

## **Victim Segment**

The Victim segment provides information about the type of victim in an incident and characteristics of individual victims (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, and ethnicity). There must be at least one Victim segment in each incident report.

### **DE 23 Victim (Sequence) Number** - 3 characters (Mandatory)

DE 23 is used to assign each victim in an incident a sequence number from 001 to 999. Law enforcement should then submit separate victim information for each numbered victim.

Example: If there were three victims in the incident, law enforcement should report victim information for each of the three victims - one with victim sequence number 001, another with 002, and the last with 003.

Some assault situations can pose difficulties in distinguishing victims. If a number of persons are involved in a dispute or disturbance and law enforcement investigations cannot establish the aggressors from the victims, record all persons involved as both victims and offenders. (Similar situations can occur with domestic disputes, etc.)

### **DE 24 Victim Connected to MTIBRS Offense Code** - 4 characters (Mandatory)

DE 24 is to be used to link each victim to the up to 10 offenses which were perpetrated against him/her during the incident.

Example: An offender robbed two victims, victim 001 and victim 002 and also raped victim 001. In the victim information for Victim 001, the agency reported both robbery and rape. In the victim information for Victim 002, the agency submitted only robbery.

**Note:** Each offense may not affect every victim in an incident. For each victim, report only those offenses affecting him/her.

### **DE 25 Type of Victim** - 1 character (Mandatory)

The victim type is to be entered into DE 25.

Valid Data Values: (enter only 1 per victim)

**I = Individual**

**B = Business**

**F = Financial Institution**

**G = Government**

**L = Law Enforcement Officer** (valid for Homicide, Aggravated Assaults, Simple Assaults, and Intimidation offenses only)

**R = Religious Organization**

**S = Society/Public**

**O = Other**  
**U = Unknown**

Example: During a bank robbery, the offender pointed a gun at a teller and demanded and received money. The robber also pistol-whipped a customer who stood in his way as he made his getaway from the bank. There were three victims: the bank (F = Financial Institution), the teller (I = Individual), and the pistol-whipped customer (I = Individual). Therefore, agencies should enter the appropriate codes into their respective Victim segments.

**Note:** When the type of victim is L = Law Enforcement Officer, agencies must report DE 25A (Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance), 25B (Officer Assignment Type), and 25C (Officer - ORI Other Jurisdiction). Agencies should only report the victim type of L = Law Enforcement Officer when an officer is the victim of a homicide or as assault. For other types of crimes (such as robbery), the victim type should be I = Individual.

**DE 25A Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance** – 2 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 25A is used to describe the type of activity a law enforcement officer was engaged at the time he/she was assaulted or killed in the line of duty.

Valid Data Values:

- 01 = Responding to disturbance** (family quarrels, person with firearm, etc.)
- 02 = Burglary in progress or in pursuit of burglary suspects**
- 03 = Robbery in progress or in pursuit of robbery suspects**
- 04 = Attempting other arrest**
- 05 = Civil Disorder** (riot, mass disturbance)
- 06 = Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners**
- 07 = Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances**
- 08 = Ambush, no warning**
- 09 = Mentally deranged assailant**
- 10 = Traffic pursuits and stops**
- 11 = All other**

**DE 25B Officer Assignment Type** – 1 character (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 25B is to describe the type of assignment that a law enforcement officer was engaged at the time he/she sustained injury or died while on duty. Code F (Two-Officer vehicle) and codes G and H (One-Officer vehicle) pertain to uniformed officers; codes I and J (Detective or Special Assignment) to nonuniformed officers; and codes K and L (Other) to officers assaulted or killed while in other capacities, such as foot patrol or off duty. The term assisted refers to law enforcement assistance only.

Valid Data Values:

- F = Two-Officer vehicle**

**G = One-Officer vehicle** (alone)  
**H = One-Officer vehicle** (assisted)  
**I = Detective or Special Assignment** (alone)  
**J = Detective or Special Assignment** (assisted)  
**K = Other** (alone)  
**L = Other** (assisted)

Example (1): An agency dispatches a one-officer vehicle to the scene of a crime in progress. There are no other units to back up the officer. The perpetrator, who had committed a burglary, immediately fired on the officer upon his arrival at the scene. The agency should report the incident as G = One-Officer (alone).

