

1958

With the enormous growth in the number of agencies reporting to the FBI, the first estimates of national crime statistics were published.

1965

Two President's Commissions on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice convened to study rapidly growing crime in the United States. They concluded that additional data were needed to document the nature and extent of crime in the United States.

1968

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), a national criminal justice statistics center, was created to collect the new crime data.

1987

Pilot study of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

2007

The Committee on National Statistics in cooperation with the Committee on Law and Justice began reviewing the NCVS in what finally culminated in a massive redesign. Work on the redesign is currently under way.

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

1961

Supplemental Homicide Report data collection began.



1988

Participants at the national UCR conference approved NIBRS, and adoption of this system was encouraged nationally.

1992

Major rate-changing redesign of the NCVS was fully implemented.



1972

The National Crime Panel (NCP), under the auspices of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (later renamed the Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS], a bureau in the Department of Justice), was launched. This panel included four samples in total: two samples of commercial establishments and two samples of households.

1976

Budget and methodological issues ended three of the four NCP samples. By 1976, only the national sample of households—the National Crime Survey (NCS)—remained.

1991

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) name was adopted in July.