



Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) Methodology

General

- Data are based on offenses, arrests, and clearances reported by Wisconsin law enforcement agencies through the Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System (WIBRS).
- The dates presented in this report are determined by the following:
 - Offenses and Victims
 - Incident date is used except where Report Date Indicator is set to “R”, then report date is used
 - Clearances
 - The first arrest date on an incident, or the date the incident was exceptionally cleared
 - Arrests
 - The arrest date
- In Incident-Based Reporting (IBR), there is no hierarchy rule for offenses; if multiple offenses occurred during a single incident, all offenses should be reported, unless the secondary offenses are considered lesser included offenses under IBR rules.
- Counts are refreshed after nightly file processing is finished and are subject to change as additional data files are submitted and processed.

IBR Offense Counts

- Crimes Against Persons: offenses are counted based on the number of victims of each offense per incident. The same victim will be counted multiple times if they are a victim of multiple offenses.

Example: Jane was a victim of human trafficking and aggravated assault in the same incident. This counts as one offense of human trafficking and one offense of aggravated assault.

- Crimes Against Property: offenses are counted based on the number of unique offense types per incident, regardless of the number of victims. Additional counting rules: burglaries are counted by the number of premises entered for

hotels/motels, and rental storage facilities. Motor vehicle thefts are counted based on the number of vehicles stolen.

Example: John was having a party and four of his guests' vehicles were parked in his driveway. Someone came by and broke all the windows and slashed all the tires in all four vehicles. Even though there are four victims, this counts as one destruction/vandalism offense.

- Crimes Against Society: offenses are counted based on the number of unique offense types per incident.

Example: Brad is arrested for drug possession and drug equipment possession. This counts as one drug violation and one drug equipment violation.

IBR Victim Counts

- Victims are counted based on the number of victims connected to each unique offense type in an incident. For Crimes Against Persons, the number of victims will be equal to the number of offenses. Victims will be counted more than once if they are a victim of multiple offenses. "Society" is always the only victim of a crime against society; the number of victims for a society crime should equal the number of offenses for a given time period.

Example: A woman is raped and sexually assaulted with an object. She is counted as a victim of rape and a victim of sexual assault with an object.

IBR Arrest Counts

- Arrests are defined as "all persons processed by arrest (booking), citation, or summons (when served by an officer) for committing an offense in its jurisdiction." Juvenile arrests also include juveniles who are detained, advised along with a parent of the charge and arrest, and released to the parent. For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, any arrestee under the age of 18 is considered a juvenile.
- Arrests are counted based on the number of arrestees listed on a Group A or Group B incident. Each arrestee is counted only once per apprehension and the arrest is categorized based on the specific Group A or Group B arrest code (which should be the most serious charge) listed for their arrest; therefore, arrest counts are not indicative of the number of charges. If an arrestee was apprehended once and the charges were connected to multiple incidents, their arrest will only count once.

Example: If Amanda is arrested and charged with operating while intoxicated, disorderly conduct, and possession of marijuana, her arrest will count as only one arrest. If the arresting agency views the OWI as the most serious offense, the OWI should be the arrest code, which will categorize the arrest as an OWI arrest.

IBR Clearance Counts

- For Incident-Based Reporting, incidents can only be cleared by arrest or by exceptional means. If the incident is cleared by arrest, the first arrest on an incident will clear all offenses on the incident, regardless of what the arrest code is. The clearance date will be the first arrest date on an incident. If the incident is cleared by exceptional means, all offenses on the incident will be cleared. The clearance date will be the date the incident was exceptionally cleared.

Example: Matt and an accomplice assaulted (aggravated) someone in June 2016. Matt was arrested on scene and charged with disorderly conduct and his accomplice was arrested in October 2016. This will count as one clearance for aggravated assault in June 2016.