Uniform Crime Reporting
National Incident-Based Reporting System
2023 Data Analysis
Violent Crime – A Self-Defense Perspective

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Introduction

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS, pronounced "Nigh-Burrs") is a data specification and reporting system where Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) submit crime data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for inclusion in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. NIBRS provides significantly more detail on crime than the previous specification and reporting system (Summary Reporting System or SRS). As of Q4 in 2023, over 80 percent of LEAs are now submitting NIBRs reports.[1]

With NIBRS, annual UCR reports, commonly titled "Crime in the Nation," can be more detailed, similar in ways to the National Crime Victimization Report (NCVS), done by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). However, because LEAs submit NIBRS reports, the crime must have been reported to an LEA. For information on crimes not reported to LEAs, one must consult the NCVS for the best information.

Audience and the Purpose of This Report

The audience for this report is those whom I call "ordinary civilians." These are individuals who are not law enforcement personnel or first responders, and they likely do not have extensive knowledge of self-defense or firearms. At some point, these ordinary civilians become interested in self-defense; perhaps because they were almost victimized or they knew a family member or friend who was victimized.

Notably, this report does not encompass the total violent crime in the United States. Only around 80% of LEAs use NIBRS. However, because the number exceeds 80%, I felt that

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Incident-Based_Reporting_System ; accessed 7 May 2025

there was sufficient data to establish trends for self-defense. If you are interested in the annual number of incidents and crime rate for 2023, you'll need to look at NIBRS estimates.[2] An example of such a report is at https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/homicide-victimization-united-states-2023.

My analysis was done via a custom-developed tool[3] to read the University of Michigan's 2023 NIBRS data extracts.[4] My focus is on using NIBRS crime data to help with self-defense preparation for ordinary civilians. As such, it supplements the research done for my book Beyond Weapons.[5]

Incidents, Offenses, Offenders, and Victims

Incidents

Violent crime statistics typically include terms such as offenses, offenders, and victims. For example:

> You are driving at the speed limit in the slow lane. Someone driving behind you gets mad, goes into the fast lane, and pulls beside your car. This mad driver shows you a firearm which puts you in fear of your life.

We would normally call this "road rage," but in violent crime statistics, the offense would be aggravated assault, the offender is the guy with the gun, and the victim is you.

NIBRS also uses offenses, offenders, and victims. In addition, NIBRS has ways of grouping this data that is very flexible but can become very complex with data reporting. The key

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[2] https://bjs.ojp.gov/nibrs-estimation-project
[3] I contracted with Erin Williams from Upwork, who is a data scientist out of Japan. She did an awesome job, and I highly recommend her to anyone needing data analysis, data science, or statistics work.
[4] https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/studies/39270
[5] https://clayeolsen.com/

aggregating point of NIBRS is the "incident." Here is what the 2023 NIBRS user manual defines and incident (NOTE: "LE" stands for Law Enforcement):

> For NIBRS, the FBI's UCR Program defines an incident as one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place. [...] If one or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then the LEA should report more than one incident. [...] Acting in Concert requires all the offenders to actually commit or assist in the commission of all of the crimes in an incident. [...] if the same person or group of persons committed more than one crime and the time and space intervals separating them were insignificant, all the crimes make up a single incident. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken time period and at the same or adjoining locations. However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses which, by their nature, involve continuing criminal activity by the same offenders at different times and places if, LE deems the activity to constitute a single criminal transaction.[6]

Here is a violent crime example from the 2023 NIBRS user manual on how a LEA will categorize offenses, offenders, and victims within an incident:

> Two offenders robbed a bar, forcing the bartender to surrender money from the cash register at gunpoint. The robbers also took money and jewelry from three customers. One of the robbers, in searching for more customers to rob, found a female customer in the rest room and raped her there without the knowledge of the other offender. When the rapist returned, both robbers left. In this example, there were two incidents: one involving Robbery and the other involving Rape, because the offenders were not acting in concert in both offenses. The LEA should report two incidents, each with one offense.[7]

[6] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view
[7] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

Offenses

NIBRS breaks up offenses into Group A and Group B. From the 2023 NIBRS user manual:

> The Group A offenses are the more serious crimes such as Murder, Rape, Robbery, etc. Group B offenses tend to be minor in nature, such as Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations, Disorderly Conduct, Driving Under the Influence, etc.[8]

From a self-defense perspective, I'm only interested in violent crime, such I will focus on the offenses of aggravated assault, robbery, rape, and murder. These are all Group A offenses. In some cases, I will use simple assault as a comparison. Simple assault is not considered a violent crime but represents a close proximity to aggravated assault. Simple assault is also a Group A offense.

Continuing from the NIBRS manual:

> Each NIBRS offense belongs in one of three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons, e.g., Murder, Rape, and Assault, are those offenses whose victims are always individuals. The object of Crimes Against Property, e.g., Robbery, Bribery, and Burglary, is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. Crimes Against Society, e.g., Animal Cruelty, Drug Violations, Gambling, and Prostitution, represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity.[9]

[8] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view
[9] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

In this report, aggravated assault, rape, and murder are Crimes Against Persons. Robbery is Crime Against Property. However, just because robbery is a Crime Against Property, doesn't mean robbery victims are property. These are just offense categorizations.

Note that there can be multiple offenses in an incident. In the violent crime example above, if the two offenders had both raped the victim, then there would have been one incident with two offenses: robbery and rape.

Offenders

An incident can involve a single offender or multiple offenders. For multiple offenders, however, if there is more than one offense, the offenders must be responsible for all the offenses. Otherwise, the LEA should record a separate incident (as in the violent crime example above).

Victims

An incident can involve a single victim or multiple victims. Victims do not have to be ordinary civilians. Victims can include law enforcement officers (LEOs), businesses, commercial establishments, and others. The classification of the victim is determined by the Victim Type. The primary Victim Type I'll be using is Individual, which refers to a non-law enforcement officer. In a future report, I will investigate other Victim Types, which represent LEOs, robberies of businesses, or other non-individual victims.

Incident Type

In my analysis, I'll be using an invented concept called an Incident Type. I use the Incident Type to better characterize circumstances from a self-defense perspective. There are three primary variables within an incident:

- The number of offenses: Single or Multiple
- The number of offenders: Single or Multiple
- The number of victims: Single or Multiple

Using the letter "S" to denote "single" or "one, and "M" to denote more than one, there are eight different Incident Types. They are shown in the following format: Offense/Offenders/Victims

1. S/S/S: a single offense, a single offender, and a single victim
2. S/S/M: a single offense, a single offender, and multiple victims
3. S/M/S: a single offense, multiple offenders, and a single victim
4. S/M/M: a single offense, multiple offenders, and multiple victims
5. M/S/S: multiple offenses, a single offender, and a single victim
6. M/S/M: multiple offenses, a single offender, and multiple victims
7. M/M/S: multiple offenses, multiple offenders, and a single victim
8. M/M/M: multiple offenses, multiple offenders, and multiple victims

The Incident Type of S/S/S is common for violent crime and will be the Incident Type discussed in the summaries. Here are a couple of examples:

- S/S/S: In the road rage example above, there is a single offense, aggravated assault, a single offender, and a single victim.

- S/M/M – In the robbery example above, the incident that describes the robbery would be a single offense, multiple offenders, and multiple victims. One of the victims would be the business, while the others would be non-law-enforcement individuals. In the other incident, there is a single offense of rape, a single offender, and a single victim.

For more information on the other Incident Types and how they impact violent crime analysis, refer to the appendixes.

Weapons

I use the term "object weapons" to reference inanimate objects, such as a firearm or baseball bat, used by the offender. I use the term "body weapons only" when hands, fists, and so forth were used, and the offender had no object weapon (NIBRS refers to this category as "personal weapons," which I find confusing). I use the term "alleged weapon" when the offender pretends to have an object weapon, such as a firearm in their coat pocket, but does not have an actual weapon (NIBRS uses the term "no weapon" to describe this situation, which I also find confusing).

Because an offender can have multiple-object weapons, I introduced a category called "multiple-object weapons" to describe that situation. Also, when an offender does have multiple-object weapons, they may all be the same type or different types, which are further broken down. An offender having multiple-object weapons is not common, and offenders typically have one object weapon or do not have an object weapon, using body weapons only.

Bias

NIBRS reflects crimes reported to law enforcement. Therefore, a systemic bias is inherent in the data. Crimes that are not reported to an LEA or not discovered by an LEO are not in the NIBRS data. To get estimates of crimes not reported to law enforcement, the NCVS must be consulted.[10] This report is focused only on 2023 NIBRS data.

Violent Crime Misconceptions

For those who unfamiliar with violent crime statistics, some clarification is in order. Most people assume that a victim of a violent crime is always injured. Excluding murder, this is not the case. Most victims of violent crime are not physically injured or suffer an unsubstantial minor physical injury. The reason is that putting a victim in fear of injury or death is a form of violence. Going back to our road rage example above, let's assume three different outcomes:

1. The example as it is written has the outcome that the offender puts you in fear of your life by displaying a firearm.
2. A second possible outcome is the offender shot several bullets through your car attempting to kill you. Luckily, his aim was bad, and you were uninjured.
3. A third possible outcome is that you were hit by a bullet and suffered a major injury. However, you made a full recovery after a hospital stay.

[10] https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/Home

All these three outcomes would be incidents where the offense was aggravated assault, there was one offender, and there was one victim. However, in only one of the outcomes did the victim suffer an injury.[11]

NIBRS uses the terms major, minor, or no-injury. A major injury is a "severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness."[12] I'll use the following terminology in this report:

- Injurious: The victim suffered at least one major physical injury
- Non-Injurious: The victim did not suffer a major physical injury. The victim either suffered an unsubstantial minor physical injury or no physical injury.

Please be aware that many victims of violent crime experience severe psychological trauma. However, psychological trauma is not listed for injuries in NIBRS or this report. For more details, see my book Beyond Weapons.[13]

In addition, many believe that violent crime only involves criminals attacking civilians. However, there are three main types:

1. Ordinary civilians versus ordinary civilians (e.g., domestic violence)
2. Criminals versus ordinary civilians (e.g., robbery at an airport parking garage)
3. Criminals versus criminals (e.g., drug dealers shooting at other drug dealers)

Unfortunately, today these types of crime must be inferred from the data. Hopefully, in the future, NIBRS will provide additional data to help diagnose these situations. For instance, whether the victim or offender had a prior violent crime arrest or conviction, and whether

[11] Note that if the offender was arrested, each of these three different outcomes may be prosecuted with different criminal charges.
[12] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view
[13] https://clayeolsen.com

the victim and offender were engaged in other criminal activity at the time of the violent crime.

