Victimization Prevalence and Disproportionality by Race, Latino Origin, and Gender in Indiana
2016 Indiana Crime Victimization Survey
By Meredith Canada, Research Associate

Introduction

In 2017, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI), with the assistance of Glengariff Group, Inc., conducted its second Indiana Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS). The survey was modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.[1] The ICVS seeks to obtain comprehensive information on crime and victimization in Indiana, because currently, there is no statewide standard for collecting and measuring crime and victimization. For example, Indiana often relies on the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Unfortunately, Indiana does not mandate its law enforcement agencies to participate in the UCR Program. Further, UCR only collects information on reports made to police and arrests made by police. ICVS provides an additional measure for crimes and victimization in Indiana.

Methodology

ICJI commissioned the Glengariff Group, Inc. (Glengariff) to administer the Indiana Crime Victimization Survey to 2,500 adult Indiana residents, ages 18 and older. The instrument was designed to obtain respondent data on criminal victimization and victim demographics that would generalize to Indiana's total population. Proportionate stratified random sampling is a survey sampling methodology used to ensure that the sample population is representative of the entire population; post-stratification weighting is, therefore, not required. Please see Appendix D for a comparison of the survey sample demographics to Indiana census estimates. Glengariff used random-digit dialing to contact participants. An interview was considered complete if the respondent completed the entire survey instrument. The survey sample was stratified by gender, age, and ethnicity (Hispanic/Latino) according to 2013 United States Census estimates.[2] Indiana counties were stratified into seven geographical regions (see Figure 1). The number of respondents required to complete the survey in each county was determined by the county's percentage of Indiana's total population. Glengariff reported that survey results have a margin of error of +/- 1.96% with a 95% level of confidence (see appendix A for more information about regional stratification).

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[1] United States Bureau of Justice Statistics. (n.d.). National crime victimization survey. Accessed at https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245
[2] United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey data. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov

Figure 1. Geographic Regions
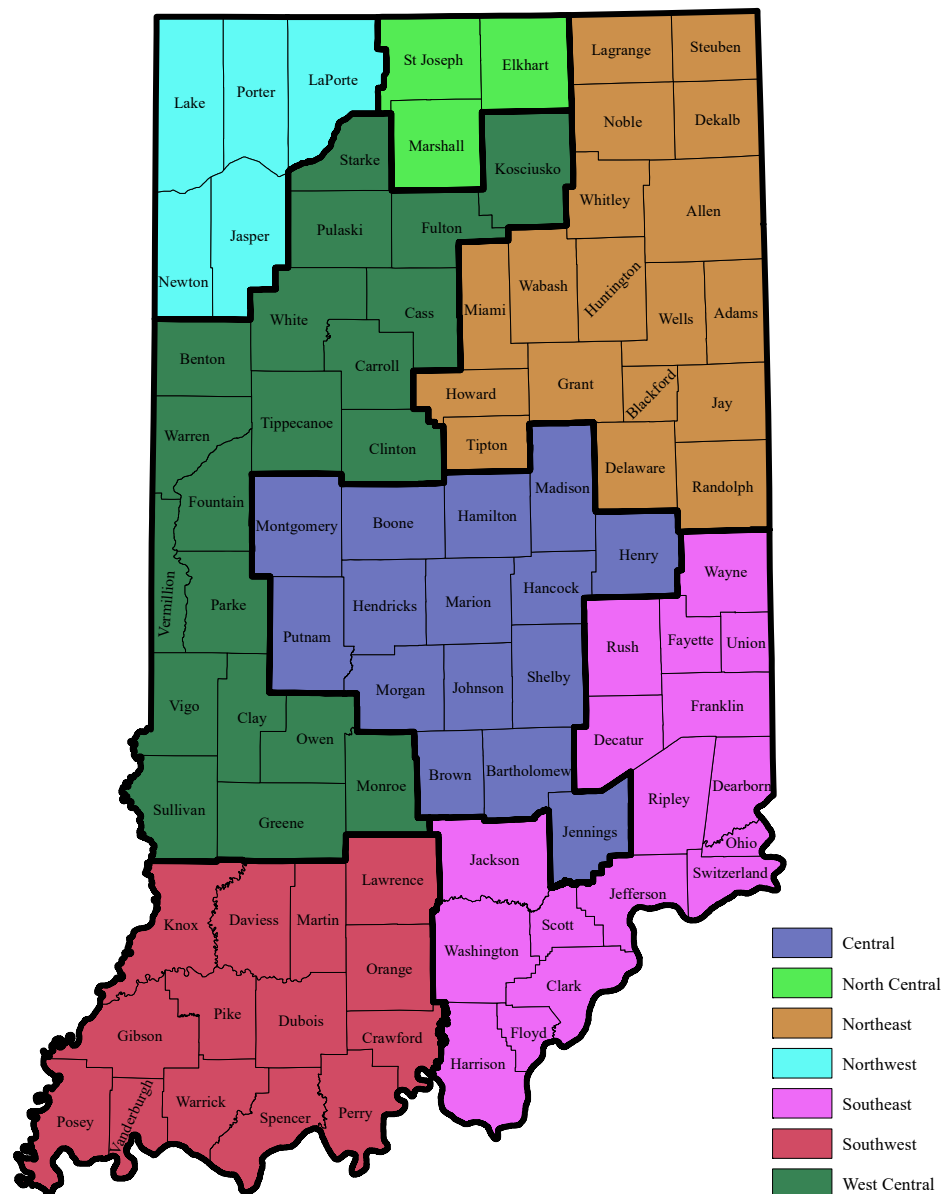
Participants were asked if they, and in some cases if a member of their household, were a victim of 17 different crimes during 2016. Please see Appendix B for survey questions related to each crime. The survey sought out prevalence level data only. Respondents were asked if they experienced at least one victimization for the 17 different crimes in 2016. Crimes included property crime (burglary, three motor vehicle theft crimes, property theft, and vandalism), violent crime (rape, substance-induced rape, other sexual assault, domestic violence, physical assault, aggravated physical assault, and robbery), stalking and intimidation, and identity theft (credit card,

other financial account, and personal information). Respondents who experienced at least one victimization were asked follow-up questions, including if they notified the police after at least one incident and their relationship to the offender(s) during at least one of the incidents.

