What Does the Data Tell Us?
Exploring Program Effectiveness
Through the NCVS

2015 VOCA National Training Conference
August 26, 2015

The conclusions presented are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the U.S. Department of Justice.
Presentation Outline

I. What is the Bureau of Justice Statistics?
II. Background on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
III. What can the NCVS tell us about who gets victim assistance?
IV. What can the NCVS tell us about victims eligible for compensation?
V. Future developments in the BJS Victim Service Research Program

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Criminal Justice Flowchart

What is the sequence of events in the criminal justice system?

Entry into the system  
- Unsolved or not arrested  
- Released without prosecution  
- Released without prosecution  
- Charges dropped or dismissed  
- Charges dropped or dismissed  

Prosecution and pretrial services  
- Initial appearance  
- Preliminary hearing  
-enuary hearing  
- Bau or diversion hearing  

Felonies  
- Refusal to indict  
- Grand jury  
- Information  
- Amended  
- Trial  
- Guilty plea  
- Guilty plea  

Adjudication  
- Charge dismissed  
- Acquitted  
- Convicted  
- Sentencing  

Sentencing and sanctions  
- Appeal  
- Probation  
- Prison  
- Probation  

Corrections  
- Probation  
- Parole  
- Prison  
- Probation  

Juvenile offenders  
- Police juvenile unit  
- Waived to criminal court  
- Disposition  
- Probation or other nonclement disposition  

Misdemeanors  
- Diversion by law enforcement, prosecutor, or court  
- Informal processing diversion  
- Released or diverted  
- Released or diverted  

Out of system  
- Probation  
- Parole  
- Prison  
- Probation  

Note: This chart gives a simplified view of caseload flow through the criminal justice system. Procedures vary among jurisdictions. The weights of the lines are not intended to show actual size of caseloads.

Source: Adapted from The challenge of crime in a free society, President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967. This revision, a result of the Symposium on the 30th Anniversary of the President’s Commission, was prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1997.

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Criminal Justice Flowchart

What is the sequence of events in the criminal justice system?

Entry into the system
- Reported and observed crime
- Investigation
- Arrest
- Release or diverted

Prosecution and pretrial services
- Charges filed
- Preliminary hearing
- Bail or detention hearing
- Sentencing and sanctions
- Guilty plea
- Convicted
- Sentencing
- Appeal

Adjudication
- Refusal to indict
- Grand jury
- Information
- Arraigned
- Trial
- Convicted
- Sentence

Corrections
- Probation
- Revocation
- Parole

Source: Adapted from The challenge of crime in a free society, President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967. This revision, a result of the Symposium on the 30th Anniversary of the President’s Commission, was prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1997.

Note: This chart gives a simplified view of caseflow through the criminal justice system. Procedures vary among jurisdictions. The weights of the lines are not intended to show actual size of caseflows.

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
National Crime Victimization Survey

Background

• Annual victimization counts/rates-
  – violent/property crime

• One of two measures of crime (FBI UCR-police)

• Independent from police-based statistics

• “Dark figure” - unreported crime

• Incident and attribute based collection
  – Victim-offender relationship: Domestic and intimate partner violence
  – Weapon use
  – Injury and medical treatment
  – Victim use of police and victim services

• Periodic Supplements: Stalking, school crime, identity theft
National Crime Victimization Survey

Background

• Household survey of persons 12 or older
• Interviews: 80,000 households and 170,000 persons per year
• Response rates: 90% Household 88% individuals
• Rotating panel design, interviews conducted every 6 months over 3 years
• First interview conducted in-person, follow-up interviews by phone or in-person
• Census Bureau collection agency
National Crime Victimization Survey

Data collection process

• Screener questions
  – Series of questions used to identify criminal incidents
  – Focus on attributes rather than legal definitions

• Incident Follow-up Form
  – If incident identified, follow up with incident form to capture key characteristics to classify event and to examine incident characteristics and outcomes
National Crime Victimization Survey

**Incident Follow-up Form**

- Type of attack- threat, attempt, physical attack
- Weapon use
- Property loss
- Injury and medical care
- Reporting to law enforcement
- Law enforcement response
- Victim-Offender relation- DV and IPV
- Doman- school work, public, home
- Hate-crime

