



Crime in America

Presented by:

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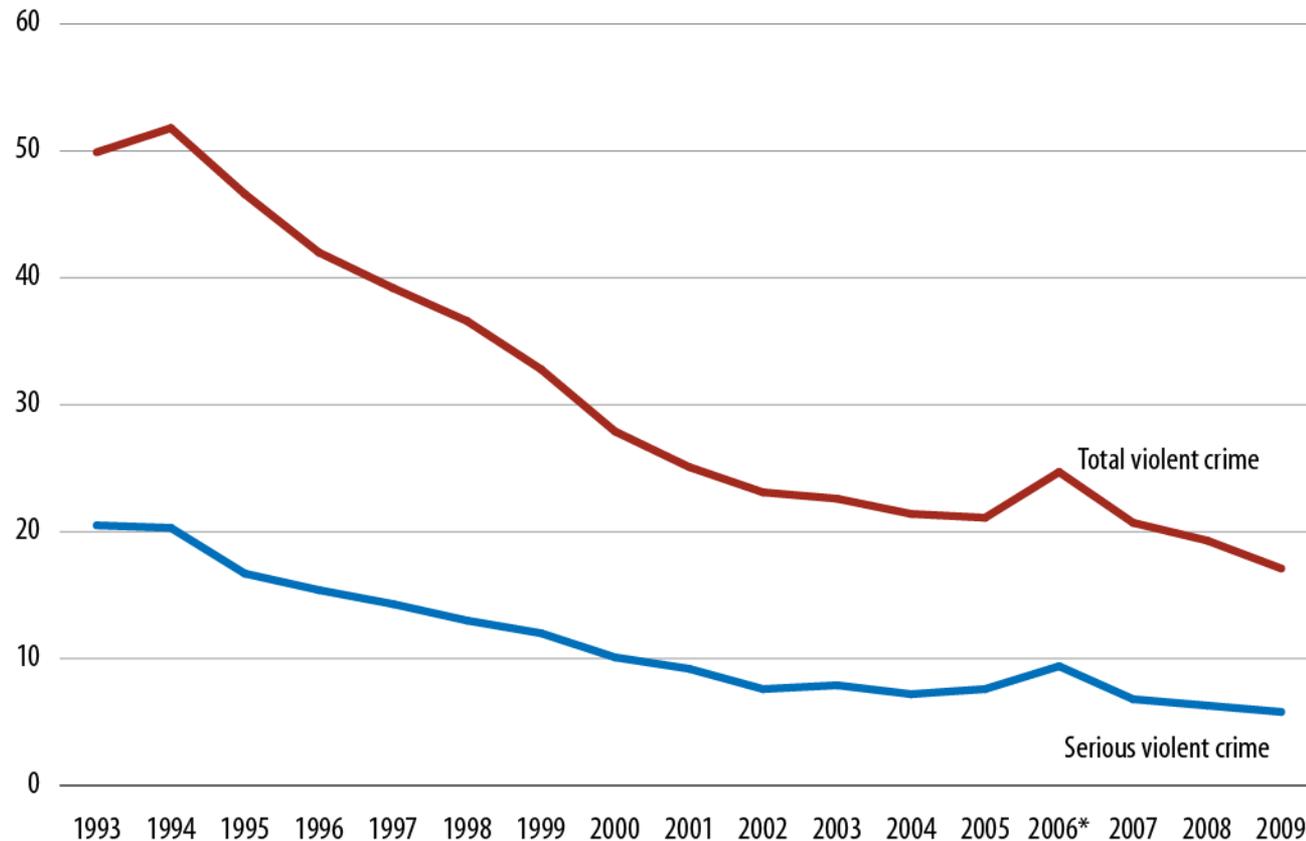


Violent Crime

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Figure 1. Violent and serious violent victimization rate

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

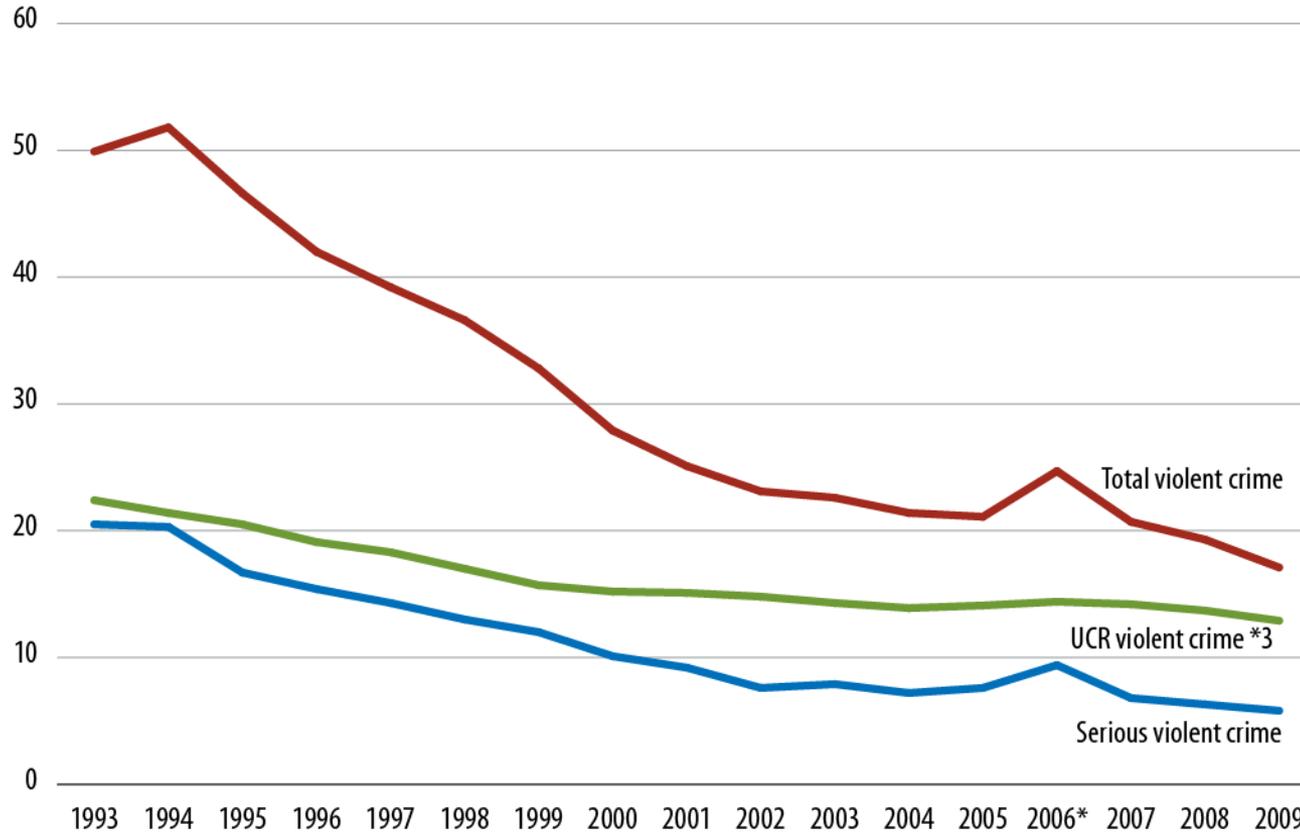
*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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Figure 2. NCVS and UCR violent and serious violent victimization rate

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

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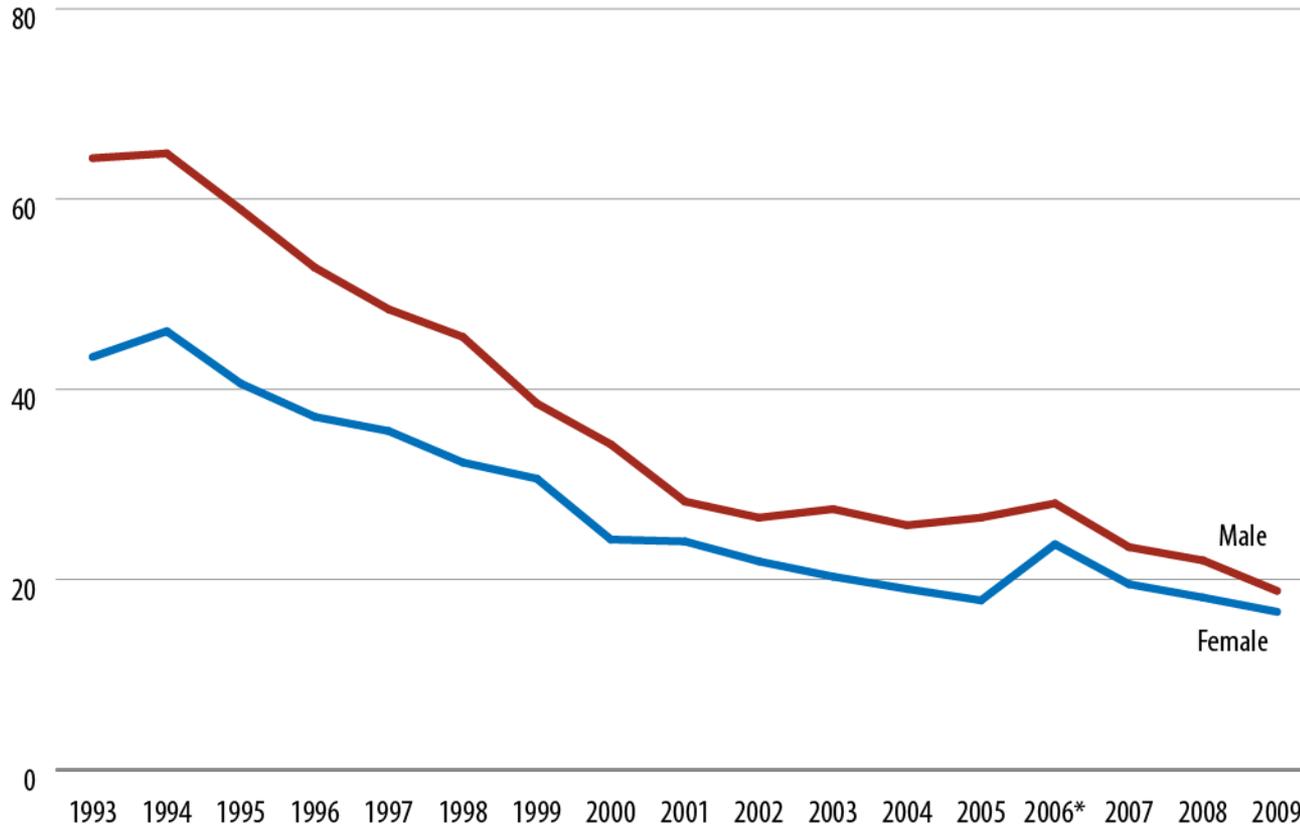
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, and FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, *Crime in the United States*.

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Figure 3. Violent victimization rate by sex

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and older

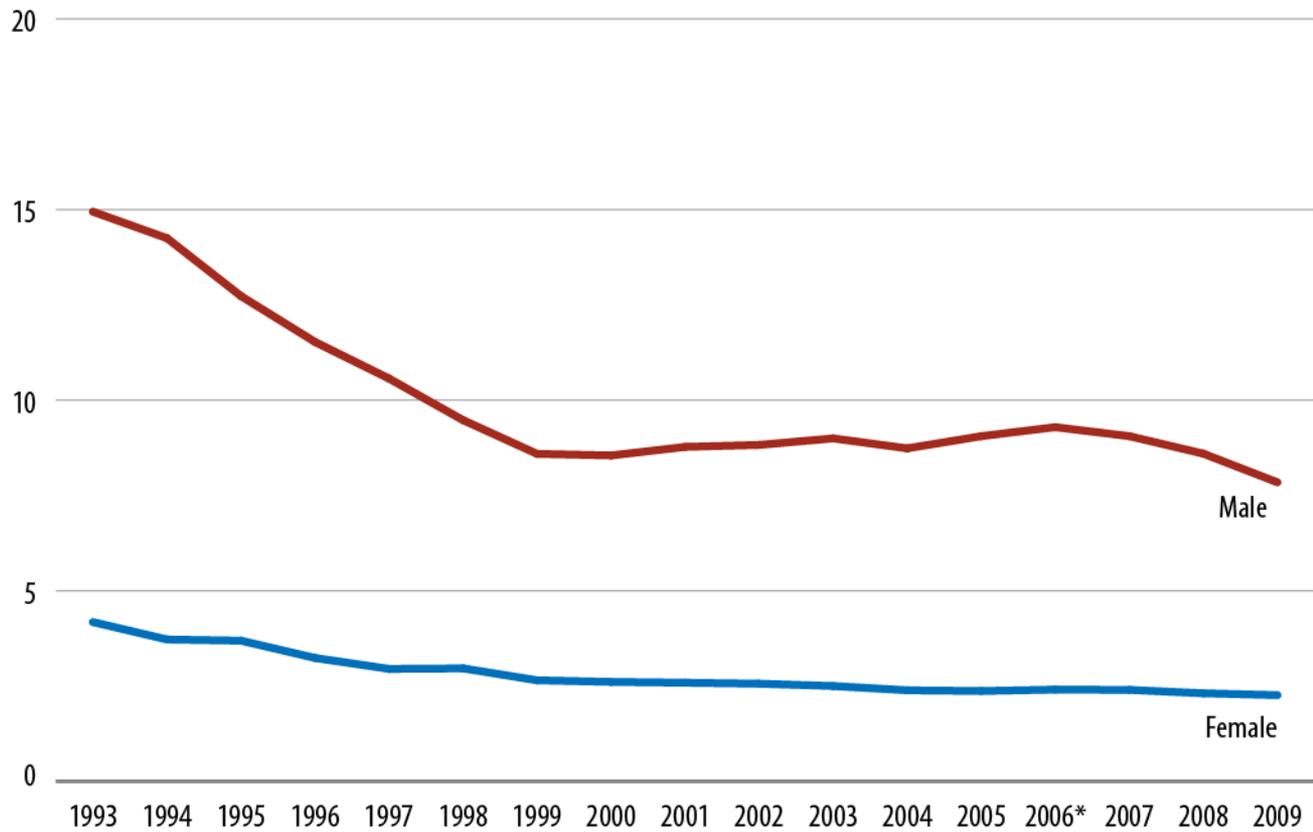


Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.
*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey

