

2013 Victim Services Needs Assessment
**Volume IV: Statewide Telephone and Web
Survey**

Part 1: Statewide Telephone Survey

Conducted for
**The Office of Victims' Services,
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency**

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About the 2013 PCCD Victim Services Needs Assessment

The Office of Victims' Services of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency engaged a research team at Penn State Harrisburg to conduct the 2013 Needs Assessment of Pennsylvania's Victim Community. The primary goal of this initiative, was to begin to develop a comprehensive understanding of unmet needs and service gaps through the perspectives of both service providers and victims. By documenting this information, this project aimed to increase the stature of victims' needs and contribute to understanding how victims can access core services. The activities undertaken by the Institute of State and Regional Affairs are documented individually in specific stand-alone reports (listed below) and culminate in a *Summary Report of Findings (Volume VII)*.

The individual reports include:

- Volume I: In-Depth Interviews of Agency Directors**
- Volume II: Focus Groups of Victim Populations**
- Volume III: Administrative Web survey**
- Volume IV: Statewide Telephone and Web Survey**
- Volume V: Demographic Background Research**
- Volume VI: Crime Victim Needs: Insights from Research**
- Volume VII: Summary Report of Findings**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
TELEPHONE SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
Institutional Review Board	1
Instrument Development.....	1
Telephone Survey Sample	2
Data Collection	2
Data Preparation.....	4
TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECT STATISTICS	5
REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE TELEPHONE SURVEY SAMPLE.....	6
STUDY LIMITATIONS	7
DATA ANALYSIS NOTES.....	9
SURVEY RESULTS	10
Profile of Telephone Survey Respondents.....	10
Crime Experiences	12
Offender(s).....	18
Reporting Crime.....	22
Rights as a Crime Victim.....	24
Access to Services.....	25
Sources of Assistance	26
Profile of Served and Un-served Respondents	36
Services Delivered After Victimization	37
Victim’s Compensation Assistance	41
No Services Delivered After Victimization	46
Sources of Help and Service Utilization	52
Unmet Need	55
Effects of Crime Experience	57
DISCUSSION	77
APPENDIX A – SURVEY INSTRUMENT	83
APPENDIX B – FINAL DISPOSITION CODES.....	109
APPENDIX C – MAP OF GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS	110
APPENDIX D – WEIGHTED PROFILE OF TELEPHONE SURVEY RESPONDENTS	111
APPENDIX E – CRIME GROUPS	113
APPENDIX F – PA COUNTIES BY RURAL/URBAN/SUBURBAN DESIGNATION.....	114

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Telephone Survey Project Statistics.....	5
Table 2. Weights Applied to Survey Data	6
Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Across Pennsylvania	10
Table 4. Number of Victimizations by Age	14
Table 5. Crime With the Most Impact by Number of Crimes Experienced as an Adult	15
Table 6. Age by Type of Crime	16
Table 7. Relationship to the Offender(s).....	18
Table 8. Informal Sources of Assistance and Mean Satisfaction Levels	26
Table 9. Formal Sources of Assistance and Mean Satisfaction Levels.....	29
Table 10. Use of Medical Services by Crime with the Most Impact.....	33
Table 11. Did Not Use Formal Resources: Didn't Need Services by Age	34
Table 12. Use of Counseling/Therapy Services by Age	38
Table 13. Services Delivered After Victimization by Use of a VSO.....	40
Table 14. Use of Victim's Compensation Assistance by Age	41
Table 15. Use of Victim's Compensation Assistance by Type of Formal Assistance.....	41
Table 16. Did Not Understand How to Get Services by Age	49
Table 17. Services Were Inappropriate for a Victimization Experience by Age.....	50
Table 18. Crime Experiences by Services Were Inappropriate for the Victimization Experience	50
Table 19. Crime Experiences by Did Not Need Services	51
Table 20. Use of Formal Services by Service Utilization.....	52
Table 21. Crimes Experienced by Those Who Sought Formal Help, But Did Not Use Victim Services	54
Table 22. Unmet Need After Victimization by Use of a VSO	56
Table 23. Top Three Crimes for Each Emotion Experienced by Respondents	60

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table 24. Feeling Vulnerable by Age	63
Table 25. Experiencing Headaches by Age	67
Table 26. Trouble Sleeping by Age	68
Table 27. Upset Stomach by Age.....	70

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Race(s) of Survey Respondents.....	10
Figure 2. Household Income by Income Range of Survey Respondents.....	11
Figure 3. Crimes Experienced by Respondents as Adults	12
Figure 4. Age at Time of Victimization for the Crime with the Most Impact	17
Figure 5. Relationship to the Offender(s) by Type of Crime.....	19
Figure 6. Gender of the Offender(s).....	20
Figure 7. Reasons for Not Reporting Their Crime to the Police.....	22
Figure 8. Reasons for Not Providing Statements to the Police.....	23
Figure 9. Individuals and Offices that Informed Respondents of Rights as a Crime Victim	24
Figure 10. Use of Friends by Type of Crime Experienced	27
Figure 11. Reasons for Not Using Informal Sources of Assistance.....	29
Figure 12. Use of Victim Service Organization by Age	30
Figure 13. Use of a Victim Service Agency by Type of Crime Experienced.....	30
Figure 14. Use of a Victim Service Agency by Type of Interpersonal Violent Crime.....	31
Figure 15. Use of Medical Services by Type of Crime Experienced.....	33
Figure 16. Reasons for Not Using Formal Sources of Assistance	34

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Figure 17. Did Not Use Formal Resources: Didn't Need Services by Type of Crime Experienced	35
Figure 18. Use of Services After Victimization.....	37
Figure 19. Reasons Respondents Did Not Apply for Victim's Compensation Assistance.....	42
Figure 20. Crime Experienced by Not Needing Victim's Compensation Assistance.....	43
Figure 21. Crime Experienced by Lack of Knowledge About Victim's Compensation Assistance	44
Figure 22. Lack of Understanding of Victim's Compensation Assistance by Age	45
Figure 23. Lack of Service Utilization by Type of Crime Experienced	46
Figure 24. Reasons for Not Using Any Services Following the Victimization Experience	47
Figure 25. Assumed That They Did Not Qualify for Services by Age.....	48
Figure 26. Did Not Need Services by Type of Crime Experienced.....	51
Figure 27. Use of Formal Services by Service Utilization	52
Figure 28. Source of Formal Help Used For Those Who Did Not Utilize Services.....	53
Figure 29. Unmet Need by Type of Crime Experienced	55
Figure 30. Level of Distress Following a Crime Experience.....	57
Figure 31. Level of Distress by Type of Crime	58
Figure 32. Type of Distress Experienced for One Month or More.....	59
Figure 33. Feeling Anxious or Worried by Type of Crime	61
Figure 34. Feeling Vulnerable by Type of Crime.....	63
Figure 35. Feeling Unsafe by Type of Crime	65
Figure 36. Physical Problems Experienced for One Month or More.....	66
Figure 37. Experiencing Headaches by Type of Crime	67
Figure 38. Changes in Eating or Drinking by Type of Crime.....	69
Figure 39. Fatigue by Type of Crime.....	71

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Figure 40. High Blood Pressure by Type of Crime 72

Figure 41. Muscle Tension or Back Pain by Type of Crime 73

Figure 42. Problems with Work or School and Related Individuals by Type of Crime 74

Figure 43. Problems with Family Members or Friends by Type of Crime..... 75

Figure 44. Financial Difficulties by Age 76

INTRODUCTION

As part of the 2013 Victim Services Needs Assessment, the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at Penn State Harrisburg conducted a statewide telephone survey of crime victims which was supplemented by a web version of the telephone survey. The purpose was to gather information about crime experiences, resources used after victimization, unmet needs, and effects of victimization from the perspective of crime victims. A total of 755 telephone interviews with adult Pennsylvania crime victims were conducted between May 20 and July 23, 2013. The open-access web survey was active in the field from May 21 through September 2, 2013 and yielded 95 completed surveys. Unlike the telephone survey which focused exclusively on adult victims who experienced a crime as an adult, the web survey was open to those who experienced crime(s) as adolescents as well as adults answering the survey on behalf of another victim (in most cases, a child). The report is organized into two parts that address survey methods and findings for each statewide survey data collection mode (part 1: telephone; part 2: web survey).

TELEPHONE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Institutional Review Board

The study protocol, survey instrument, and informed consent statements were submitted to Penn State University's Office for Research Protections for review in May 2013 and were subsequently approved under Penn State IRB #43068. As part of the approval process, all members of the Penn State research team completed mandatory training on the protection of human research participants.

Instrument Development

CSR staff worked in consultation with other members of the Penn State research team and the 2013 Victim Services Needs Assessment Advisory Group during April and May 2013 to develop and refine survey questions for use in data collection. The survey instrument gathered information on the respondent's crime experience, sources of help used after the crime experience, services and assistance used, unmet needs, effects of the victimization experience, and standard demographic questions. The telephone survey focused exclusively on adult victims who experienced crime as an adult. See Appendix A for a copy of the survey instrument used to conduct the interviews.

Telephone Survey Sample

The sample drawn for the telephone survey used a representative RDD (random-digit-dial) landline phone sample. Marketing Systems Group of Horsham, Pennsylvania constructed the sample frame.

The landline sample consisted of telephone numbers selected at random from all zip codes throughout Pennsylvania using a random-digit-dial sampling procedure¹. This type of sample frame is a single stage EPSEM (equal probability of selection method). Although this sampling technique includes working, non-working, unassigned, and business telephone numbers, it guaranteed that every residential landline telephone number (listed, unlisted, and non-published) in Pennsylvania had an equal chance of being selected. This allows for generalizability to the Pennsylvania population with landline telephones.

Due to budget and time constraints, the project team did not conduct telephone interviews with respondents on cell phone lines, which means that cell phone only or cell phone mostly households were not included. Because cell phones are often used more frequently by certain demographic groups, such as young adults (18-34 years), renters, non-whites, Hispanics, and individuals with lower household incomes as compared to individuals with landlines², these groups may have been under-represented. For more information on this topic, see the section of this report entitled, “Study Limitations.”

Data Collection

Data for this project were collected by approximately 30 telephone interviewers using Voxco computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) software. The call center accommodated 20 concurrent interviewers as well as quality control supervisors assisted by Voxco’s monitoring and productivity tools. Before starting to interview, each telephone interviewer was trained to become

¹ For this survey, CSR purchased the most comprehensively-screened type of random sample from Marketing Systems Group. All dedicated and ported wireless numbers were identified and removed from the landline RDD sample. CSR abides by the federal Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991.

² AAPOR Cell Phone Task Force. Deerfield, IL: American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). 2010. Available from: http://www.aapor.org/Cell_Phone_Task_Force/2819.htm

familiar with the survey instrument. Four field supervisors and CSR's project manager were responsible for training, supervising, monitoring, and evaluating the interviewer staff throughout the data collection period.

A working draft of the survey instrument was pre-tested with a small sample of respondents before full-field interviewing began. The pre-test process ensured that the skipping patterns of the programmed survey instrument were functioning as intended. Pre-testing increases the likelihood that the questions provide accurate data while decreasing the likelihood of collecting unusable data; therefore, it is an integral component of questionnaire design. The pre-test findings were reviewed, found to be error-free, and incorporated into the final dataset.

Production interviewing for the survey took place from CSR's call center on the Penn State Harrisburg campus between May 20 and July 23, 2013. Hours for interviewing for the project were Mondays through Thursdays from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., and Sundays from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

CSR used a rigorous callback strategy to contact households that were not reached on the initial call attempt. Follow-up calls to households that did not answer or where busy signals or answering machines were reached were scheduled for subsequent attempts at varying days of the week and times of day. Further, in an effort to include every possible respondent, a team of CSR's most experienced telephone interviewers conducted refusal conversions, a technique to gain cooperation from individuals who had initially been hesitant to participate. Because these callbacks and refusal conversions are the principal means by which outcome rates are increased, CSR interviewers attempted a maximum of nine contacts and an average of 1.85 call attempts per phone number.

Prior to the start of each interview, telephone interviewers screened each call for eligible respondents: 18 years of age or older, Pennsylvania residents, and individuals who experienced a crime as an adult. If the individual answering the phone was not eligible, the telephone interviewer asked if anyone else in the household met the criteria. Those who met all three requirements were

invited to participate in the survey. Calls continued until a total of 755 interviews had been completed.

Data Preparation

All completed survey data were extracted into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Data were verified for accuracy of variable coding, and verbatim text was edited for consistency in formatting before final review by the senior staff of the Center for Survey Research. Survey datasets were created in SPSS for Windows version 21.0.

TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECT STATISTICS

The statewide telephone survey's final dataset includes cases from 755 adult Pennsylvania crime victims. The average length of a completed interview was approximately 20 minutes. A total of 41,968 different phone numbers were dialed during the data collection. The margin of error for this survey is plus or minus 3.6 percentage points with the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence. This means that in a sample of 750 households, there is a 95% chance or better that if all telephone households in Pennsylvania are surveyed, the results will not differ from the survey findings by more than 3.6 percentage points. Table 1 below displays a summary of project statistics.

The telephone survey's outcome rate was calculated using the American Association of Public Opinion Research's (AAPOR) Cooperation Rate 3 formula³. The cooperation rate is the proportion of cases interviewed of all eligible units contacted. The survey cooperation rate was 53.1%. See Appendix B for the specific final disposition codes and the cooperation rate formula.

Table 1. Telephone Survey Project Statistics

Project Statistics	hrs/min/sec
Total connection time of all calls	1,657:38:14
Average length of one completed interview	00:19:55
Average phone time to obtain one completed interview	02:11:44
Margin of Error	+/- 3.6%
AAPOR Cooperation Rate 3 (COOP3)	53.1%

Disposition Codes Used for COOP3 Calculation	Number of Records
Interview (Category 1)	771 ⁴
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	4,474
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)	24,385
Not eligible (Category 4)	12,338 ⁵
Total number of different phone numbers dialed	41,968

³ AAPOR sets an industry standard for consistent reporting across the survey research field. For more information, see AAPOR's "Standard Definitions: Final Disposition of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys" at http://www.aapor.org/Standard_Definitions/2852.htm.

⁴ This includes 755 completed interviews and 16 partially completed interviews.

⁵ 1,847 records were not eligible because they did not have a victim in the household.

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE TELEPHONE SURVEY SAMPLE

In order to ensure that the results of the statewide telephone survey were not biased toward any demographic group, the results of the survey were checked against the known occurrences of the demographic characteristics of the population⁶. The data source used to make this comparison was the July 1, 2012 State Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Weighting was utilized to better represent the population as a whole for those groups who were over- or under-represented in the survey's final dataset. The weights applied gave each case a value so that the percentage of responses in the sample approximated the known percentage in the population. For the statewide telephone survey, cases were weighted as a function of each respondent's age and sex, but were not weighted for race or socio-economic status.

The table below contains the categories that were used for the weighting scheme, the number of respondents interviewed within these categories, the number of expected interviews according to Census data, and the resulting weights applied to norm the survey data to known population demographics.

Table 2. Weights Applied to Survey Data

	Interviewed	Expected	Weight Factor
Male			
18-24 years	7	48	6.881
25-34 years	13	60	4.597
35-44 years	24	58	2.419
45-54 years	61	70	1.143
55-64 years	77	63	0.813
65-74 years	60	37	0.619
75 years and over	32	28	0.883
Female			
18-24 years	6	47	7.837
25-34 years	21	59	2.809
35-44 years	57	59	1.029
45-54 years	116	72	0.620
55-64 years	137	66	0.483
65-74 years	87	43	0.493
75 years and over	57	46	0.799

⁶ See Volume V: Demographic Background Research for the demographic characteristics of this population.

STUDY LIMITATIONS

The research team acknowledges the following limitations for the statewide telephone survey:

The proportion of Americans who rely solely on a cell phone for their telephone service continues to grow, as does the share of those who still have a landline phone but do most of their calling on their cell phone. According to recent government statistics on this phenomenon, more than one-third of American homes, or 38.2%, had only cell phones during the second half of 2012.⁷ In addition, nearly one in every six American homes, or 15.9%, received all or almost all calls on cell phones despite having a landline phone in the home. State-level estimates indicate that 23.4% of Pennsylvania households are cell phone-only, and that 17.1% receive all or almost all calls on cell phones despite having a landline phone in the home.⁸

Additionally, cell phones are often used more frequently by certain demographic groups. A recent Cell Phone Task Force Report conducted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research reiterates the importance of including cell phone sample to assist with reaching young adults (18-34 years), renters, non-whites, Hispanics, and individuals with lower incomes as compared to individuals with landlines.⁹

Based on this documentation, there is an increased concern that polls conducted only on landline phones may not accurately measure public opinion. The inability to reach households with only cell phones (or with no telephone service) has potential implications on results from surveys, polls, and other research conducted using random-digit-dial sampling frames. Coverage bias may exist if there

⁷ Blumberg SJ, Luke JV. Wireless substitution: Early release of estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, July-December 2012. National Center for Health Statistics. June 2012. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

⁸ Blumberg SJ, Luke JV, Ganesh N, et al. Wireless substitution: State-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2010–2011. National health statistics reports; no 61. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012. Available from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr061.pdf>

⁹ AAPOR Cell Phone Task Force. Deerfield, IL: American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). 2010. Available from: http://www.aapor.org/Cell_Phone_Task_Force/2819.htm

are differences between persons with and without landline phones on the substantive variables of interest.

Budget and time constraints prevented CSR from utilizing a dual frame sample (landline sample with a cell phone supplement). However, the results of the survey were checked against known occurrences of demographic characteristics (age and sex) in Pennsylvania's population. For details on weighting for the statewide telephone survey, see the section of this report entitled "Representativeness of the Telephone Survey Sample."

Further, prior studies conducted by the research team estimated that approximately 20% of adult Pennsylvanians were crime victims. Due to the budget implications associated with screening out 80% of the calls, the researchers decided against using a randomized respondent selection technique (for example, the "last birthday method") which is often used to ensure that every adult within each sampled household has an equal probability of being interviewed. Although this second-stage sampling was not utilized, first-stage sampling did ensure that every landline phone number within Pennsylvania had an equal chance of being selected for the study.

Next, despite utilizing a rigorous follow-up strategy with all potential respondents, CSR did not interview every eligible participant in the sample. Because the answers from these non-respondents could be different from those who did participate, non-response bias exists. Generally, higher outcome rates suggest a lower likelihood of non-response bias. The telephone survey had a cooperation rate of 53.1%, which is the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible cases.

Finally, it should be noted that the statewide telephone and web survey data were analyzed separately because of the different methodologies used. Most notably, the telephone survey used a random sample whereas the web survey used non-probability sampling. Further, unlike the telephone survey which focused exclusively on adult victims who experienced a crime as an adult, the web survey was also open to those who experienced crimes as adolescents as well as adults answering the survey on behalf of another victim (in most cases, a child). The different eligibility requirements for each mode also made combined analysis impossible.

DATA ANALYSIS NOTES

The following notes should be taken into account during a review of the data:

1. Data are weighted as a function of each respondent's age and sex. All reported numbers and percentages reflect the weighted data.
2. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding as a result of weighting the data as well as multiple responses for some questions.
3. Frequencies may not add up to the sample size reported due to rounding in the weighting process.
4. All survey questions were cross-tabulated by the following variables. Relationships with statistical significance are noted (chi-square statistic is significant at the .05 level).
 - a. Gender
 - b. Age
 - c. Ethnicity
 - d. Race
 - e. Disability status
 - f. Sexual orientation
 - g. Veteran status
 - h. Geography
 - i. Type of crime experienced (crime with the most impact)
 - j. Served/Un-served status
5. See Appendix E for an explanation of the crime groups ("type of crime").
6. See Appendix F for a map of the geographies used during analysis (rural, urban, suburban break down).

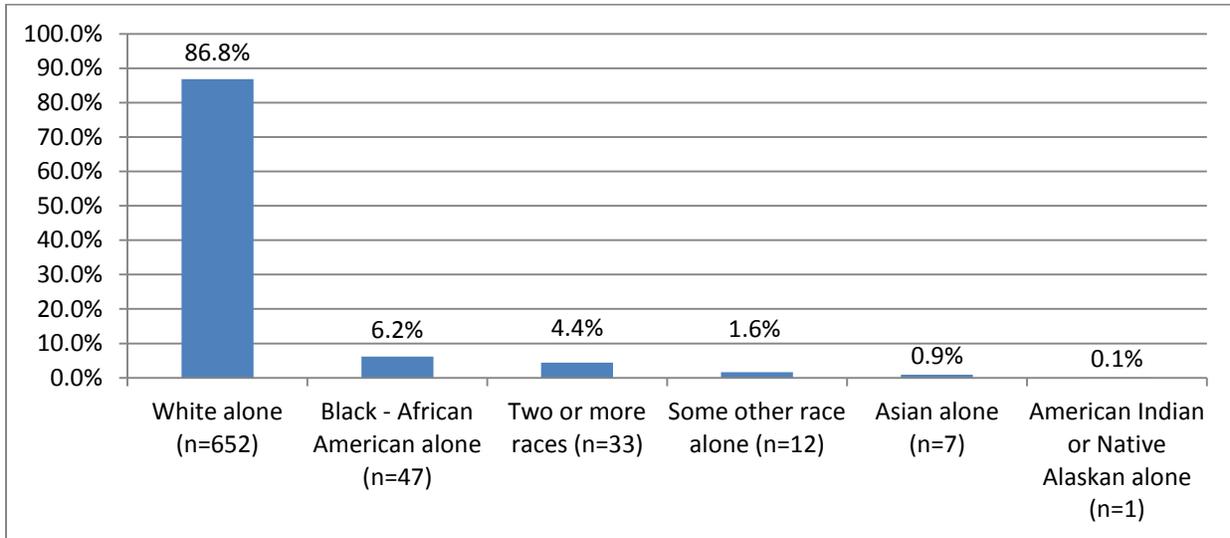
SURVEY RESULTS

PROFILE OF TELEPHONE SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Demographic Characteristics

A total of 755 adult Pennsylvanians participated in the telephone survey. Completed interviews were split evenly between men (48.2%; $n = 364$) and women (51.8%; $n = 391$). Respondents ranged in age from 20 to 94 years, with an average age of 48.4 years. Generally, respondents were not diverse; most were white (86.8%; $n = 652$), non-Hispanic (97.6%; $n = 735$), and born in the United States (96.7%; $n = 730$). The figure below outlines the race(s) reported by the survey respondents.

Figure 1. Race(s) of Survey Respondents



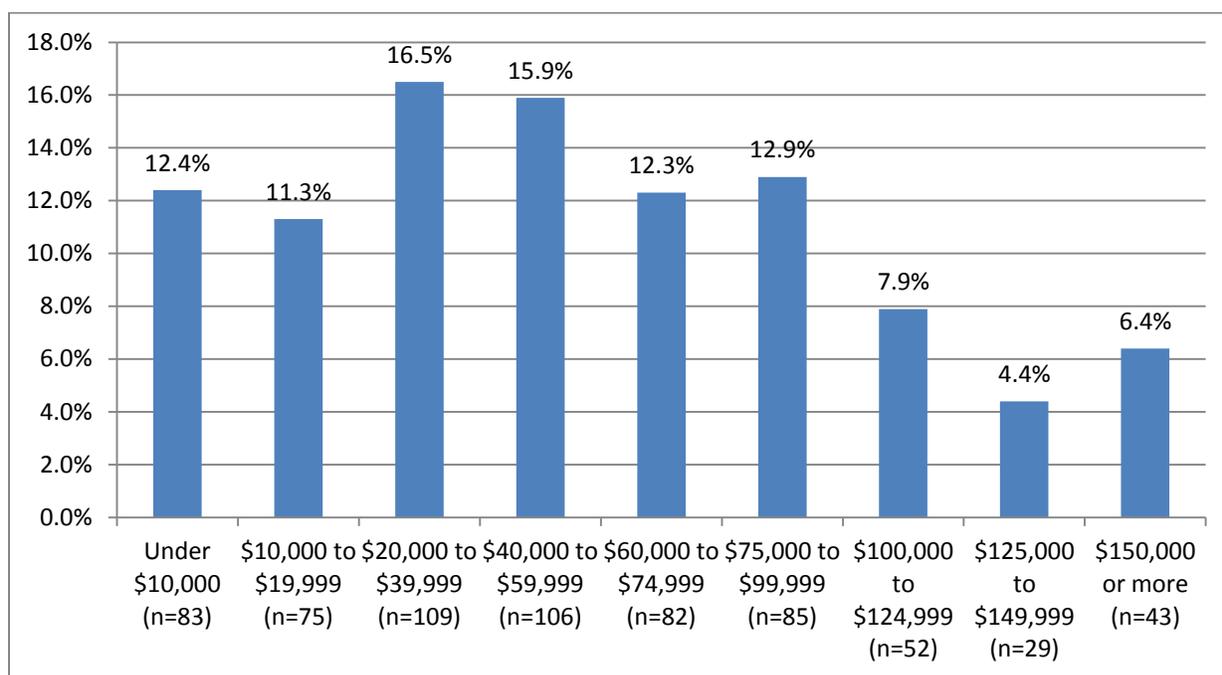
Most respondents reside in an urban county (43.6%; $n = 329$), followed by suburban (29.4%; $n = 222$), and rural (27.0%; $n = 204$) counties; Appendix F contains a map of Pennsylvania counties by density. The table below outlines the distribution of respondents across Pennsylvania. See Appendix C for a map of the geographic regions.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Across Pennsylvania

Northwest Pennsylvania	86	11.4%
North Central Pennsylvania	51	6.8%
Northeast Pennsylvania	109	14.5%
Southwest Pennsylvania	154	20.4%
South Central Pennsylvania	113	14.9%
Southeast Pennsylvania	242	32.1%

Education level varied among participants, where 2.6% ($n = 20$) had less than a high school diploma, 18.7% ($n = 141$) had a high school diploma or GED, 25.0% ($n = 188$) had some college experience, and 53.6% ($n = 402$) had earned some type of college degree. Further, income levels were also diverse, as displayed in the figure below.

Figure 2. Household Income by Income Range of Survey Respondents



Respondents shared other pertinent demographic information. For example, nearly one-quarter (22.0%; $n = 165$) of survey participants indicated that they had a disability. Further, 10.1% ($n = 76$) of respondents were veterans. Over half of respondents were married (52.4%; $n = 393$), and nearly one-quarter (22.6%; $n = 170$) were single, never married. The remaining respondents were either living with someone in a committed relationship (6.0%; $n = 45$), divorced (10.1%; $n = 76$), widowed (6.1%; $n = 46$), or considered themselves to be in an “other” category (2.7%; $n = 20$). Lastly, most respondents described their sexual orientation as heterosexual (96.8%; $n = 701$), gay/lesbian (2.3%; $n = 17$), bisexual (0.4%; $n = 3$), or “other” (0.4%; $n = 3$).

See Appendix D for a full table of respondent demographics.

CRIME EXPERIENCES

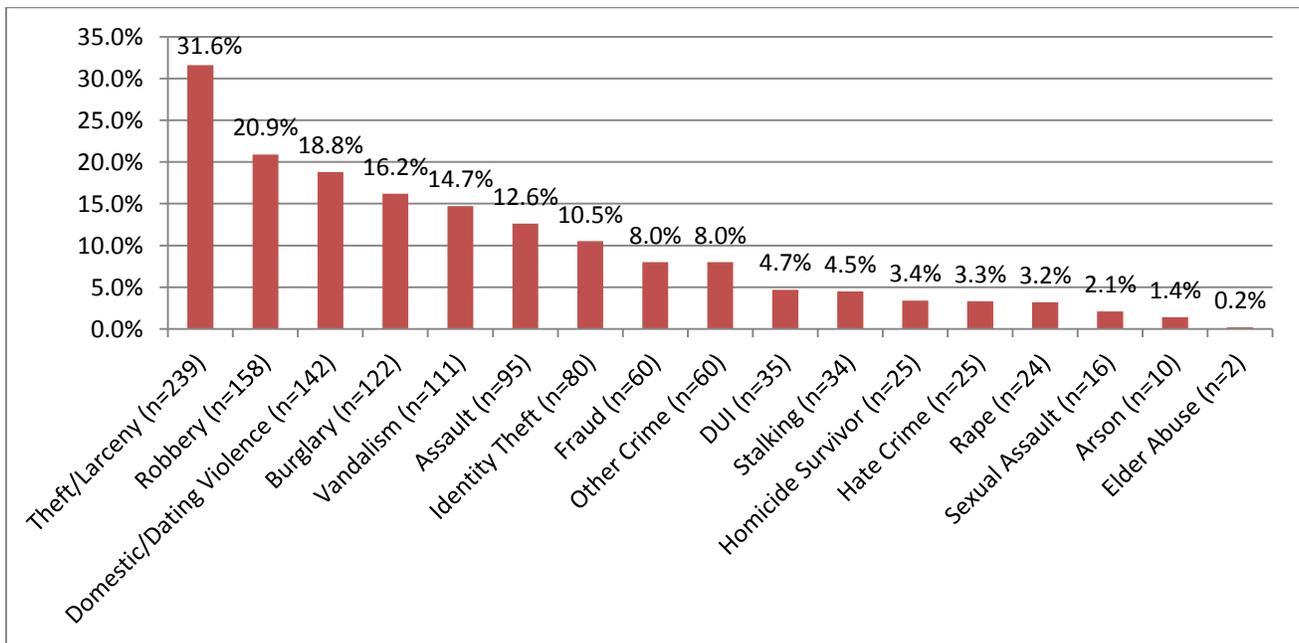
Crime Experiences as an Adult

Crimes were divided into three categories for the purposes of data analysis: interpersonal violent crime, violent crime, and property crime. Interpersonal violent crimes included domestic/dating violence, elder abuse, stalking, rape, and sexual assault. Next, violent crimes included assault, hate crimes, homicide (homicide survivor), robbery, and driving under the influence. Lastly, property crimes included arson, theft/larceny, burglary, vandalism, identity theft, and fraud (including Internet fraud).

Over two-thirds of respondents (67.7%; $n = 511$) reported experiencing a property crime as an adult. Further, 39.8% ($n = 300$) experienced a violent crime, and nearly one-quarter (24.1%; $n = 182$) experienced an interpersonal violent crime as an adult. The figure below displays the specific crimes reported by the telephone survey respondents. The top five crimes mentioned by respondents were:

1. Theft/Larceny (31.6%; $n = 239$)
2. Robbery (20.9%; $n = 158$)
3. Domestic/Dating Violence (18.8%; $n = 142$)
4. Burglary (16.2%; $n = 122$)
5. Vandalism (14.7%; $n = 111$)

Figure 3. Crimes Experienced by Respondents as Adults



Gender, race, disability status, and geography were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing a violent crime as an adult.

- Men were more likely to have experienced a violent crime (43.9%; $n = 160$ versus 35.9%; $n = 141$).
- Non-white respondents were more likely to have experienced a violent crime. In fact, over half of non-whites (59.7%; $n = 59$) experienced a violent crime compared to over one-third of white respondents (36.8%; $n = 240$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely to have reported experiencing a violent crime than non-disabled respondents (53.9%; $n = 89$ versus 36.0%; $n = 211$).
- Nearly half (44.9%; $n = 148$) of urban respondents experienced violence compared to 38.9% ($n = 86$) of suburban and 32.6% ($n = 66$) of rural respondents.

Race, disability status, and geography were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing a property crime as an adult.

