

Crime Victimization in Oklahoma, 2016



Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center
Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Oklahoma Crime Victimization Survey
2016

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Introduction

The Oklahoma Crime Victimization Survey measures incidents of crime experienced by Oklahomans. This is the third crime victimization survey completed by the Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center. Researchers completed the first survey in 2011, followed by a second survey in 2012. The survey is modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey, which is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This year's survey included additional questions about crimes related to identity theft and perceptions about the criminal justice system in Oklahoma. To measure crime incidents related to identity theft, project staff used questions from the Identity Theft Supplement (2014) to the National Crime Victimization Survey.

The Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center was one of nine states to receive funding to conduct a survey in 2016 from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Project staff administered the survey in the early months of 2016. The survey covered crime incidents that occurred in 2015. Project staff limited comparisons of findings from the 2016 survey to previous surveys because of the changes made to the survey; however, comparisons of findings related to respondents' perceptions are included in the second half of this report.

Key findings include:

- Almost half of respondents (48.1%) reported they were the victim of any crime in 2015;
- Nearly a third of respondents (31.1%) reported they were the victim of identity theft;
- Less than five percent (4.5%) of respondents reported they were the victim of a violent crime;
- Respondents living in cities with more than 50,000 people are 4.1 times as likely as respondents who live areas with less than 50,000 people to be the victim of a robbery;
- Most respondents who reported they were the victim of a violent crime said they knew the offender;
- About 43% of respondents who reported they were the victim of an assault said the offender was an acquaintance;
- Younger respondents were more likely to be the victim of identity theft when compared to older respondents;

- Of those who reported they were the victim of identity theft, a third reported the crime to law enforcement;
- Almost two-thirds of respondents who reported being the victim of rape said they reported the crime to law enforcement;
- Three-fourths of respondents who experienced a property crime reported the incident to law enforcement; and,
- Two percent of respondents who were victimized sought help from a crisis or support line.

Table 1. Demographics of sample

	Unweighted	Weighted*
Age		
18-24	3.3%	12.2%
25-34	8.0	17.7
35-44	18.5	15.9
45-54	14.9	18.4
55-64	22.1	16.7
65 and older	33.1	19.2
Gender		
Male	45.7%	49.0%
Female	54.3	51.0
Race		
White	80.3%	80.2%
Non-white	19.7	19.8
Marital Status		
Never Married	11.5%	22.0%
Married	62.5	58.5
Separated	1.1	1.2
Divorced	13.0	10.9
Widowed	11.9	7.4
Education		
Less than high school	4.1%	4.0%
High school diploma/GED	19.9	21.0
Vocational/trade school	4.5	4.3
Some college (no degree)	20.1	20.9
Associates degree	9.4	10.7
Bachelor's degree	24.6	24.7
Graduate/professional degree	17.5	14.4

Table 1. Demographics of sample, *continued*

	Unweighted	Weighted*
Occupational Status		
Employed full-time	44.9%	49.4%
Employed part-time	6.0	7.0
Unemployed	7.9	11.8
Retired	33.4	20.5
Disabled	5.5	6.3
Student	2.2	5.1
Population		
Less than 500	4.6%	4.2%
500-999	3.3	2.9
1,000-2,499	6.1	5.4
2,500-4,999	6.5	6.9
5,000-9,999	8.2	7.8
10,000-24,999	17.7	16.3
25,000-49,999	7.8	8.7
50,000-99,999	12.0	11.6
100,000 and over	33.8	36.2

*See page 24 for an explanation of sample weighting.

Crime Victimization

All Crime Types

Almost half of respondents (48.1%) reported they were the victim of a crime in 2015. The survey included questions for four crime types: identity theft, property crime, violent crime, and threats of violence. The most common crime reported by respondents was identity theft (31.1%), followed by property crime (21.4%). Almost eight percent of respondents said they were threatened with violence, while 4.5% of respondents said they were the victim of a violent crime in 2015.

Younger respondents were victimized at a higher rate compared to older respondents. Almost three-fourths of respondents between ages 18 and 24 reported they were the victim of a crime, compared to less than a third of respondents 65 and older.¹

Table 2. Respondents who were crime victims in 2015 (%)

	Point Estimate*	Confidence Interval*
Any offense (n=726)	48.1%	44.5% - 51.7%
Identity theft (n=731)	31.2	27.7% - 34.5%
Property crime (n=735)	21.6	18.4% - 24.3%
Threats of violence (n=732)	7.5	5.6% - 9.4%
Violent crime (n=732)	4.5	3.0% - 6.0%

*See page 28 for an explanation of point estimates and confidence intervals.

Violent Crime

Two percent of respondents reported they were the victim of a robbery in 2015. Nearly two percent of respondents experienced a physical assault, and another two percent were victims of a sexual assault. Less than one percent of respondents reported they were raped. It is important to note one respondent may have been the victim of multiple types of violent crime. For instance, roughly two percent of those who experienced any violent crime were the victim of two types of violent crime (e.g., robbery and assault).

¹ p<.001

Table 3. Respondents who experienced a violent crime, by type (%)

	Point Estimate	Confidence Interval
Robbery (n=734)	2.3%	1.2% - 3.4%
Sexual Assault (n=736)	1.9	0.9% - 2.9%
Physical Assault (n=734)	1.8	0.8% - 2.7%
Rape (n=735)	0.8	0.2% - 1.4%

Robbery

Older respondents had lower rates of robbery victimization than younger respondents. Approximately seven percent of respondents between ages 18 and 24 reported they were the victim of a robbery, compared to less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.² The likelihood of being a robbery victim was greater for males than females. Male respondents were 4.7 times as likely as female respondents to be a victim of robbery.³

The likelihood of being a robbery victim was greater for those with less education. Respondents with less than a bachelor's degree were 4.2 times as likely as respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher to experience a robbery.⁴ Respondents who were not married also had greater likelihood of experiencing a robbery. Unmarried respondents were 2.6 times as likely as married respondents to be robbery victims.⁵

The likelihood of being a robbery victim was greater for employed respondents. Employed respondents were 3.9 times as likely as unemployed respondents to be a victim of robbery.⁶ The likelihood of being a robbery victim was also greater for those living in larger cities. Respondents living in cities with populations of 50,000 or more were 4.1 times as likely as respondents living in cities with less than 50,000 people to be the victim of a robbery.⁷

² p<.05

³ p<.05

⁴ p<.05

⁵ p<.10

⁶ p<.10

⁷ p<.05

Physical Assault

Those with less education had a greater likelihood of experiencing a physical assault. Respondents with less than a bachelor's degree were 9.1 times as likely as respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher to be victims of physical assault.⁸ The likelihood of being a physically assaulted was greater for those not married. Unmarried respondents were 5.9 times as likely as married respondents to be victims of physical assault.⁹ Those living in larger cities had a greater likelihood of being the victim of a physical assault. Respondents living in cities with more than 50,000 people were three times as likely as respondents living in cities with less than 50,000 people to have experienced a physical assault.¹⁰

