



Afghanistan Casualties: Military Forces and Civilians

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Summary

This report collects statistics from a variety of sources on casualties sustained during Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), which began on October 7, 2001, and is ongoing. OEF actions take place primarily in Afghanistan; however, OEF casualties also includes American casualties in Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.

Casualty data of U.S. military forces are compiled by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), as tallied from the agency's press releases. Also included are statistics on those wounded but not killed. Statistics may be revised as circumstances are investigated and as records are processed through the U.S. military's casualty system. More frequent updates are available at DOD's website at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/> under "Casualty Update."

A detailed casualty summary of U.S. military forces that includes data on deaths by cause, as well as statistics on soldiers wounded in action, is available at the following DOD website: <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/castop.htm>.

NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) does not post casualty statistics of the military forces of partner countries on the ISAF website at <http://www.isaf.nato.int/>. ISAF press releases state that it is ISAF policy to defer to the relevant national authorities to provide notice of any fatality. For this reason, this report uses fatality data of coalition forces as compiled by CNN.com and posted online at <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2004/oef.casualties/index.html>.

Reporting on casualties of Afghans did not begin until 2007, and a variety of entities now report the casualties of civilians and security forces members. The United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) reports casualty data of Afghan civilians semiannually, and the U.S. Department of Defense occasionally includes civilian casualty figures within its reports on Afghanistan. The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, http://www.aihrc.org.af/2010_eng/, and the Afghan Rights Monitor, <http://www.arm.org.af/>, are local watchdog organizations that periodically publish reports regarding civilian casualties. From July 2009 through April 2010, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) included statistics of casualties of members of the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police in its quarterly reports to Congress. SIGAR has ceased this practice, and there is no other published compilation of these statistics. This report now derives casualty figures of Afghan soldiers and police from the press accounts of the Reuters "Factbox: Security Developments in Afghanistan" series, the Pajhwok Afghan News agency, *Daily Outlook Afghanistan* from Kabul, and the *AfPak Channel Daily Brief*. These services attribute their reported information to officials of the NATO-led ISAF or local Afghan officials. Pajhwok Afghan News frequently concludes its accounts with statements from representatives of the Taliban; however, these figures are not included in this report.

Because the estimates of Afghan casualties contained in this report are based on varying time periods and have been created using different methodologies, readers should exercise caution when using them and should look to them as guideposts rather than as statements of fact.

This report will be updated as needed.

The following tables present data on U.S. military casualties in Operation Enduring Freedom, deaths of coalition partners in Afghanistan, and Afghan casualties, respectively.

Table 1. Operation Enduring Freedom, U.S. Fatalities and Wounded
(as of September 29, 2011, 10 a.m. EDT from October 7, 2001)

	Fatalities in and Around Afghanistan^a	Fatalities in Other Locations^b	Total Fatalities^c	Wounded in Action	
Hostile ^d	1,401	10	1,411		
Non-Hostile ^e	278	89	367		
Total	1,679	99	1,778	Total	14,239

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, <http://www.defense.gov/news/casualty.pdf>.

- a. "Fatalities in and around Afghanistan" includes casualties that occurred in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan.
- b. "Other locations" includes casualties that occurred in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen.
- c. Fatalities include two Department of Defense civilian personnel.
- d. According to the Department of Defense *Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, as amended through 31 August 2005, a "hostile casualty" is a victim of a terrorist activity or a casualty as the result of combat or attack by any force against U.S. forces, available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary/.
- e. The above-named reference defines a "nonhostile casualty" as a casualty that is not directly attributable to hostile action or terrorist activity, such as casualties due to the elements, self-inflicted wounds, or combat fatigue.

Table 2. American Casualties by Year Through September 29, 2011

Year	Total Deaths	Total Wounded in Action
2001	11	33
2002	49	74
2003	45	99
2004	52	218
2005	98	267
2006	98	400
2007	117	749
2008	155	795
2009	311	2,142
2010	499	5,238
2011 through September 29	343	4,224

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Statistical Information Analysis Division, <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/oefmonth.pdf>.

Table 3. Deaths of Coalition Partners in Afghanistan

Country ^a	# of Deaths 2011	Total # of Deaths	Country	# of Deaths 2011	Total # of Deaths
Australia	9	29	Latvia		4
Belgium		1	Lithuania		1
Canada	3	158	Netherlands		24
Czech Republic	1	3	New Zealand	2	4
Denmark	3	41	Norway	1	10
Estonia		8	Poland	5	28
Finland	1	2	Portugal		2
France	21	74	Romania	2	19
Georgia	3	8	South Korea		1
Germany	7	49	Spain	3	33
Hungary	2	6	Sweden		4
Italy	9	40	Turkey		2
Jordan	1	1	United Kingdom	32	382
Total Non-U.S. Coalition Fatalities				105	934

Sources: CNN Casualties in Afghanistan, <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/war.casualties/table.afghanistan.html>; Canada's Department of National Defence, <http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/news-nouvelles/fallen-disparus/index-eng.asp>; United Kingdom Ministry of Defense, <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInAfghanistanBritishFatalities.htm>; Australia's Department of Defence, <http://www.defence.gov.au/op/afghanistan/info/personnel.htm>; "Factbox: Military Deaths in Afghanistan," Reuters News, September 23, 2011.

- a. Countries listed indicate the nationality of the military forces, not of the individuals. For example, Fijians who were killed while fighting in French forces are counted as French. Similarly, citizens of other nations who fight in American military forces are counted as Americans.

