



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](#)



SEARCH OJP

OJP TOPICS

American Indian & Alaska Native Affairs

Civil Rights

Corrections

Courts

Faith Based & Neighborhood Partnerships

Juvenile Justice

Law Enforcement

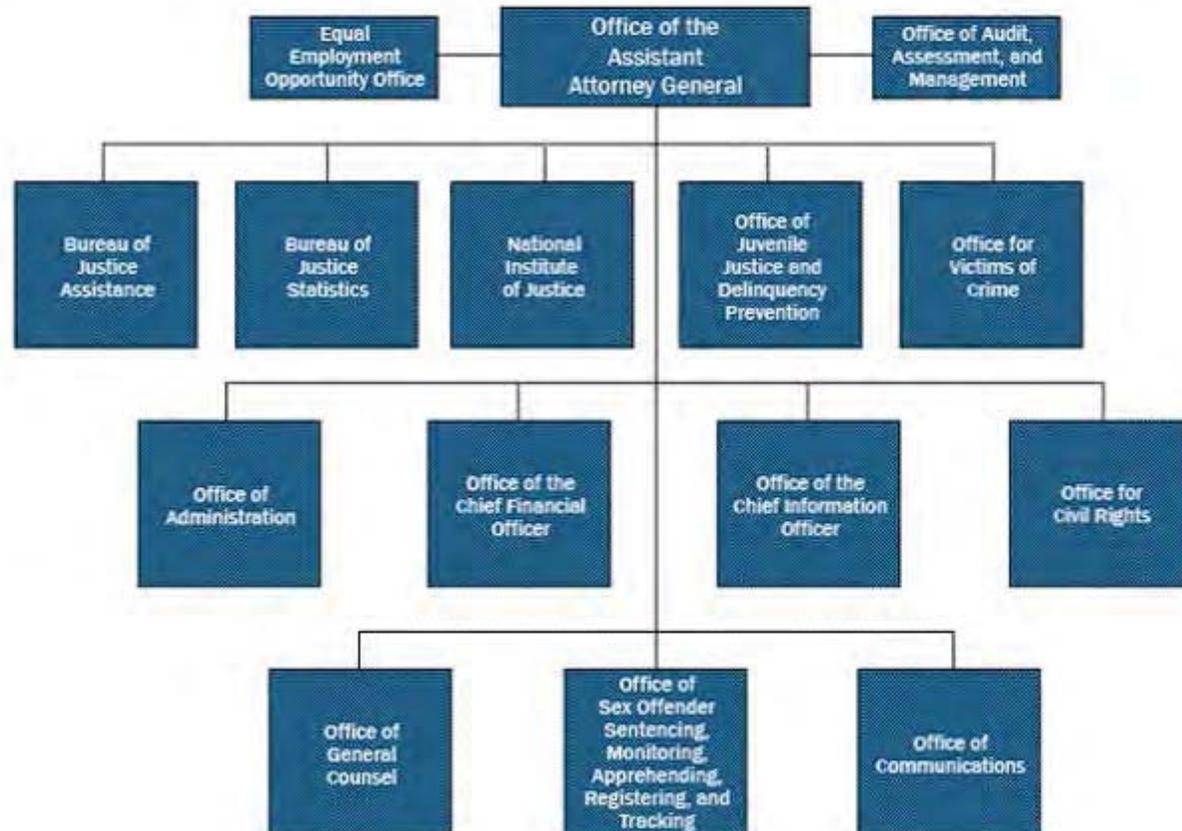
Research, Statistics & Evaluation

Substance Abuse & Crime

Technology to Fight Crime

Victims of Crime

Bureaus and Offices





SEARCH OJP

OJP TOPICS

American Indian & Alaska Native Affairs

Civil Rights

Corrections

Courts

Faith Based & Neighborhood Partnerships

Juvenile Justice

Law Enforcement

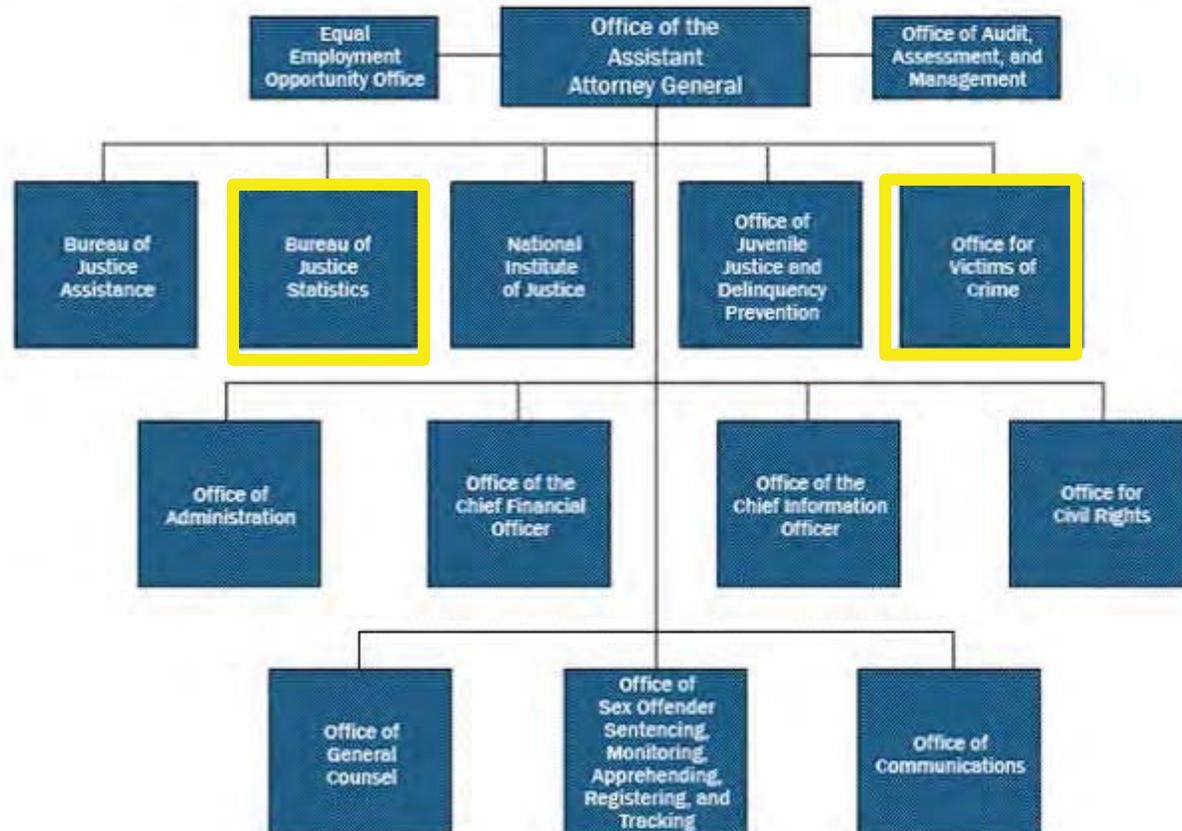
Research, Statistics & Evaluation

Substance Abuse & Crime

Technology to Fight Crime

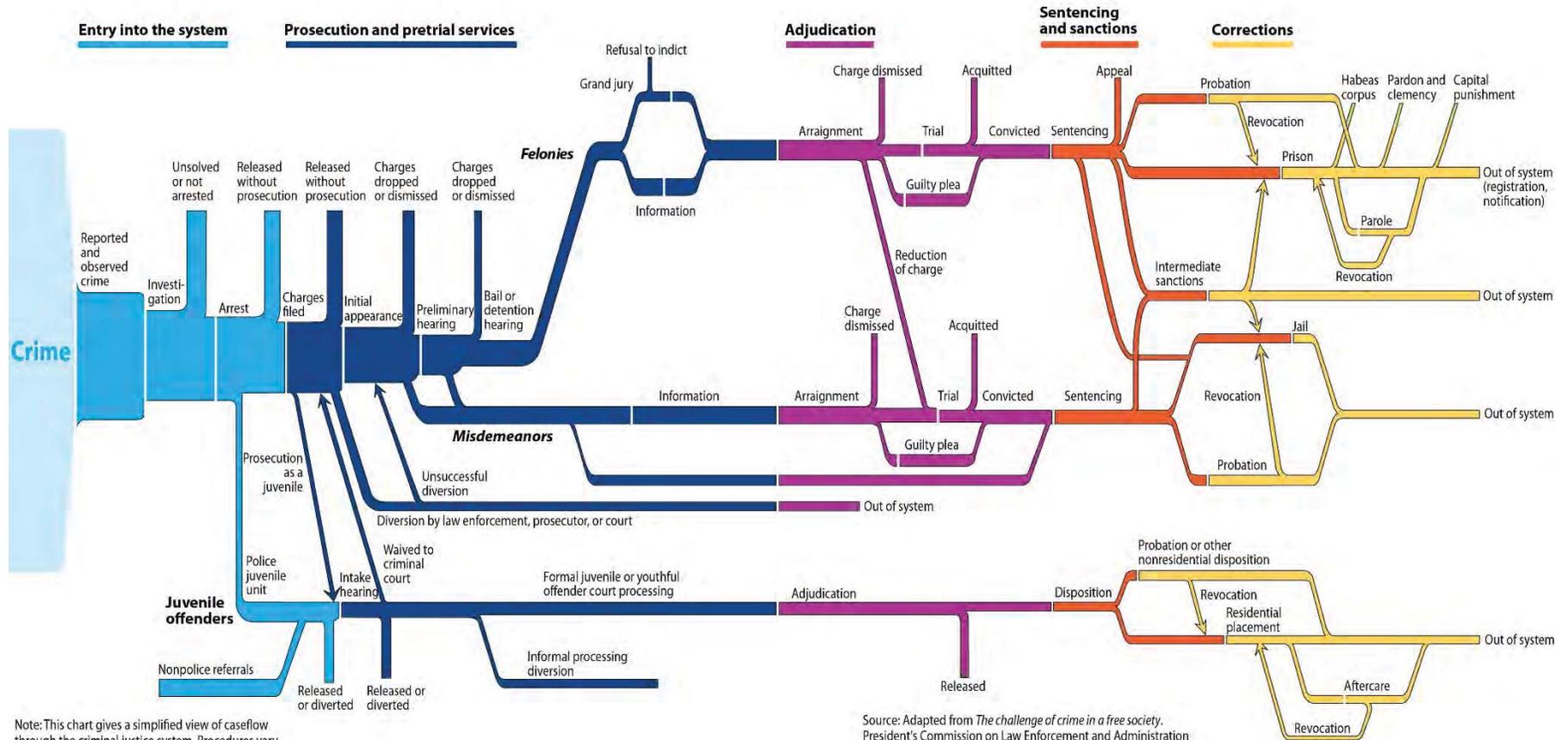
Victims of Crime

Bureaus and Offices



Criminal Justice Flowchart

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



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
- Location- school work, public, home
- Hate-crime

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

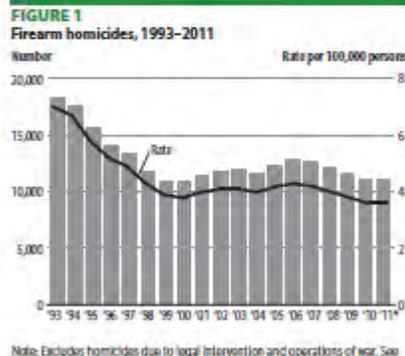


Firearm Violence, 1993-2011

Michael Planty, Ph.D., and Jennifer L. Truman, Ph.D., *BJS Statisticians*

In 2011, a total of 478,400 fatal and nonfatal violent crimes were committed with a firearm (table 1). Homicides made up about 2% of all firearm-related crimes. There were 11,101 firearm homicides in 2011, down by 39% from a high of 18,253 in 1993 (figure 1). The majority of the decline in firearm-related homicides occurred between 1993 and 1998. Since 1999, the number of firearm homicides increased from 10,828 to 12,791 in 2006 before declining to 11,101 in 2011.

Nonfatal firearm-related violent victimizations against persons age 12 or older declined 70%, from 1.5 million in 1993 to 456,500 in 2004 (figure 2). The number then fluctuated between about 400,000 to 600,000 through 2011.¹ While the number of firearm crimes declined over time, the percentage of all violence that involved a firearm did not change substantively, fluctuating between 6% and 9% over the same period. In 1993, 9% of all violence was committed with a firearm, compared to 8% in 2011.



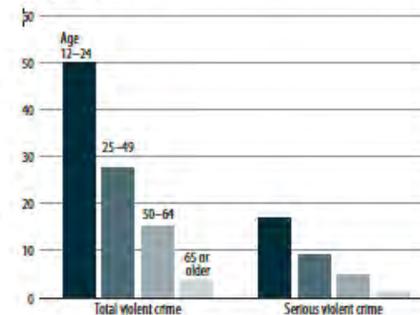
Crimes Against the Elderly, 2003-2013

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 (3.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 65 or older) than younger persons ages 12 to 24 (49.9 per 1,000), persons ages 25 to 49 (27.6 per 1,000), and persons ages 50 to 64 (15.2 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 violence and 2% of serious violence, which equals 136,720 violent crimes and 47,640 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 2012 Identity Theft Supplement (ITS) to the NCVS. In

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and age of victim, 2003-2013
Rate per 1,000 persons

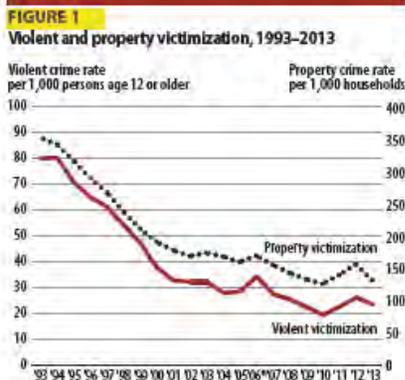


Criminal Victimization, 2013

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

In 2013, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 6.1 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 23.2 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 131.4 victimizations per 1,000 households 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



Note: See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.
*See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008) for information on changes in the 2006 NCVS.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2013.



Victims of Identity Theft, 2012

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

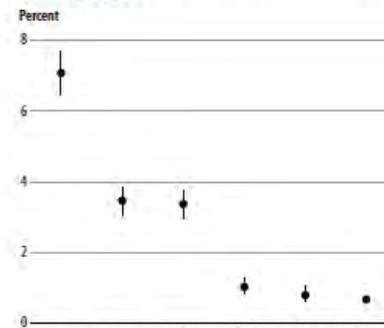
Approximately 16.6 million persons or 7% of all U.S. residents age 16 or older, were victims of one or more incidents of identity theft on 2012 (figure 1). Among identity theft victims, existing bank (37%) or credit card accounts (40%) were the most common types of misused information.

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 interview.

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 existing account, such as a credit or debit card

FIGURE 1
Persons age 16 or older who experienced at least one identity theft incident during the past 12 months, by type of theft, 2012



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

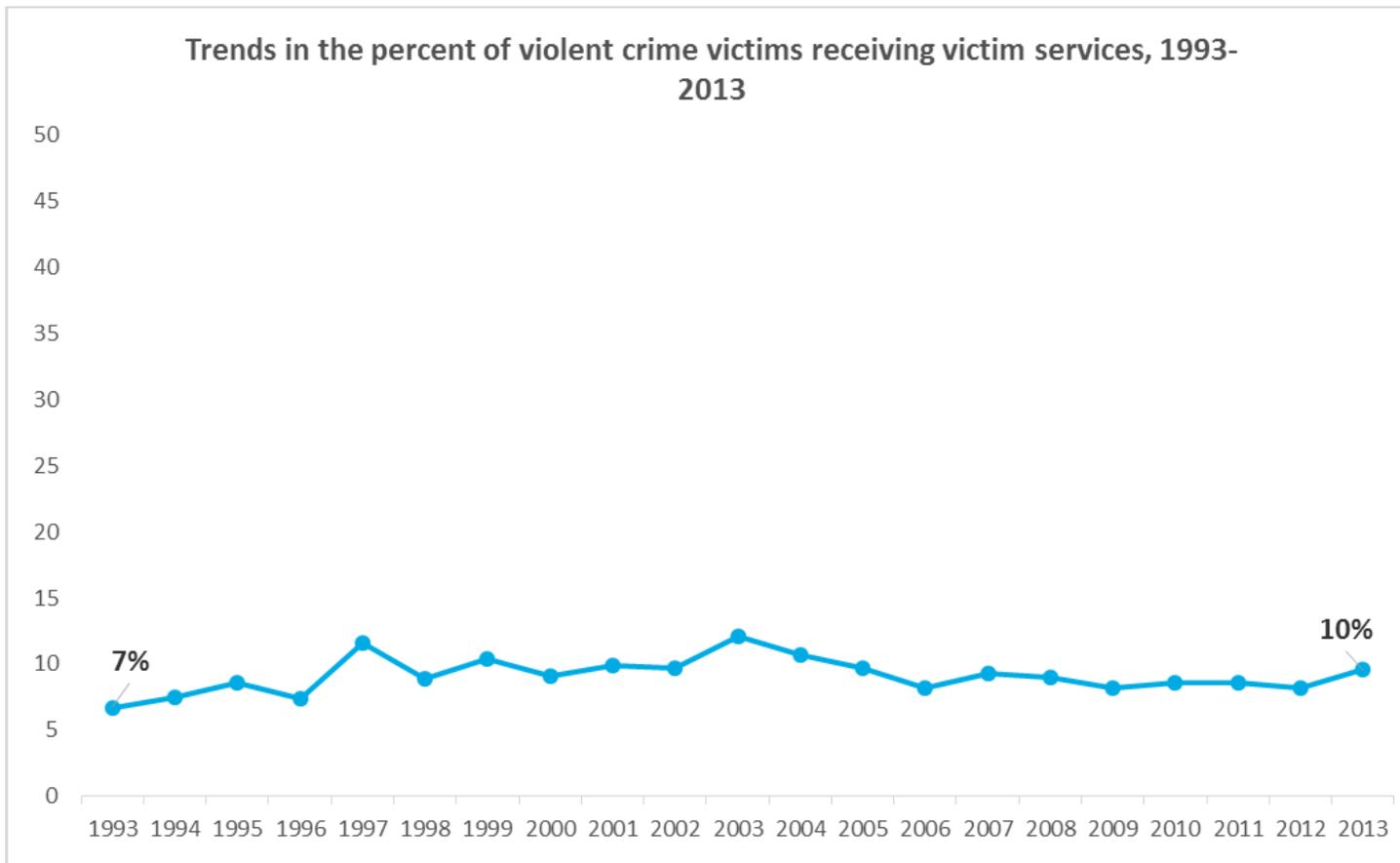
Victim Services – NCVS Questions

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

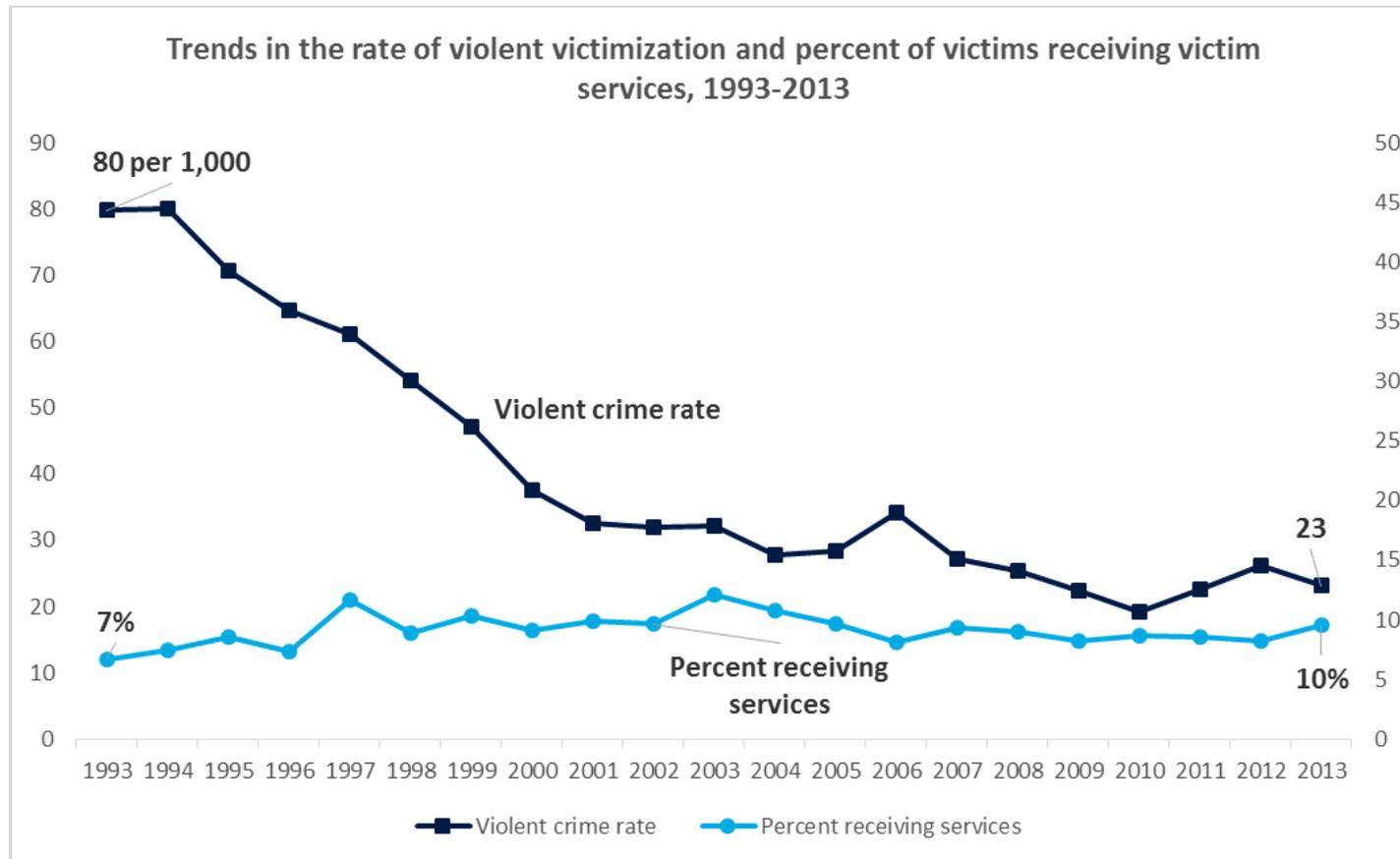
Percent of victims receiving services has been relatively flat over the past 2 decades



