SECTION V

Special Report

The Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001: A Compilation of Data

Like every other organization and individual in the United States, the FBI has struggled to comprehend the events of September 11, 2001. Apart from investigating the crime scenes in New York City (the World Trade Center); Somerset County, Pennsylvania; and Arlington County, Virginia (the Pentagon); following leads, and addressing a myriad of concerns resulting from these attacks, the FBI through its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has struggled with how to report the data to the public. Begun in 1929, the UCR Program captures criminal offenses, which include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft, reported to local or state law enforcement agencies. In its original design, the creators of the Program probably could not conceive of heinous attacks of domestic or international terrorism being committed within the confines of this Nation. Theirs was a national crime data collection system based on the cooperation of city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting crimes that were a product of the society of the time. However, that society has evolved into a more complex, global society of the twenty-first century that is faced with fighting crimes that previously had been unimaginable. The FBI recognizes that the UCR Program must evolve to be able to capture the crimes of this modern era. As it currently exists, the UCR Program is limited in its ability to report the offenses committed at the World Trade Center, in the airways above Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon. Recognizing the limitations of the Program, yet also recognizing that many agencies and researchers will have a specific, nontraditional application for the statistical data associated with these offenses, the FBI has compiled this special report.

There will be disagreement and debate among academicians, governmental officials, law enforcement, the media, and the general public regarding the perspective from which one should view the events of September 11. Some will argue that they were an act of war; others will say they are a local crime, an international conspiracy, terrorism in its classical meaning, or a myriad of other possibilities. This special report does not attempt to join the debate nor bring any resolution to the disagreement; it merely presents the data within the limited context of UCR.

Methodology

This report uses a simple statistical approach to categorize (analyze) the victims and the offenders (terrorists) of this incident. The statistics are organized based on attributes

Table 5.1

Murder Victims of 9/11/2001 Terrorist Attacks
by Race, Sex, and Location

Race	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
All Locations				
Total	**3,047**	**2,303**	**739**	**5**
White	2,435	1,908	527	0
Black	28	170	11	0
Other	187	127	0	0
Unknown	139	98	3	5
World Trade Center				
Total	**2,823**	**2,175**	**648**	**0**
White	2,279	1,811	4 8	0
Black	234	148	8	0
Other	184	124	0	0
Unknown	12	92	34	0
Pentagon				
Total	**184**	**108**	**71**	**5**
White	120	79	41	0
Black	49	21	28	0
Other	2	2	0	0
Unknown	13		2	5
Somerset County, Pennsylvania				
Total	**40**	**20**	**20**	**0**
White	3	18	18	0
Black	3	1	2	0
Other	1	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

such as age, gender, and race. It must be clearly understood that these attributes are used simply to describe those victims who were killed on September 11, 2001. Since the crimes were carried out indiscriminately to inflict the maximum pain on the greatest number of people, these attributes must not be seen as factors that have contributed to these incidents.

The statistics of September 11 are not a part of the traditional *Crime in the United States* publication because they are different from the day-to-day crimes committed in this country. Additionally, combining these statistics with our regular crime report would create many difficulties in defining and analyzing crime as we know it.

• Even though in many minds the deaths resulting from the September 11 attacks may not meet UCR's traditional definition of a criminal homicide, the UCR Program has classified those deaths for the purpose of presenting these data as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

• The murder count of September 11 is so high that combining it with the traditional crime statistics will have an outlier effect that skews all types of measurements in the Program's analysis. (An outlier is any extreme value, either large or small, that substantially deviates from the rest of the distribution.) However, because these tables reflect volume only, Table 8 contains the numbers of deaths in New York City, including those at the World Trade Center, and Table 10 contains the number of deaths in Somerset County, including those from the offense of September 11. These locations are appropriately footnoted.

• Data for the Pentagon will appear only in this report. To be published in Tables 8-11, Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, an agency must submit complete data for 12 months. For the Pentagon, the UCR Program has only one day of data—September 11, 2001.

• The Program does not collect occupation, and so it was unable to make a distinction and separately classify victim data for the deaths of the firefighters at the World Trade Center from the deaths of the civilians.

