Sexual Assault in Ohio,
2016 - 2023

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Executive Summary

Sexual Assault Offenses - Overview and Method

This report summarizes law enforcement reports of sexual assault offenses for the State of Ohio during the years 2016-2023. We also summarize characteristics of crime incidents, victims and suspects. We provide sexual assault rates throughout this report, and it is important to understand how we calculated them and what they mean.

First, we calculate offense totals by counting the number of sexual assault victimizations documented within each law enforcement incident report. Sexual assault victim totals do not necessarily represent unique victims. For example, law enforcement could report that a suspect sexually assaulted an individual more than once during a single incident. Further, a suspect could assault the same individual during a different incident. Therefore, it is almost certain that the sexual assault offense total is larger than the number of individuals who were victims of sexual assaults.

Next, we calculate the rate of sexual assault by dividing the sexual assault total by the population total[1] and then multiplying the resulting number (the quotient) by 100,000. This yields a sexual assault crime rate per 100,000 persons. We provide Ohio's overall sexual assault crime rates over time, and we also compare rates of sexual assault for Ohio's standard demographic groups (e.g., age, sex, race). Rates can vary significantly depending on how many victimizations a group experienced as well as the size of one group versus another. For example, the sexual assault crime rate is much higher for female Ohioans than males, largely because the number of female sexual assaults is much larger than male. Further, most sexual assault victims are White females because most of Ohio is White. However, Black females have the highest victimization *rate* because their sexual assault total is large while their overall population size is small.

Overall Findings

Between 2016 and 2023:

- The sexual assault crime rate decreased by 4.3% from 121.7 to 116.4 per 100,000 persons.
- Nearly half (46.8%) of all reported sexual assaults were Rapes, followed by Gross Sexual Imposition (19.9%) and Sexual Imposition (12.4%).
- 64% of sexual assault incidents occurred in residential structures, which can include single family homes, apartment buildings, residential facilities, or any other structure used for living purposes[2].
- In 67% of sexual assault incidents, law enforcement did not report a weapon. When law enforcement reported that a weapon was used, a part of the body (i.e., fist, foot, knee, elbow, etc.) was the most common weapon reported.
- 48% of sexual assault victims knew the suspect but were not friends with the suspect.
- 28% of sexual assault victims were a family member[3] of the suspect.

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[1]Since OIBRS data do not cover the entire population of Ohio, rates were created using the Ohio population covered by agencies that submit complete data to OIBRS for each specific year to adjust population denominators for calculations. Between 2016-2023, on average, 77% of the Ohio population was covered by complete reporting agencies. Please see the 'Data' section and the 'Methodology for Rates' section in the Appendix for further explanation.

[2]Refer to the 'Definitions' section in the Appendix for breakdown of how location types are categorized.

[3]Family member is defined as 'Parent', 'Child', 'Sibling', 'Grandparent', 'Grandchild', 'In-Law', 'Stepparent', 'Stepchild', 'Step-sibling', or 'Other Family Member. See the 'Definitions' section of the Appendix for full relationship categories breakdown.

Victim Characteristics

- Most victims of sexual assault were female, White, and under 18 years of age[4].
- Victimization rates were nearly 2 times higher for Black individuals compared to White individuals, and 6 times higher for Black individuals compared to Other[5] individuals.
- Victimization rates for females were more than double the victimization rates for males.
    - The victimization rates for Black females were, on average, 2 times higher than White females, and 7 times higher than Other females.
- Victimization rates were higher for females than males across all age groups, and were higher for Black victims compared to White and Other races across all age groups.

Suspect Characteristics

- Most suspects of sexual assault were male, White[6], and between 26-35 years of age.
- The rate for Black suspects was 4 times higher than the rate for White suspects, and 6 times higher than Other suspects (see footnote 6).
- Males had higher suspect rates than females.
    - The rates for Black males were, on average, 4 times higher than White males, and 10 times higher than Other males (see footnote 6).
- Rates were higher for males than females across all age groups, and were higher for Black suspects compared to White and Other suspects across all age groups.

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[4]Over 75% of the population of Ohio is White. In 2023, 83% of the population identified themselves as White and the lowest Census estimate within the years 2016-2023 was 76% in 2020. See Section 5: Tables – Methodology for Rates for Census data details.

[5]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.

[6]According to the 2023 National Crime Victimization Survey, 55% of White and 56% of Black victims of violent crimes reported that their offender was the same race as themselves. This finding was true for the years 2016-2023. See Criminal Victimization, 2023 (NCJ 309335, BJS, September 2023).https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cv23.pdf

Introduction

The US Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women defines sexual assault as "any non-consensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, Tribal, or State law, including when a victim lacks capacity to consent[7]." For this report, we have pulled data relevant to Ohio's law (ORC Chapter 2907) which includes instances of public indecency and voyeurism, as these offenses are of a sexual nature. Additionally, this report includes instances where the victims were children, adults, and older Ohioans. Sexual assault affects people of all ages, race, economic status, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, ability, or education level, and has profound impacts on a victim's health, opportunity and well-being. Across the United States, over half of women and almost one in three men have experienced sexual violence involving physical contact during their lifetimes[8]. With rape, a type of sexual assault, more than half (56%) of female victims report being raped by an acquaintance (i.e., someone known to the victim but not a friend), and more than one in three (39%) report being raped by an intimate partner (See Footnote 7). Researchers with the U.S. Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey estimate that every 68 seconds someone is sexually assaulted in the United States[9]. Furthermore, the lifetime economic burden of a rape victim is around \$122,500[10]. These statistics show sexual assault is prolific, harmful, and has long lasting effects on individuals and the communities in which they reside. It is vital that everyone work together to serve survivors of sexual assault and to stop these offenses from occurring.

The Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) helps those affected by sexual assault with funding for a network of service providers including law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, victim service providers, and other organizations providing direct services. Funding support is provided through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG), the Violence Against Women Act Program (VAWA), the Family Violence Prevention & Services Act Grant Program (FVPSA), and the Law Enforcement Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Funding program. Additionally, OCJS houses the Family Violence Prevention Center (FVPC), which is an information clearinghouse for those working to end family violence, including sexual violence which is perpetrated by a family member. The FVPC convenes the Ohio Family Violence Prevention Advisory Council, which is a group of statewide domestic and family violence prevention experts, who informs the work of OCJS.

The goal of this report is to use data from Ohio's Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) to provide accurate and detailed information on sexual assault incidents reported in Ohio from January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2023. It is important to note that many incidents of sexual assault are not reported to law enforcement agencies. In 2023, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) found that only 44.7% of sexual assault incidents were reported to police[11], therefore, the statistics of sexual assault in this report under-represent the true extent of sexual assault crimes throughout Ohio. This is only a statistical report; it does not attempt to understand why these incidents occurred or make recommendations about what should be done to address sexual assault.

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[7]*Sexual assault.* (2023, May 8). https://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault

[8]Basile, K.C., Smith, S.G., Kresnow, M., Khatiwada S., & Leemis, R.W. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Sexual Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/nisvsReportonSexualViolence.pdf

[9]Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019 (2020).

[10]Peterson, C., DeGue, S., Florence, C., & Lokey, C. N. (2017). Lifetime economic burden of rape among U.S. adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 52(6), 691–701.

[11]Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2023 (2024).

Data

Data from this report are taken from the Ohio Incident Based-Reporting System (OIBRS), a voluntary crime reporting program that enables law enforcement agencies in Ohio to submit crime data directly to the state and federal government. OIBRS contains detailed information about criminal incidents, and is used to generate official crime statistics for the state of Ohio. Participation in OIBRS has increased over the years. Figure 1 shows the percent of the state population covered by law enforcement agencies that participated in OIBRS (i.e. submitted at least one incident report to the system), as well as the agencies that reported complete data to the system for a full year.

This report includes data from agencies that provided complete data to OIBRS for individual years between 2016 - 2023. Data from unfounded incidents are excluded from this report.

It is important to note that not all crimes are reported to law enforcement agencies. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) estimates that in the year 2023, about 44% of violent victimizations were reported to police (see Footnote 9), and this percentage is similar compared to previous years.
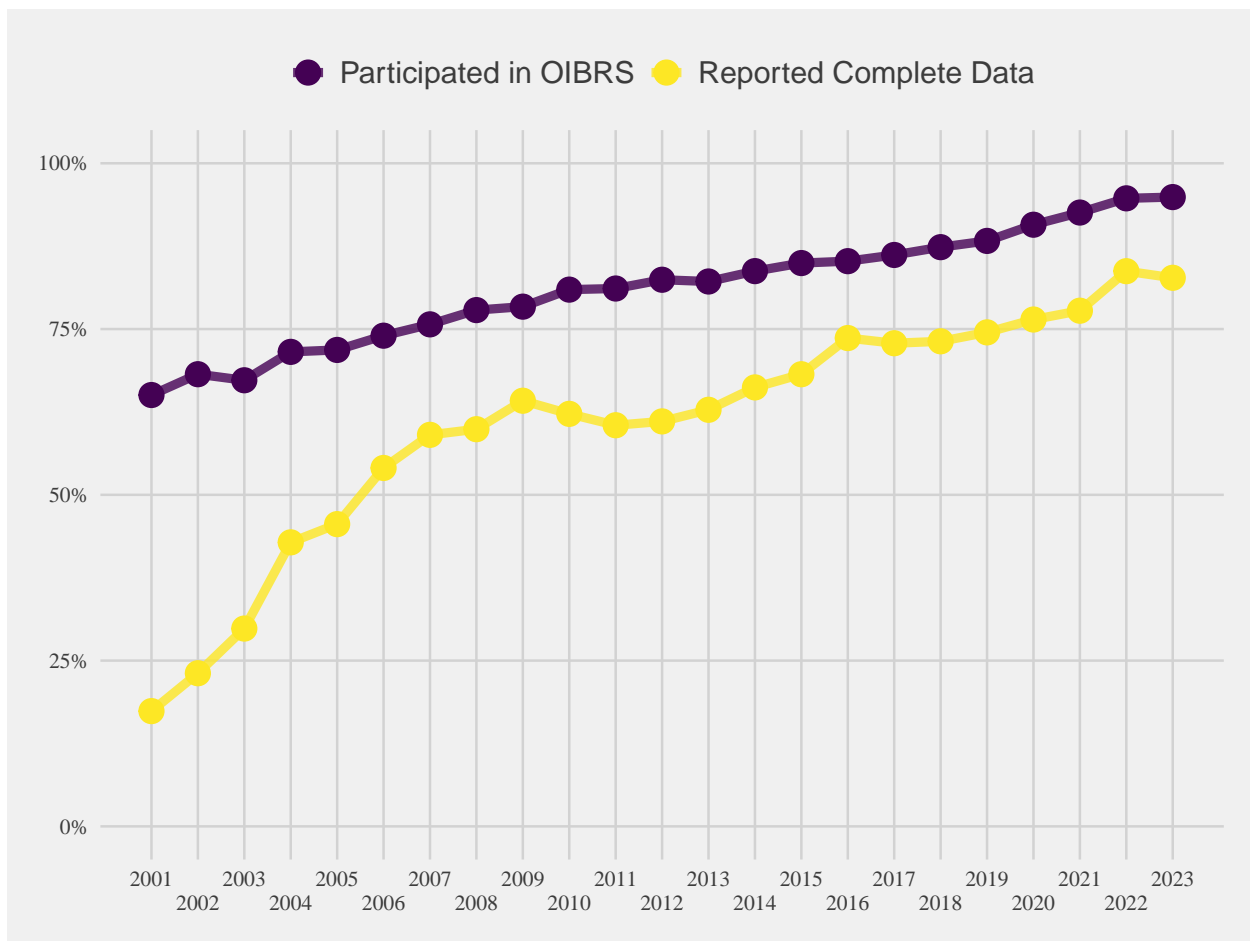
Figure 1: OIBRS Participation, 2001 - 2023

Ohio Revised Code for Sexual Assault

For this report, sexual assault is defined based on the established Ohio Revised Code (ORC) for Sex Offenses[12]. These ORCs are as follows:

- 2907.02: Rape.
- 2907.03: Sexual battery.
- 2907.04: Unlawful sexual conduct with minor.
- 2907.05: Gross sexual imposition.
- 2907.06: Sexual imposition.
- 2907.07: Importuning.
- 2907.08: Voyeurism.
- 2907.09: Public indecency.

Refer to *Chapter 2907 - Ohio Revised Code | Ohio Laws* for the full definitions of these ORC offenses. These ORC offenses capture sexual assault incidents that align with the US Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women definition of sexual assault as they capture incidents of "any non-consensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, Tribal, or State law, including when a victim lacks capacity to consent[13]."

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[12]*Chapter 2907 - Ohio Revised Code | Ohio Laws.* https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/chapter-2907
[13]*Sexual assault.* (2023, May 8). https://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault

Report Organization

This report presents sexual assault data in four detailed sections.

- **Section 1: Introduction and Data** - This section provides a summary of the key findings from the report, an introduction to sexual assault, and information on the data used in this report, including a definition of sexual assault and report organization.

- **Section 2: Sexual Assault Crime** - This section provides an overview of sexual assault crimes in Ohio by including information on:

  1. The total rate per year and month,
  2. the location of incidents,
  3. weapons involved,
  4. and the relationship between the victim and suspect in sexual assault incidents.

- **Section 3: Victim Characteristics of Sexual Assault** - This section provides details, including rates, on the victim characteristics of age, race, and sex.

- **Section 4: Suspect Characteristics of Sexual Assault** - This section provides details, including rates, on the suspect characteristics of age, race, and sex.

- **Section 5: Appendix** - This section provides the crime rates and counts that were used to create the figures presented in this report, as well an explanation on the methodology for the victim and suspect characteristics rates.

Disclaimers

- OIBRS is a voluntary reporting system, and some law enforcement agencies do not report their data. Data are presented as rates instead of totals throughout this report, and only data from agencies that provided complete annual data to OIBRS for individual years between 2016 - 2023. Using rates allows for crimes to be analyzed in relation to the population and for comparisons to be made across time periods. Since OIBRS data do not cover the entire population of Ohio, rates were created using the Ohio population covered by agencies that submit complete data to OIBRS for each specific year to adjust population denominators for calculations. Between 2016-2023, on average, 77% of the Ohio population was covered by complete reporting agencies.

- The accuracy of these crime statistics is based on the information reported by participating law enforcement agencies. Information in this report may change over time based on updated or new data sent to OIBRS in future crime data submissions.

- This report only contains descriptive data, which means that it can describe the characteristics of the criminal incident, the victims, and the suspects, but it cannot explain why crime occurs, what factors cause an increase or decrease in crime, or make recommendations about what should be done to reduce crime.

- Data in OIBRS contains de-identified crime statistics at the incident level and cannot be used to track individuals.

Section 2: Sexual Assault Crime
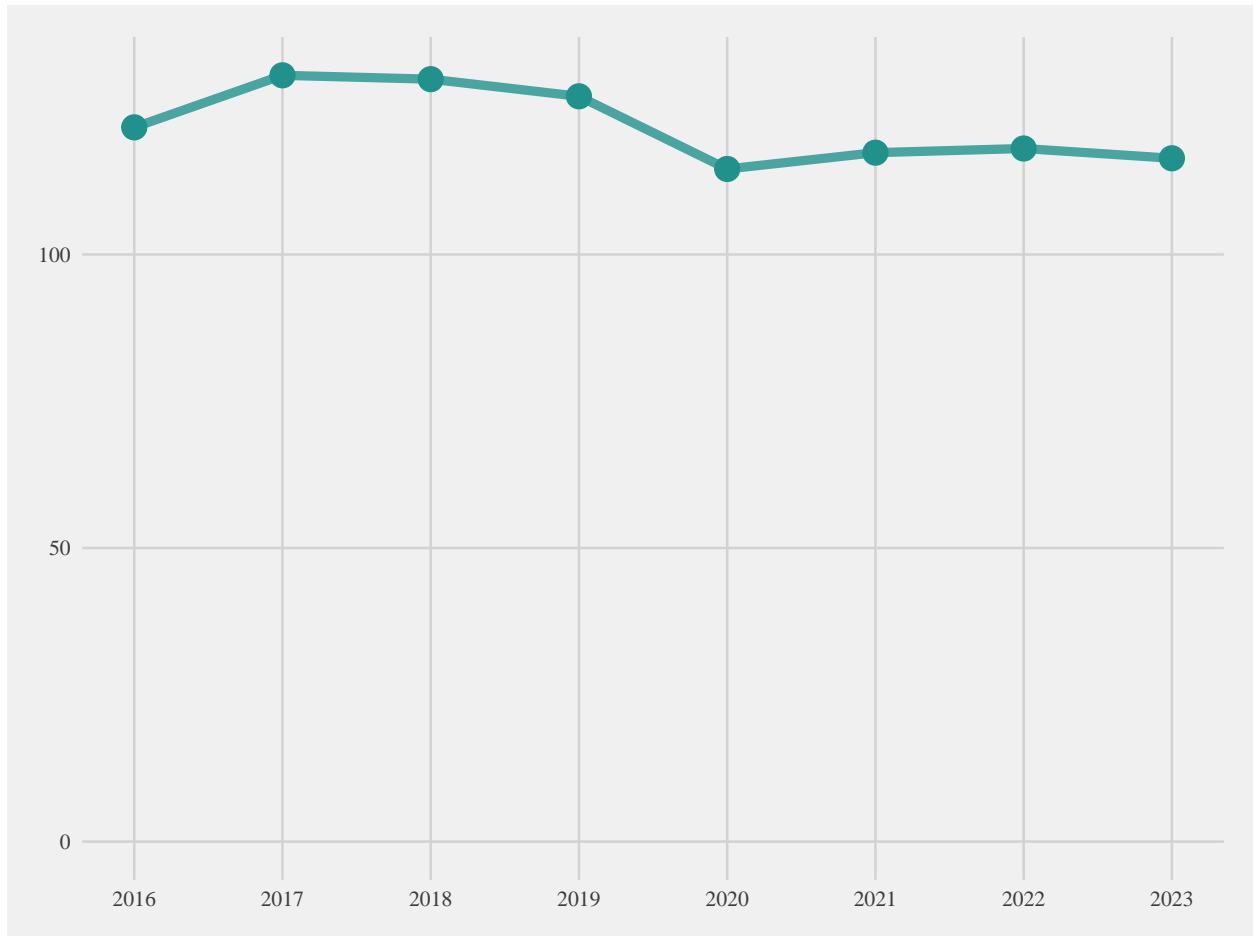
Figure 2: Sexual Assault Rate per 100,000 Individuals, 2016 - 2023

- Between 2016 and 2023, the sexual assault crime rate decreased by 4.3%. See Table 19 in the Appendix for rates.