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

Victim Services - Trends

Violent crime rates declined significantly during this period



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

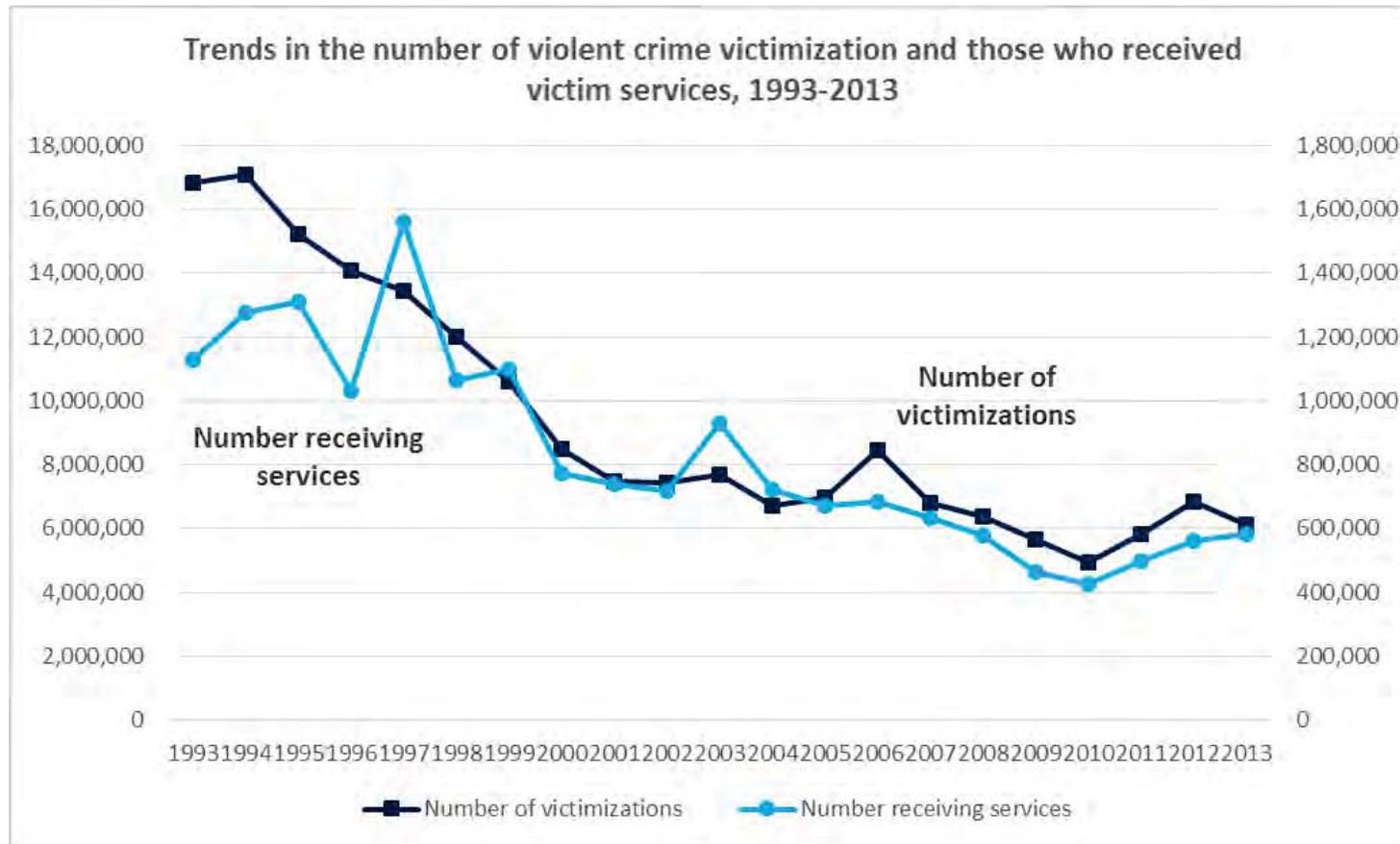
Victim Services - Trends

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



Victim Services - Trends

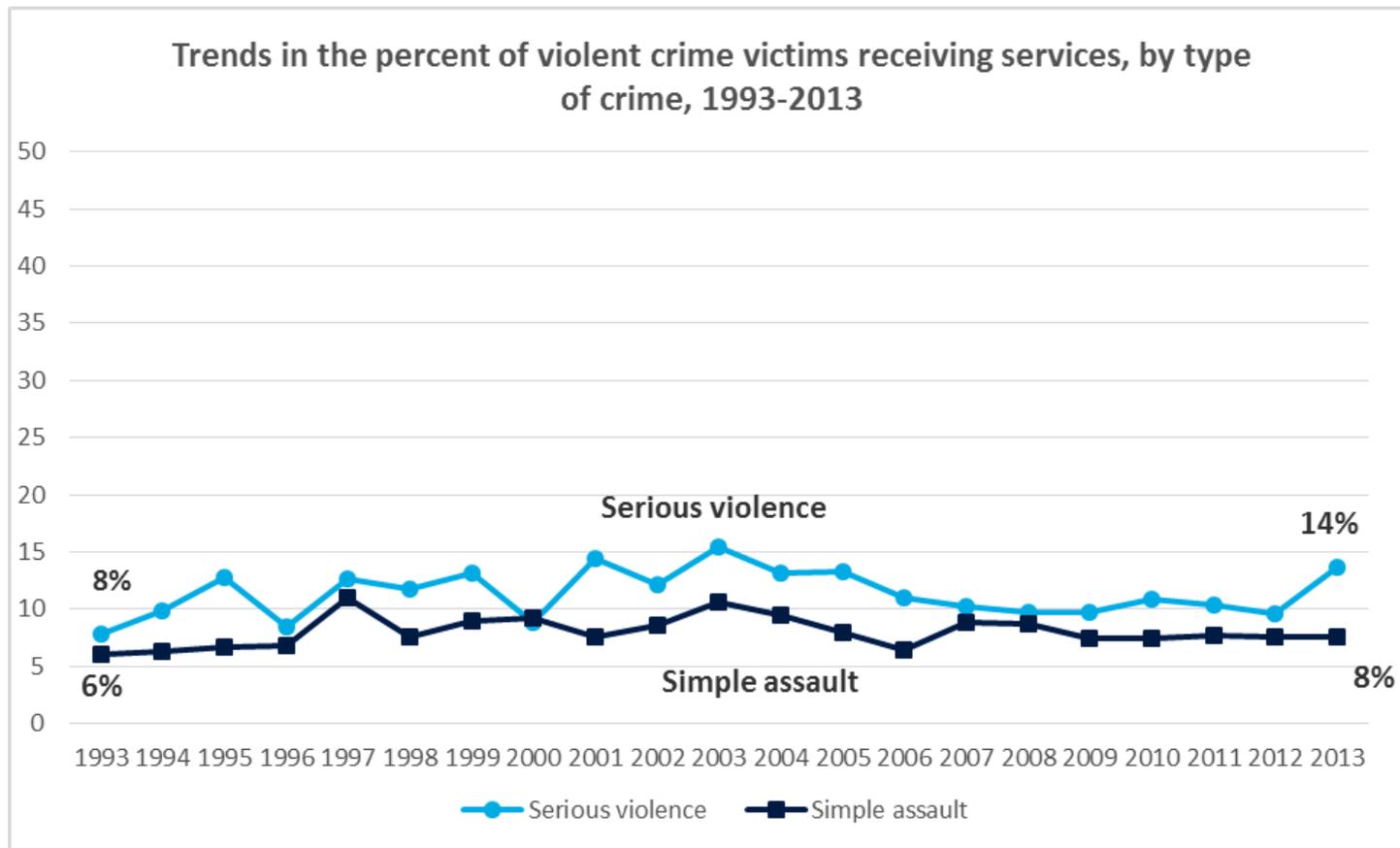
Decline in number of victims served mirrors the decline in the number of victimizations



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

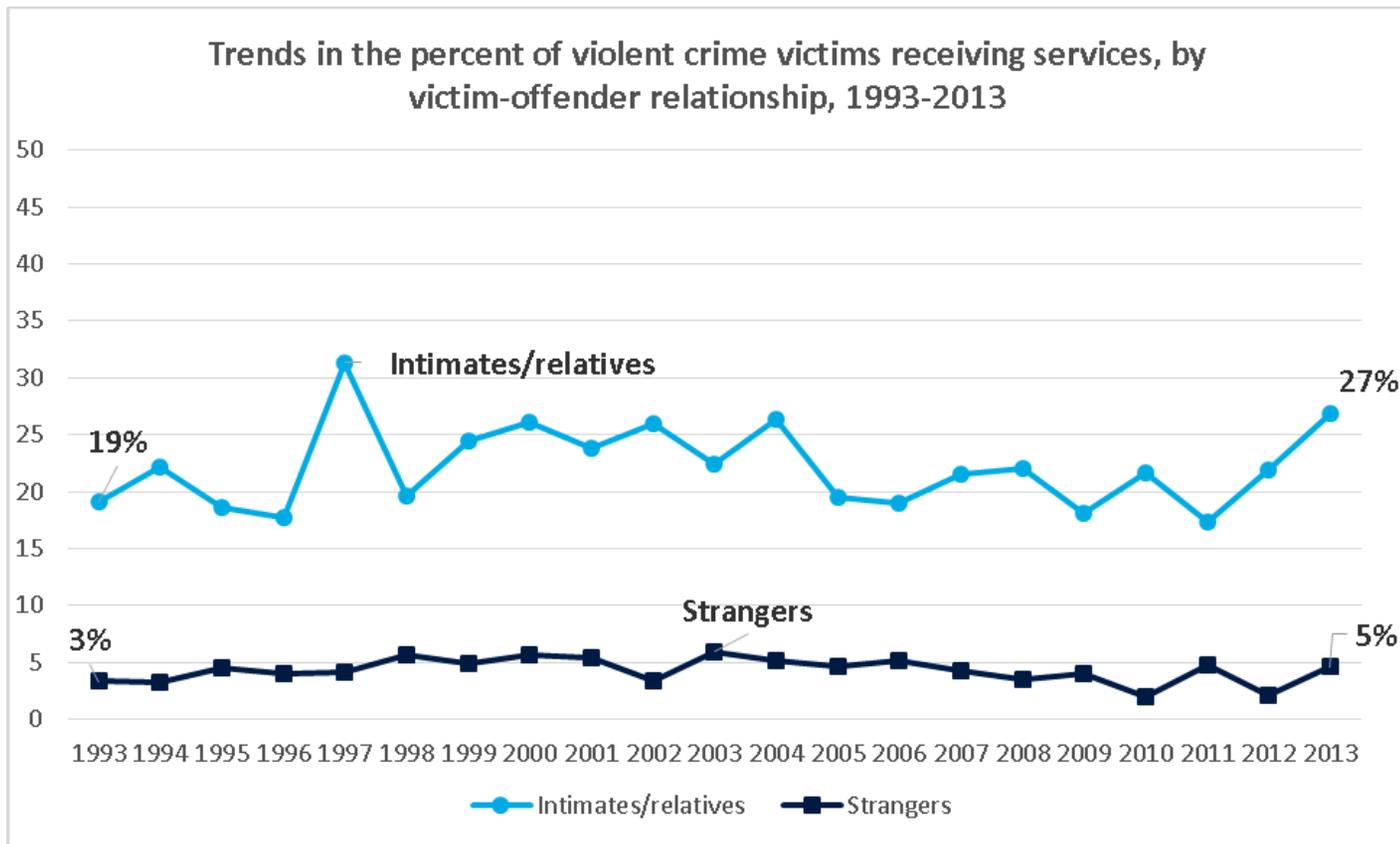
Victim Services - Trends

Despite the decline, proportion of victims receiving services for different types of crime has been relatively consistent



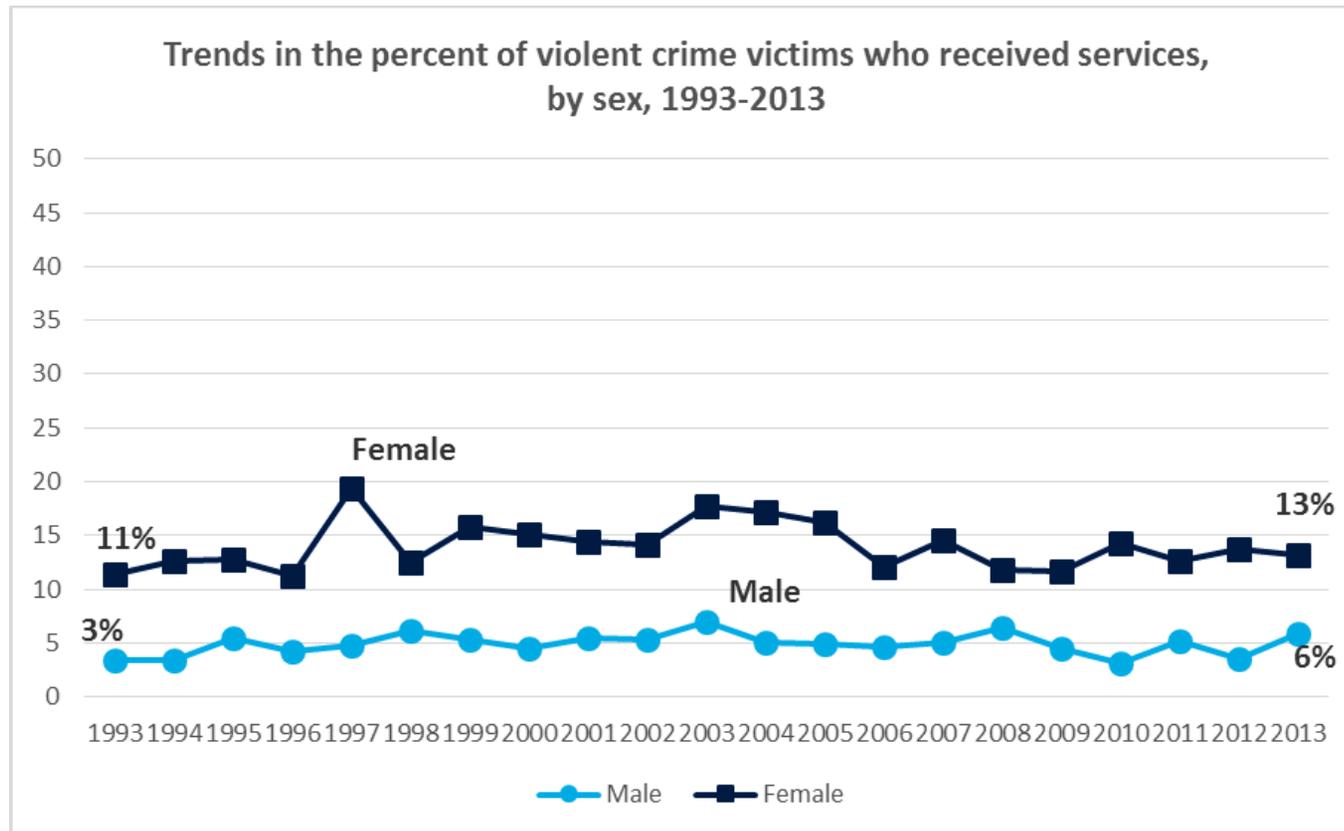
Victim Services - Trends

Despite the decline, proportion of victims receiving services for different types of crime has been relatively consistent



