



## Methodology

### NIBRS Participation

Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) participate in the NIBRS by submitting data to the FBI UCR Program either directly or through a state UCR Program. In 2011, reporting agencies include one individual agency each in Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, and Washington, D.C., as well as the state UCR Programs of the following 32 states: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

### Reporting Procedures

In 2011, LEAs report data on each offense and arrest within 22 offense categories made up of 46 specific crimes called Group A offenses. For each of the Group A offenses, LEAs collect administrative, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information. An incident report may consist of many possible combinations of circumstances ranging from one offense, victim, and offender situation to a set of multiple offenses, property loss, victims, offenders, and arrestees. Additionally, victims are not necessarily involved in each of the offense types and some, or all, offenders may have committed more than one offense type. In addition to the Group A offenses, there are 10 Group B offense categories for which only arrest data are reported.

By design, NIBRS data are generated as a by-product of local, state, tribal, and federal automated records systems. Therefore, an agency can build its system to suit its own individual needs, including all of the information required for administration and operation; then the agency needs to forward only the data required by the NIBRS to participate in the UCR Program. As more agencies report via the NIBRS, the data collected by the UCR Program promise to provide a clearer assessment of crime in the nation.

#### *Group A Offenses*

LEAs report the number of offenses based on the reports of crime received from victims, officers who discover infractions, or other sources such as a property manager, and submit them each month to the FBI either directly or through the state UCR Program. Group A incidents include information such as the incident date; offenses that were committed; victim, offender, and arrestee information; and information about property stolen and recovered. A complete listing of offense type/categories are located in *NIBRS Offense Codes*.



### *Clearances and Value of Property*

Law enforcement clears crimes in one of two ways: 1) by arresting and charging at least one person or 2) by exceptional means (when some element beyond law enforcement's control precludes the arrest of a known offender, i.e., the death of the offender, prosecution was declined for other than lack of probable cause, the offender was already in custody in another jurisdiction, the victim refused to cooperate in the prosecution, or the offender was a juvenile and the crime was handled without taking him/her into custody). Additionally, LEAs report the value of property stolen and recovered in connection with the Group A offenses.

### *Persons Arrested*

In addition to reporting Group A offenses, LEAs report arrest information on Group B offenses on persons arrested for 10 additional crimes. These arrest data include information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestees; arrest offense code; weapon arrestee was armed with; resident status of the arrestee; and disposition of the arrestee who was under age 18. Group B offenses include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping Tom, runaway, trespass of real property, and all other offenses.

### *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)*

LEAs report monthly to the NIBRS and provide information regarding law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, and yearly, the number of full-time sworn and civilian law enforcement personnel employed as of October 31.

### *Hate Crime Statistics*

LEAs report data on hate crimes, i.e., specific offenses motivated by an offender's bias against the actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability of the victim.

## **Editing Procedures**

The UCR Program thoroughly examines each NIBRS submission for accuracy and deviations in crime data from month to month, and from present to past years' data that may indicate errors. The UCR staff members compare aggregated data from agencies of similar population size to identify any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime counts. Large variations in crime levels may indicate



modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in the jurisdiction's geopolitical structure.

### *Evaluation of Trends*

Data reliability is a high priority of the FBI, which brings any deviations to the attention of the state UCR Program or reporting agency that contributed the data. UCR Program staff members study the monthly submissions to evaluate periodic trends prepared for individual reporting units. Any significant increase or decrease becomes the subject of a special inquiry.

### *Training for Law Enforcement*

In addition to the evaluation of reported data, the UCR Program provides training seminars and instructional materials on crime reporting procedures to assist contributors in complying with UCR Program and NIBRS standards. Throughout the country, the FBI maintains contact with state UCR Programs and law enforcement personnel and holds training sessions and explains the purpose of the program, the rules of uniform classification and scoring, and the methods of assembling and reporting the data. When an individual agency has specific problems in compiling its crime statistics, personnel from the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division may visit the contributor to aid in resolving the difficulties.

### *Additional NIBRS Information*

The *NIBRS Technical Specification*, available on the FBI UCR Program web site, details procedures for preparing NIBRS data submissions. The *NIBRS User Manual* includes offense definitions, classification examples, and training information. The UCR Program staff also produces correspondence to UCR contributors, *UCR State Program Bulletins*, and *UCR Newsletters* as needed. These provide policy updates and new information, as well as clarification of reporting issues.

