

THE INDIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

Victimization in Indiana

Nature, Extent, and Related Services

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Executive Summary

In an effort to assist the Victim Services Division (VSD) in improving services to crime victims and prioritizing grant funding areas, the Research and Planning Division (RPD) undertook a project to perform data collection and analysis pertaining to victimization in Indiana. VSD identified two main objectives in outlining the parameters of this project: 1) learning more about the nature of victimization in Indiana, and 2) discovering where there might be gaps in victims-related services.

This report describes victimization in Indiana and related services for the year 2011 for each of Indiana's 92 counties. In compiling victimization data for this report, RPD turned to a number of sources, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), county prosecutor case filings from the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council (IPAC), the Indiana Community Asset and Inventory Rankings, the Statewide Epidemiological Profile, the Indiana Protection Order Registry, Kids Count, and ICJI's Victim Compensation.

To better understand victims-related services, RPD consulted with VSD staff to devise a list of victimization-related service categories, which included prosecutor's office victim advocates/assistants, law enforcement victim advocates/assistants, hospitals with sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE), child advocacy centers, rape crisis centers, counseling centers, and domestic violence shelters/non-residential programs. RPD compiled a comprehensive list of service providers in these categories and obtained relevant data through publicly available statistics or reports or via direct contact with individual providers.

The assessment of statewide victimization was based on the comparison of 24 victimization indicators. These indicators are divided into six categories: 1) violent, 2) property, 3) domestic violence, 4) sex, 5) extralegal, and 6) children. Indicators within each category are assigned a score based on the relative position of individual data points to the high and low data point within the category. Higher scores indicate more victimization while lower scores indicate less victimization. Scores for each county were then compared to the victimization services available within that county to gauge broadly whether any gaps in victims-related services might exist. The counties exhibiting high relative victimization and few resources for victims included Cass, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Jackson, Jennings, Knox, Rush, Scott, Union, and Wabash.

Introduction

Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victim services. Priorities for the agency are set by management, with guidance from the board of trustees, and carried out by staff. ICJI functions as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for various criminal justice and juvenile justice funds. In this capacity, ICJI receives, distributes, and manages several formula, block, and other justice-related state and federal grants. The Indiana Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is housed in ICJI's Research and Planning Division (RPD). Its primary mission is compiling, analyzing, and disseminating data on a variety of criminal justice and public safety-related topics. The information produced by the SAC serves a vital role in effectively managing, planning, and creating policy for the State's many public services endeavors.

Victim Services Project

In late summer of 2013, the Victim Services Division (VSD) of ICJI approached the Research and Planning Division (RPD) with a proposed project that would seek to better identify the statewide need for victim assistance, or, more specifically, the areas with the greatest discrepancy between victim needs and victim assistance capabilities. The VSD administers several state and federal grants intended to bolster victim assistance resources and capabilities across the State of Indiana. Historically, funding decisions have been made based almost solely on the scores assigned by VSD personnel to grant applications submitted by local agencies, organizations, and municipalities. Seeking a more proactive, state-level, and data-driven funding approach, the VSD requested the RPD design an analysis allowing the implementation of such an approach.

Using the parameters outlined above as a guide, the RPD decided on a three-pronged approach in its efforts to more clearly understand victimization in the state and the services that address it. The first involved gathering as much relevant data as possible in order to create a statewide victimization profile. This profile would identify the degree to which victimization occurs in each of Indiana's 92 counties. The second entailed compiling and cataloguing the various efforts that exist statewide in addressing victimization. RPD sought here to consider and include all victims-related programs and services, not simply those that are currently funded by ICJI. The last part of the project, then, was marrying the findings of the previous two parts in order to answer questions related to where resources to address victimization might be low, thereby directing the agency where future resources might best be allocated. Inherent in our analysis was the assumption that a county that experiences victimization at a relatively higher rate than other counties while at the same time possessing relatively fewer programs designed to assist victims of crime to be most in need of further resources. Conversely, a county with relatively lower victimization coupled with a relatively high number of victimization programs would not have as great a need for additional resources. The precise rationale and methodology for this approach is outlined further below.

Methodology

Indicators of Victimization

As stated previously, our general approach involved identifying available data that would best indicate which counties, relative to others within the state, exhibit the greatest degree of victimization. RPD was aware upon entering this project that a direct measure of victimization, such as a comprehensive self-report survey or some equally valid means of identifying victimization, was not available to us at a level of detail sufficient for our analysis. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), though fairly

comprehensive in its focus and scope, is generalizable only at the national level. Likewise, data obtained as a result of the Indiana Victimization Survey, which was conducted in 2011 and modeled to some extent on the NCVS, are representative only at a regional level. Because of this lack of direct victimization data, RPD had to make due with a number of proxy measures that, while not ideal, would at least indicate a relationship to victimization propensity. Our reliance on proxy measures, then, meant that RPD had to compile as large a cross section of relevant data as possible in order to have individual data points that reflected victimization of a variety of types.

To narrow down the data sources to use for this project, RPD staff met early in the project to discuss relevant data types and to make suggestions regarding which should be included. In addition, VSD staff was queried to see if they were aware of any data types not previously considered. As a result of these deliberations, RPD concluded that the selections must exhibit at a minimum of the following three characteristics: they must be readily available; they must reflect data at the county level; and they must be related in some way to victimization. Based on these parameters, RPD settled on seven data sources to provide indicators of victimization for this project. These sources included the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Parts I and II, county prosecutors case filings, the Kids Count database, Indiana Victims Compensation applications, Indiana Protection Order Registry, Statewide Epidemiological Profile, and the Indiana Community Asset Inventory and Rankings. These are discussed in greater detail below.

The inclusion of an extralegal category was an attempt to incorporate predictors of victimization that were not measured in the other victimization indicators identified by RPD. The extralegal measures, which included poverty, unemployment rates, the statewide drug epidemiological profile scores, and graduation rates, differ from the other victimization indicators as they are not direct measures of victimization or criminal occurrences. Instead, the extralegal category serves to account for the county's susceptibility to victimization within the confines of the measures identified. The measures were selected by RPD in an attempt to provide the best prediction of victimization within a county's population, while also substantiating the choice of the selected measures through a review of independent studies and journal articles.

Poverty was selected due to its general correlation with many types of victimization; we note here its specific relationship to intimate partner violence.¹ Effects of childhood poverty were also selected in part due to the availability of data but also as a result of its predicated effects on current and future victimization²

Furthermore, unemployment and graduation rates were chosen as indicators because of their effects on various severities of crime³ and their effects on intimate partner violence.⁴ An increase in graduation rate was shown to significantly reduce crime in this study, which measured high school graduation rate and its effect on future criminal offenses.⁵

¹ Cunradi, C., Caetano, R., Clark, C., Shafer, J. Neighborhood Poverty as a Predictor of Intimate Partner Violence Among White, Black, and Hispanic Couples in the United States: A Multilevel Analysis. *Annals of Epidemiology*, Vol. 10 No .5 (2000): 297-308.

² Magnuson, Katherine, and Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal. "Enduring Influences of Childhood Poverty." *Focus* 26 No. 2 (2009): 32-27

³ Raphael, S., Winter-Ebmer, R. "Identifying the Effect of Unemployment on Crime." Centre for Economic Policy Research, n.d. Discussion Paper No. 2129.

⁴ Franklin, C., Menaker, T. "Differences in Education/Employment Status and Intimate Partner Victimization." Crime Victims Institute, Sam Houston State University, Oct. 2012.

⁵ Lochner, L., Moretti, E. "The Effect of Education on Crime: Evidence from Prison Inmates, Arrests, and Self-Reports." *NBER Working Paper* No. 8605 (2001).

The use of the statewide drug priority score, which was generated by the Statewide Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup, was itself based on factors such as crime percentages that were directly attributable to drug use. In addition, literature describing drug and alcohol abuse was shown to attribute to additional risky behaviors⁶, a positive correlation with violence of all kinds⁷, and its effect on neighborhood crime victimization.⁸

Uniform Crime Reports

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) are compiled and published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Crime data covering a wide range of offense types are submitted voluntarily to the FBI by state, county, and local law enforcement agencies. Crime data are categorized into two basic types – Part I and Part II. Part I covers serious or high volume crimes, such as murder and larceny theft, while Part II includes less serious crimes, such as simple assault, disorderly conduct, and fraud. Data are reported by the FBI for each state, county, and, in some cases, metropolitan areas. These data are publicly available, though there is generally an 18- to 24-month lag between when data are submitted and when they are reported by the FBI. Data are presented in an aggregate format, thus information specific to each case, such as demographic variables, are unavailable.

Crime data for the year 2012, though available, were not yet finalized at this project's commencement. For this reason RPD decided to use data for 2011 as RPD felt it was more likely to be accurate. Part I data were obtained from the FBI's website while Part II were emailed to us from the FBI upon written request.

While UCR data include arrests and crimes known to police over a variety of offenses, as mentioned above there is no requirement to submit information to the FBI. Thus, there were a sizeable number of jurisdictions that reported either partially during the year 2011 or not at all. In order to overcome this, RPD devised a method of estimating missing data by comparing counties with missing reports to fully-reporting counties exhibiting similar population characteristics. Additionally, note there are some concerns with the manner by which the UCR defines and collects data. Even under optimal reporting conditions UCR data do not necessarily constitute a complete picture of any particular criminal event. For example, for any given offense involving two or more separate crimes, the UCR only counts the most serious of those.

Cases Filed by County Prosecutors

Case filing data was obtained as a result of efforts by the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council (IPAC) to compile information contained in county prosecutor case management systems to which IPAC has access. IPAC, at the request of ICJI, endeavored through its technology vendor to run queries on the number of cases filed for specific criminal offenses. These data reflect only cases filed for each county for the year 2011; no other information, such as accompanying charges or demographic data, was requested or received through these means.

While case filing data represents a relatively thorough snapshot of the number and types of charges filed by prosecutors, it should be interpreted with caution as it is limited by a couple of factors. Case

⁶ Windle, M. "Substance Use, Risky Behaviors, and Victimization among a US National Adolescent Sample." *Addiction* 89 No. 2 (1994): 175-182.

⁷ Parker, R.N., Auerhahn, K. "Alcohol, Drugs, and Violence." *Annual Review of Sociology* 24 (1998): 291-311.

⁸ Ford, Julie, and Andrew Beveridge. "Neighborhood Crime Victimization, Drug use and Drug Sales: Results from the Fighting Back Evaluation." *Journal of Drug Issues* 36 No. 2 (2006): 393-416.

filing data is two steps removed from the victimizing event (before charges can be filed an arrest must be made, and before an arrest can be made law enforcement must be made aware of the offense). Thus, these data should be viewed in light of the fact that considerable variability exists (though RPD are not certain the extent) between offenses regarding which are reported to police, which lead to arrest, and which are ultimately prosecuted. Also, though RPD acknowledged that prosecutors might exhibit certain tendencies as far as the types of offenses they prosecute, RPD makes no attempt to measure or control for those differences. Additionally, several counties maintain case management systems separate from IPAC and thus were not available for query, limiting these data's utility in making cross-county and statewide comparisons.

Indiana Protection Order Registry

The Protection Order Registry links courts issuing protection and no-contact orders to the Indiana State Police's Indiana Data and Communication System (IDACS) and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Protection and no-contact orders entered into the Protection Order Registry are electronically shared and available immediately to IDACS and NCIS. The Indiana Supreme Court through the Judicial Technology and Automation Committee Division (JTAC) implemented and monitors the Protection Order Registry. The RPD contacted JTAC requesting data on all types of protection and no-contact orders separated by county for the past 5 years. Ultimately, data from 2011 was selected for this report. JTAC complied a spreadsheet listing each county, order type and order count. Types of orders included no-contact order, ex parte order, order for protection and workplace violence order. RPD decided to exclude workplace violence orders as it was not possible to determine if those orders were a result of domestic violence.

Indiana Crime Victims Compensation Applications

The Indiana Crime Victim Compensation Fund is a statutorily established program that seeks to assist victims of crime or their dependants with certain costs incurred as a result of a crime. RPD requested from ICJI's Victim Compensation Division (VCD) data pertaining to the number of victim compensation claims for the year 2011. These data represent the number of compensation claims filed per county for sex crimes.

Though these data can provide some information on the distribution of victim compensation claims applicants statewide, they may not be representative of victimizations at the county level. All applications must be submitted online, thereby possibly discouraging from applying those who might not have ready access to technology. These data should thus be interpreted with caution.

Indiana Statewide Epidemiological Profile Report

The Statewide Epidemiological Profile (Epi) Report is prepared yearly by the State Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). Created originally to support the execution of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG), a broad, statewide drug prevention initiative sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMSA), the SEOW continues in its role of reviewing the epidemiological profile of substance use and abuse in Indiana and developing data-driven recommendations regarding priorities for prevention funding. Its findings and recommendations are published in the Epi Report, which is a compilation, synthesis, and analysis of various data sources pertaining to the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in Indiana. Though the 2012 Epi Report was available at this project's inception, we decided to use the 2011 report instead to maintain consistency with our other data sources.

Kids Count

Kids Count is a project of the Annie E. Casey foundation whereby data from a variety of sources are compiled and analyzed in an effort to track the status of children in the United States on a national and state-by-state basis. RPD utilized the Kids Count database to obtain data related to victimization that might not be reflected in official crime statistics. This database, which is publicly accessible from the Kids Count website, contains data on a number of factors related to the health and well-being of children nationwide. The website supports queries on specific data points over a range of jurisdictions. Data for this project were compiled for each county for calendar year 2011.

Indiana Community Asset Inventory and Rankings

The Community Asset Inventory and Rankings (CAIR) represent an effort by Ball State University to compile and assess data pertaining to factors that influence the quality of life and the economic conditions within each county. The CAIR then utilized these influential factors to generate a ranking system, which “grades” counties on a scale based on categorically sorted index numbers. From the CAIR RPD selected specific data points that independent research suggests are related to victimization. Data from 2011 was used when possible.

Indicators of Victim Assistance Capabilities

The second part of this study involved cataloguing the resources, which are referred to at various points in the report as “capabilities,” that exist statewide to address the various sorts of victimization that comprise the victimization profile. For the purposes of this project, RPD considered “victim assistance” to be the delivery of information and/or services by any public, private, or nonprofit agency or organization with the express purpose of aiding persons who have suffered physical, emotional, or financial harm as a result of the commission of a crime. All queries were conducted with this definition in mind.

Law Enforcement Agency Victim Assistance Data

In order to determine how law enforcement agencies in the State of Indiana process any requests received for victim assistance, RPD developed an electronic survey to distribute via email.

The crime data used in this report utilizes, in part, 2011 FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data. Therefore, to determine which Indiana law enforcement agencies would receive the survey, the law enforcement agencies possessing a National Crime Information Center (NCIC 2000) Originating Agency Identification (ORI) number were identified. These are the agencies identified by the FBI as authorized to report UCR data.⁹ The Indiana State Police (ISP) was issued an ORI number for each of the 92 Indiana Counties. It was previously established that ISP does not provide victim assistance so all 92 ORIs issued to ISP were excluded from the survey distribution.