To infer/guess at the type of offender, the key attribute used is "victim-offender relationship." One of the difficulties is the type "unknown." Several things can lead to this attribute being "unknown":

- The victim's injury or death prevented identification
- The offender blindsided the victim or wore a mask
- The victim believes law enforcement involvement would not be in their best interest and chooses to lie to law enforcement and say the offender was unknown.

Here is an example from the NIBRS 2023:

> Two unknown subjects wearing masks and gloves rob a male and female couple. The victims could not identify the age, sex, and race of the subjects. The LEA should report RU = Relationship Unknown to indicate the relationship of each victim to each offender.[14]

Thus, when a victim knows an offender, that is circumstantial evidence that this is a civilian vs. civilian instance, mainly because criminals who are attacked by a known criminal would not want to be seen working with law enforcement. If the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, that is evidence of a criminal vs. civilian interaction, since again, criminals will not want to have to describe what the stranger looked like to law enforcement, so they would prefer to say "unknown". Unfortunately, I have to speculate here, as this evidence is only circumstantial.

[14] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

Another violent crime misconception is that violent crime only happens in public locations. Luckily, this attribute is recorded in NIBRS. I condense the values down into private (residence or hotel room) and public access (sidewalks, streets, parking garages), public business/indoor (e.g., shopping mall), public recreation (parks), public other, and schools/daycare.

If the victim knows the offender, and the location is private, there is more evidence that this is an ordinary civilian against an ordinary civilian. If the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, and the location was in public, this is more evidence that this is a criminal versus a civilian. Ultimately, we'll need more information from NIBRS to be recorded to have more confidence in this judgement. For example, it is certainly possible for a victim to know a criminal and later be victimized by that criminal, which will make it look like a civilian against a civilian violent crime. For this report, I'll assume that to be a rarity.

The reason this type of analysis is important is the self-defense strategies will differ. Here are the situations I believe are important for self-defense:

- Any location with a known offender (partner, friend, family, or acquaintance).
- A private location with an offender who is a stranger (or masked).
- A public location with an offender who is a stranger (or masked).

Lastly, the other important consideration for all these situations is how the offender is armed.

The Concealed Carry of a Firearm

To be clear, I have no disagreement with the decision to carry a firearm concealed (or to open carry, for that matter). I feel it is a personal decision. To make such a decision, one needs to have good information. My hope is that this report can contribute positively to that endeavor.

Ultimately, I view the concealed carry of a firearm in ways that are similar to how I view preventative health tests, such as mammograms. After several years, there should be tangible benefits of doing such tests and no downsides. In my book Beyond Weapons, I detail the Fact Box, whose idea was taken from the Harding Center for Risk Literacy,[15] to help evaluate the concealed carry of a firearm.[16]

Finally, I'm certainly pro-firearm. I have used firearms, handloaded my own ammunition, and modified my own weapons for decades. Some "reviewers"[17] have not read my author bio or book description, and then, based on the title of my book, assume I am some sort of anti-gunner. That is certainly not the case. However, that does not mean I think carrying a concealed firearm is the only self-defense solution available. All self-defense solutions have benefits and harms.

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[15] https://www.hardingcenter.de/en

[16] https://clayeolsen.com

[17] Schopenhauer's preface to his book The World as Will and Representation contains this hilarious point: "[...] My last refuge is now to remind him that he knows how to make use of a book in several ways, *without exactly reading it*. It may fill a gap in his library as well as many another, where, neatly bound, it will certainly look well. Or he can lay it on the toilet-table or the tea-table of some learned lady friend. Or, finally, what certainly is best of all, and I specially advise it, he can review it." (my emphasis).

Numbers and Percentages

In this report, I examined incident numbers and calculated percentages based on them. For example, if there were 100,000 incidents and offenders had firearms in 80,000 of those incidents, then offenders using firearms represent 80%. However, it is always important to look at how many incident numbers there are. If another crime had 100 incidents and offenders had firearms in 10 of those incidents, then the number would be 10%. What we don't want to do is compare 80% to 10% without clarifying the numbers involved. The 100,000/80,000 breakdown is a lot of incidents, and the 80% number is likely far more stable than the 10% number.

NIBRS uses submitted reports by LEAs. Additionally, I'm only looking at 2023 rather than multiple years. In my book, using NCVS data (which is a survey) and doing multiple-year analysis, I needed to use a statistical method called a meta-analysis, which puts measures in confidence intervals. Given the dataset of this report, no meta-analysis is needed, hence there will only be numbers and percentages.

2023 NIBRS Violent Crime Overview

The UCR considers violent crime to be aggravated assault, robbery, rape, and murder. My study reflects only single-offense incidents, which means I'm missing about 12 percent of violent crime (See Appendix B: Multiple-Offense Types for the details). Here are the number of incidents for the different Incident Types.

Offense	S/S/S	S/S/M	S/M/S	S/M/M	Totals
Aggravated Assault	376,817	42,397	27,227	13,505	459,946
Robbery	90,367	9,599	41,950	7,856	149,772
Rape	66,610	1,185	3,190	271	71,256
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	8,278	470	1,628	122	10,498
Total Incidents	542,072	53,651	73,995	21,754	691,472

By way of numeric comparison, let's look at two other crimes that are not considered violent crimes by the UCR. We'll consider simple assault and intimidation. Here are the definitions:

[...] Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a dangerous weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Simple assault includes offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence or attempts to do so.

[...] Intimidation

> To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct without displaying a dangerous weapon or subjecting the victim to an actual physical attack.
>
> This offense includes stalking. In addition, the offender can make threats in person, over the telephone, or in writing.[18]

For an example of a simple assault:

> You accidentally cut someone off in traffic. At the next stoplight, the driver gets out and confronts you. He attempts to pull you out of your car window but is unable to. A law enforcement officer intervenes and arrests the man. You are not physically injured.

Statistically, the LEA report would be a simple assault.

For an example of intimidation:

> You are a supervisor at a company and you were forced to fire someone. Later, the fired employee begins leaving notes on your car indicating he is going to beat you and your family up. You are scared and inform law enforcement. An LEO catches him in that act of leaving a note on your car and he is arrested.

Statistically, the LEA report would be intimidation.

Here are the single-offense incident numbers for simple assault and intimidation:

Offense	S/S/S	S/S/M	S/M/S	S/M/M	Total
Simple Assault	1,440,580	80,508	67,726	112,027	1,700,841
Intimidation	489,948	35,974	18,829	7,950	552,701
Total Incidents	1,930,528	116,482	86,555	119,977	2,253,542

The total number of four violent crime offenses is 691,472. The total number of two non-violent crime offenses is 2,253,542. The number of incidents of violent crime would have to increase well over three times to get to what these non-violent crime incidents are. Violent

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[18] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

crime incidents compared to burglary or larceny are similarly small. My point is that although violent crime is in the hundreds of thousands of incidents, these numbers pale in comparison to other non-violent crimes.

Back to violent crime, we can see that aggravated assault has the most incidents of all violent crimes by a large margin. Here are the numbers and percentages. Almost 90% of violent crime is aggravated assault and robbery.

Offense	Single-Offense Incident Type Totals	Percentage
Aggravated Assault	459,946	66.5%
Robbery	149,772	21.7%
Rape	71,256	10.3%
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	10,498	1.5%
Total Incidents	691,472	100%

However, it is important to remember that rape is very under reported to law enforcement. As such, NIBRS will only reflect partial information of this complex crime Please see my book Beyond Weapons for a discussion on rape and violence against women in general.[19]

In what follows, I'll be giving a summary of each violent crime. I'll focus first on strangers acting in public locations, as this is the most common attack scenario in the self-defense training I've seen. After this discussion, I'll end the section with what an ordinary civilian should be worried about, which is what I call an uncomfortable truth.

Summary: Aggravated Assault[20]

The highest numbers of aggravated assault incidents occur with the S/S/S Incident Type, which compromises 376,187 incidents (82%). This is the only Incident Type discussed in

[19] https://clayeolsen.com

[20] For a detailed analysis, see Appendix D

this summary. At the start of each section, I'll highlight the incident number that will be the total used in tables the follow. Note that due to rounding, the total percentage may vary slightly from 100%. I will show what the percentages add up to regardless of whether they are over or under 100%.

Strangers With Firearms Victimizing Civilians in Public Locations

Almost all self-defense training focuses on this scenario. There were 161,723 incidents, or 43% of the total S/S/S incidents which occurred in a public location. Of those incidents, approximately one-third was injurious, and two-thirds was non-injurious.

Injury	Number	Percentage
Injurious	54,112	33.5%
Non-Injurious	107,611	66.5%
Total Incidents	161,723	100%

Around one-third of the incidents had a woman victim. Almost a quarter of the offender's sex couldn't be identified (i.e., the issues with the victim-offender relationship covered previously, such as the offender being masked).

Victim Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	54,423	33.7%
Male	106,038	65.6%
Unknown/Other	1,262	0.8%
Total Incidents	161,723	100.1%

The offender is mostly male. However, there is a large percentage of "unknown."

Offender Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	25,673	15.9%
Male	98,079	60.6%
Unknown/Other	37,971	23.5%
Total Incidents	161,723	100%

Unfortunately, the categories of "no data" and "offender unknown" comprise 39.2% of the victim-offender relationship data.

General Victim-Offender Relationship	Number	Percentage
Offender Known	63,532	39.3%
Offender Stranger	34,772	21.5%
Offender Unknown	34,336	21.2%
No Victim-Offender Relationship Data	29,083	18%
Total Incidents	161,723	100%

The offender is a confirmed stranger at 21.5%. Almost 40% (18 + 21.2) of the relationship is not determined. Because self-defense training is focused on strangers, I'm going to conservatively assume that the categories Unknown and Not Recorded represent strangers as well. I will group these under the term "assumed stranger." Here are the incident counts for the victim-offender relationship where the offender is an assumed stranger: 98,189 representing 60.7% of the relationship totals (the remaining percentage, 39.3%, represents a known offender)

General Victim-Offender Relationship	Number	Percentage
Stranger	34,772	21.5%
Unknown	34,336	21.2%
No Victim-Offender Relationship Data	29,083	18%
Totals	98,189	60.7%

Now, self-defense training usually assumes that the stranger is armed with a firearm. In what follows, I'll be adding up the number of incidents where the offender has at least one firearm.