As explained in the introduction of this study, the limitations of the UCR Program were clearly realized in the wake of the September 11

tragedies. Like many agencies and programs, UCR is not equipped to fully capture the events of September 11 in its data collection and dissemination formats. For example, in addition to the deaths of over three thousand people, there are thousands more who were victimized that were not reported in other crime classifications such as aggravated assault. Because of the limitations of UCR summary reporting and the application of its guidelines, especially the Hierarchy Rule, agencies do not report and thus we are unable to collect and publish in this study any offense data except murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. The Hierarchy Rule requires reporting/counting only the highest offense in the Program's ordered crime listing (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). However, the rule applies only to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant(s) may be prosecuted in the courts. Finally, the age and gender breakdowns in the tables are consistent with standard UCR methodology.

Discussion of the Data

Victims

According to reports (current to the UCR's publication deadline), the number of victims from the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the Pennsylvania crash site totaled 3,047. The gender of 5 victims and the race of 139 victims were unknown. Males constituted 2,303 victims (75. percent) and females made up the remaining 739 (24.3 percent). (See Table 5.1.) Of the total victims, 2,435 (79.9 percent) were white, 28 (9.4 percent) were black, and 187 (.1 percent) were of other races. (See Table 5.1.)

An analysis of all victims by gender and race showed that the highest percentage of all victims of the events of September 11 were white males (2. percent), followed by white females (17.3 percent), black males (5. percent), and black females (3.8 percent). In the race category other, 4.2 percent were males and 2.0 percent were females. Race was unknown for 4. percent of the victims.

Table 5.2

Murder Victims of 9/11/2001 Terrorist Attacks, Total All Locations
by Age, Sex, and Race

Age	Total	Sex			Race			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other[1]	Unknown
Total	**3,047**	**2,303**	**739**	**5**	**2,435**	**286**	**187**	**139**
Percent distribution[2]	100.0	75.	24.3	0.2	79.9	9.4	.1	4.
Under 18[3]	9	5	4	0	3	3	0	3
Under 22[3]	31	22	9	0	19	4	3	5
18 and over[3]	3,004	2,274	730	0	2,424	281	18	113
Infant (under 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	5	3	2	0	2	0	0	3
5 to 8	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9 to 12	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
13 to 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 19	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	1
20 to 24	117	78	39	0	95	8	10	4
25 to 29	341	241	100	0	273	2	30	12
30 to 34	503	388	115	0	401	40	47	15
35 to 39	578	4 7	111	0	4 9		24	19
40 to 44	510	402	108	0	420	43	28	19
45 to 49	3 9	277	92	0	299	39	1	15
50 to 54	272	200	72	0	218	28	12	14
55 to 59	177	128	49	0	139	18	12	8
0 to 4	79	54	25	0	2	8	4	5
5 to 9	29	20	9	0	25	2	1	1
70 to 74	15	10	5	0	13	2	0	0
75 and over	11		5	0	9	1	1	0
Unknown	34	24	5	5	8	2	1	23

[1] Includes 184 Asian or Pacific Islander and 3 American Indian or Alaskan Native victims.
[2] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[3] Does not include unknown ages.

Table 5.3

Murder Victims of 9/11/2001 Terrorist Attacks; New York City World Trade Center
by Age, Sex, and Race

Age	Total	Sex			Race			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other[1]	Unknown
Total	**2,823**	**2,175**	**648**	**0**	**2,279**	**234**	**184**	**126**
Percent distribution[2]	100.0	77.0	23.0	0.0	80.7	8.3	.5	4.5
Under 18[3]	5	3	2	0	2	0	0	3
Under 22[3]	22	17	5	0	14	1	2	5
18 and over[3]	2,789	2,148	41	0	2,2 9	232	183	105
Infant (under 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	5	3	2	0	2	0	0	3
5 to 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 to 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 19	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	1
20 to 24	108	72	3	0	89	7	9	3
25 to 29	329	233	9	0	2 4	24	29	12
30 to 34	485	373	112	0	388	35	47	15
35 to 39	539	444	95	0	443	54	24	18
40 to 44	480	383	97	0	399	35	28	18
45 to 49	342	2 7	75	0	281	33	15	13
50 to 54	239	181	58	0	194	20	12	13
55 to 59	153	114	39	0	120	13	12	8
0 to 4	7	48	19	0	53	7	4	3
5 to 9	23	17		0	20	1	1	1
70 to 74	11	7	4	0	9	2	0	0
75 and over	10		4	0	8	1	1	0
Unknown	29	24	5	0	8	2	1	18

[1] Includes 181 Asian or Pacific Islander and 3 American Indian or Alaskan Native victims.
[2] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[3] Does not include unknown ages.