Additionally, to avoid double counting the population covered by survey responses, all college and university police who were issued ORIs were also excluded. The resulting agencies consisted of only municipal or county law enforcement agencies (N=267). Of the possible 267 agencies, valid email addresses were obtained for 253 agencies from either an agency’s website or related link or by calling the agency. The population coverage of the target agencies was 6,316,446 or 96.8 percent of the total ORI jurisdictional population area. The total number of initial responses was 118. After cleaning the data, contacting respondents for clarification, and removing incomplete surveys, the total number of surveys remaining for analysis was 105.

⁹ Further information on ORI eligibility criteria can be obtained at <http://www.in.gov/idacs/2335.htm>.

Out of 105 complete survey responses, 97 agencies responded they do not provide direct victim assistance. These 97 agencies represent 64 of the 92 Indiana counties. Agencies that do not provide direct victim assistance were asked where individuals seeking victim assistance were directed. Multiple referral options could be selected by respondents. Seventy-four (74) agencies referred individuals to “Other” organization or agencies, 40 agencies referred individuals to the “Prosecutor’s Office”, and 6 agencies referred individuals to the “Sheriff’s Department.” Two or more referral options were utilized by nearly 27 percent of respondents and three or more referral options were utilized by two percent of these agencies.

Respondents who provide victim assistance were asked how many individuals victims were served in 2012 by victim assistance personnel as well as the agency’s maximum victim survey capacity. The responses are summarized in the below table.

Table 1. Counties with Law Enforcement Agencies Providing Victim Assistance

County	Victims Served in 2012	Current Victim Serving Capacity
Allen	4,478	5,000
Grant	425	500
Kosciusko	154	200
LaPorte	200	250
Marion	10,839	12,500
Monroe	25	800
Ripley	250	500
Tippecanoe	600	800
TOTAL	16,971	20,550

As expected, the majority of respondents were municipal law enforcement agencies (see Table 2). Only half of the law enforcement agencies providing law enforcement track the specific crime type related to the victims served.

Table 2. Law Enforcement Responses to Providing Victim Assistance

Agency Type	No	Yes	TOTAL
Police Department	66	6	72
Sheriff	31	2	33
TOTAL	97	8	105

Law Enforcement Agencies Victim Assistance Data Limitations

Several limitations regarding the LEA survey data must be noted. While the final completed survey response rate was just over 39 percent (39.3%), only 7.6 percent of respondents provide victim assistance. Due to the lack of agencies reporting victim assistance services, RPD made the decision to include the results of the LEA survey in this report but exclude the results from the relative index. With only 8 LEAs out of the 253 who received the survey stating they provide victim assistance, the amount of data available for analysis was significantly limited.

After speaking with several respondents in an attempt to clarify responses, it was discovered that two survey questions may have been interpreted in more than one way. The final question for respondents who stated they provide victim assistance was the following:

“In your estimation, given the number served in previous years, your current resources, processes, personnel, etc., what is the MAXIMUM number of individuals that could be served by your law enforcement agency's victim assistance personnel in one year?”

The intent of the question was to gauge the maximum victim assistance service capacity given an endless demand for services. It was found that some respondents may have interpreted this as the maximum victim assistance service capacity within the confines of perceived maximum demand; in other words, a respondent might respond that the highest number of victims that could present for services was 250 when the correct response is that services could be provided to as many as 325 people.

Additionally, the link to the survey was distributed along with an introductory paragraph containing the following sentence:

“Victim assistance can mean a plethora of things including but not limited to victim notification, various legal services, advocacy services, etc.”

The existence of a victim notification system currently utilized by all sheriffs' departments in the state was unknown at the time of survey distribution. This system created two issues related to the survey. First, several respondents stated they provided direct victim assistance but then failed to respond to any additional questions. Based on additional discussions with some of these specific respondents, at least some of them answered they provide direct victim assistance based on victim notification being specified in the sentence above. Once the respondent selected this response and was directed to the rest of the survey, it was decided the survey did “not really apply” to them and so left the remaining questions blank. Responses for those who failed to complete the survey in this way were deleted if additional contact for clarification purposes was unsuccessful. Second, if this system is in use statewide, it is peculiar that not all sheriffs' department answered yes to the question of:

“Does your law enforcement agency directly provide victim assistance services to victims of crime?”

These limitations should be noted and taken into account when using the LEA survey data for any type of analysis or decision-making.

Domestic Violence Shelters and Non-residential Programs

Domestic violence shelters offer emergency shelter and/or transitional housing to victims of domestic violence. In addition, domestic violence shelters often serve victims of sexual assault, stalking and/or child abuse and may provide a number of services to victims, such as crisis counseling, legal advocacy and personal advocacy. Agencies that provide many of the same services to domestic violence victims, excluding overnight stays in shelters or similar facilities, are considered non-residential programs. Shelters with a primary focus on serving homeless people, substance abuse treatment programs and youth centers were excluded as our goals here is to include only agencies specifically addressing the needs of victims of crime.

Several sources were used to identify to domestic violence shelters and non-residential programs throughout the state. Though many of these are funded through ICJI grants, RPD sought to also include shelters and programs that do not receive funding from ICJI. In reaching out to these unknown programs, RPD devised a brief survey that was distributed to each of the state's 92 local coordinating councils (LCCs). The goal of this survey was to assist in identifying shelters and programs that might not

have been discovered otherwise. In addition, the websites for the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault was reviewed for a list of service providers.

A total of 62 domestic violence shelters and non-residential programs were identified through various resources. The programs were contacted first by email with a short questionnaire attached. Follow-up phone calls were conducted in the event RPD did not receive a response to the questionnaire. Programs were asked about their coverage area (i.e. the counties or regions they serve), types of services provided, the number of beds in the facility, the total bed nights provided for the most recent 12-month period, the number of counselors on premises, the victims who received counseling in the most recent 12-month period, the number of sexual assault victims assisted in the most recent 12-month period, and the number of crisis hotline calls received in the most recent 12-month period. Of the 62 programs, responses were received from 44 agencies and 1 agency appeared to no longer be in service. Attempts to contact the remaining 17 programs were unsuccessful. Therefore, necessary information was gathered from applications submitted to ICJI or from the agencies website if possible.

Rape Crisis Centers

According to statute, the term “rape crisis center” refers to “an organization that provides a full continuum of services, including hotlines, victim advocacy, and support services from the onset of the need for services through the completion of healing, to victims of sexual assault.”¹⁰ Accepting this as a suitable definition, our search was restricted to agencies that met these criteria. As a further point of refinement, our search was limited to facilities that provided rape crisis services separate from other victimization services, such as domestic violence shelters. While we understand that many organizations that address victimization offer a variety of services at a single location, such arrangements made categorization efforts problematic. In an effort to untangle victimization resources we wanted to know first the basic types of services available for any particular victimization. In this case, we sought to discover the number of organizations who offer rape crisis services as a stand-alone effort.

Possible candidates for inclusion were obtained from three primary sources. Some were identified via grants through ICJI while others were listed as members on the websites of Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) and Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault (INCASA). Upon compiling this initial list most were removed since many rape crisis centers are housed within domestic violence shelters. Our final list included four programs as standalone rape crisis centers.

To obtain information, each of these remaining agencies were contacted via telephone. The programs were queried regarding their coverage area (i.e. counties or regions they serve), types of services provided, total number of sexual assault victims served within a 12-month period, total number of crisis hotline calls received in a 12-month period, and number of counselors on premises. Each of the four agencies were contacted successfully and provided the requested data.

Hospitals with Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE)

According to the International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN), SANEs are “registered nurses who have completed specialized education and clinical preparation in the medical forensic care of the patient who has experienced sexual assault or abuse.” SANEs are trained to give medical forensic examinations, proper methods to document injuries and collect samples/evidence, provide emotional support, ensure chain of custody and can testify in court proceedings.

¹⁰ IC 5-2-6-23

Hospitals with SANE programs were found through IAFN's website. In all, 26 facilities were identified. Programs were contacted via telephone or email and asked questions about the counties they served, the number of SANEs on premises, the number of sexual assault forensic examinations conducted in the most recent 12-month period, and the maximum number of victims they could potentially serve over a one-year period. Of the 26 hospitals identified as having SANE programs, seven provided responses. In order to get data on the number of SANEs in the state, RPD contacted staff at IAFN and was provided a total number of certified SANEs in the state.

Due to the low response rate from SANE hospitals, RPD decided to augment the data using other methods. To determine the number of forensic examinations conducted in 2011, the RPD used data available from the Indiana Crime Victim Compensation Fund, which is administered by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. The fund pays for forensic examinations and providers are not allowed to bill victims for the exam. All claims for reimbursement are sent to ICJI. After gathering this data, the RPD decided it was not necessary to continue to contact hospitals for this information.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

According to Indiana State Office of GAL/CASA, 73 of Indiana's 92 counties had some form of volunteer Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) or Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program in 2012. CASAs, for this project, refer to community volunteers who have received approved training, have been appointed by the court to represent and protect the best interests of a child, and who may research, examine, and advocate a child's situation. While bearing some similarities to CASAs, GALs are different in that they need not be a volunteer – attorneys or employees of a county program designated to represent the best interests of a child may also serve as GALs. Non-attorney GALs must also complete the same training program as is required of CASAs.

Statute¹¹ requires that local courts assess whether it is appropriate to appoint a GAL/CASA and the conditions under which it should do so. CASAs¹² and GALs¹³ are also identified and defined by statute. Again, RPD accepted the statutory definition in guiding our queries in this area.

Data collection pertaining to statewide GAL/CASA programs relied primarily on the Indiana State Office of GAL/CASA's 2012 Annual Report. This report contained information regarding GAL/CASA programs in 74 counties. Data was unavailable for 18 counties due to their lack of volunteer programs as of the 2012 report. In addition to those counties not reporting a volunteer program, ten counties reported taking part in some form of multi-jurisdictional program. Counties that reported a multi-jurisdictional program were counted as having services provided in their respective county.

The counties that did not turn in a report indicating the presence of a volunteer GAL/CASA program were coded as "no volunteer program." We attempted to reach out to these counties to better establish the nature of any GAL/CASA efforts there. The 18 counties that reported no volunteer program were contacted by the RPD via telephone. Five of these counties explained that data was not yet available due to their programs having been recently implemented. Further, two counties reported that, while it did not have a volunteer program, at least one attorney acted in the role of GAL for the county.

¹¹ IC 31-34-10-3

¹² IC 31-9-2-28

¹³ IC 31-9-2-50

Due to the nature of GAL/CASA's work, volunteers comprise the vast majority of CASA/GAL personnel. To capture these efforts, RPD collected the number of full-time employees, part-time employees, active volunteers, new volunteers, and volunteer hours as reported by each program.

Child Advocacy Centers (CAC)

According to the Indiana Department of Child Services website, CACs consist primarily of multidisciplinary teams of individuals from a variety of occupations that potentially handle crimes against children. Examples of CAC participants include law enforcement officers, mental health professionals, child protective service personnel, prosecutors, and other victim advocates. CACs provide a safe location within the county to conduct forensic interview, therefore reducing the likelihood of creating secondary trauma sometimes associated with conducting investigations of physical or sexual abuse.¹⁴

CACs throughout Indiana counties were identified primarily through a search of resources provided by the Indiana Children's Advocacy Center's website, the National Children's Alliance and by those CACs that received ICJI funding.¹⁵ The Indiana Children's Advocacy Center and the National Children's Alliance websites provided contact directories by which the 23 CACs were verified by their individual contact information, and contacted by telephone or by email if efforts to reach via telephone were unsuccessful. The CACs were asked to provide data on the geographical area covered by their services, the number of direct service employees that currently work at the CAC, and the number of services that were provided in their most recent year or months of service.

The majority of child advocacy centers reported serving specific Department of Child Service Regions consisting of anywhere from one to nine counties. Despite the delineation of CAC regions, it was also reported that most CACs stand ready to serve any county regardless of region in the case of a "courtesy interview," which was described as the conducting of a forensic interview in the event that another county and/or agency needed assistance. The rationale behind conducting such an interview is a result of exceptional circumstances or in a case that would cause an unnecessary amount of hardship on the part of the victim or victim's family.

The number of employees reported for CACs was attained by inquiring as to the number of direct care staff employed at the CAC. In an attempt to only record those individuals who serve direct services to victims, the number of forensic interviewers was captured in the obtained numbers. Employees in support positions such as office staff, outside law enforcement, Child Protective Service Investigators, social workers, or other members of the multidisciplinary team were not measured to assure uniformity in reporting.

Victims Counseling Centers

Counseling Centers across Indiana were identified by the National Center for Victims of Crime Connect Directory and by those who have been funded by ICJI. The National Center for Victims of Crime Connect serves as an online database allowing its users to select the types of services needed in relation to their service areas. The intention of collecting data from counseling centers was to identify victim specific data and capture information on individuals receiving crime related counseling services. Counseling Centers, applicable to this project, focused on victim related services or provided some form of services dedicated to the service of victims of crime.¹⁶

¹⁴ <http://www.in.gov/dcs/3338.htm>

¹⁵ See <http://www.incacs.org/centers.htm> and <http://www.nationalchildrensalliance.org/>.

¹⁶ <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/help-for-crime-victims/find-local-assistance---connect-directory>

Of the 46 counseling centers identified by RPD, 44 were reached successfully by telephone and only two did not respond or provide any information. Counseling centers were asked about their coverage area (geographical region that the center is able to provide services to), the number of employees who provide direct care to victims of crime, and the number of victims who receive their services annually. The 22 centers, which confirmed offering victim specific counseling, reported doing so mainly within their own county or on an as needed basis for surrounding counties. The majority of the services that are taking place at these locations consisted of several replicated activities: referrals to local prosecutors and law enforcement, individual counseling, and peer counseling. In addition, Restorative Justice sessions, victim advocacy, crisis hotlines, and family counseling were also identified in various locations.

In the majority of cases, counseling centers were unable to provide the actual numbers of victims they had served for the prior year. In those cases, the respondents were asked to provide the most applicable and valid data available. In most cases, this resulted in the prior month(s) victims served, or an estimated range from the prior year. As for the counseling centers that served several counties; only one set of data was recorded as to maintain a conservative estimate of the capabilities, and only if centers were unable to differentiate between county's service provided.

It was determined that 22 (50%) of contacted counseling centers' programs existed outside the scope of this project; of the 46 counseling centers identified as possibly offering victim-related services 22 (47.8% out of the 46 originally identified) were able to provide data on the number of victim related services that they provided and the staff they had maintained. The remaining counseling centers were either identified as not having the presence of a victim counseling programs or were unable to identify whether or not victims of crime were utilizing their specific programs.

