



Use of Victim Service Agencies by Victims of Serious Violent Crime, 1993-2009

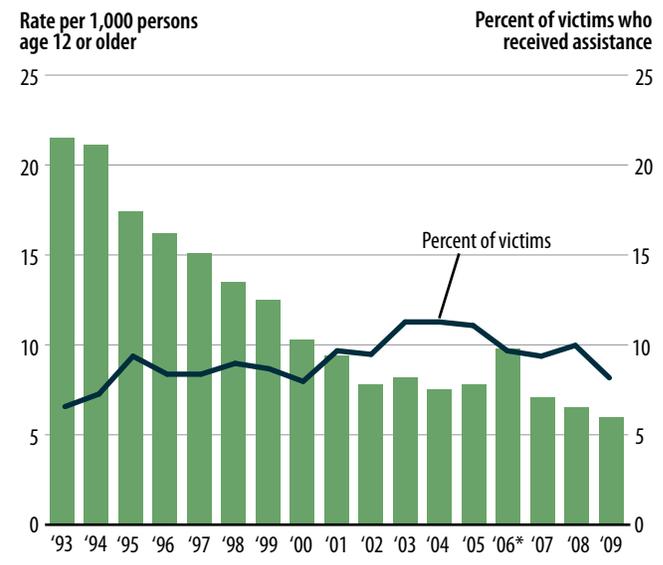
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From 1993 to 2009, an average of 9% of victims of serious violent crime—rape or other sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault—received assistance from a victim service agency (figure 1). Victim service agencies are publicly or privately funded organizations that provide victims with support and services to aid their physical and emotional recovery, offer protection from future victimizations, guide them through the criminal justice system process, and assist them in obtaining restitution.

Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) reveal no measurable change in the percentage of serious violent crime victims age 12 or older who received help or advice from a victim service agency in 1993 and 2009 (figure 1). However, because the serious violent crime rate declined in the United States during this period, a smaller number of serious violent crime victims received assistance in 2009 than in 1993.

From 2000 to 2009, the majority of victims of serious violent crime did not receive assistance from a victim service agency. A greater percentage of female victims of serious violent crime (15%), victims of intimate partner violence (23%), and victims who suffered an injury (15%) received assistance from a victim service agency, compared to male serious violent crime victims (6%); victims of crimes by a stranger, acquaintance, or relative (8%); and victims who were not injured during the offense (7%).

FIGURE 1
Serious violent crime rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, and percent of serious violent crime victims who received assistance from victim service agencies, 1993-2009



Note: See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, <http://bjs.gov>, for more information.

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 9% of serious violent crime victims received direct assistance from a victim service agency from 1993 to 2009.
- From 2000 to 2009, 14% of violent crime victims who reported the crime to the police received direct assistance from a victim service agency, compared to 4% when the crime was not reported.
- Victims who received direct assistance from a victim service agency were more likely to see an arrest made in the case and have contact with a non-law enforcement criminal justice official, such as a judge or prosecutor, than victims who did not receive direct assistance.
- About 1 in 5 victims of rape or other sexual assault received assistance from a victim service agency.
- A greater percentage of serious intimate partner violence victims (23%) received assistance from a victim service agency than other serious violent crime victims (8%).
- From 2000 to 2009, a greater percentage of female (15%) than male (6%) victims of serious violent crime received assistance from a victim service agency.
- A slightly greater percentage of serious violent crime victims living in rural areas (12%) received assistance from victim service agencies than victims living in urban areas (8%).

Victims who received direct assistance from a victim service agency were more likely to experience a follow-up criminal justice system action related to the crime, such as an arrest or contact from a judge or prosecutor, compared to victims who did not receive assistance from a victim service agency.

Using data from the NCVS, this report primarily examines the trends from 2000 to 2009 in the percentage and type of crime victims who received assistance from a victim service agency. It also examines the relationship between victims receiving assistance and reporting the crime to the police, and other criminal justice system actions pertaining to the crime.

From 1993 to 2009, the percentage of victims receiving assistance from victim service agencies remained relatively stable

While the percentage of serious violent crime victims who received assistance from victim service agencies remained relatively stable from 1993 to 2009, the number of victims who received assistance declined. From 1993 to 1999, an annual average of 297,000 serious violent crime victims received assistance, compared to an annual average of 193,000 from 2000 to 2009 (not shown in a table).^{*} The percentage of serious violent crime victims who received assistance from a victim service agency increased slightly during the mid-2000s before returning to a level in 2009 comparable to 1993 (figure 2).