- White respondents were more likely to have experienced a property crime than non-whites (72.6%; $n = 474$ versus 34.8%; $n = 35$).
- Those without disabilities were more likely to have reported experiencing a property crime. Specifically, over two-thirds of non-disabled respondents (69.8%; $n = 408$) reported experiencing a property crime as an adult compared to over one-half of disabled respondents (59.8%; $n = 99$).
- Rural respondents were most likely to report experiencing a property crime (74.5%; $n = 152$). They were closely followed by suburban (71.2%; $n = 158$), and then urban respondents (61.1%; $n = 201$).

Gender, age, race, disability status, veteran status, and geography were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing an interpersonal violent crime as an adult.

- Women were more likely than men to indicate that they had experienced an interpersonal violent crime as an adult. Nearly one-third of women (32.8%; $n = 128$) reported experiencing this type of crime compared to 14.7% ($n = 53$) of men.
- Younger respondents were more likely to have reported experiencing an interpersonal violent crime than their older counterparts. For example, 44.5% ($n = 53$) of respondents 25 to 34 years experienced an interpersonal violent crime compared to 15.7% ($n = 13$) of those 65-74 years and 6.6% ($n = 5$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Non-whites were more likely to have experienced an interpersonal violent crime than whites (41.5%; $n = 41$ and 21.6%; $n = 141$ respectively).
- Disabled individuals were more likely to have experienced this type of crime than non-disabled respondents. Over one-third of disabled (36.6%; $n = 60$) experienced an interpersonal violent crime compared to just over one-fifth of non-disabled individuals (20.8%; $n = 122$).
- Non-veterans were more likely to have reported experiencing an interpersonal violent crime than veterans (25.5%; $n = 173$ versus 11.7%; $n = 9$).
- Respondents living in rural areas were more likely to have experienced an interpersonal violent crime (30.8%; $n = 63$) than those living in other areas of the state (21.8%; $n = 48$ of suburban and 21.5%; $n = 71$ of urban respondents).

Number of Victimizations as an Adult

Survey respondents reported all of the crimes that they had experienced as an adult. The number of crimes experienced as an adult ranged from 1 to 8 crimes, with an average of 1.64 crimes per respondent. Most respondents experienced one crime (57.4%; $n = 433$). However, nearly one-third, or 30.4% ($n = 230$), of respondents experienced two crimes, and the remaining respondents (12.2%; $n = 92$) experienced three or more crimes.

Age, ethnicity, disability status, type of crime (crime with the most impact), and use of formal sources of help were found to have statistically significant relationships with multiple victimization experiences.

- Generally, middle-aged respondents were more likely to have experienced two or more crimes as an adult. The following table outlines victimization experiences by age.

Table 4. Number of Victimizations by Age

Age	1 Crime Experience		2 or More Crime Experiences	
18-24 years	73	76.3%	23	23.7%
25-34 years	51	43.0%	68	57.0%
35-44 years	63	53.7%	54	46.3%
45-54 years	72	50.7%	70	49.3%
55-64 years	70	54.3%	59	45.7%
65-74 years	49	60.8%	31	39.2%
75 years or more	56	76.1%	18	23.9%

- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to experience two or more crimes as an adult (73.6%; $n = 13$ versus 41.9%; $n = 308$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to experience two or more crimes as an adult (56.1%; $n = 93$ compared to 39.2%; $n = 229$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to experience two or more crimes as an adult (65.8%; $n = 88$). They were followed by violent crime victims (42.2%; $n = 95$) and property crime victims (35.1%; $n = 138$).
- Those victimized multiple times as an adult, as opposed to those that were victimized once, were more likely to use formal sources of help. (47.5%; $n = 241$ versus 32.6%; $n = 81$).

Also, many respondents indicated that they had experienced more than one type of crime.

- Of property crime victims, nearly one-quarter (21.3%; $n = 109$) experienced a violent crime, and less than one-fifth (17.0%; $n = 87$) experienced an interpersonal violent crime.
- Of violent crime victims, over one-third (36.3%; $n = 109$) experienced a property crime, and less than one-quarter (23.0%; $n = 69$) experienced an interpersonal violent crime.

- Of interpersonal violent crime victims, almost half (47.8%; $n = 87$) experienced a property crime, and over one-third (37.9%; $n = 69$) experienced a violent crime.

Crime with the Most Impact

Because some respondents experienced only one crime, by default, these crimes became the crime with the most impact. The following table breaks down the crime with the most impact by one victimization experience compared to multiple victimizations (two or more).

Table 5. Crime With the Most Impact by Number of Crimes Experienced as an Adult

	1 Crime Experience		2+ Crime Experiences	
Arson	4	0.9%	2	0.5%
Assault	26	6.0%	28	8.8%
Burglary	59	13.5%	39	12.0%
Domestic/Dating violence	24	5.4%	57	17.8%
DUI	13	3.1%	1	0.5%
Elder abuse	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Fraud	23	5.2%	9	2.8%
Hate crime	14	3.2%	6	2.0%
Homicide	5	1.2%	13	4.1%
Identity theft	30	6.9%	22	6.8%
Rape	5	1.2%	8	2.5%
Robbery	71	16.4%	41	12.6%
Sexual assault	1	0.3%	4	1.3%
Stalking	3	0.8%	11	3.5%
Theft/Larceny	111	25.6%	45	14.1%
Vandalism	30	6.8%	19	5.9%
Other crime	14	3.3%	14	4.4%

Gender, age, ethnicity, race, disability status, and geography were found to have statistically significant relationships with the type of crime with the most impact.

- Men were more likely than women to note that a violent crime had the most impact (36.0%; $n = 131$ versus 24.3%; $n = 95$). Further, women were more likely to indicate that an interpersonal violent crime had the most impact on them (26.6%; $n = 104$ compared to 8.2%; $n = 30$ of men).
- Younger adults were more likely to indicate that interpersonal violent crimes had the most impact. The table on the following page outlines age by type of crime.

Table 6. Age by Type of Crime

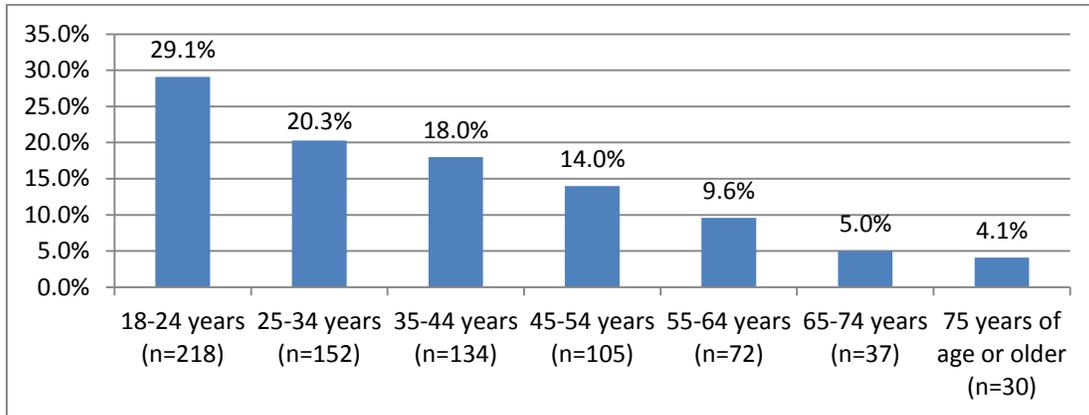
	Violent crime		Property crime		Interpersonal violent crime	
18-24 years	28	29.9%	52	54.6%	15	15.5%
25-34 years	37	31.2%	50	42.2%	32	26.7%
35-44 years	29	24.5%	60	51.1%	29	24.4%
45-54 years	41	28.8%	74	52.2%	27	19.0%
55-64 years	38	29.8%	71	55.3%	19	14.9%
65-74 years	25	30.7%	45	56.0%	11	13.3%
75+ years	28	38.3%	43	58.5%	2	3.2%

- Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to indicate that an interpersonal violent crime had the greatest impact on their life (35.1%; $n = 6$ versus 17.4%; $n = 128$). Also, non-Hispanics were more likely to share that a violent crime had the most impact (30.6%; $n = 225$ versus 6.2%; $n = 1$).
- White respondents were more likely than non-whites to indicate that a property crime had the greatest impact on their life (56.2%; $n = 367$ compared to 25.3%; $n = 25$). Non-whites were more likely to indicate that violent crimes (46.0%; $n = 46$ versus 27.6%; $n = 180$) or interpersonal violent crimes (28.7%; $n = 29$ versus 16.1%; $n = 105$) had the most impact.
- Disabled respondents were more likely than those without a disability to indicate that violent crimes (40.8%; $n = 67$ versus 27.1%; $n = 158$) or interpersonal violent crimes (25.3%; $n = 42$ versus 15.8%; $n = 92$) had the most impact. Conversely, those without a disability were more likely than disabled respondents to indicate that a property crime had the greatest impact on their life (57.2%; $n = 335$ versus 33.9%; $n = 56$).
- Rural, suburban, and urban respondents all most frequently selected a property offense as the crime with the most impact (55.9%; $n = 114$, 55.7%; $n = 124$, and 47.7%; $n = 157$ respectively). However, urban respondents were more likely to select a violent crime as having the most impact (37.8%; $n = 125$) compared to the other geographies, with 28.3% ($n = 63$) of suburban and 19.1% ($n = 39$) of rural respondents selecting a violent crime. Further, rural respondents were more likely to select an interpersonal violent crime as having the most impact (25.1%; $n = 51$), with 16.0% ($n = 35$) of suburban and 14.4% ($n = 47$) of urban respondents selecting the same.

Respondents indicated that the crime with the most impact occurred between 1 and 4,800 times, with an average of 24.29 times. Crimes that occurred more than 1,000 times were all domestic/dating violence situations, with the exception of one respondent noting fraud. Most of these crimes happened only one time (59.5%; $n = 427$). Survey respondents noted that this crime occurred when they were between the ages of 18 and 93, with an average age of victimization of 38.19 years. The figure on the following page outlines the age ranges of victims for the crime with the most impact. Lastly, the crime with the most impact occurred within the last year and 59 years ago, with an

average of 10.19 years ago. Most crimes occurred either 1 year ago (13.3%; $n = 99$) or within the last year (13.2%; $n = 99$).

Figure 4. Age at Time of Victimization for the Crime with the Most Impact



OFFENDER(S)

Relationship to Offender(s)

When specifying the relationship with the offender(s), respondents most often selected:

1. Identity/gender unknown (32.9%; $n = 249$)
2. Male stranger (31.0%; $n = 229$)
3. Male acquaintance, friend, coworker (16.5%; $n = 121$)

See the table below for the specific relationships with the offender(s); respondents could select all categories that applied.

Table 7. Relationship to the Offender(s)

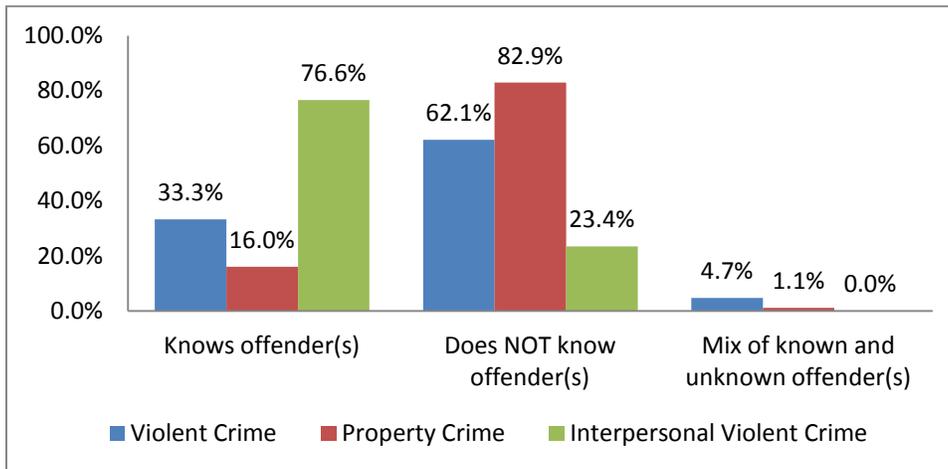
Identity/Gender unknown	249	32.9%
Male stranger	229	30.4%
Someone else you knew (MALE acquaintance, friend, coworker, etc.)	121	16.1%
Someone else you knew (FEMALE acquaintance, friend, coworker, etc.)	43	5.7%
Someone else (gang/group of individuals, company, police officer)	40	5.3%
Female stranger	33	4.3%
Ex-husband	30	3.9%
Ex-boyfriend (romantic)	23	3.1%
Ex-wife	11	1.4%
Other male relative (uncle, cousin, etc.)	10	1.3%
Current husband	10	1.3%
Current boyfriend (romantic)	8	1.0%
Brother (including half-brother, step-brother)	5	0.7%
Current wife	5	0.6%
Other female relative (aunt, cousin, etc.)	4	0.5%
Son (including step-son)	4	0.5%
Daughter (including step-daughter)	4	0.5%
Father or step-father	4	0.5%
Sister (including half-sister, step-sister)	3	0.4%
Female roommate	3	0.4%
Male roommate	2	0.3%
Declined to answer	2	0.3%
Mother or step-mother	1	0.1%

Two-thirds of respondents (66.2%; $n = 498$) reported not knowing their offender(s). The remaining respondents knew their offender(s) (31.9%; $n = 240$), or described a mix of known and unknown offenders (2.0%; $n = 15$).

Gender, age, race, disability status, sexual orientation, geography, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with whether or not the respondent knew the offender.

- Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to indicate that they knew the offender(s) (40.5%; $n = 158$ versus 22.5%; $n = 82$).
- Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to know their offender(s). For example, over one-third (38.2%; $n = 36$) of those 18-24 years old knew their offender(s) compared to about one-quarter (24.3%; $n = 18$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to know their offender(s) (41.1%; $n = 41$ compared to 30.5%; $n = 199$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to know their offender(s). Specifically, nearly half (46.7%; $n = 76$) of disabled respondents knew their offender(s) compared to just over one-quarter (28.0%; $n = 163$) of those without a disability.
- Gay or lesbian respondents were more likely to report that they did not know their offender compared to heterosexual respondents (97.4%; $n = 23$ versus 65.8%; $n = 460$).
- Respondents living in rural areas were most likely to know their offender(s). Specifically, 40.8% ($n = 83$) of rural respondents knew their offender(s) compared to 29.5% ($n = 66$) of suburban and 27.9% ($n = 92$) of urban respondents.
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were more likely to know their offender than victims of violent or property crimes (76.6%; $n = 102$ versus 33.3%; $n = 75$ and 16.0%; $n = 63$ respectively). Conversely, property crime victims were least likely to know their offender, with 82.9% ($n = 327$) reporting that they did not know the identity of the offender. See the figure below for more details.

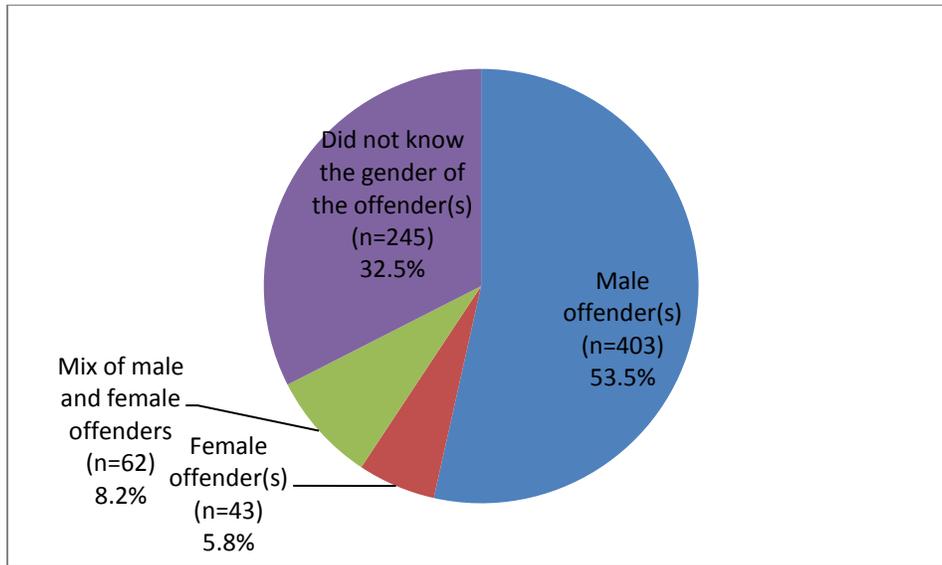
Figure 5. Relationship to the Offender(s) by Type of Crime



Gender of Offender(s)

Over half of the respondents (53.5%; $n = 403$) indicated that their offender(s) was male. The figure on the following page displays the gender of the offender(s) involved in the crime with the most impact.

Figure 6. Gender of the Offender(s)



Age, race, disability status, geography, and type of crime were found to have a statistically significant relationship with the gender of the offender.

- Younger respondents were more likely to report a mix of male and female offenders than their older counterparts. For example, 16.5% of those 18-24 years ($n = 16$) had this mix of offenders compared to only 4.3% of those 75 years of age or older ($n = 3$). Older respondents were more likely to not know the gender of their offender(s) (35.3%; $n = 26$ of those 75 years of age or older compared to 23.7%; $n = 23$ of those 18-24 years of age).
- Non-whites were more likely to describe a mix of male and female offenders as compared to whites (19.0%; $n = 19$ and 6.6%; $n = 43$ respectively). Further, whites were more likely than non-whites to not know the gender of their offender(s) (33.8%; $n = 220$ versus 23.8%; $n = 24$).
- Nearly two-thirds (64.3%; $n = 105$) of disabled respondents described male offender(s) compared to just over half (50.8%; $n = 297$) of non-disabled respondents. Non-disabled individuals were more likely to not know the gender of their offender(s) (34.2%; $n = 200$ versus 24.8%; $n = 41$ of non-disabled respondents).
- Respondents in suburban areas were most likely to report a male offender (58.4%; $n = 130$), followed by rural (53.4%; $n = 108$) and urban (50.3%; $n = 165$) areas. A mix of male and female offenders was reported most often in urban areas (13.2%; $n = 43$) versus 4.9% ($n = 11$) in suburban and 3.7% ($n = 8$) in rural areas.
- Male offenders were most often reported for interpersonal violent crimes (81.4%; $n = 108$), followed by violent crimes (64.4%; $n = 145$), and then property crimes (38.0%; $n = 150$). Respondents most often reported that they did not know the gender of the offender for property crimes (52.7%; $n = 208$).

Number of Offender(s)

A majority (86.0%; $n = 648$) of survey respondents noted that one offender was involved with the crime with the most impact. Further, 10.4% ($n = 78$) of respondents indicated that two offenders were involved with their crime experience. The remaining respondents described three or more offenders (3.5%; $n = 27$). Of those who noted three or more offenders, 1.6% specifically described a gang or a group of offenders ($n = 12$).

Age, race, and the type of crime were found to have a statistically significant relationship with the number of offenders involved in the crime with the most impact.

- Younger respondents were more likely than their older counterparts to report that two offenders were involved in the crime with the most impact. For example, 16.5% ($n = 16$) of 18-24 year olds and 20.2% ($n = 24$) of 25-34 year olds reported two offenders compared to 5.5% ($n = 4$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Non-whites were more likely than whites to report that two offenders were involved in their crime experience (19.8%; $n = 20$ versus 9.0%; $n = 59$ respectively).
- Property crimes were most likely to involve one offender (91.7%; $n = 362$) compared to interpersonal violent crimes (82.2%; $n = 109$) and violent crimes (78.3%; $n = 177$).

Age of Offender(s)

Lastly, nearly one-fifth noted that their crime experience with the most impact involved at least one individual who was younger than 18 years of age (16.8%; $n = 89$).

Geography and type of crime were found to have a statistically significant relationship with the age of the offender.

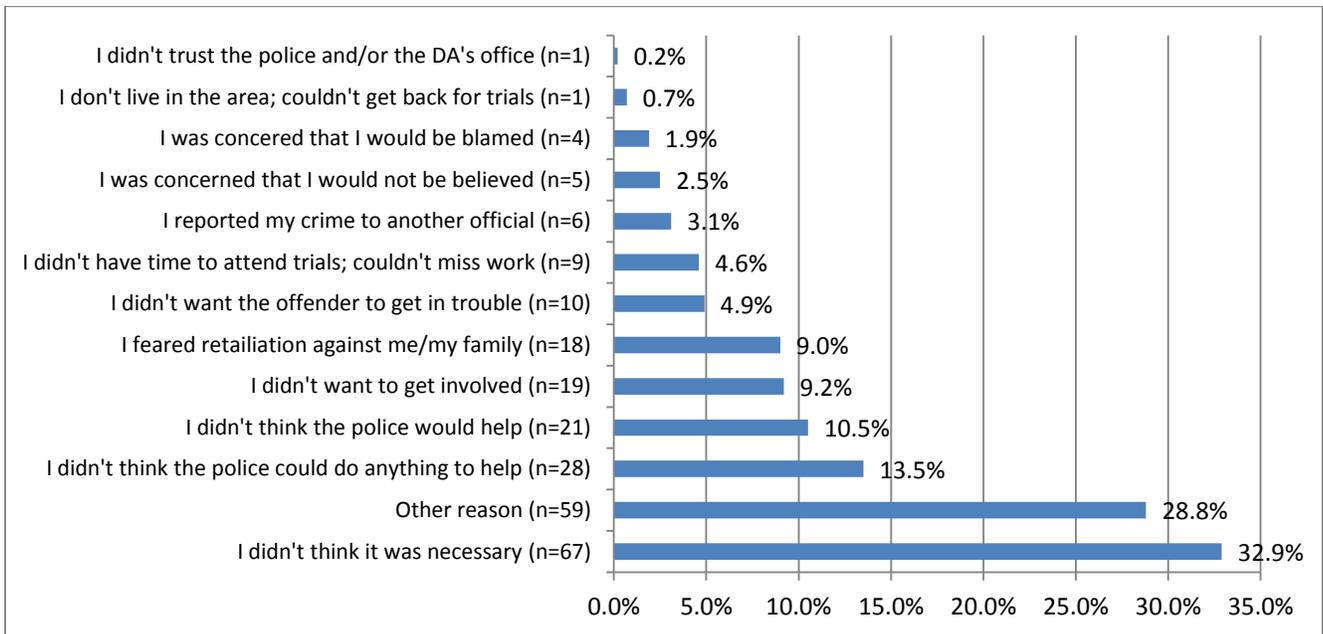
- Respondents living in rural areas were most likely to report that at least one adolescent was involved in their crime experience (22.3%; $n = 34$) compared to 16.6% ($n = 38$) of urban, and 11.5% ($n = 17$) of suburban respondents.
- Property crimes were most likely to involve adolescent offenders (23.1%; $n = 51$), followed by violent crimes (18.0%; $n = 31$), and then interpersonal violent crimes (4.8%; $n = 6$).

REPORTING CRIME

Nearly three-quarters of respondents (73.5%; $n = 547$) indicated that they reported their crime experience to the police. When specifying the reasons for not reporting their crime to the police, respondents most often selected (see Figure 7 below):

1. I didn't think it was necessary (32.9%; $n = 67$)
2. Other reason (28.8%; $n = 59$)
3. I didn't think the police could do anything to help (13.5%; $n = 28$)
4. I didn't think the police would help (inefficient, biased, wouldn't want to get involved, etc.) (10.5%; $n = 21$)
5. I didn't want to get involved (9.2%; $n = 19$)

Figure 7. Reasons for Not Reporting Their Crime to the Police



The respondents who indicated other reasons for not reporting their crime to the police shared the following comments:

1. Bank, credit card company, or credit bureau took care of it (52.3%; $n = 30$)
2. Did not know what to do (16.4%; $n = 9$)
3. Not enough proof or unable to determine offender (9.1%; $n = 5$)
4. Did not want others to know (7.5%; $n = 4$)
5. Filed for divorce or ended the relationship (6.8%; $n = 4$)

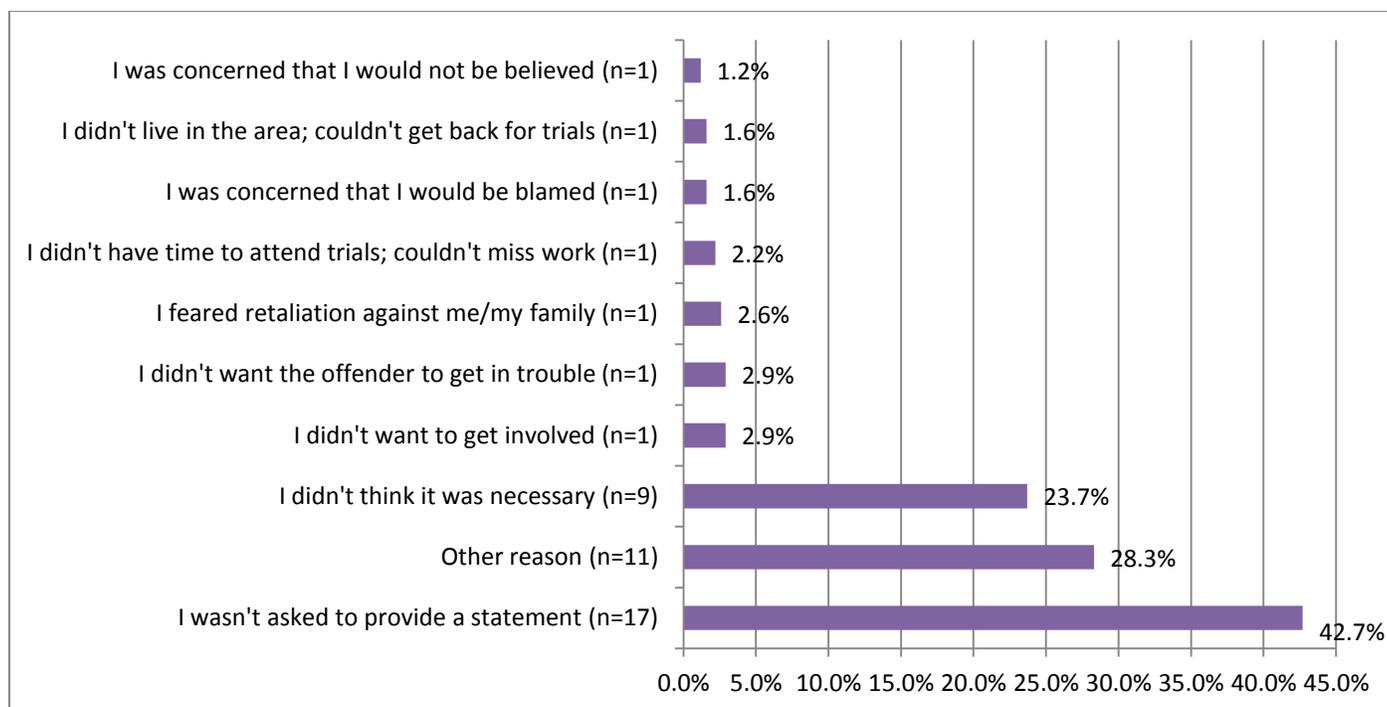
Type of crime was found to have a statistically significant relationship with reporting a crime.

- Violent crimes were the most likely to be reported to the police (84.1%; $n = 189$), followed by property crimes (72.5%; $n = 280$) and interpersonal violent crimes (58.3%; $n = 78$).

Of those who reported a crime to the police, almost all (92.8%; $n = 506$) provided statements to the police. When specifying reasons for not providing statements, respondents most often selected (see Figure 8 below):

1. I wasn't asked to provide a statement (42.7%; $n = 17$)
2. Other reason (28.3%; $n = 11$)
3. I didn't think it was necessary (23.7%; $n = 9$)

Figure 8. Reasons for Not Providing Statements to the Police



Respondents provided the following “other reasons” for not providing statements to the police:

1. Did not witness the crime directly (46.4%; $n = 6$)
2. Someone else provided statements (16.8%; $n = 2$)
3. Bank, credit card company, or credit bureau took care of it (10.3%; $n = 1$)

Age and type of crime were found to have a statistically significant relationship with providing statements to the police.

- Younger respondents were more likely to provide statements than their older counterparts. For example, all (100.0%; $n = 67$) of those 18-24 years of age provided statements compared to 85.6% ($n = 45$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Those who had experienced a property crime were most likely to provide statements to the police. Specifically, 95.4% ($n = 266$) of property crime victims provided statements compared to 90.6% ($n = 172$) of violent crime victims and 88.6% ($n = 69$) of interpersonal violent crime victims.

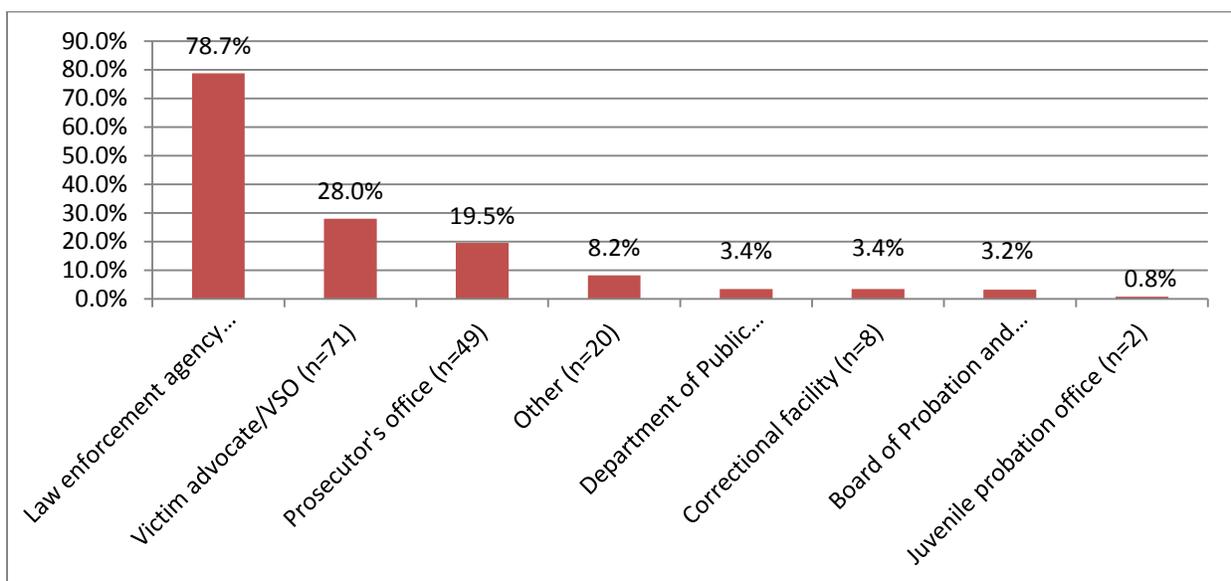
RIGHTS AS A CRIME VICTIM

One-third (34.0%; $n = 257$) of respondents indicated that someone informed them of their rights as a crime victim. Further, 9.0% of individuals ($n = 68$) did not know if they were informed of their rights as a crime victim. The remaining respondents were not informed (57.0%; $n = 431$).

Individuals and offices that shared this information included (see Figure 9 for more information):

1. Law enforcement agency (78.7%; $n = 199$)
2. Victim advocate/VSO (28.0%; $n = 71$)
3. Prosecutor's office (19.5%; $n = 49$)

Figure 9. Individuals and Offices that Informed Respondent of Rights as a Crime Victim



The respondents who indicated that other sources shared victim rights information noted the following individuals/organizations:

1. Financial institution (38.1%; $n = 8$)
2. Medical professional (21.3%; $n = 4$)
3. Attorney (19.5%; $n = 4$)

Gender, age, race, disability status, geography, and type of crime were found to have a statistically significant relationship with being informed of their rights as a crime victim.

