



THE OHIO
CRIME VICTIMIZATION
SURVEY, 2016



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Executive Summary

All of Ohio's crime data are currently obtained from law enforcement reporting systems. Though these data provide important information about crime in Ohio, other crime data sources are needed because many crimes are not reported to law enforcement. The Ohio Crime Victimization Survey (OCVS) was developed to address this need by gathering information about crimes against persons, crimes against property, and cybercrime. These data are designed to supplement data that are reported to law enforcement in order to provide a more complete understanding of crime in Ohio.

Key findings from the OCVS:

- ❖ **Over half of all survey respondents (52.4%) experienced at least one crime in the last twelve months.** Crimes against property was the most frequent crime category (25.9%), followed by identity theft (19.1%), crimes against persons (16.8%), and consumer fraud (15.7%).
- ❖ **Theft was the most common crime; it was experienced by 16.3% of those surveyed.** The next most common crimes were identity theft involving credit cards (12.3%), burglary (9.7%), intimidation (7.2%), and identity theft involving bank accounts (7.2%).
- ❖ **Ohioans who were retired or older than 65 were less likely to experience crime than Ohioans who were not retired or younger than 65.** Overall, 34.0% of individuals older than 65 experienced at least one crime during the past twelve months, while 56.5% of individuals younger than 65 were victims of crime during the same timeframe. Similarly, 37.4% of retirees experienced at least one crime, compared to 55.9% of non-retirees.
- ❖ **Income was associated with likelihood of crime victimization.** Ohioans that made less than \$35,000 per year experienced more crimes against persons (27.9%) than those who made more than \$35,000 per year (10.3%). Additionally, Ohioans that made more than \$75,000 per year experienced fewer crimes against property (15.5%) than those who made less than \$75,000 per year (31.3%).
- ❖ **Overall, 40.0% of all crimes were reported to law enforcement.** Crimes against property were the most frequently reported (50.9%), followed by crimes against persons (29.7%), and consumer fraud (26.0%).
- ❖ **Victims were more likely to know the offender when they experienced a crime against their person, compared to a crime against their property.** Survey results indicated that 91.0% of victims knew the offender when they experienced a crime against their person, but only 58.6% of victims knew the offender that committed a crime against their property.

Introduction

Victims of crime often experience a significant amount of physical, psychological, and financial trauma that affects not only themselves, but also their families and communities. The initial damage caused by a criminal incident can be further compounded by secondary traumas, which occur when victims do not receive appropriate help and support after their initial victimization. Due to the severity of these consequences, a thorough understanding of victimization is needed in order to combat crime and provide victims with the appropriate support in the aftermath of their experiences. One way to further this understanding is through the collection and analysis of victimization data.

All of Ohio's crime data are currently obtained from law enforcement reporting systems. The primary sources for crime reporting in Ohio are the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) and the Summary Reporting System (SRS), which are part of the national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Both of these systems provide information about crime in Ohio, and each system has advantages and disadvantages. OIBRS contains significant details about individual incidents, including a wealth of information about suspects, victims, property, and arrestees; however, it currently only receives reports from 59% of Ohio's law enforcement agencies covering 81% of Ohio's population.¹ The SRS has better coverage among Ohio law enforcement agencies, with 69% of agencies reporting data, covering 94% of Ohio's population;^{2,3} however, the SRS only contains summary data that lacks the detail of OIBRS. Additionally, both systems rely on information reported to law enforcement agencies, so neither system contains information about unreported crimes.

Crime Victimization Surveys

One way to address the known gaps in the OIBRS and SRS reporting systems is through the administration of a crime victimization survey. Data from victimization surveys can be used to estimate the frequency of crime, understand why crimes are not reported to law enforcement, and determine the demographic characteristics of crime victims. The most well-known victimization survey is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS is a detailed, multi-stage survey that obtains data about crime victimization through citizen interviews. Though the NCVS has traditionally been a primary source of national victimization data, it is also being developed into an additional source of state-level victimization data.^{4,5} However, these state level estimates of crime are not

¹ N = 604 agencies; N = 9,293,268 people

² N = 707 agencies

³ N = 10,809,325 people. This calculation is based on the 10% of agencies reporting SRS data, covering 13% of the population added to the current OIBRS coverage. Currently, 309 agencies (30%) covering 6% of Ohio's population (687,488) do not report data to either system.

⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Developmental Estimates of Subnational Crime Rates Based on the National Crime Victimization Survey*. Prepared by Robert E. Fay and Mamadou Diallo (Washington, DC, 2015), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/descrbncvs.pdf>.

⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Small Area Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey*. Prepared by Robert E. Fay, Michael Planty, and Mamadou S. Diallo (Washington, DC, 2013), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jpsm2013.pdf>.

yet available through the NCVS, so estimates of crimes that are not reported to law enforcement can only be obtained through state crime victimization surveys.

The Ohio Crime Victimization Survey

The Ohio Crime Victimization Survey (OCVS) was developed by Ohio's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to learn more about three different categories of crime in Ohio. These categories include crimes against persons, crimes against property, and cybercrime. Crimes against persons are crimes against an individual's body; these crimes include offenses such as stalking, robbery, and aggravated assault. Crimes against property are crimes related to the theft or destruction of an individual's property, such as burglary or vandalism. Cybercrimes are crimes involving the internet and computer networks. Though there are a wide variety of cybercrimes, the survey focuses on crimes such as identity theft and consumer fraud where an individual (rather than an organization) is a victim.⁶ In addition to questions about these three categories of crime, the OCVS included follow up questions where respondents are asked to provide details about each crime they experienced (e.g. whether or not the crime was reported to law enforcement), as well as demographic information. More information about the development of the survey is included in the Methods section, and the complete survey is available in Appendix A.

Methods

Participants

Survey administrators from Miami University's Applied Research Center recruited a sample of Ohio residents age 18 and older who had lived in their current zip code for at least one year to participate in the survey. A total of 1,152 interviews were completed before the end of the data collection period. Prior to the administration of the OCVS, it was determined that the minimum sample size needed to be at least 1,067 people to yield a 95% confidence level with a confidence interval of +/- 3% for the full sample. A conservative rate of 50% of individuals experiencing a crime was used for calculating the sample size for the OCVS. While this rate does not inherently sound conservative in that it assumes a larger proportion of the population is experiencing victimization, it utilizes a much broader sampling distribution compared to a proportion that is closer to 0 or to 1. By assuming a prevalence rate of 50%, a sample size was obtained in which any true standard error could not exceed 3%.

Of the 1,152 respondents, 65% completed the survey on a cellular device, and 41% considered themselves to be cellphone-only users. Partial respondents, or those individuals who began the survey but quit part way through, were not included in the final sample that was provided by the Applied Research Center to the Ohio SAC for analysis. Information from respondents who declined to answer follow up questions about an incident was used in the calculation of crime totals, but their responses to categorical, follow up questions were not

⁶ While cybercrime literature predominantly focuses on crimes committed against organizations, the purpose of the survey was to identify cyber victimization at the individual level. As such, cybercrime was limited to internet crime schemes (i.e. identity theft) and consumer fraud as it relates to the individual and victimization on the internet or other computer networks.

imputed. For this reason, sample sizes for each question varied slightly. Full demographic information for survey respondents is shown in Table 1.

Materials

The OCVS contained questions about crimes against persons, crimes against property, and cybercrime. Questions about cybercrime were further divided in to questions about consumer fraud and identity theft. All survey questions were about individual-level victimization, and not household-level victimization. Whenever possible, questions on the OCVS were adapted from existing criminal victimization surveys. Items that focused on crimes against persons and crimes against property were adapted from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), as well as other SAC victimization surveys.^{7,8,9} These items were reviewed and adapted to enable comparison with both OIBRS and NCVS data. Questions about consumer fraud were adapted based on Beals, DeLiema, and Deevy's 2015 *Framework for a Taxonomy of Fraud*, developed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in collaboration with the Financial Fraud Research Center at Stanford Center of Longevity and the FINRA Investor Education Foundation.^{10,11} According to Beals, DeLiema, and Deevy (2015), fraud is defined as a crime in which the offender "knowingly and deliberately deceives consumers by convincing them to engage in a transaction that no reasonable person would agree to if he or she had been told the truth." For the OCVS, consumer fraud items were restricted to experiences in which initial contact to the survey respondent was made on the internet through a website or an email. Questions about identity theft were based on existing BJS survey items. For the OCVS, identity theft was operationally defined by the three types of incidents: 1) fraud or misuse of an existing account; 2) fraud or misuse of a new account; and 3) fraud or misuse of personal information, which typically occurs without the victim's knowledge or control.¹²

The first section of the OCVS contained questions about participants' experiences with the above crimes during the past 12 months, while the second section included demographic questions. Crimes against persons included rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, forcible fondling, stalking, and intimidation.¹³ Crimes against property were burglary, motor

⁷ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. *National Crime Victimization Survey: NCVS-1 Basic Screen Questionnaire (2012-2014)*, (Washington, DC, 2016) http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ncvs1_2014.pdf.

⁸ Mark Rubin, Jennifer Dodge, and Eric Chiasson. *2011 Maine Crime Victimization Report: Informing Public Policy for Safer Communities*. Muskie School for Public Service, University of Southern Maine. (Portland, ME, 2011), http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch/Publications/Adult/ME_Crime_Victimization_Survey_2011.pdf.

⁹ Janeena Wing. *Idaho Crime Victimization Survey: 2012*. Idaho State Police, Statistical Analysis Center (Meridian, ID, 2014), <https://www.isp.idaho.gov/pgr/inc/documents/2012Reportc.pdf>

¹⁰ Michael Beals, Marquerite DeLiema, and Martha Deevy. *Framework for a Taxonomy of Fraud: A joint collaboration of the Financial Fraud Research Center at the Stanford Center of Longevity and the FINRA Investor Education Foundation*. Stanford Center on Longevity (Stanford, CA, 2015), <http://longevity3.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Full-Taxonomy-report.pdf>.

¹¹ While this taxonomy expands beyond cybercrime specifically, the framework is the primary basis for items in the OCVS consumer fraud category.

¹² Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. *Victims of Identity Theft, 2014*. Prepared by Erika Harrell (Washington DC: Westat, 2015), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit14.pdf>.

¹³ The specific crimes against persons and crimes against property included in this report are based on standard UCR/NIBRS definitions to facilitate comparisons with OIBRS data in future reports. These definitions can be

vehicle theft, theft, and destruction/damage/vandalism. Consumer fraud items asked about consumer investment fraud, consumer products and services fraud, employment fraud, prize and grant fraud, phantom debt collection fraud, charity fraud, and relationship and trust fraud.¹⁴ Questions about identity theft were related to instances involving the misuse of credit cards, bank accounts, social security numbers, personal information to obtain services, and personal information to obtain credit cards/accounts. The OCVS included follow up questions for when a participant indicated that they were a victim of a particular crime. These follow up questions were designed to gather data about whether or not the crime was reported to law enforcement, the victim's reasons for not reporting to law enforcement, the total number of offenders (crimes against persons and property only), and demographic information about offenders (age, sex, relationship to victim for crimes against persons and property only). The second part of the survey contained demographic questions about age, sex, race, ethnicity, income, education level, employment, sexual orientation, zip code, and length of residency. Once initial survey items were developed, revisions were made based on feedback from subject matter experts from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Additional updates were made based on pilot testing and recommendations from the Applied Research Center at Miami University.