- Out of the years presented, 2017 had the highest sexual assault rate and 2020 had the lowest. From 2017 to 2020, the rate decreased 12.3%. Since 2020, the sexual assault rate has remained relatively stable.
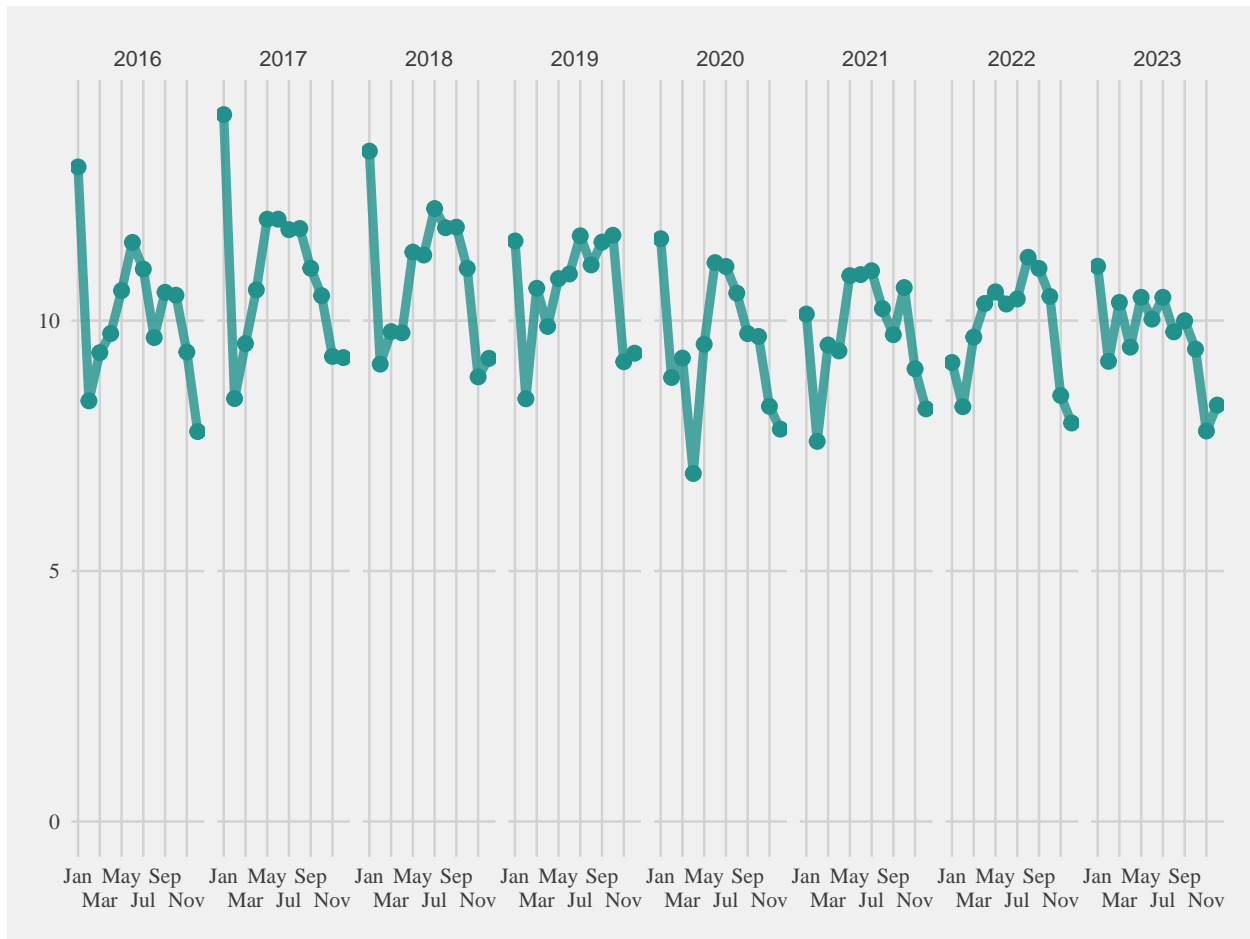
Figure 3: Sexual Assault Rate per 100,000 Individuals by Month, 2016 - 2023

- Crime typically follows a seasonal pattern of peaking in the summer (June - August) before declining throughout the rest of the year. Sexual assault crime somewhat follows this trend, but there are variations throughout the years presented. There are multiple peaks in January of most years, and this is not typical of other types of crimes. This does not necessarily mean that more incidents are occurring in January of these years, but could be the result of unknown 'dates and times' when an incident is reported at a later date resulting in the default of January 1 for the identified year. There are many instances of sexual assault that are reported at a later date then when they occurred. See Table 20 in the Appendix for rates.

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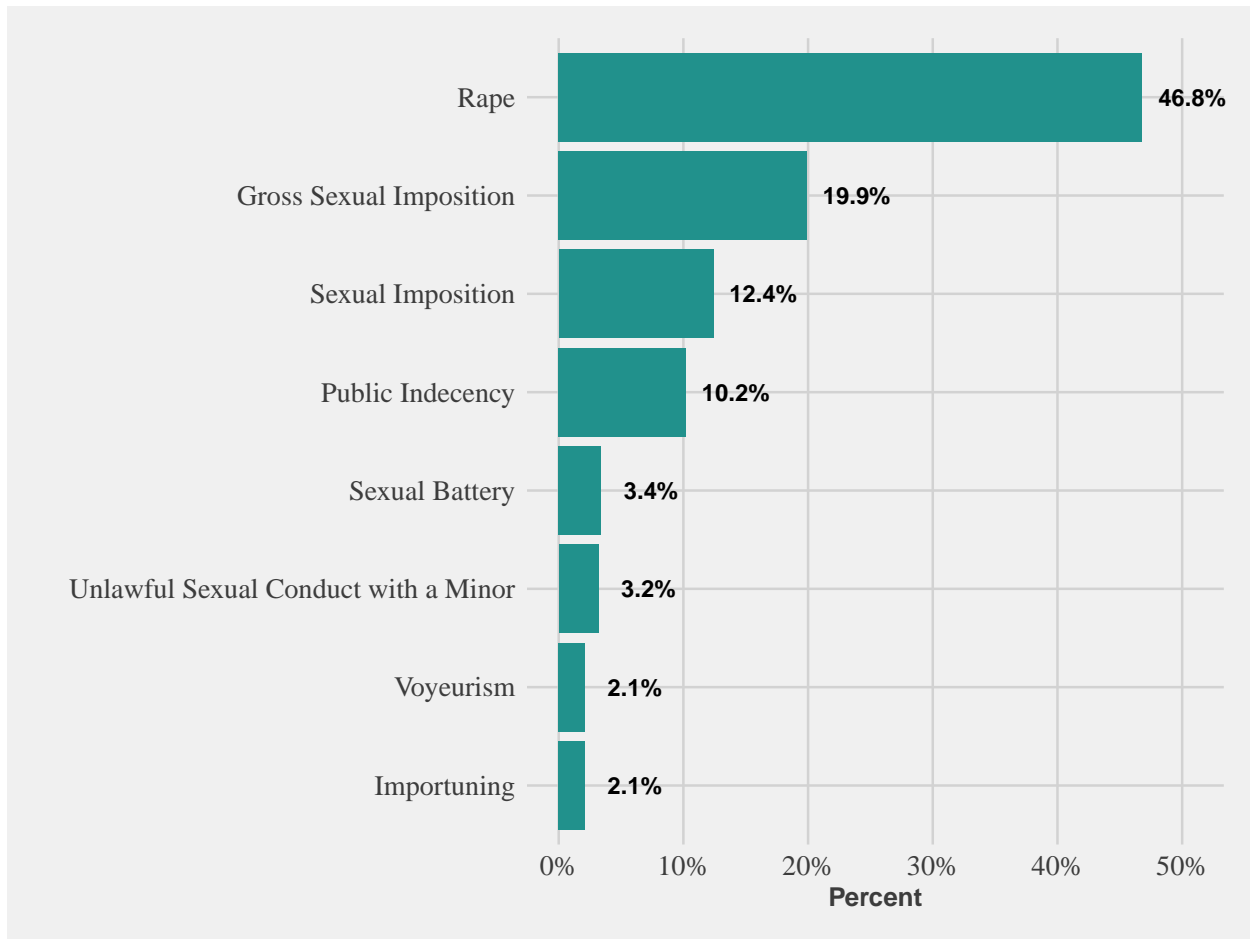
Figure 4: Sexual Assault Incidents by Offense, 2016-2023

- This figure provides a breakdown of the offenses that make up sexual assault.
- Nearly half (46.8%) of all reported sexual assaults were Rape, followed by Gross Sexual Imposition (19.9%).
- Voyeurism and Importuning were the lowest reported offenses of all sexual assaults.
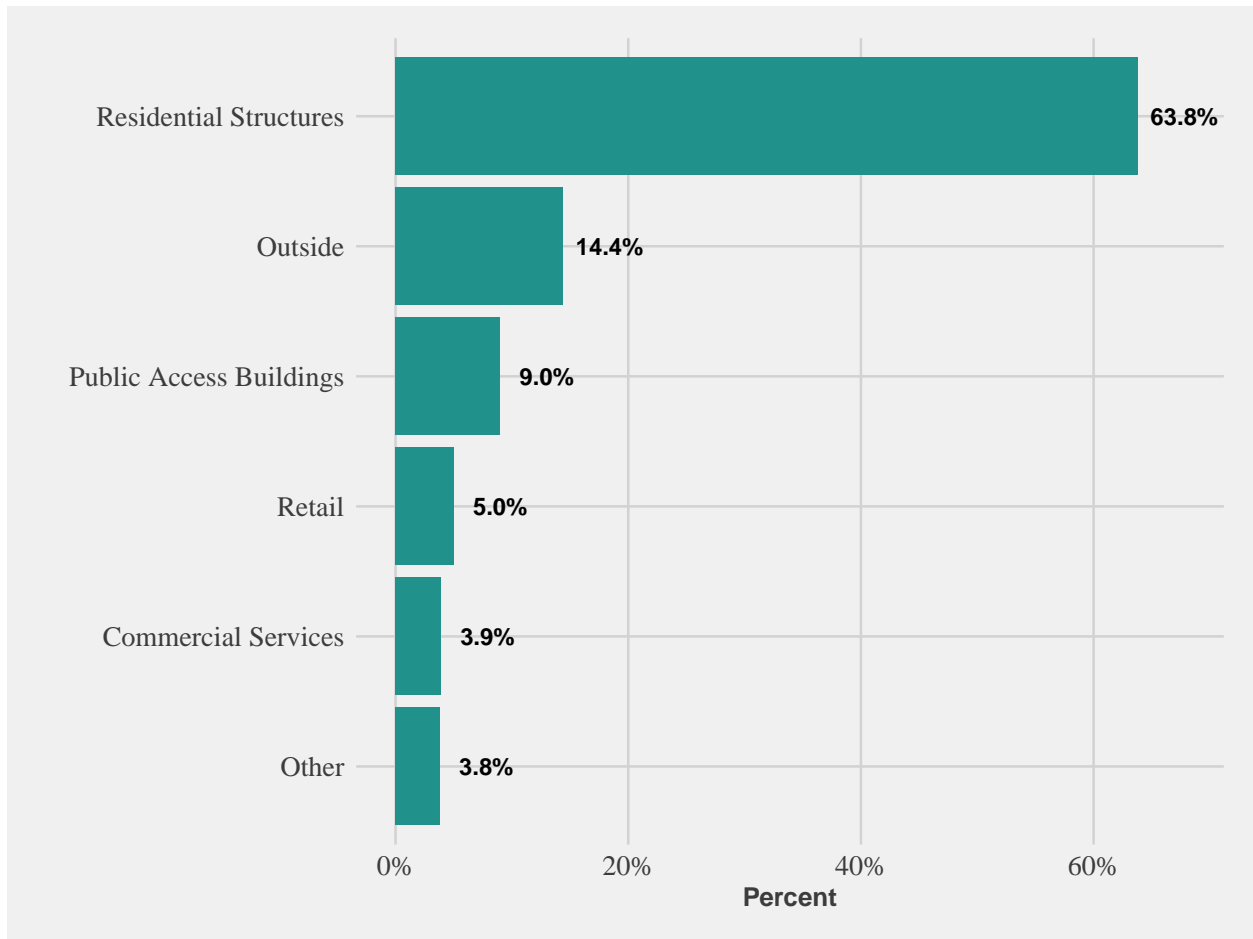
Figure 5: Location of Sexual Assault Incidents, 2016-2023

- This figure shows the location of where sexual assault crimes occurred.

- Most incidents of sexual assault occurred at residential structures, followed by outside locations. See the 'Definitions' section of the Appendix for definitions of what each location category includes.
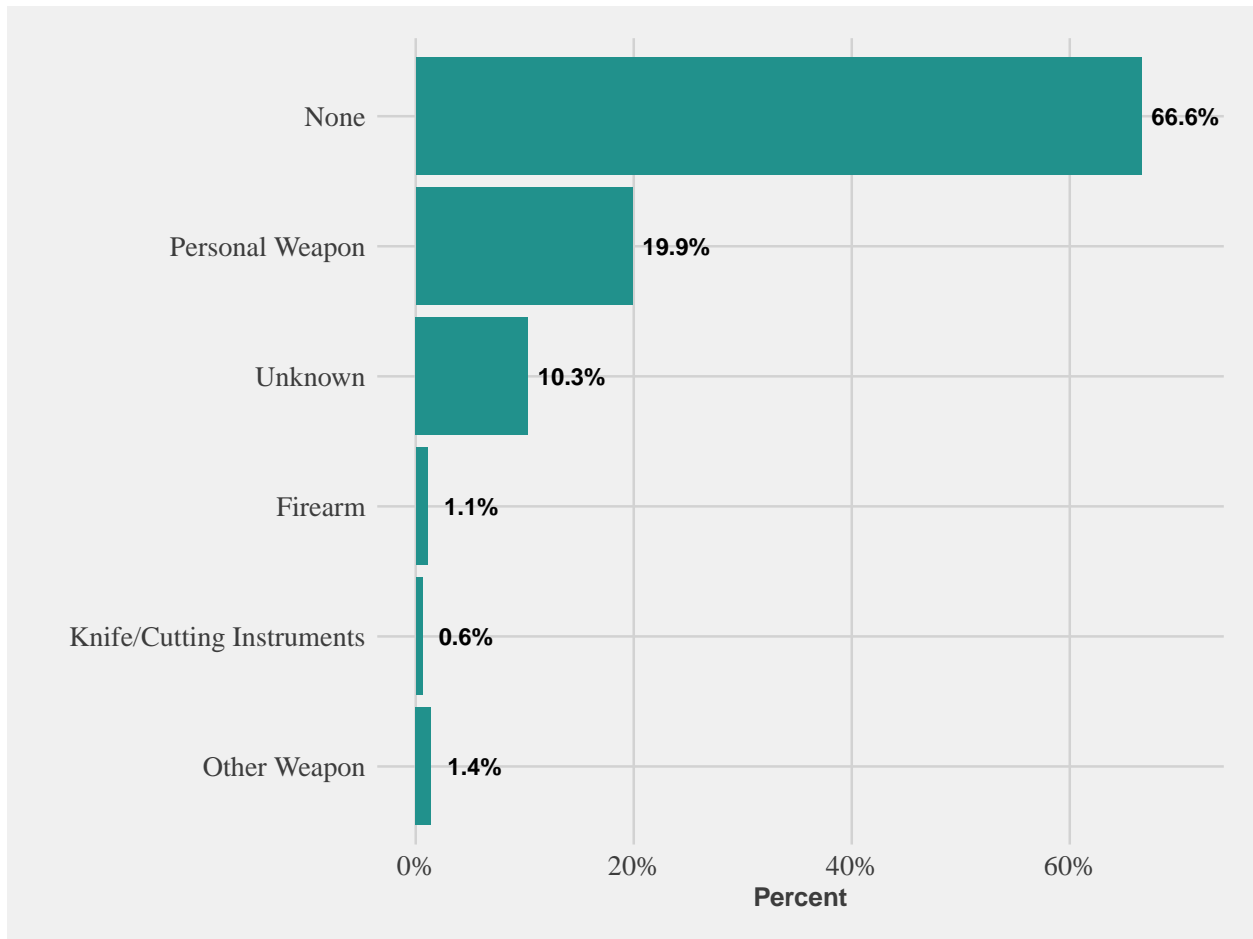
Figure 6: Weapon Types used in Sexual Assault Incidents, 2016 - 2023

- Most sexual assault incidents did not involve the use of a weapon. When a weapon was used, it was a part of the body which includes hands, legs, elbows, or any other body part. Firearms were present in a little over 1% of sexual assault incidents.
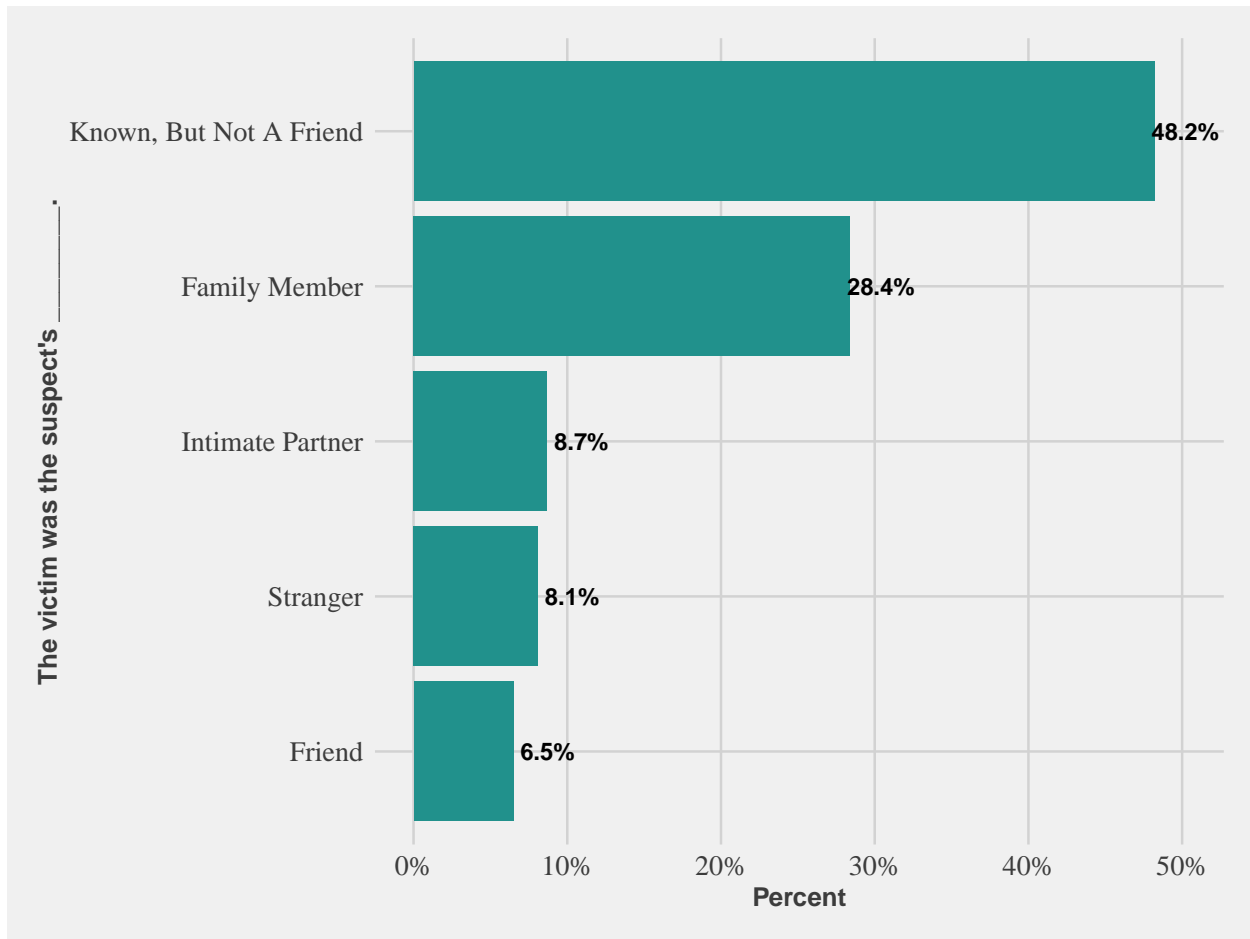
Figure 7: Victim and Suspect Relationship, 2016 - 2023

- This figure shows the relationship between the victim and the suspect in sexual assault incidents. In the instances of sexual assault where the suspect is known[14], the victim could be classified as the suspect's family member, intimate partner, stranger, friend, or known to the suspect, but not a friend. See the 'Definitions' section in the Appendix for information on how each relationship is categorized.

- 48.2% of sexual assault victims knew the suspect but were not friends[15] with the suspect.

- 28.4% of sexual assault victims were a family member of the suspect.

- 8.7% of sexual assault victims were an intimate partner of the suspect.

- 8.1% of sexual assault victims were a stranger to the suspect.

- 6.5% of sexual assault victims were a friend of the suspect.

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[14]If the relationship type was reported as 'Unknown', these incidents were excluded from this analysis.
[15]This relationship category is a combination of 'Otherwise Known' and 'Acquaintance'. Please see the 'Definitions' section in the Appendix for further explanation.