Table 5.4

Murder Victims of 9/11/2001 Terrorist Attacks; Pentagon
by Age, Sex, and Race

Age	Total	Sex			Race			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other[1]	Unknown
Total	**184**	**108**	**71**	**5**	**120**	**49**	**2**	**13**
Percent distribution[2]	100.0	58.7	38.	2.7	5.2	2 .	1.1	7.1
Under 18[3]	4	2	2	0	1	3	0	0
Under 22[3]		4	2	0	3	3	0	0
18 and over[3]	175	10	9	0	119	4	2	8
Infant (under 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 8	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9 to 12	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
13 to 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24		5	1	0	4	1	0	1
25 to 29	11	8	3	0	8	2	1	0
30 to 34	13	12	1	0	9	4	0	0
35 to 39	32	19	13	0	20	11	0	1
40 to 44	27	1	11	0	18	8	0	1
45 to 49	23	9	14	0	15	5	1	2
50 to 54	28	1	12	0	19	8	0	1
55 to 59	21	14	7	0	1	5	0	0
0 to 4	10	4		0	7	1	0	2
5 to 9	3	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
70 to 74	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
75 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5

[1] Includes 2 Asian or Pacific Islander victims.
[2] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[3] Does not include unknown ages.

Table 5.5

Murder Victims of 9/11/2001 Terrorist Attacks; Somerset County, Pennsylvania
by Age, Sex, and Race

Age	Total	Sex			Race			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other[1]	Unknown
Total	**40**	**20**	**20**	**0**	**36**	**3**	**1**	**0**
Percent distribution[2]	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	90.0	7.5	2.5	0.0
Under 18[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 22[3]	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	0
18 and over[3]	40	20	20	0	3	3	1	0
Infant (under 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 to 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	0
25 to 29	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
30 to 34	5	3	2	0	4	1	0	0
35 to 39	7	4	3	0		1	0	0
40 to 44	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
45 to 49	4	1	3	0	3	1	0	0
50 to 54	5	3	2	0	5	0	0	0
55 to 59	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
0 to 4	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
5 to 9	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
70 to 74	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
75 and over	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes 1 Asian or Pacific Islander victim.
[2] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[3] Does not include unknown ages.

Further, a breakdown by race and gender shows that white males made up the majority of the victims at each of the three locations. The majority of black victims at the World Trade Center were male, but the majority of black victims at the Pentagon and the Pennsylvania crash sites were female. (See Table 5.1.)

Victims: Age, Gender, and Race

Nine victims of the events of September 11 were under the age of 18. Of this total, 5 were under 5 years old. All 5 of these juveniles were victims at the World Trade Center: 3 were male and 2 were female; 2 were white and 3 were of unknown race. The remaining 4 juvenile victims were at the Pentagon: a white female aged 5 to 8; 2 black males and 1 black female aged 9 to 12. (See Tables 5.2–5.4.)

The vast majority, 98. percent (3,004), of all the victims where age was known were over age 18. The modal age category for all victims was 35 to 39. However, when broken down by gender, the female victims were slightly

younger. The modal age category for females was 30 to 34. The modal age category by race was again 35 to 39, excluding the other race category, which had a slightly younger modal age category of 30 to 34. (See Table 5.2.)

The same general statistics for age remain true for the victims at the World Trade Center, mainly because they constitute the majority of the victims—92. percent (2,823). (See Table 5.3.) For the Pentagon, the modal age category is again 35 to 39. However, the most frequent age category for females was 45 to 49, reflecting a slightly older set of victims at the Pentagon. (See Table 5.4.) The most frequent age category of the Pennsylvania crash site was 35 to 39. (See Table 5.5.)

Offenders: Age, Gender, and Race

Nineteen offenders were directly involved in the events of September 11—10 at the World Trade Center, 5 at the Pentagon, and 4 in Pennsylvania. All the offenders were white males. Four of the 19 were under the age of 22. Twelve of the offenders were aged 20 to 24, and the remaining 7 were aged 25 to 34. The oldest offender (aged 30 to 34) was involved with the events at the World Trade Center. (See Table 5. .)