Procedure

Sample Design and Frame

The Ohio SAC contracted with Miami University's Applied Research Center for survey administration. The survey was administered via telephone and used an overlapping, dual frame sample consisting of random-digit dial (RDD) landlines and wireless phones. This method was utilized to reach the greatest number of Ohio citizens while maintaining a representative (i.e. random) sample of Ohio's population.¹⁵ A sample of telephone numbers representative of all Ohio households with listed landline telephone numbers was used in combination with a sample of cellphone numbers belonging to Ohio residents. As a result of this sampling design, Ohio residents with a non-Ohio area code were not included in the survey. Both of these samples were obtained from Survey Sampling International, a global provider for data solutions and technology for survey research.

Data Collection

Telephone surveys were conducted between May 25th, 2016 and June 25th, 2016. All telephone interviews were completed through Miami University's Applied Research Center between 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday. Phone numbers were called up to five times if previous attempts resulted in an

viewed at: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2012/resources/nibrs-offense-definitions> and <https://ucr.fbi.gov/recent-program-updates/reporting-rape-in-2013-revised>.

¹⁴ Michael Beals, Marquerite DeLiema, and Martha Deevy. *Framework for a Taxonomy of Fraud: A joint collaboration of the Financial Fraud Research Center at the Stanford Center of Longevity and the FINRA Investor Education Foundation*. Stanford Center on Longevity (Stanford, CA, 2015), <http://longevity3.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Full-Taxonomy-report.pdf>.

¹⁵ National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Wireless Substitution: Early Release of Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January-June 2013*. Prepared by Stephen J. Blumberg and Julian V. Luke. (Atlanta, GA, 2013), <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/wireless201312.pdf>.

incomplete survey, a refusal, disconnected number, or otherwise ineligible number. Once contact with a participant was made, participants were told about the purpose of the call and asked questions to determine if they met inclusion criteria requirements. Participants were only included in the survey if they were at least 18 years of age, and had lived at their current residence for at least one year. In instances where the individual who answered the phone was under the age of 18 years old, the interviewer was instructed to ask if there was another member of the household who was of age available to complete the interview.

The survey was administered using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)-like system set up through Qualtrics Survey Software. This method enabled interviewers to enter responses directly into a secure file. Interviewing was structured so that interviewers received prompt feedback on quality indicators including sensitivity to survey items, consistency, and completeness of entries. Interviewers were also provided with referral information for a victim assistance agency for each Ohio county. If the respondent needed further assistance, interviewers were instructed to forward the caller to the Call Center Supervisor. Overall, these procedures yielded a response rate of 3.0% (RR1), a cooperation rate of 17.8% (COOP1), a refusal rate of 16.3%, and contact rate of 19.6% using the American Association for Public Opinion Research guidelines.¹⁶

Weighting Adjustments

Data were rake weighted in order to remove any bias introduced through non-random responses to survey recruitment. For the OCVS, data were iteratively weighted based on race, sex, age, and phone type (in that order). Data from the 2010 Ohio Census were used to construct weights for race, sex, and age, while data from the 2015 National Health Interview Study were used to create weights for phone type.^{17,18} Both weighted and unweighted demographic data are shown in Table 1. In general, data from the unweighted sample closely resembled the overall demographics of Ohio's population. The only significant discrepancy was in the age category, as individuals between 18 and 34 were underrepresented in the sample, and individuals older than 64 were overrepresented.

¹⁶ The American Association for Public Opinion Research, *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys*. 9th edition, http://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf

¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, *Ohio 2010 Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Census of Population and Housing*, CPH-1-37, Ohio. (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 2012), <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-1-37.pdf>

¹⁸ National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Early release of selected estimates based on data from the January- March 2015 National Health Interview Survey*. Prepared by Tainya C. Clarke, Brian W. Ward, Gulnur Freeman, and Jeannine S. Schiller. (Atlanta, GA, 2015), <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/earlyrelease201509.pdf>.

Table 1. Demographics of OCVS Survey Respondents – Unweighted and Weighted

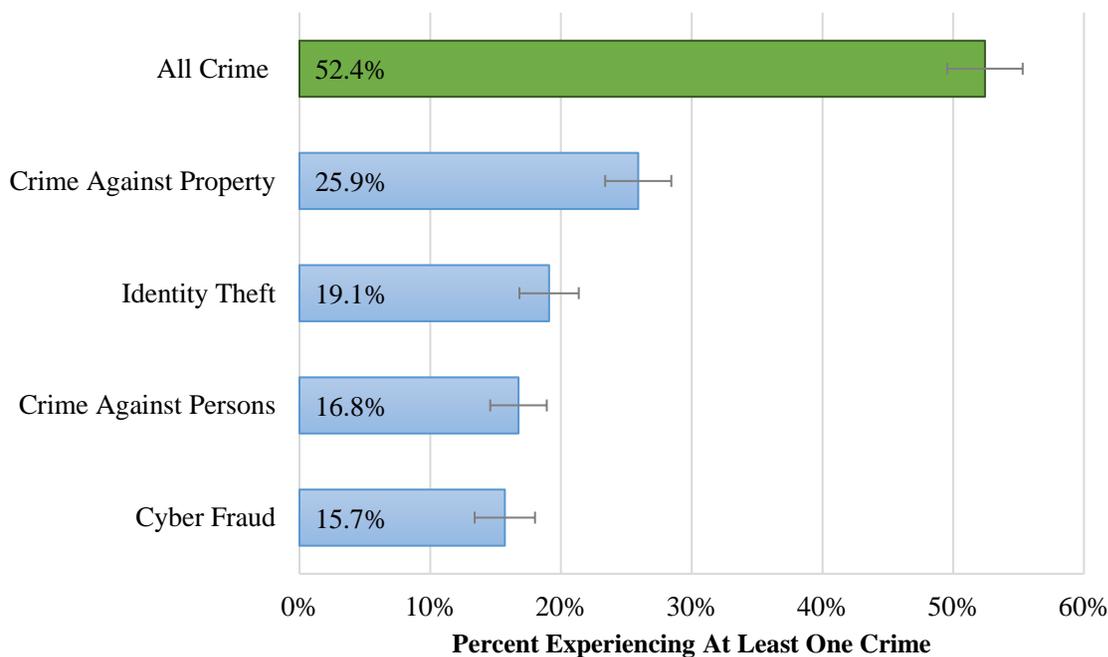
		<i>Unweighted %</i>	<i>Weighted %</i>
<i>Sex</i>	Male	44.6%	48.1%
	Female	55.4%	51.9%
<i>Age</i>	18-34	17.7%	28.5%
	35-64	50.5%	53.1%
	65+	31.8%	18.4%
<i>Race</i>	Caucasian/White	86.3%	82.7%
	African American/Black	9.3%	12.2%
	Other	4.4%	5.1%
<i>Ethnicity</i>	Hispanic	2.3%	3.0%
	Non-Hispanic	97.7%	97.0%
<i>Income</i>	Less than \$35K	39.2%	40.4%
	\$35K to \$75k	29.4%	28.9%
	>\$75K	31.3%	30.7%
<i>Education</i>	High school and below	34.7%	35.5%
	Some college	22.6%	22.1%
	Associates	12.4%	12.5%
	Bachelors	17.6%	18.0%
	Masters and Professional	12.8%	11.9%
<i>Employment</i>	Full-Time	43.0%	50.6%
	Part-Time	9.1%	10.2%
	Not Employed	17.5%	19.9%
	Retired	30.4%	19.3%
<i>Relationship Status</i>	Single	21.5%	30.1%
	Married	54.0%	50.0%
	Separated	24.5%	19.9%
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>	Heterosexual	96.2%	95.2%
	Non-Heterosexual	3.8%	4.8%

Results

Results from the OCVS are presented in four sections. Section I contains aggregated information for all of the crimes included in the survey, while sections II, III, and IV include information about crimes against persons, crimes against property, and cybercrimes, respectively. Data throughout the results section are expressed as percentages of the total sample. Error bars for the 95% confidence interval are included to provide a level of certainty about each estimate; these intervals vary based on the total number of responses to each question. Differences between demographic groups were evaluated using chi-square tests. These groups were constructed by aggregating participant responses in order to achieve greater statistical power during data analysis (see Appendix B for more information). Given the large number of comparisons, the exploratory nature of these comparisons, and the dependence of the variables being examined, post-hoc adjustments were made using the Benjamini and Yekutieli procedure to reduce the Type I error rate without making overly conservative adjustments.¹⁹

Section I: All Crime

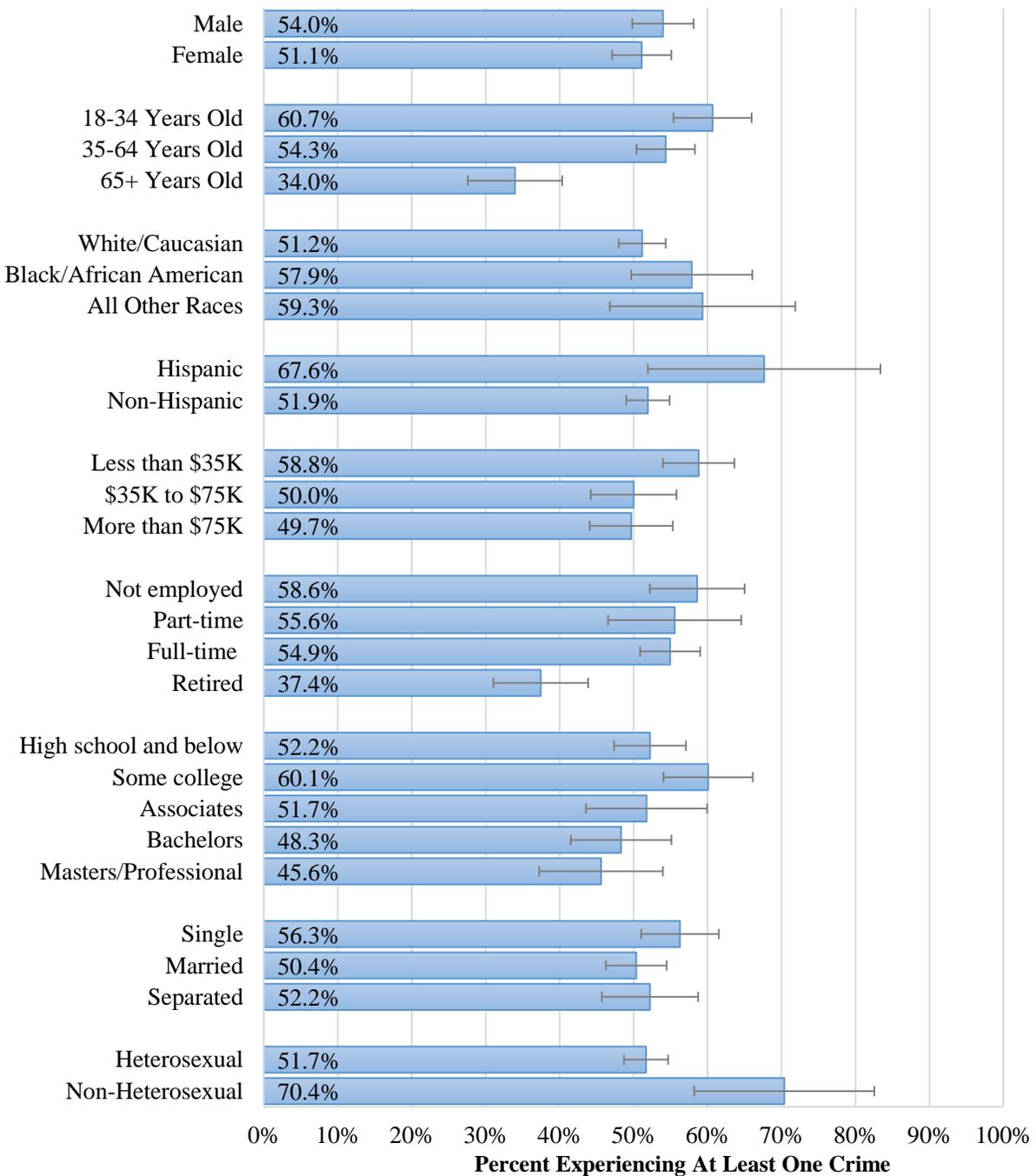
Figure 1. Frequency of All Crime Victimization



Overall, more than half (52.4%) of individuals surveyed were the victim of at least one crime. Crimes against property were the most frequent category of crime, with 25.9% of individuals reporting that they experienced at least one type of property crime (Figure 1). The most frequent individual crimes included theft (16.3%), identity theft through the misuse or unauthorized use of credit cards (12.3%), and burglary (9.7%).

