
SERIOUS CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND: 1990

Summarizing Statistics for:

- **HOMICIDE**
- **RAPE**

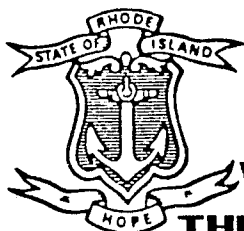


ROBBERY
ASSAULT
TURGLARY
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
AGGRAVATED BATTERY

134871

Including special sections on:

- **IBR - Incident Based Reporting**
- **Motor Vehicle Theft:
A 20 Year Profile**



**THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)**

**REPORT No 28
OCTOBER, 1991**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF YEAR 1990

Serious crime in Rhode Island rose by 3.2% during 1990. Increases in every serious crime category, except rape, contributed to this result.

The annual total of serious crimes—53,630 is the highest result since year 1981 when 55,704 serious crimes were reported. In terms of violent crime results, the negative news is that robbery increased by 9% and assault increased by 19%. The only somewhat positive result is noted in the rape category which decreased by 7.6% (265 (reported) rapes/year 1989 versus 245 (reported) rapes/year 1990). As we have stated time and again, and is worth repeating here, the R.I. Rape Crisis Center experiences far more activity/reports, thus they generally assist/counsel twice as many victims as are reported to the law enforcement community.

TREND ANALYSIS

Once again, Rhode Island experienced spiraling motor vehicle theft. For example, during the year 1990, approximately 370 more vehicles were stolen than in year 1989. Moreover, or perhaps more importantly, year 1990 signifies that this crime offense reached the highest plateau or rank over the last 20 year period analyzed by the SAC. According to national crime comparison statistics, Rhode Island ranked fourth highest in the nation in the motor vehicle theft rate category. Put another way, Rhode Island's rate was 958 vehicles stolen per 100,000 population; the U.S. 658 vehicles stolen per 100,000 population. It is proffered by various experts, that given the high price of vehicles these days, it is more "economically feasible" for professional thieves to steal an entire vehicle rather than simply a car radio.

EFFECTS OF STATE CUTBACKS ON THIS REPORT

Both the Governor's Justice Commission/SAC and the Fire Marshal's Office have directly felt the impact of state government's huge fiscal cutbacks and/or budgetary constraints. For example, the Fire Marshal's Office staff was so reduced by terminations and retirement, that their data collection/statistical component came to an abrupt halt. Thus, for the first time in over ten years the R.I. Serious Crime report does not contain arson data. It is our sincere wish and objective to make every effort to restore this important data. The GJC/SAC lost it's part-time contract statistical employee early-on in the spring of 1991 thus causing this report to be delayed in its publication. Also, we have eliminated individual crime rate tables; however, city/town overall crime rates remain intact. Conversely, we have added two special sections that we hope receive our readers attention: the depth of motor vehicle theft in R.I over the last 20 years and a brief profile of Rhode Island's anticipated participation in the IBR (Incident Based Reporting) program.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Captain Louis Clark of the R.I. State Police, following 25 years of quality service, has recently retired. He was instrumental in shaping Rhode Island's Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) and administering the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. As always, we wish him well. We also thank **Brian Glancy** of the RISP for his continued technical assistance and management of both the computer center and UCR.

In closing, much thanks are extended to **Dennis Tierney** and **Rose Refino** who assisted Norman Dakake earlier this year, and in many previous years. Both have permanently retired from state service, however. Finally, much appreciation to **David J. LeDoux** of the GJC who provided layout/design and graphic production assistance.

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SUMMARY STATISTICS/COMPARISON PROFILES

