



INTRODUCTION

What is incident based reporting?

Incident based reporting views a crime and all of its components as an “incident”. Incidents are organized into specific categories, segments, and data elements in order to obtain important information and recorded facts. These data elements provide information about crime and its involvement with victims, offenders, property, arrestees, and the relationships between the victims and offenders.

What is MICR?

MICR (Michigan Incident Crime Reporting) is Michigan’s version of the National Incident Based Reporting System. The MICR system was established and certified by the FBI in 1994 and became the state’s only method of reporting crime to the state for all law enforcement agencies in 2005. The NIBRS system captures a standard set of offenses. Each certified U.S. state must capture these standard offenses to allow a compilation of crime counts in the United States. MICR captures additional crimes as passed into law by the Michigan legislature.

The most significant difference between the traditional FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and MICR is the degree of detail in reporting. MICR collects information on 95 file classes compared to the UCR Summary reporting system that only collects 8 serious (Part1 or Index) offenses and 18 less serious offenses. The FBI summary system applies a hierarchal rule and only accepts information on the most serious offense in an incident reporting multiple crimes with the exception of Arson. Because of the differences between UCR summary data and MICR data, any cross comparisons would provide inaccurate results in trend analysis.

New Improved “At A Glance” Section

Publishing of this year’s annual “Crime in Michigan” report is in the incident-based format. This new format has grouped offenses into three categories, Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. When searching for crimes against person totals, refer to the “Number of Victims” column. For crimes against property and society, refer to the “Total Offenses” column. Offense counts indicate the number of times this particular crime was committed. Solving of crimes (clearance rate) is calculated using the highest crime committed within an incident where at least one arrest occurred. Clearance rates are calculated using the number of incidents contained in this report by the number of single arrests per incident.