Offender + Firearm	Number
Stranger	10,128
Unknown	12,663
No Victim-Offender Relationship Data	13,807
Totals	36,598

The total is 36,598 incidents which is 37.3% (36,598 / 98,189) where an offender that we assume is a stranger armed with at least one firearm[21] has committed an aggravated assault against a victim in a public location, or slightly more than one-third. However, in the big picture of aggravated assaults, there were 376,187 incidents. This means that for the total number of aggravated assaults with an Incident Type of S/S/S, the total number of strangers, unknown or not recorded using a firearm is: 36,598/376,187 = 9.7%.

Now, let's look at these cases where the victim suffered At Least One (ALO) major injury:

Offender + ALO Firearm + ALO Major Injury	Number
Offender Stranger	1,068
Offender Unknown	3,566
No Victim-Offender Relationship Data	5,018
Totals	9,652

Here are the numbers:

- Total number of incidents regardless of location: 376,186
- Number of incidents that took place in a public location: 98,189
- The percentage of incidents occurring in a public location with an assumed stranger armed with a firearm and the victim suffering ALO major injury: 9,652/98,189 = 9.8%
- The percentage of incidents occurring in *any location* with an assumed stranger armed with a firearm and the victim suffering ALO major injury: 9,652/376,186 = 2.6%

[21] In most cases, the offender only has one firearm. However, in some incidents, the offender may have multiple object weapons. I include the number of incidents when the offender has multiple firearms as well as those incidents where the offender has a firearm and other object weapons.

In short, what typical self-defense training focuses on is less than 10% of the total, and the cases discussed in the media where an ordinary civilian is hospitalized due to an attack by an assumed stranger who is armed with a firearm is less than 2.6% of the total.

Uncomfortable Truth: Domestic Violence

Here is the issue that may confuse you: there is no statistical category for domestic violence, neighbor disputes, or family drama. These violence reports will be *statistically* categorized as simple assault or aggravated assault.

When an aggravated assault occurs regardless of the location and the offender is known, the number of incidents is 241,320. This is a percentage of 241,320/376,187 = 64%. In other words, almost two-thirds of the time, the victim knows the offender.

Here are the statistics for when the victim knows the offender, *and the victim suffers a major injury* (74,048 total incidents or 74,048/376,187 = 19.7%).

First, we see that women are the primary victim.

Victim Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	42,445	57.3%
Male	31,488	42.5%
Unknown/Other	115	0.2%
Total Incidents	74,048	100%

Men are the primary offenders, but women are over 20%.

Offender Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	15,694	21.2%
Male	58,192	78.6%
Unknown/Other	162	0.2%
Total Incidents	74,048	100%

Current or ex partners make up almost 50% of the known offenders.

Offender Known Relationship	Number	Percentage
Offender Current/Ex Partner	35,200	47.5%
Offender Family	12,975	17.5%
Offender Friend	15,811	21.4%
Offender Known	10,062	13.6%
Total Incidents	74,048	100%

Single object weapons and body weapons are the most common weapons, at over 93% combined.

Weapons	Number	Percentage
Single Object	34,795	47%
Multiple Object (same)	122	0.2%
Multiple Object (different)	668	0.9%
Body Weapon	34,171	46.1%
Alleged Weapon	2,800	3.8%
No Information	1,492	2%
Total Incidents	74,048	100%

Firearms are only 14.3%, the lowest percentage of single object weapons used.

Single Object Weapons	Number	Percentage
Firearm	4,992	14.3%
Sharp	11,230	32.3%
Blunt	7,288	20.9%
Other	11,285	32.4%
Total Incidents	34,795	100%

Here is the uncomfortable truth: **For 2023 NIBRS data, *injurious* aggravated assault primarily involved people the victim knew, and firearms were not usually involved.**

For self-defense tactics against the more common aggravated assault circumstances, see my book.[22]

[22] https://clayeolsen.com

Summary: Robbery of Individuals[23]

In my book Beyond Weapons, I used the NCVS primarily for my data on robbery. With the NCVS data, I found that robbery has a similar injurious to non-injurious percentage as aggravated assault (injurious at 33 percent, non-injurious at 66 percent).

However, with NIBRS, the non-injurious robbery percentage rises to almost 94%, keeping in mind I'm deliberately excluding robberies of businesses and other institutions (as does the NCVS). The elephant in the room is why there is such a big difference. Further research is needed, but my best guess is that many of the robberies reported to LEAs have two conditions: (1) they do not solely involve cash or credit cards and (2) may require a police report for insurance purposes (e.g., carjacking, robbery of jewelry).

A common confusion with robbery by people not familiar with violent crime statistics is that they consider theft to be robbery. Snatching a purse, for example, and running away is not a robbery. Telling a woman that you'll beat her to death if she doesn't hand over her purse is robbery. Physically assaulting the woman to steal her purse is robbery. In short, robbery is putting the victim in fear or injuring the victim to retrieve something of value they have. Given the high non-injurious percentage, NIBRS robbery of individuals seems to lean heavily on the "putting the victim in fear" side of the house.

Robbery is 21.7% of violent crime (single offense incidents), which is three times less than aggravated assault. It has two Incident Types that have large percentages: S/S/S, around 60%, and S/M/S, at about half that, at 28%. For the S/S/S type, there are 90,367 incidents. In this summary, I'll only discuss the S/S/S type.

[23] For a detailed analysis, see Appendix E.

Strangers With Firearms Victimizing Civilians in Public Locations

There were 73,629 incidents involving robbery in a public location, or 81.5% of the incidents. Here are the specific public locations that were common. Keep in mind that this report only looks at robberies of people, so the "Business/Other Indoor" means that a person was robbed there rather than the business was robbed. For example, a person leaving a jewelry store in a shopping mall was threatened and their jewelry taken. However, if the robber of the business also robbed customers, then these customers would be included as their Victim Type would be Individual.

Public Locations	Number	Percentage
Business/Other Indoor	29,395	39.9%
Street/Sidewalk	28,994	39.4%
Parking Lot / Garage	8,179	11.1%
Recreation	2,452	3.3%
School	622	0.8%
Other Public	3,987	5.4%
Total Incidents	73,629	99.9%

The victim suffered at least one major injury in less than 6% of the incidents.

Injury	Number	Percentage
Injurious	4,258	5.8%
Non-Injurious	69,371	94.2%
Total Incidents	73,629	100%

Around one-third of the incidents had a woman victim.

Victim Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	24,257	32.9%
Male	49,083	66.7%
Unknown/Other	289	0.4%
Total Incidents	73,629	100%

The offender is mostly male. However, there is a large percentage of "unknown." Given the non-injurious percentage is so high, which means the victim would be able to identify the offender (i.e., they were not knocked unconscious), we should assume the offender was hiding their identity from the victim.[24]

Offender Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	5,057	6.9%
Male	41,285	56.1%
Unknown/Other	27,287	37.1%
Total Incidents	73,629	100%

Unfortunately, the categories "no data" and "offender unknown" represent a large portion of the victim-offender relationship data.

General Victim-Offender Relationship	Number	Percentage
Offender Known	9,076	12.3%
Offender Stranger	22,523	30.6%
Offender Unknown	19,311	26.2%
No Victim-Offender Relationship Data	22,719	30.9%
Total Incidents	73,629	100%

The victim confirming the offender was seen and was a stranger is at 30.6%. However, 57.1% (26.2+30.9) of the relationship is not determined.

Surprisingly, given that the majority of victims are not injured, physical intimidation appears to be about one-third of the "weapons" used.

[24] If most robberies are reported to law enforcement for insurance purposes (which I'm purely speculating at this point), there is an alternative theory as to why so many offenders are unknown: possible insurance fraud. Obviously, multiple reasons are possible, but more investigation in needed.

General Weapons	Number	Percentage
Single Object Weapon	35,161	47.8%
Multiple Object Weapons (Same)	197	0.3%
Multiple Object Weapons (Different)	354	0.5%
Body Weapon	25,057	34%
Alleged Weapon	10,441	14.2%
No Information	2,970	4%
Total Incidents	73,629	100%

For almost half the incidents, the offender uses an object weapon. In these incidents, it is a firearm at 60%. In another 14.2% of the incidents, the offender pretends to have a weapon, likely pretending they have a firearm. Firearm incidents are at 21,330 and alleged weapon incidents at 10,441 give us a total of 31,771 incidents, or 43.2%, where the victim believes they are up against a firearm. However, this also means that for 56.8% of the incidents, the victim is not up against a firearm.

Object Weapons	Number	Percentage
Firearm	21,330	60.7%
Sharp	7,055	20.1%
Blunt	2,131	6.1%
Other	4,645	13.2%
Total Incidents	35,161	100%

In my book, I felt that robbery was the only violent crime where an ordinary civilian would be up against an armed violent criminal. This is not a matchup we want. Therefore, I spent considerable space detailing how to avoid robbery. Given the 2023 NIBRS data, I continue to feel this is the best approach.

Uncomfortable Truth: You Need a Mission Statement

Proponents of the concealed carry of a firearm will feel that robbery provides justification for carrying a firearm. However, it may not be as useful in as many situations as you may think.

- Robberies often happen in public locations. Ordinary civilians going to sporting events, musical performances, plays, or other recreational activities may be barred from having any type of weapon due to the security at the venue. Expect the robber to know this fact.
- Robbers often surprise or get the drop on victims. In short, they may have a firearm already pointed at you while yours is still in its concealed holster. Just because you have a weapon doesn't necessarily mean you are in a situation where it makes sense to use it.

In my book, I referenced Varg Freeborn's concept of a mission from his excellent book *Violence of Mind*. Here is what he says:

The very first step in any training is to identify the mission you will train for. "What is your mission?" I always ask this question first thing in the morning for every level 1 course I teach. It is amazing how often people cannot clearly answer it. If you are not clear what your mission is, you have very little guidance on how to properly equip, train and prepare. I know this sounds simple, but in the hundreds of courses that I have taught, when I ask this question most people either cannot answer or get it completely wrong.