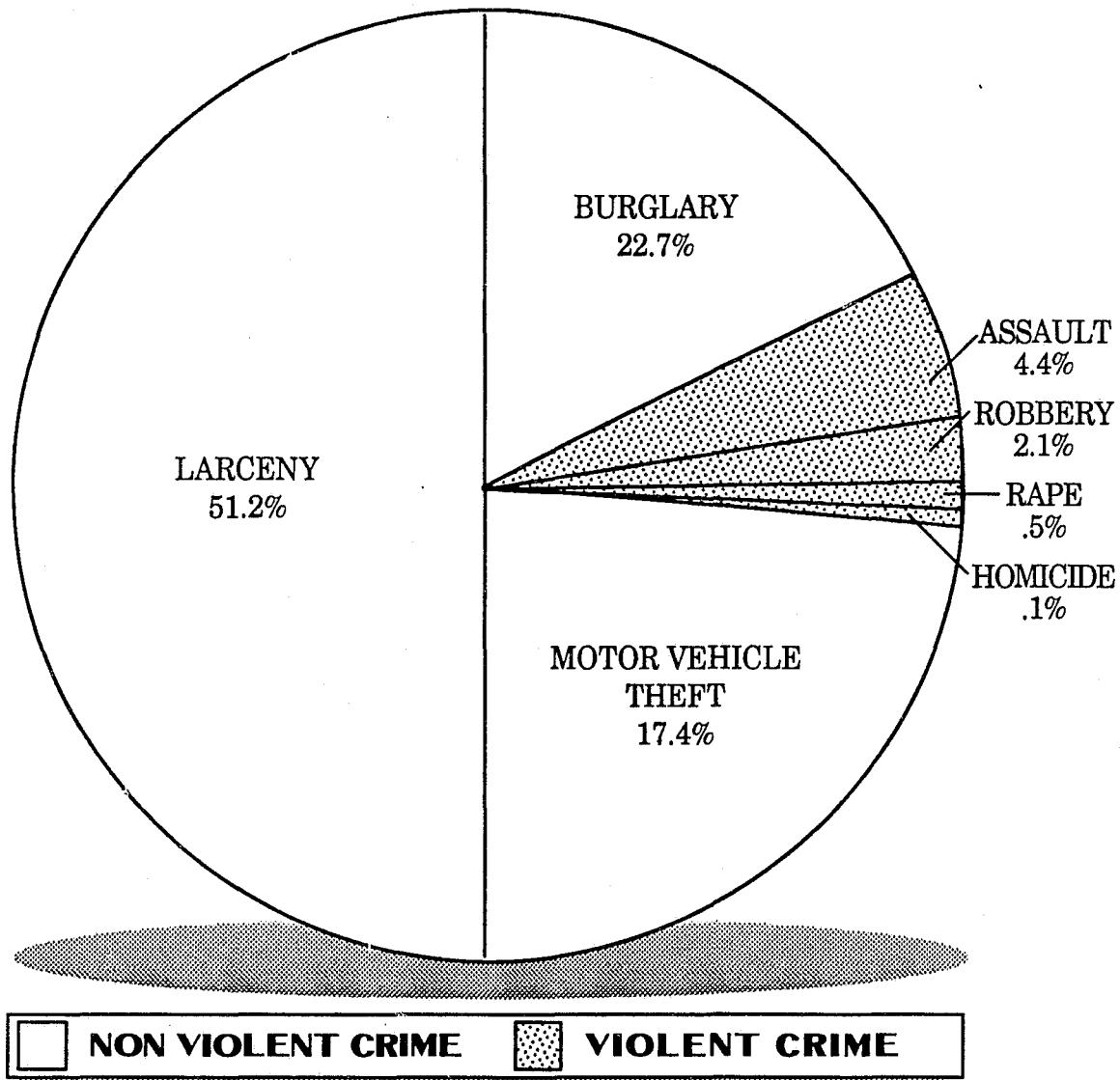
SECTION I

SERIOUS CRIME SUMMARY 1989 vs 1990

CRIME / OFFENSE	# OF OFFENSES		PERCENT CHANGE	
	1989	1990	R.I.	U.S.*
HOMICIDE (Murder, Manslaughter)	48	49	+ 2.1%	+ 9%
RAPE	265	245	- 7.6%	+ 9%
ROBBERY	1,119	1,222	+ 9.3%	+ 11%
ASSAULT	2,314	2,758	+ 19.2%	+ 11%
BURGLARY (Breaking & Entering)	12,000	12,755	+ 6.3%	- 3%
LARCENY (Theft)	27,002	27,021	+ 0.1%	+ 1%
MVT (Motor Vehicle Theft)	9,208	9,580	+ 4.0%	+ 4%
Totals	51,948	53,630	+ 3.2%	+ 1%

* Preliminary figures released by FBI, April, 1991

SERIOUS CRIME DISTRIBUTION



VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT CRIME

PERSON (VIOLENT) CRIMES:				PROPERTY (NON-VIOLENT) CRIMES:			
CRIME	1989	1990		CRIME	1989	1990	
HOMICIDE	48	49	Total % Change	BURGLARY	12,000	12,755	Total % Change
RAPE	265	244		LARCENY	27,002	27,021	
ROBBERY	1,119	1,224		MVT	9,208	9,580	
ASSAULT	2,314	2,767		TOTALS	48,210	49,356	
TOTALS	3,746	4,284	+14.3%				+2.4%

Revised
 ← 1/92

SERIOUS CRIME COMPARISON

The State of Rhode Island
The City of Providence &
The United States

based on
Crime Rates¹ per 100,000 Population

CRIME / OFFENSE	UNITED ² STATES	RHODE ^{2,3} ISLAND	CITY OF ^{2,4} PROVIDENCE
HOMICIDE	9	5	18
RAPE	38	28	70
ROBBERY	229	118	468
ASSAULT	389	244	594
BURGLARY	1,386	1,267	2,462
LARCENY	3,138	2,851	5,019
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	597	971	2,771

¹ Year 1990 rates per 100,000 population

² All numbers rounded

³ Rhode Island's total crime index, per 100,000 population, is 5,485

⁴ Providence's total crime index, per 100,000 population, is 11,401

SERIOUS CRIMES: COMPARISON ANALYSIS

1981-1990 (TEN YEAR TRENDS)

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Homicide	44	37	32	38	36	33	37	47	48	49
Rape	167	185	157	211	244	208	247	302	265	245
Robbery	1,258	1,095	1,077	1,091	1,119	1,158	1,066	1,131	1,119	1,222
Assault	2,721	2,505	2,221	1,883	1,929	1,859	2,212	2,515	2,314	2,758
Burglary	15,747	13,399	12,720	11,385	11,907	12,542	14,078	12,396	12,000	12,755
Larceny	27,545	27,057	25,375	24,645	24,028	24,861	26,843	26,813	27,002	27,021
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,222	7,048	6,232	6,636	6,303	6,858	8,032	8,210	9,200	9,580
TOTALS	55,704	51,326	47,814	45,889	45,566	47,519	52,515	51,414	51,948	53,630
% CHANGE	-1.3%	-5.9%	-7.1%	-4.4%	-0.2%	+4.2%	+10.3%	-1.3%	+5%	+3.2%

SERIOUS CRIME DISTRIBUTION

1988 vs 1989 • Results by County

County	SERIOUS CRIME			County Pop. ¹	% OF Pop.
	1989	1990	% Change		
Bristol	947	1,186	+2.5%	48,859	4.9%
Kent	8,144	7,676	-5.7%	161,135	16.1%
Newport	4,075	4,018	-1.4%	87,194	8.7%
Providence	34,443	36,687	+6.5%	596,270	59.3%
Washington	3,268	3,121	-4.5%	110,006	11.0%
Others ³	1,071	1,072	+0.9%	—	—
Totals	51,948	53,760	+3.2%	1,003,464²	—

¹ R.I. 1990 Population Count - U.S. Bureau of Census

² The R.I. population is 5.9% higher in 1990 than in 1980.

³ Other - Non-City/Town Reporting Jurisdictions

TYPE OF FORCE USED DURING COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES

CRIME	TYPE OF FORCE USED	% TO			
		'89 TOTAL	'90 TOTAL		
HOMICIDE	Gun	22	46%	31	66%
	Knife	12	25%	7	14%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	8	17%	5	9%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	6	12%	6	11%
	Totals	48	—	49	—
RAPE	Gun	8	3%	8	3%
	Knife	13	5%	21	9%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	5	2%	15	6%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	239	90%	201	82%
	Totals	265	—	245	—
ROBBERY	Gun	250	22%	239	19%
	Knife	135	12%	185	15%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	99	9%	116	10%
	Strong Arm	635	57%	691	56%
	Totals	1,119	—	1,222	—
ASSAULT	Gun	349	15%	360	13%
	Knife	468	20%	511	19%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	1,037	50%	1,160	42%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	460	20%	727	26%
	Totals	2,314	—	2,758	—

HOMICIDE: SPECIFIC DATA

WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun-----	31	66%
Knife-----	7	14%
Other Lethal Methods -----	5	9%
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.-----	6	11%
TOTAL -----	49	100%

RAPE: SPECIFIC DATA

RAPE BY FORCE/ASSAULT

WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun -----	8	3%
Knife -----	21	9%
Other Lethal Methods -----	15	6%
Hands Fist, Feet, etc. -----	201	82%
TOTAL -----	245	100%

LARCENY: SPECIFIC DATA

LARCENY TYPE	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Hands Fist, Feet, etc. -----	201	82.0%
Pocket Picking -----	86	.3%
Purse Snatching -----	389	1.4%
Shoplifting -----	3,370	12.5%
From Motor Vehicles -----	6,471	23.9%
Motor Vehicle Parts -----	5,522	20.4%
Bicycles -----	1,653	6.1%
From Buildings -----	4,834	17.8%
Coin Operated Machines -----	110	.4%
Other -----	4,586	17.2%
TOTAL -----	27,021	100%

ROBBERY: SPECIFIC DATA

TYPE OF WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun	252	23%
Knife	135	12%
Other Lethal Weapon	97	9%
Strong Armed	635	56%
TOTAL	1,119	100%

