



2010 INDIANA CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

An Indiana Research Collaboration

By:

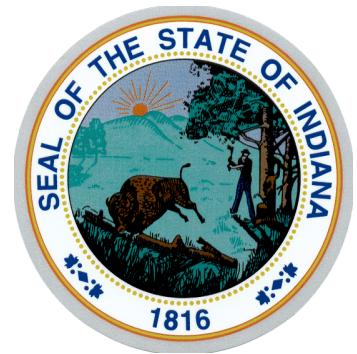
The Indiana Criminal Justice
Institute

The Glengariff Group

The Indiana University Center for
Criminal Justice Research



GLENGARIFF GROUP, INC.



CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH



INDIANA UNIVERSITY PUBLIC POLICY INSTITUTE

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Currently, the State of Indiana lacks a mandatory comprehensive data source to which law enforcement agencies report crime data. Although state and local law enforcement agencies may report into the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), it is not mandatory. While the UCR provides information on the number of reported crimes and arrests made by reporting law enforcement agencies, it does not capture data regarding unreported crimes or the characteristics of the victims and offenders. During the spring of 2011, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) conducted the first Indiana Victimization Survey in order to better understand crime and victimization in Indiana. With the assistance of Indiana University's Center for Criminal Justice Research and the Glengariff Group, Inc., the ICJI seeks to provide to state and local policymakers accurate and comprehensive Indiana crime data.

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 Reports (UCR) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The UCR, compiled by the FBI, relies on known and reported crime data provided by local police departments. Despite its strengths the UCR suffers the major limitation of only noting crimes reported to the police; a significant weakness considering a substantial portion of all crime goes unreported. In addition, Indiana law enforcement agencies are not required to submit UCR data to the FBI. This underreporting and the resulting underestimate of crime have led to the emergence of additional measures of crime.

To complement the UCR, the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducts an annual 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.

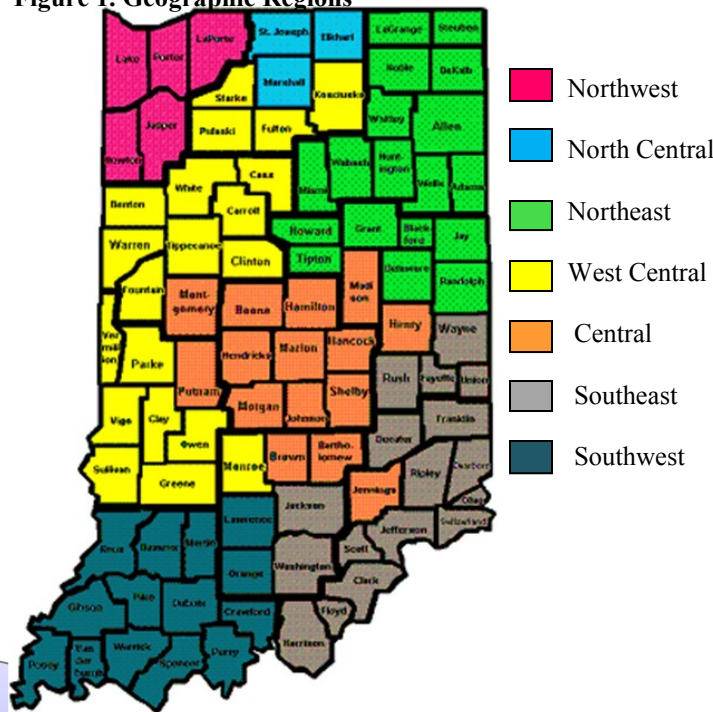
The value of existing crime data collection programs for state and local officials is limited by the weakness inherent in both official crime statistics and national survey data. The underreporting associated with UCR crime data contributes to an incomplete account of crime. While the NCVS overcomes 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

Using random-digit dialing, representatives from the Glengariff Group, Inc. conducted 2,500 complete home telephone surveys of Indiana residents to obtain data regarding criminal victimization rates and victim demographics. The Indiana Crime Victimization Survey tool asked respondents to state whether they were a victim of a variety of crimes during 2010, which were sorted into four categories: property crimes, violent crimes, threats of crime, and identity theft. Those reported being victimized were asked follow-up questions regarding police notification and offender characteristics. An interview was considered complete when the respondent completed the entire survey instrument.