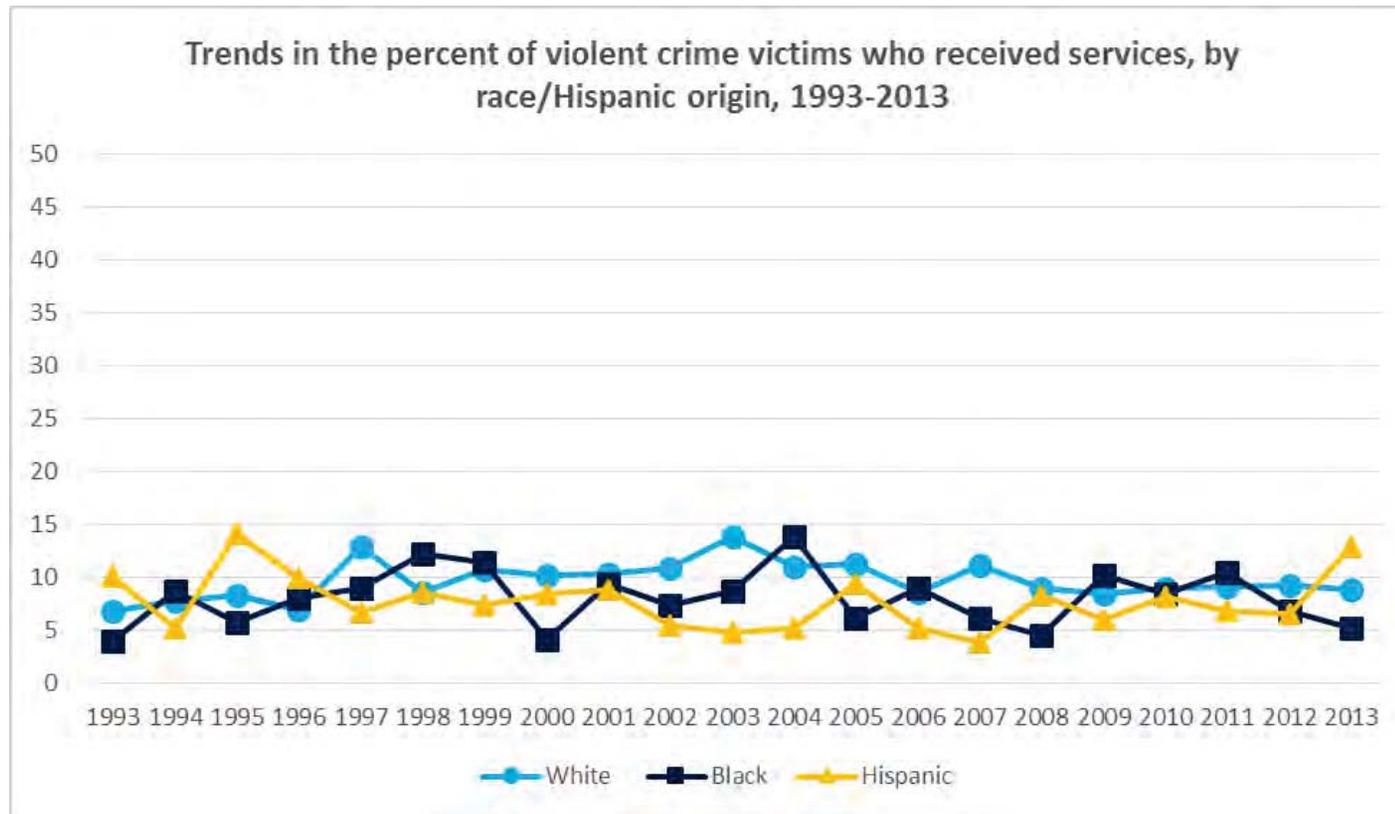
Victim Services - Trends

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



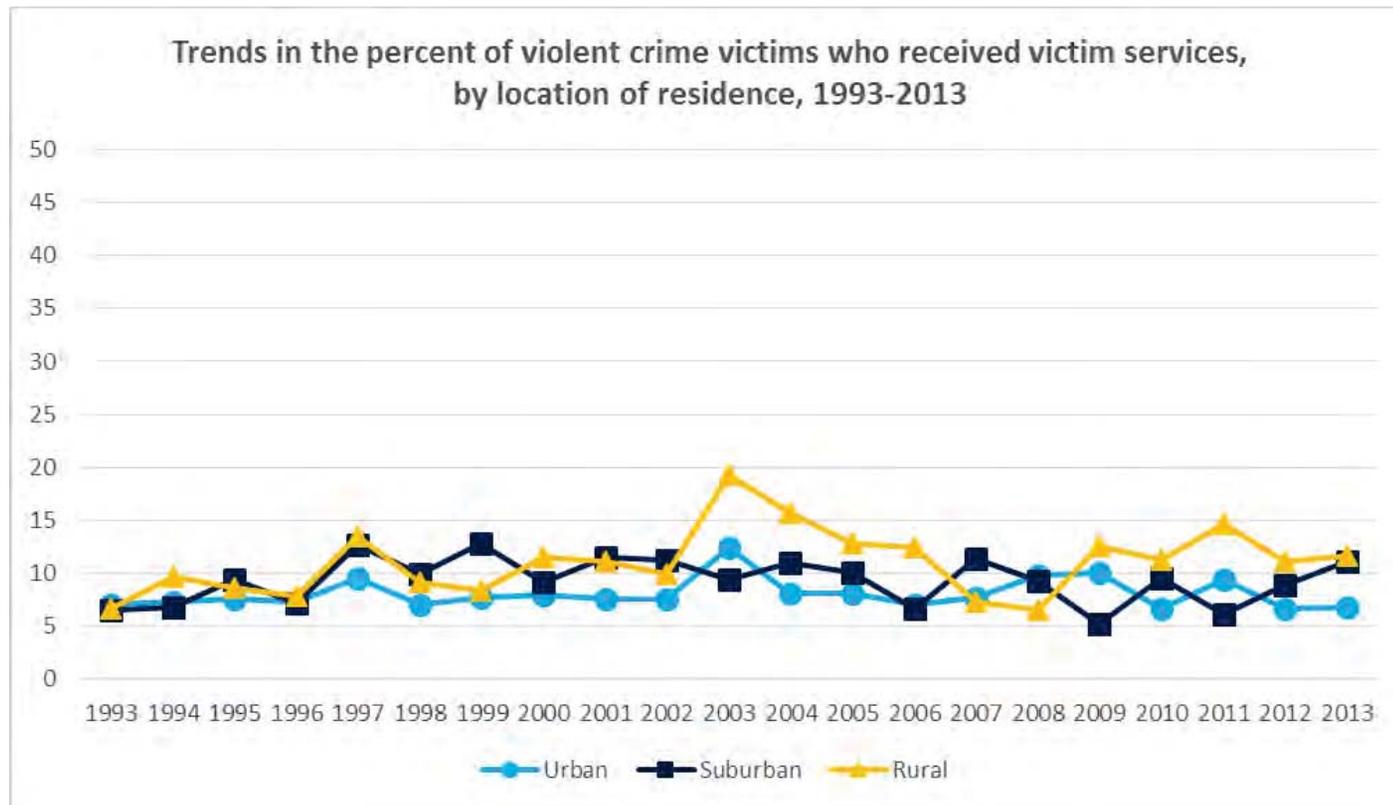
Victim Services - Trends

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



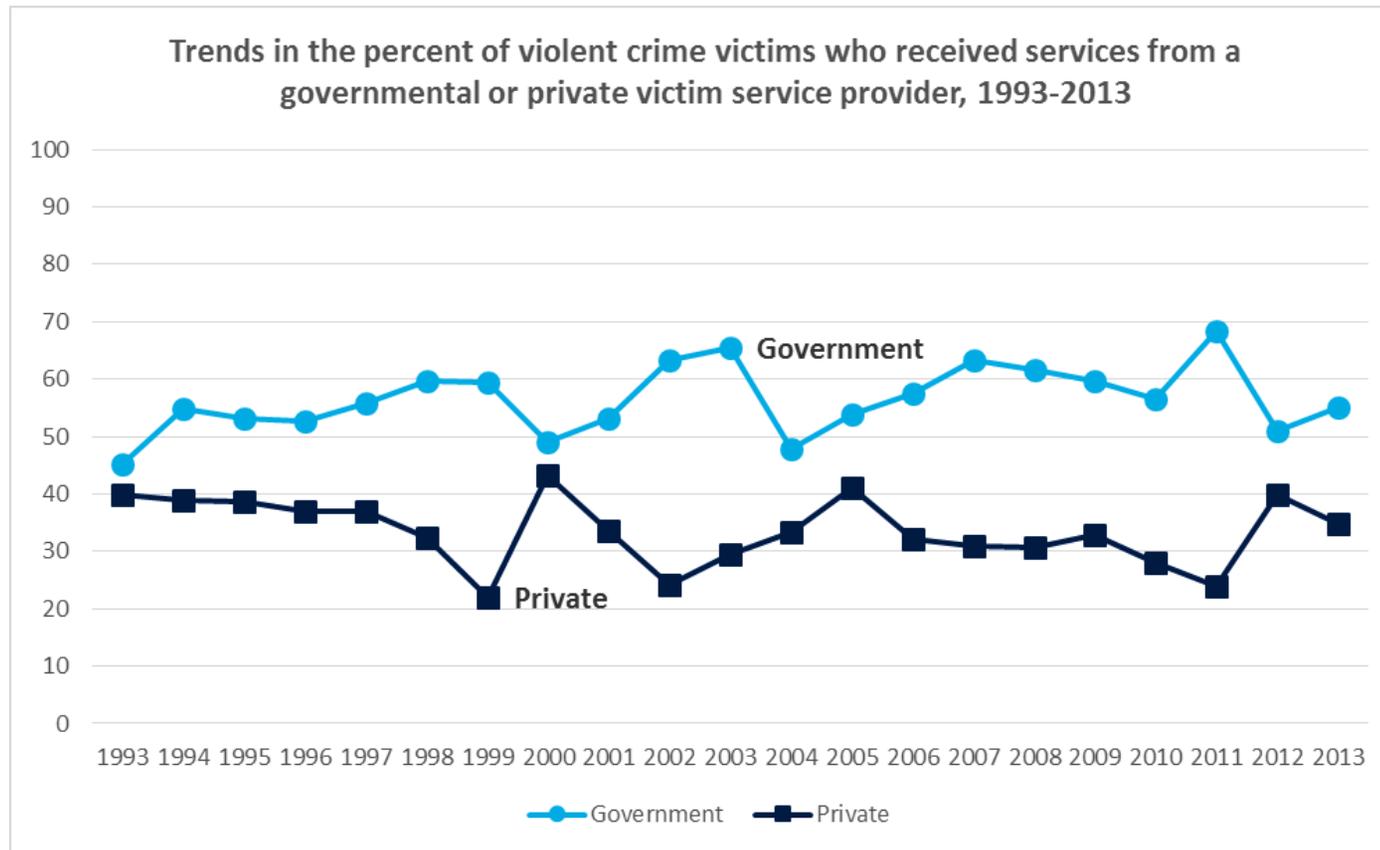
Victim Services - Trends

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



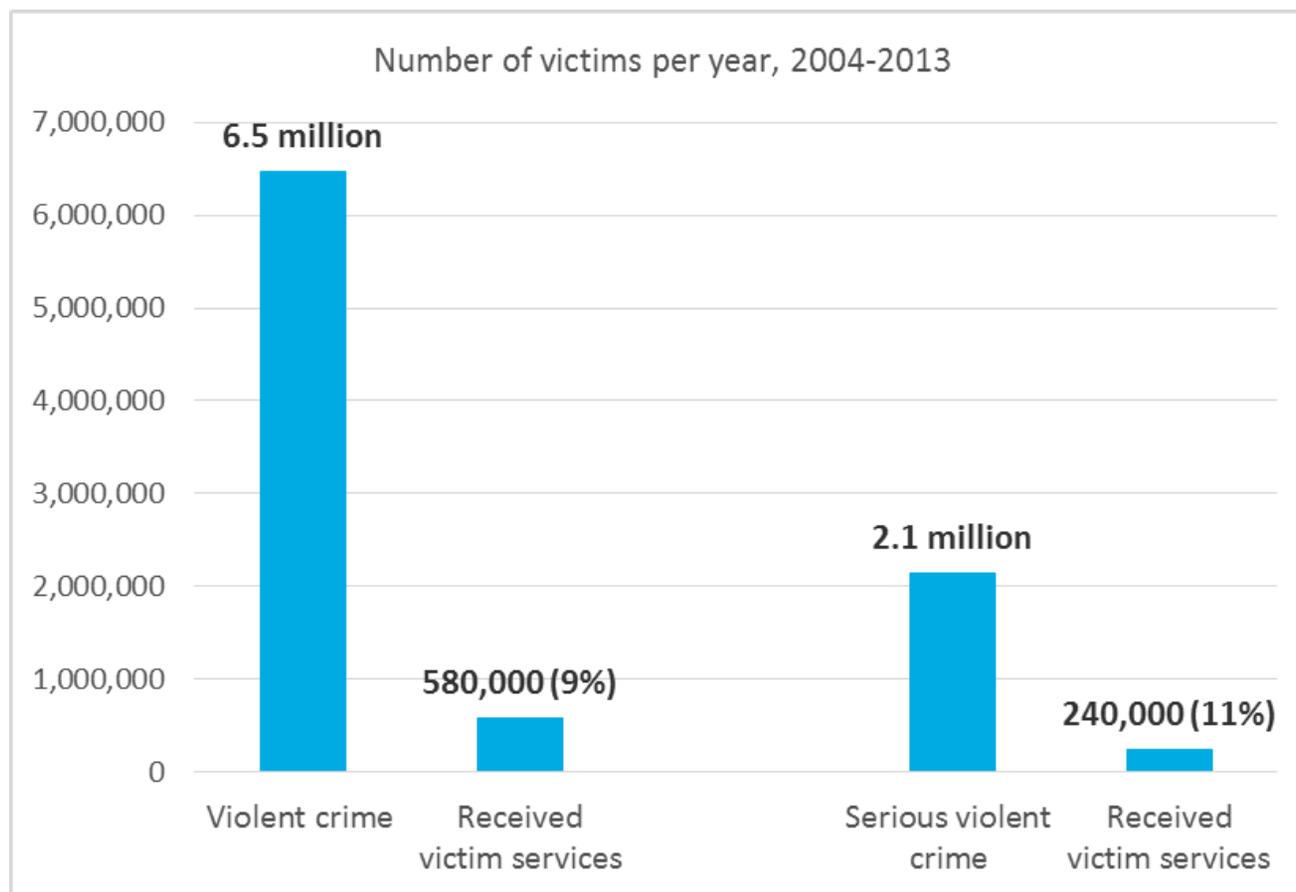
Victim Services – Type of service provider

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



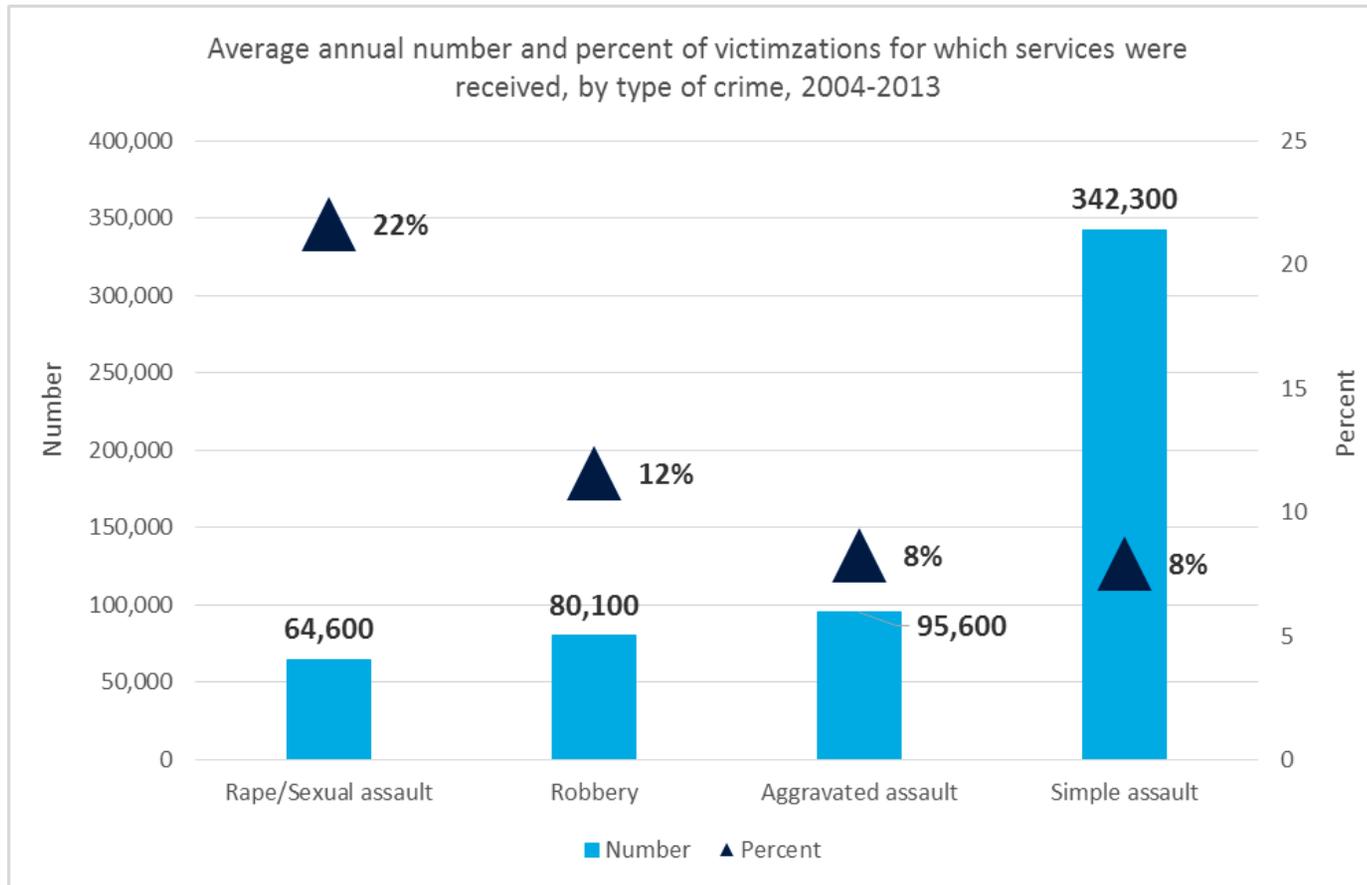
Victim Services

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



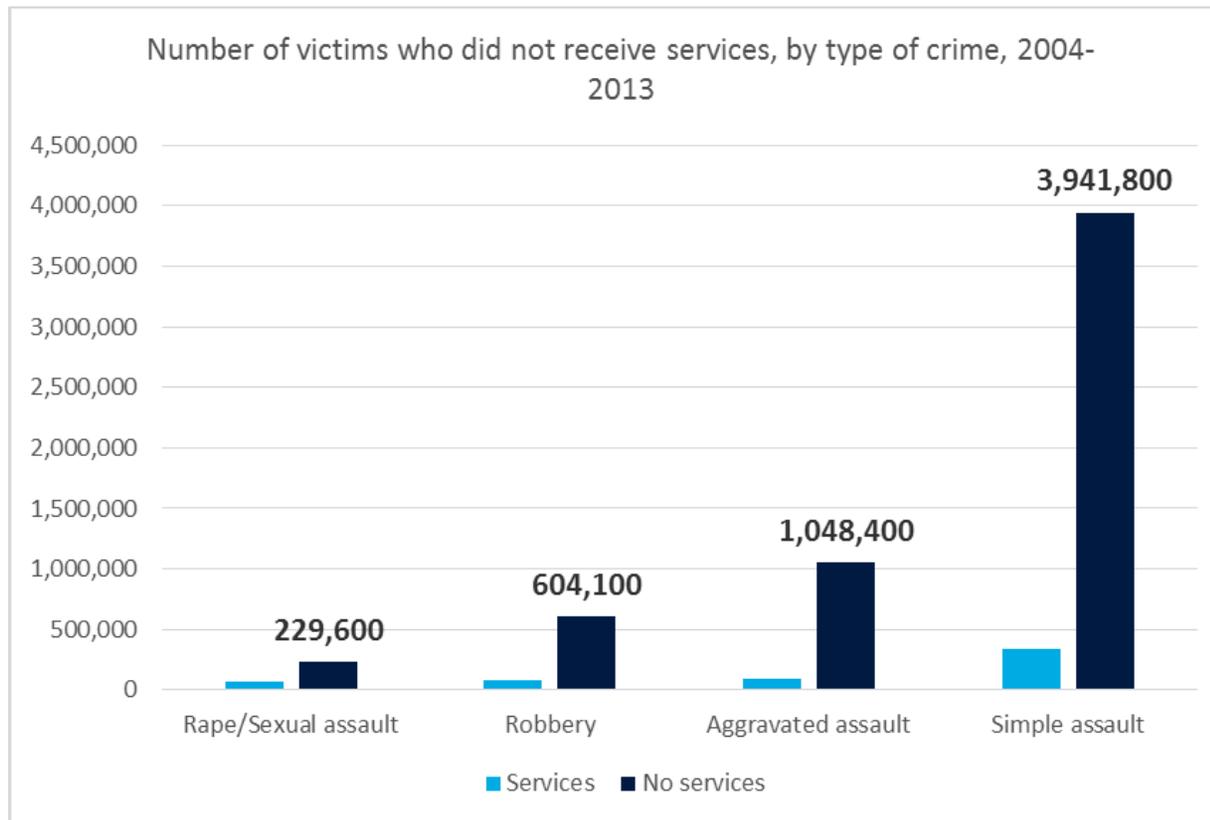
Victim Services – Type of Crime

About 22% of rape/sexual assault victims received services, compared to 8% of aggravated and simple assault victims



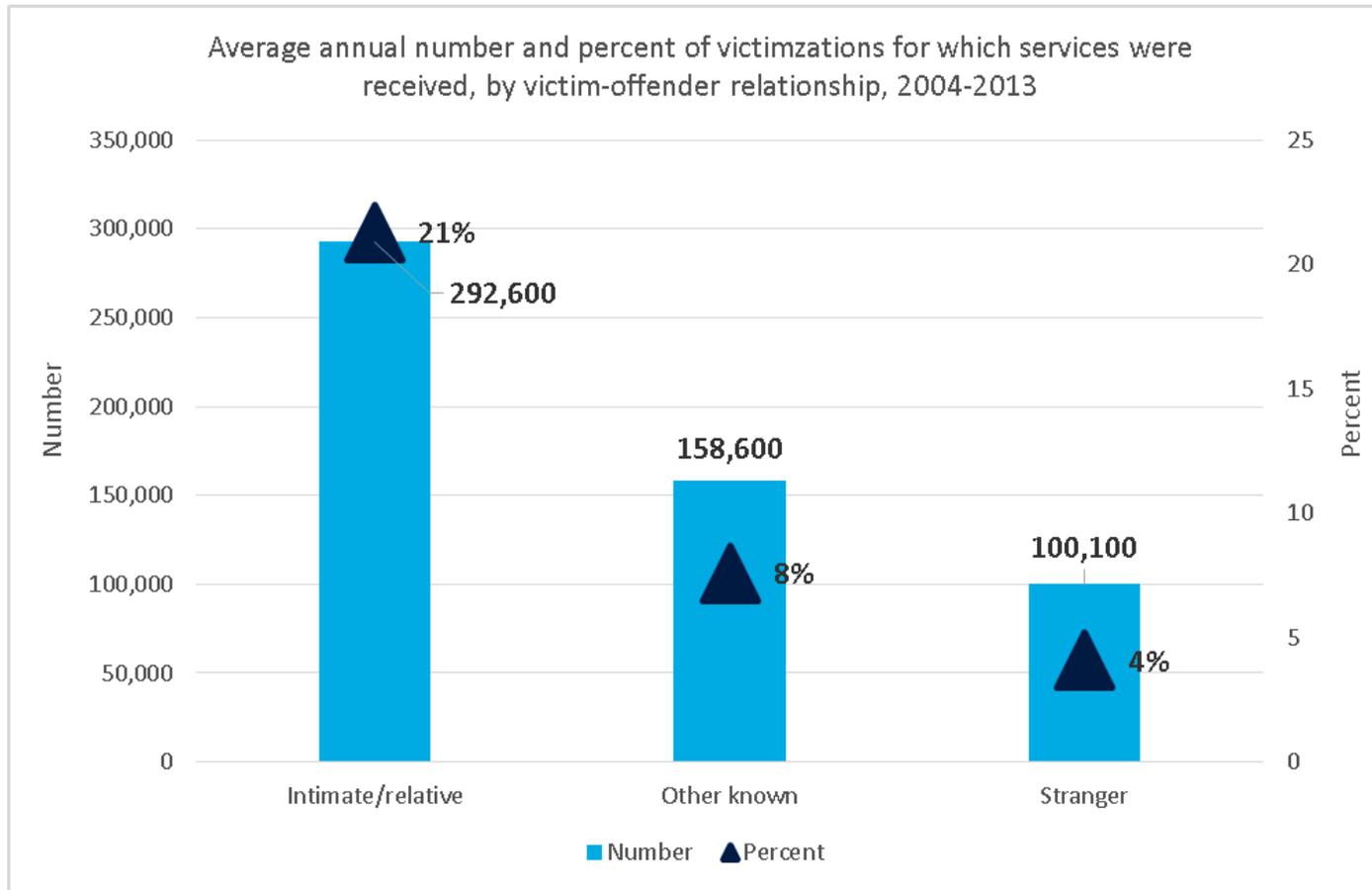
Victim Services – Type of Crime

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



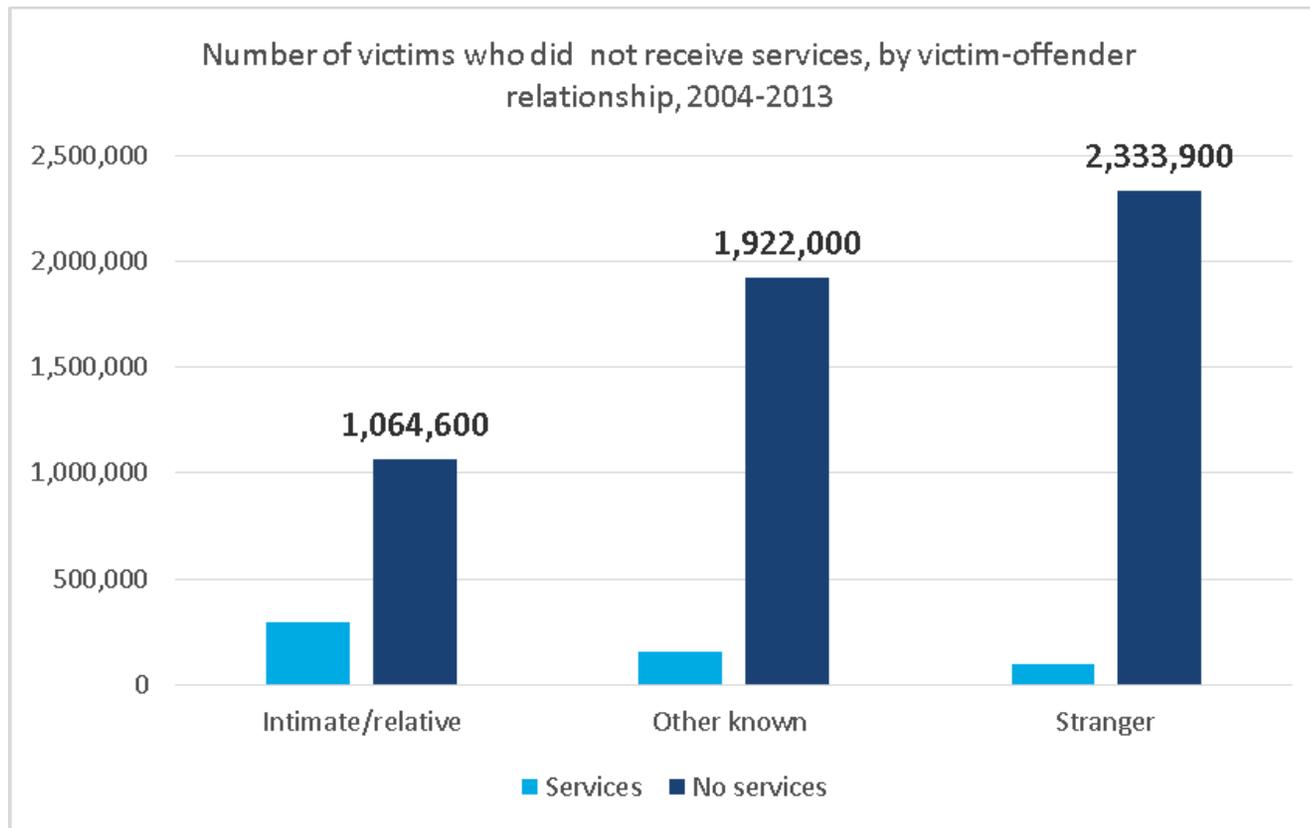
Victim Services – Victim-Offender Relationship