What is a wrong answer? It is wrong when it contradicts your OWN goals. For example, someone who trains to protect themselves and their family but intends to run head first into a fight for a stranger when neither that person or his or her family is endangered. Noble or not, if your mission is to protect yourself and make it home with your family every night, running

> *into any random deadly situation you see is not in line with that mission. You could lose your life, and it would not have been in the defense of you or your family. Your family is left without protection.*[25]

Ultimately, since robbery is about something you value being taken away from you, each person must decide what they should do, or what their mission is. Some will say that they will always resist based purely on principle. Others, likely with a spouse and children, may decide not to risk their life over material things. Only you can decide.

[25] Freeborn (2018).

Summary: Rape[26]

For rape, 66,610 incidents, or 93%, occurred with the Incident Type of S/S/S.

Strangers With Firearms Victimizing Civilians in Public Locations

Out of the 66,610 rape incidents, 17,495 rape incidents (26.3%) happened at a public location.

Public Locations	Number	Percentage
Business/Other Indoor	3,739	21.4%
Street/Sidewalk	2,914	16.7%
Parking Lot / Garage	1,955	11.2%
Recreation	2,353	13.4%
School	1,810	10.3%
Other Public	4,724	27%
Total Incidents	17,495	100%

The victim suffered at least one major injury in less than 10% of the incidents.[27]

Injury	Number	Percentage
Injurious	1,680	9.6%
Non-Injurious	15,815	90.4%
Total Incidents	17,495	100%

As expected, in 96% of the incidents, the victim was female.

Victim Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	16,788	96%
Male	707	4%
Unknown/Other	0	0%
Total Incidents	17,495	100%

[26] For details, see Appendix F.
[27] I do not believe there is an indication of whether the injury happened prior to the rape, during the rape, or after the rape occurred.

The offender was male in most of the cases. However, there is a large portion of Unknown.

Offender Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	283	1.6%
Male	13,334	76.2%
Unknown/Other	3,878	22.2%
Totals Incidents	17,495	100%

Looking at the victim-offender relationship, we see that "no data" and "offender unknown" represent a large portion of the victim-offender relationship data.

General Victim-Offender Relationship	Number	Percentage
Offender Known	8,863	50.7%
Offender Stranger	1,930	11%
Offender Unknown	3,265	18.7%
No Victim-Offender Relationship Data	3,437	19.6%
Total Incidents	17,495	100%

The victim confirmed the offender was a stranger at 11%. However, 38.3% (19.6+18.7) of the relationship is not determined. The 38.3% is much larger than the injurious percentage, therefore, it could mean the offender was masked. However, with rape, sometimes it may be the case that a woman will say "unknown" rather than identify the offender if she doesn't want to go through with an investigation and a trial.[28]

Given that most victims are not injured, physical intimidation appears to be about half of the "weapons" used.

[28] Rape and the aftermath of rape is psychologically traumatizing. While women are often criticized for not reporting rape, I suspect in cases where men are offenders and men are victims, the reporting of the rape to law enforcement would be far less than women. See https://clayeolsen.com/archives/210

General Weapons	Number	Percentage
Single Object Weapon	1,408	8%
Multiple Object Weapons (Same)	8	0%
Multiple Object Weapons (Different)	13	0.1%
Body Weapon	8,544	48.8%
Alleged Weapon	5,069	29%
No Information	2,453	14%
Total Incidents	17,495	100%

For 1,408 incidents, the offender uses an object weapon. In these incidents, it is a firearm at 21%. In another 29% of the incidents, the offender pretends to have a weapon, likely pretending they have a firearm. Firearm incidents are at 296 and alleged weapon incidents at 5,069 give us a total of 5,365 incidents, or 30.7%, where the victim believes they are up against a firearm. However, this also means that for 69.3% of the incidents, the victim is not up against a firearm.

Object Weapons	Number	Percentage
Firearm	296	21%
Sharp	213	15.1%
Blunt	45	3.2%
Other	854	60.7%
Total Incidents	1,408	100%

Uncomfortable Truth: What Women Should Worry About

The number of incidents of rape (public and private locations) when the victim knew the offender was 46,921 or 70.4%. When the victim knew the offender, private locations where the rape took place were at 81.1%. Involuntary intoxication (e.g., date rape drug) or voluntary intoxication (i.e., partying with drugs or alcohol) can easily leave the victim

unable to defend themselves through traditional means. My book[29] has several recommendations for a woman to keep herself safe from *people she knows* acting feloniously in locations *where she feels comfortable*.

[29] https://clayeolsen.com

Summary: Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter[30]

Murder represents 1.5% of the violent crime incidents in 2023. As such, it is the least common violent crime, though this violent crime is covered in the news media quite frequently. For this summary, I will cover S/S/S which has 8,278 incidents, representing almost 80%.

Strangers With Firearms Victimizing Civilians in Public Locations

There were 4,083 murder incidents (49.3%) which happened at a public location. Around 64% happened on a street or sidewalk or parking lot/garage, or almost two-thirds.

Public Locations	Number	Percentage
Business/Other Indoor	591	14.5%
Street/Sidewalk	2,144	52.5%
Parking Lot / Garage	568	13.9%
Recreation	332	8.1%
School	25	0.6%
Other Public	423	10.4%
Total Incidents	4,083	100%

The victims are primarily male.

Victim Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	552	13.5%
Male	3,506	85.9%
Unknown/Other	25	0.6%
Total Incidents	4,083	100%

[30] For details, see Appendix G.

The offenders are around half identified as male and the other half not identified. These cases must be where the victim died before they could say anything about the offender, and law enforcement was unable to find and witness or cooperating witnesses.

Offender Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	157	3.8%
Male	2,183	53.5%
Unknown/Other	1,743	42.7%
Total Incidents	4,083	100%

Unfortunately, the categories of "no data" and "offender unknown" represent a large portion of the victim-offender relationship data.

General Victim-Offender Relationship	Number	Percentage
Offender Known	970	23.8%
Offender Stranger	402	9.8%
Offender Unknown	1,346	33%
No Victim-Offender Relationship Data	1,365	33.4%
Total Incidents	4,083	100%

A confirmed stranger is around 9%. However, 66.4% (33.4+33) of the relationship is not determined.

Firearms are the preferred weapons of people who murder.

General Weapons	Number	Percentage
Single Object Weapon	3,675	90%
Multiple Object Weapons (same)	31	0.8%
Multiple Object Weapons (different)	18	0.4%
Body Weapon	146	3.6%
Alleged Weapon	0	0%
No Info	213	5.2%
Total Incidents	4,083	100%

Object Weapons	Number	Percentage
Firearm	3,039	82.7%
Sharp	347	9.4%
Blunt	57	1.6%
Other	232	6.3%
Total Incidents	3,675	100%

Uncomfortable Truth: The People You Know

Murder where the victim knew the offender represents 3,554 incidents or 43%.

Offender Known Relationship	Number	Percentage
Offender Current/Ex Partner	1,030	29%
Offender Family	791	22.3%
Offender Friend	1,203	33.8%
Otherwise Known	530	14.9%
Totals	3,554	100%

In my view, when ordinary civilians murder other ordinary civilians, there is usually an emotional history, family fighting, neighbor squabbles, love triangles, and so forth. Law enforcement typically solves these cases over time because there is a lot of evidence available to uncover. As such, I think the percentage of known offenders would increase over time as these murder cases are solved.

In contrast, criminals murdering other criminals may not represent solvable crimes. Witnesses will probably not cooperate with law enforcement, various criminal environments may not have a lot of evidence left to uncover, and relationships between criminals may not be widely known.

Unfortunately, until NIBRS gets more information regarding previous criminal records, whether the victim and offender were engaged in criminal activities at the time of the

murder, and other information that may be useful (victim died in possession of a large amount of drugs), we will be mostly in the dark which type of murder occurred.

Murder is covered in the news way more than any other crime. Especially important are "mass shootings or active shooter." They should call it "active mass murderer," which would include many vehicle attacks that have occurred in the last decade. Sadly, most people have the same understanding of "mass shootings" as "aggravated assault:" They think a gunman was out purposely trying to kill innocent strangers. The truth is that "mass shootings" terminology has been hijacked to indicate anyone shooting in public. This could be gang members shooting it out in a crowded public place.

Actual "mass shootings" where there is a lone gunman deliberately trying to kill innocent civilians are not as common as the statistics claim. In fact, when they occur in non-gun-free zones, armed civilians are estimated to stop over 50% of the attacks.[31]

All in all, recognize that in murder, 43% of the offenders are people you know. Over time, I feel that investigations would increase that number significantly as more evidence becomes available due to civilians targeting other civilians.

For those crimes that are not solved, they mostly could be put in the category of "criminals vs. criminals," which is something that ordinary civilians can't control. Please keep in mind that we live in an era of Drug Prohibition, very similar to Alcohol Prohibition in past (1920-1933). Alcohol Prohibition provided the template for criminal empires to be run as businesses. The violence between warring criminal gangs set the stage for various gun control measures in the 1930s. Today, Drug Prohibition works the same way as Alcohol Prohibition did. Cartels funnel drugs to an America populace that can't seem to get

[31] https://thefederalist.com/2025/02/14/trumps-fbi-reforms-need-to-include-ending-its-data-distortions-on-crime/

enough of them. Wars between cartels for drug-selling supremacy are probably the main source of criminal versus criminal violence. These criminals prefer firearms to protect their businesses, are not afraid to use them, and do not care if civilians get in the way.

Conclusion

2023 NIBRS data largely confirm the research done in my book Beyond Weapons. As I point out in my book, the elephant in the room is how often that violent crime involves people you know. Current and former partners, family members, and friends make frequent appearances. Robbery is the only exception, and ordinary civilian's best self-defense is to avoid the circumstances around robbery.

Self-defense choices are personal decisions. I make no claim to know what is best for others. I strive to present factual information on violent crime from credible statistical sources so individuals can help make informed self-defense decisions.