Example (2): An agency dispatches a one-officer vehicle to the scene of a crime in progress. Another one-officer vehicle answers the call as well. While attempting to apprehend the individual, the perpetrator punches one of the officers. The agency should code the incident as H = One-Officer (assisted).

**DE 25C Officer - ORI Other Jurisdiction** – 9 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

This is the unique originating agency identifier (ORI) assigned to each law enforcement agency. If a law enforcement officer is killed or assaulted in the line of duty in a jurisdiction other than his/her own, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction should report the law enforcement officer killed or assaulted using DE 25C (Officer – ORI Other Jurisdiction) to identify the ORI of that law enforcement officer's agency. No entry is required if the officer is assaulted in his/her own jurisdiction.

Example (1): On May 2, 2011, a perpetrator shot a law enforcement officer working in conjunction with a drug task force in a jurisdiction outside his own duty assignment while serving a warrant on an individual known to be operating a methamphetamine lab. In reporting the incident, the agency covering the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred should indicate DE 25C (Officer – ORI Other Jurisdiction) because the law enforcement officer was assaulted in the line of duty outside his regularly assigned jurisdiction.

**DE 26 Age of Victim** - 4 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

If the victim was a person, I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer, his/her age is to be entered into DE 26 either as the exact age, an age range, or unknown when the crime occurred.

Valid Data Values: (enter only 1)  
**01 to 98 = Years Old**  
**NN = Under 24 hours**  
**NB = 1 - 6 Days Old**  
**BB = 7 - 364 Days Old**  
**99 = Over 98 Years Old**  
**00 = Unknown**  
**Any combination of \_\_ to \_\_ years**

Example (1): A 20-year-old female told police she was a victim of rape when she was 15 years old. The correct reported age value for DE 26 (Age of Victim) is 15 = 15 Years Old.

Example (2): If a deceased male victim appeared to be a teenager, agencies could report the age of victim as 13 to 19 (i.e., 1319).

**DE 27 Sex of Victim** - 1 character (Mandatory, Conditional)

If the victim was a person, I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer, his/her sex is to be indicated in DE 27.

Valid Data Values: (enter only 1)

**M = Male**

**F = Female**

**U = Unknown**

**DE 28 Race of Victim** - 1 character (Mandatory, Conditional)

If the victim was a person, I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer, his/her race is to be indicated in DE 28.

Valid Data Values: (enter only 1)

**W = White**

**B = Black or African American**

**I = American Indian or Alaskan Native**

**A = Asian**

**P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander**

**U = Unknown**

The Definitions of the Racial Designations are:

White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Black or African American - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean (Pohnpelan), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese (Chuukese), and Yapese.

**Note:** The term "Native Hawaiian" does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii simply by virtue of being born there.

**DE 29 Ethnicity of Victim** - 1 Character (Mandatory, Conditional)

If the victim was a person, I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer, his/her ethnic origin is entered into DE 29.

Valid Data Values: (enter only 1)

**H = Hispanic or Latino**

**N = Not Hispanic or Latino**

**U = Unknown**

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Example: If the victim was Cuban, report H = Hispanic or Latino.

**DE 30 Resident Status of Victim** - 1 character (Mandatory, Conditional)

If the victim was a person, I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer, then the person's resident status is to be entered into DE 30.

A resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (town, city, or community) where the crime took place. Reporting agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions. Concerning university/college campuses, only persons living on campus (in dormitories, etc.) would be considered residents if victimized within the confines of the school property; the crime should be reported by a campus law enforcement agency.

**Note:** Resident status does not refer to the immigration or national citizenship status of the individual. Instead, it identifies whether individuals are residents or nonresidents of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. It also enables agencies having a high transient population to show their population at risk is actually higher than their official resident population.

Valid Data Values: (enter only 1)

**R = Resident**

**N = Nonresident**

**U = Unknown**

Example (1): A victim was robbed in Bozeman, MT where he resides; R = Resident should be entered.

Example (2): The victim of a crime was a business. Law enforcement should not use this DE since the type of victim was not an individual.

**DE 31 Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances** - 4 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 31 is used to describe the circumstances of either an aggravated assault or a homicide. Therefore, it is to be used only with aggravated assault and homicide offenses.

Law enforcement should base selections of circumstances on information known following their investigation, not decisions of a grand jury, coroner's inquest, or other agency outside law enforcement and should always select the most appropriate circumstances as determined by investigation.