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Figure 4. Homicide by sex

Rate per 100,000 population



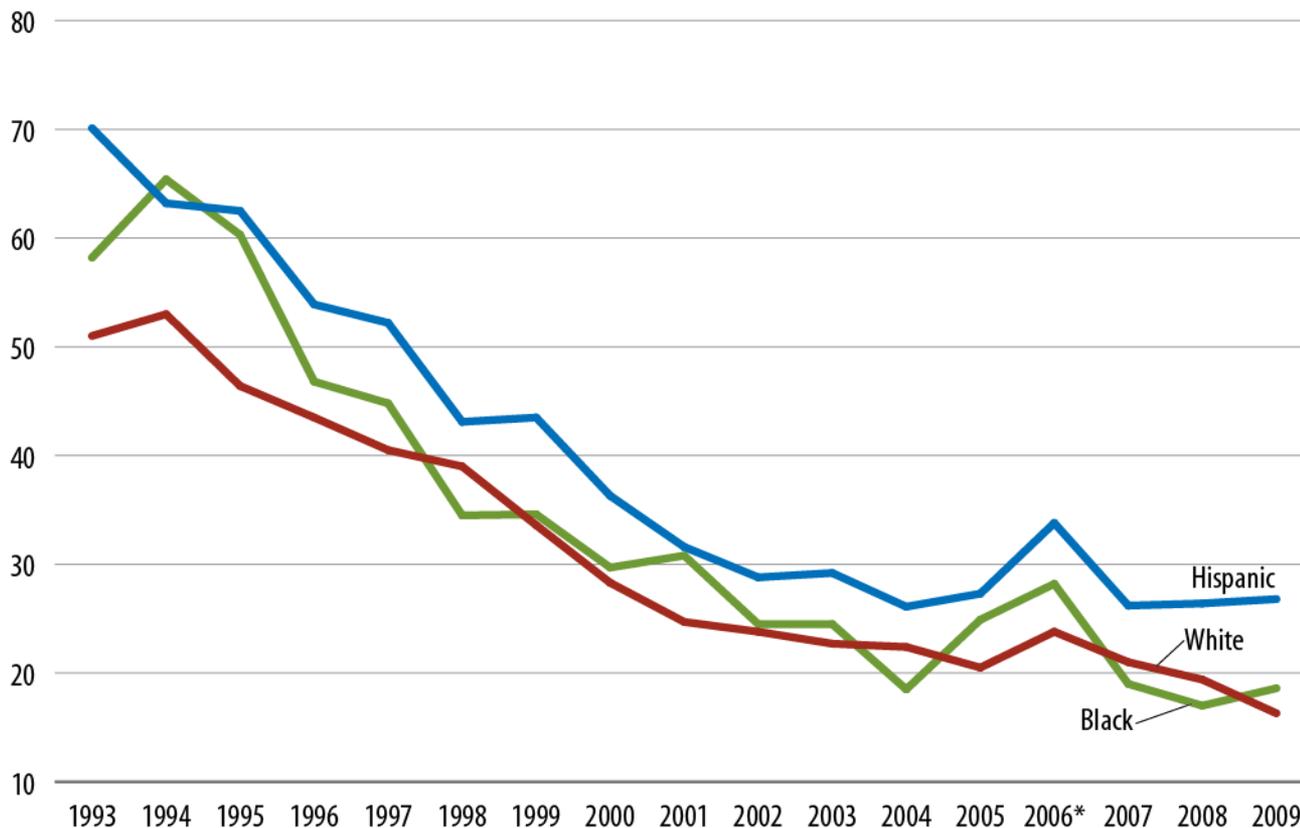
Source: BJS analysis of the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports.

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Figure 5. Violent victimization rate by race

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older



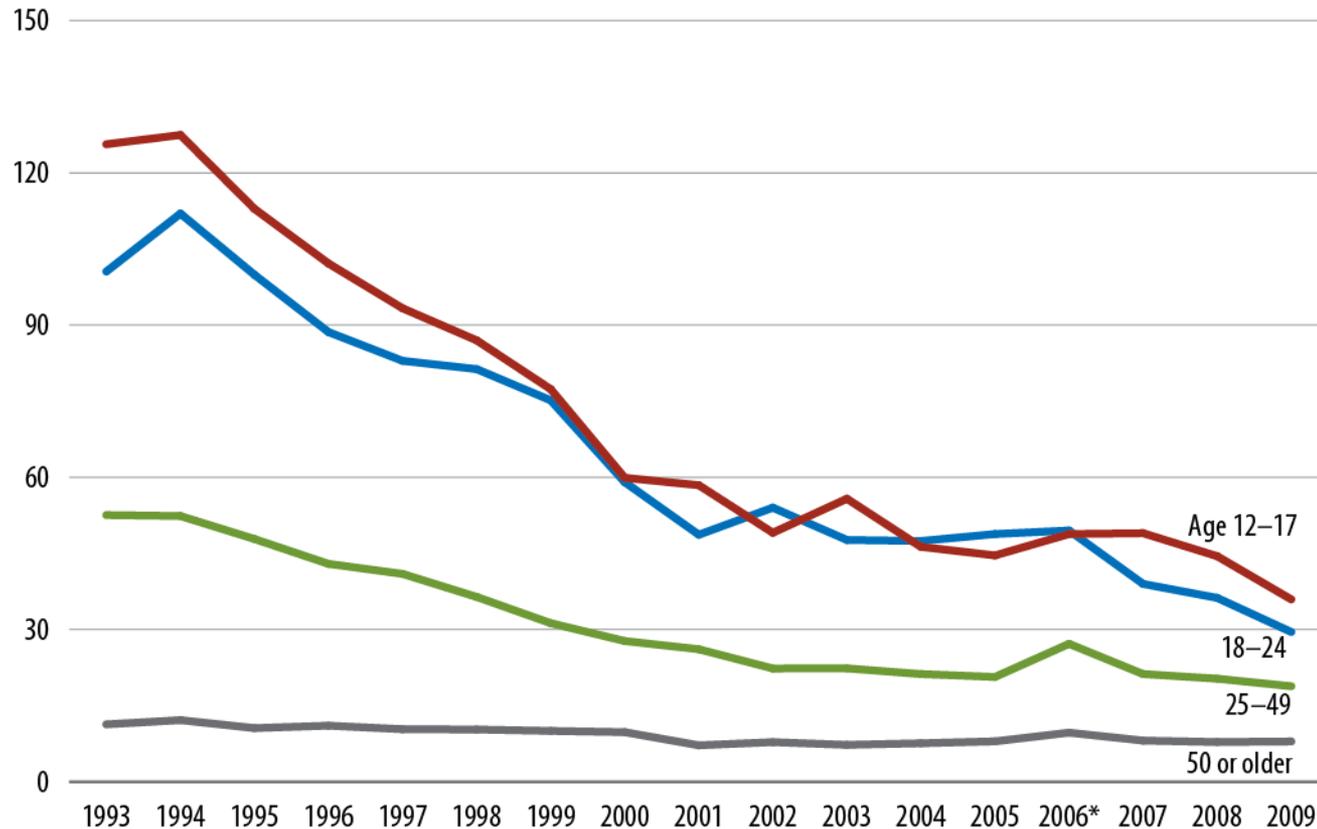
Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey

Figure 6. Violent victimization rate by age

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older



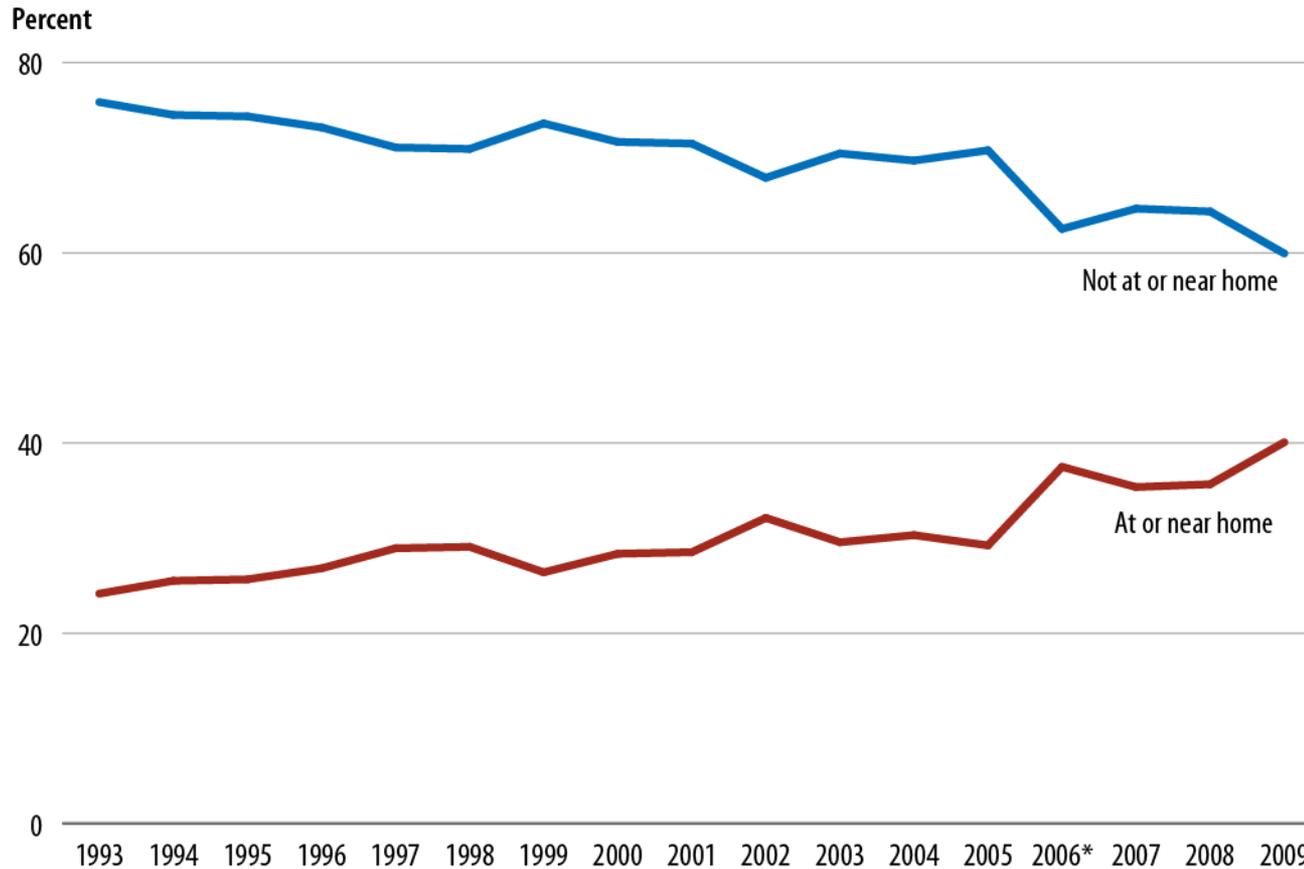
Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See Criminal Victimization, 2007, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey

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Figure 7. Violent victimization rate by place



