

# Oregon Crime Victimization Survey

## Chapter 1: Overall Victimization Trends

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The mission of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission is to improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

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## 1. Introduction

The Oregon Criminal Victimization Survey (OCVS) is the first survey of its kind in Oregon. The goal of the survey is to estimate the crime experienced by adult Oregonians over the course of a year<sup>1</sup>, including both crimes reported to law enforcement and those that go unreported. Other sources of victimization rates rely on individuals reporting crime to law enforcement or on criminal justice system involvement, which ignores a major portion of crime.<sup>2</sup> This report is the first of a series of reports from the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) in addition to the OCVS technical documentation produced by ICF<sup>3</sup>. In the current report, the CJC summarizes the estimates of victimization rates at a broad level.

The OCVS asked Oregonians about two broad categories of crime, the first within the FBI-defined criminal offenses.<sup>4</sup> These crimes include Aggravated Assault, Assault (including stalking), Robbery, Burglary, Car Theft, Petty Theft, Grand Theft, Pick Pocketing, Sexual Assault, and Rape. In addition to these FBI-defined crime categories, the OCVS also asked about Interpersonal/Domestic Abuse and Violence, Credit Card Fraud, Phishing, and Hate, Prejudice, and/or Bias incidents. The results presented here provide estimates of the crime experienced by Oregonians in each of these categories.

In addition to these victimization questions, the OCVS also asked respondents follow-up questions to each crime incident. Follow-up questions included whether the crime was reported to police, the quality of police interactions, and why the incident was not reported in the event it was not reported; whether the victim sought victim services, the type of service(s) sought, and how helpful these services were; the victim's relationship to the offender; whether the victim believes the incident was motivated by hate, bias, or prejudice; and where the incident occurred.

Several additional questions covered perceptions of safety, disorderly conduct, and police. Respondents were asked whether they witnessed drug use, drinking, urban camping, homelessness, property theft, fighting, or panhandling in their neighborhood. If the respondent said that they did witness these behaviors, the survey asked to what extent this made them feel unsafe. Respondents were also asked whether they interacted with police, whether that interaction was positive or negative, and whether they trust police to treat them fairly. Additionally, the OCVS asked whether the respondent feels safe being out alone in their neighborhood. These additional questions will be explored in detail in future OCVS reports.

Finally, there are several additional, personal characteristics that the survey asked each respondent that are not summarized in this initial report. This report includes breakouts by race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and age. Additional respondent characteristics include region of residence, education level, marital status, income level, housing status, veteran status, disability status, employment status, and citizenship. Breakouts by these additional socioeconomic characteristics will be explored future reports.

Section 2 briefly summarizes the methodology and goals of the survey. Section 3 offers guidance for those interested in comparing the results presented here to other victimization surveys. Section 4 presents broad summary statistics of victimization in Oregon. Section 5 summarizes crime-specific estimates, key breakouts, and a discussion of those respective findings. Section 6 concludes and provides a preview of future OCVS reports.

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<sup>1</sup> Minors were not surveyed as a part of the OCVS.

<sup>2</sup> Uniform crime reporting through the FBI's NIBRS system, for example, estimated that 0.54% of Oregonians experienced a robbery incident in 2019, on average. The OCVS estimates this rate to be 2.2%. Wide differences between these figures, however, are normal when comparing victimization surveys and NIBRS information.

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/OCVS\\_ch0\\_TechDoc.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/OCVS_ch0_TechDoc.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> FBI definitions for use in the NIBRS data can be found here: [NIBRSUserManual.pdf \(oregon.gov\)](#)

## 2. Methodology and Goals

The CJC and ICF began developing the OCVS methodology and questionnaire in 2019, completing the process in early 2020. In late 2020, ICF implemented the survey by randomly contacting Oregonians via either mailed letters with a hyperlink to a web-based survey or by phone. ICF received completed surveys from 4,239 adult Oregonians along with 377 partially completed surveys. Each respondent was asked about their experiences over the prior year. In addition, each respondent was asked about key demographic information so that the responses could be weighted, leading to estimates that are statistically representative of the entire state. Because Oregon has a high proportion of white residents<sup>5</sup>, the OCVS was designed to oversample residents in zip codes with higher Black and Hispanic/Latinx populations in order to ensure that those populations are represented in the data. The CJC directs interested readers toward the technical appendix for additional details about survey development and implementation.<sup>6</sup>

On surveys like the OCVS, random sampling ensures that the data are representative of the state as a whole. Because of the expense of surveying all or even a significant proportion of the roughly 3 million adult Oregonians, researchers survey a sample of the population and use this information to derive estimates for the whole state. The data gathered in this way are, within some degree of confidence, representative of the whole state. Statisticians describe the degree of confidence in these estimates as the confidence interval. Generally, confidence intervals are smaller when more individuals are surveyed and larger when fewer individuals are surveyed.<sup>7</sup>

ICF interviewers underwent extensive victim and trauma informed training to help prevent physical, emotional, and psychological distress to the respondent through asking about traumatic events. Respondents were frequently informed that they did not have to respond to any questions, that the survey was completely anonymous, and that they may stop participation at any point during the survey. Particularly regarding sexual and domestic crimes, respondents were prompted that questions of this nature were on the survey before the questions were asked and that they could skip these questions if they wish. Every respondent was also provided with the number for the 24/7 RAINN sexual assault hotline, regardless of their response or non-response to any question. After the survey was completed, ICF conducted analyses to determine if any questions were skipped or more frequently prompted respondents to quit the survey. Non-response and break-off rates for sexual assault and domestic violence questions, however, were not substantially higher than those for other questions on the survey.

Future reporting will compare OCVS estimates of crime to those reported to law enforcement. This comparison will provide some information regarding the underreporting of crime in Oregon.

In the following results we present confidence intervals for each estimate provided, depicted as a line extending from the mean rate estimate. The confidence intervals tend to grow wider when focusing on groups that are a smaller proportion of the overall population. In general, when the confidence intervals of two groups overlap this means that *statistically speaking* researchers cannot say that the data show that estimated victimization rates differ between those two groups. Nevertheless, when the mean rate estimates are different between two groups this may still be relevant for decisionmakers, particularly if the patterns are confirmed by other state or national patterns. The breakouts presented here include several basic demographic groupings including by race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and age.

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<sup>5</sup> The latest available census figures suggest that 86.7% of Oregon's population is white, with 75.1% identifying as non-Hispanic white. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/OR/PST045219>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/OCVS\\_ch0\\_TechDoc.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/OCVS_ch0_TechDoc.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Survey weights are developed based on the respondents' demographic information. These weights are used in all estimates using Stata 16. For additional details see [https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/OCVS\\_ch0\\_TechDoc.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/OCVS_ch0_TechDoc.pdf)

### 3. Comparing Other Victimization Rates to Oregon's

The OCVS provides important estimates regarding victimization in Oregon. Readers may be inclined to compare these rates to other states' victimization survey results as well as national level estimates. These comparisons must be made with care and scrutiny, especially regarding the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Methodology varies significantly across each of these surveys, but the NCVS methodology is drastically different than state surveys, as a group, and the results also differ drastically.

The NCVS is administered by the US Census Bureau, surveys every individual 12 or older in a household, repeats these interviews every 6 months over 3.5 years for each household, and conducts interviews primarily in person. All of these methodological choices are categorically different from those made for state-level surveys. State surveys are not longitudinal (i.e., they interview each respondent once and only once); are almost exclusively completed by phone or online; focus exclusively on the adult population; often include state-specific crime wording and context-specific perception of public safety questions; and have lower budgets. Therefore, even though the NCVS and state surveys tend to have similar subject matter, direct comparisons between the NCVS results and any given state level survey have little meaning.

Further, the NCVS reported crime rates are almost exclusively lower than state level survey results, sometimes by wide margins.<sup>8</sup> NCVS figures are even sometimes lower than the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statistics, most notably for violent crime.<sup>9</sup> UCR figures represent estimates of crimes reported to law enforcement, whereas victimization surveys are meant to represent all crime, whether reported to law enforcement or not. While the CJC is neither claiming nor arguing that the NCVS underestimates crime, these patterns show that the NCVS rates may be underestimates of true victimization rates.

Several factors, in addition to regional variation in crime rates, likely lead to lower crime rates reported through the NCVS relative to state-level surveys.<sup>10</sup> First, prior research has found that face-to-face interviews like the NCVS tend to be a poor mode of asking about sensitive information, such as crime victimization, relative to other survey modes, possibly leading to underreporting. Second, computer assisted telephone interview surveys (CATI), such as the OCVS, tend to elicit higher reported crime rates than other survey modes.<sup>11</sup> Third, the NCVS uses a hierarchy to classify each victimization *event*, rather than each *crime*. If an event includes both an assault and breaking and entering, for example, then that event gets classified as an assault crime. Conversely, state level surveys typically ask about types of crime experiences, rather than events, and will thus have higher estimates. Finally, repeated NCVS surveys may better ensure that reported victimization occurred in the prior 6-month period, whereas respondents to state surveys may poorly recall the specific timing of a victimization event and overreport crime that occurred prior to the survey period. In sum, researchers strongly warn against comparing rates across surveys when those surveys have different survey designs (i.e., CATI v. face-to-face interviews; OCVS v. NCVS), particularly direct comparisons without appropriate statistical adjustments.

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<sup>8</sup> NCVS is presented as incidents per 1000 population, whereas most state surveys focus primarily on percent of the population reporting victimization. Therefore, direct comparisons are not suggested. But, given the NCVS approach counts every victimization event even if an individual experienced multiple events, their figures could be represented as the maximum proportion of the population that NCVS estimates was victimized.

<sup>9</sup> NCVS authors state that this is likely due to populations included in the UCR but omitted from the NCVS. See Table 3 of the full NCVS report found here: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/criminal-victimization-2020>. NCVS methodology, however, may also lead to under-reporting of victimization at the individual level and/or exclude a set of households that may also have relatively high victimization rates.

<sup>10</sup> This section is based on the findings of: Lynch, J. P. (2006). Problems and Promise of Victimization Surveys for Cross-National Research. *Crime and Justice: Review of Research*, 34, 229-288.

<sup>11</sup> The researchers hypothesize that this may be due to CATIs being conducted from centralized locations with managers actively supervising interviews, whereas other modes tend not to have this direct oversight.

Given the context described above, the CJC provides a comparison between the OCVS, other state surveys, and the NCVS. ICF reviewed prior state-level victimization surveys to identify those that provided the best roadmaps for conducting a similar survey in Oregon. These had the best methodologies, implementation plans, and scopes when considering the goals of the OCVS. These state surveys include Alaska, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, and West Virginia. The tables below present the rates for several crime categories for each of these surveys.<sup>12</sup>

State surveys varied widely in topic inclusion, question wording, and question ordering; all of these factors can impact response rates and the subsequent victimization rate estimates. In-line notes are included where question wording or crime definition varied. Also, the comparable states' surveys were conducted in the 2015-2017 period, whereas the Oregon survey was conducted in the last months of 2020 and asked respondents about the prior 12 months. This period included the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. The changes in daily behaviors and policies associated with this period may have impacted the underlying victimization levels and survey response rates, which in turn may have impacted victimization rate estimates.<sup>13</sup> Finally, for simplicity, estimates are presented here without confidence intervals or standard errors. In most cases, comparable estimates on different state surveys have significant overlap in confidence intervals. For example, the Oregon rate of 2.2% for robbery seems higher than the Maine estimate of 1.4%, but there is significant overlap between these two rates' confidence intervals. Researchers would need to do additional statistical testing to determine if the Oregon estimate is statistically different than the Maine rate. Given all these cautions and barriers to accurate comparisons, these rates are presented in the table below for informal comparison purposes.

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<sup>12</sup> A more extensive rate-by-rate comparison will be completed in future reporting on the OCVS.

<sup>13</sup> For example, some preliminary research has found an uptick in some types of violent crime during the COVID-19 period and the OCVS had particularly high response rates. It is difficult to say with any certainty whether these patterns had an impact on victimization rate estimates.

Table 1 – State and National Victimization Rates by Crime Category

Survey	Oregon	Alaska	Maine	Minnesota	Missouri	Montana	Ohio	W. Virginia	NCVS** (per 1,000 pop)	
Year of Survey Data	2019	2015	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2019	
Victimization Type	Assault	6.1% (w/o weapon)	5.9% (int. partner, women)	1.5%	0.5%	2.3% (w/o weapon)	3.5%	6.2% (simple)	13.7 (simple)	
		4.5% (w/weapon)				0.8% (w/weapon)		3.5% (aggr.)		3.7 (aggr.)
	Burglary	10.7%	N/A	N/A	5.8%	9.2% (break in)	10.9%	9.7%	5.5% (inside home)	11.7
						6.7% (other stolen)				
	Vehicle Theft	3.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.2%	3.2%	3.2%	1.8%	3.9
	Robbery	2.2%	N/A	1.4%	0.3%	1.6%	0.8%	3.3%	0.9%	1.9
	Rape	0.6%	2.9% (women only)	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0% (combined)	0.3%	2.5% (combined)	1.7 (combined)
	Sexual Assault	1.5%		2.2%	1.3%	1.9%		2.4%		
	Stalking	5.5%	N/A	14.4%	25% (wide definition)	2.7% (narrow definition)	6.7%	3.9%	20.3% (wide definition)	N/A
Theft	5.1% (grand) 18.6% (petit)	N/A	N/A	10.7% (from vehicle)	10.9% (from vehicle)	9.6% (from vehicle)	16.3%	5.8% (outside home)	80.2 (non-vehicle)	

\* The Illinois Victimization Survey was reviewed by ICF but was qualitative and did not yield comparable victimization rates, and thus was not included in this table.