Law Enforcement Officers Killed in the Line of Duty

The UCR Program through its Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Program separately collects information on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted in the line of duty. The 71 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty as a result of the attacks on the World Trade Center include 37 officers with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police Department, 23 with the New York Police Department, 5 with the New York Office of Tax Enforcement, 3 with the State of New York Unified Court System, 1 fire marshal with the New York City Fire Department, 1 agent with the U. S. Secret Service, and 1 agent with the FBI. One refuge law enforcement officer with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service was killed in the crash in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. These data are included in the tables of this study. A more complete breakdown of these

Table 5.6

Murder Offenders of 9/11/2001 Terrorist Attacks
by Age[1]

Age	Total	WTC	Pentagon	PA
Total	**19**	**10**	**5**	**4**
Percent distribution[2]	100.0	52.	2 .3	21.1
Under 18	0	0	0	0
Under 22	4	1	1	2
18 and over	19	10	5	4
Infant (under 1)	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0
5 to 8	0	0	0	0
9 to 12	0	0	0	0
13 to 1	0	0	0	0
17 to 19	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	12	7	2	3
25 to 29		2	3	1
30 to 34	1	1	0	0
35 to 39	0	0	0	0
40 to 44	0	0	0	0
45 to 49	0	0	0	0
50 to 54	0	0	0	0
55 to 59	0	0	0	0
0 to 4	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0
70 to 74	0	0	0	0
75 and over	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

[1] All offenders are white males.

[2] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

data appears in *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted 2001.*

Summary and Conclusion

It is important to note that data for this publication were provided by law enforcement agencies. The 3,047 victims were those for whom law enforcement agencies involved in these incidents were able to supply supplemental homicide data, identifying age, gender, and race information on 2,303 males and 739 females. Of the total victims, the Pentagon was unable to provide supplemental homicide reports on 5. Readers of this report are cautioned not to confuse identifying a victim's age, gender, and race with being able to identify an individual through fingerprints, dental records, or DNA. It may be months or years before some victims of this tragedy will be positively identified. Again, the purpose of this special report is to provide statistical data to those who for their specific reasons will find these numbers useful. Finally, for reasons stated earlier, readers are cautioned about combining these data with the other statistics presented in the book to perform any meaningful analyses.

Injuries from Violent Crime, 2000: A Study Using NIBRS Data

Introduction

An important tool for law enforcement in the war against crime is the ability to analyze and understand when and where crime takes place, what form it takes, and the characteristics of its victims and offenders. Armed with such information, law enforcement can support its case to acquire the resources it needs to fight crime. As a result, short-term and long-term strategies can be developed to chart the ways and means of combating both domestic and international enterprises of criminal activities. One major goal of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is to generate a reliable set of criminal statistics in order to depict a nationwide view of crime in America based on the data voluntarily submitted by local and state law enforcement agencies.

Since 1930, the UCR Program has remained virtually unchanged in its method of reporting the steadily increasing diversity and complexity of crime. In order to fulfill the need for more comprehensive crime data to meet the demands of modern society, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was developed.

The strength of NIBRS is the emphasis on criminal incidents, which permits analysis of the relationships between and among victim, offender, and offense. For example, NIBRS provides information about the age, sex, and race of the victim(s) and offender(s) of each crime category, characteristics available only for the offense of murder under the traditional UCR Summary Reporting System. Obviously, the NIBRS data provide rich and detailed information about the incidence of crime and its victims and offenders. The highly disaggregated NIBRS data allow users to extract specific information about crime and its dynamics. Consequently, the quality, breadth, and depth of the information derived from NIBRS is far superior to that provided by the summary system. Although NIBRS data are not yet nationally representative, this report demonstrates their potential by assessing the severity of personal injury resulting from violent crimes.

Objectives

The objective of this research is to demonstrate the versatility of these data by analyzing the injuries associated with violent crime, using the classifications *major*, *minor*, and *none*. The specific objectives of the study are to present and discuss the number of victims by injury type and (1) selected offense; (2) location; (3) weapon type; (4) victim age, sex, and race; (5) relationship of victim to offender; and ( ) offender age, sex, and race.