To obtain an accurate representation of the Indiana adult population, the Glengariff Group, Inc. stratified the survey by county, region, gender, age, and ethnicity based on populations reported by the 2010 United States Census. Further, Indi-

Figure 1. Geographic Regions



Group, Inc. stratified the survey by county, region, gender, age, and ethnicity based on populations reported by the 2010 United States Census. Further, Indi-

ana counties were stratified and categorized into seven regions. The number of respondents needed to complete the survey in each county was determined by the county's percentage of Indiana's total population. The survey had a margin of error of +/- 1.96 percent with a 95 percent level of confidence.

Between March 30 and April 16, 2011, a total of 8,002 calls were made, of which 2,500 respondents completed the survey, 869 individuals refused to begin the survey, and 273 respondents terminated their interview prior to its completion. This resulted in a participation rate of 68.6 percent. A total of 4,360 calls were filtered because no eligible individuals were in the household when contacted, unconnected telephone numbers, and business phone numbers.

Crime Victimization Rates

Survey respondents were asked whether they were a victim of property crimes, violent crimes, threats of crime, or identity theft during 2010. Those who stated they were

Table 1. Criminal Victimization by Type of Crime

Type of Crime	Number of Incidents	Number of Victims
All Crimes	1,469	758
Property Crimes	651	194
Violent Crimes	168	129
Threats of Crime	265	281
Identity Theft	385	758

victimized were provided additional information regarding their relationship with the offender and whether they reported the crime to the police.

Nearly a third (30.3 percent) of all respondents reported being a victim of a crime during 2010. The highest victimization rate was for property crimes (19.28 percent), followed by ID theft (11.24 percent), violent crimes (7.76 percent), and threats of crime (5.16 percent).

Shortcomings of the UCR

The exact number of domestic violence and sexual assault victims in Indiana is unknown due to unreported crimes and reporting requirements for the UCR. The UCR does not have a category for domestic violence which is commonly reported as an assault; thus, making it difficult to ascertain the number of domestic violence-related assaults. Also, all sexual assaults are widely classified as forcible rape for the UCR program. Only female victims of forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, or assault with intent to rape are included in the data collection. Other crimes of a sexual nature are

recorded in the sexual offense category and only arrest data are reported for those crimes.

Table 2: Domestic Violence Victimization

At anytime during 2010, did a current or former spouse, partner or significant other (multiple responses permitted):	Yes	
	Percent	Number
Slap, punch, kick or push you	1.20%	30
Hit you with an object	0.40%	11
Use a weapon against you	0.20%	6
Threaten with violence or to kill you	0.90%	22
Or anything else	0.00%	0
None of this apply	97.80%	2446
No answer/refused	0.04%	1

Domestic Violence

Indiana Crime Victimization Survey respondents were asked questions about domestic violence including various types of physical violence, threats of violence, frequency of violence, whether any of the incidents were reported to police and, if not, why the crime was not reported.

Of the 2,500 survey participants, 1.8 percent indicated they were victims of domestic violence in the last year. This translates to a 1 in 55 rate of victimization. When applying this figure to the adult population (persons 18 and older), the potential number of Hoosier domestic violence victims is 87,759 during the 12 month survey period. Women respondents were 1.5 times more likely to be a victim of domestic violence; 60 percent of the victims were female and 40 percent male. Two-thirds reported being slapped, punched, kicked, or pushed, 48.8 percent

Table 3: Reasons for Not Reporting Domestic Violence to Police

Why did you not report the crime to the police? (multiple responses permitted)	Percent	Number
Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	16.20%	6
Did not want to get the offender in trouble	24.30%	9
Fearred the offender or others	27.00%	10
Felt the offense was minor or not important	13.50%	5
Did not know the incident was a crime	2.70%	1
Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved	32.40%	12
Or was it something else?	8.10%	3
Don't Know	5.40%	2
Refused	2.70%	1

