

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics Online

http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/pdf/t312004.pdf

Table 3.1.2004

Estimated average number, rate, and percent change in rate of personal and property victimization

By type of crime, United States, 2001-02 and 2003-04^a

Type of crime	Average number of victimizations		Victimization rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)		
	2001-02	2003-04	2001-02	2003-04	Percent change 2001-02 to 2003-04 ^b
All crimes	23,625,870	24,136,970	X	X	X
Personal crimes ^c	5,714,500	5,496,580	24.8	22.9	-7.9%
Crimes of violence	5,542,620	5,292,200	24.1	22.0	-8.5
Completed violence	1,790,690	1,696,000	7.8	7.1	-9.3
Attempted/threatened violence	3,751,930	3,596,200	16.3	15.0	-8.2
Rape/sexual assault	247,990	204,370	1.1	0.9	-21.1
Rape/attempted rape	157,050	108,950	0.7	0.5	-33.5
Rape	87,010	65,510	0.4	0.3	-27.9
Attempted rape	70,050	43,440	0.3	0.2	-40.6
Sexual assault	90,940	95,420	0.4	0.4	0.5
Robbery	571,590	548,980	2.5	2.3	-8.0
Completed/property taken	406,280	338,560	1.8	1.4	-20.2
With injury	171,860	135,200	0.8	0.6	-24.6
Without injury	234,420	203,360	1.0	0.9	-16.9
Attempted to take property	165,310	210,430	0.7	0.9	21.9
With injury	55,170	62,180	0.2	0.3	8.0
Without injury	110,140	148,250	0.5	0.6	28.9
Assault	4,723,040	4,538,850	20.5	18.9	-7.9
Aggravated	1,106,140	1,065,600	4.8	4.4	-7.7
With injury	353,900	369,720	1.5	1.5	0.1
Threatened with weapon	752,240	695,880	3.3	2.9	-11.4
Simple	3,616,910	3,473,260	15.7	14.4	-8.0
With minor injury	875,760	833,540	3.8	3.5	-8.8
Without injury	2,741,150	2,639,720	11.9	11.0	-7.7
Personal theft ^d	171,890	204,390	0.8	0.9	13.9
Property crimes	17,911,370	18,640,390	162.9	162.2	-0.5
Household burglary	3,097,710	3,411,660	28.2	29.7	5.3
Completed	2,642,000	2,859,830	24.0	24.9	3.5
Forcible entry	1,037,130	1,055,940	9.4	9.2	-2.6
Unlawful entry without force	1,604,870	1,803,890	14.6	15.7	7.5
Attempted forcible entry	455,710	551,830	4.1	4.8	15.8
Motor vehicle theft	998,740	1,023,620	9.1	8.9	-2.0
Completed	752,370	771,360	6.8	6.7	-1.9
Attempted	246,370	252,270	2.2	2.2	-2.1
Theft	13,814,920	14,205,120	125.7	123.6	-1.7
Completed ^e	13,355,980	13,651,390	121.5	118.8	-2.2
Less than \$50	4,441,160	4,152,170	40.4	36.1	-10.6
\$50 to \$249	4,634,320	4,799,360	42.2	41.8	1.0
\$250 or more	3,223,110	3,318,020	29.3	28.9	-1.5
Attempted	458,940	553,730	4.2	4.8	15.4

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. For the 2004 survey, approximately 149,000 residents in 84,360 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 91% of eligible housing units and 86% of eligible individuals in interviewed households. For the 2003 survey, approximately 149,040 residents in 83,660 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 92% of eligible housing units and 86% of eligible individuals in interviewed households. For the 2002 survey, approximately 76,050 residents in 42,340 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 92% of eligible housing units and 87% of individuals in interviewed households. For the 2001 survey, approximately 79,950 residents in 43,680 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 93% of eligible housing units and 89% of individuals in interviewed households. In 2001, the total U.S. population age 12 and older was 229,215,290; in 2002 it was 231,589,260; in 2003 it was 239,305,990; and in 2004 it was 241,703,710. The total number of households in the United States in 2001 was 109,568,450; in 2002 it was 110,323,840; in 2003 it was 114,136,930; and in 2004, it was 115,775,570. Readers should note that the NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.

^aSince 1995, the NCVS has undergone sample reductions because of the escalating costs of data collection. At the same time, the rate of violence has continued to decline. The combination of the two--fewer survey respondents and less crime--has resulted in a diminished ability to detect statistically significant year-to-year changes in rates" (Source, p. 3). Presentation of 2-year averages for counts and rates permits over time comparisons that are more reliable. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 8](#).

^bDetail may not add to total because of rounding.
^cPercent change was calculated using unrounded rates.
^dDoes not include murder or manslaughter.
^eIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.
^fIncludes thefts with unknown losses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization, 2004*, NCJ 210674 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 2005), p. 3.