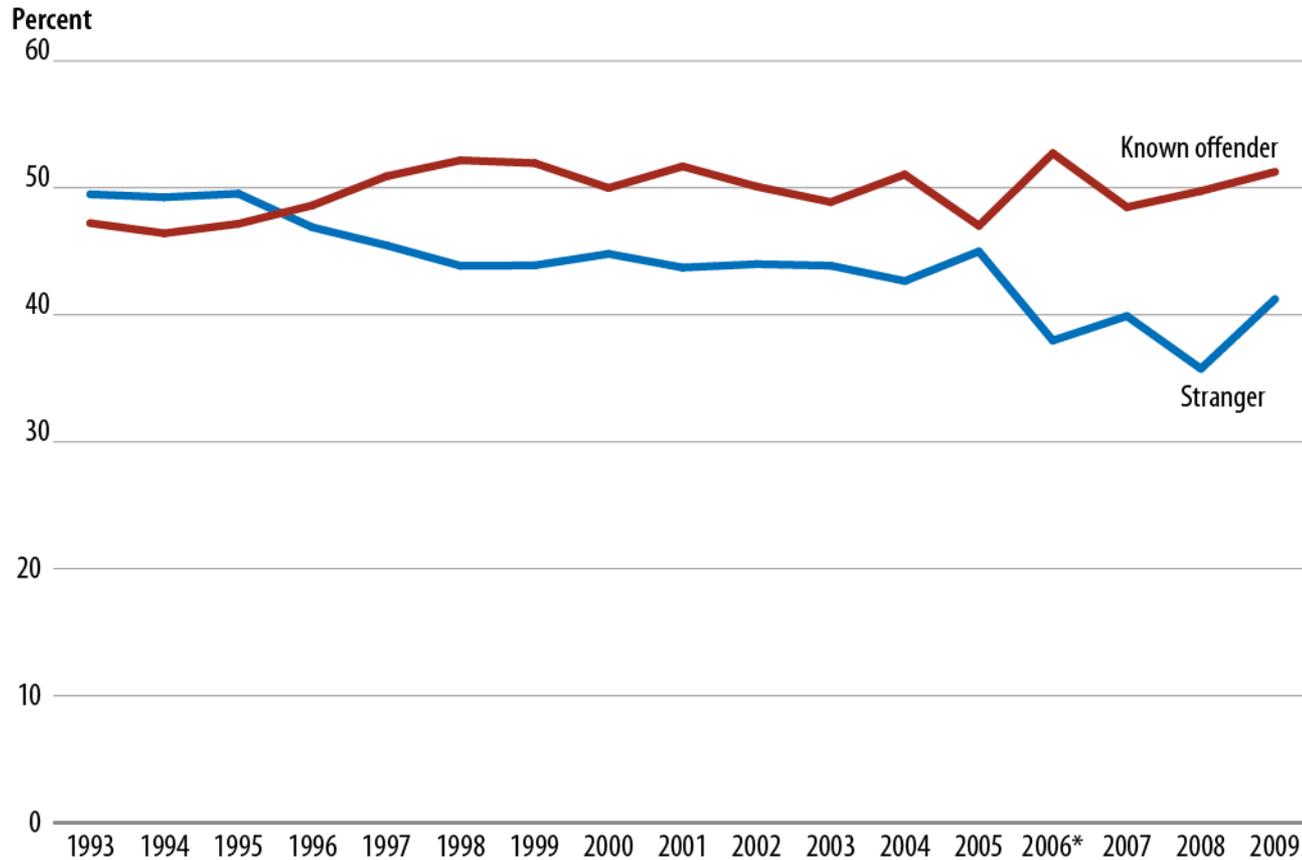
Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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Figure 8. Violence by victim-offender relationship



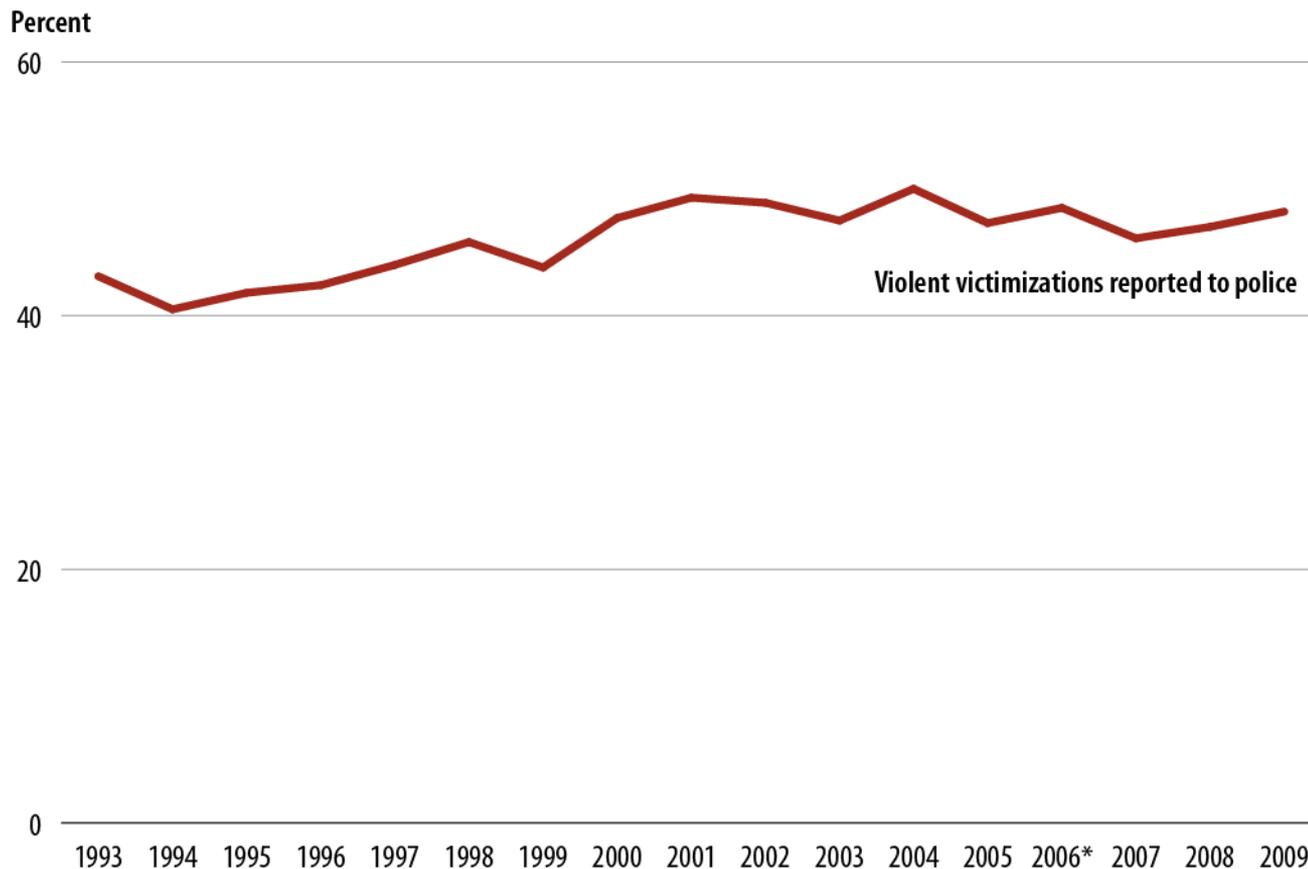
Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey

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Figure 9. Violent victimizations reported to police



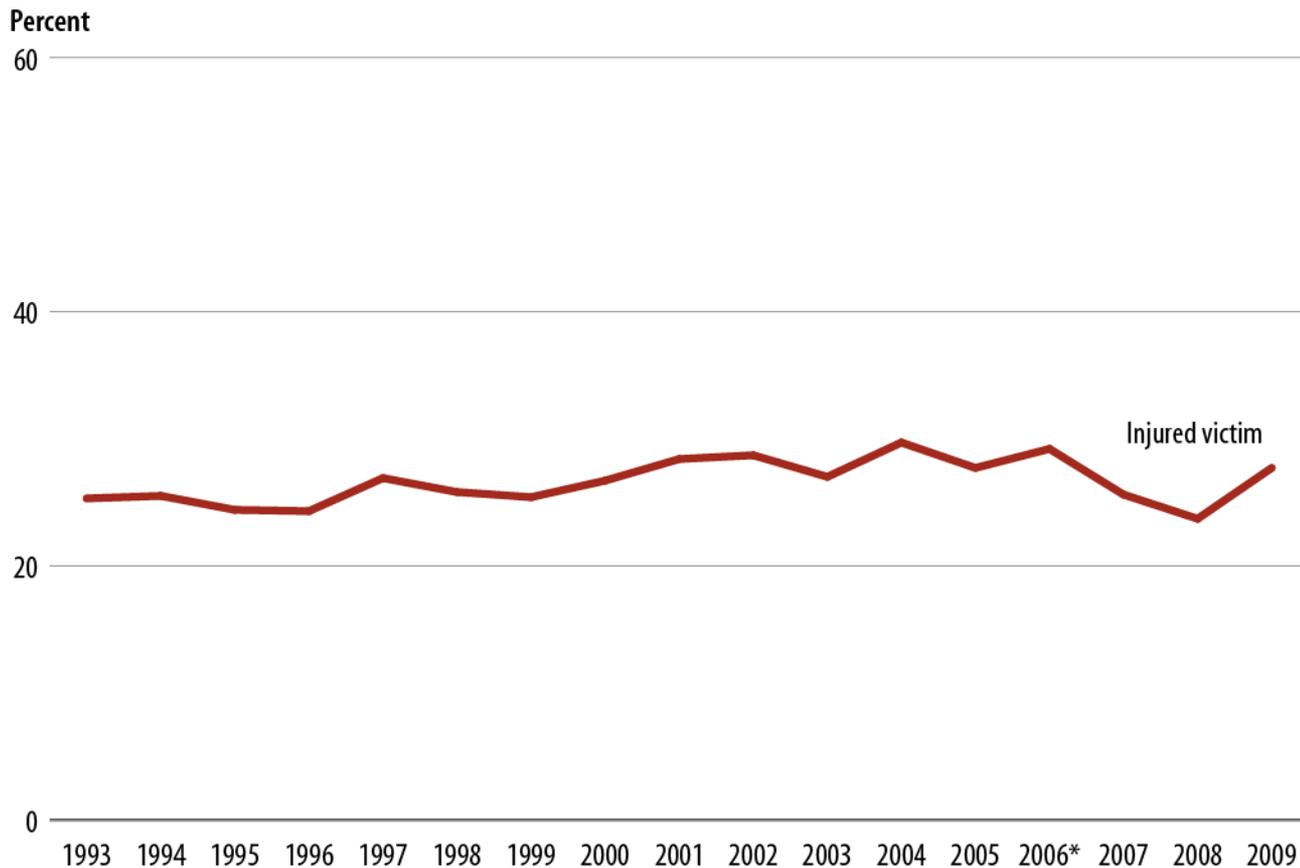
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*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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Figure 10. Violent victimization resulting in injury



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

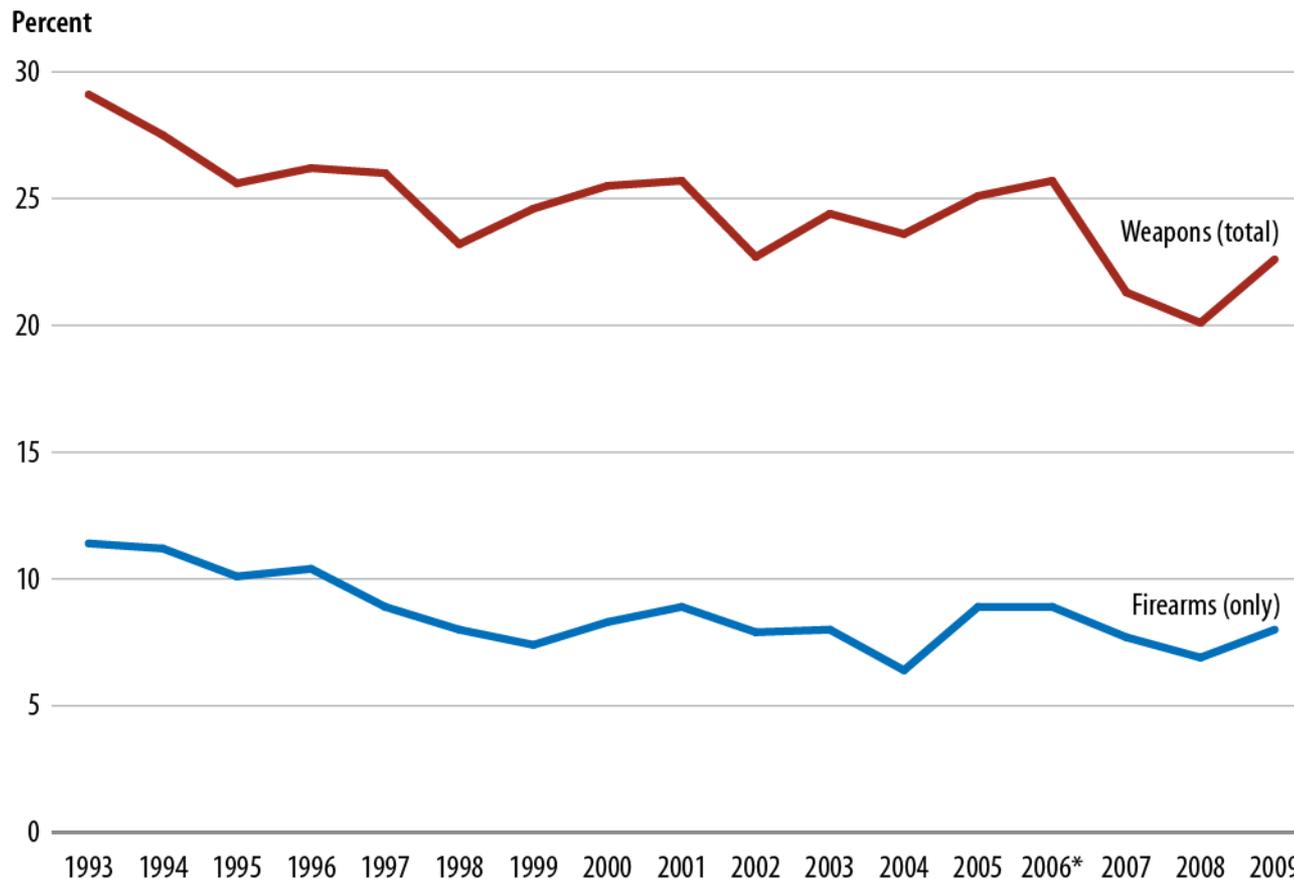
*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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Figure 11. Violent victimization involving weapons