¹⁹ Yoav Benjamini and Daniel Yekutieli, "The Control of the False Discovery Rate in Multiple Testing Under Dependency," *The Annals of Statistics*, 29 vol. 4 (2001), 1165-1188.

Figure 2. All Crime Victim Demographics²⁰



²⁰ The overall sample size for this study was designed to provide reasonable estimates of crime at the state level; it was not designed to obtain precise estimates for individual demographic groups. Though comparisons between demographic groups are included in this report in order to provide a more comprehensive view of crime in Ohio, please note that the estimates for some groups (e.g. “All other races,” “Hispanic,” “Non-Heterosexual”) have small sample sizes and large confidence intervals. Comparisons involving these groups may not have sufficient power to detect statistically significant differences.

Sex and Age

Males and females were victims of crime at similar frequencies, with 54.0% of males and 51.1% of females reporting that they had experienced at least one crime in the past year; this pattern was consistent across all crime categories in this study, suggesting that there were no sex differences in crime victimization (Figure 2). Ohioans who were 65 years or older experienced less crime (34.0%) than those who were 18 to 34 years old (60.7%) or 35 to 64 years of age (54.3%). There were no differences in victimization between participants 18 to 34 years old and 35 to 64 years old.

Race and Ethnicity

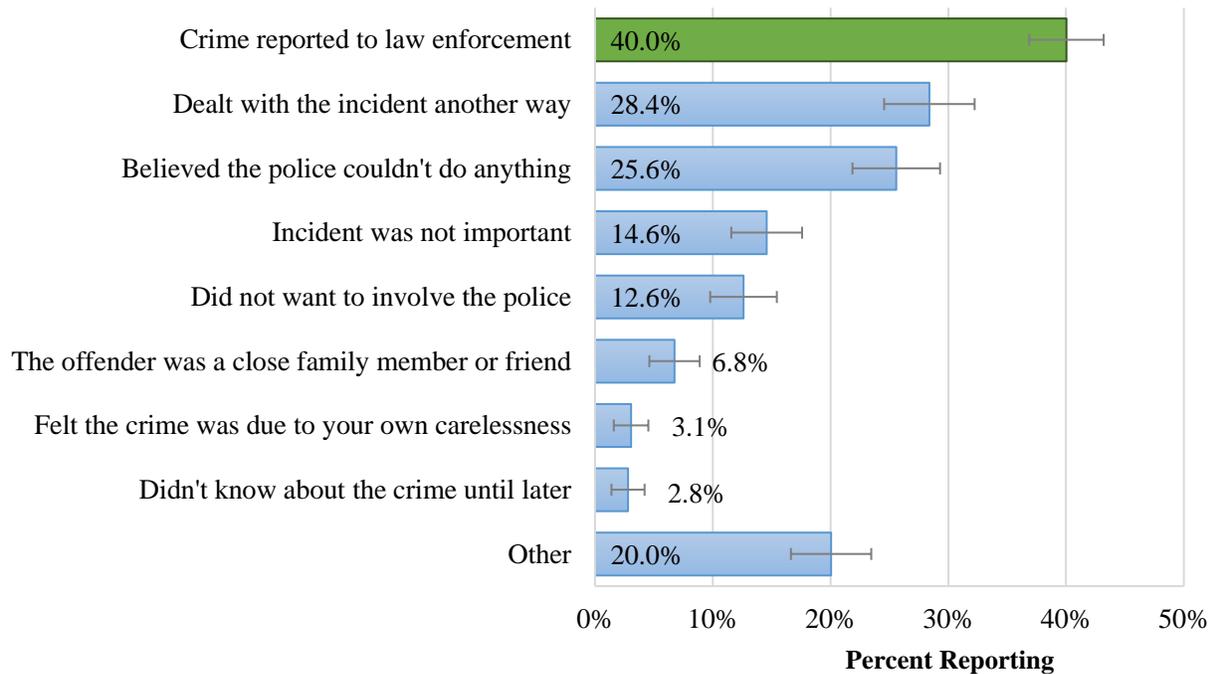
Ohioans of different races and ethnicities were victims of crime at similar rates. More specifically, 57.9% of African American/Black Ohioans, 51.2% of Caucasian/White Ohioans, and 59.3% of Ohioans from all other race groups experienced a crime at least once in the past twelve months. Additionally, a total of 67.6% of Hispanic participants were victims of at least one crime, compared to 51.9% of non-Hispanic participants; however, this difference was not statistically significant.

Income, Education, and Employment

Income and education were unrelated to overall crime victimization. Respondents who made less than \$35,000 (58.8%), between \$35,000 and \$75,000 (50.0%), or more than \$75,000 (49.7%) experienced crime at comparable frequencies. Likewise, educational attainment was unrelated to whether or not Ohioans were victims of a crime. Differences in victimization arose, however, when examining varying employment statuses. Retired individuals experienced significantly fewer crimes (37.4%) within the previous 12 months than all other survey participants. However, there were no other differences in victimization when comparing persons who worked full-time, part-time, or those who were not employed.

Sexual Orientation and Relationship Status

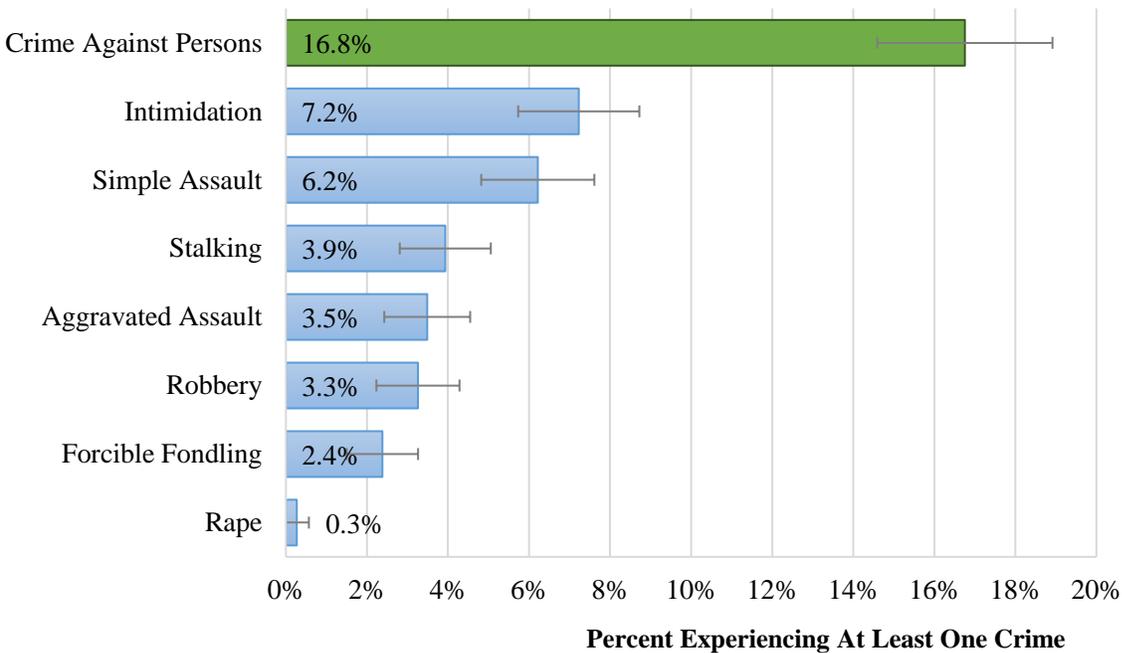
Relationship status and sexual orientation were unrelated to overall crime victimization. Ohioans experienced similar levels of victimization regardless if they were single (56.3%), married (50.4%), or separated (52.2%). While 70.4% of Ohioans who identified as non-heterosexual experienced a crime, as opposed to 51.7% of individuals who identified as heterosexual, this difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 3. All Crime Victim Reporting Behavior**Reporting to Law Enforcement**

In total, 40.0% of all crimes were reported to law enforcement or other authorities (Figure 3). Of those individuals that did not report crimes to authorities, the most frequent reason given for not reporting was that the individual “dealt with the incident in another way” (28.4%), followed by 25.6% who did not report because they believed that “reporting officials could not do anything” and finally, 20.0% of participants reported that they did not report due to some other reason. Other reasons varied, including that the reporting officials were family, that reporting would make matters worse, or that the local authorities were unresponsive.

Section II: Crimes Against Persons

Figure 4. Frequency of Crimes Against Persons



Overall, 16.8% of survey respondents experienced at least one crime against persons (Figure 4). These crimes were less frequent than crimes against property (25.9%), and similarly frequent to consumer fraud (15.7%) and identity theft (19.1%). The most common crimes against persons were related to assault, as intimidation (7.2%), simple assault (6.2%), and aggravated assault (3.5%) were among the most frequent types of crimes against persons. The least frequent crimes were related to sex offenses, with 2.4% of respondents indicating that they were victims of forcible fondling, and 0.3% of respondents indicating that they had experienced rape.