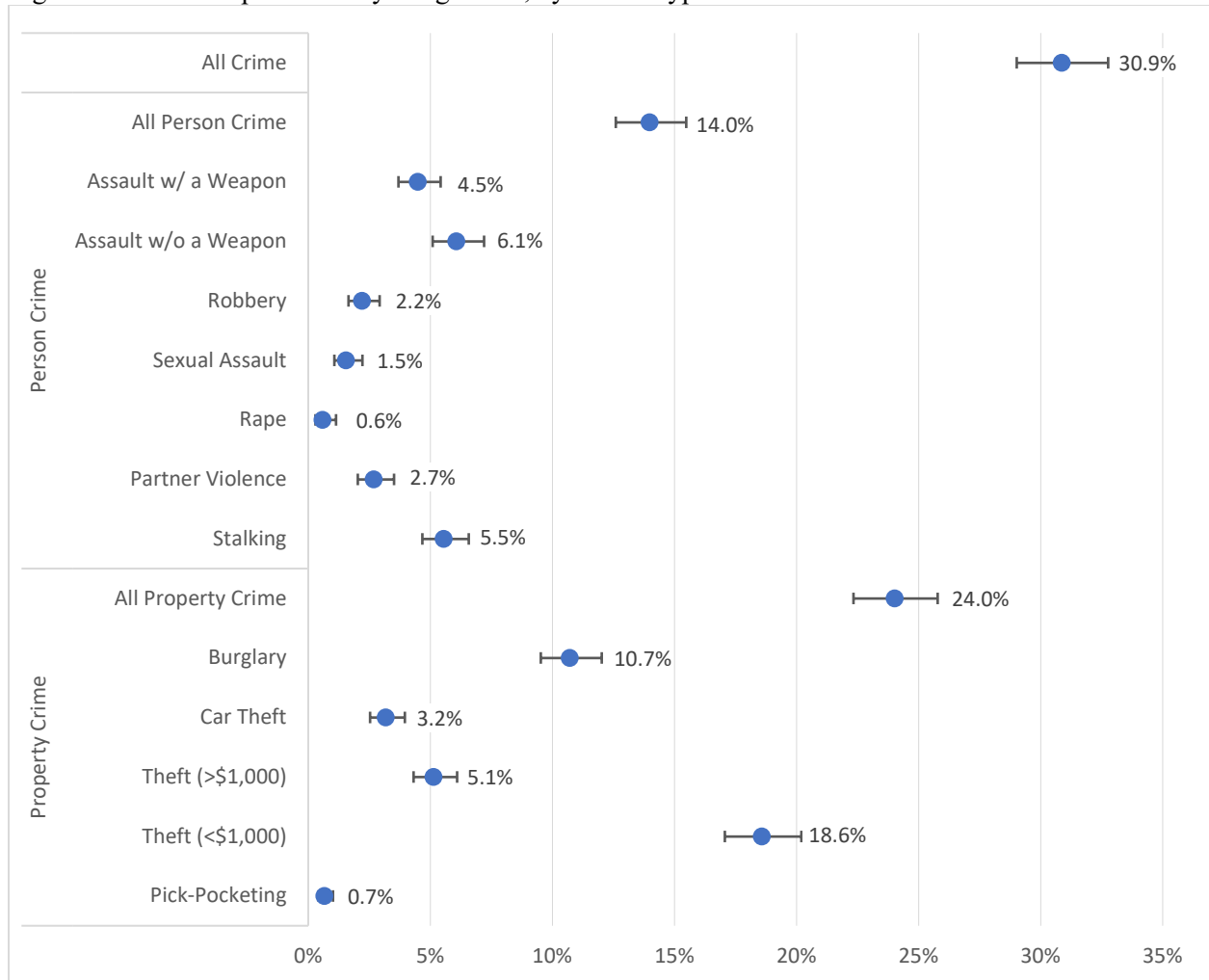
\*\* NCVS estimates incidents per 1,000 population, whereas state level surveys vary, but often present figures of the percent of the population that were victimized.

#### 4. Victimization – Overall Rates

This section summarizes OCVS victimization in highly aggregated groups of crimes<sup>14</sup>. In all the charts presented in this section and throughout the report, the central point for each group represents the estimate of the percent of individuals in that group that experienced that type of incident. The line bars extending in each direction around that point represent the 95% confidence interval: based on the sample size of that group and the overall population in the state, statisticians would say they are 95% sure that the actual victimization for the group statewide falls within this range.

Figure 2 presents a high-level overview of the crime experienced by Oregonians. About 3 out of every 10 Oregonians reported experiencing some type of crime in the prior 12 months. Property crimes were more prevalent than person crimes, where 14.0% percent of Oregonians experienced at least one person crime and 24.0% experienced property crime. Petty larceny (theft under \$1,000 in value) affected the most Oregonians.

Figure 1 – Crime Experienced by Oregonians, by Crime Type



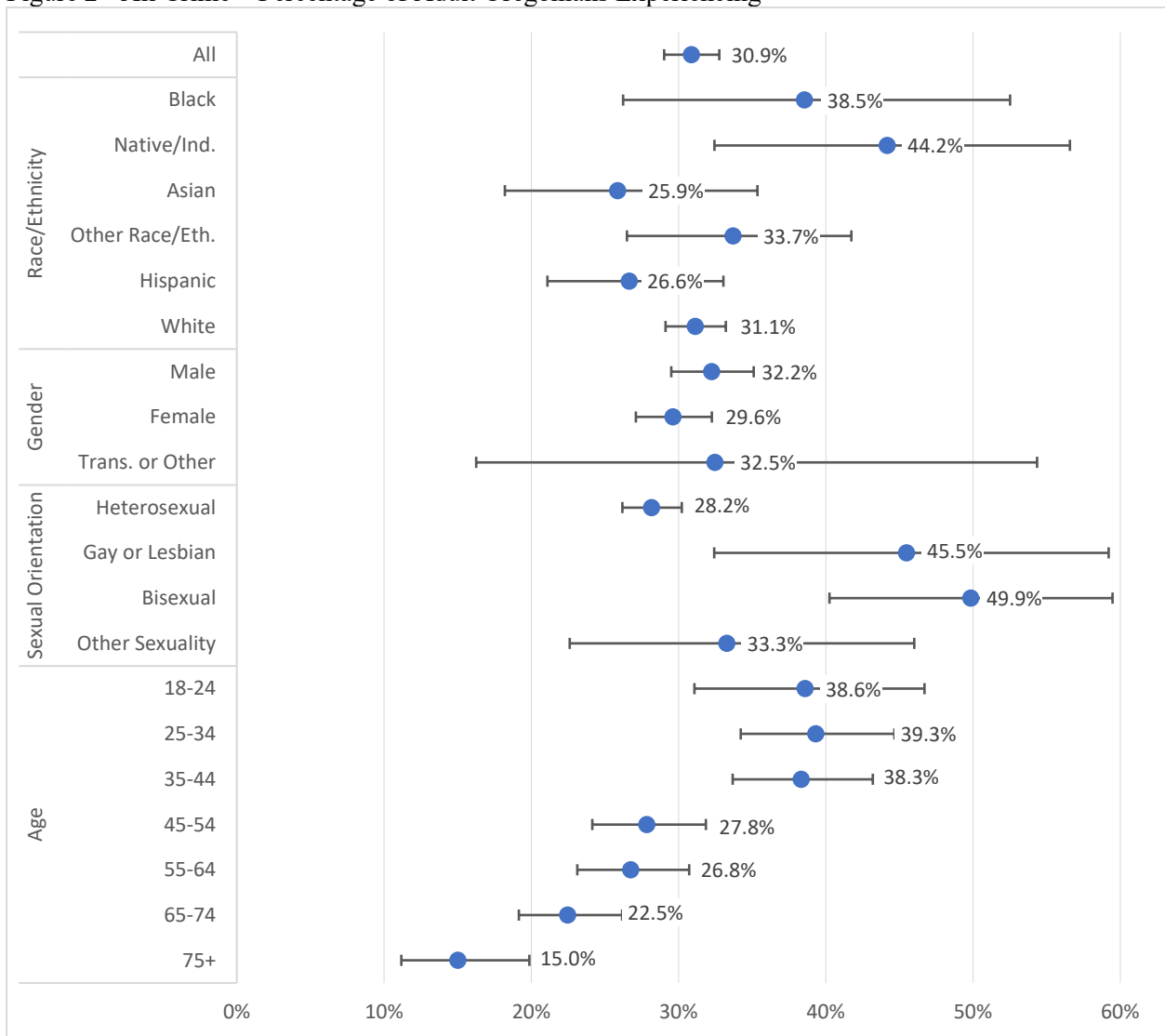
<sup>14</sup> Crime in this section does not include bias incidents (see Figure 16), partner emotional abuse (see Figure 18), attempted theft (see Figure 20), and phishing (see Figure 21). While these incidents are important types of victimization these are not definitively incidents of crime as defined in Oregon statute.



## A. All Crime

Figure 3 presents the proportion of Oregonians who responded that they experienced a crime in the 12-months prior to receiving the survey. About 31% of Oregonians report being the victim of at least one crime in the previous 12 months. Some groups report higher rates of victimization, although these are not always *statistically* higher. In particular, Native American, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and adults under 45 years of age had a higher victimization prevalence. Conversely, individuals above 65 years old had lower estimated victimization rates. Both here in Figure 3 and throughout this report, some groups have higher estimated victimization rates, but also have wide confidence intervals. Here, for example, Black Oregonians report a roughly 7.6% higher mean estimated victimization rate when compared to the statewide estimate. The wide confidence interval for Black Oregonians, however, suggests that more information is necessary to make a definitive conclusion regarding the scale and importance of this disparity.

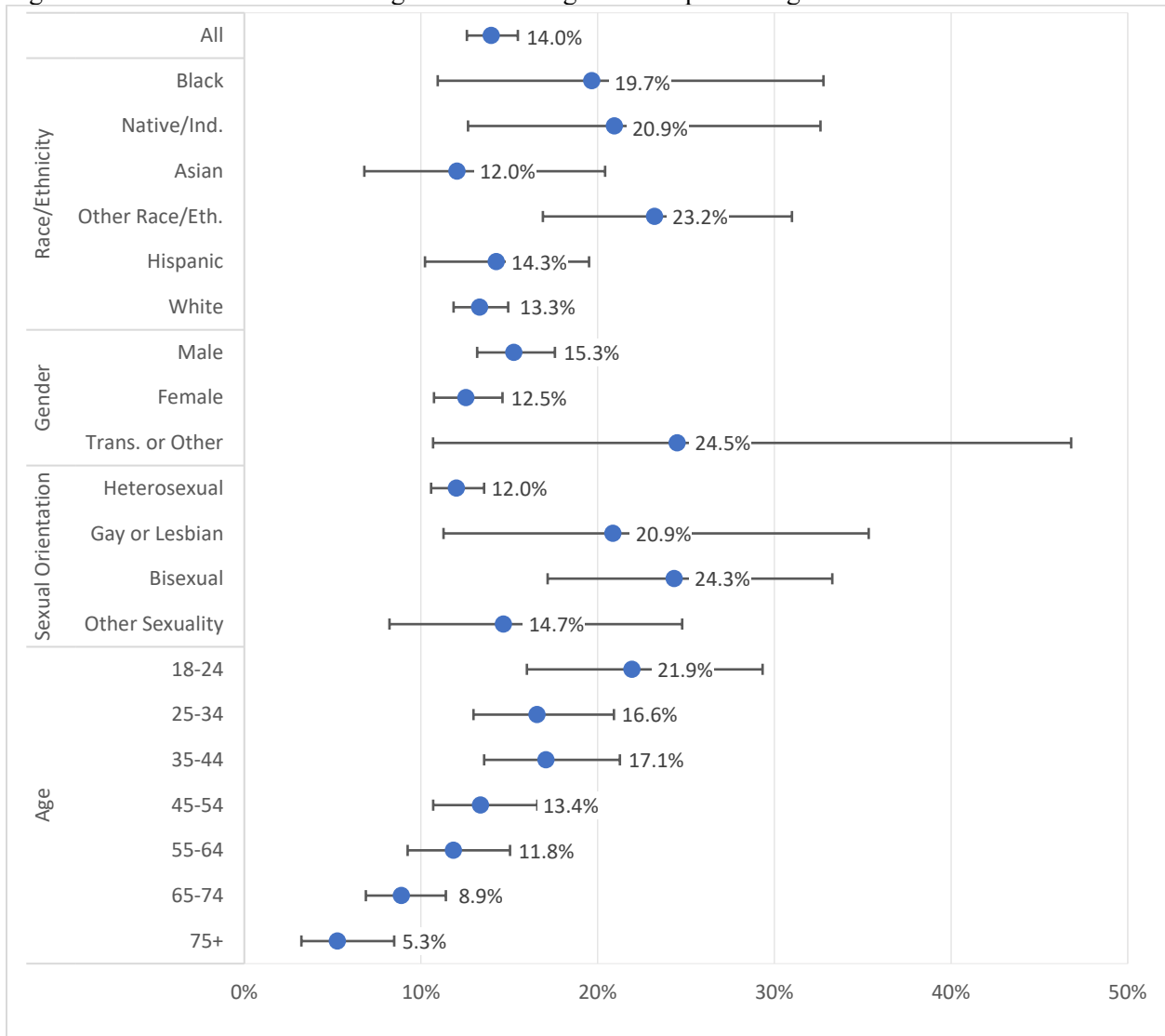
Figure 2 - All Crime – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



## B. Person Crime

Estimated person crime rates, as presented in Figure 4, are more uniform across the state relative to the patterns seen for overall victimization estimates, but there are some important disparities. Here, person crime includes aggravated assault, simple assault, robbery, sexual assault, interpersonal violence, and stalking. Individuals identifying as Black, Native American, another race/ethnicity, Transgender or Other Gender, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and those aged 18-24 all report experiencing higher person crime rates relative to the statewide rate for person crimes, but these differences are not always at a statistically significant level. Similar to the overall crime rates, older individuals are less likely to experience person crimes.