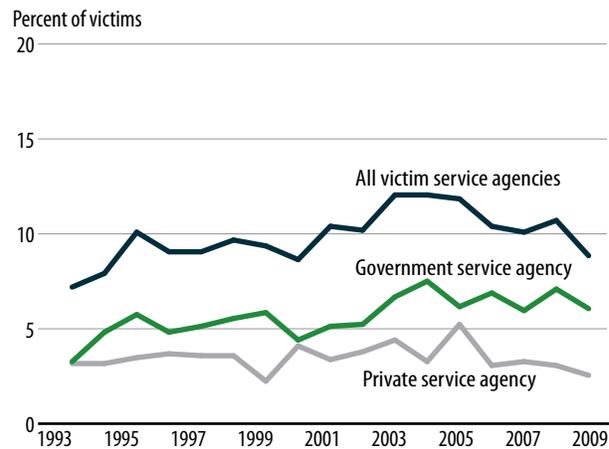
In 1993 a similar percentage (3%) of serious violent crime victims' received assistance from government-funded and privately funded victim service agencies. However, the percentage of victims who received assistance from a government-funded victim service agency increased from about 3% in 1993 to about 5% in 2009. In 2009, the percentage of victims who received assistance from a publicly funded agency (5%) was more than double the percentage of victims who received assistance from a privately funded agency (2%).

A greater percentage of serious violent crime victims received assistance when the crime was reported to the police (14%), compared to victims whose victimization was not reported (4%)

From 2000 to 2009, about 58% of serious violent crimes were reported to the police (not shown in a table). The percentage of serious violent crime victims who received assistance from a victim service agency was more than 3 times greater among those whose victimization was reported to the police (14%) compared to those whose victimizations was not reported (4%) (table 1). About 1.5 million serious violent

crime victims who reported to the police received assistance from a victim service agency during the 10-year period, while about 300,000 victims who did not report received assistance (not shown in a table). The apparent relationship between the victim reporting the crime to the police and receiving assistance may suggest that the police refer victims to victim service agencies or that a greater percentage of victims decide to contact the police after receiving assistance. About 9.5 million victims who reported to the police did not receive assistance during the 10-year period (not shown in a table).

FIGURE 2
Serious violent crime victims who received assistance from victim service agencies, by type of agency, 1993–2009



Note: See appendix table 8 for standard errors. Due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, <http://bjs.gov>, for more information.

TABLE 1
Serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by whether victimization was reported to the police, 2000–2009

Year	Percent of serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies when victimization was—	
	Reported to the police	Not reported to the police
Total	14%	4%
2000	11%	4%
2001	15	2!
2002	14	3!
2003	13	9
2004	16	4!
2005	16	5
2006*	15	4
2007	14	4!
2008	13	5!
2009	12	3!

Note: Excludes victims who did not know if the crime was reported to the police. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, <http://bjs.gov>, for more information.

! Interpret with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^{*}The counts exclude victims of simple assault, property crimes, and other crimes reported in the NCVS, such as identity theft and stalking, who also received assistance from victim service agencies. Estimates generated by other organizations on the use of victim service agencies may also include the family and friends of victims who received assistance and may count each repeated use of services separately.

Among persons whose victimization was reported to the police, the percentage receiving assistance was similar in 2009 (12%) and 2000 (11%). However, during this period the percentage of victims who reported to the police and received assistance varied depending on victim and crime characteristics (appendix table 1).

A greater percentage of serious violent crime victims who received assistance experienced a follow-up criminal justice system action compared to those who did not receive assistance