- Women were more likely than men to indicate that they were informed of their rights as a crime victim (37.9%; $n = 148$ versus 29.8%; $n = 108$).
- Younger respondents were more likely than their older counterparts to indicate that they had been informed of victims' rights. For example, 39.2% of those 18 to 24 years of age ($n = 37$) indicated they had been informed of their rights as a crime victim compared to 28.0% of those 75 years of age or older ($n = 21$).

- Non-whites were more likely than whites to indicate that they had not been informed of their rights (67.3%; $n = 67$ versus 55.6%; $n = 363$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to indicate that they had not been informed about their rights as a crime victim (62.4%; $n = 103$ and 55.3%; $n = 324$ respectively).
- Rural respondents were most likely to indicate that they had been informed of their rights as a crime victim (42.1%; $n = 86$). Further, one-third (33.0%; $n = 73$) of suburban, and nearly one-third (29.6%; $n = 98$) of urban respondents indicated the same.
- Respondents who had experienced an interpersonal violent crime were most likely to report that they had been informed of their rights as a crime victim (42.0%; $n = 56$). One-third (33.8%; $n = 76$) of violent crime victims, and nearly one-third (31.4%; $n = 124$) of property crime victims noted that they were informed of their rights.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Just over half (51.5%; $n = 389$) of respondents knew where to access services after they experienced the crime with the most impact.

Gender, ethnicity, and race were found to have a statistically significant relationship with knowing where to access services after experiencing the crime with the most impact.

- Women were more likely than men to indicate that they knew where to access services (55.7%; $n = 218$ versus 47.0%; $n = 171$).
- Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to note that they knew where to access services after their crime experience (76.3%; $n = 14$ compared to 50.9%; $n = 374$).
- White respondents were more likely than non-white respondents to share that they knew where to access services. Over half (53.0%; $n = 346$) of whites indicated that they knew where to access services compared to less than half (41.5%; $n = 41$) of non-whites.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

Respondents indicated their utilization of both informal and formal sources of assistance. Informal sources of assistance included: family, friends, coworkers, clergy, and other similar persons. Formal sources of assistance included law enforcement, District Attorney's Offices, victim service organizations, medical services, counseling agencies, and related entities.

Informal Sources of Assistance

Greater than three-quarters (77.4%; $n = 584$) of respondents utilized an informal source of assistance. Respondents used an average of 1.57 informal resources to assist them with their crime victimization experience. The most frequently utilized informal source of help was family, with over two-thirds (66.9%; $n = 505$) of respondents indicating that they had used this resource. Other informal sources noted by respondents included:

- Bystanders/strangers ($n = 11$)
- Neighbors/Neighborhood watch organizations ($n = 8$)
- Therapy dog ($n = 1$)

The following table outlines the informal sources used as well as the mean level of satisfaction (using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied).

Table 8. Informal Sources of Assistance and Mean Satisfaction Levels

Family	66.9% ($n = 505$)	4.61
Friends	55.7% ($n = 421$)	4.54
Coworkers	19.4% ($n = 146$)	4.22
Clergy	9.2% ($n = 69$)	4.46

Gender, age, ethnicity, veteran status, sexual orientation, and geography were found to have statistically significant relationships with family members helping the respondent after their crime experience.

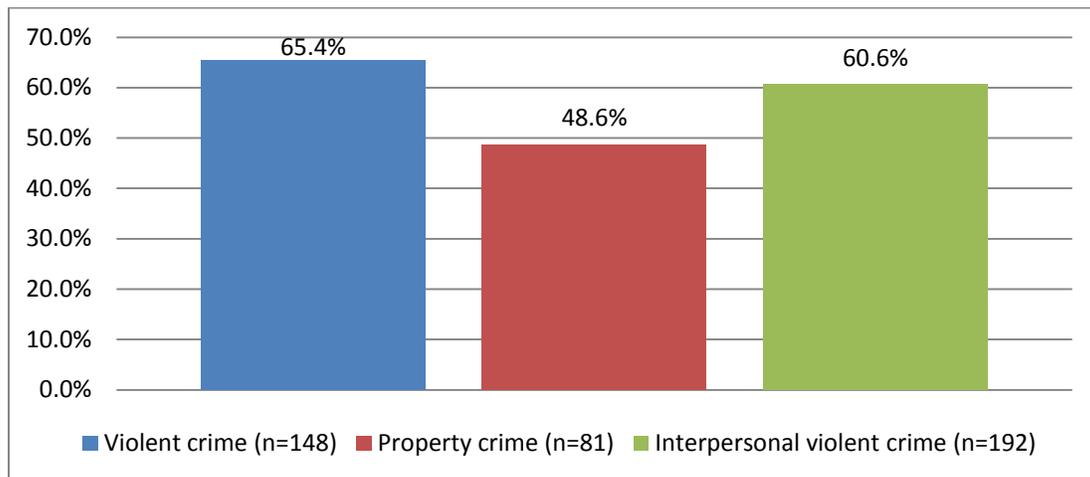
- Women were more likely than men to utilize family members for help after their crime victimization experience (71.9%; $n = 281$ versus 61.5%; $n = 224$).
- Younger respondents were more likely than their older counterparts to turn to family members for assistance after their crime experience. For example, 89.0% ($n = 106$) of 25-34 year olds utilized family compared to 63.5% ($n = 47$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to use family resources after their crime experience (94.6%; $n = 17$ versus 66.1%; $n = 486$).
- Non-veterans were more likely to use their family members as a resource than veterans. Specifically, greater than two-thirds of non-veterans (68.4%; $n = 464$) used family help compared to over half of veterans (53.1%; $n = 40$).

- Heterosexual respondents were more likely than LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer) respondents to note that their family helped them after their crime experience (67.2%; $n = 471$ versus 40.4%; $n = 10$).
- Rural respondents were more likely to utilize family help after their crime experience. For example, three-quarters of rural respondents (74.2%; $n = 151$) used family help, compared to 64.6% ($n = 143$) of suburban respondents and 63.8% ($n = 210$) of urban respondents.

Gender, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, relationship to offender(s), and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with using friends for help after their crime experience.

- Women were more likely than men to turn to their friends following their crime experience (65.1%; $n = 255$ compared to 45.7%; $n = 166$).
- Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to utilize the help of friends. Specifically, nearly three-quarters of those 25-34 years of age (71.2%; $n = 85$) indicated that friends helped them compared to less than half of those 75 years of age or older (47.3%; $n = 35$).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to indicated that friends helped them after their crime victimization experience (80.7%; $n = 14$ versus 55.1%; $n = 405$).
- Heterosexual respondents were more likely than LGBTQ respondents to turn to friends (55.8%; $n = 391$ versus 34.2%; $n = 8$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to use friends for assistance (63.3%; $n = 152$ versus 53.3%; $n = 265$).
- Those who reported violent crimes were most likely to turn to friends after their crime experience. The figure below displays the use of friends by type of crime experienced.

Figure 10. Use of Friends by Type of Crime Experienced



Disability status and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with utilizing co-workers after their crime experience.

- Non-disabled respondents were more likely than their disabled counterparts to use co-workers as a help source following their crime experience (21.8%; $n = 128$ versus 10.9%; $n = 18$).
- Respondents who had experienced an interpersonal violent crime were most likely to utilize co-workers for help. Specifically, nearly one-third of respondents who experienced an interpersonal violent crime (30.5%; $n = 41$) turned to co-workers compared to those who had experienced a violent crime (21.4%; $n = 48$) and those who had experienced a property crime (14.5%; $n = 57$).

Gender, relationship to offender(s), and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with utilizing a clergy member after their crime experience.

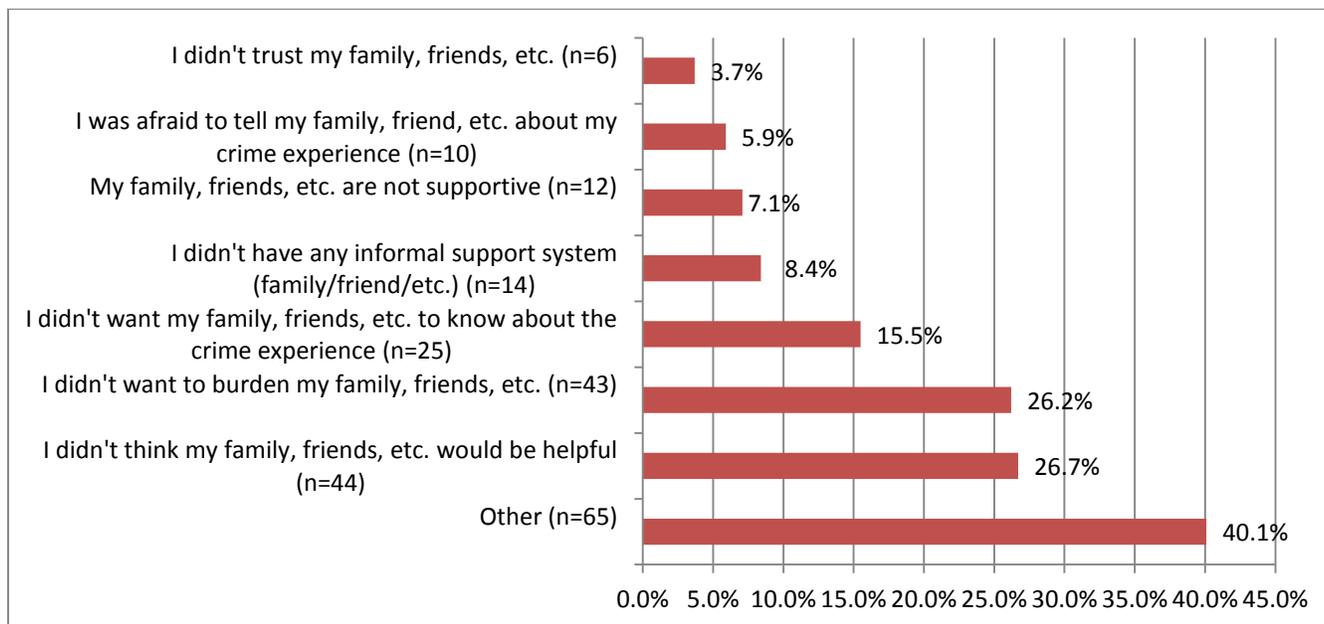
- Women were more likely than men to turn to a clergy member following their crime experience (12.7%; $n = 50$ versus 5.4%; $n = 20$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to use clergy for assistance (14.9%; $n = 36$ versus 6.5%; $n = 32$).
- Respondents who had experienced an interpersonal violent crime were most likely to turn to a clergy member after their crime experience. Specifically, 15.4% ($n = 21$) of those who experienced an interpersonal violent crime, 10.9% ($n = 25$) of those who experienced a violent crime, and 6.1% ($n = 24$) of those who experienced a property crime turned to a clergy member for help.

Nearly one-quarter of respondents (22.6%; $n = 171$) did not utilize informal sources of help. These individuals noted the following reasons for not using informal sources of assistance. The top three reasons for not using this type of help were:

1. Other reasons (40.1%, $n = 65$)
 - a. 91.9% of those who cited an “other” reason ($n = 60$) noted that they didn’t need help or thought it wasn’t necessary.
2. I didn’t think my family, friends, etc. would be helpful (26.7%; $n = 44$)
3. I didn’t want to burden my family, friends, etc. (26.2%; $n = 43$)

The figure on the following page outlines all of the reasons cited for not using informal resources after their crime victimization experience.

Figure 11. Reasons for Not Using Informal Sources of Assistance



Formal Sources of Assistance

Greater than two-thirds (67.3%, *n* = 508) of survey respondents indicated that they had used a formal source of assistance. Respondents used an average of 1.14 formal sources of assistance following their crime victimization experience. The most frequently utilized resource was law enforcement, with over half (50.7%; *n* = 382) using this source of formal assistance. Other formal resources included:

- Banks/Financial institutions (*n* = 43)
- Insurance companies (*n* = 26)
- Attorneys (*n* = 10)

The following table outlines the formal sources used as well as the mean level of satisfaction (using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied).

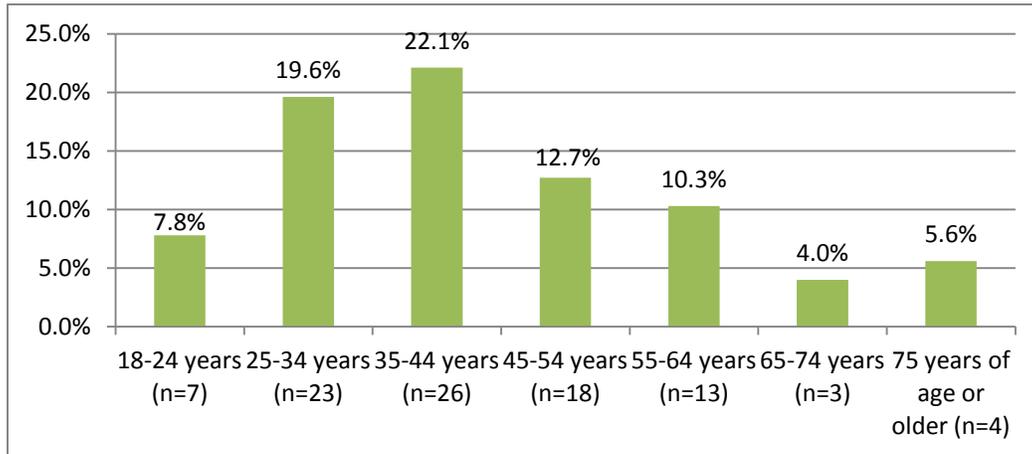
Table 9. Formal Sources of Assistance and Mean Satisfaction Levels

Law enforcement	50.7% (<i>n</i> = 382)	3.71
District Attorney's Office	15.4% (<i>n</i> = 115)	3.84
Victim service organization	12.6% (<i>n</i> = 95)	4.31
Medical service, such as a hospital, clinic, or dentist	12.0% (<i>n</i> = 91)	3.82
Counseling agency	10.6% (<i>n</i> = 80)	4.29

Age, disability status, relationship to offender(s), and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with utilizing a victim service organization following their crime victimization experience.

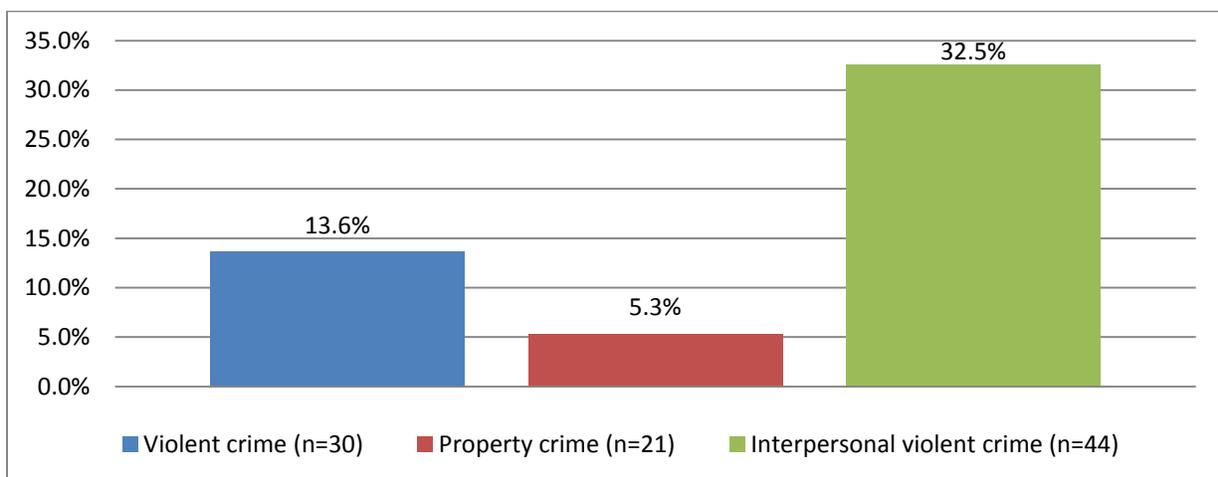
- Middle-aged respondents were most likely to use a victim service organization following their crime experience. The figure below displays the use of VSOs by age category.

Figure 12. Use of Victim Service Organization by Age



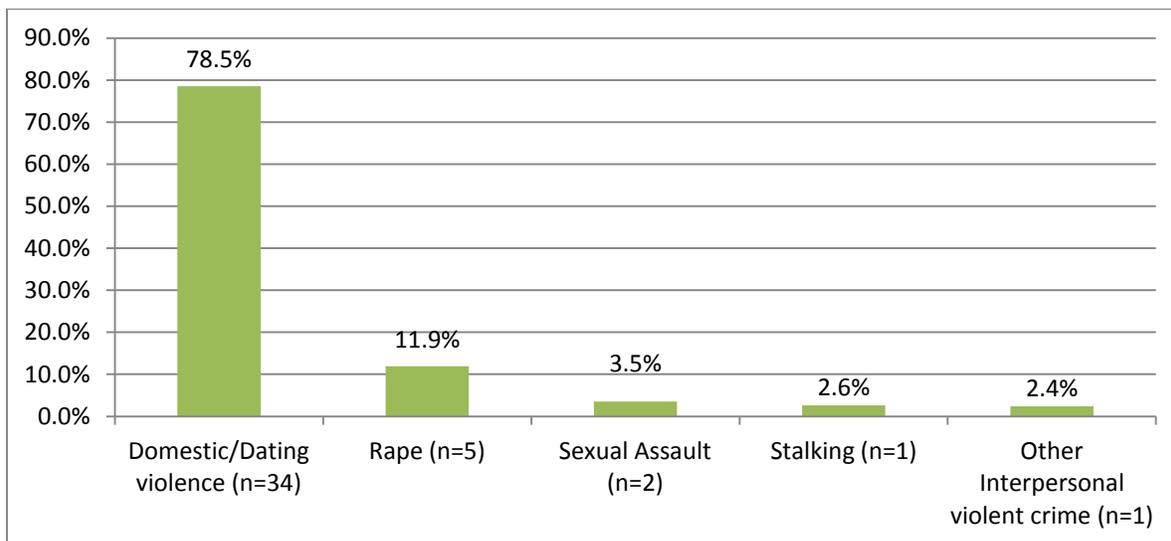
- Those with a disability were more likely to utilize a victim service organization than their non-disabled counterparts (24.0%; $n = 40$ versus 9.5%; $n = 55$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to use VSOs for assistance (23.3%; $n = 54$ versus 6.7%; $n = 33$).
- Respondents who had experienced an interpersonal violent crime were most likely to utilize a VSO (32.5%; $n = 44$). The following figure displays the use of a VSO by type of crime experienced.

Figure 13. Use of a Victim Service Agency by Type of Crime Experienced



Of the interpersonal crime victims, domestic/dating violence victims were most likely to have used a VSO. The following figure displays the breakdown of types of interpersonal violent crimes for those who used a VSO.

Figure 14. Use of a Victim Service Agency by Type of Interpersonal Violent Crime



Age, veteran status, relationship to offender(s), and geography were found to have a statistically significant relationship with using a District Attorney’s Office after a crime experience.

- Younger respondents were more likely than their older counterparts to use a District Attorney’s Office following their crime experience. For example, nearly one-third (31.9%; $n = 30$) of those 18-24 years used a District Attorney’s Office compared to 10.5% ($n = 8$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Veterans were more likely to use a District Attorney’s Office following their crime experience than non-veterans (23.5%; $n = 18$ versus 14.5%; $n = 97$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to use a District Attorney’s Office (21.2%; $n = 50$ versus 12.7%; $n = 63$).
- Suburban respondents were most likely to use a District Attorney’s Office following their crime victimization experience (18.9%; $n = 42$). They were closely followed by rural respondents (18.4%; $n = 37$), and then urban respondents (11.1%; $n = 36$).

Race, disability status, and sexual orientation were found to have statistically significant relationships with utilizing help from law enforcement following a crime experience.

- White respondents were more likely than non-white respondents to use the help of law enforcement after their crime experience (53.0%; $n = 345$ compared to 35.1%; $n = 35$).
- Non-disabled respondents were more likely than their disabled counterparts to utilize the help of law enforcement (53.1%; $n = 310$ versus 42.9%; $n = 71$).
- Heterosexual survey respondents were more likely than LGBTQ respondents to use the help of law enforcement following their crime experience. Specifically, half of heterosexuals

(50.6%; $n = 355$) used the help of law enforcement compared to one-fifth of LGBTQ respondents (18.8%; $n = 4$).

Gender, disability status, relationship to offender(s), and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with utilizing help from a counseling agency following a crime experience.

- Women were more likely than men to use a counseling agency after their crime victimization experience (16.0%; $n = 62$ versus 4.9%; $n = 18$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to use a counseling agency following their crime experience (21.9%; $n = 36$ compared to 7.6%; $n = 44$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to use a counseling agency for assistance after their crime experience (23.7%; $n = 57$ versus 4.3%; $n = 21$).
- Respondents who had experienced an interpersonal violent crime were most likely to use a counseling agency following their crime experience. Greater than one-third (39.1%; $n = 52$) of interpersonal violent crime victims, 9.3% ($n = 21$) of violent crime victims, and 1.7% ($n = 7$) of property crime victims used a counseling agency after their crime victimization.
 - Of those who used counseling services, half of these respondents selected domestic/dating violence as the crime with the most impact (49.9%; $n = 40$). They were followed by those who experienced assault (13.2%; $n = 11$) and then rape (9.0%; $n = 7$).

Race, disability status, geography, relationship to offender(s), and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with receiving help from a medical service, such as a hospital, clinic, or dentist.

- Non-whites were more likely to use help from a medical service than whites (22.2%; $n = 22$ versus 10.5%; $n = 69$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely to use medical services than their non-disabled counterparts (21.1%; $n = 35$ compared to 9.6%; $n = 56$).
- Urban respondents were more likely to medical services (24.1%; $n = 32$). They were closely followed by suburban respondents (13.0%; $n = 29$) and rural respondents (6.6%; $n = 13$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to use a medical service, such as a hospital, clinic, or dentist for assistance (21.7%; $n = 52$ versus 7.4%; $n = 37$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to receive help from medical services following their crime victimization experience. The figure on the following page displays the use of medical services by the type of crime experienced. More specifically, the table on the following page displays the use of these services by the crime with the most impact.

Figure 15. Use of Medical Services by Type of Crime Experienced

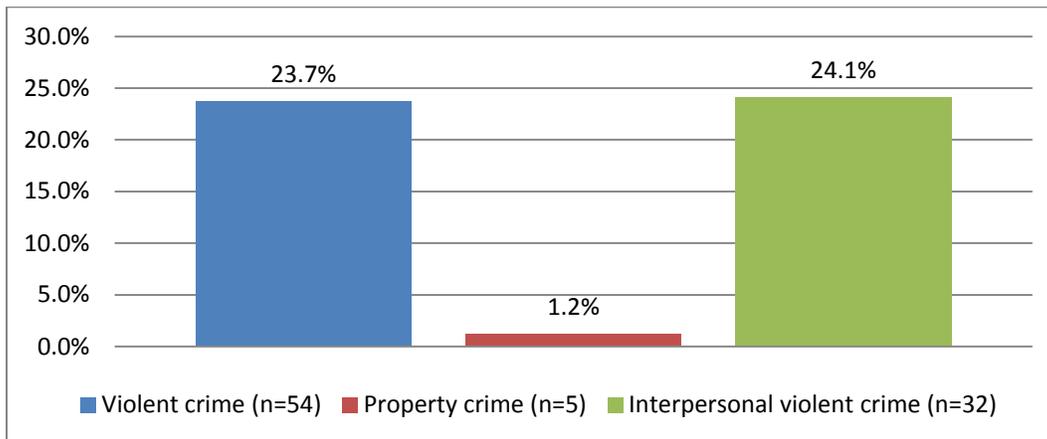


Table 10. Use of Medical Services by Crime with the Most Impact

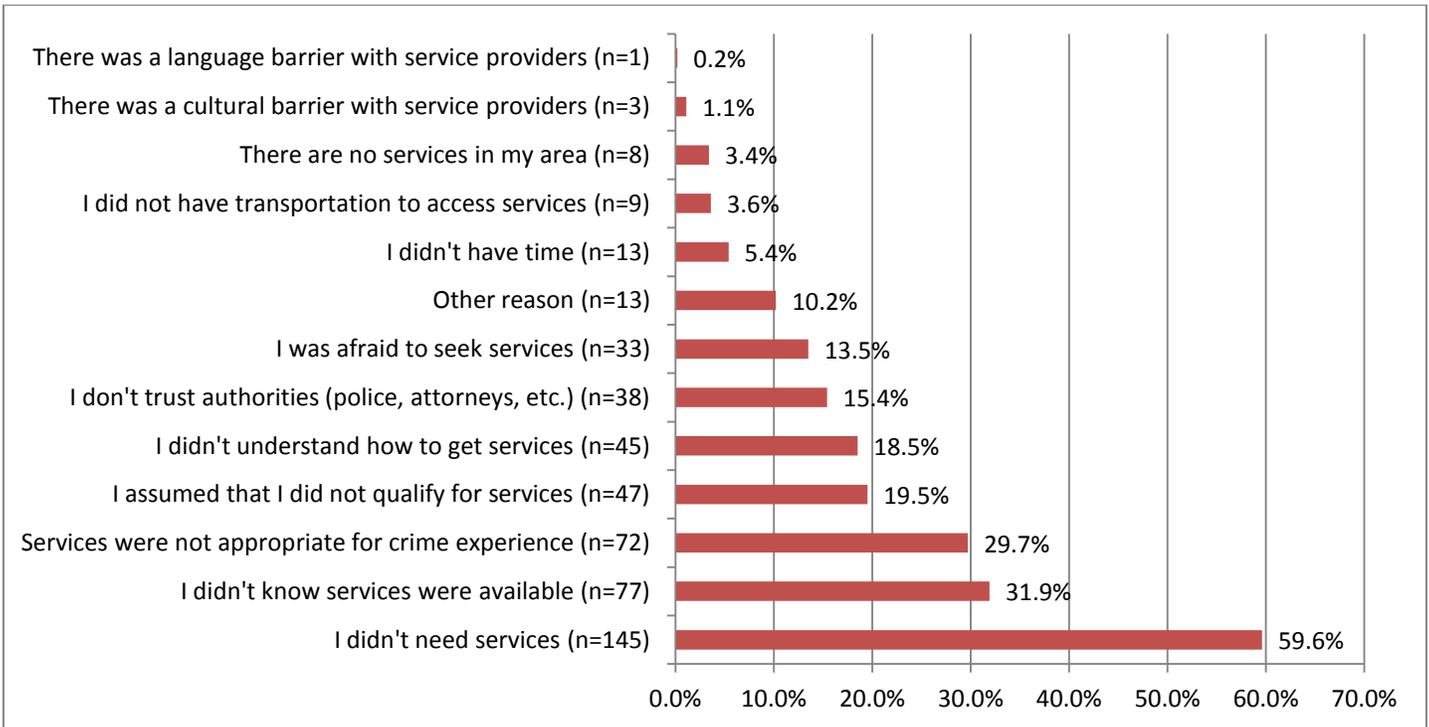
Assault	33	36.0%
Domestic/Dating violence	25	27.7%
DUI	7	7.9%
Robbery	5	5.5%
Other crime	5	5.1%
Rape	4	4.9%
Hate crime	3	3.6%
Homicide	3	2.9%
Burglary	2	2.1%
Theft/Larceny	2	1.7%
Elder abuse	1	1.4%
Fraud	1	0.7%
Sexual assault	1	0.5%

One-third of respondents (32.7%; $n = 247$) did not utilize a formal source of help. Respondents who did not utilize formal resources of help noted the reasons for this. The top three reasons for not using this type of help were:

1. I didn't need services (59.6%; $n = 145$)
2. I didn't know services were available/no one told me about them (31.9%; $n = 77$)
3. The services were not appropriate for my victimization experience (29.7%; $n = 72$)

The figure on the following page outlines all of the reasons that respondents cited for not using formal resources after their crime victimization experience.

Figure 16. Reasons for Not Using Formal Sources of Assistance



Age, race, disability status, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with not using formal resources because the respondents “didn’t need services.”

- Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to indicate that they did not need services, and therefore, they did not use formal sources. The table below displays those who did not use formal resources because they “didn’t need services” by age.

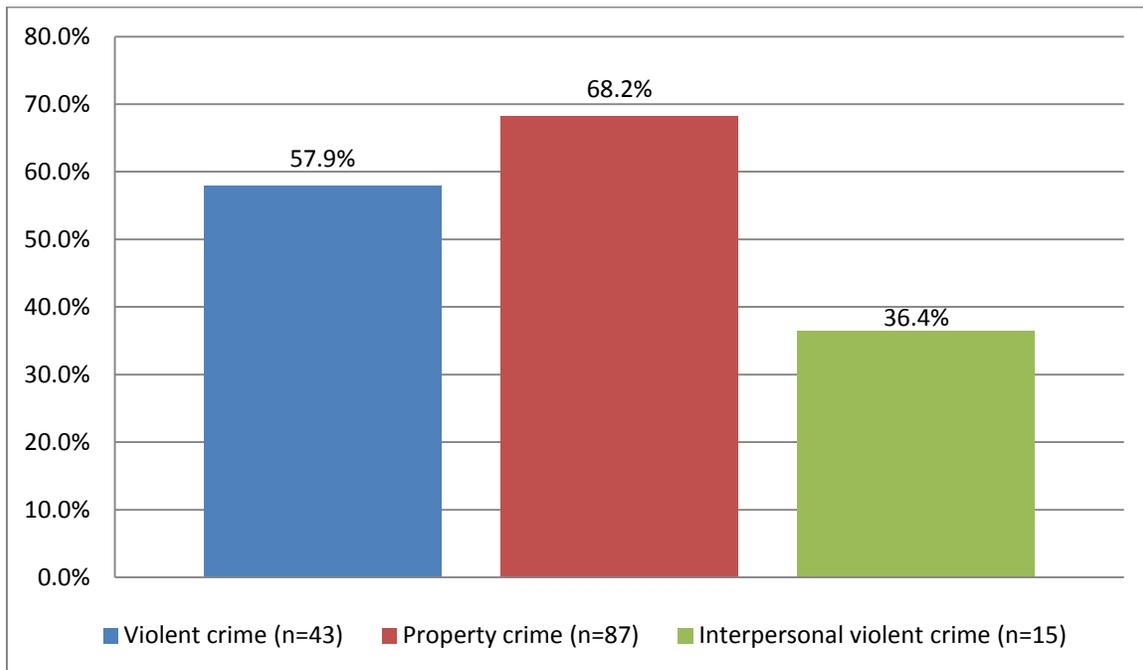
Table 11. Did Not Use Formal Resources: Didn’t Need Services by Age

18-24 years	28	80.5%
25-34 years	18	63.3%
35-44 years	21	61.7%
45-54 years	22	51.2%
55-64 years	31	68.3%
65-74 years	15	50.4%
75 years of age or older	8	33.2%

- White respondents were more likely than non-white respondents to cite not needing services as a reason for not utilizing formal resources. In fact, two-thirds of whites (65.3%; $n = 134$) noted this reason compared to less than one-third of non-whites (28.2%; $n = 10$).
- Non-disabled respondents were more likely than disabled respondents to note this reason (65.0%; $n = 124$ versus 36.6%; $n = 18$).

- Property crime victims were most likely to indicate that not needing services was a reason for not using formal resources (68.2%; $n = 87$). The following figure displays the respondents who cited this reason by type of crime experienced.