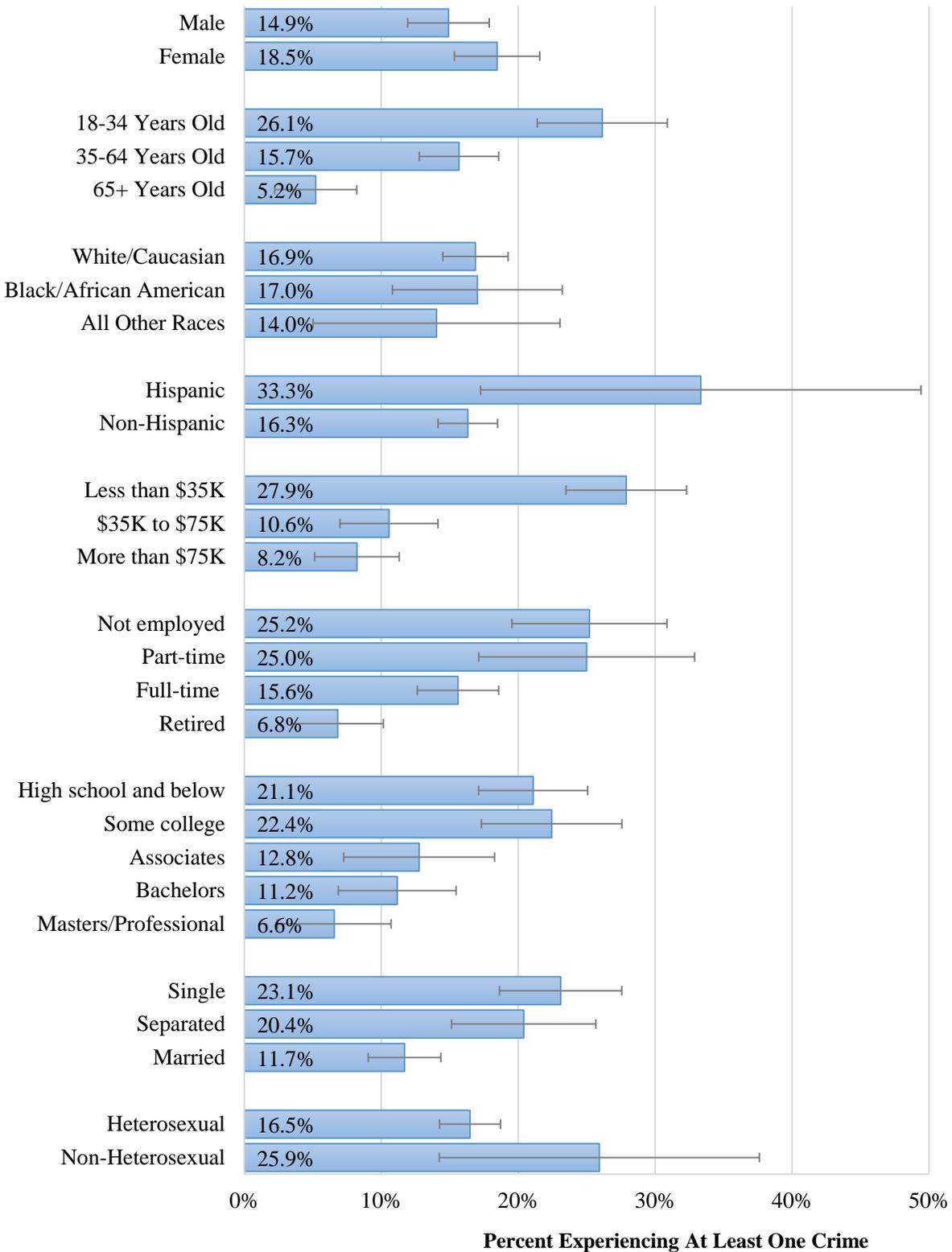
Sex and Age

Males and females were victims of crimes against persons at similar rates, with 18.5% of females and 14.9% of males disclosing at least one crime against persons (Figure 5). Differences between age groups were much more pronounced, as crimes against persons became less frequent with age. Individuals aged 18-34 experienced more crime (26.1%) than persons aged 35-64 (15.7%), who also experienced more crime than individuals who were older than 65 (5.2%).

Race and Ethnicity

There were no differences among any of the race or ethnic groups for crimes against persons. African American/Black Ohioans were victims of a nearly identical amount of crimes against persons (17.0%) as Caucasian/White Ohioans (16.9%) and all other race groups (14.0%). The difference between Hispanic (33.3%) and non-Hispanic (16.3%) Ohioans for crimes against persons was large, but not statistically significant.

Figure 5. Crimes Against Persons Victim Demographics²¹



²¹ Please refer to footnote on page 12 regarding sample size limitations.

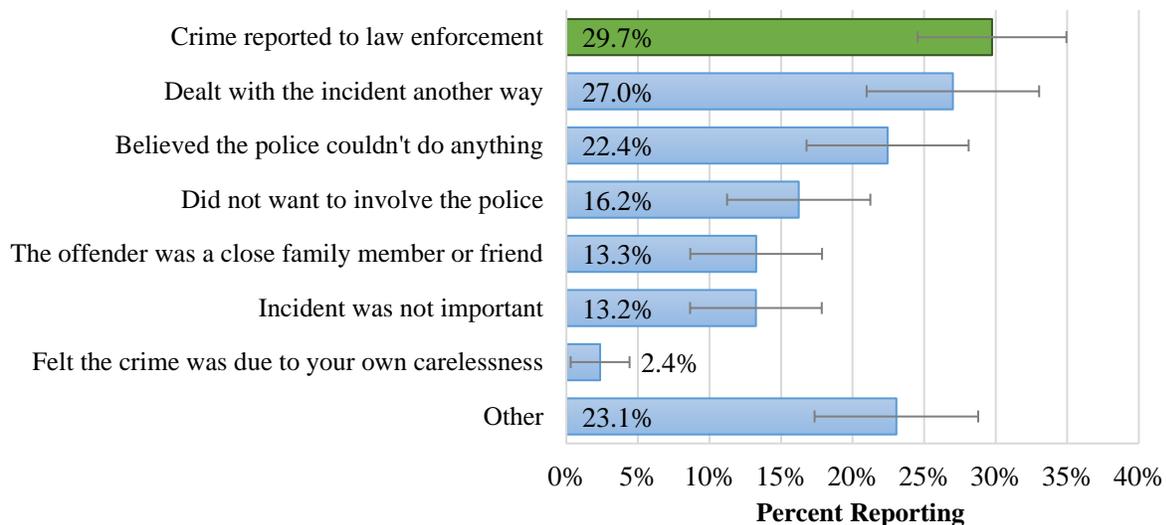
Income, Employment, and Education

Individuals making less than \$35,000 per year were more likely to be victims than individuals making more than \$35,000 per year. More specifically, 27.9% of Ohioans making less than \$35,000 per year experienced a crime against persons, while only 10.6% of Ohioans making between \$35,000 and \$75,000 per year and 8.2% of Ohioans making more than \$75,000 per year were victims of a crime against persons. Similarly, survey participants who were not employed experienced more crimes against persons (25.2%) than participants who were employed full-time (15.6%) or retired (6.8%). Individuals who worked part-time (25.0%) also were victims of more crimes against persons than those who were retired. Victimization varied with level of education, as Ohioans with a high school degree or below (21.1%) or some college (22.4%) experienced more crime than Ohioans with a bachelor’s degree (11.2%) or master’s degree (6.6%).

Relationship and Sexual Orientation

Participants who were married or in a domestic partnership were victims of fewer crimes against persons (11.7%) than participants who were either single (23.1%) or separated (20.4%); however, there was no difference in crimes against persons between single and separated individuals. While 16.5% of heterosexual individuals and 25.9% of non-heterosexual individuals were victims of crimes against persons this difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 6. Crimes Against Persons Victim Reporting Behavior



Reporting to Law Enforcement

A total of 29.7% crimes against persons were reported to law enforcement (Figure 6). The most common reasons for not reporting were because people “dealt with the incident another way” (27.0%), or they “believed the police could not do anything” (22.4%). A smaller subset of individuals did not report the crime because “they did not want to involve the police” (16.2%), “the offender was a close family member or friend” (13.3%), or “the incident was not important” (13.2%).

Table 2. Crimes Against Persons Offender Characteristics

		%
<i>Number of Offenders</i>	Single	73.5%
	Multiple	26.5%
<i>Offender's Sex</i>	Male	79.8%
	Female	20.2%
<i>Offender's Age</i>	Less than 18	4.4%
	18-24	25.9%
	25-34	27.3%
	35-44	20.8%
	45-54	12.9%
	55+	8.6%
<i>Relationship to Offender</i>	Stranger	30.2%
	Casual Acquaintance	21.6%
	Well-known	16.3%
	Don't know	9.0%
	Family	7.8%
	Former Partner	7.3%
	Current Partner	4.8%
	Other	3.0%

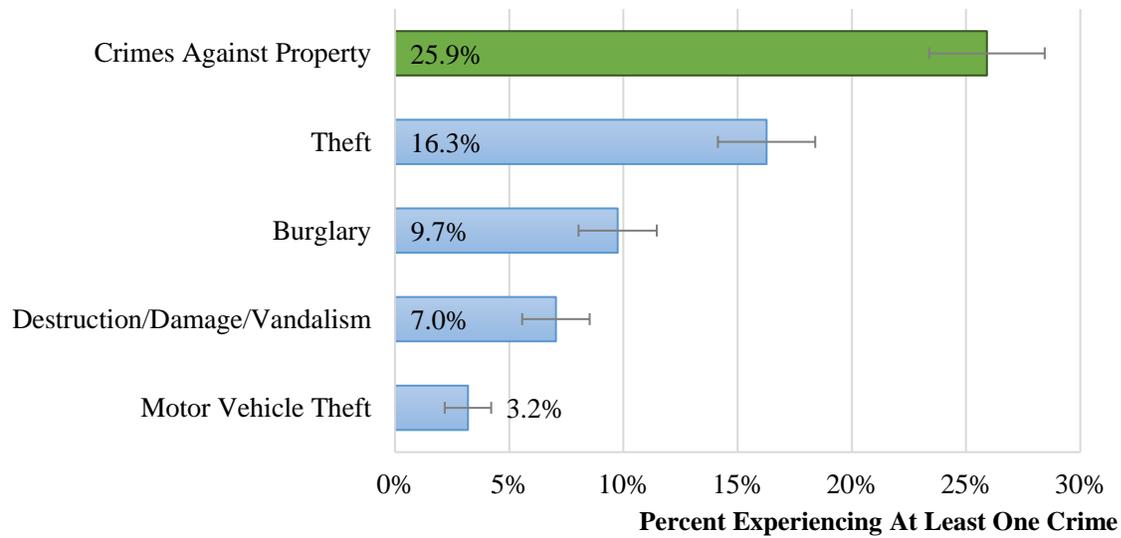
Offender Characteristics

Crimes against persons were committed by a single perpetrator 73.5% of the time, and by males 79.8% of the time. Offenders were typically between the ages of 18-44 (74.0%), with strangers accounting for 30.2% of all offenders, and casual acquaintances accounting for an additional 21.6%. Overall, it was relatively rare for individuals who were well known by the victim to commit crimes against persons, as current partners (4.8%), former partners (7.3%), or family members (7.8%) accounted for the lowest frequencies of offending.

Section III: Crimes Against Property

Crimes against property were the most frequent category of crime included in this report, with 25.9% of survey respondents experiencing at least one crime against property (Figure 7). Theft was the most common property crime (16.3%), followed by burglary (9.7%) and destruction/damage/vandalism (7.0%). Motor vehicle theft was the least common property crime (3.2%).