Methodology

Offenses in NIBRS are classified as *crimes against persons, property, or society*. Incidents can involve more than one offense, victim, or offender. For crime counting purposes, one offense is counted for each victim of *crimes against persons*, and one offense is counted for each distinct incident of *crimes against property* and *crimes against society*, regardless of the number of victims. All violent crimes involve force or threat of force. Since the primary objective of this research was to examine the injuries associated with violent crime, the offenses considered in this research were kidnaping/abduction, forcible sex offenses (forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling), aggra-

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Table 5.7

Number of Victims
by Selected Offense and Injury Type, 2000

Selected Offenses	Total[1]	Injury		
		Major	Minor	None
Kidnaping/abduction	,905	391	1,778	4,73
Forcible rape	13,85	8 7	3,215	9,774
Forcible sodomy	3,5 2	180	508	2,874
Sexual assault with an object	2,347	98	405	1,844
Forcible fondling	17,3 5	234	1,524	15, 07
Aggravated assault	117,507	28,155	39,123	50,229
Robbery	34,915	2,414	7,48	25,015

[1] Victims of more than one offense within an incident are counted within each appropriate offense category.

vated assault, and robbery. (The violent offense of murder was excluded from this list because the victims of murder suffer the ultimate injury—death. Although the violent crime of robbery is classified as a crime against *property,* it was included in this study because it involves force or threat of force to the victim(s) even though its objective is to obtain money or property.

The injury classifications in this study were limited to major, minor, and none. Injuries included under *major* are apparent broken bones, possible internal injuries, severe lacerations, loss of teeth, unconsciousness, or other major injury. Apparent *minor* injury and *none* were listed as separate categories. Injuries as related to the characteristics of the offense; location; weapon type; the age, sex and race of the victim(s); the relationship of the victim to the offender; and the age, sex, and race of the offender(s) were examined in detail in this report.

Although the statistics shown are an accurate depiction of reports from those law enforcement agencies participating in NIBRS data collection, they may not be representative nationally. However, as more law enforcement agencies provide data in the NIBRS format, the data will lend themselves to more in-depth national analysis.

Discussion of the Data

Criminal incidents reported to the FBI's UCR Program through NIBRS in 2000 involving one or more of the selected violent crime offenses were extracted from the complete NIBRS data set to become the focus of analysis for this report. The 2000 file included data from 3,157 law enforcement agencies in 19 states. These agencies jointly covered a population of 43.7 million or 1 percent of the Nation's inhabitants. The analysis of the characteristics of violent crime incidents was limited to the 2000 NIBRS data.

In NIBRS, data are collected on each single incident and arrest within 22 crime categories comprised of 4 specific crimes (Group A offenses). For each offense known to police within these categories, incident, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information are gathered when available. In addition to Group A offenses, there are 11 Group B offense categories for which arrests are reported. As opposed to the traditional UCR Summary Reporting System, NIBRS is incident-based; therefore, opportunities exist for the reporting of the complete description of the multiple characteristics within an incident. The major difference between the Summary Reporting System and NIBRS is the degree of detail in reporting. For this study, the analysis of these factors is limited to the 2000 NIBRS data.

During the year 2000, 3,157 agencies submitted a total of 2, 72,924 Group A incident reports to the FBI. These reports contained information on 2,974,9 2 offenses, 2,887,983 victims, and 2,071,229 known offenders. Known means at least one characteristic (age, sex, or race) of the offender was reported. At least one of the selected violent crimes was involved in percent of the incidents.

Table 5.8

Number of Victims
by Location and Injury Type, 2000

Location	Total[1]	Major	Minor	None
		Injury		
Air/bus/train terminal	287	41	7	179
Bank/savings and loan	805	34	2	709
Bar/nightclub	4,918	1,939	1, 31	1,348
Church/synagogue/temple	2 7	31	51	185
Commercial/office building	3,018	497	555	1,9
Construction site	183	38	52	93
Convenience store	3, 1	385	01	2, 75
Department/discount store	1,233	93	334	80
Drug store/doctor's office/hospital	952	129	19	27
Field/woods	2,548	403	92	1,453
Government/public building	1,009	153	279	577
Grocery/supermarket	1,390	133	331	92
Highway/road/alley	37,0 3	,510	9,974	20,579
Hotel/motel/etc.	3,38	535	842	2,009
Jail/prison	1,118	279	398	441
Lake/waterway	280	53	5	1 2
Liquor store	208	27	4	135
Parking lot/garage	12,085	1,988	3,298	,799
Rental storage facility	113	21	41	51
Residence/home	97,589	15,707	28,54	53,33
Restaurant	2,880	299	518	2,0 3
School/college	4,195	475	1,053	2, 7
Service/gas station	1,584	154	332	1,098
Specialty store	1,377	10	225	1,04
Other/unknown	11,834	1,9 1	3,079	,794

[1] If a victim suffers more than one offense at the same location during the same incident, the victim is counted once within that location. If a victim suffers more than one offense at different locations during the same incident, the victim is counted within each appropriate location.