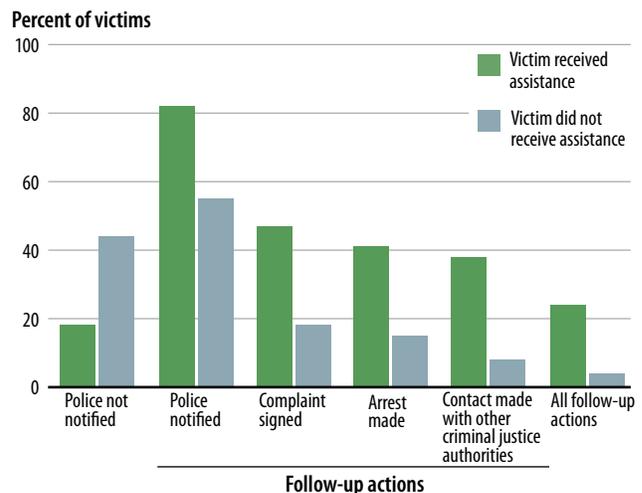
The NCVS collects data on four types of criminal justice system actions that can be taken in response to a crime: police are notified of the crime, a formal complaint is signed, an arrest is made, and the victim receives contact from a non-law enforcement criminal justice authority, such as a prosecutor or a judge. From 2000 to 2009, a greater percentage of victims who received assistance from a victim service agency experienced each type of follow-up action than victims who did not receive assistance (figure 3). The percentage of victims who experienced all four types of criminal justice system actions was more than 5 times greater among victims who received assistance (24%) than among victims who did not (4%).

Similarly, the percentage of victims who received assistance from victim service agencies was greater among victims who had experienced all four types of criminal justice system action (39%) than those who had not (8%) (appendix table 4). Together, these findings may suggest that some victims who receive assistance take steps to move the case through the process and that some victims whose cases have moved further through the system may then receive assistance.

From 2000 to 2009, about 1 in 5 victims of rape or other sexual assault received assistance from a victim service agency

Overall, a greater percentage of serious violent crime victims (10%) than victims of simple assault (7%) and property crime (2%) received assistance from a victim service agency from 2000 to 2009 (table 2). Among violent crime victims, more than double the percentage of rape or other sexual assault victims (21%) received assistance from a victim service agency, compared to victims of robbery (8%), aggravated assault (9%), and simple assault (7%).

FIGURE 3
Serious violent crime victims who received follow-up criminal justice system action, by type of action, 2000–2009



Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

TABLE 2
Victims who received assistance from victim service agencies, by type of offense, 2000–2009

Year	Serious violent crime victims						
	All	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Property crime ^a	
Total	10%	21%	8%	9%	7%	2%	
2000	8%	25%	7%	5%	9%	2%	
2001	10	23	7	8	7	2	
2002	10	19	10	7	6	2	
2003	11	23	10	10	8	2	
2004	11	23	9	10	6	2	
2005	11	22	5!	13	7	2	
2006 ^b	10	16	8	9	6	2	
2007	9	24	8	6	8	2	
2008	10	18	9	8	6	2	
2009	8	13!	7!	8	5	1	

Note: See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

^aIncludes burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

^bDue to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, <http://bjs.gov>, for more information.

! Interpret with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

The percentage of property and serious violent crime victims who received assistance remained relatively stable from 2000 to 2009, while the percentage of simple assault victims who received assistance decreased from about 9% in 2000 to about 5% in 2009. Comparing 2000 to 2009, there were no measurable changes in the percentage of victims of rape or other sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault who received assistance from a victim service agency.

While rape or other sexual assault victimizations accounted for 12% of the total serious violent crime victimizations, they accounted for 24% of those who received assistance among victims whose victimization was reported to the police. Among serious violent crime victims whose victimization was not reported to the police, rape or other sexual assault victims accounted for 35% of those who received assistance (not shown in a table). Compared to victims of robbery (4%) and aggravated assault (3%), a greater percentage of rape or other sexual assault victims (9%) who did not report to the police received assistance from victim service agencies (appendix table 1). This finding may suggest that rape victims are more likely to be referred to victim service agencies through non-law enforcement organizations, like hospitals or counselors, or that these victims are more likely to seek out services on their own.

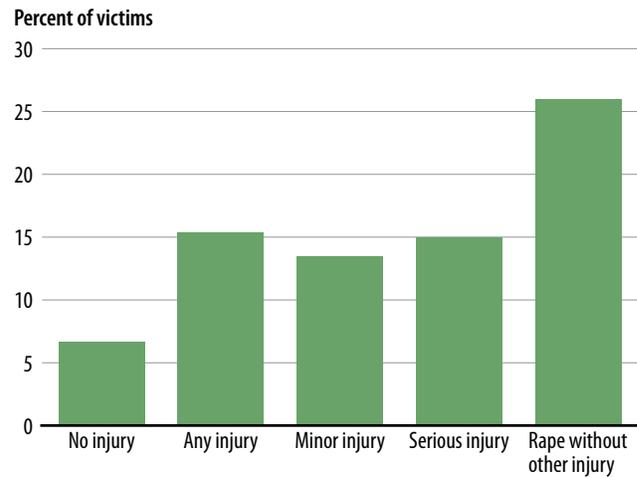
Victims of crimes perpetrated by an intimate partner or resulting in an injury were more likely to receive assistance from a victim service agency