Participation by LEAs in the UCR Program is voluntary. The UCR Program relies on the good faith reporting of its contributing LEAs. Although the FBI makes every effort through its editing procedures, training practices, and correspondence to ensure the validity of the data it receives, the accuracy of the statistics depends primarily on the adherence of each contributor to the established standards of reporting. It is the responsibility of each state UCR Program or individual contributing law enforcement agency to submit accurate statistics or correct existing data that are in error. Users should use caution in extrapolating conclusions from these findings since the NIBRS is not yet national in scope. As a result, data quality issues with the NIBRS are still evolving and statistical compatibility with other crime information systems remains to be studied.



## Population

The FBI calculated 2011 state growth rates using the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial state/national population figures and 2011 provisional state/national population estimates. The FBI then estimated population figures for city jurisdictions by applying the 2011 state growth rate to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data. The FBI UCR Program aggregated these data for this publication.

## Caution to Users

Data users should exercise care in making direct comparisons between data in this publication and data in *Crime in the United States* or other published NIBRS data. Because there are often differing methodologies used in preparing data for publication and differing levels of participation, some data may not be comparable from year to year.

## Counting Rules

The tables in this report reflect varying levels of data submissions per agency. Although many LEAs report NIBRS data for all 12 months each year, some agencies report data for some but not all months of the year. The FBI did not estimate crime counts for agencies with incomplete reporting.

The NIBRS collects data about both single-offense and multiple-offense incidents. A single-offense incident is an incident with only one offense type. A multiple-offense incident is an incident with more than one offense type; up to ten offense types can be reported in one incident.

In this report, there are four basic units of count:

- 1) Incidents – count one incident for each Group A Incident reported via the Administrative Segment with a unique Incident Number, i.e., LEA case number, followed by a minimum of the Offense, Victim, and Offender segments.
- 2) Offenses – count one offense for each victim of Crimes Against Persons and each unique offense type for Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society.
- 3) Victims – count one for each victim, i.e., Victim Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (in a multiple-offense incident, a victim is counted for *each* connected offense type in a table reflecting offense categories).
- 4) Known Offenders – count one for each offender, i.e., Offender Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (does not count Offender Segments with an Unknown Offender).



A listing of the Group A offenses considered Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society are found in *NIBRS Offense Codes*.

### Table Methodology

The information used to compile the Aggregate and Sex Offense tables in this report include all data submitted by LEAs to the NIBRS for the reporting year 2011 and are available by contacting the UCR Program at 304-625-4830 and requesting the 2011 NIBRS Master file.

The following describes the methods used to construct the tables in this publication:

| Table(s)   | Table Construction  |
|--|---|
| <p>Number of Agencies and Population Covered by Population Group, 2011</p>   | <p>This table shows the number of LEAs reporting via both the Summary Reporting System and the NIBRS and included in <i>Crime in the United States, 2011</i>, and in this publication, which includes only NIBRS contributors.</p>  |
| <p>Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Category, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offenses Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Type, 2011</p> | <p>These tables show the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and known offenders by offense category/type.</p> <p>Offense types, victims, or offenders are counted and then combined into offense categories using the following counting rules:</p> <p>Incidents – count one for each offense type identified in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) within each NIBRS incident</p> <p>Offenses – If the offense type in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Against Person: count one for each victim, i.e., Victim Segment</li> <li>• Crime Against Property: count one for each unique offense type</li> <li>• Crime Against Society: counts one for each unique offense type</li> </ul> |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)   | Table Construction  |
|--|---|
|  | <p>Victims – count one for each victim, i.e., Victim Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (in a multiple-offense incident, a victim is counted for <i>each</i> connected offense type in a table reflecting offense categories)</p> <p>Known Offenders – count one for each offender, i.e., Offender Segment, connected to each offense type in the incident (does not count Offender Segments with an Unknown Offender)</p> <p>Note: The tables in this publication all use the preceding rules for counting the number of Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders.</p> |
| <p>Number of Offenses Completed and Attempted by Offense Category, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offenses<br/>Number of Offenses Completed and Attempted by Offense Type, 2011</p> | <p>These tables show the number of offenses completed or attempted by the offense category/type.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Number of Offenses Attempted column for an offense category/type indicates the offenses were attempted and not completed.</p> <p>Note: The NIBRS requires that LEAs classify all offense types for Assault Offenses and Homicide Offenses as C = Completed.</p>  |
| <p>Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society Offenses<br/>Offense Category<br/>by State, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offenses<br/>Offense Type<br/>by State, 2011</p>        | <p>These tables show the number of offenses per offense category/type by state.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column indicates the number of offenses reported by state.</p>  |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)  | Table Construction  |
|---|---|
| <p>Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society<br/>Offenses<br/>Offense Category<br/>by Location, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offenses<br/>Offense Type<br/>by Location, 2011</p>                 | <p>These tables show the number of offenses per offense category/type by the location where the offense(s) occurred.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column indicates the number of offenses reported for each type of location.</p>  |
| <p>Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society<br/>Incidents<br/>Offense Category<br/>by Time of Day, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offense Incidents<br/>Offense Type<br/>by Time of Day, 2011</p> | <p>These tables show the number of incidents per offense category/type by the time of day in which the crime occurred.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column indicates the number of incidents that occurred during each time period.</p> <p>Note: In multiple-offense incidents, count time of day for each offense type in the incident. LEAs report Time of Day for each NIBRS incident; therefore, since incidents can include more than one offense type, the figures in these tables represent the single time of day reported for the incident counted once for each unique offense type in the incident.</p> |
| <p>Offense Category<br/>by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2011</p> <p>Forcible Sex Offenses<br/>Offense Type<br/>by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2011</p>                             | <p>These tables show the number of offenses per offense category/type by the type of weapon/force used by the offender when the crime was committed. It is possible to report up to 3 types of weapon/force involved per each of the 13 NIBRS offense types listed below.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column indicates that the offender used one of the weapons when committing the crime.</p>   |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)   | Table Construction   |
|--|--|
|  | <p>Notes: Type Weapon/Force Involved is collected for only 13 NIBRS offense types:</p> <p>09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter<br/>09B = Negligent Manslaughter<br/>09C = Justifiable Homicide<br/>100 = Kidnapping/Abduction<br/>11A = Forcible Rape<br/>11B = Forcible Sodomy<br/>11C = Sexual Assault with an Object<br/>11D = Forcible Fondling<br/>120 = Robbery<br/>13A = Aggravated Assault<br/>13B = Simple Assault<br/>210 = Extortion/Blackmail<br/>520 = Weapon Law Violations</p> <p>Number of offenses does not equal the number of weapons reported in an incident; it is possible to report up to three types of weapon/force involved for each offender in an incident.</p>  |
| <p>Offense Category<br/>by Type of Injury, 2011</p> <p>Forcible Sex Offense Victims<br/>Offense Type<br/>by Type of Injury, 2011</p> | <p>These tables show the number of victims associated with an offense category/type by the types of injury per victim. It is possible to report up to five types of injury per victim per each of the nine NIBRS offense types listed below.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Assault Offenses category column represents the number of victims that sustained the type of injury during the commission of the crime.</p> <p>Notes: These tables include the offense type Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter only for informational purposes. This offense type is not a type of injury. The figures represent a count of one for each victim connected to both a Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and another applicable offense type included in the table. For example, in</p> |



| Table(s)   | Table Construction  |
|--|---|
|  | <p>the Offense Category by Type of Injury table, the 25 in the Kidnapping/Abduction column for this row represents that 25 individuals were a victim of both Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and Kidnapping/Abduction.</p> <p>Type of Injury is collected only for nine offense types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 = Kidnapping/Abduction</li> <li>11A = Forcible Rape</li> <li>11B = Forcible Sodomy</li> <li>11C = Sexual Assault with an Object</li> <li>11D = Forcible Fondling</li> <li>120 = Robbery</li> <li>13A = Aggravated Assault</li> <li>13B = Simple Assault</li> <li>210 = Extortion/Blackmail</li> </ul> <p>These tables count both the Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter relationship and a type of injury when this situation occurred.</p> <p>Note: These tables include only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer.</p> |
| <p>Type of Injury<br/>by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2011</p> <p>Forcible Sex Offense Victims<br/>Type of Injury<br/>by Type of Weapon/Force Involved, 2011</p> | <p>These tables show the number of victims associated with type of injury by type of weapon/force involved per offense type to which they were connected. It is possible to report up to five types of injury and three types of weapon/force involved for each of the offense types listed below.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Severe Laceration column represents the number of victims who sustained the type of injury during the commission of the crime and the type of weapon connected to the crime of which they were a victim.</p>   |



