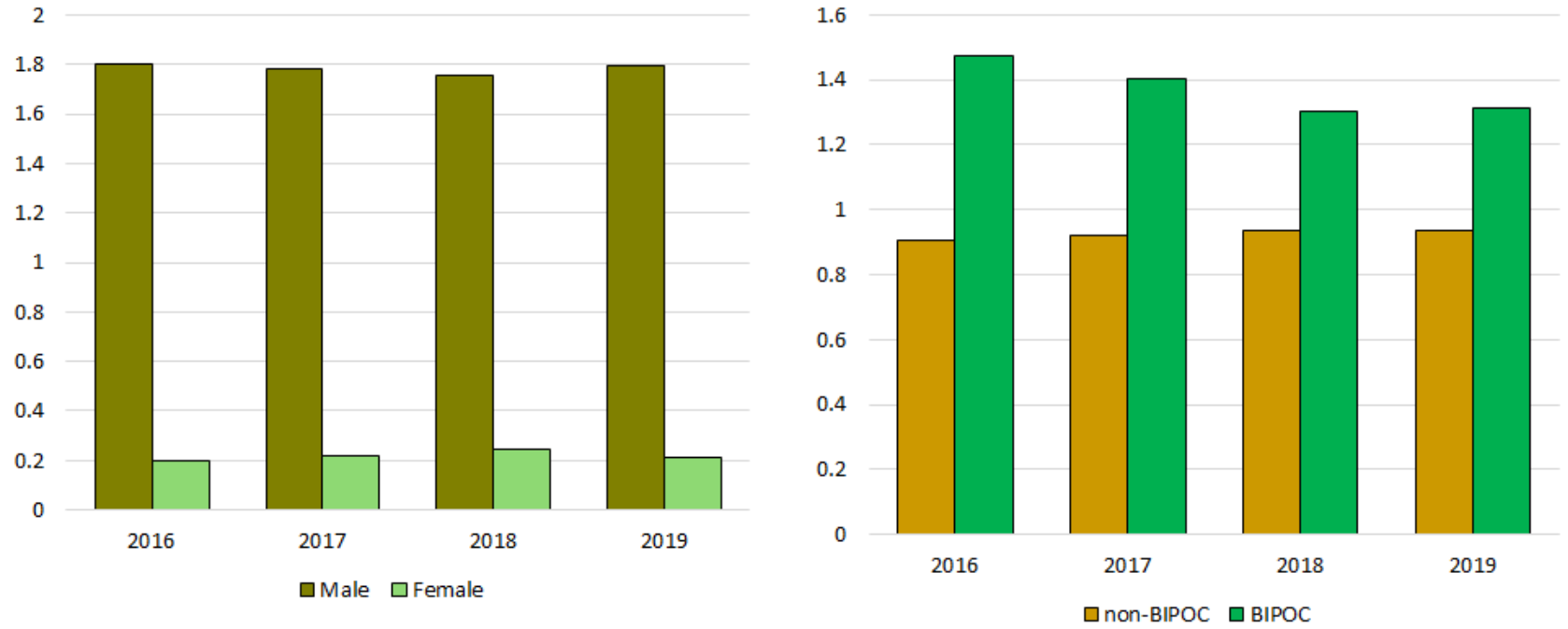
Figure A3. Percentage change for rates of presence of weapons and/or force used during NIBRS crimes against society offenses by each year of offense





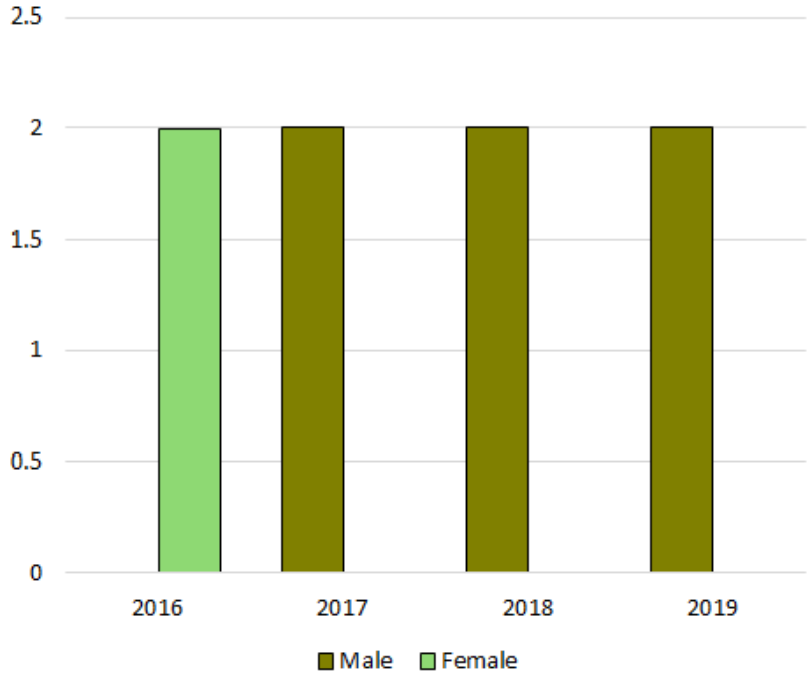
Notes: The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes against society offenses and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within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

