2016 Indiana Crime Victimization Survey

Comprehensive Survey Report

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Executive Summary

In 2017, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) conducted its second Indiana Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS). The purpose of this project was to collect data that could complement other available crime data (for example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program[1]) and to provide a point of comparison to a similar victimization survey conducted in 2011. Data for the ICVS were collected using a vendor, the Glengariff Group, Inc., to obtain telephone responses from randomly selected adult Indiana residents about criminal victimizations during calendar year 2016 across the offense categories of property crime, violent crime, stalking and intimidation, and identity theft. The survey also asked respondents whether they reported any victimizations to the police and if the respondents could recall their relationships to the offender(s). Results were analyzed to determine general statewide victimization rates by demographic groups.

Key Findings

- Over one-third of respondents experienced a violent crime, property crime, stalking or intimidation, or identity theft at least once during calendar year 2016. The most prevalent crime experienced was identify theft (18.9 percent), followed by property crime (17 percent).

- Just over five percent of survey respondents were the victim of a break-in or attempted break-in into a home, garage, shed, or other building. Two-thirds of respondents victimized by residential burglary reported the offense to law enforcement, and 28.3 percent stated that at least one such victimization was committed by someone the victim knew or had seen before.

- Just over one percent of respondents stated they or someone in their household were the victims of the theft of a motor vehicle. Eighty percent reported the theft to law enforcement.

- Over seven percent of respondents stated they or a member of their household were a victim of vandalism or destruction of property in 2016. A little over half of these victims reported the crime to law enforcement.

- Just over one percent of respondents stated that in 2016 they were a victim of battery by a non-family member. Just under 70 percent of victims indicated that one or more victimizations was committed by someone the victim knew or had seen before.

- Three percent of respondents stated they were the victim of domestic violence in 2016. Nearly eight percent of domestic violence victims indicated abuse on a daily or near-daily basis. About two-thirds of victims did not report the offense to law enforcement, most often because the victim believed it was a private or personal matter and the police didn't

[1] For more information about the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program, go to https://ucr.fbi.gov/

need to be involved. Nearly 30 percent of domestic violence victims also stated the abuse increased in frequency or severity during 2016.

- Over eight percent of respondents stated they experienced some sort of stalking or intimidation during 2016. Of those who were stalked, one in ten stated they experienced this on a daily or near-daily basis. Nearly two-thirds of victims knew the offender.

- Less than one percent of respondents stated they were the victim of the use or threat of violence, verbal threats, or the use of a weapon to engage in unwanted sexual acts. Less than one in five respondents who stated they were a victim of this offense one or more times reported to law enforcement at least once.

- Just over fifteen percent of respondents stated that somebody used or attempted to use their credit card without permission.

Introduction

Currently, Indiana lacks a source of comprehensive crime data. Although state and local law enforcement agencies may report data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding arrests and crimes via the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), doing so is not compulsory and there is no similar statewide program that houses or attempts to collect local law enforcement data. Moreover, the local UCR data that are available are less than ideal as the UCR does not capture data regarding unreported crimes or the characteristics of victims or offenders. This gap in available justice data is problematic; the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) sought to address this issue with the implementation of the Indiana Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS). During the winter of 2017, ICJI conducted its second ICVS, which serves as a follow-up to the ICVS conducted in 2011 and complements other sources of justice data (e.g., the UCR) to provide a clearer picture of crime in Indiana.

This report provides an overview of the 2016 Indiana Crime Victimization Survey findings. The ICJI Research Division has also created brief reports for each type of crime, in an effort to provide a more thorough examination of the experiences of Hoosier residents who have been victimized by each respective crime type. Please go to www.in.gov/cji and click on the Research tab for more information.

Background

Accurate measures of crime are essential for the formulation of informed criminal justice policy, the creation of prevention and intervention programs, and the development of criminological theory. Two primary crime data collection programs are in operation in the United States: the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).[2] To complement the UCR, the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducts an annual

[2] For more information about the National Crime Victimization Survey, go to https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245

nationwide survey, the NCVS, to estimate rates of victimization across the country. This collection effort, begun in 1973, counts victimization regardless of whether the offense was reported to the police. While this data collection is successful in describing trends in national victimization rates and in providing characteristics of criminal victimization, it has limited value to state and local policymakers, researchers, and practitioners. Since the NCVS is based on a national sample of respondents, individual communities or states represent only a small fraction of the overall sample, thereby prohibiting the extraction of reliable state and local crime statistics.

The value of existing crime data collection programs for state and local officials is limited by the weakness inherent in both official crime statistics and national survey data. The underreporting associated with UCR data contributes to an incomplete account of crime. While the NCVS overcomes this limitation by documenting reported and unreported crime, its national scope prohibits its use in local policymaking and research. For policymakers and practitioners to better understand crime in Indiana, the NCVS data collection effort was duplicated at a local level. By administering a statewide crime victimization survey, policymakers, practitioners, and researchers are able to retain the completeness of the NCVS while making victimization data more meaningful to Indiana communities. Duplicating the NCVS will provide key stakeholders with accurate and comprehensive crime data to assist in local and statewide criminal justice policymaking.

Methodology

Working on behalf of ICJI, the Glengariff Group, Inc. (Glengariff) administered the Indiana Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) to adult Indiana residents via telephone to obtain data regarding criminal victimizations that occurred during calendar year 2016 and respective victim demographics. The ICVS was designed to measure victimization for property crimes, identity theft, violent crimes, and stalking and intimidation.

Respondents who indicated at least one victimization were asked follow-up questions regarding victim/offender relationship and if they reported at least one victimization to the police. It should be noted that respondents may have experienced other crimes not asked about during the survey; the analysis in this report is focused only on the crime types included in the survey. In addition, the survey did not include crimes against children since only adults (persons 18 years of age or older) were deemed eligible to participate (see Appendix B for complete survey instrument).

Between February 25 and March 9, 2017, 4,230 Indiana residents were contacted via cell phone and landline telephone by random digit dialing. Two thousand five hundred interviews were completed for an overall interview completion rate of 59 percent. Of the 2,500 completed interviews, 750 were completed via hand-dialed cell phone, and 1,750 were completed via land line. One-thousand seven hundred and thirty respondents refused to start, could not be persuaded to complete the survey, or were screened out of the interview process because they did not meet survey criteria, for a disconnect rate of 41 percent.

To obtain an accurate representation of the Indiana adult population, Glengariff stratified the survey by gender, age, and ethnicity based on 2013 population estimates from United States

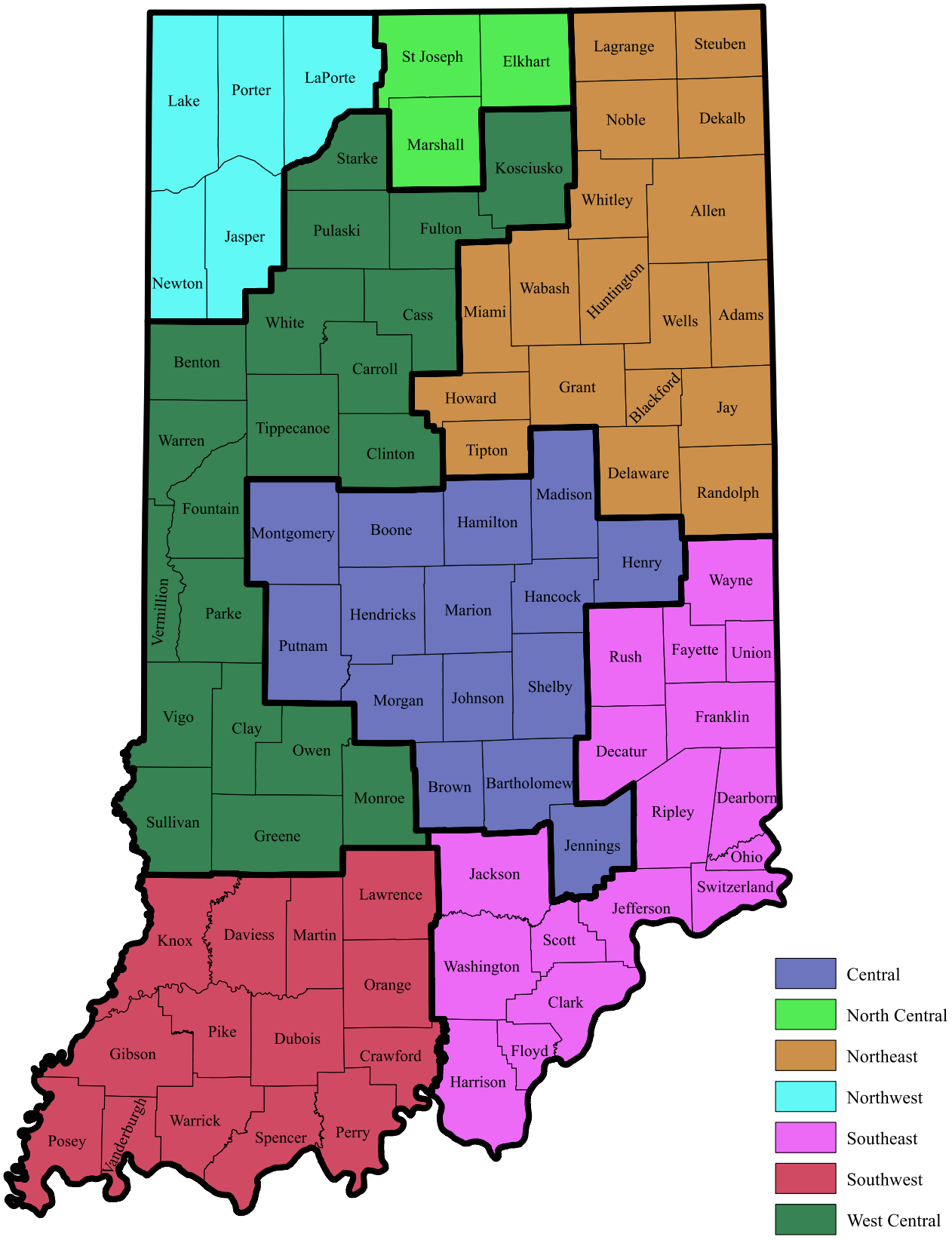
Census Bureau.[3] Further, Indiana counties were stratified and categorized into seven regions (see Figure 1). Proportionate stratified random sampling is a survey sampling methodology used to ensure that the sample population is representative of the entire population; post-stratification weighting is, therefore, not required. The number of respondents needed to complete the survey in each county was determined by the county's percentage of Indiana's total population. Survey respondents were screened to ensure they met the sampling requirements for gender, age, ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino), and county. The survey had a margin of error of +/- 1.96 percent with a 95 percent level of confidence; see Appendix A for margins of error based on region.