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
National Crime Victimization Survey

Characteristics used to classify incidents into crime types

- Rape/sexual assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Simple assault
- Property crime
- Domestic violence/Intimate partner violence
- School crime
- Workplace violence
- Firearm violence

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
**Firearm Violence, 1993-2011**

Michael Plany, Ph.D., and Jennifer L. Truman, Ph.D., BJS Statisticians

In 2011, a total of 278,800 fatal and non-fatal violent crimes were committed with a firearm (Table 1). Firearms accounted for 2% of all violent crimes. There were 221,000 firearm homicides in 2011, down by 20% from 1993 (Figure 1). The majority of the decline in firearm-related homicides occurred between 1993 and 2006. Since 1993, the number of firearm homicides has dropped from 40,282 to 12,971 in 2006 before declining to 11,301 in 2011.

Non-fatal firearm-related violent victimizations against persons age 12 or older declined 41% from 2006 to 2011, with the number of firearm-related violent victimizations against persons age 12 or older declining 47% from 2006 to 2011. While the number of firearm-related violent victimizations against persons age 12 or older declined 41% from 2006 to 2011, the percentage of all violent that involved a firearm did not change substantially, fluctuating between 6% and 9% over the same period. In 1993, 9% of all violence was committed with a firearm.

**Crimes Against the Elderly, 2003–2013**

Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D., BJS Statistician, and Britney J. Mason, BJS Intern

For the period 2003–13, elderly persons age 65 or older experienced nonfatal violent crime victimizations at lower rates (1.66 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 65 or older) than younger persons age 12 to 24 (15.6 per 1,000), persons age 25 to 49 (22.6 per 1,000), and persons age 50 to 64 (51.7 per 1,000) (Figure 1). Nonfatal violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Each year, the elderly accounted for approximately 2% of all violence and 2% of serious violence which equals 25,000 violent crimes and 47,600 serious violent crimes. However, the elderly made up about 21% of the population age 12 or older during this time period. The rate of property crime was also lower compared to younger persons.

This report uses data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to provide detailed information on nonfatal violent victimization and property victimization against the elderly, including victim and incident characteristics. Findings in this report are also supplemented by data from the Identity Theft Supplement (ITS) to the NCVS.

**Criminal Victimization, 2013**

Jennifer L. Truman, Ph.D., and Lynn Langton, Ph.D., BJS Statisticians

In 2013, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 4.4 million violent victimizations and 16.8 million property victimizations, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). After two consecutive years of increases, the overall violent crime rate (which includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) declined slightly, from 26.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2012 to 25.2 per 1,000 in 2013 (Figure 1). The slight decline in simple assault accounted for about 80% of the change in total violence. The rate of violent crime in 2013 was similar to the rate in 2011 (22.6 per 1,000). Since 1993, the rate of violent crime has declined from 79.8 to 23.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

The overall property crime rate (which includes household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft) decreased from 155.8 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2012 to 141.4 victimizations per 1,000 in 2013. The decline in theft accounted for the majority of the decrease in property crime. Since 1993, the rate of property crime has declined from

**Victims of Identity Theft, 2012**

Erika Harrell, Ph.D., and Lynn Langton, Ph.D., BJS Statisticians

Approximately 16.6 million persons or 7% of all U.S. residents age 16 or older were victims of one or more incidents of identity theft in 2012. Among identity theft victims, existing bank (33%) or credit card accounts (40%) were the most common types of misused information.

This report uses data from the 2012 Identity Theft Supplement (ITS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). From January to June 2012, the ITS collected data from persons who experienced one or more attempted or successful incidents of identity theft during the 12 months preceding their interviews.