Sexual Assault

Younger respondents experienced sexual assault at a higher rate than older respondents. Almost eight percent of respondents between ages 25 and 34 reported being the victim of a sexual assault, while less than one percent of respondents between ages 45 and 54 said they had experienced a sexual assault.¹¹ The likelihood of being a sexual assault victim was greater for those not married. Unmarried respondents were 12.5 times as likely as married respondents to report they were a victim of sexual assault.¹² The likelihood of being a sexual assault victim was greater for non-white respondents. Non-white respondents were 3.3 as likely as white respondents to be the victim of a sexual assault.¹³

Rape

Specific to rape, younger respondents had higher rates of victimization when compared to older respondents. About three percent of respondents between ages 25 and 34 reported being the victim of a rape, while 0.8% of respondents between ages 55 and 64 reported experiencing a rape.¹⁴ The likelihood of being a victim of rape was greater for respondents who were not married. Unmarried respondents were 8.3 times as likely as married respondents to be the victim

⁸ p<.05

⁹ p<.05

¹⁰ p<.10

¹¹ p<.001

¹² p<.01

¹³ p<.05

¹⁴ p<.01

of a rape.¹⁵ The likelihood of being a rape victim was greater for non-white respondents. These respondents were 25 times as likely as white respondents to have experienced a rape.¹⁶

Threats of Violence

Younger respondents were threatened with violence at a higher rate than older respondents. Fourteen percent of respondents between ages 25 and 34 reported experiencing threats of violence, while slightly more than one percent of respondents 65 and older said they were threatened with violence.¹⁷

Respondents with less education had a greater likelihood of experiencing a threat of violence. Those with less than a bachelor's degree were two times as likely as those with a bachelor's degree or higher to have experienced a threat of violence.¹⁸ The likelihood of being threatened with violence was greater for respondents who were not married. Unmarried respondents were 2.1 times as likely as married respondents to have experienced a threat of violence.¹⁹ Those living in larger cities were more likely to experience a threat of violence. Respondents living in cities with more than 50,000 people were 1.9 times as likely as respondents living in cities with few than 50,000 to have been threatened with violence.²⁰

Victim to Offender Relationship – Violent Crimes and Threats of Violence

Except for robbery, most respondents who were the victim of a violent crime knew the offender (that is, the offender was not a stranger). Of those who said they were robbery victims, 58.8% said they were robbed by a stranger. Approximately six percent of those who were robbery victims reported the offender was well known to them, and another six percent said the offender was a family member.

Thirteen respondents (about 2%) reported they were the victim of a physical assault in 2015. The majority (53.8%) of respondents who were the victim of a physical assault said the offender was a family member. Of these respondents, over half (57.1%) said they were physically assaulted by

¹⁵ p<.10
¹⁶ p<.01
¹⁷ p<.001
¹⁸ p<.05
¹⁹ p<.05
²⁰ p<.05

a current or former romantic partner. More than a third (38.4%) of those physically assaulted were victimized by a stranger, while 15% said the offender was well-known or an acquaintance.

Fourteen respondents (2%) reported they were the victim of a sexual assault in 2015. Most victims of sexual assault reported they were an acquaintance of, or related to, the offender. About 43% of sexual assault victims reported the offender was an acquaintance, whereas just over a third reported they were related to the person who sexually assaulted them. Of these respondents, 28.6% said it was a current or former romantic partner who had sexually assaulted them. Fourteen percent of sexual assault victims reported they were assaulted by a stranger, and another 14% reported the person was someone they knew well.

Six respondents (.8%) reported they were the victim of rape in 2015. Nearly two-thirds of respondents who were victims of rape reported the person who victimized them was an acquaintance or a family member. Of these respondents, 17% said the offender who raped them was a current or former romantic partner. Approximately a third of rape victims said they were raped by a stranger.

Fifty-five respondents (8%) reported they had received violent threats in 2015. Forty percent of respondents who received threats of violence said they were threatened by a stranger. Of those respondents who received threats from someone they knew, 31% reported they were threatened by an acquaintance, 15% by someone they knew well, and 22% by a family member.

Property Crime

Demographic differences in property crime victimization

Twenty-one percent of respondents experienced a property crime in 2015. Younger respondents experienced higher rates of property crime than older respondents. About 28% of respondents between ages 18 and 24 reported being the victim of a property crime, while 14.2% of those 65 and older reported they had experienced a property crime.²¹ Respondents with less education were more likely to be the victim of a property crime. Those with less than a bachelor's degree were 1.4 times as likely as those with a bachelor's degree or higher to experience a property

²¹ p<.10

crime.²² The likelihood of being a property crime victim was greater for respondents who were not married. Unmarried respondents were 1.5 times as likely as married respondents to be the victim of a property crime.²³

Identity Theft

Overall, close to a third of respondents were victims of identity theft in 2015. Of those, 25% said they discovered someone used (or attempted to use) existing credit cards without permission. Another 12% said someone used (or attempted to use) another existing account (other than a credit card). Seven percent of respondents discovered someone used (or attempted to use) their personal information to obtain new credit cards or loans, run up debts, open accounts, or commit some other form of fraud.

In some instances, respondents experienced multiple identity theft crimes. Nine percent of identity theft victims reported they were the victim of at least two types of identity theft, and almost two percent of victims experienced all three types of identity theft.

Table 4. Respondents who experienced identity theft, by type (%)

	Point Estimate	Confidence Interval
Credit cards used without permission (n=733)	25.2%	22.0% - 28.3%
Existing accounts used without permission (n=735)	11.7	9.4% - 14.0%
Personal information used without permission (n=735)	6.9	5.1% - 8.7%

Younger respondents experienced identity theft at a higher rate than older respondents. Thirty-five percent of respondents between ages 18 and 24 reported they were a victim of identity theft, while about 20% of respondents ages 65 and older reported experiencing identity theft. Female respondents had a greater likelihood of experiencing identity theft. Female respondents were 1.6 times as likely as male respondents to have been the victim of identity theft.²⁴

Respondents with more education experienced identity theft at a higher rate. Those with a bachelor’s degree or higher were 2.1 times as likely as those with less than a bachelor’s degree to

²² p<.10

²³ p<.05

²⁴ p<.01

have experienced identity theft.²⁵ The likelihood of experiencing identity theft was greater for married respondents. These respondents were 1.6 times as likely as unmarried respondents to have been an identity theft victim.²⁶ White respondents had a greater likelihood of being the victim of identity theft. White respondents were 1.4 times as likely as non-white respondents to have experienced identity theft.²⁷

²⁵ p<.001

²⁶ p<.05

²⁷ p<.10

Reporting Crimes to Law Enforcement

Survey respondents experienced *at least* 520 crime incidents in 2015. Overall, 50.8% of respondents who were crime victims reported the offense to law enforcement. Three-fourths of property crimes victims and 34.7% of identity theft victims reported the crimes to law enforcement. Over half (52.7%) of respondents who experienced threats of violence and 57.2% of physical assaults victims reported the crime to law enforcement. The majority (67.1%) of rapes victims said they reported the offense to law enforcement.