This report summarizes the demographic characteristics of crime victims by *race and ethnicity* and *gender* for all forms of crime, the perceptions of community crime and safety by *race and ethnicity* and *gender*, and reports of the crime to law enforcement by *race and ethnicity* and *gender*.

Race

Respondents were asked if they considered themselves Hispanic or Latino. They were then asked to identify the racial group with which they identified, including African American or Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Caucasian or White, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, two or more races, or other. Respondents could not select more than one choice. Respondents who indicated *other* were asked to specify their race. For the purposes of this report, Hispanic/Latino and all race categories were combined; individuals who identified as Hispanic/Latino regardless of race were placed in a category and all other race categories, therefore, exclude persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. This was done in order to examine crime victimization prevalence of individuals of Hispanic or Latino origin in relation to other groups of Hoosiers.

Crime Victimization in Indiana

Survey results indicated that more than one in three respondents (35.1%) indicated some form of crime victimization in 2016. Individuals who identified as *two or more races* experienced the highest proportion of victimization across all crimes, followed by respondents who identified as *Hispanic/Latino*. *Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander* and *other* respondents experienced no crimes measured by this survey in 2016. Not surprisingly, these individuals also reported that they felt that crime was not a problem in their communities. *Asian* respondents only indicated victimization by identity theft. Men experienced higher proportions for all crimes except sexual assault and stalking and intimidation. *American Indian/Native Alaska* respondents demonstrated the highest proportion of respondents who reported any crime to the police. With the exception of identity theft, men reported a smaller proportion of crime victimization to police compared to women.

Due to small sample sizes, caution is advised when interpreting these results and drawing conclusions about the experience of all Hoosier residents.

Appendix C illustrates the demographic characteristics of the survey population compared with the population of respondents who were victimized by at least one crime. A comparison of proportions test was conducted comparing the *experienced at least one crime victimization* with the population that did not experience victimization. Proportions found to be significantly different at the 0.05 level are indicated below.

Gender and household income demonstrated no significant difference in likelihood for at least one crime victimization. The following demographic groups demonstrated a greater risk for being the victim of at least one crime in this survey population:

- Ages 18 to 34,

- Identifies as two or more races,
- Living with a partner or separated from significant other,
- Living at a residence for less than 12 months or for 3 to 5 years,
- Households with 3 people or 7 or more people.

Conversely, the following demographic groups demonstrated a decreased risk for crime victimization compared to other demographic groups:
- 65 years and over,
- Identifies as Asian,
- Has less than a high school diploma,
- Married or widowed,
- Living at their current address for more than 10 years,
- Households with one to two people.

Perceptions of Community Crime and Safety

Compared to men, women believed that crime was a problem in their communities and tended to feel less safe walking along at night near home.

Community Crime

Respondents were asked, "*To what extent do you believe crime is a problem in your community? Would you say it is not a problem, sometimes a problem, almost always a problem, or always a problem?*" Reponses were *"not a problem", "sometimes a problem"," almost always a problem"* and *"always a problem."* According to Figure 2, more than half, 54%, of all respondents indicated that crime is *Sometimes a problem* in their communities. Another 28% indicated that crime is *not a problem* in their communities.

Other, *Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*, and *Asian* respondents were evenly split between crime as *not a problem* or *sometimes a problem*. Nearly one in four *American Indian/Alaska Native* respondents indicated that crime was *Always a problem* in their communities. Almost one in three *African American/Black* and over one in four *two or more races* respondents indicated that crime is *almost always a problem* or *always a problem* in their communities. Close to one in six *Caucasian/White* respondents identified crime as *almost always a problem* or *always a problem* in their communities.

Figure 2. Perception of Community Crime by Race
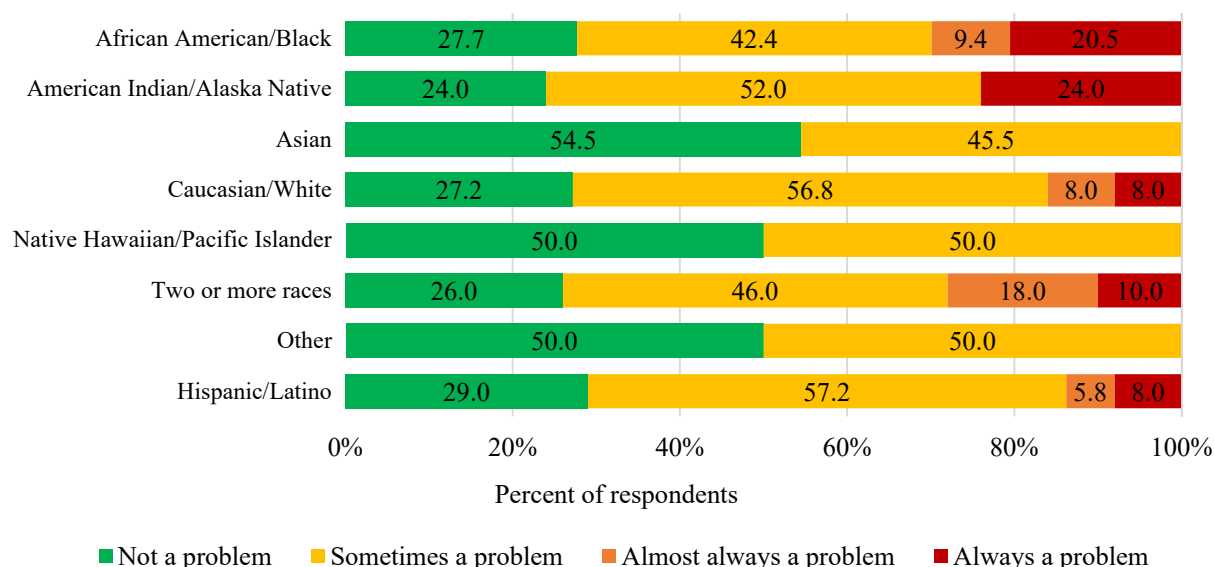
Figure 3 demonstrates that the majority of men and women indicated that crime is *sometimes a problem* in their communities, followed by *not a problem*. One in ten women indicated that crime was *always a problem*.