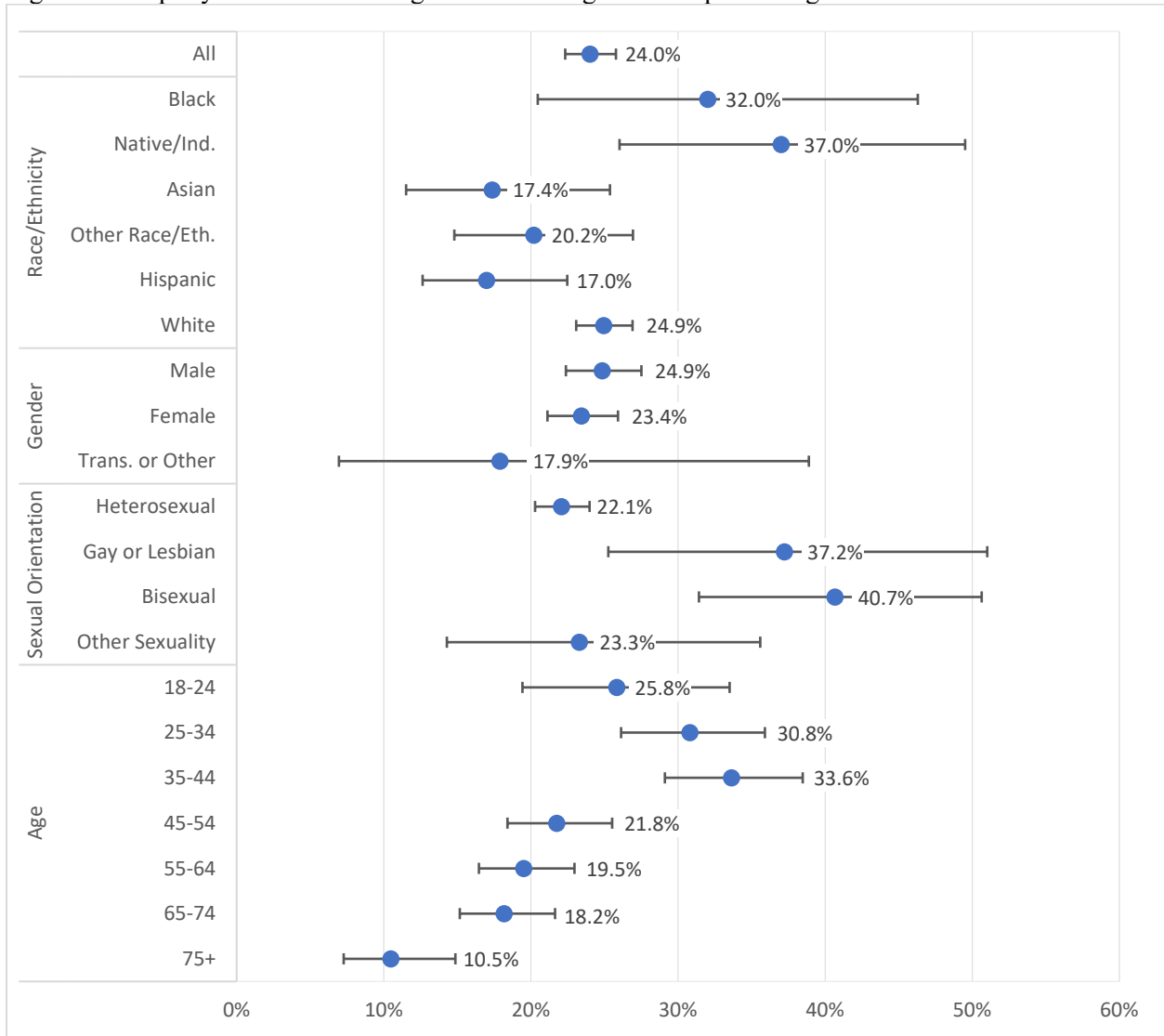
Figure 3 - Person Crime – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



### C. Property Crime

Property crimes had more distinct patterns than person crimes, as seen in Figure 5. Here property crimes include burglary, car theft, grand larceny, larceny, and pick pocketing.<sup>15</sup> Here, too, Black, Native American, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and adults in the 25-44 age group all report experiencing property crimes at a higher estimated rate than the statewide rates. Asian, Hispanic, Transgender or Other Gender, and those in the 65+ age group all report lower property crime rates than the state as a whole.

Figure 4 - Property Crime – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



<sup>15</sup> These categorizations are based on the FBI groupings.

## 5. Victimization – Crime-Specific Rates

This section summarizes the estimated victimization rates and frequency of crime (where applicable) across each of the crime categories asked about in the OCVS. Each section summarizes the estimated victimization rate for each demographic group as well.<sup>16</sup> The estimated rates measure whether individuals experienced that type of crime at least once, but the occurrences estimate represents the total number of crimes, accounting for individuals that experienced a type of crime more than once in a year. Comparisons to other sources of crime rate estimates, crime frequencies, and crime reported information are important considerations with each of these data points. These external data will be considered in future reports.

A few overall trends are present in the data. Complex patterns are found across race/ethnicity groups. In general, the mean estimated victimization rates of Black and Native American groups are higher than those of all Oregonians, but the confidence intervals for these groups are wide and thus we cannot typically say whether these are *statistically* significant differences. Conversely, Asian and Hispanic groups tend to have lower victimization rates than the state as a whole, but here, too, the estimated rates are usually not statistically significantly different than the statewide estimates.

In general, estimated victimization rates are higher for younger groups than for older groups. This pattern is particularly salient with violent crimes but is present to a lesser extent with property crimes as well. Notably, however, younger Oregonians report fewer attempts at identity theft and phishing, respectively, than older Oregonians.

Victimization also varies by gender identity. Women report experiencing higher rates of sexual assault and rape relative to Men, whereas Men report experiencing higher rates of assault both with and without a weapon than Women. We present results for individuals that identified as Transgender or Other Gender in all the results that follow, but just 35 respondents self-identified in this group and thus confidence intervals are very large for this group relative to other demographic groups. It is, thus, difficult to make definitive conclusions about victimization for the Transgender or Other Gender group of individuals.

Complex patterns of victimization also span sexual orientations. Heterosexual individuals report lower rates of sexual assault and crimes motivated by prejudice than Homosexual or Bisexual individuals, respectively. Other differences are also present between these groups but are often not *statistically* different.

The following subsections discuss each of the 16 incident categories in more detail.

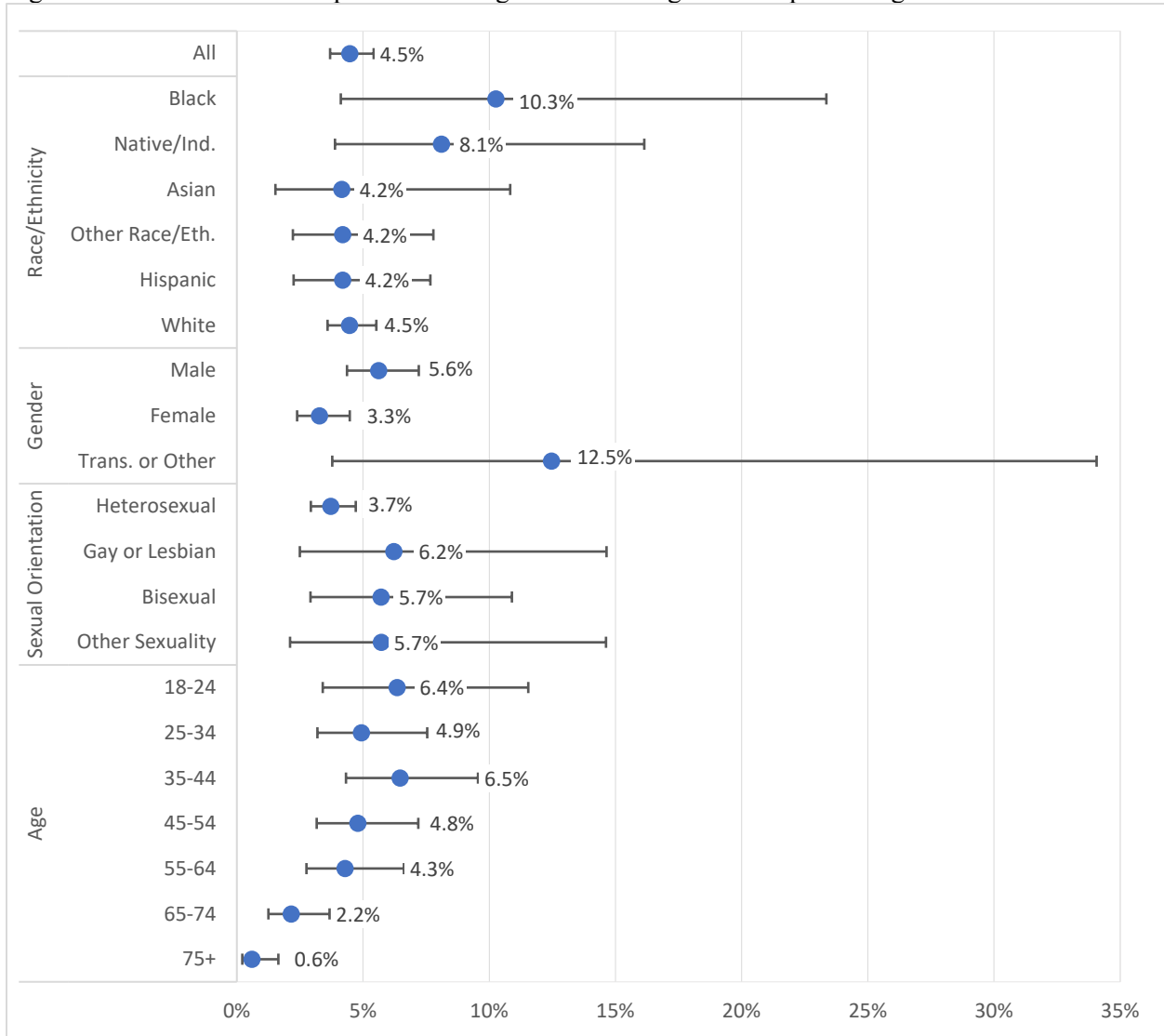
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<sup>16</sup> For brevity, the estimated total count of crime events by demographic group is not presented here.

### A. Assault with a Weapon (i.e., Aggravated Assault)

The OCVS estimates that 4.5% Oregonians experience assault with a weapon each year. The estimated count of incidents is 285,309, with some individuals experiencing more than one instance of assault with a weapon. The majority of groups have victimization rates that are not statistically different than the statewide rate, but some point estimates are higher. In particular, the point estimates for Black, Native American, and Transgender or Other Gender individuals are each around 2-3 times the estimated overall rate. Conversely, Oregonians over 65 years old, and especially those over 75, experienced assault with a weapon at lower estimated rates.

