

WODC

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Onderzoek en beleid

Criminal Victimization in International Perspective

Key findings from the 2004-2005 ICVS and EU ICS

Jan van Dijk

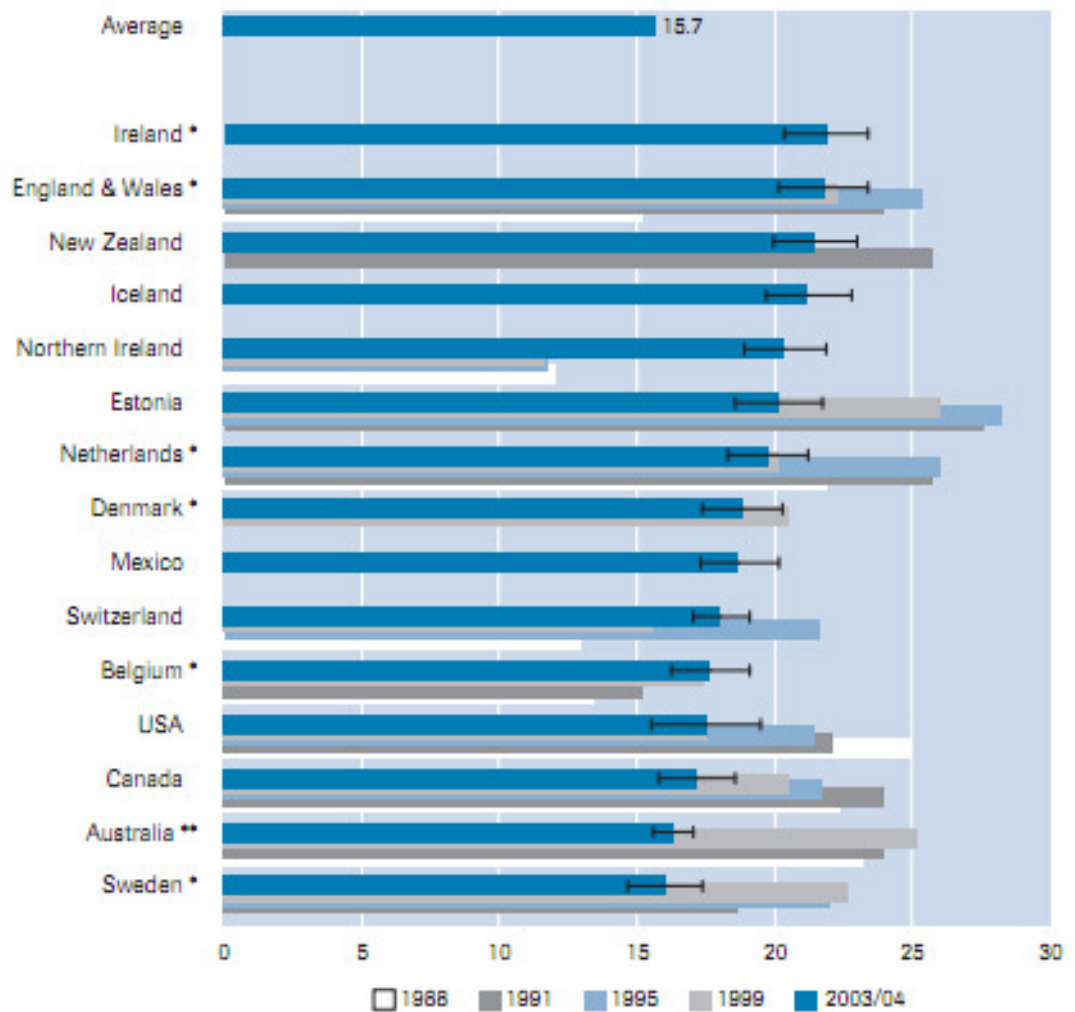
John van Kesteren

Paul Smit



Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-
en Documentatiecentrum

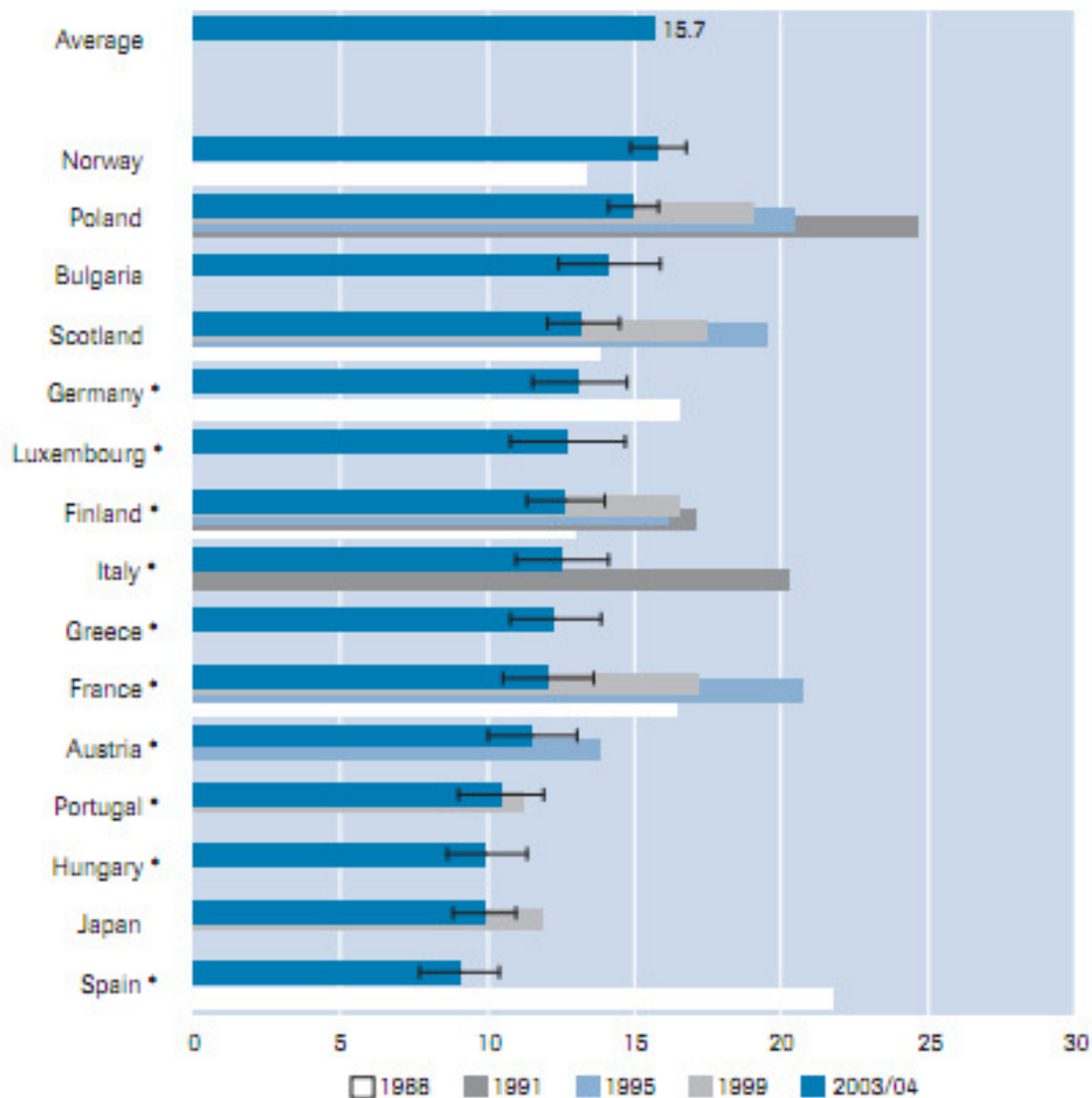
Figure 3 Overall victimisation for 10 crimes; one year prevalence rates in 2003/04 (percentages) of the top 15 countries and results from earlier surveys. 1989-2005 ICVS and 2005 EU ICS*



* Source: van Dijk, J.J.M., Manchin, R., van Kesteren, J.N., Hideg, G. (2007). *The Burden of Crime in the EU, a Comparative Analysis of the European Survey of Crime and Safety (2005 EU ICS)*. Brussels, Gallup Europe.

