

POTENTIAL DATASETS TO UNDERSTAND FEMICIDE

	SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORTS (SHR)	NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)	NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM (NVSS)	NATIONAL VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM (NVDRS)	NATIONAL DEATH INDEX (NDI)
SOURCE:	FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)	FBI	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)	CDC	CDC
COVERAGE:	1976-2019 (as of 9/2020); national.	Dates vary by reporting agency; about half of all law enforcement agencies currently report.	1968-2019 (as of 4/2021); national.	2003-2018 (as of 4/2021); select states.	1979-present; national.
BENEFITS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most used source for criminal homicide research. • Nearly 50 years of data. • Agency identifiers allow for geographic disaggregation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More incident detail than in SHR (date, time, location; more victim types, etc.). • Provides context on crimes (drug offenses, sex offenses, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete national account of deaths. • Popular for public health research. • Web-based Injury Statistics Query & Reporting System, for custom reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600+ indicators, like history of abuse, linked from police reports, death certificates, coroner & medical examiner reports. • Web-based Injury Statistics Query & Reporting System, for custom reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete national account of deaths. • Single source for researchers to determine whether specific study participants died.
CHALLENGES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not as many incident variables as NIBRS. • Data collection ended in 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer law enforcement agencies reporting than SHR. • Limited time frame of data compared to SHR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less reliable for less populous counties & for incidents with American Indian, Native Alaskan, & Asian victims. • No information on known offenders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing data in relevant fields (history of intimate partner violence). • Not all states report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar limitations as NVSS & NVDRS. • Restricted use because of personally identifiable information covered.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON FEMICIDE DATASETS

- (2020). *Crime in the United States, 2019: Expanded Offense Data - Homicide*. [Dataset]. Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/topic-pages/expanded-offense>
- (2020). *National Incident-Based Reporting System*. [Dataset]. Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation. <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/nibrs>
- (2021). National Vital Statistics System: Mortality Data. [Data set]. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/deaths.htm>
- (2021). *National Violent Death Reporting System*. [Dataset]. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/datasources/nvdrs/index.html>
- (2021). *National Death Index*. [Dataset]. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ndi/index.htm>
- Ballesteros, M. F., Webb, K., & McClure, R. J. (2017). A review of CDC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS™): Planning for the future of injury surveillance. *Journal of Safety Research*: 61, 211-215.
- Campbell, J. et al. (2021). Pregnancy-Associated Deaths from Homicide, Suicide, and Drug Overdose: Review of Research and the Intersection with Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal of Women's Health*: 30(2), 236-244.
- Gollub, E.L., & Gardner, M. (2019). Firearm legislation and firearm use in female intimate partner homicide using National Violent Death Reporting System data. *Preventive Medicine*: 118, 216-219.
- Iwanicki, J. L., Severtson, S. G., Margolin, Z., Dasgupta, N., Green, J. L., & Dart, R. C. (2018). Consistency between opioid-related mortality trends derived from poison center and national vital statistics system, United States, 2006–2016. *American Journal of Public Health*: 108(12), 1639–1645.
- Lantz, B. (2021). Why more agencies and researchers should embrace the upcoming NIBRS transition: Contributions and promise of the NIBRS data. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, forthcoming.
- Miller, L. S., & Block, C. R. (1987). Introduction to Illinois Uniform Crime Reports. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.
- Overstreet, S.M., McNeely, S., & Lapsey, Jr., D.S. (2020). Can victim, offender, and situational characteristics differentiate between lethal and non-lethal incidents of intimate partner violence occurring among adults? *Homicide Studies*.
- Petrosky, E., Blair, J.M., Betz, C.J., Fowler, K.A., Jack, S.D., & Lyons, B.H. (2017). Racial and ethnic differences in homicides of adult women and the role of intimate partner violence: United States, 2003-2014. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 66(28), 741-746.
- Pizarro, J.M., & Zeoli, A.M. (2011). An assessment of the quality of homicide data in the Supplementary Homicide Reports: A research note. *Justice Quarterly*: 30(4), 1-21.
- Tostlebe, J. J., Pyrooz, D. C., Rogers, R. G., & Masters, R. K. (2021). The National Death Index as a source of homicide data: A methodological exposition of promises and pitfalls for criminologists. *Homicide Studies*: 25(1), 5–36.
- Zeoli, A.M., & Webster, D.W. (2010). Effects of domestic violence policies, alcohol taxes and police staffing levels on intimate partner homicide in large US cities. *Injury Prevention*: 16, 90-95.