| Table(s) | Table Construction  |
|----------|---|
|          | <p>And, in the Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter column, the 6 in the Automatic Firearm row represents that 6 individuals were a victim of both Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and one of the applicable offense types of which the Automatic Firearm was also connected.</p> <p>Notes: Number of victims does not equal the number of weapons or the number of injuries in an incident; a single victim may have multiple types of injuries or be associated with an offender who used multiple types of weapons/forces during the commission of the crime.</p> <p>Type of Injury is collected only for 9 offense types and Type of Weapon/Force Involved is collected only for 13 NIBRS offense types; therefore, these tables are based on the nine common offense types, where applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>100 = Kidnapping/Abduction</li><li>11A = Forcible Rape</li><li>11B = Forcible Sodomy</li><li>11C = Sexual Assault with an Object</li><li>11D = Forcible Fondling</li><li>120 = Robbery</li><li>13A = Aggravated Assault</li><li>13B = Simple Assault</li><li>210 = Extortion/Blackmail</li></ul> <p>These tables include the offense type Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter only for informational purposes. This offense type is not a type of injury. This column counts one victim for each victim connected to both a Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and another included offense type in the table and to the type of weapon/force connected to the offense type.</p> <p>These tables count both the Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter relationship and a type of injury when this situation occurred.</p> |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)   | Table Construction  |
|--|---|
| <p>Incidents Cleared<br/>by Offense Category, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offense Incidents<br/>Cleared<br/>by Offense Type, 2011</p>  | <p>These tables show the number of incidents that were cleared by arrest or exceptional means by the offense category/type.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Cleared by Exceptional Means column represents the number of incidents for that particular offense category/type that were cleared in ways other than by arrest, i.e., the death of the offender, prosecution was declined for other than lack of probable cause, the offender was already in custody in another jurisdiction, the victim refused to cooperate in the prosecution, or the offender was a juvenile and the crime was handled without taking him/her into custody.</p> <p>Note: In the NIBRS, the submission of arrestee data in connection with an incident automatically clears all offenses within the incident.</p> |
| <p>Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement<br/>by Offense Category, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offenses<br/>Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement<br/>by Offense Type, 2011</p> | <p>These tables show the offender's suspected use of drugs/narcotics and/or alcohol during or shortly before perpetrating the crime by the number of offenses per offense category/type.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Alcohol column represents the number of offenses where the LEAs suspected the offender used alcohol around the time the crime was committed.</p> <p>Note: The percentages for Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement are the proportion as they relate to Total Offenses since Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using) is a mandatory data element in the NIBRS. But, the total of Drugs/Narcotics and Alcohol Involvement will not add to the total number of offenses because both may have been used in the incident.</p>                                       |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)  | Table Construction  |
|---|---|
| <p>Offense Category<br/>by Gang Involvement, 2011</p> <p>Forcible Sex Offenses<br/>Offense Type<br/>by Gang Involvement, 2011</p> | <p>These tables show the number of offenses per offense category by the offender's gang involvement.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Juvenile Gang row represents the number of offenses where the law enforcement agency that reported the crime indicated the offender(s) that committed the crime was involved in a Juvenile Gang.</p> <p>Notes: Since offenders may be associated with more than one type of gang, these tables count each applicable type of gang involvement.</p> <p>Juvenile Gang refers to a group of persons, the majority of whom are under 18 years of age, who act in concert, especially for antisocial or criminal purposes; members typically have common identifying signs and symbols, such as hand signals and distinctive colors; they are also known as street gangs.</p> <p>Other Gang refers to persons associated with the world of criminal gangs and organized crime commonly related to widespread criminal activities that are coordinated and controlled through a central syndicate and who rely on unlawful activities for income; members traditionally extort money from businesses by intimidation, violence, or other illegal methods.</p> <p>Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement is collected for only 11 NIBRS offense types:</p> <p>09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter<br/>09B = Negligent Manslaughter<br/>100 = Kidnapping/Abduction<br/>11A = Forcible Rape<br/>11B = Forcible Sodomy<br/>11C = Sexual Assault with an Object<br/>11D = Forcible Fondling</p> |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)  | Table Construction   |