Counseling centers did not provide the amount of useful information that RPD had hoped due to the vast array of services offered at most locations. While the assumption may be made that the presence of various counseling centers exists without identification in this study, due to time and resource-related restraints, they were not identified in the initial findings. The list of counseling centers should serve as an initial look at services provided and those known to this research, assist or provide programs that assist, victims of crime as a primary aim. In addition, the contact that was reached at each counseling center varied depending on the size and the availability of staff present. The individuals who were able to provide information on the number of victims served and staff present were most commonly program directors, and counseling staff. Unfortunately, this also allows for a large amount of discretionary estimation on actual services provided, and may not reflect the actual service capability.

Legal Aids

Pro bono services are traditionally provided to low-income individuals and/or families for a discounted rate, if not entirely free from charge. According to the Indiana Pro Bono Commission website, "Indiana attorneys take an oath to protect all citizens and to protect our system of justice. To that end, attorneys freely donate their time and expertise in many ways."¹⁷ These services provided to crime victims included but were not limited to the following types of aid: legal advice, liaison services, humanitarian services, and/or protective orders.

¹⁷ <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/probono/2344.htm>

An initial list of legal aid providers was generated from the Indiana Pro Bono Commission website¹⁸ with selection limited to those providers who have or continue to offer services, specifically to victims of crime. In addition, legal service providers were identified as those who are currently funding recipients of ICJI's Victim Services Division. The two primary Legal Aid providers identified in this identification phase included the Indiana Pro Bono Commission and the Indiana Legal Services, INC. The Indiana Pro Bono Commission provided information regarding their number of volunteer attorneys, number of cases worked, and number of hours worked, while the Indiana Legal Services, INC. reported that it does not track specific information on victims of crime. Unfortunately, the information provided by the Indiana Pro Bono Commission does not differentiate between services provided to victims of crime and services provided to other qualifying individuals. However, as with the other Legal Aid services identified in this research, the Indiana Pro Bono Commission provides services only in the event of civil cases, and not criminal or income creating cases.

Due to the limitations of adequate resources, the legal aid measure provided limited insight into the assistance provided to victims of crime. Of the 36 legal service providers (including the Indiana Pro Bono Districts), two provided applicable data for the inclusion in the capabilities measurement, as the other legal aid providers were either unreachable or did not track victim specific data. Of the six legal aid providers who were reached, four noted that their services excluded victim services and that of criminal cases.

Prosecuting Attorney Victim Assistance Programs

County prosecutors have certain duties to fulfill with regard to serving victims of crime. According to Indiana statute¹⁹, prosecuting attorneys must, either directly or through a contracted intermediary, provide for specific services for crime victims. For this project, RPD reached out to all 92 county prosecutors via telephone to determine the number of staff or contractors whose primary function is to assist victims of crime, the manner by which victims were made aware of these services, and the number of victims served in the most recent calendar year.

Though RPD had hoped to obtain sufficient victim assistance data to meaningfully quantify these efforts statewide, several challenges ultimately prevented this. First, counties seemed to use "victim advocate" and "victim assistant" interchangeably. Conversations with the VSD revealed that, while similar, there are fundamental differences between advocates and assistants that should preclude using one to mean the other. Second, many counties seemed unable to provide even basic data (such as the number of victims served for a given period). In many cases, even those who did offer to attach a number to their efforts were only able to provide an estimate or a range of victims served. And third, in several cases we were not able to speak directly to a victim advocate/assistant in that county. In these cases we were able to verify through support staff whether a victim advocate/assistant was employed through the prosecutor's office (and, if so, whether they were full-time or part-time), but they either could not or would not provide anything beyond that.

Despite these challenges we were able to ascertain which counties utilized the services of victim advocate/assistant, how many worked in each prosecutor's office, and whether these individuals were full-time or part time.

¹⁸ <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/probono/2343.htm>

¹⁹ IC 35-40-6

Analysis

General Methodological Approach to Analysis

Specific datasets within each of the sources listed above were identified to provide the most direct and meaningful indicators of crime victimization. The resulting data organization yielded six crime victimization categories consisting of 24 specific datasets. The Analysis section provides an illustration and additional information regarding the data's organization and groupings.

To identify areas where discrepancies between victim assistance service capabilities and victim needs exist, the RPD compared victim indicator data to local capabilities. Victim indicator data were arranged into six categories by crime type due to the availability of several complete data sources. Victim assistance capabilities were not arranged into categories by crime type due to limitations with the data quality of these sources. Instead, the victim assistance capabilities were organized into a table listing all 92 counties and noting which of the specified services were available in each county (legal aid data were excluded due to their overall lack of relevance to this project).

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 3. List of Indiana Victimization Project Categories and Data Sources

Indiana Victimization Categories	
1. Violent Crime	
Measure	Source
Murder	UCR Part I
Aggravated assault	UCR Part I
Robbery	UCR Part I
Other assault	UCR Part II
2. Property Crime	
Burglary	UCR Part I
Larceny-theft	UCR Part I
Vandalism	UCR Part II
Criminal mischief	PROSLINK
3. Sex Crime	
Forcible rape	UCR Part I
Other sex offenses	UCR Part II
Victims Compensation Claims	Victims Compensation Division
Sexual Battery	PROSLINK
4. Domestic Violence	
Protection Orders	Indiana Protection Order Registry
Offenses against family and children	UCR Part II
Domestic Battery	PROSLINK
Invasion of Privacy	PROSLINK
5. Extralegal Crime Indicators	
Poverty estimate	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory
Unemployment rates	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory
Total Priority Score	Statewide Epidemiological Profile
Graduation rates	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory
6. Crimes Against Children	
Substantiated child abuse	Kids Count
Children in need of services (CHINS)	Kids Count
Child molesting	PROSLINK
Sexual misconduct w/ a minor	PROSLINK

Table 4. Reported Crime Victim Resources by County

COUNTY	DV SHELTER/NON-RES.	RAPE CRISIS	SANE HOSP.	CASA/GAL	CHILD ADV. CENTER	COUNS. CENTER	PROS. VICT. ADV.	LE VICT. ADV.
Adams	X	X				X	X	
Allen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Bartholomew	X		X	X			X	
Benton			X					
Blackford							X	
Boone				X	X		X	
Brown					X		X	
Carroll				X				
Cass				X			X	
Clark				X			X	
Clay			X	X			X	
Clinton							X	
Crawford				X	X		X	
Daviess				X			X	
Dearborn			X	X		X	X	
Decatur	X			X	X	X		
DeKalb				X			X	
Delaware	X		X	X	X		X	
Dubois	X		X	X			X	
Elkhart	X			X	X	X	X	
Fayette				X			X	
Floyd	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Fountain	X			X				
Franklin								
Fulton				X				
Gibson			X	X			X	
Grant	X			X	X		X	X
Greene				X			X	
Hamilton	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Hancock				X				
Harrison				X	X	X	X	
Hendricks	X				X		X	
Henry	X	X		X				
Howard	X			X				
Huntington					X		X	
Jackson				X			X	
Jasper	X		X	X	X	X	X	

Jay							X	
Jefferson				X			X	
Jennings	X			X			X	
Johnson				X	X		X	
Knox	X			X			X	
Kosciusko	X			X		X	X	X
LaGrange	X			X			X	
Lake	X		X	X		X	X	
LaPorte	X			X	X	X	X	X
Lawrence				X	X		X	
Madison	X		X	X	X		X	
Marion	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marshall	X			X			X	
Martin				X			X	
Miami				X			X	
Monroe	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Montgomery	X			X				
Morgan	X			X			X	
Newton				X			X	
Noble	X			X			X	
Ohio				X			X	
Orange								
Owen				X			X	
Parke				X				
Perry				X			X	
Pike				X			X	
Porter	X			X		X	X	
Posey	X							
Pulaski				X			X	
Putnam	X			X			X	
Randolph			X	X			X	
Ripley	X			X			X	X
Rush	X							
Scott				X			X	
Shelby	X			X			X	
Spencer							X	
St. Joseph	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Starke	X			X			X	
Steuben	X			X			X	
Sullivan							X	
Switzerland				X			X	

Tippecanoe	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Tipton							X	
Union				X				
Vanderburgh	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Vermillion							X	
Vigo	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Wabash				X			X	
Warren							X	
Warrick				X				
Washington	X	X		X			X	
Wayne	X			X	X		X	
Wells							X	
White								
Whitley				X			X	

The RPD then implemented a normalized and relative scale driven approach for the analysis and comparison of the data. In the context of this report, normalize is defined as to multiply (a series, function, or item of data) by a factor that makes the norm or some associated quantity such as an integral equal to a desired value. For example, UCR Part I data, which includes offenses known to law enforcement for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson, was normalized by the rate of each offense per 1,000 residents in the reporting law enforcement agency’s jurisdiction.²⁰ Once the UCR Part I data were normalized, the resulting rate was then entered into a relative scale formula (see below) which would result in the highest normalized rate equaling 10.00 and the lowest normalized rate equaling 1.00. This provided the ability to compare Indiana counties relative to one another across multiple and varying data types. This scale was utilized for all victimization indicators datasets.

Figure 1. Relative Scale Formula

$y = (x - min) / (max - min) * 9 + 1$ <p>Where: y = result of the relative scale formula x = normalized calculation for specific data point min = lowest value in normalized data set max = highest value in normalized data set</p>

As previously noted, the victimization indicators data sets were categorized by crime type. For example, the extralegal category consists of the following information and respective data sets:

²⁰ The common factor of normalization for each data set was determined on a case-by-case basis. The rationale for each data set’s normalization approach will be specified throughout this report. However, some data sets were taken from other reports and did not require normalization.

Table 5. Victimization Indicators, Extralegal Category

7. Extralegal	
Poverty estimates	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory
Unemployment rates	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory
Total priority scores (drug usage rates)	Statewide Epidemiological Profile
Graduation rates	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory

The normalization and relative scale were applied to each of these informational categories resulting in four relative scales for each county (one for poverty estimate, one for graduation rates, and so on). These four relative scales were then aggregated for each county to produce the total extralegal relative scale score. The total possible score for each category is 40. The category totals were then summed. Higher scores indicate more relative victimization while lower scores indicate less victimization. An example of the complete process is outlined on the following page.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Figure 2. Application of the Relative Scale Formula across Data Sets

Extralegal							
Poverty Estimate (percentage)		Unemployment Rate		Total Priority Score (drug usage rates)		Graduation Rate	
	% of Population		% of Population		Score		Percentage
Example County A	25	Example County A	10.2	Example County A	135	Example County A	74
Example County B	17	Example County B	7.3	Example County B	98	Example County B	92
Example County C	15	Example County C	8.5	Example County C	158	Example County C	85
<i>Then apply the relative scale formula:</i>		<i>Then apply the relative scale formula:</i>		<i>Then apply the relative scale formula:</i>		<i>Then apply the relative scale formula:</i>	
	Relative Scale		Relative Scale		Relative Scale		Relative Scale
Example County A	10.0	Example County A	10.0	Example County A	6.6	Example County A	1.0
Example County B	2.8	Example County B	1.0	Example County B	1.0	Example County B	10.0
Example County C	1.0	Example County C	4.7	Example County C	10.0	Example County C	6.5

Aggregate all the Extralegal scores for each county to obtain total Extralegal Victimization Score (out of 40 possible):

Total Extralegal Relative Scale Score	
Example County A	27.6
Example County B	14.8
Example County C	22.2

The Overall Victimization Score is obtained by aggregating all scores from all six victimization categories (out of 240 possible):

Total Overall Victimization Score							
County	Violent	Property	Sex	Domestic	Extralegal	Children	TOTAL
Example County A	18.6	22.2	39.2	13.7	27.6	16.4	137.7
Example County B	35.6	12.3	24.9	19.5	14.8	24.4	131.5
Example County C	25.9	17.1	14.8	29.8	22.2	36.2	146.0

The example shows Example County C has the highest Victimization Score followed by Example County A then Example County B.

Violent Crime Indicators

The victimization indicators for the violent crime category consist of the following measures and data sources:

Violent Crime	
Measure	Source
Murder	UCR Part I
Aggravated assault	UCR Part I
Robbery	UCR Part I
Other assault	UCR Part II

The range of the violent crime category is 20.05 with Spencer County at the bottom (4.13) and Marion County at the top (24.18). The average violent crime relative scale score for all counties is 8.10. The median of 7.51 consists of the average of Fountain County (7.50) and Vermillion County (7.51). State averages for each of the violent crimes included in this category are as follows:

- Murder – 0.03 per 1,000 population
- Aggravated Assault – 1.21 per 1,000 population
- Robbery – 0.43 per 1,000 population
- Other Assault – 5.94 per 1,000 population

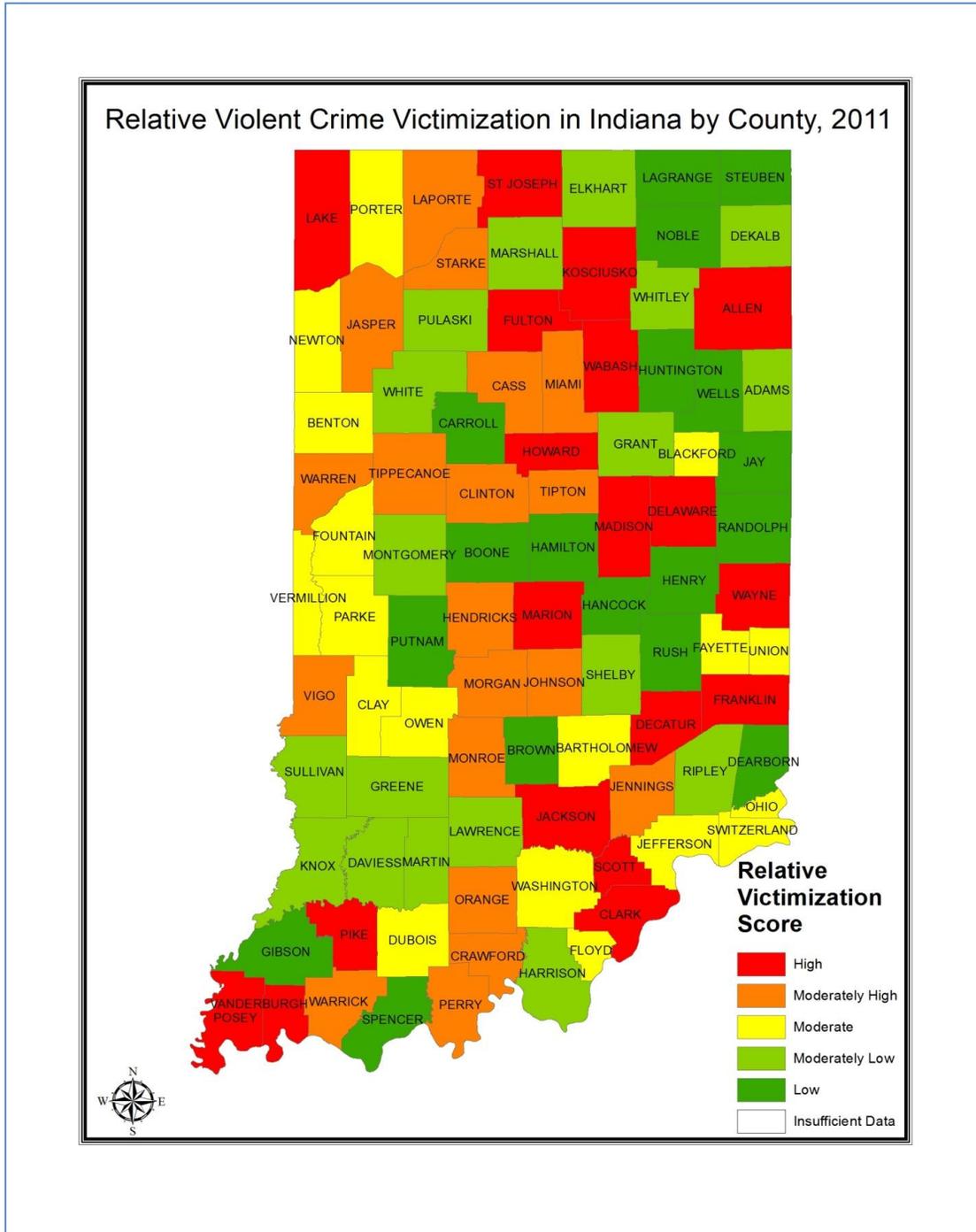
Table 6. Violent Crime Victimization Scores, Highest 20% below provides the top (worst) 20 percent of counties that have the highest aggregated score for violent crime victimization. Notice the substantial range (14.75) within these 19 counties. The range of the remaining 73 counties is a comparably small 5.26. Marion County ranks as the county with the highest aggregate score for all violent crime indicators. However, Marion County does not rank as the highest in all four specific crime types. Scott, Lake, and Franklin Counties have a higher score for murder while Wabash County and Kosciusko County have higher percentages than Marion County for robbery and other assault, respectively. Fifteen of the worst 19 counties have other assault scores below two (very close to the lowest possible score).