Defining Victimization

Estimating a population's risk for criminal victimization can be done using victimization rates, prevalence rates, or incidence rates. Victimization rates refer to victimizations that occur in a particular population over a particular time period. This rate is calculated by dividing the number of victimizations over a specific time period by the population at risk over the same time period. Incidence rates are similar, except they use the number of criminal incidents in place of the number of victimizations. Since multiple people can be victims of a single criminal incident, incidence rates are typically smaller than victimization rates. Prevalence rates also describe victimization levels but refer to the proportion of a population that has been the victim of at least one criminal offense during a specific time period. Prevalence rates are estimated by dividing the number of victims in an area by the total number of persons in the population. In order to estimate victimization rates and incidence rates, a survey instrument must collect data for each offense experienced by the respondent. Because of the costs associated with an in incidence-based survey, the decision was made to forego collecting data on criminal incidents or victimizations and to focus exclusively on prevalence rates. Thus, the rates expressed throughout this report are victimization prevalence rates only.

[3] U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey data accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov

Figure 1. Geographic Regions



Results

Survey respondents were asked whether they experienced property crimes (such as burglary or motor vehicle theft), violent crimes (including crimes like robbery and battery), stalking/intimidation, or identity theft at least once during calendar year 2016. Those who stated they were victimized were asked to provide additional information regarding their relationship with the offender and whether they reported any crimes to the police.

Demographics

Survey respondents were representative of Indiana's population with respect to gender, race, and ethnicity (Latino/Hispanic; see Appendix C). The survey sample was divided roughly equally by gender, with females (50.7 percent) representing a slight majority. Respondents were largely Caucasian (79.8 percent), followed distantly by African Americans (9.3 percent). No other racial or ethnic category exceeded five percent.

One in five respondents (20.6 percent) were between the ages of 45 and 54, though this category was followed very closely by persons between 25 and 34 years of age (19.9 percent), 35 and 44 (19.8 percent), and 55 and 64 (19.8 percent). Relatively few respondents were between the ages of 18 and 24 (5.9 percent) or over 65 (13.0 percent). Age distribution of survey respondents differed from the Indiana population. Ages 18 to 24 and 65 years and older were underrepresented in the sample population. Ages 25 to 64 were slightly overrepresented in the sample population. See Appendix C for a comparison of the sample population to the Indiana population.

Respondents tended to have at least a high school education; only 5.3 percent did not finish high school. Of those respondents willing to offer income information, 17.9 percent indicated a household income between $50,000 and $74,000 per year, though nearly one in four respondents (22.7 percent) refused to specify their annual income (see Appendix C for a complete summary of respondent demographics).

Victimization summary

As mentioned earlier, the ICVS measures the *prevalence* of statewide victimization, or the number of persons who have experienced at least one criminal victimization during a specific time period. The criminal victimization prevalence rate for survey respondents was just over 35 percent. Nineteen percent of respondents indicated being the victim of only one crime type during 2016, while 16.1 percent experienced victimization of two or more crime types during the same time period. Seventeen percent of respondents experienced at least one property crime, and 5.8 percent experienced at least one violent crime. Nearly one in five adults experienced identity theft, and just over eight percent were the victim of stalking or intimidation. The victimization prevalence rates for domestic violence and sexual assault were lower than any other crime types at three percent and 2.1 percent, respectively (see Table1).

Table 1: Indiana Victimization Prevalence Rate by Crime Type, 2016

Type of Crime	Prevalence Rate (Percent)
All	35.1
Property	17.0
Violent	5.8
Domestic Violence	3.0
Sexual Assault	2.1
Stalking/Intimidation	8.2
Identity Theft	18.9

Property Crime

Property Crime Summary

Seventeen percent of Indiana respondents or other household members experienced at least one property crime victimization incident (residential burglary, property theft, motor vehicle theft, or vandalism) during 2016. The majority of respondents were Caucasian (74.8 percent) and just over 11 percent were African American. Well over half of property crime victims (60.7 percent) were between the ages of 25 and 54, and the largest percentage (27.7 percent) had a high school diploma, followed closely by those with a four-year college degree (25.3 percent). Victim income ranges were distributed fairly evenly, though most (19.2 percent) stated they had a household income between $50,000 and $74,999 per year. While men and women represented a roughly equal proportion of survey respondents, with men (51.8 percent) having slightly higher numbers than women (48.2 percent; see Appendix D for a detailed demographic summary of property crime victims).

Among property crime victims, 54.4 percent did not report any victimizations to police. Theft of property outside the home and the theft of motor vehicle parts had the highest percentage of respondents who did not report the crime to police at 66.7 percent and 63.3 percent, respectively. Property crime victims who did not report to police during the 12 month period most frequently (45.6 percent) cited *Believed police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient* as a reason. This was followed somewhat closely by *Felt the offense was minor or not important* at 35.5 percent (see Table 2 for a summary by property crime type). Just over 68 percent of property crime victims were victimized by a stranger or unknown person, while 19.4 percent indicated knowing the offender or having seen them previously.

Table 2: Reasons Given for Not Reporting Crime to the Police by Property Crime Type

	Property Crime Type (Percent)						
	All	**Residential Burglary**	**Theft of Property Outside Home**	**Motor Vehicle Theft**	**Motor Vehicle Parts Theft**	**Theft of Property Inside Vehicle**	**Vandalism**
Victimization prevalence rate	**17.0**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**4.8**	**7.2**
Percent of victims not reporting crime to police	**54.4**	33.8	66.7	20.0	63.2	52.9	41.3
Percent of victims stating reason for not reporting victimization*							
Believed police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	**45.6**	30.2	55.2	28.6	58.1	39.7	45.9
Did not want offender to get into trouble	**5.8**	14.0	2.6	14.2	0.0	4.8	6.8
Feared the offender or others	**1.7**	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.7
Felt the offense was minor or not important	**39.5**	34.9	40.8	0.0	51.3	47.6	32.4
Did not know the incident was a crime	**2.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.8
Did not find out about it right away	**10.2**	7.0	6.6	0.0	16.1	7.9	16.2
Believed it was a private or personal matter and the police did not need to get involved	**19.4**	20.9	11.8	42.9	12.9	23.8	23.0
Something else	**3.4**	9.3	1.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	4.1
Other/don't know	**1.7**	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.7

*Sums may not equal 100 percent as respondents could be victims of multiple crime types and could offer multiple reasons per crime type for not reporting victimization to police.

Residential Burglary

ICVS participants were asked, *"Did anyone break in or attempt to break into your home, garage, shed or other buildings on your property?"* Just over five percent of respondents answered *Yes* to this question, with males (53.5 percent) having a slightly higher proportion than females. The percentage of residential burglary victims that fell into the 25 to 34 age group (27.6 percent) also had higher proportions than other age groups, and 29.9 percent had "some college." Victims'

incomes were divided fairly evenly around $50,000 per year, with 41.7 percent earning less and 41.8 percent earning more. Most burglary victims were Caucasian (81.8 percent) followed distantly by African Americans with 7.1 percent (see Appendix D for a detailed demographic summary of residential burglary victims).

Theft from Outside the Residence

Just over two percent of respondents answered *Yes* to the question, "*Were any items such as bicycles, lawn furniture or toys, belonging to you or a household member stolen from outside your home?"* Females comprised 57.9 percent of respondents in this category. Respondents who indicated *Yes* also tended to be younger, as the age groups 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 comprised 58.8 percent of *Yes* replies, and 7.0 percent stated they never finished high school. Over half (50.9 percent) had an annual household income of less than $50,000 (see Appendix D for a detailed demographic summary of respondents).