Table 4: Domestic Violence Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Percent	Number
Gender		
Male	40.0%	18
Female	60.0%	27
Age		
18-24	13.3%	6
25-34	20.0%	9
35-44	28.8%	13
45-54	24.4%	11
55-64	6.6%	3
65+	6.6%	3
Refused	0.0%	0
Race		
African-American/Black	11.1%	5
American Indiana/Alaska native	2.2%	1
Asian	2.2%	1
Caucasian/White	82.2%	37
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0
Two or more races	2.2%	1
Other	0.0%	0
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	4.4%	2
Non-Hispanic	95.5%	43
Educational Attainment		
Less than 12th grade	15.5%	7
High school Diploma/GED	33.3%	15
Some college	20.0%	9
Technical/Vocational school	6.6%	3
Associate Degree	4.4%	2
College graduate	20.0%	9
Post Graduate work	0.0%	0
Refused	0.0%	0
Income		
Less than \$10,000	22.2%	10
\$10,000 - 29,999	20.0%	9
\$30,000 - 49,999	17.7%	8
\$50,000 - 74,999	8.8%	4
\$75,000 - 99,999	6.6%	3
\$100,000 and more	8.8%	4
Refused	15.5%	7

reported being threatened with violence, 24.4 percent were hit with an object, and 13.3 percent had a weapon used against them. One-third of respondents reported having experienced two or more instances of the above abuses (Table 2).

The respondents were asked how often they experienced any of the domestic violence incidents. The largest portion of victims, 42.2 percent, experienced domestic violence one to two times a year, 13.6 percent experienced it one to two times per month, 16 percent experienced abuse on a weekly basis, and 22 percent experienced no set pattern for abuse. Nearly thirty-nine percent of respondents also stated the abuse increased in frequency or severity during 2010.

The majority of victims (63.6 percent) did not report any of the crimes to police, while 13.6 percent respondents reported all of the crimes. The victims who did not report the crime to law enforcement provided various reasons (Table 3). Nearly one-third did not report because they felt it was a private or personal matter, 27 percent feared the offender, 24.3 percent did not want to get the offender in trouble, and 16.2 percent believed the police would be inefficient or not able to do anything. Only 13.5 percent did not report because they felt the crime was minor. Males were less likely to report the crime to police than were females. Only 22.2 percent of the victimized males reported incidents to law enforcement versus 41 percent of victimized females.

Domestic violence victimization was found among all age groups, with persons ages 35 to 44 (28.8 percent) comprising the most number of victims, followed by 45 to 54 year olds at 24.4 percent of the total victims. Domestic violence was lowest among older survey respondents with persons ages 55 and older accounting for 13.2 percent of the total victims. Educational levels for victims were split almost evenly among those with a high school diploma/GED or less (48.8 percent) and those with some college or college graduates (51.2 percent). The largest percentage of households (42.2 percent) reported earning \$29,999 or less while 15.5 percent of respondents reported a household income of \$75,000 or higher. See Table 4 for more information on domestic violence victim characteristics.

Many victims of domestic violence reported being victims of other crimes. Twenty-two, or 48.8 percent, were also

Table 5: Relationship of Victim to Offender

Victim/Offender Relationship	Rape		Drug/Alcohol Rape		Unwanted Sexual Touching	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Current or former spouse/significant other	60.0%	3	50.0%	3	22.2%	4
Family member (parent, child, sibling, etc.)	0.0%	0	0%	0	5.6%	1
A person well known, but not a family member	20.0%	1	16.7%	1	50.0%	9
Casual acquaintance	20.0%	1	33.3%	2	16.7%	3
Someone you seen around, but don't know	0%	0	0%	0	5.6%	1
No answer	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0

victims of stalking. Of those 22 respondents, 68.8 percent were stalked by their current or former spouse or partner. Four respondents stated they were raped during 2010 and in three of those cases the offender was their current or former spouse or partner. Other crimes reported by domestic violence victims included identity theft, vandalism and property crimes.

Rape

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

- “During 2010, 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 2010, 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 2010, have you ever been subjected to unwanted sexual activity such as grabbing, fondling, touching or kissing?”