Table 6. Violent Crime Victimization Scores, Highest 20%

COUNTY	MURDER	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	OTHER ASSAULT	VIOLENT TOTAL
MARION	4.92	6.61	10.00	2.65	24.18
SCOTT	10.00	1.66	5.44	1.59	18.69
WABASH	1.32	10.00	1.88	1.56	14.77
CLARK	2.30	2.15	8.84	1.45	14.74
LAKE	5.14	3.36	3.70	1.61	13.81
KOSCIUSKO	1.00	1.09	1.49	10.00	13.58
FRANKLIN	8.24	1.03	1.92	1.24	12.42
ST. JOSEPH	3.02	3.74	3.44	1.97	12.17
PIKE	4.28	1.30	4.98	1.53	12.08
DELAWARE	1.61	2.46	6.37	1.29	11.74
VANDERBURGH	1.86	2.58	4.28	2.19	10.91
MADISON	2.40	2.49	3.59	2.17	10.65
WAYNE	3.20	2.49	3.09	1.70	10.48
ALLEN	3.63	2.39	2.69	1.43	10.13
DECATUR	2.84	1.58	4.20	1.38	9.99
HOWARD	2.73	2.34	3.32	1.55	9.94
POSEY	2.94	1.65	3.65	1.69	9.94
JACKSON	2.04	1.34	4.34	1.88	9.61
FULTON	4.56	1.10	2.25	1.52	9.44

In some instances a very high figure in only one category is driving the aggregated score of a county. This is especially the case in both Wabash and Kosciusko Counties. Excluding the score of 10.00 in robbery, Wabash County's average is only 1.59. For Kosciusko County, the other assault score of 10.00 increases an otherwise very low average of 1.19 percent to the sixth highest aggregated score of 13.58. This phenomenon is also present in Franklin County but to a lesser extent. The map below (see Figure 33) offers a more comprehensive view of how violent victimizations are distributed statewide.

Figure 3. Relative Violent Crime Victimization in Indiana



Property Crime Indicator Analysis

The victimization indicators for the property crime category consist of the following measures and data sources:

Property Crime	
Burglary	UCR Part I
Larceny-theft	UCR Part I
Vandalism	UCR Part II
Criminal mischief	PROSLINK

The range of the property crime indicators category is 23.02 with Franklin County at the bottom (7.93) and Marion County at the top (30.95).²¹ The average property crime indicators relative scale score for all counties is 16.62. The median of 16.21 is found in Tippecanoe County. The state averages for each of the property crime indicators included in this category are as follows:

- Burglary – 5.56 per 1,000 population
- Larceny-theft – 18.44 per 1,000 population
- Vandalism – 0.59 per 1,000 population
- Criminal mischief – 0.67 per 1,000 population

Table 7 below provides the top (worst) 20 percent of counties that have the highest aggregated score for property crime indicators. This category has a moderately large range of 11.36 within these 18 counties. This accounts for just over 50 percent of the total range in the entire dataset meaning there is a substantial amount of variability in the total property crime scores for the worst 20 percent of Indiana counties.

Table 7. Property Crime Indicator Scores, Highest 20%

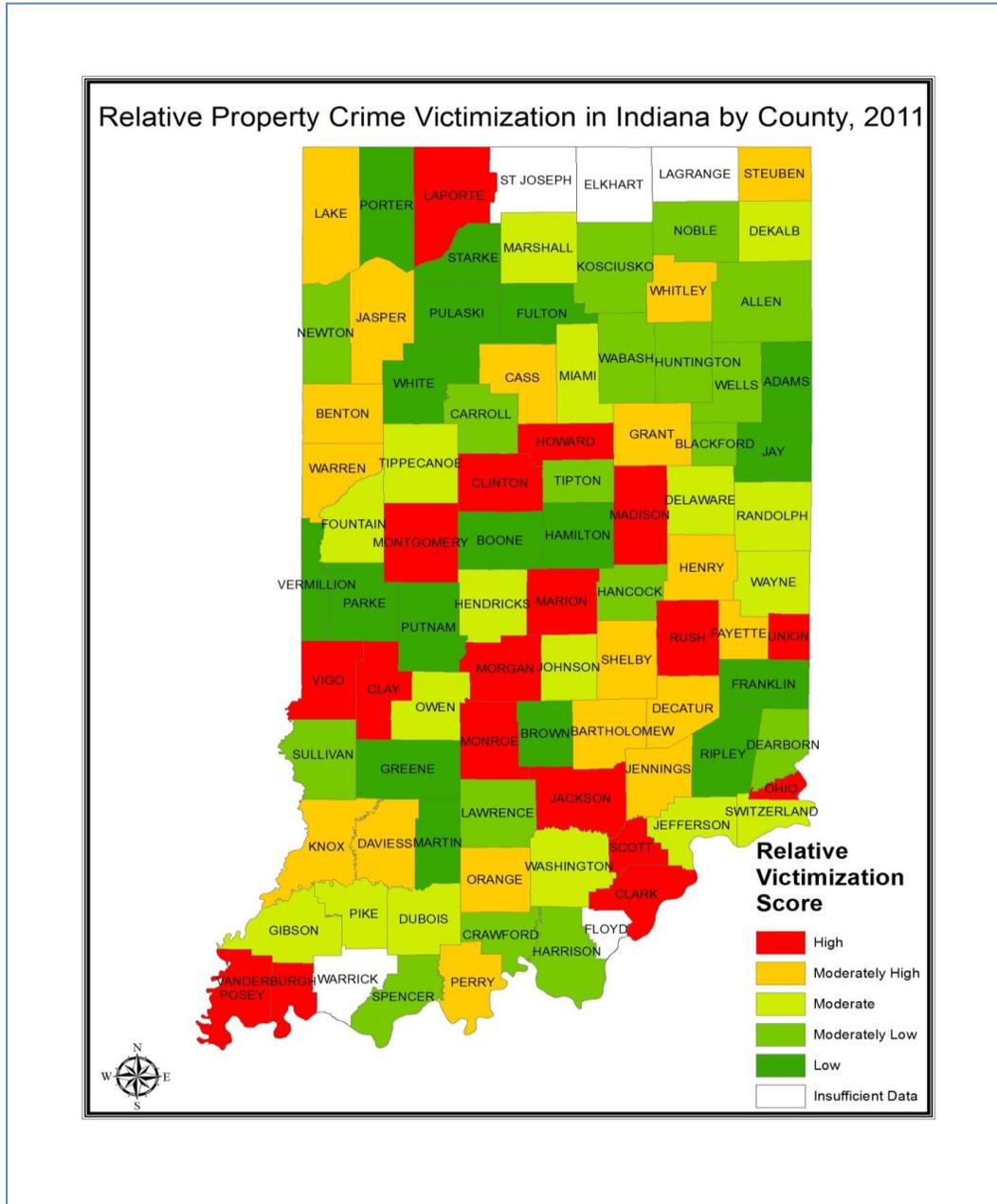
COUNTY	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	VANDALISM	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	PROPERTY TOTAL
MARION	10.00	9.04	5.53	6.38	30.95
VIGO	7.45	10.00	10.00	3.14	30.59
VANDERBURGH	4.87	8.64	8.96	8.02	30.49
LAPORTE	4.32	7.59	9.91	7.97	29.79
JACKSON	4.11	8.96	6.15	5.88	25.10
MONTGOMERY	4.75	5.77	7.61	5.99	24.12
SCOTT	4.37	8.53	4.27	6.93	24.10
CLARK	6.06	9.94	3.39	4.68	24.07
POSEY	6.88	8.49	2.89	5.66	23.92
OHIO	3.63	7.74	4.07	7.97	23.41
CLAY	3.32	6.86	2.82	10.00	23.00
MORGAN	4.70	9.40	4.33	4.57	23.00
MONROE	4.24	6.90	5.80	6.05	22.99
UNION	3.63	7.84	4.00	7.37	22.84
RUSH	5.15	7.25	2.30	7.75	22.45
CLINTON	4.15	7.72	1.68	7.26	20.81
HOWARD	5.46	7.63	3.18	4.18	20.45
MADISON	5.24	8.44	4.14	1.77	19.59

While Marion County represents the highest aggregate score, Vigo County ranks second and is the only county in any of the datasets analyzed with two scores of 10.00 in the same category (property). Clinton

²¹ Due to missing data, the counties of Elkhart, Floyd, LaGrange, St. Joseph, and Warrick are excluded from the property crime indicators analysis. Each of these counties will be discussed individually later in the report.

County represents the sixteenth highest total score but scored a very low 1.68 for vandalism. Clay County is the only county with a score of 10.00 in a category (criminal mischief) but not ranked in the top (worst) ten. Excluding Clay County, the other two counties with scores of 10.00 (Marion and Vigo) are listed in the top (worst) two. Vanderburgh County has the most consistent scores with only burglary not scoring in the eights. The map below (Figure 4) offers a more comprehensive view of how property crime victimizations are distributed statewide.

Figure 4. Relative Property Crime Victimization in Indiana



Sex Crime Indicators

The victimization indicators for the sex crime category consist of the following measures and data sources:

Sex Crime	
Forcible rape	UCR Part I
Other sex offenses	UCR Part II
Victims compensation claims	Victims Compensation Division
Sexual Battery	PROSLINK

The range of the sex crime category is 18.63 with Brown County at the bottom (4.96) and Marion County at the top (23.59).²² The average sex crime relative scale score for all counties is 13.44. The median of 12.87 is found in Clark County. The state averages for each of the sex crimes included in this category are as follows:

- Forcible Rape – 0.21 per 1,000 population
- Other sex offenses – 12.36 per 1,000 population
- Victims compensation claims – 0.20 per 1,000 population
- Sexual battery – 0.04 per 1,000 population

Table 8 below provides the top 20 percent (worst) of counties that have the highest aggregated score for sex crime victimization. Marion County ranks as the county with the highest aggregate score for all violent crime indicators. However, Marion County ranks fourth in rape, ninth in other sex crimes, second in victims compensation claims for sex applications, and fifteenth in sexual battery. Wabash, Rush²³, Benton, and Jennings counties represent the highest scores in rape, other sex crimes, victims compensation claims, and sexual battery, respectively.

Table 8. Sex Crime Victimization Scores, Highest 20%

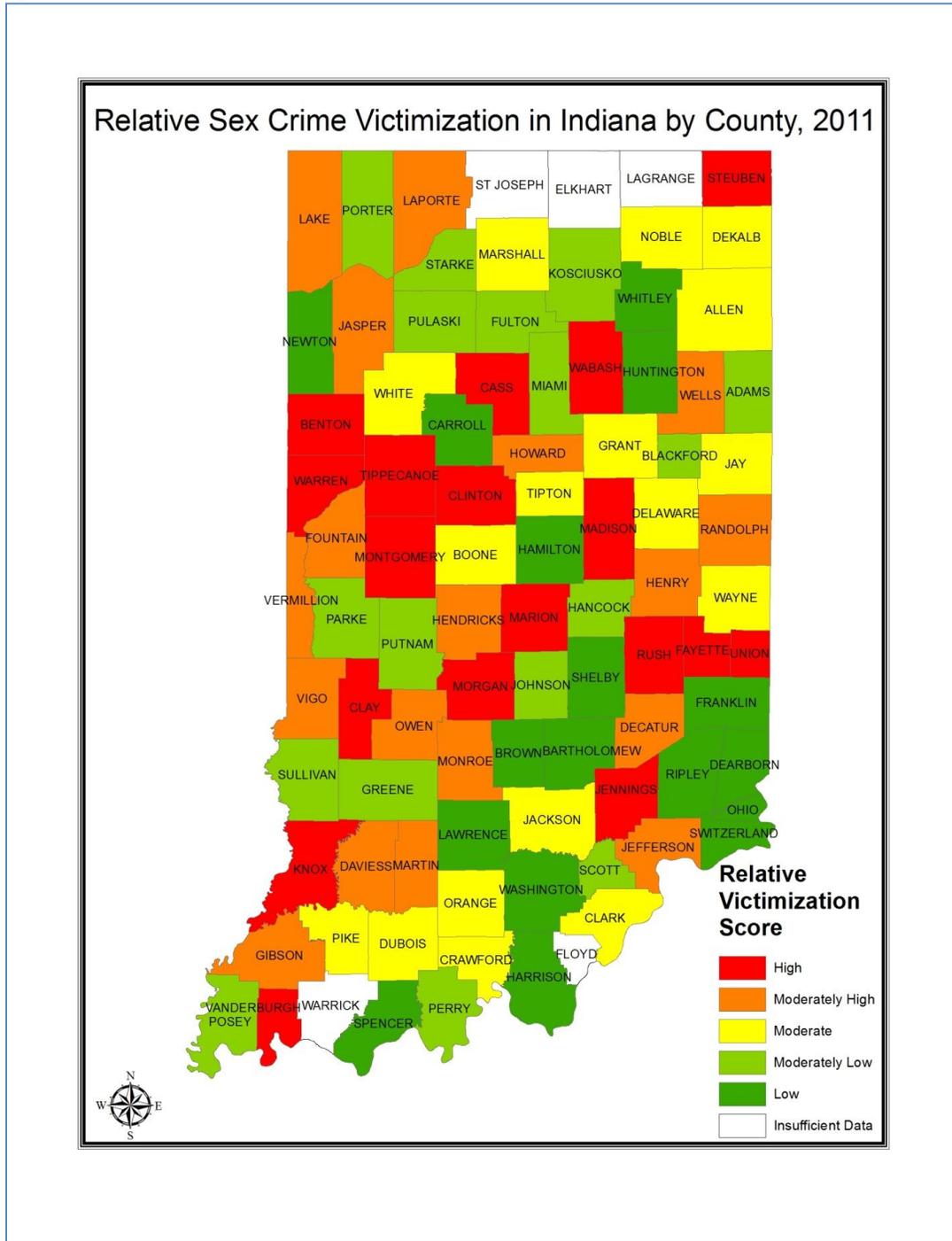
COUNTY	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX CRIMES	VICTIMS COMPENSATION CLAIMS - SEX APPLICATIONS	SEXUAL BATTERY	SEX TOTAL
MARION	4.19	5.50	9.73	4.18	23.59
BENTON	2.53	3.57	10.00	6.82	22.93
JENNINGS	2.98	3.28	5.48	10.00	21.74
MORGAN	2.85	5.89	4.48	7.88	21.10
CLINTON	2.53	3.20	6.29	8.94	20.97
MADISON	3.49	4.39	9.26	3.65	20.79
RUSH	2.47	8.57	2.84	6.82	20.70
KNOX	2.28	7.19	8.49	2.59	20.54
VANDERBURGH	3.62	6.33	5.45	4.18	19.57
WABASH	10.00	4.27	3.92	1.00	19.19
FAYETTE	2.40	4.24	4.95	7.35	18.95
CASS	2.28	7.59	3.46	5.24	18.56
UNION	2.91	4.41	3.13	7.88	18.33
CLAY	3.68	3.94	3.38	6.82	17.82
MONTGOMERY	3.36	4.65	6.45	2.59	17.05
WARREN	2.09	4.40	2.88	7.35	16.72
STEUBEN	1.96	5.90	6.15	2.59	16.59
TIPPECANOE	3.11	4.56	7.39	1.53	16.58