Table 5. Respondents who reported crimes to law enforcement (%)

	Point Estimate	Confidence Interval
Property crime (n=159)	75.4%	68.7% - 82.1%
Rape (n=6)	67.1	59.9% - 74.3%
Physical assault (n=13)	57.2	30.3% - 84.1%
Threats of violence (n=55)	52.7	39.5% - 65.9%
Identity theft (n=228)	34.7	28.5% - 40.9%
Sexual assault (n=14)	22.7	0.8% - 44.6%

Demographic difference in reporting crimes to law enforcement

Older respondents were more likely to report crimes to law enforcement. Approximately 83% of respondents between ages 55 and 64 who were threatened with violence reported the threat to law enforcement, while 50% of respondents between ages 35 and 44 who were threatened reported the incident.²⁸ Ninety-four percent of property crime victims between ages 25 and 34 reported the crime to law enforcement, whereas two-thirds of property crime victims between ages 45 to 54 reported the incident.²⁹

White property crime victims were more likely to report crimes to law enforcement. White property crime victims were 2.2 times as likely as non-white property crime victims to report the

²⁸ p<.001

²⁹ p<.10

crime to law enforcement.³⁰ Respondents who were not employed were more likely to report identity theft to law enforcement. Unemployed identity theft victims were 1.7 times as likely as employed identity theft victims to report the crime to law enforcement.³¹ Females were more likely to report threats of violence to law enforcement. Female respondents who experienced threats of violence were 20 times as likely as male threat victims to report incidents.³²

Effect of Crimes on Victims

Medical and psychological treatment

Of the respondents who were crime victims, four percent received medical treatment as the result of being a crime victim. Additionally, five percent of respondents who experienced a crime spoke with a mental health professional. Three percent of crime victims had out-of-pocket medical expenses as a result of being a crime victim; of those, almost 52% reported the expenses were less than \$500. However, two victims with out-of-pocket medical expenses reported an expense in excess of \$10,000.

Lost time from work or school

Nearly seven percent of crime victims reported they lost time from work or school as the result of the victimization. Of those, 61% said they lost between one and five days, while 32% missed more than 10 days from work or school.

Support and victims' rights

About 23% of crime victims said they or their family members were informed of their rights as a crime victim: 68% said law enforcement provided the information, 24% said their lawyer told them about their rights as a crime victim, and 14% said they received the information from a source not listed on the survey (e.g., their financial institution, family members, friends, etc.). It is important to note that multiple responses could be selected for this question; however, 81% of crime victims who were informed of their rights said they received the information from a single

³⁰ p<.05

³¹ p<.10

³² p<.001

source. Three percent of those informed of their rights as victims received the information from multiple sources.

General Perceptions

Perceptions of Safety

The majority (92%) of respondents said they felt safe in their community. Male respondents³³ reported feeling safer in their community, as did those with more education,³⁴ and those respondents who were married.³⁵ Almost 90% of respondents who reported they were the victim of a crime felt safe in their community. Slightly more than 80% of violent crime victims reported feeling safe in their community. Almost 87% of those who were property crime victims indicated they felt safe, and 87% of respondents who had experienced threats of violence reported feeling safe in their community.

Table 6. Perceptions of safety – all respondents and crime victims (%)

	Point Estimate	Confidence Interval
Overall (n=737)	92.4%	90.5% - 94.3%
Crime victim (n=349)	89.7	86.5% - 92.9%
Violent crime victim (n=33)	81.8	68.6% - 95.0%
Property crime victim (n=159)	86.7	81.4% - 92.0%
Identity theft victim (n=228)	89.4	85.4% - 93.4%
Threat victim (n=55)	87.3	91.3% - 95.7%

Crime Prevention and Safety Precautions

The majority (93.5%) of respondents took steps to increase their personal safety and avoid becoming the victim of a crime. Nearly two-thirds of respondents installed more secure door or window locks, while approximately half of respondents installed security lights. More than a

³³ p<.001

³⁴ p<.05

³⁵ p<.10

third of respondents purchased a dog (42.1%), purchased a gun (39.9%), carried an object for defense (39.0%), displayed a security sticker (38.1%), or installed a burglar alarm (35.1%).

Slightly more than a fourth of respondents participated in a neighborhood watch (29.2%) or took a self-defense course (28.3%). Eighteen percent of respondents purchased pepper spray, and approximately one in seven respondents took some other step to feel safer and prevent victimization. Almost seven percent of respondents did not take any action to feel safer or prevent victimization.

Table 7. Safety precautions* (%)

Action	Percent
Installed more security door or window locks	67.2%
Installed security lights	51.6
Purchased dog	42.1
Purchased gun	39.9
Carried object for defense	39.0
Displayed security sticker	38.1
Installed burglar alarm	35.1
Involved with neighborhood watch	29.2
Took self-defense course	28.3
Purchased pepper spray	18.3
Something else	14.0
Nothing – took no action	6.6

*Respondents may have taken more than one action

Perceptions of Law Enforcement

Seventy-five percent of respondents thought their law enforcement agency was doing a good job in their community. Less than 70% of those who had experienced any type of victimization felt law enforcement was doing a good job in their community. Fifty-nine percent of respondents who experienced a violent crime thought law enforcement was doing a good job in their community. Slightly less than two-thirds of property crime victims agreed law enforcement was

doing a good job. Slightly more than half of respondents who had experienced threats of violence thought law enforcement was doing a good job.

Table 8. Perceptions of law enforcement (%)

	Point Estimate	Confidence Interval
Overall (n=716)	75.1%	72.0% - 78.3%
Crime victim (n=339)	68.1	63.1% - 73.1%
Violent crime victim (n=32)	59.4	42.4% - 76.4%
Property crime victim (n=154)	64.3	56.7% - 71.9%
Identity theft victim (n=219)	72.1	66.2% - 78.0%
Threat victim (n=55)	52.7	39.5% - 65.9%

Project staff created three scales to determine perceptions of law enforcement effectiveness. The first scale contained 10 items from the survey and assessed how well respondents felt law enforcement that serves their community performs in a very general manner. White respondents felt law enforcement was doing a better job than non-white respondents.³⁶ Respondents with a bachelor's degree believed law enforcement was doing a better job compared to respondents with less than a bachelor's degree.³⁷ Married respondents felt law enforcement was doing a better job in their communities compared to unmarried respondents.³⁸ However, employed respondents did not think law enforcement was doing as good of a job as non-employed respondents.³⁹

Project staff found differences between the following; those who experienced any type of crime victimization and those who had not, violent crime victims and those who were not violent crime victims, property crime victims and those who did not experience any property crime, and those who had experience threats of violence and those who had not. Crime victims (of any crime) did not think law enforcement was doing as good as respondents who were not victimized.⁴⁰ Compared to respondents who were not victims of violent crimes, those who were victims of

³⁶ p<.01
³⁷ p<.05
³⁸ p<.001
³⁹ p<.05
⁴⁰ p<.05

violent crime did not think law enforcement was doing as good of a job.⁴¹ Property crime victims rated the performance of law enforcement lower than respondents who did not experience a property crime.⁴² Respondents who reported being threatened with violence did not believe law enforcement was doing as good of a job as those who had not been threatened with violence.⁴³

The second scale assessed how effective respondents believe law enforcement is at doing their job in relation to responding to situations and controlling crime. Younger respondents reported they thought the law enforcement agency in their community was more effective in responding to and controlling crime, as did white respondents.⁴⁴ Crime victims (any crime) reported they felt law enforcement was not as effective in responding to situations and controlling crime,⁴⁵ as did victims of violent crimes,⁴⁶ property crimes,⁴⁷ and those who had experienced threats of violence.⁴⁸

The items used to construct this scale were also analyzed individually to assess how effective respondents believed law enforcement in their community responded to calls for help, controlled violent crime, controlled drugs, and controlled burglary. Almost 91% of respondents believed the law enforcement agency in their community effectively responded to calls for help. Additionally, 88.8% of respondents said they thought law enforcement effectively controlled violent crimes in their community. Fewer respondents (77.8%) thought law enforcement effectively controlled burglaries in their community. Nearly two-thirds (65.5%) of respondents believed law enforcement effectively controlled drugs in their community.