|---|--|
|   | 120 = Robbery<br>13A = Aggravated Assault<br>13B = Simple Assault<br>13C = Intimidation  |
| Relationship of Victims to Offenders<br>by Offense Category, 2011<br><br>Sex Offense Victims<br>Relationship of Victims to Offenders<br>by Offense Type, 2011 | <p>These tables show the relationship of the victims connected with an offense category/type to all related offenders by the offense category/type to which they are <i>both</i> connected.</p> <p>For example, a figure in the Stranger column indicates the offender(s) connected to the crime was a stranger to the victim.</p> <p>Notes: These data are collected only for victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer connected to Crimes against Persons or Robbery and are <i>not</i> collected for victims in an incident with an Unknown Offender.</p> <p>A single victim may have up to ten offender relationships.</p> <p>In these tables, each relationship reported in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) is counted in <i>only one</i> category per victim for each offense type included in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code), i.e., count <i>one</i> for the unique relationship of the victim to all connected offenders for <i>each</i> included offense type:</p> <p>Family Member – count one when the relationship(s) are <i>all</i> family members:</p> <p>SE = Victim Was Spouse<br/>CS = Victim Was Common-Law Spouse<br/>PA = Victim Was Parent<br/>SB = Victim Was Sibling<br/>CH = Victim Was Child<br/>GP = Victim Was Grandparent</p> |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s) | Table Construction  |
|----------|---|
|          | <p>GC = Victim Was Grandchild<br/>IL = Victim Was In-law<br/>SP = Victim Was Step-parent<br/>SC = Victim Was Step-child<br/>SS = Victim Was Step-sibling<br/>OF = Victim Was Other Family Member</p> <p>Family Member and Other – count one when <i>at least one</i> of the multiple relationships are family members:</p> <p>SE = Victim Was Spouse<br/>CS = Victim Was Common-Law Spouse<br/>PA = Victim Was Parent<br/>SB = Victim Was Sibling<br/>CH = Victim Was Child<br/>GP = Victim Was Grandparent<br/>GC = Victim Was Grandchild<br/>IL = Victim Was In-law<br/>SP = Victim Was Step-parent<br/>SC = Victim Was Step-child<br/>SS = Victim Was Step-sibling<br/>OF = Victim Was Other Family Member</p> <p>Known to Victim and Other – count one when <i>at least one</i> of the multiple relationships reported are known to the victim, but are <i>not</i> family members:</p> <p>AQ = Victim Was Acquaintance<br/>FR = Victim Was Friend<br/>NE = Victim Was Neighbor<br/>BE = Victim Was Babysittee<br/>BG = Victim Was Boyfriend/Girlfriend<br/>CF = Victim Was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend<br/>HR = Homosexual Relationship<br/>XS = Victim Was Ex-Spouse<br/>EE = Victim Was Employee<br/>ER = Victim Was Employer<br/>OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known</p> |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)   | Table Construction   |
|--|--|
|  | <p><i>Do not use this category if any of the relationships are family members as included previously.</i></p> <p>Stranger – count one when the <i>one and only</i> relationship is Stranger:</p> <p>ST = Stranger</p> <p>All Other – count one when the relationships are combinations of other relationships and unknown relationships:</p> <p>RU = Relationship Was Unknown<br/>ST = Stranger<br/>VO = Victim Was Offender</p> |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and Aggravated Assault Offense Type by Circumstance, 2011 | <p>This table shows the number of victims for each offense type by the circumstance in which the Homicide or Aggravated Assault occurred.</p> <p>For example, an argument precipitated the Aggravated Assault.</p> <p>Note: LEAs can report up to two circumstances for each offense type.</p>   |
| Negligent Manslaughter Circumstance, 2011  | <p>This table shows the number of victims by the circumstance in which the Negligent Manslaughter occurred.</p> <p>For example, a child playing with a weapon caused the Negligent Manslaughter.</p>   |
| Justifiable Homicide Circumstance by Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstance, 2011            | <p>This table shows the number of victims per Justifiable Homicide circumstance by the Aggravated Assault/Homicide circumstance to which they were connected.</p>  |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)   | Table Construction  |
|--|---|
|  | <p>For example, there were 57 criminals who died when they attacked a civilian and then a private citizen killed them.</p>  |
| <p>Victims<br/>Sex and Race<br/>by Age, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offense Victims<br/>Forcible Rape<sup>1</sup><br/>Sex and Race<br/>by Age, 2011</p> <p><sup>1</sup>Also included are the tables for Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Forcible Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.</p> | <p>These tables show the sex and race of the victims by age range.</p> <p>For example, in the Victims table, 770 in the Unknown Sex column for the age range 66 and over represents the sex of the victim was unknown for 770 victims ages 66 and over.</p> <p>Note: These tables include only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer.</p>  |
