What Now?  
Guidance for the Post-NIBRS Era

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Measurement considerations

1. Firearm-involved incidents
2. Unit of analysis
3. Arrest measurement
4. Hierarchies
   • Offense
   • Relationship (VOR)
   • Injury
Connecting an offense, victim, and firearm use

For incidents with multiple offenses and multiple victims

Created a self-referencing “look-up table” to link victim-specific offenses to the appropriate weapon

Violent Victimizations Involving a Firearm in the US, 2021 (nibrsdata.org)

Source: https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/
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What is your purpose?

Ex: clearance status

- Measurement level – incident
- Outcome measures – victimizations or offenses
Measurement considerations

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How many people were arrested?
How many offenses resulted in arrest?

Two summary-level measures

- Most serious arrest offense per person arrested — 1:1 match
- Arrests by offense — 1+ offense per person arrested
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Pick an order, any order!

- What is your goal? Robbery
- Will the analysis need to stand alone?
- Is the hierarchy decision impacted by sample/case size?

*Document, document, document*
What is critical to measure and report?

- Key incident and victimization indicators
- Tracking clearance and arrest
- Population-based rates

### Victim age (Victimization rate per 100,000 by offense type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim age</th>
<th>Serious violent crime*</th>
<th>Murder</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>Aggravated assault</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Simple assault</th>
<th>Intimidation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 or younger</td>
<td>143.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>219.6</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 17</td>
<td>532.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>164.6</td>
<td>300.0</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>1,079.4</td>
<td>244.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>803.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>543.0</td>
<td>157.5</td>
<td>1,446.4</td>
<td>342.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34</td>
<td>748.0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>551.5</td>
<td>136.4</td>
<td>1,590.7</td>
<td>410.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 64</td>
<td>392.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>288.9</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>848.6</td>
<td>266.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 or older</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>203.4</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery.
Why care about standardization?

**Statistical Data**
- Emphasis on quality and completeness
- Wide range of indicators and data elements
- Often difficult to release “quickly”

**Surveillance**
- Increased periodicity
- Concise set of top-line measures
- Based on a subset/sample of the population (typically)
Current National Coverage
What can states do?

Call to Action

Collaborate with BJS and FBI CJIS to identify surveillance measures of crime and public safety

Work with state crime reporting agencies to identify how states can collect a select set of crime indicators each month, for more frequent reporting