Figure 3. Perception of Community Crime by Gender
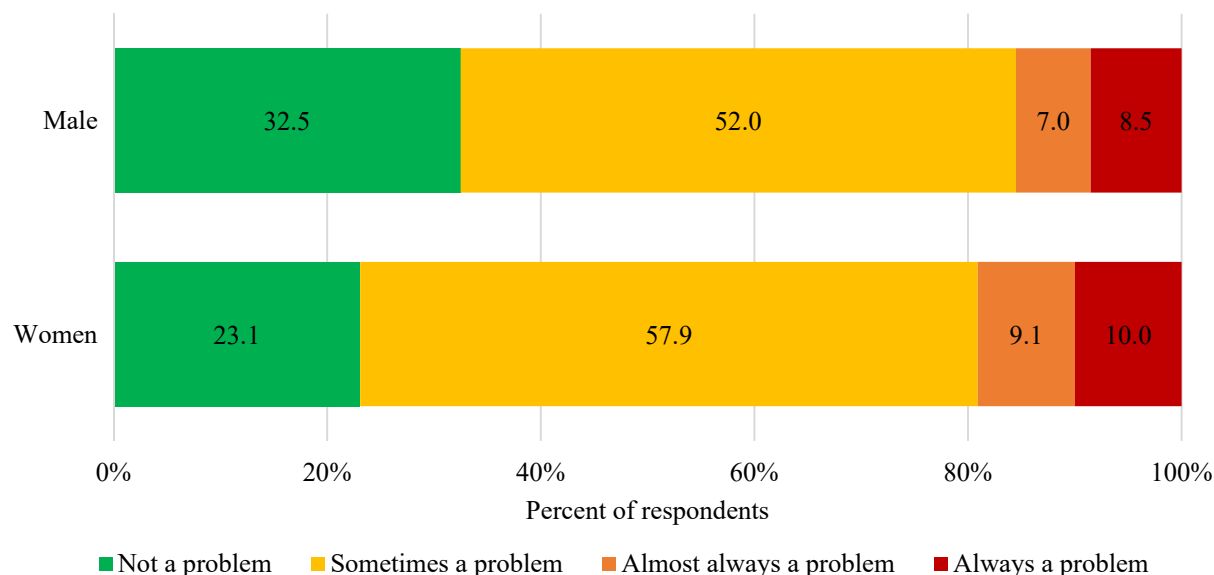
Community Safety

Respondents were asked the question, "Based on a scale of 1 to 5, how safe would you feel walking alone at night within a mile of your home, with 1 being very unsafe and 5 being very safe."

Nearly 47% of all respondents scored a 5 on this question, indicating that they felt very safe walking at night within one mile of home.

Respondents of *other* race indicated that they felt the safest walking alone at night and *Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders* felt the least safe (Figure 4). Means were significantly different by *race and ethnicity* (p<0.001). An analysis of variance test (ANOVA) revealed that the comparison of perception between *African American/Black*, *Caucasian/White*, and *Asian* was significant (p<0.001). *Caucasian/White* and *Asian* respondents had mean responses that were 0.726 and 1.201 points, respectively, higher than *African American/Black* respondents. Further testing indicated that these comparisons were most likely not significantly different due to small sample size.

Figure 4. Mean Response to Perception of Safety by Race
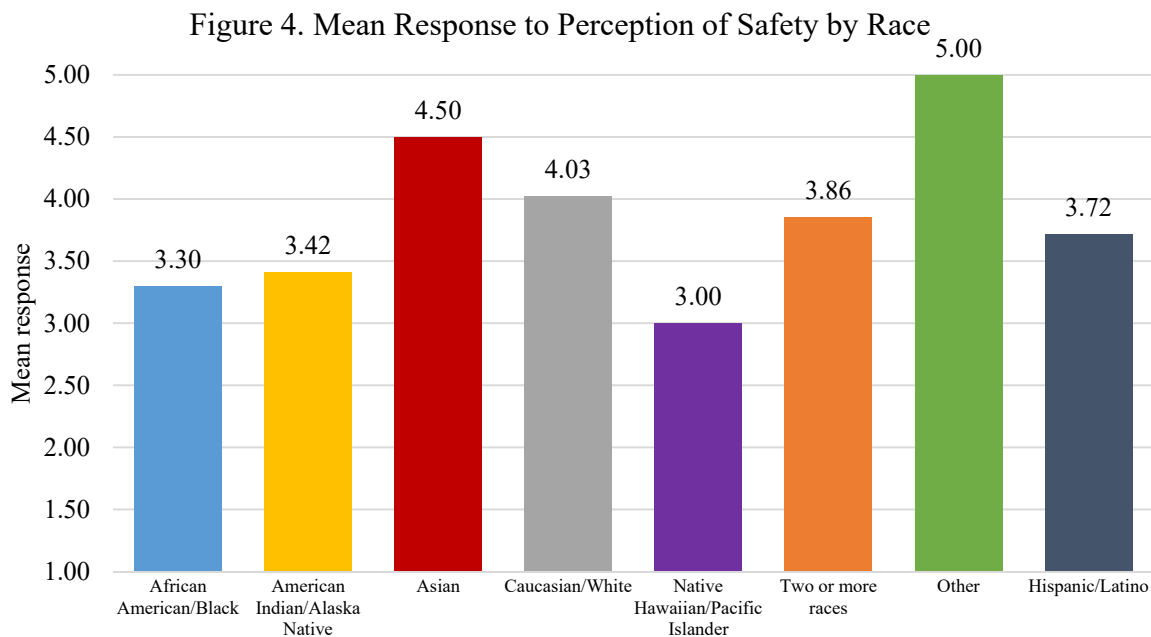
Means across gender were found to be significantly different (p<0.001). Findings in Figure 5 suggested that women feel less safe than men walking alone at night.