Traffic fatalities, accidental deaths, or deaths of victims due to their own negligence are not to be included as negligent manslaughters. Law enforcement should report information regarding all other negligent manslaughters regardless of actions to prosecute.

Law enforcement can enter up to two circumstances.

Valid Data Values:

- 01 = Argument**
- 02 = Assault on Law Enforcement Officer**
- 03 = Drug Dealing**
- 04 = Gangland** (Organized crime involvement)
- 05 = Juvenile Gang**
- 06 = Lovers' Quarrel**
- 07 = Mercy Killing** (Not applicable to Aggravated Assault)
- 08 = Other Felony Involved**
- 09 = Other Circumstances**
- 10 = Unknown Circumstances**

Valid Data Values for Negligent Homicide only (enter only 1)

- 30 = Child Playing With Weapon**
- 31 = Gun-Cleaning Accident**
- 32 = Hunting Accident**
- 33 = Other Negligent Weapon Handling**
- 34 = Other Negligent Killing**

Valid Data Values for Justifiable Homicide only (enter only 1)

- 20 = Criminal Killed by Private Citizen**
- 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer**

Example (1): Two juvenile street gangs fight over "turf rights" to sell drugs and a member of one gang kills a member of the other gang. Possible entries are 01 = Argument, 03 = Drug Dealing, and 05 = Juvenile Gang. Even though all three would apply, there is a limit of two entries. Since the agency should report the two most descriptive DVs, it chose to report 03 = Drug Dealing and 05 = Juvenile Gang.

Example (2): In resisting arrest, a fugitive pulled a gun and fired twice in the direction of two police officers who were attempting to take him into custody. Neither officer sustained injury, but both drew their weapons and returned fire, killing the fugitive. Because this was a justifiable homicide, 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer should be entered.

**DE 32 Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances** - 1 character (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 32 is used to further describe the circumstances of a justifiable homicide. Therefore, it is used only for justifiable homicide, when either 20 = Criminal Killed by Private Citizen or 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer is entered in DE 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

Valid Data Values: (enter only 1)

**A = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and That Officer Killed Criminal**

**B = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and Criminal Killed by Another Police Officer**

**C = Criminal Attacked a Civilian**

**D = Criminal Attempted Flight From a Crime**

**E = Criminal Killed in Commission of a Crime**

**F = Criminal Resisted Arrest**

**G = Unable to Determine/Not Enough Information**

Example: In resisting arrest, a fugitive pulled a gun and fired twice in the direction of two police officers who were attempting to take him into custody. Neither officer sustained injury, but both drew their weapons and returned fire, killing the fugitive. This was a justifiable homicide; law enforcement should report the incident as 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer. Since the agency can report only one additional justifiable homicide circumstance data value, they should submit the most descriptive data value. In this case, the reporting agency should enter A = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and That Officer Killed Criminal.

**DE Type Injury** - 1 character (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 33 is used to describe the type(s) of bodily injury suffered by an individual or law enforcement officer victim, from one or more of the following offenses:

Aggravated Assault

Extortion/Blackmail

Forcible Fondling

Forcible Rape

Forcible Sodomy

Kidnapping/Abduction

Robbery

Sexual Assault with an Object

Simple Assault

Valid Data Values: (can enter up to 5)

**N = None**

**B = Apparent Broken Bones**

**I = Possible Internal Injury**

**L = Severe Laceration** (one that should receive medical attention)

**M = Apparent Minor Injury**

**O = Other Major Injury**

**T = Loss of Teeth**

**U = Unconsciousness**

**Note:** Simple Assault offenses do not allow for any injury types other than N = None or M = Apparent Minor Injury.

Example (1): The offender assaulted the victim with a tire iron, breaking the victim's arm and making a cut about three inches long and one inch deep on his back. The entries should be B = Apparent Broken Bones and L = Severe Laceration.

Example (2): Because the victim was a respected religious figure, the offender blackmailed the victim regarding his sexual activities. Since he suffered no physical injury, the entry should be N = None.

**DE 34 Offender Sequence Number(s) to be Related** - 2 characters  
(Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 34 is used, along with DE 35 (Relationships of Victim to Offenders), to report the relationships of the victim to offenders who have perpetrated a Crime against Person or a robbery against the victim. These two DEs (34 Offender Sequence Number(s) to be Related and 35 (Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)) are always reported together unless the offender is unknown.