From 2000 to 2009, nearly 1 in 4 victims of serious violent crime committed by a spouse, partner, boyfriend, girlfriend, or a former intimate partner received assistance from a victim service agency (table 3). Despite a similar percentage

of victims of intimate partner (60%) and non-intimate (57%) violence who reported to the police during the 10-year period, a greater percentage of victims of serious violent crimes committed by intimate partners (23%) received assistance from a victim service agency than other serious violent crime victims (8%) who were not intimately involved with their offender. Among serious violent crime victims whose victimization was not reported to the police, victims of intimate partners violence accounted for 36% of victims who received assistance (not shown in a table). Similar to victims of rape and other sexual assault, a greater percentage of victims of intimate partner violence who did not report to the police (15%) received assistance from victim service agencies compared to victims of other serious violent crimes committed by nonintimates (3%) (appendix table 1).

Victims who were injured during a serious violent crime were more likely to report the crime to the police (66%) than victims who were not injured (53%). From 2000 to 2009, a greater percentage of serious violent crime victims who were injured (15%) during the crime received assistance from a victim service agency, compared to those who were not injured (7%) (figure 4). A similar percentage of victims who suffered serious injuries (15%) (such as broken bones, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness) and those who suffered minor injuries (14%) (such as scratches and bruises) received assistance from a victim service agency.

FIGURE 4
Serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by type of injury, 2000–2009



Note: See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

TABLE 3
Serious violent crime victims who received assistance from victim service agencies, by victim-offender relationship, 2000–2009

Year	Intimate partner	Non-intimate partner
Total	23%	8%
2000	29%	7%
2001	19	9
2002	23	8
2003	29	9
2004	26	10
2005	27	10
2006*	21	8
2007	21	8
2008	22	8
2009	22	6

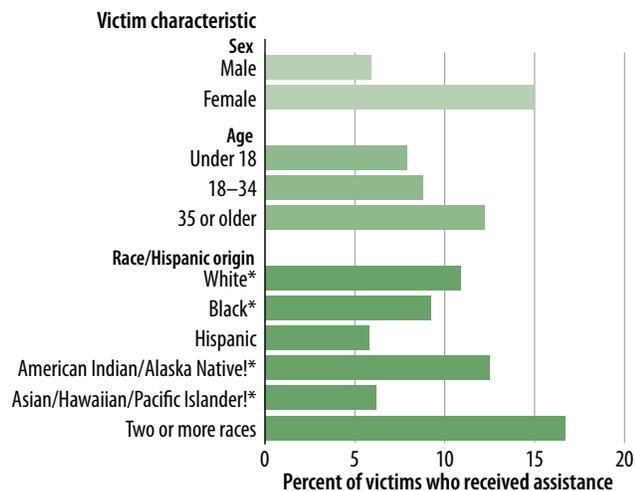
Note: See appendix table 12 for standard errors. Due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, <http://bjs.gov>, for more information.

A lower percentage of younger and male serious violent crime victims received assistance from a victim service agency, compared to older and female victims

From 2000 to 2009, a greater percentage of female (15%) serious violent crime victims received assistance from a victim service agency, compared to male serious violent crime victims (6%) (figure 5). Though 43% of serious violent crime victimizations were against women, women accounted for about two-thirds (66%) of the victims who received assistance from a victim service agency (not shown in a table).

The percentage of victims of serious violent crime who received assistance from a victim service agency was greater among victims age 35 or older (12%), compared to victims between 18 and 34 years old (9%). Among victims of serious violent crime, a lower percentage of Hispanic victims (6%) than victims who were black (non-Hispanic) (9%), white (non-Hispanic) (11%), or of more than one race (17%) received assistance from a victim service agency. Among blacks, whites, and Hispanics there were no measurable differences in the percentage of victims who received services in urban, suburban, and rural areas (appendix table 2).