Table 5.9

Number of Victims
by Weapon and Injury Type, 2000

		Injury		
Weapon Type	Total[1]	Major	Minor	None
Firearm(s)[2]	3 ,2 5	3,599	4,027	28, 39
Dangerous weapons[3]				
(knives, clubs, etc.)	2,413	14,023	20,830	27,5 0
Personal weapons[4]				
(hands, fists, feet, etc.)	59,703	9,709	20,087	29,907
Firearms with dangerous and/or				
personal weapons[5]	2,852	452	824	1,57
Other weapon combinations	7,334	2,149	3,120	2,0 5
Unknown	7,998	1,272	1,749	4,977
None	17, 12	827	2,701	14,084

[1] If a victim suffers more than one offense with the same weapon type, the victim is counted once within that weapon type. If the victim suffers more than one offense with different weapon types, the victim is counted within each appropriate weapon type.
[2] Includes offenses committed with one or more firearm(s) but no other weapon type.
[3] Includes offenses committed with one or more dangerous weapon(s) but no other weapon type.
[4] Includes offenses committed with personal weapons and no other weapon type.
[5] Includes offenses committed with firearms and any other weapon type.
Includes offenses committed with any weapon combination excluding firearm(s).

Even though criminal incidents can involve more than one offense, victim, or offender, most involve a single offense, victim, or offender. Sixty-four percent of the 2, 72,924 crime incidents involved only one individual (person) victim, 92.1 percent involved a single offense, and 5 .1 percent a single offender.

Selected Offenses

Among the offenses considered in this report, aggravated assault was the violent crime accounting for the most victims (117,507). This offense also showed the highest percentage of victim injury. Over 57 percent of the aggravated assault victims were reported to have suffered injury, 24.0 percent major and 33.3 percent minor. In terms of percentages, kidnaping/abduction was the offense next most likely to result in injury. The ,905 victims of kidnaping/abduction suffered personal injury 31.4 percent of the time: 5.7 percent major and 25.7 percent minor. Victims of forcible sex offenses most frequently suffered no personal injury. Most victims of a forcible sex offense suffered forcible fondling (17,3 5), but victims of this offense were least likely to suffer an injury (10.1 percent). Forcible rape followed in number of victims (13,85) and resulted in the highest percentage of injuries among the forcible sex offenses, 29.5 percent. Of the 34,915 victims of robbery, 71. percent reportedly suffered no injury; 21.4 percent suffered minor injury and .9 percent, major injury. Because persons can be victims of more than one offense in a criminal incident, they were included in the counts for each relevant offense. Thus, the number of victims in Table 5.7 is correct for each offense category but cannot be summed to a total of persons victimized.

Location

Victims of violent crimes (kidnaping/ abduction, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, aggravated assault and/or robbery) in bars and nightclubs were more likely to suffer major injury than minor ones or none. Bar/nightclub was the only location where victims of major injury (39.4 percent) outnumbered those experiencing minor injury or none. The location with the highest number of victims (97,589) was residence/home, having 2. times as many victims as highway/road/alley, the next most frequent location. Of persons victimized in residences, 45.3 percent were injured (1 .1 percent major and 29.3 percent minor). Violent offenses resulted in injury to 44.5 percent (17. percent major and 2 .9 percent minor) of those victimized on highways/roads/alleys. In a single criminal incident, a person can be victimized in more than one location. In Table 5.8, the victims were included in the counts for each appropriate location. Thus, the number of victims is correct for each location but cannot be summed to a total of persons victimized.

Weapons

An examination of victims by type of weapon and type of injury showed that persons attacked with dangerous weapons (knives, clubs, etc.) as well as those attacked with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) outnumbered those who had firearms used against them. Twenty-one percent of the victims who had firearms used against them, 55.8 percent of the victims attacked with other dangerous weapons (knives, clubs, etc.), and 49.9 percent of the victims attacked with

personal weapons (hands, fists, and feet, etc.) were injured. Considering severity of injury for these three weapons categories, one finds that 22.5 percent of the victims of the dangerous weapons classification, 1 .3 percent of those attacked with personal weapons, and 9.9 percent of those against whom firearms were used suffered major injuries. Victims can suffer more than one offense with different weapon types within one criminal incident. They are, therefore, accounted for in each appropriate weapon category in Table 5.9.