Appendix A: Complications for Self-Defense

Multiple-Offense Incident Types

In the first release of my analysis tool, the complexity of having multiple offenses in an incident was too difficult to resolve. Therefore, the Incident Types of M/S/S, M/S/M, M/M/S, and M/M/M are not analyzed. Luckily, the multiple offense types are about 12% of the incidents, while the single offense Incident Types comprise 88% of the total violent crime incidents. Furthermore, multiple offenses need not all be violent crime offenses, and in fact due to submission rules, some combinations are not allowed. For the following examples, I'll assume a single offender and a single victim, but multiple offenses.

- Aggravated assault and robbery are both assault type of crimes. Therefore, they can't be in the same incident for the same victim.
- Murder can be considered a fatal assault. Because aggravated assault obviously has an assault element, aggravated assault and murder cannot be two offenses in the same incident for the same victim.
- Robbery is an exception. Although robbery has an assault element, if it leads to murder, both the robbery and murder can be listed.
- Simple assault is not considered by the UCR to be a violent crime. However, I'm assuming that the same rules apply to simple assault as they do to aggravated assault, robbery, and murder.
- Rape is not necessarily a component of assault. Therefore, rape can be an offense in an incident along with simple assault, aggravated assault, robbery, or murder.

Unfortunately, NIBRS only keeps track of the time of the incident, where all offenses are assumed to happen at the same time. For self-defense, this limitation hurts our ability to prepare. For instance, if two offenses in an incident were vandalism and aggravated assault, it would be quite useful to know which offense happened first. For instance, if the vandalism occurred after the aggravated assault, the self-defense strategy of defending against an aggravated assault doesn't change. However, if the vandalism occurred first, this would be a key finding because it tells us that confronting vandals may lead to a violent crime victimization. This fact would lead to a change in self-defense tactics.

Multiple Victim-Offender Relationships

A key value for understanding violent crime is the "Victim-Offender Relationship" which denotes how the victim knew the offender. For instance, if they were a friend, family, or a stranger. Contrary to news broadcasts, which tend to focus on strangers, many violent crime offenders are known to the victim, which complicates self-defense strategies.
For the Incident Types of S/S/M, S/M/S, and S/M/M, they have complex values for the Victim-Offender Relationship because there are multiple possible relationships. It also appears in the 2023 data that many values for the victim-offender relationship are simply Not Recorded or are marked Unknown when there are multiple offenders, multiple victims, or both.

Given these complications and the fact that this report is self-defense focused, there will be two sets of values

- All the victim-offender relationships are the same and what that relationship was.

- If all the victim-offender relationships are known, what specific type of relationship it is.

From a self-defense perspective, what these facts boil down to is the following:

- Relationships where the victim(s) identify that all the offender(s) are strangers.
- Relationships that are all known, and what specific type of relationship it is.
- Relationships that are all unknown or not recorded.

For multiple offenders, multiple victims, or both, I focus on a couple of different things if all the offenders weren't identified in the same way:

- Did any victim recognize one of the offenders as known?
- If not, did any victim recognize one of the offenders as a stranger?
- If not, did any victim recognize one of the offenders as unknown (i.e., masked)?

Multiple Values - Weapons

NIBRS has the flexibility to enter many different values for a given attribute. For instance, an offender may be carrying multiple weapons. To keep things simple, let's look at a S/S/S Incident Type where the offender has a firearm, knife, and a blunt object. Unless care is taken, there will be more weapons than offenders, so detailing what weapons the offender used gets complicated. Here is the approach this report takes:

- Distinguishes between object and non-object weapons.
- Distinguishes between single and multiple object weapons.
- For multiple object weapons, differentiate between different types (e.g., firearm, sharp, blunt, other…)

From a self-defense perspective, I do not differentiate the different types of firearms that an offender used. Firearms are lethal distance weapons compared to other object weapons, and as such, it doesn't matter whether the offender has a handgun or rifle from a self-defense point of view. Either one can kill at the distances in most violent crime.

Note that there is not necessarily a causal connection between the weapons an offender has and the cause of an injury a victim has. For instance, if a victim suffered a major injury and the offender had a firearm, you could be excused from thinking that it was a gunshot wound that caused the major injury. That is not necessarily true. In a recent report (https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/tpfv9323.pdf) on "firearm violence," here are the points I made in this blog post (https://clayeolsen.com/archives/583)

- 81% of nonfatal firearm victimization did not result in an injured victim.
- Of the 19% of nonfatal firearm victimizations that did result in an injured victim, 3.3% were due to a gunshot wounds, 10% were due to minor injuries, and 8.7% were serious injuries. Gunshot wounds are listed separately but are already included in the 8.7% of serious injuries (you need to do the math or read the footnote). Also, serious injuries include things like knife wounds and beatings, so the injuries are not firearm specific. In other cases, it appears that the firearm may have been used as a blunt instrument to inflict injury rather than being discharged.

Multiple Values - Injuries

Again, to simplify things, let's consider the Incident Type of S/S/S. The LEO can record several injuries for a victim. From a self-defense perspective, I care about the following options:

- At Least One (ALO) major injury
- ALO minor injury with no major injuries
- No injuries
- Injury data not recorded

What I will do to better compare with the NCVS is to use two different primary classifications (Injury status is usually recorded except in the case of Murder, because there isn't a "fatal injury" option, so the injury status is usually not recorded)

- ALO major injury (Injurious)
- No Major Injury and ALO Minor Injury or No Injury (Non-Injurious)

In this report, injurious violent crime always denotes at least one major injury. Non-injurious violent crime means the victim did not suffer a major injury but may have suffered an unsubstantial minor injury or was not injured at all.

Weapons: Terminology

From the 2023 NIBRS user manual, we can see the values and guidance given to weapons. I've highlighted one word in the excerpt below to indicate that weapons that are to be listed are the weapons that are used by the offender. In short, if an offender committed an aggravated assault by beating up the victim with his hands and knocking the victim unconscious, then the weapon should be listed as "Personal Weapons." If an LEO arrives and arrests the offender and finds a concealed handgun, my assumption is that this would not be listed in the weapons category because it wasn't used in the commission of the violent crime. I'm not so sure about that and suspect more investigation is required here.

Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved)

In Data Element 13, LEAs can indicate up to three types of weapons or force used by the offender in incidents involving the following offenses:

[edited for those crimes that are of interest in this report]

09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

11A = Rape

120 = Robbery

13A = Aggravated Assault

13B = Simple Assault

[....] When reporting the weapons **used**, select the most specific weapon type listed, e.g., LEAs should report a revolver as Handgun rather than Firearm. If a weapon was used that could be employed in several ways, choose the weapon type that indicates how the weapon was used.For example, if the offender used a bottle in the commission of a murder, report Blunt Object if the victim was beaten or Knife/Cutting Instrument if the offender cut or stabbed the victim with the bottle.

[...]

Valid Data Values

11 = Firearm

12 = Handgun

13 = Rifle

14 = Shotgun

15 = Other Firearm

20 = Knife/Cutting Instrument (knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, ice picks, etc.)

30 = Blunt Object (baseball bats, butt of handgun, clubs, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, etc.)

35 = Motor Vehicle/Vessel

40 = Personal Weapons (hands, fist, feet, arms, teeth, etc.)

50 = Poison

60 = Explosives

65 = Fire/Incendiary Device

70 = Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills

85 = Asphyxiation

90 = Other (BB guns, pellet guns, Tasers, pepper spray, stun guns, etc.)

95 = Unknown

99 = None (Mutually Exclusive)[32]

The above emphasis is mine.

The two categories that are difficult are "Personal Weapons," which is a term that I dislike, and simply refers to bodily weapons (e.g., hands, feet, elbows, skull, teeth, and what not). Given that every offender that is a human has these physical attributes, then the distinction

[32] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

must be that these physical attributes *were used by the offender to commit the offense, but not necessarily to commit the injury (see my comment above on "firearm violence").* The other category is "None," which is listed as mutually exclusive. Here is why:

> LE should classify cases involving pretend weapons or those in which the robber claims to possess a weapon but the victim does not see it as Robbery and report the alleged weapon. If an immediate on-view arrest proves there was no weapon, the agency should classify the offense as Robbery and report the weapon with the data value "None."[33]

Again, the terminology is quite confusing. "None" implies no weapon. What it means is that an LEO inspected the offender for a weapon the offender claimed to possess, but the LEO did not find one. In this case, they put "None" as the weapon type. However, to someone not familiar with the designation of "Personal Weapons", a value of "None" could indicate that the offender used their physicality as a weapon. To be clearer, I'm going to use the term "Alleged Weapon" instead of "None" to refer to instances of this type in this report. Furthermore, the 2023 NIBRS user manual only refers to this circumstance for robbery offenses. I'm assuming they apply to all violent crime offenses.

Importantly, if the offender claimed to have a firearm but the victim never saw it, the LEO will still file the report as if the offender used the firearm against the victim.

[33] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

Appendix B: Multiple-Offense Incident Types

I am able to do a basic analysis for these Incident Types. Here are the percentage totals for these multiple-offense Incident Types. Note that this is for all offenses.

Incident Type	Incident %	Offense %	Offender %	Victim %
M/S/S	7%	13%	6%	6%
M/S/M	3%	6%	3%	6%
M/M/S	1%	2%	2%	1%
M/M/M	1%	2%	2%	2%
Total	12%	23%	13%	15%
Total without M/S/S	5%	10%	7%	9%

Each multiple-offense Incident Type has a total number of offenses across all incidents of that type. I'll use the total number of offenses as a gauge of how common the Incident Type is. I'll also report the most common offenses. These offenses are for the Victim Type individual, which is our primary focus. Importantly, these offenses are independent of the incident – in other words the most common offense and the second most common offense are not necessarily the offenses that are reported *together* in the most incidents. They are just the most common offenses reported for that Incident Type.