Figure 17. Did Not Use Formal Resources: Didn't Need Services by Type of Crime Experienced



PROFILE OF SERVED AND UN-SERVED RESPONDENTS

Respondents utilizing at least one formal source of help were considered to be “served.” Formal sources of help included victim service organizations, District Attorney’s Offices, law enforcement, counseling agencies, medical services, banks, and insurance companies. Conversely, those using either only informal sources or no services at all were considered to be “un-served.” Informal sources of help included family, friends, coworkers, clergy, neighbors, and bystanders.

Greater than two-thirds (67.3%; $n = 508$) of survey respondents utilized formal sources of help for their crime victimization experience. That means that nearly one-third of respondents (32.7%; $n = 247$) were un-served, in other words, did not use formal assistance. See Appendix D for a complete profile of served and un-served respondent demographics.

Gender and sexual orientation were found to have statistically significant relationships with utilizing formal sources of help.

- Women were more likely than men to use formal sources of assistance (71.0%; $n = 278$ versus 63.4%; $n = 231$).
- Heterosexuals were more likely than LGBTQ respondents to utilize formal sources of help. Greater than two-thirds of heterosexual respondents (67.2%; $n = 471$) used formal sources of assistance compared to less than half (44.7%; $n = 11$) of LGBTQ respondents.

Relationship to the offender, reporting a crime, being informed about rights as a crime victim, and knowing where to access services were found to have statistically significant relationships with utilizing formal sources of help.

- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender to use formal sources of help. Specifically, nearly all of those with a mix of acquaintances and strangers as offenders (95.8%; $n = 14$) used formal sources of assistance; this may be so high due to crime involving multiple perpetrators. Further, nearly three-quarters of respondents who knew their offender(s) (73.9%; $n = 177$) were served compared to less than two-thirds of those who did not know their offender (63.2%; $n = 315$).
- Respondents who reported their crime were more likely than non-reporting respondents to use formal sources of assistance. Greater than three-quarters of respondents who reported their crime (78.9%; $n = 432$) used formal sources of help compared to just over one-third of those who did not report their crime (34.8%; $n = 69$).
- Greater than three-quarters of respondents (81.3%; $n = 209$) who were informed of their rights as a crime victim were served formally after their crime experience. Conversely, over half of those who were not informed of their rights (56.0%; $n = 241$) were un-served.
- Respondents who indicated that they knew where to access services were more likely to be served. Nearly three-quarters of those who knew where to access services (72.8%; $n = 283$) used formal sources of help compared to less than two-thirds of those who did not know where to access services (61.5%; $n = 225$).

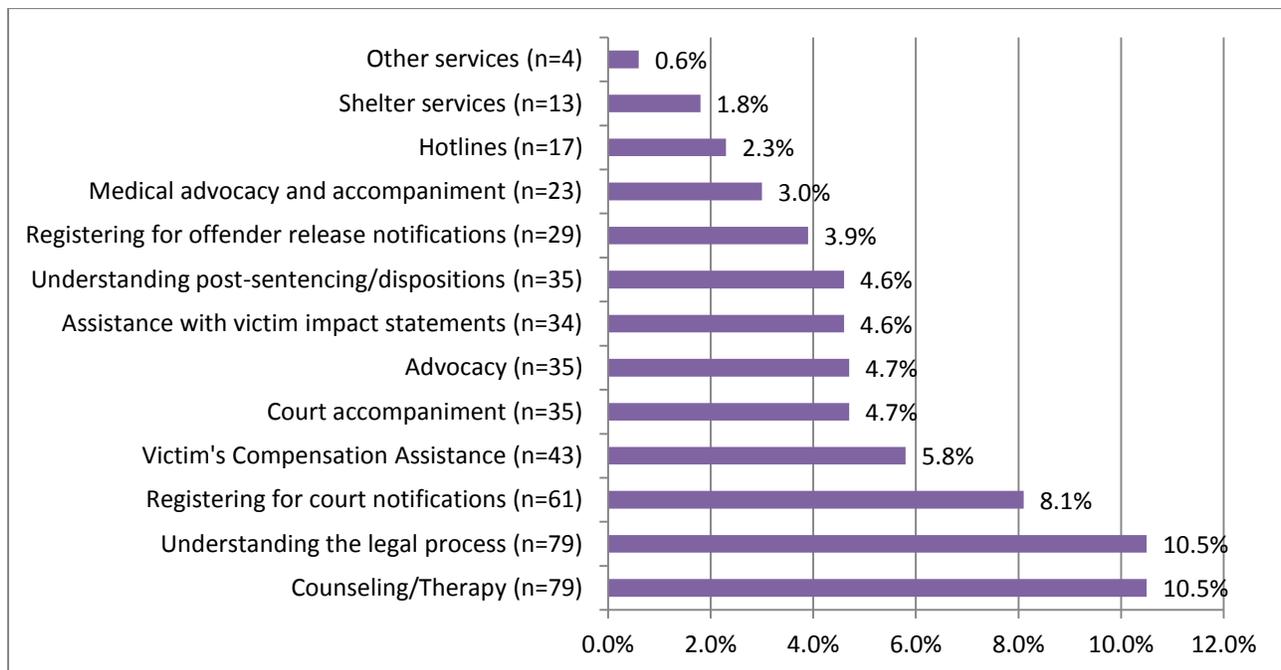
SERVICES DELIVERED AFTER VICTIMIZATION

One-quarter of respondents (26.9%; $n = 202$) used a variety of services following their crime victimization experience. The top five services used were:

1. Counseling/Therapy (10.5%; $n = 79$)
2. Understanding the legal process (10.5%; $n = 79$)
3. Registering for court notifications (8.1%; $n = 61$)
4. Victim's Compensation Assistance (5.8%; $n = 43$)
5. [Tied] Advocacy (4.7%; $n = 35$) and Court accompaniment (4.7%; $n = 35$)

The following figure displays all of the services used by respondents after their victimization.

Figure 18. Use of Services After Victimization



Gender, disability status, and type of crime were found to have a statistically significant relationship with using advocacy services.

- Women were more likely than men to use advocacy services (6.6%; $n = 26$ versus 2.7%; $n = 10$).
- Disabled individuals were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to have used advocacy services (11.0%; $n = 18$ compared to 3.0%; $n = 17$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to have used advocacy services (13.3%; $n = 18$). They were followed by violent crime victims (6.1%; $n = 14$) and property crime victims (1.0%; $n = 4$).

Gender, age, disability status, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with using counseling/therapy.

- Women were more likely than men to use counseling or therapy services (15.4%; $n = 60$ compared to 5.2%; $n = 19$).
- Middle aged respondents were most likely to use counseling or therapy services. The table below outlines the use of counseling/therapy services by age.

Table 12. Use of Counseling/Therapy Services by Age

18-24 years	0	0.0%
25-34 years	16	13.3%
35-44 years	23	20.3%
45-54 years	15	10.7%
55-64 years	15	11.5%
65-74 years	7	9.3%
75 years of age or older	2	3.3%

- Disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to utilize counseling/therapy services (23.2%; $n = 38$ versus 7.0%; $n = 41$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to use counseling or therapy services (38.9%; $n = 52$). This was followed by violent crime victims (8.6%; $n = 20$) and property crime victims (1.8%; $n = 7$).

Gender and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with using a service that helps victims understand the legal process.

- Women were more likely than men to utilize services that assist with understanding the legal process (14.0%; $n = 55$ versus 6.8%; $n = 24$).
- Individuals who experienced an interpersonal violent crime were most likely to use a service that helps victims understand the legal process (18.2%; $n = 24$). This was followed by violent crime victims (10.5%; $n = 24$) and property crime victims (8.0%; $n = 31$).

Geography and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with getting assistance with registering for court notifications.

- Suburban respondents were most likely to get assistance with registering for court notifications (13.0%; $n = 29$). Additionally, 7.2% ($n = 15$) of rural respondents and 5.3% ($n = 18$) of urban respondents utilized this service.
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to get assistance with registering for court notifications (15.0%; $n = 20$). They were followed by violent crime victims (12.6%; $n = 28$) and property crime victims (3.2%; $n = 12$) for the same service.

Geography and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with using court accompaniment services.

- Suburban respondents were most likely to use court accompaniment services (7.6%; $n = 17$). This was closely followed by rural respondents (5.5%; $n = 11$) and urban respondents (2.3%; $n = 7$).
- Violent crime victims were most likely to use court accompaniment services (8.0%; $n = 18$). They were closely followed by interpersonal violent crime victims (7.6%; $n = 10$) and then property crime victims (1.8%; $n = 7$).

Type of crime was found to have a statistically significant relationship with receiving assistance with victim impact statements.

- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to have used services that assist with victim impact statements (8.9%; $n = 12$). They were closely followed by violent crime victims (7.6%; $n = 17$) and then property crime victims (1.4%; $n = 5$).

Type of crime was found to have a statistically significant relationship with utilizing help to understand post-sentencing/dispositions.

- Violent crime victims were most likely to receive assistance with understanding post-sentencing/dispositions (10.5%; $n = 24$). They were followed by interpersonal violent crime victims (5.3% ($n = 7$)) and then property crime victims (1.0%; $n = 4$).

Gender, geography, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with registering for offender release notifications.

- Women were more likely than men to register for offender release notifications (6.1%; $n = 24$ versus 1.4%; $n = 5$).
- Rural respondents were most likely to register for offender release notifications (7.4%; $n = 15$). They were followed by urban respondents (3.0%; $n = 10$) and suburban respondents (2.0%; $n = 4$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to register for offender release notifications (11.1%; $n = 15$), followed by violent crime victims (2.8%; $n = 6$) and property crime victims (2.0%; $n = 8$).

Type of crime was found to have a statistically significant relationship with using medical advocacy and accompaniment services.

- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to use medical advocacy and accompaniment services (8.1%; $n = 11$). Few violent crime (4.8%; $n = 11$) and property crime (0.2%; $n = 1$) victims used these services.

Gender and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with using hotlines.

- Women were more likely than men to use hotlines (3.3%; $n = 13$ versus 1.1%; $n = 4$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to use hotlines (9.1%; $n = 12$). They were followed by violent crime victims (1.8%; $n = 4$) and then property crime victims (0.2%; $n = 1$).

Approximately one in eight respondents (12.6%; $n = 95$) used a Victim Service Organization following their crime experience. The top five services delivered after victimization for those who used a VSO included:

1. Counseling/Therapy (53.2%; $n = 50$)
2. Registering for court notifications (38.3%; $n = 36$)
3. Victim’s Compensation Assistance (36.2%; $n = 34$)
4. Understanding the legal process (35.8%; $n = 34$)
5. Advocacy (33.7%; $n = 32$)

The following table outlines all of the services delivered by use of a Victim Service Organization.

Table 13. Services Delivered After Victimization by Use of a VSO

Counseling/Therapy	50	53.2%
Registering for court notifications	36	38.3%
Victim’s Compensation Assistance	34	36.2%
Understanding the legal process	34	35.8%
Advocacy	32	33.7%
Assistance with victim impact statements	26	27.4%
Court accompaniment	24	25.3%
Medical advocacy and accompaniment	20	21.1%
Understanding post sentencing/dispositions	18	19.1%
Hotlines	15	16.0%
Registering for offender release notifications	13	13.7%
Shelter services	12	12.6%

It is important to note that we did not ask respondents *where* they received each service. Therefore, it is possible that they did not receive these services from a Victim Service Organization.

Nevertheless, this is informative because it details the services that the people VSOs serve actually receive.

VICTIM'S COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE

Several respondents (5.8%; $n = 43$) indicated that they had utilized Victim's Compensation Assistance (VCA).

Age, race, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with utilizing Victim's Compensation Assistance.

- Younger respondents were more likely to use Victim's Compensation Assistance than their older counterparts. The table below outlines the use of Victim's Compensation Assistance by age.

Table 14. Use of Victim's Compensation Assistance by Age

18-24 years	7	7.2%
25-34 years	19	16.3%
35-44 years	5	4.5%
45-54 years	4	2.9%
55-64 years	1	1.1%
65-74 years	4	4.6%
75 years of age or older	2	3.4%

- Non-whites were more likely than whites to use Victim's Compensation Assistance (12.7%; $n = 13$ versus 4.7%; $n = 31$).
- Violent crime victims were most likely to use Victim's Compensation Assistance (10.4%; $n = 23$), followed by interpersonal violent crime victims (5.2%; $n = 7$) and property crime victims (3.3%; $n = 13$).

Of the 43 individuals who used Victim's Compensation Assistance, nearly one-third of them (30.0%; $n = 13$) indicated that there were financial needs that were not covered. These needs included medical expenses, transportation expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses.

Furthermore, those who used Victim's Compensation Assistance sought assistance from a variety of formal resources (see the table below). It is important to note that we did not ask respondents *where* they received VCA; therefore, it is possible that they did not receive this service from one of the entities listed below.

Table 15. Use of Victim's Compensation Assistance by Type of Formal Assistance

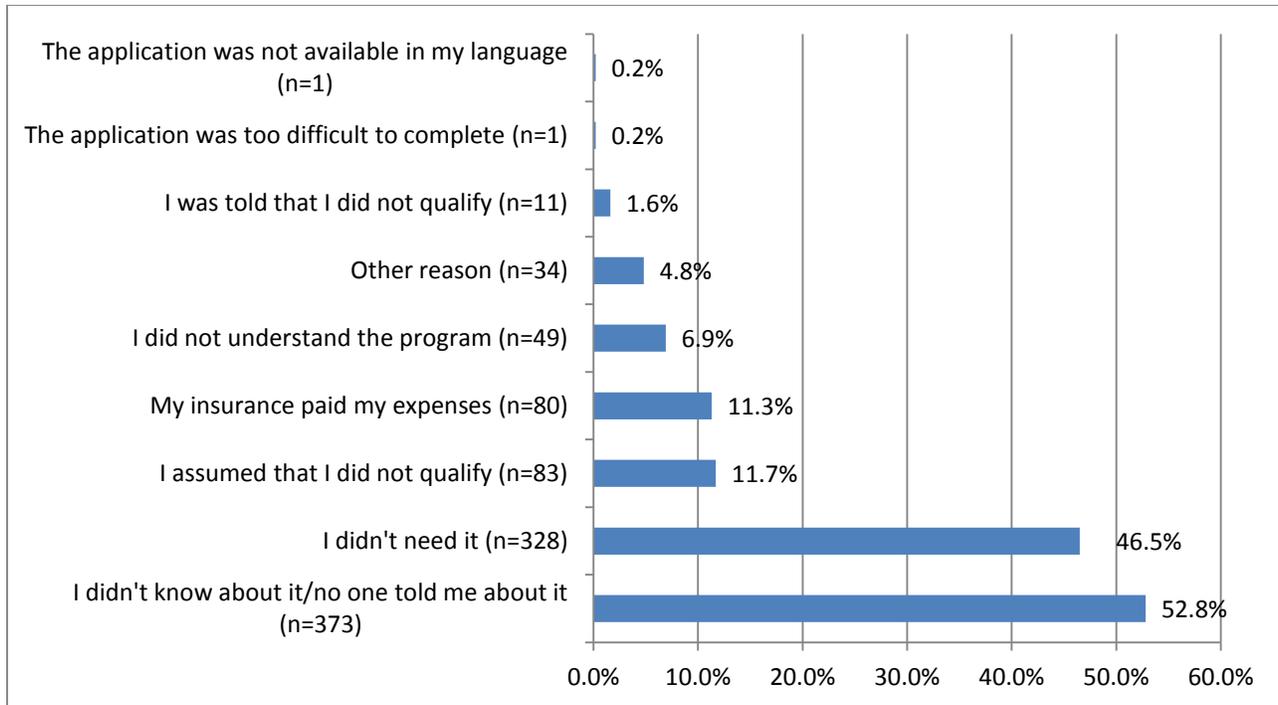
Victim Service Organization	34	36.2%
District Attorney's Office	17	15.2%
Law enforcement	35	9.2%
Counseling agency	20	24.7%
Medical service	21	23.1%

The majority of respondents (93.7%; $n = 707$) did not use Victim’s Compensation Assistance. The most frequently cited reasons for not applying for it included:

1. I didn’t know about it/no one told me about it (52.8%; $n = 373$)
2. I didn’t need it (46.5%; $n = 328$)
3. I assumed that I did not qualify (11.7%; $n = 83$)

The following figure displays all of the reasons for not applying for this type of assistance.

Figure 19. Reasons Respondents Did Not Apply for Victim’s Compensation Assistance



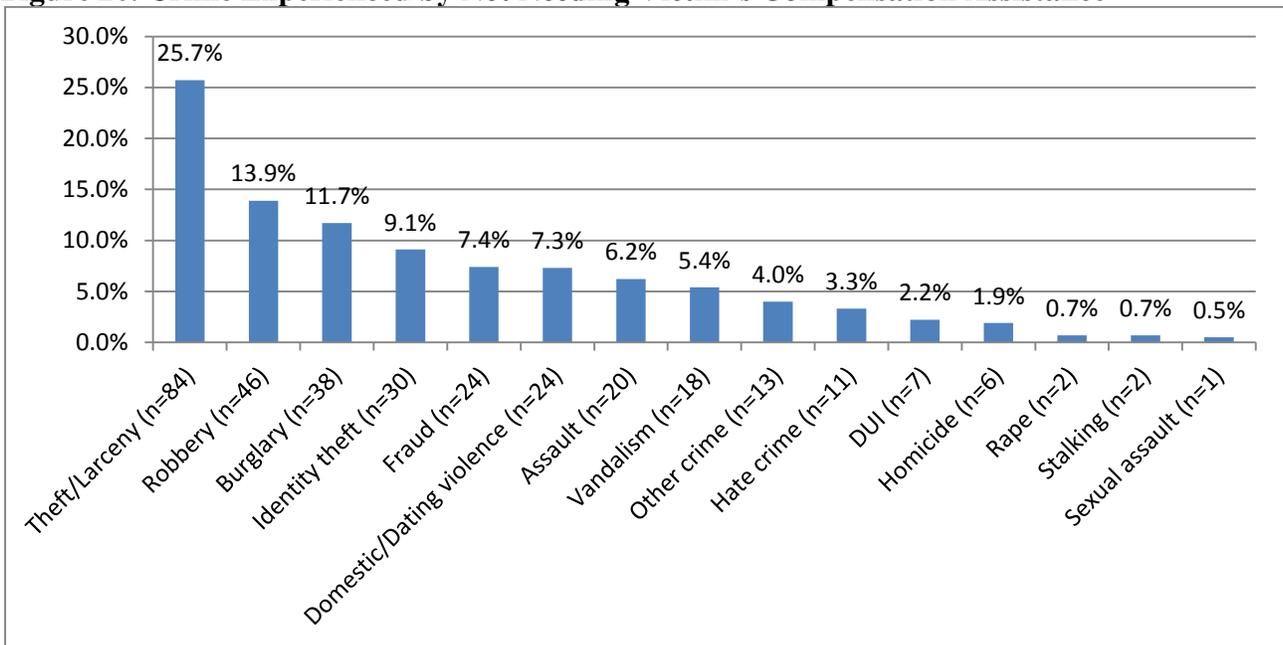
Respondents described the following “other” reasons for not applying for Victim’s Compensation Assistance:

- Not available when the crime happened ($n = 10$)
- Assumed offender would not pay it back ($n = 3$)
- Loss affected someone else ($n = 2$)
- Did not want to burden family ($n = 2$)
- Offender was a family member ($n = 2$)
- Unable to catch offender or obtain proof ($n = 2$)
- Did not want the offender to get in trouble ($n = 2$)
- Other miscellaneous reasons ($n = 1$)

Gender, ethnicity, race, disability status, type of crime, and use of formal sources of help were found to have statistically significant relationships with not needing Victim’s Compensation Assistance.

- Men were more likely than women to indicate that they did not apply for VCA because they did not need it (53.5%; $n = 181$ versus 40.0%; $n = 147$).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than Hispanic respondents to share that they did not need VCA (47.1%; $n = 325$ compared to 12.0%; $n = 2$).
- White respondents were more likely than non-white respondents to note that they did not apply for VCA because they did not need it (48.9%; $n = 302$ versus 29.5%; $n = 25$).
- Non-disabled respondents were more likely than their disabled counterparts to indicate that they did not need VCA (51.9%; $n = 284$ versus 28.6%; $n = 44$).
- Property crime victims were most likely to indicate that they did not need VCA (51.8%; $n = 196$). They were closely followed by violent crime victims (46.6%; $n = 94$), and then interpersonal violent crime victims (30.1%; $n = 38$). The figure below outlines the specific crimes experienced by those who indicated this reason.

Figure 20. Crime Experienced by Not Needing Victim’s Compensation Assistance

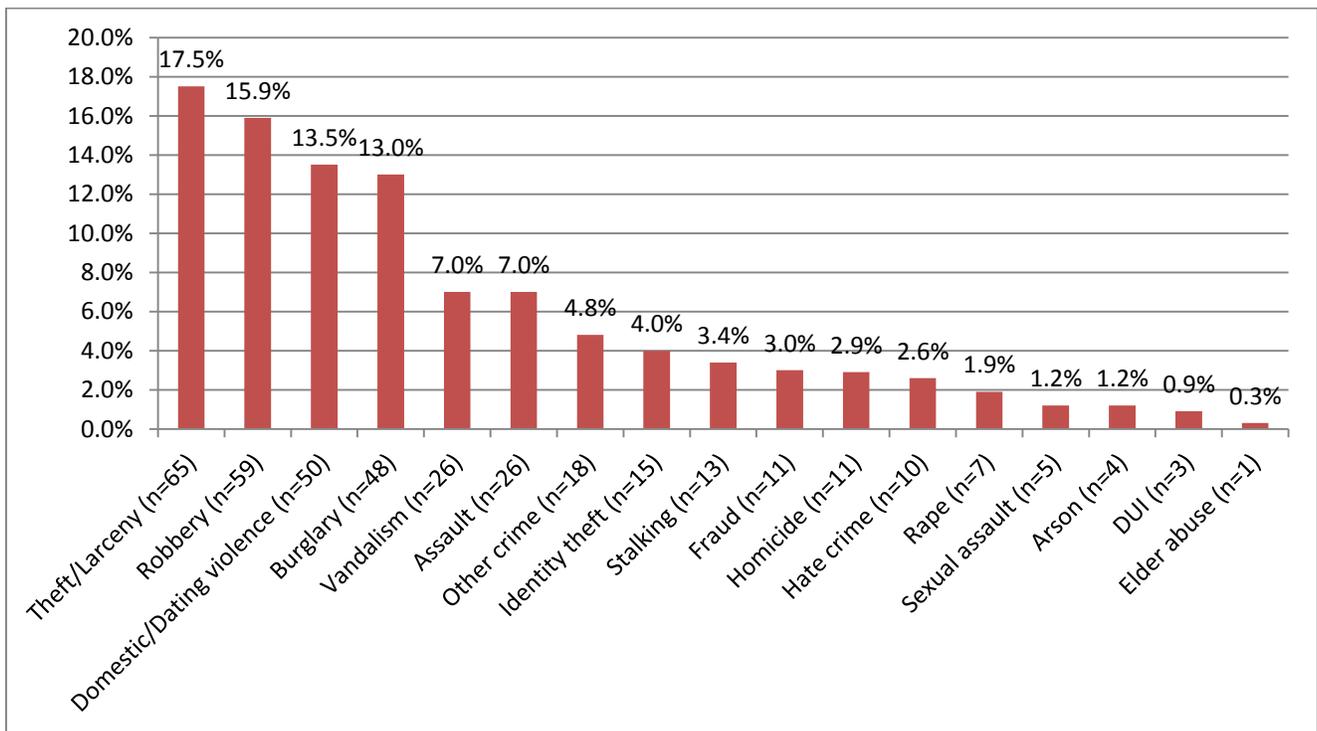


- Those who were un-served were more likely than served respondents to indicate that they did not apply for VCA because they did not need it (55.5%; $n = 136$ versus 41.7%; $n = 192$).

Gender, race, disability status, type of crime, and use of formal sources of help were found to have statistically significant relationships with not applying for Victim’s Compensation Assistance due to lack of knowledge about it.

- Women were more likely than men to indicate that they did not apply for VCA because they did not know about it or no one told them about it (58.4%; *n* = 215 versus 46.8%; *n* = 180).
- Non-whites were more likely than whites to indicate that they did not apply for VCA due to lack of knowledge about it. In fact, over two-thirds of non-whites (69.8%; *n* = 60) noted this reason compared to half of whites (50.3%; *n* = 311).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to share that lack of knowledge about VCA was a reason they did not apply for it (66.3%; *n* = 103 versus 48.7%; *n* = 266).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that they did not apply for VCA because they didn’t know about it or no one told them about it (69.4%; *n* = 87). They were followed by violent crime victims (56.2%; *n* = 113) and property crime victims (45.6%; *n* = 172). The figure below outlines the specific crimes experienced by those who indicated this reason.

Figure 21. Crime Experienced by Lack of Knowledge About Victim’s Compensation Assistance

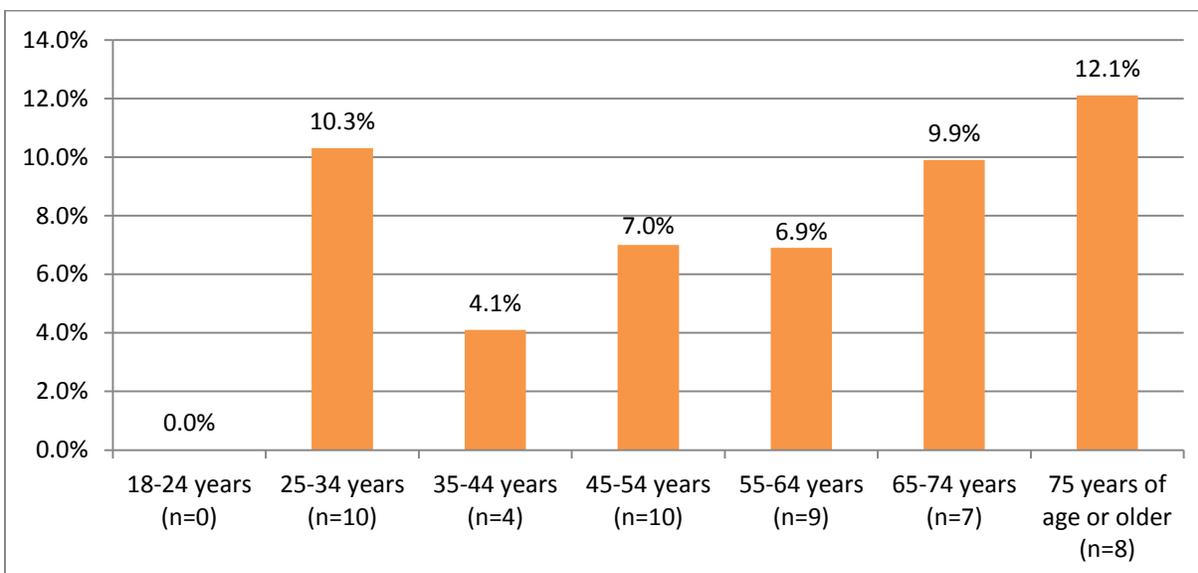


- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to cite lack of knowledge of VCA as a reason for not applying for it (56.0%; *n* = 259 versus 46.8%; *n* = 114).

Age was found to have a statistically significant relationship with citing a lack of understanding of the Victim’s Compensation Assistance program as a reason for not applying for it.

- Generally, older respondents were more likely to note that a lack of understanding of Victim’s Compensation Assistance was a reason for not applying for it. The figure below outlines the breakout by age category.

Figure 22. Lack of Understanding of Victim’s Compensation Assistance by Age



Age, race, veteran status, geography, type of crime, and use of formal sources of help were found to have statistically significant relationships with indicating that utilizing insurance was a reason for not applying for Victim’s Compensation Assistance.

- Older respondents were more likely than younger respondents to note this reason for not applying for VCA. For example, 15.3% ($n = 11$) of those 75 years of age or older used insurance rather than applying for VCA compared to 0.0% of those 18-24 years and 4.6% ($n = 5$) of those 25-34 years of age.
- White respondents were more likely than non-white respondents to indicate that using insurance was the reason they did not apply for VCA (12.7%; $n = 78$ versus 1.3%; $n = 1$).
- Veterans were more likely than non-veterans to indicate that utilizing insurance was a reason for not applying for VCA (22.9%; $n = 17$ compared to 9.9%; $n = 62$).
- Suburban respondents were most likely to use insurance rather than apply for VCA (15.1%; $n = 31$). This was followed by urban respondents (11.3%; $n = 35$), and then rural respondents (7.2%; $n = 14$).
- Property crime victims were most likely to note that they used their insurance rather than VCA (14.7%; $n = 56$). Violent crime victims were next with 9.5% ($n = 19$), and then interpersonal violent crime victims at 3.8% ($n = 5$).
- Those who were served were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate that they used insurance rather than applying for VCA (13.3%; $n = 61$ versus 7.4%; $n = 18$).

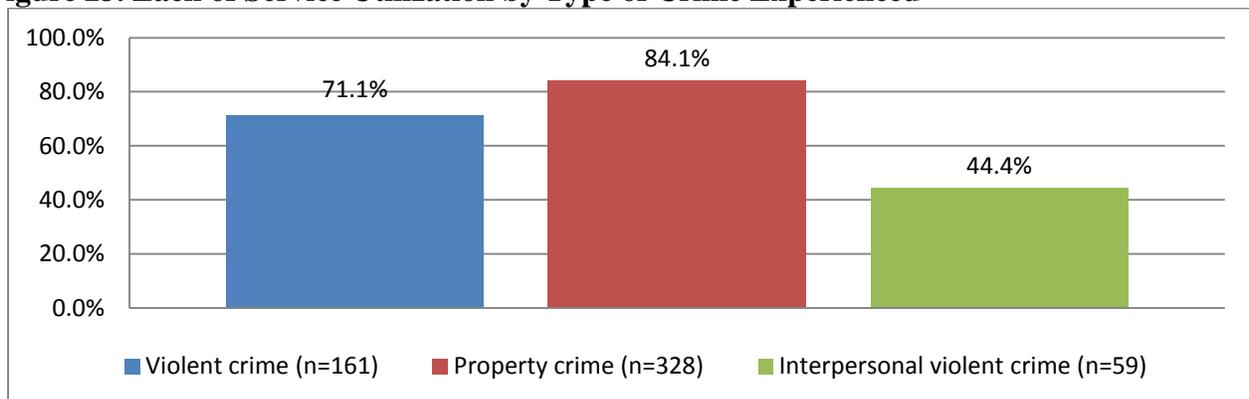
NO SERVICES DELIVERED AFTER VICTIMIZATION

Nearly three-quarters of respondents (73.1%; $n = 549$) indicated that they did not use any services after their victimization experience. While it was noted earlier that 67.3% of respondents indicated that they were helped by formal organizations (i.e., victim service organizations, DA's office, law enforcement, counseling agency, or medical service), we further probed what types of services were received (i.e., advocacy, counseling/therapy, understanding the legal process, registering for court notifications, court accompaniment, assistance with victim impact statements, understanding post sentencing/dispositions, registering for offender release notifications, medical advocacy and accompaniment, shelter services, hotlines, victim's compensation assistance. When examining the mismatch between using formal service organizations, but not receiving services (73.1%; $n = 549$), it appears that the majority of people who used formal service organizations, but did not receive the services listed, sought help from the police. It is likely that the options offered for services rendered did not capture the services offered by the police.

Gender, disability status, veteran status, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with not using any victim services.