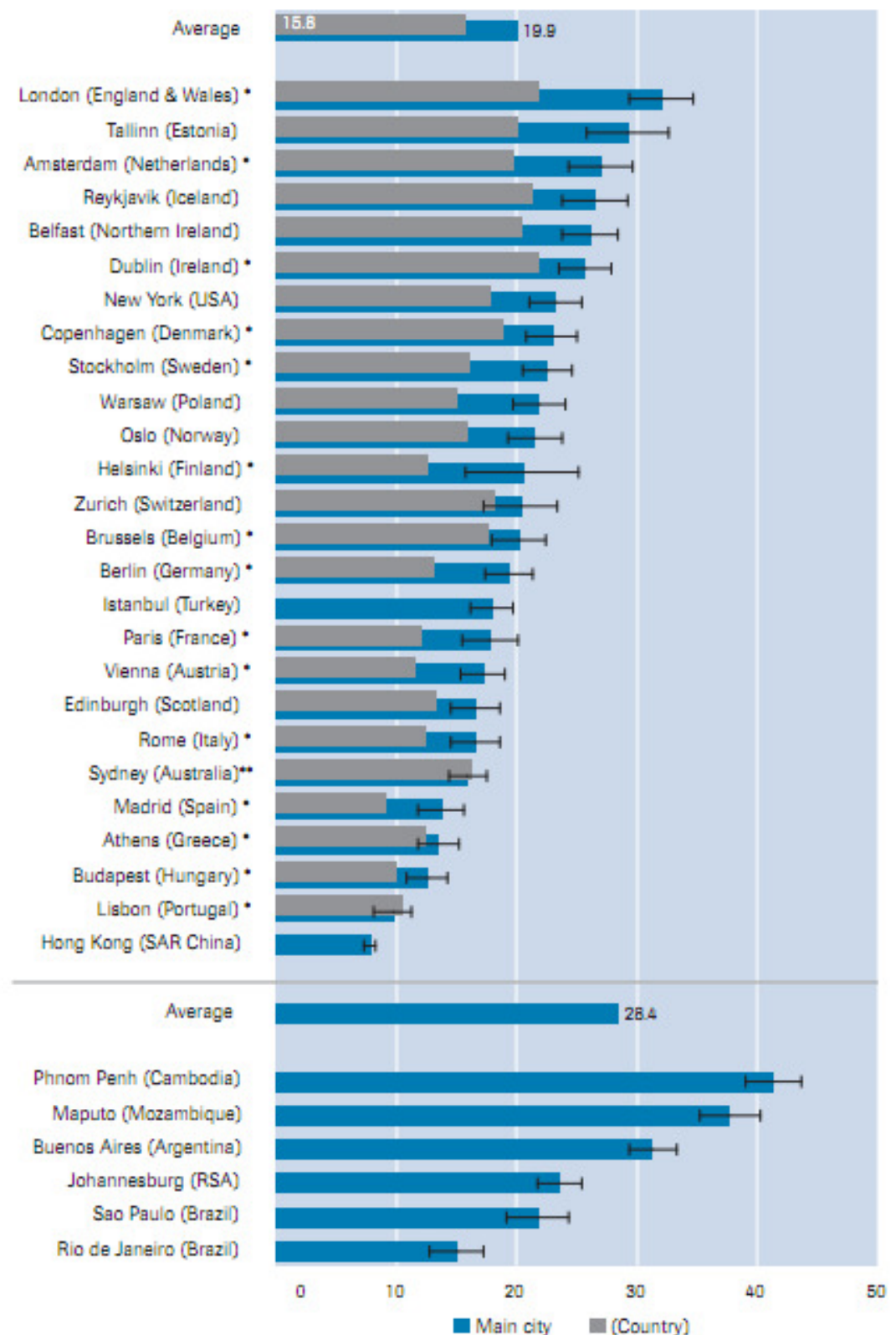
** The Australian victimisation rate is based on 9 crimes because the question about victimisation by sexual offences was omitted; if data on sexual victimisation were included, the overall victimisation rate would be a percentage point higher (est. 16.5%).

Figure 4 Overall victimisation for 10 crimes; one year prevalence rates in 2003/04 (percentages) of the bottom 15 countries and results from earlier surveys. 1989-2005 ICVS and 2005 EU ICS*



* Source: van Dijk, J.J.M., Manchin, R., van Kesteren, J.N., Hideg, G. (2007). *The Burden of Crime in the EU, a Comparative Analysis of the European Survey of Crime and Safety (2005 EU ICS)*. Brussels, Gallup Europe.

Figure 5 Overall victimisation for 10 crimes; one year prevalence rates in 2003/04 (percentages) of main cities and national populations of 28 countries. 2002-2005 ICVS and 2005 EU ICS*



* Source: European Survey of Crime and Safety (2005 EU ICS). Brussels, Gallup Europe.