Figure 7. Frequency of Crimes Against Property



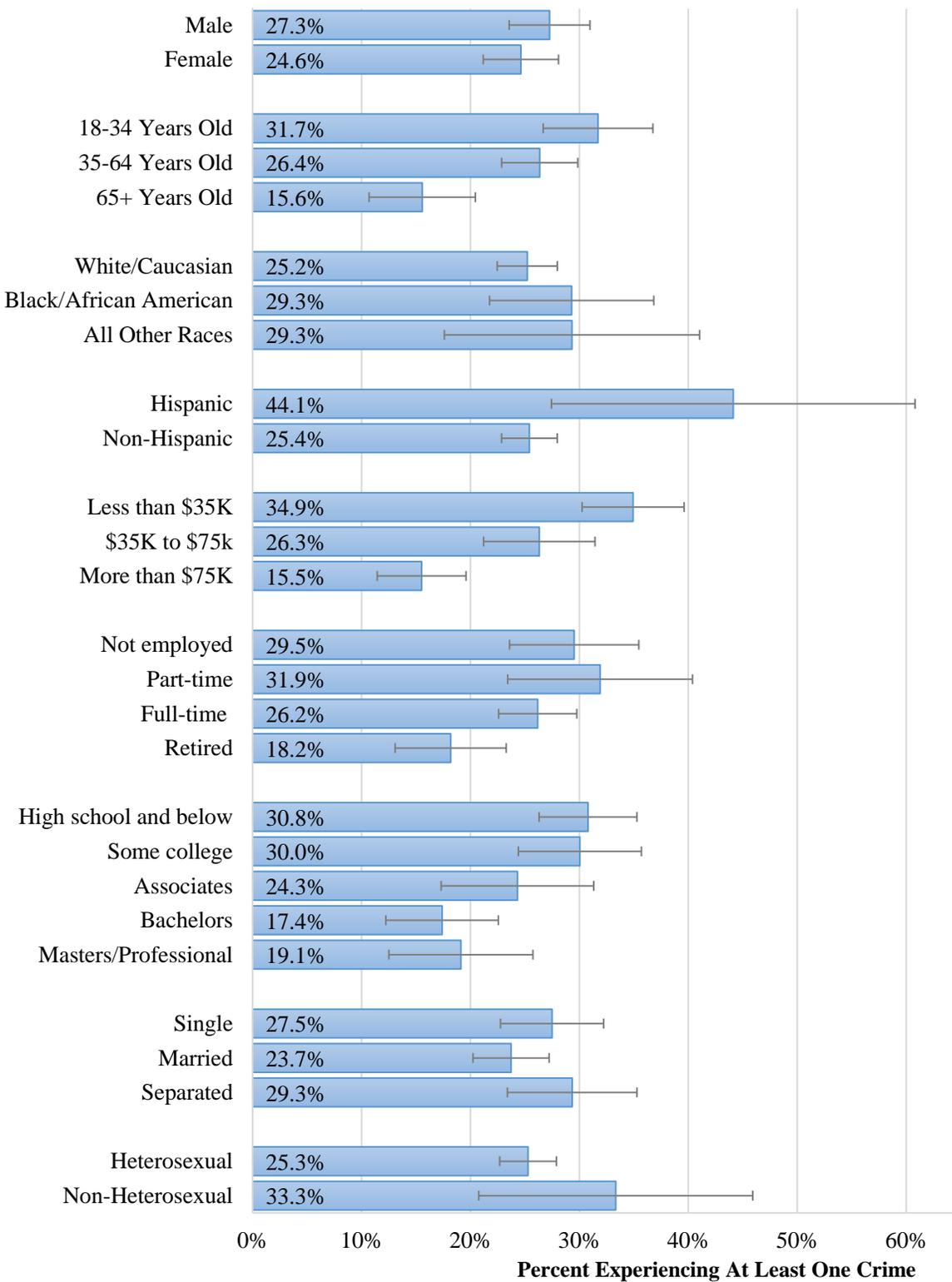
Sex and Age

Males and females experienced crimes against property at similar rates, as 27.3% of males and 24.6% of females were the victim of at least one property crime (Figure 8). Differences between age groups were similar to differences for crimes against persons, as individuals aged 65 and older experienced fewer crimes against property (15.6%) than individuals aged 18-34 (31.7%) or 35-64 (26.4%). Unlike crimes against persons, there was no difference between individuals aged 18-34 and 35-64.

Race and Ethnicity

The racial and ethnic groups included in this report were victims of crimes against property at similar frequencies. Overall, 29.3% of African American/Black Ohioans, 25.2% of Caucasian/White Ohioans and 29.3% of all other race groups were the victims of a property crime. The difference between Hispanic (44.1%) and non-Hispanic (25.4%) Ohioans did not reach statistical significance either.

Figure 8. Crimes Against Property Victim Demographics²²



²² Please refer to footnote on page 12 regarding sample size limitations.

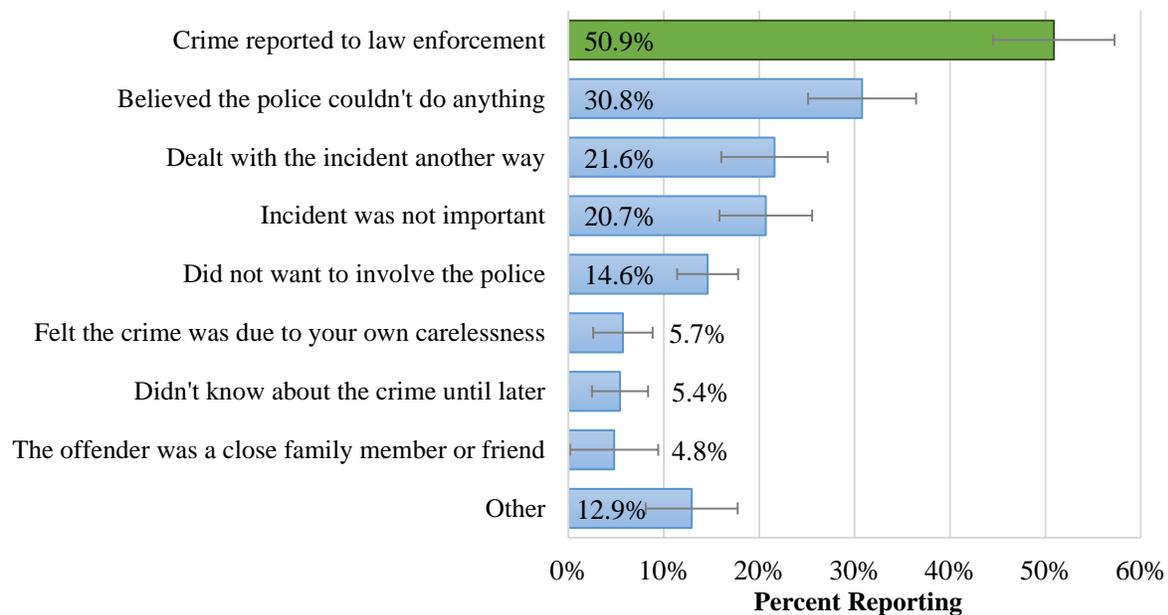
Income, Employment, and Education

Survey respondents making more than \$75,000 per year experienced fewer property crimes than respondents making less than \$75,000 per year. Though 34.9% of respondents making less than \$35,000 and 26.3% of respondents making between \$35,000 and \$75,000 per year experienced property crime, only 15.5% of respondents making more than \$75,000 per year were victims of property crime. Despite this finding, there was no effect of employment on property crime, as differences among all five employment groups were non-significant. Education had some effect on property crime, as participants with a high school degree or below (30.8%) or some college (30.0%) experienced more property crime than participants with a bachelor's degree (17.4%).

Relationship and Sexual Orientation

Relationship status had no effect on property crime victimization. Ohioans experienced similar levels of property crime whether they were single (27.5%), married (23.7%), or separated (29.3%). There was also no effect of sexual orientation, as heterosexual individuals were the victims of a similar amount of property crime (25.3%) as non-heterosexual individuals (33.3%).

Figure 9. Crimes Against Property Victim Reporting Behavior



Reporting to Law Enforcement

Overall, 50.9% of property crimes were reported to law enforcement (Figure 9), which was much higher than the reporting rate for crimes against persons (29.7%). The most common reasons for not reporting the crimes were that victims “believed the police could not do anything” (30.8%), “dealt with the incident another way” (21.6%), or believed that “the incident was not important” (20.7%).

Table 3. Crimes Against Property Offender Characteristics

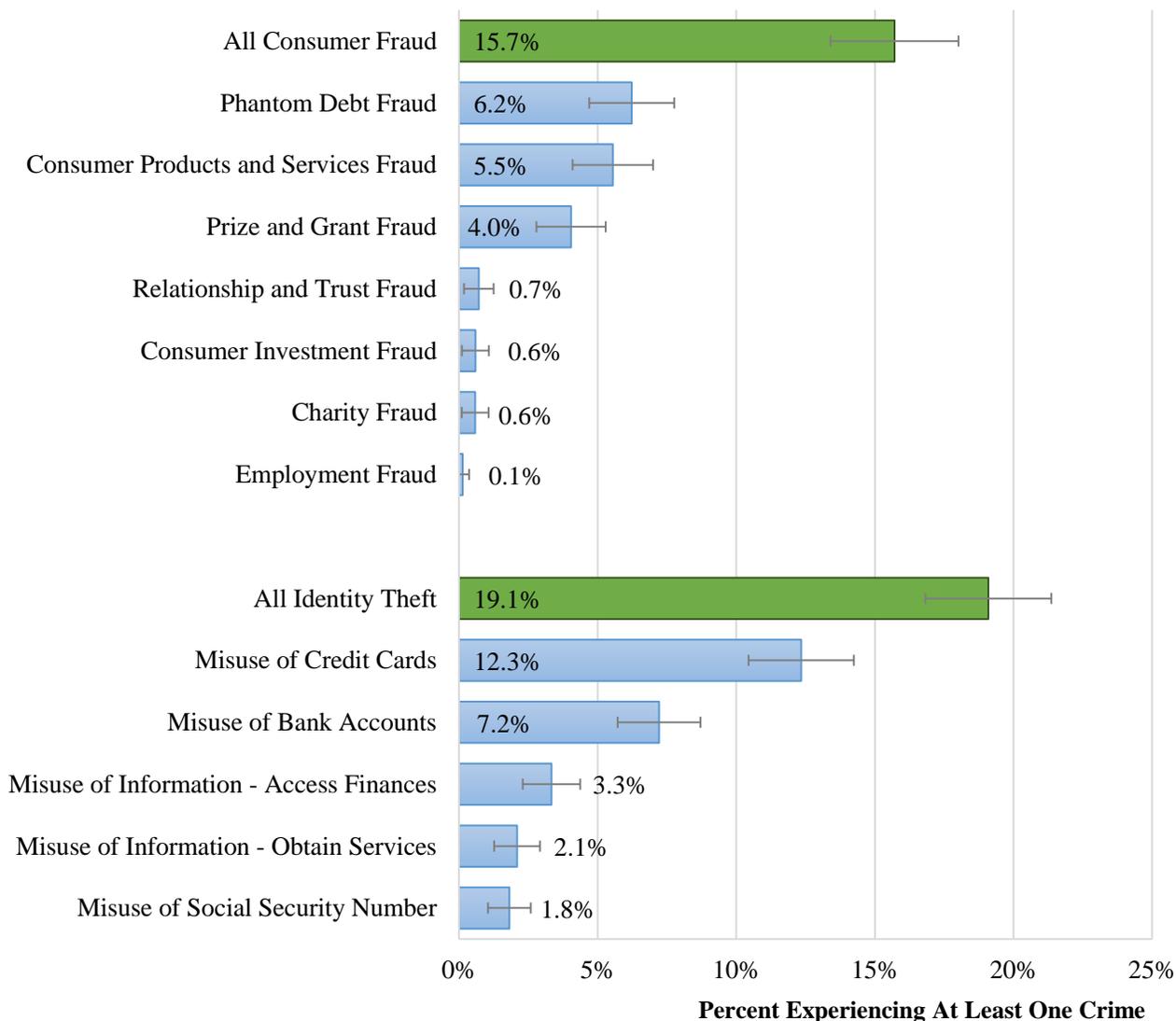
		%
<i>Number of Offenders</i>	Single	64.2%
	Multiple	35.8%
<i>Offender's Sex</i>	Male	81.2%
	Female	18.8%
<i>Offender's Age</i>	Less than 18	14.0%
	18-24	34.1%
	25-34	23.0%
	35-44	16.1%
	45-54	7.7%
	55+	5.2%
<i>Relationship to Offender</i>	Don't Know	41.4%
	Stranger	22.3%
	Casual Acquaintance	15.8%
	Well-known	8.8%
	Family	7.0%
	Current Partner	0.9%
	Former Partner	0.6%
	Other	3.2%

Offender Characteristics

Much like crimes against persons, crimes against property were often committed by single perpetrators (64.2%), males (81.2%), and individuals between the ages of 18-44 (73.2%, Table 3). However, unlike crimes against persons, the perpetrator was frequently unknown to victims of property crime (41.4%). In instances where the offender was known, it was likely to be a stranger (22.3%) or casual acquaintance (15.8%), rather than a former partner (0.6%), current partner (0.9%), or family member (7.0%).

