

Record Identifiers

- **COUNTY:** County of law enforcement agency.
- **LOCATION:** Reporting law enforcement agency.
- **YEAR:** Reporting year (1994-2018).
- **POPULATION:** Population of jurisdiction.

Uniform Crime Reporting

The Summary Reporting System (SRS) has been a national method of collecting Uniform Crime Reporting statistics for the FBI since the 1930s. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was developed in the 1980s to illustrate the volume, diversity and complexity of crime more effectively than the original SRS method. Washington state became certified to begin submitting NIBRS data to the FBI in December 2006.

As of 2013, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs started reporting data collected by NIBRS. Until 2019 when the SRS report was phased out, both the SRS and the NIBRS data were provided. The only counties reporting via SRS as of 2012 were King, Whatcom, Thurston, Spokane, Snohomish and Pierce. NIBRS data cannot be compared to SRS data due to the disparate methods of reporting – including counting offenses and the hierarchy rule. As of 2017, the SRS no longer includes arrests for adults and juveniles in its data and 2018 is the final reporting year for the SRS.

Summary Reporting System

- **Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) collects monthly reported crime 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 SRS crime index offenses known to participating agencies within the county and reported to WASPC. SRS index crimes are recorded in a hierarchical fashion. Only the most serious crime is counted whenever multiple offenses are committed in a single incident. Given this "hierarchy rule," and the fact that many crimes, especially less serious ones, go unreported, the crime index necessarily under-represents the true volume of crimes committed. Nevertheless, the index is a useful indicator of the volume and types of crimes reported to police.
- **Variables**
 - **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
 - **ARSON:** The willful or malicious burning, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another.
 - **BURGLARY:** The unlawful entry, or attempted entry, of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
 - **MURDER:** The willful killing of one person by another or the killing of another person through gross negligence. Also includes the non-violent offense of Controlled Substance Homicide.

- **MVTHEFT:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **POPULATION:** The total population for the jurisdiction of the agency, as reported by the agency.
- **PRATE:** Number of property crimes per 1,000 residents.
- **PTOTAL:** Total number of property crimes reported including burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- **RAPE:** The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Also includes attempts to commit forcible rape.
- **RATE:** Number of crimes committed per 1,000 residents.
- **ROBBERY:** The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **TOTAL:** Total number of crimes reported by the law enforcement agency.
- **VRATE:** Number of violent crimes committed per 1,000 residents.
- **VTOTAL:** Total number of violent crimes reported including murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.