LOCATION	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Highway	605	54%
Commercial House	73	7%
Gas/Service Station	30	3%
Chain Store	112	10%
Residence	156	14%
Bank	21	2%
Miscellaneous	122	10%
TOTAL	1,119	100%

* BURGLARY: SPECIFIC DATA

TYPES OF BURGLARY						
TYPE OF ENTRY			INCIDENTS			% TO TOTAL
Forcible			8,979			75%
Unlawful			1,978			17%
Attempted Forcible			1,043			8%
TOTAL			12,000			100%

LOCATION AND TIME OF OFFENSES					
RESIDENCE			NON-RESIDENCE		
TIME	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL	TIME	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Night	3,073	26%	Night	2,242	19%
Day	3,760	31%	Day	285	2%
Unknown	1,881	16%	Unknown	759	6%

* *Breaking and Entering*

R.I. 1990 PART 1 CRIMES - # OF OFFENSES REPORTED

Reporting Jurisdiction	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Veh- icle Theft	Total per Jurisdiction
Barrington	0	1	1	9	72	251	7	341
Bristol	0	3	0	23	160	303	35	524
Warren	0	4	2	3	50	239	23	321
Coventry	0	4	2	25	277	534	61	903
East Greenwich	0	5	0	16	94	223	14	352
Warwick	1	12	26	435	788	3,053	990	5,305
West Warwick	0	2	3	13	215	647	81	961
West Greenwich	0	0	0	4	50	96	5	155
Jamestown	0	0	1	3	33	116	5	158
Middletown	0	0	2	6	89	359	32	488
Newport	2	18	48	184	477	1,550	188	2,467
Portsmouth	0	0	1	1	135	193	32	362
Tiverton	0	0	5	2	118	279	54	458
Little Compton	0	0	0	0	18	62	3	83
Central Falls	1	5	49	130	286	399	341	1,211
Cranston	1	17	33	83	854	1,589	467	3,044
Cumberland	2	6	0	43	260	663	73	1,047
East Providence	2	1	22	63	347	931	254	1,620
Johnston	0	2	10	30	257	677	280	1,256
Lincoln	0	3	2	0	109	346	228	688
North Providence	1	8	19	57	342	529	300	1,256
Pawtucket	3	14	77	193	1,127	1,956	891	4,261
Providence	31	97	860	998	4,480	7,596	4,538	18,600
Scituate	0	1	0	8	66	148	14	237
Smithfield	0	0	2	2	110	185	61	360
Woonsocket	3	11	41	125	615	1,234	266	2,295
Foster	0	0	1	9	41	56	8	115
Glocester	0	0	0	4	33	43	10	90
North Smithfield	0	1	3	57	120	157	23	361
Burrillville	0	3	1	2	97	128	15	246
Narragansett	0	5	0	77	149	363	26	620
North Kingstown	0	2	1	21	224	463	56	767
South Kingstown	0	1	5	2	151	389	45	593
Westerly	0	2	2	6	220	401	36	667
Hopkinton	0	1	0	1	56	116	11	185
Charlestown	0	2	0	20	42	78	5	147
New Shoreham	0	0	0	0	16	106	20	142
State Police	2	12	2	90	136	232	63	537
DEM	0	1	0	7	8	66	4	86
URI	0	1	1	6	33	265	15	321
TOTALS	49	245	1,222	2,758	12,755	27,021	9,580	53,630

R.I.'s CRIME REPORTING AGENCIES COMPARISON PROFILES

1989 vs. 1990

Listed by County / Statewide Agencies

BRISTOL COUNTY	1989	vs.	1990	% Change
BARRINGTON (Pop. 15,849)*				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	5		1	
Robbery	1		1	
Assault	9		9	
Burglary	41		72	
Larceny	167		251	
Motor Vehicle Theft	12		7	
	235		341	+4.5%
BRISTOL (Pop. 21,625)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		3	
Robbery	1		0	
Assault	13		23	
Burglary	160		160	
Larceny	234		303	
Motor Vehicle Theft	34		35	
	443		524	+18.3%
WARREN (Pop. 11,385)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		4	
Robbery	0		2	
Assault	3		3	
Burglary	53		50	
Larceny	197		239	
Motor Vehicle Theft	15		23	
	268		321	+19.8%

*All Cities & Towns: R.I. 1990 Population Count - U. S. Bureau of Census

NEWPORT COUNTY**1989****vs.****1990****% Change****JAMESTOWN (Pop. 4,999)**

Homicide	0	0	
Rape	1	0	
Robbery	0	1	
Assault	0	3	
Burglary	39	33	
Larceny	116	116	
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	5	
	160	158	-1.3%

LITTLE COMPTON (Pop. 3,339)

Homicide	0	0	
Rape	0	0	
Robbery	0	0	
Assault	0	0	
Burglary	20	18	
Larceny	50	62	
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	3	
	71	83	+16.9%

MIDDLETOWN (Pop. 19,460)

Homicide	0	0	
Rape	3	0	
Robbery	5	2	
Assault	13	6	
Burglary	139	89	
Larceny	375	359	
Motor Vehicle Theft	55	32	
	590	488	-17.3%

NEWPORT (Pop. 28,227)

Homicide	2	2	
Rape	10	18	
Robbery	44	48	
Assault	129	184	
Burglary	538	477	
Larceny	1,643	1,550	
Motor Vehicle Theft	202	188	
	2,568	2,467	-3.9%

PORTSMOUTH (Pop. 14,857)

Homicide	0	0	
Rape	2	0	
Robbery	0	1	
Assault	0	1	
Burglary	84	135	
Larceny	50	193	
Motor Vehicle Theft	23	32	
	259	362	+39.8%

EAST PROVIDENCE (Pop. 50,380)

Homicide	0	2	
Rape	2	1	
Robbery	23	22	
Assault	41	63	
Burglary	324	337	
Larceny	895	931	
Motor Vehicle Theft	240	254	
	1,525	1,620	+6.2%

FOSTER (Pop. 4,316)

Homicide	0	0	
Rape	0	0	
Robbery	0	1	
Assault	22	9	
Burglary	42	41	
Larceny	38	56	
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	8	
	106	115	+8.5%

GLOCESTER (Pop. 9,227)

Homicide	1	0	
Rape	0	0	
Robbery	0	0	
Assault	4	4	
Burglary	49	33	
Larceny	81	43	
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	10	
	143	90	-30.1%

JOHNSTON (Pop. 26,542)

Homicide	0	0	
Rape	2	2	
Robbery	14	10	
Assault	16	30	
Burglary	298	257	
Larceny	641	677	
Motor Vehicle Theft	310	280	
	1,281	1,256	-2.0%

LINCOLN (Pop. 18,045)

Homicide	0	0	
Rape	3	3	
Robbery	3	2	
Assault	0	0	
Burglary	148	109	
Larceny	411	346	
Motor Vehicle Theft	256	228	
	821	688	-16.2%