Figure 5. Mean Response to Perception of Safety by Gender
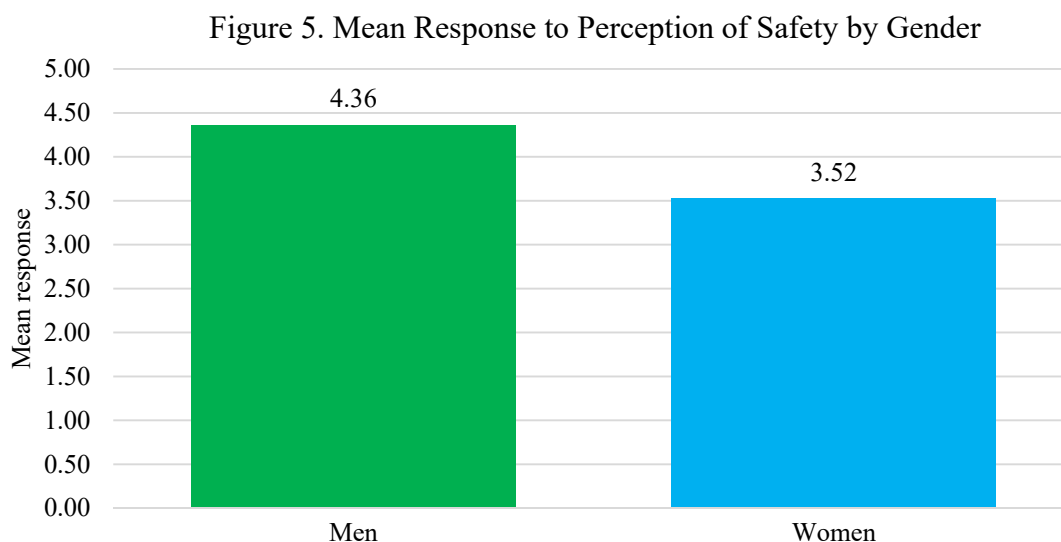
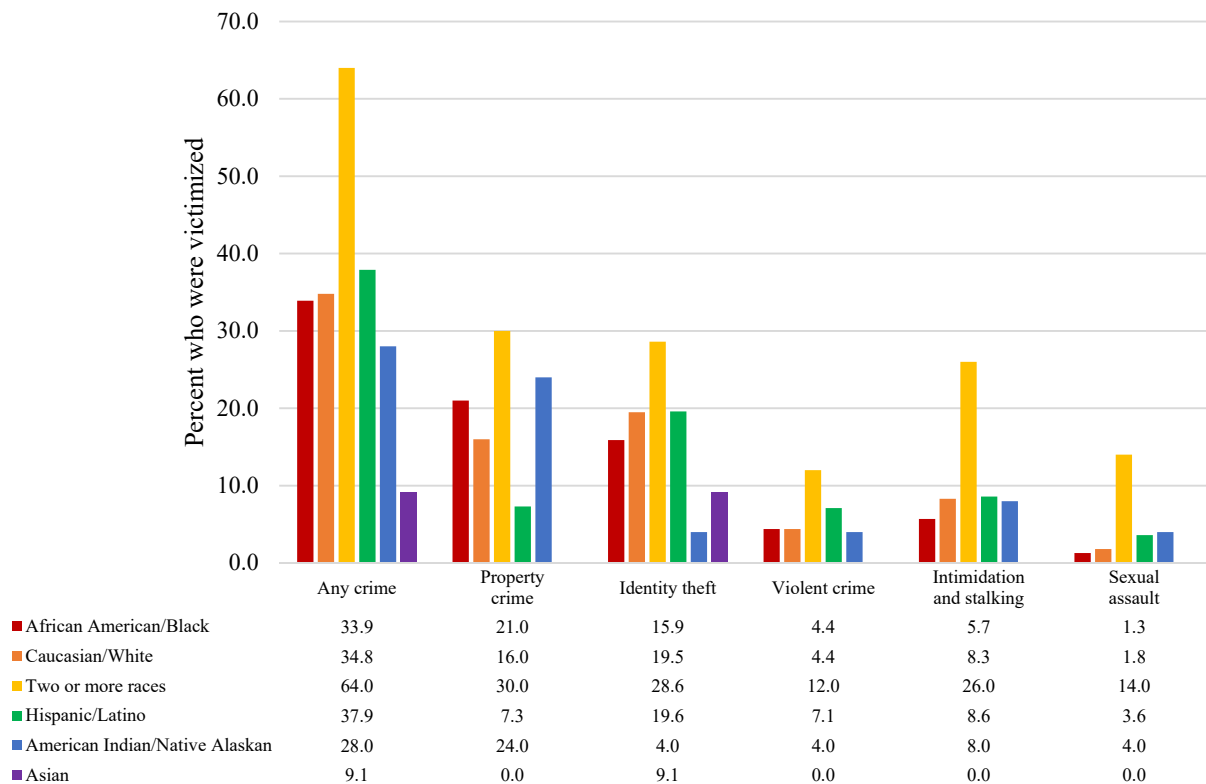**Crime Victimization by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender**

Each crime category (i.e., property crime, identity theft, violent crime, intimidation and stalking, and sexual assault) was cross tabulated with *race* and *ethnicity* and *gender* to identify any characteristics that are disproportionately represented, comparing *no* (did not disclose being a victim of a specific crime category) responses to *yes* (indicated being a victim of a crime category) responses. Additionally, each specific crime was also cross-tabulated with *race and ethnicity* and *gender*. For a full list of crimes measured by the ICVS, please see Appendix B. Analysis of proportions tests were performed, including Chi square and z-tests. All results for crime categories are listed; only results for specific crimes found to be statistically significant at the 0.05 significance level are mentioned. Figure 6 shows the proportion of respondents who experienced victimization for the specified crime category.

Sexual assault crimes, while considered violent crimes, were analyzed separately from other violent crimes, because cross-tabulations indicated that specific sexual assault crimes (i.e., *rape*, *substance-induced rape*, and *unwanted sexual contact*) were also significantly proportionally different across *race and ethnicity* and *gender*.

Respondents who identified as *Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander* and *other* indicated no victimization of any crime measured by the survey. Individuals who identified as *Asian* indicated that they experienced only victimization from *identity theft* in 2016.

Across crime categories, individuals who identified as *two or more races* demonstrated disproportionately higher crime victimization prevalence compared to those within *two or more races* who had no crime victimization and compared with the prevalence of crime of other *race and ethnicity* groups. The next highest group was *Hispanic/Latino*, followed by *Caucasian/White*, *African American/Black*, *American Indian/Native Alaskan*, and *Asian*. Caution is advised when interpreting findings from this report given the small sample sizes.