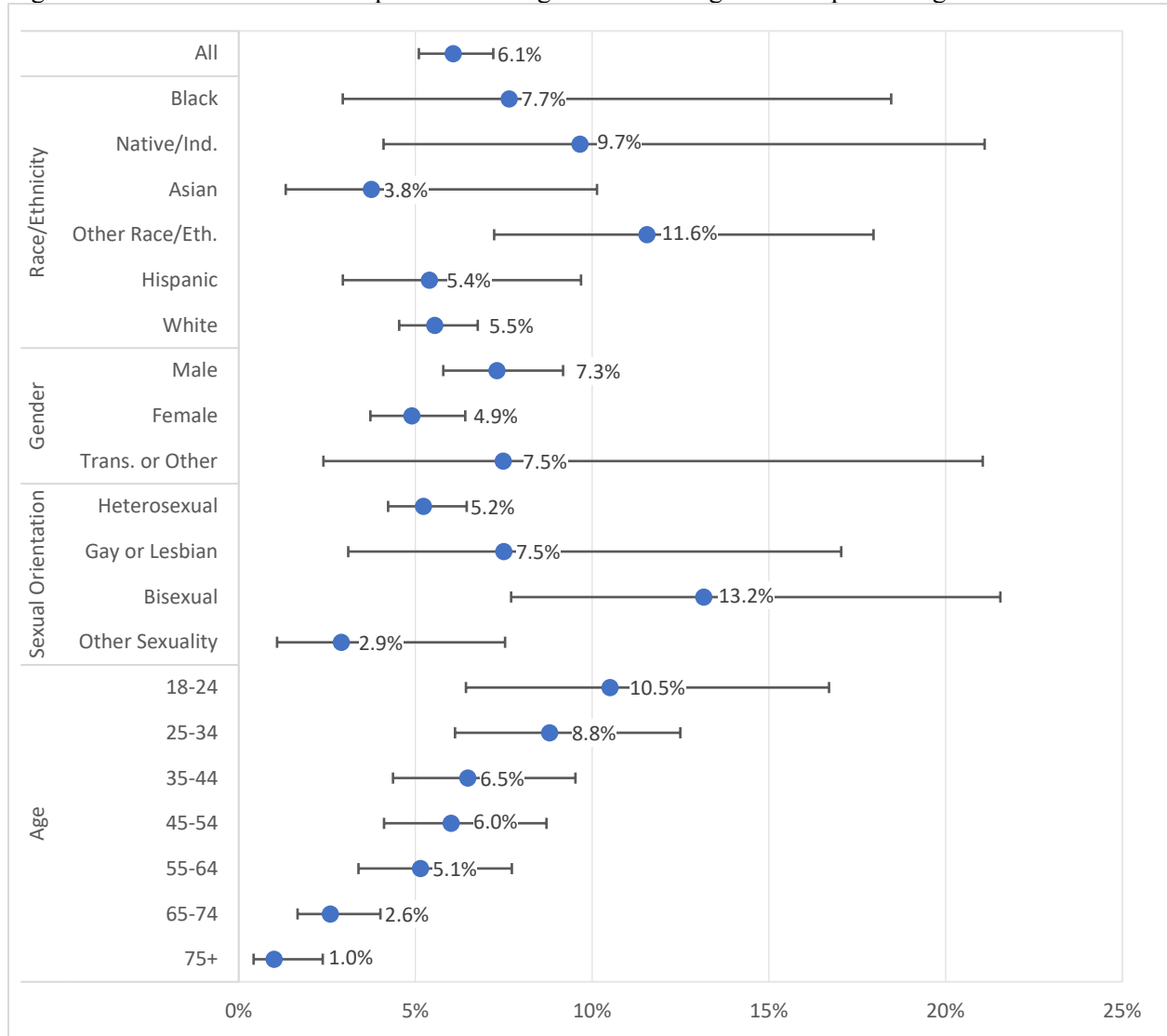
Figure 5 - Assault with a Weapon – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



## B. Assault without a Weapon (i.e., Simple Assault)

Assaults without a weapon occurred for more Oregonians and with more frequency than assaults with a weapon. The estimated rate of 6.1% coincided with 355,762 estimated incidents. While mean victimization rate estimates did vary across groups similar to assault with a weapon, there is more overlap in confidence intervals across groups for assault with a weapon. Other Race/Ethnicity, Bisexual, and 18-24 age group all report rates of assault without a weapon at higher estimated rates relative to the overall group. Similar to assault with a weapon, individuals aged 65 and older report lower rates of this crime type.

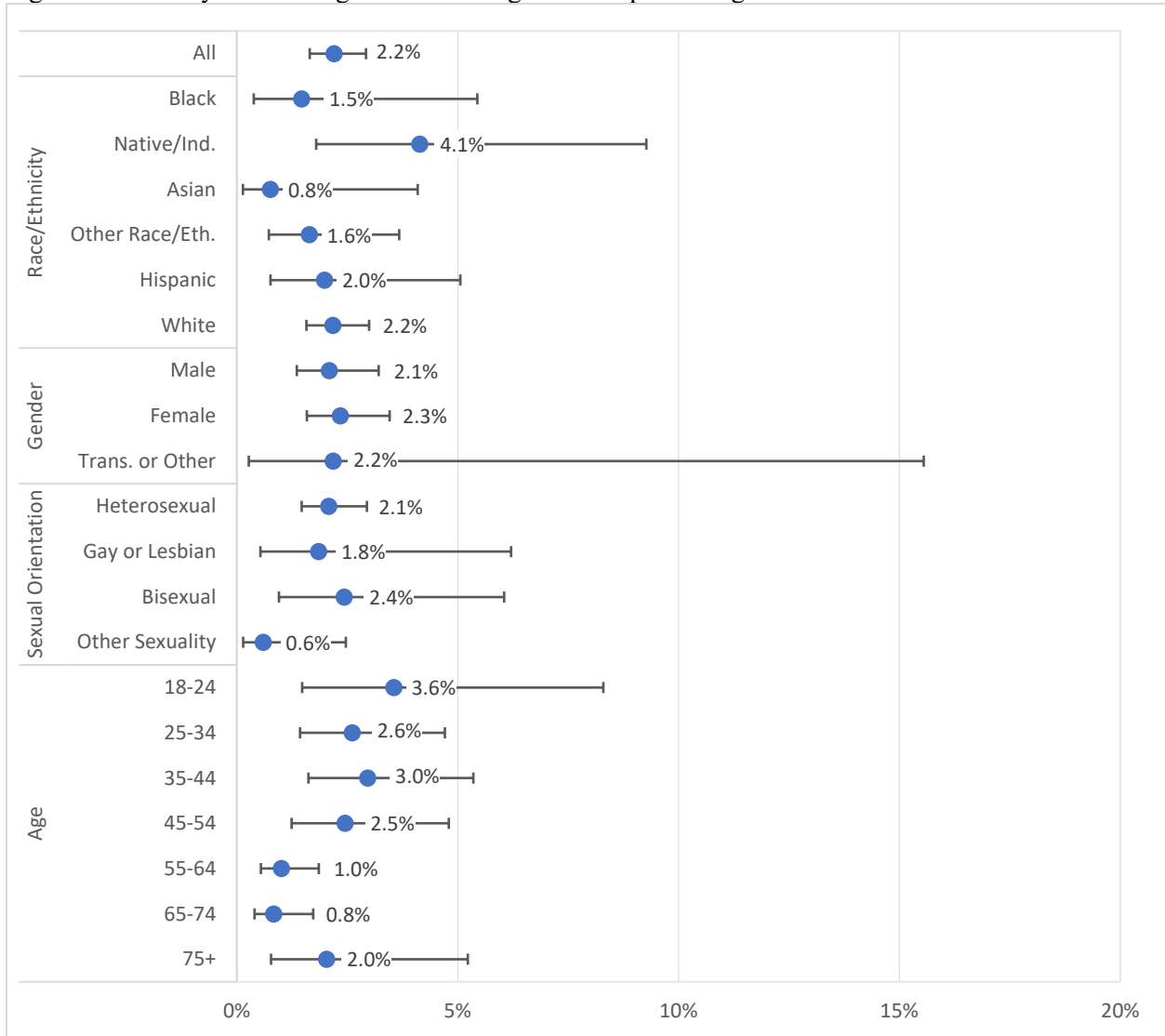
Figure 6 – Assault without a Weapon – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



### C. Robbery

Robbery is defined as taking something directly from a person through force or the threat of force. The estimated statewide robbery rate of 2.2% was associated with 218,696 estimated incidents. Although there is variance across point estimates and confidence intervals by demographic group, virtually all the groups analyzed here reported rates of robbery that statistically overlap with statewide group. Despite there not being any statistical differences, Native Americans, and the 18-24 age group all report slightly higher rates of robbery than the statewide figures, which may suggest that robbery occurs with greater frequency for those groups.

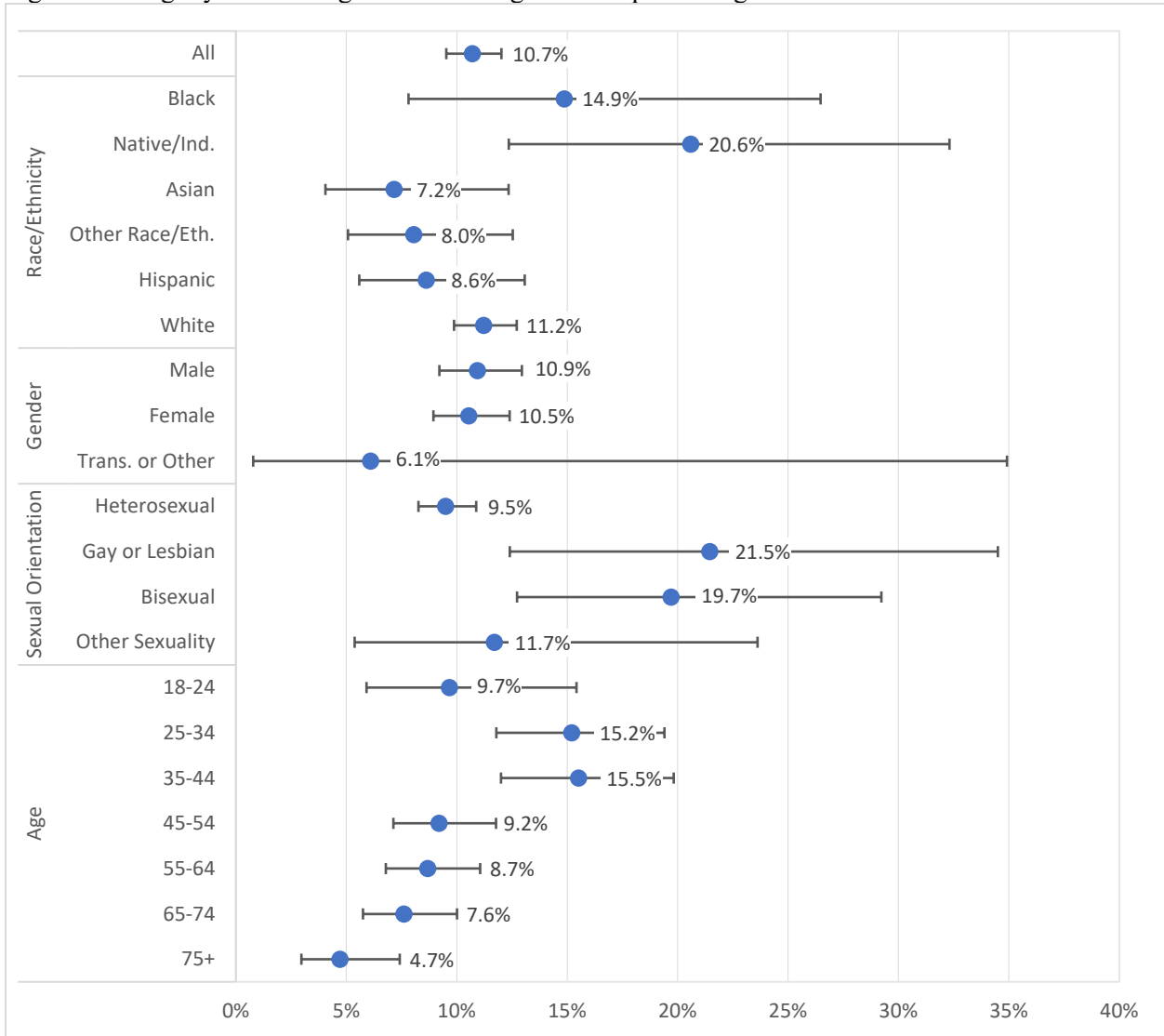
Figure 7 - Robbery – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



## D. Burglary

Burglary is defined as breaking into any building on the respondent’s property. Burglary was reportedly experienced by 10.7% of Oregonians, with 556,412 estimated burglary incidents. Most groups are not statistically different than the statewide rate, but those groups with higher reported burglary rates are Native American, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and those in the 25-44 age groups. Oregonians aged 75 and older reported notably lower rates of experiencing burglary than the state as a whole, but Asian, Other Race/Ethnicity, Hispanic, Transgender or Other Gender, and Oregonians older than 45 all tended to have lower estimated mean burglary victimization rates.