PROVIDENCE COUNTY, cont.**1989****vs.****1990****% Change****SMITHFIELD (Pop. 19,163)**

Homicide	1	0	
Rape	7	0	
Robbery	2	2	
Assault	1	2	
Burglary	95	110	
Larceny	107	185	
Motor Vehicle Theft	57	61	
	270	360	+33.3%

WOONSOCKET (Pop. 43,877)

Homicide	1	3	
Rape	1	11	
Robbery	34	41	
Assault	158	125	
Burglary	558	615	
Larceny	1,173	1,234	
Motor Vehicle Theft	204	266	
	2,145	2,295	+6.5%

WASHINGTON COUNTY**CHARLESTOWN (Pop. 6,478)**

Homicide	0	0	
Rape	1	2	
Robbery	0	0	
Assault	0	20	
Burglary	59	42	
Larceny	83	78	
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	5	
	146	147	+.7%

HOPKINTON (Pop. 6,873)

Homicide	1	0	
Rape	1	1	
Robbery	0	0	
Assault	2	1	
Burglary	63	56	
Larceny	77	116	
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	11	
	154	185	+20.1%

NARRAGANSETT (Pop. 14,985)

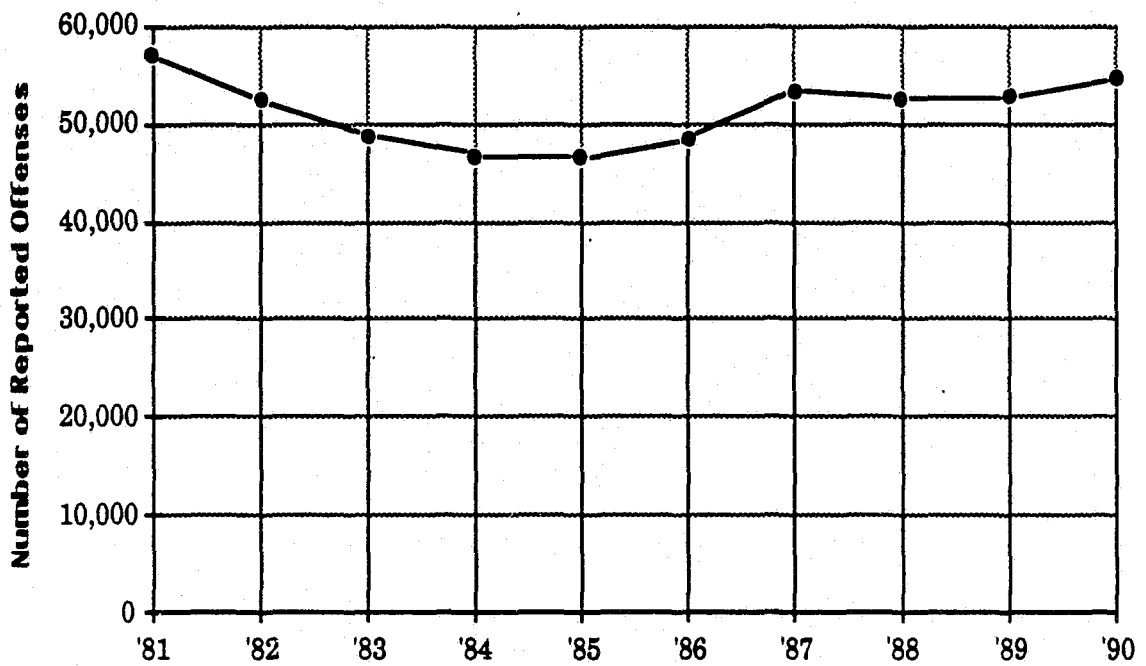
Homicide	0	0	
Rape	5		
Robbery	3	6	
Assault	14	77	
Burglary	109	149	
Larceny	332	363	
Motor Vehicle Theft	40	26	
	496	620	+25.0%