Identity theft victims are defined as persons age 16 or older who experienced one or more of the following incidents:

- Unauthorized use or attempted use of an identification document, such as a credit or debit card;
Victim Assistance and compensation

Key variables

• Violent crime
• Injury
• Medical treatment
• Insurance
• Reporting to the police
• Victim assistance
• Loss of earnings due to victimization
Victim services and compensation

Limitations of the NCVS

Victims

– Focus on violent crime victims, persons ages 12 or older
– Young children out of scope (11 or younger)
– Drunk driving and homicide victims and their families are out of scope

Costs/loss:

– Primarily victim self-report for medical and work loss.
– No estimates for mental health/counseling.
– No estimates for homicide victim-related costs (e.g., funeral and burial expenses)
– No estimates for other areas/services covered by state and local programs
Victim Services – NCVS Questions

Current NCVS instrument has two questions pertaining to the use of victim services:

1. Did you (or someone in your household) receive any help or advice from any office or agency other than the police that deals with victims of crime?

2. (If yes to the first question) Was that a government or private agency?
Victim Services - Trends

Percent of victims receiving services has been relatively flat over the past 2 decades

Trends in the percent of violent crime victims receiving victim services, 1993-2013

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services - Trends

Violent crime rates declined significantly during this period

Trends in the rate of violent victimization and percent of victims receiving victim services, 1993-2013

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services - Trends

Lower number of victims receive services in recent years compared to in 1993

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services - Trends

Decline in number of victims served mirrors the decline in the number of victimizations

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services - Trends

Despite the decline, proportion of victims receiving services for different types of crime has been relatively consistent.
Victim Services - Trends

Despite the decline, proportion of victims receiving services for different types of crime has been relatively consistent.
Victim Services - Trends

Across victim characteristics, also relatively stability in the proportion of victims who received services

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services - Trends

Across victim characteristics, also relatively stability in the proportion of victims who received services

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services - Trends

Across victim characteristics, also relatively stability in the proportion of victims who received services.

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Type of service provider

Some shifts over time in whether services received are from government or private entities (as reported by the victim)

Trends in the percent of violent crime victims who received services from a governmental or private victim service provider, 1993-2013
Victim Services

From 2004-2013, victims received services for an average of ~ 580,000 violent victimizations

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Type of Crime

About 22% of rape/sexual assault victims received services, compared to 8% of aggravated and simple assault victims.
Victim Services – Type of Crime

Majority of victimizations with no services were simple assault; no assistance received for about 230,000 rape and sexual assault victimizations.

![Bar chart showing number of victims who did not receive services by type of crime from 2004-2013.](Image)

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Victim-Offender Relationship

About 21% of DV victims received services, compared to 4% of victims of stranger violence.
Victim Services – Victim-Offender Relationship

DV accounted for a smaller proportion of violence than stranger violence but the percent of DV victims that did not receive assistance was lower.
Victim Services - Injury

Services were received in about 15% of victimizations involving an injury and 7% of victimizations with no injury.
Victim Services - Injury

76% of victims who did not receive assistance were not injured during the victimization.

Number of victims who did not receive services, by injury, 2004-2013

- Injured: 1,428,500
- Not injured: 4,395,400

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Victim Sex

5% of male victims received services, compared to 14% of female victims
Victim Services – Victim Sex

56% of victims who did not receive assistance were males

Average annual number of victims who did not receive services, by sex, 2004-2013

3,241,000

2,582,800

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Race/Hispanic Origin

Largest percent of victims receiving services was among AI/AN victims

Average annual number and percent of victimizations for which services were received, by race/Hispanic origin, 2004-2013

- White: 412,200 (10%)
- Black: 74,500 (8%)
- Hispanic: 59,800 (7%)
- AI/AN: 14,200 (16%)
- Asian: 6,800 (5%)
- Two or more races: 15,200 (8%)

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Victim Race/Hispanic Origin

Because the majority of victims are white, non-Hispanic, whites accounted for the majority of victims served and majority of victims not receiving assistance;

Blacks accounted for 14% of victimizations and 14% of those not receiving assistance

![Graph showing average annual number of victims who did not receive services by race/Hispanic origin 2004-2013.](image)

Average annual number of victims who did not receive services, by race/Hispanic origin 2004-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Hispanic Origin</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>No services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3,850,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>842,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>748,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI/AN</td>
<td>75,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>127,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>179,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Age

8% of juvenile victims received services, compared to 13% of those 35-49 and 11% of those 65+

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Victim Race/Hispanic Origin

Persons 35-49 accounted for a larger percent of those who received services (34%) than those who did not (23%)

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Urbanicity

Higher percent of victims in rural areas received services compared to those in urban areas

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Urbanicity

Victims in rural areas accounted for less than 20% of those not receiving assistance.

