Is the Rhode Island NIBRS program certified?

Answer: Yes. The Rhode Island UCR program is National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) certified; certification was achieved in June 2005 for flat file submission and recertified in August 2021 for XML submission.

Rhode Island has been a NIBRS only state since 2005.



What do NIBRS crime statistics measure?

Answer: NIBRS, often referred to as incident-based, data measures unique offenses known or reported to law enforcement agencies. It does not measure charges.



Are local and state law agencies required to submit crime data?

Answer: Yes. Participation in the Rhode Island UCR Program is mandatory based on Rhode Island General Law § 12-24-2.

The Rhode Island UCR program acts as the central repository for reported crime data, which it voluntarily shares with the FBI.



How do local and state law enforcement agencies report crime data?

Answer: Agencies submit monthly crime data via a Records Management System (RMS) generated in a flat file.



What crimes do agencies report?

Answer: Agencies report Group A (i.e., Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society) and Group B offenses. Group A offenses are typically considered more serious offenses and are reported regardless of whether an arrest is made. Group B offenses are less serious and are reported only if an arrest is made. When Group A and Group B offenses occur in the same incident, only Group A offenses are reported.



How are offenses counted?

Answer: Crimes Against Persons are counted by the number of victims. Crimes Against Property (excluding Motor Vehicle Theft) and Crimes Against Society are counted by the number of unique offense types per incident. Completed Motor Vehicle Theft offenses are counted by the number of motor vehicles stolen, while attempted Motor Vehicle Theft offenses are counted as one offense.



What crimes are categorized as violent?

Answer: In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (09A), forcible rape (11A,11B, 11C), robbery (120), and aggravated assault (13A).



How are offenses defined?

Answer: Offense definitions are available in the FBI NIBRS User Manual. The definitions are complex, and offense classification often depends upon the unique circumstances of the incident. Variables such as intent, location, presence of a weapon, or severity of injury may determine how agencies report an offense.



What do arrests measure?

Answer: Arrest counts measure the number of arrestees. Agencies report only the most serious offense at arrest, and only report arrests for offenses that occurred within their own jurisdiction.



What do clearances measure?

Answer: Clearances determine the number of incidents for which there was at least one arrest or exceptional clearance. A clearance by arrest or exceptional means of one offense in a multiple offense incident clears the entire incident.



Are crime statistics tied to justice system outcomes?

Answer: No. Agencies report offenses based upon the observation of the law enforcement officer during the initial investigation. Agencies do not report data based upon the findings of a court, coroner, jury, or prosecutor.



What information do agencies report?

Answer: Agencies report information in the FBI NIBRS User Manual and Technical Specification, which includes core NIBRS data elements.



What data are accessible through the public portal?

Answer: The public portal contains incident-based data reported by agencies from 2017 through current year.



How often is the data updated?

Answer: Data is real-time based on monthly submissions from state and local law enforcement agencies.



What are the Rhode Island UCR Deadlines?

Answer: UCR/RMS Managers at state and local law enforcement agencies submit UCR data to the Rhode Island State Police seven (7) days after the close of the month and ensure data are thoroughly reviewed and verified.



Is Summary Reporting System (SRS) data available?

Answer: No. The Rhode Island UCR program publishes only NIBRS, or incident-based, data. It is more robust than SRS data and provides a more accurate representation of crime.