Of the 2,500 respondents, 0.3 percent reported the use of or threat of violence or the use of a weapon to engage in unwanted sexual intercourse, hereafter referred to as rape. Less than 0.5 percent reported being a victim of forced

Victim Characteristics	Rape		Drug/Alcohol Rape		Unwanted Sexual Touching	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Gender						
Male	0%	0	12.50%	1	45.80%	11
Female	100%	8	87.50%	7	54.20%	13
Age						
18-24	12.50%	1	25.00%	2	25.00%	6
25-34	12.50%	1	12.50%	1	8.30%	2
35-44	50.00%	4	37.50%	3	25.00%	6
45-54	12.50%	1	25.00%	2	29.20%	7
55-64	12.50%	1	0.00%	0	4.20%	1
65+	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Refused	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	8.30%	2
Race						
African-American/Black	0.00%	0	12.50%	1	0.00%	0
American Indiana/Alaska native	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Asian	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Caucasian/White	100.00%	8	87.50%	7	87.50%	21
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Two or more races	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	8.30%	2
Other	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
No answer/Refused	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	4.20%	1
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	8.30%	2
Non-Hispanic	100.00%	8	100.00%	8	87.50%	21
Educational Attainment						
Less than 12th grade	37.50%	3	12.50%	1	12.50%	3
High school Diploma/GED	25.00%	2	25.00%	2	25.00%	6
Some college	37.50%	3	25.00%	2	8.30%	2
Technical/Vocational school	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	4.20%	1
Associate Degree	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	4.20%	1
College graduate	0.00%	0	37.50%	3	29.20%	7
Post Graduate work	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	8.30%	2
Refused	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	8.30%	2

(Table continued on next page)

Victim Characteristics	Rape		Drug/Alcohol Rape		Unwanted Sexual Touching	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Income						
Less than \$10,000	37.50%	3	12.50%	1	16.60%	4
\$10,000 - 29,999	25.00%	2	37.50%	3	20.80%	5
\$30,000 - 49,999	12.50%	1	25.00%	2	8.30%	2
\$50,000 - 74,999	0.00%	0	12.50%	1	4.20%	1
\$75,000 - 99,999	0.00%	0	12.50%	1	12.50%	3
\$100,000 and more	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	8.30%	1
Refused	25.00%	2	0.00%	0	33.30%	8
Relationship Status						
Single	25.00%	2	37.50%	3	37.50%	9
In a relationship w/partner	25.00%	2	37.50%	3	20.80%	5
Married	37.50%	3	0.00%	0	20.80%	5
Divorced	0.00%	0	12.50%	1	4.20%	1
Separated	0.00%	0	12.50%	1	12.50%	3
Widowed	12.50%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
No answer/Refused	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	4.20%	1

Why did you not report the crime to the police? (multiple responses permitted)	Rape		Drug/Alcohol Rape		Unwanted Sexual Touching	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	0%	0	0.0%	0	9.5%	2
Did not want to get the offender in trouble	50.0%	1	20.0%	1	4.8%	1
Feared the offender or others	50.0%	1	40.0%	2	14.3%	3
Felt the offense was minor or not important	0%	0	0.0%	0	33.3%	7
Did not know the incident was a crime	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Did not find out about it right away	0%	0	20.0%	1	0.0%	0
Believed it was a private or personal matter and police didn't need to be involved	50.0%	1	20.0%	1	52.4%	11
Or was it something else?	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Don't Know	0%	0	20.0%	1	0.0%	0
Refused	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0