About 21% of DV victims received services, compared to 4% of victims of stranger violence



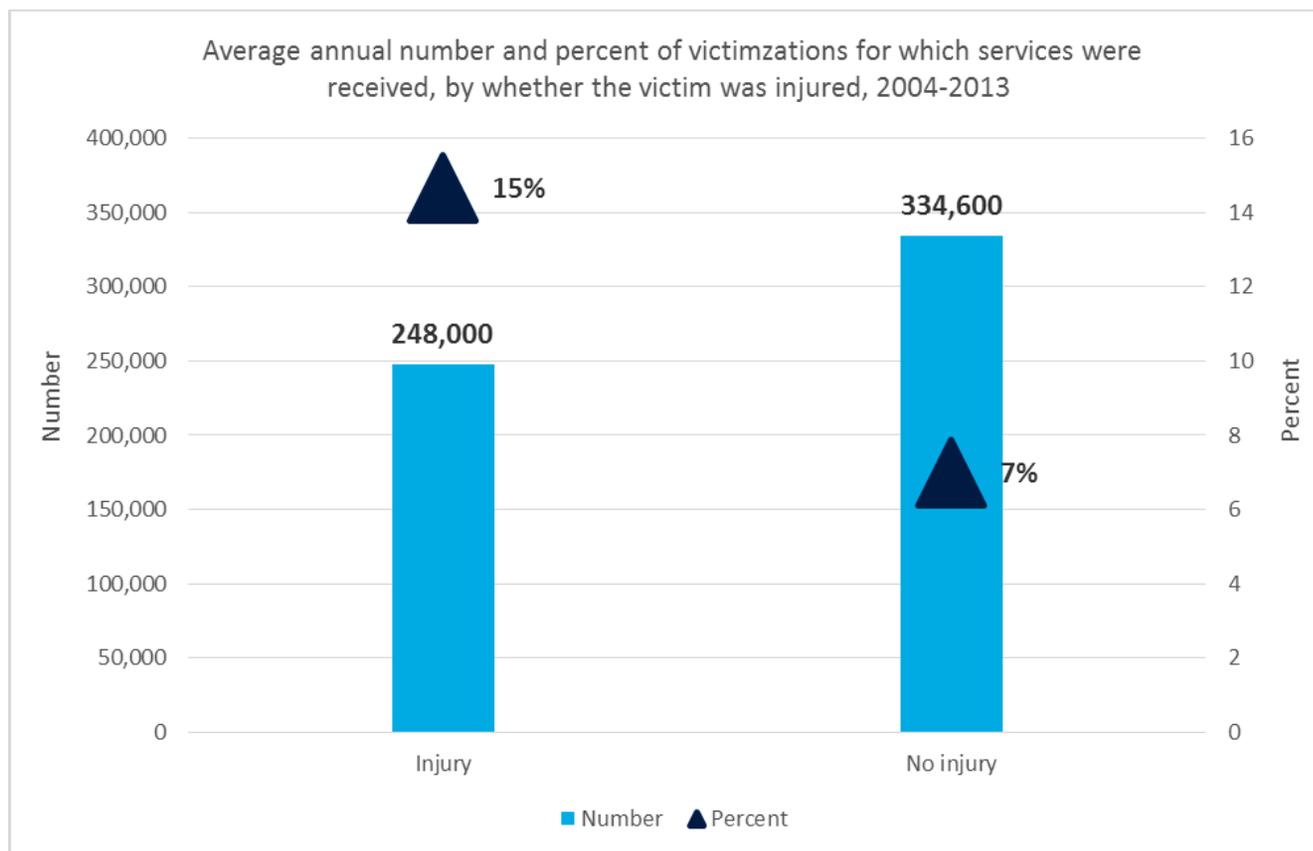
Victim Services – Victim-Offender Relationship