STATEWIDE SERIOUS CRIME TRENDS

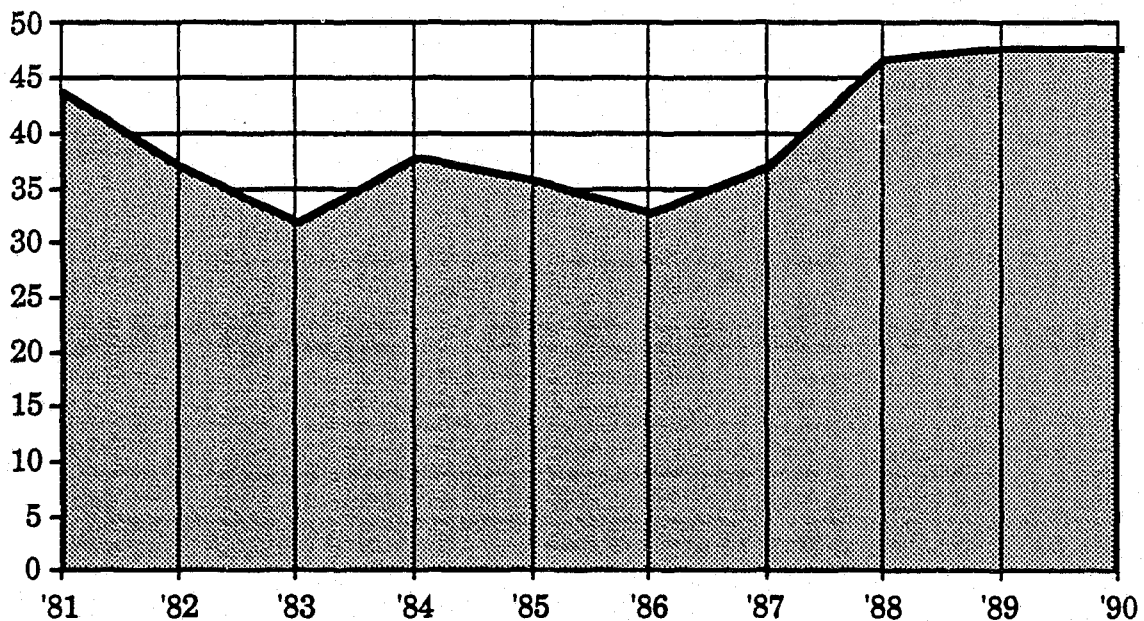
SECTION II

SERIOUS CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND

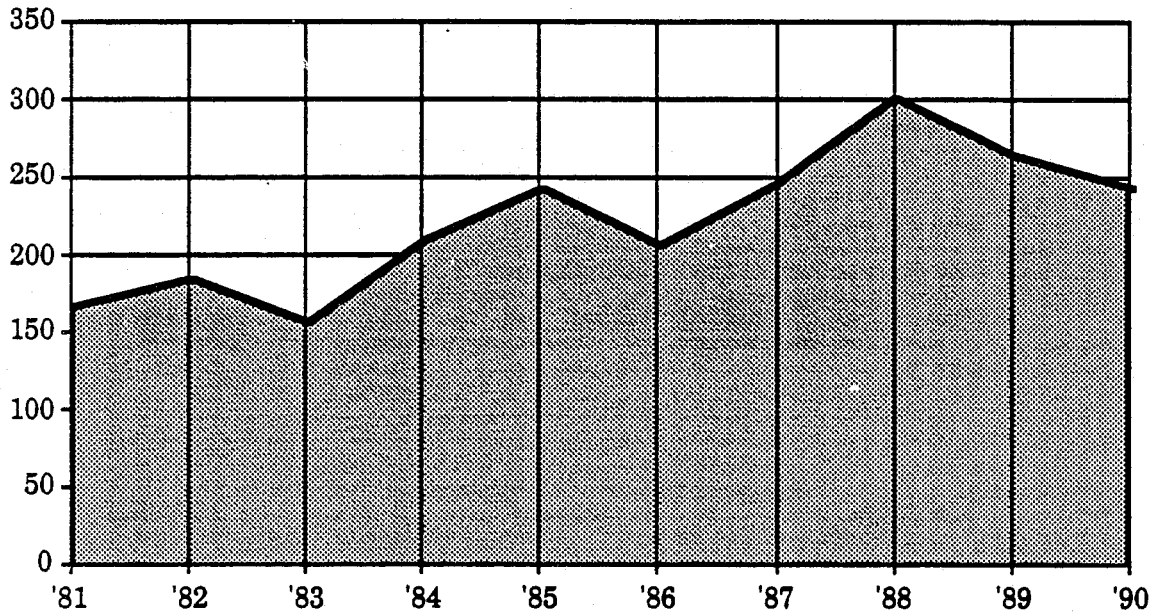
A TEN YEAR COMPARISON



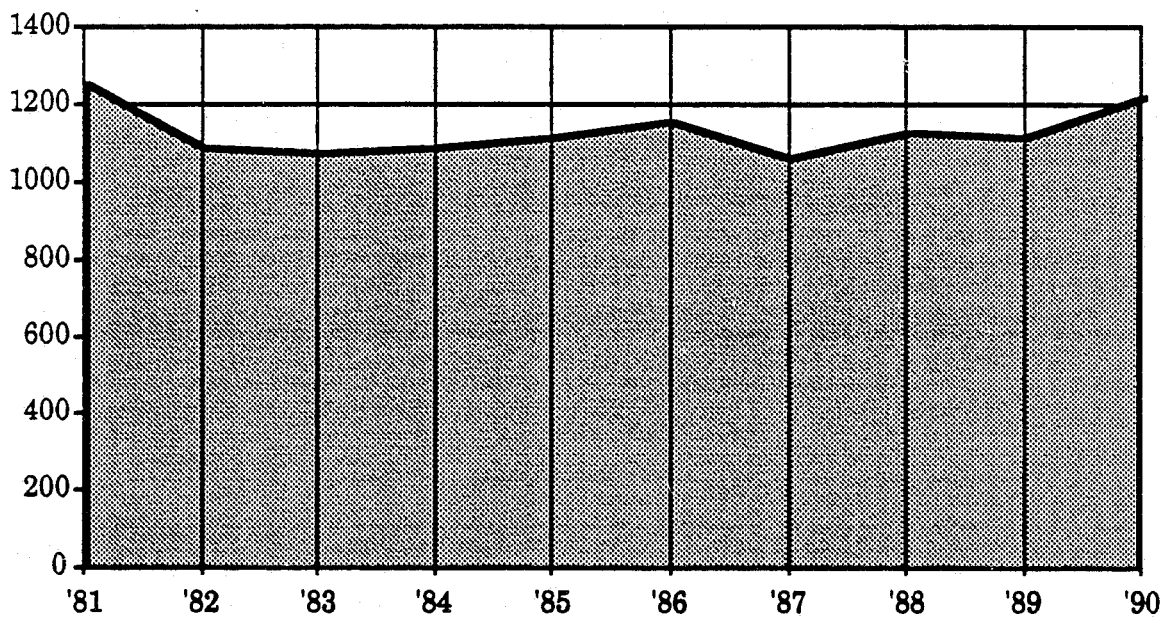
HOMICIDE - TEN YEAR TREND



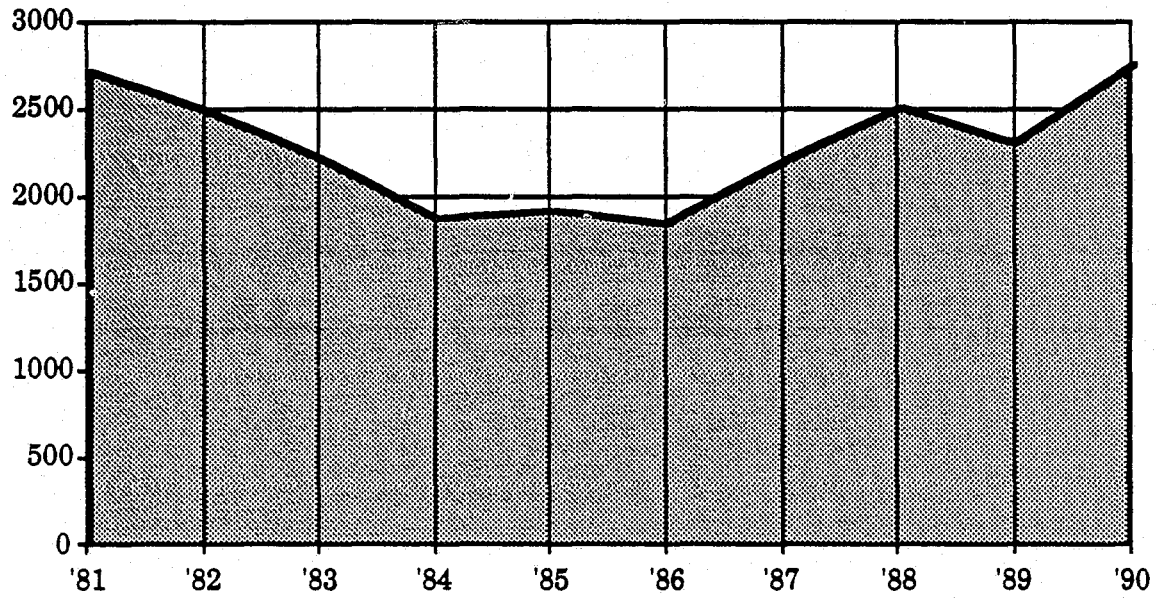
RAPE - TEN YEAR TREND



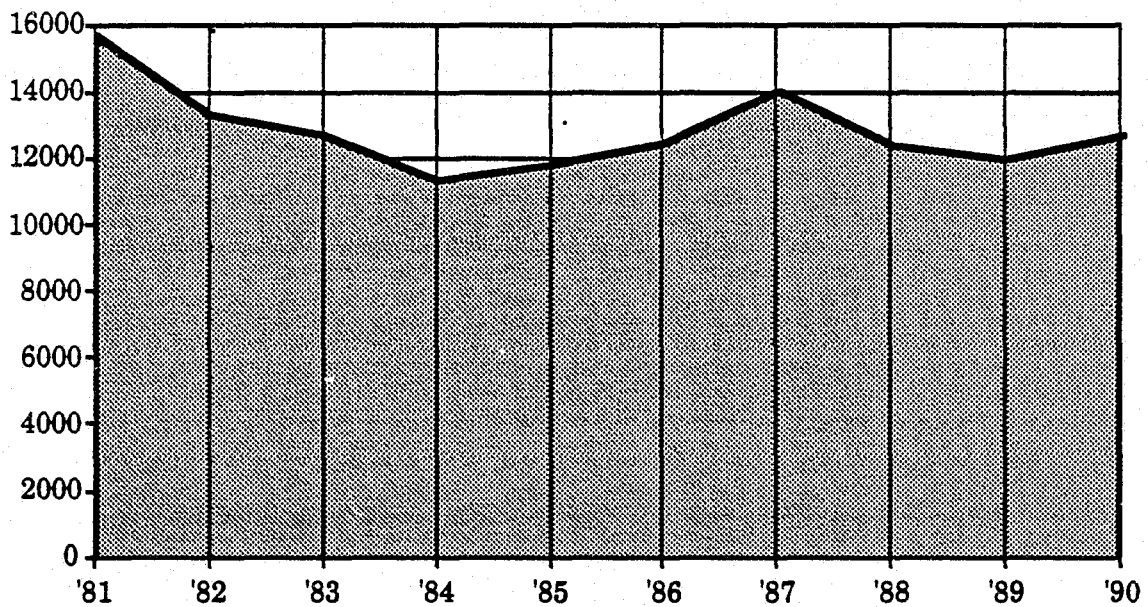
ROBBERY - TEN YEAR TREND



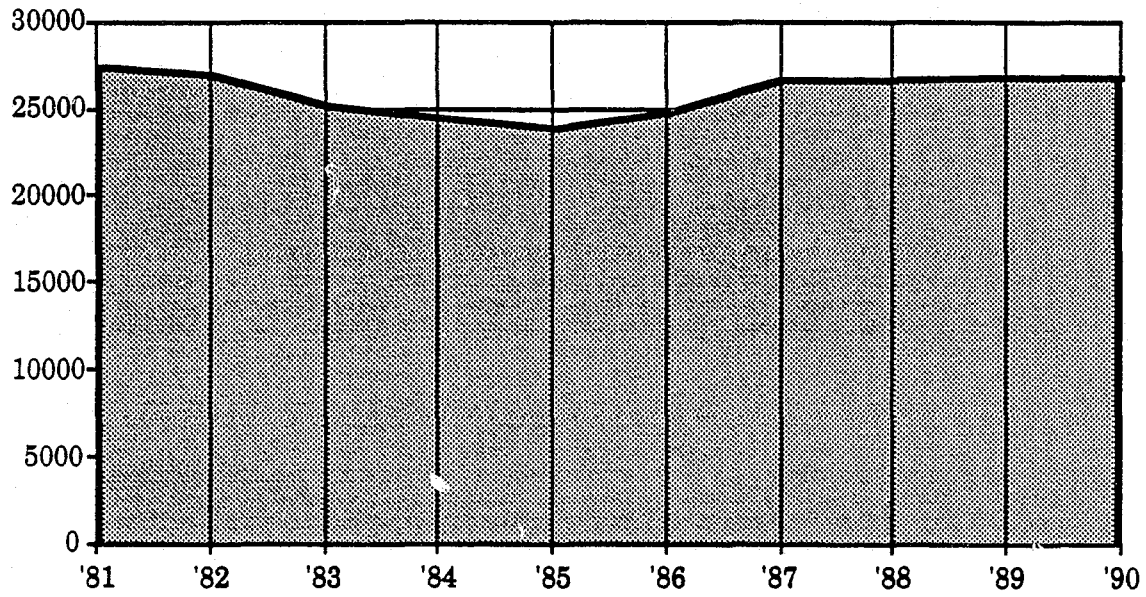
ASSAULT - TEN YEAR TREND



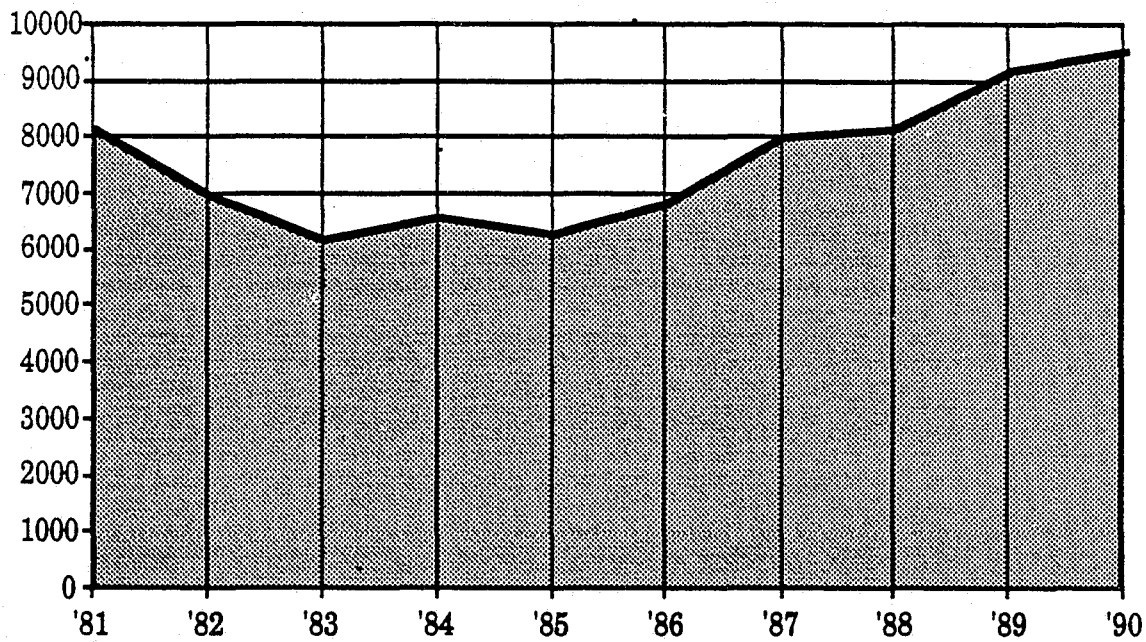
BURGLARY - TEN YEAR TREND



LARCENY - TEN YEAR TREND



MVT - TEN YEAR TREND



STATEWIDE SERIOUS CRIME RATES

SECTION III

CITIES/TOWNS: 1990 CRIME RATES

TOTAL SERIOUS CRIME RATE OF RHODE ISLAND MUNICIPALITIES

Per 100,000 Population

RANK 90	RANK '89	¹ COMMUNITY	³ POPULATION	1990 # OFFENSES	1990 CRIME RATE
1	1	² New Shoreham	836	142	16,986
2	2	Providence	160,728	18,600	11,572
3	3	Newport	28,227	2,467	8,746
4	10	Central Falls	17,637	1,211	6,865
5	4	Warwick	85,427	5,305	6,210
6	6	Pawtucket	72,644	4,261	5,866
7	9	Woonsocket	45,194	2,295	5,230
8	5	Johnston	26,542	1,256	4,732
9	7	West Greenwich	2,738	155	4,441
10	14	Narragansett	12,088	620	4,136
11	13	Cranston	71,992	3,044	4,002