Section 3: Victim Characteristics
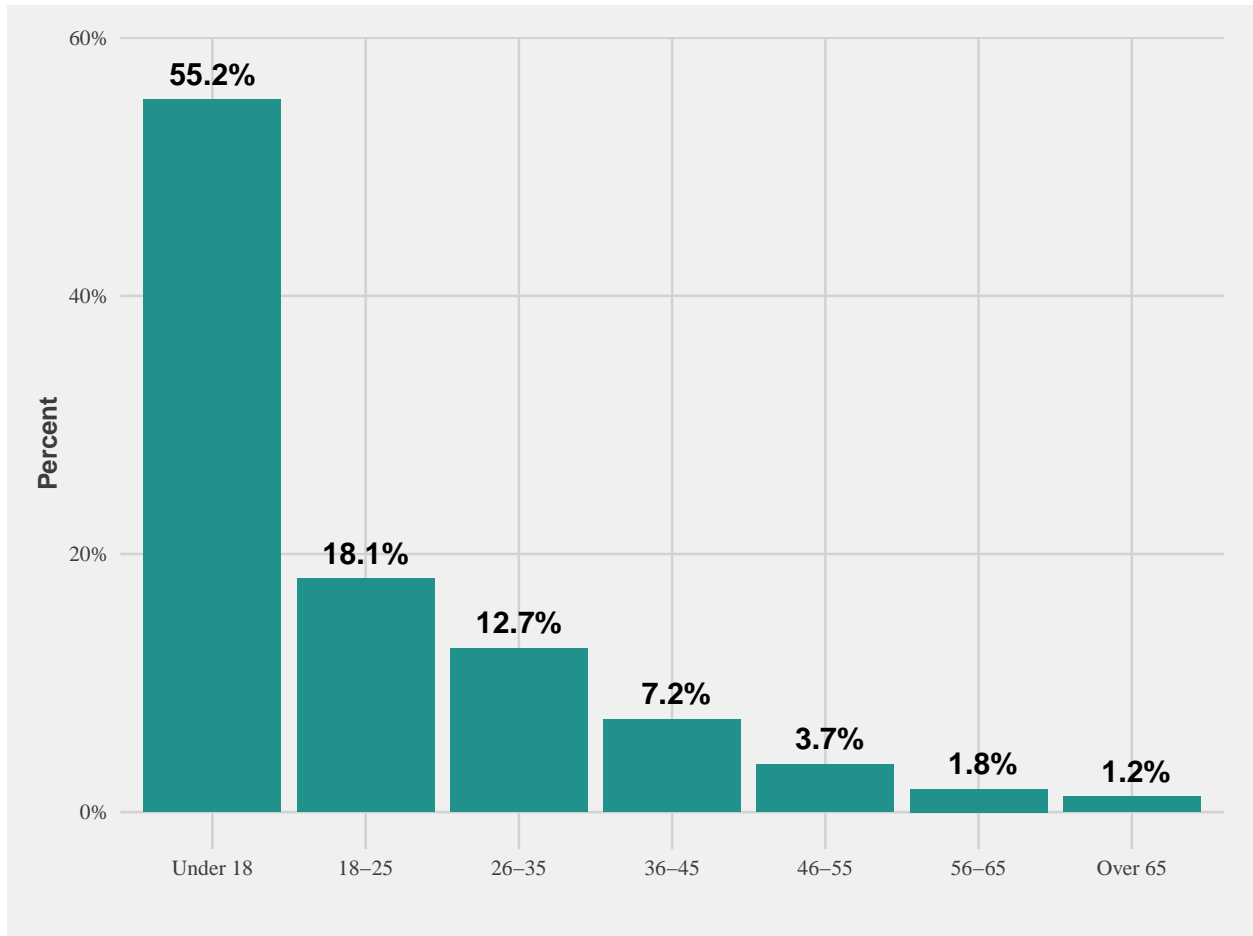
Figure 8: Percent of Victimization by Age, 2016 - 2023

- Most victims (55.2%) of sexual assault were under the age of 18, followed by those aged 18-25 years (18.1%). The number of victims continued to decrease across all other age groups.
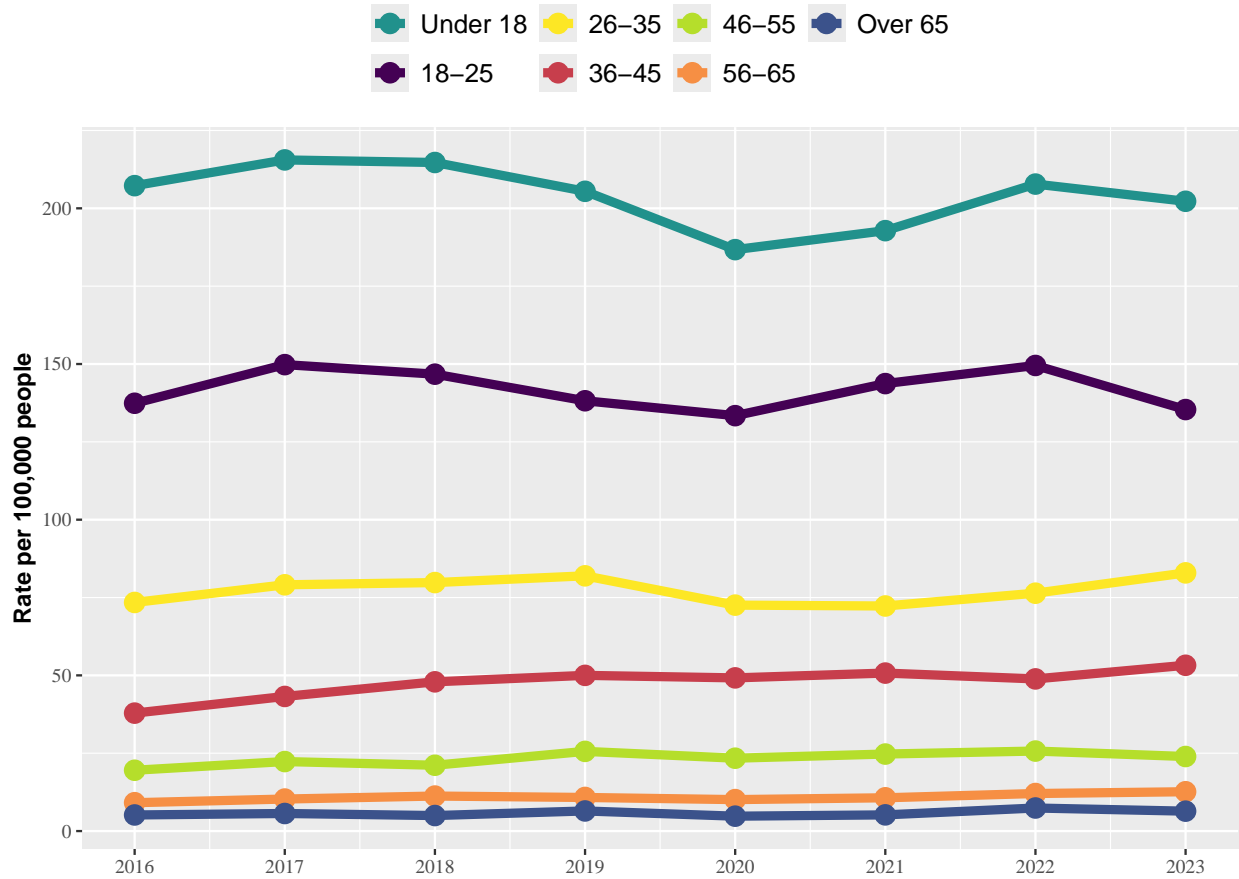
Figure 9: Rate of Victimization by Age, 2016 - 2023

- The victimization rates were highest for persons under 18 years of age, followed by those 18-25 years of age. Refer to 'Methodology for Rates' in the Appendix for an overview of how demographic-specific rates were calculated. See Table 21 in the Appendix for rates.

- While the victimization rates for persons under 18 years were consistently the highest out of all other age groups, the rates for this age group experienced a small decrease from 2016 to 2023, along with the rates for victims between the ages of 18-25 years. The rates across all other age groups experienced an increase in victimization rates with persons between the ages of 36-45 years having the biggest increase compared to all other age groups.

Table 1:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	decreased by 2.4%
18 - 25	decreased by 1.5%
26 - 35	increased by 12.9%
36 - 45	increased by 40.6%
46 - 55	increased by 22.6%
56 - 65	increased by 38.6%
Over 65	increased by 23.7%
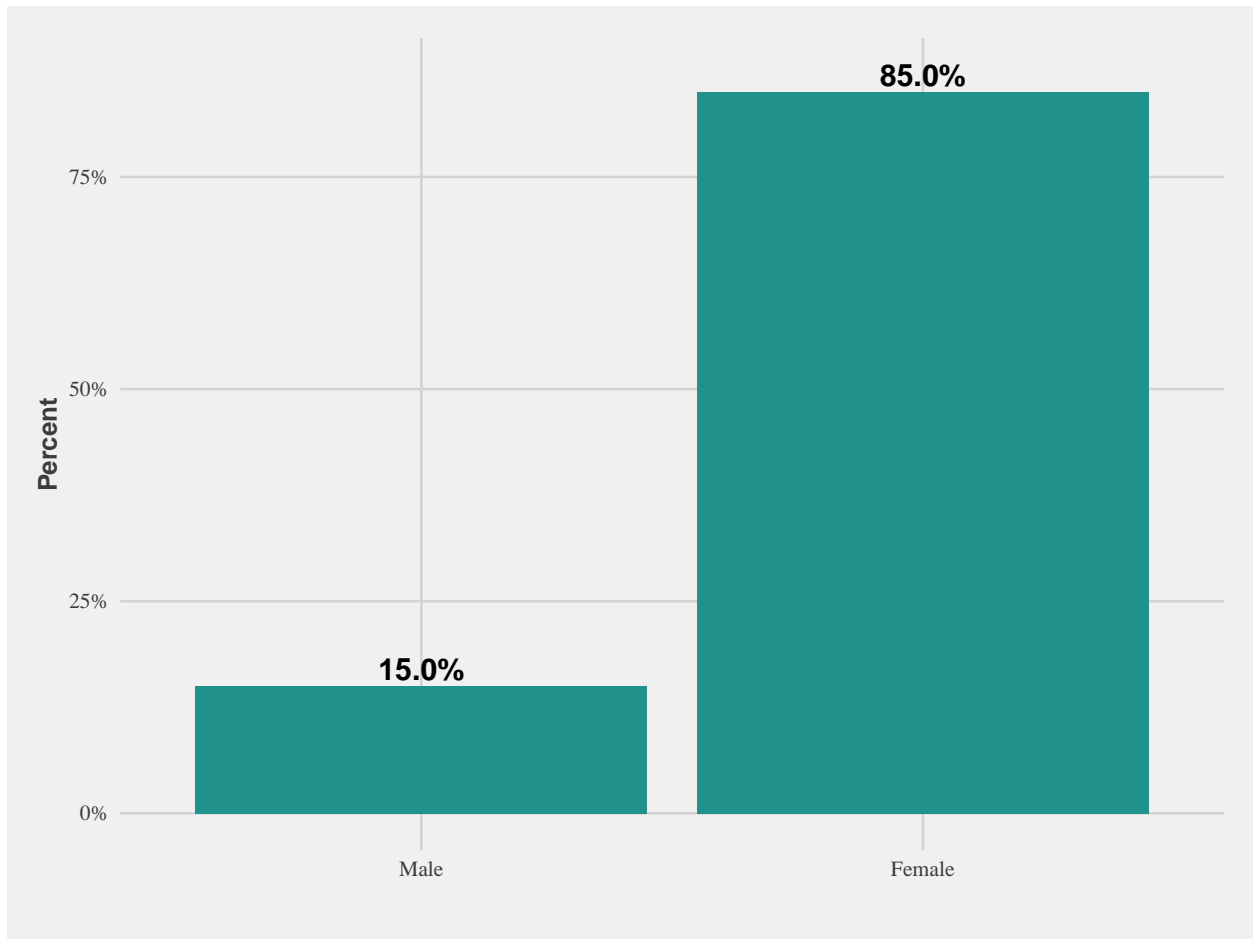
Figure 10: Percent of Victimization by Sex, 2016 - 2023

- Females accounted for 85% of victims, while males accounted for 15%.
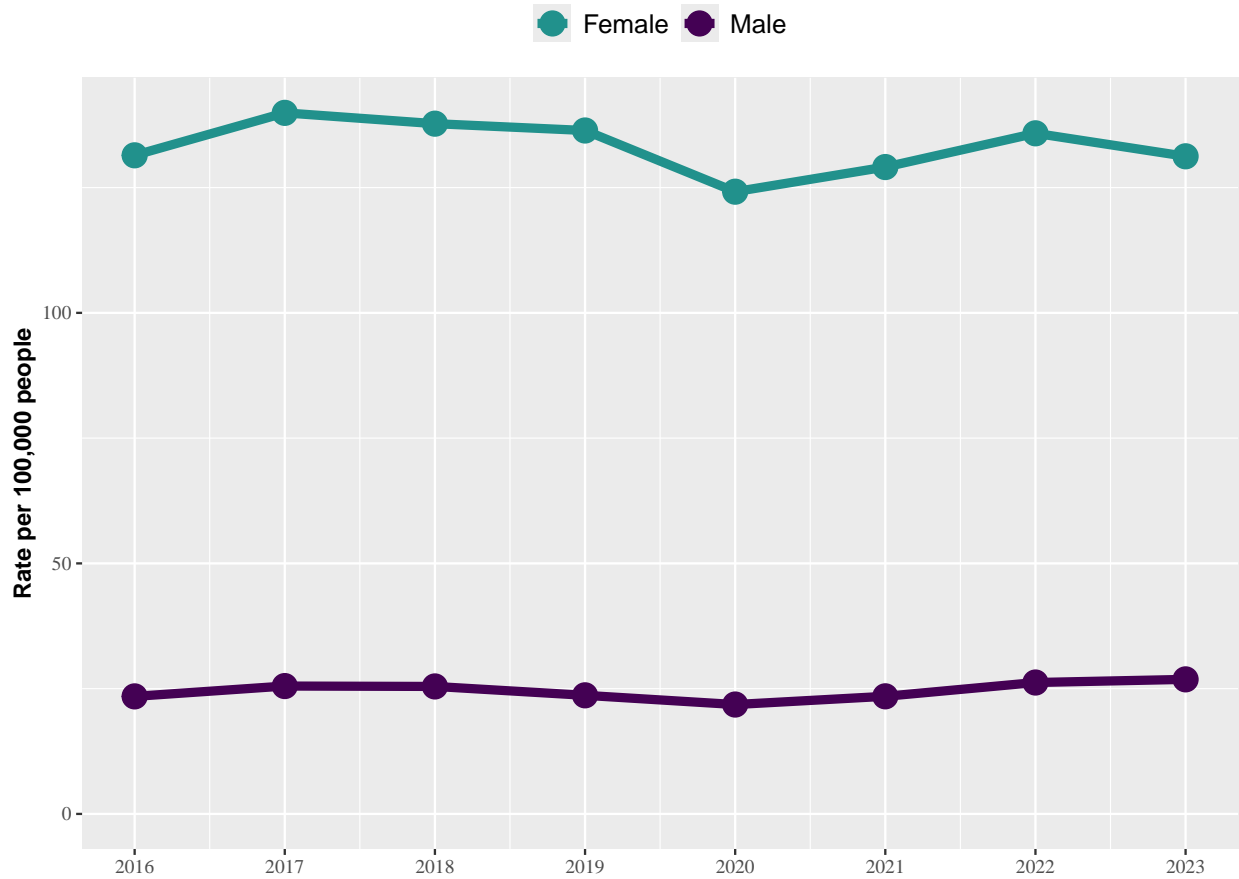
Figure 11: Rate of Victimization by Sex, 2016 - 2023

- The victimization rates for females were nearly 6 times higher than the victimization rates for males across all years being examined. However, male victims experienced an increase in rates from 2016 to 2023 while females experienced a slight decrease. See Table 22 in the Appendix for rates.

Table 2:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
Females	decreased by 0.2%
Males	increased by 14.5%
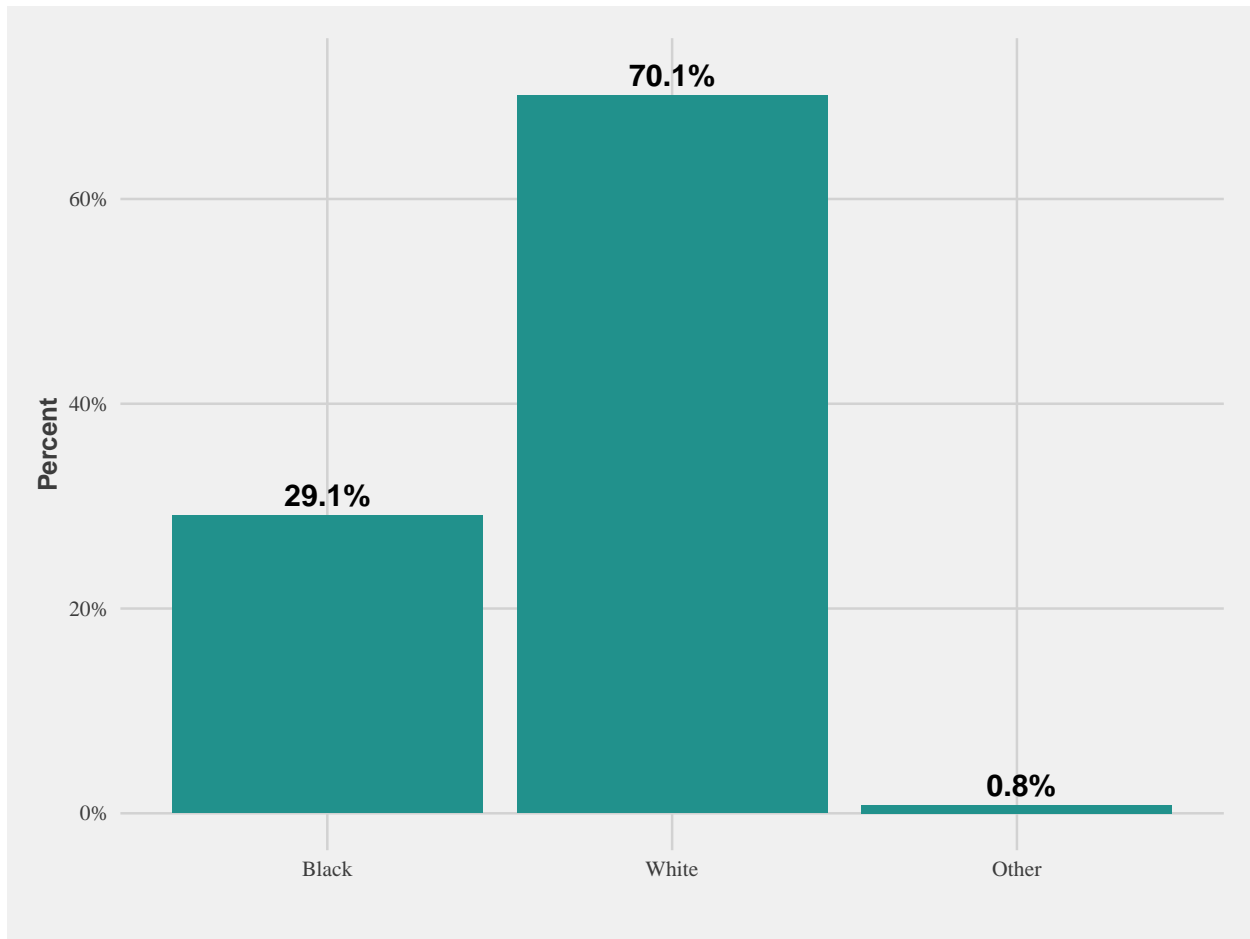
Figure 12: Percent of Victimization by Race, 2016 - 2023

- 70.1% of victims were White[16], 29.1% were Black, and <1% were Other. The 'Other' race category includes 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'. If race was categorized as being unknown, it was excluded from this analysis.

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[16]Over 75% of the population of Ohio is White. In 2023, 83% of the population identified themselves as White and the lowest Census estimate within the years 2016-2023 was 76% in 2020. See Section 5: Methodology for Rates for Census data details.

Figure 13: Rate of Sexual Assault Victimization by Race, 2016 - 2023

- The victimization rates were, on average, 2 times higher for Black individuals compared to White individuals, and 6 times higher compared to Other[17] individuals. See Table 23 in the Appendix for rates.