²² Due to missing data, the counties of Elkhart, Floyd, LaGrange, St. Joseph, and Warrick are excluded from the sex crime indicators analysis. Each of these counties will be discussed individually later in the report.

²³ Floyd County represents the highest possible score (10.0) for other sex offenses but is excluded from this analysis as previously noted.

Similar to the ranges found in the violent crime scores, the worst 20 percent of counties contain a relatively large score range (7). In order to account for the next range of seven, the next 54 counties must be included. Also of note, Wabash County received the maximum score for the rape category, but had the lowest score possible for sexual battery filings. The map below (see Figure 5) offers a more comprehensive view of how sex crime victimizations are distributed statewide.

Figure 5. Relative Sex Crime Victimization in Indiana



Domestic Violence

The victimization indicators for the domestic violence crime category consist of the following measures and data sources:

Domestic Violence	
Protection Orders	Indiana Protection Order Registry
Offenses against family and children	UCR Part II
Domestic Battery	PROSLINK
Invasion of Privacy	PROSLINK

The range of the domestic violence crime category is 23.51 with Franklin County at the bottom (4.96) and Scott County at the top (28.47).²⁴ The average domestic violence crime relative scale score for all counties is 13.29. The median of 12.92 is found in Clinton County. The state averages for each of the domestic violence crimes included in this category are as follows:

- Protection orders – 7.50 per 1,000 population
- Offenses against family and children – 7.93 per 1,000 population
- Domestic battery – 1.04 per 1,000 population
- Invasion of privacy – 0.50 per 1,000 population

Table 9 below provides the top 20 percent (worst) of counties that have the highest aggregated score for domestic violence crime victimization. The range for these 18 counties is 12.78, which is over 54 percent of the total range of the category. Only Perry, Marion, and LaPorte had higher scores for domestic battery filings than Scott County. Kosciusko County represents the highest possible score for offenses against family and children but ranks only 30th due to scores below two in the other three categories. Interestingly, 10 of the worst 18 counties have protection order scores below two. This is a result of a disparity between the highest score and a bunching of scores around the lowest score.

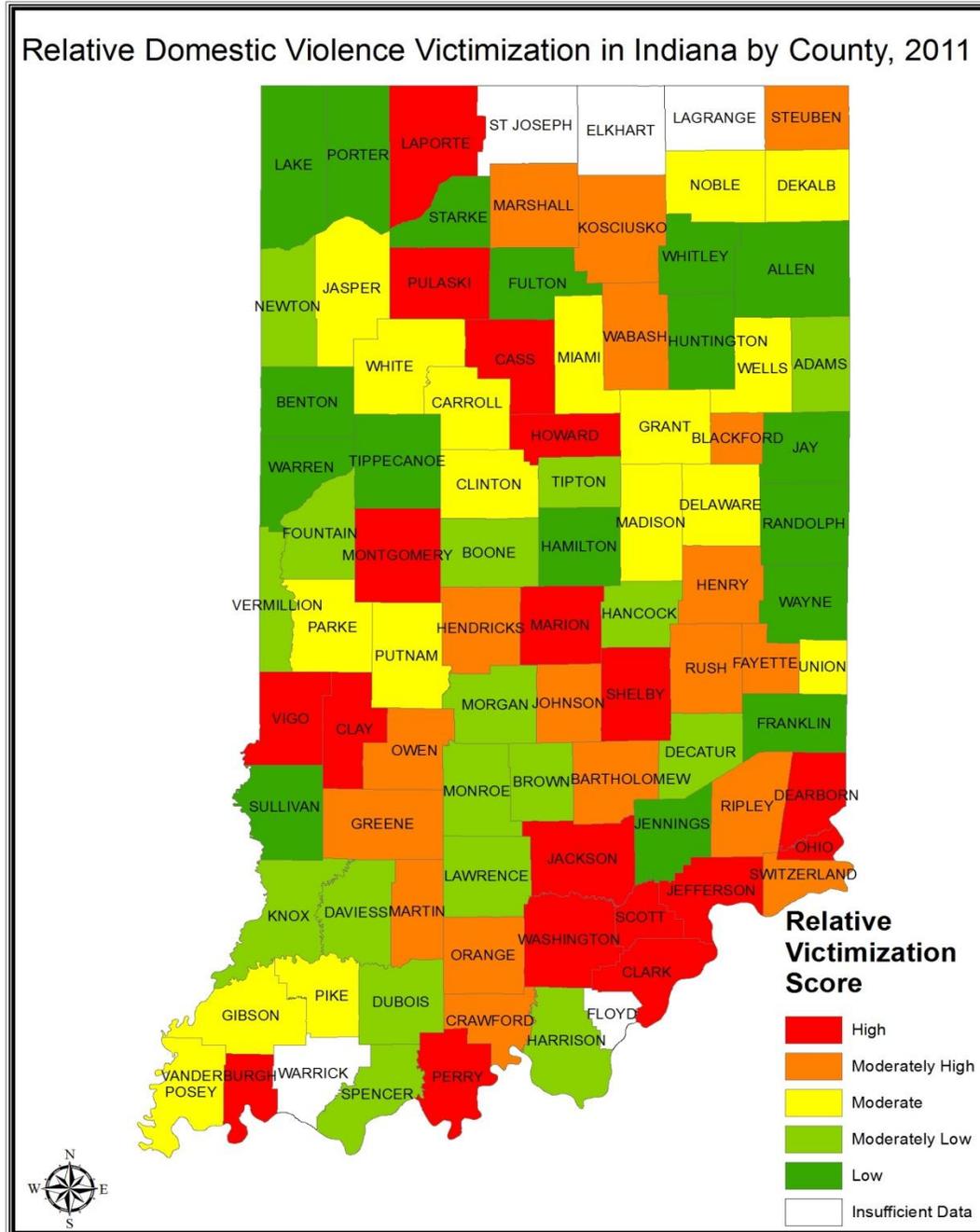
Table 9. Domestic Violence Indicator Scores, Highest 20%

COUNTY	PROTECTION ORDERS	OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	DOMESTIC BATTERY	INVASION OF PRIVACY	DOMESTIC TOTAL
SCOTT	10.00	3.66	7.34	7.47	28.47
MARION	3.35	3.11	9.47	5.68	21.61
HOWARD	1.95	2.60	7.04	10.00	21.58
PERRY	1.44	5.03	10.00	5.05	21.52
LAPORTE	1.35	5.28	7.81	5.79	20.23
CASS	1.52	4.07	6.00	7.16	18.75
VANDERBURGH	2.42	4.67	6.42	5.16	18.66
WASHINGTON	2.33	3.96	4.85	7.11	18.24
SHELBY	1.41	2.08	7.22	7.26	17.97
VIGO	2.35	3.53	6.54	5.42	17.83
CLARK	1.76	6.31	5.56	4.11	17.74
DEARBORN	3.49	2.28	6.24	5.58	17.59
JEFFERSON	1.98	4.11	5.53	5.37	16.98
JACKSON	1.32	3.26	5.53	6.42	16.53
CLAY	1.71	4.14	4.61	6.05	16.51
PULASKI	2.08	2.49	6.06	5.68	16.32
MONTGOMERY	2.06	4.35	4.08	5.26	15.75
OHIO	1.79	4.63	4.85	4.42	15.69

²⁴ Due to missing data, the counties of Elkhart, Floyd, LaGrange, St. Joseph, and Warrick are excluded from the domestic violence crime indicators analysis. Each of these counties will be discussed individually later in the report.

The map below (see Figure 6) offers a more comprehensive view of how domestic violence victimizations are distributed statewide.

Figure 6. Relative Domestic Violence Victimization in Indiana



Extralegal

The victimization indicators for the extralegal crime indicators category consist of the following measures and data sources:

Extralegal Crime Indicators	
Poverty estimate	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory
Unemployment rates	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory
Total Priority Score	Statewide Epidemiological Profile
Graduation rates	Indiana Community Asset and Inventory

The range of the extralegal crime indicators category is 20.78 with Boone County at the bottom (9.52) and Scott County at the top (30.29). The average extralegal crime indicators relative scale score for all counties is 20.32. The median of 20.02 consists of the average of Sullivan County (20.01) and Bartholomew County (20.03). The state averages for each of the extralegal crime indicators included in this category are as follows:

- Poverty – 13.30 percent
- Unemployment rates – 10.4 percent
- Total drug use priority score – 87
- Graduation rates – 14.09 percent

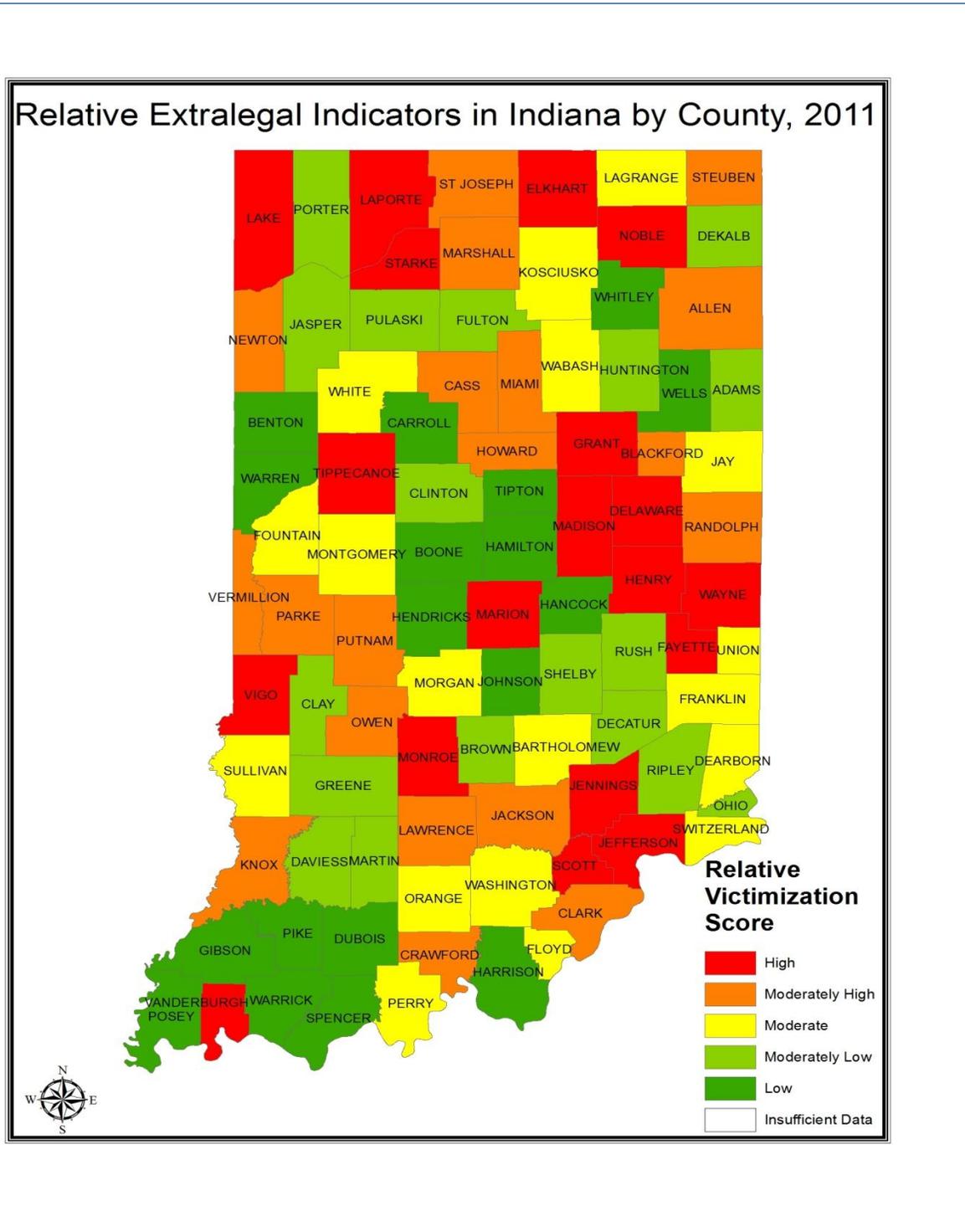
Table 10 below provides the top 20 percent (worst) of counties that have the highest aggregated score for extralegal crime indicators. This category has a relatively small range of 5.57 within these 19 counties. Unlike the other five (5) categories, a score of 10.00 in one dataset for a county does not explain a high aggregate score. Additionally, the other five (5) categories all have at least one county with a 10.00 in the top (worst) two counties. The first 10.00 does not appear in the extralegal category until the eighth highest county with the second 10.00 appearing with the thirteenth highest county. This is explained by a generally smaller range in the dataset scores for each of the worst 20 percent of counties compared to other categories. In other words, a single high score accompanying three (3) very low scores is largely absent in the extralegal category. Therefore, these worst 19 counties generally have high scores across all datasets in the extralegal crime indicators.