Figure 8 - Burglary – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing

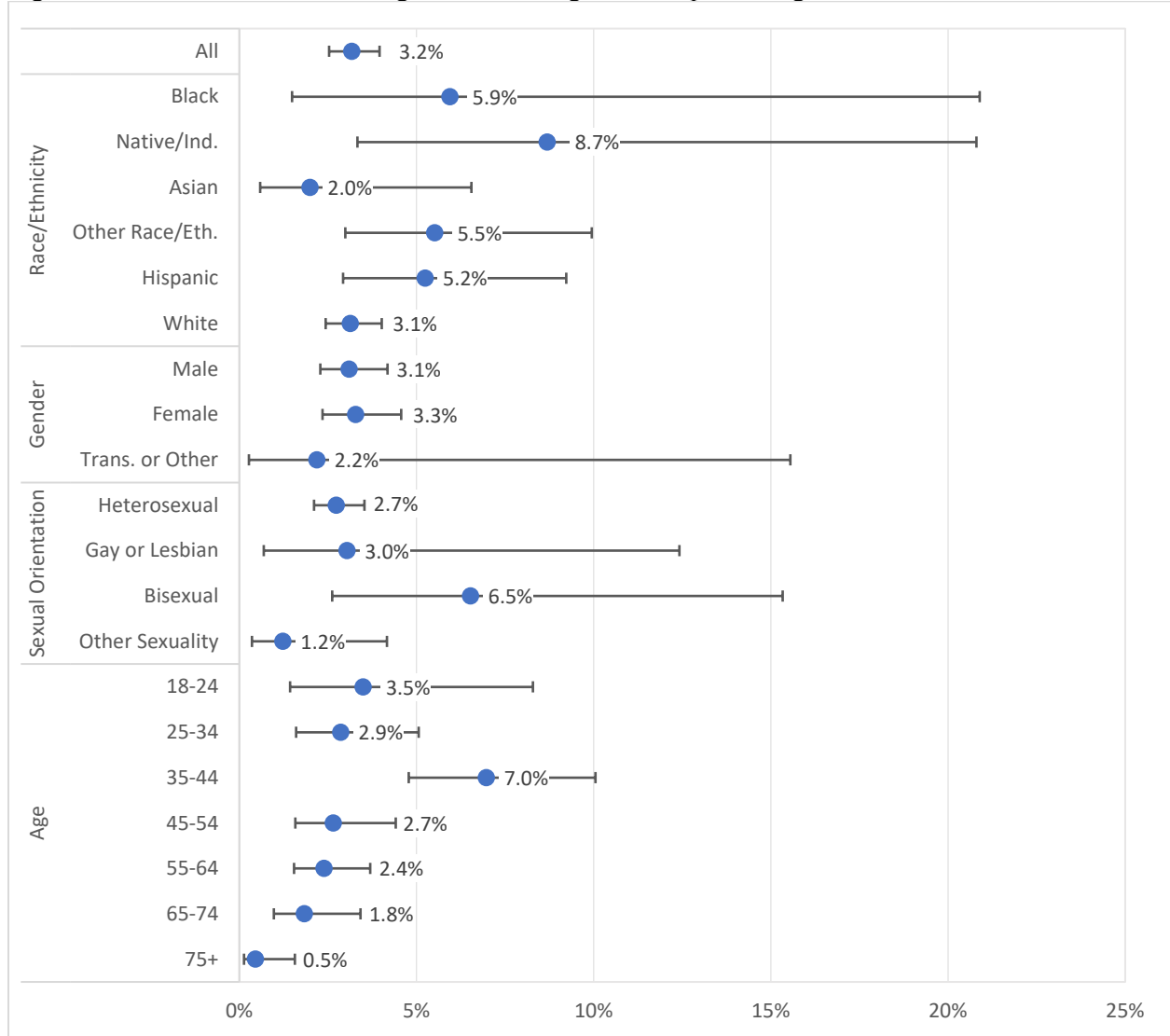




## E. Vehicle Theft

Vehicle theft is defined here as using without permission or stealing someone’s truck, car, motorcycle, or ATV.<sup>17</sup> Vehicle theft was experienced by 3.2% of Oregonians with 124,178 estimated occurrences. While most groups have estimated rates that are statistically no different than the statewide estimate, a few groups report higher mean rates of vehicle theft, including Native American, Bisexual, and the 35-44 age group. The 75+ age group reported considerably lower vehicle theft victimization rates, but the Asian, Other Sexuality, and groups aged 55-74 all reported lower mean victimization rates.

Figure 9 - Vehicle Theft – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing

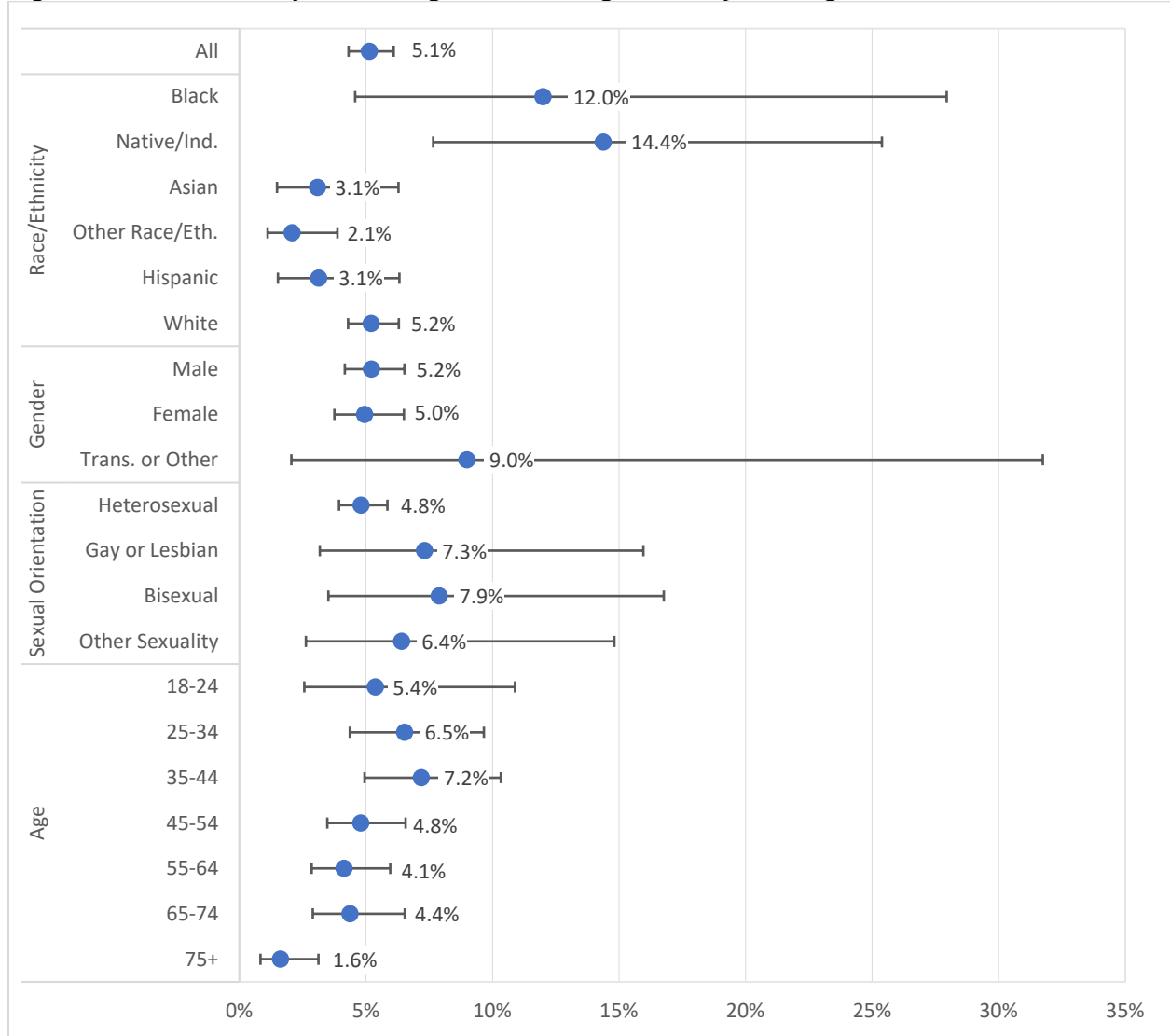


<sup>17</sup> Not including farm equipment.

## F. Grand Larceny (Theft above \$1,000 value)

Grand larceny is defined as stealing anything above \$1,000 in value. Oregonians report experiencing grand larceny at a rate of 5.1% with an estimated 335,250 incidents. Grand larceny occurs at a statistically higher rate for the Native American group, but is also suggestively higher for the Black, Transgender or Other Gender, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, Other Sexuality, and those in the 25-44 age group. Similar to other crime types, the 75+ age group report particularly low rates of grand larceny, but Asian, Other Race/Ethnicity, Hispanic, and those 55-74 reported lower mean rates.

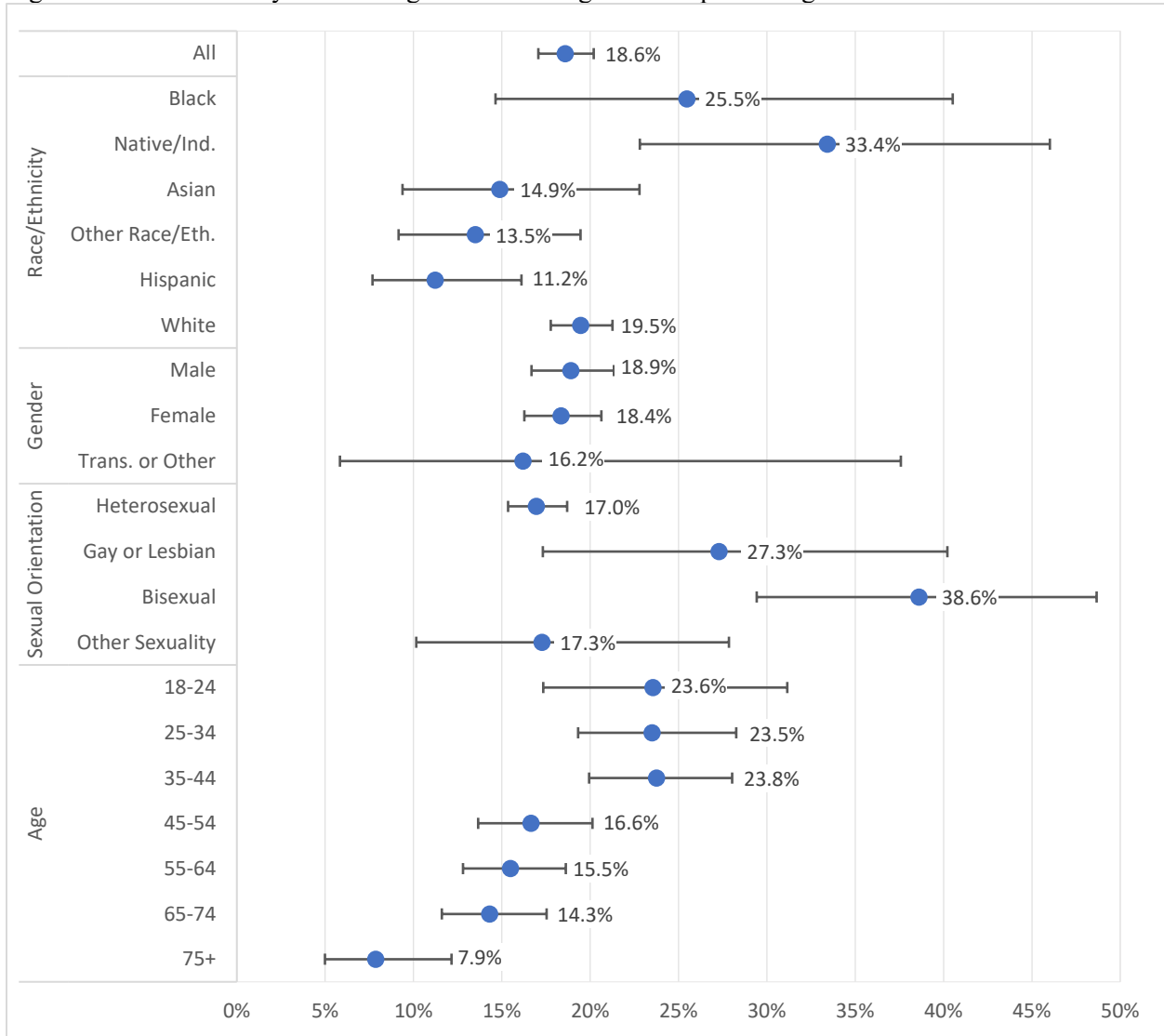
Figure 10 – Grand Larceny – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



### G. Petit Larceny (Theft under \$1,000 value)

Petit larceny includes stealing anything valued at less than \$1,000. An estimated 18.6% of Oregonians report experiencing petit larceny in the prior year, with an estimated count of 987,217 occurrences. The Native American and Bisexual groups each report notably higher rates when compared to the statewide rates, but the Black, Gay or Lesbian, and Oregonians aged 18-44 all had higher mean petit larceny rates as well. The 75+ age groups reported considerably lower rates of petit larceny, but the Asian, Other Race/Ethnicity, Hispanic, and those aged 45-74 also reported lower mean rates of petit larceny victimization.

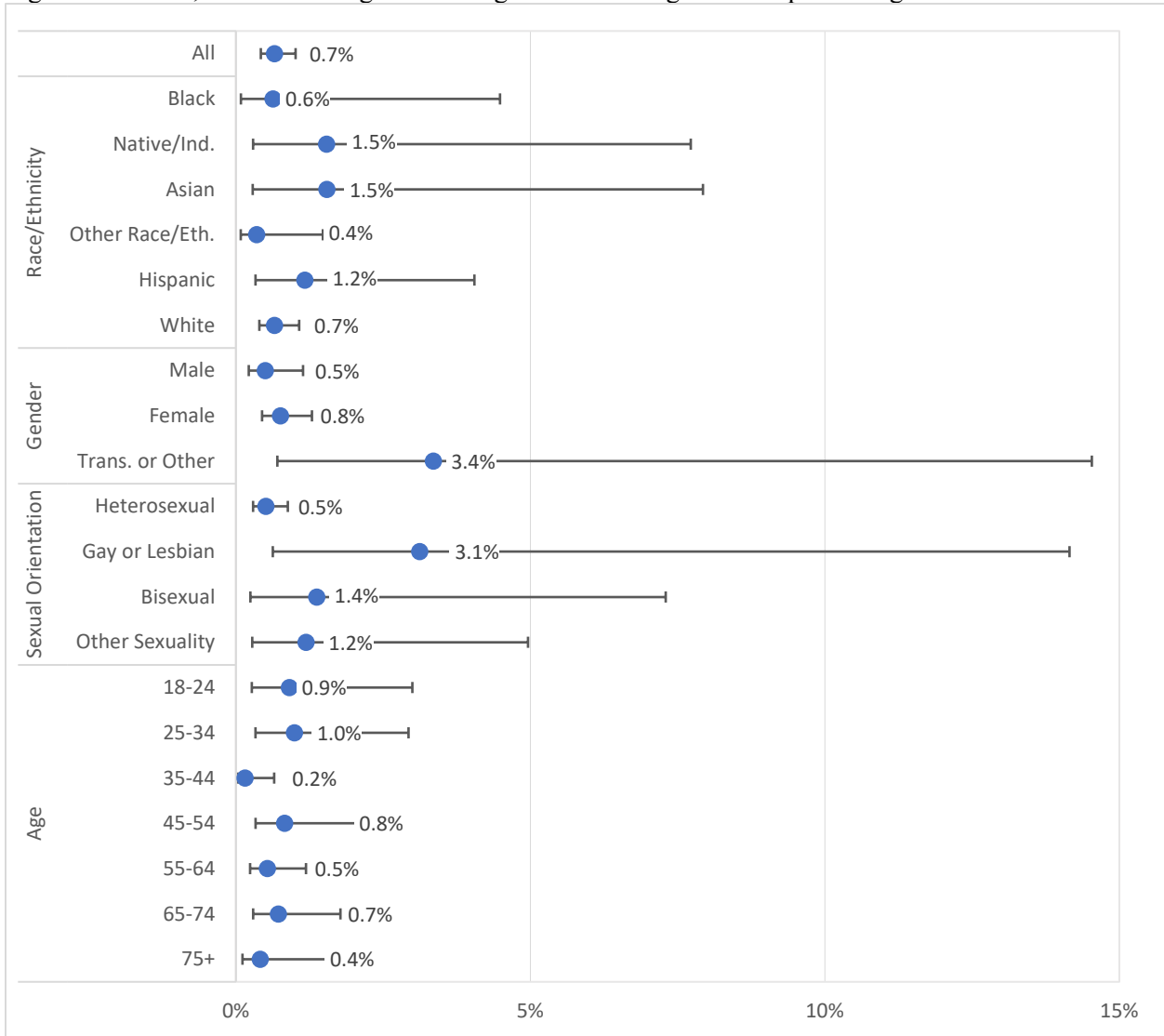
Figure 11 – Petit Larceny – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