Table 3:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
Black Victims	increased by 1.3%
White Victims	increased by 0.3%
Other Victims	increased by 23%

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[17]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.
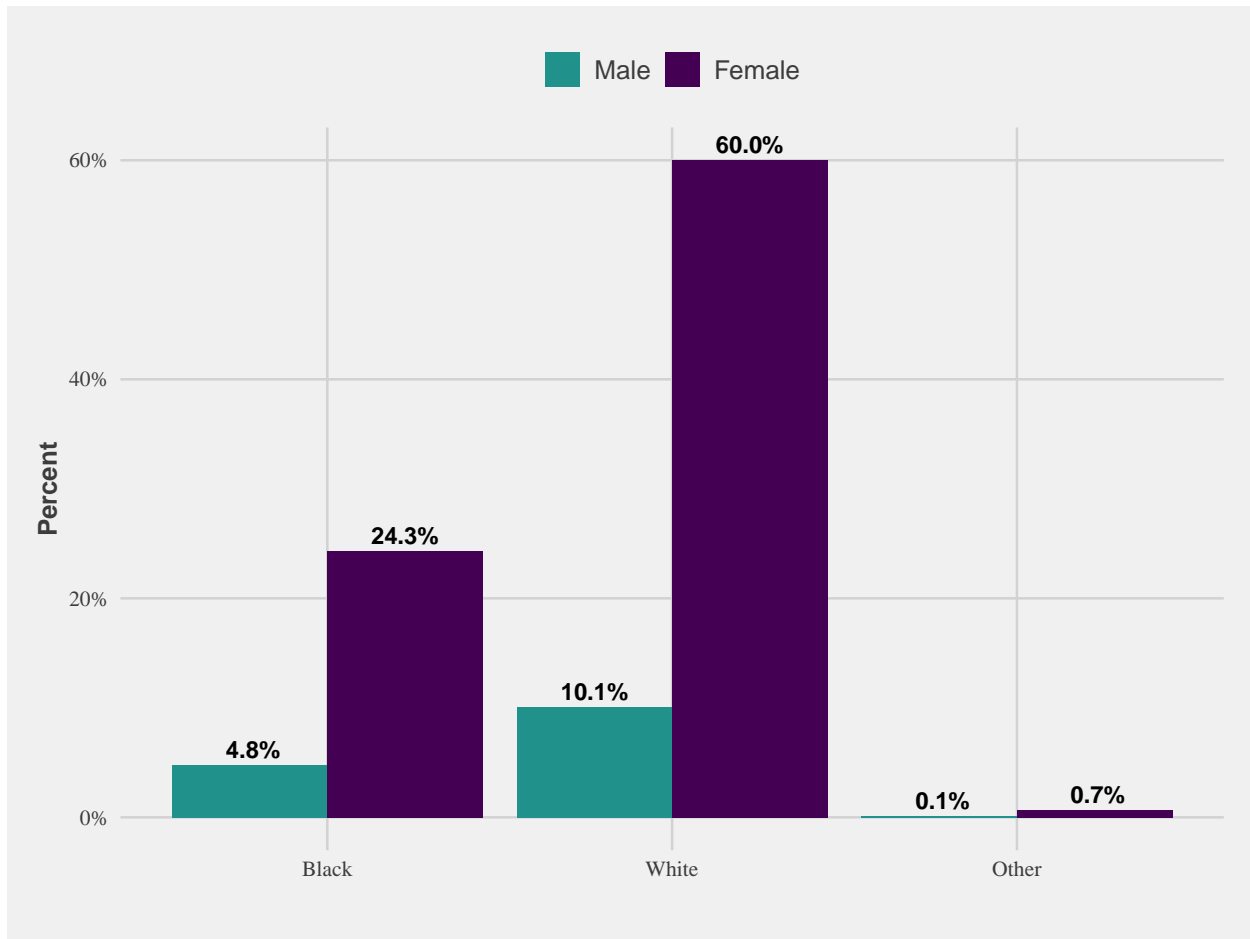
Figure 14: Percent of Sexual Assault Victimization by Sex and Race, 2016 - 2023

- White victims were more frequent than Black and Other[18] victims across both sex categories, while females accounted for the largest percentage across race categories.

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[18]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.
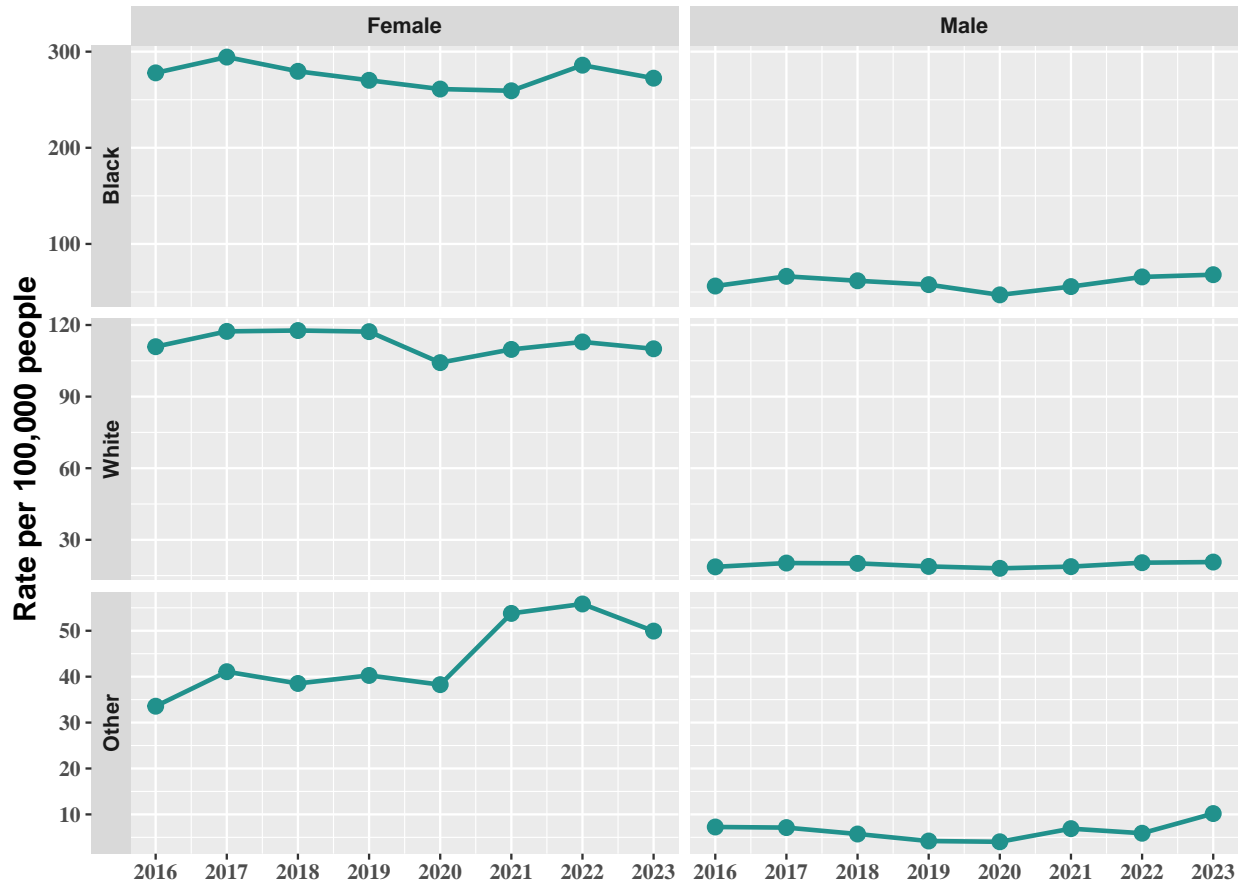
Figure 15: Rate of Sexual Assault Victimization by Sex and Race, 2016 - 2023

- Black females had the highest rates of victimization, followed by White females, and Other[19] females. However, Black and White females experienced decreases in rates from 2016 to 2023, while Black, White, and Other males, along with with Other females experienced increases in rates over the same time period. See Table 24 in the Appendix for rates.

- The rates for Black females were, on average, 2 times higher than White females, and 6.5 times higher than Other females.

- The rates for Black males were, on average, 3 times higher than White males, and 9 times higher than Other males.

- **Note: In order to visualize changes in rates over time, the y-axis scales are not the same across all race groups.**

Table 4:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
White Females	decreased by 0.8%
White Males	increased by 10.7%
Black Females	decreased by 2%
Black Males	increased by 21%

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[19]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.

Table 4:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
Other Females	increased by 48.8%
Other Males	increased by 40.3%
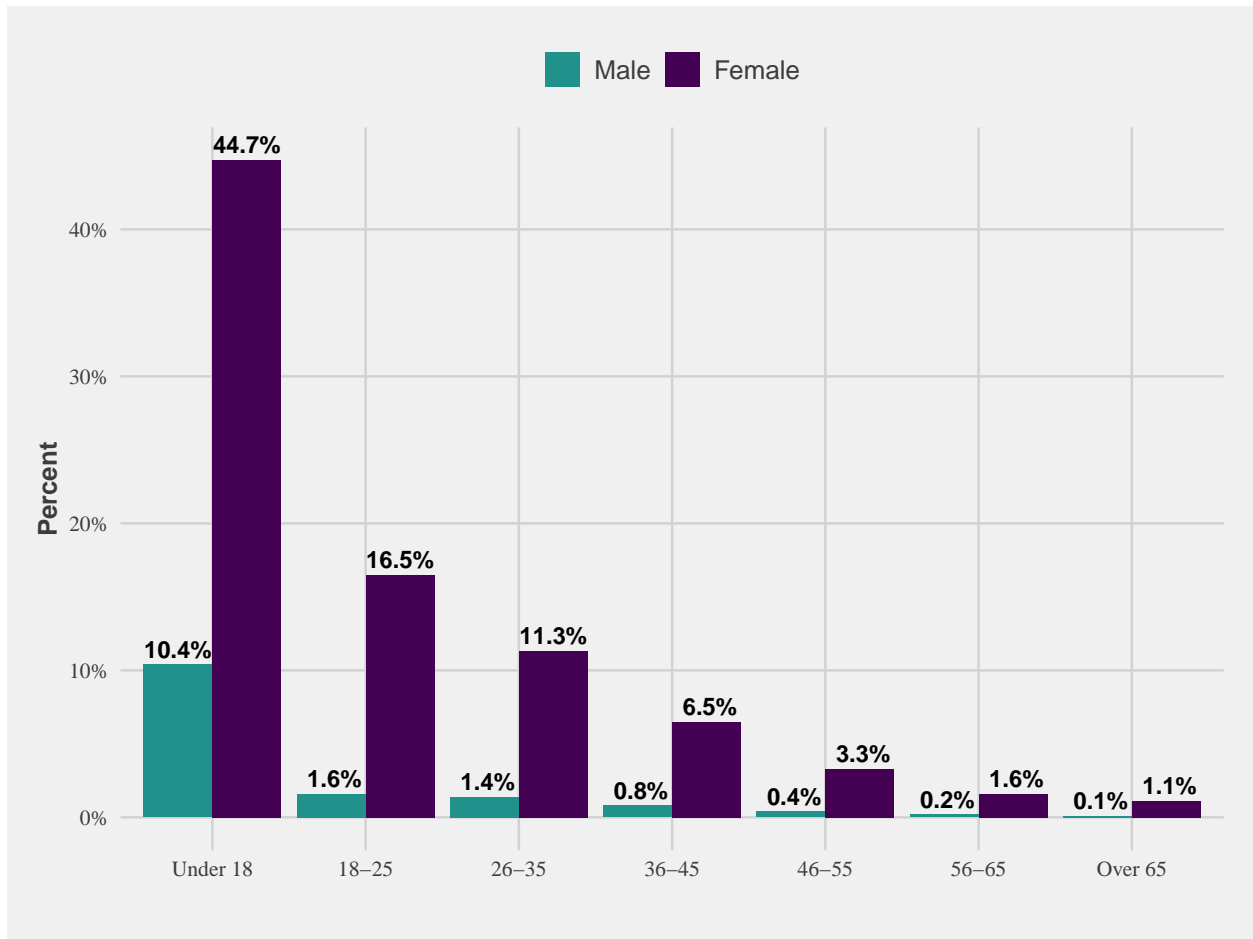
Figure 16: Percent of Sexual Assault Victimization by Sex and Age, 2016 - 2023

- Females accounted for a greater percentage of sexual assault victims than males across all age groups.
- Across both sexes, individuals under 18 years of age had the highest percentage of sexual assault victims.
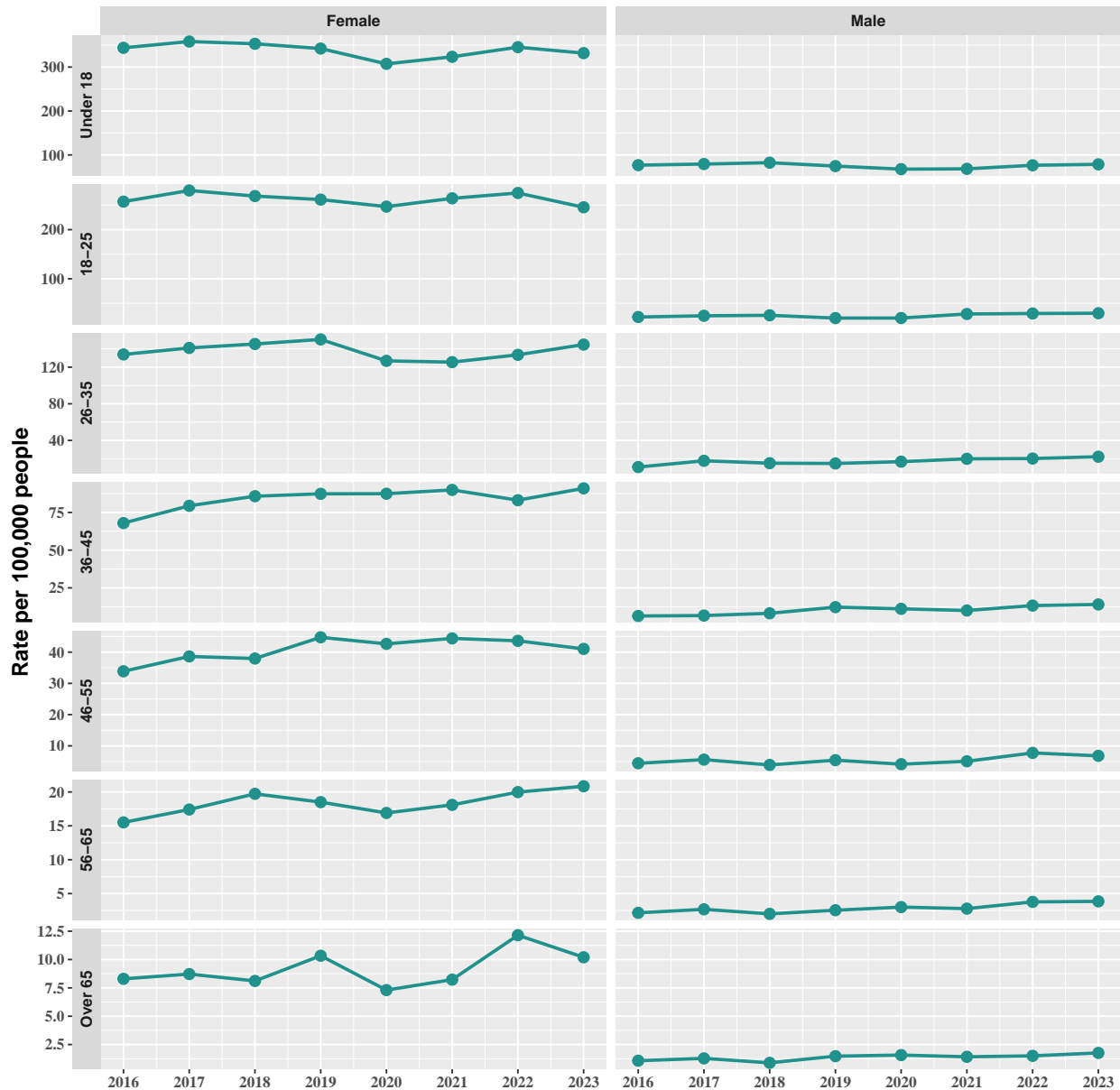
Figure 17: Rate of Sexual Assault Victimization by Sex and Age, 2016 - 2023

- The victimization rates were highest, across all years, for males and females under 18 years of age. See Table 25 in the Appendix for rates.

- For females between the ages of 18-35 years, the victimization rates remained relatively stable across the years presented, but for females over the age of 35, victimization rates had substantial increases.

- For males between the ages of 18 to over 65, the victimization rates increased substantially for the years presented. Specifically, males ages 36-45 years experienced an increase in victimization rates by 119.8%.

- **NOTE: In order to visualize changes in rates over time, the y-axis scales are not the same across all age groups.**

Table 5:	Percent Change for Females (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	decreased by 3.5%
18 - 25	decreased by 4.5%
26 - 35	increased by 8%
36 - 45	increased by 33.9%
46 - 55	increased by 21.1%
56 - 65	increased by 34.4%
Over 65	increased by 22.9%

Table 6:	Percent Change for Males (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	increased by 2.4%
18 - 25	increased by 35.1%
26 - 35	increased by 103%
36 - 45	increased by 119.8%
46 - 55	increased by 53.9%
56 - 65	increased by 78.6%
Over 65	increased by 64%
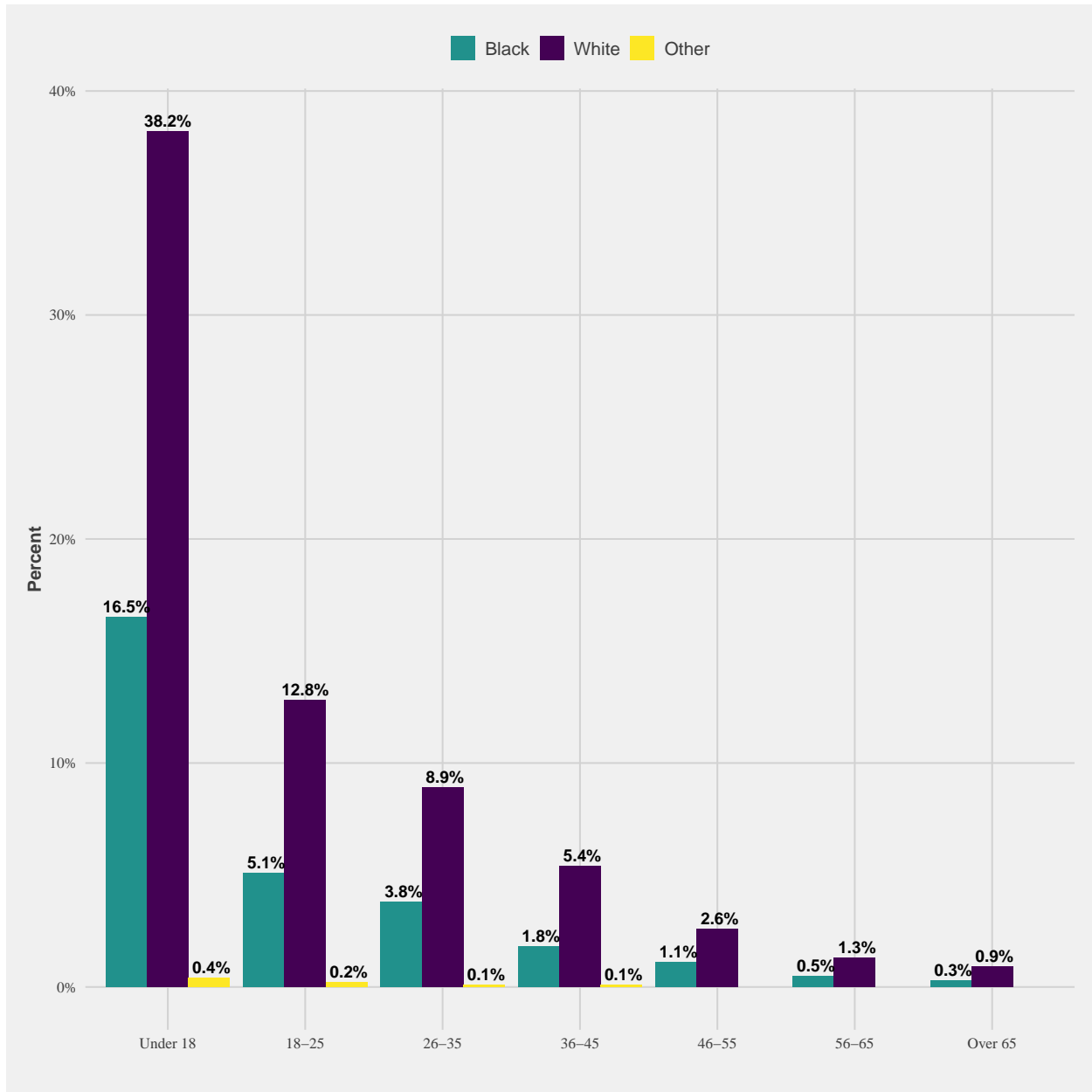
Figure 18: Percent of Sexual Assault Victimization by Age and Race, 2016 - 2023

- Across all age groups, White individuals had higher percentages of sexual assault victims.

- Black, White, and Other[20] individuals under 18 years of age had the highest number of victims across all age groups.