- M/S/S has a total of 1,759,543 offenses for all Victim Types and is the most common. The following table format needs to be explained. The first column is the offense, and the second column shows what percentage of the total that offense has for all Victim Types. The last column shows the percentage of individual Victim Types among all Victim Types. For example, if the last column had an 83% value, this indicates that 83 percent of the offenses had an individual type, where 17 percent (100-83 = 17) had a different Victim Type. For the sake of brevity, once the total percentage for offense gets below 2%, I simply report the violent crimes of

aggravated assault, robbery, rape, and murder and forgo the other offenses that might be less than 2 percent but greater than any violent crime percentage. Here are the common offenses reported:

Offense	% of Total	Individual %
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	19.6%	83%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	7.2%	94.60%
All Other Larceny	7.7%	81.40%
Simple Assault	4.9%	99.90%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4.8%	91.30%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	6.2%	67.70%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	2.4%	97.20%
Aggravated Assault	1.8%	99.90%
Rape	0.3%	100%
Robbery	0.3%	99%
Murder	0.01%	100%

We can see that vandalism, which is recommended to be at a felony level to be reported to NIBRS, is the top offense and most of the vandalism occurred against private property (83%). The rest of the top offenses are primarily related to theft. The closest offense to violent crime is simple assault at under 5% of the total offenses. Violent crime adds up to 2.4% of the total. So, although this Incident Type has the most percentages for other crimes, it is not very large for violent crime offenses.

- M/S/M is the second most common multiple-offense Incident Type with 1,080,422 offenses.

Offense	% of Total	Individual %
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	15.5%	76.5%
Aggravated Assault	10.5%	94%
Simple Assault	10%	86.8%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	5.7%	91.7%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	5.8%	78.9%
Intimidation	4.3%	92.2%
All Other Larceny	4.9%	72.8%
Stolen Property Offenses	3.4%	76.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3%	84.7%
Identity Theft	1.7%	92.2%
Robbery	1.5%	81.5%
Murder	0.3%	99.5%
Rape	0.2%	100%

Here, aggravated assault stands out at over 10 percent. Violent crime is 12.5% of the offenses reported. Once again, however, vandalism is the top offense.

- M/M/M is the third most common multiple-offense Incident Types with a total of 329,187 offenses.

Offense	% of Total	Individual %
Simple Assault	12.9%	95.1%
Aggravated Assault	10.8%	96.6%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	11.5%	80.7%
Stolen Property Offenses	5.9%	77%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	5.1%	76.4%
All Other Larceny	4.5%	74.7%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	3.4%	93.8%
Robbery	3.4%	88.5%
Intimidation	3%	95.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3.1%	86.5%
Identity Theft	2.4%	92.4%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	2.3%	57.7%
Murder	0.4%	99.5%
Rape	0.2%	100%

For this Incident Type, aggravated assault is the second most common, with the top being simple assault. Violent crime totals out to be 14.8% of the total offenses. Vandalism is 11.5% of the total, but not as high with private property (individual Victim Type), hence it is third on the list.

- The least common multiple-offense Incident Type is M/M/S with 259,641 offenses reported.

Offense	% of Total	Individual %
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	9.6%	67.8%
All Other Larceny	5.2%	73.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3.5%	87.3%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	5.2%	54.9%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	2.7%	92.8%
Simple Assault	2.2%	99.7%
Stolen Property Offenses	2.3%	67.6%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	1.5%	94.5%
Aggravated Assault	1.2%	99.9%
Robbery	0.7%	98.9%
Rape	0.2%	100%
Murder	0.04%	100%

Here violent crime adds up to 2.1% of the total offenses.

In summary for the multiple-offense Incident Types, we can see that only M/S/M and M/M/M are larger than 10% for violent crime. It appears that multiple victims may be the common factor since M/M/S and M/S/S are quite small. Vandalism and theft are quite common in these Incident Types. Importantly, the type of vandalism must be quite serious to be reported to NIBRS. From the 2023 NIBRS user manual:

[…] Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except Arson)

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure any public or private property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

> As a general rule, LEAs should report this offense only if they deem substantial damage to property has occurred, e.g., major structural damage, property damage generally classified as a felony destruction of property. Agencies should not report insubstantial damage, such as a broken window or other minor damage. The FBI's UCR Program leaves the determination of whether the damage was substantial to the discretion of the reporting LEA as it should not require burdensome damage assessments.[34]

In the future, I hope to analyze multiple offense types further, but for now, this is all the analysis for 2023.

[34] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

Appendix C: Top-Level Statistics

Incident Type Statistics

Here are the total numbers in the 2023 NIBRS database for **ALL** crimes in 2023.

- Incidents: 12,351,550
- Offenses: 13,994,090
- Offenders: 13,820,065
- Victims: 13,916,424

Based on those numbers, I've calculated the percentages based on the Incident Type, which are easier to understand. NOTE: this is only for single offense Incident Types.

Incident Type	Incident %	Offense %	Offender %	Victim %
S/S/S	77%	68%	69%	69%
S/S/M	4%	4%	4%	8%
S/M/S	5%	5%	11%	5%
S/M/M	1%	1%	3%	3%
Total Incidents	87%	78%	87%	85%

I've only shown single-offense Incident Types, which is what this report will analyze. You may be asking: "How many incidents did the multiple-offense Incident Types tally?" Multiple-offense Incident Type percentages are the difference between the row "Total" and 100%. As an example, multiple-offense Incident Types would account for the remaining 12% of incidents (100-88). As I show in Appendix B, the multiple-offense Incident Type of M/S/S accounts for 7% of the 12% for incidents. Importantly, M/S/S does not have many violent crime offenses recorded (2.4%). Therefore, although this report focuses on single-offense Incident Types, this doesn't appear to be a large disadvantage when studying violent crime.

Victim Type Statistics

NIBRS allows different types of victims so that a variety of crimes can be recorded. For example, a robbery of a business would show the Victim Type as a business. However, a robbery of a person would have the Victim Type as an individual. Another example would be for aggravated assault the Victim Type could be individual or could be law enforcement if the aggravated assault victim was a law enforcement officer.

Violent crime, as captured by the UCR, consists of aggravated assault, robbery, rape, and murder. Each of these crimes can have multiple Victim Types (e.g., individual, law enforcement). In the following table labeled Victim Types, I've chosen to use numbers and percentages for the individual Victim Type so that the number of victims of each crime can be compared, as the individual type is the most common. Also, I have chosen to compare violent crime to simple assault, which is not considered a violent crime, but represents a crime that is very close to the violent crime of aggravated assault.

Offense	Individual #	Individual %
Simple Assault	2,153,303	97.5%
Aggravated Assault	724,442	97.3%
Robbery	202,093	85.6%
Rape	88,987	100%
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	16,094	99.7%
Total Incidents for Violent Crime	1,031,526	96%

Apart from robbery, the individual Victim Type represents over 96% of the total. In the future, we will be able to cover robbery of non-individuals (e.g., a business like a convenience store) separately. However, it is important to note that over 85% of robberies have victims that are individuals, or in other terms, 85% of robberies involved people and not businesses or other Victim Types.

The total number of violent crimes victims with a Victim Type of Individual is: 1,031,526. Note that the *total victims of all violent crimes* are less than 50% of the total number of simple assaults (which has a 97.5% Individual Victim Type).

Here are the percentages for violent crime for the Victim Type of individual.

Offense	Individual #	% of the Total
Aggravated Assault	724,442	70.2%
Robbery	202,093	19.6%
Rape	88,987	8.6%
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	16,094	1.6%
Total for Violent Crime	1,031,526	100%

For victims, we can see a similar pattern to what I reported in my book[35]:

- Aggravated assault and robbery are approximately 90% of all violent crime, with aggravated assault being around 3.5 times more reported than Robbery.
- Rape is approximately 10%
- Murder is less than 2%

By focusing on aggravated assault and robbery, we can cover around 90% of NIBRS reported violent crime.

Violent Crime Incident Type Statistics

Because we are looking at violent crime from a self-defense perspective, the incident view gives us the best idea of what Incident Types are most common. The following table shows the number of incidents for each Incident Type.

[35] Note that robbery in my book is focused on individual or personal robbery and the NCVS does not include details about business robberies.

Offense	S/S/S	S/S/M	S/M/S	S/M/M	Totals
Aggravated Assault	376,817	42,397	27,227	13,505	459,946
Robbery	90,367	9,599	41,950	7,856	149,772
Rape	66,610	1,185	3,190	271	71,256
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	8,278	470	1,628	122	10,498
Total Incidents	542,072	53,651	73,995	21,754	691,472

This next table calculates the percentages based on these numbers. Due to rounding, the total won't be exactly 100%.

Offense	S/S/S	S/S/M	S/M/S	S/M/M	Total
Aggravated Assault	82%	9.2%	6%	2.9%	100.1%
Robbery	60.3%	6.4%	28%	5.2%	99.9%
Rape	93.5%	1.7%	4.5%	0.4%	100%
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	79%	4.5%	15.5%	1.2%	100%

We see that for aggravated assault and rape, the Incident Type of S/S/S is quite common, which means we have a single offense, single offender, and single victim. In fact, over 90% of the incidents are with a single offender. Robbery and murder have two common Incident Types with S/S/S and S/M/S, indicating multiple offenders are more common with these crimes. Robbery is basically 2/3 single offender and 1/3 multiple offenders. For rape, a single offender is over 95% of the incidents.

Finally, let's break each violent crime down based on single-offense incidents.

Offense	Single-Offense Incident Type Totals	Percentage
Aggravated Assault	459,946	66.5%
Robbery	149,772	21.7%
Rape	71,256	10.3%
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	10,498	1.5%
Total Incidents	691,472	100%

Again, we see a similar pattern with incidents compared to victims (where the Victim Type is individual) of violent crime where aggravated assault and robbery are close to 90%, rape is around 10%, and murder is less than 2%.

Appendix D: Detailed Aggravated Assault Analysis

Here is the definition of an aggravated assault from the NIBRS 2023 user manual:

> An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.

There are a lot of "or" conjunctions in this sentence, which to be honest, is a confusing read. Let's break it out into bullet statements.

- An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon. (e.g., using brass knuckles in a fist fight – doesn't matter if the offender hits the victim or not)
- An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender displays a dangerous weapon in a threatening manner (e.g., road rage where a driver displays a firearm)
- An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the victim suffers an obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury (i.e., doesn't matter if an object weapon was used but the victim must suffer a major injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness).
- An unlawful attack by one person upon another where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure. (e.g., throwing a quart beer bottle at someone's head but missing, a much larger man swinging fists but not hitting a small woman)

Please keep in mind this is how an aggravated assault would be statistically categorized. This definition has nothing to do with criminal charges that may be filed (e.g., attempted murder).

In what follows, I'll discuss the detail that wasn't presented for the S/S/S Incident Type in the summary. Then, I'll discuss the S/S/M Incident Type and how the compares to the S/S/S Incident Type.