The final scale measured how often respondents perceive the law enforcement agency in their community treats people, specifically certain subgroups within the population. Non-white respondents reported they felt law enforcement treated certain subgroups of the population

⁴¹ p<.01

⁴² p<.01

⁴³ p<.01

⁴⁴ Both statistically significant at p<.01.

⁴⁵ p<.05

⁴⁶ p<.01

⁴⁷ p<.001

⁴⁸ p<.01

differently more often than non-whites,⁴⁹ as did those who live in larger cities (e.g., populations of 50,000 or more),⁵⁰ and unmarried respondents.⁵¹

Factors Responsible for Crime

The majority (29%) of respondents believed drug, alcohol, or other substance abuse contributed the most to crime in their community. Thirty percent of respondents to the 2011 OCVS felt substance abuse issues contributed the most to crime, while 35% of 2010 OCVS respondents felt substance abuse was a contributing factor to crime in their community. Twenty-two percent of respondents to the 2015 survey believed lack of parental discipline was most responsible for crime in their community, compared to 16% of respondents from the 2011 survey. Few respondents (1.2%) felt guns were responsible for crime in their community, compared to one percent in 2011, and less than one percent (0.8%) in 2010.

Nearly three percent of 2011 survey respondents felt ineffective anti-crime or anti-drug education in schools contributed to crime, while 0.4% of 2015 survey respondents felt ineffective anti-crime or anti-drug education in schools was the most responsible for crime.

⁴⁹ p<.01
⁵⁰ p<.01
⁵¹ p<.001

Table 9. Factors contributing to crime in Oklahoma (%)

Factor	2010	2011	2015
Drug, alcohol, substance abuse	35.1%	30.4%	29.0%
Lack of parental discipline	--	16.3	22.4
Decline of family values	32.1	7.4	14.6
Economy	11.0	7.7	10.8
Too much leisure time	--	3.0	3.2
Gangs	3.6	3.1	3.0
Domestic violence	--	1.4	2.2
Crime promoting TV shows/video games	0.9	1.0	1.5
Improper sentencing of offenders	3.0	3.6	1.3
Guns	0.8	1.0	1.2
Lack of adequate law enforcement	1.4	1.8	0.9
Population increase	--	1.8	0.8
Ineffective anti-crime/drug education in schools	1.4	2.8	0.4
Something else	4.6	6.0	8.6

-- factor was not an option for respondents

Funding to Fight Crime

Thirty-seven percent of respondents believed education and prevention should receive the most money. Fewer respondents to the 2010 and 2011 surveys felt education and prevention should receive the most money and support in the fight against crime (27% and 22%, respectively). Twenty-two percent of respondents believed the most money and resources should be allocated to stopping the flow of illegal drugs into the state and country. In 2011, 31% of respondents thought stopping the flow of illegal drugs should receive the most funding. About five percent of respondents felt combating gang violence should be the top priority, and three percent of respondents thought reducing the ease of obtaining firearms should receive the most money. Eight percent of those who responded to the 2011 survey believed combating gang violence should receive the most funding and support, while nearly four percent felt the majority of funding and support should be allocated to reducing the ease of obtaining firearms.

Table 10. Funding to fight crime in Oklahoma (%)

	2010	2011	2015
Education and prevention	27.3%	22.3%	37.3%
Stopping flow of illegal drugs	23.5	30.6	22.0
Treatment and rehabilitation	12.3	10.7	15.2
Arrest, prosecution, imprisonment of offenders	23.5	17.8	11.4
Combating gang violence	--	8.3	4.5
Reducing ease of obtaining firearms	--	3.5	2.7
Something else	9.8	6.8	6.9

-- factor was not an option for respondents

Gun Ownership

Nearly three-fifths of respondents reported keeping guns in their home. Fifty-nine percent of respondents who reported keeping guns did so for protection and sporting purpose, but 24% keep a gun or guns only for protection. A third of respondents carried a gun outside of their home for protection.

Table 11. Gun ownership (%)

Question	Percent
Do you keep a gun or guns in your home?	58.9%
In 2015, did you ever carry your gun outside of your home?	33.2

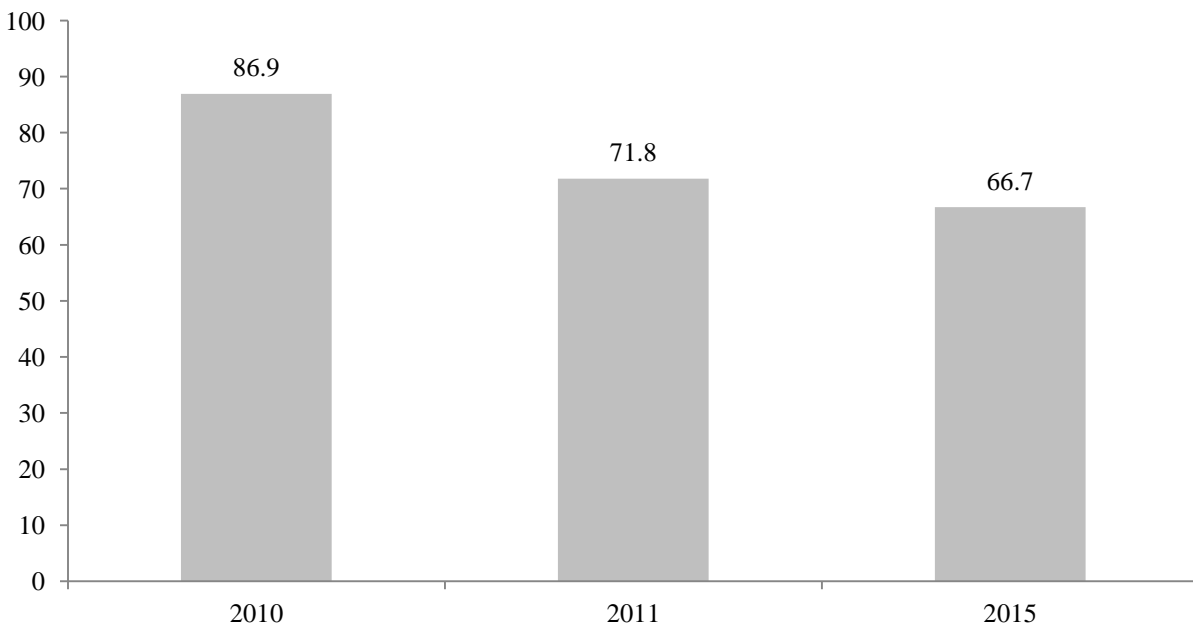
Capital Punishment

Two-thirds (66.7%) of respondents said they support the use of capital punishment. Previous surveys found more support for capital punishment. In 2010, 87% of respondents supported the use of capital punishment, but 72% of respondents to the 2011 survey supported the death penalty.