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



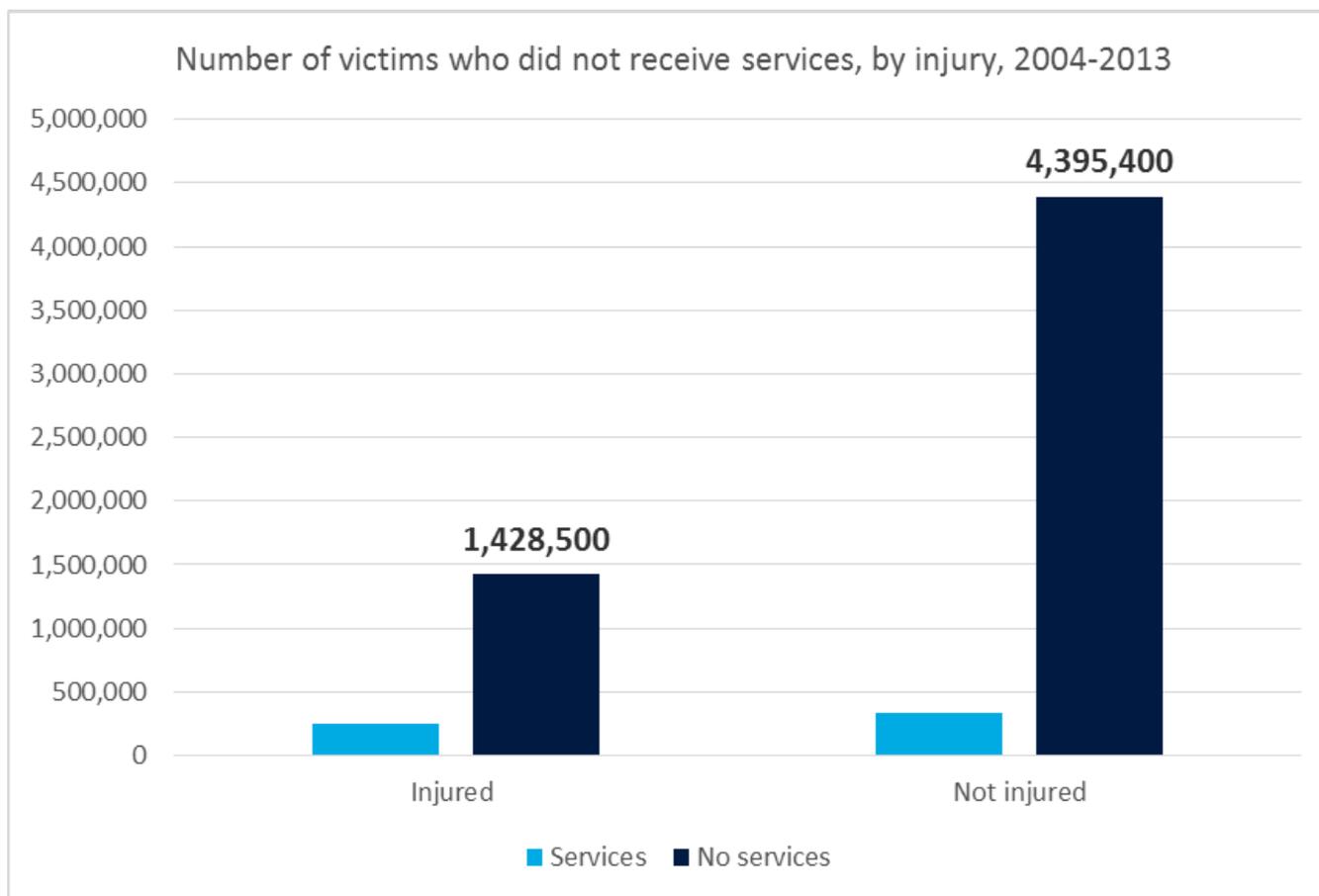
Victim Services - Injury

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



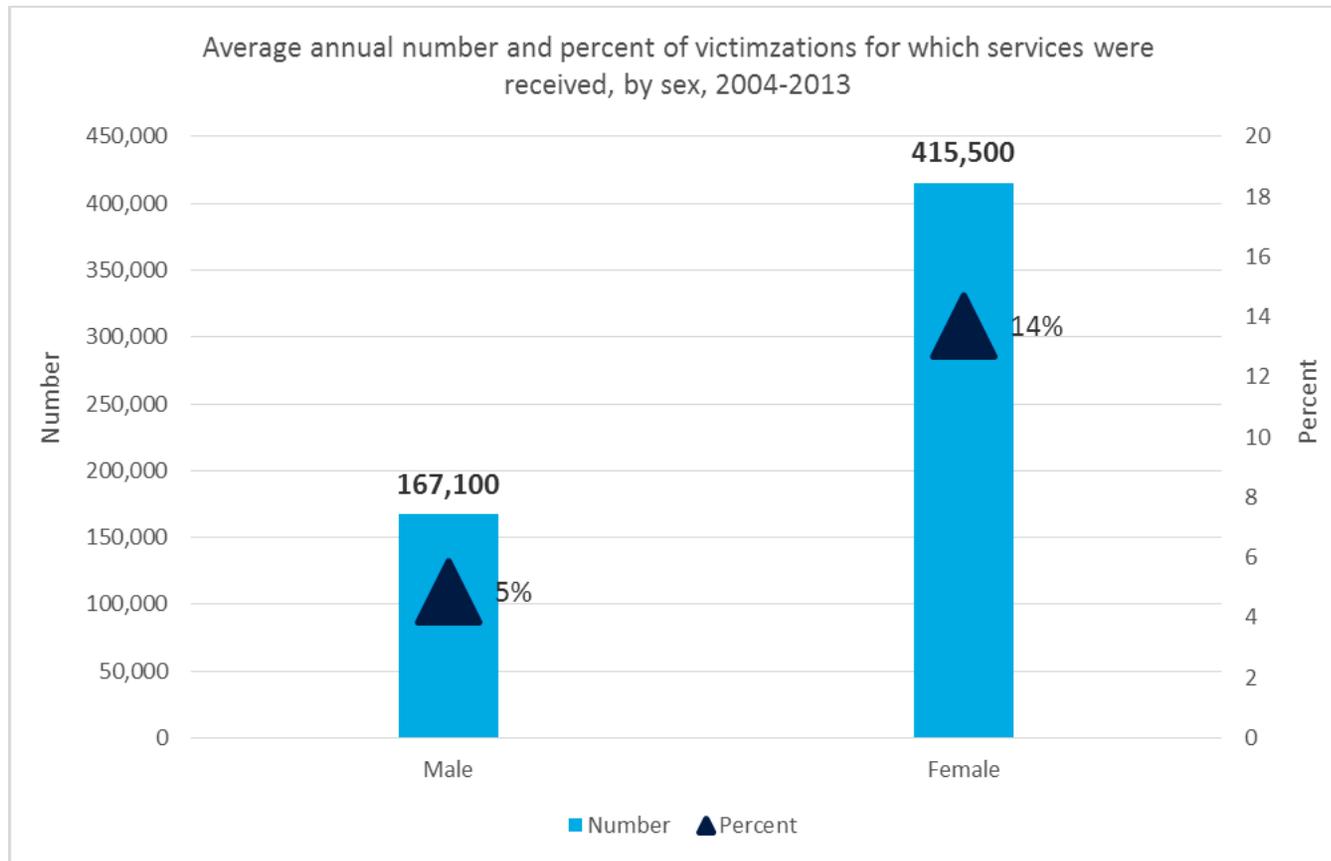
Victim Services -Injury

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



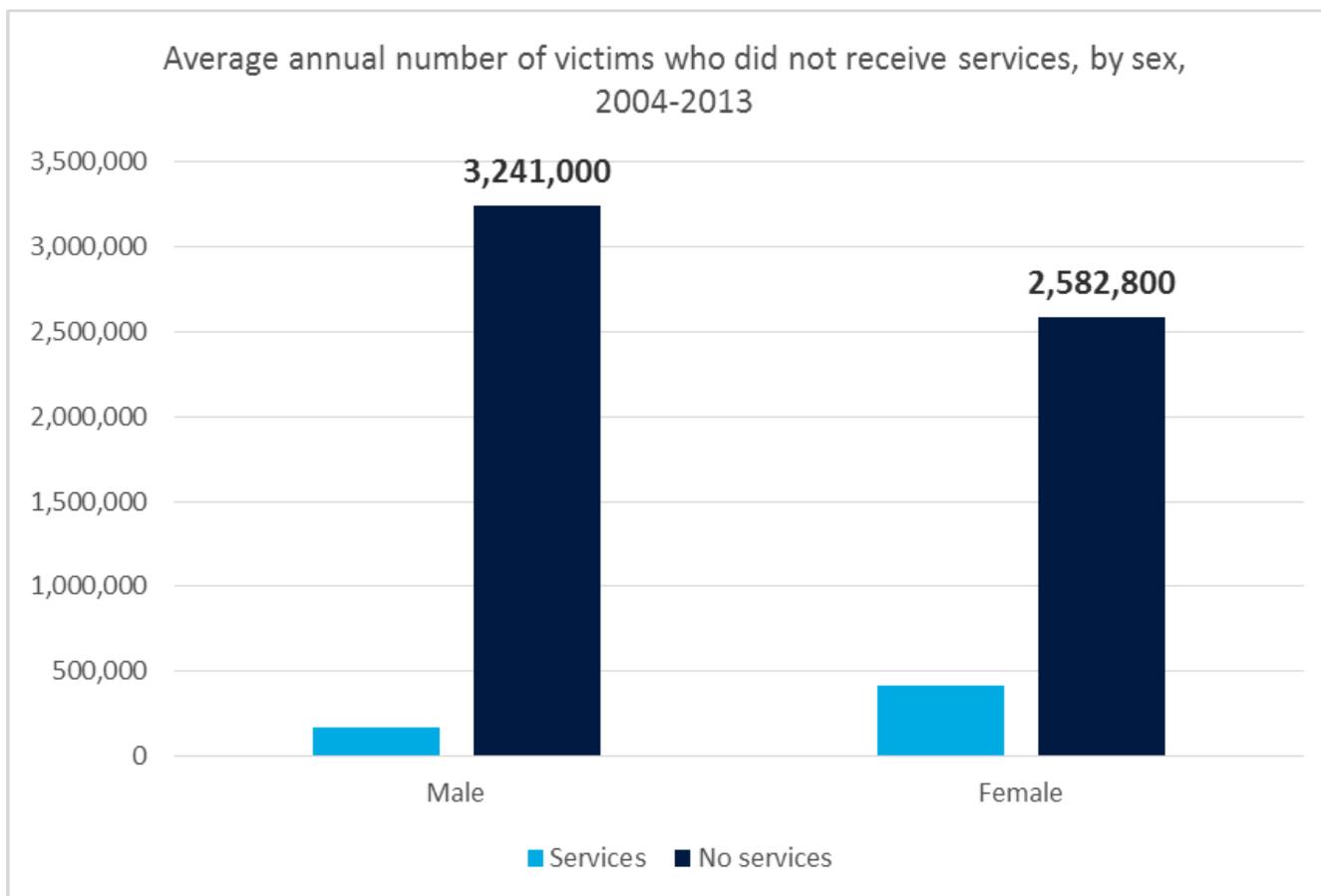
Victim Services – Victim Sex

5% of male victims received services, compared to 14% of female victims



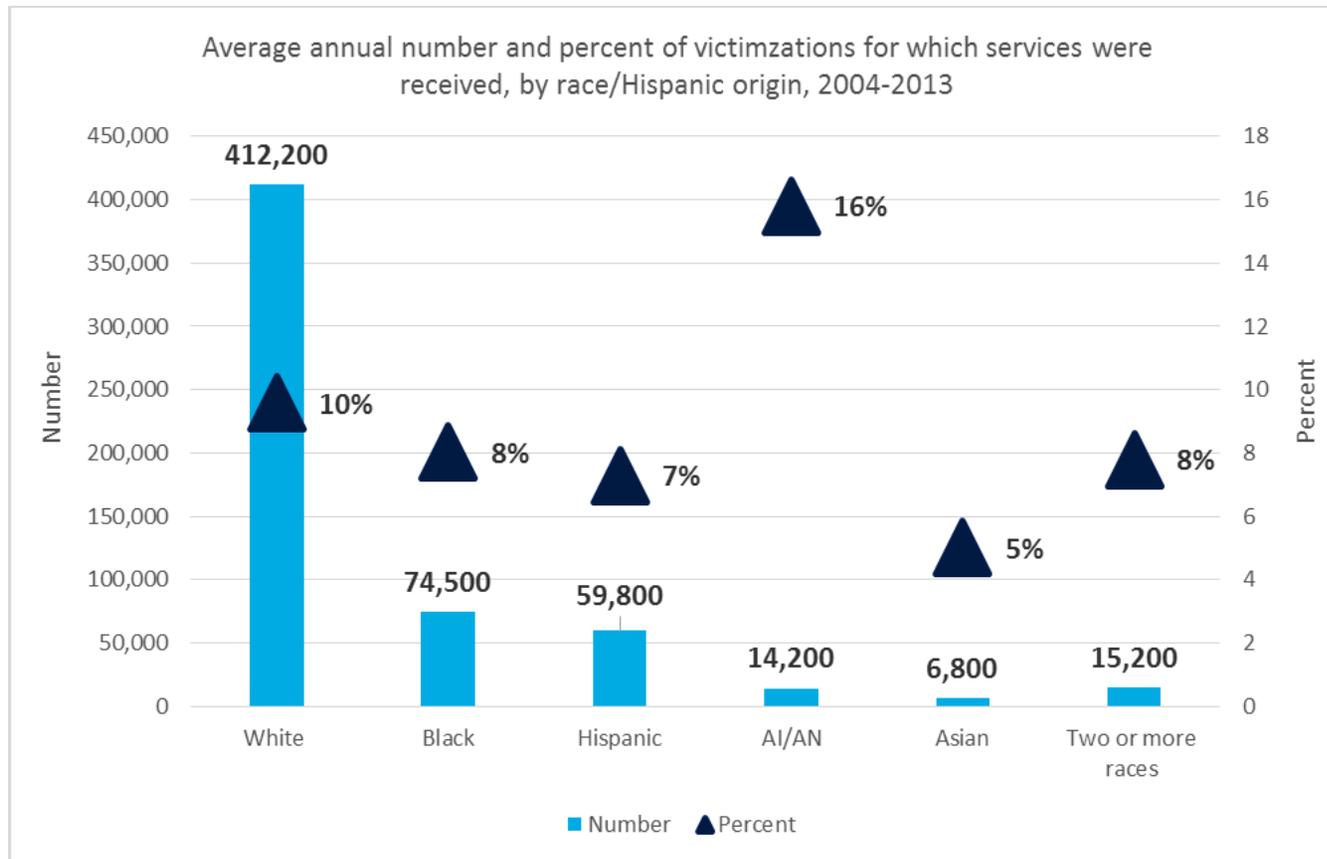
Victim Services – Victim Sex

56% of victims who did not receive assistance were males



Victim Services – Race/Hispanic Origin

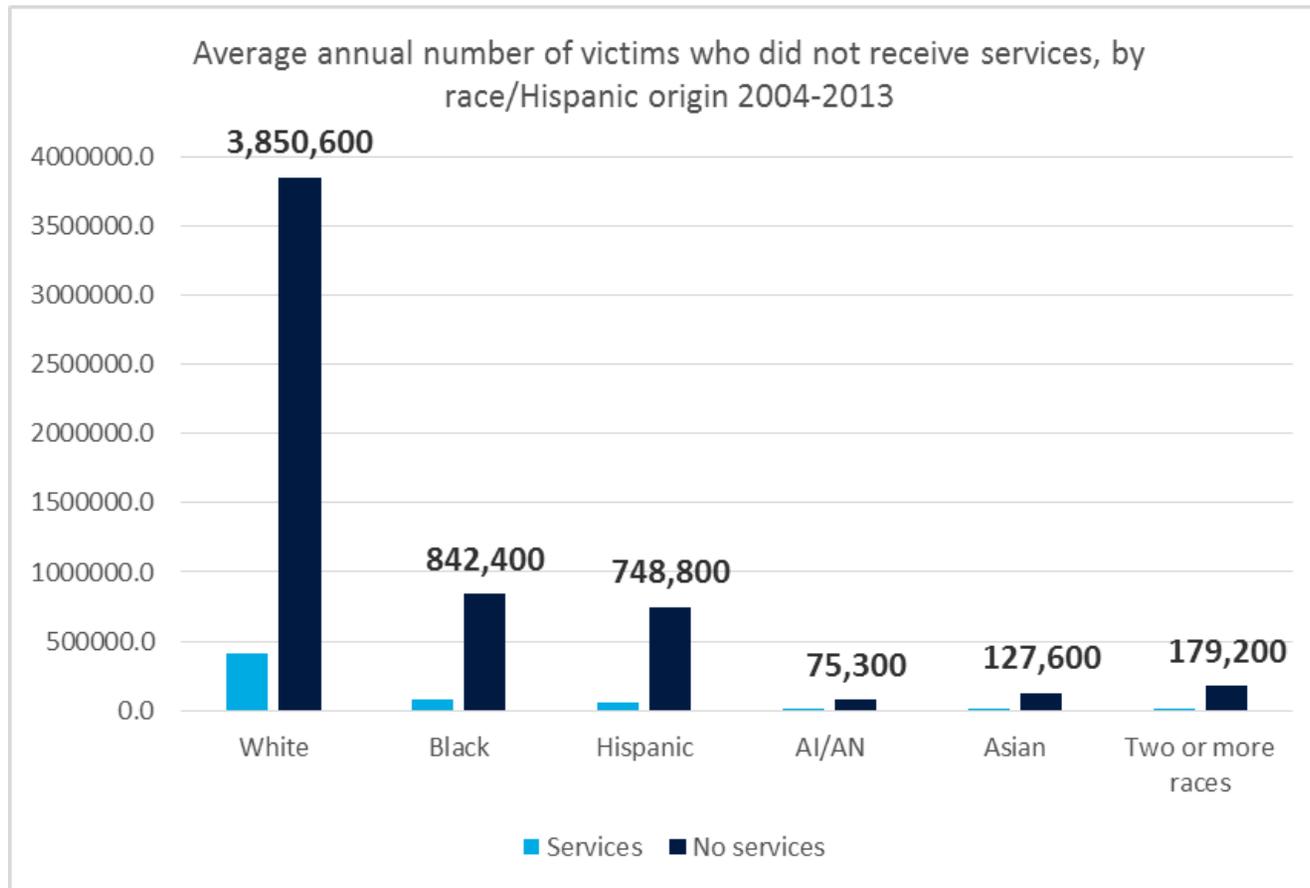
Largest percent of victims receiving services was among AI/AN victims



Victim Services – Victim Race/Hispanic Origin

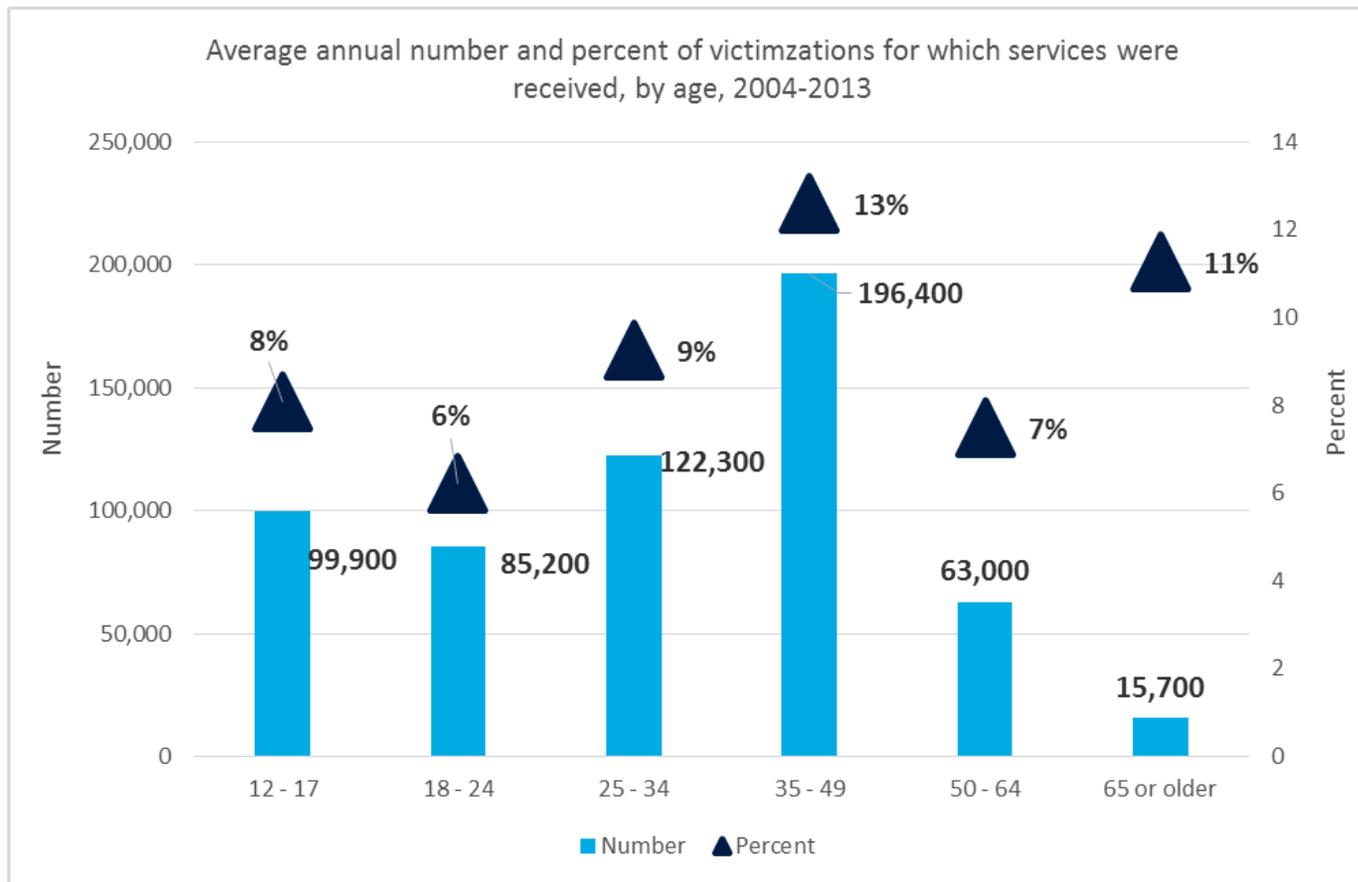
Because the majority of victims are white, non-Hispanic, whites accounted for the majority of victims served and majority of victims not receiving assistance;

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



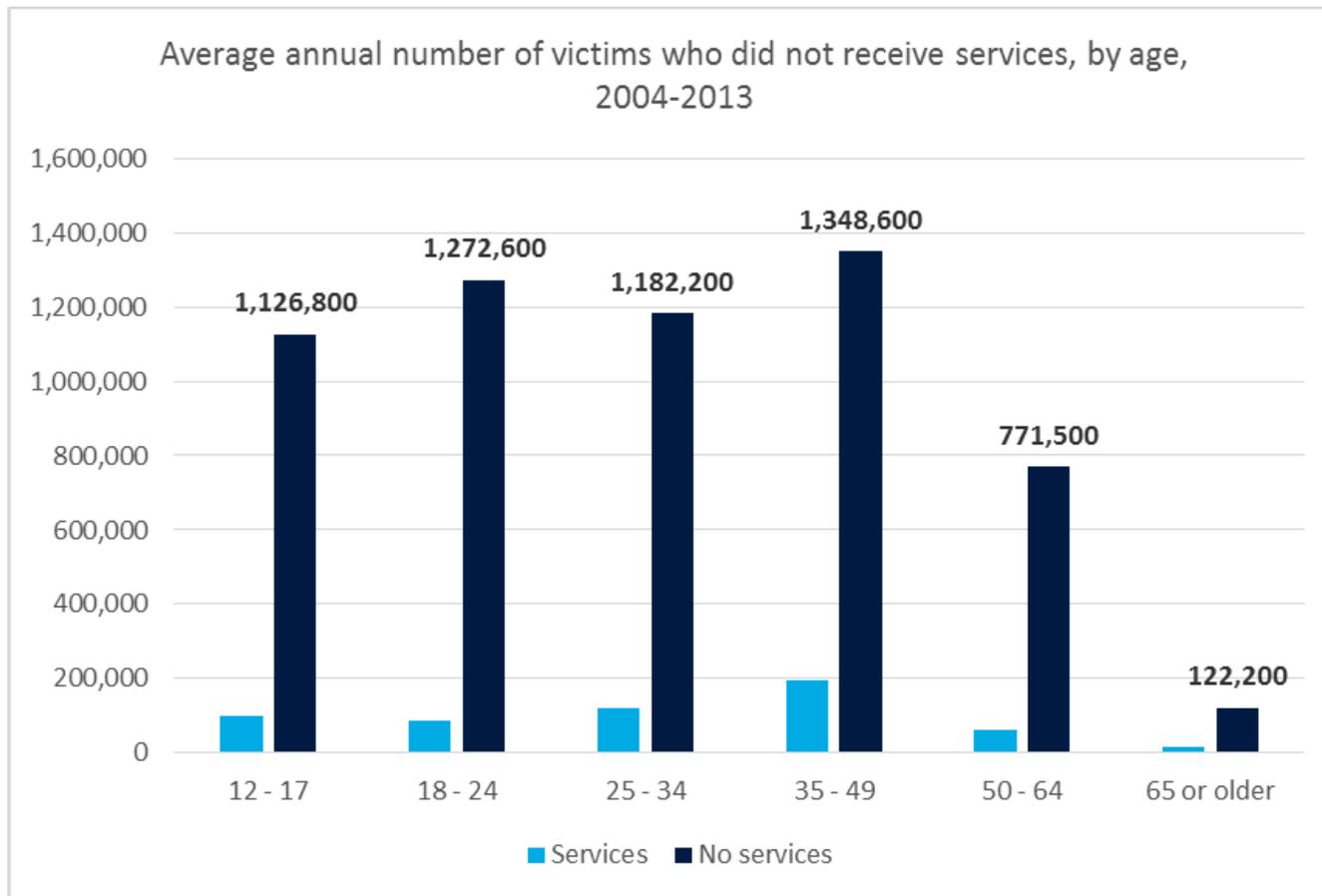
Victim Services – Age

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



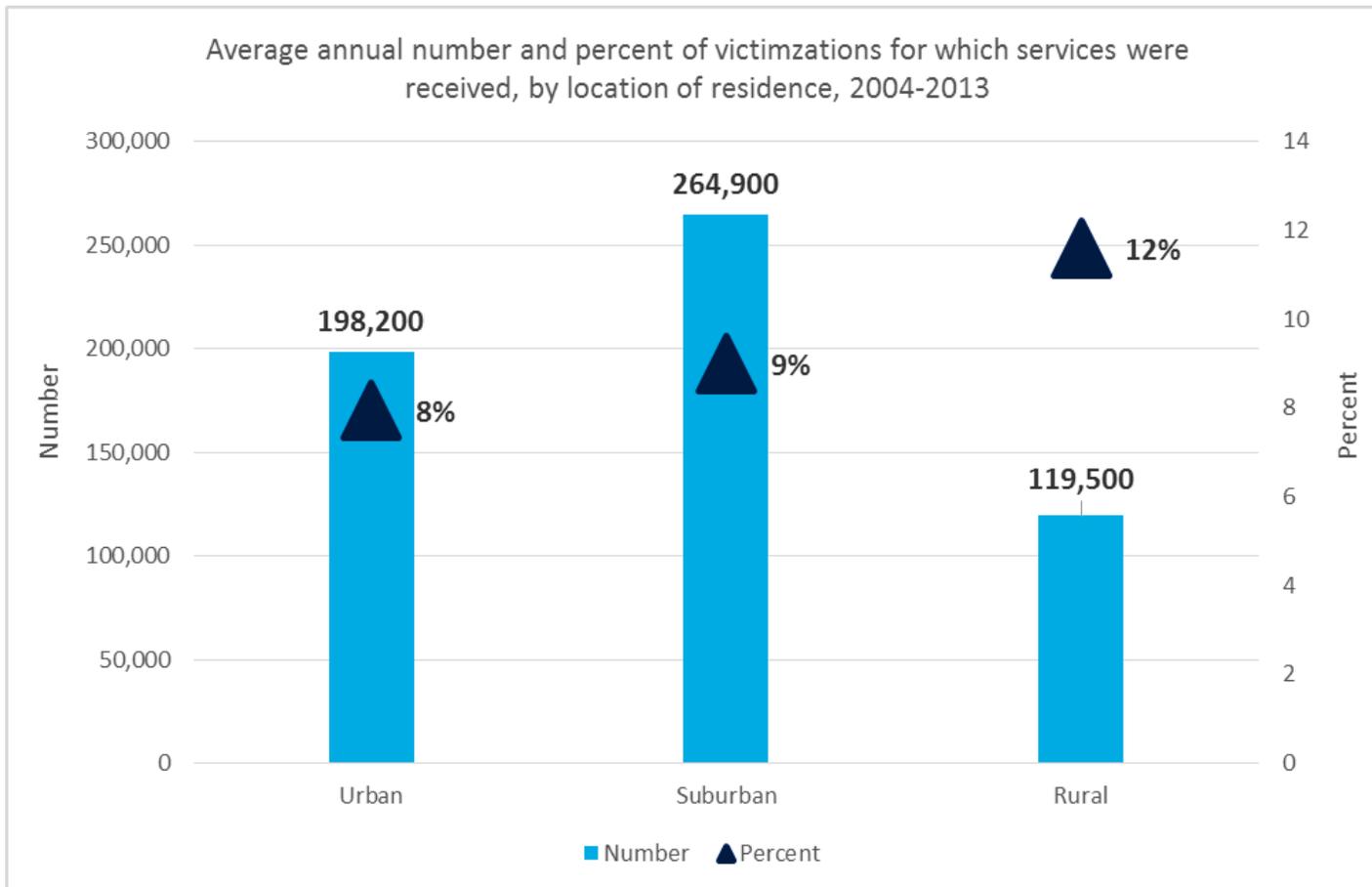
Victim Services – Victim Race/Hispanic Origin