| <p>Victims<br/>Age Category<br/>by Offense Category, 2011</p>  | <p>This table shows the age category of the victim by the offense category/type to which they were connected.</p> <p>For example, in the Juvenile Age Category column, there were 907 juvenile victims connected to Motor Vehicle Theft.</p> <p>Notes: For this table, an Adult is a victim who is age 18 or older and a Juvenile is a victim who is under 18 years of age.</p> <p>The Unknown column represents the number of victims where the victim's age was unknown.</p> <p>This table includes only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer.</p> <p>In this table, count victims once for each offense type to which they were connected.</p> |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)                                     | Table Construction  |
|--|---|
| Victims<br>Age<br>by Offense Category, 2011  | <p>This table shows the age group of the victim by the offense category/type to which they were connected.</p> <p>For example, in the 10 and Under Age column there were 264 victims of Arson who were 10 and under.</p> <p>This table includes only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer.</p> <p>In this table, count victims once for each offense type to which they were connected.</p> |
| Victims<br>Sex<br>by Offense Category, 2011  | <p>This table shows the sex of the victim by the offense category/type to which they were connected.</p> <p>For example, in the Male Sex column, there were 10,421 victims of Forcible Sex Offenses who were male.</p> <p>This table includes only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer.</p> <p>In this table, count victims once for each offense type to which they were connected.</p>   |
| Victims<br>Race<br>by Offense Category, 2011 | <p>This table shows the race of the victim by the offense category/type to which they were connected.</p> <p>For example, in the Asian/Pacific Islander Race column, there were 431 victims of Counterfeiting/Forgery that were Asian/Pacific Islander.</p> <p>This table includes only victims with Victim Type I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer.</p>   |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)   | Table Construction   |
|--|--|
|  | <p>In this table, count victims once for each offense type to which they were connected.</p>   |
| <p>Offenders<br/>Sex and Race<br/>by Age, 2011</p> <p>Sex Offense Offenders<br/>Forcible Rape<sup>1</sup><br/>Sex and Race<br/>by Age, 2011</p> <p><sup>1</sup>Also included are the tables for Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Forcible Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.</p> | <p>These tables show the sex and race of the offenders by age range.</p> <p>For example, in the Offenders Sex and Race table, 75 in the Asian/Pacific Islander column for the age range 10 and under represents that the race of the offender was Asian/Pacific Islander for 75 offenders ages 10 and under.</p> <p>This table does not include unknown offenders.</p>   |
| <p>Offenders<br/>Age Category<br/>by Offense Category, 2011</p>  | <p>This table shows the age category of the offender by the offense categories/types committed in the incident.</p> <p>For example, in the Adult Age Category column, there were 34,695 adult offenders connected to Stolen Property Offenses.</p> <p>Notes: For this table, an Adult is an offender who is age 18 or older and a Juvenile is an offender who is under 18 years of age.</p> <p>This table does not include unknown offenders.</p> <p>In this table, count offenders once for each offense type to which they were connected.</p> |
| <p>Offenders<br/>Age<br/>by Offense Category, 2011</p>   | <p>This table shows the age group of the offenders by the offense categories/types committed in the incident.</p> <p>For example, in the 26 – 30 Age column, there were 107,016 offenders who were ages 26 – 30 that</p>   |



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program  
National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

| Table(s)                                       | Table Construction   |
|--|--|
|  | <p>committed Drug/Narcotic Offenses.</p> <p>This table does not include unknown offenders.</p> <p>In this table, count offenders once for each offense type to which they were connected.</p>  |
| Offenders<br>Sex<br>by Offense Category, 2011  | <p>This table shows the sex of the offender by the offense categories/types committed in the incident.</p> <p>For example, in the Female Sex column, there were 7,878 female offenders who committed prostitution offenses.</p> <p>This table does not include unknown offenders.</p> <p>In this table, count offenders once for each offense type to which they were connected.</p> |
| Offenders<br>Race<br>by Offense Category, 2011 | <p>This table shows the race of the offender by the offense categories/types committed in the incident.</p> <p>For example, in the Black Race column, there were 72,979 black offenders who committed a robbery.</p> <p>This table does not include unknown offenders.</p> <p>In this table, count offenders once for each offense type to which they were connected.</p>            |