- **NOTE: Victims in the Other race category aged 46 years and older are not included on the graph because they made up less than 0.001% of those age categories.**

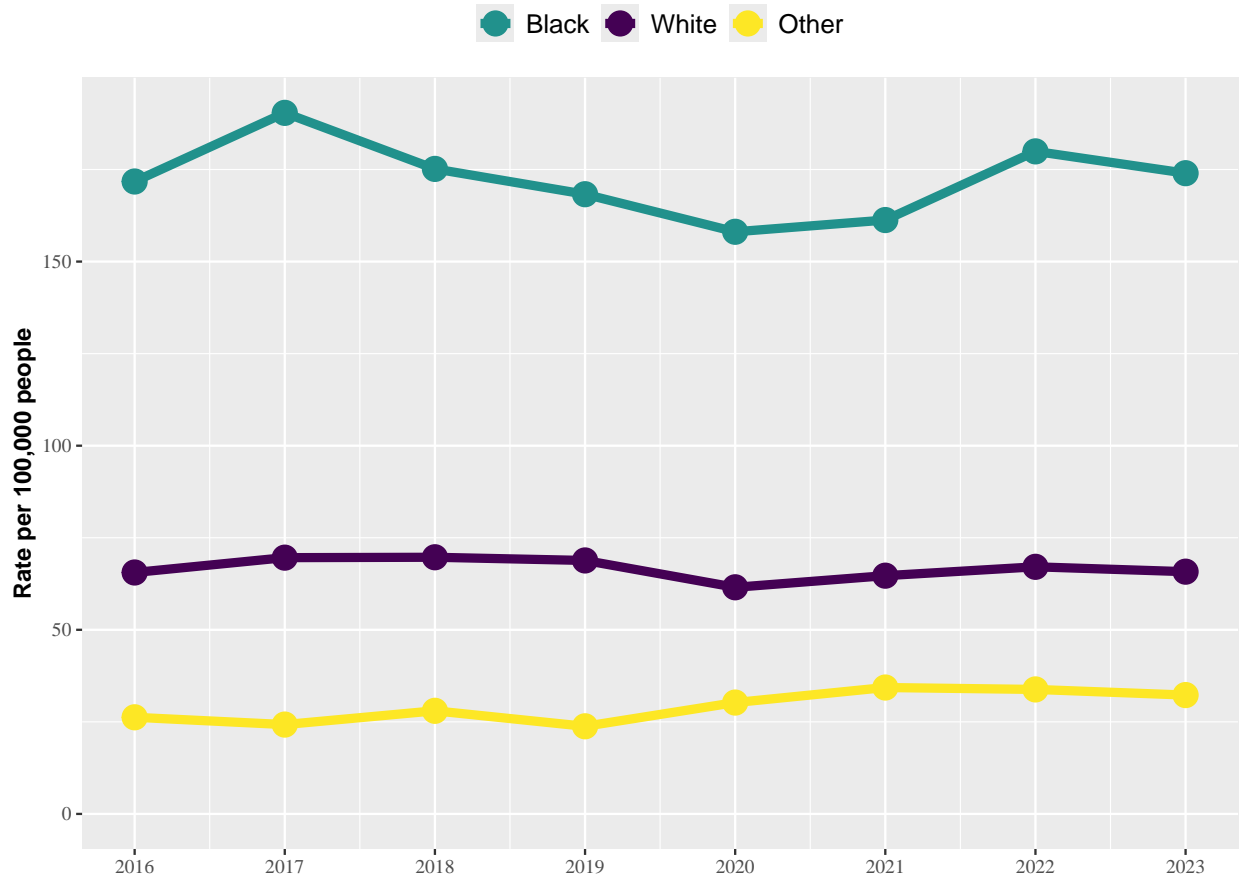[20]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.
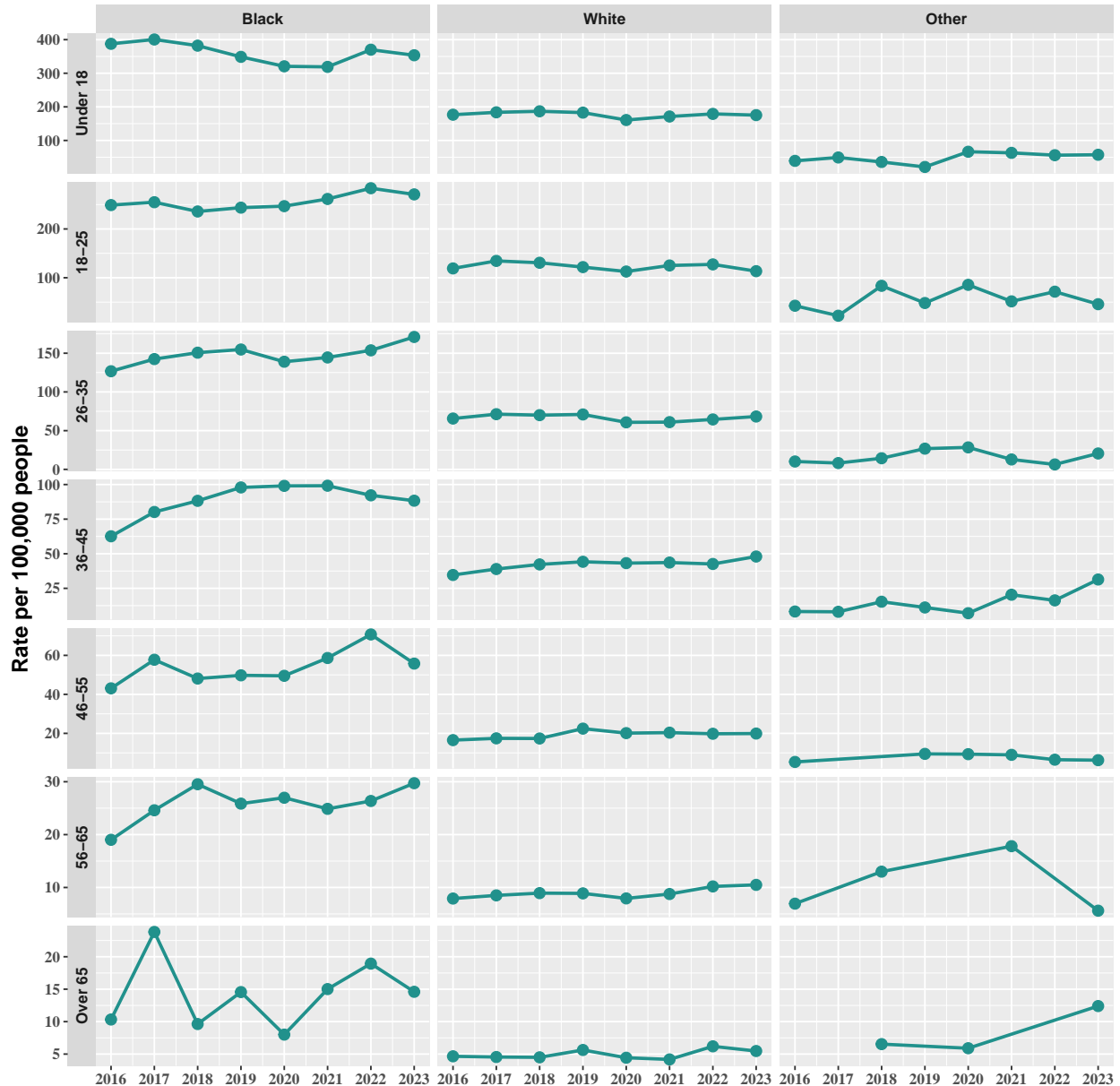
Figure 19: Rate of Sexual Assault Victimization by Age and Race, 2016 - 2023

- The victimization rates were higher for Black victims across all age groups, followed by White and Other[21] victims. See Table 26 in the Appendix for rates.

- Other victims over the age of 46 years are not represented on the graph for every year due to no victims for this group being reported for those years.

- **NOTE: In order to visualize changes in rates over time, the y-axis scales are not the same across all age groups.**

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[21]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.

**Table 7:   Percent Change for Black Individuals (2016 - 2023)**

Under 18	decreased by 8.8%
18 - 25	increased by 8.8%
26 - 35	increased by 34.9%
36 - 45	increased by 41.1%
46 - 55	increased by 29.4%
56 - 65	increased by 56.3%
Over 65	increased by 41.3%

Table 8:   Percent Change for White Individuals (2016 - 2023)

Under 18	decreased by 0.7%
18 - 25	decreased by 4.7%
26 - 35	increased by 4%
36 - 45	increased by 38.5%
46 - 55	increased by 20.5%
56 - 65	increased by 32.7%
Over 65	increased by 17.5%

Table 9:   Percent Change for Other Individuals (2016 - 2023)

Under 18	increased by 46.3%
18 - 25	increased by 7.4%
26 - 35	increased by 101.6%
36 - 45	increased by 280.2%
46 - 55	increased by 16.9%
56 - 65	decreased by 19.1%
Over 65	increased 89.6% (2018-2023)

Section 4: Suspect Characteristics
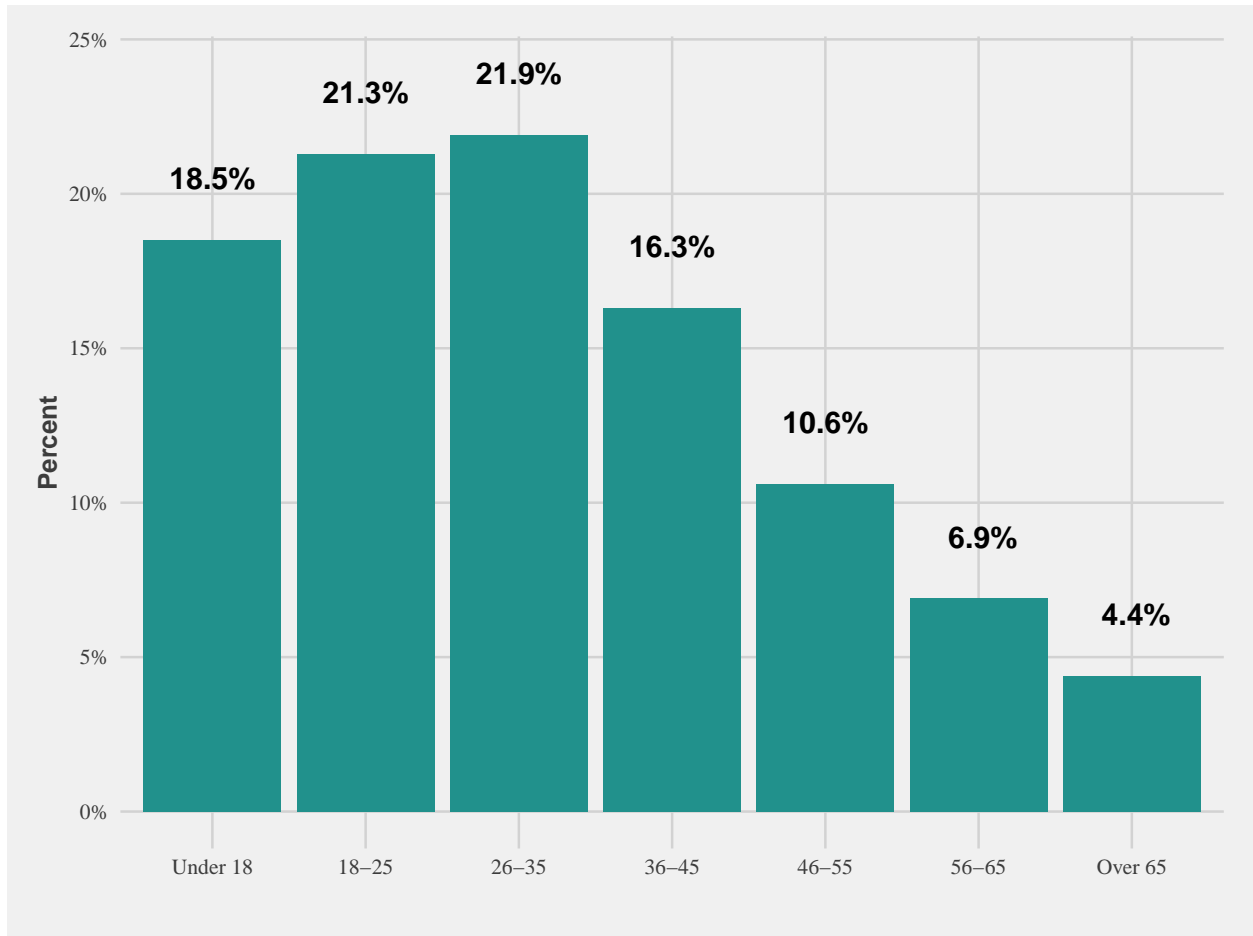
Figure 20: Percentage of Sexual Assault Suspects by Age, 2016 - 2023

- Most suspects of sexual assault were under the age of 35 years. After 35 years of age, the number of suspects decreased across each age group.
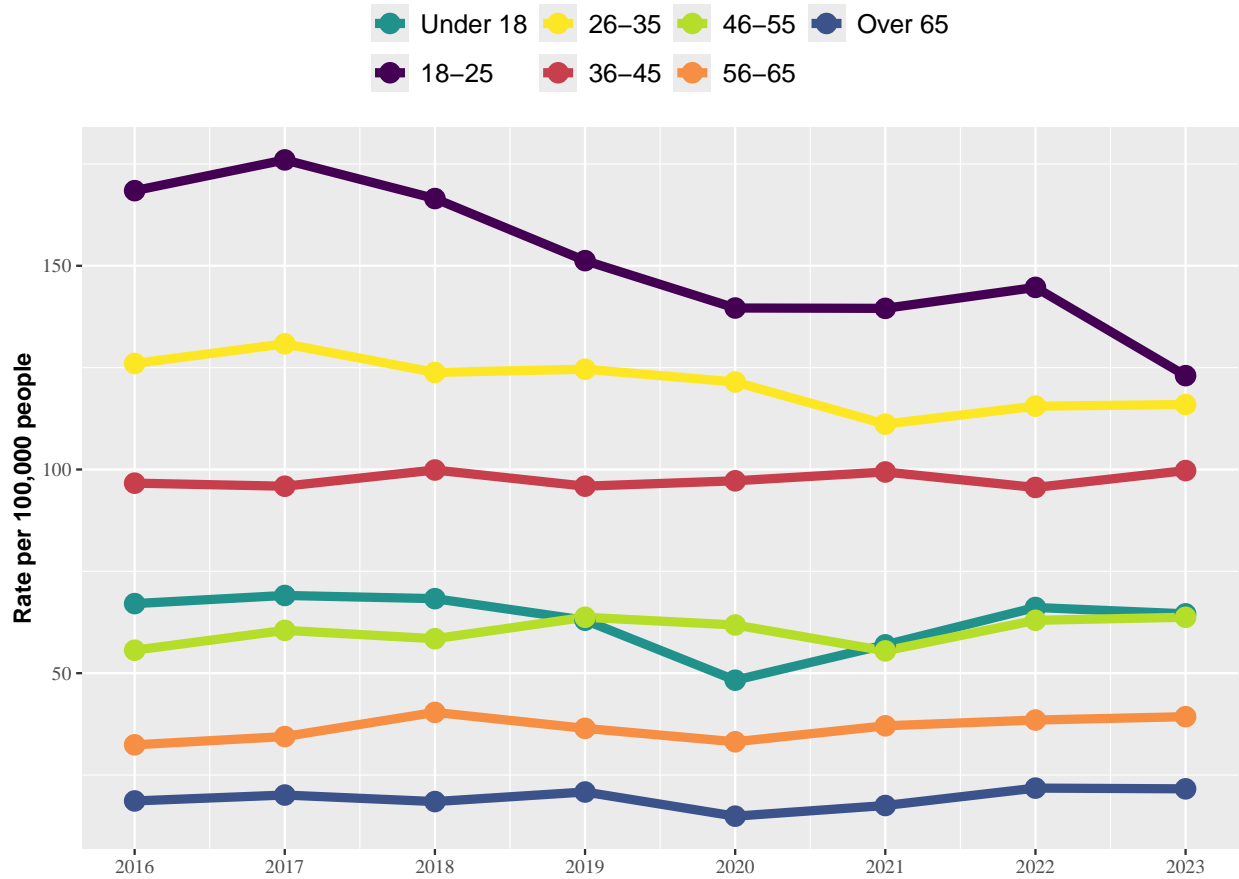
Figure 21: Rate of Sexual Assault Suspects by Age, 2016 - 2023

- Sexual Assault suspect rates were highest for individuals between 18-25 years old, followed by those aged 26-35 years. See Table 27 in the Appendix for rates, and refer to 'Methodology for Rates' in the Appendix for an overview of how demographic-specific rates were calculated.

- Persons over 65 years of age consistently had the lowest suspect rates out of all age groups. Suspects between the ages of 18 to 25 years old experienced the largest decrease in rate while suspects between the ages of 56 to 65 years of age had the largest increase in rates.

Table 10:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	decreased by 3.7%
18 - 25	decreased by 27%
26 - 35	decreased by 8%
36 - 45	increased by 3.2%
46 - 55	increased by 14.5%
56 - 65	increased by 21.3%
Over 65	increased by 15.9%
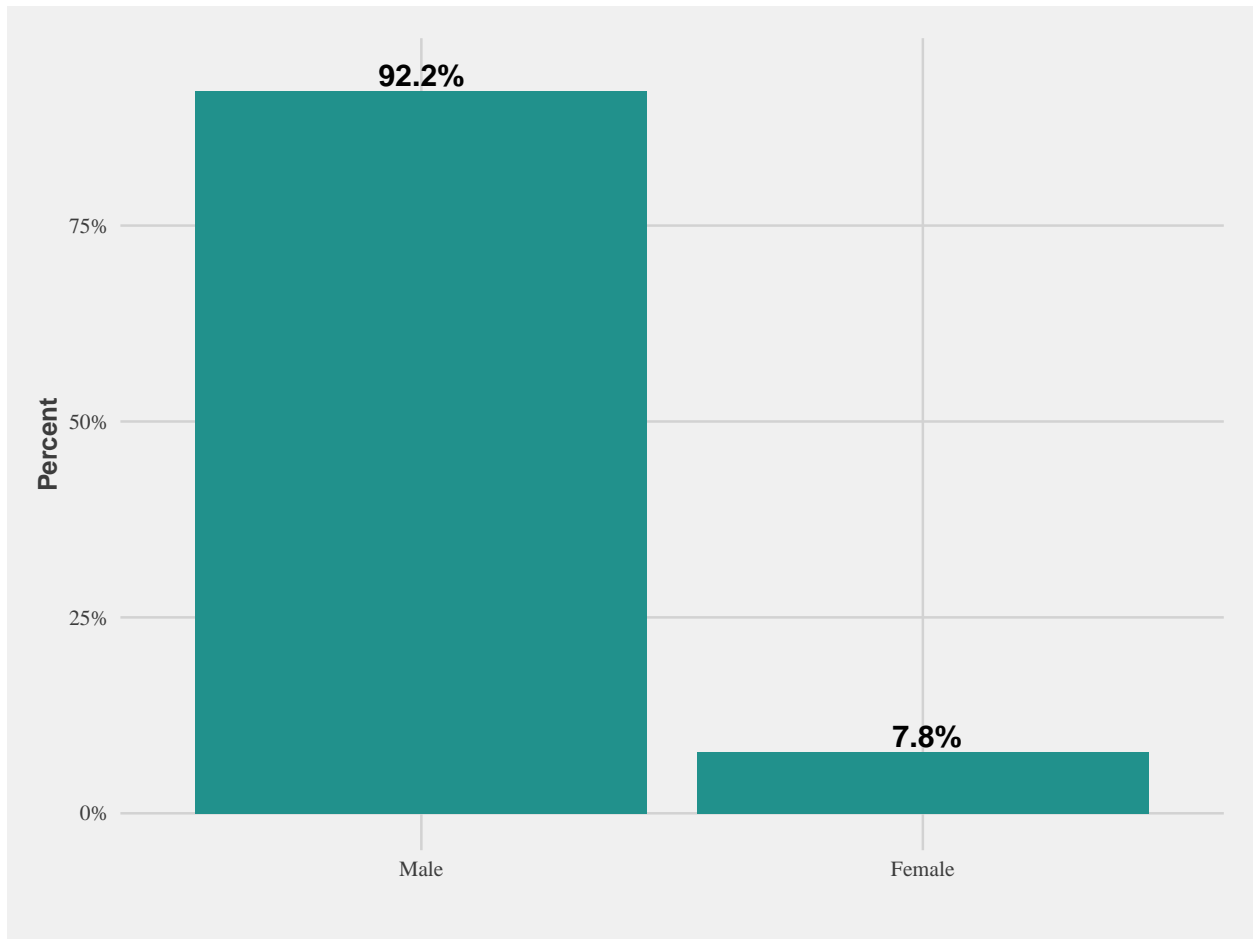
Figure 22: Percentage of Sexual Assault Suspects by Sex, 2016 - 2023