12	11	North Providence	29,188	1,256	3,914
13	8	Lincoln	16,949	688	3,812
14	22	Cumberland	27,069	1,047	3,605
15	19	North Smithfield	9,972	361	3,297
16	12	West Warwick	27,026	961	3,283
17	18	North Kingstown	21,938	767	3,224
18	27	East Providence	50,980	1,620	3,216
19	25	Tiverton	13,526	458	3,201
20	17	Jamestown	4,040	158	3,160
21	16	Westerly	18,580	667	3,087
22	15	East Greenwich	10,211	352	2,965
23	24	Coventry	27,065	903	2,905
24	28	Warren	10,640	321	2,818
25	30	Hopkinton	6,406	185	2,693
26	23	Foster	3,370	115	2,662
27	20	Middletown	17,216	488	2,508
28	31	Little Compton	3,085	83	2,485
29	32	Bristol	20,128	524	2,438
30	33	Scituate	8,405	237	2,418
31	21	South Kingstown	20,414	593	2,408
32	26	Charlestown	4,800	147	2,269
33	37	Barrington	16,174	341	2,151
34	29	Portsmouth	14,259	362	2,147
35	36	Smithfield	16,886	360	1,879
36	35	Burrilville	13,164	246	1,516
37	34	Glocester	7,550	90	966

¹ Exeter and Richmond: Crime Statistics collected by State Police

² New Shoreham's (Block Island) extraordinarily high serious crime rate—more than several times the rate of any other community—was primarily due to its very small year-round population which, in mathematical terms, can translate a relatively small number of crimes