Motor Vehicle Theft and Related

Respondents were identified as victims of motor vehicle theft if they answered *Yes* to one or more of the following questions:

- "Were any vehicles such as a car, truck, van, motorcycle, or moped belonging to you or a household member stolen?"

- "Were any vehicle parts, such as tires, fuel, batteries, or hubcaps belonging to you or a household member stolen?"

- "Were any items such as cash, CDs, an IPod, cell phones, bags, purses, packages or any similar items taken from the inside of a vehicle belonging to you or a household member?"

The overall prevalence rate for motor vehicle and related thefts for 2016 was 7.2. Just over one percent of respondents stated that they or someone in their household experienced one or more motor vehicle thefts while 2.0 percent experienced at least one theft of motor vehicle parts, and 4.8 percent had items stolen from inside their car on at least one occasion.

Respondents who indicated that they or someone in their household experienced one or more motor vehicle and related theft tended to be younger, as respondents between the ages of 18 and 44 comprised 59.1 percent of victims. Men (53.0 percent) indicated victimization more than women, and most respondents answering *Yes* were Caucasian (77.9 percent) or African American (11.0 percent; see Appendix D for a detailed demographic summary of respondents who experienced or had a household member who experience motor vehicle theft and related).

Vandalism

Just over seven percent of respondents answered *Yes* to the question, *"Did anyone vandalize, intentionally damage or destroy any property belonging to you or a household member such as a vehicle, your home, farm equipment, a garage, a mailbox or other types of property?"* Nearly half of victims of vandalism (47.5 percent) had a yearly household income below $50,000. Also, victims tended to be on the lower end of the educational spectrum, as 59.2 percent of victims had an education of a technical/vocational school certificate or less. Respondents who were victims of

vandalism were older, with 53.9 percent of victims being over the age of 45. Caucasians comprised the majority of victims at 72.1 percent followed by African Americans at 11.2 percent; see Appendix D for a detailed demographic summary of property crime victims.

Violent Crime

Violent Crime Summary

This section provides a summary for all violent crimes and offers details on victimization for five violent crime types; robbery, aggravated battery, battery, domestic violence and sexual assault.

During 2016, 5.8 percent of respondents were the victim of a violent crime. Most victims of violent crime were Caucasian (73.8 percent), just over 10 percent identified as two or more races, and about eight percent were African American. The vast majority (68.3 percent) were between the ages of 18 and 44, with the largest number (41.4 percent) falling in the 25 to 34 age range. Just over half (52.4 percent) had a vocational or technical school certificate or less while just under half (48.3 percent) had a household income of less than $50,000 per year. Men experienced violent crime, overall, at a slightly higher proportion (50.3 percent) than women (see Appendix E for a detailed demographic summary of violent crime victims).

Among violent crime victims, 72.4 percent did not report at least one victimization to police. Sexual assault (90.1 percent) and domestic violence (65.8 percent) had the highest percentage of respondents who did not report the crime to police. Violent crime victims who did not report the crime to police most frequently (62.9 percent) cited *Believed it was a private or personal matter and the police didn't need to be involved* as a reason. This was followed fairly closely by *Felt the offense was minor or not important* at 55.2 percent (see Table 3 for a summary by violent crime type). Just over 77 percent of violent crime victims indicated one or more victimization was by someone they knew or who they had seen before, while 22 percent indicated at least one incident in which they did not know the offender.

Table 3: Violent Crime Prevalence Rates and Reasons Given for Not Reporting Crime to the Police by Violent Crime Type

	Violent Crime Type (Percent)					
	All	**Robbery**	**Aggravated Battery**	**Battery**	**Domestic Violence**	**Sexual Assault**
Victimization prevalence rate	**5.8**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**3.0**	**2.1**
Percentage not reporting victimization to law enforcement	**72.4**	56.5	46.9	67.9	65.8	90.1
Percent of victims stating reason for not reporting victimization*						
Believed police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	45.7	38.5	6.7	26.3	26.0	51.1
Did not want offender to get into trouble	31.4	7.7	20.0	21.1	30.0	21.3

	Violent Crime Type (Percent)					
	All	Robbery	Aggravated Battery	Battery	Domestic Violence	Sexual Assault
Feared the offender or others	31.4	23.1	13.3	10.5	16.0	27.7
Felt the offense was minor or not important	55.2	7.7	33.3	31.6	52.0	44.7
Did not know the incident was a crime	5.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.0	8.5
Believed it was a private or personal matter and the police did not need to get involved	62.9	30.8	20.0	42.1	60.0	44.7
Something else	6.7	7.7	13.3	5.3	0.0	6.4
Other/don't know	4.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.0	0.0

*Sums may not equal 100 percent as respondents could be victims of multiple crime types and could offer multiple reasons per crime type for not reporting victimization.

Robbery

ICVS respondents were asked*, "During 2016, did anyone take or attempt to take property or cash directly from you that you were carrying such as a purse, wallet, keys, or cell phone by using force or the threat of force, with or without a weapon and with or without injury?"*

Just under one percent of respondents answered *Yes* to being a victim of a robbery in 2016. Generally, victims of robbery tended to be female (56.5 percent). The majority of robbery victims (60.9 percent) were 44 years of age or younger, and 43.5 percent of victims had at least a four-year college degree. Over 60 percent of victims had an annual household income of less than $50,000 per year. Nearly all robbery victims were either Caucasian (78.6 percent), African American (8.7 percent), or two or more races (8.7 percent; see Appendix E for a detailed demographic summary of robbery victims).

Just over 56 percent of robbery victims indicated that the offense was not reported to law enforcement on at least one occasion. Respondents gave the following reasons for not reporting (more than one reason could be offered):

- 38.4 percent believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient;
- 7.7 percent did not want the offender to get in trouble;
- 23.1 percent feared the offender or others; and
- 30.8 percent believed it was a private or personal matter and the police didn't need to be involved.

Robbery victims were also asked to specify their relationship with the perpetrator. Over half (56.5 percent) of victims indicated they knew their attacker or had seen their attacker before while the remainder stated the offender was a stranger or unknown person. Of victims who knew their attacker:

- 23.1 percent said at least one offender was a current or former spouse or significant other;

- 7.7 percent said at least one offender was a family member, such as a parent, child, brother, or sister;
- 38.5 percent said at least one offender was a person well known to the victim, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate;
- 15.4 percent said at least one offender was a casual acquaintance;
- 15.4 percent said at least one offender was someone they'd seen around but didn't know personally.

Aggravated Battery

ICVS respondents were asked, *"During 2016, did anyone other than a spouse, partner, or significant other threaten or attack you with a weapon such as a gun or knife, or an object such as a bottle, baseball bat, rock, or something else?"*

A little over one percent of respondents stated they were violently threatened or attacked by somebody other than a spouse or family member. Males represented a much higher percentage (65.5 percent) of aggravated battery victims than females. Over 40 percent of victims indicated they have an annual household income of less than $50,000 per year, and just over half stated they possess the educational equivalent of some college or less. Nearly two-thirds of respondents were between 18 and 44 years old with the largest segment, the 25-34 age range, encompassing 34.4 percent of aggravated battery victims (see Appendix E for a detailed demographic summary of aggravated battery victims).

A little over 53 percent of aggravated battery victims stated they did not report the offense to law enforcement on at least one occasion. Men and women failed to report at roughly the same rate (around 50 percent), and the most commonly offered reason for not reporting the crime was due to the victim's belief that the crime was minor or not important enough to warrant police involvement.

Battery

ICVS respondents were asked *"During 2016, did anyone other than a spouse, partner or significant other attack you with physical force such as punching, slapping, grabbing or strangling? This does not include any assaults that occurred during other crimes such as rape, sexual assault, or robbery."*

A little over one percent of respondents answered *Yes* to the above question. Men experienced battery at a higher proportion (57.1 percent) than women. Half of respondents had an annual household income of less than $50,000 per year, and half indicated having a high-school diploma/GED or less. Nearly two-thirds of battery victims (64.3 percent) were between the ages of 18 and 34 with the 25-34 age range comprising the largest single age group at 53.6 percent. The majority of battery victims were Caucasian (75.0 percent) or "other" races (14.3 percent; see Appendix E for a detailed demographic summary of battery victims).

Over two-thirds of battery victims did not report at least one victimization to law enforcement during 2016. The most commonly offered reason for not reporting the crime was due to the victim's belief that the crime was a private or personal matter and didn't want to involve the police, followed by the belief the offence was minor or not important enough to warrant police

involvement.

Over two-thirds (67.9 percent) of battery victims stated they knew their attacker or had seen their attacker before. Of victims who knew their attacker:

- 26.3 percent said at least one offender was a family member, such as a parent, child, brother, or sister;
- 36.8 percent said at least one offender was a person well known to the victim, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate;
- 21.1 percent said at least one offender was a casual acquaintance; and
- 15.8 percent said at least one offender was someone they'd seen around but didn't know personally.