Figure 6. Crime Victimization by Race and Ethnicity

	Any crime	Property crime	Identity theft	Violent crime	Intimidation and stalking	Sexual assault
African American/Black	33.9	21.0	15.9	4.4	5.7	1.3
Caucasian/White	34.8	16.0	19.5	4.4	8.3	1.8
Two or more races	64.0	30.0	28.6	12.0	26.0	14.0
Hispanic/Latino	37.9	7.3	19.6	7.1	8.6	3.6
American Indian/Native Alaskan	28.0	24.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	4.0
Asian	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Significant level: **p<0.001, *p<0.05

Property Crimes

Four hundred twenty-six (17%) respondents experienced at least one *property crime* in 2016, making *property crime* the second most prevalent crime for the ICVS. Respondents were considered a victim of property crime if they indicated being a victim of at least one of the following crimes: *household burglary, outside property theft, motor vehicle theft, vehicle parts theft, miscellaneous vehicle items theft,* and *vandalism.* See Appendix B for more information about these crimes.

Difference in *property crime* victimization across *race and ethnicity* was found to be statistically significant (X^2=18.075, p=0.012). Respondents who identified as *Asian* or *Caucasian/White* were least likely to experience *any property crime* victimization while individuals who identified as *two or more races* were more likely to experience *property crime* victimization. Nearly one in three individuals who identified as *two or more races* experienced a property crime victimization.

At the 90% confidence interval, *vandalism* was found to be significantly different across *race and ethnicity*. Respondents who identified as *two or more races* were disproportionately overrepresented as victims of *vandalism* (X^2=13.928, p=0.052); 18% of individuals who identified as *two or more races* indicated they had been a victim of *vandalism* in 2016. Individuals who identified as *White/Caucasian* represented the group with the least likelihood for *vandalism* victimization in 2016.

Identity Theft

In 2016, four hundred seventy-three individuals experienced *identity theft*; identity theft was the most prevalent crime for the ICVS. Individuals who identified as *two or more races* had the highest proportion and those who identified as *Native Indian/Alaskan Native* demonstrated the lowest proportion of *identity theft*. There was no statistically significant relationship between *identity theft* and *race and ethnicity*.

The relationship between *race and ethnicity* and *credit card theft* was significant (X^2=14.395, p=0.045). Individuals who identified as *two or more races* experienced the highest proportion (26.5%) of *credit card theft* victimization, and *American Indian/Alaskan Natives* demonstrated the lowest proportion (0.0%) of *credit card theft*.

Violent Crime

Robbery, *assault*, *aggravated assault*, and *domestic violence* comprise the violent crime category for the purposes of this analysis. Individuals who identified as *two or more races* had the highest proportion of violent crime victimization in 2016 followed by *Hispanic/Latino* individuals. *Caucasian and African American/Black* respondents had equal proportions. Four percent of respondents who identified as *American Indian/Alaskan Native* were the victim of violent crime in 2016.

Intimidation and Stalking

Individuals who identified as *two or more races* experienced the highest proportion of intimidation and stalking in 2016, followed by *Hispanic and Latino* individuals. *African American/Black* individuals experienced the lowest proportion of *intimidation and stalking* victimization. *Intimidation and stalking* and *race and ethnicity* was found to be significantly different (X^2=24.853, p<0.001).
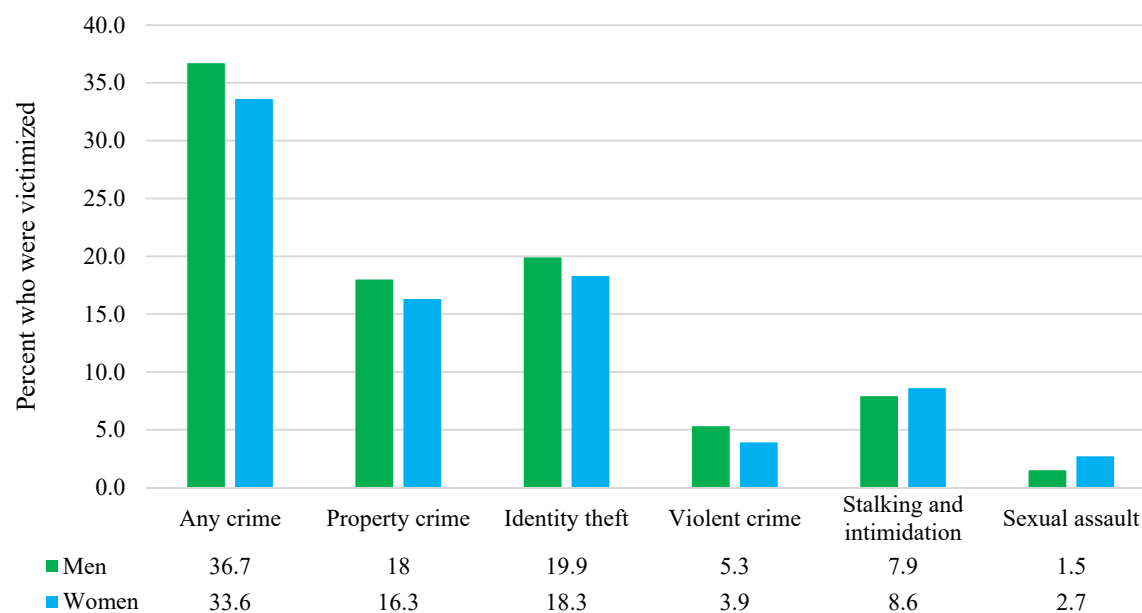
Rape and Unwanted Sexual Contact

Sexual assault was significantly different across *race and ethnicity* (X^2=38.728, p<0.001). Further, the sexual assault crimes of *rape* and *unwanted sexual contact* were also found to be statistically significant across *race and ethnicity*. Approximately one out of seven individuals who identified as *two or more races* were the victim of at least one *rape*, *substance-induced rape*, or *unwanted sexual contact* in 2016. *American Indian/Alaskan Native* had the second highest proportion of sexual assault victimization, followed by *Hispanic/Latino, Caucasian/White*, and *African American/Black* respondents, respectively.