Incident Type: S/S/S; Injury Status: Any

Incidents, Offenders, Victims

Num Incidents: 376,817 | Num Offenders: 376,817 | Num (Individual) Victims: 376,817

Victim Demographics

Over 50% of the victims are aged 20-39.

Victim Age	Number	Percentage
0-9	7,129	1.9%
10-19	39,416	10.5%
20-29	93,298	24.8%
30-39	98,423	26.1%
40-49	64,646	17.2%
50-59	40,571	10.8%
60-69	21,694	5.8%
70-79	6,413	1.7%
80-89	1,490	0.4%
90-Older	334	0.1%
Unknown/Not Specified	3,403	0.9%
Total Incidents	376,817	100%

Victim Race	Number	Percentage
White	205,653	54.6%
Black or African American	135,095	35.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,544	1.5%
Asian	7,243	1.9%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,136	0.3%
Unknown/Not Specified	22,146	5.9%
Total Incidents	376,817	100%

Victim Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Not Hispanic or Latino	222,074	58.9%
Hispanic or Latino	73,045	19.4%
Unknown/Not Specified	81,698	21.7%
Total Incidents	376,817	100%

Incident Type: S/S/S; Comparing Injurious and Non-Injurious

Rather than go through all the statistics again, I'll show the ones that change a lot between non-injurious and injurious violent crime. The largest percentage change concerns weapons

For injurious aggravated assault compared to non-injurious, body weapons only percentages rise over 23% and object weapons drop over 25%. Furthermore, firearm use drops over 6% while knives increase by 6%.

General Weapons	Non-Injurious Percentage	Injurious Percentage
Single Object Weapon	80%	54.6%
Multiple Object Weapons - All Same Category	0.3%	0.2%
Multiple Object Weapons - Two or More Object Types	0.9%	0.7%
Body Weapon Only	14%	37.6%
Alleged Object Weapon	3%	3.6%
No Information	1.8%	3.3%
Total Incidents	100%	100%

Single Object Weapon Details	Non-Injurious Percentage	Injurious Percentage
Firearm	34.3%	27.8%
Sharp	23.8%	29.9%
Blunt	14.3%	17.7%
Other	27.6%	24.6%
Total Incidents w/ Single Object Weapon	100%	100%

Incident Type: S/S/M; Injury Status: Any

The Incident Type S/S/M comprises 9.2% of the total number of single offense totals for aggravated assault.

Offense	S/S/S	S/S/M	S/M/S	S/M/M	Total
Aggravated Assault	82%	9.2%	6%	2.9%	100.1%

The S/S/M Incident Type represents less than 10% of the aggravated assault incidents. For the sake of brevity, I'll limit the statistics to what is quite different than the S/S/S Incident Type.

Incidents, Offenders, Victims

Num Incidents: 42,397 | Num Offenders: 42,397 | Num (Individual) Victims: 111,064

Victim Demographics

There appears to be a sharp increase in minors/young adult (0-19) and a decrease in 30-49 age range for this Incident Type.

Victim Age	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
0-9	11,076	10%	1.9%
10-19	24,372	21.9%	10.5%
20-29	25,415	22.9%	24.8%
30-39	20,108	18.1%	26.1%
40-49	13,676	12.3%	17.2%
50-59	8,340	7.5%	10.8%
60-69	4,647	4.2%	5.8%
70-79	1,647	1.5%	1.7%
80-89	375	0.3%	0.4%
90-Older	76	0.1%	0.1%
Unknown/Not Specified	1,332	1.2%	0.9%
Total Individual Victims	111,064	100%	100%

Black victims increase in the S/S/M Incident Type, while other races hold steady. More research will need to be done to see whether the age range differences and race are causally connected

Victim Race	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
White	57,586	51.8%	54.6%
Black or African American	45,857	41.3%	35.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,288	1.2%	1.5%
Asian	1,487	1.3%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown/Not Specified	4,543	4.1%	5.9%
Total Individual Victims	111,064	100%	100%

Offender Demographics

Because there are multiple victims, each one potentially has an opinion on the offender sex. Female and male decrease in percentages, while Unknown/Other jumps almost 13 percent.

Offender Sex	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Female	6,350	15%	20.2%
Male	24,386	57.5%	64.9%
Unknown/Other	11,661	27.5%	14.8%
Total Offenders	42,397	100%	100%

Injuries

Note that ALO stands for At Least One. The S/S/M Incident Type is mostly non-injurious (88.5%) compared to S/S/S.

Injuries	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
ALO Major Injury	12,718	11.5%	31.4%
ALO Minor Injury (No Major)	14,601	13.1%	31.4%
No Injuries	83,745	75.4%	37.2%
Unknown/No Data	0	0%	0%
Total Incidents	111,064	100%	100%

Locations

One would have expected with more minor/young adult victims that private locations would increase. This is not the case.

General Location	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Private	22,111	52.2%	57.1%
Public	20,286	47.8%	42.9%
Total Incidents	42,397	100%	100%

Interestingly, almost a 7 percent change was due to the increase in street/sidewalk locations.

Detailed Location	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Private – Residence	21,712	51.2%	55.3%
Private - Hotel/Motel	399	0.9%	1.7%
Public - Business/Other Indoor	3,880	9.2%	9.9%
Public Access-Street/Sidewalk	11,010	26%	19.4%
Public Access-Parking Lot/Garage	2,579	6.1%	5.2%
Public Access-Recreation	887	2.1%	2%
School (inc. daycare)	572	1.3%	1.9%
Other Public	1,358	3.2%	4.7%
Total Incidents	42,397	100%	100%

Victim-Offender Relationship

With the S/S/M Incident Type, there are multiple victims, and each victim could have a different relationship to the offender, comparisons to the S/S/S Incident Type are a bit more complex. When all the victims identify the offender with the same relationship, these are recorded as "All Known," "All Strangers," and "All Recorded as 'Unknown'." Thus, these can be compared to the S/S/S type where the sole victim identified the sole offender as known, stranger, unknown. "No Relationship Data" is the same for both Incident Types. New to the S/S/M (as well as the S/M/S and S/M/M types) is the "Mix of Relationship Data," meaning that some victims identified the offender differently from other victims.

Unfortunately, it appears that there is over a 10% increase in "No Relationship Data," which makes me wonder if the LEO didn't record any data due to the difficulties in working with multiple victims. If anything, with multiple victims, we should have more data that tells us what the relationship to the offender was. All Known drops almost 26%, while a Mix is around 8%, which has no comparison with the S/S/S Incident Type.

In order to analyze the mix, I've chosen to list where "at least one" (ALO) victim has identified the offender as known. When that occurs, that data is then no longer considered for the next query, which would be "did any victim identify the offender as a stranger.? This process continues for "Unknown" as well.

General	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
All Known	16,326	38.5%	64%
All Strangers	5,897	13.9%	11.4%
All Recorded as 'Unknown'	7,515	17.7%	13.2%
No Relationship Data	9,293	21.9%	11.4%
Mix of Relationship Data	3,366	7.9%	N/A
Total Incidents	42,397	100%	100%

Mix of Types	Number	Percentage
ALO Known	2,896	86%
ALO Stranger	470	14%
ALO Recorded as 'Unknown'	0	0%
Total Incidents with Mixed Relationship Types	3,366	100%

What I would propose is to add the "ALO Known" to the "Known" entry in the previous table and add the "ALO Stranger" to the "Stranger" entry. This would lead us to a new table. Here, we can see that "no data" is over a 10 percent increase and "All Known/ALO Known" drops almost 19%. Strangers and Unknown increase modestly.

General	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
All Known/ALO Known	19,222	45.3%	64%
All Strangers/ALO Stranger	6,367	15%	11.4%
All Recorded as 'Unknown'	7,515	17.7%	13.2%
No Relationship Data	9,293	21.9%	11.4%
Total Incidents	42,397	100%	100%

Weapons

It appears that when there is a single offender and multiple victims, the offender is more likely to have an object weapon and less likely to rely on bodily weapons.

General	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Single Object Weapon	37,143	87.6%	72%
Multiple Object Weapons - All Same Category	422	1%	0.2%
Multiple Object Weapons - Two or More Object Types	607	1.4%	0.9%
Body Weapon Only	2,766	6.5%	21.4%
Alleged Object Weapon	823	1.9%	3.2%
No Information	636	1.5%	2.3%
Total Incidents	42,397	100%	100%

Firearms almost doubled in use for S/S/M compared to S/S/S. In addition, there were significant decreases in sharp weapons, blunt weapons, and other weapons.

Single Object Weapon Details	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Firearm	22,818	61.4%	32.8%
Sharp	5,761	15.5%	25.2%
Blunt	2,231	6%	15.1%
Other	6,333	17.1%	26.9%
Total Incidents w/ Single Object Weapon	37,143	100%	100%

In the rare case where the offender has multiple weapons, they are more likely to be firearms. Other weapons combinations decrease compared to S/S/S.

Multiple Object Weapons	S/S/M Number	S/S/M Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
All Firearms	387	37.6%	14.3%
Firearm + ALO Sharp/Blunt/'Other'	246	23.9%	24.2%
Sharp + ALO Blunt/'Other'	265	25.8%	36.9%
Blunt + ALO 'Other'	96	9.3%	16.6%
All 'Others'	35	3.4%	8%
Total Incidents w/ Multiple Object Weapons	1,029	100%	100%

Appendix E: Detailed Robbery of People Analysis

The NIBRS 2023 user manual defines robbery as:

> [...] Robbery
>
> The taking of anything of value from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.
>
> Robbery involves the offender taking or attempting to take something of value from a victim, usually the property owner or custodian, by the use of force or threat of force. (The victim must be present.) If there is no direct confrontation and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm, LE should report Extortion. Though direct confrontation occurs in Pocket-pickings or Purse snatchings, force or threat of force is absent. However, if during a Purse-snatching or other such crime, the offender uses force or threat of force to overcome the active resistance of the victim, LE should classify the offense as Robbery.[36]

Robbery is the second most common violent crime behind aggravated assault. Robbery is about three times ***less*** reported than aggravated assault. However, aggravated assault and robbery make up almost 90% of violent crime.