Domestic Violence

ICVS respondents were asked questions pertaining to domestic violence in 2016. For the purposes of the survey, domestic violence was described as incidents where a current or former spouse, partner or significant other slapped, punched or kicked the respondent; intentionally hit the respondent with an object; used a weapon such as a gun or knife against the respondent; and/or threatened the respondent with violence or threatened to kill the respondent. Respondents who replied in the affirmative to any of these were also asked about the frequency of violence, whether any of the incidents were reported to police and, if not, why the crime was not reported.

Domestic violence victimization was found among all age groups, with persons ages 25 to 34 (50.0 percent) comprising the highest percentage of victims. In total, 71.1 percent of domestic violence victims were below the age of 44 in 2016. Nearly half (47.4 percent) of respondents indicated the educational equivalent of some college or less while just over half (55.3 percent) had an annual household income of less than $50,000. Nearly 80 percent of victims were Caucasian followed by African-Americans at 7.9 percent and two or more races at 6.6 percent (see Appendix E for a detailed demographic summary of domestic violence victims)

A little over three percent of respondents indicated experiencing domestic violence at least once in 2016. Somewhat surprisingly, men made up a higher percentage (57.9 percent) of all respondents who experienced at least once incident of domestic violence. Over three-fourths (77.6 percent) of domestic violence victims indicated being slapped, punched, kicked, or pushed, while just over half (50.6 percent) stated they had been threatened with violence or their life had been threatened. A smaller percentage indicated being intentionally hit with an object (34.2 percent) or having a weapon such as a gun or knife used against them (13.2 percent) Just over half (56.6 percent) stated they had been the victim of two or more abuses during 2016 (see Table 4).

Table 4: Domestic Violence Victimizations by Type of Violence

Type of Domestic Violence Victimization Experienced in 2016	Percent of Victims*
Slap, punch, or kick respondent	77.6
Respondent hit with an object	34.2
Use a weapon against respondent	13.2
Threaten with violence or to kill respondent	52.6
Anything else	0.0

*Sums may not equal 100 percent as respondents could be victims of multiple crime types.

Respondents were asked how often they experienced any of the domestic violence incidents described above. The largest portion of victims (44.7 percent) indicated they experienced domestic violence one to two times a year, 14.5 percent experienced it one to two times per month, 2.6 percent experienced abuse on a weekly basis, 6.6 percent stated it happened almost every day, 1.3 percent experienced daily domestic violence, and 30.3 were unable to estimate how often domestic violence victimization occurred. Nearly 30 percent of respondents also stated the abuse increased in frequency or severity during 2016.

The majority of domestic violence victims (65.8 percent) did not report any incidents to police, while 17.1 percent indicated they reported all of them. Of respondents who indicated they did not report at least one incident to law enforcement, nearly half (48.4 percent) indicated their belief that it was a private or personal matter and didn't need to involve police as the reason (see Table 5 for all reasons offered for not reporting offense to law enforcement). Males comprised 62.2 percent of respondents who stated they never contacted law enforcement regarding their victimization.

Table 5: Reasons for Not Reporting Domestic Violence to Police

Reason	Percent of Victims*
Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	21.0
Did not want to get the offender in trouble	24.2
Feared the offender or others	12.9
Felt the offense was minor or not important	41.9
Did not know the incident was a crime	1.6
Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved	48.4
Or was it something else?	0.0
Don't Know	4.8

*Sum may not equal 100 percent as respondents could offer multiple reasons for not reporting victimization.

Sexual Assault

Survey respondents were asked a series of questions regarding forced or unwanted sexual acts. Respondents were identified as victims of sexual assault if they answered *Yes* to one or more of the following questions:

- "During 2016, did anyone force you or attempt to force you by using violence, the threat of violence, verbal threats or the use of a weapon to engage in any form of unwanted sexual intercourse including vaginal, oral or anal?"

- "During 2016, were you forced into any sexual activity, including sexual intercourse, that you were unable to give consent for because you were under the influence of drugs and or alcohol that was consumed either voluntarily or given to you without your knowledge?"

- "During 2016, have you ever been subjected to unwanted sexual activity such as grabbing, fondling, touching or kissing?"

For all types of sexual crimes, a larger proportion of females (65.4) experienced sexual victimization than males. Victims were distributed fairly evenly across different income levels, as the percentage of respondents had an annual household income of less than $50,000 (42.3 percent) was the same as respondents had an income of $50,000 or more per year. Nearly half of all sexual assault victims (48.1 percent) indicated having a four-year college degree or higher. A higher proportion of victims, two-thirds, were between the ages of 18 and 34. Most victims (69.2 percent) were Caucasian, followed by two or more races at 13.5 percent and African-American at 5.8 percent (see Appendix E for a detailed demographic summary of sexual assault victims).

Just over two percent of respondents experienced some type of sexual assault at least once during 2016. A little over one-half percent experienced victimization involving the use of or threat of violence or the use of a weapon to engage in unwanted sexual intercourse, hereafter referred to as rape, and the same percentage were victims of forced sexual activity while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Nearly two percent of respondents stated they were the victim of unwanted sexual touching. The majority of sexual assault victims were familiar with the offender in at least one incident, as 93.8 percent of rape victims, 68.8 percent of drug- or alcohol-induced rape victims, and 75.6 percent of victims of unwanted sexual touching stated they knew one or more attacker or had seen them before. Nearly fifty percent of rape victims, just over 27 percent of drug- or alcohol-induced rape victims, and just over 38 percent of victims of unwanted sexual touching indicated that at least one offense was perpetrated by a current or former spouse or significant other (see Table 6).

Table 6: Relationship of Sexual Assault Victims to Offender

Victim/Offender Relationship	Percent of Rape Victims*	Percent of Drug/Alcohol Rape Victims*	Percent of Unwanted Sexual Touching Victims*
Current or former spouse/significant other	46.7	27.3	38.2
Family member (parent, child, sibling, etc.)	6.7	9.1	2.9
A person well known, but not a family member	20.0	18.2	23.5
Casual acquaintance	13.3	36.4	35.3

Victim/Offender Relationship	Percent of Rape Victims*	Percent of Drug/Alcohol Rape Victims*	Percent of Unwanted Sexual Touching Victims*
Someone you seen around, but don't know	6.7	9.1	0.0
No answer	6.7	0.0	0.0

*Sums may not equal 100 percent as respondents could offer multiple reasons for not reporting victimization.

The percent of victims who did not report one or more victimization to the police varied based on the type of crime. Rape had the lowest non-reporting percentage as 81.3 of victims stated they did not report at least one rape to law enforcement in 2016. Among victims of drug- or alcohol-induced rape, 93.8 percent stated the assault went unreported while 86.7 percent of victims of unwanted sexual touching did not report the offense to law enforcement. The most common reason for not reporting victimization to law enforcement was *Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient* for victims of rape and drug- or alcohol-induced rape and *Felt the offense was minor or not important* for victims of unwanted sexual touching (see Table 7).

Table 7: Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Assault to Law Enforcement

Reason	Rape Victims (Percent)*	Drug/Alcohol Rape Victims (Percent)*	Unwanted Sexual Touching Victims (Percent)*
Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	46.2	40.0	30.8
Did not want to get the offender in trouble	7.7	13.3	17.9
Feared the offender or others	30.8	20.0	15.4
Felt the offense was minor or not important	15.4	6.7	46.2
Did not know the incident was a crime	0.0	6.7	7.7
Did not find out about it right away	7.7	6.7	2.6
Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved	7.7	33.3	38.5
Some other reason	7.7	6.7	2.6
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Sums may not equal 100 percent as respondents could offer multiple reasons for not reporting victimization.

Stalking/Intimidation

The ICVS measured stalking by asking a series of questions about different types of behaviors that can cause fear and intimidation in individuals. Slightly over eight percent of the respondents experienced some form of stalking or intimidation during 2016. To determine the prevalence of stalking statewide, respondents were asked "During 2016, has anyone caused you to feel

terrorized, frightened, intimidated or threatened on at least two separate occasions by exhibiting any one or more of the following behaviors?" The results are indicated in Table 8 below.

Table 8. One or More Victimizations by Stalking and Intimidation Behaviors

Method of Stalking and Intimidation	Percent of Victims*
Unwanted phone calls	3.4
Unwanted emails, texts, or letters	3.4
Spying	2.4
Electronic devices such as cameras, computer spyware, electronic listening device, or global positioning systems	1.1
Showing up uninvited or waiting at places victim would be	2.5
Unwanted items or gifts	0.9
Rumors on the internet or word of mouth	3.5
Threats to kill victim, family, friends, coworkers or pets	2.6
Something else	0.2

*Respondents could choose more than one method of victimization

Two percent of victims experienced some method of stalking and intimidation at least daily in 2016. Just under eight percent stated they were victimized by stalking and intimidating behavior almost every day, while a greater percentage experienced some form of stalking or intimidation one to two times per week (14.8 percent) or one to two times per month (17.2 percent). More than one in five stalking/intimidation victims (23.6 percent) experienced stalking and intimidation one to two times in 2016.