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

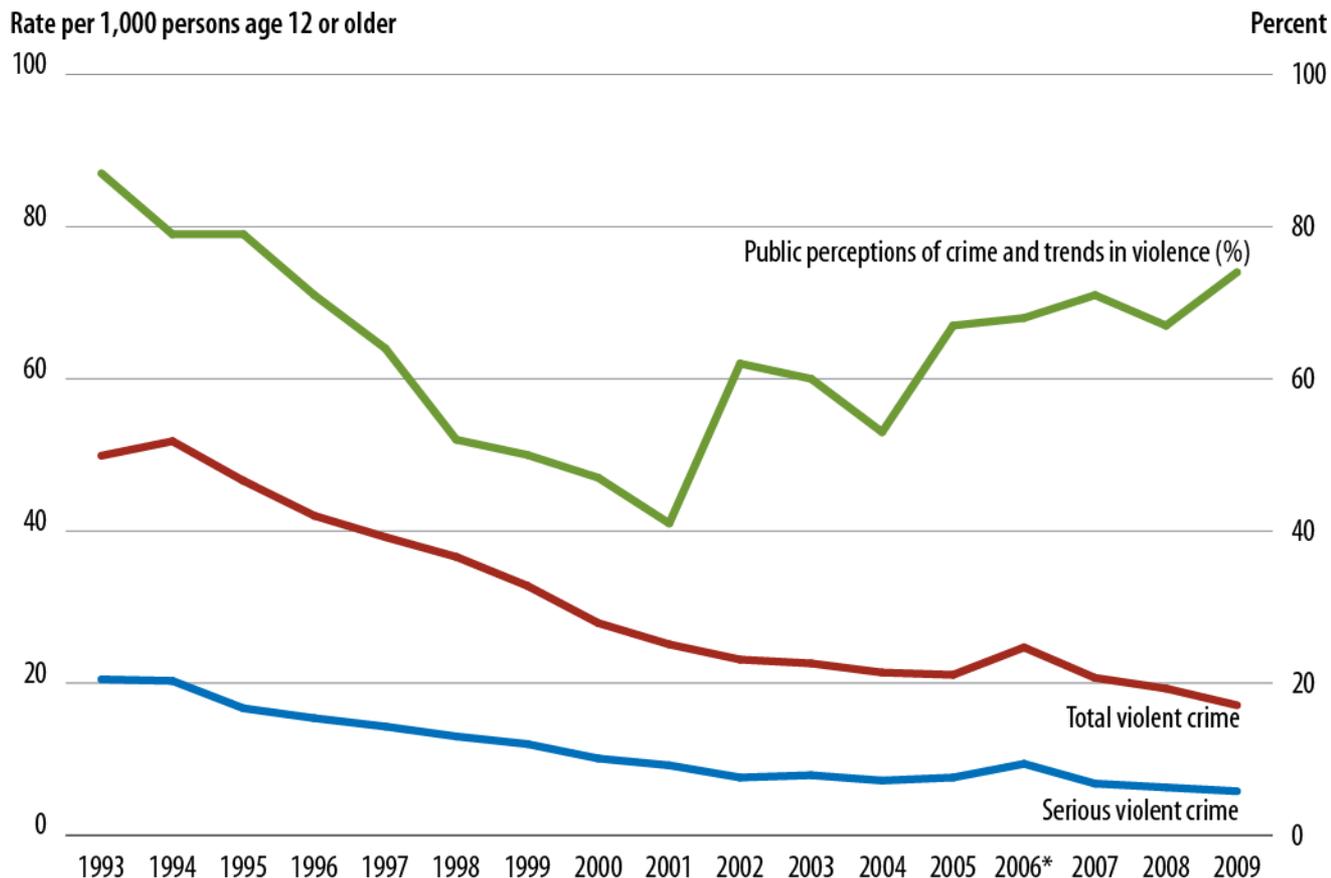
*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years.

See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.



Figure 12. Violent and serious violent victimization



Note: Public opinion data for 1994, 1995 , and 1999 were interpolated.

*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See Criminal Victimization, 2007, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey and *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online*, <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/pdf/t2332010.pdf>.

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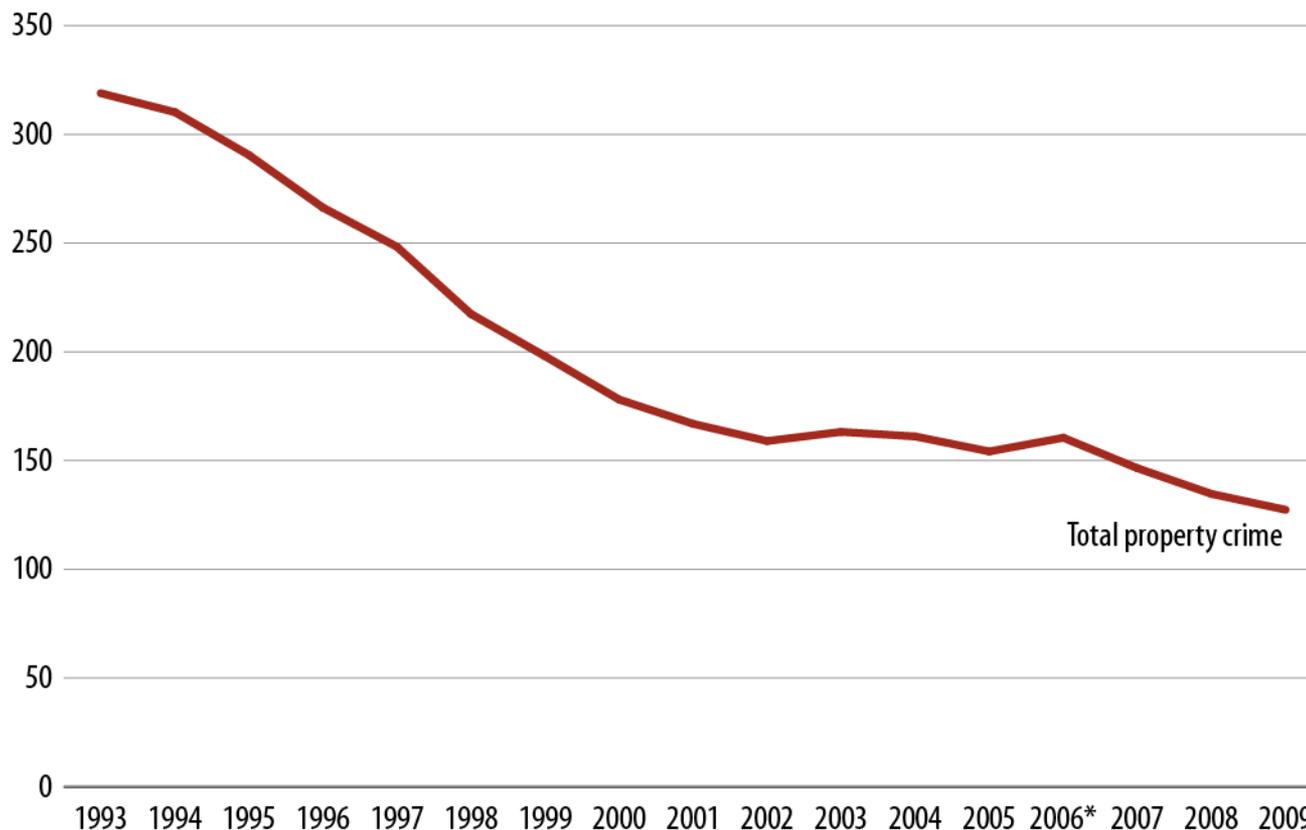




Property Crime

Figure 13. Property victimization rate

Rate per 1,000 households



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years.

See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

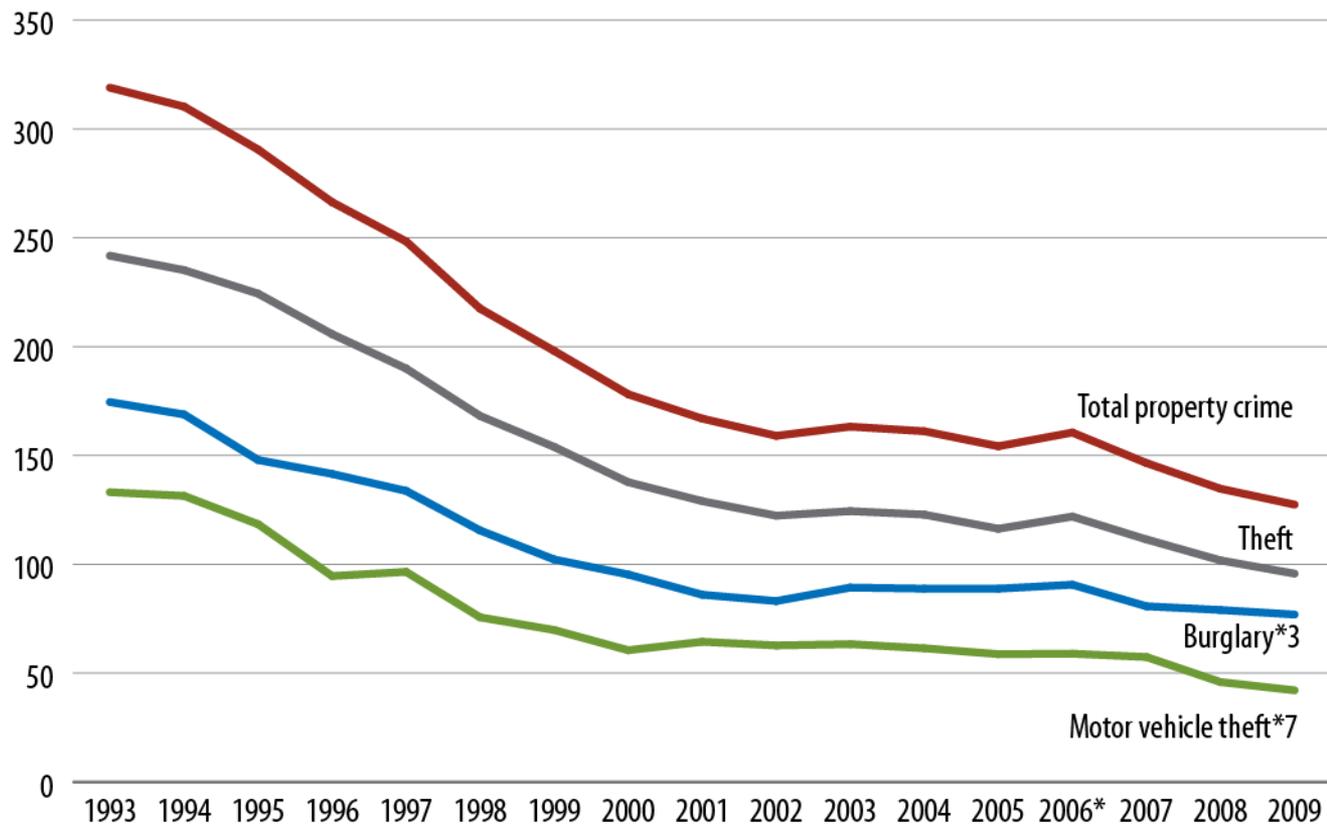
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey

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Figure 14. Total property, burglary and motor vehicle theft victimization rate

Rate per 1,000 households



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey rates include series victimizations as one incident. Series victimizations are incidents that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall or describe each event in detail.

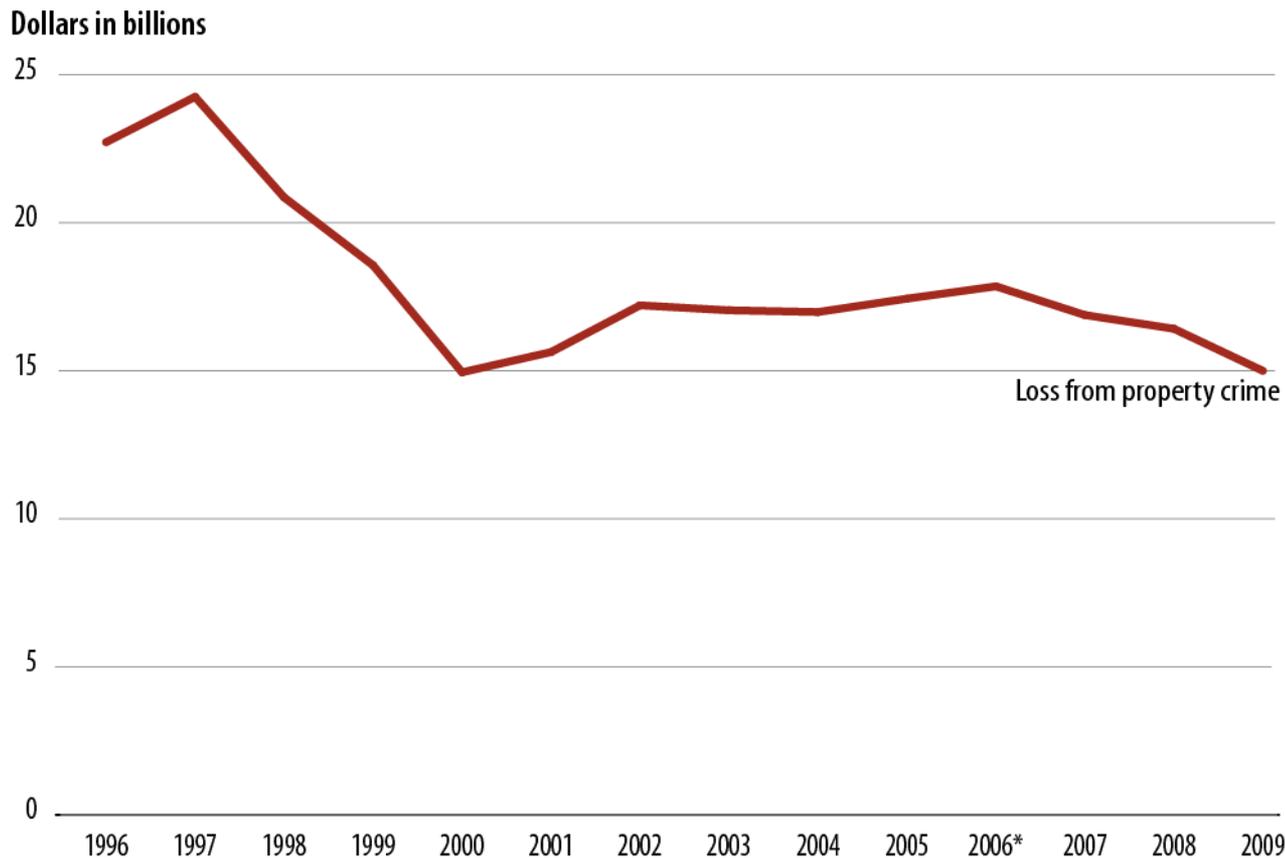
*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years.