Section IV: Cybercrime

Figure 10. Frequency of Cybercrime

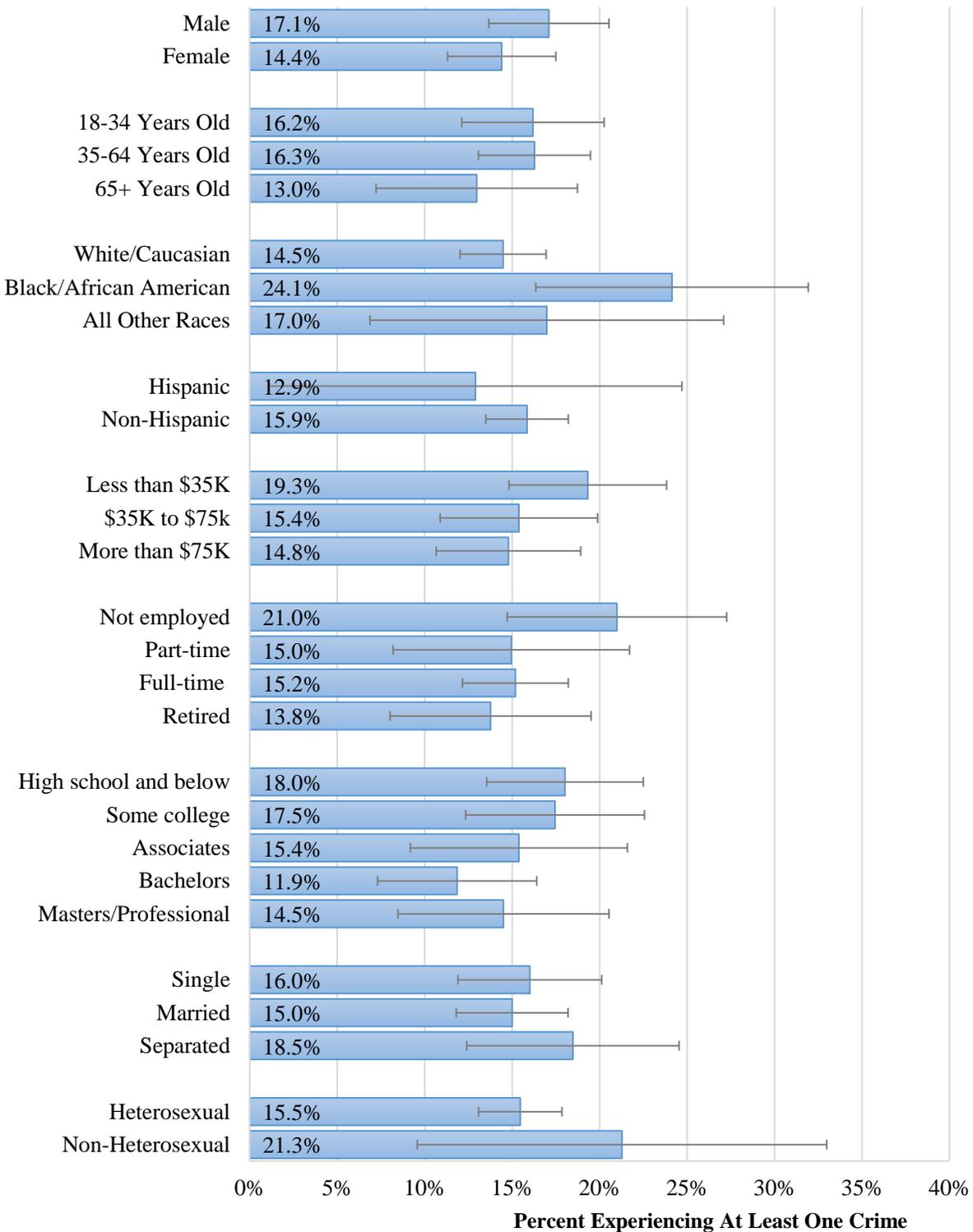


When asked questions related to cyber victimization, 15.7% of respondents reported being the victim of consumer fraud at least once (Figure 10). Compared to consumer fraud, more respondents (19.1%) reported experiencing at least one occurrence of identity theft.

Consumer Fraud

The most common types of consumer fraud included phantom debt collection fraud (6.2%), consumer products and services fraud (5.5%), and prize and grant fraud (4.0%).

Figure 11. Consumer Fraud Victim Demographics²³



²³ Please refer to footnote on page 12 regarding sample size limitations. Additionally, the base sample for Consumer Fraud items was restricted to 955 participants, given that questions excluded participants who did not access the internet.

Sex and Age

When comparing consumer fraud victimization, no differences emerged based on the victim's sex or age (Figure 11). Roughly 17.1% of males responded that they had experienced consumer fraud, compared to 14.4% of females. There were also no differences in victimization among individuals within the 18-34 years old, 35-65 years old, or 65 years and older age categories. Between 13.0% and 16.3% of individuals across all age categories were the victims of consumer fraud at least once.

Race and Ethnicity

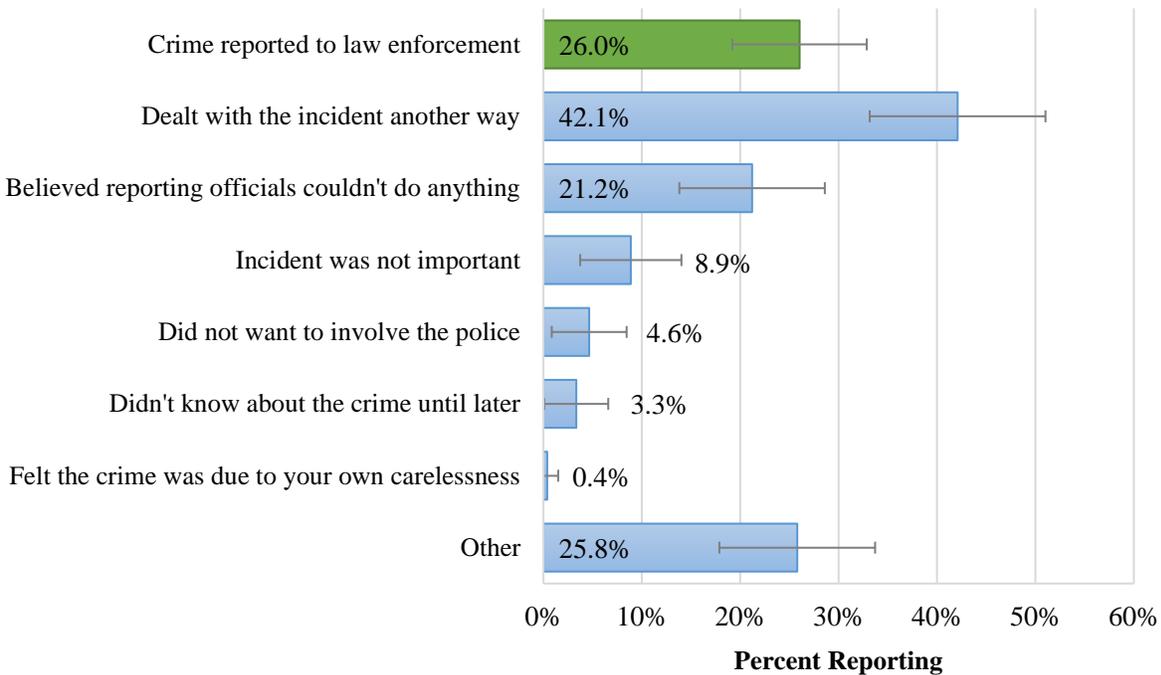
There were no differences in consumer fraud victimization between any of the racial and ethnic groups. Caucasian/White Ohioans (14.5%), African American/Black Ohioans (24.1%), or individuals who identified as part of a different racial group (17.0%) all experienced consumer fraud at similar frequencies. There were also no substantial differences in victimization between Hispanic (12.9%) and non-Hispanic (15.9%) Ohioans.

Income, Education, and Employment,

Survey participants were the victims of similar rates of consumer fraud regardless of income, education level, and employment status. Individuals who made less than \$35,000 (19.3%), between \$35,000 to \$75,000 (15.4%), and more than \$75,000 annually (14.8%) all experienced similar rates of victimization. Similarly, participants with a master's or professional degree (14.5%), bachelor's degree (11.9%), associate's degree (15.4%), those who attended some college (17.5%) and individuals with a high school degree or below (18.0%) all were the victims of consumer fraud at comparable rates. Likewise, there were no differences in victimization between individuals who were employed full-time (15.2%), part-time (15.0%), not employed (21.0%), and retired (13.8%).

Relationship Status and Sexual Orientation

Relationship status and sexual orientation were unrelated to consumer fraud victimization. Ohioans experienced similar levels of consumer fraud regardless if they were single (16.0%), married (15.0%), or separated (18.5%). Likewise, heterosexual individuals were the victims of a similar amount of consumer fraud (15.5%) compared to non-heterosexual individuals (21.3%).

Figure 12. Consumer Fraud Victim Reporting Behavior

Reporting to Law Enforcement

In total, 26.0% of online consumer fraud instances were reported to authorities, including law enforcement, the Better Business Bureau, or the Internet Crime Complaint Center (Figure 12). The most frequent reasons for not reporting were that the individual “dealt with the incident in another way” (42.1%), or they “believed reporting officials couldn’t do anything” (21.2%). Some of the “other” reasons victims didn’t report consumer fraud to authorities were because they contacted the website used by the scammer, or because they did not believe that it would be worth their time to report the crime to authorities.

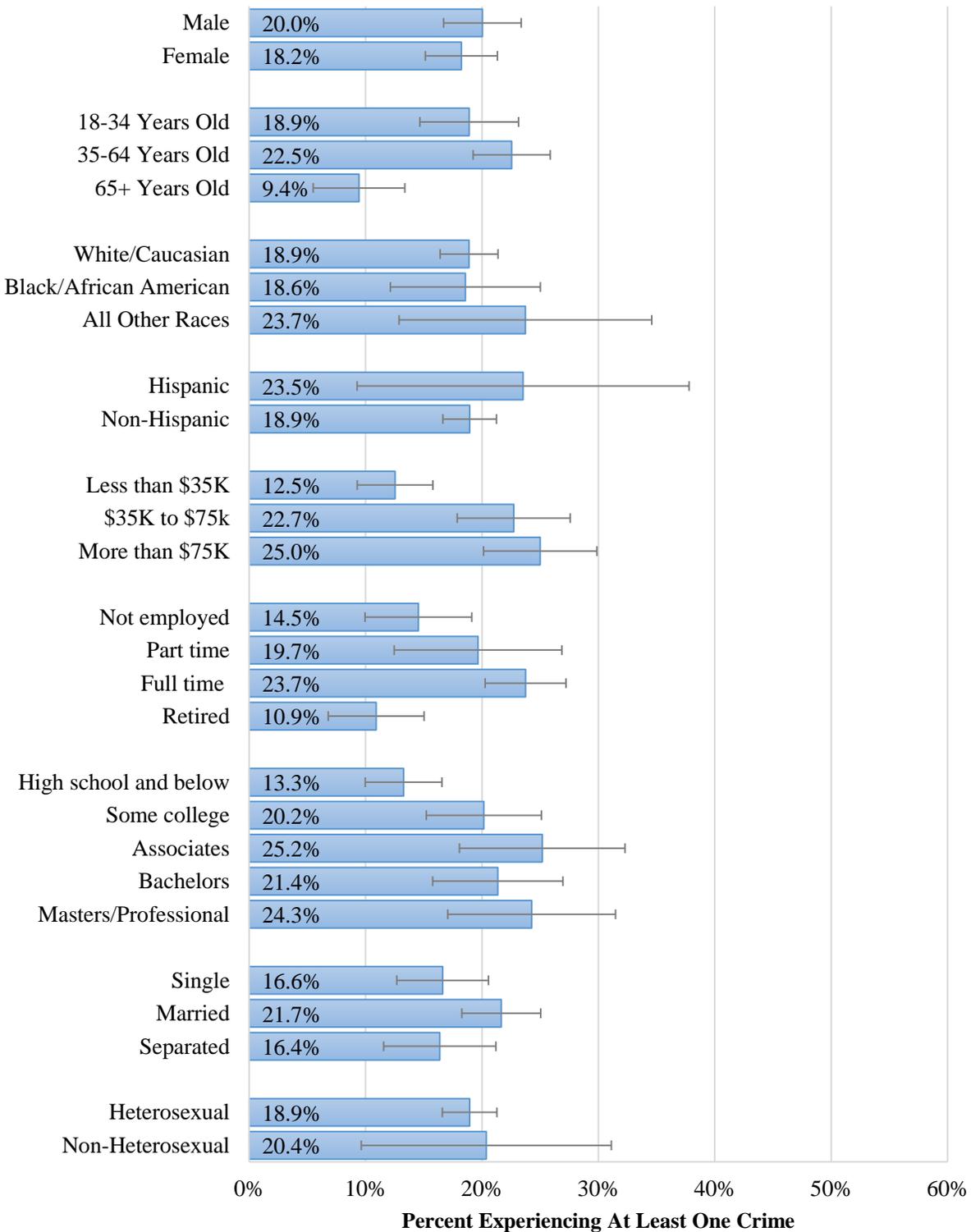
Identity Theft

As previously stated, 19.1% of respondents reported that they had experienced at least one case of identity theft. The most common types of identity theft included misuse or unauthorized use of an existing credit card (12.3%) and misuse or unauthorized use of a current bank account (7.2%).