FIGURE 5
Serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by victim characteristics, 2000–2009



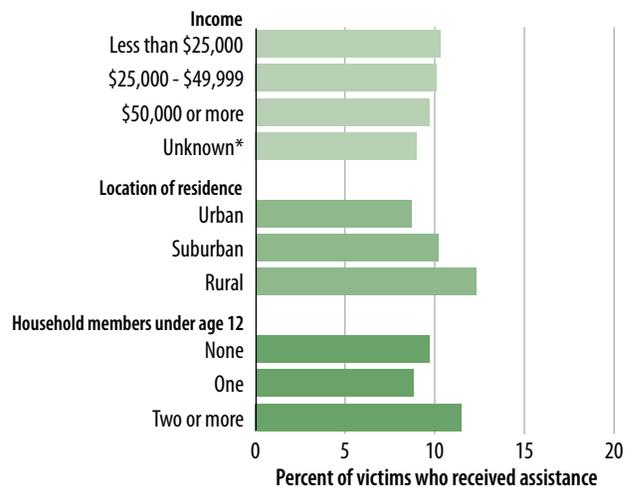
Note: See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

A slightly greater percentage of serious violent crime victims living in households in rural areas (12%) received assistance from victim service agencies than victims living in urban areas (9%) (figure 6). There were no measurable differences in the percentage of serious violent crime victims who received assistance from victim service agencies by income level. However, a greater percentage of victims with a household income of less than \$25,000 living in rural areas (16%) received assistance compared to those living in urban areas (9%). In rural areas, nearly (50%) of victims who received assistance lived in households with an income of less than \$25,000, while 38% of serious violent crime in rural areas was against persons in that income category (not shown in a table).

FIGURE 6
Serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by household characteristics, 2000–2009



Note: See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Data on household income not available for 19.6% of victims.

Methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS collects information on nonfatal crimes, both reported and not reported to the police, against persons age 12 or older in a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. Survey results are based on data gathered from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. The survey excludes personnel living in military barracks and persons living in institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities. For more detail, see the *Survey Methodology for Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007* at <http://bjs.gov>.

The NCVS asks all victims two questions pertaining to the use of victim services:

1. Did you (or someone in your household) received 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?

The analyses in this report use data from these two questions.

Standard error computations

If estimates are derived from a sample rather than the entire population, as is the case with the NCVS, caution is warranted when drawing conclusions about the size of one population estimate in comparison to another, or whether a time series of population estimates is changing. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on responses from a sample of the population each have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error, or margin of error, of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses, the size and representativeness of the sample, and the size of the subgroup for which the estimate is computed.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error can vary from one estimate to the next. In general, a smaller standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a higher standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability, and should be interpreted with caution.

The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The RSE is the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. In this report, the RSE was calculated for all estimates, and in cases where the RSE was greater than 50% or when the estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, the estimate was noted with a "!" symbol. Such estimates should be interpreted with caution.

A statistical test is used to determine whether differences in means or percentages are statistically significant once sampling error is taken into account. Comparisons made in the text were tested for statistical significance at the $p < .05$ level to ensure that the differences were larger than might be expected due to sampling variation. Significance testing calculations were conducted at BJS using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS by the U.S. Census Bureau. These programs take into consideration many aspects of the complex NCVS sample design when calculating estimates. Standard errors for average annual estimates were calculated based on the ratio of the sums of victimizations and respondents across years.

Many of the variables examined in this report may be related to one another and to other variables not included in the analyses. Complex relationships among variables were not fully explored in this report and warrant more extensive analysis. Readers are cautioned not to draw causal inferences based on the results presented.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by crime and victim characteristics and whether victimization was reported to police, 2000–2009**