Offense	Single-Offense Incident Type Totals	Percentage
Aggravated Assault	459,946	66.5%
Robbery	149,772	21.7%
Total Incidents	609,718	88.2%

With robbery of people, there are two main concerning Incident Types: S/S/S, around 60%, and S/M/S, at about half that at 28%.

[36] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

Offense	S/S/S	S/S/M	S/M/S	S/M/M	Total
Robbery	60.3%	6.4%	28%	5.2%	99.9%

Incident Type: S/S/S

Only additional detail is discussed here from what was presented in the summary.

Incidents, Offenders, Victims

Num Incidents: 90,367 | Num Offenders: 90,367 | Num (Individual) Victims: 90,367

Victim Age	Number	Percentage
0-9	106	0.1%
10-19	8,816	9.8%
20-29	24,010	26.6%
30-39	20,915	23.1%
40-49	14,625	16.2%
50-59	11,182	12.4%
60-69	7,215	8%
70-79	2,189	2.4%
80-89	531	0.6%
90-Older	74	0.1%
Unknown/Not Specified	704	0.8%
Total Individual Victims	90,367	100%

Victim Race	Number	Percentage
White	47,793	52.9%
Black or African American	27,932	30.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,019	1.1%
Asian	5,542	6.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	285	0.3%
Unknown/Not Specified	7,796	8.6%
Total Individual Victims	90,367	100%

Victim Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,552	54.8%
Hispanic or Latino	23,092	25.6%
Unknown/Not Specified	17,723	19.6%
Total Individual Victims	90,367	100%

Incident Type: S/M/S

This Incident Type consists of multiple offenders and a single victim. For the sake of brevity, I'll simply report any modest to large differences in comparison to the S/S/S Incident Type.

Incidents, Offenders, Victims

Num Incidents: 41,950 | Num Offenders: 112,384 | Num (Individual) Victims: 41,950

Victim Demographics

There is a modest decrease in women victims with this Incident Type and a modest increase in male victims.

Victim Sex	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Female	9,482	22.6%	35.7%
Male	32,368	77.2%	63.9%
Unknown/Other	100	0.2%	0.4%
Total Individual Victims	41,950	100%	100%

The rest of the demographics were largely comparable.

Offender Demographics

Male offenders jump by almost 20 percent. Females offenders had a small increase over the S/S/S type.

Offender Sex	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Female	14,466	12.9%	7.3%
Male	85,332	75.9%	57.5%
Unknown/Other	12,586	11.2%	35.2%
Total Offenders	112,384	100%	100%

Injuries

Injuries for the S/M/S Incident Type were very close to the S/S/S type.

Locations

For locations, the private/public percentage were very close to the S/S/S Incident Type. However, there was a push towards the street/sidewalk and away from public business/indoors

Detailed Location	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Private - Residence	5,914	14.1%	16.9%
Private - Hotel/Motel	663	1.6%	1.6%
Public - Business/Other Indoor	10,476	25%	32.5%
Public Access-Street/Sidewalk	16,760	40%	32.1%
Public Access-Parking Lot/Garage	4,541	10.8%	9.1%
Public Access-Recreation	1,387	3.3%	2.7%
School (inc. daycare)	400	1%	0.7%
Other Public	1,809	4.3%	4.4%
Total Incidents	41,950	100%	100%

Victim-Offender Relationship

We see a decrease in Known, and an increase in Unknown and Stranger.

General	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
All Known	3,413	8.1%	18.6%
All Strangers	17,294	41.2%	27.7%
All Recorded as 'Unknown'	16,432	39.2%	24.4%
No Relationship Data	0	0%	29.3%
Mix of Relationship Types	4,811	11.5%	N/A
Total Incidents	41,950	100%	100%

Detailed Known	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage
ALO Known	2,512	52.2%
ALO Stranger	2,036	42.3%
ALO Recorded as Unknown	263	5.5%
Otherwise Known	4,811	100%
Total Incidents with Mixed Relationship Types	2,512	52.2%

Weapons

The general breakdown of weapons was very comparable to the S/S/S Incident Type.

However, the specific details were a bit different.

Single Object Weapon Details	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Firearm	16,063	72%	61.7%
Sharp	2,699	12.1%	19.4%
Blunt	1,042	4.7%	6.1%
Other	2,512	11.3%	12.8%
Total Incidents w/ Single Object Weapon	22,316	100%	100%

The multiple object weapon breakdown was comparable to the S/S/S Incident Type.

For robbery, the two Incident Types of S/S/S and S/M/S cover over 88% of the robberies of individuals. Therefore, the other two single offense Incident Types are not covered here due to their low percentage.

Appendix F: Detailed Rape Analysis

Here is the definition of rape from the NIBRS 2023 user manual:

> [...] Rape (except Statutory Rape)
>
> Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instance in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (include due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.[37]

Rape is 10% of the total of violent crime. However, keep in mind that in my book, I show NCVS statistics that rape is extremely under reported to law enforcement. It is unclear what characteristics these rape reports have compared to the ones that are not reported to law enforcement. This topic would be for future research.

Offense	Single-Offense Incident Type Totals	Percentage
Rape	71,256	10.3%

Incident Type: S/S/S

Only the additional details missing from the summary will be covered here.

Incidents, Offenders, Victims

Num Incidents: 66,610 | Num Offenders: 66,610 | Num (Individual) Victims: 66,610

[37] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

Victim Demographics

Women are the primary victims of rape. The 10-19 age range (39.8%) is almost double the next closest percentage. 63.3% are 10-29 years old. 78.4% are 10-39 years old.

Victim Age	Number	Percentage
0-9	4,031	6.1%
10-19	26,492	39.8%
20-29	15,646	23.5%
30-39	10,061	15.1%
40-49	5,716	8.6%
50-59	2,570	3.9%
60-69	1,011	1.5%
70-79	317	0.5%
80-89	159	0.2%
90-Older	64	0.1%
Unknown/Not Specified	543	0.8%
Total Incidents	66,610	100%

Victim Race	Number	Percentage
White	46,347	69.6%
Black or African American	14,032	21.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,085	1.6%
Asian	1,075	1.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	183	0.3%
Unknown/Not Specified	3,888	5.8%
Total Incidents	66,610	100%

Victim Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Not Hispanic or Latino	36,812	55.3%
Hispanic or Latino	11,144	16.7%
Unknown/Not Specified	18,654	28%
Total Incidents	66,610	100%

Appendix G: Detailed Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Analysis

Here is the definition of murder/non-negligent manslaughter (hereafter just "murder") from the NIBRS 2023 user manual:

> [...] Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
>
> The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.
>
> As a general rule, agencies should classify in this category any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime. Although law enforcement agencies may charge offenders with lesser offenses, e.g., negligent manslaughter, agencies should report the offense as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter if the killing was willful or intentional.
>
> Agencies should not classify suicides, traffic fatalities (including those involving driving under the influence), fetal deaths, assaults to murder, attempted murders, or accidental deaths as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.
>
> Situations in which a victim dies of a heart attack as a result of a crime being committed against them do not meet the criteria for inclusion as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.[38]

Murder is 1.5% of violent crime.

[38] https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view

Offense	Single-Offense Incident Type Totals	Percentage
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	10,498	1.5%

Incident Type: S/S/S

Only the additional details missing from the summary will be covered here.

Victim Demographics

These are for any location, any injury, and any victim-offender relationship.

Victim Age	Number	Percentage
0-9	223	2.7%
10-19	786	9.5%
20-29	2,017	24.4%
30-39	2,021	24.4%
40-49	1,404	17%
50-59	899	10.9%
60-69	549	6.6%
70-79	191	2.3%
80-89	82	1%
90-Older	13	0.2%
Unknown/Not Specified	93	1.1%
Total Incidents	8,278	100%

Victim Race	Number	Percentage
White	3,412	41.2%
Black or African American	4,323	52.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	126	1.5%
Asian	112	1.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	19	0.2%
Unknown/Not Specified	286	3.5%
Total Incidents	8,278	100%

Victim Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,165	62.4%
Hispanic or Latino	1,229	14.8%
Unknown/Not Specified	1,884	22.8%
Total Incidents	8,278	100%

Incident Type: S/M/S

This Incident Type includes multiple offenders but a single victim.

Incidents, Offenders, Victims

Num Incidents: 1,628 | Num Offenders: 4,170 | Num (Individual) Victims: 1,628

Victim Demographics

Male victims increase and female victims decrease with this Incident Type.

Victim Sex	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Female	201	12.3%	23.5%
Male	1,422	87.3%	76%
Unknown/Other	5	0.3%	0.5%
Total Incidents	1,628	100%	100%

Victim ages had a modest percentage increase for ages 10-29, however, the incident counts are low. Race and ethnicity are reasonably close to the S/S/S Incident Type.

Offender Demographics

Females and males increase over the S/S/S Incident Type, while Unknown/Other decreases.

Offender Sex	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Female	595	14.3%	7.4%
Male	3,229	77.4%	60.5%
Unknown/Other	346	8.3%	32.1%
Total Offenders	4,170	100%	100%

Locations

Public location increase and private locations decrease with this Incident Type.

General Location	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Private	665	40.8%	50.7%
Public	963	59.2%	49.3%
Total Incidents	1,628	100%	100%

Detailed Location	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
Private - Residence	627	38.5%	49%
Private - Hotel/Motel	38	2.3%	1.7%
Public - Business/Other Indoor	176	10.8%	7.1%
Public Access-Street/Sidewalk	475	29.2%	25.9%
Public Access-Parking Lot/Garage	163	10%	6.9%
Public Access-Recreation	69	4.2%	4%
School (inc. daycare)	5	0.3%	0.3%
Other Public	75	4.6%	5.1%
Total Incidents	1,628	100%	100%

Victim-Offender Relationship

Unknown relationships increase and Known relationships decrease. Interestingly, “No Relationship Data"

General	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage	S/S/S Percentage
All Known	483	29.7%	42.9%
All Strangers	152	9.3%	6.4%
All Recorded as 'Unknown'	687	42.2%	26%
No Relationship Data	0	0%	24.6%
Mix of Relationship Types	306	18.8%	N/A
Total Incidents	1,628	100%	100%

Mix	S/M/S Number	S/M/S Percentage
ALO Known	224	73.2%
ALO Stranger	57	18.6%
ALO Unknown	25	8.2%
Total Incidents Mix	306	100%

Weapons

Weapons were very similar to the S/S/S Incident Type.