Victim Characteristics

Of the 193,801 victims of violent crime considered in this report, 1 .5 percent experienced major injury; 27.5 percent, minor injury; and 5 .1 percent, no injury. When looking at the data by age, one finds that persons under the age of 18 accounted for 25.8 percent of all victims and 13.9 percent of all persons suffering

Table 5.10

Number of Victims

Table 5.11

Percent Distribution of Victims
by Relationship of the Victim to the Offender and Injury Type, 2000

Relationship of Victim to Offender[1]	Total[2]	Injury		
		Major	Minor	None
Family only[3]	100.0	15.2	31.1	53.7
Family and other offenders[4]	100.0	24.4	2 .1	49.5
Known offenders only[5]	100.0	17.	29.1	53.2
Known offenders and strangers	100.0	23.3	33.1	43.
Stranger(s) only[7]	100.0	13.4	21.4	5.2
All other[8]	100.0	17.2	24.	58.3

[1] Does not include the victims in incidents where nothing is known about the offender.
[2] Because of rounding, percentages may not add to total.
[3] Regardless of number, all offenders are related to victim.
[4] At least one offender was related to victim.
[5] Regardless of number, victim was acquainted with all.
  At least one offender was known to victim. No offenders were related to victims.
[7] Regardless of number, all offenders were strangers to victims.
[8] Regardless of number, offenders were mutual combatants (victim was offender) or unknown.

groups; therefore, a victim could be counted more than once in any portion of Table 5.12. (See footnote for example.) In addition, information about offenders is frequently incomplete, especially in connection with incidents that have not been cleared. Table 5.12 shows all offender data as reported; that is, any one or a combination of characteristics (age, sex, or race) may have been reported.

The percentages of injury and no injury to persons victimized varied somewhat when viewed by a breakdown of offender age. The percentages of victims suffering no injury ranged from 51.9 when the offender was aged 2 through 35 and aged 3 through 45 to 70.5 when the offender was a juvenile aged 10 through 12. The variance was less when one looks at offender gender. Nearly half (4 .0 percent) of the victims of females escaped injury, as did 57.8 percent of those victimized by males. An examination of the race of the offenders showed the percentage of no injury was more than 50 percent for victims in all categories except American Indian/Alaskan Native. Persons victimized by offenders of this racial group accounted for the smallest number of violent crime victims. (See Table 5.12.)

Summary and Conclusion

The findings from this study showed that most of the time, victims of violent crime

(excluding murder) reportedly suffer minor or no injuries. Major injuries to victims were reportedly inflicted least often. When compared with victims of other offenses, victims of aggravated assault suffered major injuries most often. Overall, most victims suffered a violent crime at the location of residence/home. The weapon data revealed that of firearms, personal weapons, and dangerous weapons, the weapons used to inflict major injury on most victims were dangerous weapons such as knives, clubs, etc. A breakdown of age groups showed that infants and victims aged 3 to 45 had the highest percentages of major injury. The data concerning victim gender revealed that males most often suffered major injury. Within each racial cohort, American Indian/Alaskan Native was the race of victims most often experiencing a major injury, followed by blacks. More victims were injured by relatives or acquaintances than by strangers. In terms of known offenders, most victims had major injuries inflicted upon them by someone in the age group 22 to 25. More victims were injured by males than by females.

It must be remembered that the general conclusions drawn from this analysis are limited to the jurisdictions participating in NIBRS. However, the report demonstrates that the NIBRS data can be used effectively for analyzing many factors of violent crime by providing richer and more detailed information about the incidence of crime and its victims, offenses, and offenders than the traditional summary UCR data collection system. Although the operation of NIBRS is limited to those data received from 19 states, the data are considered sufficiently comprehensive for the purpose of demonstrating the utility of NIBRS. As NIBRS participation grows throughout the law enforcement community, so will the utility of the data and the ability to do complex analysis on a wide array of criminal justice issues. That ability will bring with it an understanding of crime never before possible. The information obtained from these types of analyses may provide a significant strategic advantage in designing a long-term crime fighting scheme. It will also help the public to understand the dynamics of crime not only nationally, but regionally and locally as well.

nd Injury Type, 2000

| | Total | Injury | | |
		Major	Minor	None
	1,609	129	359	1,121
	4,143	311	911	2,921
	24,649	3,270	6,377	