Crime and victim characteristics	Victimization was reported to police		Victimization was not reported to police	
	Number of victimizations	Percent of victims who received assistance	Number of victimizations	Percent of victims who received assistance
All	11,191,400	14%	7,930,900	4%
Type of crime				
Rape/sexual assault	990,400	37%	1,318,200	9%
Robbery	3,725,800	11	2,407,300	4
Aggravated assault	6,475,300	12	4,205,400	3
Victim-offender relationship				
Intimates	1,234,600	29%	812,700	15%
Nonintimates	9,956,800	12	7,118,300	3
Sex				
Male	6,053,800	9%	4,778,400	2%
Female	5,137,600	20	3,152,500	7
Age				
Under 18	1,577,000	14%	1,972,500	3%
18–34	5,275,900	13	3,705,300	3
35 or older	4,338,500	15	2,253,100	7
Race/Hispanic origin				
White*	6,692,500	15%	4,880,700	5%
Black*	2,315,900	14	1,452,600	2!
Hispanic	1,642,500	10	1,176,900	1!
American Indian/Alaska native*	125,500	17!	95,500	7!
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	276,900	7!	149,400	5!
Two or more races	138,200	24	175,700	11!
Location of residence				
Urban	4,939,300	12%	3,412,700	4%
Suburban	4,763,800	15	3,364,100	4
Rural	1,488,300	18	1,154,100	6
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	3,616,600	15%	2,666,800	4%
\$25,000–\$49,999	2,742,200	13	1,807,200	6
\$50,000 or more	2,630,500	14	1,975,400	4
unknown	2,202,100	13	1,481,500	3

Note: Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Standard errors for appendix table 1: Serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by crime and victim characteristics and whether victimization was reported to police, 2000–2009**

Crime and victim characteristics	Victimization was reported to police		Victimization was not reported to police	
	Number of victimizations	Percent of victims who received assistance	Number of victimizations	Percent of victims who received assistance
All	355,791	0.91%	289,395	0.58%
Type of crime				
Rape/sexual assault	87,828	4.00%	102,894	2.02%
Robbery	185,617	1.35	144,430	1.03
Aggravated assault	256,556	1.09	199,139	0.68
Victim- offender relationship				
Intimates	99,213	3.37%	78,782	3.21%
Nonintimates	331,611	0.89	271,367	0.53
Sex				
Male	246,550	0.98%	214,549	0.52%
Female	223,855	1.51	168,545	1.18
Age				
Under 18	113,731	2.27%	128,995	0.98%
18–34	227,372	1.24	185,025	0.72
35 or older	202,786	1.45	139,093	1.39
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	261,650	1.18%	217,225	0.82%
Black	141,283	1.89	108,620	0.93
Hispanic	116,357	1.91	96,612	0.73
American Indian/Alaska native	29,090	8.43	25,234	6.53
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	44,110	3.86	31,865	4.46
Two or more races	30,592	9.16	34,693	5.94
Location of residence				
Urban	218,774	1.23%	176,429	0.87%
Suburban	214,165	1.39	174,975	0.87
Rural	110,104	2.59	95,570	1.78
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	182,447	1.58%	153,119	0.98%
\$25,000–\$49,999	155,581	1.69	122,780	1.43
\$50,000 or more	151,924	1.78	129,103	1.13
Unknown	137,296	1.87	109,822	1.13

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Number of serious violent crime victimizations and percent of victims who received direct assistance from a victim service agency, by victim characteristics and location of residence, 2000–2009

Victim and household characteristics	All areas		Urban areas		Suburban areas		Rural areas	
	Number of victimizations	Percent of victims who received assistance	Number of victimizations	Percent of victims who received assistance	Number of victimizations	Percent of victims who received assistance	Number of victimizations	Percent of victims who received assistance
All	19,361,100	10%	8,446,200	9%	8,230,900	10%	2,683,900	12%
Sex								
Male	10,971,400	6%	4,839,700	6%	4,705,400	6%	1,426,300	7%
Female	8,389,600	15	3,606,500	13	3,525,500	16	1,257,600	18
Age								
Under 18	3,592,500	8%	1,319,300	10%	1,753,600	7%	519,700	6%!
18–34	9,079,100	9	4,329,000	8	3,634,800	9	1,115,300	11
35 or older	6,689,400	12	2,797,900	9	2,842,600	14	1,048,900	17
Race/Hispanic origin								
White*	11,734,400	11%	3,807,800	10%	5,723,000	11%	2,203,600	12%
Black*	3,816,100	9	2,555,000	9	1,064,500	11	196,700	10
Hispanic	2,849,400	6	1,641,800	6	1,060,500	5	147,100	10!
American Indian/Alaska Native*	221,000	13!	78,600	4!	75,100	9!	67,300	26!
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	426,300	6!	231,600	3!	194,600	10!	!	~!
Two or more races	313,900	17	131,400	24!	113,300	14!	69,200	8!
Household income								
Less than \$25,000	6,331,200	10%	3,384,100	9%	1,921,000	9%	1,026,200	16%
\$25,000–\$49,999	4,616,400	10	1,893,000	10	2,094,700	11	628,600	9
\$50,000 or more	4,685,100	10	1,352,400	8	2,862,000	10	470,600	13
Unknown	3,728,400	9	1,816,700	7	1,353,200	10	558,500	9

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest hundred. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

! Less than 0.5 victimizations.

