

# Methodology for Data Collection & Publication

## A) Data Collection and Compilation Process

Crime in India – 2020 deals with the crime data which refers to the calendar year (1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December of 2020). The data collection process including clarifications from the States/UTs/Central Agencies started in Jan, 2021 and continued till July, 2021.

### a) State/UT Police:

- i. The annual State/UT data for “Crime in India” is furnished by the 36 States/UTs in the NCRB prescribed proforma through a software application developed by NCRB.
- ii. Similar data is also furnished for 53 Metropolitan Cities by respective SCRBs /CIDs (i.e. Metropolitan Cities which have the population of 1 million (10 lakh) or more as per Population Census, 2011). However, data pertaining to only 19 Metropolitan Cities which have crossed the population of 2 million (20 lakhs) is being published in hard copy. The data for remaining 34 Metropolitan Cities would, however, be available on NCRB Website.
- iii. Delhi UT comprises of both Delhi City and rural part of Delhi.
- iv. The data is entered by State/UT Police at Police Station/District level.
- v. A training is conducted every year for the functional officials (Police constables, HCs, ASIs, SIs, etc. from all States/UTs) to explain the various issues concerning entry of data in input tables.
- vi. The consolidation of District/State level data is done by State Police Agencies (SCRB/ CID).
- vii. First level data validation is done at the Police Station/District level during the data capturing process itself and Second level data validation is done at the state level at the time of consolidation of District data through the NCRB application.
- viii. Data is scrutinized at NCRB for discrepancy / inconsistency. The same, if any, are communicated to the respective State/UT for verification and rectification.
- ix. Amendments/Rectifications, if any, in the data are incorporated in the database by NCRB.

### b) Central Armed Police Forces/Central Police Organisations:

Data of Trafficking and Seizures by Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Sashastra Seema Bal have been published under Chapter 20C.

### c) Compilation at NCRB:

- i. After receiving final data from all States/UTs including Metropolitan Cities, All-India data is generated by NCRB.

- ii. The National Level tables for the “Crime in India” publication are generated through the application and cross checked for discrepancy, if any.
- iii. Calculations used in columns, if any, are mentioned at the bottom of the respective table.

## B) Methodology Adopted for the Present Publication (2020)

### a) Principal Offence Rule:

As per the International Standard, the Bureau follows ‘Principal Offence Rule’ for counting of crime. In other words Principal Offence Rule refers to the system of recording each criminal incident as one crime. If many offences are registered in a single FIR case, only the most heinous crime i.e. the one that attracts maximum punishment will be considered as counting unit.

### b) Population

Sl.	Segment	Source	Year of Population
1.	IPC & SLL	Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, July, 2020, National Commission on Population, MoHFW	Estimated population of States/UTs on the basis of 2011 Census for 2020
2.	Women	Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, July, 2020, National Commission on Population, MoHFW	Estimated population of States/UTs on the basis of 2011 Census for 2020
3.	Children	RGI	Actual Census 2011
4.	Senior Citizen	RGI	Actual Census 2011
5.	Scheduled Castes	RGI	Actual Census 2011
6.	Scheduled Tribes	RGI	Actual Census 2011
7.	Metropolitan Cities	RGI	Actual Census 2011

(Details of population for States / UTs and Metropolitan Cities are placed at Annexure – I.)

### c) Crime Rate

In order to make the Statistical Analysis more meaningful, ‘Crime Rate’ has been used i.e. crime per lakh population of the respective segment of the population viz. Women, Children & SC/ST etc. Crime Rate = Number of Cases Reported / Population in Lakhs.

### d) Terms used for registered FIRs

The terms in the report namely ‘Cases Registered’, ‘Cases Reported’, ‘Number of Cases’, ‘Number of Crimes’, ‘Number of incidences’, ‘Incidences’ are interchangeably used to indicate the number of registered FIRs.

## C) Improvements over previous publication

- a) Chargesheeting Rate, being a better indicator of police performance has been published alongside Crime Rate in the first table of every Chapter.
- b) State/UT-wise data on number of District-level Anti-Human Trafficking Units has been included and published under Table 14.8 in Chapter-14 Human Trafficking.
- c) Data on crimes under Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 has been included under Special & Local Laws.