Table 10. Extralegal Crime Indicator Scores, Highest 20%

COUNTY	POVERTY	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	TOTAL PRIORITY SCORE (DRUGS)	HIGH SCHOOL NON-GRADUATES	EXTRALEGAL TOTAL
SCOTT	7.16	7.89	6.28	8.96	30.29
MADISON	6.14	6.67	7.84	9.54	30.19
MARION	8.82	5.11	8.33	7.92	30.19
WAYNE	8.93	7.89	5.78	7.08	29.68
VIGO	9.46	6.44	7.53	5.73	29.17
NOBLE	5.71	9.44	5.94	7.96	29.06
LAKE	7.05	6.22	8.29	7.48	29.04
FAYETTE	7.80	10.00	2.82	8.21	28.83
STARKE	5.66	8.33	5.41	8.19	27.60
GRANT	7.96	6.78	4.76	7.72	27.22
ELKHART	5.98	9.11	6.05	6.05	27.19
TIPPECANOE	9.46	4.11	7.19	6.23	26.99
VANDEBURGH	6.41	3.67	10.00	6.22	26.29
JEFFERSON	5.55	6.33	5.25	9.11	26.24
LAPORTE	6.04	7.33	6.32	5.92	25.61
MONROE	10.00	2.11	7.91	5.50	25.52
HENRY	6.30	8.56	3.39	7.06	25.30
JENNINGS	6.73	7.78	3.62	6.91	25.04
DELAWARE	9.36	6.44	5.90	3.02	24.72

The map below (see Figure 67) offers a more comprehensive view of how extralegal indicators of victimization are distributed statewide.

Figure 7. Relative Extralegal Indicators of Victimization in Indiana



Crimes against Children

The victimization indicators for the crimes against children category consist of the following measures and data sources:

Crimes Against Children	
Substantiated child abuse	Kids Count
Children in need of services (CHINS)	Kids Count
Child molesting	PROSLINK
Sexual misconduct w/ a minor	PROSLINK

The range of the crimes against children indicators category is 26.74 with Hamilton County at the bottom (5.06) and Jennings County at the top (31.80).²⁵ The average crimes against children indicators relative scale score for all counties is 14.01. The median of 13.02 is found in Marshall County. The state averages for each of the crimes against children indicators included in this category are as follows:

- Substantiated child abuse – 13.22 per 1,000 population
- Children in need of services – 7.95 per 1,000 population
- Child molesting – 0.10 per 1,000 population
- Sexual misconduct with a minor – 0.07 per 1,000 population

Table 11 below provides the top 20 percent (worst) of counties that have the highest aggregated score for crimes against children indicators. This category has a relatively large range of 13.71 within these 18 counties. This represents over 50 percent of the total range of the aggregated dataset. Pike and Huntington counties scored the worst in substantiated child abuse and child molesting, respectively. However, both of these counties had CHINS scores below three. Marion County, which ranks in the top (worst) three in every other category, ranks 26th in crimes against children and is over 47 percent lower than the highest score (Jennings County).

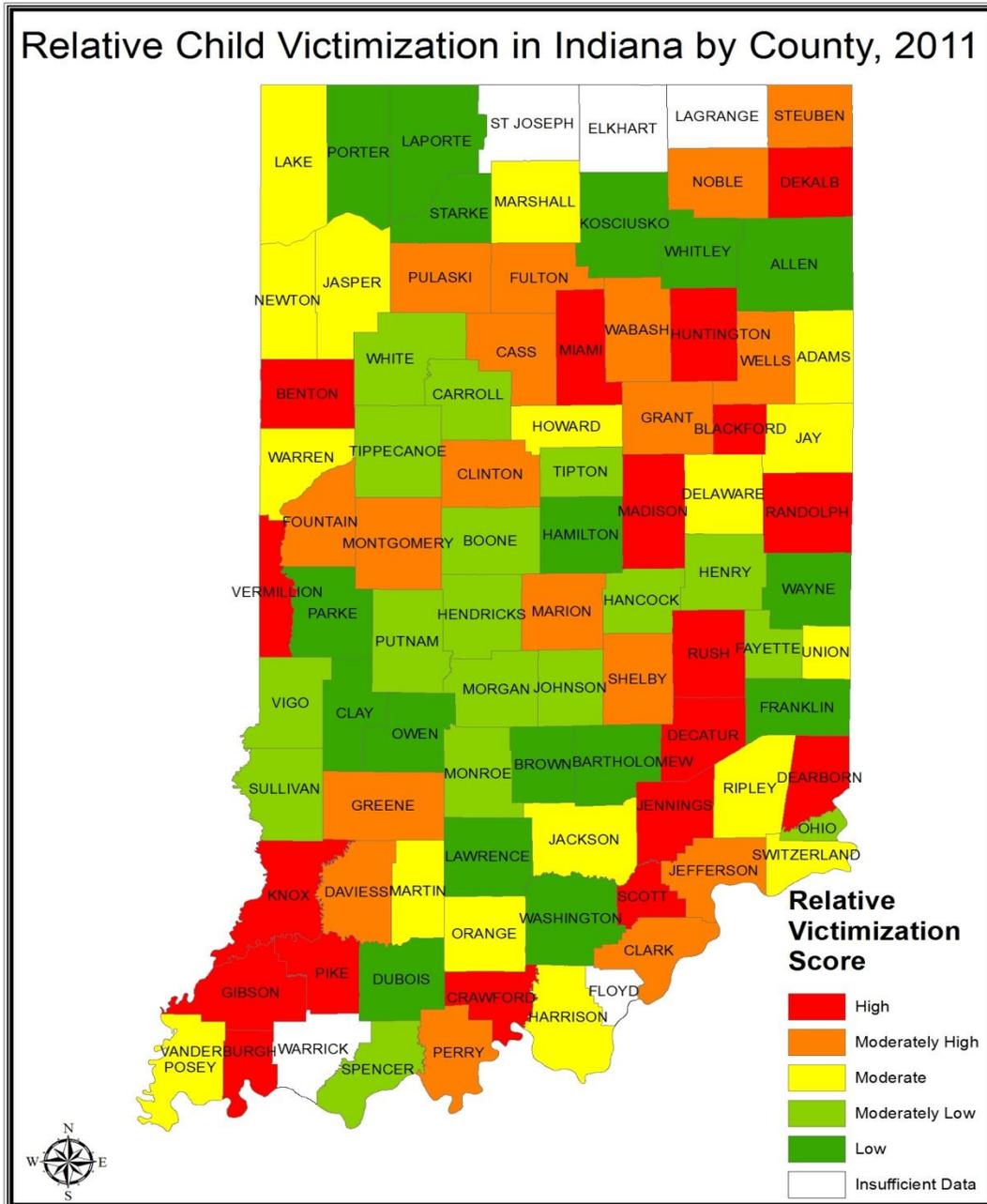
Table 11. Crimes against Children Indicator Scores, Highest 20%

COUNTY	SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE	CHINS	CHILD MOLESTING	SEXUAL MISCONDUCT WITH A MINOR	CHILDREN TOTAL
JENNINGS	9.34	8.43	8.97	5.06	31.80
SCOTT	9.46	10.00	5.11	2.16	26.73
PIKE	10.00	2.80	4.86	7.68	25.33
CRAWFORD	5.62	6.08	5.89	6.52	24.10
DECATUR	9.52	4.24	4.09	4.48	22.33
MIAMI	8.83	4.00	5.89	3.32	22.04
HUNTINGTON	3.79	2.56	10.00	5.65	22.00
DEKALB	3.55	4.36	6.40	6.52	20.83
GIBSON	6.61	3.98	5.63	4.48	20.70
VANDEBURGH	6.43	5.33	5.11	3.03	19.91
MADISON	5.11	3.55	6.40	4.77	19.84
BLACKFORD	3.49	3.08	3.06	10.00	19.63
KNOX	8.56	7.69	2.29	1.00	19.53
RANDOLPH	3.79	2.13	6.91	6.52	19.35
VERMILLION	8.62	3.58	5.63	1.00	18.83
DEARBORN	3.28	2.58	7.69	5.06	18.61
RUSH	3.22	1.95	5.37	7.68	18.21
BENTON	3.76	3.48	6.66	4.19	18.09

²⁵ Due to missing data, the counties of Elkhart, Floyd, LaGrange, St. Joseph, and Warrick are excluded from the crimes against children indicators analysis. Each of these counties will be discussed individually later in the report.

The map below (Figure 8) offers a more comprehensive view of how child victimization is distributed statewide.

Figure 8. Relative Child Victimization in Indiana



Total Relative Victimization

The total relative victimization for each county was determined by aggregating the datasets covered above. The range of the total relative victimization is 97.68 with Hamilton County at the bottom (49.62) and Marion County at the top (147.30).²⁶ The average total relative victimization for all counties is 85.76. The median of 84.34 is found in Vermillion County. The state averages for each of the victimization category scales are as follows:

- Violent crime – 8.11
- Property crime – 16.62
- Sex crime – 13.44
- Domestic – 13.29
- Extralegal – 20.30
- Children – 14.01

Table 12 below shows the highest 20 percent of counties across all victimization datasets.

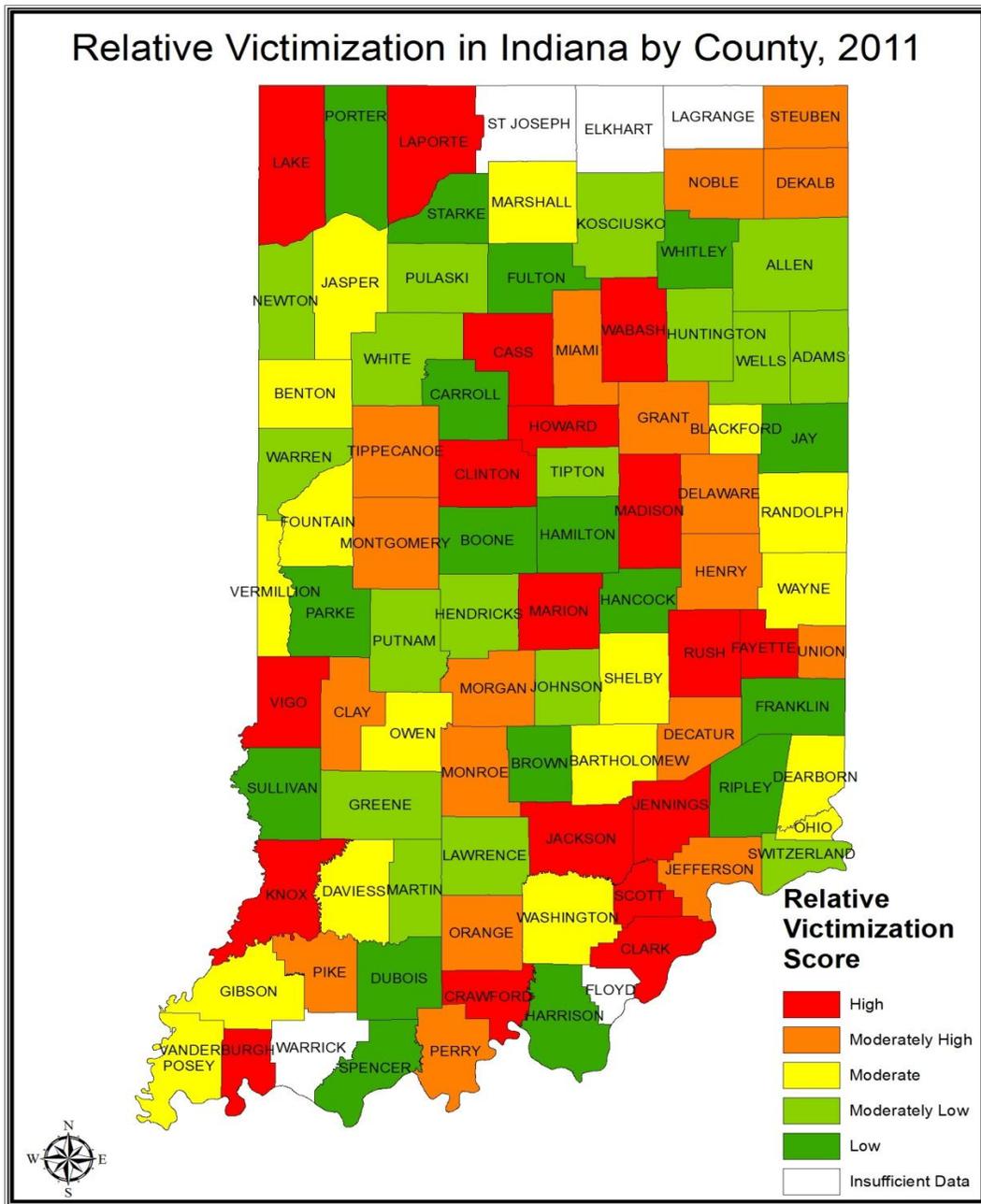
Table 12. Statewide Aggregate Victimization Scores, Highest 20%

COUNTY	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	SEX	DOMESTIC	EXTRALEGAL	CHILDREN	TOTAL VICTIMIZATION SCORE
MARION	24.18	30.95	23.59	21.61	30.19	16.78	147.30
SCOTT	18.69	24.10	11.16	28.47	30.29	26.73	139.45
VANDEBURGH	10.91	30.49	19.57	18.66	26.29	19.91	125.83
JENNINGS	8.17	19.08	21.74	10.37	25.04	31.80	116.20
MADISON	10.65	19.59	20.79	12.17	30.19	19.84	113.24
VIGO	9.39	30.59	14.03	17.83	29.17	11.12	112.14
LAPORTE	8.68	29.79	14.90	20.23	25.61	9.14	108.34
CLARK	14.74	24.07	12.86	17.74	21.41	14.71	105.52
CASS	9.22	17.12	18.56	18.75	22.55	17.85	104.05
HOWARD	9.94	20.45	15.30	21.58	23.87	11.95	103.11
JACKSON	9.61	25.10	13.54	16.53	24.11	12.45	101.33
WABASH	14.77	14.03	19.19	15.47	20.57	16.83	100.84
KNOX	6.04	18.59	20.54	11.56	24.08	19.53	100.35
LAKE	13.81	18.31	14.49	9.50	29.04	13.95	99.11
CLINTON	8.22	20.81	20.97	12.92	17.98	18.02	98.92
RUSH	4.77	22.45	20.70	15.25	17.36	18.21	98.75
FAYETTE	7.43	18.71	18.95	14.07	28.83	10.48	98.47
CRAWFORD	8.46	14.39	12.39	14.37	24.59	24.10	98.29

The range for these 18 counties is 49.01 and accounts for just over 50 percent of the total range. The following map details the total aggregate county scores for the 88 counties with sufficient data.

²⁶ Due to missing data, the counties of Elkhart, Floyd, LaGrange, St. Joseph, and Warrick are excluded from the total relative victimization analysis. Each of these counties will be discussed individually later in the report.