A little over seventy-one percent of stalking victims did not report at least one instance of stalking to law enforcement. Just under forty-five percent offered *Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved* as a reason for not reporting an offense to law enforcement, which was the most commonly cited explanation. Other reasons given include *Felt the offense was minor or not important* (40.7 percent of victims), *Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient* (29.0 percent), *Did not want the offender to get in trouble* (10.3 percent), and *Did not know the incident was a crime* (9.7 percent).

A total of 63.1 percent of stalking victims knew the offender in at least one instance. Respondents who stated they knew the offender indicated most often that that the offenders were either a current or former spouse or significant other (35.9 percent of victims), a person well known to the victim but not a family member (21.1 percent), or a casual acquaintance (20.3 percent; see Table 9).

Women made up the majority (52.9 percent) of stalking victims, and 45.6 percent of victims earned less than $50,000 per year. A majority of stalking victims (51.5 percent) stated they had some college or less, and most (58.3 percent) were 44 years of age or younger. Caucasians comprised the largest racial group of stalking victims (79.6 percent) followed by African Americans with 6.3 percent (see Appendix F for a detailed demographic summary of stalking victims).

Table 9: Victims of Stalking/Intimidation Relationship to Offender

Offender	Percent of Victims
Current or former spouse/significant other	35.9
Family member (parent, child, sibling, etc.)	11.7
A person well known, but not a family member	21.1
A casual acquaintance	20.3
Someone previously seen but not well known	7.8
Someone else	2.3
Don't know	0.0

Identity Theft

General Trends

Identity theft is defined as the "unauthorized use or attempted use of a credit card, existing accounts, misuse of personal information, or multiple types at the same time." The ICVS included questions regarding these three forms of identity theft for the 2016 survey. Respondents were identified as victims of identity theft if they answered *Yes* to one or more of the following questions:

- "During 2016, have you discovered that someone used or attempted to use your existing credit card or credit card numbers without permission to place a charge on an account?"
- "During 2016, has anyone used or attempted to use your existing account other than a credit card--such as a bank account, debit, ATM card, or wireless telephone account--without your permission to run up charges or to take money from an account?"
- "During 2016, has anyone used or attempted to use your personal information without your permission to obtain credit cards, loans, run up debts, open other accounts, or otherwise commit theft, fraud, or some other crime?"

Roughly one in five survey respondents (18.9 percent) experienced at least one form of identity theft during 2016. The most prevalent type of identity theft was the unauthorized use of a credit card or credit card numbers, as 15.3 percent of respondents indicated experiencing this type of victimization. Nine percent stated that someone used or attempted to use an account other than a credit card without permission, and 3.1 percent said that someone had attempted to use personal information for the purposes of obtaining credit cards or opening some other type of account.

Some survey respondents were the victim of more than one type of identity theft, as 11.6 percent stated they were the victim of two of the three types of identity theft described, and 4.0 percent indicated being the victim of all three during 2016. Men made up a slightly larger percentage of

victims than women (51.4 percent compared to 48.6 percent). Victims tended to be relatively well-off financially (52.4 percent had an annual household income of $50,000 or greater) and relatively well-educated as 57.1 percent of identity theft victims stated they had the educational equivalent of a technical/vocational school degree or certificate or greater, and almost one in three victims (32.1 percent) had a four-year college degree. Just over half of identity theft victims were 44 years of age or younger, and most (81.4 percent) were Caucasian, followed by African Americans at 7.6 percent (see Appendix G for a detailed demographic summary of identity theft victims).

Just under forty percent of victims stated that the misuse of their personal information occurred more than once during 2016. A majority of victims (64.9 percent) stated they became aware when they were contacted by a credit bureau, collection agency, credit card company, or bank about suspicious activity on their account. Over one in four (28.1 percent) learned about the theft of their identity when money was missing from an account or charges were placed on an account, and 12.3 percent said they became aware of their victimization when a block was placed or they were denied the use of their card or account.

Over one-half (56.9 percent) of identity theft victims indicated they did not contact law enforcement to report any of the incidents. Just over thirty-five percent of victims who did not contact the police stated the reason for not doing so was because they expected the financial institution to resolve the matter, that they were not instructed to contact law enforcement, or some similar reason. About 1 in 4 (25.3 percent) of identity theft victims did not report the matter to police because they *believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient*. Other reasons for not reporting the crime to police included the *belief that it was a private or personal matter and the police did not need to be involved* (17.5 percent) and that *the offense was minor or not important* (16.7 percent; see Table 10).

When asked about whether they knew the offender, 82.9 percent of respondents indicated that identity theft crime was committed by a stranger or unknown person, and 10.1 percent stated that they do not know who committed the crime. Only 6.8 percent of victims indicated that the identity theft was committed by an individual they knew or had seen before.

Table 10: Reasons for Not Reporting Identity Theft to Law Enforcement

Reasons	Percent of Victims*
Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	25.3
Did not want to get the offender in trouble	1.1
Feared the offender or others	0.4
Felt the offense was minor or not important	16.7
Did not find out about it right away	4.8
Believed it was a private or personal matter and the police did not need to be involved	17.5
Something else (thought financial institution would resolve matter, was not told to contact law enforcement, or similar)	35.3
Don't Know	13.0

*Sums may not equal 100 percent as respondents could offer multiple reasons for not reporting victimization.

Among identity theft victims, 22.0 percent had no financial loss as a result of the crime. Just over seventy-one percent of victims experienced a financial loss, and the average amount lost was $954. At the time of the survey, 33.8 percent of victims who had experienced identity theft in 2016 spent a day or less to resolve problems associated with the theft. For 5.1 percent, the issue is still ongoing.

Credit Card

Over fifteen percent of respondents stated they were the victim of unauthorized use or attempted use of a credit card in 2016. Over half (53.1 percent) of all victims had an annual household income of $50,000 or more. Victims of unauthorized credit card use also had a relatively high level of education, with 53.1 percent having the educational equivalent of an associate's degree or higher and a most victims (32.5 percent) indicated having a four-year college degree. The victims' ages were fairly equally distributed, as the 25 to 34 age range (22.0 percent of victims), 35 to 44 age range (23.6 percent), 45 to 54 age range (22.3 percent), and 55 to 64 age range (19.6 percent) were all very similar. The majority of victims (82.2 percent) were Caucasian, followed by African Americans with 6.5 percent. Men represented a slightly higher proportion (52.1 percent) of respondents who experienced unauthorized use or attempted use of a credit card, compared to women.

Other Existing Account

Nine percent of survey respondents were the victim of unauthorized use or attempted use of another existing account like a bank, debit, ATM card, or wireless telephone account. Women (52.7 percent) had a higher proportion of this type of victimization more often than men, and respondents who indicated an annual household income of more than $50,000 per year were a greater proportion of victims (52.7 percent) in this category than victims who had an annual household income of less than $50,000 per year. Victims in this category also tended to be well-education, with two-thirds (67.0 percent) having an associate's degree or higher. Most (62.1 percent) were 44 years of age or younger, and most victims were Caucasian (81.3 percent) with African Americans comprising the next highest racial group at 8.5 percent.

Theft or Misuse of Personal Information

Just over three percent of survey respondents experienced victimization by the theft or misuse of personal information in 2016. Men comprised a greater proportion of victims in this category than women (55.1 percent compared to 44.9 percent). Victims also tended to earn more than $50,000 per year (50.0 percent stated they had an annual household income greater than $50,000). The highest proportion of victims (28.2 percent) had some college, followed by 20.5 percent who had an associate's degree. Victims' ages were roughly equally distributed, and most victims were Caucasian (71.8 percent) followed by African Americans at 14.1 percent.

Appendices

Appendix A: Indiana Regional Stratification

Region	Counties
Northwest:	Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Newton, Porter
North Central:	Elkhart, Marshall, St. Joseph
West Central:	Benton, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Fountain, Fulton, Greene, Kosciusko, Monroe, Owen, Parke, Pulaski, Starke, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Vigo, Warren, White.
Northeast:	Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Delaware, Grant, Howard, Huntington, Jay, LaGrange, Miami, Noble, Randolph, Steuben, Tipton, Wabash, Wells, Whitley
Central:	Bartholomew, Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Jennings, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Morgan, Putnam, Shelby
Southeast:	Clark, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Ohio, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Switzerland, Union, Washington, Wayne
Southwest:	Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Warrick

Margins of Error by Indiana Region

	2500 Sample	Margin
Northwest	322	+/-5.46%
North Central	203	+/-6.88%
West Central	320	+/-5.48%
Northeast	418	+/-4.79%
Central	784	+/-3.50%
Southeast	238	+/-6.35%
Southwest	215	+/-6.68%
TOTAL	2,500	+/-1.96%

Appendix B: Indiana Crime Victimization Survey

INDIANA VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

Hello, my name is _____. I'm not selling anything. I'm doing a survey of people across Indiana. This survey is being conducted on behalf of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. I will be asking some questions about crime and victimization. You have been randomly selected. Your participation is voluntary and all responses will remain anonymous. But your responses will improve our knowledge and understanding of crime and victimization in Indiana. Some of the questions may be sensitive. You may decline to answer a question at any time if you are uncomfortable. The survey should take approximately 10 minutes to complete. Again, all your responses will remain anonymous.