- Men were more likely than women to indicate that they did not use any services after their victimization experience (81.4%; $n = 294$ versus 65.4%; $n = 254$).
- Non-disabled respondents were more likely than their disabled counterparts to note that they did not use any services. In fact, three-quarters of non-disabled respondents (74.7%; $n = 435$) did not use services compared to two-thirds of disabled respondents (66.6%; $n = 109$).
- Veterans were more likely than non-veterans to indicate that they did not use any services following their crime victimization experience (85.8%; $n = 63$ versus 71.7%; $n = 485$).
- Property crime victims were most likely to indicate that they did not use any services after their crime experience. The following figure outlines the lack of service utilization by type of crime.

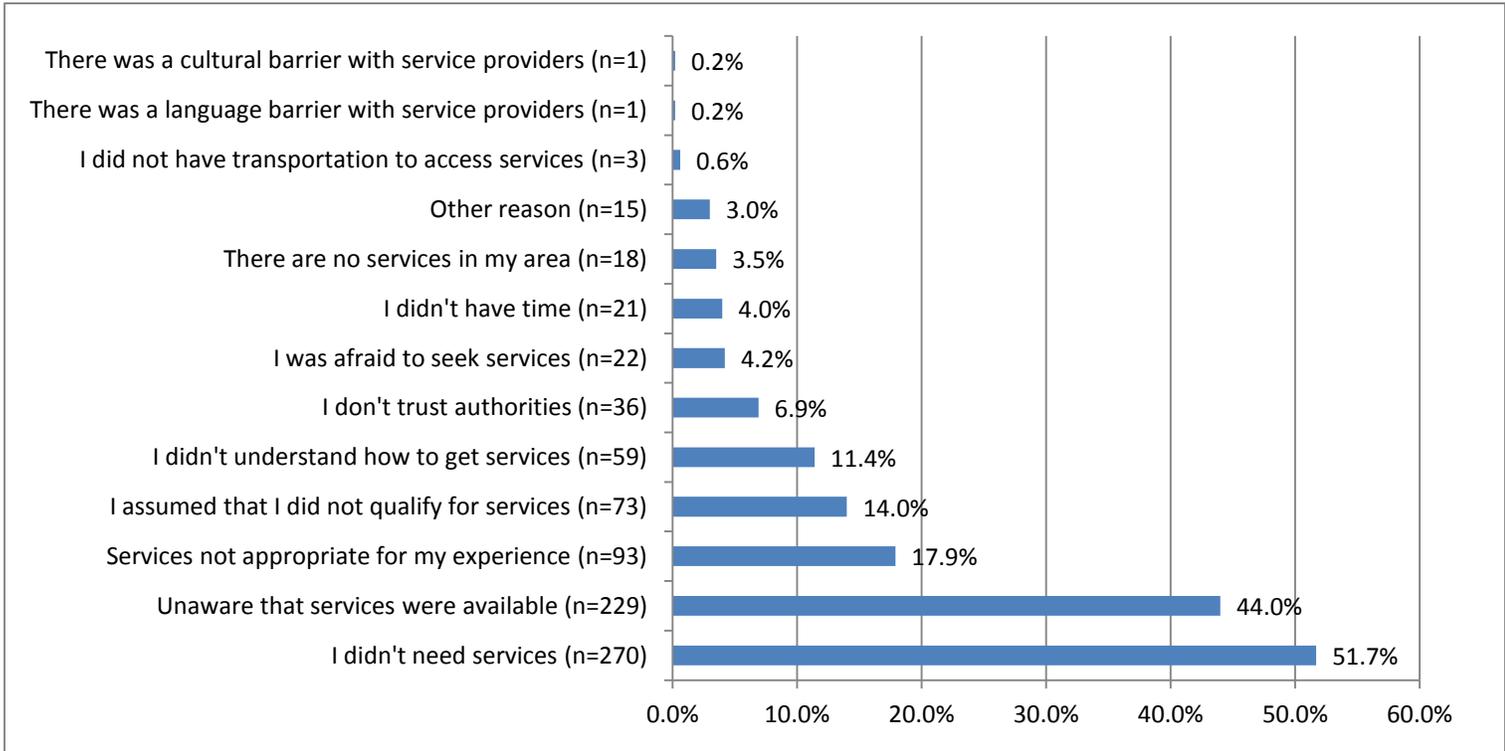
Figure 23. Lack of Service Utilization by Type of Crime Experienced



Respondents noted a variety of reasons for not using any services following their victimization experience (see the following figure for all of the reasons). The top three reasons included:

1. I didn't need services (51.7%; $n = 270$)
2. I didn't know that services were available/no one told me about them (44.0%; $n = 229$)
3. The services were not appropriate for my victimization experience (17.9%; $n = 93$)

Figure 24. Reasons for Not Using Any Services Following the Victimization Experience



Other reasons for not using any services included:

- Did not want to involve others ($n = 3$)
- Frustration ($n = 2$)
- Not available when crime happened ($n = 2$)
- Could not afford services ($n = 2$)
- The police told me there was nothing I could do/would not help me ($n = 2$)
- Available services were poor quality ($n = 1$)
- Did not feel victimized ($n = 1$)
- Did not think anything would be done ($n = 1$)
- Did not feel victimized ($n = 1$)
- I was in denial ($n = 1$)
- People I contacted were apathetic ($n = 1$)

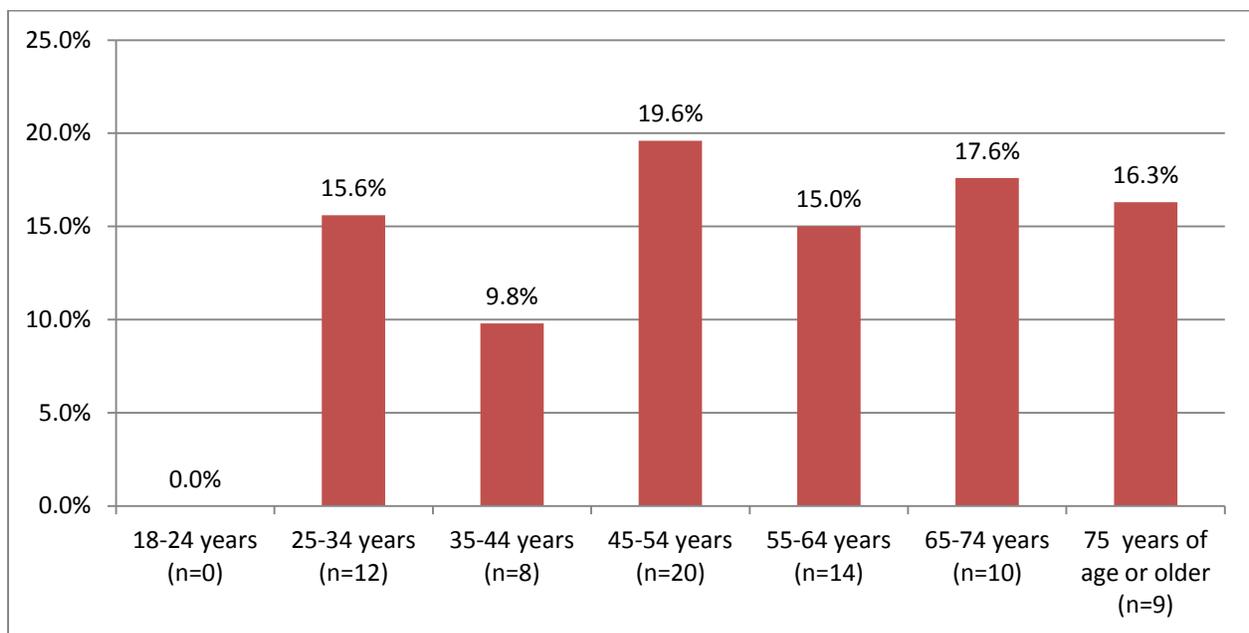
Sexual orientation and use of formal sources of help were found to have statistically significant relationships with not using services following a crime experience due to not knowing that services existed.

- Heterosexual respondents were more likely than LGBTQ respondents to note that they did not use services because they were unaware that they existed (44.1%; $n = 213$ versus 13.0%; $n = 2$).
- Respondents that were served were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate that they did not use services because they did not know that services existed (50.1%; $n = 152$ versus 35.5%; $n = 78$).

Age and use of formal sources of help were found to have statistically significant relationships with not using any services after a crime experience because respondents assumed that they did not qualify for services.

- Generally, older respondents were more likely than their younger counterparts to assume that they did not qualify for victim services. The figure below displays this reason by age category.

Figure 25. Assumed That They Did Not Qualify for Services by Age



- Un-served respondents were more likely than served respondents to indicate that they assumed that they did not qualify for services (18.6%; $n = 41$ versus 10.6%; $n = 32$).

Age was found to have a statistically significant relationship with not using any services following a victimization experience because he/she did not understand how to get services.

- Generally, older respondents were most likely to note that they did not use services because they did not understand how to get services. The table on the following page displays this reason by age category.

Table 16. Did Not Understand How to Get Services by Age

18-24 years	8	13.5%
25-34 years	0	0.0%
35-44 years	7	9.0%
45-54 years	13	12.7%
55-64 years	11	12.4%
65-74 years	10	17.2%
75 years of age or older	10	17.7%

Gender, type of crime, and use of formal sources of help were found to have statistically significant relationships with not using any services after a victimization experience because he/she was afraid to seek services.

- Women were more likely to cite fear of seeking services as a reason for not using any services following a crime victimization experience (6.9%; $n = 17$ versus 1.8%; $n = 5$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that fear of seeking services was a reason for not using any victim services (17.9%; $n = 10$). They were followed by 4.7% ($n = 7$) of violent crime victims and 1.3% ($n = 4$) of property crime victims who said the same.
- Un-served respondents were more likely than served respondents to note that fear of seeking services was a reason for not utilizing services following their crime victimization experience (7.9%; $n = 17$ versus 1.5%; $n = 4$).

Disability status and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with not using services after a crime experience due to not trusting authorities, such as law enforcement, attorneys, and so on.

- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to indicate this reason for not using services following their crime experience (22.8%; $n = 24$ versus 2.9%; $n = 12$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that not trusting authorities was a reason for not using victim services (12.9%; $n = 8$). This was closely followed by violent crime victims (11.9%; $n = 18$) and property crime victims (3.3%; $n = 10$).

Gender, age, and race were found to have statistically significant relationships with indicating that services were inappropriate for a victimization experience was a reason for not using victim services.

- Men were more likely than women to indicate that they did not use any services following their victimization experience because they felt that services were not appropriate for their experience. In fact, approximately one-quarter of men (23.6%; $n = 66$) felt this way compared to 11.2% ($n = 27$) of women.
- Generally, middle aged respondents noted that they felt the services were not appropriate for their crime experience. The following table outlines the individuals who felt this way by age category.

Table 17. Services Were Inappropriate for a Victimization Experience by Age

18-24 years	7	11.9%
25-34 years	21	27.6%
35-44 years	16	21.1%
45-54 years	21	20.7%
55-64 years	16	17.5%
65-74 years	9	15.7%
75 years of age or older	2	4.2%

- White respondents were more likely than non-white respondents to indicate that they did not use any victim services following their crime experience because they felt that the services were not appropriate for their experience (19.5%; $n = 89$ versus 5.4%; $n = 3$).

Although the relationship was not found to be statistically significant, property crimes victims were most likely to indicate that the services were not appropriate for their victimization experience (20.4%; $n = 63$). They were followed by violent crime victims (15.3%; $n = 23$) and then interpersonal violent crime victims (11.5%; $n = 7$). The following table outlines the specific crimes of the respondents who noted this reason (again, not statistically significant).

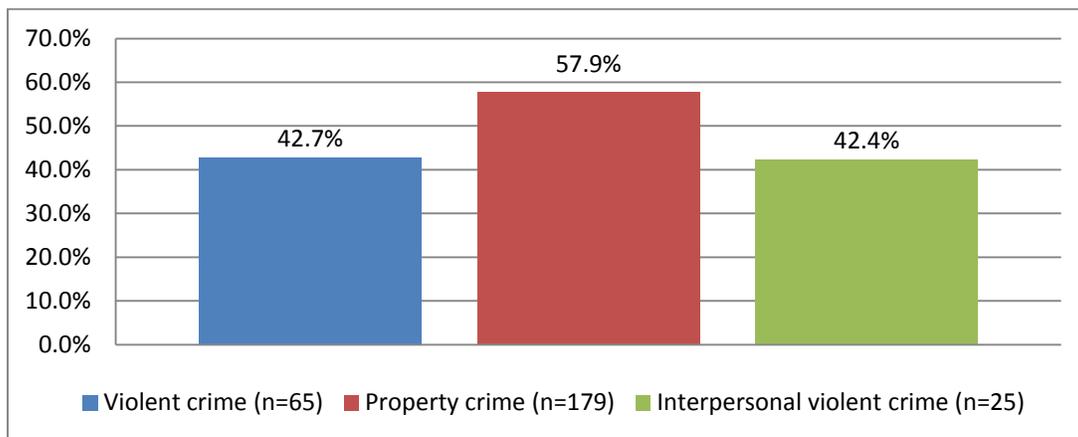
Table 18. Crime Experiences by Services Were Inappropriate for the Victimization Experience

Assault	1	1.6%
Burglary	18	21.3%
Domestic/Dating violence	5	16.4%
Fraud	5	20.4%
Hate crime	3	31.4%
Homicide	1	12.3%
Identity theft	3	11.0%
Robbery	18	21.7%
Sexual assault	1	38.2%
Stalking	1	13.7%
Theft/Larceny	25	20.2%
Vandalism	12	27.1%

Race, disability status, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with not using any victim services due to not needing services.

- White respondents were more likely than non-white respondents to indicate that they did not use services because they did not need victim services. In fact, over half of whites cited this reason (55.3%; $n = 253$) compared to one-quarter of non-whites (24.3%; $n = 15$).
- Non-disabled respondents were more likely than their disabled counterparts to note that they did not need victim services (55.9%; $n = 230$ versus 34.9%; $n = 37$).
- Property crime victims were most likely to indicate that they did not use any victim services because they felt that they did not need services (57.9%; $n = 179$). The figure below displays those that did not need any services by type of crime experienced.

Figure 26. Did Not Need Services by Type of Crime Experienced



The following table outlines the specific crimes of the respondents who felt that they did not need services.

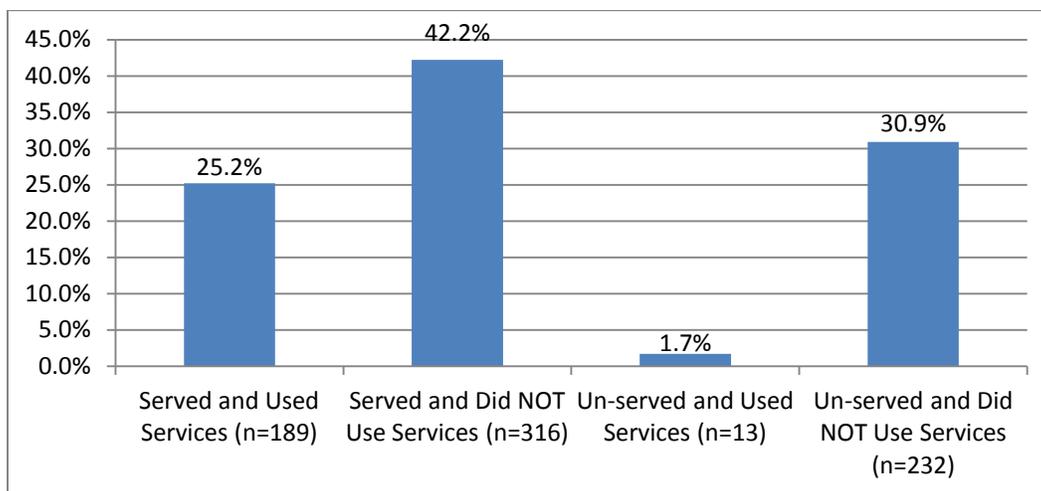
Table 19. Crime Experiences by Did Not Need Services

Arson	1	32.6%
Assault	17	42.8%
Burglary	34	41.0%
Domestic/Dating violence	13	40.9%
DUI	6	100.0%
Fraud	18	72.3%
Hate crime	2	16.8%
Homicide	3	28.5%
Identity theft	24	81.6%
Rape	2	43.7%
Robbery	38	44.2%
Sexual assault	2	80.9%
Stalking	2	44.4%
Theft/Larceny	68	55.5%
Vandalism	34	74.4%
Other crime	7	37.2%

SOURCES OF HELP AND SERVICE UTILIZATION

It is important to note that over two-fifths of the respondents who reported that they did not use any services following their victimization experience did indicate that they received help from formal resources (42.2%; $n = 316$). The following figure displays use of formal services and service utilization.

Figure 27. Use of Formal Services by Service Utilization



Gender, veteran status, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with use of formal services/service utilization. Men, veterans, and property crime victims were all more likely to indicate that they had used a formal source of help, but did not use any services following their victimization. The table below outlines the specific statistically significant relationships between each demographic category and use of formal services/service utilization.

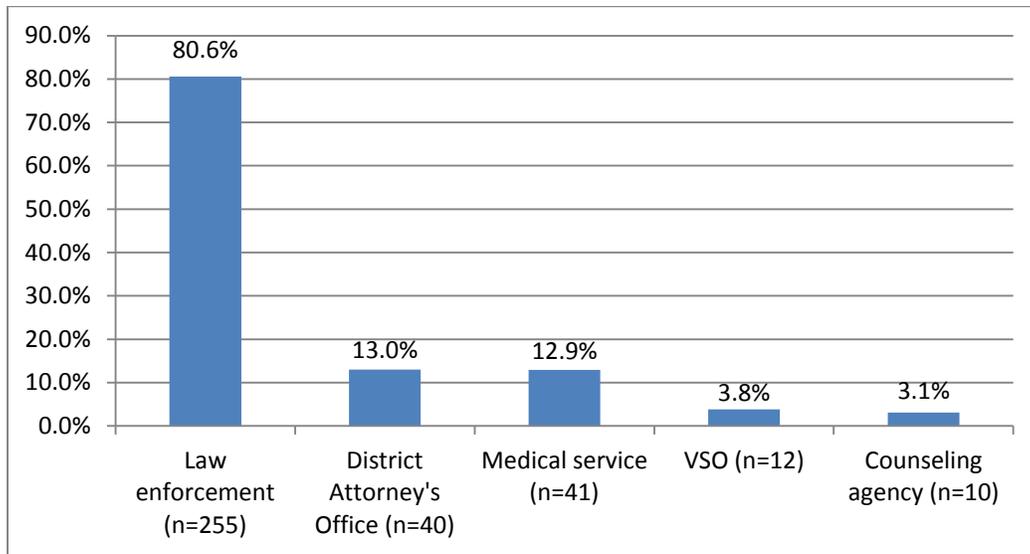
Table 20. Use of Formal Services by Service Utilization

Statistically Significant Relationships:	Served/Used Services		Served/NO Services		Un-Served/Used Services		Un-Served/NO Services	
Male	64	17.7%	164	45.5%	3	0.9%	130	35.9%
Female	126	32.3%	152	39.1%	9	2.4%	102	26.3%
Veteran	10	14.2%	40	54.0%	0	0.0%	23	31.9%
Non-veteran	179	26.4%	277	40.9%	13	1.9%	209	30.8%
Violent crime	60	26.4%	92	40.6%	6	2.5%	69	30.5%
Property crime	60	15.4%	202	51.7%	2	0.5%	126	32.4%
Interpersonal violent crime	70	51.9%	23	16.9%	5	3.7%	37	27.5%

Sought Formal Help, But Did Not Use Victim Services

Of the individuals who used a formal source of help, but did not use any services following their victimization, most used law enforcement (80.6%; $n = 255$). The following figure displays all of the formal sources of help used by individuals who indicated that they did not use any services following their victimization.

Figure 28. Source of Formal Help Used For Those Who Did Not Utilize Services



A majority of these individuals (served/did not utilize services) reported their crime to the police (86.7%; $n = 268$). Therefore, it seems possible that although these individuals reached out to the police for help, they may have only utilized help to report their crime. Further analysis showed that nearly two-thirds of these individuals experienced a property crime (63.9%; $n = 202$). They were followed by violent crime victims (29.0%; $n = 92$) and interpersonal violent crime victims (7.1%; $n = 23$). In fact, three of the top five crimes experienced were property crimes. The top five crimes experienced were:

1. Theft/Larceny (22.8%; $n = 72$)
2. Burglary (19.0%; $n = 60$)
3. Robbery (16.4%; $n = 52$)
4. Vandalism (10.8%; $n = 34$)
5. Assault (8.8%; $n = 28$)

The following table displays the specific crimes experienced by all of the individuals who sought formal help, but did not use victim services.

Table 21. Crimes Experienced by Those Who Sought Formal Help, But Did Not Use Victim Services

Theft/Larceny	72	22.8%
Burglary	60	19.0%
Robbery	52	16.4%
Vandalism	34	10.8%
Assault	28	8.8%
Fraud (including Internet fraud)	18	5.7%
Identity theft	16	4.9%
Domestic/Dating violence	15	4.7%
Other crime	4	1.3%
Hate crime	3	1.1%
DUI	3	1.0%
Homicide	3	1.0%
Rape	2	0.8%
Arson	2	0.6%
Sexual assault	2	0.5%
Stalking	1	0.5%
Elder abuse	1	0.2%

UNMET NEED

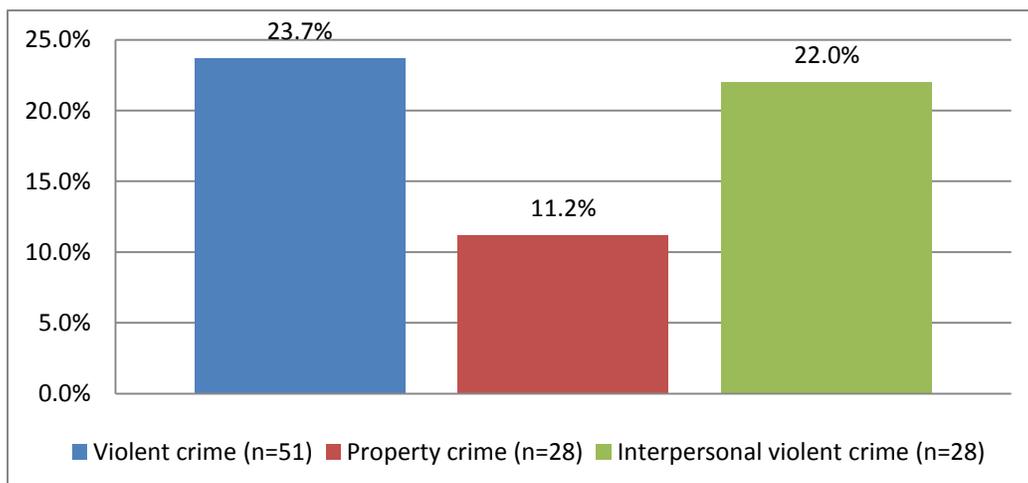
Numerous respondents (16.8%; $n = 121$) indicated that there were services or assistance needed, but not received following their victimization experience. The most frequently noted responses included:

- Counseling/therapy ($n = 28$)
- Victim's Compensation Assistance ($n = 28$)
- Better assistance from law enforcement ($n = 25$)
- Advocacy ($n = 16$)
- Medical assistance ($n = 13$)
- Medical advocacy ($n = 9$)
- Understanding the legal process ($n = 9$)
- Shelter services ($n = 8$)
- Offender rehabilitation ($n = 7$)

Race, disability status, veteran status, and type of crime were found to have statistically significant relationships with noting that they had unmet needs following their crime experience.

- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to express unmet needs (29.7%; $n = 28$ versus 14.9%; $n = 93$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to indicate that they had unmet needs. In fact, nearly one-third (30.9%; $n = 47$) of disabled noted an unmet need compared to 13.1% ($n = 74$) of those without a disability.
- Non-veterans were more likely than veterans to note an unmet need (17.7%; $n = 114$ versus 8.7%; $n = 6$).
- Violent crime victims were the most likely to indicate an unmet need (23.7%; $n = 51$). The figure below displays unmet need by type of crime experienced.

Figure 29. Unmet Need by Type of Crime Experienced



Less than one-fifth of those who used a Victim Service Organization reported an unmet need (18.0%; $n = 16$). The top five services or assistance needed, but not received after victimization for those who used a VSO included:

1. Victim’s Compensation Assistance (56.3%; $n = 9$)
2. Advocacy (31.3%; $n = 5$)
3. Medical assistance (31.3%; $n = 5$)
4. Better assistance from law enforcement (18.8%; $n = 3$)
5. Assistance with obtaining a protection from abuse order (18.8%; $n = 3$)

The following table outlines services or assistance needed, but not received by use of a Victim Service Organization.

Table 22. Unmet Need After Victimization by Use of a VSO

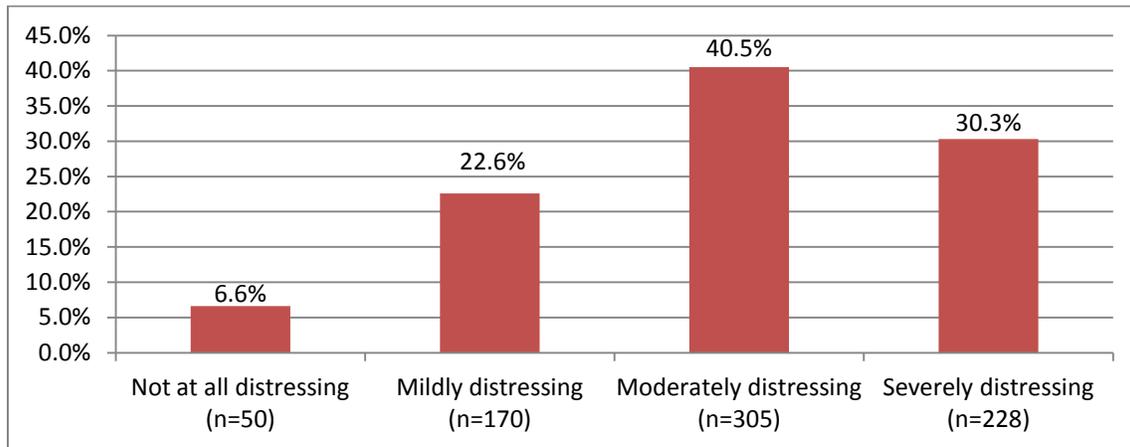
Victim’s Compensation Assistance	9	56.3%
Advocacy	5	31.3%
Medical assistance	5	31.3%
Better assistance from law enforcement	3	18.8%
Assistance with obtaining a protection from abuse order	3	18.8%
Registering for court notifications	2	12.5%
Assistance with a victim impact statement	1	6.3%
Counseling/therapy	1	6.3%
Medical advocacy	1	6.3%
Medical accompaniment	1	6.3%
Understanding the legal process	1	6.3%
Shelter services	1	6.3%
Security	1	6.3%
Childcare	1	6.3%

EFFECTS OF CRIME EXPERIENCE

Distress Associated With Being the Victim of a Crime

Overall, respondents felt distress after experiencing the crime with the most impact. The figure below outlines the level of distress reported by the survey respondents.

Figure 30. Level of Distress Following a Crime Experience



Gender, age, race, disability status, sexual orientation, geography, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, relationship with the offender(s), and number of offenders were found to have statistically significant relationships with the level of distress following a crime experience.

- Women were more likely than men to indicate that being a victim of a crime was severely distressing (40.4%; $n = 158$ versus 19.4%; $n = 70$). Conversely, men were more likely than women to indicate that the crime experience was not distressing at all (9.8%; $n = 35$ versus 3.7%; $n = 14$).
- Generally, younger respondents described lower levels of distress than their older counterparts. For example, nearly one-quarter (22.7%; $n = 22$) 18-24 year olds felt that their experience was not distressing at all compared to 5.9% ($n = 4$) of those 75 years of age or older. Conversely, nearly one-third (32.2%; $n = 24$) of those 75 years of age or older felt that their crime experience was severely distressing compared to 22.7% ($n = 22$) of 18-24 year old respondents.
- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to indicate that being the victim of a crime was not distressing at all (13.1%; $n = 13$ versus 5.5%; $n = 36$). Further, non-white respondents were also more likely than whites to indicate that it was severely distressing (41.3%; $n = 41$ versus 28.7%; $n = 187$).
- Non-disabled respondents were more likely than disabled respondents to indicate that experiencing a crime was not at all distressing (7.9%; $n = 46$ versus 2.1%; $n = 3$). Conversely, disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to indicate that being the victim of a crime was severely distressing (47.3%; $n = 78$ versus 25.6%; $n = 150$).
- Generally, heterosexual respondents were more likely to indicate that experience a crime was more distressing than LGBTQ respondents. Nearly one-third (31.1%; $n = 218$) of

heterosexual respondents described their crime experience as severely distressing compared to 13.5% ($n = 3$) of LGBTQ respondents.