into a misleading high rate. In addition, it is a fact that many of New Shoreham's crimes are committed in the summer when its "unofficial" population is swollen by tourists and summer residents.

³ R.I. 1990/U.S. Population/Census figures utilized

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: A 20 YEAR TREND

SECTION IV

STATEWIDE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

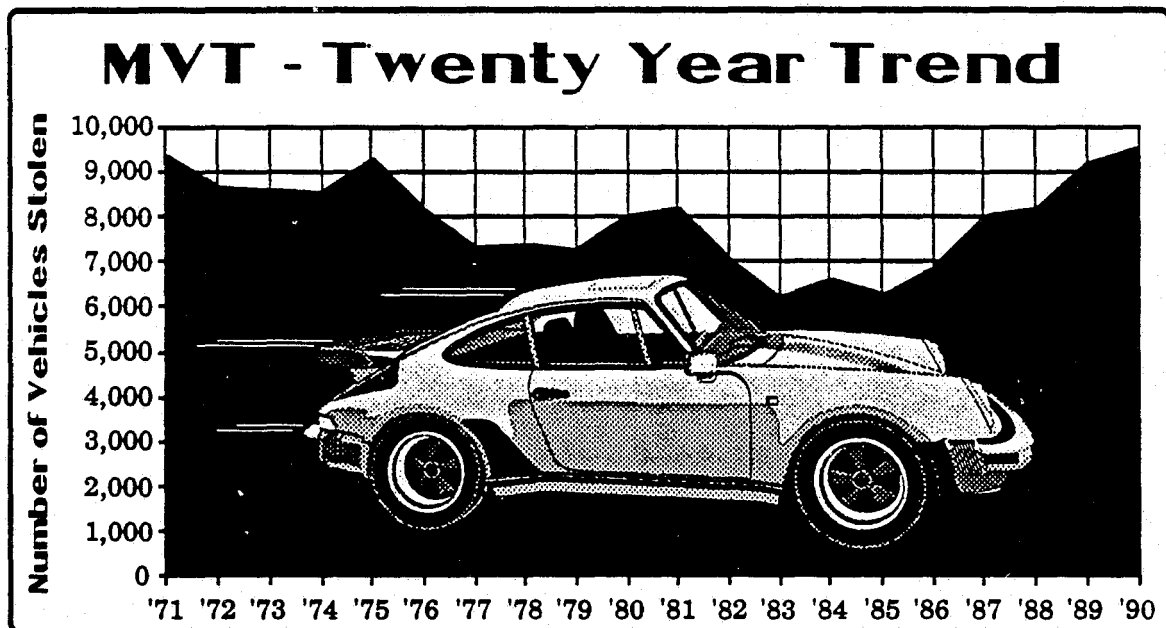
A 20 YEAR SUMMARY OF ANNUAL ACTIVITY

YEAR	# VEHICLES STOLEN	RANK ¹	RATE/100,000 POPULATION
1990	9,577	1	956 ²
1989	9,208	3	972 ³
1988	8,210	7	867
1987	8,032	11	848
1986	6,858	17	724
1985	6,303	19	666
1984	6,636	18	701
1983	6,232	20	658
1982	7,048	16	744
1981	8,222	9	868
1980	8,011	12	846
1979	7,262	15	767
1978	7,414	13	783
1977	7,353	14	777
1976	8,183	10	864
1975	9,336	3	986
1974	8,580	6	906
1973	8,616	5	910
1972	8,685	4	917
1971	9,392	2	992

¹ Annual Comparison (intra-state)

² Based on 1990 Census - all others 1980, 1970 census, respectively.

³ Can be read/interpreted, for example, as follows: 972 vehicles stolen per 100,000 population, or 97 vehicles stolen per 10,000 population, or 10 vehicles stolen per 1,000 population, or 1 vehicle stolen per 100 population.



INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING (IBR)

SECTION V

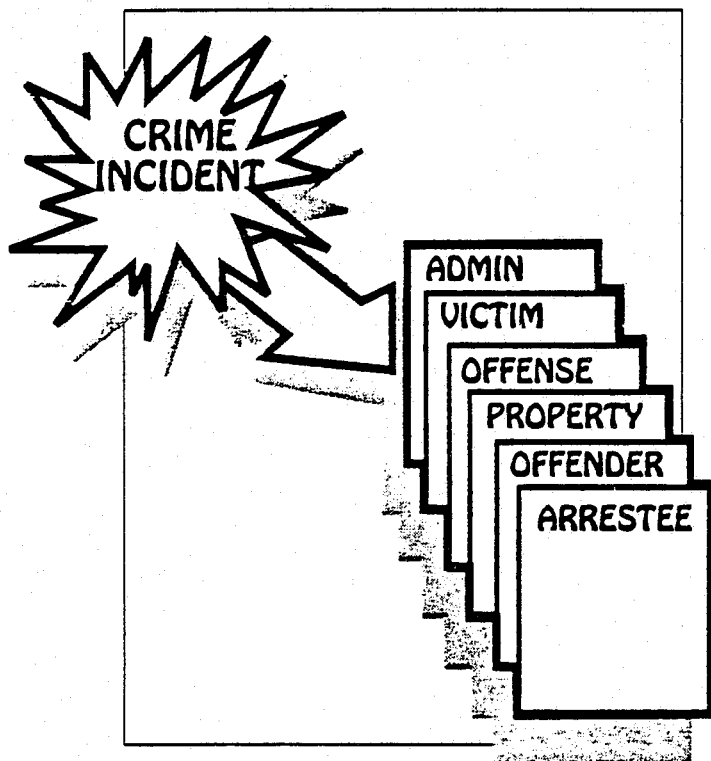
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



National
Incident
Based
Reporting
System

What is Incident-Based Reporting?

Incident-Based Reporting, or IBR, is generally perceived to view a crime and all its components as an "incident." The facts that are created as a result of that incident are then recorded and preserved. In order to obtain important data, the facts of the incident are then organized into specific categories or segments.



The vehicle used to collect these facts are known as "data elements." The data elements, given proper data values (much like answers given to questions) will then provide vital information about crime and its involvement with victims, offenders, property, arrestees, etc.

History

In the 1920's, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) envisioned the need for statistics on crime in our nation. The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP developed and initiated the voluntary national data collection effort.

Congressional Mandate

In 1930, the United States Congress authorized the Attorney General, who designated the FBI, to begin collecting data on certain offenses reported to the police and to manage the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. UCR has, essentially, remained unchanged since that time!

21st Century

In the late 1970's, the law enforcement community called for a thorough evaluative study of UCR with the objective of recommending a revised UCR Program to meet law enforcement needs into the 21st century.

NIBRS

With the assistance and guidance of the IACP, the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) and state-level UCR Programs, the FBI enhanced the UCR Program and gave birth to the National Incident-Based Reporting System or NIBRS. Thus, the 1980's mark the beginning of a new era in the collection and use of crime statistics.

Given the proper data, collected over a period of time, certain benefits can be realized. These benefits are seen in the way crime data are used. As an example, from an operational standpoint, NIBRS information can be analyzed to determine what type of crime is being committed during what hours; at specific locations; the type of criminal activity involved with specific victims. Utilizing these data, patrol operations can then be applied in a more efficient and timely manner.

Other examples of NIBRS data applications are:

- Assist in agency planning
- Forecasting crime occurrences
- Early detection of crime trends
- Greater focus and identification of victim groups
- Assist in the establishment of Modus Operandi records
- Easy identification of weapons in crime
- Depth and breadth of drug/alcohol involvement with crime
- Assist in research for development of future technology
- Assist in reevaluation of recordkeeping systems

Offenses Reported

Unlike the current, or summary UCR system that collects only the eight Part I crimes, NIBRS will collect 22 crime categories:

- 1 Arson
- 2 Assault
- 3 Bribery
- 4 Burglary
- 5 Counterfeiting
- 6 Destruction of Property
- 7 Drug Offenses
- 8 Embezzlement
- 9 Extortion
- 10 Fraud
- 11 Gambling
- 12 Homicide
- 13 Kidnaping
- 14 Larceny
- 15 Motor Vehicle Theft
- 16 Pornography
- 17 Prostitution
- 18 Robbery
- 19 Sex Offenses Forcible
- 20 Sex Offenses Nonforcible
- 21 Stolen Property
- 22 Weapons Violation

Data Elements

There are 52 data elements utilized in NIBRS to collect information about these crimes. Some of these elements are:

- Alcohol/Drug Influence
- Specific Location of the Crime
- Type of Criminal Activity Involved
- Type of Weapon Used
- Type of Victims
- Relationship of Victim to Offender
- Residency of Victims and Arrestees
- Description of Property and their Values

Advisory Policy Board

On August 1, 1988, final approval was granted by the Attorney General of the United States and the Director of the FBI, establishing an Advisory Policy Board for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The purpose of the Board is to assist in providing guidance and direction to the FBI in its operation, management, and policy setting aspects of the UCR Program.

Members of the Board were chosen with recommendations of the IACP, the NSA, the National Academy, and the FBI.

Your Policy Board members are:

Mr. James Borowski,
Denver, Colo.

Sheriff
Johnny Mack Brown
Greenville, S.Car.

Chief Lee Brown
Houston, Tex.

Chief William T. Burke
Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Thomas Darmody
Forked River, N. Jer.

Chief Patrick Fitzsimons
Seattle, Wash.

Commissioner
Lester Forst
Hartford, Conn.

Superintendent
Larry D. Furnas
Indianapolis, Ind.

Chief Daryl Gates
Los Angeles, Calif.

Chief Bruce Glasscock
Fort Collins, Colo.

Sheriff Kenneth G. Gross
Crowley, La.

Chief Charles Gruber
Shreveport, La.

Chief Robert Harris
Inver Grove Heights, Minn.

Sheriff John R. Lenhart
Shelby County, Ohio

Ms. Marie Pifer
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Sheriff Clair M. Poulsen
Duchesne County, Utah

Sheriff
Edward J. Reynolds
Bangor, Maine

Chief Carl Stokes
Columbia, S.Car.

Sheriff Patrick Sullivan
Littleton, Colo.

Commissioner
Benjamin Ward
New York, N.Y.



FBI Uniform Crime Reports

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UCR PROGRAM
10TH & PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20535
TEL (202) 324-2614

DEFINITION/REPORTING METHODS

SECTION VI

DEFINITIONS & REPORTING METHODS

DEFINITIONS:

HOMICIDE - Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense, as for all other crime index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident.

RAPE - Rape (forcible), as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

ROBBERY - Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

ASSAULT - Assault (aggravated) is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

BURGLARY - The UCR Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

LARCENY - Larceny (theft) is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the UCR Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (MVT) - In the UCR Program, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

REPORTING METHODS:

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) is a city, county, and state law enforcement program. This Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of statistics by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The crime data are submitted either to a state UCR Program or directly to the national UCR Program which is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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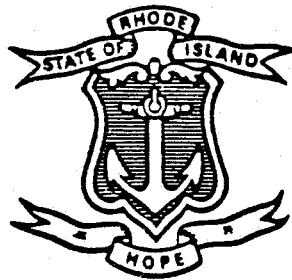


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Governor**



**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
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