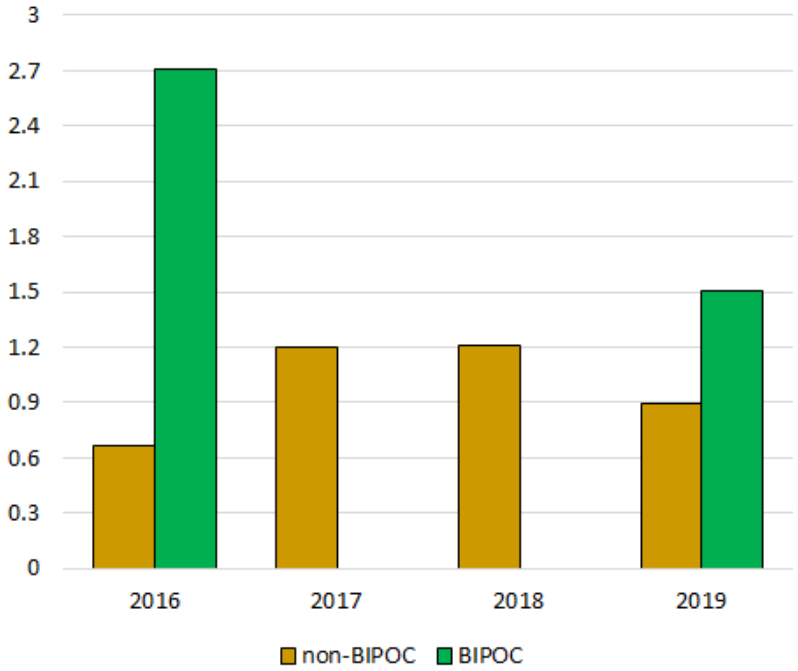
Figure A4. Disproportionality ratios of presence of weapons and/or force in NIBRS crimes against society by each year of offense



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.

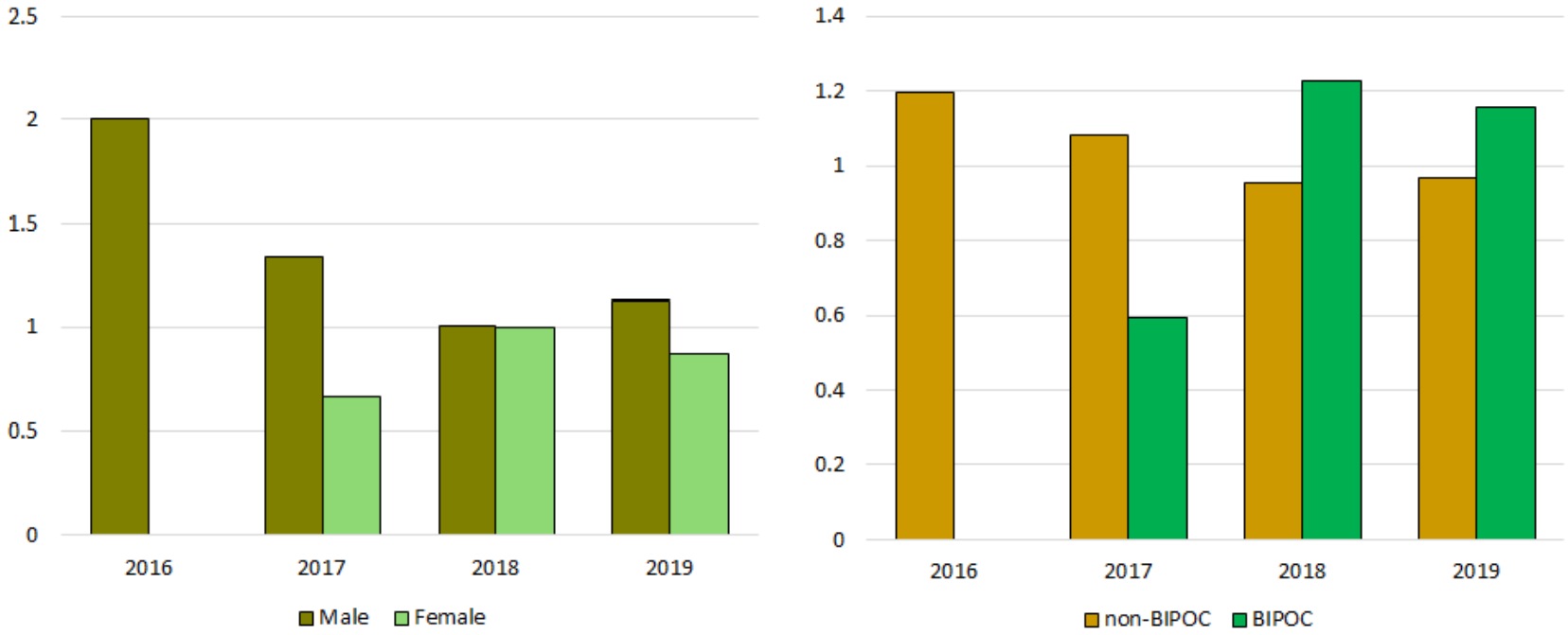
Figure A5. Disproportionality ratios of bias motivation in NIBRS crimes against society by each year of offense





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 A6. Disproportionality ratios of presence of familiarity in victimization in NIBRS crimes against society 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.