- Urban respondents were most likely to indicate that experiencing a crime was not at all distressing (7.4%; $n = 24$) compared to 6.5% ($n = 14$) of suburban respondents, and 5.5% ($n = 11$) rural respondents. Conversely, rural respondents were most likely to indicate that their crime experience was severely distressing (33.3%; $n = 68$), followed by suburban respondents (31.7%; $n = 70$), and then urban respondents (27.4%; $n = 90$).
- Those who had experienced a property crime were most likely to indicate that the crime was not at all distressing (7.5%; $n = 30$). Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that the crime experience was severely distressing (61.5%; $n = 82$). The following figure outlines this level of distress by type of crime. More specifically, the following crimes were most noted as either “not at all” or “severely” distressing:

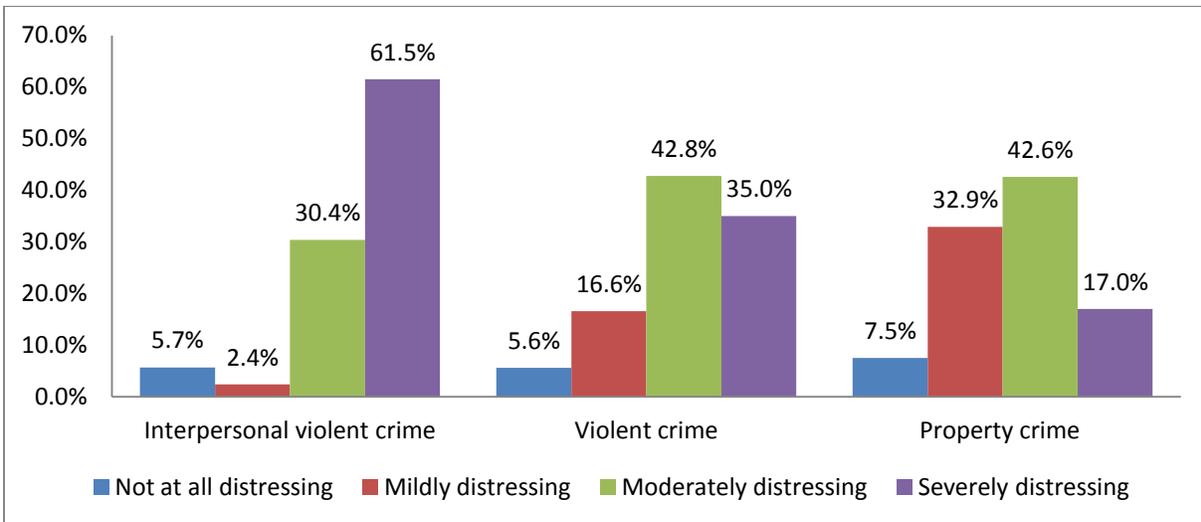
Top 3 Crimes: Not at all Distressing

1. Theft/Larceny (35.1%; $n = 18$)
2. Hate crime (15.7%; $n = 8$)
3. Burglary (9.5%; $n = 5$)

Top 3 Crimes: Severely Distressing

1. Domestic/Dating violence (23.1%; $n = 53$)
2. Robbery (16.0%; $n = 37$)
3. Burglary (9.8%; $n = 22$)

Figure 31. Level of Distress by Type of Crime

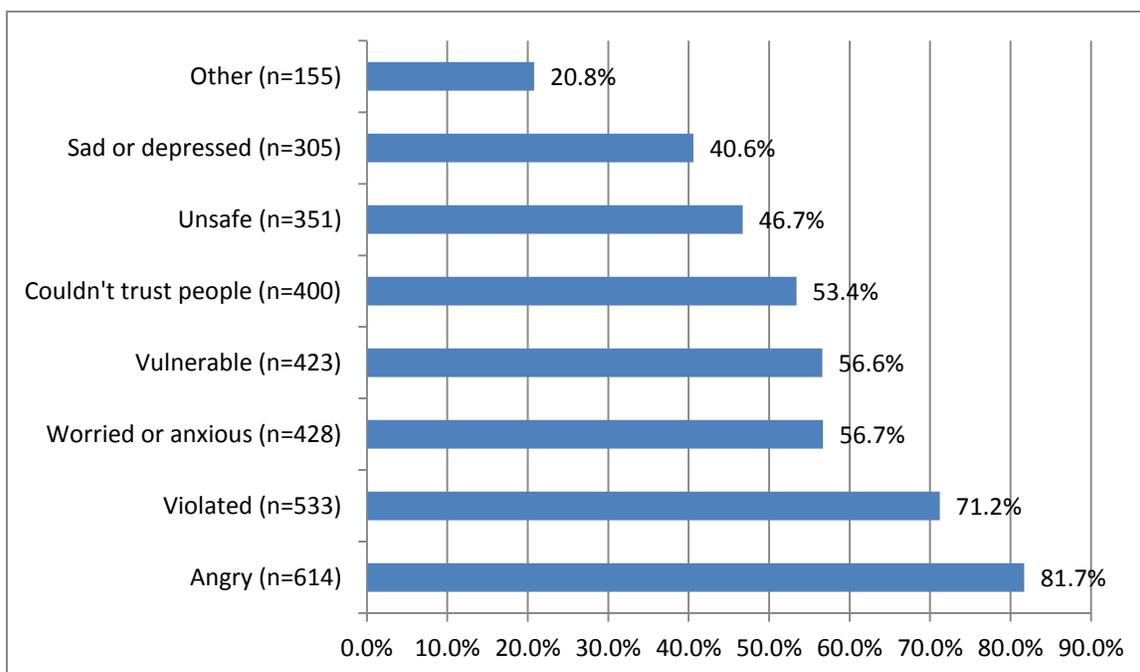


- Those who were un-served (13.3%; $n = 33$) were more likely than served respondents (3.4%; $n = 17$) to indicate that the crime was not at all distressing. Conversely, one-third of served respondents (33.9%; $n = 172$) indicated that the crime was severely distressing compared to about one-fifth (22.8%; $n = 56$) of un-served respondents.
- Those who knew their offender(s) were more likely to indicate that the crime was severely distressing (50.0%; $n = 120$ versus 19.6%; $n = 92$ of those who did not know their offender(s)).
- Individuals who noted two or more offenders were more likely than those with one offender to indicate that their crime experience was severely distressing (37.8%; $n = 39$ versus 29.1%; $n = 188$).

Respondents experienced a variety of different emotions related to the distress associated with being the victim of a crime. They felt the following ways for one month or more when thinking about the crime with the most impact (see Figure 32). The top three emotions noted were:

1. Angry (81.7%; $n = 614$)
2. Violated (71.2%; $n = 533$)
3. Worried or anxious (56.7%; $n = 428$)

Figure 32. Type of Distress Experienced for One Month or More



Respondents who noted other emotions shared the following responses:

- Disappointed ($n = 21$)
- Vengeful ($n = 19$)
- Confused/Dumbfounded ($n = 18$)
- More cautious/alert ($n = 16$)
- Frustrated ($n = 14$)

The results showed that all crimes affect victims, regardless of the type of crime experienced (property, violent, or interpersonal violent). The table on the following page outlines the psychological effects broken down by specific crime experiences. The top three crimes are listed for each emotion.

Table 23. Top Three Crimes for Each Emotion Experienced by Respondents

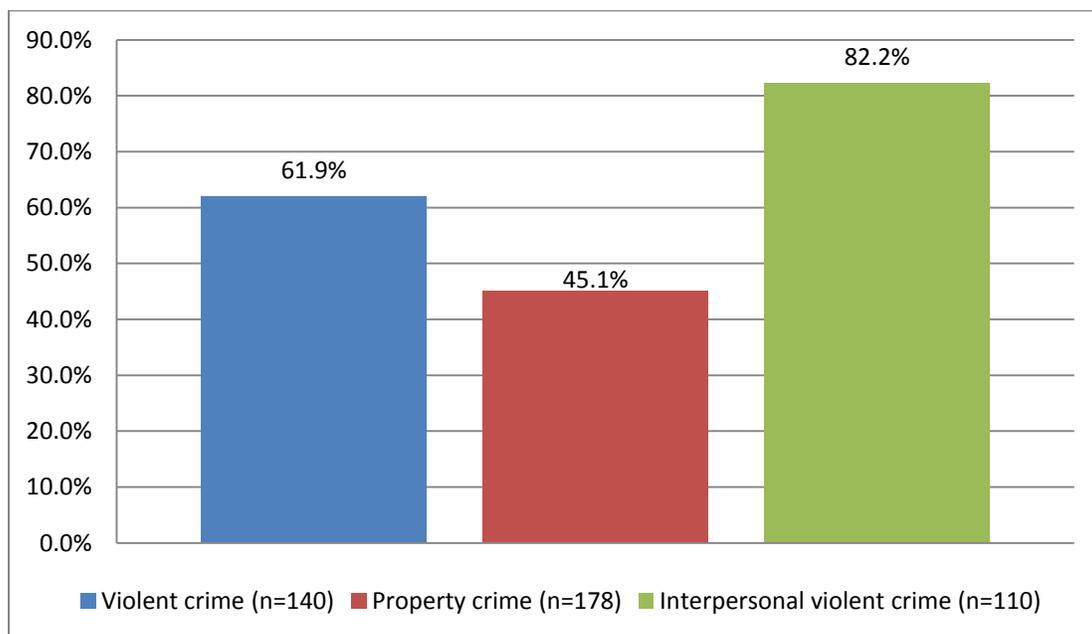
Worried or Anxious (56.6%; n = 428)
1. Robbery (16.3%; n = 70)
2. Domestic/Dating violence (15.8%; n = 68)
3. Theft/Larceny (13.9%; n = 60)
Angry (81.7%; n = 614)
1. Theft/Larceny (18.3%; n = 112)
2. Robbery (14.0%; n = 86)
3. Burglary (13.8%; n = 85)
Sad or Depressed (40.6%; n = 305)
1. Domestic/Dating violence (20.2%; n = 62)
2. Robbery (15.8%; n = 48)
3. Theft/Larceny (12.1%; n = 37)
Vulnerable (56.6%; n = 423)
1. Theft/Larceny (19.0%; n = 80)
2. Robbery (15.4%; n = 65)
3. Domestic/Dating violence (15.2%; n = 64)
Violated (71.2%; n = 533)
1. Theft/Larceny (20.1%; n = 107)
2. Robbery (15.6%; n = 83)
3. Burglary (14.2%; n = 76)
Couldn't trust people (53.4%; n = 400)
1. Theft/Larceny (18.6%; n = 74)
2. Domestic/Dating violence (14.7%; n = 59)
3. Robbery (14.3%; n = 57)
Unsafe (46.7%; n = 351)
1. Robbery (18.2%; n = 64)
2. Domestic/Dating violence (17.5%; n = 61)
3. Burglary (17.5%; n = 49)

Gender, race, disability status, veteran status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with feeling worried or anxious for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to report that they were worried or anxious for a month or more. In fact, two-thirds of women (66.4%; n = 259) noted this emotion compared to less than half of men (46.3%; n = 168).

- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to indicate that they were worried or anxious associated with the crime with the most impact (70.4%; $n = 70$ versus 54.8%; $n = 357$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to note that they felt anxious or worried for a month or more (77.0%; $n = 127$ versus 50.6%; $n = 296$).
- Non-veterans were more likely than veterans to indicate that they felt anxious or worried (58.3%; $n = 395$ compared to 42.4%; $n = 32$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to report that they felt anxious or worried for a month or more (82.2%; $n = 110$). The figure below outlines feeling anxious or worried by type of crime.

Figure 33. Feeling Anxious or Worried by Type of Crime



- Those who used formal sources of help were more likely to report feeling anxious or worried for a month or more when compared to un-served respondents. Specifically, nearly two-thirds of served respondents (61.1%; $n = 310$) felt this way compared to less than half of un-served respondents (47.8%; $n = 118$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate that they felt worried or anxious for a month or more. In fact, nearly three quarters of those who knew their offender(s) (73.4%; $n = 176$) felt this way compared to less than half of those who did not know their offender(s) (48.1%; $n = 239$).

Gender, disability status, veteran status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with feeling angry for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to feel angry for a month or more (87.9%; $n = 343$ versus 75.0%; $n = 271$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to feel angry for a month or more. In fact, nearly all of disabled respondents (91.3%; $n = 151$) felt this way compared to over three-quarters of non-disabled respondents (79.0%; $n = 460$).
- Non-veteran respondents were more likely than veteran respondents to feel angry for a month or more (82.8%; $n = 560$ versus 71.7%; $n = 54$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to feel angry for a month or more (88.8%; $n = 119$). They were closely followed by violent crime victims (83.0%; $n = 188$), and then property crime victims (78.5%; $n = 308$).
- Respondents that used formal sources of help were more likely than un-served respondents to feel angry for a month or more. Specifically, a most of the served respondents (85.1%; $n = 431$) felt this way compared to three-quarters of un-served respondents (74.8%; $n = 183$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate that they felt angry for a month or more (91.1%; $n = 218$ versus 77.2%; $n = 382$).

Gender, race, disability status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with feeling sad or depressed for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to feel sad or depressed for a month or more (49.9%; $n = 194$ versus 30.6%; $n = 111$).
- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to feel sad or depressed for a month or more (63.8%; $n = 105$ versus 34.1%; $n = 199$).
- Non-veterans were more likely than veterans to report feeling sad or depressed for a month or more (42.4%; $n = 287$ versus 24.0%; $n = 18$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to feel sad or depressed for a month or more (74.1%; $n = 99$). They were followed by violent crime victims (53.7%; $n = 121$) and property crime victims (21.6%; $n = 85$).
- Respondents that used formal sources of help were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate that they felt sad or depressed for a month or more (46.5%; $n = 236$ versus 28.3%; $n = 69$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate that they felt sad or depressed for a month or more (68.0%; $n = 163$ versus 26.5%; $n = 132$).

Gender, age, disability status, sexual orientation, type of crime, relationship with the offender(s), and number of offenders were found to have statistically significant relationships with feeling vulnerable for a month or more.

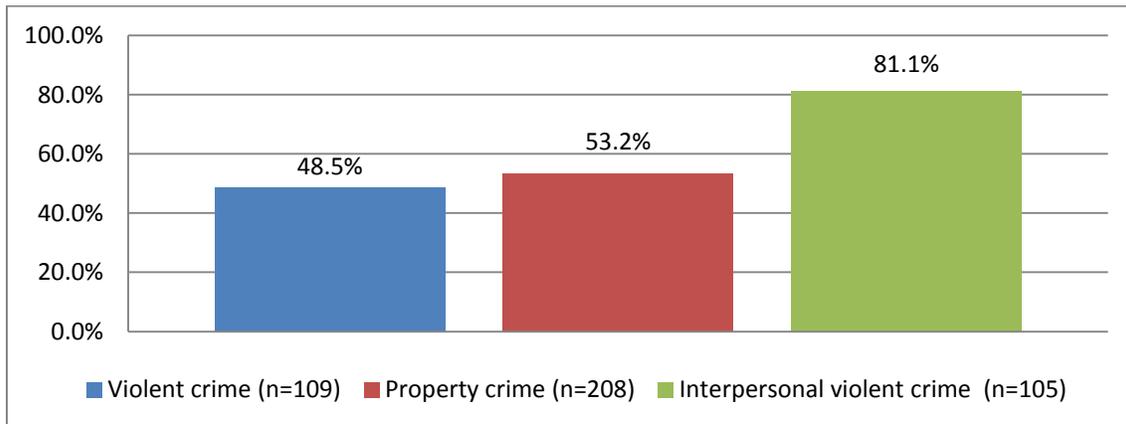
- Women were more likely than men to feel vulnerable for a month or more (69.0%; *n* = 266 versus 43.4%; *n* = 156).
- Generally, older respondents were more likely to feel vulnerable for a month or more. The table below displays feeling vulnerable for a month or more by age.

Table 24. Feeling Vulnerable by Age

18-24 years	29	30.9%
25-34 years	47	41.0%
35-44 years	62	52.7%
45-54 years	89	63.4%
55-64 years	90	71.6%
65-74 years	53	66.6%
75 years of age or older	52	71.3%

- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to feel vulnerable for a month or more (72.6%; *n* = 115 versus 52.2%; *n* = 304).
- Heterosexual respondents were more likely than LGBTQ respondents to feel vulnerable (58.24%; *n* = 406 versus 34.4%; *n* = 8).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to feel vulnerable for a month or more (81.1%; *n* = 105). The figure below outlines feeling vulnerable by type of crime.

Figure 34. Feeling Vulnerable by Type of Crime



- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate that they felt vulnerable for a month or more (65.0%; *n* = 153 versus 53.2%; *n* = 264).
- Those who reported one offender were more likely to indicate they felt vulnerable for one or more months as compared to those who had multiple offenders (58.5%; *n* = 377 versus 44.0%; *n* = 44).

Gender, age, disability status, sexual orientation, use of formal sources of help, relationship to the offender(s), and number of offenders were found to have statistically significant relationships with feeling violated for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to feel violated for a month or more (78.4%; $n = 305$ versus 63.4%; $n = 228$).
- Older respondents were more likely than younger respondents to feel violated for a month or more. For example, three-quarters of those 75 years of age or older felt violated (75.7%; $n = 55$) compared to about half of 18-24 year olds (54.6%; $n = 52$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely to feel violated than non-disabled respondents (85.9%; $n = 141$ versus 67.3%; $n = 391$).
- Heterosexual respondents were more likely to feel violated than LGBTQ respondents. In fact, nearly three-quarters of heterosexual respondents (72.9%; $n = 508$) felt this way compared to just over one-quarter of LGBTQ respondents (27.4%; $n = 6$).
- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to note that they felt violated for a month or more (74.2%; $n = 375$ compared to 65.0%; $n = 158$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate that they felt violated for a month or more (76.7%; $n = 183$ versus 69.1%; $n = 342$).
- Those who reported one offender were more likely to indicate they felt violated for one or more months as compared to those who had multiple offenders (73.0%; $n = 470$ versus 59.9%; $n = 62$).

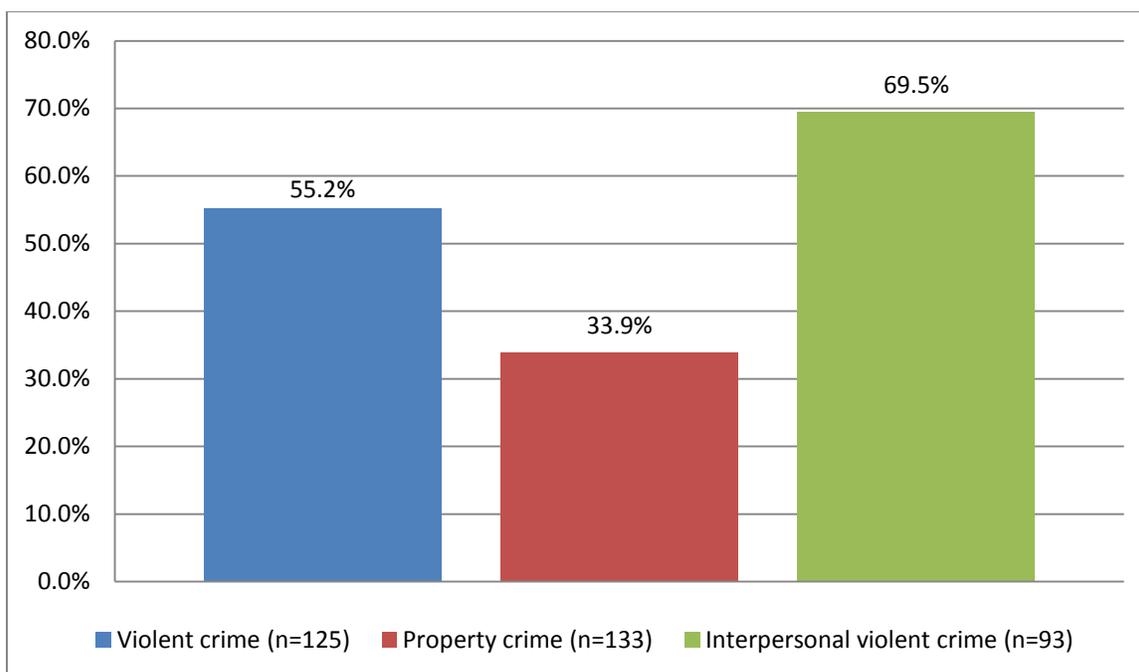
Gender, race, disability status, sexual orientation, geography, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with respondents feeling like they couldn't trust people for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to indicate that they couldn't trust people for a month or more following the crime with the most impact in their lives (62.7%; $n = 243$ versus 43.3%; $n = 157$).
- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to note that they couldn't trust people for a month or more. In fact, three-quarter (75.2%; $n = 73$) of non-whites reported this compared to half of white respondents (50.4%; $n = 328$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to indicate that they couldn't trust people for a month or more (67.6%; $n = 110$ versus 49.5%; $n = 289$).
- Heterosexual respondents were more likely than LGBTQ respondents to report that they couldn't trust people for a month or more following the crime with the most impact (54.7%; $n = 382$ compared to 22.6%; $n = 5$).
- Rural respondents were most likely to indicate that they couldn't trust people for a month or more (66.3%; $n = 135$). They were followed by urban respondents (51.4%; $n = 168$), and then suburban respondents (44.4%; $n = 98$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that they couldn't trust people for a month or more following the crime with the most impact (72.4%; $n = 96$). Violent crime victims were next, with 51.5% ($n = 116$) noting that they couldn't trust people. Lastly, nearly half (48.0%; $n = 188$) of property crime victims indicated the same.
- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate that they couldn't trust people for a month or more (56.7%; $n = 286$ versus 46.6%; $n = 114$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate that they felt like they couldn't trust others for a month or more (67.9%; $n = 160$ versus 45.8%; $n = 227$).

Gender, disability status, geography, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with feeling unsafe for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to feel unsafe for a month or more following the crime with the most impact in their life (59.1%; $n = 230$ versus 33.3%; $n = 121$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to indicate that they felt unsafe for a month or longer. In fact, nearly two-thirds of disabled respondents (63.8%; $n = 105$) felt this way compared to less than half of non-disabled respondents (41.4%; $n = 241$).
- Urban respondents were most likely to feel unsafe for a month or more following their crime experience (49.7%; $n = 163$). They were closely followed by rural respondents (49.6%; $n = 101$), and then suburban respondents (39.5%; $n = 87$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that they felt unsafe for a month or longer following the crime with the most impact in their life (69.5%; $n = 93$). The following figure displays feeling unsafe for a month or more by type of crime.

Figure 35. Feeling Unsafe by Type of Crime



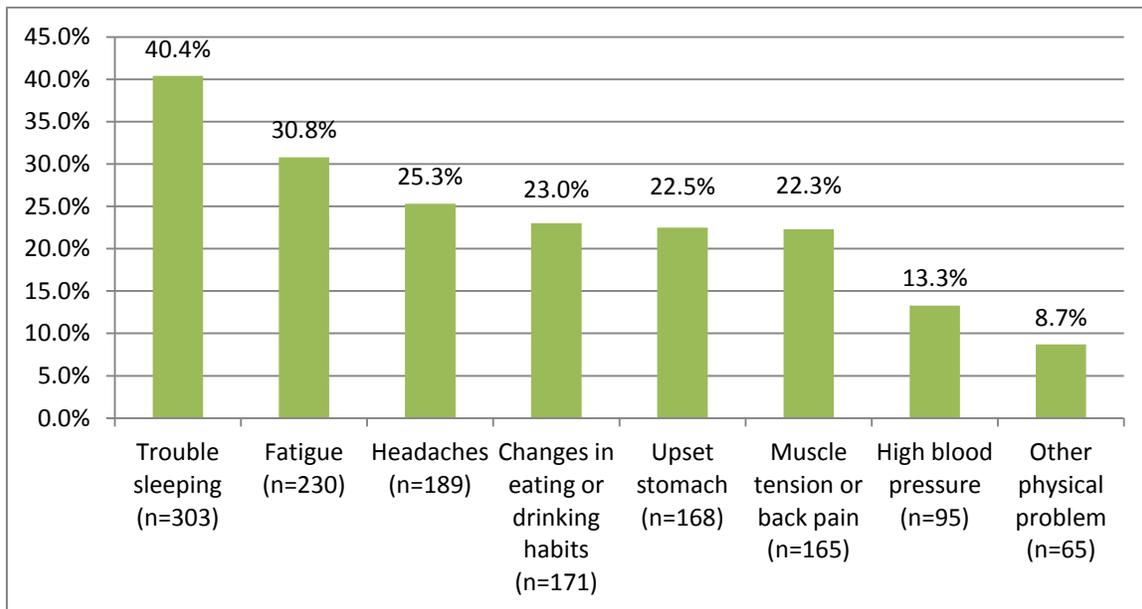
- Respondents who used formal sources of help were more likely than un-served respondents to feel unsafe for a month or more (50.3%; $n = 255$ versus 39.1%; $n = 96$).
- Those who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate that they felt unsafe for a month or more. In fact, nearly two-thirds of those who knew their offender(s) (60.6%; $n = 145$) felt this way compared to two-fifths of those who did not know their offender(s) (40.0%; $n = 199$).

Physical Problems

Respondents noted physical problems associated with the crime with the most impact. The following figure displays these problems, which were experienced for one month or longer. The top three physical problems included:

1. Trouble sleeping (40.4%; $n = 303$)
2. Fatigue (30.8%; $n = 230$)
3. Headaches (25.3%; $n = 189$)

Figure 36. Physical Problems Experienced for One Month or More



Other physical problems mentioned by respondents included:

- Pain/injuries/broken bones ($n = 22$)
- Difficulty walking/moving ($n = 13$)
- Panic attacks/jitteriness ($n = 6$)
- Acid reflux ($n = 5$)
- Changes to blood sugar ($n = 3$)

Gender, age, race, disability status, veteran status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing headaches for a month or more.

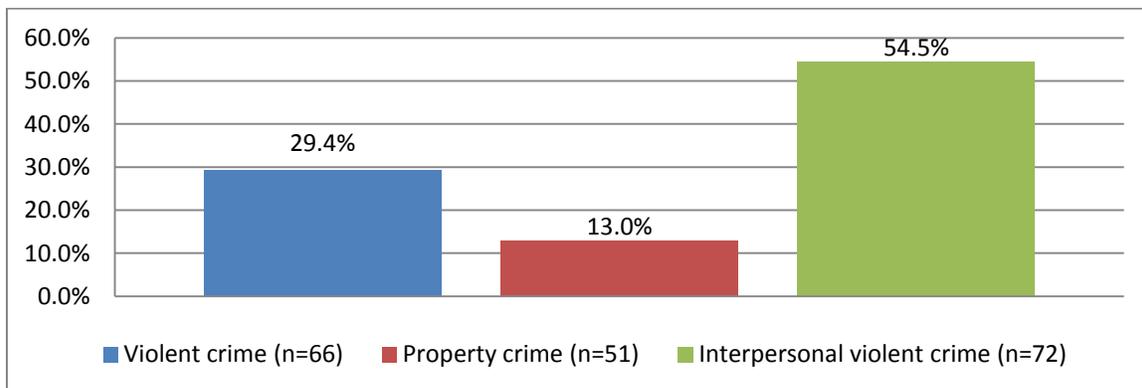
- Women were more likely than men to report experiencing headaches for a month or more following the crime with the most impact (34.1%; $n = 131$ versus 15.9%; $n = 58$).
- Generally, younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to experience headaches for a month or more. The table on the following page outlines the relationship of experiencing headaches by age.

Table 25. Experiencing Headaches by Age

18-24 years	29	30.9%
25-34 years	47	40.0%
35-44 years	22	19.0%
45-54 years	42	30.2%
55-64 years	25	20.1%
65-74 years	11	14.2%
75 years of age or older	11	15.6%

- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to report experiencing headaches for a month or more in association with the crime with the most impact (39.1%; $n = 38$ versus 23.3%; $n = 151$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to indicate that they had experienced headaches for a month or more (39.6%; $n = 64$ versus 21.5%; $n = 125$).
- Non-veterans were more likely than veterans to note that they experienced headaches for a month or more in association with the crime with the most impact (27.1%; $n = 182$ compared to 9.1%; $n = 7$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that they experienced headaches for a month or longer (54.5%; $n = 72$). The following figure outlines experiencing headaches by type of crime.

Figure 37. Experiencing Headaches by Type of Crime



- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to report experiencing headaches for a month or longer (30.6%; $n = 155$ versus 14.1%; $n = 34$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to experience headaches for a month or more (42.1%; $n = 99$ versus 17.0%; $n = 84$).

Gender, age, ethnicity, race, disability status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have a statistically significant relationship with experiencing trouble sleeping for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to report that they had experienced trouble sleeping for a month or longer (50.5%; $n = 196$ versus 29.6%; $n = 107$).
- Generally, younger respondents were more likely than their older counterparts to report that they had trouble sleeping for a month or more in association with the crime with the most impact. The table below outlines this relationship.

Table 26. Trouble Sleeping by Age

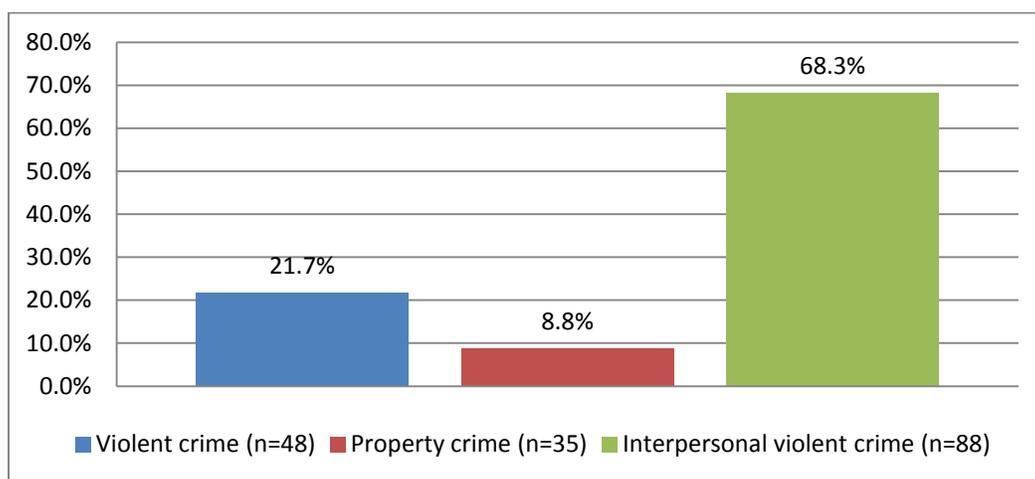
18-24 years	29	30.9%
25-34 years	64	54.0%
35-44 years	48	41.9%
45-54 years	63	44.3%
55-64 years	51	39.9%
65-74 years	23	29.5%
75 years of age or older	24	33.3%

- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanics to indicate they had trouble sleeping for a month or longer. In fact, over three-quarters of Hispanics (78.1%; $n = 14$) reported this physical problem compared to over one-third (39.5%; $n = 289$) of non-Hispanics.
- Non-whites were more likely than whites to report experiencing trouble sleeping for a month or more (63.9%; $n = 63$ versus 37.0%; $n = 240$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to note that they had trouble sleeping in association with the crime with the most impact. Specifically, two-thirds of disabled respondents (65.6%; $n = 106$) described this problem compared to only one-third of non-disabled respondents (33.4%; $n = 195$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to describe trouble sleeping for a month or longer (78.4%; $n = 104$). They were followed by violent crime victims (42.7%; $n = 96$) and property crime victims (26.2%; $n = 103$).
- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate that they experienced trouble sleeping for a month or more in association with the crime with the most impact (43.4%; $n = 220$ versus 34.1%; $n = 83$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to experience trouble sleeping for a month or more (63.5%; $n = 151$ versus 28.2%; $n = 140$).

Gender, age, race, disability status, veteran status, geography, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing changes in eating or drinking habits for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to note changes in eating or drinking habits for a month or more (32.0%; $n = 123$ versus 13.5%; $n = 48$).
- Generally, younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to indicate that they had experienced changes in eating or drinking habits for a month or longer. For example, nearly one-third of 18-24 year old respondents (30.9%; $n = 29$) reported this physical problem compared to 11.1% ($n = 8$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to note that they had experienced changes in eating or drinking habits for one or more months. In fact, nearly half (48.6%; $n = 48$) of non-white respondents described this physical problem compared to one-fifth of white respondents (19.2%; $n = 123$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to report changes in eating or drinking for one month or longer (43.2%; $n = 68$ versus 17.6%; $n = 102$).
- Non-veterans were more likely than veterans to indicate changes in eating or drinking habits for one or more months in association with the crime with the most impact (24.5%; $n = 163$ versus 10.5%; $n = 8$).
- Rural respondents were the most likely to indicate that they had experienced changes in eating or drinking for one month or longer (32.6%; $n = 65$). They were followed by urban respondents (21.7%; $n = 71$), and then suburban respondents (16.3%; $n = 35$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that they had experienced changes in eating or drinking for a month or more (68.3%; $n = 88$). The following figure outlines changes in eating or drinking by type of crime.

Figure 38. Changes in Eating or Drinking by Type of Crime



- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate changes in eating or drinking for a month or more (25.9%; $n = 129$ versus 17.1%; $n = 42$).

- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to experience changes in their eating or drinking habits for a month or more (43.8%; $n = 102$ versus 12.5%; $n = 62$).

Gender, age, race, disability status, veteran status, sexual orientation, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing an upset stomach for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to indicate that they experienced an upset stomach for a month or more (31.5%; $n = 121$ versus 12.9%; $n = 47$).
- Generally, middle-aged respondents were most likely to experience an upset stomach for one or more months. The table below outlines this physical problem by age.