1. **Can you tell me what county you live in?** _____
   CODE BY REGION

   1. Northwest
   2. North Central
   3. West Central
   4. Northeast
   5. Central
   6. Southeast
   7. Southwest

2. **And what is your zip code?** _____

I am going to ask you a set of questions about whether you were the victim of a crime from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. Again, your answers will remain anonymous.

3. **During 2016, did anyone break in or attempt to break into your home, garage, shed or other buildings on your property?**

   1. Yes….MOVE TO Q4
   2. No….MOVE TO Q9
   3. Don't Know….MOVE TO Q9
   4. Refused….MOVE TO Q9

4. As a result, was anything belonging to you or a household member taken from inside your home, garage, shed or other building on your property such as electronic equipment, cash, tools, lawnmower, etc…?

   1. Yes.
   2. No
   3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
   4. Refused…DO NOT OFFER

5. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

   1. Yes…MOVE TO Q7
   2. No…MOVE TO Q 6
   3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER /MOVE TO Q7
   4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q7

6. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
   [READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

   1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
   2. Did not want to get the offender into trouble
   3. Feared the offender or others
   4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
   5. Didn't know the incident was a crime
   6. Did not find out about it right away
   7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and the police didn't need to be involved
   8. Or was it something else…..ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON BE?

      _____

   9. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
   10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

7. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

   1. Knew or had seen before….MOVE TO Q8
   2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q 9
   3. You don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER…MOVE TO Q9
   4. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER…MOVE TO Q9

8. And was that person….

   1. A current or former spouse or significant other
   2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
   3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
   4. A casual acquaintance
   5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
   6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

      _____

   7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
   8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

9. **During 2016, were any items such as bicycles, lawn furniture or toys, belonging to you or a household member stolen from OUTSIDE your home?**

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q10
2. No…MOVE TO Q14
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q14
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q14

10. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q12
2. No…MOVE TO Q11
3. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q12
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q12

11. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

12. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q13
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q14
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q14
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q14

13. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally

6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____

7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

14. **During 2016, were any vehicles such as a car, truck, van, motorcycle or moped belonging to you or a household member stolen?**

    1. Yes…MOVE TO Q15
    2. No…MOVE TO Q19
    3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q19
    4. No Answer/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q19

15. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

    1. Yes…MOVE TO Q17
    2. No…MOVE TO Q16
    3. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q17
    4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q17

16. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
    [READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

    1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
    2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
    3. Feared the offender or others
    4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
    5. Did not know the incident was a crime
    6. Did not find out about it right away
    7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
    8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
    9. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
    10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

17. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

    1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q18
    2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q19
    3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q19
    4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q19

18. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____
7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

19. **Were any vehicle parts, such as tires, fuel, batteries, or hubcaps belonging to you or a household member stolen? These would be parts, not the full vehicle.**

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q20
2. No…MOVE TO Q24
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q24
4. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER MOVE TO Q24

20. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

5. Yes…MOVE TO Q22
6. No…MOVE TO Q21
7. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q22
8. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q22

21. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

22. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before….MOVE TO Q23
2. A stranger or unknown person…MOVE TO Q24
3. Don't know who committed the crime…MOVE TO Q24
4. No answer/ refused….MOVE TO Q24

23. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____
7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

24. **During 2016, were any items such as cash, CDs, an IPod, cell phones, bags, purses, packages or any similar items taken from the inside of a vehicle belonging to you or a household member?**

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q25
2. No…MOVE TO Q30
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q30
4. Refused…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q30

25. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q27
2. No…MOVE TO Q26
3. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q27
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q27

26. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved

8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

27. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q28
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q29
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q29
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q29

28. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____
7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

29. Were any of your stolen belongings recovered or returned to you?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
4. Refused…DO NOT OFFER

30. **During 2016, did anyone vandalize, intentionally damage or destroy any property belonging to you or a household member such as a vehicle, your home, farm equipment, a garage, a mailbox or other types of property?**

1. Yes….MOVE TO Q31
2. No….MOVE TO Q35
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q35
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q35

31. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

5. Yes…MOVE TO Q33

6. No…MOVE TO Q32
7. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q33
8. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q33

32. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

33. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q34
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q35
3. Don't Know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q35
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q35

34. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

_____

7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

35. **During 2016, did anyone take or attempt to take property or cash directly from you that you were carrying such as a purse, wallet, keys, or cell phone by using force or the threat of force, with or without a weapon and with or without injury.**

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q36
2. No…MOVE TO Q40
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q40
4. Refused…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q40

36. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q38
2. No…MOVE TO Q37
3. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q38
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q38

37. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-7/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
7. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
8. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
9. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

38. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q39
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q40
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q40
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q40

39. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?
   _____
7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER

8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

40. **During 2016, did anyone other than a spouse, partner or significant other threaten or attack you with a weapon such as a gun or knife, or an object such as a bottle, baseball bat, rock or something else?**

1. Yes….MOVE TO 41
2. No…MOVE TO Q46
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q46
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q46

41. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q43
2. No…MOVE TO Q42
3. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q42
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q42

42. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-7/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
7. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
8. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
9. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

43. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q44
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q45
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q45
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q45

44. And was that person….

1. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
2. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
3. A casual acquaintance

4. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
5. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____

6. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
7. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

45. **During 2016, did anyone other than a spouse, partner or significant other attack you with physical force such as punching, slapping, grabbing or strangling? This does not include any assaults that occurred during other crimes such as rape, sexual assault or robbery.**

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q46
2. No…MOVE TO Q50
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q50
4. Refused…DO NO TOFFER/ MOVE TO Q50

46. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q48
2. No…MOVE TO Q47
3. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q48
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q48

47. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-7/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
7. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
8. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
9. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

48. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q49
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q50
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q50
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q50

49. And was that person….

1. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
2. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
3. A casual acquaintance
4. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
5. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____
6. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
7. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

50. **The next question is very personal. But please remember that your answers are anonymous. I am going to read you a list of things that might be done to someone. Please tell me if at any time during 2016 a current or former spouse, partner or significant other has done this to you.**
READ 1-5/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE

1. Slap, punch, kick or push you
2. Intentionally hit you with an object
3. Use a weapon such as a gun or knife against you
4. Threaten you with violence or threaten to kill you
5. Or did they do anything else like that? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT HAVE BEEN? _____
6. None of these apply….MOVE TO Q55
7. No Answer/ Refused….MOVE TO Q55

51. During the months of January through June of 2016, how often did you experience any of these behaviors?
[READ 1-6]

1. 1-2 times per year
2. 1-2 times per month
3. 1-2 times per week
4. Almost every day
5. At least once a day
6. There was no set pattern
7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER

52. And how many of these incidents were reported to the police?
[READ 1-5]

1. All of the incidents….MOVE TO Q54

2. Most of the incidents
3. Some of the incidents
4. A few of the incidents
5. Or None of the incidents
6. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q54
7. Refused…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q54

53. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-7/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
7. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
8. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
9. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

54. And would you say these behaviors have increased in frequency or severity during 2016?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER

55. **During 2016, has anyone caused you to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated or threatened on at least two separate occasions by exhibiting any one or more of the following behaviors? I am going to read a list, please tell me if anyone has used these behaviors at least twice during 2015. [READ 1-9/ ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES]**

1. Made unwanted phone calls to you not including bill collectors or solicitors
2. Sent unwanted or unsolicited emails, text messages, or letters to you
3. Followed you or spied on you
4. Used electronic devices such as cameras, computer spyware, electronic listening devices or global positioning systems to track or monitor your behavior
5. Showed up uninvited or waited for you unasked at places you were at such as your home, work place, school or gym
6. Left you unwanted items such as flowers and gifts
7. Posted information or spread rumors about you on the internet in a public place or by word of mouth
8. Made threats to harm or kill you, your family, friends, co-workers or pets

9. Or did they do something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT BE?
_____

10. None of the above…MOVE TO Q61
11. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

56. During the months of January through June of 2016, how often did you experience this unwanted behavior?
[READ 1-6]

1. 1-2 times per year
2. 1-2 times per month
3. 1-2 times per week
4. Almost every day
5. At least once a day
6. No set pattern
7. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
8. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

57. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes….MOVE TO Q59
2. No…MOVE TO Q58
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q59
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q59

58. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

59. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q60
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q61

3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q61
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q61

60. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse, or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____

7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

I am now going to ask you several very sensitive questions about forced or unwanted sexual acts. We understand these questions may deal with issues that are uncomfortable or difficult to talk about. But very little is known about sexual assault in Indiana and these questions are important to understand victimization. Please remember your answers are anonymous. And if at any point you feel uncomfortable answering a question, please tell me that and we will move on. If you are willing to participate in this portion of the survey, your responses will help us provide an accurate measure of sexual assault in Indiana.