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



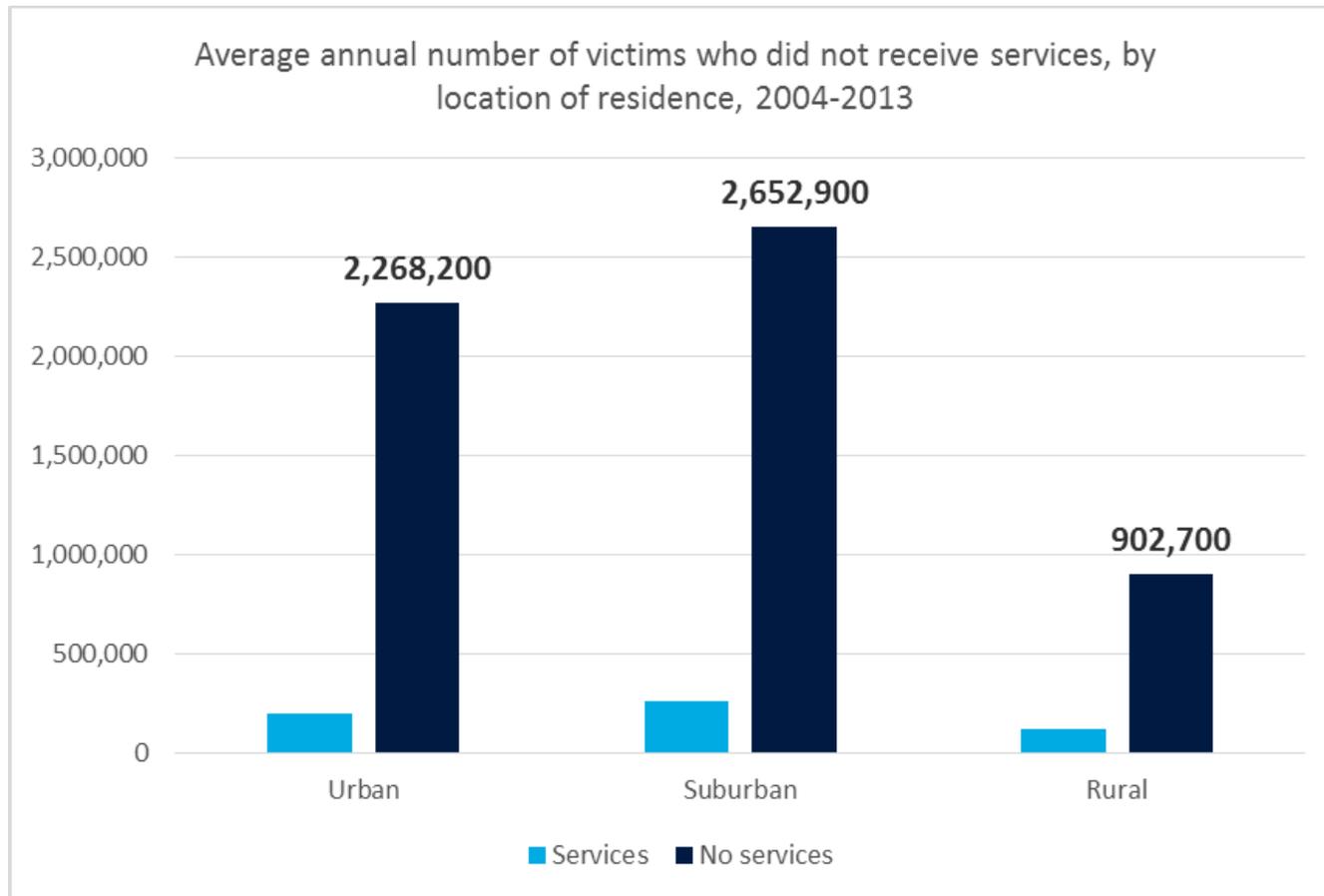
Victim Services – Urbanicity

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



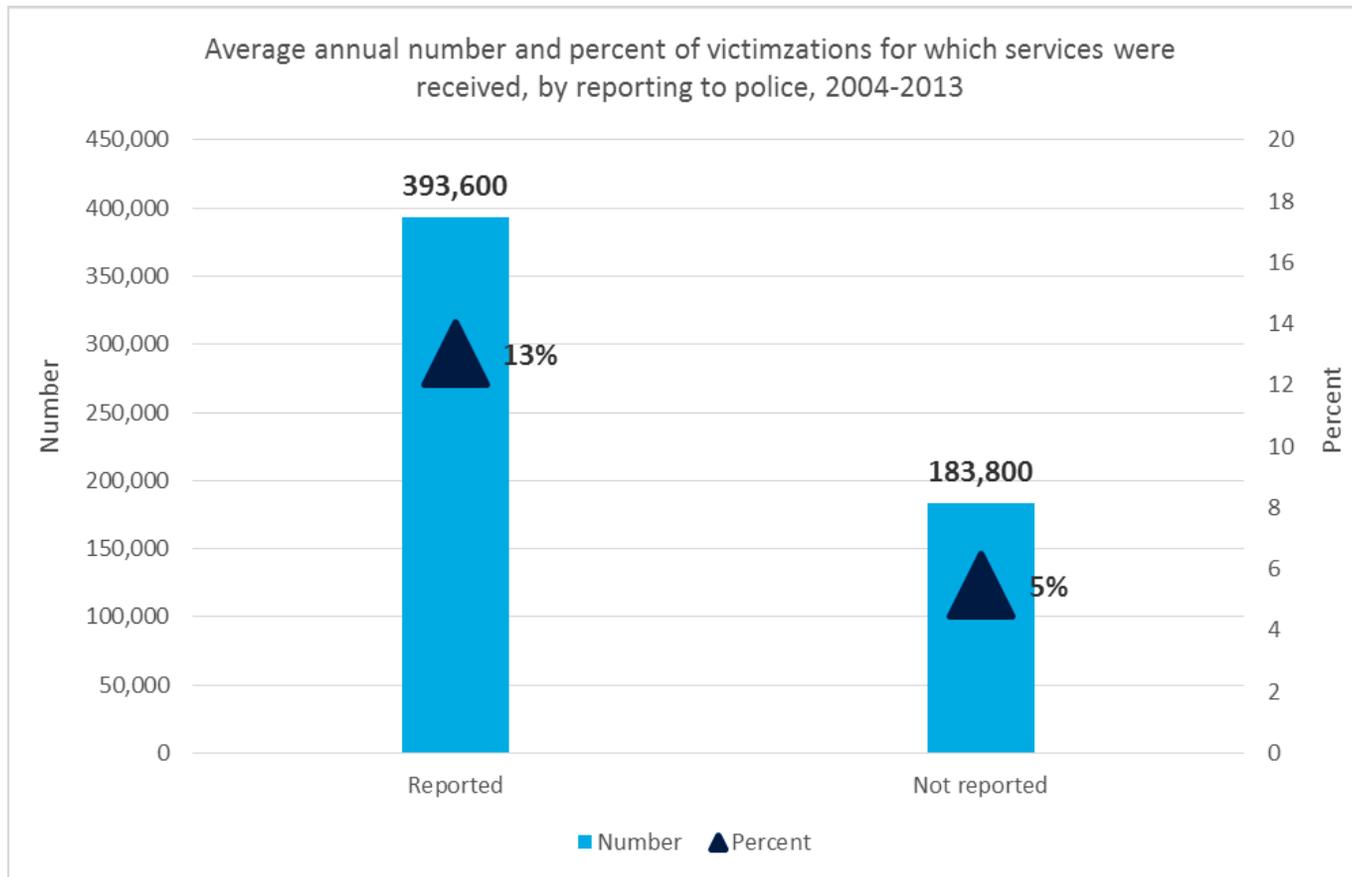
Victim Services – Urbanicity

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



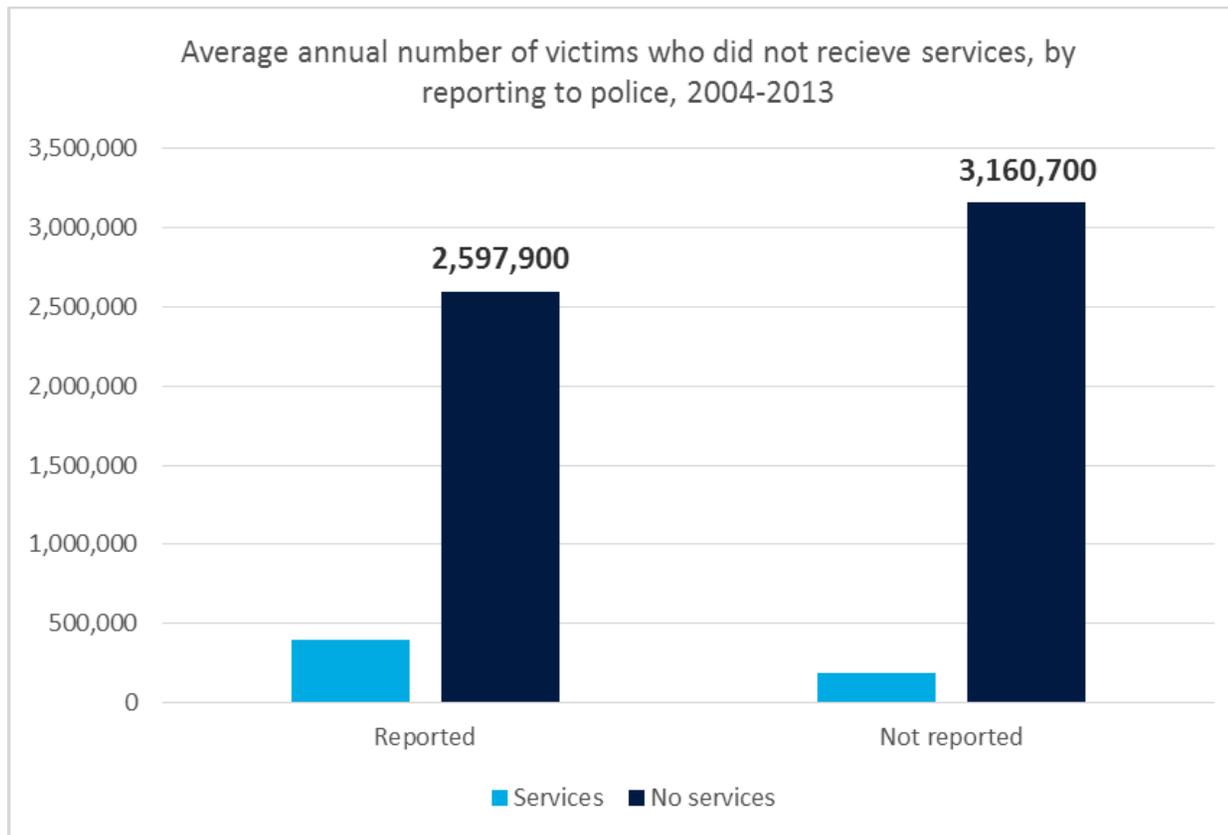
Victim Services – Reporting to Police

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



Victim Services – Reporting to Police

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



Victim Services – Summary

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

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

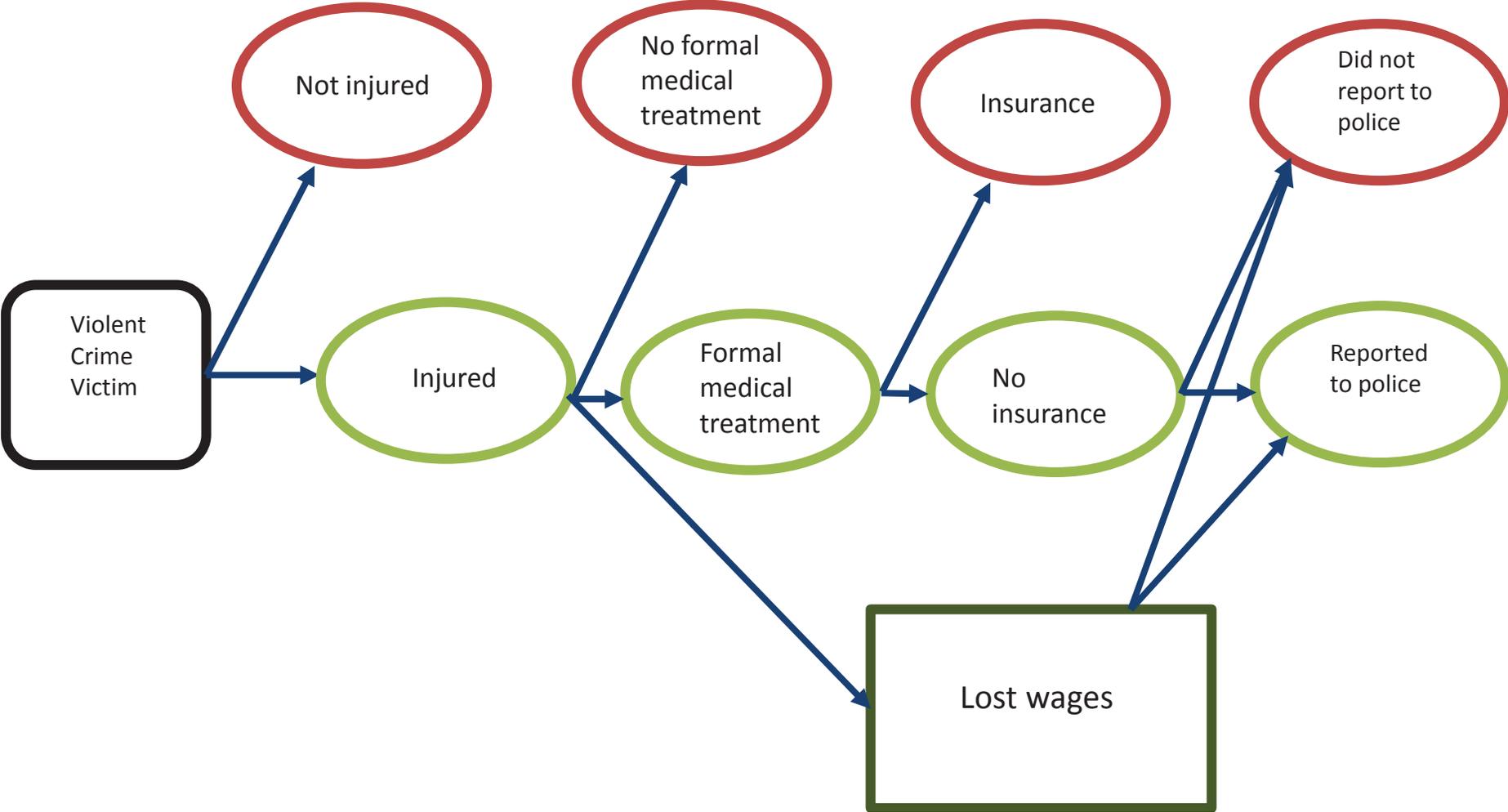
Victim Services – Summary

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

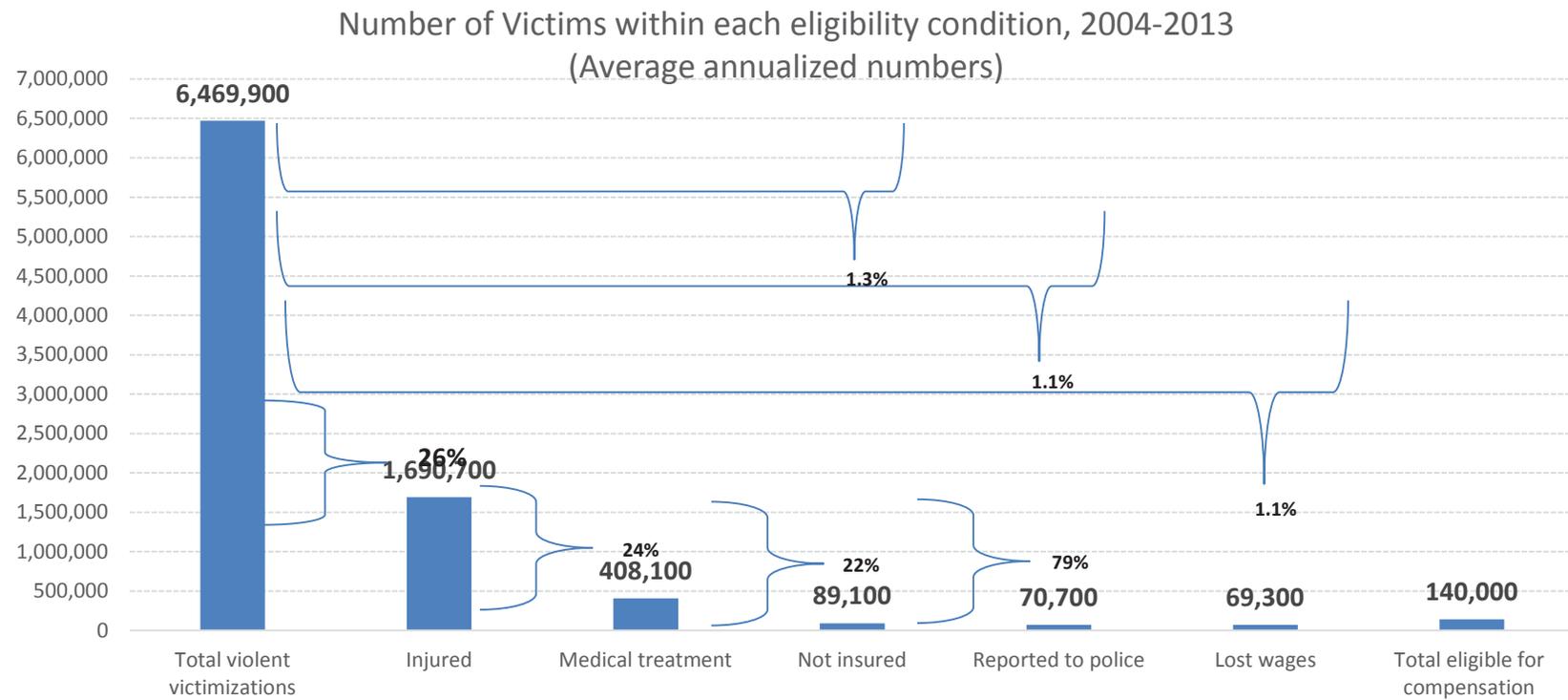
	Violent crime		Serious violent crime	
	All victimizations	Received services	All victimizations	Received services
Sex	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Male	53	29	53	30
Female	47	71	47	70
Race/Hispanic origin	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
White	66	71	59	63
Black	14	13	20	20
Hispanic	13	10	14	9
Other	6	6	6	8
Age	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
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	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
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

Victim compensation

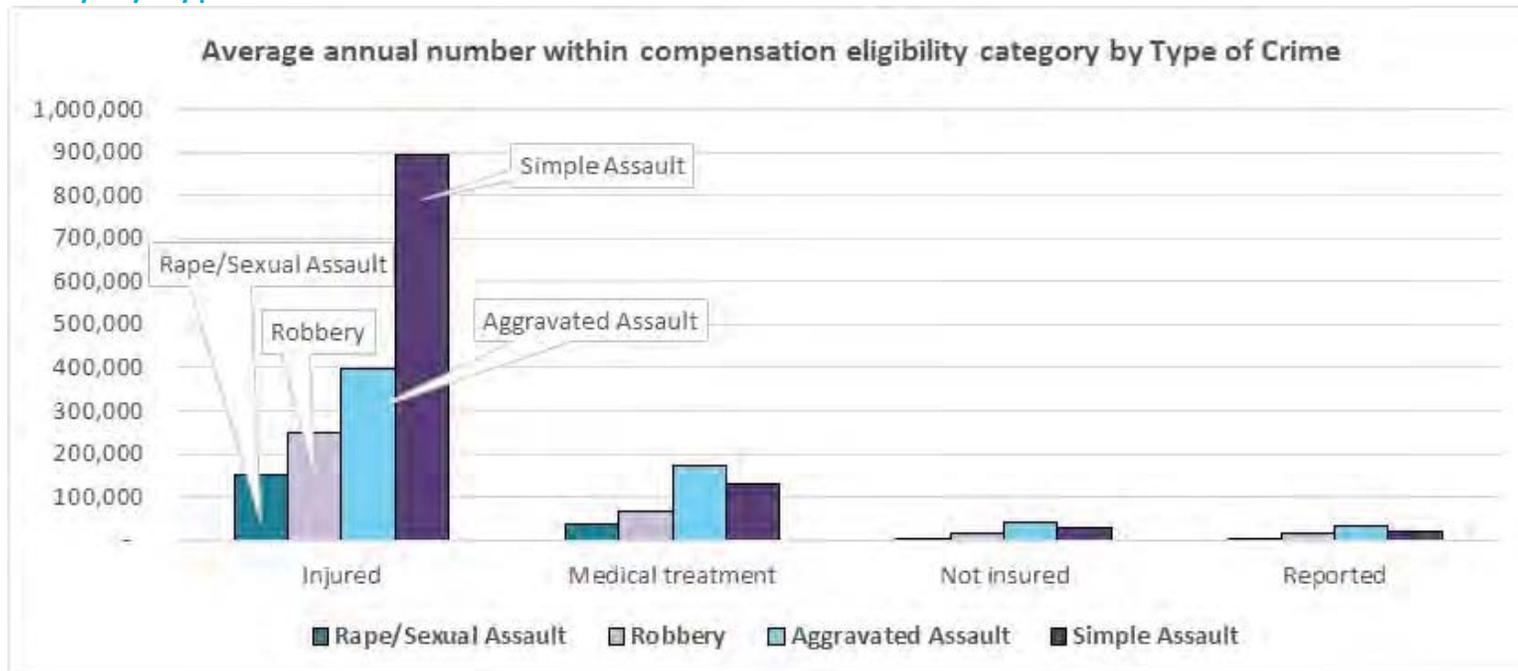


Compensation Eligibility



Compensation Eligibility by Category

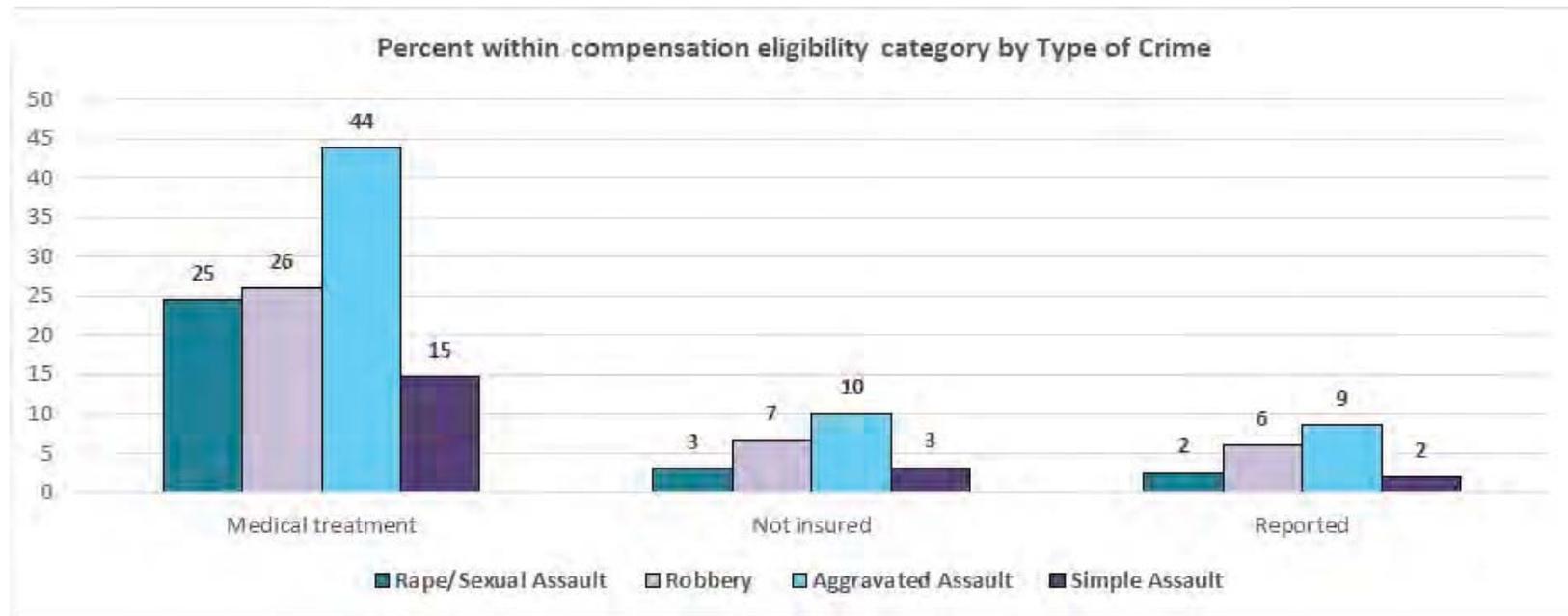
Summary by Type of Crime



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

Compensation Eligibility by Category

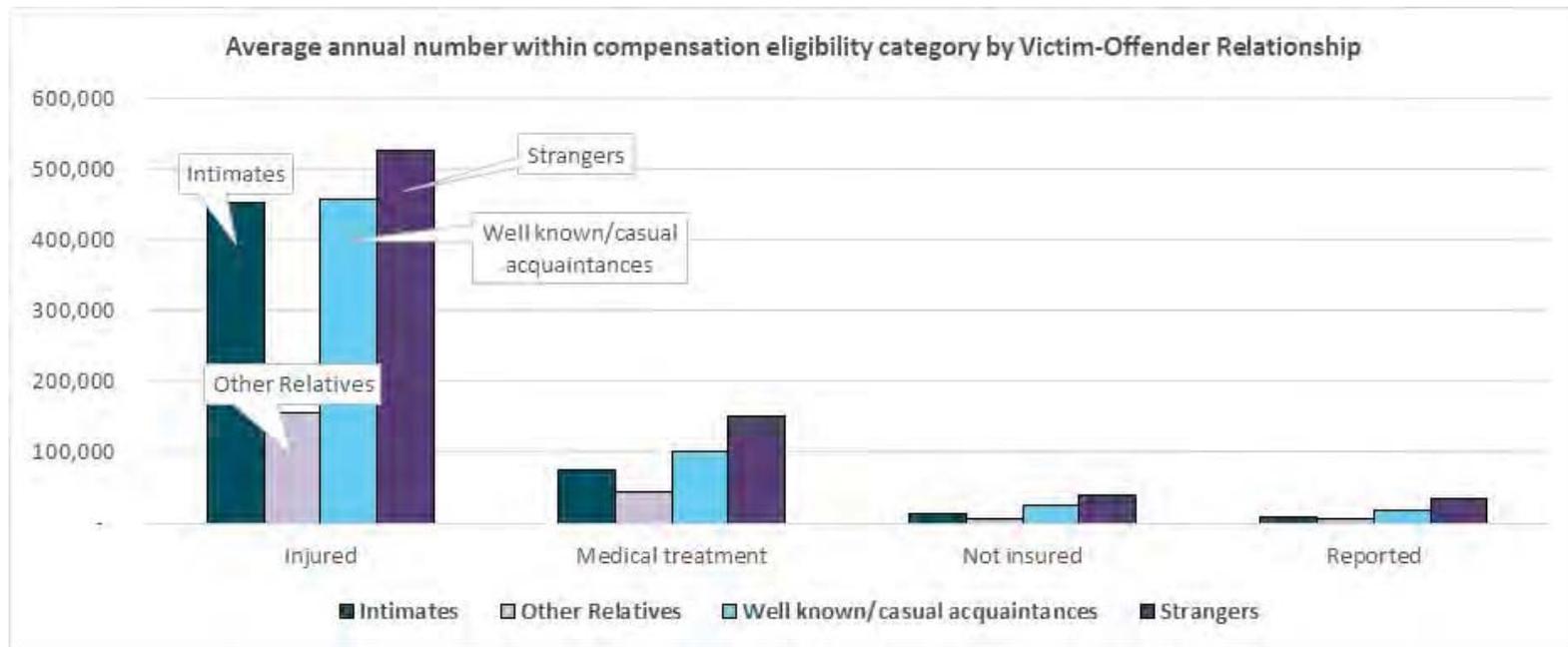
Summary by Type of Crime



	Rape/Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault
Injured	100	100	100	100
Medical treatment	25	26	44	15
Not insured	3	7	10	3
Reported	2	6	9	2