~Not applicable.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for appendix table 3: Number of serious violent crime victimizations and percent of victims who received direct assistance from a victim service agency, by victim characteristics and location of residence, 2000–2009**

Victim and household characteristics	All areas		Urban areas		Suburban areas		Rural areas	
	Number of serious violent crime victimizations	Percent who received assistance	Number of serious violent crime victimizations	Percent who received assistance	Number of serious violent crime victimizations	Percent who received assistance	Number of serious violent crime victimizations	Percent who received assistance
All	496,562	0.60%	300,475	0.83%	295,877	0.90%	153,680	1.66%
Sex								
Male	351,608	0.60%	216,155	0.87%	212,626	0.89%	107,517	1.74%
Female	299,270	1.07	182,152	1.47	179,775	1.64	100,235	2.82
Age								
Under 18	181,743	1.18%	102,942	2.08%	120,716	1.60%	61,783	2.59%
18–34	313,750	0.80	202,527	1.10	182,978	1.23	93,777	2.43
35 or older	261,545	1.08	157,383	1.41	158,819	1.69	90,648	2.96
Race/Hispanic origin								
White	366,170	0.79%	187,974	1.27%	238,543	1.11%	137,349	1.83%
Black	188,211	1.23	149,418	1.44	91,390	2.42	36,815	5.35
Hispanic	159,037	1.14	116,329	1.50	91,200	1.68	31,607	6.27
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	39,147	5.61	22,811	5.80	22,280	8.22	21,052	13.41
Asian/Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander	55,533	2.95	40,128	2.93	36,608	5.34	~	~
Two or more races	47,151	5.34	29,796	9.40	27,580	8.15	21,357	7.92
Household income								
Less than \$25,000	253,163	1.02%	175,574	1.31%	127,082	1.71%	89,565	2.92%
\$25,000–\$49,999	210,267	1.18	126,033	1.75	133,458	1.77	68,486	2.96
\$50,000 or more	212,090	1.14	104,373	1.85	159,440	1.48	58,564	3.89
Unknown	185,692	1.22	123,143	1.59	104,407	2.14	64,235	3.10

~Not applicable.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by whether the victim experienced criminal justice system action pertaining to the case, 2000–2009

Criminal justice system action	Percent of serious violent crime victims who received assistance when—	
	Action occurred	Action did not occur
Police notified	14%	4%
Complaint signed	22	9
Arrest made	23	10
Contact made with other criminal justice authorities	34	9
All four actions	39	8

Note: See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for appendix table 5: Serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by whether the victim experienced criminal justice system action pertaining to the case, 2000–2009

Criminal justice system action	Percent of serious violent crime victims who received assistance when—	
	Action occurred	Action did not occur
Police notified	0.90%	0.60%
Complaint signed	1.74	0.92
Arrest made	1.94	0.96
Contact made with other criminal justice authorities	2.74	0.81
All four actions	3.74	0.56

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Base population numbers and standard errors for serious violent crime rate per persons 12 or older and percentage of serious violent crime victims who received assistance from victim service agencies, 1993–2009

Year	U.S. resident population age 12 or older	Rate of serious violent crime	Percent of victims who received assistance
1993	210,906,900	0.90	0.82
1994	213,136,000	0.70	0.68
1995	215,080,700	0.61	0.84
1996	217,234,300	0.60	0.83
1997	219,839,100	0.61	0.93
1998	221,881,000	0.65	1.05
1999	224,568,400	0.60	1.02
2000	226,804,600	0.55	1.09
2001	229,215,300	0.51	1.25
2002	231,589,300	0.44	1.33
2003	239,306,000	0.44	1.45
2004	241,703,700	0.42	1.54
2005	244,505,300	0.48	1.63
2006	247,233,100	0.51	1.37
2007	250,344,900	0.42	1.43
2008	252,242,500	0.42	1.64
2009	254,105,600	0.40	1.51