Individuals who identified as *two or more races* had the highest proportion of *rape* victimizations (6.3%) in 2016, followed by *American Indian/Alaska Native* (4.2%), *Hispanic Latino* (1.5%), *Caucasian/White* (0.46%), and *African American/Black* (0.44%).

Individuals who identified as *two or more races* showed the highest proportion (10.4%) of *unwanted sexual contact* victimizations in 2016. *American Indian/Alaska Native* respondents demonstrated the second highest proportion (4.0%), followed by *Hispanic/Latino* (4.6%), *Caucasian/White* (1.5%), and *African American/Black* (1.3%) respondents.

Figure 7. Crime Victimization by Gender

	Any crime	Property crime	Identity theft	Violent crime	Stalking and intimidation	Sexual assault
Men	36.7	18	19.9	5.3	7.9	1.5
Women	33.6	16.3	18.3	3.9	8.6	2.7

Significance level: *p<0.001

Gender

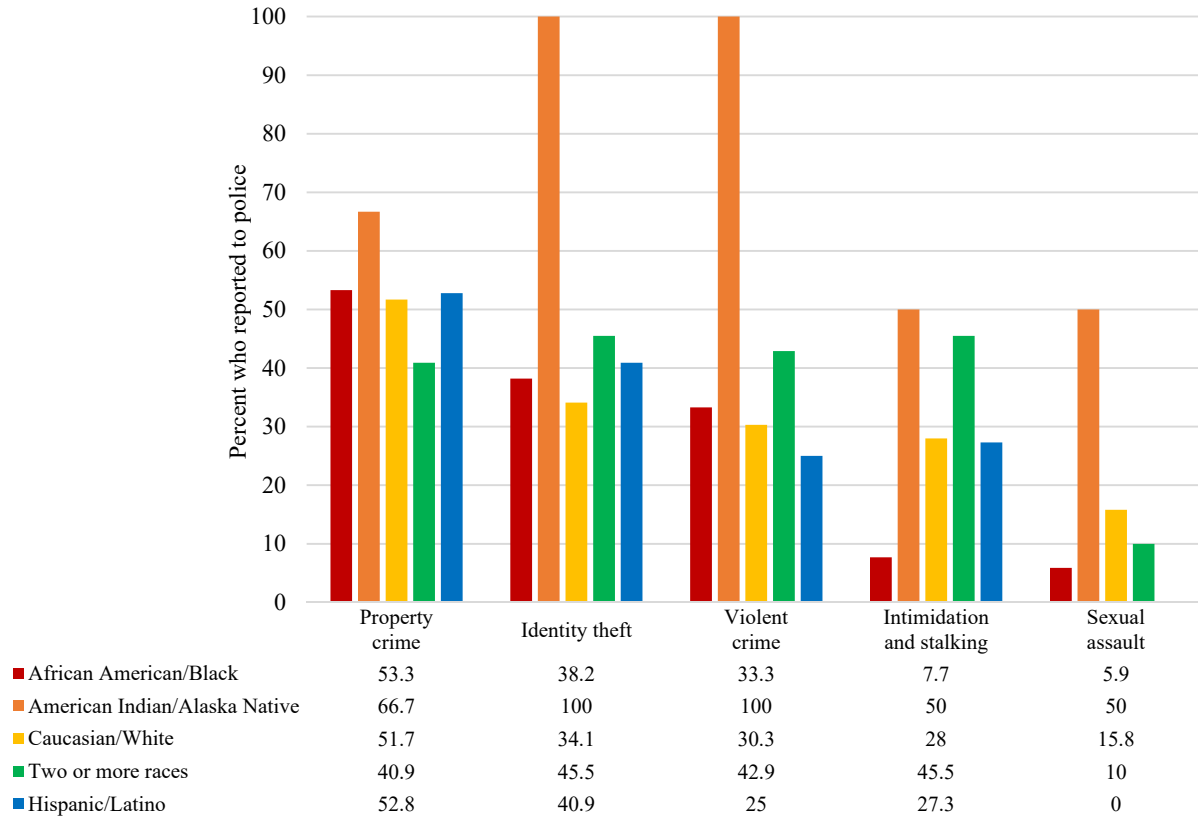Men had a higher proportion of crime victimization for *any crime, property crime, identity theft*, and *violent crime*. Women had a higher proportion of *stalking and intimidation* and *sexual assault crimes*, compared with men. Sexual assault was the only crime category that was significantly associated with gender (X^2=38.728, p<0.001), because being female was significantly associated with all three sexual assault crimes (*rape, substance-induced rape,* and *unwanted sexual contact*).

Crimes Reported to the Police

Figure 8 shows the percent for all crimes in each category that were reported to the police by race and ethnicity. For each crime except *domestic violence*, respondents were asked, "Was the incident reported to the police by you or someone else?" and could choose to respond with either *no* or *yes*. For *domestic violence*, respondents were asked, "And how many of these incidents were reported to the police?" and they could respond with *all of the incidents*, *most of the incidents*, *some of the incidents*, *a few of the incidents*, or *none of the incidents*. Respondents were coded as having reported to the police for all responses except *none of the incidents*.

Respondents who identified as *Asian* experienced only one crime, *identity theft*, and zero respondents reported this to the police. Eight respondents who identified as *Hispanic/Latino* were victims of sexual assault in 2016 and none reported *rape*, *substance-induced rape*, or *unwanted sexual contact* to the police. Caution should be used when drawing conclusions given the small sample size.

Figure 8. Reported crime to the police by race and ethnicity

	Property crime	Identity theft	Violent crime	Intimidation and stalking	Sexual assault
African American/Black	53.3	38.2	33.3	7.7	5.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	66.7	100	100	50	50
Caucasian/White	51.7	34.1	30.3	28	15.8
Two or more races	40.9	45.5	42.9	45.5	10
Hispanic/Latino	52.8	40.9	25	27.3	0

For each crime, if respondents indicated that they did not report a particular crime to the police, they were asked the follow up question, "Why did you not report the incident(s) to the police? Was it because you…." Respondents were allowed to provide more than one reason.

According to Table 1, the number one reason across *race and ethnicity* respondents who did not report crime to the police was *believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient*. The next most common reason across *race and ethnicity* was *felt the offense was minor or not important*. The second most common reason (33.3%) for Asian respondents was *believed it was a private or personal matter and the police didn't need to be involved*.