- Males accounted for 92.2% of sexual assault suspects, and females accounted for 7.8%.
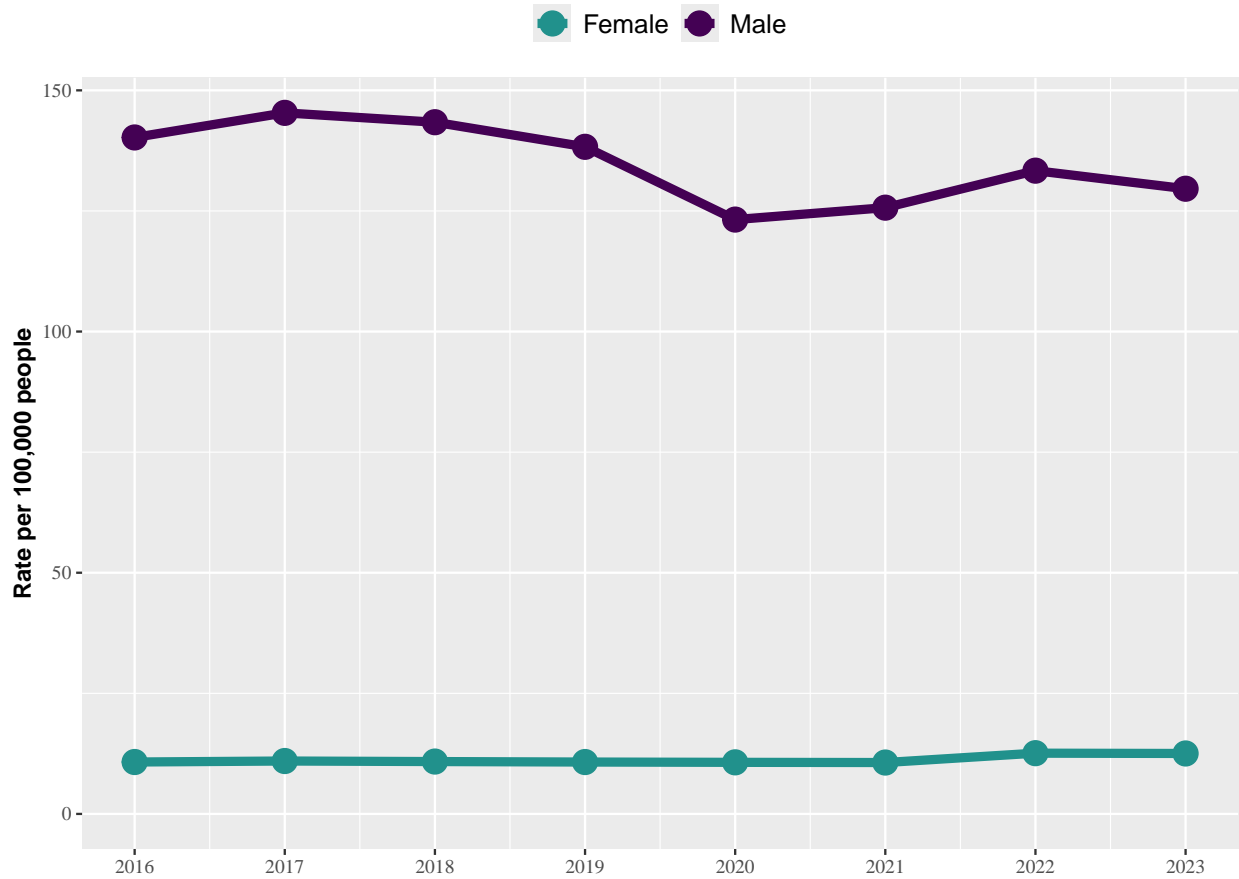
Figure 23: Rate of Sexual Assault Suspects by Sex, 2016 - 2023

- The suspect rate for males was more than double the suspect rate for females. However, from 2016 to 2023, the suspect rates for females increased by 16.5% while male suspects saw a decrease in rates. See Table 28 in the Appendix for rates.

Table 11:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
Female Suspects	increased by 16.5%
Male Suspects	decreased by 7.6%
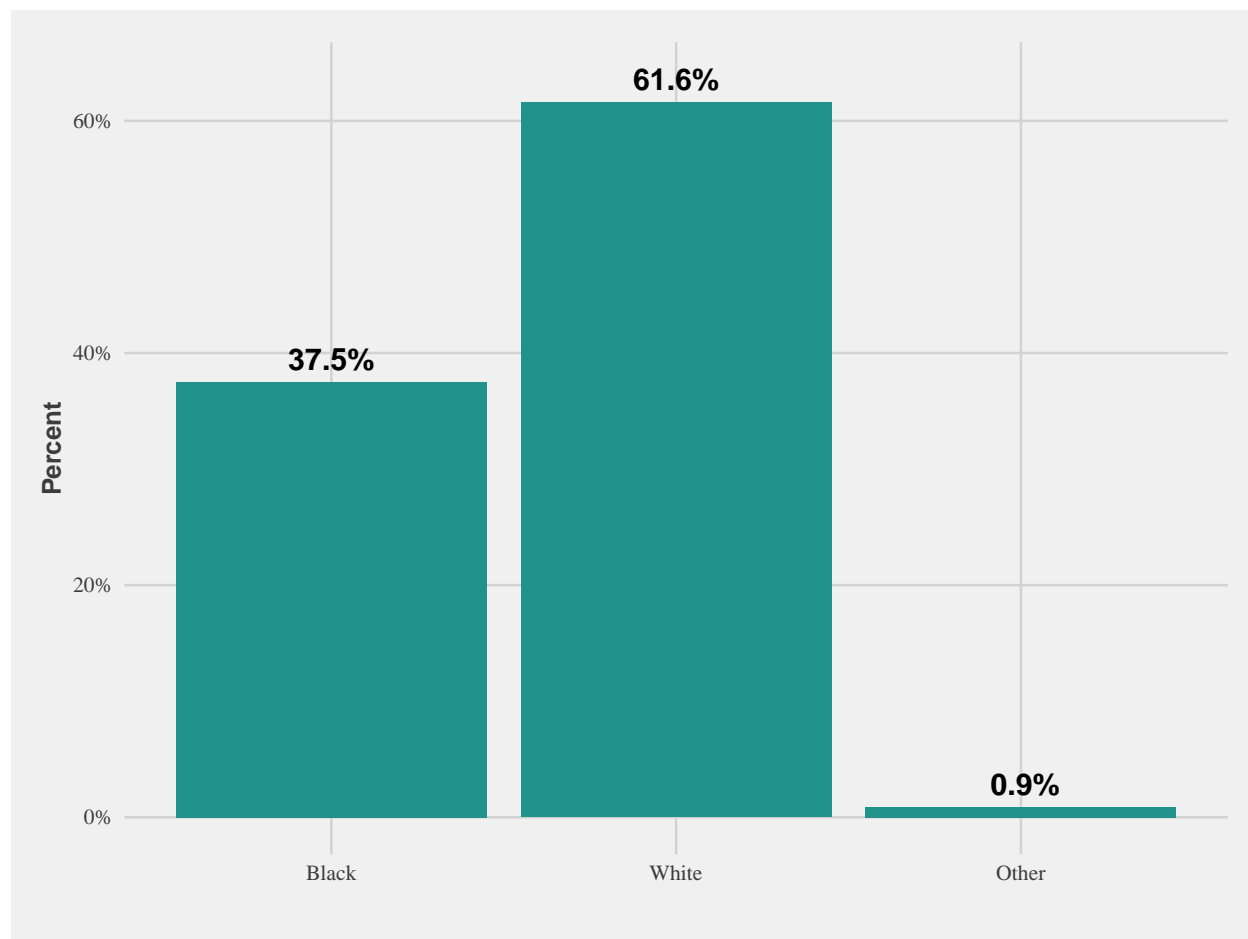
Figure 24: Percentage of Sexual Assault Suspects by Race, 2016 - 2023

- 61.6% of sexual assault suspects were White[22], 37.5% were Black, and 0.9% were Other. The 'Other' race category includes 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'. If race was categorized as being unknown, it was excluded from this analysis.

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[22]Over 75% of the population of Ohio is White. In 2023, 83% of the population identified themselves as White and the lowest Census estimate within the years 2016-2023 was 76% in 2020. See Section 5:Tables – Methodology for Rates for Census data details.
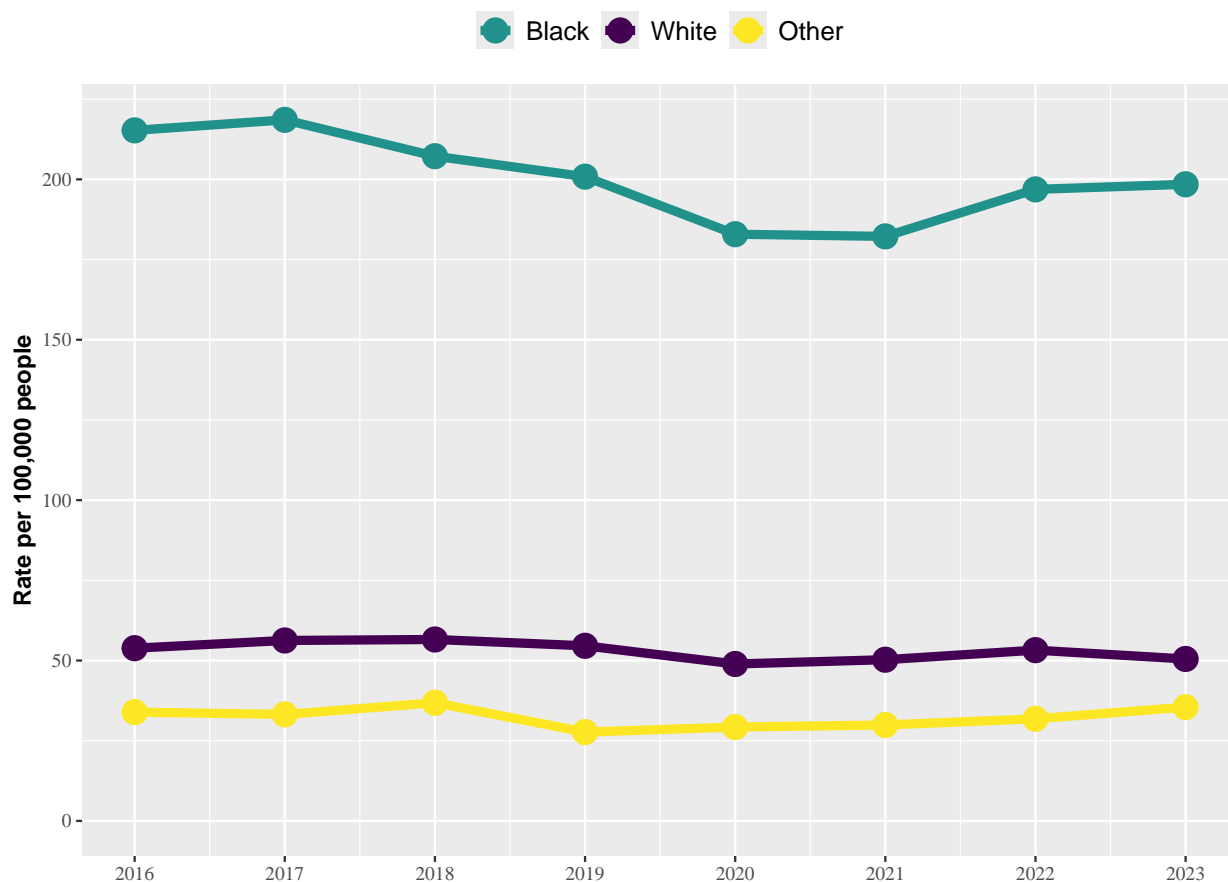
Figure 25: Rate of Sexual Assault Suspects by Race, 2016 - 2023

- The rate for Black suspects was 4 times greater than the rate for White suspects, and 6 times greater than Other[23] suspects. See Table 29 in the Appendix for rates.

Table 12:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
Black Suspects	decreased by 7.8%
White Suspects	decreased by 6.2%
Other Suspects	increased by 4.6%

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[23]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.
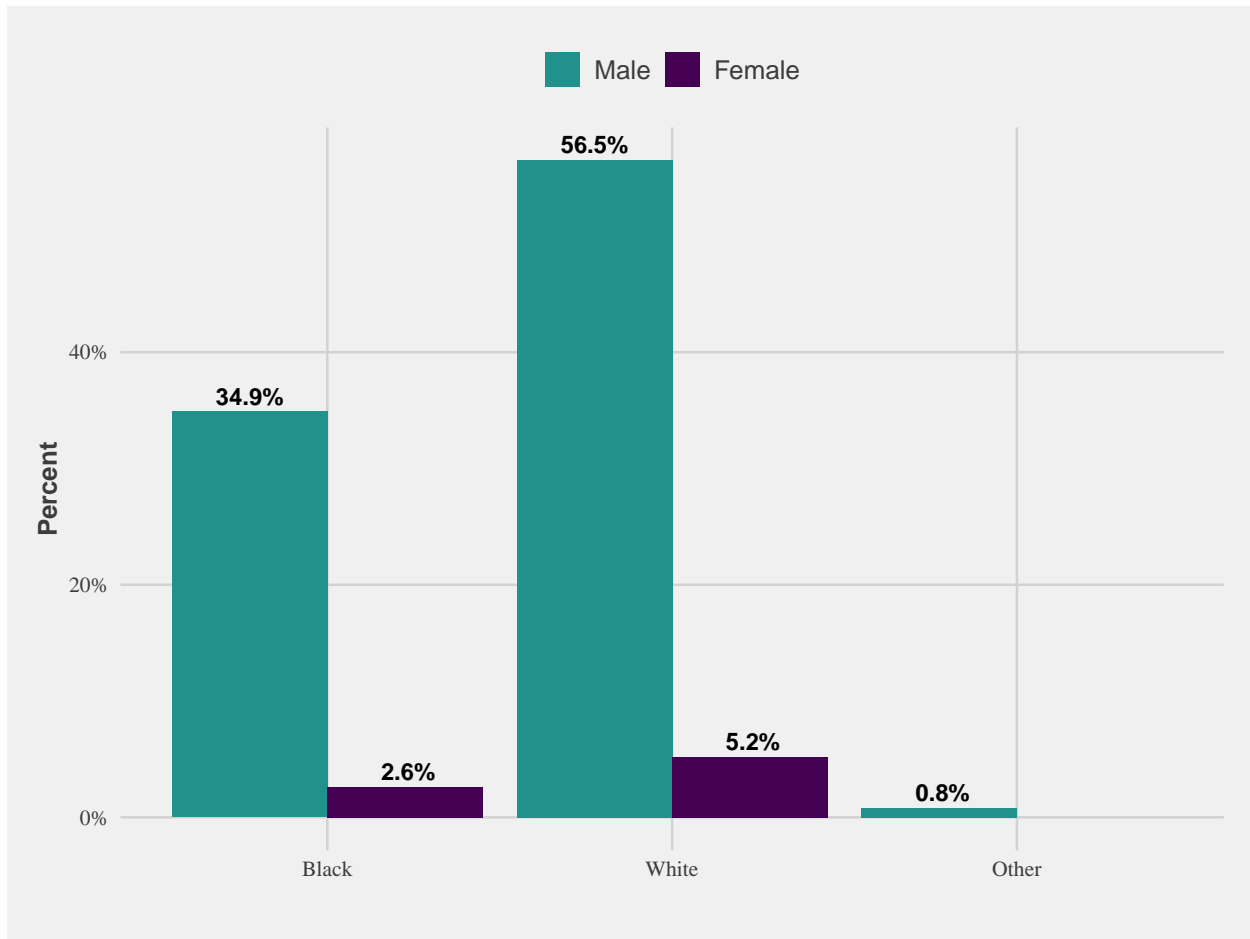
Figure 26: Percent of Sexual Assault Suspects by Sex and Race, 2016 - 2023

- Males accounted for a greater percentage of sexual assault suspects across race categories.

- White suspects were more frequent across both sex categories.

- White males accounted for the largest percentage of sexual assault suspects (56.5%), followed by Black males (34.9%), then White females (5.2%).

- **NOTE: Other[24] females are not presented on the graph because this group made up less than 0.001% of suspects.**

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[24]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.
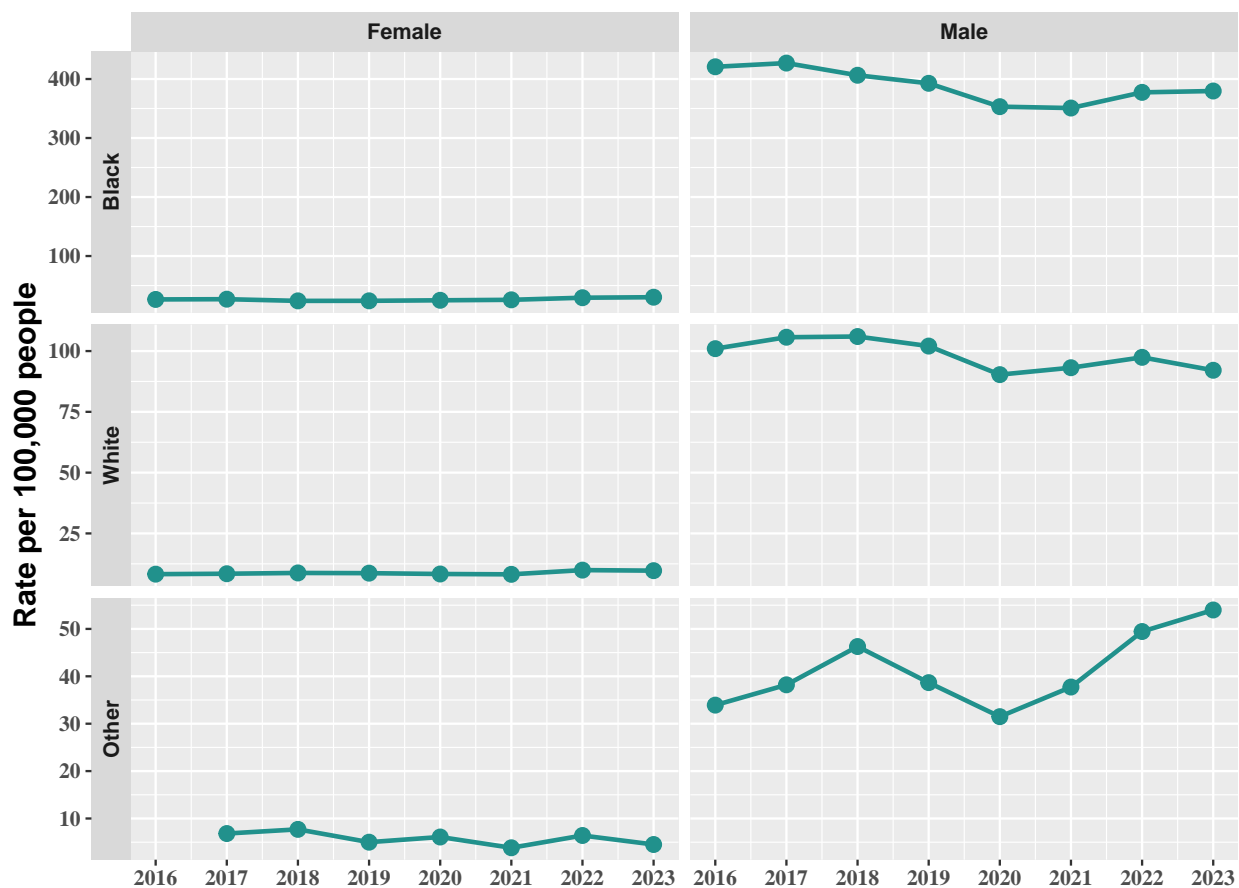
Figure 27: Rate of Sexual Assault Suspects by Sex and Race, 2016 - 2023

- The sexual assault suspect rates were higher for males across all race categories compared to females. See Table 30 in Appendix for rates.