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for serious violent crime victims who received assistance from victim service agencies, by type of agency, 1993–2009

Year	Serious violent crime victims who received assistance		
	All victim service agencies	Government service agency	Private service agency
1993	0.82%	0.52%	0.51%
1994	0.68	0.52	0.41
1995	0.84	0.62	0.46
1996	0.83	0.59	0.51
1997	0.93	0.69	0.56
1998	1.05	0.77	0.60
1999	1.02	0.79	0.44
2000	1.09	0.75	0.73
2001	1.25	0.85	0.67
2002	1.30	0.93	0.77
2003	1.39	1.06	0.84
2004	1.54	1.21	0.77
2005	1.63	1.16	1.07
2006	1.37	1.10	0.70
2007	1.43	1.08	0.76
2008	1.64	1.33	0.83
2009	1.51	1.23	0.76

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by whether victimization was reported to the police, 2000–2009

Percent of serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies when victimization was—

Year	Reported to the police	Not reported to the police
Total	0.90%	0.59%
2000	1.68%	1.06%
2001	1.97	0.90
2002	1.99	1.07
2003	1.96	1.92
2004	2.26	1.48
2005	2.47	1.64
2006	2.15	1.28
2007	2.18	1.30
2008	2.40	1.80
2009	2.25	1.39

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for serious violent crime victims who received follow-up criminal justice system action, by type of action, 2000–2009

Criminal justice follow-up action	Victim received assistance	Victim did not receive assistance
Police not notified	2.24%	1.08%
Police notified	2.30	1.09
Complaint signed	2.95	0.80
Arrest made	2.90	0.74
Contact made with other criminal justice authorities	2.86	0.55
All follow-up actions	2.50	0.40

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for victims who received assistance from victim service agencies, by type of offense, 2000–2009**

Year	Serious violent crime victims					
	All	Rape /sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Property crime
Total	0.60%	2.22%	0.92%	0.73%	0.38%	0.09%
2000	0.93%	4.76%	1.74%	1.11%	0.88%	0.17%
2001	1.25	4.60	1.85	1.45	0.81	0.18
2002	1.33	4.41	2.37	1.46	0.77	0.21
2003	1.44	5.43	2.28	1.73	0.93	0.19
2004	1.53	5.61	2.49	1.84	0.83	0.19
2005	1.63	6.32	1.77	2.28	0.96	0.22
2006	1.37	4.68	2.13	1.72	0.89	0.19
2007	1.43	5.21	2.15	1.55	1.00	0.19
2008	1.64	5.43	2.62	2.05	0.88	0.19
2009	1.51	5.69	2.31	1.93	0.91	0.18

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Standard errors for percentage of serious violent crime victims who received assistance from victim service agencies, by victim-offender relationship, 2000–2009**

Year	Intimate partners	Non-intimates
Total	2.46%	0.58%
2000	6.42%	1.01%
2001	4.57	1.23
2002	5.69	1.28
2003	5.67	1.36
2004	5.94	1.49
2005	7.34	1.58
2006	4.96	1.33
2007	5.47	1.38
2008	6.26	1.60
2009	6.23	1.39

APPENDIX TABLE 13**Percentage of serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by extent of injury experienced, 2000–2009**

Extent of injury	Percent of victims who received assistance
No injury	0.61%
Any injury	1.17
Minor injury	1.41
Serious injury	2.04
Rape without other injury	4.56

APPENDIX TABLE 14**Standard errors for percentage of serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by victim characteristics, 2000–2009**

Victim characteristic	Percent of victims who received assistance
Sex	
Male	0.61%
Female	1.07
Age	
12–17	3.59%
18–34	0.80
35 or older	1.08
Race/Hispanic origin	
White	0.79%
Black	1.23
Hispanic	1.13
American Indian/Alaska native	5.61
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2.95
Two or more races	5.34

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Standard errors for percentage of serious violent crime victims who received direct assistance from victim service agencies, by household characteristics, 2000–2009**

Household characteristic	Percent of victims who received assistance
Income	
Less than \$25,000	1.02%
\$25,000–\$49,999	1.18
\$50,000 or more	1.15
Unknown	1.22
Location of residence	
Urban	0.83%
Suburban	0.90
Rural	1.66
Household members under age 12	
None	0.72%
One	1.27
Two or more	1.54

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This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the website: <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2432>.