Compensation Eligibility by Category

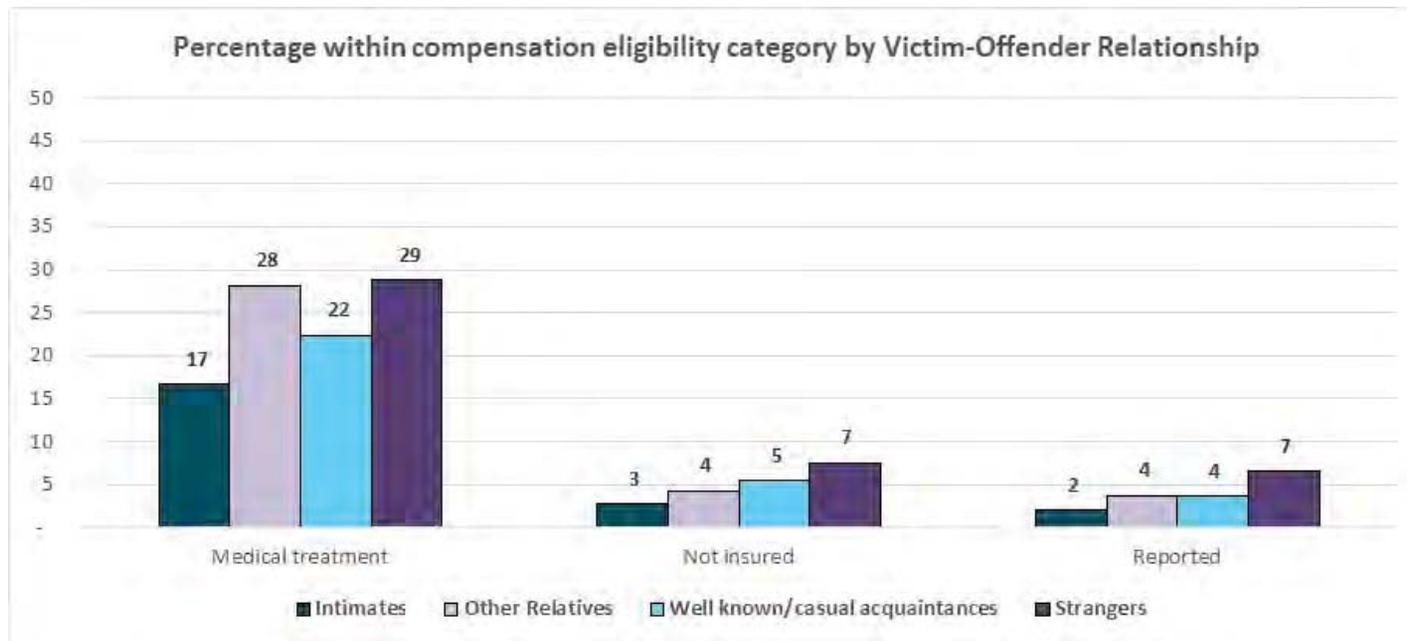
Summary by Victim-Offender Relationship



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

Compensation Eligibility by Category

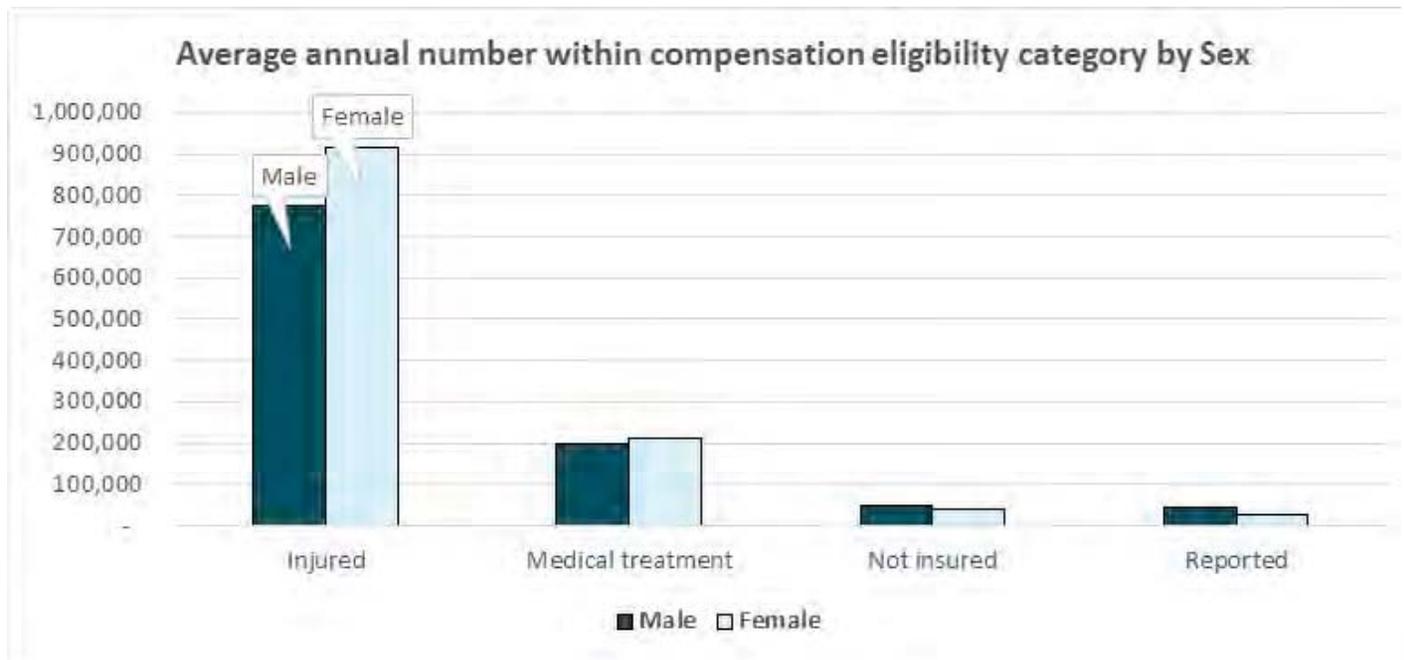
Summary by Victim-Offender Relationship



	Intimates	Other Relatives	Well known/casual acquaintances	Strangers
Injured	100	100	100	100
Medical treatment	17	28	22	29
Not insured	3	4	5	7
Reported	2	4	4	7

Compensation Eligibility by Category

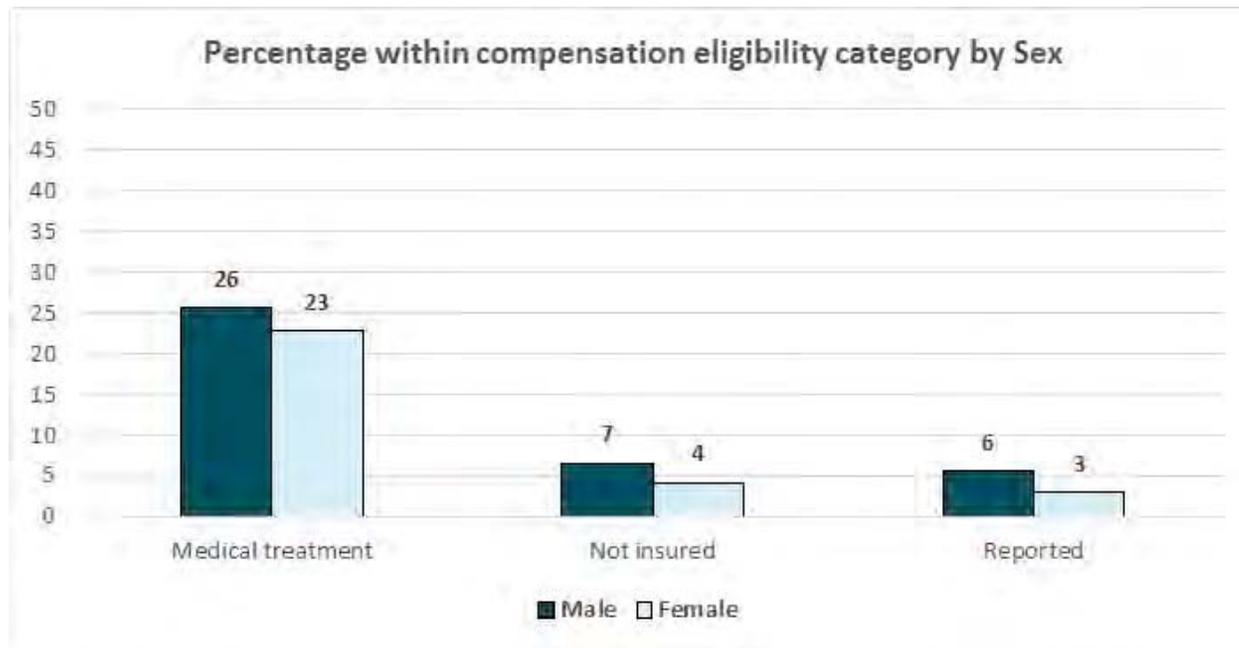
Summary by Sex



	Male	Female
Injured	773,578	917,170
Medical treatment	198,432	209,712
Not insured	50,671	38,476
Reported	42,765	27,919

Compensation Eligibility by Category

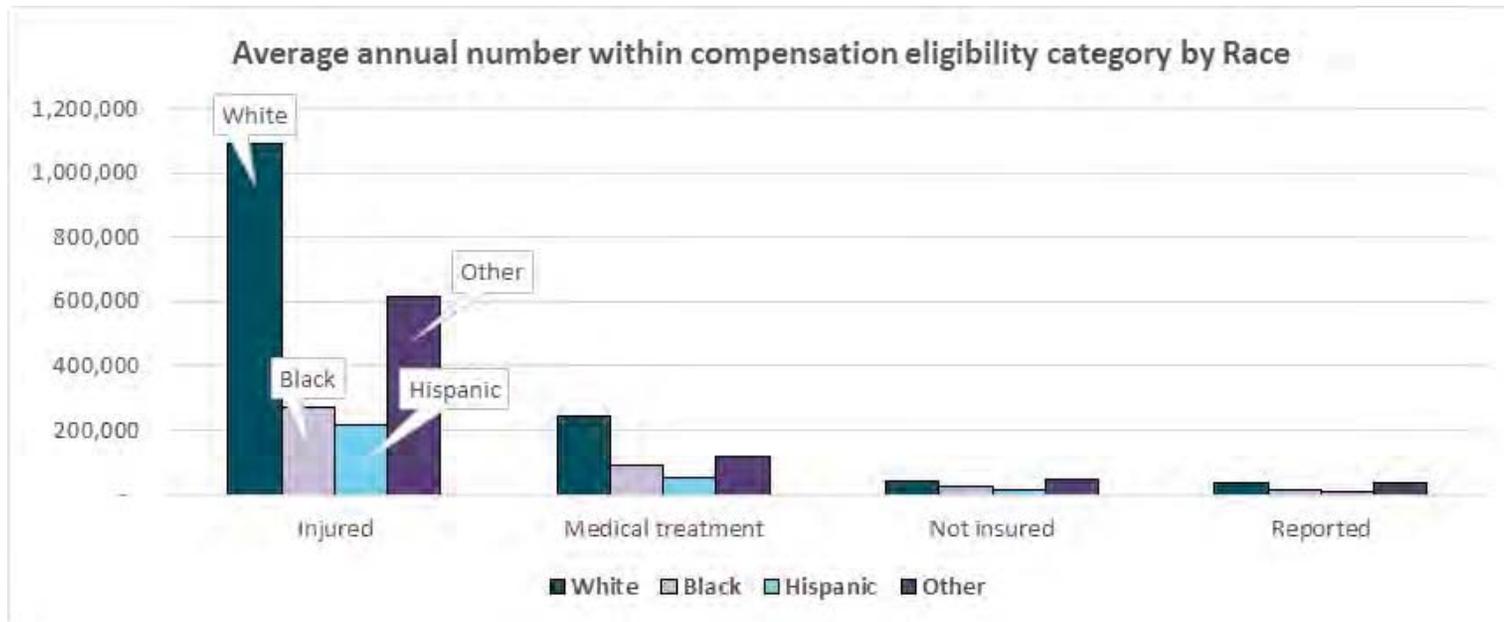
Summary by Sex



	Male	Female
Medical treatment	26	23
Not insured	7	4
Reported	6	3

Compensation Eligibility by Category

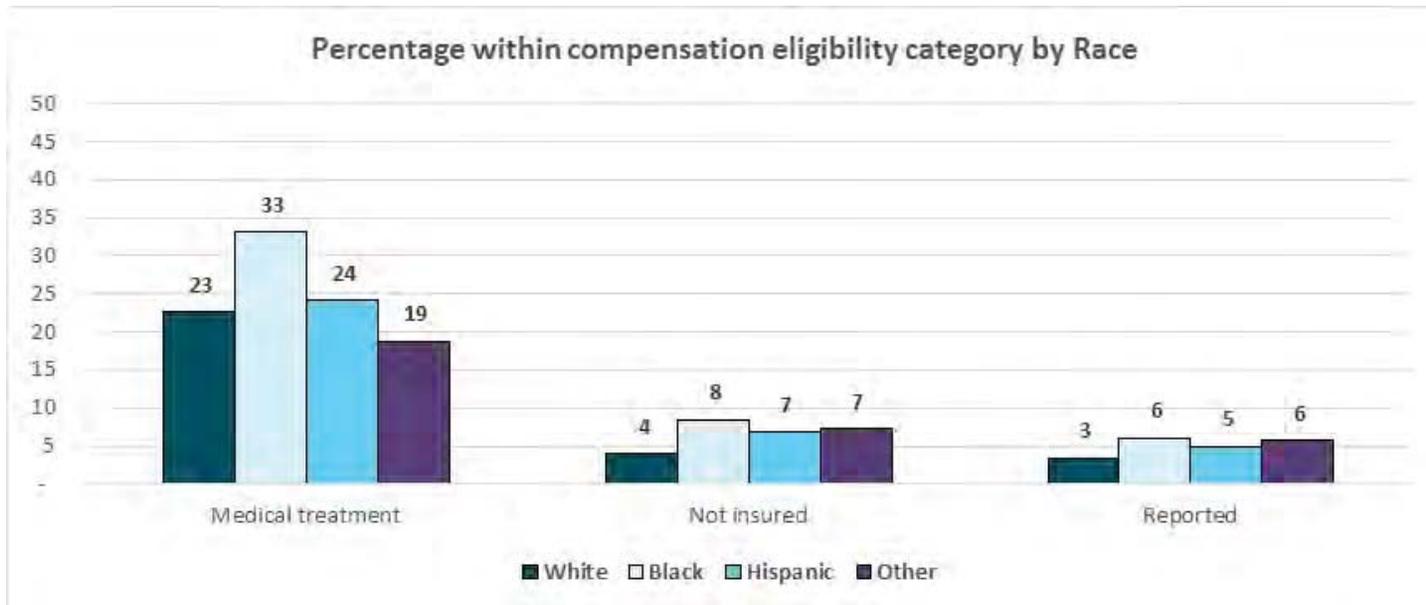
Summary by Race



	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Injured	1,090,602	270,836	218,718	618,301
Medical treatment	246,340	89,566	52,736	115,969
Not insured	43,682	22,923	14,881	45,335
Reported	37,644	16,400	10,843	35,431

Compensation Eligibility by Category

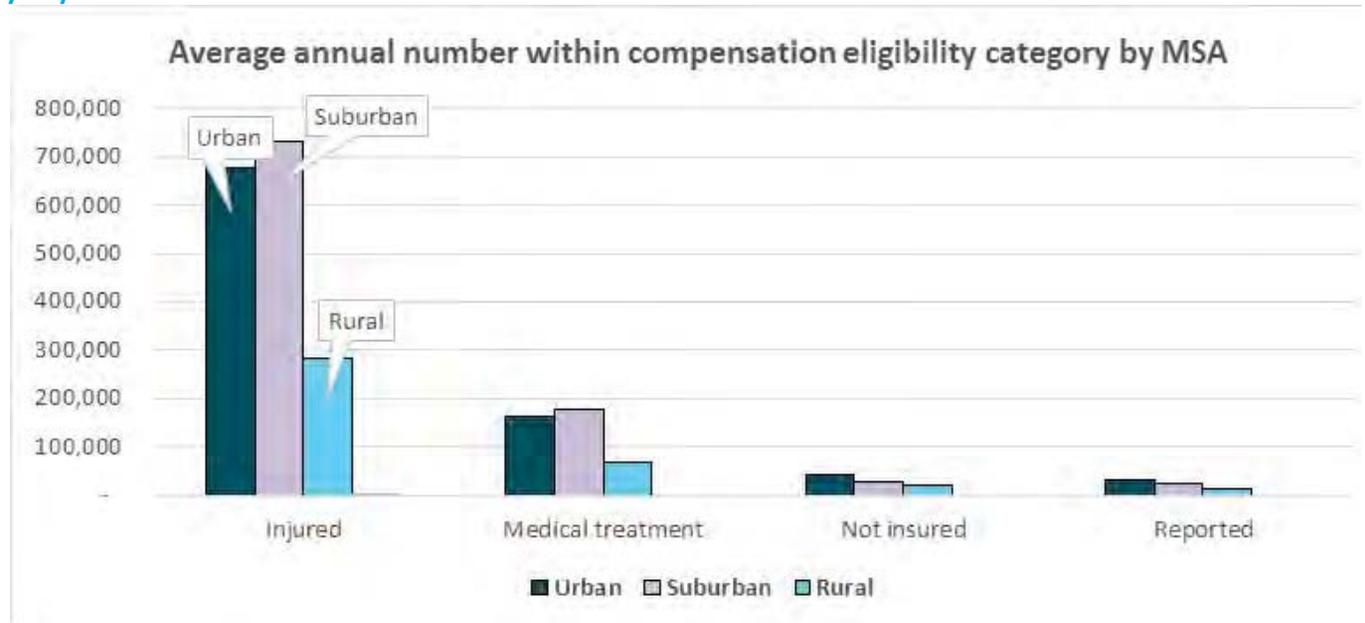
Summary by Race



	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Injured	100	100	100	100
Medical treatment	23	33	24	19
Not insured	4	8	7	7
Reported	3	6	5	6

Compensation Eligibility by Category

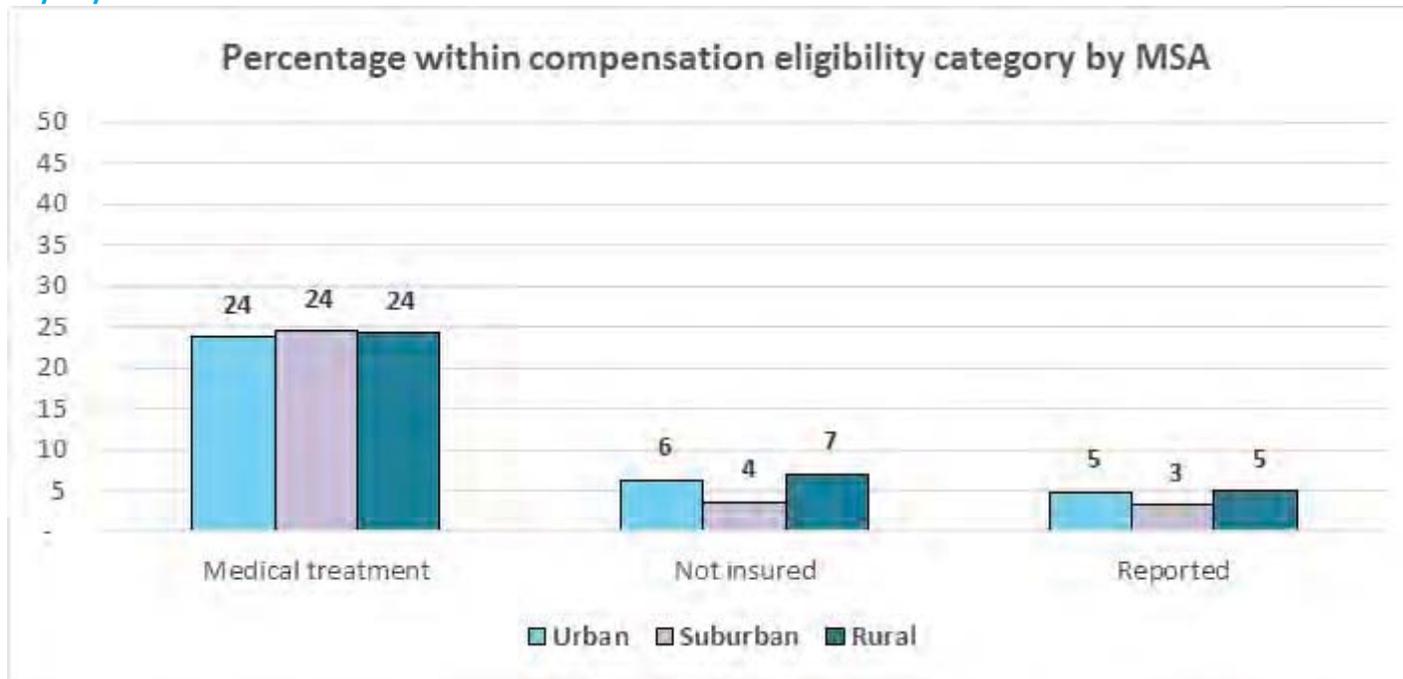
Summary by MSA



	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Injured	678,033	729,967	282,747
Medical treatment	161,375	178,310	68,460
Not insured	42,763	26,498	19,886
Reported	32,994	23,692	13,998