Sex and Age

Males and females were victims of identity theft at similar frequencies, with 20.0% of males and 18.2% of females experiencing at least one instance of identity theft (Figure 13). Differences did arise between different age groups, however. Older individuals (65 years and older) experienced less identity theft (9.4%) compared to those who were in the youngest (18.9%) and middle age groups (22.5%).

Figure 13. Identity Theft Victim Demographics²⁴



²⁴ Please refer to footnote on page 12 regarding sample size limitations

Race and Ethnicity

Both race and ethnicity were unrelated to identity theft victimization. Overall, 18.6% of African American/Black participants 18.9% of Caucasian/White participants and 23.7% of all other race groups were victims of identity theft. Additionally, 23.5% of Hispanic and 18.9% of non-Hispanic Ohioans experienced identity theft.

Income, Education, and Employment

Differences in identity theft victimization rates were evident when examining education, income levels and employment. Respondents who earned less than \$35,000 per year (12.5%) were victims of fewer identity thefts than respondents who earned between \$35,000 and \$75,000 per year (22.7%), or more than \$75,000 per year (25.0%). However, there were no differences in victimization rates when comparing the two higher earning demographics. Individuals with a high school degree or below were victims of identity theft less frequently than individuals who had their associate's degree (25.2%) and master or professional degrees (24.3%). Likewise, the participants who were currently employed full-time or self-employed (23.7%) experienced more identity theft when compared to participants who were retired (10.9%). Ohioans in all other employment status categories experienced similar rates of identity theft victimization.

Relationship Status and Sexual Orientation

Relationship status was unrelated to identity theft victimization, as single (16.6%), married (21.7%) and separated (16.4%) Ohioans experienced identity theft at similar frequencies. Finally, participants who identified as heterosexual experienced the crime at a similar rate as those who identified as non-heterosexual. More specifically, roughly 20% of each group (20.4% and 18.9%, respectively) reported that they had experienced at least one case of the cybercrime.

Discussion

For this report, a survey was conducted to obtain more information about crime victimization in Ohio. Ohioans were randomly selected to answer questions about their experiences with crimes against persons, crimes against property, and cybercrime during the past twelve months. Results from the survey provided important information about the frequency of crime victimization, reporting rates, and victim and offender demographics. Overall, there was a significant amount of data obtained on crime victimization in Ohio due to the exploratory nature of the survey. A further discussion of the most novel and important findings is included below.

Results from the survey indicate that more than half of all Ohioans experienced at least one crime over the course of twelve months. As expected, this figure is higher than estimates obtained using law enforcement data. For example, the robbery rate according to the latest UCR data is 1.1 victims per 1,000 population.²⁵ An estimate of the robbery rate from OCVS data is 33.0 victims per 1,000, without even accounting for individuals who were victims of multiple robberies. This is a topic that will require additional analysis, and a future report from the Ohio SAC will explore comparisons with UCR data in much more detail.

²⁵ Criminal Justice Information Services Division, "Crime in the United States by State, 2015: Table 5" (Clarksburg, WV, 2016) <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-5>

One reason that the crime rate from the OCVS is higher than the rate from the UCR system is that not all crimes are reported to law enforcement. Though this issue has been well-known, the degree of underreporting has not been known prior to this survey. Findings from this report suggest that only 40.0% of crimes are reported to law enforcement, though some categories of crime are reported more frequently than others. For example, 50.9% of crimes against property were reported to law enforcement, while only 29.7% of crimes against persons were reported. Additionally, when disaggregating broad crime categories (e.g. crimes against property) into specific offenses, crimes such as burglary, theft, or vandalism are also reported at a higher rate than others. Approximately 59.9% of burglaries were reported to law enforcement, while only 24.1% of simple assaults were reported. The most common reasons for not reporting to law enforcement were that people dealt with the incident another way (28.4%), or they believed the police could not do anything (25.6%). Understanding the reasons why people choose to report or not report certain crimes to law enforcement is important for providing context around existing crime data obtained from law enforcement.

Another important finding from this report is that nearly one in six Ohioans experienced consumer fraud, and nearly one in five Ohioans experienced identity theft. Prior to this study, the rates of cybercrime in Ohio were unknown. These findings suggest that cybercrime is at least as frequent as crimes against persons, and probably even more frequent; this is because the OCVS only measured two types of cybercrime, and it did not examine cybercrimes committed against organizations. Nonetheless, the data obtained from the OCVS serve as an important baseline for understanding the frequency of cybercrime in Ohio.

Lastly, findings from this report illustrate that several different demographics of Ohioans experienced crime at a higher frequency than other demographic groups. While demographic characteristics were seemingly unrelated to consumer fraud, differences were apparent for all other groups of crime. Individuals who were retired or older than 65 years of age were less likely to experience crime than non-retired individuals, or persons who were younger than 65 years of age. There were also some effects of income, as individuals making less than \$35,000 per year were more likely to experience crimes against persons and property than individuals making more than \$75,000 per year, but less likely to experience identity theft. Similarly, individuals with at least a bachelor's degree were less likely to experience crimes against persons than individuals who had a high school education or less, but more likely to experience property crime.

Demographic data also revealed that there were no differences in victimization based on sex, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or race. Again, it is important to note that the sample size for this survey was not designed to obtain precise estimates of victimization for every demographic group. In particular, the relatively small sample size of survey participants who identified as a race other than White/Caucasian or Black/African American (N = 59, 5.1%), Hispanic (N = 34, 3.0%) or non-Heterosexual (N = 54, 4.8%) made it difficult to draw appropriate conclusions about victimization rates for these groups. Further investigation with purposeful sampling of these individuals would be helpful, and could possibly reveal that both Hispanic and non-

Heterosexual individuals are victims of crime at a higher frequency than non-Hispanic and heterosexual individuals, respectively.

Though the results from this survey have important implications for the understanding of crime in Ohio, it is necessary to also discuss the limitations of this study. First, the overall response rate to the survey was low (3.0%), so a systematic bias introduced through participant responses to the random selection process is one potential source of error. This concern is partially mitigated by the fact that the demographic characteristics of the random sample closely match the demographic characteristics of Ohio. One exception is that individuals aged 18-34 were underrepresented in the sample, and while it is likely that data weighting properly accounted for this discrepancy, a systematic non-reporting bias by the youngest cohort in this study may still have impacted the findings in this report. Another important limitation is that survey respondents did not have to meet legal standards for crimes reported on the survey, so these data may overestimate crimes that would otherwise be excluded by law enforcement. The data in this report may also have been influenced by the issues that accompany any survey, such as memory errors (i.e. people may forget about details or events), telescoping (i.e. individuals have difficulty remembering when a crime occurred), errors of deception (i.e. individuals fabricate crime incidents, individuals do not want to report events that are embarrassing or unpleasant), and sampling error (i.e. individuals currently incarcerated or without a phone were not able to be surveyed). Lastly, sample size limitations made it difficult to both make precise estimates about some demographic groups, and examine interactions among different demographic groups. For these reasons, it is crucial to consider findings from this survey as only one piece of evidence about crime in Ohio. Future work is needed to further validate the findings in this report. As this was the first survey of crime in Ohio, findings from this study should be treated as exploratory in nature.

In closing, this report serves as an additional source of information about crime in Ohio. It contains crime estimates that complement data from law enforcement reporting systems, provides valid prevalence estimates for cybercrime in Ohio, offers insight in to unreported crime and reasons that crime are not reported to law enforcement, and highlights important, demographic trends in crime victimization. It is hoped that policy makers, community stakeholders, law enforcement officers, researchers, and citizens will use these data to inform future strategies that address victimization and responses to crime in Ohio.

Appendix A: Ohio Crime Victimization Survey

Introduction

Hello, my name is [] and I am calling from the Applied Research Center at Miami University on behalf of the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services. We are conducting a study on crime victimization in Ohio. Since many crimes are not reported to law enforcement, this survey will help us learn more about the crime rate in our state. Your phone number has been randomly chosen and your participation is voluntary. Some of these questions may be sensitive in nature. Your experiences are very important to us and you may stop at any time. Also, you may refuse to answer any question. Please keep in mind only group responses are reported, so your answers will be treated confidentially. Would you be kind enough to give me a few minutes of your time to help us better understand crime victimization?

If respondent says they haven't been a victim of a crime, say: "Sometimes people don't recognize certain behaviors as criminal, so we would still like to ask the questions on our survey to be as thorough as possible. Would you be willing to give me a few minutes of your time to help us better understand crime victimization?"

- Yes, continue with survey

Screening

Thank you for your willingness to participate in this survey. First, what is your age?

- 18 or older (record age) _____
- Under 18 years of age
- Hung up

Is there another household member nearby that is 18 years old or older?

- Yes
- No
- Hung up

May I speak to this individual?

- Yes
- No
- Hung up

In what county do you live?

- No answer
- Hung up

What is your zip code?

How long have you lived in Ohio?

- Less than 1 year
- More than 1 year (record number of years) _____
- Hung up

Is this a cellular phone? [By cellular phone I mean a telephone that is mobile and usable outside your neighborhood]

- Yes
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

Which of the following best describes your phone usage?

- Cell phone only user
- Cell phone with a landline, but mostly a cell phone user
- Landline only phone user
- Landline with a cell phone, but primarily landline phone user
- Use both landline and cell phone equally
- Not sure
- No answer
- Hung up

Violent Crime

The first section of this survey has questions on violent crime, which can be sensitive in nature. Please keep in mind that your responses will be kept anonymous and that you may skip any question if it makes you uncomfortable. When answering these questions, please think of those experiences that occurred within the last twelve months; that is [month] 2015 to [month] 2016.

1. In the last 12 months did anyone threaten or force you into having any form of sexual intercourse against your will, or when you were unable to consent? [Forcible Rape]
 - Yes - Continue with survey
 - Yes - Do not wish to discuss
 - No
 - No answer
 - Hung up

1a. How many times did this occur?²⁶

- Once
- More than once
- I do not wish to discuss the incident any further
- No answer
- Hung up

1b. What was the approximate month/year that the incident occurred? [If respondent says “more than once,” ask “What was the approximate month/year of the MOST RECENT occurrence?”]