See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey

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Figure 15. Dollar loss from property crimes

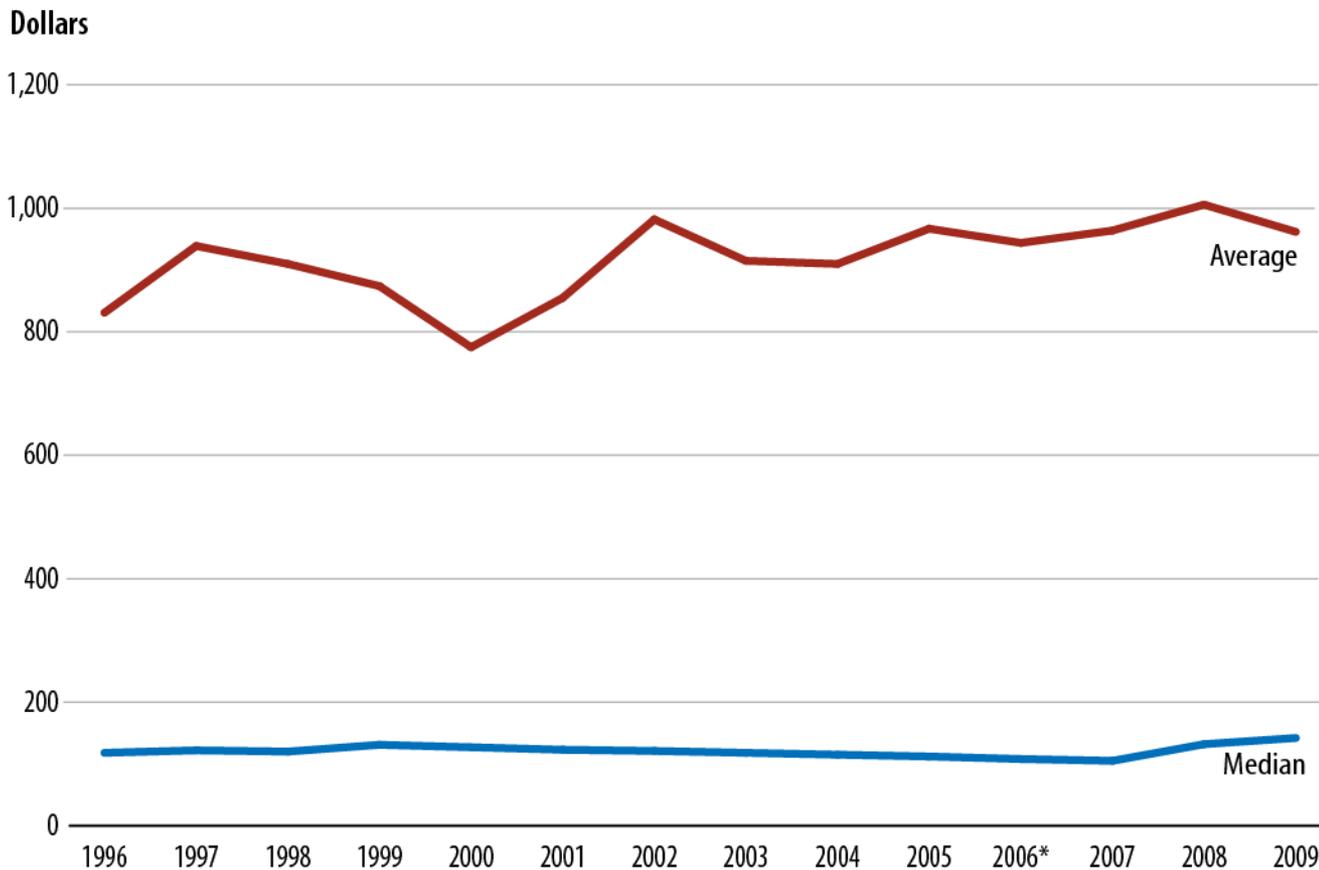


*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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Figure 16. Average and median dollar loss per property crime incidents

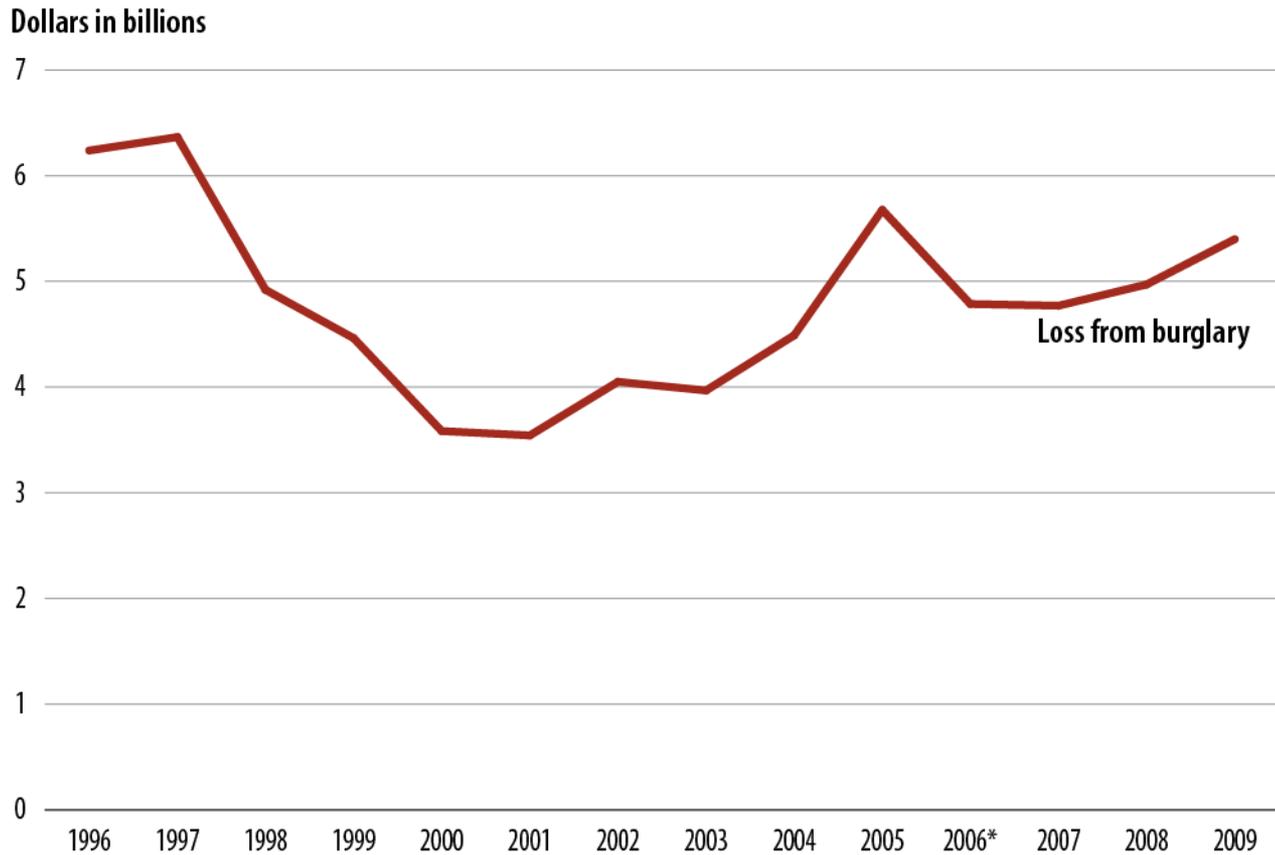


*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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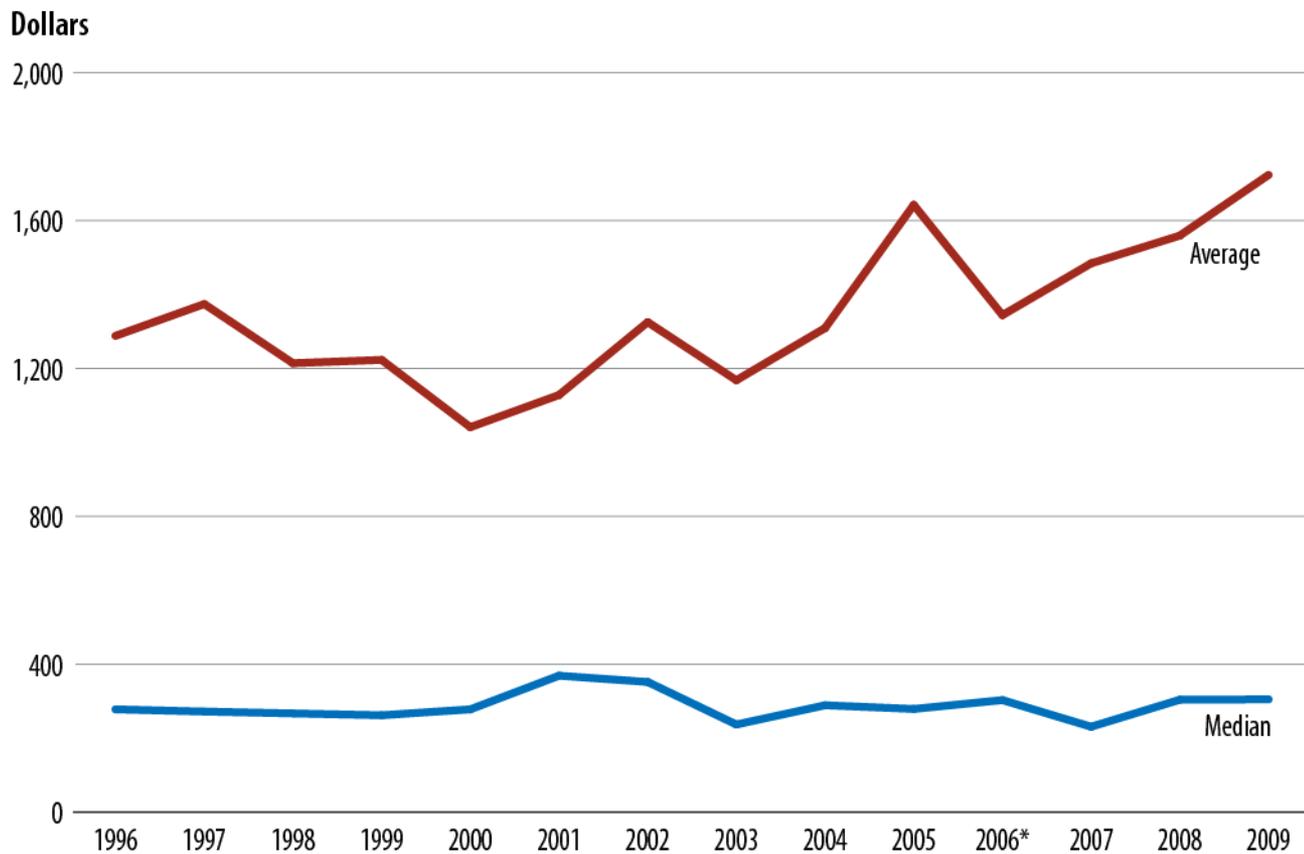
Figure 17. Total dollar loss from burglary



*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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Figure 18. Average and median dollar loss per burglary incident