Enter 00 = Unknown in this DE when DE 36 (Offender Sequence Number) is 00 = Unknown Offender

DE 34 is to be used only if one or more of the following offense codes were entered into DE 24 (Victim Connected to MTIBRS Offense Codes):

Aggravated Assault	Human Trafficking, commercial sex acts
Forcible Fondling	Human Trafficking, involuntary servitude
Forcible Rape	Incest
Forcible Sodomy	Intimidation
Homicide, deliberate	Kidnapping/Abduction
Homicide, negligent	Privacy in Communication
Homicide, justifiable	Sexual Assault with An Object
Homicide, justifiable	Simple Assault
	Statutory Rape

Valid Data Values:

**01 – 99**

**00 = Unknown Offender**

Example: If three offenders assault a victim, the agency should report three DVs in DE 34 (Offender Number to be Related), i.e., 01, 02, 03.

**Note:** The same sequence numbers must be used to identify the same offenders in DE 36.

**DE 35 Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)** - 2 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 35 is to be used, along with DE 34 (Offender Numbers to be Related), to report the relationship of the victim to offender(s) who have perpetrated a Crime against Person or a robbery against the victim. These two DEs (34 (Offender Numbers to be Related) and 35 (relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)) are always reported together unless the offender is unknown.

When law enforcement identifies more than ten offenders, they should enter the ten most closely related to the victim.

DE 35 (Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)) is to be used onlyif one or more of the following offense code(s) was entered into DE 24 (Victim Connected to MTIBRS Offense Codes):

Aggravated Assault	Human Trafficking, commercial sex acts
Forcible Fondling	Human Trafficking, involuntary servitude
Forcible Rape	Incest
Forcible Sodomy	Intimidation
Homicide, deliberate	Kidnapping/Abduction
Homicide, negligent	Privacy in Communication
Homicide, justifiable	Sexual Assault with An Object
Homicide, justifiable	Simple Assault
	Statutory Rape

Valid Data Values: (can enter up to 10)

WITHIN FAMILY:

**SE = Victim was Spouse**

**CS = Victim was Common-Law Spouse**

**PA = Victim was Parent**

**SB = Victim was Sibling** (brother or sister)

**CH = Victim was Child**

**GP = Victim was Grandparent**

**GC = Victim was Grandchild**

**IL = Victim was In-law**

**SP = Victim was Stepparent**

**SC = Victim was Stepchild**

**SS = Victim was Stepsibling** (stepbrother or stepsister)

**OF = Victim was Other Family Member**

OUTSIDE FAMILY BUT KNOWN TO VICTIM:

**AQ = Victim was Acquaintance**

**FR = Victim was Friend**

**NE = Victim was Neighbor**

**BE = Victim was Babysittee** (the baby/child)

**BG = Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend**

**CF = Victim was Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend**  
**HR = Homosexual Relationship**  
**XS = Victim was Ex-Spouse**  
**EE = Victim was Employee**  
**ER = Victim was Employer**  
**OK = Victim was Otherwise Known**

NOT KNOWN BY VICTIM:

**RU = Relationship Unknown**  
**ST = Victim was Stranger**

OTHER:

**VO = Victim was Offender**

The category victim was offender should be used in cases where a participant is a victim and offender in the incident, such as domestic disputes where both husband and wife are charged with assault, double murders (two people kill each other), or barroom brawls where many participants are arrested.

**Note:** There must be two individual victims and two offenders to enter VO = Victim was Offender.

When reporting these data, the law enforcement should keep in mind they should report the relationship of the victim to each offender.

Example (1): When one of the offenders is the brother of the victim and the other 15 offenders were acquaintances of the victim, law enforcement should enter the information for the brother and 9 of the offenders who were acquaintances.

Example (2): Two unknown subjects wearing masks and gloves rob a male and female couple. The victims could not identify the age, sex, race, or ethnicity of the subjects. Law enforcement should report RU = Relationship Unknown to indicate the relationship of each victim to each offender.

Example (3): An employee assaulted his employer with his fists. Law enforcement should report ER = Victim was Employer.

**Note:** If an offender has unknown values for age, race, sex, and ethnicity, the only allowable relationship is RU = Relationship Unknown.