## H. Theft, Pickpocketing

Pickpocketing was one of the rarer types of victimization report through the OCVS, with 0.7% reporting an experience and a total of 49,704 estimated incidents. Several groups reported higher mean rates, most notably the Transgender or Other Gender and Gay or Lesbian groups, but no breakout groups had pickpocket rates that are statistically different than the statewide rate. It is possible that these estimated rates are lower than they otherwise would be due to people spending less time in public places due to the COVID19 pandemic, but without a prior victimization survey in Oregon it is difficult to say to what extent COVID19 influences pickpocketing estimates.

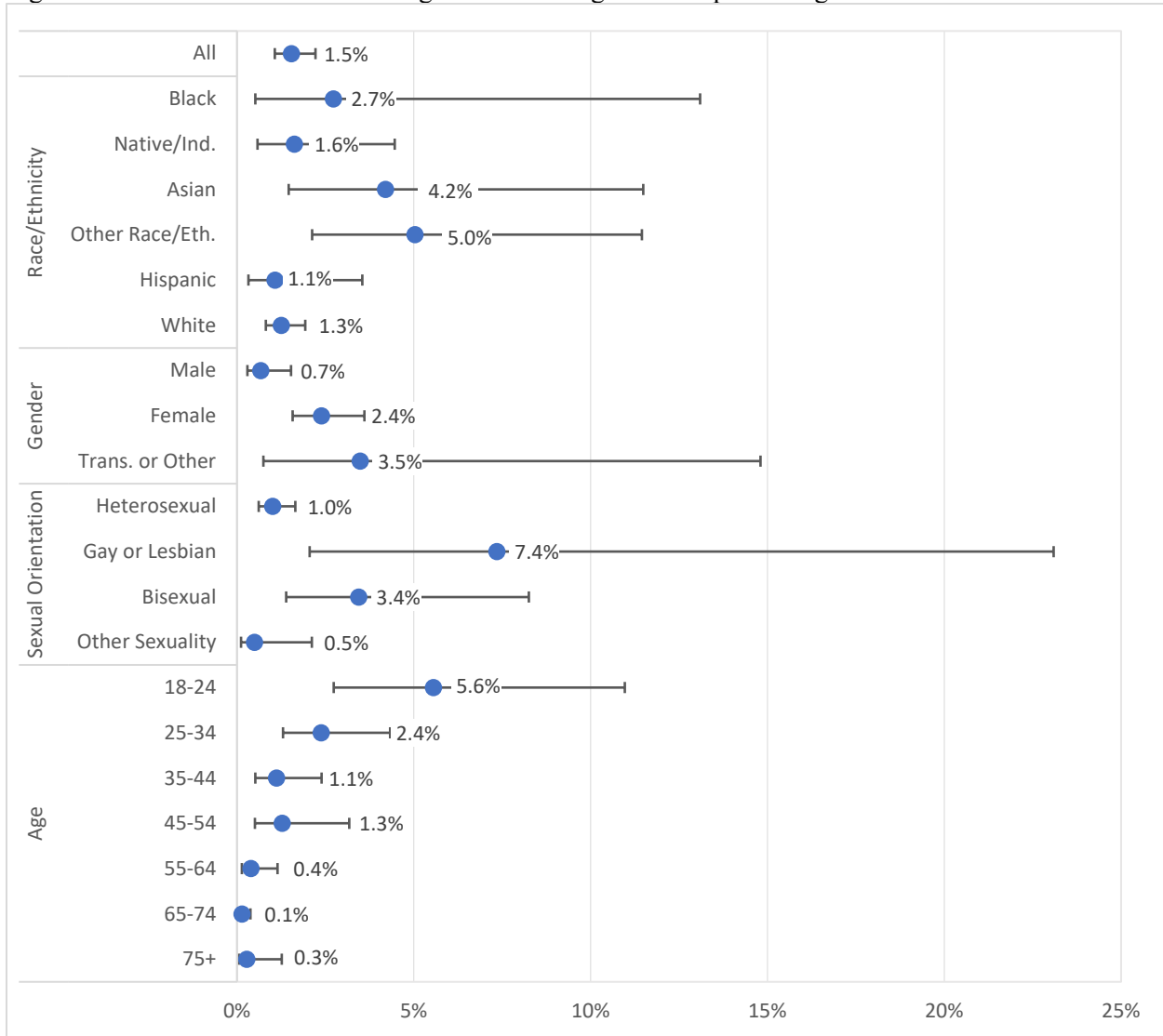
Figure 12 - Theft, Pick-Pocketing – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



## I. Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is defined in accordance with the FBI’s definitions of rape and sexual assault.<sup>18</sup> These results suggest that the 1.5% rate of sexual assault and estimated 86,137 occurrences are likely to disproportionately impact key groups of individuals. The groups reporting the highest estimated rates of sexual assault victimization compared to other Oregonians included Asian, Other Race/Ethnicity, Female, Transgender or Other Gender, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and those in 18-34 age groups (and especially the 18-24 age group). The Hispanic, White, Male, Heterosexual, Other Sexuality, and those 35 and above age groups report the lowest rates of sexual assault.

Figure 13 - Sexual Assault – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing

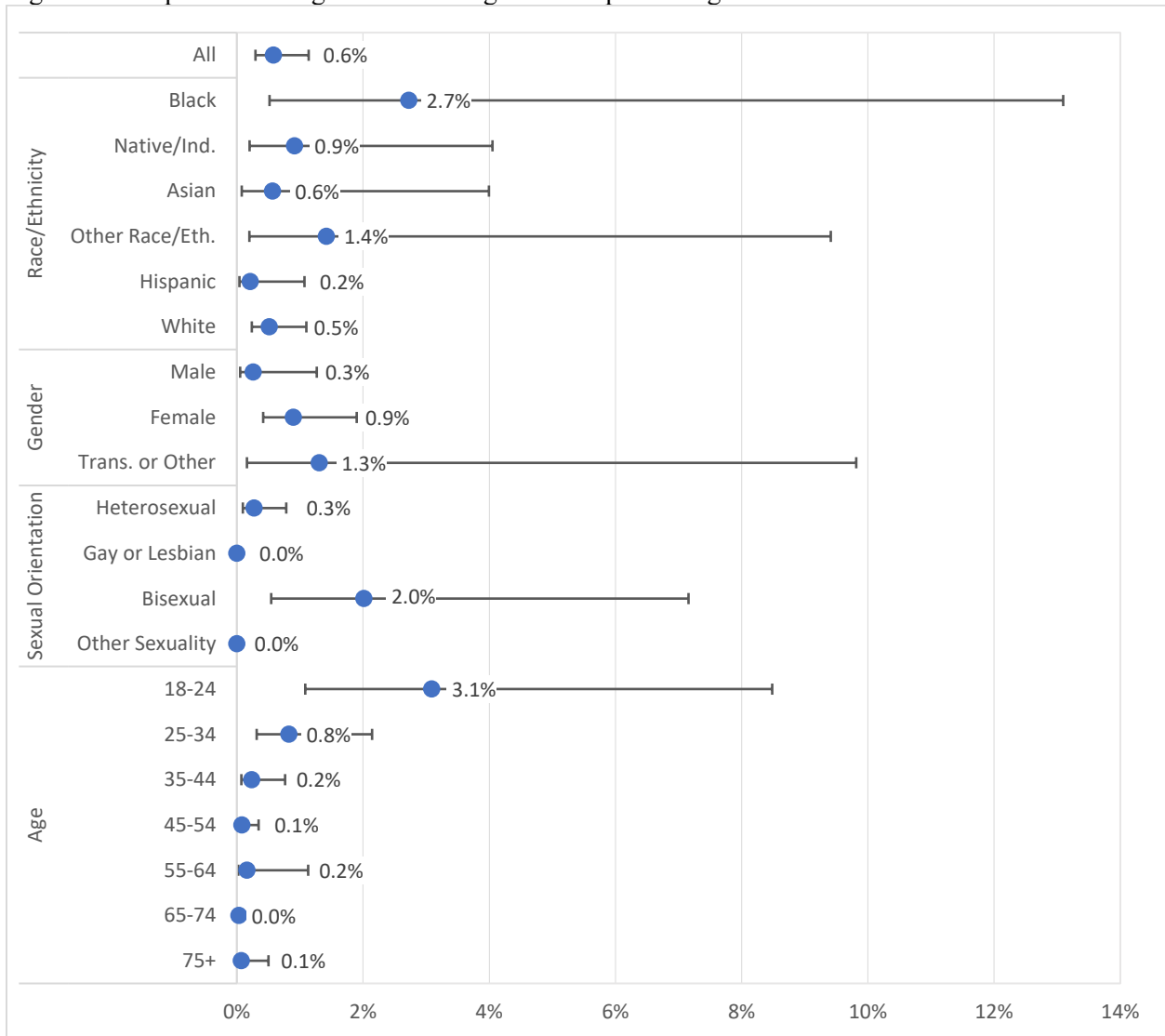


<sup>18</sup> <https://ucr.fbi.gov/recent-program-updates/reporting-rape-in-2013-revised>

## J. Rape

Rape is defined in accordance with the FBI’s definitions of rape and sexual assault.<sup>19</sup> Rape was reported by 0.6% of Oregonians with a count estimate of 25,403. The groups experiencing the highest estimated rates relative to the statewide average are the Black, Other Race/Ethnicity, Female, Transgender or Other Gender, Bisexual, and the 18-24 age groups. The lowest estimated rates are found among the Hispanic, Male, Gay or Lesbian, Other Sexuality, and the 35+ age groups. Notably, some groups had few total respondents and all of the respondents in that group reported no occurrences. As a result, the estimated occurrence rate for that group is 0%. Extra caution should be taken when interpreting these figures because of the relative rarity of this crime type.

Figure 14 - Rape – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing

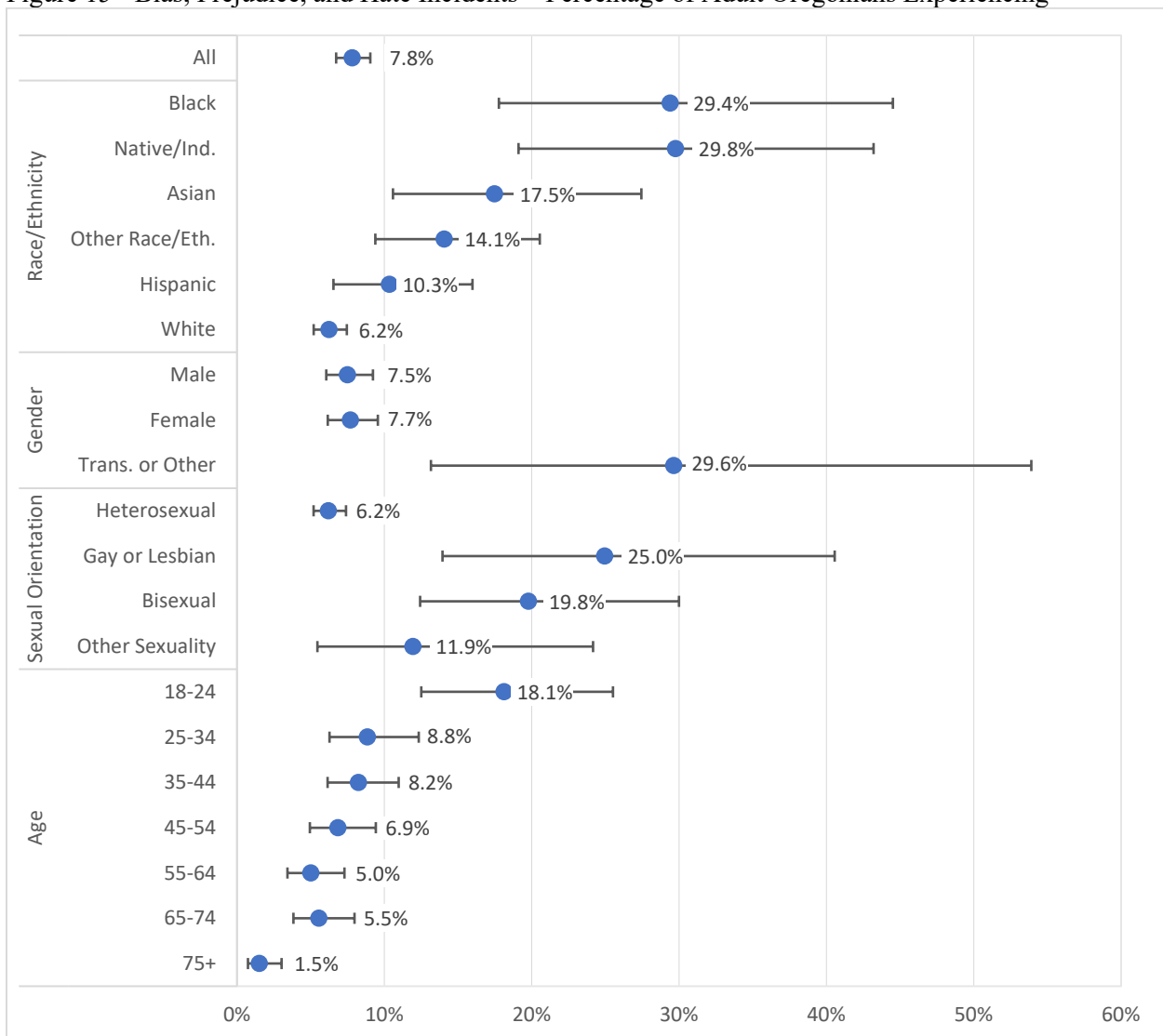


<sup>19</sup> <https://ucr.fbi.gov/recent-program-updates/reporting-rape-in-2013-revised>