Figure 9. Total Relative Victimization in Indiana



Counties with Missing Data

One data source used for information on victimization is case filings from Indiana’s county prosecutor’s offices. As discussed earlier, case filing data was obtained through the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council (IPAC) via a query of county prosecutor’s case management systems. Though IPAC was able to access most case filings data in this manner, data from five counties (Elkhart, Floyd, LaGrange, St. Joseph and Warrick) could not be obtained. These missing data are somewhat problematic as the methodology relied heavily on their inclusion (four of the six categories -- Property, Domestic Violence, Sex Crimes and Crimes against Children – relied at least in part on these data). Because of these missing case filings data and the lack of a suitable alternative, the five counties listed above were excluded from the general analysis when aggregating the total scores for the four categories and from the total victimization score.

Though the victimization scores for these counties are incomplete, RPD wanted to include at least a preliminary categorical summary of victimization in these counties. Included below is a brief comparison of the five counties excluded from the general assessment. The comparison includes all data obtained and, where possible, assumptions on what each county’s victimization scores might have looked like had the missing data been available.

Property Crime

Only one indicator, county filings for criminal mischief, was missing from this category. The table below ranks the five counties and gives the total victimization score using the three available indicators.

Table 13. Property Crime Indicator Scores for Counties with Missing Scores

COUNTY	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	VANDALISM	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	PROPERTY TOTAL
ST. JOSEPH	7.43	7.43	3.66		18.51
FLOYD	5.06	8.59	1.20		14.85
ELKHART	3.43	4.51	3.42		11.36
WARRICK	1.67	3.41	3.52		8.60
LAGRANGE	1.39	1.67	2.01		5.08

St. Joseph County, with moderately high scores in burglary and larceny-theft, had a total aggregated score of 18.51. Overall, St. Joseph County had the third highest score for burglary out of all the counties, falling just below Vigo County (7.45). Even a low score for criminal mischief would likely have elevated St. Joseph County into the top 20 percent in this category (Madison County was at the bottom of the top 20 percent with a score of 19.59). Floyd County had a noticeably high score for larceny-theft but a fairly low score for vandalism. Even so, a middling criminal mischief score (anything over five) would have put Floyd County in the top 20 percent in the Property Crime category. The remaining counties scores were fairly low across the board and it is unlikely that even a high criminal mischief score would have altered their relative positions in any meaningful way.

Domestic Violence

For the domestic violence category, the five counties were missing data from the domestic battery and invasion of privacy indicators.

Table 14. Domestic Violence Indicator Scores for Counties with Missing Data

COUNTY	PROTECTION ORDERS	OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	DOMESTIC BATTERY	INVASION OF PRIVACY	DOMESTIC TOTAL
FLOYD	2.14	8.41			10.55
ELKHART	1.33	3.65			4.98
LAGRANGE	1.26	2.89			4.15
ST. JOSEPH	1.00	2.65			3.65
WARRICK	1.51	2.12			3.63

Of note is Floyd County's high score of 8.41 for offenses against family and children, which was the second highest score out of all the counties for this category. Even counting only the two available scores, Floyd County was only 5.14 points out of the top 20 percent. While RPD cannot say with any certainty whether the inclusion of these missing scores would have significantly altered Floyd County's position, it seems reasonable to assume this it could have received an average score of 2.5 (which is on the low end) in each of these categories, placing it in the top 20 percent. The other four counties had low scores for protection orders and offenses against family and children. It is possible that the overall position for these counties could have been significantly affected with the inclusion of the missing data, but this would require very high scores.

Sex Crimes

Only one category, sexual battery was missing data for the sex crime indicators. Table 15 below summarizes the scores in this category for the five counties for which some data was unavailable.

Table 15. Sex Crime Victimization Indicator Scores for Counties with Missing Data

COUNTY	FORCIBLE RAPE	OTHER SEX CRIMES	VICTIMS COMPENSATION CLAIMS - SEX APPLICATIONS	SEXUAL BATTERY	SEX TOTAL
FLOYD	2.85	10.00	4.43		17.28
ST. JOSEPH	3.04	2.64	7.35		13.03
WARRICK	1.51	4.84	3.68		10.03
LAGRANGE	1.83	3.87	4.01		9.71
ELKHART	2.15	2.45	4.64		9.24

Floyd County had the highest possible score (ten) for the other sex crimes indicator. Floyd County's total aggregated score of 17.28 would have been enough to land it in the top 20 percent of counties, even with the missing data for sexual battery. Floyd County's total score for sex crimes was only 6.31 behind Marion County who scored the highest in this category (23.6). Also of interest, St. Joseph County had low scores for rape and other sex crimes, but had a moderately high score for sex crime

compensation claims. Their total score was near the average score of the 87 counties. With a score of 3.55 or higher for sexual battery, St. Joseph County would have been in the top 20 percent of all counties. Elkhart, Lagrange and Warrick Counties had moderately low scores all categories.

Crimes against Children

For crimes against children category, data was missing from two indicators – child molesting and sexual misconduct with a minor. Their scores are summarized in the table below.

Table 16. Child Victimization Indicator Scores for Counties with Missing Data

COUNTY	SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE	CHINS	CHILD MOLESTING	SEXUAL MISCONDUCT WITH A MINOR	CHILDREN TOTAL
ST. JOSEPH	3.02	3.27			6.29
WARRICK	2.57	2.61			5.19
ELKHART	2.66	2.41			5.07
FLOYD	2.60	1.96			4.56
LAGRANGE	2.71	1.54			4.25

Each county here had relatively low scores for the two categories with data available, making it unlikely that their positions would have been significantly affected by the inclusion of the missing data.

Capabilities

The nature of capabilities-related data presented a significant challenge in the execution of this study. Few agencies were able to provide the type of quantitative data that would have made a direct quantitative comparison between needs and capabilities possible. Further, RPD was not able to satisfactorily quantitatively represent cross-county capabilities, such as domestic violence shelters.

Despite these drawbacks, some generalizations can be made. By simply noting whether any particular county had any of the various victimization-addressing capabilities within it and tallying the totals we were able to draw a very rough picture of how well each county is equipped to handle victimization. It should be noted here that RPD only credited a county if an agency was physically located within it. While this might not accurately reflect some services available to a region, like crisis centers or SANE hospitals, this was the simplest method for accounting for all types of services.

In considering how well equipped a county might be in addressing victimization, RPD looked for the presence of domestic violence shelters, non-residential facilities, rape crisis centers, SANE hospitals, CASA/GAL, child advocacy centers, counseling centers, victim advocates in prosecutor offices, and victim advocates in law enforcement agencies.

The majority of counties reported having a GAL/CASA volunteer program (n=73) and at least one part-time victim advocate in its prosecutor’s office (n=75). RPD was able to confirm that almost half of counties (n=42) had within them a domestic violence shelter or non-residential facility. Child advocacy centers were located in just over a quarter of counties (n=25) while counseling centers (n=18) and SANE hospitals (n=18) were confirmed in roughly twenty percent of counties. Far fewer counties had stand-alone rape crisis centers (n=8) or victim advocates in law enforcement offices (n=7).

Regarding the per-county presence of each of these types of resources, only Marion had all eight. Tippecanoe, Monroe, and Allen each had seven while seven other counties had six.

Recommendations

Limitations of the Report

Despite best efforts at comprehensiveness and exhaustiveness, the results presented here should not be interpreted as the last word in either victimization across the state or regarding local capabilities to serve victims of crime. More specifically, this report is not intended to provide recommendations in favor or against specific programs -- only that certain counties might warrant a more in-depth examination. Also, since our victimization profile is based on relative victimization scores, not absolute measures of victimization, and because of poor quantitative data pertaining to each county's resources in addressing victimization (particularly pertaining to capacity), our recommendations are not founded on whether any particular county is either meeting or not meeting a minimum threshold for any specific type of services. For example, this report might indicate that because County X exhibited a high domestic violence victimization score and does not currently have any domestic violence services within it, consideration should be given to this county to increase its resources that address domestic violence. This report cannot indicate exactly what those resources might be (i.e. a domestic violence shelter) let alone the specific amount of that resource (number of shelter beds, for example).

County Summaries

Ranks provided below are out of 87 counties (as mentioned previously, five have insufficient data and were excluded from the general analysis). As a reminder, higher scores indicate more victimization while lower scores indicate less. References to "top" scores (such as the top 20 percent) indicate the highest, thus worst, scores in any particular category.

The theoretical highest overall victimization score is 240 while theoretical lowest score is 24. As the data below reflect, the highest actual overall victimization score is 147.3 (Marion County) while the lowest is 49.62 (Hamilton County). The average overall score was 85.76. The highest theoretical score in any given category is 40 while lowest theoretical score is four. High, low, and averages for each category are as follows:

Violent: High – 24.18; Low – 4.13; Average – 8.11
Property: High – 30.95; Low – 7.93; Average – 16.62
Sex: High – 23.59; Low – 4.96; Average – 13.44
Domestic Violence: High – 28.47; Low – 4.96; Average – 13.29
Children: High – 31.80; Low – 5.06; Average – 14.01
Extralegal: High – 30.29; Low – 9.52; Average – 20.30

Please note that for the following tables, recommendations of "none" indicate that, based on our analysis, these counties do not possess significant gaps between any particular sort of victimization and the resources at its disposal in addressing victimization and thus might not warrant priority consideration for future resource allocation.

ADAMS COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	72.01	
Overall Victimization Rank:	18	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	27	
Property:	15	
Sex:	21	
Domestic Violence:	27	
Children:	45	
Extralegal Factors:	34	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	Y	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

ALLEN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	79.0	
Overall Victimization Rank:	34	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	75	
Property:	34	
Sex:	27	
Domestic Violence:	7	
Children:	7	
Extralegal Factors:	66	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	Y	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	79.9	
Overall Victimization Rank:	36	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	35	
Property:	66	
Sex:	16	
Domestic Violence:	63	
Children:	17	
Extralegal Factors:	45	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

BENTON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	88.55	
Overall Victimization Rank:	51	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	51	
Property:	59	
Sex:	86	
Domestic Violence:	6	
Children:	70	
Extralegal Factors:	9	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

BLACKFORD COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	86.84	
Overall Victimization Rank:	47	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	39	
Property:	28	
Sex:	19	
Domestic Violence:	57	
Children:	76	
Extralegal Factors:	58	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

BOONE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	60.93	
Overall Victimization Rank:	4	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	9	
Property:	13	
Sex:	40	
Domestic Violence:	21	
Children:	34	
Extralegal Factors:	1	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

BROWN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	57.91	
Overall Victimization Rank:	2	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	2	
Property:	11	
Sex:	1	
Domestic Violence:	32	
Children:	14	
Extralegal Factors:	21	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

CARROLL COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	65.75	
Overall Victimization Rank:	9	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	15	
Property:	22	
Sex:	7	
Domestic Violence:	38	
Children:	33	
Extralegal Factors:	13	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

CASS COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	104.05	
Overall Victimization Rank:	79	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	67	
Property:	54	
Sex:	76	
Domestic Violence:	82	
Children:	68	
Extralegal Factors:	59	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in domestic violence victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for domestic violence shelter or similar.</i>		

CLARK COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	105.52	
Overall Victimization Rank:	80	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	84	
Property:	80	
Sex:	43	
Domestic Violence:	77	
Children:	55	
Extralegal Factors:	56	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in domestic violence victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for domestic violence shelter or similar.</i>		

CLAY COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	90.80	
Overall Victimization Rank:	56	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	46	
Property:	77	
Sex:	74	
Domestic Violence:	73	
Children:	8	
Extralegal Factors:	25	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

CLINTON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	98.92	
Overall Victimization Rank:	73	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	56	
Property:	72	
Sex:	83	
Domestic Violence:	44	
Children:	69	
Extralegal Factors:	28	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	1
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in sexual crime victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for SANE and/or counseling services.</i>		

CRAWFORD COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	98.29	
Overall Victimization Rank:	70	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	60	
Property:	33	
Sex:	39	
Domestic Violence:	60	
Children:	84	
Extralegal Factors:	69	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in child victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for counseling services.</i>		

DAVIESS COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	84.39	
Overall Victimization Rank:	45	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	32	
Property:	52	
Sex:	53	
Domestic Violence:	31	
Children:	61	
Extralegal Factors:	32	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

DEARBORN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	82.96	
Overall Victimization Rank:	40	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	12	
Property:	19	
Sex:	14	
Domestic Violence:	76	
Children:	72	
Extralegal Factors:	39	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

DECATUR COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	95.98	
Overall Victimization Rank:	67	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	74	
Property:	63	
Sex:	65	
Domestic Violence:	25	
Children:	83	
Extralegal Factors:	29	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

DEKALB COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	89.31	
Overall Victimization Rank:	54	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	29	
Property:	43	
Sex:	49	
Domestic Violence:	59	
Children:	80	
Extralegal Factors:	35	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

DELAWARE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	92.08	
Overall Victimization Rank:	69	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	79	
Property:	38	
Sex:	51	
Domestic Violence:	40	
Children:	50	
Extralegal Factors:	70	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

DUBOIS COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	65.58	
Overall Victimization Rank:	8	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	43	
Property:	39	
Sex:	44	
Domestic Violence:	18	
Children:	6	
Extralegal Factors:	6	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

FAYETTE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	98.47	
Overall Victimization Rank:	71	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	41	
Property:	65	
Sex:	77	
Domestic Violence:	55	
Children:	25	
Extralegal Factors:	80	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in sexual crime victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for SANE and/or counseling services.</i>		

FOUNTAIN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	87.50	
Overall Victimization Rank:	38	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	44	
Property:	47	
Sex:	20	
Domestic Violence:	65	
Children:	23	
Extralegal Factors:	47	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

FRANKLIN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	61.99	
Overall Victimization Rank:	83	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	7	
Property:	87	
Sex:	78	
Domestic Violence:	87	
Children:	58	
Extralegal Factors:	37	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

FULTON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	69.72	
Overall Victimization Rank:	12	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	70	
Property:	4	
Sex:	26	
Domestic Violence:	3	
Children:	52	
Extralegal Factors:	33	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

GIBSON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	83.34	
Overall Victimization Rank:	41	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	13	
Property:	35	
Sex:	56	
Domestic Violence:	45	
Children:	79	
Extralegal Factors:	15	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

GRANT COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	91.85	
Overall Victimization Rank:	58	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	26	
Property:	53	
Sex:	35	
Domestic Violence:	41	
Children:	64	
Extralegal Factors:	78	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	Y	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

GREENE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	77.21	
Overall Victimization Rank:	30	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	20	
Property:	14	
Sex:	24	
Domestic Violence:	53	
Children:	67	
Extralegal Factors:	24	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

HAMILTON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	49.62	
Overall Victimization Rank:	1	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	6	
Property:	2	
Sex:	17	
Domestic Violence:	13	
Children:	1	
Extralegal Factors:	5	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

HANCOCK COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	64.31	
Overall Victimization Rank:	7	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	14	
Property:	18	
Sex:	28	
Domestic Violence:	28	
Children:	20	
Extralegal Factors:	10	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