61. **During 2016, did anyone force or attempt to force you to engage in any form of unwanted sexual intercourse, including vaginal, oral or anal, by using violence, the threat of violence, verbal threats or the use of a weapon?**

1. Yes….MOVE TO Q62
2. No….MOVE TO Q66
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q66
4. Refused/ Uncomfortable….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q66

62. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes….MOVE TO Q64
2. No…MOVE TO Q63
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q64
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q64

63. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble

3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

64. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q65
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q66
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q66
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q66

65. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse, or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____
7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

66. **During 2016, did you experience any unwanted sexual contact, including sexual intercourse, that you were unable to give consent for because you were under the influence of drugs or alcohol that were consumed either voluntarily or given to you without your knowledge?**

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q67
2. No…MOVE TO Q71
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q71
4. Refused/ Uncomfortable…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q71

67. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes….MOVE TO Q69

2. No…MOVE TO Q68
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q69
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q69

68. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved
8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

69. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q70
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q71
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q71
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q71

70. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse, or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____
7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

71. **During 2016, have you ever been subjected to unwanted sexual activity such as grabbing, fondling, touching or kissing?**

1. Yes…MOVE TO Q72
2. No…MOVE TO Q76

3. Don't know…DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q76
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q76

72. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes….MOVE TO Q74
2. No…MOVE TO Q73
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q74
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q74

73. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient.
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble.
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime
6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved.
8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

74. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q75
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q76
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q76
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q76

75. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse, or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

_____

7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

Thank you for assisting with those difficult questions.

76. **During 2016, have you discovered that someone used or attempted to use your existing credit card or credit card numbers without permission to place a charge on an account?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
4. No answer/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER

77. **During 2016, has anyone used or attempted to use your existing account other than a credit card – such as a bank account, debit, ATM card, or wireless telephone account – without your permission to run up charge or to take money from an account?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
4. No answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

78. **During 2016, has anyone used or attempted to use your personal information without your permission to obtain credit cards, loans, run up debts, open other accounts or otherwise commit theft, fraud or some other crime?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
4. No answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

IF ANSWERED YES ON 76, 77 OR 78, ASK QUESTIONS 79-86.
IF ANSWERED NO ON 76, 77 OR 78, MOVE TO QUESTION 87

79. Was the misuse of your personal account information one incident or did it happen more than once?

1. Once
2. More than once
3. Don't know….DO NOT OFFER
4. No answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

80. And how did you become aware of the identity theft? [READ 1-9/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. A block was placed or I was denied use of my card or account.

2. Money was missing from my account or charges were placed on my account.
3. I was contacted by a credit bureau, collection agency, credit card company or bank about suspicious activity on my account.
4. I received merchandise or credit cards I did not order.
5. My wallet, credit card or check book was lost or stolen.
6. I received a bill for purchases I did not make
7. I was denied credit or a loan
8. I noticed an error in a credit report.
9. Or was there another way you became aware? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT HAVE BEEN? _____
10. Don't know….DO NOT OFFER
11. No answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

81. What was the approximate total dollar amount taken as a result of the misuse of your identity? IF DON'T KNOW, ASK: WHAT WOULD BE YOUR BEST GUESS?

1. Nothing/ the transaction was stopped.
2. $_____
3. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
4. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

82. And how much time did it take to resolve all problems associated with the misuse of identity? IF DON'T KNOW, ASK: WHAT WOULD BE YOUR BEST GUESS?

1. Problem was handled on the same day
2. _____ days
3. I am still trying to resolve it…ASK: AND HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN? _____
4. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
5. No answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

83. Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?

1. Yes….MOVE TO Q85
2. No…MOVE TO Q84
3. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q85
4. Refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q85

84. Why did you not report the incident to the police? Was it because you….
[READ OPTIONS 1-8/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE]

1. Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient.
2. Did not want to get the offender in trouble.
3. Feared the offender or others
4. Felt the offense was minor or not important
5. Did not know the incident was a crime

6. Did not find out about it right away
7. Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved.
8. Or was it something else? ASK: AND WHAT WOULD THAT REASON HAVE BEEN? _____
9. Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER
10. Refused….DO NOT OFFER

85. Was the person involved someone you knew or had seen before, or was it a stranger or unknown person?

1. Knew or had seen before…MOVE TO Q86
2. A stranger or unknown person….MOVE TO Q87
3. Don't know who committed the crime….DO NOT OFFER/MOVE TO Q87
4. No answer/ refused….DO NOT OFFER/ MOVE TO Q87

86. And was that person….

1. A current or former spouse, or significant other
2. A family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister
3. A person well known to you, but not a family member, such as a friend or roommate
4. A casual acquaintance
5. Someone you had seen around but didn't know personally
6. Or was it someone else? ASK: AND HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

   _____
7. Don't Know….DO NOT OFFER
8. No Answer/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

87. **To what extent do you believe crime is a problem in your community? Would you say it is not a problem, sometimes a problem, almost always a problem, or always a problem?**

1. Not a problem
2. Sometimes a problem
3. Almost always a problem
4. Always a problem
5. Don't Know/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

88. **Based on a scale of 1 to 5, how safe would you feel walking alone at night within a mile of your home, with 1 being very unsafe and 5 being very safe.**

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3

4. 4
5. 5
6. Don't Know/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER

Now, just a couple of questions for statistical purposes...

89. **How many years have you lived at your current address?**

1. Less than 12 months
2. 1-2 years
3. 3-5 years
4. 6-10 years
5. More than 10 years
6. Don't Know/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER

90. **And how long have you lived in Indiana?**

1. Less than 12 months
2. 1-2 years
3. 3-5 years
4. 6-10 years
5. More than 10 years
6. All my life…DO NOT OFFER
7. Don't Know/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

91. **What would you say was your relationship status during the majority of 2016? Would you say you were….[READ 1-6]**

1. Single
2. In a relationship with a partner
3. Married
4. Divorced
5. Separated
6. Widowed
7. No answer/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER

92. **Including yourself, how many people live in your household?**

1. 1…..MOVE TO QUESTION 95
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7 or more

8. Don't Know/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

93. **I am going to read a list of people who may live in your household with you, please tell me which individuals currently live with you in your home**. READ 1-6/ ACCEPT MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.

1. Spouse or partner…MOVE TO Q95
2. A girlfriend or boyfriend…MOVE TO Q95
3. Our children….MOVE TO Q94
4. My brothers or sisters…MOVE TO Q94
5. My parents…MOVE TO 95
6. Friends or roommates…MOVE TO Q95
7. Or someone else? ASK: WHAT IS THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU? (Example: Grandparent, grandchildren or In-laws).
8. Don't know/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER…MOVE TO Q95

94. **And how many children under the age of 18 years old currently live in your household?**

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7 or more
8. Don't Know/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER

95. **Do you consider yourself Hispanic or Latino?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER

96. **And what is your race or ethnic background?**

1. African American/Black
2. American Indian/Alaska Native
3. Asian
4. Caucasian/ White
5. Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6. Two or more races
7. Other _____
8. Don't Know/ Refused…DO NOT OFFER

97. **Could you please tell me in what year you were born?**

1. 1993-1999 (18-24)
2. 1992-1983 (25-34)
3. 1982-1973 (35-44)
4. 1972-1963 (45-54)
5. 1962-1953 (55-64)
6. 1952 and before (65+)
7. Refused/ Don't Know…DO NOT OFFER

98. **What is the highest level of education you have attained?**

1. Less than a high school diploma
2. High school/ GED graduate
3. Some college
4. Technical/ Vocational school or certificate
5. Associate Degree
6. College Graduate
7. Post Graduate Degree/Work
8. Don't Know/ Refused….DO NOT OFFER

99. **I am going to read you several categories. Please tell me which category represents your total household income last year.**

1. Less than $10,000
2. $10,000-29,999
3. $30,000-49,999
4. $50,000-74,999
5. $75,000-99,999
6. $100,000 and more
7. Refused…DO NOT OFFER

100. **GENDER**

1. Male
2. Female

That concludes our survey. If you or someone you know would like to know more about resources for victims of crime, you can contact the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute at 317-232-1233. Thank you for taking the time to participate in this important survey about crime and the victims of crime. Please be assured that your answers will remain anonymous. Thank you.
IF ASKED ABOUT SURVEY RESULTS: Survey results will be available on ICJI's website within the next several months. For more information, you may go to www.in.gov/cji