- **NOTE: For the year 2016, Other[25] female rates are not presented on the graph as there were no suspects for that year in this category.**

- **NOTE: In order to visualize changes in rates over time, the y-axis scales are not the same across all race groups.**

Table 13:	Percent Change (2016 - 2023)
White Females	increased by 17.4%
White Males	decreased by 8.8%
Black Females	increased by 14.2%
Black Males	decreased by 9.8%
Other Males	increased by 59.2%

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[25]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.
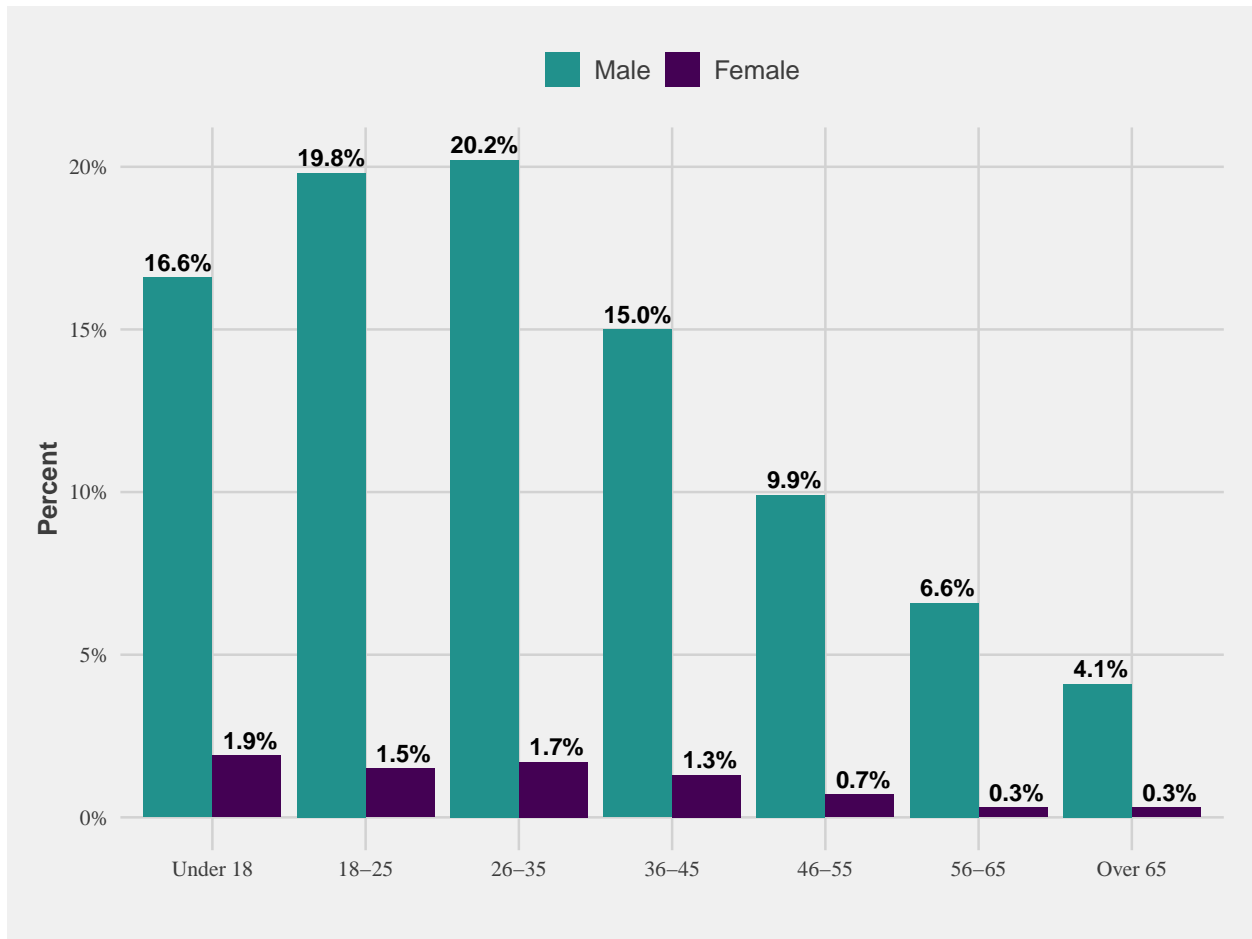
Figure 28: Percent of Sexual Assault Suspects by Sex and Age, 2016 - 2023

- Males accounted for a greater percentage of sexual assault suspects than females across all age groups.

- The percentage of male suspects increased across each age group until the ages of 26-35 years. After 35 years of age, the percent of male suspects decreased with each age group.

- The percentage of female suspects did not follow the same pattern as males with the percentage of female suspects remaining similar across age groups until 46-55 years of age.
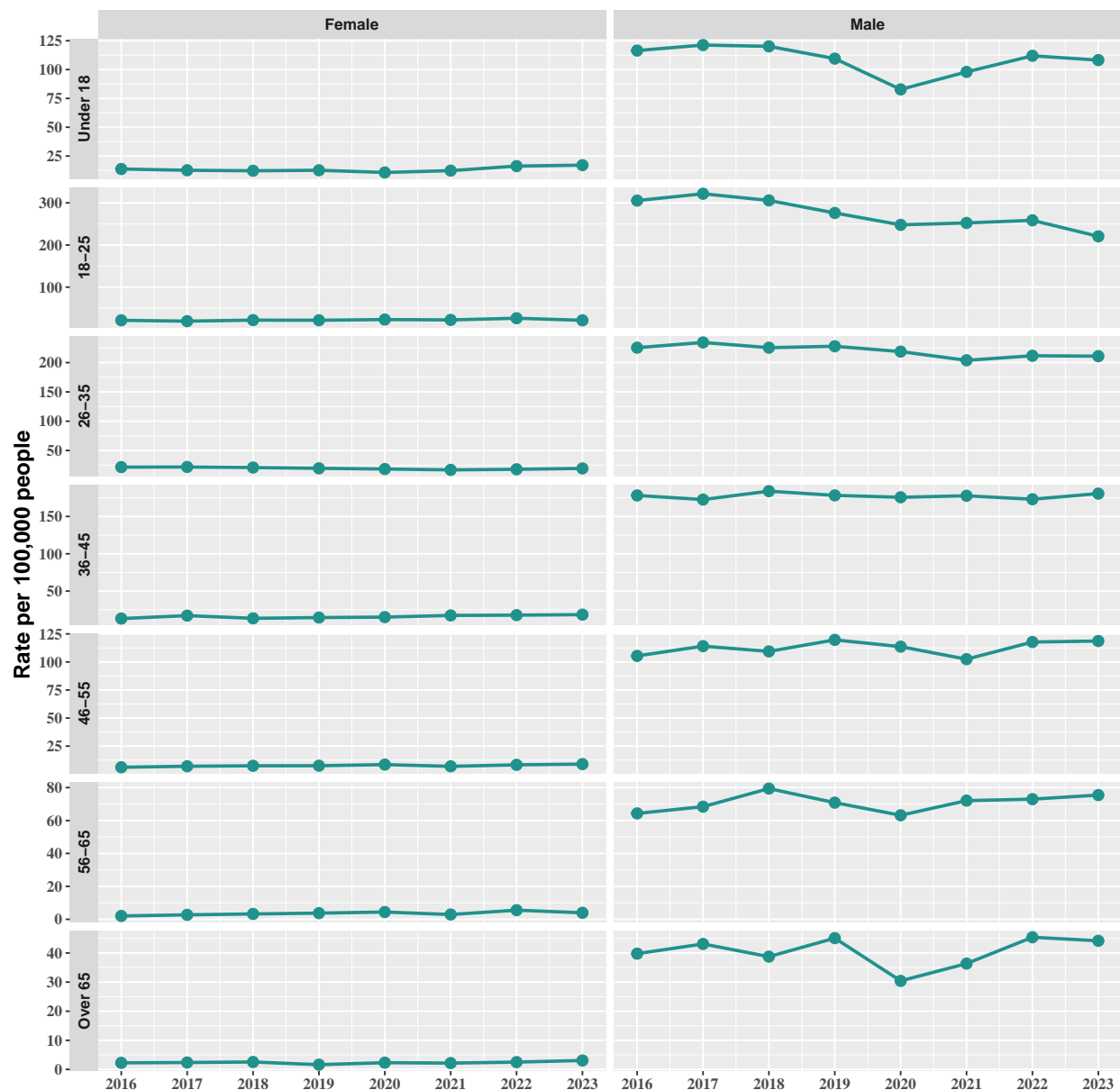
Figure 29: Rate of Sexual Assault Suspects by Sex and Age, 2016 - 2023

- Sexual Assault suspect rates for males were higher than females across all age groups. See Table 31 in the Appendix for rates.

- Males between the ages of 18-25 years had the highest suspect rates across all age groups, followed by males between the ages of 26-35 years.

- **NOTE: In order to visualize changes in rates over time, the y-axis scales are not the same across all age groups.**

Table 14:	Percent Change for Females (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	increased by 24.3%
18 - 25	decreased by 0.2%
26 - 35	decreased by 10.5%
36 - 45	increased by 39.8%
46 - 55	increased by 46.1%
56 - 65	increased by 95.4%
Over 65	increased by 36.2%

Table 15:	Percent Change for Males (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	decreased by 7.1%
18 - 25	decreased by 27.8%
26 - 35	decreased by 6.4%
36 - 45	increased by 1.4%
46 - 55	increased by 12.6%
56 - 65	increased by 17.3%
Over 65	increased by 11.1%
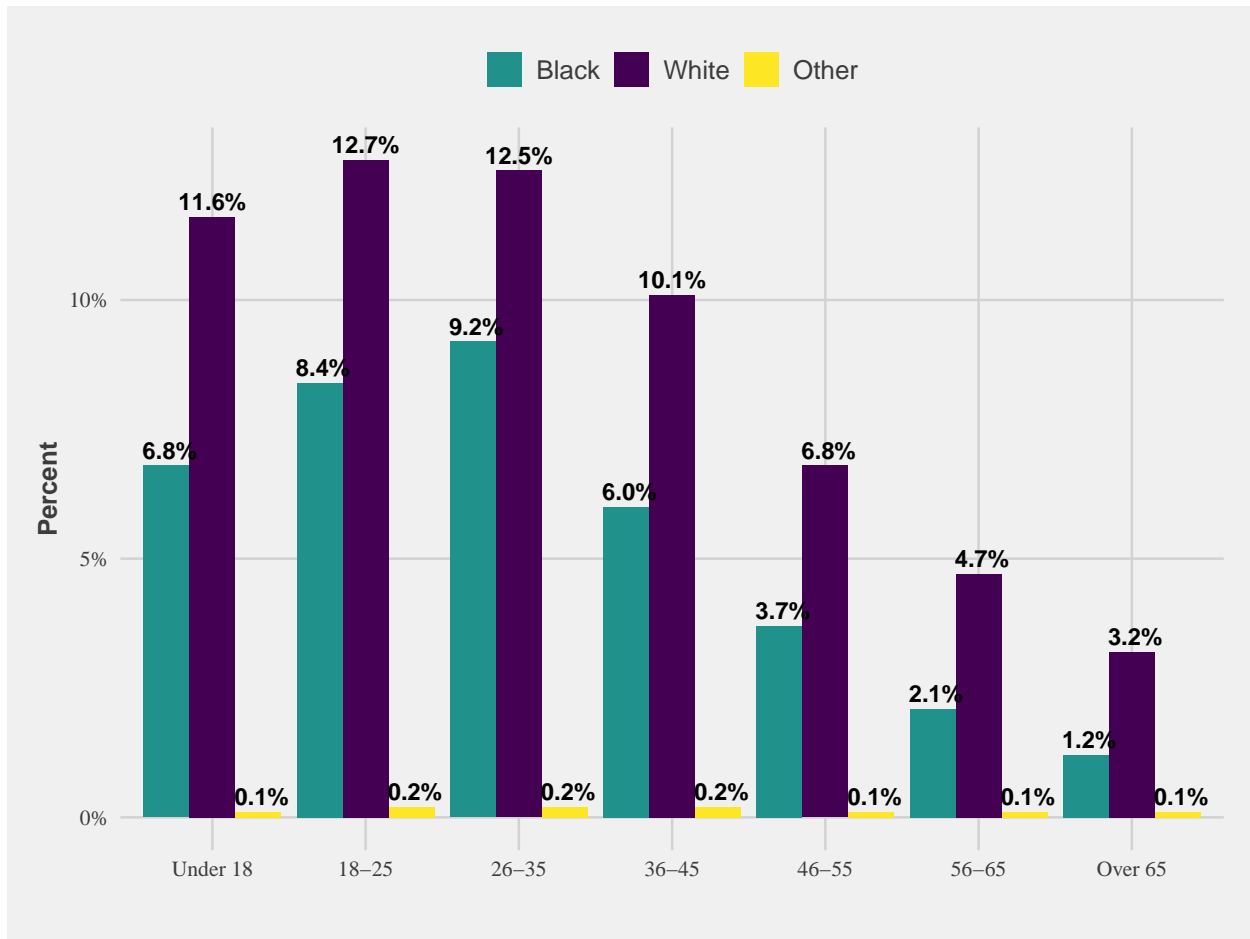
Figure 30: Percent of Sexual Assault Suspects by Age and Race, 2016 - 2023

- White suspects were more frequent than Black and Other[26] suspects across all age groups.

- Individuals between the ages of 18-35 years had the highest percentage of suspects across all race categories.

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[26]The 'Other' race category includes: 'American Indian or Alaskan Native', 'Asian', and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander'.
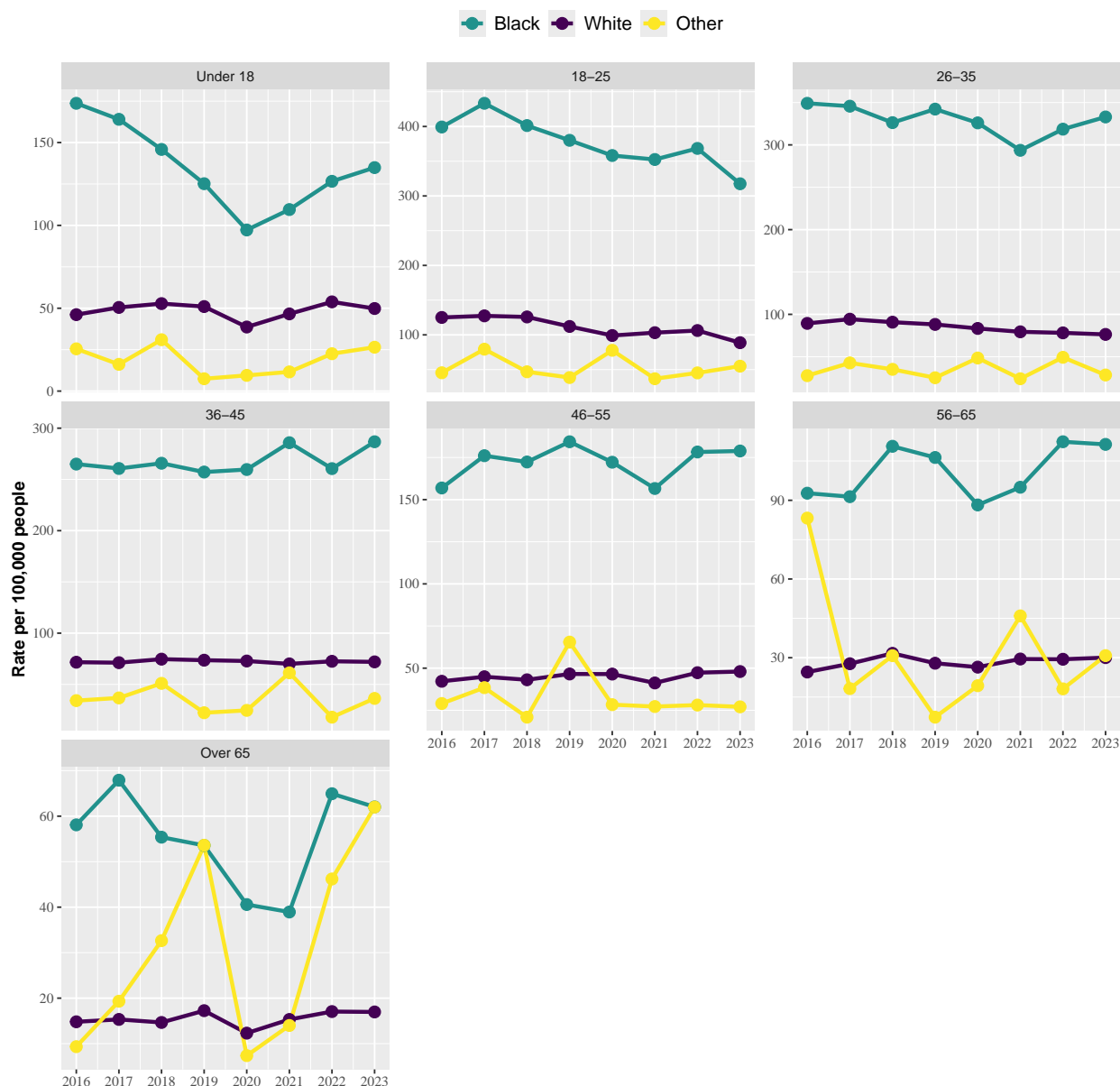
Figure 31: Rate of Sexual Violence Suspects by Age and Race, 2016 - 2023

- The sexual assault suspect rate was higher for Black individuals across all age groups. See Table 32 in the Appendix for rates.

- **NOTE: In order to visualize changes in rates over time, the y-axis scales are not the same across all age groups.**

Table 16:	Percent Change for Black Individuals (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	decreased by 22.3%
18 - 25	decreased by 20.5%
26 - 35	decreased by 4.6%
36 - 45	increased by 8.2%
46 - 55	increased by 14%
56 - 65	increased by 20.1%
Over 65	increased by 6.8%

Table 17:	Percent Change for White Individuals (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	increased by 8%
18 - 25	decreased by 29.1%
26 - 35	decreased by 14.6%
36 - 45	increased by 0.5%
46 - 55	increased by 13.7%
56 - 65	increased by 22.4%
Over 65	increased by 14.6%

Table 18:	Percent Change for Other Individuals (2016 - 2023)
Under 18	increased by 3.8%
18 - 25	increased by 20.9%
26 - 35	increased by 2.9%
36 - 45	increased by 6.3%
46 - 55	decreased by 6.8%
56 - 65	decreased by 63%
Over 65	increased by 564.1%

Section 5: Appendix

Methodology for Rates

Census data are used throughout the victim and suspect sections to calculate demographic-specific rates. Since OIBRS data do not cover the entire population of Ohio, census estimates are multiplied by the percentage of the Ohio population covered by OIBRS for each specific year to adjust population denominators for rate calculations. This procedure does not account for the specific demographic characteristics of the population covered by OIBRS, such as ZIP code level. Further analyses are needed to accurately determine which groups are disproportionately affected by sexual assault.

Crime rates express the number of reported crimes per population size. In this report, rates are expressed per 100,000 persons. For example, the total sexual assault crime rate for the state of Ohio in 2023 was 114.75 per 100,000 population. This means that there were 114.75 reported sexual assault crimes for every 100,000 persons in the state of Ohio for that year. Since OIBRS data do not cover the entire population of Ohio, rates were created using the Ohio population covered by agencies that submit complete data to OIBRS for each specific year to adjust population denominators for calculations. Between 2016-2023, on average, 77% of the Ohio population was covered by complete reporting agencies.

Demographic specific rates are important to assess because they allow for the number of crimes to be expressed in relation to demographics such as race, sex, and age. For example, while most victims of sexual assault in Ohio are White, the rate for Black victims of sexual assault is much higher compared to White victims when looking at the number of crimes in relation to the population size of Black and White people throughout Ohio.

Population estimates taken from:

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (2023). *Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022.* Retrieved 10/2023.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (2020). *Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019.* Retrieved 10/2023.

Definitions

- The definitions for 'Location Type' and 'Relationship' categories are from the OIBRS Data Collections and Submission Specifications Manual. These categories are how law enforcement can report location type and relationship. For purposes of this report, the 'Acquaintance' relationship type was re-categorized. See details in the 'Relationship Categories' section below.

- *Location Type Categories*: The location types can be reported by law enforcement in the categories listed below.

  - **Residential Structures**:
    * Single Family Home - A private residential building designed for occupancy by a single-family unit, which is not physically attached to any other dwelling unit, includes large manufactured homes that are not mobile.
    * Multiple Dwelling - A private residence that is one of two or more dwelling units contained within a single structure; includes apartment, duplex, condominium, housing project and townhouse.
    * Residential Facility - A building used primarily for long term congregate living, may or may not include individual cooking facilities and toilets; includes nursing homes, rooming houses, and dormitories.
    * Other Residential - A structure used for individual, family, or congregate housing on a temporary or mobile basis, including shelters and missions, as well as mobile trailers, truck campers, motor homes, and houseboats used for residential purposes; EXCLUDES hotels and motels.
    * Garage/Shed - A structure designed for storage of automobiles or other personal property adjacent or attached to a dwelling; includes barns and other outbuildings on residential property.
  - **Public Access Buildings**:
    * Transit Facility - building or structure used primarily to shelter air/bus/train passengers in transit; includes stations, terminals, token booths, ticket counters, platforms, and waiting areas.
    * Government Office - A building or structure which primarily houses offices of a local, state, or the federal government; includes post office, courthouse, but EXCLUDES schools and libraries.
    * School - A building or structure used to provide primary and secondary education; includes day care facility, nursery school and grades K through 12, both public and private.
    * College - A building or structure used to provide post-secondary education or training; includes trade and technical schools, junior colleges, and universities; also includes vocational schools.
    * Library - A building or structure used primarily to contain material to borrow for reading, viewing, listening, studying, or for reference. EXCLUDES a library within a school or college.
    * Church - A building or structure used primarily as a place of religious worship; includes Synagogue, Temple, Cathedral, and Mosque.
    * Hospital - A building or structure used for treatment and care of injured persons; includes clinics and psychiatric centers.
    * Jail/Prison - A building or structure used as a correctional or detention facility; includes lock-up, penitentiary, and work camp.
    * Parking Garage - A building or structure designed primarily for the parking or storage of motor vehicles; includes private, public, and commercial parking facilities.
    * Community Center - A building or structure where members of the community may gather for social, educational, or cultural activities.
    * Other Public Access Buildings
  - **Commercial Services**:
    * Auto Shop - A service business primarily engaged in the repair of vehicles.
    * Financial Institution - A service business processing financial transactions; includes commercial banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies, and check cashing services.