Average annual number of victims who did not receive services, by location of residence, 2004-2013

- Urban: 2,268,200
- Suburban: 2,652,900
- Rural: 902,700

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Reporting to Police

Victimizations reported to police were more likely to get victim services than those not reported.

Average annual number and percent of victimizations for which services were received, by reporting to police, 2004-2013

Number

393,600

13%

183,800

5%

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Victim Services – Reporting to Police

Majority of violent crime victims who did not receive assistance, did not report to police

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
## Victim Services – Summary

Distribution of victims who received assistance compared to all victims of violence, 2004-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Violent crime</th>
<th></th>
<th>Serious violent crime</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All victimizations</td>
<td>Received services</td>
<td>All victimizations</td>
<td>Received services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of crime</strong></td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape and sexual assault</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Assault</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Victim-offender relationship</strong></td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimates/relatives</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other known</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injury</strong></td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weapon</strong></td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates*
# Victim Services – Summary

Distribution of victims who received assistance compared to all victims of violence, 2004-2013

| Sex     | Violent crime | | | Serious violent crime | | |
|---------|---------------| | | All | Received services | All | Received services |
| Male    | 100 % | 100 % | | 100 % | 100 % | | 53 | 29 | 53 | 30 |
| Female  | 47 | 71 | | 47 | 70 | | |

| Race/Hispanic origin | Violent crime | | | Serious violent crime | | |
|----------------------|---------------| | | All | Received services | All | Received services |
| White                | 100 % | 100 % | | 100 % | 100 % | | 66 | 71 | 59 | 63 |
| Black                | 14 | 13 | | 20 | 20 | | |
| Hispanic             | 13 | 10 | | 14 | 9 | | |
| Other                | 6 | 6 | | 6 | 8 | | |

| Age             | Violent crime | | | Serious violent crime | | |
|-----------------|---------------| | | All | Received services | All | Received services |
| 12-17           | 19 | 17 | | 16 | 14 | | |
| 18-24           | 21 | 15 | | 25 | 17 | | |
| 25-34           | 20 | 21 | | 20 | 17 | | |
| 35-49           | 24 | 34 | | 24 | 35 | | |
| 50-64           | 13 | 11 | | 13 | 12 | | |
| 65 or older     | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 4 | | |

| Location of residence | Violent crime | | | Serious violent crime | | |
|-----------------------|---------------| | | All | Received services | All | Received services |
| Urban                 | 39 | 34 | 43 | 40 | | |
| Suburban              | 46 | 45 | 43 | 45 | | |
| Rural                 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 15 | | |

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility

Number of Victims within each eligibility condition, 2004-2013
(Average annualized numbers)

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category
Summary by Type of Crime

Average annual number within compensation eligibility category by Type of Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rape/Sexual Assault</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Aggravated Assault</th>
<th>Simple Assault</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>151,598</td>
<td>248,216</td>
<td>397,064</td>
<td>893,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>37,154</td>
<td>64,612</td>
<td>174,191</td>
<td>132,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not insured</td>
<td>4,525</td>
<td>16,467</td>
<td>39,860</td>
<td>28,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>3,776</td>
<td>14,780</td>
<td>34,085</td>
<td>18,043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category
Summary by Type of Crime

Percent within compensation eligibility category by Type of Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rape/Sexual Assault</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not insured</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category
Summary by Victim-Offender Relationship

Average annual number within compensation eligibility category by Victim-Offender Relationship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Intimates</th>
<th>Other Relatives</th>
<th>Well known/casual acquaintances</th>
<th>Strangers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>453,420</td>
<td>156,666</td>
<td>456,487</td>
<td>527,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>75,356</td>
<td>44,148</td>
<td>102,234</td>
<td>151,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not insured</td>
<td>12,560</td>
<td>6,636</td>
<td>24,740</td>
<td>39,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>9,092</td>
<td>5,784</td>
<td>16,794</td>
<td>34,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category
Summary by Victim-Offender Relationship

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<td>Injured</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not insured</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category
Summary by Sex