Table 27. Upset Stomach by Age

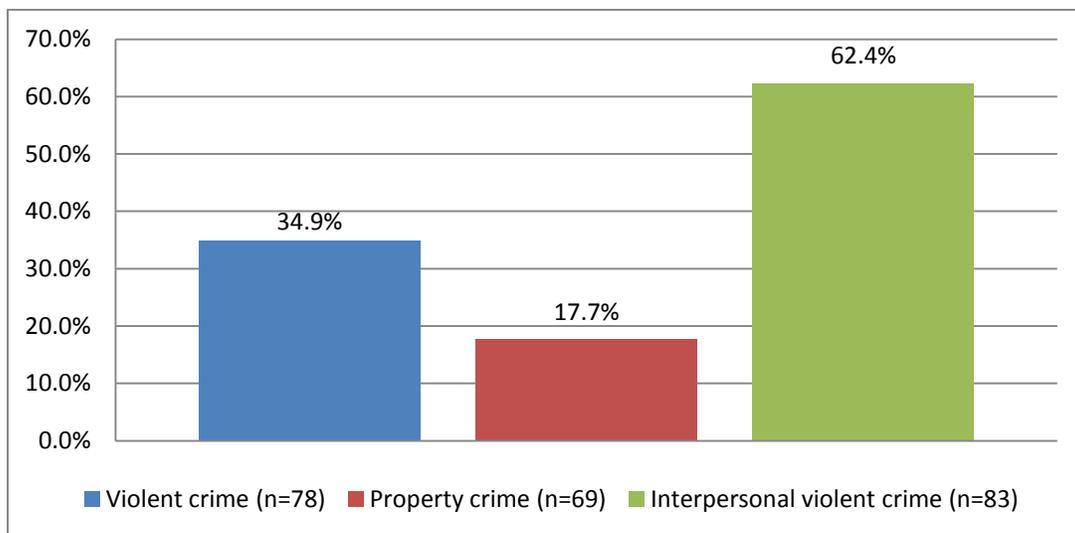
18-24 years	15	15.5%
25-34 years	41	34.4%
35-44 years	25	21.3%
45-54 years	38	27.4%
55-64 years	28	22.1%
65-74 years	10	13.1%
75 years of age or older	11	15.3%

- Non-whites were more likely than whites to report experiencing an upset stomach for one month or longer (41.6%; $n = 40$ versus 19.7%; $n = 127$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than those without disabilities to note experiencing an upset stomach for one month or more (31.3%; $n = 51$ versus 20.1%; $n = 116$).
- Non-veterans were more likely than veterans to indicate that they had experienced an upset stomach for one or more months (23.8%; $n = 160$ versus 10.4%; $n = 8$).
- Heterosexual respondents were more likely than LGBTQ respondents to report experiencing an upset stomach for one month or more. In fact, nearly one-quarter of heterosexual respondents reported this problem (23.2%; $n = 160$), while no LGBTQ respondents reported this problem.
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to report experiencing an upset stomach for one month or longer in association with the crime with the most impact (60.8%; $n = 80$). They were followed by violent crime victims (19.4%; $n = 43$), and then property crime victims (11.3%; $n = 44$).
- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate that they had experienced an upset stomach for one month or longer (25.4%; $n = 128$ versus 16.3%; $n = 40$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to experience an upset stomach for a month or more (36.9%; $n = 87$ versus 15.0%; $n = 74$).

Gender, age, ethnicity, race, disability status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing fatigue for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to experience fatigue for one or more months in association with the crime with the most impact (38.6%; $n = 22.5\%$).
- Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to indicate that they felt fatigued for a month or more. For example, 30.9% ($n = 29$) of 18-24 year old respondents and 37.7% ($n = 44$) of 25-34 year old respondents experienced this physical problem compared to 20.2% ($n = 16$) of those 65-74 years and 22.8% ($n = 17$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to indicate that they experienced fatigue for a month or longer. In fact, nearly two-thirds of Hispanic respondents (61.6%; $n = 11$) experienced this physical problem compared to approximately one-third of non-Hispanic respondents (30.1%; $n = 219$).
- Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to note that they were fatigued for one or more months in association with the crime with the most impact (46.6%; $n = 46$ versus 28.5%; $n = 184$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to experience fatigue for one month or longer (48.1%; $n = 79$ versus 25.8%; $n = 150$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to indicate that they experienced fatigue for one or more months (62.4%; $n = 82$). The following figure displays this physical problem by type of crime.

Figure 39. Fatigue by Type of Crime

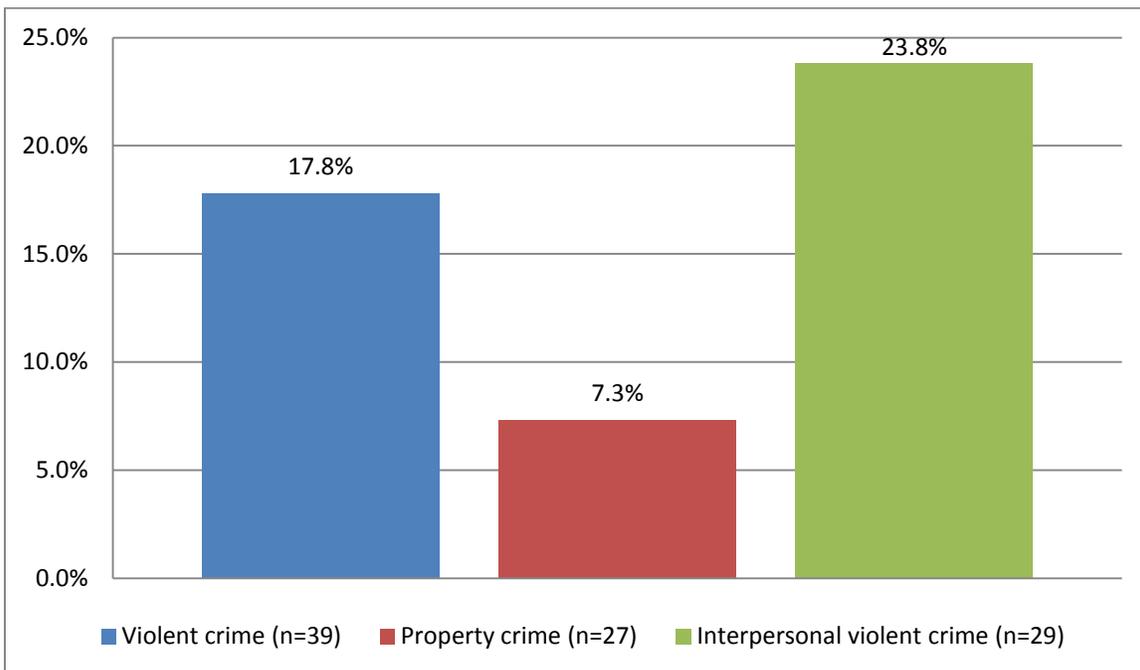


- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate that they felt fatigue for one month or more in association with the crime with the most impact (37.5%; $n = 190$ versus 16.8%; $n = 41$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to experience fatigue for a month or more (56.1%; $n = 134$ versus 18.4%; $n = 91$).

Gender, race, disability status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing high blood pressure for one month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to indicate that they experience high blood pressure for one more months in association with the crime with the most impact (17.9%; $n = 67$ versus 8.4%; $n = 29$).
- Non-whites were more likely than whites to report high blood pressure for one month or longer (31.6%; $n = 30$ versus 10.5%; $n = 65$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to indicate that they experienced high blood pressure for one or more months. In fact, nearly one-third of disabled respondents (28.3%; $n = 43$) reported this problem compared to 9.2% ($n = 52$) non-disabled respondents.
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to note experiencing high blood pressure for one or more months in association with the crime with the most impact (23.8%; $n = 29$). The following figure outlines experiencing high blood pressure by type of crime.

Figure 40. High Blood Pressure by Type of Crime

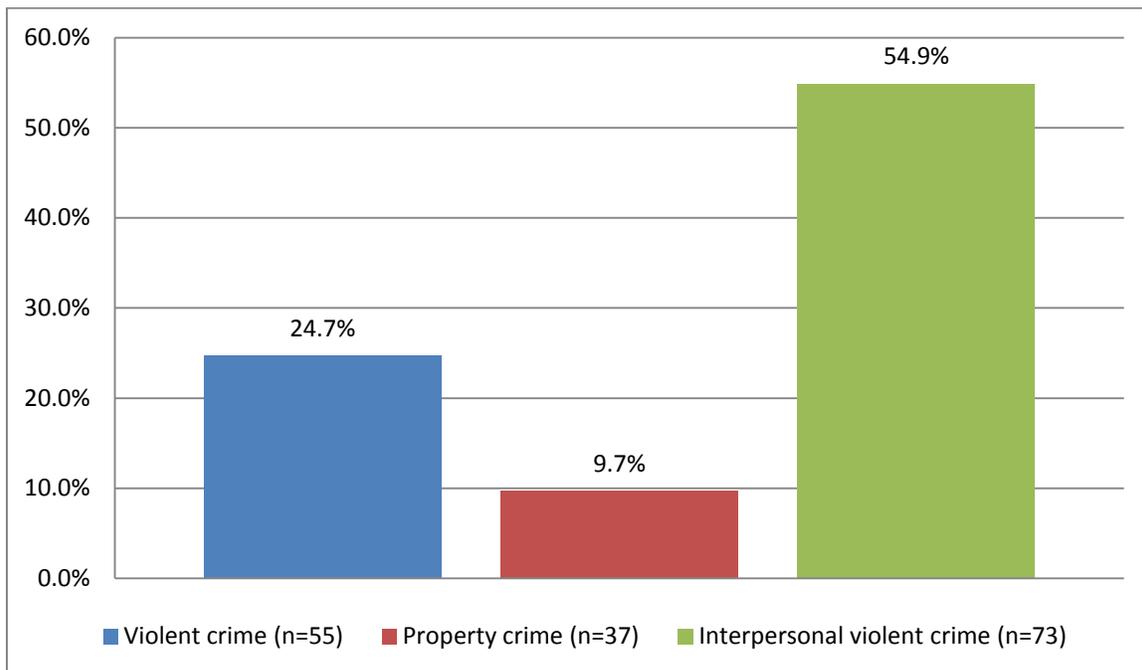


- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate that they had experienced high blood pressure for one month or longer (16.4%; $n = 79$ versus 6.8%; $n = 16$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to experience high blood pressure for a month or more (20.7%; $n = 46$ versus 9.1%; $n = 43$).

Gender, race, disability status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with experiencing muscle tension or back pain for a month or more.

- Women were more likely than men to report muscle tension or back pain for a month or more in association with the crime with the most impact (27.2%; $n = 105$ versus 17.1%; $n = 61$).
- Non-whites were more likely than whites to indicate that they experienced muscle tension or back pain for one or more months (36.7%; $n = 36$ versus 20.2%; $n = 129$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to note muscle tension or back pain for one month or longer. In fact, over one-third of disabled respondents (36.6%; $n = 59$) reported this physical problem compared to just under one-fifth of non-disabled respondents (18.4%; $n = 106$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to report muscle tension or back pain in association with the crime with the most impact (54.9%; $n = 73$). The following figure outlines this physical problem by type of crime.

Figure 41. Muscle Tension or Back Pain by Type of Crime



- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to note muscle tension or back pain for one month or longer (25.5%; $n = 129$ versus 15.5%; $n = 37$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to experience muscle tension or back pain for a month or more (38.9%; $n = 92$ versus 12.9%; $n = 63$).

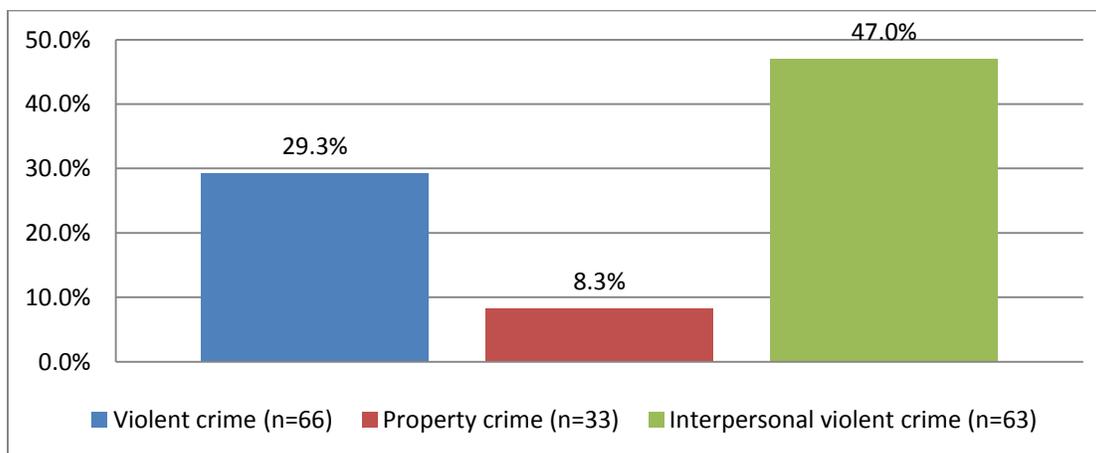
Problems Following a Crime Experience

One-fifth (21.5%; $n = 162$) of respondents indicated that the crime with the most impact led them to have significant problems with their job or schoolwork, or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers.

Age, race, disability status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, relationship with the offender(s), and number of offenders were found to have statistically significant relationships with have significant problems with a job or schoolwork, or trouble with a boss, coworkers, or peers following the crime experience.

- Younger respondents were more likely than their older counterparts to indicate that being the victim of a crime led them to have significant problems with a job or schoolwork, or trouble with a boss, coworkers, or peers. For example, over one-third (38.2%; $n = 36$) of 18-24 year olds and nearly one-half (44.5%; $n = 53$) of 25-34 year olds felt this way compared to 8.0% ($n = 6$) of 65-74 year olds and 2.2% ($n = 2$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Half of non-whites (48.6%; $n = 48$) indicated a problem with a job or school work, or trouble with a boss, coworkers, or peers compared to less than one-fifth of whites (17.4%; $n = 114$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to note this problem with jobs or school work and/or related peers (32.2%; $n = 53$ versus 18.6%; $n = 109$).
- Respondents who experienced an interpersonal violent crime were most likely to note problems with work or school and related individuals (47.0%; $n = 63$). The figure below outlines problems with these entities and individuals by type of crime.

Figure 42. Problems with Work or School and Related Individuals by Type of Crime



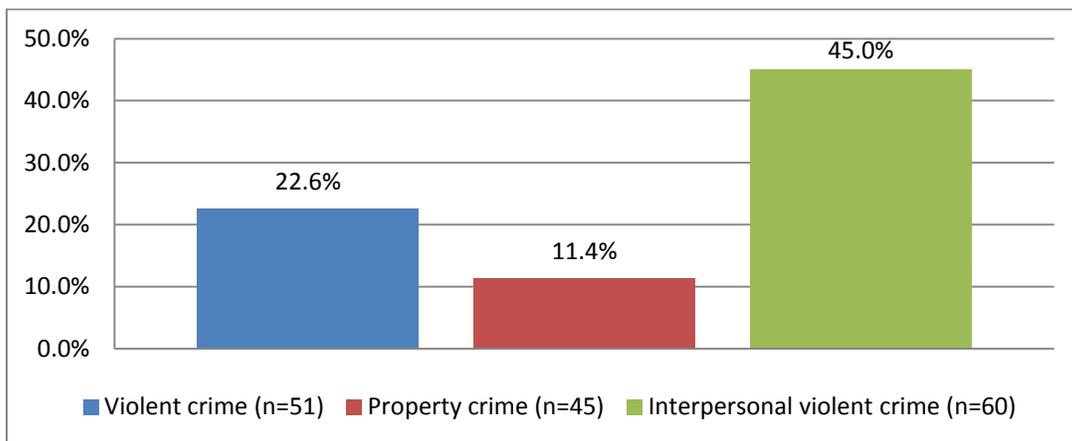
- Served respondents were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate problems with a job or schoolwork, or trouble with a boss, coworkers, or peers (25.2%; $n = 128$ versus 13.8%; $n = 34$).
- Those who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate they had significant problems with school or work related entities (33.6%; $n = 81$ versus 14.3%; $n = 71$).
- Individuals who reported two or more offenders were more likely than those with one offender to note problems with jobs or school work, or trouble with related persons (31.6%; $n = 33$ versus 19.8%; $n = 128$).

One-fifth (20.7%; $n = 155$) of respondent noted that the crime with the most impact led them to have significant problems with family members or friends, including getting into more arguments or fights than they did before, not feeling that they could trust these individuals as much, or not feeling close to them as they did before the crime experience.

Age, race, disability status, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with having problems with family members or friends.

- Younger respondents were more likely to note problems with family members or friends than their older counterparts. For example, nearly one-third of those 18-24 years old (29.9%; $n = 28$) noted problems with family or friends compared to 7.8% ($n = 6$) of those 75 years of age or older.
- Non-whites were more likely than whites to indicate that being the victim of crime led them to have significant problems with family members or friends (41.3%; $n = 41$ versus 17.7%; $n = 115$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to note problems with family members or friends following their crime experience (32.4%; $n = 52$ compared to 17.5%; $n = 102$).
- Those who experienced an interpersonal violent crime were most likely to indicate problems with family members or friends (45.0%; $n = 60$). The figure below outlines problems with family members or friends by type of crime.

Figure 43. Problems with Family Members or Friends by Type of Crime



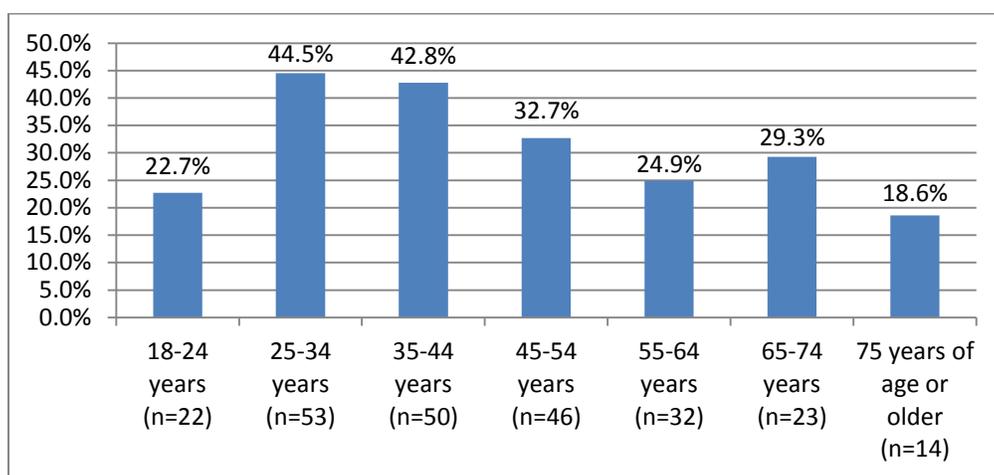
- Those who used formal sources of help following their crime experience were more likely than un-served respondents to indicate problems with family or friends. Specifically, nearly one-quarter of served respondents (23.5%; $n = 119$) noted this problem compared to 14.9% ($n = 37$) of un-served respondents.
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate they had problems with friends or family (43.2%; $n = 103$ versus 9.4%; $n = 46$).

Nearly one-third of respondents (31.8%; $n = 240$) indicated that the crime with the most impact led them to have financial difficulties.

Gender, age, race, disability status, geography, type of crime, use of formal sources of help, and relationship with the offender(s) were found to have statistically significant relationships with having financial difficulties following a crime experience.

- Women were more likely than men to note financial difficulties (35.1%; $n = 137$ versus 28.3%; $n = 103$).
- Generally, middle-aged respondents were most likely to indicate financial difficulties following a crime experience. The following figure outlines financial difficulties by age.

Figure 44. Financial Difficulties by Age



- Nearly two-thirds of non-whites (60.2%; $n = 60$) indicated financial difficulties compared to less than one-third of white respondents (27.6%; $n = 180$).
- Disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to note financial difficulties following their crime experience (56.2%; $n = 92$ versus 25.1%; $n = 146$).
- Rural respondents were most likely to indicate that they had financial difficulties (39.3%; $n = 80$). They were followed by urban respondents (31.0%; $n = 102$), and then suburban respondents (26.0%; $n = 58$).
- Interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to report financial difficulties (53.2%; $n = 70$). They were followed by violent crime victims (31.6%; $n = 71$) and then property crime victims (24.8%; $n = 98$).
- Those who used formal sources of help were more likely to indicate that they had financial difficulties. Specifically, over one-third of served respondents (34.6%; $n = 176$) noted financial difficulties compared to one-quarter of un-served respondents (25.9%; $n = 64$).
- Respondents who knew their offender(s) were more likely than those who did not know their offender(s) to indicate that they had financial difficulties (49.1%; $n = 118$ versus 22.2%; $n = 111$).

DISCUSSION

Results are summarized by key demographic characteristics and type of crime experienced.

Gender of the Respondent

Men were more likely than women to have experienced a violent crime, and accordingly, were more likely to report that violent crimes had the most impact on them. Despite experiencing crimes, men were less likely to use services after their victimization experience. One of the main reasons for not using services was that services were not appropriate for their experience. Further, men were more likely to indicate that their crime experience was not distressing at all.

Women were more likely than men to have experienced an interpersonal violent crime, and thus, were more likely to report that interpersonal violent crimes had the most impact on them.

Additionally, women were more likely to note that they were informed of their rights as a crime victim and knew where to access services. Women took advantage of both formal and informal sources of help more so than men. Further, they were more likely to utilize services following their victimization experience, including: advocacy services, counseling or therapy services, assistance with understanding the legal process, registering for offender release notifications, and hotlines.

Fear of seeking services was a statistically significant reason for women who did not use any services following a crime victimization experience.

Regardless of utilizing services, women were more likely than men to indicate that being a victim of a crime was severely distressing. Women were more likely than men to have experienced a variety of emotional and physical effects as a result of their crime experience including: worry or anxiety, anger, sadness or depression, vulnerability, feeling violated, inability to trust people, feeling unsafe, headaches, trouble sleeping, changes in eating or drinking habits, upset stomach, fatigue, high blood pressure, and muscle tension or back pain. Additionally, women were more likely than men to note financial difficulties.

Age

Younger respondents were more likely to have reported experiencing an interpersonal violent crime than their older counterparts, and consequently, were more likely to note that it had the most impact on them. They were also more likely to indicate that they had been informed of their rights as a crime victim. Additionally, they were more likely than older respondents to turn to informal and formal sources of help, including: family, friends, and a District Attorney's Office. Younger respondents who did not use formal sources of help indicated that a reason for this was that they did not need services. Further, despite reporting lower levels of distress than their older counterparts, younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to have experienced a variety of emotional and physical effects as a result of their crime experience including: headaches, trouble sleeping, changes in eating or drinking habits, and fatigue. Lastly, they were more likely to report significant problems with a job or schoolwork or trouble with a boss, coworkers, or peers as well as problems with family members or friends.

Older respondents were more likely than their younger counterparts to assume that they did not qualify for victim services. The fact that they did not understand how to get services was a statistically significant reason why older respondents did not use victim services. Regardless of whether or not they utilized services, older respondents were more likely than their younger counterparts to indicate that their crime experience was severely distressing. The emotional effects of their crime experience are evident given the fact that older respondents were more likely than younger respondents to indicate that they felt vulnerable and violated for a month or more.

Ethnicity

Hispanic respondents were more likely to indicate that an interpersonal violent crime had the greatest impact on their life compared to non-Hispanic respondents who noted that violent crimes made this type of impact on their lives. Further, Hispanics were more likely to note that they had experienced two or more crimes as an adult. Hispanic respondents were more likely to note that they knew where to access services after their crime experience, even though they were more likely to use informal sources of help such as family and friends. Also, they were more likely than non-Hispanics to note that they had trouble sleeping and experienced fatigue for a month or longer.

Race

White respondents were more likely than non-white respondents to experience a property crime, which was noted as having the greatest impact on their lives. These respondents were also more likely than non-white respondents to know where to access services and to use the help of law enforcement after their crime experience. White respondents who did not utilize any formal sources of help noted that not needing services was a reason for this. Further, whites noted two statistically significant reasons for not using any victim services following their crime experience: “the services were not appropriate for [their] experience” and they “did not need services.”

Non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to experience violent or interpersonal violent crimes. Consequently, non-whites were more likely to indicate that these types of crimes had the most impact on them. Further, non-whites were more likely than whites to indicate that they had not been informed of their rights as crime victims and were more likely to express unmet needs. However, they were more likely to use help from a medical service than whites.

Additionally, non-white respondents were more likely than white respondents to indicate that being the victim of a crime was not distressing at all. However, they were also more likely to note the other extreme, that their crime experience was severely distressing. In fact, non-whites were more likely than whites to note the following emotional and physical effects related to their crime experience: worry or anxiety, sadness or depression, inability to trust people, headaches, trouble sleeping, changes in eating or drinking habits, upset stomach, fatigue, high blood pressure, and muscle tension or back pain. Further, they were more likely to indicate problems with a job or school work, or trouble with a boss, coworkers, or peers as well as family members and friends. They also were more likely than whites to share financial difficulties related to their crime experience.

Disability

Disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to have reported experiencing either a violent or interpersonal violent crime. Accordingly, these types of crimes were noted as having the greatest impact on the respondents. Conversely, non-disabled individuals were more

likely to note experiencing property crimes, which had the greatest impact on them. Further, disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to note that they experienced two or more crimes as an adult. Despite experiencing these crimes, disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to indicate that they had not been informed of their rights as a crime victim. Disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to utilize the following formal sources of help, including: a victim service organization, a counseling agency, and medical services. They also were more likely to have used advocacy services and counseling/therapy. Also, disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to note that not trusting authorities was a statistically significant reason for not using any services following a crime experience. Furthermore, disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to indicate that they had unmet needs.

Regardless of utilizing services, disabled respondents were more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to indicate that being the victim of a crime was severely distressing. In fact, they noted the following emotions and physical effects of their crime experience: worry or anxiety, anger, feeling vulnerable, feeling violated, inability to trust people, feeling unsafe, headaches, trouble sleeping, changes in eating or drinking, upset stomach, fatigue, high blood pressure, and muscle tension or back pain. Furthermore, disabled respondents were more likely than non-disabled respondents to note problems with jobs or school work and/or related peers, problems with family or friends, and financial difficulties.

Geography

Urban respondents were most likely to report experiencing a violent crime, whereas rural respondents were most likely to report experiencing a property crime or an interpersonal violent crime. Across all geographies (rural, urban, and suburban), the crime with the most impact was a property offense. However, urban respondents were more likely to select a violent crime as having the most impact. Further, rural respondents were more likely to select an interpersonal violent crime as having the most impact. Rural respondents were most likely to indicate that they had been informed of their rights as a crime victim.

Violent Crimes

Violent crimes were more likely to be experienced by men, non-white respondents, disabled individuals, and urban respondents. Furthermore, all of these groups noted that a violent crime had the greatest impact. These crimes were the most likely to be reported to the police. Violent crime victims were most likely to use the following services: accompaniment services, assistance with understanding post-sentencing/dispositions, and Victim's Compensation Assistance. Further, those who experienced a violent crime were most likely to indicate that they had an unmet need.

Property Crimes

White respondents, non-disabled individuals, and rural respondents were more likely to experience a property crime. Excluding rural respondents, the remaining two demographic groups listed were more likely to note that a property crime had the most impact on their lives. Property crime victims were least likely to know their offender(s), but were most likely to provide statements to the police. Those who experienced a property crime were least likely to use formal sources of help, Victim's Compensation Assistance, or victim services, with most noting that they felt that they did not need services. Furthermore, they were most likely to indicate that their crime experience was not distressing at all.

Interpersonal Violent Crimes

Interpersonal violent crimes were more likely to be experienced by women, younger adults, non-white respondents, disabled individuals, and rural respondents. In addition to these demographic groups listed, Hispanic respondents were also more likely to indicate that an interpersonal violent crime had the greatest impact on their life. These crime victims were most likely to have shared that they experienced two or more crimes as an adult. Next, given the personal nature of these crimes, it is not surprising that they were most likely to know their offender. Also, interpersonal violent crime victims were most likely to report that they had been informed of their rights as a crime victim. Further, they were most likely to utilize the following formal sources of help: a victim service organization, counseling agency, and medical services, such as a hospital, clinic, or dentist. Next, they were most likely to use services following their victimization experience, including: advocacy services, counseling or therapy services, services to understand the legal process, registering for

court notifications, help with victim impact statements, registering for offender release notifications, medical advocacy and accompaniment services, and hotlines. Those who did not use any services following their crime victimization experience noted the following reasons: fear of seeking services and not trusting authorities.

Those who experienced interpersonal violent crimes were most likely to say that the crime experience was severely distressing. In fact, they were most likely to report that they felt anxious or worried, angry, sad or depressed, vulnerable, unsafe, and unable to trust people for a month or more. Interpersonal violent crime victims also experienced physical symptoms as a result of their crime experience, including: headaches, trouble sleeping, changes in eating or drinking, an upset stomach, fatigue, high blood pressure, and muscle tension or back pain. Furthermore, they were also most likely to note problems with work or school and related individuals, problems with family or friends, and financial difficulties.

APPENDIX A – SURVEY INSTRUMENT

NOTE: The web version of the survey included the same questions that appeared in the telephone survey. However, unlike the telephone survey, which focused exclusively on adult victims who experienced a crime as an adult, the web survey was open to those who experienced crimes as adolescents, as well as adults answering the survey on behalf of another victim (in most cases, a child). Questions or responses specific to the web survey are noted throughout this appendix.

PHONE INTRO

Hello, my name is _____, and I am calling from Penn State University. We are currently conducting a research study to gather information about crime against adults. Would you be willing to participate?

- Yes 1
 - No..... 2
 - No screener completed..... 3
 - Refusal by gatekeeper 4
-

DEMO

This study covers ALL types of crimes, regardless of who committed the crime -- even people you know. Think about the examples of crimes that I read and any other crimes not mentioned as you answer the following questions. - Property crimes, such as arson, vandalism, burglary, theft; - Violent crimes, such as domestic violence, stalking, driving under the influence, assault, robbery, rape or sexual crimes, and murder; - Cybercrimes, such as identity theft and internet fraud; and - Hate crimes, which are crimes committed against someone because of their personal characteristics. Regardless of whether or not the crime was reported or you sought assistance, have you experienced a crime at any point in your adult life (18 years of age or older)?

If the respondent indicates that they are not willing to participate, ask if there is anyone else in the household who has experienced a crime at some point in their lives.

- Yes 1
 - No..... 2
 - Don't know 3
 - Declined to answer..... 4
-

DEMI

Before we begin, I need to make sure that you live in Pennsylvania. What county do you live in? **DO NOT READ LIST.**

- List of 67 PA Counties 1-67
 - Does NOT reside in PA 77
 - Don't know 88
 - Declined to Answer..... 99
-

DEM2

Enter 888 for Don't know or 999 for Declined to answer

What is your age?

DEM3

DO NOT ASK! Respondent's Gender:

- Male 1
- Female..... 2

PHONE INFORMED CONSENT

Thank you for that information! You are eligible to participate in our 15 minute survey, which is being conducted on behalf of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The purpose of this project is to understand victims' needs to assist in future planning and strengthening of services to victims. You will be asked a variety of questions about your experiences as a crime victim, which may cause discomfort when discussing the nature of the crime you experienced. I can share resources that provide counseling or other victim services, if you need them. Your participation will give you the opportunity to be part of this process and to have your voice heard. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. You may refuse to answer any of the questions I ask, and you can stop at any time. All of your answers will remain confidential. Completion of the interview implies your consent to participate in this research. Are you willing to continue?

- Yes- Continue 1
- No- Refusal by Proper Respondent..... 2
- Call back later 3

INTRC

Is it safe for you to participate right now? NOTE: If appropriate, offer a telephone number or website from the resource sheet.

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Call back later 3

INTRD

Thank you for agreeing to participate! If you have any questions or concerns about the survey, please feel free to contact the Center for Survey Research toll-free at: 1-888-988-2572.