* Barber/Beauty Shop - A service business engaged primarily in the cutting and styling of hair.
* Hotel/Motel - A service establishment primarily engaged in the rental of sleeping accommodations on a short-term basis.
* Dry Cleaners/Laundry - A service establishment offering laundering and/or dry cleaning and pressing of clothing and other articles.
* Professional Office - A business office engaged primarily in providing legal, accountancy, engineering, architectural, or similar services.
* Doctor's Office - A business office engaged primarily in providing medical services.
* Other Business Office - A business office, other than those above, dealing with the creation and/or distribution of goods and services, may or may not deal directly with the general public; for example, brokerage house, travel agency, real estate or insurance offices.
* Recreation/Entertainment Center - A service establishment primarily engaged in providing recreation or entertainment; includes bowling alley, pool hall, movie theater, and video or pinball arcade.
* Amusement Park - Indoor or outdoor commercial enterprises that offer rides, games, and other entertainment.
* Rental Storage Facility - A service establishment primarily engaged in the rental of secure, relatively small storage spaces of various sizes to the public, EXCLUDING large leased locations under the control of a single firm or individual such as warehouses or shipping terminals.
* ATM Machine Separate from Bank - Machines that provide the ability to make deposits and/or withdrawals using a bank card. If located at a banking facility.
* Daycare Facility - Child or adult care. Facilities designed to provide supervision, recreation, and/or meals during the daytime for adults or children.
* Other Commercial Service Location

– **Retail**:
  * Bar - A retail location serving alcoholic beverages by the drink, may also serve limited menu food and provide entertainment; includes taverns, saloons, and nightclubs.
  * Buy/Sell/Trade Shop - A retail establishment primarily engaged in the sale and purchase of used personal property; includes coin and stamp dealers, precious metal dealers, pawn shops, second hand stores, and "flea markets."
  * Restaurant - A retail location which serves fully prepared food for consumption on the premises, and which may or may not sell food to take out; includes cafeteria, diner, fast food locations, restaurants and coffee shops inside hotels, hospitals, department stores, etc.
  * Gas Station - A retail location selling primarily gasoline, which may or may not also sell other automotive products and may or may not also perform auto repairs.
  * Auto Sales Lot - A retail location primarily engaged in selling either new or used motor vehicles, may or may not include service facilities.
  * Jewelry Store - A retail location selling primarily jewelry; includes watch sellers.
  * Clothing Store - A retail location selling primarily personal apparel; includes furriers, shoe, and lingerie stores.
  * Drugstore - A retail store containing a pharmacy where prescription drugs can be obtained, which usually sells a variety of non-prescription medications and hygiene products as well, EXCLUDES drugstores that are inside supermarkets, thrift, and department stores.
  * Liquor Store - A retail store selling primarily beer, wine, spirits, and other alcoholic beverages; includes a beer and wine drive-thru and carryout stores.
  * Shopping Mall - A grouping of retail stores in one or more buildings having common ownership, shared maintenance, and surrounded by or adjacent to a common parking facility for the use of customers; includes all common areas but not the parking lots or the stores themselves.
  * Sporting Goods - A retail location selling primarily sporting or recreational equipment, may or may not include sports-oriented apparel and service and repair facilities; includes gun shop, boat, bait, and tackle stores.
  * Grocery/Supermarket - A retail store selling a wide variety of fresh and processed food items; includes food markets, corner grocery stores, but EXCLUDES specialized food outlets such as

delicatessen, bakery, and ice cream parlor.
* Variety/Convenience Store - A retail store selling a relatively restricted selection of basic, popular food and non-food items, usually open extended hours, may or may not sell gasoline; includes Stop-n-Go, Convenient, United Dairy Farmers (UDF), and Seven-Eleven stores.
* Department/Discount Store - A retail store selling a wide variety of goods, organized into departments by the type of goods.
* Other Retail Store - For example, butcher shop, hardware store, appliance store, and furniture store.
* Factory/Mill/Plant - A business location engaged in the manufacture of goods or the performance of services, separate from the locations at which these are made available to the public.
* Other Building - An indoor location that cannot be assigned to the residential, public access, or commercial location categories.

– **Outside**:
* Yard - An outside location adjacent o residential property; includes private walkways and driveways.
* Construction Site - An outside location that is under active development; includes residential building not yet occupied and commercial structure not yet in business.
* Lake/Waterway - A body of water; includes stream, creek, pond, river, reservoir, canal, marsh, and swamp.
* Field/Woods - An outside location including private farmland as well as undeveloped public parkland.
* Street - An outside location used primarily for pedestrian or vehicular traffic; includes public sidewalk, highway, road, and alley.
* Parking Lot - An outside location used primarily to store motor vehicles; includes private, public, and commercial places, but EXCLUDES street parking.
* Park/Playground - An outside location developed for recreational use; includes schoolyards, playing fields, and golf courses.
* Cemetery - An outside location used primarily for the burial of human remains, may or may not include erected memorials or mausoleums.
* Public Transit - An outside location, (usually street) in which an incident occurs aboard a bus, streetcar, or taxi.
* Other Vehicle - An outside location, (usually driveway, street, or parking lot) in which an incident occurs within a vehicle, other than a public transit vehicle. This location type should normally be used as a secondary location, with the primary, more general location type reported first.
* Camp/Campground - Areas used for setting up camps, including tent and recreational vehicle campsites.
* Rest Area - Designated areas, usually along a highway, where motorists can stop.
* Other Outside Location - An outside location that cannot be assigned to any of the outside locations listed above.

– **Other**:
* Abandoned/Condemned Structure - Buildings or structures which are completed but have been abandoned by the owner and are no longer being used.
* Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum - Open-air or enclosed amphitheater-type areas designed and used for the presentation of sporting events, concerts, assemblies, etc.
* Cargo Container - Containers specifically designed to hold freight.
* Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal - Platforms in which trucks, ships, or trains load or unload cargo.
* Farm Facility - Facilities designed for agricultural production or devoted to the raising and breeding of animals, areas of water devoted to aquaculture, and/or all building or storage structures located there. Includes grain bins.
* Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track - Indoor or outdoor facilities used to legally bet on uncertain outcomes of games of chance, contests, and/or races.

* Military Installation - Locations specifically designed and used for military operations.
* Shelter-Mission/Homeless - Establishments that provide temporary housing for homeless individuals and/or families.
* Tribal Lands - Native American reservations, communities, and/or trust lands.
* Cyberspace
* Other Location

- *Relationship Categories*: The victim and suspect relationship types can be reported by law enforcement in the categories listed below.
    - **Intimate Partner**:
        * Spouse
        * Ex-Spouse
        * Boyfriend/Girlfriend
        * Ex-Relationship
        * Common-Law Spouse
    - **Family Member**:
        * Parent
        * Child
        * Sibling
        * Grandparent
        * Grandchild
        * In-Law
        * Stepparent
        * Stepchild
        * Step sibling
        * Other Family Member
    - **Otherwise Known (Known, But Not a Friend)**:
        * Teacher
        * Student
        * Employer
        * Employee
        * Babysittee (the baby/child)
        * Neighbor
        * Otherwise Known Individual
    - **Friend/Acquaintance**:
        * Friend
        * Acquaintance
        * For purposes of this report, the 'Acquaintance' relationship category was combined with the "Otherwise Known' relationship category and this category was renamed"Known, But Not A Friend."
    - **Stranger**:
        * This is used when the individual was seen, but not known.
    - **Unknown**:
        * This is used when the individual was not seen and no characteristics are known.

Tables

Table 19: Sexual Assault Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Year, 2016 - 2023

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
121.65	130.51	129.85	126.93	114.56	117.33	118.04	116.38

Table 20: Sexual Assault Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Month and Year, 2016 - 2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	13.07	14.11	13.38	11.59	11.63	10.13	9.16	11.08
February	8.40	8.44	9.13	8.44	8.86	7.59	8.28	9.19
March	9.36	9.54	9.78	10.65	9.25	9.51	9.67	10.36
April	9.74	10.61	9.76	9.88	6.95	9.39	10.34	9.47
May	10.60	12.03	11.37	10.84	9.53	10.90	10.57	10.47
June	11.56	12.03	11.31	10.93	11.16	10.92	10.33	10.03
July	11.03	11.82	12.24	11.69	11.08	10.99	10.43	10.47
August	9.66	11.84	11.85	11.11	10.55	10.24	11.26	9.78
September	10.57	11.05	11.87	11.57	9.74	9.72	11.04	10.00
October	10.51	10.50	11.04	11.70	9.68	10.66	10.48	9.43
November	9.37	9.28	8.88	9.18	8.29	9.04	8.50	7.80
December	7.78	9.26	9.25	9.35	7.83	8.24	7.96	8.31

Table 21: Sexual Assault Victimization Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Age, 2016 - 2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Under 18	207.28	215.55	214.72	205.47	186.73	192.83	207.79	202.26
18-25	137.4	149.8	146.74	138.19	133.41	143.71	149.53	135.37
26-35	73.42	79.09	79.81	81.97	72.57	72.29	76.39	82.92
36-45	37.88	43.23	47.93	50	49.19	50.74	48.87	53.24
46-55	19.53	22.32	21.14	25.59	23.4	24.73	25.69	23.94
56-65	9.11	10.28	11.25	10.79	10.1	10.68	12.06	12.63
Over 65	5.17	5.64	4.98	6.46	4.78	5.2	7.41	6.39

Table 22: Sexual Assault Victimization Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Sex, 2016 - 2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	131.44	139.91	137.76	136.39	124.18	129.1	135.83	131.24
Male	23.46	25.52	25.45	23.67	21.83	23.47	26.22	26.86

Table 23: Sexual Assault Victimization Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Race, 2016 - 2023

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Black	171.75	190.39	175.16	168.29	158.09	161.28	179.92	174
White	65.56	69.59	69.7	68.84	61.55	64.7	67.11	65.79
Other	26.25	24.27	28	23.8	30.24	34.33	33.81	32.28

Table 24: Sexual Assault Victimization Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Race and Sex, 2016 - 2023

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Black Female	277.92	294.36	279.56	270.21	261.1	259.3	285.94	272.41
Black Male	56.21	66.3	61.68	57.66	47.01	55.63	65.68	68
White Female	110.91	117.33	117.68	117.22	104.23	109.77	112.9	110.02
White Male	18.68	20.26	20.13	18.85	18.05	18.77	20.41	20.68
Other Female	33.56	41.08	38.52	40.27	38.26	53.78	55.83	49.93
Other Male	7.26	7.13	5.73	4.2	4.04	6.9	5.9	10.18

Table 25: Sexual Assault Victimization Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Sex and Age, 2016 - 2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female, Under 18	343.88	358.2	353.05	342.17	307.35	323.4	345.41	331.73
Female, 18-25	257.13	279.91	268.47	261.31	246.99	263.87	274.78	245.59
Female, 26-35	133.88	140.97	145.31	150.29	126.87	125.49	133.48	144.64
Female, 36-45	67.92	79.38	85.74	87.32	87.39	89.9	83.08	90.93
Female, 46-55	33.88	38.63	37.96	44.75	42.65	44.4	43.63	41.04
Female, 56-65	15.51	17.41	19.73	18.5	16.9	18.09	19.98	20.84
Female, Over 65	8.3	8.72	8.11	10.34	7.3	8.23	12.15	10.2
Male, Under 18	76.76	79.27	82.4	74.63	67.69	68.39	76.48	78.63
Male, 18-25	21.96	24.47	25.46	19.77	19.9	28.13	29.14	29.66
Male, 26-35	10.93	17.75	15.13	14.83	16.8	19.9	20.21	22.19
Male, 36-45	6.38	6.66	8.16	12.23	11.11	10.01	13.26	14.02
Male, 46-55	4.42	5.59	3.89	5.41	4.13	5.06	7.74	6.81
Male, 56-65	2.16	2.68	2	2.54	3	2.78	3.77	3.85
Male, Over 65	1.07	1.28	0.89	1.47	1.57	1.42	1.5	1.76

Table 26: Sexual Assault Victimization Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Race and Age, 2016 - 2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Black, Under 18	387.59	400.52	382.12	348.75	320.64	318.95	370.12	353.56
Black, 18-25	248.96	254.86	235.86	243.71	246.78	261.5	283.54	270.87
Black, 26-35	126.72	142.42	150.69	154.78	138.98	144.51	153.71	170.97
Black, 36-45	62.61	80.16	88.22	97.9	99.04	99.15	92.2	88.31
Black, 46-55	43.09	57.76	48.11	49.75	49.51	58.65	70.72	55.78
Black, 56-65	19.02	24.6	29.53	25.86	26.97	24.87	26.36	29.72
Black, Over 65	10.33	23.82	9.63	14.56	8	15.02	18.94	14.6
White, Under 18	176.61	183.68	186.78	182.83	160.76	171.23	179.03	175.36
White, 18-25	119.1	134.5	130.7	121.79	112.73	125.14	127.33	113.45
White, 26-35	65.65	71.27	70.02	70.91	60.74	61.01	64.49	68.26
White, 36-45	34.64	38.96	42.28	44.19	43.23	43.64	42.6	47.99
White, 46-55	16.53	17.44	17.37	22.43	20.12	20.37	19.8	19.91
White, 56-65	7.91	8.51	8.93	8.89	7.94	8.76	10.2	10.49
White, Over 65	4.66	4.55	4.5	5.63	4.44	4.18	6.19	5.47
Other, Under 18	39.21	49.31	35.9	21.06	66.36	63.07	56.11	57.35
Other, 18-25	42.59	22.13	83.43	48.17	85.41	51.53	71.41	45.76
Other, 26-35	10.19	8.16	14.36	26.77	28.39	12.81	6.36	20.54
Other, 36-45	8.25	8.05	15.33	11.18	7.04	20.37	16.3	31.38
Other, 46-55	5.34			9.48	9.33	8.98	6.49	6.24

Table 26: Sexual Assault Victimization Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Race and Age, 2016 - 2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Other, 56-65	6.94		12.99			17.81		5.61
Other, Over 65			6.54		5.9			12.4

Table 27: Sexual Assault Suspect Rates per 100,000 Individuals by
Age, 2016 - 2023

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Under 18	67.08	69.08	68.29	63	48.28	56.96	66.13	64.57
18-25	168.44	175.99	166.5	151.26	139.64	139.55	144.7	123.03
26-35	126.02	130.84	123.82	124.61	121.48	111.13	115.55	115.94
36-45	96.65	95.89	99.88	95.9	97.22	99.39	95.58	99.73
46-55	55.64	60.51	58.46	63.73	61.83	55.47	62.98	63.73
56-65	32.41	34.45	40.38	36.46	33.16	37.08	38.49	39.32
Over 65	18.64	20.09	18.49	20.83	14.9	17.52	21.79	21.61

Table 28: Sexual Assault Suspect Rates per 100,000 Individuals by
Sex, 2016 - 2023

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Female	10.76	10.97	10.86	10.76	10.69	10.65	12.6	12.53
Male	140.23	145.33	143.39	138.29	123.21	125.68	133.35	129.6

Table 29: Sexual Assault Suspect Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Race, 2016 - 2023

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Black	215.27	218.55	207.22	200.84	182.9	182.22	196.87	198.46
White	53.84	56.26	56.56	54.59	48.93	50.26	53.24	50.49
Other	33.92	33.2	36.83	27.7	29.27	29.92	31.83	35.47

Table 30: Sexual Assault Suspect Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Race and Sex, 2016 - 2023

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Black Female	26.47	26.89	24.01	24.11	25.02	25.81	29.37	30.23
Black Male	420.72	427	406.36	392.7	353.14	350.8	377.38	379.67
White Female	8.25	8.43	8.75	8.66	8.32	8.18	9.91	9.69
White Male	100.98	105.68	105.97	102.05	90.3	93.14	97.42	92.1
Other Male	33.92	38.2	46.28	38.66	31.48	37.73	49.45	53.99
Other Female		6.82	7.71	5	6.09	3.82	6.41	4.51

Table 31: Sexual Assault Suspect Rates per 100,000 Individuals by
Sex and Age, 2016 - 2023

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Female, Under 18	13.76	12.65	12.23	12.67	10.76	12.34	16.28	17.1
Female, 18-25	21.31	19.25	21.75	21.43	23.05	22.2	26.19	21.27
Female, 26-35	21.61	21.81	20.84	19.5	18.33	16.88	17.87	19.35
Female, 36-45	13.21	17.15	13.54	14.55	15.18	17.43	17.79	18.46
Female, 46-55	6.13	7.03	7.46	7.52	8.51	6.96	8.3	8.96
Female, 56-65	2.02	2.71	3.25	3.75	4.42	2.91	5.55	3.95
Female, Over 65	2.25	2.37	2.55	1.63	2.31	2.17	2.5	3.07
Male, Under 18	116.51	121.28	120.17	109.54	82.83	97.98	111.96	108.23
Male, 18-25	305.48	321.69	305.87	276.15	247.91	252.44	258.61	220.64
Male, 26-35	225.49	234.4	225.49	227.9	218.82	203.94	211.69	210.99
Male, 36-45	178.16	172.64	183.91	178.26	175.72	177.69	173.08	180.65
Male, 46-55	105.37	114.07	109.41	119.67	113.61	102.46	117.75	118.64
Male, 56-65	64.31	68.4	79.41	70.85	63.19	72.08	72.98	75.45
Male, Over 65	39.78	43.1	38.75	45.1	30.42	36.36	45.41	44.2

Table 32: Sexual Assault Suspect Rates per 100,000 Individuals by Race and Age, 2016 - 2023

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Black, Under 18	173.68	164.01	145.85	125.16	97.24	109.55	126.6	134.88
Black, 18-25	399.26	433.37	401.33	380.08	358.2	352.46	368.43	317.52
Black, 26-35	349.07	345.68	326.27	342.23	325.98	293.6	318.54	332.96
Black, 36-45	264.97	260.66	265.78	257.19	259.65	285.84	260.55	286.75
Black, 46-55	156.89	176.04	172.31	184.32	172.17	156.59	178.24	178.84
Black, 56-65	92.7	91.38	110.58	106.31	88.22	94.97	112.31	111.31
Black, Over 65	58.09	67.91	55.38	53.57	40.58	38.93	64.94	62.04
White, Under 18	46.13	50.49	52.8	51.01	38.67	46.58	53.85	49.83
White, 18-25	125.06	127.35	125.78	112.07	99.04	103.13	106.22	88.7
White, 26-35	89.34	94.31	90.76	88.13	83.37	79.39	78.17	76.33
White, 36-45	71.65	71.2	74.64	73.62	72.82	70.04	72.53	71.99
White, 46-55	42.22	44.9	43.11	46.55	46.5	41.23	47.32	48
White, 56-65	24.54	27.7	31.66	27.89	26.4	29.5	29.41	30.03
White, Over 65	14.8	15.32	14.65	17.25	12.3	15.31	17.05	16.97
Other, Under 18	25.5	16.14	31.01	7.46	9.47	11.58	22.56	26.48
Other, 18-25	45.4	79.35	46.83	38.53	77.73	36.81	45.22	54.91
Other, 26-35	27.64	42.71	35.11	25.2	48.47	24.02	49.3	28.44
Other, 36-45	34.18	36.81	51.01	22.35	24.66	61.3	18.01	36.32
Other, 46-55	29.03	38.45	20.92	65.46	28.35	27.24	28.11	27.06

Table 32: Sexual Assault Suspect Rates per 100,000 Individuals by
Race and Age, 2016 - 2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Other, 56-65	83.21	18.22	30.77	7.33	19.33	45.94	18.13	30.8
Other, Over 65	9.34	19.32	32.64	53.61	7.36	13.99	46.2	62