Younger respondents supported the used on capital punishment at a lower rate than older respondents. More than 75% of respondents between ages 45 to 54 supported the use of capital

punishment, but 36.7% of respondents between ages 18 to 24 supported the death penalty.⁵² Likewise, non-white respondents did not support the death penalty as much as white respondents.⁵³ Those with less than a bachelor's degree supported the use of capital punishment more than respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher.⁵⁴ Respondents who lived in larger cities (e.g., populations of 50,000 and above) did not support the use of capital punishment as much as those who lived in cities with smaller populations.⁵⁵ Unmarried respondents did not support the use of the death penalty as much as respondents who were married.⁵⁶

Figure 1. Support for capital punishment (%)



⁵² p<.001

⁵³ p<.10

⁵⁴ p<.10

⁵⁵ p<.001

⁵⁶ p<.001

Methodology

Data Collection and Sampling

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation contracted with the University of Oklahoma Public Opinion Learning Laboratory (OU POLL) to administer the 2016 Oklahoma Crime Victimization Survey. Prior to collecting any data, the OU POLL received approval to conduct research with human subjects through the Institutional Review Board at the University of Oklahoma. The OU POLL purchased a random sample of telephone numbers (cell and landline) and addresses from Survey Sampling, Inc. (SSI). Data from the telephone sample were obtained using a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. The telephone sample was screened for non-residential numbers prior to data collection. However, the address sample could not be screened and letters were mailed to all addresses in the sample.

Telephone interviewers were provided with on-screen instructions and survey questions. Furthermore, interviewers were trained to use active persuasion tactics to encourage participation. Recruitment letters were sent to potential respondents from the address-based sample. The letter explained the purpose of the project and provided a URL for the online survey. Respondents had the option of completing the survey online or contacting the OU POLL to complete the survey by phone. If participants opted to complete the survey online, they followed the URL, which directed them to the informed consent page. On that webpage, respondents were asked to enter a four digit number shown on their recruitment letter so they would not be contacted again in error.

For telephone interviews, 10 dialing attempts were made for each number in an effort to reach an eligible respondent. In some cases, a respondent may have requested to be called back at a specific time. If this occurred, the respondent was called back at the specified time. In some instances, fewer than 10 dialing attempts were made. The circumstances under which this occurred included reaching a non-residential, non-working number, or blocked number, a request to remove the phone number from the call list, a hard refusal from an eligible respondent, being hung-up on three times without determining eligibility, calling a household without someone 18 or older, or reaching a business. For the address-based sample, reminder postcards were mailed

two weeks after the initial recruitment letter was mailed. A final reminder was only sent to households for which nothing was received to indicate an invalid address.

Data collection began January 31, 2016, and was completed March 31, 2016. A total of 737 complete interviews and 120 partially completed were administered during this period (partial interviews were not included in the analysis). The 737 interviews represent a margin of error of +/- 3.61% at a 95% confidence level. This means if the survey were to be conducted 100 times with 100 different random samples, the results obtained would be within the limits of error at least 95 times.

For the telephone component, 14,741 numbers were dialed from the sampling pool, resulting in 54,560 call attempts over the two-month period. For the address-based component, 3,245 recruitment letters were mailed. Two records were returned as “deceased” (with no one in the household offering to participate), while 327 were returned as “undeliverable,” and 2,847 records had an unknown status. Of the completed surveys, 475 were completed via landline, 198 via cell phone, and 64 were web-based.

The calculation of the response rate for this study was performed in accordance with the American Association of Public Opinion Research’s (AAPOR) Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys (2010 edition).

AAPOR Response and Cooperation Rates (Category 4): Of the 17,986 records, 1,723 were deemed eligible versus 7,645 ineligible and 8,618 of unknown eligibility, resulting in 737 complete and 120 partial interviews. The response rate for this sample was 49.7% and the cooperation rate was 68.0%.

Instrument Design

This study used victimization questions from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) questionnaires, with some modifications. Previous victimization surveys conducted by the Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center included questions based on topic areas identified as of interest to law enforcement in the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Needs Assessment. The questions from victimization surveys conducted in other states served as the source for some of

these survey items (See *2015 Maine Crime Victimization Report* and *The 2013 Arizona Crime Victimization Survey*).

Weighting

Preferably, a sample should be representative of the population from which it is drawn – especially a random sample. However, because of issues such as non-response and self-selection, samples are not usually entirely representative of the population. Weighting procedures can be utilized to correct this issue. The OCVS data were weighted by age, race, and gender in order to be reflective of the population in Oklahoma as reported by the US Census Bureau 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Data Analysis

Demographics

Age

Respondents were asked what their age was at the time of the survey. The original question was open-ended. Values provided by respondents were then grouped into six age categories (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 and older).

Gender

The following question was used to assess respondents' gender: "As part of the survey, I'm required to ask: are you male or female?" Females were coded as zero (0) and males were coded as one (1).

Race

Respondents were asked to describe their racial background on the survey. Possible response items included, "White/Caucasian," "Black/African American," "American Indian," "Asian," "Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander," "Bi-racial/multi-racial," or "Other." For ease of analysis, a dichotomous variable was created, with "non-white" coded as zero (0) and "white" coded as one (1).

Employment status

Respondents were asked to describe their employment status at the time. Response categories included, "Employed full-time (40 or more hours/week);" "Employed part-time (1-39

hours/week);” “Unemployed, looking for work;” “Unemployed, not looking for work;” “Retired;” “Disabled;” and “Student.” A dichotomous variable was created and used in the analysis, with “employed” coded as one (1) and “not employed” coded as zero (0).

Education

Respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had achieved. Possible responses included, “No schooling;” “Less than high school;” “High school graduate or equivalent (e.g., GED);” “Vocational or trade school;” “Some college, no degree;” “Associate degree;” “Bachelor’s degree;” and “Graduate or professional degree (e.g., Master’s, PhD, MD, JD, DDS).” This variable was dichotomized with “bachelor’s degree or higher” coded as one (1) and “less than a bachelor’s degree” coded as zero (0).

Marital status

Respondents were asked to report their marital status at the time of the survey. Response items included, “Never married,” “Married,” “Separated,” “Divorced,” and “Widowed.” For ease of analysis, a dichotomous variable was created, with “not married” coded as zero (0) and “married” coded as one (1).

Population

Respondents were asked to provide the name of the city, town, or community where they lived at the time of the survey. The most recent U.S. Census Bureau population estimates were used to assign the population to the city, town, or community reported by the respondent. Cities/towns and communities were then grouped into the following categories based on population size: “Less than 500;” “500-999;” “1,000-2,499;” “2,500-4,999;” “5,000-9,999;” “10,000-24,999;” “25,000-49,999;” “50,000-99,999;” and “100,000 and over.” For ease of analysis, a dichotomous variable was created. Populations less than 50,000 were coded as zero (0), while populations of 50,000 or more were coded as one (1).