## K. Bias, Prejudice, and Hate Incidents<sup>20</sup>

The OCVS asked respondents if they experienced any incidents they believed to be motivated by bias, prejudice, or hate related to their background or identity<sup>21</sup> beyond the crime categories that were otherwise asked about in the survey. Oregonians report a 7.8% rate of experiencing bias incidents, but with a high frequency for each respondent reporting at least one bias incident, which results in an estimated count of 1,265,440 bias incidents. Several groups report significantly higher rates than the statewide rate, including Black, Native American, Asian, Other Race/Ethnicity, Hispanic, Transgender or Other Gender, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, Other Sexuality, and the 18-24 age group. White, Heterosexual, and Oregonians 55+ report fewer average bias, prejudice, or hate incidents than the state as a whole.

Figure 15 - Bias, Prejudice, and Hate Incidents – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



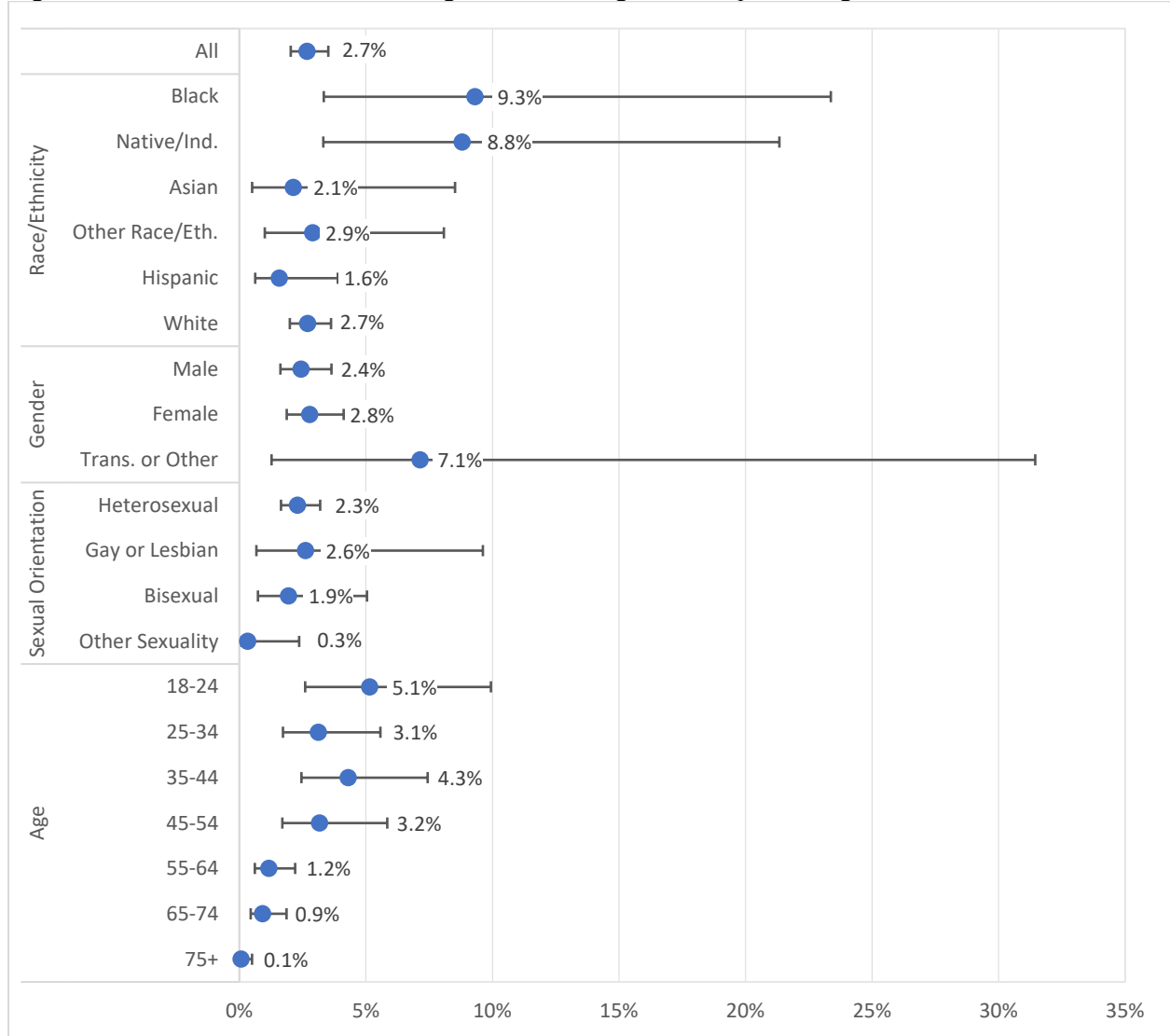
<sup>20</sup> Incidents include both crimes as defined in Oregon statute and other events that are not crimes and not included in NIBRS, but nevertheless motivated by bias, prejudice, or hate in the eyes of the respondent.

<sup>21</sup> Affirmative respondents were asked "What personal characteristic or characteristics do you think made you a target of bias, prejudice, or hate?" Future reports will include this information.

## L. Interpersonal/Domestic Violence

Interpersonal/domestic violence is defined as a current or former spouse, significant other, or non-marital partner causing physical harm to the respondent. Partner violence was reportedly experienced by 2.7% of Oregonians. The Black, Native American, Transgender or Other Gender, and 18-24 age groups all report rates that are notably higher than the statewide average victimization rate. The Asian, Hispanic, Bisexual, Other Sexuality, and Oregonians above 55 years old all reported lower mean victimization rates than the state as whole.

Figure 16 - Partner Violence – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing

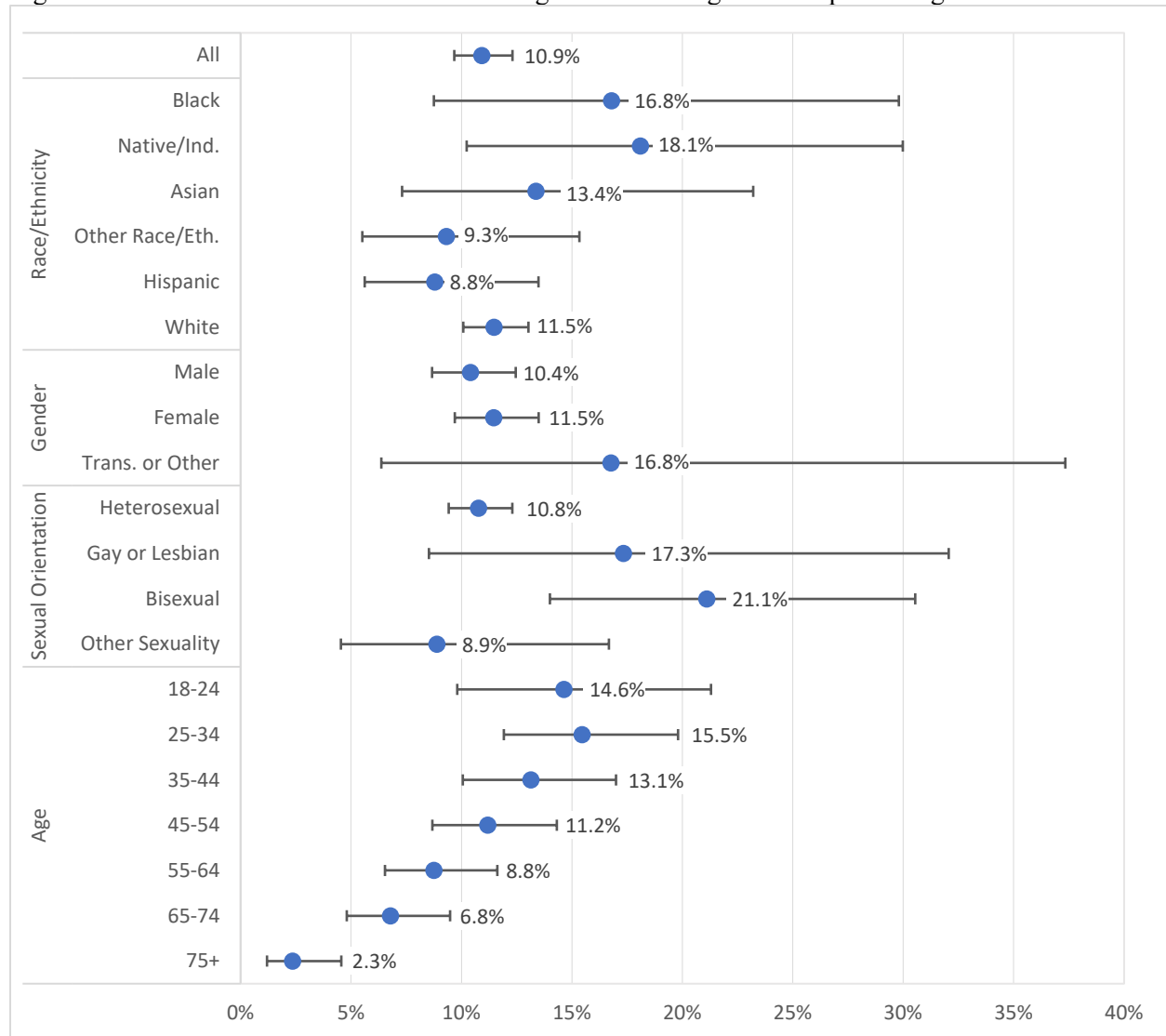




## M. Interpersonal/Domestic Emotional Abuse<sup>22</sup>

Partner emotional abuse includes using hurtful names, using money or time against the respondent's will, not letting the respondent see friends or family, or treating the respondent in a belittling way. Overall, 10.9% of Oregonians report emotionally abusive experiences. Several groups report higher point estimates of victimization rates including the Black, Native American, Asian, Transgender or Other Gender, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and those aged 18-44, but there's significant overlap of confidence intervals in most cases. Other Race/Ethnicity, Hispanic, Other Sexuality, and those older than 55 years old all reported lower mean rates, but only the 75+ age group was drastically lower than the state mean.