Table 4. Afghan Casualties

Group	Period	# of Casualties	Note
Afghan Civilians	January-August 2011 ^a	1,927 killed 2,587 injured	The United Nations documented 1,462 civilian deaths January-June 2011, a 15% increase over the same six months in 2010. May 2011 was the deadliest month for civilians in four years with 368 deaths. The U.N. reported a 5% increase in civilian casualties June-August 2011 over the same period in 2010. Anti-government forces were responsible for 77% and pro-government forces were linked to 12%. It could not be determined who was responsible for the remaining casualties. Thirty-eight civilians were killed in July in ISAF or U.S. air strikes, the highest number since February 2010.

Group	Period	# of Casualties	Note
Afghan National Army	2010 ^b	2,777 killed 4,343 injured	Anti-government elements (AGEs), which include the Taliban and other individuals or groups who engage in armed conflict with the government of Afghanistan or members of the International Military Forces, were reported responsible for 75% of the civilian deaths and 78% of civilian injuries. The number of civilians assassinated by AGEs increased 105%, to 462 persons, compared with civilian assassinations in 2009.
	2009 ^c	2,412 killed 3,566 injured	67% of civilian deaths were attributed to actions of AGEs (78% of these deaths were caused by improvised explosive devices and suicide attacks). 25% of civilian deaths were attributed to pro-government forces. 8% of civilian deaths were the result of cross-fire or improperly detonated ordnance.
	2008 ^d	2,118 killed	
	2007 ^d	1,523 killed	
	January-August 2011 ^e	237 killed 197 wounded	The Defence Ministry spokesman reported 109 Afghan soldiers died in July. Roadside bombings caused the majority of fatalities.
	2010	821 killed ^f 775 wounded ^g	Information released by General Zahir Azimi, spokesman for the Afghan Defence Ministry.
	2009 ^h	292 killed 859 wounded	
	2008 ⁱ	259 killed 875 wounded	
	2007 ⁱ	278 killed 750 wounded	
	January-August 2011 ^e	373 killed 385 wounded	Fatalities in August included several policemen and police intelligence officers who were abducted and later killed.
Afghan National and Local Police	2010 ^j	1,292 killed 743 wounded	
	2009 ^k	639 killed 1,145 wounded	
	2008 ^l	724 killed 1,209 wounded	

Group	Period	# of Casualties	Note
	2007 ¹	688 killed 1,036 wounded	

Source: Compiled by the Congressional Research Service from noted sources.

- a. United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan, *Afghanistan: Mid-Year Report 2011 Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict*, July 2011, <http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/Documents/2011%20Midyear%20POC.pdf>; and *May Deadliest Month for Afghan Civilians*, June 11, 2011, http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/Press%20Statements/June09_%202011_UNAMA%20POC_Eng.pdf; United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General, *The Situation in Afghanistan and Its Implications for International Peace and Security*, September 21, 2011, <http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/SG%20Reports/110921%20SG%20Report%20on%20Afghanistan%20FINAL.pdf>.
- b. United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan, Human Rights Unit, *Afghanistan: Annual Report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, 2010*, March 2011, p. i-1, <http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/human%20rights/March%20PoC%20Annual%20Report%20Final.pdf>.
- c. United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan, Human Rights Unit, *Afghanistan: Annual Report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, 2009*, January 2010, p. 1, <http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/human%20rights/Protection%20of%20Civilian%202009%20report%20English.pdf>.
- d. United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan, Human Rights Unit, *Afghanistan: Annual Report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, 2008*, January 2009, p. 12, http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/human%20rights/UNAMA_09february-Annual%20Report_PoC%202008_FINAL_11Feb09.pdf.
- e. Press reports from Reuters, the Pajhwok Afghan News agency, *Daily Outlook Afghanistan*, and the *AfPak Channel Daily Brief*.
- f. “Bomb Kills Five U.S. Troops in Southern Afghanistan,” Reuters News, August 11, 2011.
- g. Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, April 30, 2010, p. 58, http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/Apr2010/SIGARapril_Lores.pdf; response via e-mail from the staff of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, August 9, 2010; and press reports from Reuters and the Pajhwok Afghan News agency.
- h. Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, July 30, 2009, p. 55, http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/Jul09/pdf/Report_-_July_2009.pdf; *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, October 30, 2009, p. 62, <http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/Oct09/pdf/SIGAROct2009Web.pdf>; and Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, January 30, 2010, p. 64, http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/jan2010/pdf/SIGAR_jan2010.pdf.
- i. Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, July 30, 2009, p. 55, http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/Jul09/pdf/Report_-_July_2009.pdf.
- j. Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, April 30, 2010, p. 64, http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/Apr2010/SIGARapril_Lores.pdf; response via e-mail from the staff of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, August 9, 2010; “Blast Leaves 2 Afghan Soldiers Dead in Logar,” Pajhwok Afghan News, January 8, 2011, and press reports from Reuters and the Pajhwok Afghan News agency and “Bomb Kills Five U.S. Troops in Southern Afghanistan,” Reuters News, August 11, 2011.
- k. Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, July 30, 2009, p. 60, http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/Jul09/pdf/Report_-_July_2009.pdf; *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, October 30, 2009, p. 66, <http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/Oct09/pdf/SIGAROct2009Web.pdf>; and Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, January 30, 2010, p. 69, http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/jan2010/pdf/SIGAR_jan2010.pdf.
- l. Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, *Quarterly Report to the United States Congress*, July 30, 2009, p. 60, http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/Jul09/pdf/Report_-_July_2009.pdf.

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