- April 2015
- May 2015
- June 2015
- July 2015
- August 2015
- September 2015
- October 2015
- November 2015
- December 2015
- January 2016
- February 2016
- March 2016
- April 2016
- May 2016
- Not sure
- I do not wish to discuss the incident any further
- No answer
- Hung up

1c. Did you report this to the police?

- Yes
- No
- I do not wish to discuss the incident any further
- No answer
- Hung up

²⁶ Follow up questions 1a-1h were asked after each of the primary crime victimization items. In order to keep the appendix within a reasonable length, these items were provided as an example within Question 1 and omitted following each of the items thereafter.

1d. Why didn't you report this to the police? [Select all that apply]

- Believed the police couldn't do anything
- Incident was not important
- Dealt with the incident another way
- Did not want to involve the police
- Didn't know about the crime until later
- Felt the crime was due to your own carelessness
- The offender was a close family member or friend
- Other _____
- I do not wish to discuss the incident any further
- No answer
- Hung up

1e. Were there multiple offenders?²⁷

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- I do not wish to discuss the incident any further
- No answer
- Hung up

1f. What is your relationship to the offender in the most recent incident?

- Don't know who offender is
- Stranger
- Casual acquaintance
- Well-known, but not family or romantic partner
- Current dating partner or spouse
- Former dating partner or spouse
- A family member
- Other _____
- I do not wish to discuss the incident any further
- No answer
- Hung up

²⁷ Participants were able to provide details on up to five offenders.

1g. What is the offender's sex?

- Male
- Female
- Don't know
- I do not wish to discuss the incident any further
- No answer
- Hung up

1h. What was the offender's age at the time of the incident?

2. In the past 12 months, did anyone take, or attempt to take something directly from you by using force or the threat of force? [Robbery]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

3. In the past 12 months, did anyone attack or threaten you with a weapon or anything that could be used as a weapon such as scissors, a baseball bat, stick, rock, vehicle, or bottle? [Aggravated Assault]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

4. During the past 12 months, did anyone physically assault you such as push, grab, shove, slap, punch, kick, bite, choke, pull your hair, or throw something at you? [Simple Assault]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

5. In the past 12 months, did anyone force, or attempt to force you into any other unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.? [Forcible Fondling]
- Yes - Continue with survey
 - Yes - Do not wish to discuss
 - No
 - No answer
 - Hung up
6. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any unwanted contact or behaviors outside of those I have referred to previously? For example, has anyone followed or watched you, snuck around and done unwanted things to let you know they had been there, or showed up, rode or driven by places where you were when they have no business being there. Please remember the unwanted contact or behavior is not limited to these examples. Do not include bill collectors, solicitors, or other sales people. [Stalking]
- Yes - Continue with survey
 - Yes - Do not wish to discuss
 - No
 - No answer
 - Hung up
7. In the last 12 months, did anyone threaten you with their words or actions in such a way that made you fear for your safety? [Intimidation]
- Yes - Continue with survey
 - Yes - Do not wish to discuss
 - No
 - No answer
 - Hung up

Property Crime

The next section of this survey focuses specifically on questions pertaining to incidents involving your property. When answering these questions about property, please think of those experiences that occurred within the last 12 months, that is, from May 2015 to May 2016. Please keep in mind that your responses will be kept anonymous and you may skip a question if at any time you feel uncomfortable answering.

8. In the last 12 months, did anyone break into, or attempt to break into, your home, garage, or some other building on your property? This may include property you own or rent.

[Burglary]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

9. Did anyone use without permission, steal or attempt to steal, your motor vehicle, such as a car, truck, motorcycle, or ATV during the past 12 months? [Motor Vehicle Theft]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

10. In the last 12 months, did anyone steal or attempt to steal, anything belonging to you? This may include things you carry like a wallet or purse, things in your home like a TV or stereo, things outside your home such as lawn furniture or a garden hose, or things from a vehicle such as a package or CD's? [Theft]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

11. In the last 12 months, did anyone deliberately destroy, damage, or vandalize any of your property? This includes things like graffiti or broken windows. [Destruction, Damage, Vandalism]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

Cybercrime

We are moving on to another set of questions now that are specifically referring to crimes that have been committed online or via the internet. Sometimes consumers are misled into giving people money who misrepresent or never provide the goods or services they promise. The people who do these things may or may not work for a legitimate business and may contact consumers through a number of ways, including email and internet sites. The following items are different ways individuals may misrepresent goods and services. For each of the items, we are asking specifically about instances in which you were first contacted through an internet website or email.

12. Do you ever access the internet?

- Yes
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

13. In the last 12 months, have you paid for an investment opportunity promising high financial returns, but the earnings were grossly misrepresented or nonexistent? This may include, but is not limited to, investments in oil drilling, precious metals or real estate. Again, we are specifically referring to incidents where initial contact was made through a website or email. [Consumer Investment Fraud]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

14. In the last 12 months, have you paid for goods and/or services that were not received as promised? This may include, but is not limited to, payment for non-existent, unnecessary, or worthless products or services, or unauthorized billing for products and/or services. Keep in mind, we are specifically referring to incidents where initial contact was made through a website or email. [Consumer Products and Services Fraud]
- Yes - Continue with survey
 - Yes - Do not wish to discuss
 - No
 - No answer
 - Hung up
15. In the last 12 months, have you invested money in employment related expenses, such as training, tools, equipment, or upfront fees to become involved in an advertised employment opportunity that either did not exist or whose wages were grossly misrepresented? [Employment Fraud]
- Yes - Continue with survey
 - Yes - Do not wish to discuss
 - No
 - No answer
 - Hung up
16. In the last 12 months, have you won a prize/lottery/grant/money, but were first required to purchase a product or make certain payments in advance? Again, we are specifically referring to incidents where initial contact was made through a website or email. [Prize and Grant Fraud]
- Yes - Continue with survey
 - Yes - Do not wish to discuss
 - No
 - No answer
 - Hung up
17. In the last 12 months, have you been contacted by a debt collector regarding an unknown debt? Keep in mind, we are specifically referring to incidents where initial contact was made through a website or email. [Phantom Debt Collection Fraud]
- Yes - Continue with survey
 - Yes - Do not wish to discuss
 - No
 - No answer
 - Hung up

18. In the last 12 months, have you donated money to a charitable organization or a cause on a crowd funding website that turned out to be fake or that you suspect was fake? Keep in mind, we are specifically referring to incidents where initial contact was made through a website or email. [Charity Fraud]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

19. In the last 12 months, have you given money to someone you were communicating with online who said they were a family member, friend, or someone interested in you romantically, but that person was not who they claimed to be? [Relationship & Trust Fraud]

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

20. In the last 12 months, did anyone use or attempt to use: [Read list, select all that apply] [Identity Theft]

- Your existing credit cards without permission
- Your existing bank accounts without permission
- Your social security number without permission
- Your personal information to obtain services
- Your personal information to obtain new credit cards or accounts, run up debts etc.
- None of the above happened
- No answer
- Hung up

Other Crime

21. In the past 12 months, were you a victim of any other crimes that we haven't asked about?

- Yes - Continue with survey
- Yes - Do not wish to discuss
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

Demographics

These last few questions will help us classify the opinions of the people in the study, and are for planning purposes only.

22. Are you of Hispanic or Latino/Latina origin?

- Yes
- No
- No answer
- Hung up

23. Which of the following best describes your race?

- Caucasian/White
- African American/Black
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Bi-racial
- Other _____
- No answer
- Hung up

24. Which of the following best describes your relationship status?

- Single, never married
- Married
- Domestic partnership
- Divorced
- Separated
- Widowed
- Other _____
- No answer
- Hung up

25. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?
- No schooling completed, or less than 1 year
 - Nursery, Kindergarten, and Elementary (grades 1-8)
 - High School (grades 9-12, no degree)
 - High School Graduate
 - Some college or technical school
 - Associate's Degree
 - Bachelor's Degree
 - Master's Degree
 - Professional school degree (MD, DD, JD, etc)
 - Don't know
 - No answer
 - Hung up
26. Which of the following best describes how you think about yourself?
- Lesbian or gay
 - Straight, that is, not lesbian or gay
 - Bisexual
 - Something else _____
 - Don't know
 - Refused
 - Hung up
27. Next, I am going to read some income categories. Please stop me when I reach the category that includes the approximate TOTAL annual income for your household.
- Less than \$10,000
 - \$10,000 to \$14,999
 - \$15,000 to \$24,999
 - \$25,000 to \$34,999
 - \$35,000 to \$49,999
 - \$50,000 to \$74,999
 - \$75,000 to \$99,999
 - \$100,000 to \$149,999
 - \$150,000 to \$199,000
 - \$200,000 or more
 - No answer
 - Hung up

Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

- Employed full-time for wages
- Employed part-time for wages, less than 30 hours a week
- Self-employed
- Unemployed - out of work 1 year or more
- Unemployed - out of work less than 1 year
- Student
- Retired
- Homemaker
- Unable to work
- Other _____
- No answer
- Hung up

Those are all the questions I have today. Thank you for taking the time to speak with me.

DO NOT ASK - Sex of respondent.

- Male
- Female

Phone number

Initials

Appendix B: Survey Respondent Demographic Groups

	<i>Survey Response</i>	<i>Report Category</i>
<i>Hispanic or Latino/Latina Origin</i>	Yes	Hispanic
	No	Non-Hispanic
<i>Race</i>	Caucasian/White	Caucasian/White
	African American/Black	African American/Black
	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Other Race
	Bi-Racial	Other Race
	Other	Other Race
<i>Relationship Status</i>	Single, never married	Single
	Married	Married
	Domestic Partnership	Married
	Divorced	Separated
	Separated	Separated
	Widowed	Separated
<i>Highest Grade Completed</i>	No schooling completed, or less than 1 year	High School and Below
	Nursery, kindergarten, and Elementary (grades 1-8)	High School or Below
	High School (grades 9-12, no degree)	High School or Below
	High School Graduate	High School or Below
	Some college or technical school	Some College
	Associate's Degree	Associates
	Bachelor's Degree	Bachelors
	Master's Degree	Masters and Professional
Professional school degree (M.D., D.D., J.D., etc.)	Masters and Professional	
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>	Lesbian or gay	Non-Heterosexual
	Straight, that is, not lesbian or gay	Heterosexual
	Bisexual	Non-Heterosexual
	Something else	Non-Heterosexual

<i>Income</i>	<\$10,000	Less than \$35k
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	Less than \$35k
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	Less than \$35k
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	Less than \$35k
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$35k-\$75k
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$35k-\$75k
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	More than \$75k
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	More than \$75k
	\$150,000 to \$199,000	More than \$75k
	\$200,000 or more	More than \$75k
<i>Employment Status</i>	Employed full-time for wages	Full-Time
	Employed part-time for wages, less than 30 hours a week	Part-Time
	Self-employed	Full-Time
	Unemployed - out of work 1 year or more	Unemployed
	Unemployed - out of work less than 1 year	Unemployed
	Student	Unemployed
	Retired	Retired
	Homemaker	Unemployed
	Unable to work	Unemployed

Appendix B shows the demographic categories that were included on the OCVS. The “Survey Response” column contains the options that were available for participants to select on the survey, and the “Report Category” column shows how participant responses were grouped in the final report. Responses were grouped to increase statistical power and enable between-group comparisons of victimization frequency between report categories. Demographic categories with more than two possible responses were grouped in ways that both made logical sense, and included enough responses in each category to enable statistical comparisons.