- Continue to the survey 1 D

T01

The following questions ask about the crime that you experienced.

- Continue..... 1 D

A0 (WEB ONLY)

Are you completing this survey based on your own crime experience(s) or on behalf of someone else's?

- Completing based on my own experience..... 1
- Completing based on someone else's experience 2 => A0A, then T0

A0A (WEB ONLY)

How old is this person currently?

T0 (WEB ONLY)

If you are completing this survey on behalf of someone else who was a victim, please share information about the victim, not yourself, throughout the rest of the survey.

Continue..... 1

A1

What types of crime did you experience? List all crimes that you experienced as an adult.

Arson.....	1
Assault	2
Burglary	3
Physical child abuse	17 (web only)
Emotional child abuse	18 (web only)
Child sexual abuse	19 (web only)
Child neglect	20 (web only)
Domestic/Dating violence	4
Driving under the influence (DUI), i.e., an injury as a result of someone driving under the influence	5
Elder abuse.....	6
Fraud, including internet fraud.....	7
Hate crime	8
Homicide (homicide survivor)	9
Identity theft.....	10
Rape	11
Robbery.....	12
Sexual assault.....	13
Stalking	14
Theft/Larceny.....	15
Vandalism	16
Other crime	17

A1A

An adult is defined as someone 18 years of age or older.

Please specify the other type of crime that you experienced as an adult: Do not include names or other personally identifiable information regarding the crime or the person/people who committed it.

T02

I would like to ask you more about the crime experience that has impacted you the most.

Continue..... 1 D

A2

Of the crimes that you listed: (READ IMPORTED LIST FROM A1) what was the crime experience that has impacted you the most?

- Arson..... 1 => T03
- Assault 2 => T03
- Burglary 3 => T03
- Physical child abuse 17 (web only)
- Emotional child abuse 18 (web only)
- Child sexual abuse 19 (web only)
- Child neglect 20 (web only)
- Domestic/Dating violence..... 4 => T03
- Driving under the influence (DUI), i.e., an injury as a result of someone driving under the influence 5
..... => T03
- Elder abuse..... 6 => T03
- Fraud, including internet fraud..... 7 => T03
- Hate crime 8 => T03
- Homicide (homicide survivor) 9 => T03
- Identity theft..... 10 => T03
- Rape 11 => T03
- Robbery..... 12 => T03
- Sexual assault..... 13 => T03
- Stalking 14 => T03
- Theft/Larceny..... 15 => T03
- Vandalism 16 => T03
- Other crime 17 => A2A

A2A

Enter the ONE other crime that the respondent experienced that has impacted them the most.

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer..... 3

T03

The following questions ask more about the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

- Continue..... 1 D

A2B

Enter a number. Enter 88 for Don't know or 99 for Declined to answer. The crime must have occurred at least one time.

How many times did <A2><A2A:O> occur?

A3

Enter age. Read "last" only if the crime occurred multiple times. Enter 888 for Don't know or 999 for Declined to answer.

How old were you when <A2> <A2A:O> [last] occurred?

A4

Who did this to you? List all of the people involved.

Current husband	1
Current wife	2
Ex-husband	3
Ex-wife.....	4
A current boyfriend (romantic)	5
A current girlfriend (romantic).....	6
An ex-boyfriend (romantic)	7
An ex-girlfriend (romantic).....	8
Father or step-father	9
Mother or step-mother	10
Brother (including half-brother, step-brother).....	11
Sister (including half-sister, step-sister).....	12
Son (including step-son)	13
Daughter (including step-daughter)	14
Other male relative (uncle, cousin, etc.).....	15
Other female relative (aunt, cousin, etc.)	16
A male roommate.....	17
A female roommate.....	18
Someone else you knew (MALE acquaintance, friend, coworker, etc.)	19
Someone else you knew (FEMALE acquaintance, friend, coworker, etc.)	20
A male stranger	21
A female stranger	22
Identity/Gender unknown	23
Someone else (please specify)	24
Declined to answer.....	25

A4A

Please specify who else did this to you. Do not include names or other personally identifiable information regarding the crime or the person/people who committed it.

Continue to open-ended box	1	DO
Don't know	2	
Declined to answer.....	3	

A4B

Is this person (Are these people) male or female? Select all that apply.

Male	1
Female.....	2
Unknown gender.....	3
Don't know	4
Declined to answer.....	5

A4C

Was/Were the offender(s) younger than 18 years? Select "yes" if any of the offenders were younger than 18 years of age at the time of the offense.

Yes	1
No.....	2
Don't know	3
Declined to answer.....	4

A5

Was the crime you experienced reported to the police?

Yes	1	=> A6
No.....	2	=> A5A
Don't know	3	=> A8
Declined to answer.....	4	=> A8

A5A

Why didn't you report this crime to the police? Select all that apply.

I feared retaliation against me and/or my family	1	
I didn't want to get involved.....	2	
I didn't think it was necessary	3	
I reported my crime to another official, such as a guard, school official, etc.	4	
.....		
I was concerned that I would not be believed	5	
I was concerned that I would be blamed	6	
I didn't live in the area; I couldn't get back there for trials.....	7	
I didn't have the time to attend trials; I couldn't miss work.....	8	
I didn't want the offender to get in trouble	9	
I didn't trust the police and/or the District Attorney's office	10	
I didn't think the police could do anything to help.....	11	
I didn't think the police WOULD help (inefficient, biased, wouldn't want to get involved, etc.)	12	
.....		
Other reason	13	
Don't know	14	
Declined to answer.....	15	

A5B

Please specify the other reason why you did not report this crime to the police:

Continue to open-ended box	1	DO => A8
Don't know	2	=> A8
Declined to answer.....	3	=> A8

A6

Did you provide statements to the police?

Yes	1	=> A8
No.....	2	=> A7
Don't know	3	=> A8
Declined to answer.....	4	=> A8

A7

Why didn't you provide statements to the police? Select all that apply.

- I feared retaliation against me and/or my family 1
- I didn't want to get involved..... 2
- I didn't think it was necessary 3
- I wasn't asked to provide a statement 4
- I was concerned that I would not be believed 5
- I was concerned that I would be blamed 6
- I didn't live in the area; I couldn't get back there for trials 7
- I didn't have the time to attend trials; I couldn't miss work..... 8
- I didn't want the offender to get in trouble 9
- I didn't trust the police and/or the District Attorney's office 10
- Other reason 11
- Don't know 12
- Declined to answer..... 13

A7A

Please specify the other reason why you did not provide statements to the police:

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO => A8
- Don't know 2 => A8
- Declined to answer..... 3 => A8

A8

Did anyone inform you of your rights as a crime victim?

- Yes 1 => A9
- No..... 2 => A10
- Don't know 3 => A10
- Declined to answer..... 4 => A10

A9

Who informed you of your rights as a crime victim? You can select all that apply.

- Victim advocate/Victim service agency..... 1
- Law enforcement agency 2
- Prosecutor's office 3
- Correctional facility 4
- Board of Probation and Parole 5
- Juvenile probation office..... 6
- Department of Public Welfare 7
- Other 8
- Don't know 9
- Declined to answer..... 10

A9A

Please specify who else informed you of your rights as a crime victim:

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer..... 3

A10

- Did you know where to access services after you experienced <A2> <A2A:O>?
- Yes 1
 - No..... 2
 - Don't know 3
 - Declined to answer 4

T04

The next section asks about who helped you after you experienced <A2> <A2A:O>.
 Continue 1 D

B1A

These questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Please tell me which of the following individuals or organizations helped you after your crime experience. You can say yes or no to each.

- Your Family?
- Yes 1
 - No..... 2
 - Don't know 3
 - Declined to answer 4

B1B

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Friends? READ STEM ONLY IF NEEDED: Did your friends help you after your crime experience?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

B1C

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Co-workers? READ STEM ONLY IF NEEDED: Did your co-workers help you after your crime experience?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

B1D

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Clergy? (NOTE: Includes priest, pastor, rabbi, imam, etc. - any religious professional) READ STEM ONLY IF NEEDED: Did a clergy member help you after your crime experience?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

B1E

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Victim service organization? READ STEM ONLY IF NEEDED: Did a victim service organization help you after your crime experience?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

B1F

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

District Attorney's Office? READ STEM ONLY IF NEEDED: Did a District Attorney's Office help you after your crime experience?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

B1G

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Law enforcement? READ STEM ONLY IF NEEDED: Did law enforcement help you after your crime experience?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

B1H

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Counseling agency? READ STEM ONLY IF NEEDED: Did a counseling agency help you after your crime experience?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

B1I

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Medical service, such as a hospital, clinic, or dentist? READ STEM ONLY IF NEEDED: Did you receive help from a medical service, such as a hospital, clinic, or dentist, after your crime experience?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

B1J

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Did any other individual or organization besides those listed help you after your crime experience?

- Yes 1 => B1K1
- No..... 2 => T05
- Don't know 3 => T05
- Declined to answer 4 => T05

B1K1

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Please specify who else helped you after your crime experience. You may provide up to three responses. (Do not include any personally identifying information.)

- Continue to open-ended box: RESPONSE ONE 1 DO => B1L1
- Don't know 2 => T05
- Declined to answer 3 => T05

B1L1

READ ONLY IF UNCLEAR FROM RESPONSE PROVIDED IN B1K: Is this an informal or formal source of help? Formal sources of help: Formal sources of help include organizations that serve victims as part of their mission, such as health care, non-profits, or government programs. This includes trained professionals like law enforcement officials, mental health workers, and physicians. Informal sources of help: Informal sources of help include members of personal social networks, such as family, friends, church groups, etc.

- Informal 1
- Formal 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

B1K2

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Did anyone else help you after your crime experience? You may provide up to three responses.

(Do not include any personally identifying information.)

- Continue to open-ended box: RESPONSE TWO 1 O => B1L2
- No other individuals or organizations 4 => T05
- Don't know 2 => T05
- Declined to answer 3 => T05

B1L2

READ ONLY IF UNCLEAR FROM RESPONSE PROVIDED IN B1K: Is this an informal or formal source of help? Formal sources of help: Formal sources of help include organizations that serve victims as part of their mission, such as health care, non-profits, or government programs. This includes trained professionals like law enforcement officials, mental health workers, and physicians. Informal sources of help: Informal sources of help include members of personal social networks, such as family, friends, church groups, etc.

- Informal 1
- Formal 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

B1K3

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the crime that impacted you the most, which was the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Did anyone else help you after your crime experience? You may provide up to three responses.

(Do not include any personally identifying information.)

- Continue to open-ended box: RESPONSE THREE..... 1 DO => B1L3
- No other individuals or organizations 2 => T05
- Don't know 3 => T05
- Declined to answer 4 => T05

B1L3

READ ONLY IF UNCLEAR FROM RESPONSE PROVIDED IN B1K: Is this an informal or formal source of help? Formal sources of help: Formal sources of help include organizations that serve victims as part of their mission, such as health care, non-profits, or government programs. This includes trained professionals like law enforcement officials, mental health workers, and physicians. Informal sources of help: Informal sources of help include members of personal social networks, such as family, friends, church groups, etc.

- Informal 1
- Formal 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

T05

Now I'd like you to tell me how satisfied you were with each individual or organization that helped you after <A2><A2A:O>. Use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied.

- Continue 1 D

B2A

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from...

Your Family

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2B

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Friends READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from friends.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2C

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Co-workers READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from co-workers.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2D

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Clergy READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from clergy.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2E

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

A Victim service organization READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from a victim service organization.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2F

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

A District Attorney's Office READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from a District Attorney's Office.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2G

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Law enforcement READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from law enforcement.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2H

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Counseling agency READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from a counseling agency.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2I

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Medical services, such as a hospital, clinic, or dentist READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from medical services, such as a hospital, clinic, or dentist.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2J1

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

<B1K1:O> READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from <B1K1:O>.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2J2

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

<B1K2:O> READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from <B1K2:O>.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B2J3

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

<B1K3:O> READ STEM AS NEEDED: Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all satisfied and 5 is extremely satisfied, please rate your level of satisfaction with the help you received from <B1K3:O>.

- 1 - Not at all satisfied 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 - Extremely satisfied 5
- Don't know 6
- Declined to answer 7

B3

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

You indicated that you did not seek help from a victim service organization, the district attorney's office, law enforcement, a counseling agency, medical services, or any other formal organization. Why didn't you seek any formal help after your victimization experience? You can select all that apply.

- I didn't know that services were available/no one told me about them ... 1
- I assumed that I did not qualify for services 2
- I didn't understand how to get services 3
- I was afraid to seek services 4
- I don't trust authorities, such as law enforcement, attorneys, etc. 5
- There are no services in my area 6
- I did not have transportation to access services 7
- There was a language barrier with service providers 8
- There was a cultural barrier with service providers 9
- The services were not appropriate for my victimization experience 10
- I didn't need services 11
- I didn't have time 12
- Other 13
- Don't know 14
- Declined to answer 15

B3A

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Please specify the other reasons that you did not seek formal help after your victimization experience:

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer 3

B4

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

You indicated that you did not seek help from family, friends, coworkers, clergy, or any other informal sources. Why didn't you seek any informal help after your victimization experience? You can select all that apply.

- I didn't have any informal support system (family/friend/etc.) 1
- My family, friends, etc. are not supportive 2
- I didn't trust my family, friends, etc. 3
- I was afraid to tell my family, friends, etc. about my crime experience . 4
- I didn't want to burden my family, friends, etc. 5
- I didn't think my family, friends, etc. would be helpful 6
- I didn't want my family, friends, etc. to know about the crime experience 7
- Other 8
- Don't know 9
- Declined to answer 10

B4A

Remember, these questions ask about the individuals/organizations that helped you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Please specify the other reasons that you did not seek informal help after your victimization experience:

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer 3

T06

The next section asks about services or assistance to help you after the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

- Continue 1 D

C1

Remember, these questions reference the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Did you use any of the following services after your victimization experience? You can select all that apply.

- Advocacy 1
- Counseling/Therapy 2
- Understanding the legal process 3
- Registering for court notifications 4
- Court accompaniment 5
- Assistance with victim impact statements 6
- Understanding post sentencing/dispositions 7
- Registering for offender release notifications 8
- Medical advocacy and accompaniment 9
- Shelter services 10
- Hotlines 11
- Victim's Compensation Assistance 12
- Other services 13
- Didn't use any services (Nothing else should be checked) 14
- Don't know 15
- Declined to answer 16

C1A

Please specify the other services you received.

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer 3

C2

Were there any financial needs that were not covered by Victim's Compensation Assistance?

- Yes 1 => C2A
- No 2 => C5
- Don't know 3 => C5
- Declined to answer 4 => C5

C2A

Please describe the financial needs that were not covered by Victim's Compensation Assistance:

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO => C5
- Don't know 2 => C5
- Declined to answer 3 => C5

C3

Why didn't you apply for Victim's Compensation Assistance? You can select all that apply.

- I didn't need it..... 1
- I didn't know about it/no one told me about it.....2
- I was told that I did not qualify3
- I assumed that I did not qualify4
- I did not understand the program5
- My insurance paid my expenses6
- The application was too difficult to complete7
- The application was not available in my language.....8
- Other reason9
- Don't know 10
- Declined to answer 11

C3A

Please specify the other reasons that you did not apply for Victim's Compensation Assistance:

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer 3

C4

Why didn't you use any services after your victimization experience? You can select all that apply.

- I didn't know that services were available/no one told me about them ... 1
- I assumed that I did not qualify for services2
- I didn't understand how to get services3
- I was afraid to seek services4
- I don't trust authorities, such as law enforcement, attorneys, etc.5
- There are no services in my area6
- I did not have transportation to access services7
- There was a language barrier with service providers8
- There was a cultural barrier with service providers9
- The services were not appropriate for my victimization experience 10
- I didn't need services 11
- I didn't have time 12
- Other 13
- Don't know 14
- Declined to answer 15

C4A

Please specify the other reasons that you did not use services after your victimization experience:

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer 3

C5

Are there any services or assistance that you needed, but you did not receive?

- Yes 1 => C5A
- No..... 2 => T07
- Don't know 3 => T07
- Declined to answer..... 4 => T07

C5A

Please describe the services or assistance that you needed, but did not receive:

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer 3

T07

Being a victim of a crime affects people in different ways. The following questions ask about how being a crime victim may have affected you. Remember, I am referring only to your <A2><A2A:O> experience.

- Continue 1 D

D1

Remember, these questions reference the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Did being a victim of this crime lead you to have significant problems with your job or schoolwork, or trouble with your boss, coworkers, or peers?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

D2

Remember, these questions reference the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Did being the victim of this crime lead you to have significant problems with family members or friends, including getting into more arguments or fights than you did before, not feeling you could trust them as much, or not feeling as close to them as you did before?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

D3

Remember, these questions reference the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

How distressing was being a victim of this crime to you? Was it not at all distressing, mildly distressing, moderately distressing, or severely distressing?

- Not at all distressing..... 1
- Mildly distressing..... 2
- Moderately distressing..... 3
- Severely distressing..... 4
- Don't know 5
- Declined to answer..... 6

D4

Remember, these questions reference the <A2> <A2A:O> you experienced.

Did being a victim of this crime lead you to have financial difficulties?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

T08

Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE? You can say "yes" or "no" for each.

Continue..... 1 D

D5A

Did you feel worried or anxious? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D5B

Did you feel angry? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D5C

Did you feel sad or depressed? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D5D

Did you feel vulnerable? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D5E

Did you feel violated? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D5F

Did you feel like you couldn't trust people? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D5G

Did you feel unsafe? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D5H

Did you feel some other way? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1 => D5I
- No..... 2 => T09
- Don't know 3 => T09
- Declined to answer..... 4 => T09

D5I

What other way did being a victim of this crime make you feel for a month or more? IF NEEDED: Still thinking about your distress associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O>, did you feel any of the following ways for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer..... 3

T09

Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Continue..... 1 D

D6A

Did you experience headaches? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D6B

Did you experience trouble sleeping? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D6C

Did you experience changes in your eating or drinking habits? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D6D

Did you experience upset stomach? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D6E

Did you experience fatigue? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D6F

Did you experience high blood pressure? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D6G

Did you experience muscle tension or back pain? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer..... 4

D6H

Did you experience some other physical problem? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Yes 1 => D6I
- No..... 2 => T10
- Don't know 3 => T10
- Declined to answer..... 4 => T10

D6I

What other physical problem did you experience for a month or more? IF NEEDED: Did you experience any of the following physical problems associated with being a victim of <A2><A2A:O> for A MONTH OR MORE?

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer 3

T10

Now I'm going to ask you some information about yourself to be used for statistical purposes only. Your responses will remain confidential.

- Continue 1 D

DEM4

Being Hispanic/Latino is considered an ethnicity, not a race. A person could be a white Hispanic or a black Latino.

Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

DEM5

Which of the following best describes your race? You can select all that apply.

- White 1
- Black - African American 2
- Asian 3
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander 4
- American Indian or Native Alaskan 5
- Other 6
- Don't know 7
- Declined to answer 8

DEM6

Were you born in the United States?

- Yes 1 => DEM7
- No 2 => DEM6A
- Don't know 3 => DEM7
- Declined to answer 4 => DEM7

DEM6A

Record the country name only.

Where were you born?

- Continue to open-ended box 1 DO
- Don't know 2
- Declined to answer 3

DEM7

Which of the following categories best describes your educational level?

Less than high school.....	1
High school diploma or GED.....	2
Some college.....	3
Two-year technical degree.....	4
Four-year college graduate.....	5
Graduate work.....	6
Don't know.....	7
Declined to answer.....	8

DEM8

A disability is a physical or mental condition that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Do you have a disability?

Yes.....	1
No.....	2
Don't know.....	3
Declined to answer.....	4

DEM9

We are only asking about those who have served on active duty.

Have you ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard? Active duty means full-time service, other than active duty for training, as a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or as a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Coast and Geodetic Survey or Environmental Science Service Administration. Active duty also applies to a person who is a cadet attending one of the five United States Military Service Academies. For a person with service in the military Reserves or National Guard, choose "Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard" if the person has never been called up for active duty, mobilized, or deployed. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or civilian volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, select "Never served in the military".

No- Never served in the military.....	1
Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard.....	2
Now on active duty.....	3
On active duty in the past, but not now.....	4
Don't know.....	5
Declined to answer.....	6

DEM10

Code "separated" as "other".

What is your relationship status?

Single, never married.....	1
Married.....	2
Living with someone in a committed relationship.....	3
Divorced.....	4
Widowed.....	5
Other.....	6
Don't know.....	7
Declined to answer.....	8

DEM11

Enter 88 for Don't know and 99 for Declined to answer. Enter 0 for None.
How many children under 18 do you have? NOTE: Children are those less than 18 years of age.

DEM12

What is your sexual orientation? Do you consider yourself to be...

Heterosexual	1
Gay/Lesbian	2
Bisexual	3
Other	4 O
Don't know	5
Declined to answer.....	6

DEM13

What is your total annual household income, before taxes?

Under \$10,000.....	1
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	6
\$100,000 to \$124,999.....	7
\$125,000 to \$149,999.....	8
\$150,000 or more	9
Don't know	10
Declined to answer.....	11

INT99

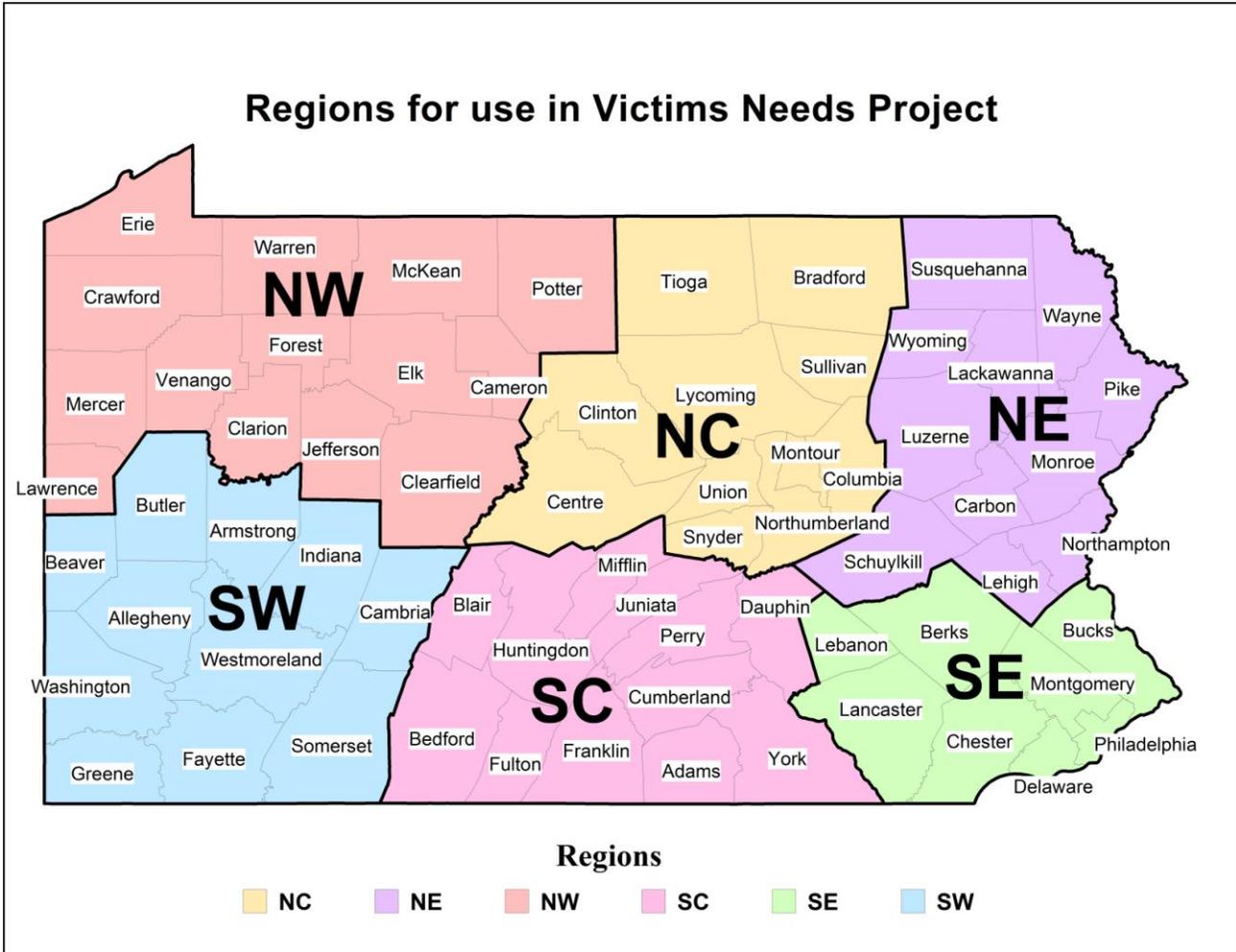
Thank you for participating in our research. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Center for Survey Research at Penn State Harrisburg at 1-888-988-2572. Thank you, again, and have a good day (evening).

APPENDIX B – FINAL DISPOSITION CODES

AAPOR Final Disposition Codes

Interview (Category 1)	# of records	Not eligible (Category 4)	# of records
Complete	755	Out of sample - other strata than originally coded	
Partial	16	Fax/data line	2,444
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)		Non-working/disconnect	5,126
Refusal and breakoff	N/A	Non-working number	N/A
Refusal	N/A	Disconnected number	N/A
Household-level refusal	549	Temporarily out of service	953
Known-respondent refusal	94	Special technological circumstances	N/A
Break off	7	Number changed	35
Non-contact		Call forwarding	93
Respondent never available	179	Residence to residence	N/A
Telephone answering device (confirming HH)	3,293	Non-residence to residence	N/A
Answering machine household-no message left	N/A	Pager	N/A
Answering machine household-message left	N/A	Cell phone	60
Other, non-refusals		Landline phone	N/A
Deceased respondent	N/A	Non-residence	1,621
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent	191	Business, government office, other organizations	N/A
Language problem	161	Institution	N/A
Household-level language problem	N/A	Group quarters	N/A
Respondent language problem	N/A	Person not HH resident	N/A
No interviewer available for needed language	N/A	No eligible respondent	1,900
Location/Activity not allowing interview (Cell)	N/A	Quota filled	N/A
Miscellaneous	N/A	Other/duplicate listing	106
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)			
Unknown if housing unit	N/A	COOP3 Calculation:	
Not attempted or worked	N/A	$I/((I+P) + R)$	
Always busy	1,041	I = Complete interview	
No answer	6,302	P = Partial interview	
Answering machine-don't know if household	10,948	R = Refusal and break-off	
Call blocking	33		
Technical phone problems	64	Notes:	
Housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	N/A	HH = Household	
No screener completed	5,997	Dispositions that were not used for this survey have	
Other	N/A	N/A in the number of records column.	

APPENDIX C – MAP OF GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



APPENDIX D – WEIGHTED PROFILE OF TELEPHONE SURVEY RESPONDENTS

	All Respondents		Served Respondents		Un-Served Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender						
Male	364	48.2%	231	45.4%	133	54.0%
Female	391	51.8%	278	54.6%	114	46.0%
Age Category						
18-24 years	95	12.6%	60	11.8%	35	14.3%
25-34 years	119	15.7%	91	17.9%	28	11.3%
35-44 years	117	15.5%	82	16.0%	35	14.2%
45-54 years	142	18.8%	96	19.0%	45	18.3%
55-64 years	129	17.1%	83	16.3%	46	18.6%
65-74 years	80	10.6%	50	9.8%	30	12.3%
75 years of age or older	74	9.8%	47	9.2%	27	10.9%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	18	2.4%	13	2.6%	5	2.0%
Non-Hispanic	735	97.6%	493	97.4%	242	98.0%
Race						
White alone	652	86.8%	444	87.8%	209	84.6%
Black - African American alone	47	6.2%	29	5.7%	18	7.3%
Asian alone	7	0.9%	0	0.0%	7	2.8%
American Indian or Native Alaskan alone	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
Some other race alone	12	1.6%	6	1.2%	6	2.5%
Two or more races	33	4.4%	26	5.2%	7	2.7%
Immigrant Status						
Born in the United States	730	96.7%	489	96.2%	241	97.7%
Born outside the United States (immigrant)	25	3.3%	19	3.8%	6	2.3%
Education						
Less than high school	20	2.6%	14	2.8%	6	2.4%
High school diploma or GED	141	18.7%	87	17.2%	54	21.8%
Some college	188	25.0%	130	25.7%	58	23.6%
Two-year technical degree	98	13.1%	75	14.9%	23	9.3%
Four-year college graduate	164	21.9%	103	20.4%	61	24.9%
Graduate work	140	18.6%	96	18.9%	44	18.0%
Veteran Status						
Veteran	76	10.1%	53	10.4%	23	9.5%
Non-veteran	679	89.9%	456	89.6%	223	90.5%
Disability Status						
Disabled	165	22.0%	115	22.7%	50	20.5%
Not disabled	585	78.0%	391	77.3%	194	79.5%

	All Respondents ¹⁰		Served Respondents		Un-Served Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Income						
Under \$10,000	83	12.4%	49	10.9%	34	15.6%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	75	11.3%	52	11.6%	24	10.8%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	109	16.5%	69	15.5%	40	18.3%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	106	15.9%	71	16.0%	34	15.7%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	82	12.3%	65	14.5%	17	7.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	85	12.9%	60	13.5%	25	11.6%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	52	7.9%	31	6.9%	22	9.9%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	29	4.4%	19	4.2%	10	4.8%
\$150,000 or more	43	6.4%	31	6.9%	12	5.4%
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	701	96.8%	471	97.8%	230	94.6%
Gay/Lesbian	17	2.3%	4	0.8%	13	5.4%
Bisexual	3	0.4%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%
Other	3	0.4%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%
Relationship Status						
Single, never married	170	22.6%	115	22.7%	54	22.3%
Married	393	52.4%	265	52.4%	128	52.4%
Living with someone in a committed relationship	45	6.0%	31	6.2%	14	5.7%
Divorced	76	10.1%	55	10.9%	20	8.3%
Widowed	46	6.1%	30	6.0%	16	6.4%
Other	20	2.7%	9	1.7%	12	4.8%
Geographic Region						
Northwest Pennsylvania	86	11.4%	71	13.9%	16	6.3%
North Central Pennsylvania	51	6.8%	40	7.8%	12	4.7%
Northeast Pennsylvania	109	14.5%	57	11.2%	52	21.3%
Southwest Pennsylvania	154	20.4%	109	21.5%	45	18.1%
South Central Pennsylvania	113	14.9%	75	14.8%	37	15.0%
Southeast Pennsylvania	242	32.1%	157	30.8%	85	34.6%
County Density						
Rural	204	27.0%	144	28.4%	60	24.2%
Suburban	222	29.4%	141	27.7%	81	33.0%
Urban	329	43.6%	224	44.0%	106	42.9%

¹⁰ Due to rounding, numbers and totals may not add up to 755.

APPENDIX E – CRIME GROUPS

Violent Crimes

- Assault
- Hate crime
- Homicide (homicide survivor)
- Robbery
- Driving under the influence (DUI)
- Other crimes: recoded as violent crimes

Property Crimes

- Arson
- Theft/Larceny
- Burglary
- Vandalism
- Identity theft
- Fraud, including Internet fraud
- Other crimes: recoded as property crimes

Interpersonal Violent Crimes

- Domestic/Dating violence
- Elder abuse
- Stalking
- Rape
- Sexual assault
- Other crimes: recoded as interpersonal violent crimes