Figure 17 - Partner Emotional Abuse – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing

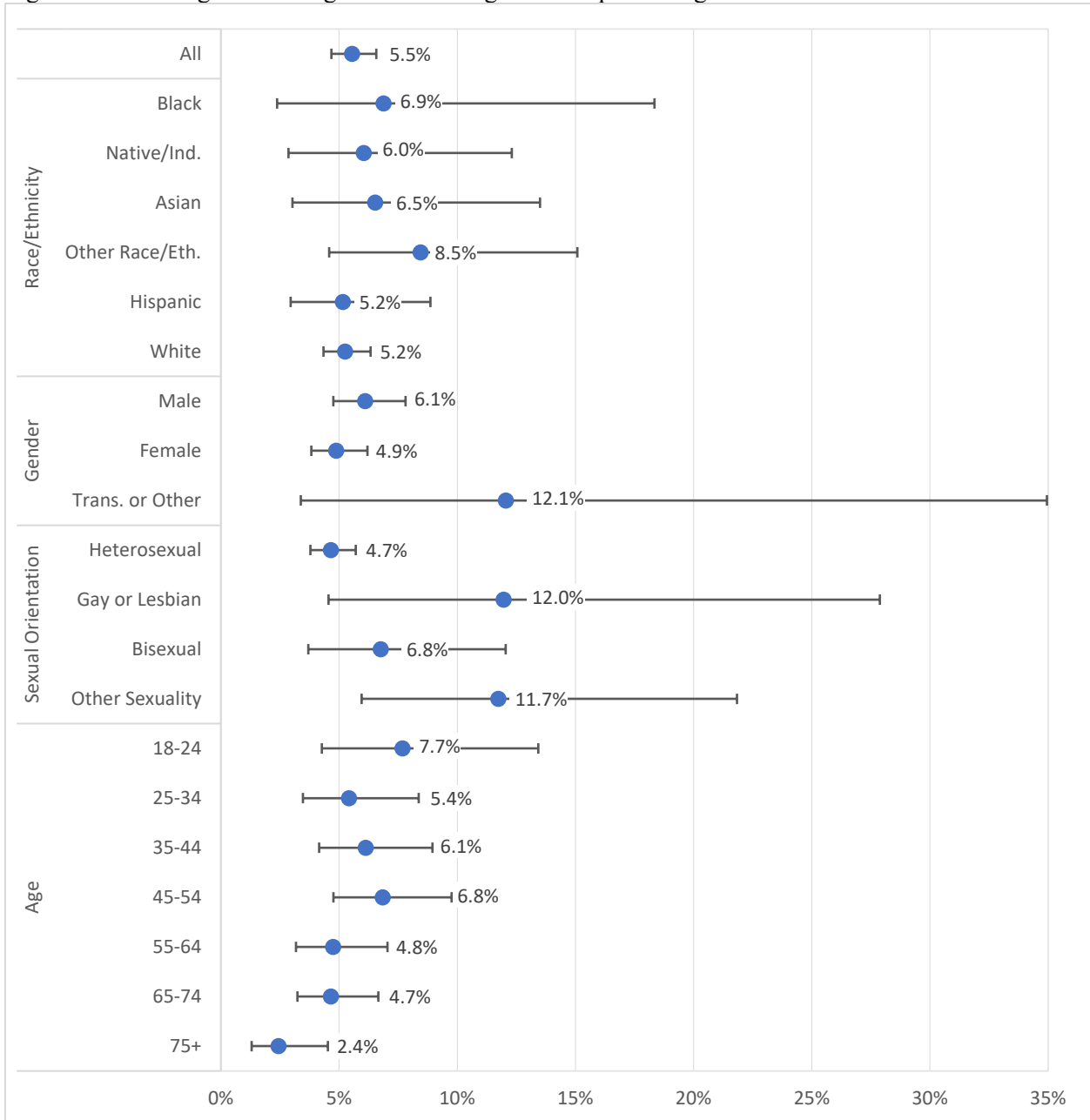


<sup>22</sup> Emotional abuse incidents as defined here include both crimes as defined in Oregon statute and other events that are not crimes, but nevertheless fit the definition of emotional abuse as described on the questionnaire. These non-crime incidents are not reported via the FBI's NIBRS database.

## N. Stalking

Stalking is defined as a person fearing for their personal safety due to repeated unwanted calls, emails, voice, text, or instant messages or through posting messages, pictures, or videos on social media. Stalking was reportedly experienced by 5.5% of Oregonians. Some groups had point estimates above the statewide rate estimate, most notably the Transgender or Other Gender, Gay or Lesbian, and Other Sexuality groups, but the confidence intervals in these cases ranged from below the statewide range to well-above the statewide range. The only group with statistically lower stalking rates was the 75+ group, but several groups reported slightly lower mean stalking victimization rates.

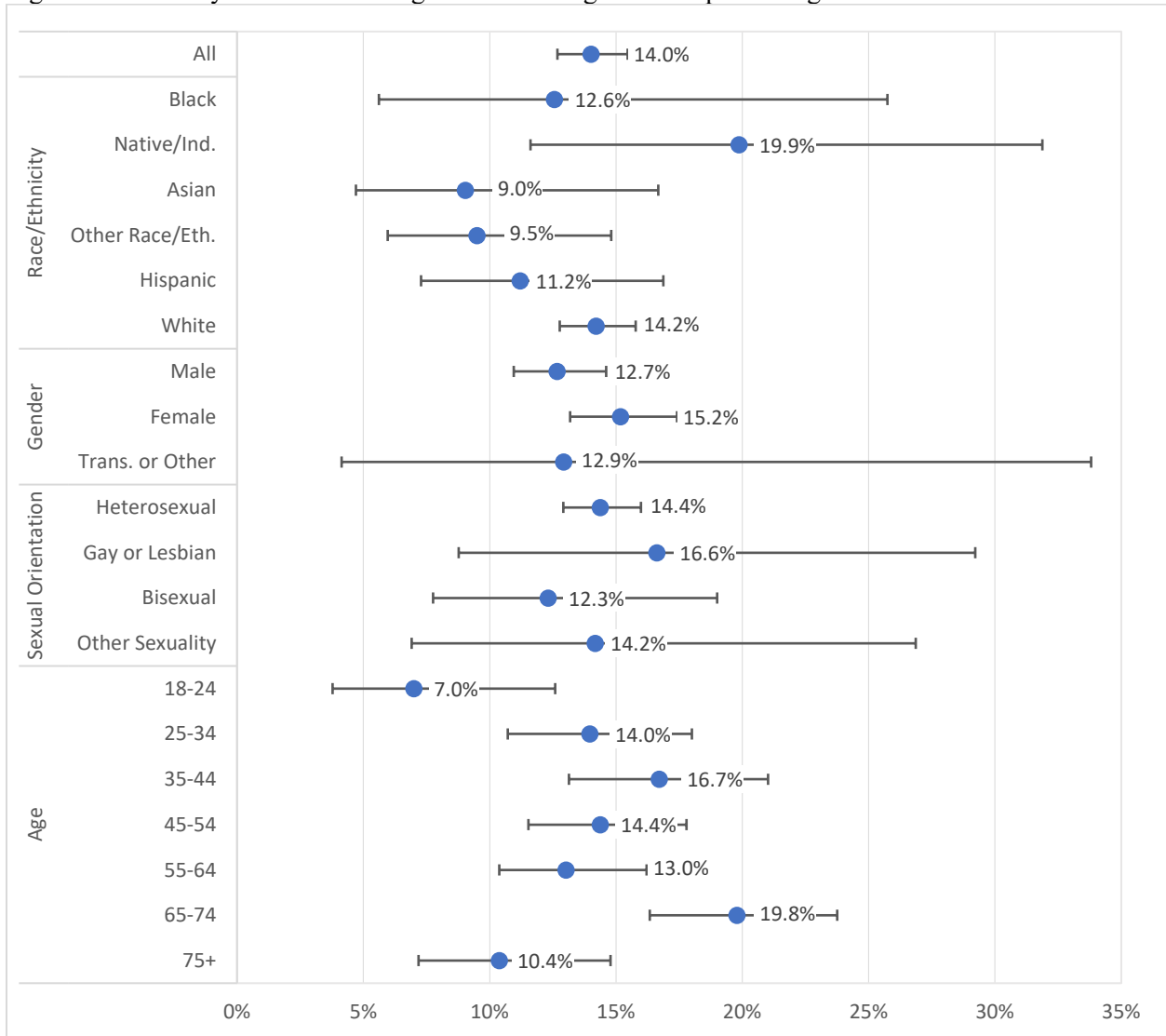
Figure 18 - Stalking – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



## O. Identity Theft<sup>23</sup>

Identity theft includes using personal identifying or financial information without permission or knowledge. Here we include both attempted identity theft as well as successful identity theft. Identity theft had the highest reported rates among the Native American and 65-74 age groups, whereas the 18-24 age group had the lowest estimated rate. Most groups had relatively large confidence intervals and closely overlapped with the estimated statewide rate of 14.0%.

Figure 19 – Identity Theft – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing

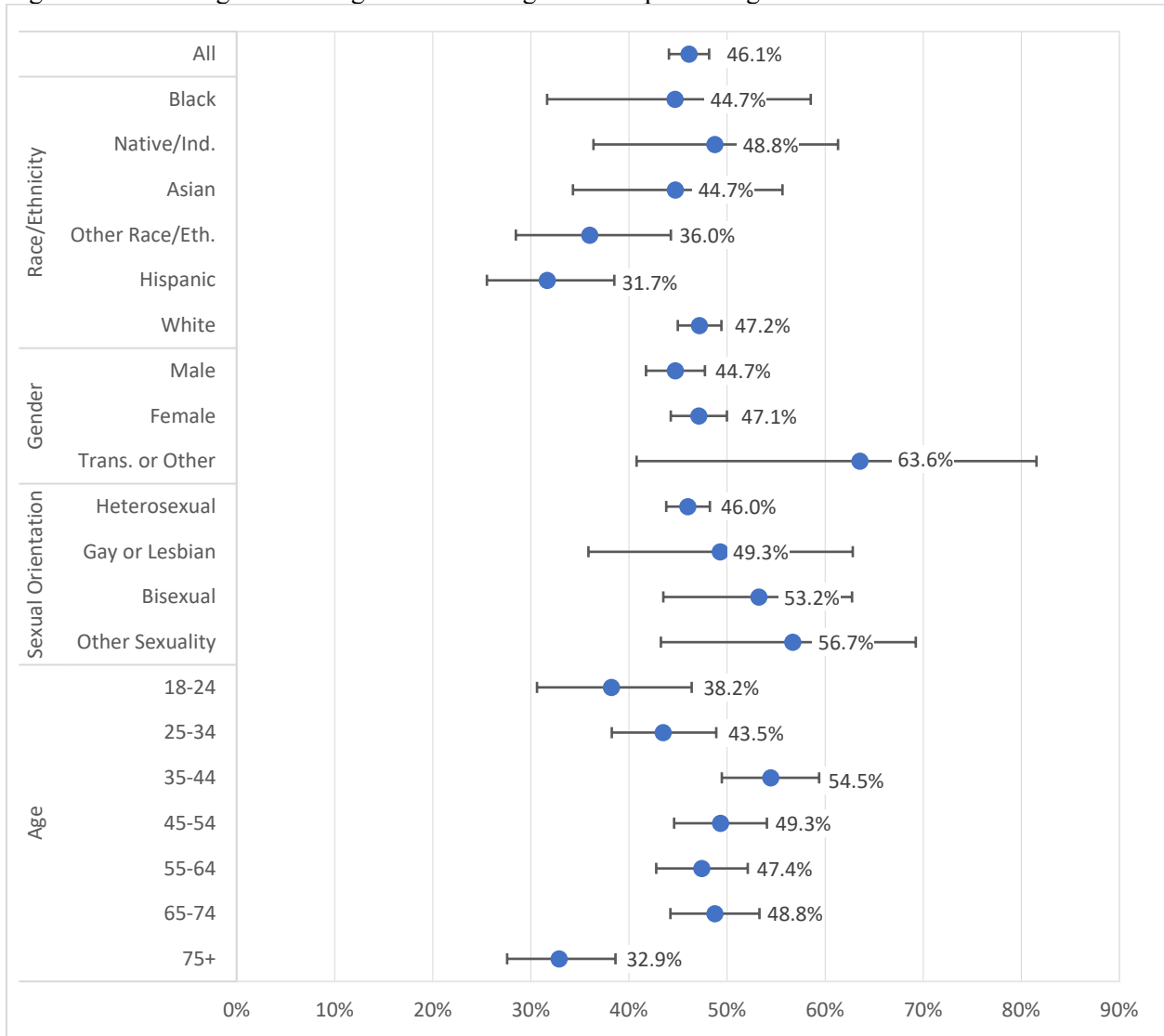


<sup>23</sup> Incidents include both crimes as defined in Oregon statute and other events that are not crimes. Here this includes a broad description of attempted identity theft, which may include behavior that is not criminal. These non-crime incidents are not reported via the FBI's NIBRS database.

## P. Phishing<sup>24</sup>

Phishing is defined as emails from a person or company trying to obtain personal information. Phishing was the most commonly report type of victimization, with nearly half of Oregonians reportedly experiencing it, 46.1%. The Transgender or Other Gender, Other Sexuality, and 35-44 age groups reported the highest occurrences of phishing victimization. Other Race/Ethnicity, Hispanic, the 18-24 age group, and the 75+ age group reported lower mean rates than the statewide victimization groups.

Figure 20 - Phishing – Percentage of Adult Oregonians Experiencing



<sup>24</sup> Phishing incidents include both crimes as defined in Oregon statute and other events that are not crimes, such as attempted phishing emails. It remains unclear what proportion of these attempts constitute criminal behavior as defined by statute. These non-crime incidents are not reported via the FBI's NIBRS database.

## 6. Conclusion

A few notable patterns are present based on this initial examination of the OCVS data. Older and Heterosexual Oregonians generally had lower estimated rates of victimization relative to the state as a whole. Conversely, Native American and Black Oregonians, Gay or Lesbian, and Bisexual individuals, and younger residents all tended to have higher estimated rates of victimization relative to the state as a whole. But the confidence intervals of these estimates often overlap, so these disparities must be interpreted with caution.

A few important notes regarding these data: first, whether any of the estimated rates themselves (e.g., 13.5% reporting a person crime) have policy implications or whether the relative rate estimates between groups have policy implications are both questions that are beyond the current report. Second, there are likely important and interesting intersectional questions in these data<sup>25</sup>, but the sample size of this survey precludes an examination of most intersectional summary statistics. These questions are best suited for a multivariate causal analysis, which is left for future research.

The CJC will be producing additional reports based on this rich OCVS data set. The subject matter of these reports will include Perceptions of Public Safety, Policing Effectiveness and Interactions with Police, Partner Violence and Abuse, Bias Crime, Victim Service Utilization and Effectiveness, OCVS Comparisons to Other Crime and Victimization Data, Additional Socioeconomic and Crime Characteristics, and a Multivariate Analysis of Victimization.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> For example, there *may* be a significant overlap between the 18-24 group and the Black groups, both of which report higher victimization rates in many categories. However, we are unable to say, specifically, that 18-24 year old Black individuals experience higher victimization rates relative to, say, older Black individuals.

<sup>26</sup> At the time of writing, the timeline for release and specific focus of these additional reports is to be determined.