Appendix C: Survey Respondent Demographics

Demographic Characteristics	Sample		Indiana (2013 Census Estimates)[+]	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total Respondents	**2,500**	**100.0**	**6,541,673**	**100.0**
Gender				
Male	1,232	49.3	3,221,508	49.2
Female	1,268	50.7	3,320,165	50.8
Age				
18-24	147	5.9	663,315	13.4
25-34	497	19.9	836,386	16.9
35-44	496	19.8	827,786	16.7
45-54	515	20.6	920,112	18.6
55-64	494	19.8	816,278	16.5
65 and older	325	13.0	886,609	17.9
Unknown/Not Reported	26	1.0	n/a	n/a
Race				
African American/Black	233	9.3	597,435	9.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	28	1.1	14,863	0.2
Asian	22	0.9	111,268	1.7
Caucasian/White	1,997	79.8	5,515,212	84.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	3	0.1	1,801	0.03
Two or More Races	65	2.6	142,783	2.2
Other Race	2	0.1	158,311	2.4
Unknown/Not Reported	71	2.8	n/a	n/a
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	140	5.6	411,323	6.3
Non-Hispanic	2,336	93.4	6,130,350	93.7
Unknown/Not Reported	24	1.0	n/a	n/a
Education Level[*]				
Less than a high school diploma	133	5.3	535,896	12.5
High school/GED graduate	628	25.1	1,500,510	35.0
Some college	484	19.4	896,019	20.9
Technical/vocation school or certificate	91	3.6	n/a	n/a
Associate degree	203	8.1	347,261	8.1
College graduate	706	28.2	643,076	15.0
Post graduate degree/work	218	8.7	364,410	8.5
Unknown/Not Reported	37	1.5	n/a	n/a
Household Income[^]				
Less than $10,000	92	3.7	190,440	7.7
$10,000-$29,999	323	12.9	573,705	23.1

Demographic Characteristics	Sample		Indiana (2013 Census Estimates)+	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
$30,000-$49,999	389	15.6	525,626	21.2
$50,000-$74,999	448	17.9	480,303	19.3
$75,000-$99,999	290	11.6	305,817	12.3
$100,000 or more	390	15.6	406,667	16.4
Unknown/Not Reported	568	22.7	n/a	n/a

+Based on the US Census Bureau 2013 3-Year Estimates
#Census age estimates add up to 4,950,486
*US Census Bureau estimates are only for population 25 years and older (n=4,287,171)
^US Census Bureau estimates represent number of households (n=2,482,558) not respondents

Appendix D: Property Crime Victim Demographics

Demographic Characteristics	Victim of at least one (Percent)	Residential Burglary (Percent)	Household property (Percent)	Motor vehicle and related (Percent)	Vandalism (Percent)
Gender					
Male	51.9	53.5	42.1	83.0	50.8
Female	48.1	46.5	57.9	47.0	49.2
Age					
18-24	13.1	10.2	12.3	16.0	9.5
25-34	23.5	27.6	26.3	21.0	21.0
35-44	18.5	18.1	20.2	22.1	17.3
45-54	18.8	15.0	17.5	19.9	16.2
55-64	16.4	18.1	15.8	12.2	22.3
65 and older	9.4	10.2	7.0	8.8	7.3
Unknown/Not Reported	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.3
Race					
African-American/Black	11.3	7.1	9.6	11.0	11.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.1
Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caucasian/White	74.9	81.1	78.1	77.9	72.1
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two or More Races	4.7	3.9	5.3	3.9	6.7
Other	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.5
Unknown/Not Reported	4.0	3.9	2.6	2.2	4.5
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	7.0	3.9	6.1	6.1	7.3
Non-Hispanic	91.8	94.5	92.1	93.9	92.2
Unknown/Not Reported	1.2	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.6
Education Level					
Less than a high school diploma	4.5	3.1	7.0	2.8	5.6
High school/GED graduate	27.7	26.8	25.4	27.6	27.4
Some college	23.2	29.9	24.6	21.0	20.1
Technical/vocation school or certificate	4.0	3.1	2.6	3.9	6.4
Associate degree	8.9	7.9	7.9	10.5	11.7
College graduate	25.4	25.2	27.2	28.7	22.3
Post graduate degree/work	4.9	3.9	3.5	3.9	5.6
Unknown/Not Reported	1.4	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.1

Demographic Characteristics	Victim of at least one (Percent)	Residential Burglary (Percent)	Household property (Percent)	Motor vehicle and related (Percent)	Vandalism (Percent)
Household Income					
Less than $10,000	6.6	7.9	6.1	6.1	7.8
$10,000-$29,999	17.8	16.5	22.8	12.7	24.0
$30,000-$49,999	17.1	17.3	21.9	16.6	15.6
$50,000-$74,999	19.2	19.7	15.8	22.7	13.4
$75,000-$99,999	10.3	7.1	7.0	12.2	9.5
$100,000 or more	10.8	15.0	12.3	11.6	10.1
Unknown/Not Reported	18.1	16.5	14.0	18.2	19.6

Appendix E: Violent Crime Victim Demographics

Demographic Characteristics	Victim of at least one (Percent)	Robbery (Percent)	Aggravated battery (Percent)	Battery (Percent)	Domestic violence (Percent)	Sexual assault (Percent)
Gender						
Male	50.3	43.5	65.6	57.1	57.9	34.6
Female	49.7	56.5	34.4	42.9	42.1	65.4
Age						
18-24	13.1	8.7	15.6	10.7	7.9	19.2
25-34	41.4	39.1	34.4	53.6	50.0	48.1
35-44	13.8	13.0	15.6	10.7	13.2	13.5
45-54	16.6	26.1	18.8	10.7	15.8	9.6
55-64	11.7	13.0	15.6	14.3	9.2	5.8
65 and older	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.8
Unknown/Not Reported	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Race						
African-American/Black	8.3	8.7	12.5	0.0	7.9	5.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caucasian/White	73.8	78.3	71.9	75.0	78.9	69.2
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two or More Races	10.3	8.7	9.4	7.1	6.6	13.5
Other	4.1	4.3	3.1	14.3	3.9	7.7
Unknown/Not Reported	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.6	1.9
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	7.6	8.7	9.4	17.9	7.9	9.6
Non-Hispanic	92.4	91.3	90.6	82.1	92.1	90.4
Unknown/Not Reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education Level						
Less than a high school diploma	5.5	4.3	6.3	7.1	5.3	1.9
High school/GED graduate	28.3	26.1	31.3	42.9	25.0	19.2
Some college	18.6	8.7	15.6	3.6	17.1	25.0

Technical/vocation school or certificate	5.5	4.3	9.4	7.1	6.6	1.9
Associate degree	9.0	8.7	12.5	3.6	11.8	9.6
College graduate	26.9	34.8	21.9	28.6	28.9	38.5
Post graduate degree/work	4.8	8.7	3.1	3.6	5.3	3.8
Unknown/Not Reported	1.4	4.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
Household Income						
Less than $10,000	10.3	13.0	12.5	10.7	10.5	5.8
$10,000-$29,999	20.0	39.1	12.5	10.7	21.1	17.3
$30,000-$49,999	17.9	8.7	18.8	28.6	23.7	19.2
$50,000-$74,999	17.2	13.0	18.8	10.7	19.7	19.2
$75,000-$99,999	7.6	4.3	9.4	3.6	5.3	13.5
$100,000 or more	10.3	8.7	9.4	14.3	7.9	9.6
Unknown/Not Reported	16.6	13.0	18.8	21.4	11.8	15.4

Appendix F: Stalking Victim Demographics

Demographic Characteristics	Percent
Gender	
Male	47.1
Female	52.9
Age	
18-24	10.7
25-34	31.1
35-44	16.5
45-54	15.5
55-64	18.0
65 and older	7.3
Unknown/Not Reported	1.0
Race	
African-American/Black	6.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.0
Asian	0.0
Caucasian/White	79.6
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0
Two or More Races	7.8
Other	3.4
Unknown/Not Reported	1.9
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	5.8
Non-Hispanic	94.2
Unknown/Not Reported	0.0
Education Level	
Less than a high school diploma	4.9
High school/GED graduate	23.8
Some college	22.8
Technical/vocation school or certificate	4.9
Associate degree	11.2
College graduate	23.8
Post graduate degree/work	8.7
Unknown/Not Reported	0.0
Household Income	
Less than $10,000	6.8
$10,000-$29,999	18.4
$30,000-$49,999	20.4
$50,000-$74,999	14.1
$75,000-$99,999	9.7
$100,000 or more	14.1
Unknown/Not Reported	16.5

Appendix G: Identity Theft Victim Demographics

Demographic Characteristics	Percent
Gender	
Male	51.4
Female	48.6
Age	
18-24	7.0
25-34	23.0
35-44	23.5
45-54	21.1
55-64	19.2
65 and older	5.7
Unknown/Not Reported	0.4
Race	
African-American/Black	7.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.4
Asian	0.4
Caucasian/White	81.4
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0
Two or More Races	4.0
Other	3.6
Unknown/Not Reported	2.5
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	5.7
Non-Hispanic	94.1
Unknown/Not Reported	0.2
Education Level	
Less than a high school diploma	1.7
High school/GED graduate	20.0
Some college	20.3
Technical/vocation school or certificate	4.2
Associate degree	10.4
College graduate	32.1
Post graduate degree/work	10.4
Unknown/Not Reported	0.8
Household Income	
Less than $10,000	2.3
$10,000-$29,999	10.6
$30,000-$49,999	12.5
$50,000-$74,999	18.4
$75,000-$99,999	12.9
$100,000 or more	21.1
Unknown/Not Reported	22.2

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