HARRISON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	67.25	
Overall Victimization Rank:	10	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	34	
Property:	29	
Sex:	9	
Domestic Violence:	24	
Children:	43	
Extralegal Factors:	8	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

HENDRICKS COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	74.66	
Overall Victimization Rank:	24	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	63	
Property:	45	
Sex:	57	
Domestic Violence:	61	
Children:	18	
Extralegal Factors:	3	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

HENRY COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	88.76	
Overall Victimization Rank:	52	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	11	
Property:	67	
Sex:	54	
Domestic Violence:	56	
Children:	27	
Extralegal Factors:	72	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	Y	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

HOWARD COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	103.11	
Overall Victimization Rank:	78	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	73	
Property:	71	
Sex:	63	
Domestic Violence:	85	
Children:	36	
Extralegal Factors:	63	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in domestic violence victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for domestic violence shelter or similar.</i>		

HUNTINGTON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	77.27	
Overall Victimization Rank:	31	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	5	
Property:	31	
Sex:	12	
Domestic Violence:	12	
Children:	81	
Extralegal Factors:	22	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

JACKSON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	101.33	
Overall Victimization Rank:	77	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	70	
Property:	83	
Sex:	48	
Domestic Violence:	74	
Children:	41	
Extralegal Factors:	65	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in domestic violence victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for domestic violence shelter or similar.</i>		

JASPER COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	80.11	
Overall Victimization Rank:	37	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	55	
Property:	57	
Sex:	52	
Domestic Violence:	36	
Children:	39	
Extralegal Factors:	20	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

JAY COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	70.64	
Overall Victimization Rank:	13	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	16	
Property:	8	
Sex:	38	
Domestic Violence:	9	
Children:	38	
Extralegal Factors:	50	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

JEFFERSON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	96.57	
Overall Victimization Rank:	68	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	37	
Property:	46	
Sex:	59	
Domestic Violence:	75	
Children:	57	
Extralegal Factors:	75	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

JENNINGS COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	116.20	
Overall Victimization Rank:	84	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	54	
Property:	68	
Sex:	85	
Domestic Violence:	17	
Children:	87	
Extralegal Factors:	71	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in child victimization and in appropriate resources. Suggest future resource consideration for child advocacy center and/or counseling center.</i>		

JOHNSON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	74.84	
Overall Victimization Rank:	25	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	59	
Property:	50	
Sex:	22	
Domestic Violence:	52	
Children:	26	
Extralegal Factors:	14	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

KNOX COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	100.35	
Overall Victimization Rank:	75	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	21	
Property:	64	
Sex:	80	
Domestic Violence:	30	
Children:	75	
Extralegal Factors:	64	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in sexual crime victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for rape crisis and/or counseling services.</i>		

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	78.18	
Overall Victimization Rank:	32	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	82	
Property:	21	
Sex:	25	
Domestic Violence:	59	
Children:	2	
Extralegal Factors:	49	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	Y	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

LAKE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	99.11	
Overall Victimization Rank:	74	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	83	
Property:	62	
Sex:	58	
Domestic Violence:	11	
Children:	47	
Extralegal Factors:	81	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

LAPORTE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	108.34	
Overall Victimization Rank:	81	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	62	
Property:	84	
Sex:	61	
Domestic Violence:	83	
Children:	15	
Extralegal Factors:	74	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	Y	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

LAWRENCE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	73.75	
Overall Victimization Rank:	20	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	33	
Property:	25	
Sex:	15	
Domestic Violence:	22	
Children:	12	
Extralegal Factors:	68	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

MADISON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	113.24	
Overall Victimization Rank:	83	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	77	
Property:	70	
Sex:	82	
Domestic Violence:	37	
Children:	77	
Extralegal Factors:	86	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	NY	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None</i>		

MARION COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	147.3	
Overall Victimization Rank:	87	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	87	
Property:	87	
Sex:	87	
Domestic Violence:	86	
Children:	62	
Extralegal Factors:	85	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	Y	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	Y	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

MARSHALL COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	87.47	
Overall Victimization Rank:	49	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	22	
Property:	51	
Sex:	46	
Domestic Violence:	69	
Children:	44	
Extralegal Factors:	61	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation:</i>		

MARTIN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	75.18	
Overall Victimization Rank:	27	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	23	
Property:	5	
Sex:	62	
Domestic Violence:	58	
Children:	40	
Extralegal Factors:	26	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation:</i>		

MIAMI COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	94.37	
Overall Victimization Rank:	64	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	64	
Property:	47	
Sex:	33	
Domestic Violence:	39	
Children:	82	
Extralegal Factors:	60	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

MONROE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	94.67	
Overall Victimization Rank:	65	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	66	
Property:	75	
Sex:	69	
Domestic Violence:	19	
Children:	19	
Extralegal Factors:	73	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	Y	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	Y	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

MONTGOMERY COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	97.07	
Overall Victimization Rank:	69	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	31	
Property:	82	
Sex:	73	
Domestic Violence:	71	
Children:	53	
Extralegal Factors:	36	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

MORGAN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	94.13	
Overall Victimization Rank:	63	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	52	
Property:	76	
Sex:	84	
Domestic Violence:	26	
Children:	31	
Extralegal Factors:	37	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

NEWTON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	74.30	
Overall Victimization Rank:	22	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	36	
Property:	24	
Sex:	4	
Domestic Violence:	29	
Children:	46	
Extralegal Factors:	57	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

NOBLE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	91.04	
Overall Victimization Rank:	57	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	10	
Property:	23	
Sex:	36	
Domestic Violence:	51	
Children:	66	
Extralegal Factors:	82	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

OHIO COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	83.64	
Overall Victimization Rank:	43	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	49	
Property:	78	
Sex:	6	
Domestic Violence:	70	
Children:	24	
Extralegal Factors:	27	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

ORANGE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	89.03	
Overall Victimization Rank:	53	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	57	
Property:	60	
Sex:	42	
Domestic Violence:	66	
Children:	48	
Extralegal Factors:	47	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

OWEN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	87.24	
Overall Victimization Rank:	48	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	42	
Property:	36	
Sex:	67	
Domestic Violence:	62	
Children:	16	
Extralegal Factors:	67	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

PARKE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	70.73	
Overall Victimization Rank:	14	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	50	
Property:	6	
Sex:	30	
Domestic Violence:	46	
Children:	4	
Extralegal Factors:	58	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

PERRY COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	93.58	
Overall Victimization Rank:	62	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	53	
Property:	61	
Sex:	23	
Domestic Violence:	84	
Children:	58	
Extralegal Factors:	38	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

PIKE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	92.36	
Overall Victimization Rank:	60	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	80	
Property:	37	
Sex:	45	
Domestic Violence:	43	
Children:	85	
Extralegal Factors:	11	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

PORTER COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	63.86	
Overall Victimization Rank:	6	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	38	
Property:	12	
Sex:	34	
Domestic Violence:	14	
Children:	11	
Extralegal Factors:	18	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

POSEY COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	83.38	
Overall Victimization Rank:	42	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	72	
Property:	79	
Sex:	31	
Domestic Violence:	42	
Children:	49	
Extralegal Factors:	4	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

PULASKI COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	75.02	
Overall Victimization Rank:	26	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	25	
Property:	10	
Sex:	29	
Domestic Violence:	72	
Children:	54	
Extralegal Factors:	29	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

PUTNAM COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	74.28	
Overall Victimization Rank:	21	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	17	
Property:	16	
Sex:	20	
Domestic Violence:	50	
Children:	32	
Extralegal Factors:	53	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

RANDOLPH COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	85.79	
Overall Victimization Rank:	46	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	8	
Property:	49	
Sex:	66	
Domestic Violence:	5	
Children:	74	
Extralegal Factors:	55	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

RIPLEY COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	71.40	
Overall Victimization Rank:	16	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	18	
Property:	17	
Sex:	5	
Domestic Violence:	67	
Children:	35	
Extralegal Factors:	31	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	Y	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

RUSH COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	98.75	
Overall Victimization Rank:	72	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	4	
Property:	73	
Sex:	81	
Domestic Violence:	64	
Children:	71	
Extralegal Factors:	23	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in sexual crime victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for SANE and/or counseling services.</i>		

SCOTT COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	139.45	
Overall Victimization Rank:	86	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	86	
Property:	81	
Sex:	27	
Domestic Violence:	87	
Children:	86	
Extralegal Factors:	87	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in domestic violence victimization and in appropriate resources. Suggest future resource allocation for domestic violence shelter.</i>		

SHELBY COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	81.01	
Overall Victimization Rank:	39	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	19	
Property:	55	
Sex:	3	
Domestic Violence:	79	
Children:	56	
Extralegal Factors:	30	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

SPENCER COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	58.63	
Overall Victimization Rank:	3	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	1	
Property:	20	
Sex:	2	
Domestic Violence:	36	
Children:	21	
Extralegal Factors:	12	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

STARKE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	71.97	
Overall Victimization Rank:	17	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	61	
Property:	3	
Sex:	32	
Domestic Violence:	4	
Children:	9	
Extralegal Factors:	79	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

STEBEN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	94.7	
Overall Victimization Rank:	66	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	7	
Property:	69	
Sex:	71	
Domestic Violence:	54	
Children:	60	
Extralegal Factors:	62	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

SULLIVAN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	71.31	
Overall Victimization Rank:	15	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	24	
Property:	32	
Sex:	18	
Domestic Violence:	10	
Children:	30	
Extralegal Factors:	44	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

SWITZERLAND COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	78.9	
Overall Victimization Rank:	33	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	40	
Property:	40	
Sex:	8	
Domestic Violence:	65	
Children:	37	
Extralegal Factors:	46	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

TIPPECANOE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	89.38	
Overall Victimization Rank:	55	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	65	
Property:	44	
Sex:	70	
Domestic Violence:	16	
Children:	22	
Extralegal Factors:	77	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	Y	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	Y	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

TIPTON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	74.63	
Overall Victimization Rank:	23	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	68	
Property:	27	
Sex:	50	
Domestic Violence:	33	
Children:	23	
Extralegal Factors:	16	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

UNION COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	93.14	
Overall Victimization Rank:	61	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	48	
Property:	74	
Sex:	75	
Domestic Violence:	35	
Children:	42	
Extralegal Factors:	42	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in sexual violence victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for SANE and/or rape crisis services.		

VANDERBURGH COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	125.83	
Overall Victimization Rank:	85	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	78	
Property:	85	
Sex:	79	
Domestic Violence:	81	
Children:	78	
Extralegal Factors:	76	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
Recommendation: None.		

VERMILLION COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	84.34	
Overall Victimization Rank:	44	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	45	
Property:	9	
Sex:	64	
Domestic Violence:	20	
Children:	73	
Extralegal Factors:	52	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

VIGO COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	112.14	
Overall Victimization Rank:	82	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	69	
Property:	86	
Sex:	55	
Domestic Violence:	78	
Children:	29	
Extralegal Factors:	83	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	Y	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	Y	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

WABASH COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	100.84	
Overall Victimization Rank:	76	
Relative Victimization Level:	HIGH	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	85	
Property:	30	
Sex:	78	
Domestic Violence:	68	
Children:	63	
Extralegal Factors:	48	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
Recommendation: Analysis indicates possible gap in sexual violence victimization and in appropriate resources. Possible future resource consideration for SANE and/or counseling services.		

WARREN COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	76.53	
Overall Victimization Rank:	29	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	58	
Property:	58	
Sex:	72	
Domestic Violence:	8	
Children:	51	
Extralegal Factors:	2	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
Service	Available (Y/N)	Number
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
Recommendation: None.		

WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	79.79	
Overall Victimization Rank:	35	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	47	
Property:	48	
Sex:	11	
Domestic Violence:	80	
Children:	10	
Extralegal Factors:	43	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	Y	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

WAYNE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	80.96	
Overall Victimization Rank:	38	
Relative Victimization Level:	MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	76	
Property:	42	
Sex:	37	
Domestic Violence:	2	
Children:	5	
Extralegal Factors:	84	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	Y	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	Y	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

WELLS COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	75.57	
Overall Victimization Rank:	28	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	3	
Property:	26	
Sex:	60	
Domestic Violence:	47	
Children:	59	
Extralegal Factors:	7	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

WHITE COUNTY		
Total Victimization Score:	73.42	
Overall Victimization Rank:	19	
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW-MODERATE	
VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS		
Violent:	30	
Property:	7	
Sex:	41	
Domestic Violence:	48	
Children:	28	
Extralegal Factors:	40	
RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION		
<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	N	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	N	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	
<i>Recommendation: None.</i>		

WHITLEY COUNTY

Total Victimization Score:	67.58
Overall Victimization Rank:	11
Relative Victimization Level:	LOW

VICTIMIZATION CATEGORY RANKINGS

Violent:	28
Property:	56
Sex:	13
Domestic Violence:	15
Children:	13
Extralegal Factors:	17

RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VICTIMIZATION

<i>Service</i>	<i>Available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Number</i>
DV Shelter/Non-Res	N	
Rape Crisis	N	
SANE	N	
GAL/CASA	Y	
Child Advocacy	N	
Counseling	N	
Pros. Vict. Advocate	Y	
LE Vict. Advocate	N	

Recommendation: None.

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Law Enforcement Agency Victim Assistance Survey

1. What is the name of your law enforcement agency?
2. In what county is your law enforcement agency located?
3. Does your law enforcement agency directly provide victim assistance services to victims of crime?
 - Yes
 - No
4. Where does your agency refer crime victims requesting victim assistance services?
 - Sheriff's Department
 - Prosecutor's Office
 - Other (Please enter organization's name and contact information)
5. How many people at your law enforcement agency provided victim assistance services in 2012? (*i.e. Two full-time personnel = 2; a full-time person and part time person = 1.5; a full-time person who works on victim assistance services part-time= 0.5, etc.*)
6. How many people at your law enforcement agency CURRENTLY provide victim assistance services? (*i.e. Two full-time personnel = 2; a full-time person and part-time person = 1.5; a full-time person who works on victim assistance services part-time = 0.5, etc.*)
7. Do your agency's victim assistance personnel only serve individuals who were victims of crime in the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction?
 - Yes
 - No
8. Please specify the counties, cities, and/or towns to which services are provided.
9. Please list the types of services provided by your agency's victim assistance personnel (*i.e. crisis counseling, advocacy, restitution, pretrial services, etc.*)
10. How many individuals were served by your law enforcement agency's victim assistance personnel in 2012 (*if these statistics are not available, please estimate the number served in 2012*)?
11. Does your law enforcement agency track the number of victims served by specific crime type?
 - Yes
 - No
12. Please list the specific crime type by the number of victims served by victim assistance personnel in 2012.
13. In your estimation, given the number served in previous years, your current resources, processes, personnel, etc., what is the MAXIMUM number of individuals that could be served by your law enforcement agency's victim assistance personnel in one year?

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