General Perceptions

Perceptions of safety

Using a scale from zero to 10, respondents were asked to report how safe they felt in the community where they lived. Responses were recoded to create a dichotomous variable. Values

of zero through five were coded as zero (0) to reflect feeling unsafe, while six through 10 were coded as one (1) to reflect feeling safe.

Perceptions of law enforcement

Perceptions of law enforcement were measured through a question regarding the overall performance of the agency in the respondent's community and three multi-item scales. Response categories for the first question assessing perceptions of law enforcement included, "Poor," "Fair," "Good," or "Excellent." This was recoded into a dichotomous variable, with "Poor" and "Fair" coded as zero (0) to reflect poor ratings, while "Good" and "Excellent" were coded as one (1) to represent favorable ratings of law enforcement in the respondent's community.

The first scale assessed how well respondents felt the police agency that serves their community performs in a very general manner. This scale was made up of ten questions from the survey: "The police in my community treat people with respect...", "The police in my community take time to listen to people...", "The police in my community generally act professionally...", "The police in my community respect people's rights...", "The police in my community treat people fairly...", "The police in my community can be trusted to make decisions that are right for my community...", "The police in my community usually explain their actions and/or decisions...", "The police in my community try to solve problems or do something when called...", "Most police officers in my community are honest and trustworthy...", "Most police officers in my community do their job well..." Possible responses for all of the questions included, "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." All scale items were scored as strongly disagree = 1, and strongly agree = 4. The items were summed to create an unstandardized scale. The Cronbach's alpha for this scale was .96.

The second scale assessed how effective respondents believed law enforcement is at doing their job in relation to responding to situations and controlling crime. This scale consisted of four survey items: "When people in my neighborhood call them for help...", "Controlling violent crime...", "Controlling drugs," and "Controlling burglary..." Possible responses for all of the questions included, "Very ineffective," "Ineffective," "Effective," and "Very effective." All scale items were scored as very ineffective = 1, and very effective = 4. The items were summed to create an unstandardized scale. The Cronbach's alpha for this scale was .84.

The final scale measured how respondents perceived law enforcement in their community treats subgroups in the population. Respondents were asked how often they believed law enforcement in their community did the following: “Treat women disrespectfully...,” “Treat the disabled differently...,” “Treat racial and ethnic minorities differently...,” “Treat those with mental illnesses differently...,” and “Treat the elderly differently...” Possible responses included, “Never,” “Rarely,” “Occasionally,” and “Frequently.” All items were scored as never = 1, and frequently = 4. The items were combined to create an unstandardized scale. The Cronbach’s alpha for this scale was .88.

Victimization variables

Crime victim (any offense)

Respondents were asked 10 questions to determine if they were the victim of a crime. This included one question about property crime, three questions about identity theft, four questions regarding violent crimes (robbery, assault, sexual assault, and rape), one question about threats of violence, and one question about any other crimes not specifically asked about on the survey. Since respondents may have been the victim of more than one type of crime, combining the items resulted in categories ranging from zero to six. In order to account for this, the variable was recoded with dichotomous categories of zero (0) to represent respondents who did not report being victimized at all, and one (1) to reflect respondents who were victims of any type of crime.

Identity theft

Identity theft victimization was assessed with three survey questions. These items were combined in order to determine if respondents were the victims of any type of identity theft during 2015. Since respondents may have experienced more than one type of identity theft, combining the items resulted in categories ranging from zero to three. For ease of analysis, this variable was recoded into a dichotomous variable, with zero coded as zero (0) to reflect the absence of identity theft victimization and one through three coded as one (1) to reflect respondents who had experienced any type of identity theft.

Violent crime

Respondents were asked four questions regarding violent crime victimization during 2015. These items were combined in order to determine if respondents were the victims of any type of violent

crime. However, respondents may have been the victim of more than one type of violent crime; as a result, combining the items resulted in categories ranging from zero to four. Therefore, this variable was recoded into a dichotomous variable with zero coded as zero (0) to represent respondents who did not experience any type of violent crime, and one through four coded as one (1) to represent respondents who had experienced any violent crime.

Statistical Procedures

Point Estimates and Confidence Intervals

Point estimates are used to describe the opinions of the sample and their experience as crime victims. While point estimates are useful for this purpose, they merely provide an approximation of the larger population's opinions and experiences. However, confidence intervals were constructed around the point estimates. According to Knoke, Bohrnstedt, and Mee (2002), confidence intervals "make it possible to state the probability that an interval contains the population parameter between its upper and lower confidence limits" (p. 81). The intervals presented in this report are 95% confidence interval, which means there is a 95% probability that the interval contains the true mean of the population. It should also be noted that a smaller sample size can result in large confidence intervals (e.g., violent crime victim in Table 2).

Independent sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance, and logistic regression

Several statistical procedures were used to analyze the data presented in this report. Independent sample t-tests were utilized to determine if statistically significant differences existed in the mean response provided by various groups on variables measured with a scale (e.g., perceptions of safety and the three law enforcement scales). One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) procedures were used to discern if statistically significant differences existed between age groups for crime victimization and reporting crime to law enforcement. Finally, logistic regression was used to ascertain the effects of gender, race, employment status, education, marital status, and population on the likelihood of victimization, as well as reporting crime.

Conclusion

This report contains the findings from the 2016 OCVS. This marks the third crime victimization survey completed by the SAC. The purpose of this survey was to gain a better understanding of crime in Oklahoma. In addition, this survey also gauged attitudes and opinions about the criminal justice system. While this survey adds to our knowledge regarding victimization, there are some limitations. In order to address some of these limitations, researchers should consider conducting a survey in the future with a larger sample, and possibly using oversampling techniques to ensure certain subgroups of the population (e.g., young adults) are adequately represented.

Respondents were asked questions about their experiences with crime. Slightly less than half of the sample had experienced a victimization. A third of the sample experienced identity theft, and approximately one in five respondents experienced a property crime. Eight percent of respondents were threatened with violence, but less than 5% experienced any violent crime. Respondents also answered questions about reporting crime to law enforcement. Three-fourths of property crime victims had reported the crime, but slightly less than 23% of sexual assault victims reported the crime to law enforcement.

Researchers also asked respondents about their attitudes and opinions regarding crime and various aspects of the criminal justice system. Overall, the majority of respondents reported feeling safe in their communities, but fewer crime victims said they felt safe in their communities than respondents who were not crime victims. Most respondents seemed pleased with the performance of law enforcement in their communities; however, there were some differences based on victimization and demographic characteristic. The majority of respondents have taken some kind of action to increase their safety and prevent victimization. Slightly less than 60% of respondents kept a gun or multiple guns in their homes, and a third carried a gun for protection. Lastly, two-thirds of the sample reported being in favor of capital punishment.

References

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Knoke, David, George W. Bohrnstedt, and Alisa Potter Mee. 2002. *Statistics for Social Data Analysis*. 4th ed. Itasca, Illinois: F. E. Peacock Publishers.