Average annual number within compensation eligibility category by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>773,578</td>
<td>917,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>198,432</td>
<td>209,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not insured</td>
<td>50,671</td>
<td>38,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>42,765</td>
<td>27,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category

Summary by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not insured</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category
Summary by Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not insured</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category
Summary by MSA

Average annual number within compensation eligibility category by MSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Suburban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>678,033</td>
<td>729,967</td>
<td>282,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>161,375</td>
<td>178,310</td>
<td>68,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not insured</td>
<td>42,763</td>
<td>26,498</td>
<td>19,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>32,994</td>
<td>23,692</td>
<td>13,998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Compensation Eligibility by Category
Summary by MSA

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Lost wages

Average annual number of violent crime victims eligible for compensation, 2004-2013

- Total eligible for compensation: 140,000
- Total with lost wages: 96,000
- Lost wages only: 69,300
- Lost wages and medical eligibility: 26,700
- Medical eligibility only: 43,900

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Lost wages

Victims with injuries and police notification and compensation eligibility due to:

- Medical treatment/no insurance: 19%
- Lost wages: 49%
- Both: 31%

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Trends in Compensation Eligibility

Trend in Number of Violent Crime Victims compared to the Number Eligible for Compensation, 1993-2013

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
Trends in Compensation Eligibility

Trend in Number of Injured Violent Crime Victims compared to the Number Eligible for Compensation, 1993-2013

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of crime</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Not Eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape/sexual assault</td>
<td>7,629</td>
<td>291,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>24,801</td>
<td>667,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>60,925</td>
<td>1,096,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple assault</td>
<td>48,369</td>
<td>4,273,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim-Offender Relationship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimates</td>
<td>38,294</td>
<td>900,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Relatives</td>
<td>10,741</td>
<td>425,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well known/casual acquaintances</td>
<td>25,980</td>
<td>2,062,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strangers</td>
<td>57,867</td>
<td>2,390,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>69,325</td>
<td>3,368,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>72,398</td>
<td>2,959,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>78,441</td>
<td>4,223,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>24,796</td>
<td>903,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>29,929</td>
<td>789,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8,559</td>
<td>411,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>67,992</td>
<td>2,425,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban</td>
<td>52,606</td>
<td>2,892,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>21,125</td>
<td>1,009,731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
BJS Victim Service Research Program

- NCVS Subnational Program
- NCVS Redesign Project
- National Survey of Victim Service Providers
BJS Victim Service Research Program

• NCVS Subnational Program
  – Expand NCVS from a national to a subnational design
  – Produce estimates for 22 largest states/largest cities
  – Accounts for 79% of U.S. population, 80% of UCR violent crime
NCVS Direct - 22 state sample design

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates
BJS Victim Service Research Program

• **NCVS Redesign Project**
  
  – Improve measures of crime
  
  – Expand core/capture emerging crimes/crimes often not reported to police:
    • stalking, identity theft, fraud
  
  – Ask about community disorder, perceptions of safety and police effectiveness
  
  – Expand indicators of victim services
    • Services/assistance received
    • Reasons for not seeking or obtaining services
    • Satisfaction
    • Outcome: measures of success
Utility and value of Subnational estimates

• More complete picture of crime and safety at local level
  – Independent from official statistics
  – Captures dark figure of crime
  – Emerging crime types not well-reported to police (IPV, Identity theft)

• Value of citizen surveys (not available through other sources)
  – Focus on reasons for not reporting to the police
  – Satisfaction with police response
  – Perceptions of crime, fear, disorder, and safety

• Resource allocation

• Data integration
BJS Victim Service Research Program

• National Survey of Victim Service Providers
  – Funded by OVC & BJS in response to Vision 21
  – PHASE I: Develop a roster of victim serving organizations nationwide (about 25,000) and collect basic data about structure, staffing, number of victims serviced, services provided, and funding sources
  – PHASE II: Conduct a detailed survey with a representative sample of providers to capture additional information about how VSPs are organized to provide services to victims of crime and abuse
  – Currently: conducting a pilot test of Phase II with about 700 VSPs;
    • Results of pilot will determine feasibility of moving forward with Phases I or reassessing and scaling back the approach

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2013, special tabulation/preliminary estimates