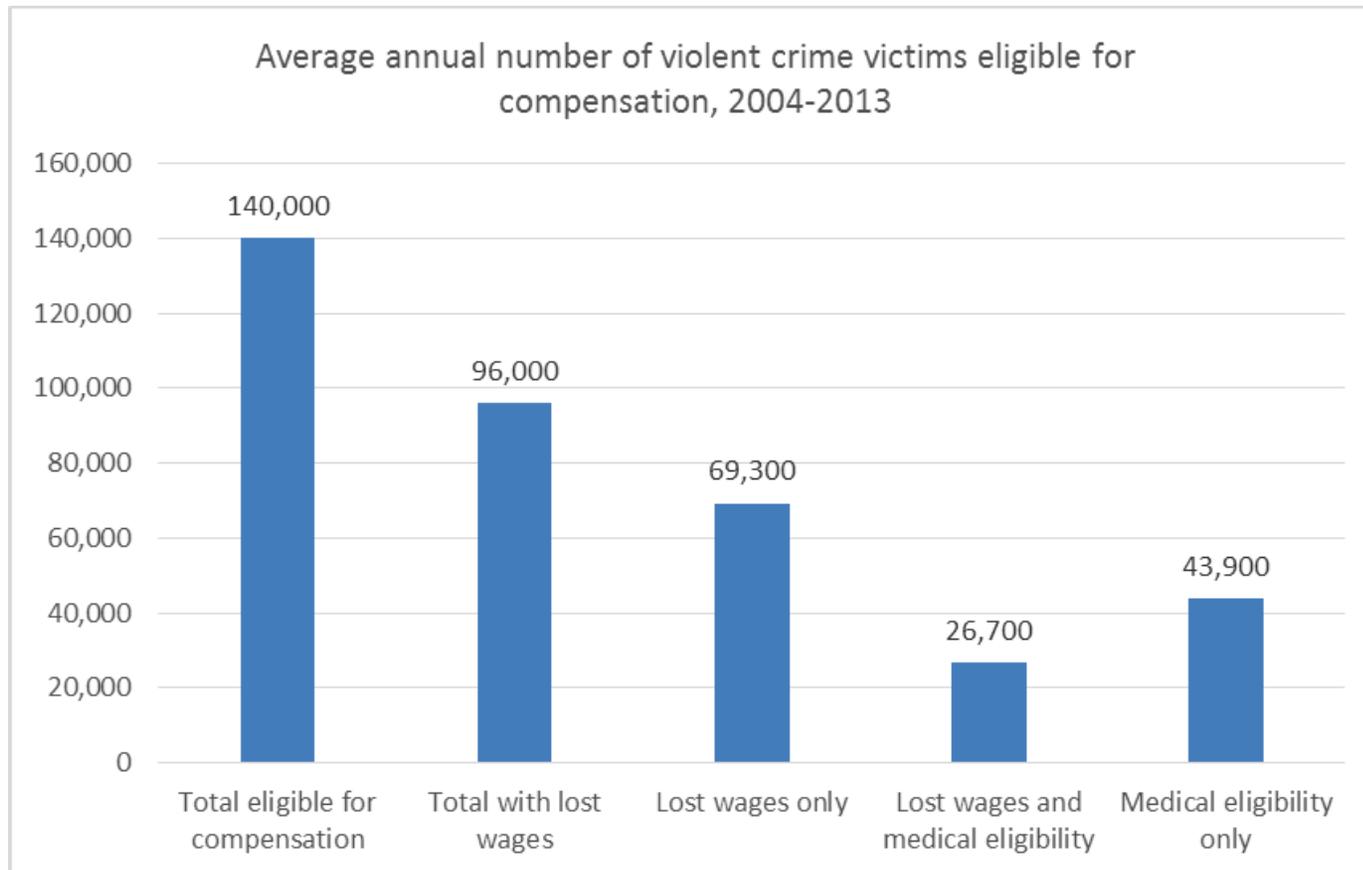
Compensation Eligibility by Category

Summary by MSA

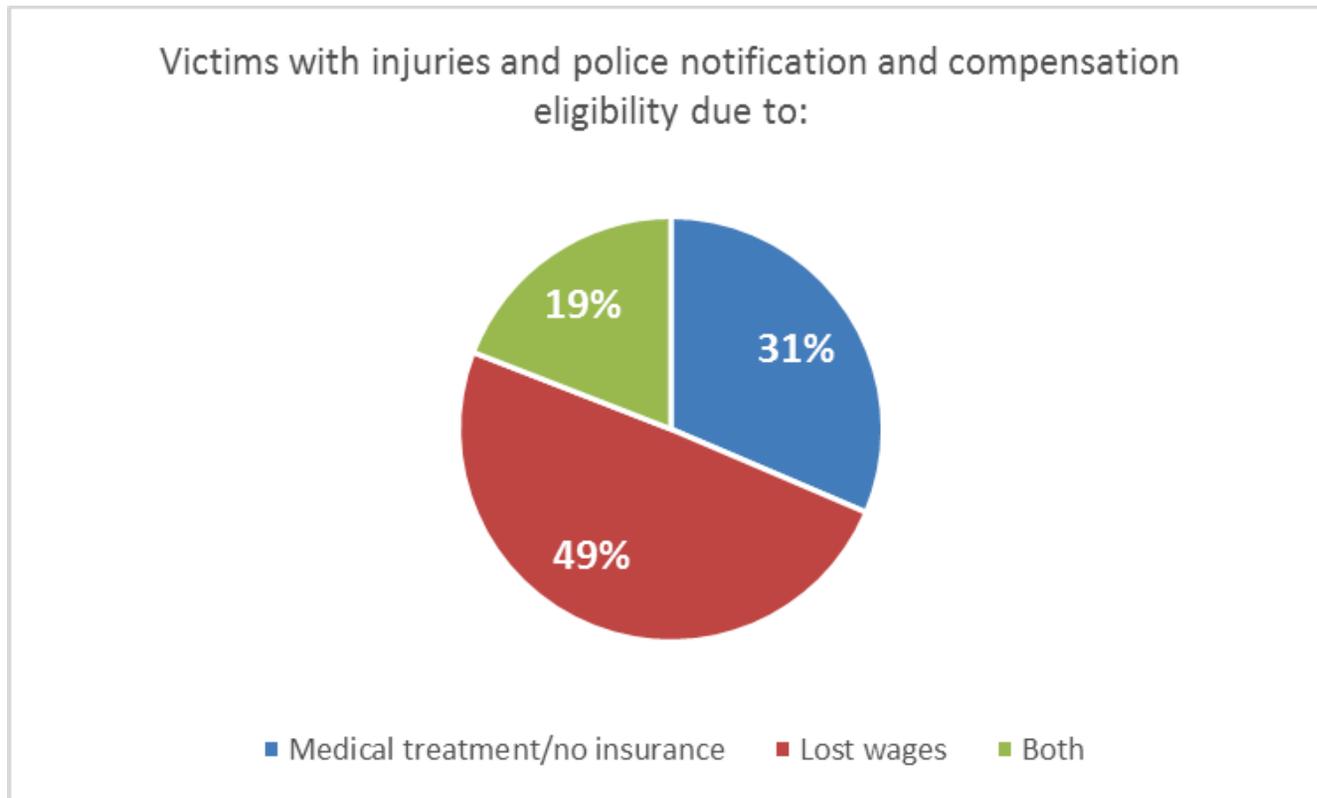


	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Injured	100	100	100
Medical treatment	24	24	24
Not insured	6	4	7
Reported	5	3	5

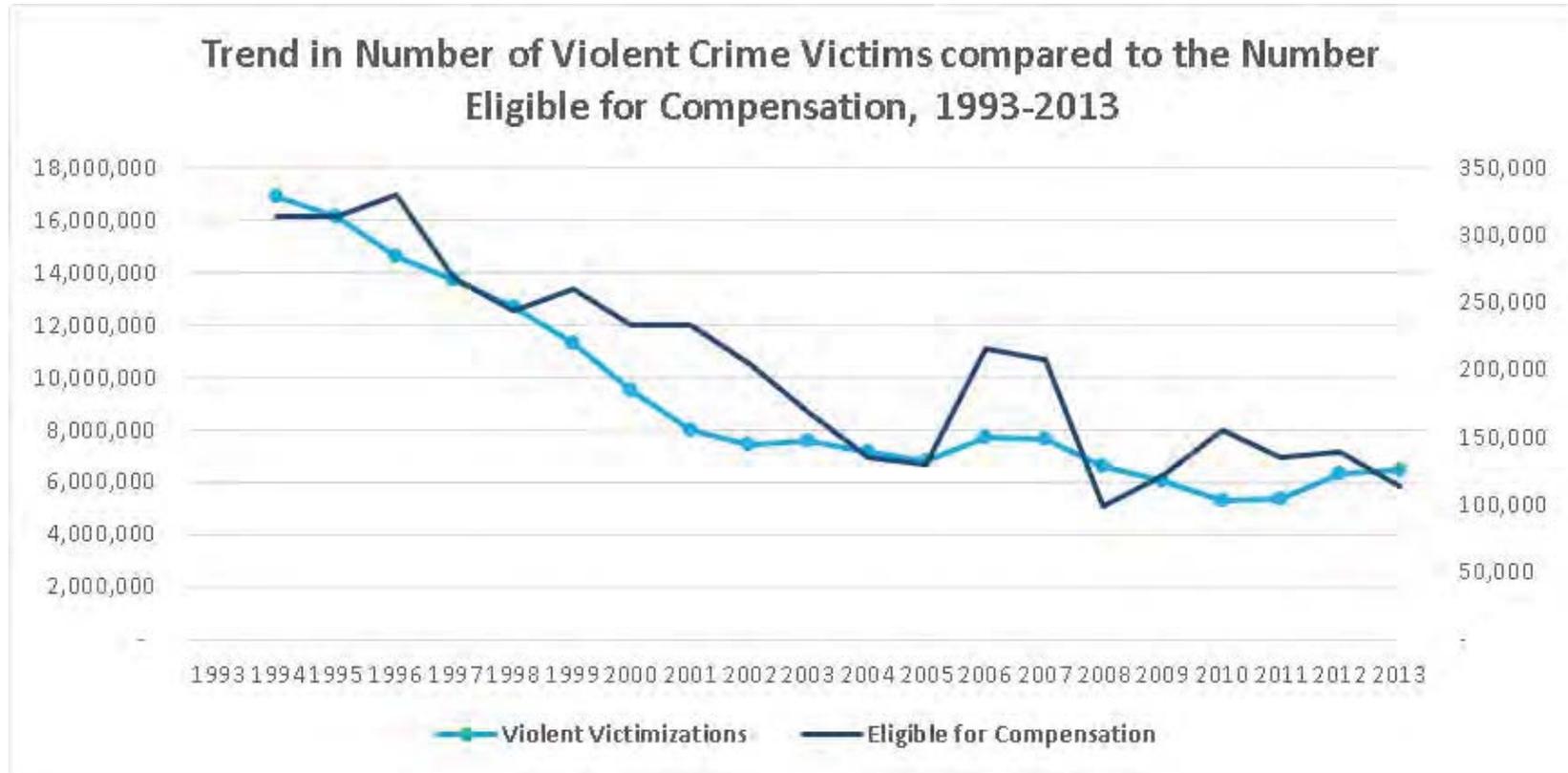
Lost wages



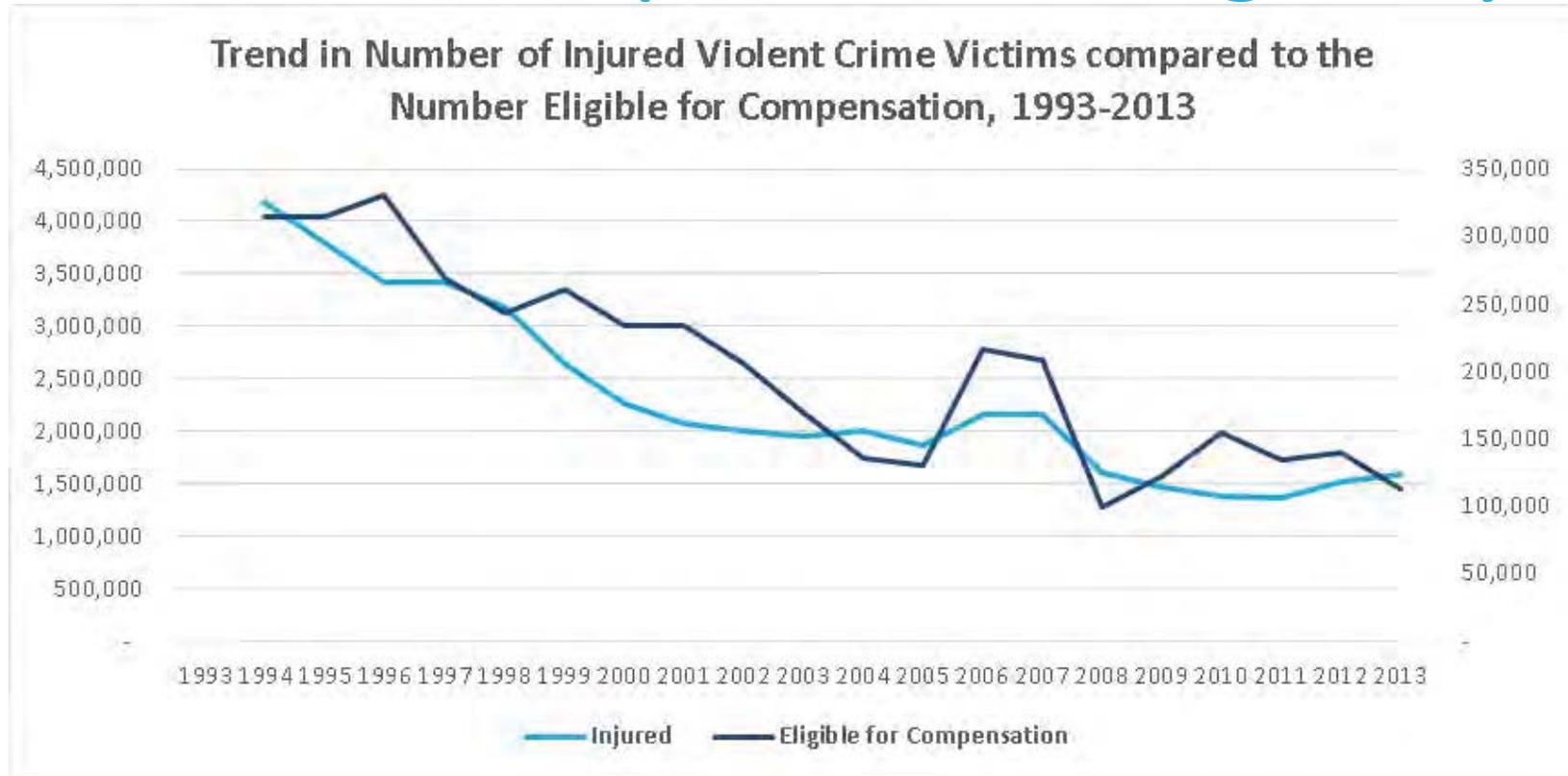
Lost wages



Trends in Compensation Eligibility



Trends in Compensation Eligibility



Compensation Eligibility by Characteristic

Average annual number of injured violent crime victims eligible for compensation due to medical treatment with no insurance OR lost wages, 2004-2013					
		Eligible			Not Eligible
Type of crime					
	Rape/sexual assault	7,629	2.55	%	291,414
	Robbery	24,801	3.58		667,351
	Aggravated assault	60,925	5.26		1,096,360
	Simple assault	48,369	1.12		4,273,022
Victim-Offender Relationship					
	Intimates	38,294	4.08		900,269
	Other Relatives	10,741	2.46		425,543
	Well known/casual acquaintances	25,980	1.24		2,062,091
	Strangers	57,867	2.36		2,390,087
Gender					
	Male	69,325	2.02		3,368,797
	Female	72,398	2.39		2,959,349
Race					
	White	78,441	1.82		4,223,044
	Black	24,796	2.67		903,266
	Hispanic	29,929	3.65		789,877
	Other	8,559	2.04		411,959
MSA					
	Urban	67,992	2.73		2,425,573
	Suburban	52,606	1.79		2,892,842
	Rural	21,125	2.05		1,009,731

BJS Victim Service Research Program

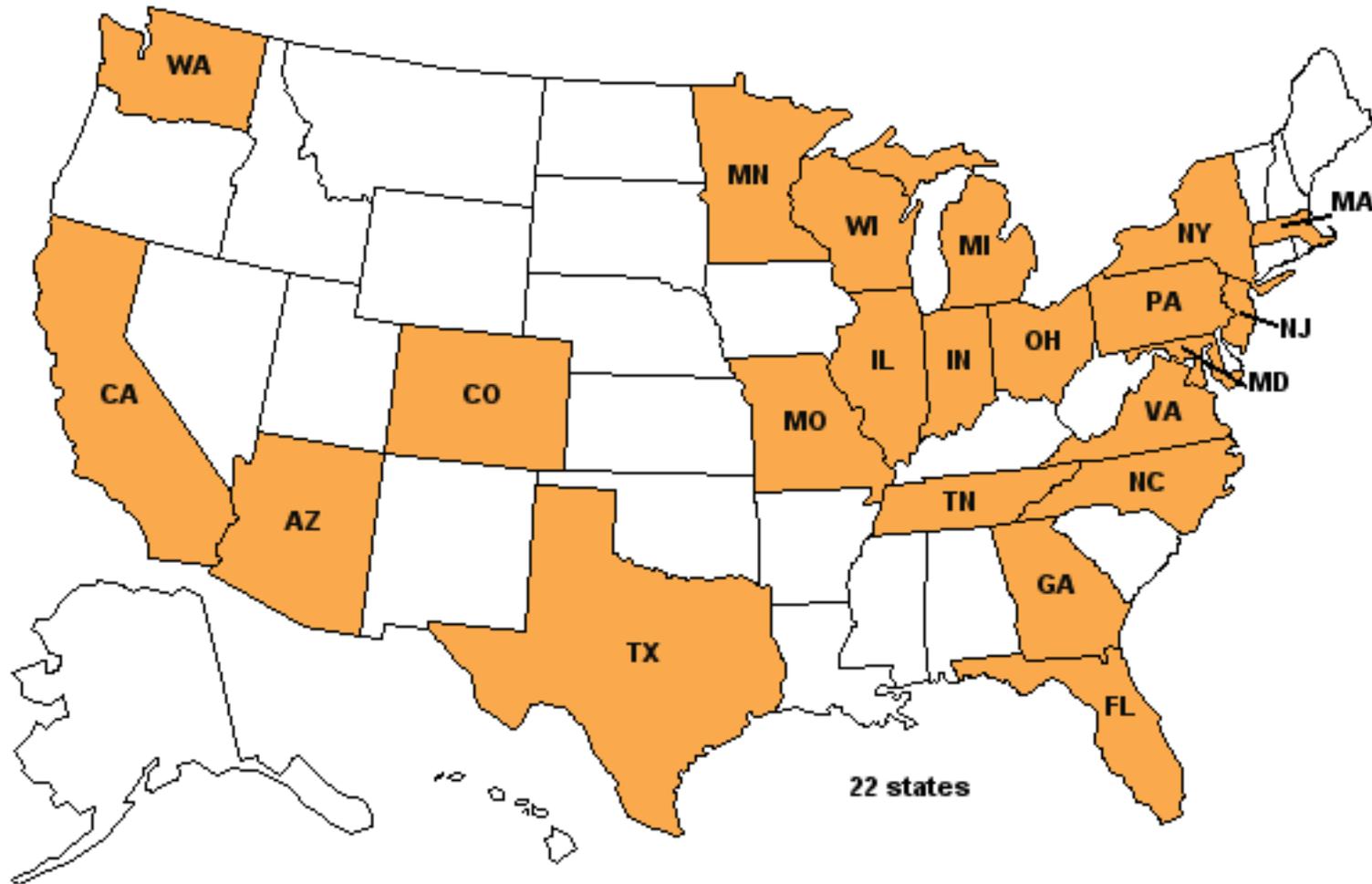
- NCVS Subnational Program
- NCVS Redesign Project
- National Survey of Victim Service Providers

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

NCVS Sample Redesign 2015-16



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

Contact Information

Lynn Langton, Statistician

Lynn.Langton@usdoj.gov

Jessica Stroop, Statistician

Jessica.Stroop@usdoj.gov

Michael Planty, Victimization Statistics Unit Chief

Michael.Planty@usdoj.gov