Stevenson, Phillip. 2013. *The 2013 Arizona Crime Victimization Survey*. Phoenix, AZ: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

APPENDIX

OKLAHOMA CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY, 2016

1. What is your current age? _____

2. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- ___ 0 No schooling
- ___ 1 Less than high school
- ___ 2 High school graduate or equivalent (e.g., GED)
- ___ 3 Vocational or trade school
- ___ 4 Some college, no degree
- ___ 5 Associate degree
- ___ 6 Bachelor's degree
- ___ 7 Graduate or professional degree (e.g., Master's, PhD, MD, JD, DDS)

[IF RESPONSE TO QUESTION 2 IS "LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL"]

2a. What is the highest grade you have completed? _____

3. As part of the survey, I'm required to ask: are you male or female?

- ___ 0 Female ___ 1 Male

4. What is your current marital status?

- ___ 0 Never married
- ___ 1 Married
- ___ 2 Separated
- ___ 3 Divorced
- ___ 4 Widowed

5. What is the name of the city, town, or community in which you live?

6. What is the five digit zip code at your current residence? _____

7. Which of the following best describes your present employment status?

- ___ 1 Employed full-time (40 or more hours/week)
- ___ 2 Employed part-time (1-39 hours/week)
- ___ 3 Unemployed, looking for work
- ___ 4 Unemployed, not looking for work
- ___ 5 Retired
- ___ 6 Disabled
- ___ 7 Student

8. Which of the following categories best describes your *total household* income *before* taxes in 2015?

- ___ 1 Less than \$5,000
- ___ 2 \$5,000 - \$7,499
- ___ 3 \$7,500 - \$9,999
- ___ 4 \$10,000 - \$12,499
- ___ 5 \$12,500 - \$14,999
- ___ 6 \$15,000 - \$17,499
- ___ 7 \$17,500 - \$19,999
- ___ 8 \$20,000 - \$24,999
- ___ 9 \$25,000 - \$29,999
- ___ 10 \$30,000 - \$34,999
- ___ 11 \$35,000 - \$39,999
- ___ 12 \$40,000 - \$49,999
- ___ 13 \$50,000 - \$74,999
- ___ 14 \$75,000 and over

9. Have you lived in Oklahoma your entire life?

- ___ 0 No ___ 1 Yes

9a. **[IF NO TO QUESTION 9]**

How long have you lived in Oklahoma?

- ___ 1 Less than 5 years
- ___ 2 5-9 years
- ___ 3 10-19 years
- ___ 4 20 years or more

10. In years, how long have you lived at your current residence? _____

11. On a scale of zero to ten, where zero means not at all safe and ten means completely safe, how safe do you feel in the community where you live?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Not at all safe **Completely safe**

12. What is the name of the police agency that is primarily responsible for policing your community? _____

13. Overall, how would you rate the performance of the police agency primarily responsible for policing your community?

- ___ 1 Poor
- ___ 2 Fair
- ___ 3 Good
- ___ 4 Excellent

14. Next, based on your beliefs, do you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree with each of the following statements about the police agency that serves your community?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
The police in my community treat people with respect ...	1	2	3	4
The police in my community take time to listen to people...	1	2	3	4
The police in my community generally act professionally...	1	2	3	4
The police in my community respect people's rights...	1	2	3	4
The police in my community treat people fairly...	1	2	3	4
The police in my community can be trusted to make decisions that are right for my community...	1	2	3	4
The police in my community usually explain their actions and/or decisions	1	2	3	4
The police in my community try to solve problems or do something when called...	1	2	3	4
Most police officers in my community are honest and trustworthy...	1	2	3	4
Most police officers in my community do their job well...	1	2	3	4

15. Based on your beliefs, how effective would you say the police agency that services your community is in each of the following circumstances? Would you say very effective, effective, ineffective, or very ineffective?

	Very ineffective	Ineffective	Effective	Very effective
When people in your neighborhood call them for help...	1	2	3	4
Controlling violent crime...	1	2	3	4
Controlling drugs...	1	2	3	4
Controlling burglary...	1	2	3	4

16. Based on your beliefs, how often does the police agency that services your community do each of the following? Would you say never, rarely, occasionally, or frequently?

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently
Treat people disrespectfully...	1	2	3	4
Use too much force when dealing with citizens...	1	2	3	4
Treat women differently...	1	2	3	4
Treat the disabled differently...	1	2	3	4
Treat racial and ethnic minorities differently...	1	2	3	4
Treat those with mental illnesses differently...	1	2	3	4
Treat the elderly differently...	1	2	3	4

17. Which of the following do you think is MOST responsible for crime in your community?

- 1 Guns
- 2 Gangs
- 3 Decline of family values
- 4 Lack of parental discipline
- 5 The economy
- 6 Domestic violence
- 7 Population increase
- 8 Too much leisure time
- 9 Drug, alcohol, or other substance abuse
- 10 Crime-promoting movies/TV shows/video games
- 11 Lack of adequate law enforcement personnel
- 12 Ineffective anti-crime/anti-drug education in schools
- 13 Improper sentencing of offenders
- 14 Something else (specify) _____

18. Which of the following do you feel should receive the MOST money and support in the fight against crime?

- 1 Education and prevention
- 2 Treatment and rehabilitation
- 3 Stopping the flow of illegal drugs into the state/country
- 4 Reducing the ease of availability in obtaining firearms
- 5 Combating gang violence
- 6 Arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of offenders
- 7 Something else (specify) _____

19. Which of the following steps have you taken to feel safer from crime?

(Check all that apply.)

- 0 Nothing/taken no action
- 1 More secure door/window locks
- 2 Security lights
- 3 Neighborhood watch
- 4 Purchased a dog
- 5 Burglar alarms
- 6 Displayed security sticker
- 7 Self-defense course
- 8 Carried object for defense
- 9 Pepper spray
- 10 Purchased gun
- 11 Something else (specify) _____

20. Do you keep a gun or guns in your home?

0 No 1 Yes

20a. **[IF YES TO QUESTION 20]**

Which one of the following reasons best describes why you have a gun or guns in your home?

1 Protection

2 Sporting purposes

3 Protection AND sporting purposes

4 Another reason (specify) _____

21. In 2015, did you ever carry a gun outside your home for protection?

0 No 1 Yes

22. Now, on a scale from one to seven, where one means strongly oppose and seven means strongly support, how do you feel about capital punishment (the death penalty)?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Strongly oppose

Strongly support

The following questions are about events that occurred during 2015.

23. In 2015, were you the victim of a property crime such as someone attempting to steal or stealing your car, breaking into or trying to break into your home, or vandalizing your property?

0 No 1 Yes

23a. **[IF YES TO QUESTION 23]**

Did you report it to the police?

0 No 1 Yes

The following questions deal with identity theft; specifically, incidents of identity theft you discovered during 2015.

24. In 2015, did you discover that someone used or attempted to use any of your existing credit cards or credit card numbers without your permission?

0 No 1 Yes

25. In 2015, other than a credit card account, did you discover that someone used or attempted to use any of your existing accounts (e.g., telephone account, bank account) without your permission?