Table 1. Reason for not reporting any crime to the police by race and ethnicity (Percent)

Reason	Percent of Respondents					
	African American/ Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Caucasian/ White	Two or more races	Hispanic/ Latino
Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	30.8	50.0	66.7	27.5	29.4	27.5
Felt the offense was minor or not important	24.4	0.0	0.0	25.1	19.6	17.6
Believed it was a private or personal matter and the police didn't need to be involved	14.1	0.0	33.3	20.1	15.7	15.7

Reason	Percent of Respondents					
	African American/ Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Caucasian/ White	Two or more races	Hispanic/ Latino
Did not find out about it right away	9.0	25.0	0.0	4.6	2.0	5.9
Did not want to get the offender into trouble	7.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.9	7.8
Didn't know the incident was a crime	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	2.0
Feared the offender or others	1.0	0.0	15.0	9.0	8	15.7
Other	0.0	0.0	95	4.0	4.0	7.8

For all crimes except *identity theft*, females reported at least one victimization to the police more than males did (Figure 9). Of the six men who experienced *sexual assault* in 2016, zero reported at least one *rape*, *substance-induced rape*, or *unwanted sexual contact* to the police.

Figure 9. Reported crime to police by gender

	Property crime	Identity theft	Violent crime	Intimidation and stalking	Sexual assault
Men	50.3	38.5	30.0	18.9	0.0
Women	53.8	33.3	32.4	35.8	17.0
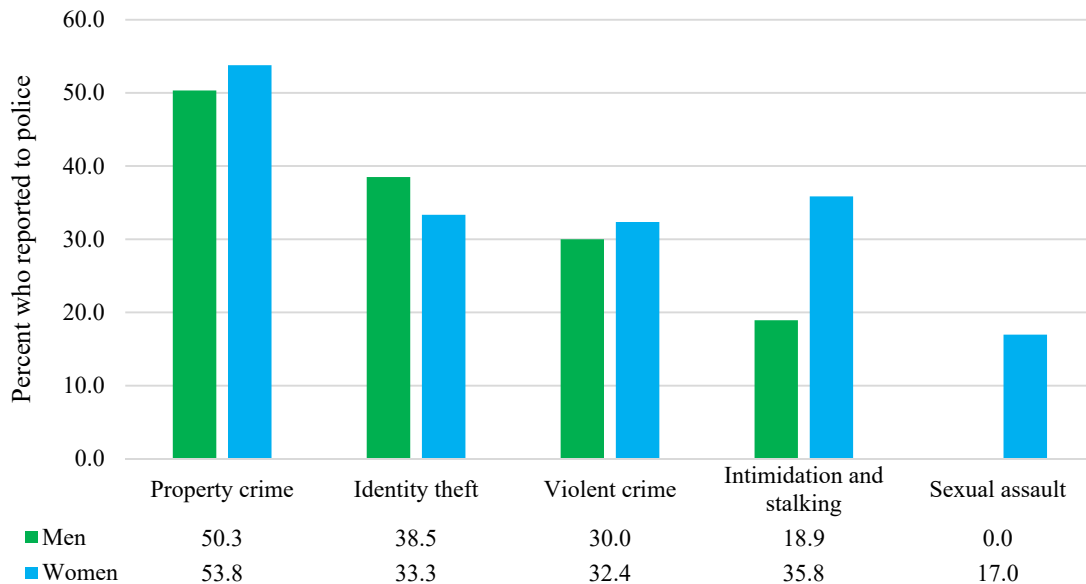
As shown below in Table 2, the most common reason for not reporting to the police was *believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient*. The second most common reason for not reporting was *felt the offense was minor or not important*. Men indicated *believed it was a private or personal matter and the police did not need to get involved* more frequently than women. Women indicated *did not know the incident was a crime* more frequently than men.

Table 2. Reason for not reporting any crime to the police by gender

Reason	Percent of Respondents	
	Male	Female
Believed the police would not be able to do anything or would be inefficient	26.5	29.1
Felt the offense was minor or not important	25.8	23.1

Reason	Percent of Respondents	
	Male	Female
Believed it was a private or personal matter and the police didn't need to be involved	20.0	17.8
Did not want to get the offender into trouble	6.7	5.1
Did not find out about it right away	4.9	5.3
Feared the offender or others	2.9	4.6
Didn't know the incident was a crime	0.7	2.6
Other	12.6	12.3

Appendix A: Indiana Regional Stratification

Northwest: Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Newton, Porter

North Central: Elkhart, Marshall, St. Joseph

West Central: Benton, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Fountain, Fulton, Greene,
                     Kosciusko, Monroe, Owen, Parke, Pulaski, Starke, Sullivan, Tippecanoe,
                     Vermillion, Vigo, Warren, White.

Northeast: Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Delaware, Grant, Howard, Huntington,
                     Jay, LaGrange, Miami, Noble, Randolph, Steuben, Tipton, Wabash, Wells,
                     Whitley

Central: Bartholomew, Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry,
                     Jennings, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Morgan, Putnam,
                     Shelby

Southeast: Clark, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson,
                     Jefferson, Ohio, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Switzerland, Union, Washington,
                     Wayne

Southwest: Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Orange,
                     Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Warrick

Margins of Error by Indiana Region

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

Appendix B: Crimes Measured in the ICVS

Property Crimes

Respondents were identified as victims of a *property crime* if they answered *yes* to one or more of the following questions:

Household burglary:
- During 2016, did anyone break in or attempt to break into your home, garage, shed or other buildings on your property?

Outside property theft:
- During 2016, were any items such as bicycles, lawn furniture or toys, belonging to you or a household member stolen from OUTSIDE your home?

Motor vehicle theft:
- During 2016, were any vehicles such as a car, truck, van, motorcycle or moped belonging to you or a household member stolen?