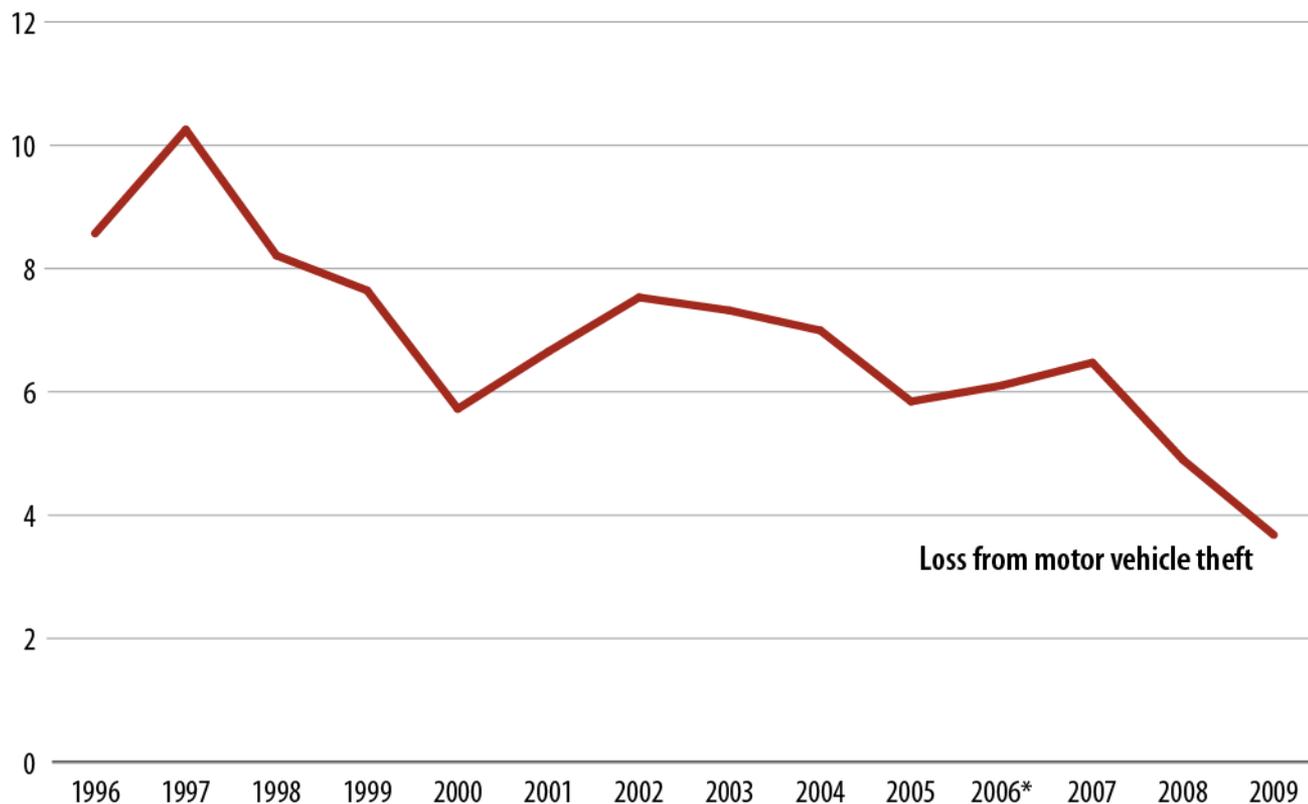
*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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Figure 19. Dollar loss from motor vehicle theft

Dollars in billions

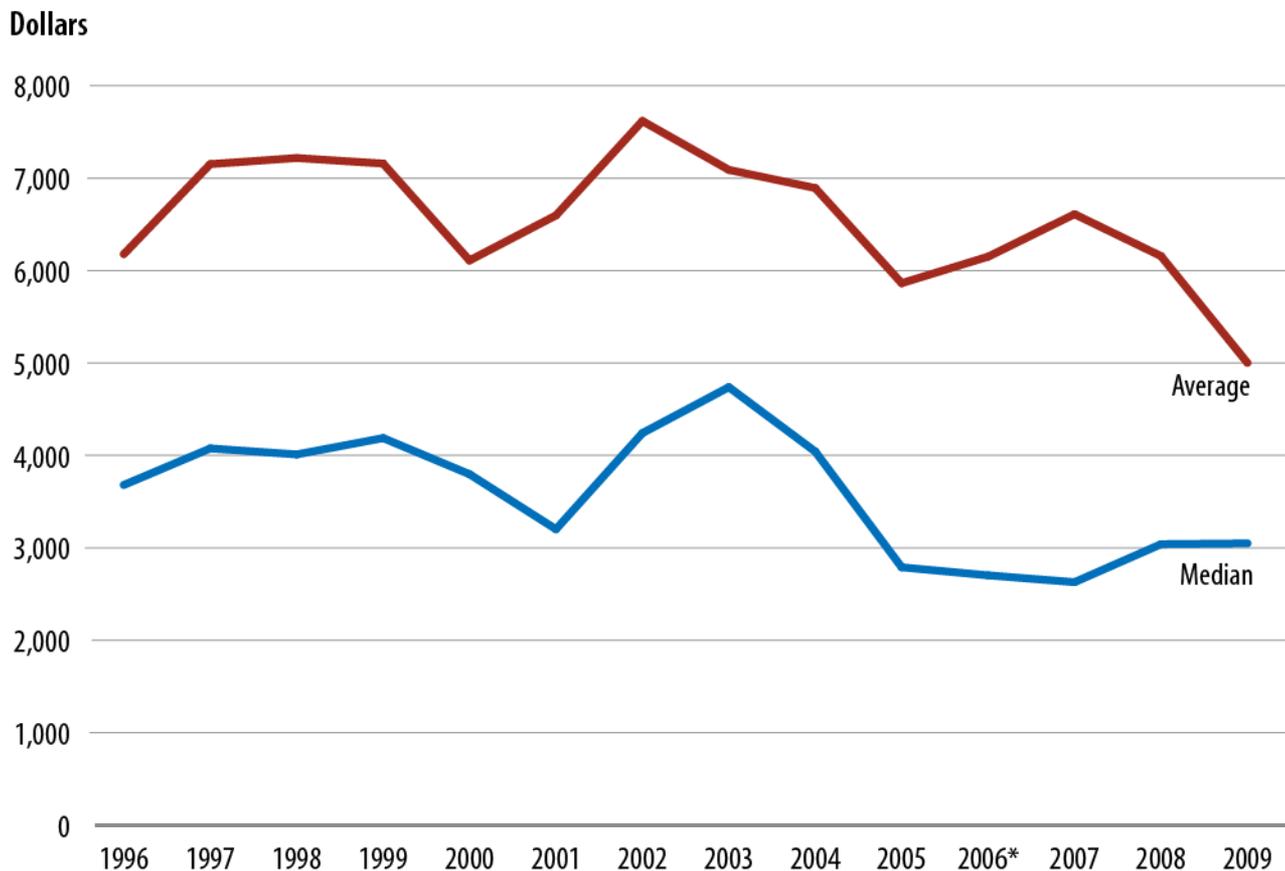


*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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Figure 20. Average and median dollar loss per motor vehicle theft incident



*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey.

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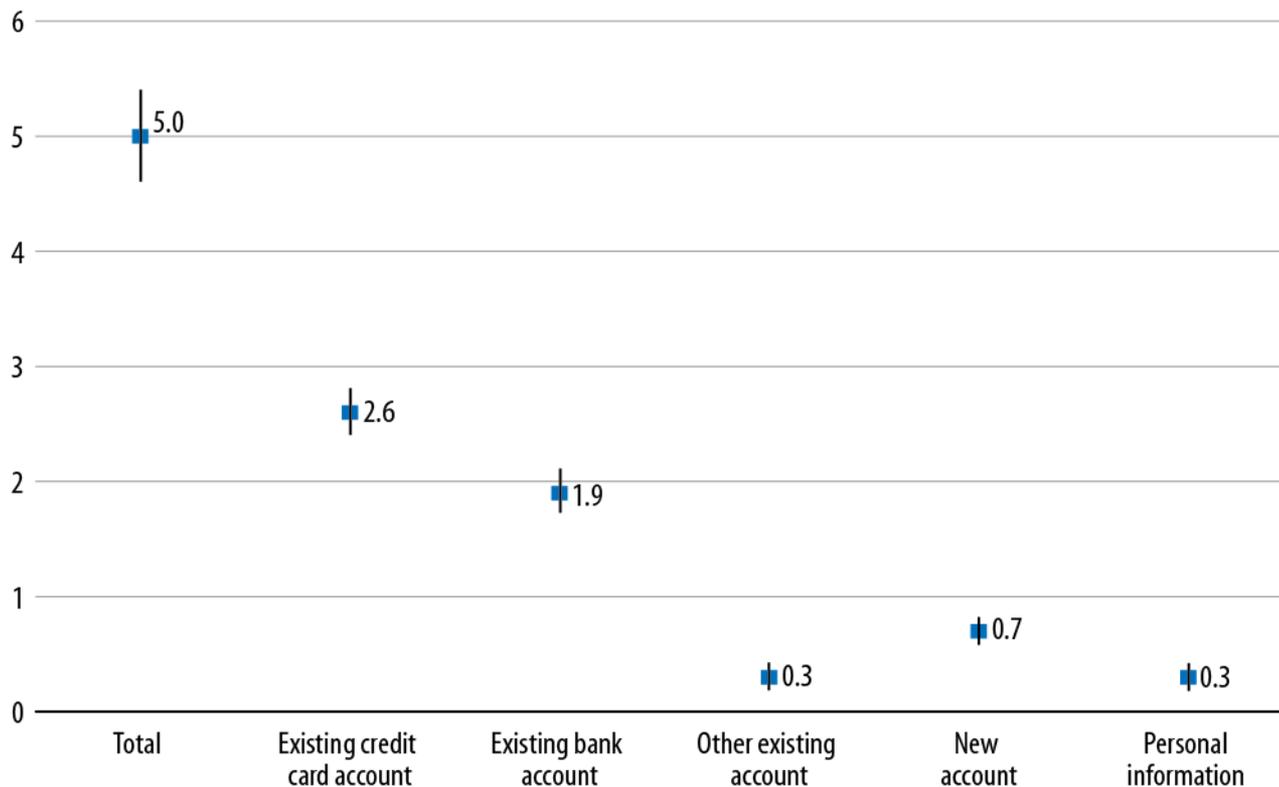


Identity Theft

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Figure 21. Percent of persons who experienced identity theft, by type of theft, 2008

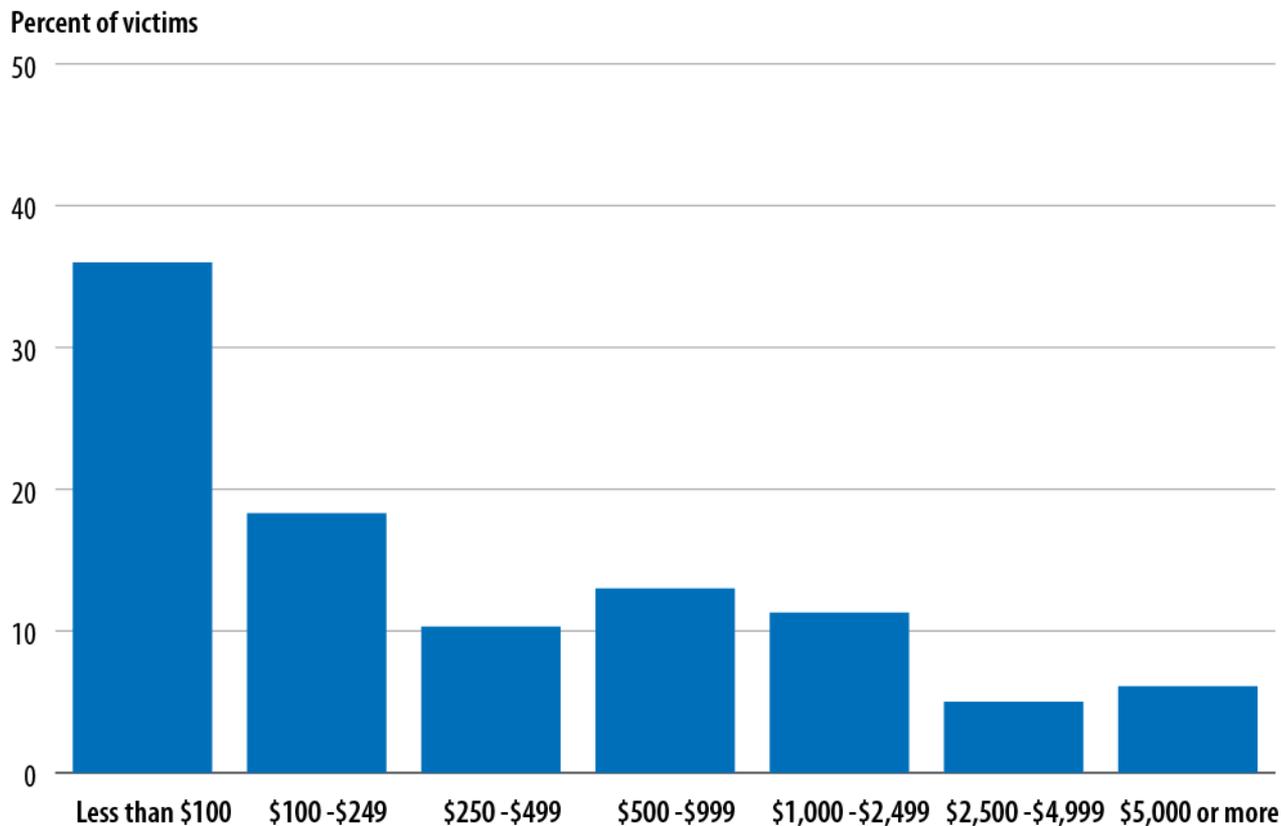
Percent of persons age 16 or older



Note: Details do not sum to total because persons may report more than one type of identity theft. Estimate is presented with 95% confidence intervals shown by the lines. Data collected January–June 2008 and reported by persons who experienced at least one attempted or successful incident of identity theft during the two years preceding the interview. Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, Identity Theft Supplement., 2008.