0 No 1 Yes

26. In 2015, did you discover that someone used or attempted to use your personal information without permission to obtain NEW credit cards or loans, run up debts, or open other accounts, or otherwise commit theft, fraud, or some other crime?

____ 0 No ____ 1 Yes

27. [IF YES TO QUESTION 24, QUESTION 25, OR QUESTION 26]

Did you report this misuse (of credit cards, personal information, etc.) to the police?

____ 0 No ____ 1 Yes

The following questions deal with violent crimes; specifically, violent incidents that occurred during 2015.

28. In 2015, did anyone take, or attempt to take something directly from you by using force, or threat of force?

____ 0 No ____ 1 Yes

28a. [IF YES TO QUESTION 28]

Did the offender use a gun or a firearm?

____ 0 No ____ 1 Yes

28b. [IF YES TO QUESTION 28]

Was the person who did this to you...?

____ 1 A stranger

____ 2 A casual acquaintance

____ 3 A family member, including an unmarried partner living in your home

____ 4 A person or people who are well know to you, excluding family

____ 5 You did not see anyone

____ 6 Don't know

29. In 2015, did anyone threaten to hit, attack, or assault you?

____ 0 No ____ 1 Yes

29a. [IF YES TO QUESTION 29]

Did you report it to the police?

____ 0 No ____ 1 Yes

29b. [IF YES TO QUESTION 29]

Were you threatened with...? (Check all that apply.)

____ 1 Physical force

____ 2 A knife

____ 3 A gun (or firearm)

____ 4 A club

____ 5 Another weapon

____ 6 Don't know

29c. [IF YES TO QUESTION 29]

Was the person who did this to you...? (Check all that apply.)

- 1 A stranger
- 2 A casual acquaintance
- 3 A family member, including an unmarried partner living in your home
- 4 A person or people who are well know to you, excluding family
- 5 You did not see anyone
- 6 Don't know

29d. [IF RESPONSE TO QUESTION 29c IS "A FAMILY MEMBER"]

Was the family member your spouse, significant other, partner, or ex-partner/spouse?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

29e. [IF RESPONSE TO QUESTION 29d IS "YES"]

Has the threatening behavior of your spouse, significant other, or partner increased in frequency or severity over the past 12 months?

- 0 No 1 Yes

30. In 2015, did anyone injure you with a weapon or assault you with physical force?

- 0 No 1 Yes

[IF YES TO QUESTION 30]

30a. Did you report it to the police?

- 0 No 1 Yes

[IF YES TO QUESTION 30]

30b. Was the injury caused by...? (Check all that apply.)

- 1 Physical force
- 2 A knife
- 3 A gun (or firearm)
- 4 A club
- 5 Another weapon

[IF YES TO QUESTION 30]

30c. Was the person who did this to you...? (Check all that apply.)

- 1 A stranger
- 2 A casual acquaintance
- 3 A family member, including an unmarried partner living in your home
- 4 A person or people who are well know to you, excluding family
- 5 You did not see anyone
- 6 Don't know

30d. **[IF RESPONSE TO QUESTION 30c IS “A FAMILY MEMBER”]**

Was the family member your spouse, significant other, partner, or ex-partner/spouse?

0 No

1 Yes

30e. **[IF RESPONSE TO QUESTION 30d IS “YES”]**

Has the abusive behavior by your spouse, significant other, or partner increased in frequency or severity over the past 12 months?

0 No 1 Yes

31. In 2015, did anyone force you or attempt to force you into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?

0 No 1 Yes

[IF YES TO QUESTION 31]

31a. Did you report it to the police?

0 No 1 Yes

[IF YES TO QUESTION 31]

31b. Was the person who did this to you...? (Check all that apply)

1 A stranger

2 A casual acquaintance

3 A family member, including an unmarried partner living in your home

4 A person or people who are well know to you, excluding family

5 You did not see anyone

6 Don't know

31c. **[IF RESPONSE TO QUESTION 31b IS “A FAMILY MEMBER”]**

Was the family member your spouse, significant other, partner, or ex-partner/spouse?

0 No

1 Yes

32. In 2015, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you to have sex with them?

0 No 1 Yes

[IF YES TO QUESTION 32]

32a. Did you report it to the police?

0 No 1 Yes

[IF YES TO QUESTION 32]

32b. Was the person who did this to you...? (Check all that apply.)

- 1 A stranger
- 2 A casual acquaintance
- 3 A family member, including an unmarried partner living in your home
- 4 A person or people who are well know to you, excluding family
- 5 You did not see anyone
- 6 Don't know

32c. **[IF RESPONSE TO QUESTION 32b IS "A FAMILY MEMBER"]**

Was the family member your spouse, significant other, partner, or ex-partner/spouse?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

33. In 2015, were you the victim of any other crimes that we have not already discussed?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

[IF YES TO QUESTION 33]

33a. What was the crime? _____

[IF YES TO QUESTION 33]

33b. Did you report it to the police?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

[GO TO QUESTION 40 IF RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, AND 33 ARE ALL "NO".]

34. As a result of being a victim of a crime in the last 12 months, have you received medical treatment?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

35. As a result of being a victim of a crime in 2015, have you talked to a psychologist, psychiatrist, or mental health professional?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

36. [IF YES TO QUESTION 34 OR QUESTION 35]

Did you have out-of-pocket medical expense as a result of being a crime victim?

- 0 Yes
- 1 No

36a. **[IF YES TO QUESTION 36]**

Please estimate your out-of-pocket medical expenses as a result of being a crime victim. Was it...

- 1 Less than \$500
- 2 \$501 - \$1,000
- 3 \$1,001 - \$10,000
- 4 More than \$10,000
- 5 Don't know

37. As a result of being a victim of a crime in 2015, did you lose time from work?

- 0 No 1 Yes

37a. **[IF YES TO QUESTION 37]**

Please estimate the number of days lost from work as a result of being a victim of crime.

- 1 1-5 days
- 2 6-10 days
- 3 More than 10 days

38. As a result of being a victim of a crime in 2015, have you contacted a crisis or support hotline?

- 0 No 1 Yes

39. Did anyone tell you or your family about your rights as a crime victim, such as what you would be notified about or how you could participate in prosecution, sentencing, or corrections decisions?

- 0 No 1 Yes

39a. **[IF YES TO QUESTION 39]**

Who informed you about your rights as a victim? (Check all that apply.)

- 1 Lawyer
- 2 Police
- 3 Prosecutor/DA
- 4 Victim/Witness
- 5 Advocate
- 6 Judge
- 7 Other (specify) _____
- 8 Don't know/not sure

40. Which category best describes your racial background? (Check all that apply.)

- 1 White/Caucasian
- 2 African American/Black
- 3 American Indian
- 4 Asian
- 5 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- 6 Bi-racial or multi-racial (specify) _____
- 7 Other (specify) _____

41. How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

- 0 None
- 1 One
- 2 Two
- 3 Three
- 4 Four
- 5 Five
- 6 More than 5

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation is recognized by the Bureau of Justice Statistics as the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). The SAC collects, analyzes, and disseminates justice information; these functions are located within OSBI's Office of Criminal Justice Statistics.

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