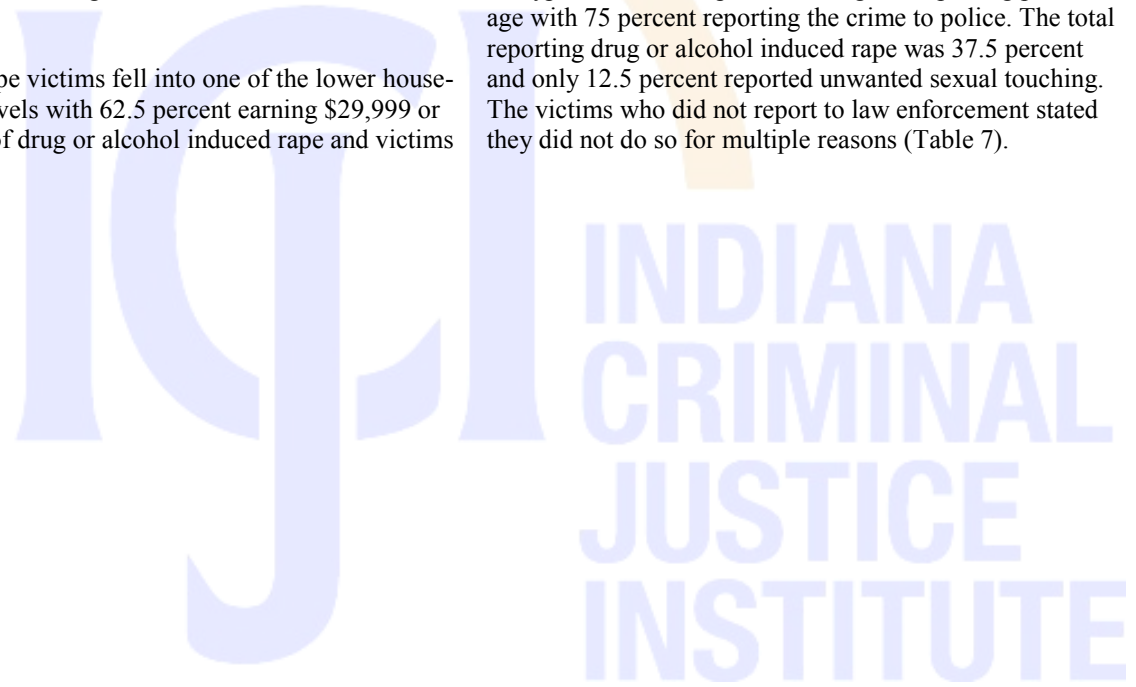
sexual activity while under the influence of drugs and alcohol. Nearly one percent of respondents were the victim of unwanted sexual activity. The majority of victims knew their offender. Nearly 63 percent of the rape victims, 75 percent of drugs or alcohol induced rape victims, and 75 percent of victims of unwanted sexual activity knew their attacker. The victimization was caused by the current or former spouse or significant other in 60 percent of rapes, 50 percent of drugs or alcohol rapes and 22.2 percent of unwanted sexual touching incidences (Table 5).

For all types of sexual crimes, female survey respondents were more likely to be victims than male respondents. All eight rape victims were female and seven of the eight drug or alcohol influenced rapes were female. Fifty-four percent of the victims of unwanted sexual touching were female. Persons ages 35 to 44 accounted for 50 percent of all reported rapes. Persons ages 35 to 44 also accounted for the highest percentage of drug or alcohol induced rapes at 37.5 percent. For unwanted sexual touching, the 45 to 54 age group had the highest rate of victimization at 29 percent.

Many of the rape victims fell into one of the lower household income levels with 62.5 percent earning \$29,999 or less. Victims of drug or alcohol induced rape and victims

of unwanted sexual touching accounted for all of the income levels. None of the victims of drug or alcohol induced rape were married but 37.5 percent were in a relationship. The majority of rape victims were in a relationship during the reporting period, with 62.5 percent either married or in a relationship. Just over half of the victims of unwanted sexual touching were not in a relationship. Educational levels varied among the victims. Most rape victims, 62.5 percent, have a high school diploma/GED or less and the remaining 37.5 percent has some college experience. For drug or alcohol induced rape, 37.5 percent of the victims have a high school diploma/GED or less, and 62.5 percent have some college experience or college degree. Victims of unwanted sexual touching fell into all educational levels, with college graduates reporting the highest rate at 29.2 percent, followed by high school graduates or GEDs and some college at 25 percent (Table 6).

The rate of reporting to law enforcement varied based on the type of crime. Rape had the highest reporting percentage with 75 percent reporting the crime to police. The total reporting drug or alcohol induced rape was 37.5 percent and only 12.5 percent reported unwanted sexual touching. The victims who did not report to law enforcement stated they did not do so for multiple reasons (Table 7).



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