Figure 22. Total out-of-pocket loss for identity theft victims with some financial loss, 2008



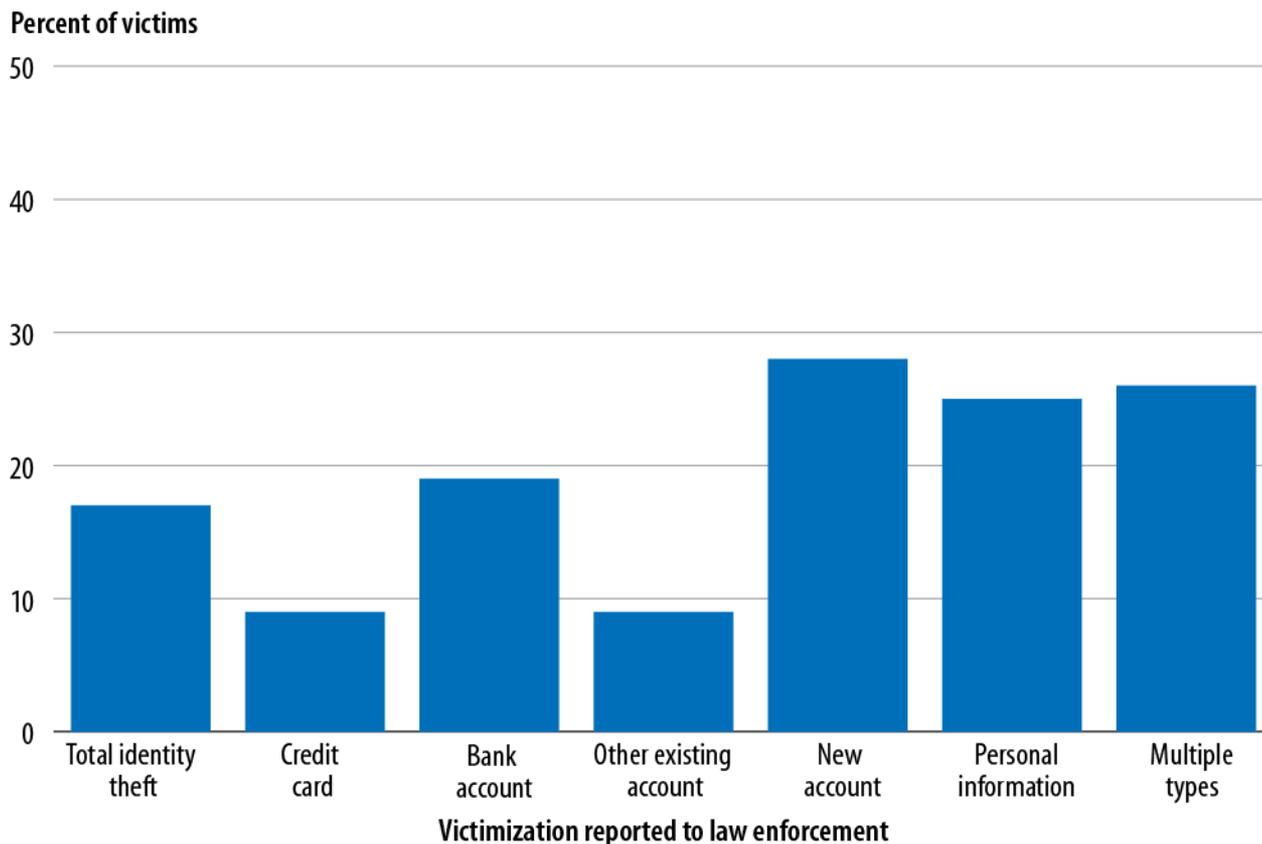
Note: Data collected January–June 2008 and reported by persons who experienced at least one attempted or successful incident of identity theft during the two years preceding the interview. Financial loss is computed from the 23% of identity theft victims who experienced a direct or indirect financial loss of at least \$1.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, Identity Theft Supplement, 2008.

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Figure 23. Identity theft victimizations reported to law enforcement, by type of identity theft, 2008



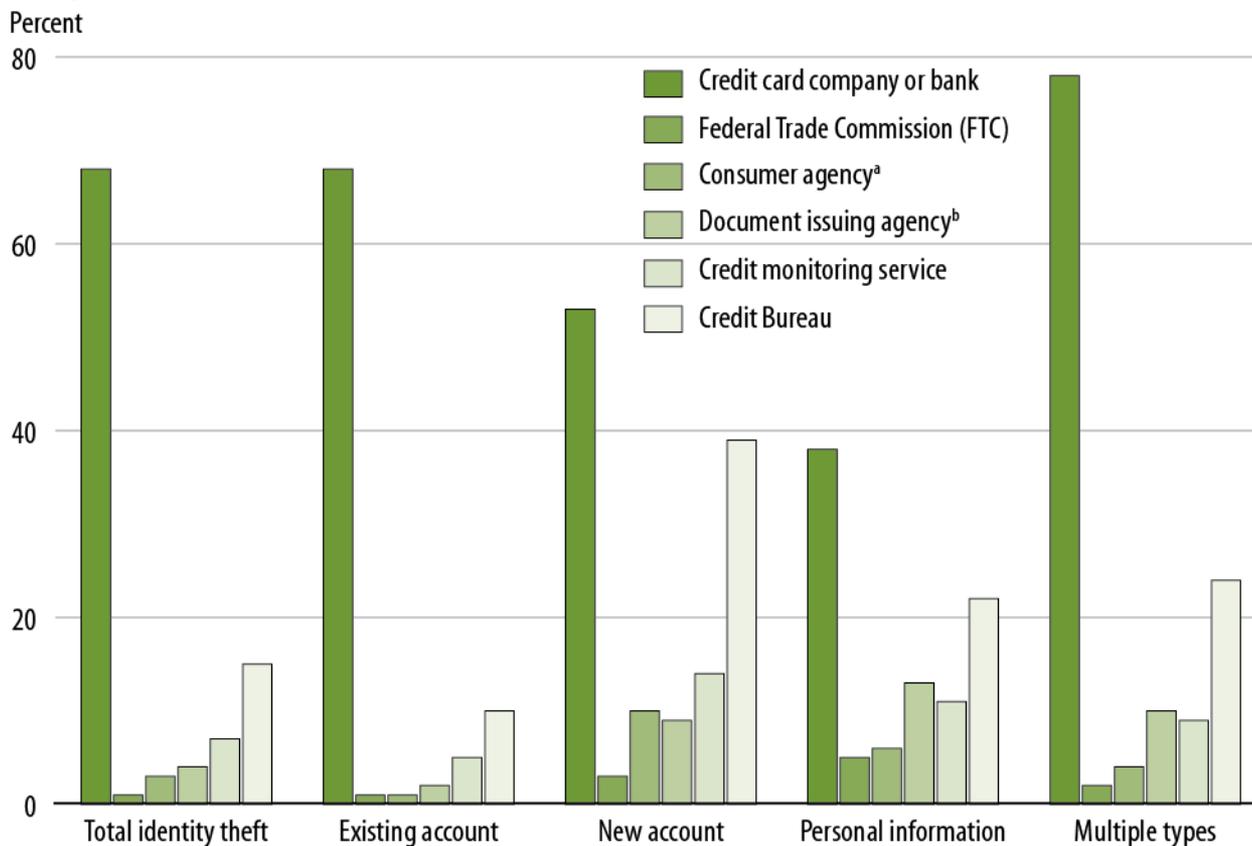
Note: Data collected January–June 2008 and reported by persons who experienced at least one attempted or successful incident of identity theft during the two years preceding the interview.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, Identity Theft Supplement, 2008.

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Figure 24. Identity theft victims who contacted an organization about the crime, 2008



Note: Data collected January–June 2008 and reported by persons who experienced at least one attempted or successful incident of identity theft during the two years preceding the interview.

^aIncludes government consumer affairs agencies and agencies such as the Better Business Bureau.

^bIncludes agencies that issue drivers' licenses or Social Security cards.

Percentages will not sum to 100% due to respondents taking multiple actions with the credit bureau and unknown responses.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey and Identity Theft Supplement, 2008.

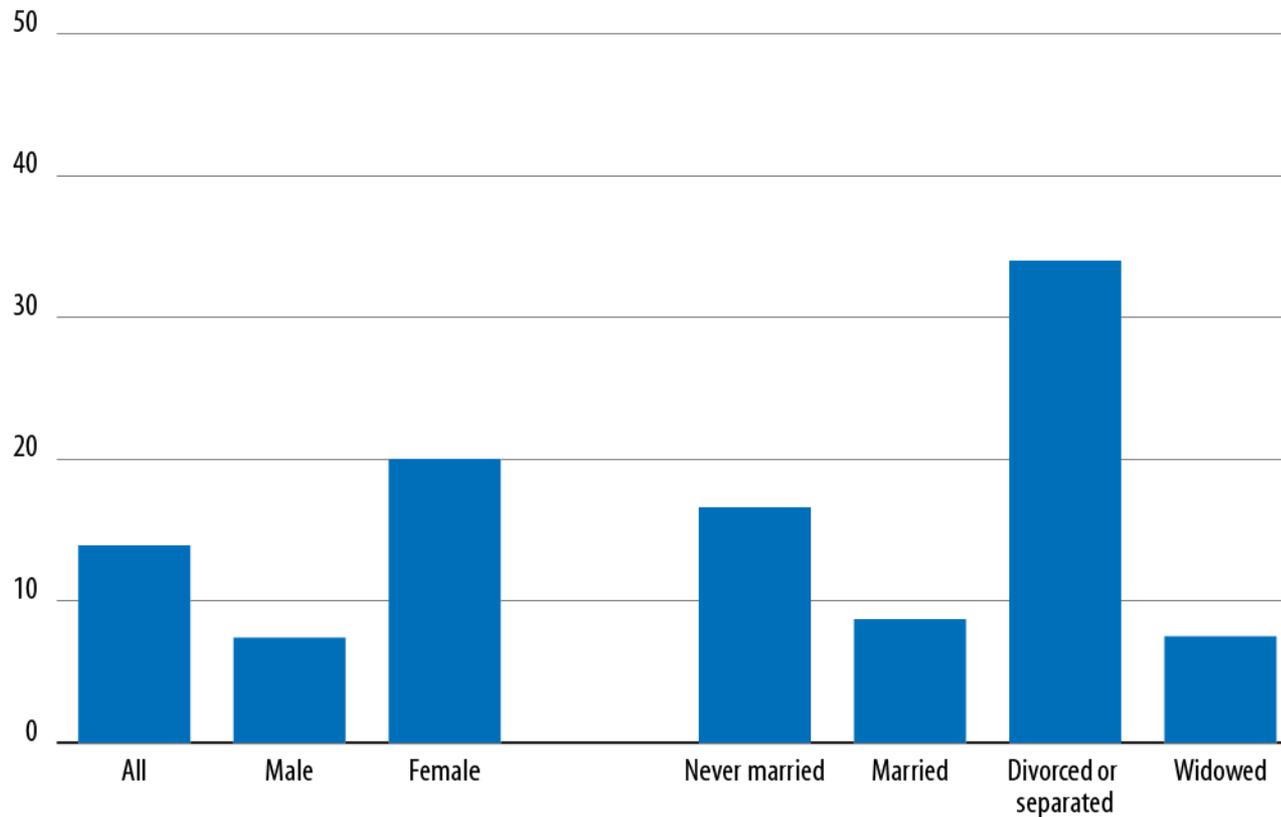


Stalking

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Figure 25. Characteristics of stalking victims

Rate per 1,000 victims age 18 or older

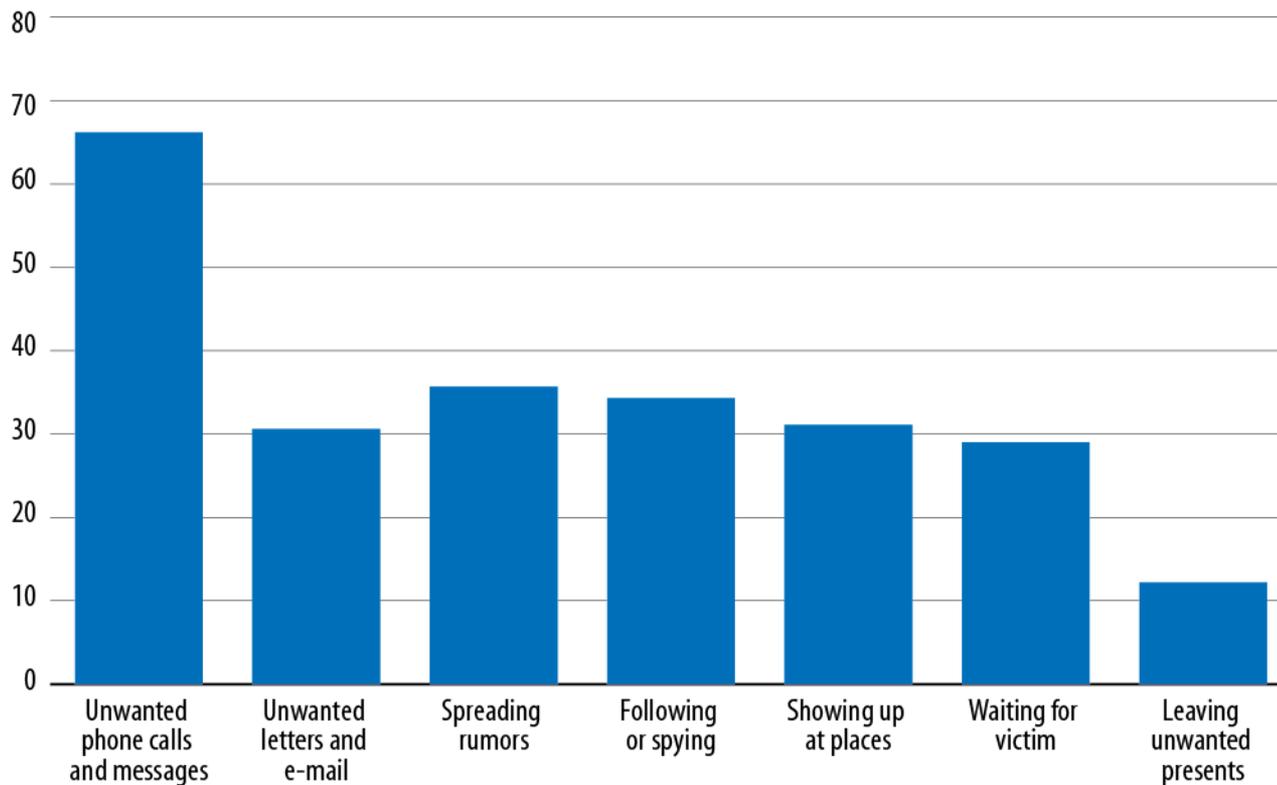


Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, Supplemental Victimization Survey.

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Figure 26. Nature of stalking behavior experienced by victims

Percent of victims



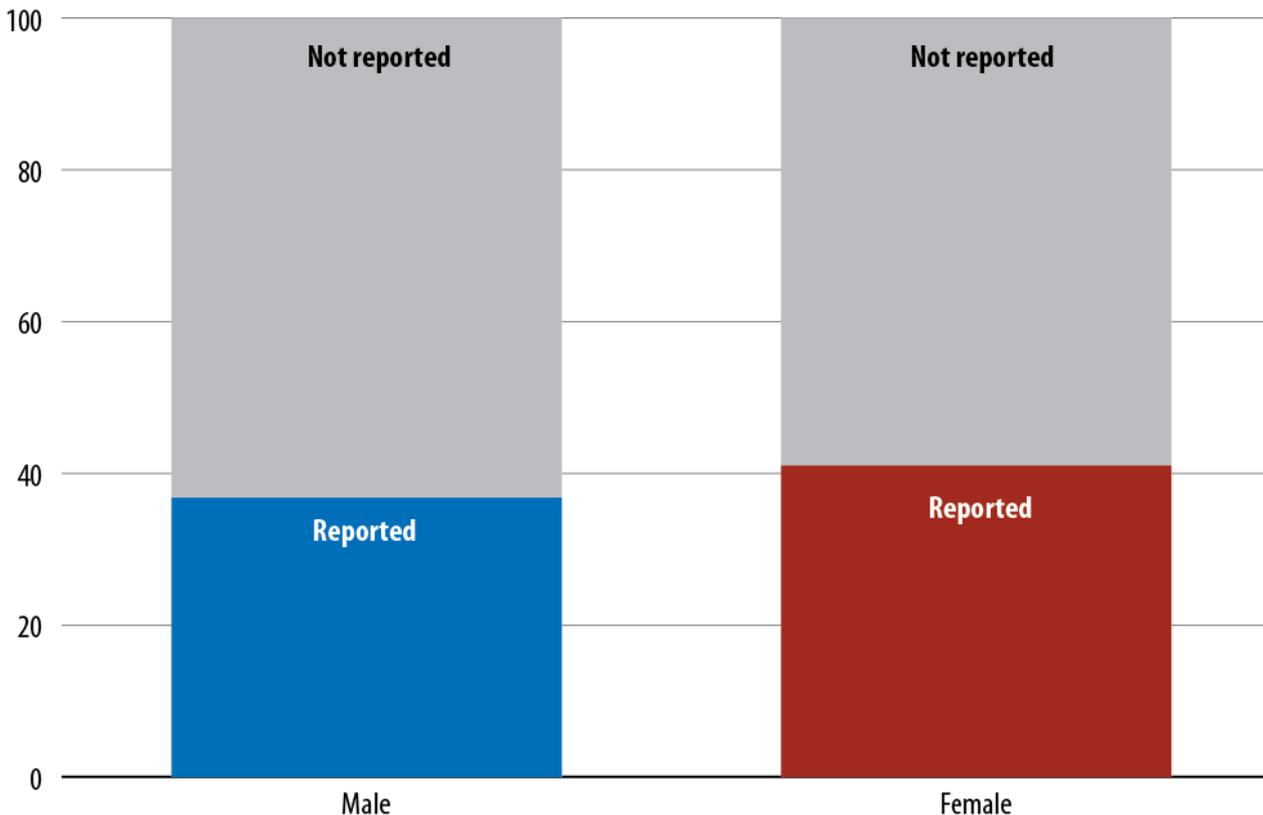
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, Supplemental Victimization Survey.

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Figure 27. Stalking victimizations reported to the police, by victim sex

Percent of victims



Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, Supplemental Victimization Survey.

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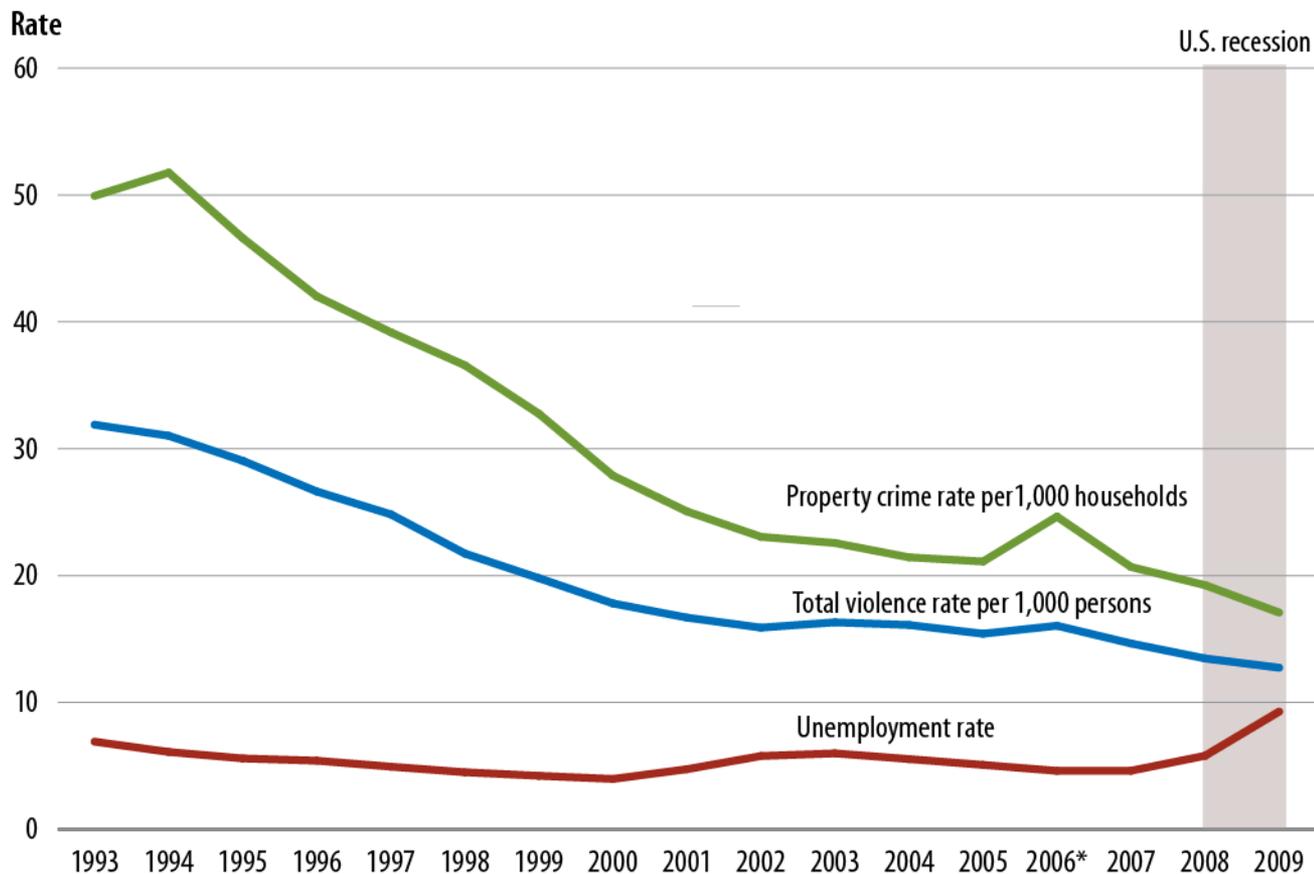




Crime and the Economy

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Figure 28a. Violent crime, property crime and unemployment rates



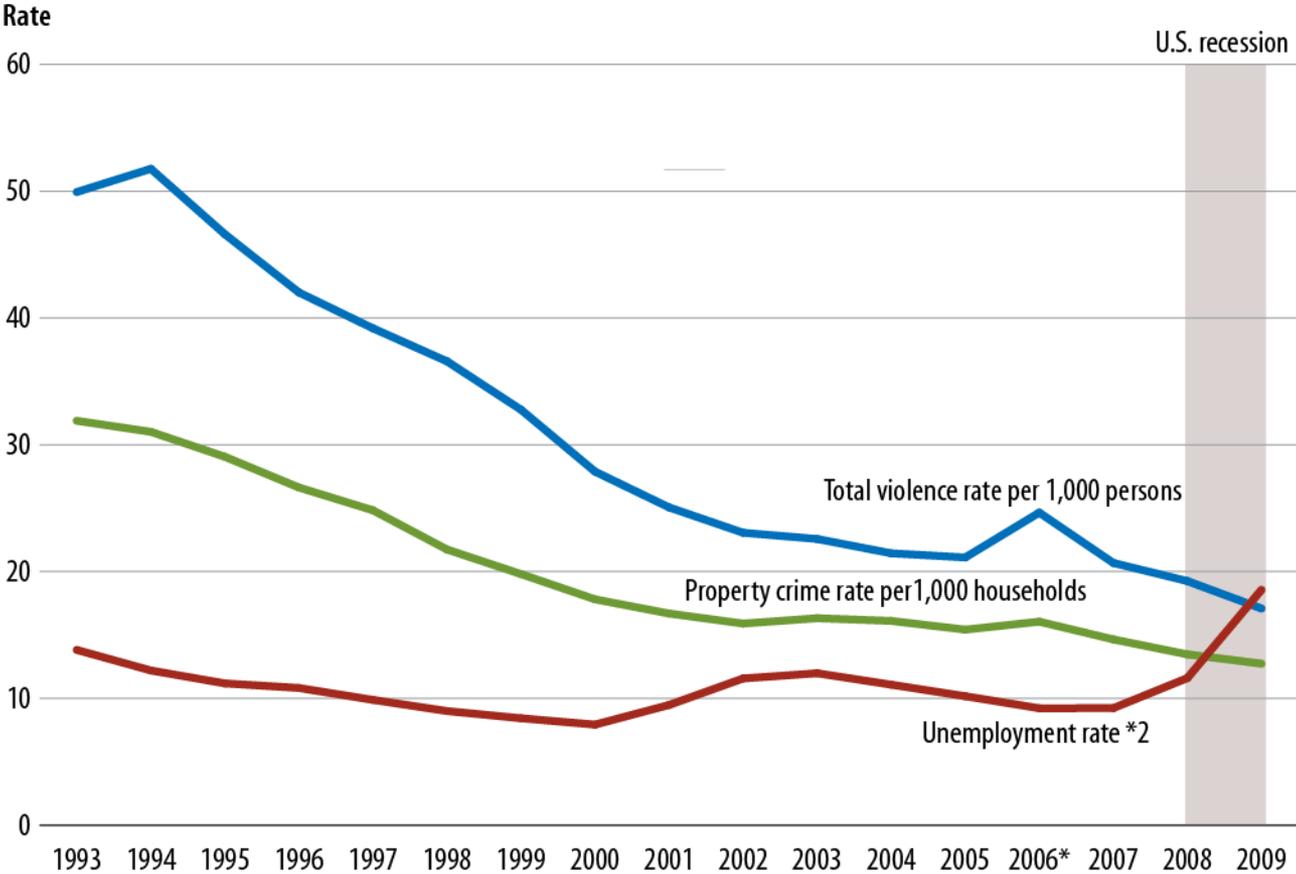
*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years.

See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate - Civilian Labor Force - LNS14000000, <http://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#unemp> (Accessed 8/17/2011).

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Figure 28b. Violent crime, property crime and unemployment rates



*Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing NCVS 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, www.bjs.gov, for more information.
 Source: National Crime Victimization Survey and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate - Civilian Labor Force - LNS14000000, <http://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#unemp> (Accessed 8/17/2011).