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

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

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

Identity Theft

Respondents were identified as victims of *identity theft* if they answered *yes* to one or more of the following questions:

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

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

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

Violent Crime

Respondents were identified as victims of *violent crime* if they answered *yes* to one or more of the following questions:

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

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

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

Domestic Violence
- "I am going to read you a list of things that might be done to someone. Please tell me if at any time during 2016 a current or former spouse, partner or significant other has done this to you." Respondents were read the following types of violence and could choose more than one:
    - Slap, punch, kick or push you;
    - Intentionally hit you with an object;
    - Use a weapon such as a gun or knife against you;
    - Threaten you with violence or threaten to kill you; and,
    - Or did they do anything else like that.

Intimidation and Stalking

Respondents were asked the following question and were identified as victims of *intimidation and stalking* if they experienced at least one of the intimidating and/or stalking behaviors.

 "During 2016, has anyone caused you to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated or threatened on at least two separate occasions by exhibiting any one or more of the following behaviors? I am going to read a list, please tell me if anyone has used these behaviors at least twice during 2016:
- Made unwanted phone calls to you not including bill collectors or solicitors;

- Sent unwanted or unsolicited emails, text messages, or letters to you;
- Followed you or spied on you;
- Used electronic devices such as cameras, computer spyware, electronic listening devices or global positioning systems to track or monitor your behavior;
- Showed up uninvited or waited for you unasked at places you were at, such as your home, work place, school or gym;
- Left you unwanted items such as flowers and gifts;
- Posted information or spread rumors about you on the internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth;
- Made threats to harm or kill you, your family, friends, co-workers or pets;
- Or did they do something else?"

Sexual Assault

Respondents were identified as victims of *sexual assault* if they answered *yes* to one or more of the following questions:

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

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

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

Appendix C. Demographic characteristics of survey respondents in 2016

Demographic characteristics	Percent of Respondents	
	Survey population	Experienced at least one crime victimization
Total respondents	100.0	100.0
Gender		
Male	49.3	51.5
Female	50.7	48.5
Age		
Age (known)	100.0	100.0
18-24	5.9	9.2*
25-34	20.1	24.1*
35-44	20.1	19.3
45-54	20.8	20.8
55-64	20.0	18.4
65+	13.1	8.1*
Unknown/Refused	n/a	n/a
Race and Ethnicity		
Race and Ethnicity (known)	100.0	100.0
African American/Black	9.3	9.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.0	0.8
Asian	0.9	0.2*
Caucasian/White	80.8	80.0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1	0.0
Two or more races	2.1	3.7*
Other	0.1	0.0
Hispanic/Latino	5.7	6.2
Unknown/Refused	n/a	n/a
Education level		
Education level (known)	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	5.4	4.0*
High school diploma or GED	25.5	23.8
Some college	19.7	21.5
Technical or vocational school	3.7	4.4
Associate degree	8.2	9.5
College degree	28.6	28.8
Post graduate work/degree	8.9	8.1
Unknown/Refused	n/a	n/a
Household income		
Household income (known)	100.0	100.0

Demographic characteristics	Percent of Respondents	
	Survey population	Experienced at least one crime victimization
Less than $10,000	4.8	5.4
$10,000 to $29,999	16.7	17.5
$30,000 to $49,999	20.1	19.4
$50,000 to $74,999	23.2	22.1
$75,000 to $99,999	15.0	14.2
$100,000 or more	20.2	21.4
Unknown/Refused	n/a	n/a
Marital Status		
Marital Status (known)	100.0	100.0
Single	17.7	18.3
Partner	11.0	15.1*
Married	61.9	58.6*
Divorced	3.2	3.2
Separated	0.9	1.8*
Widowed	5.4	3.0*
Unknown/Refused	n/a	n/a
Lived at Current Address		
Duration at Current Address (known)	100.0	100.0
Less than 12 months	3.5	5.2*
1-2 years	7.6	8.3
3-5 years	11.7	14.5*
6-10 year	15.4	17.0
More than 10 years	61.7	55.0*
Unknown/Refused	n/a	n/a
People in household		
People in household (known)	100.0	100.0
1	14.6	12.1*
2	32.8	28.0*
3	18.8	21.7*
4	17.3	18.7
5	9.7	11.0
6	4.1	4.2
7 or more	2.8	4.2*
Unknown/Refused	n/a	n/a
Indiana region		
Northwest	12.9	13.1

Demographic characteristics	Percent of Respondents	
	Survey population	Experienced at least one crime victimization
North Central	8.1	9.8
West Central	12.8	11.8
Northeast	16.7	15.5
Central	31.4	32.9
Southeast	9.5	8.8
Southwest	8.6	8.1

Significance level: *p≤0.05

Appendix D: Survey Sample and Indiana Census Estimates Comparisons

Demographic Characteristics	Percent of Respondents	
	ICVS Sample	Indiana (2013 Census Estimates)[+]
Total Respondents	100.0	100.0
Gender		
Male	49.3	49.2
Female	50.7	50.8
Age		
18-24	5.9	13.4
25-34	19.9	16.9
35-44	19.8	16.7
45-54	20.6	18.6
55-64	19.8	16.5
65 and older	13.0	17.9
Unknown/Refused	1.0	n/a
Race		
African American/Black	9.3	9.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.1	0.2
Asian	0.9	1.7
Caucasian/White	79.8	84.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1	0.03
Two or More Races	2.6	2.2
Other Race	0.1	2.4
Unknown/Refused	2.8	n/a
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	5.6	6.3
Non-Hispanic	93.4	93.7
Unknown/Refused	1.0	n/a
Education Level*		
Less than a high school diploma	5.3	12.5
High school/GED graduate	25.1	35.0
Some college	19.4	20.9
Technical/vocation school or certificate	3.6	n/a
Associate degree	8.1	8.1
College graduate	28.2	15.0
Post graduate degree/work	8.7	8.5
Unknown/Refused	1.5	n/a
Household Income^		
Less than $10,000	3.7	7.7
$10,000-$29,999	12.9	23.1
$30,000-$49,999	15.6	21.2

Demographic Characteristics	Percent of Respondents	
	ICVS Sample	Indiana (2013 Census Estimates)[+]
$50,000-$74,999	17.9	19.3
$75,000-$99,999	11.6	12.3
$100,000 or more	15.6	16.4
Unknown/Refused	22.7	n/a

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

THE INDIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

Guided by a Board of Trustees representing all components of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victim services. The Institute develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems and administers federal and state funds to carry out these strategies

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[3] United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey data. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov