



# New Mexico Crime Victimization Report

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# Acknowledgments

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## Executive Summary

The purpose of the New Mexico Crime Victimization Survey was to understand the extent of criminal victimization, crime reporting, and assistance seeking for four types of crime (stalking, rape, sexual assault, and domestic violence) and to identify differences in rates between demographic groups. This survey was patterned after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Data were collected from September 2023 through June 2024, and a total of 1,272 completed surveys were obtained. The following is a summary of key findings from the New Mexico Crime Victimization Survey.

### Any Crime

Forty percent (40%) of respondents reported that they had been the victim of at least one of the four types of crime (listed above) within the last 12 months while they were in New Mexico.

Almost one third (32%) of respondents who experienced at least one type of crime sought some kind of professional help, including help from a victim service organization, as a result of the crime.

Forty-two percent (42%) of respondents who experienced at least one type of crime, indicated the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers.

### Stalking

One third (33%) of respondents reported experiencing at least one type of stalking within the last 12 months while they were in New Mexico.

Being followed was the most frequently reported type of stalking behavior, with 17% of stalked respondents reporting this type of stalking, followed by unwanted phone calls, at 15%.

Three quarters (75%) of stalked respondents reported having been stalked by a male, 17% reported having been stalked by a female, and 8% reported having been stalked by both a male and female.

Slightly more than half (52%) of respondents who were stalked reported a Hispanic/Latino stalker, followed by 43% who reported a White/Caucasian stalker.

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of respondents who were stalked were stalked by a stranger, followed by 27% who were stalked by a former partner or spouse.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of respondents who were stalked reported seeking some kind of professional help, including help from a victim service organization, as a result of the stalking.

Thirty-seven percent (37%) of respondents who were stalked indicated that the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers.

### Rape

Five percent (5%) of respondents reported having been raped within the last 12 months while they were in New Mexico.

Eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents who were raped reported having been raped by a male, and 15% reported having been raped by a female.

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of respondents who were raped reported a Hispanic/Latino rapist, followed by 30% who reported a White/Caucasian rapist.

Thirty-four percent (34%) of respondents who were raped were raped by a casual acquaintance, followed by 30% who were raped by a former partner or spouse.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of respondents who were raped indicated that, as a result of the rape, they had been injured to the extent that they required medical care, including self-treatment.

Slightly more than a quarter (25%) of respondents who were raped reported seeking some kind of professional help, including help from a victim service organization, as a result of the rape.

Sixty percent (60%) of respondents who were raped indicated that the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers.

### **Sexual Assault**

Eleven percent (11%) of respondents indicated that they had been sexually assaulted within the last 12 months while they were in New Mexico.

Eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents who were sexually assaulted reported having been assaulted by a male, 13% reported having been assaulted by a female, and 2% reported having been assaulted by both a male and female.

Forty-five percent (45%) of respondents who were sexually assaulted reported a White/Caucasian perpetrator, followed by 44% who reported a Hispanic/Latino perpetrator.

Forty percent (40%) of respondents who were sexually assaulted were assaulted by a casual acquaintance, followed by 28% who were assaulted by a stranger.

Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents who were sexually assaulted indicated that, as a result of the assault, they had been injured to the extent that they required medical care, including self-treatment.

Thirty-one percent (31%) of respondents who were sexually assaulted reported seeking some kind of professional help, including help from a victim service organization, as a result of the assault.

Forty-nine percent (49%) of respondents who were sexually assaulted indicated that the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers.

### **Domestic Violence**

Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents reported having experienced domestic violence within the last 12 months while they were in New Mexico.

Seventy-eight percent (78%) of those who experienced domestic violence reported that the person who abused them was male, 16% reported that the person was female, and 6% reported both a male and female abuser.

Fifty-two percent (52%) of respondents who experienced domestic violence reported a Hispanic/Latino abuser, followed by 45% who reported a White/Caucasian perpetrator.

Twenty-seven percent (27%) of respondents who experienced domestic violence indicated that, as a result of the abuse, they had been injured to the extent that they received medical care, including self-treatment.

Thirty percent (30%) of respondents who experienced domestic violence reported seeking some kind of professional help, including help from a victim service organization, as a result of the violence.

Fifty-one percent (51%) of respondents who experienced domestic violence indicated that the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers.

### **Lifetime Rape & Sexual Assault**

Fifty-four percent (54%) of respondents reported having been either raped or sexually assaulted within their lifetime.

Forty percent (40%) of respondents who reported having been raped or sexually assaulted within their lifetime indicated that the first incident of rape or sexual assault occurred when they were 12 years of age or younger.

## Introduction

The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs (NMCSAP) delivers education, assistance, and advocacy to address all facets of preventing and addressing sexual violence in New Mexico. NMCSAP and its coalition partners empower their fellow New Mexicans in preventing, responding to, and healing from sexual violence with a data-driven, evidence-based, social justice response. Toward this end, NMCSAP has crafted numerous reports on these subjects, including the following:<sup>1</sup>

- *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XX: An Analysis of 2021 Data From the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository* (published in December 2022, Caponera);
- *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XIX: An Analysis of 2021 Data From the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository* (published in October 2022, Caponera);
- *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XIX: An Analysis of 2020 Data From the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository* (published in December 2021, Caponera);
- *A Comparative Analysis of the Experience of Sexual Victimization Between Persons With a Mental/Cognitive Disability and Persons With No Reported Disability in New Mexico* (published in 2020, Caponera); and
- *Sexual Violence Among New Mexicans Living With Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities Policy and Practice Recommendations for Primary Prevention* (published in 2019, Caponera).

In 2023, NMCSAP reached out to the Catherine Cutler Institute (CCI) at the University Southern Maine (USM) to explore the possibility of crafting a crime victimization survey similar to one which CCI conducted in Maine in 2022. The Maine survey was developed by CCI's Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and was patterned after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), a national survey on criminal victimization and crime trends. The Maine SAC, along with several other state SACs, took this step because findings from the NCVS could not be reported on a state-level basis.

While NMCSAP has counts of victims who have reached out to sexual assault service organizations and as well as counts derived from public safety reports, many victims do not reach out to organizations nor report the crimes to law enforcement. Thus, these counts, while informative, are certainly undercounts of the crimes that NMCSAP works to prevent. The intent of the study was to survey a representative sample of the general public in order to obtain rates of victimization for stalking, sexual assault, rape, and domestic violence. These rates will serve as a benchmark against which future rates, obtained through repeat surveys, can be compared.

Given New Mexico's large Native American population, it was especially important to NMCSAP to include the input of those living on Tribal land and to do so in an appropriate manner, seeking prior permission from the Tribes from which individual respondents would be recruited. Toward that end, NMCSAP engaged the cooperation of American Indian Development Associates, LLC (AIDA) to assist with both outreach and survey distribution.

This report summarizes the findings from the first NM sexual violence crime victimization survey conducted in nearly two decades.

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<sup>1</sup> All of these reports can be found on the NMCSAP website: <https://nmcsap.org/about-nmcsap/>

## Methodology

### Survey Instrument

CCI staff worked with NMCSAP to design a four-page survey (see Appendix A) for mailing to the non-Native population. The survey was also programmed into Qualtrics, an online survey platform. The online survey was translated into Spanish, and the cover letter that accompanied each mail survey gave recipients the option of accessing the survey in either language by scanning a QR code or using the URL provided. Instructions for doing this were presented in both English and Spanish. AIDA provided feedback on the survey instrument before it was finalized, and CCI staff provided them with both versions (paper and online) to distribute to the Native population. USM's Institutional Review Board (IRB) reviewed and approved the survey instrument and the sampling and distribution plan as described below.

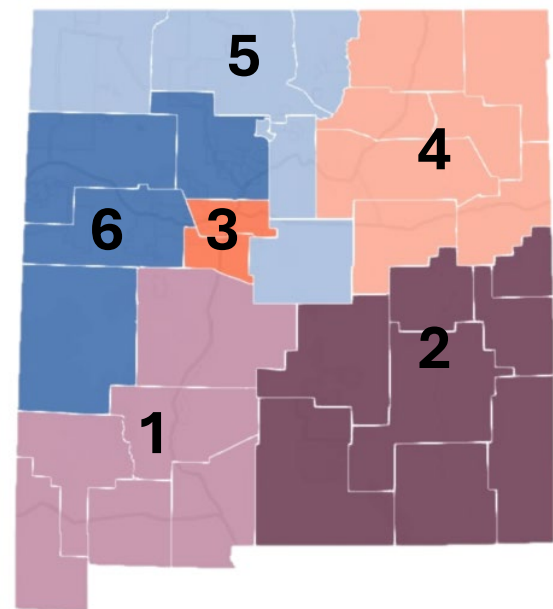
### Sample Selection & Modes

The initial plan for this study included two sample frames—one for the non-Native population and another for the Native population—and multiple modes.

For the non-Native population, as planned, CCI staff purchased a stratified random address-based sample frame, including 24,000 records of New Mexico residents. Seventy percent (70%) of these records (n=16,800) were drawn from the general adult population (all ages), with an equal number (n=2,800) coming from each of six regions.<sup>2</sup> Because younger people tend to respond to surveys at a lower rate, 30% of the records (n=7,200) were drawn from a young population, aged 18 to 34, with an equal number (n=1,200) coming from each of the regions. (Please see Appendix B for a table depicting this information.)

CCI staff distributed the survey to this population via mail.<sup>3</sup> Each survey packet contained a survey, cover letter with QR code and online link, and a return postage-paid envelope. The mailing was followed by phone calls to encourage participation.<sup>4</sup> Interviewers offered to provide links via email or conduct the survey by phone. Only three respondents agreed to do the survey by phone, and 53 requested that a link be resent.

New Mexico Regions



<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B for a list of counties in each region.

<sup>3</sup> Because some sample frame records included phone numbers, an attempt was made to distribute the survey via SMS. This attempt was largely unsuccessful due to technical difficulties, and the attempt was eventually abandoned.

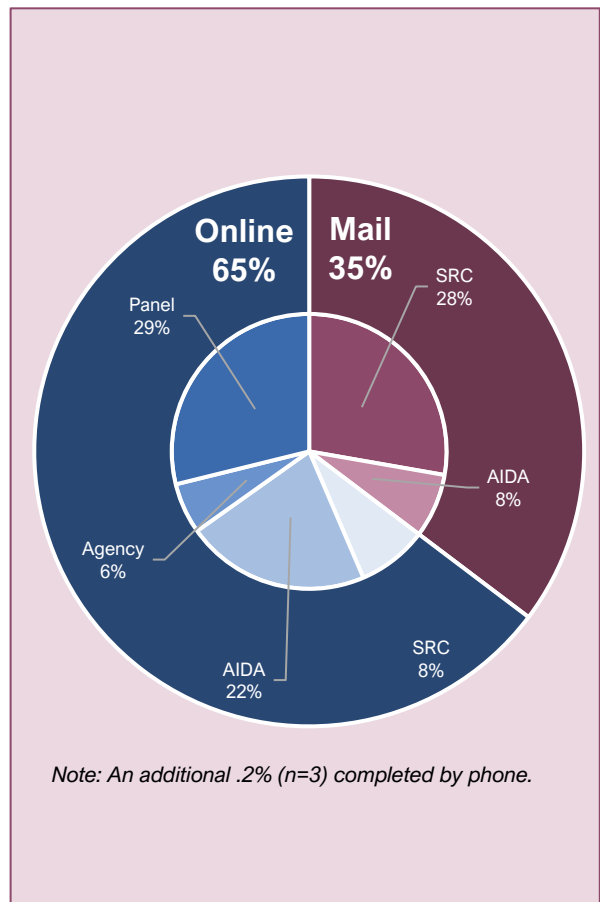
<sup>4</sup> Approximately 85 hours' worth of phone calls were made. Not every sample frame record included a phone number and not every record with a phone number was selected for a follow-up call; individuals from groups responding at lower-than-expected rates were prioritized for calls.



While this was the planned approach, the initial sample of 458 did not match the demographic targets constructed from Census data. Only 26% of the initial sample was made up of Hispanic respondents—an under-representation, given a target proportion of 46%. Thus, to increase the proportion of Hispanic respondents, CCI staff expanded the sample frame by purchasing access to an online survey panel of NM Hispanic residents through Dynata.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, NMCSAP enlisted community partners and organizers to make the survey link available to the Hispanic community.<sup>6</sup> These efforts resulted in an additional sample of 443 (almost doubling the original sample size), the majority of which was Hispanic.

The second sample frame targeted adult Native populations living on Tribal lands. AIDA recruited three Tribes with varying population sizes. They sought and received Tribal approval to conduct the research in their communities, distribute surveys, collect data, and maintain Tribal anonymity to protect the privacy of citizens who voluntarily participated. The original study goal was to obtain approximately 100 completions from the Native population; however, Tribal leaders wanted enough data to conduct separate analyses and generate stand-alone reports for their Tribes. In response to this request, AIDA increased outreach efforts to involve more participants.

In the spring of 2024, AIDA hired and trained local field staff from each participating Tribe to serve as recruiters and interpreters. They mailed 457 surveys, complete with a stamped return envelope, to a random selection of resident addresses provided by each Tribe. AIDA followed the mailing with household recruitment visits to 20% of the mail sample frame. Also, to increase participation, they posted flyers with QR codes in various locations (e.g., health clinics, Tribal administration offices, post office, etc.). Each Tribe sent an email announcement including the flyer via Tribal listservs. Finally, AIDA distributed flyers at community events. Altogether, these efforts resulted in 371 completions from this sampling frame.<sup>7</sup>



The timeframe for all data collection methods spanned September 2023 to June of 2024, and a total of 1,272 completions were obtained.

<sup>5</sup> Survey panels are made up of people who are recruited to take surveys on an ongoing basis, often for small incentives, such as gift cards. The companies that assemble panels make an effort to recruit a diverse group of panelists and store basic profile information so they can target a particular demographic (e.g., persons of color) to the specifications of their clients.

<sup>6</sup> These organizations were *not* victim service providers, since targeting a population likely to have been victimized would have inflated the rate of NM residents who were victimized.

<sup>7</sup> Surveys were counted as completions if the respondent answered at least two of the four crime questions (i.e., stalking, rape, sexual assault, and domestic violence) and provided two of the four demographic variables that were used for weighting (i.e., age, race, income, and region).

## About Accuracy

Survey research typically involves surveying a *subset* of a population in order to learn about the *entire* population. If a subset is large enough and is randomly chosen, it does a fair job representing the entire population accurately. To describe this accuracy, it's best to employ a few statistics terms:

### Point Estimate

The rates obtained by analyzing the sample data are **point estimates**. When analysts say, for instance, that 40% of respondents reported experiencing a crime, this is a point estimate. This is the actual or true rate for the sample, and it's the best estimate for the population as well.

### Confidence Interval

In fact, the rate for the population is better described as falling within a certain range or **confidence interval**. Building on the example above, given a point estimate of 40% for a sample of 1,272 (# of completed surveys), the confidence interval is 38% to 43%. It can be stated with reasonable certainty that when the sample rate is 40%, the rate of the entire population falls between 38% and 43%.

### Confidence Level

Analysis relies on a preselected **confidence level**. A commonly chosen level is 95%, which is the level of confidence selected for this analysis. The confidence level conveys the level of certainty about whether the confidence interval contains the true point estimate for the population. Thus, in the above example, readers can be 95% certain that the true rate for the entire population falls between 38% and 43%.

Many of the charts in the report include numeric rates and depict the confidence intervals visually, through the use of errors bars. Because the confidence interval is dependent on the size of the attribute group, error bars vary in length. Simply put, there is not as much precision for rates derived from small samples. Thus, error bars associated with smaller samples tend to be much larger than those derived from larger samples.

## Weights

Another way to ensure that survey data are representative of the entire population is to weight the data. For this survey, data were weighted across four respondent attributes—age, race, income, and region. Weighting targets were set using data queried from the ACS 5-Year Estimates Public Use Microdata Sample 2022, and actual weights ranged from .06 to 3.54. Both weighted and unweighted demographic counts are presented in the Sample Overview section of this report.



## Limitations

One limitation of this survey is the low response rate obtained from the mail distribution to non-Native residents. As mentioned earlier, CCI staff previously conducted a similar survey in the state of Maine, and the mail mode had a response rate of 13%.<sup>8</sup> They anticipated a slightly lower response rate for a survey conducted among a population not familiar with their branding, but the actual response rate for the mail portion of this survey was significantly lower than anticipated. Expanding the sample frame with the use of a survey panel and with recruitment provided the additional responses needed from underrepresented groups, but a random sample frame would have been preferred. This could be mitigated in future studies by oversampling these groups.

Another limitation was posed by the demographic gender question (*What is your gender identity?*). In an attempt to be inclusive, NMCSAP requested that the response options to this question include the terms “cisgender” and “transgender,” as well as including *non-binary* and *I don’t understand the question* options. Many respondents chose the latter option or simply left the question unanswered. In some cases, it was clear from respondents’ additional comments that they did understand the question but didn’t like it. When respondents gave a clear indication of their gender in these comments, their gender was coded and counted. Nevertheless, 16% of all respondents (n=205) did not provide a usable response, which precluded weighting the survey by gender. Sixty-seven percent of survey respondents with a known gender were female, which is higher than the Census target of 51%, suggesting that responses should have been weighted for gender (or sex). This should be considered for future studies.



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<sup>8</sup> Murray, C., Dumont, R., & Shaler, G. (2022). *2022 Maine Crime Victimization Report: Informing Public Policy for Safer Communities*. Maine Statistical Analysis Center. University of Southern Maine.

## Sample Overview

A total of 1,272 respondents completed the survey. The following table displays both the unweighted and weighted distributions by demographic attribute. Note that not every respondent provided responses to every demographic question. The proportion of respondents who provided a usable response appears next to each attribute (e.g., 86% of respondents provided a usable response to the gender question). The unweighted and weighted distribution reported here are based on the known totals.

	u*	w**		u*	w**
<b>Gender (86%)</b>			<b>Language (98%)</b>		
Cisgender male	32%	31%	English	83%	92%
Cisgender female	65%	64%	Native American	14%	3%
Transgender or non-binary	3%	5%	Spanish	2%	4%
<b>Race/ethnicity† (99%)</b>			Other	<1%	<1%
White, non-Hispanic	32%	39%	<b>Unhoused (99%)</b>		
Hispanic (any race)	31%	46%	Never unhoused	86%	80%
American Indian/Alaska Native	30%	8%	Ever unhoused	14%	20%
Two or more races	3%	2%	<b>Incarcerated (99%)</b>		
Black/African American	2%	2%	Never incarcerated	86%	85%
Asian	2%	2%	Ever incarcerated	14%	15%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	<1%	<1%	<b>Region (100%)</b>		
Some other race	<1%	<1%	Region 1	12%	14%
<b>Native American†† (99%)</b>			Region 2	12%	16%
Native American	33%	11%	Region 3	22%	36%
Non-native American	67%	89%	Region 4	6%	3%
<b>Reservation‡ (100%)</b>			Region 5	12%	19%
Reservation resident	28%	7%	Region 6	37%	12%
Reservation non-resident	72%	93%	<b>Income (97%)</b>		
<b>Age (97%)</b>			Less than \$25,000	24%	35%
18-34	25%	30%	\$25,000 to \$49,999	25%	19%
35-44	18%	16%	\$50,000 to \$74,999	20%	15%
45-54	15%	14%	\$75,000 to \$99,999	14%	10%
55-64	15%	17%	\$100,000 or more	17%	20%
≥65	28%	23%			

u\*=unweighted w\*\*=weighted

† These race categories are **exclusive** categories. This means, for instance, that any respondent counted in the American Indian/Alaska Native category selected this racial/ethnic option and only this option. Respondents selecting more than one racial option are reported under two or more races category.

†† The Native American category is **inclusive**. This means that any respondent who select the American Indian/Alaska Native category is counted here, regardless of other categories selected.

‡ Reservation includes lands held in trust or owned by nations, pueblos, and tribes in NM.

## Survey Findings

Survey respondents were presented with four types of crime (stalking, rape, sexual assault, and domestic violence) and asked to indicate whether they had been the victim of that type of crime over the last 12 months in New Mexico. Those who indicated that they had were asked a number of follow-up questions to ascertain the following:

- Perpetrator's gender and race/ethnicity
- Perpetrator's relationship to the victim (stalking, rape, sexual assault)
- Frequency of victimization (i.e., once or more than once)
- Whether crime resulted in injury requiring medical care, including self-treatment (domestic violence)
- Whether the respondent sought any kind of professional help because of the crime
- Whether the crime led to significant problems or trouble with job or school

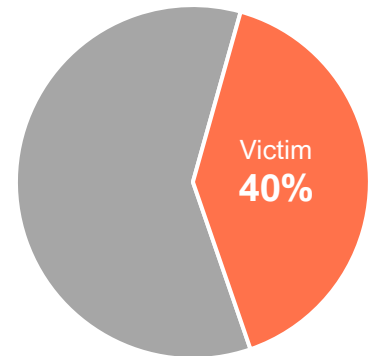
Respondents were also asked two questions related to lifetime rape and sexual assault. Those who indicated that they had experienced either were provided with five age categories and asked to indicate how old they were when the first incident occurred. Lastly, respondents were presented with nine demographic questions, encompassing gender, race/ethnicity, language, income, residence (reservation/pueblo), homelessness, incarceration, year of birth, and zip code.

Throughout the report, rates were explored to identify differences between/among demographic groups. Where differences were identified, they are reported. *However, it should not be assumed that there are no differences between/among any other groups.* Identifying differences requires a large enough sample, and some groups did not meet the threshold required for the statistical test. While the threshold itself varies (depending on the rates), no rates based on fewer than 20 (weighted) records are presented in this report.

**NOTE:** One demographic group that was examined closely for rate differences was the American Indian population. This group was oversampled, and there was a large enough number of cases to repeat the analysis using unweighted data. Using unweighted data, respondents who were Native American were *less* likely to seek victim services for having been stalked (18% vs. 28%), *less* likely to experience problems as a result of being stalked (25% vs. 37%), and *less* likely to have experienced rape/sexual assault within their lifetime (42% vs. 52%).

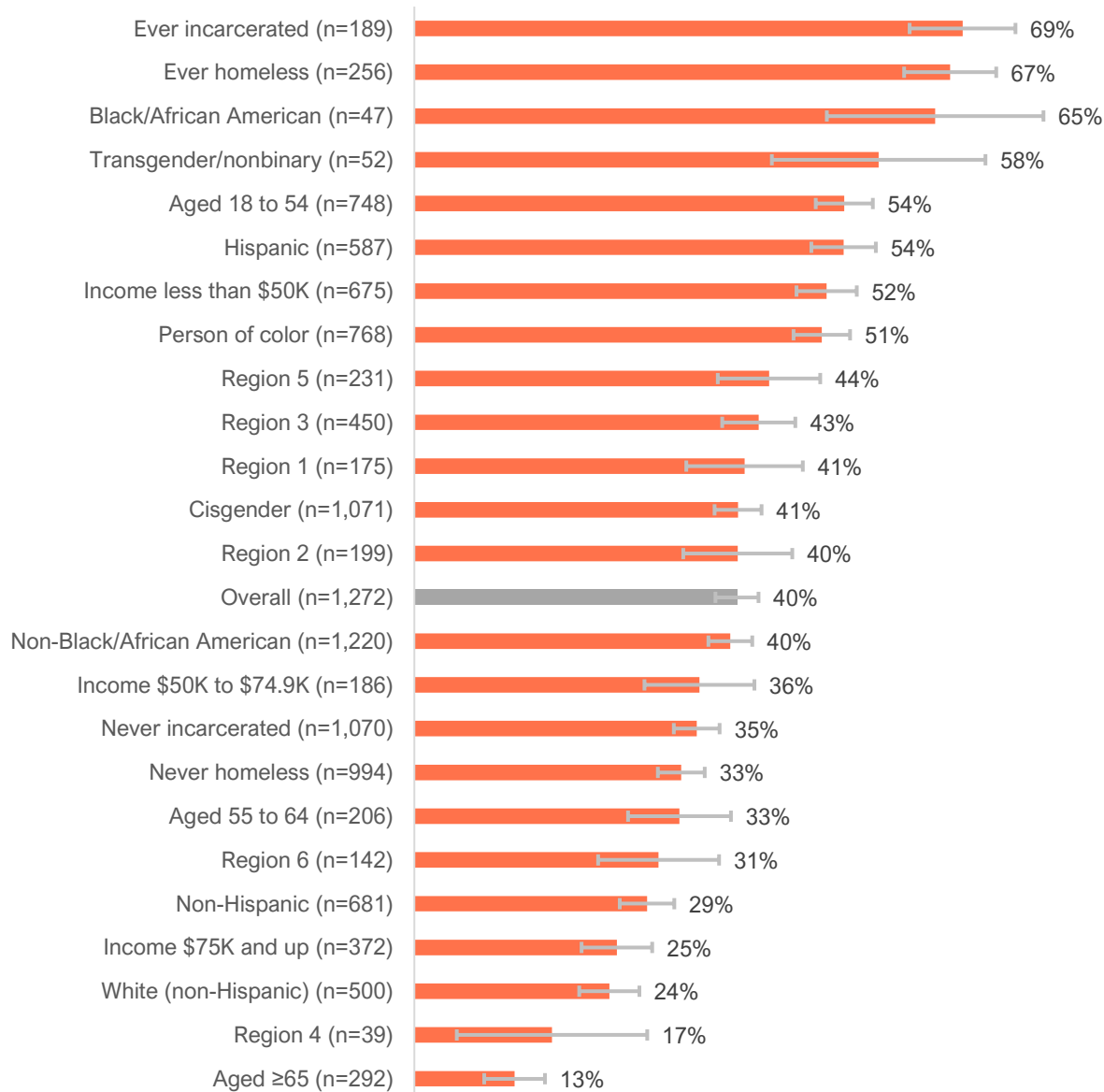
## Any Crime Victimization

Forty percent (40%) of respondents reported that they had been the victim of at least one of the four types of crime (stalking, rape, sexual assault, and domestic violence) **within the last 12 months** while they were in New Mexico. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.



- Those who were ever **incarcerated** had the highest victimization rate, at 69%, compared to those who were never incarcerated, at 35%.
- Those who were ever **homeless** had a similar rate—67%, compared to those who were never homeless, at 33%.
- **Black/African American** respondents were more likely to have been victims of crime than non-Black/African American respondents, at 65% and 40%, respectively.
- **Transgender/nonbinary** respondents were more likely to have been the victim of a crime than cisgender respondents, at 58% and 41%, respectively. (Note that *both* these rates are above the overall rate of 40%; this occurred because a large proportion of respondents did not report a gender. The overall rate for those who reported a gender was 41%, just slightly higher than the cisgender rate.)
- Younger respondents were more likely to have been victims of crime than older respondents; 54% of those **aged 18 to 54** were victimized, compared to 33% of those aged 55 to 64, and 13% of those aged 65 and older.
- **Hispanic** respondents were more likely to have been victims of crime than non-Hispanic respondents, at 54% and 29%, respectively.
- Those with household **incomes of less than \$50,000** were more likely to have been victimized, at 52%, than those with incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999, at 36%, and those with incomes of \$75,000 and over, at 25%
- **Respondents of color** were more likely to have been victimized than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 51% and 24%, respectively.
- Respondent region made a difference in victimization. Those from **region 5** (Northwest NM) had the highest rate, at 44%, followed by those from region 3 (Central NM), at 43%; region 1 (Southwest NM), at 41%; region 2 (Southeast NM), at 40%; region 6 (Central West NM), at 31%; and region 4 (Northeast NM), at 17%. [See map on page 48.]

Any Crime, Victimization (continued)

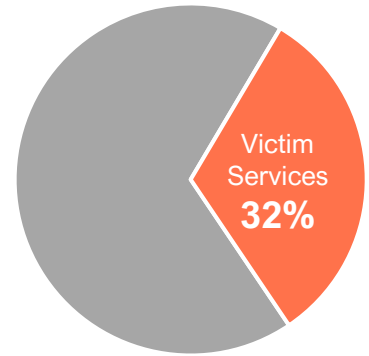


**A note on reading graphics in this report:**

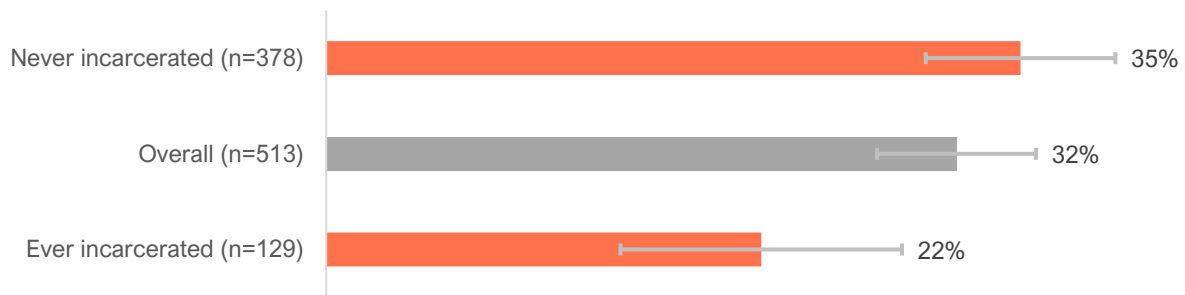
The n's that appear beside each group description (e.g., Ever incarcerated [n=189]) show the total size of that group. The percentage to the right (69%) shows the proportion of the total that experienced the event under discussion (here, any victimization). The colored bars depict this percentage visually. The gray bars ("error bars") show the confidence interval, as discussed on page 6. Thus, approximately 69% of the 189 respondents who were ever incarcerated were victims of any of the crimes, and we are confident that the rate within the NM population falls between 62% and 75%.

### Victim Services

Those who reported having been victims of a crime were asked whether, as a result of the incident, they sought any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling), including help from a victim service organization. Thirty-two percent (32%) of these respondents indicated that they had sought help for at least one incident. This rate varied only by prior incarceration.



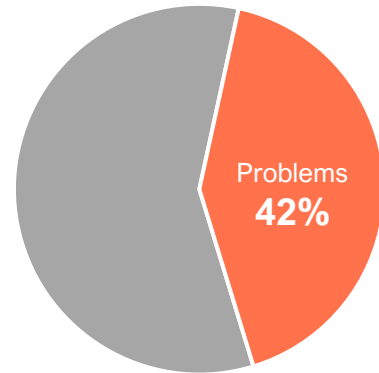
- Victimized respondents who had never been **incarcerated** were more likely to have sought victim services, at 35%, than those who had ever been incarcerated, at 22%.



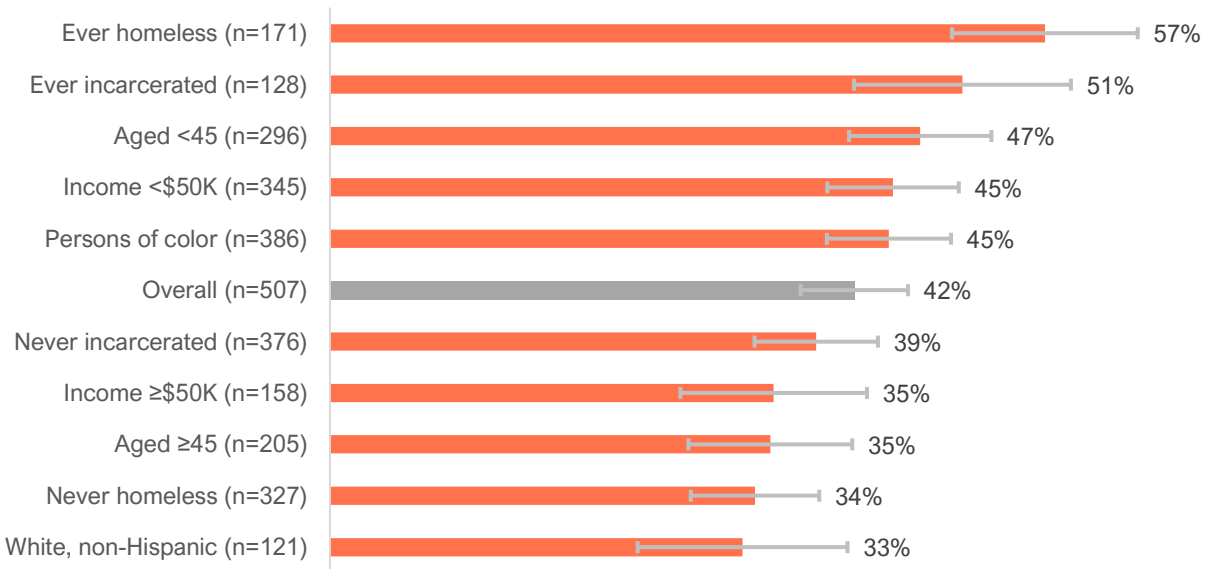


### Problems Resulting from Crime

Those who reported having been victims of a crime were asked whether the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers. Forty-two percent (42%) of these respondents indicated that it did. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.



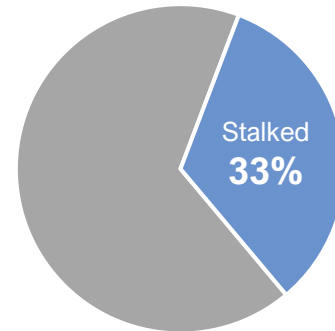
- Respondents who were ever **homeless** were more likely than those who were never homeless to have experienced problems, at 57% and 34%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever **incarcerated** were more likely than those who were never incarcerated to have experienced problems, at 51% and 39%, respectively.
- Younger respondents were more likely to have experienced problems than older respondents; 47% of those **under 45 years of age** experienced problems compared to 35% of those aged 45 and older.
- Those with lower household incomes were more likely to have experienced problems; 45% of those with **incomes of less than \$50,000** experienced problems, compared to 35% of those with incomes of \$50,000 or more.
- At 45%, **respondents of color** were more likely to have experienced problems than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 33%.



## Stalking

### Victimization

Survey respondents were presented with 10 stalking behaviors (see below) along with a *none of the above* option and asked to check all the stalking behaviors they had experienced while in New Mexico over the past 12 months. They were instructed NOT to include bill collectors, solicitors (political or otherwise), or salespeople. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of respondents answered this question, and 33% reported experiencing at least one type of stalking. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

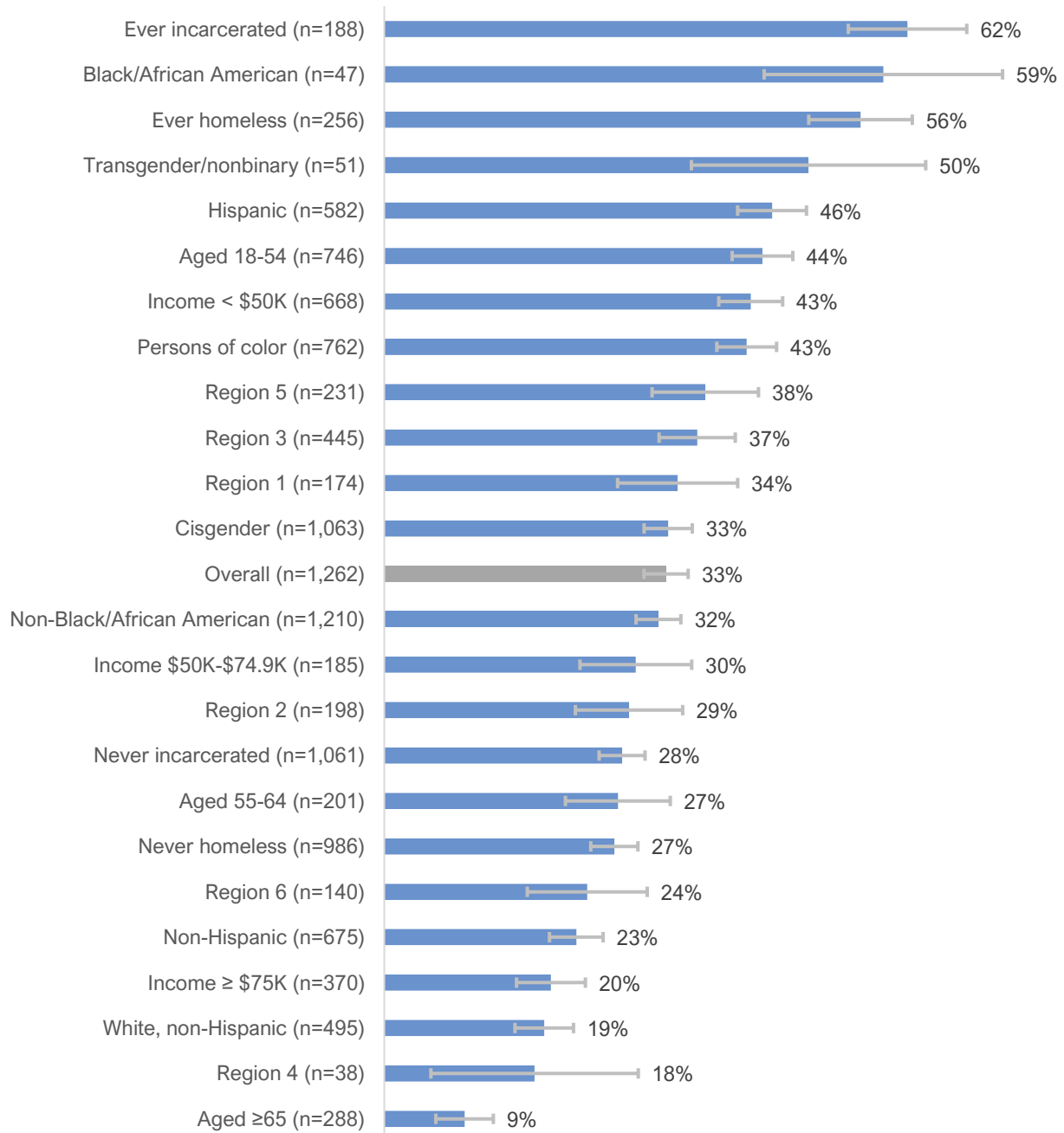


- Those who were ever **incarcerated** had the highest stalking rate, at 62%, compared to those who were never incarcerated, at 28%.
- **Black/African American** respondents were more likely to have been stalked than non-Black/African American respondents, at 59% and 32%, respectively.
- Those who were ever **homeless** were more likely to have been stalked than those who were never homeless, at 56% and 27%, respectively.
- **Transgender/nonbinary** respondents were more likely to have been stalked than cisgender respondents, at 50% and 33%, respectively. (Note that *both* these rates are above the overall rate of 33%; this occurred because a large proportion of respondents did not report a gender. The overall rate for those who reported a gender was 34%, just slightly higher than the cisgender rate.)
- **Hispanic** respondents were more likely to have been stalked than non-Hispanic respondents, at 46% and 23%, respectively.
- Those **aged 18 to 54** were more likely to have been stalked, at 44%, than those aged 55 to 64, at 27%, and those aged 65 and older, at 9%.
- Those with household **incomes of less than \$50,000** were more likely to have been stalked, at 43%, than those with incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999, at 30%, and those with incomes of \$75,000 and over, at 20%.
- **Respondents of color** were more likely to have been stalked than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 43% and 19%, respectively.
- Respondents from **region 5** (Northwest NM) were more likely to have been stalked, at 38%, than those from region 3 (Central NM), at 37%; those from region 1 (Southwest NM), at 34%; those from region 2 (Southeast NM), at 29%; those from region 6 (Central West NM), at 24%; and those from region 4 (Northeast NM), at 18%.

### STALKING BEHAVIORS

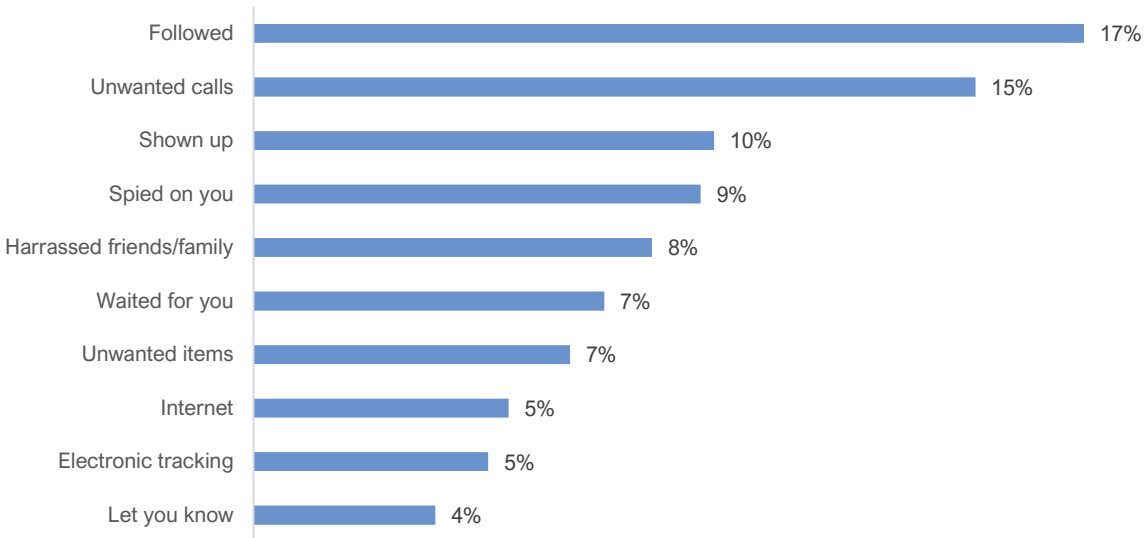
- **Followed** you around and watched you
- Snuck into your home, car, etc. and done unwanted things to **let you know** they had been there
- **Waited for you** at your home, work, school, or any place else when you didn't want them to
- **Shown up**, ridden, or driven places where you were when they had no business being there
- Left or sent **unwanted items**, such as cards, letters, presents, flowers, or other unwanted items
- **Harassed your** friends or family for information about you or your whereabouts
- Made **unwanted phone calls**, left messages, or used the phone excessively to contact you
- **Spied on you** or monitored your activities using technology
- Tracked your whereabouts with an **electronic tracking** device or application
- Posted or threatened to post inappropriate/unwanted information about you on the **Internet**
- [None of the above]

Stalking, Victimization



### Stalking Behaviors

Being followed and watched was the most frequently reported stalking behavior; 17% of stalked respondents reported experiencing this behavior. Receiving unwanted calls or messages was the second most reported behavior, with 15% of respondents reporting this. The remaining behaviors were experienced by 4% to 10% of those who were reported having been stalked.



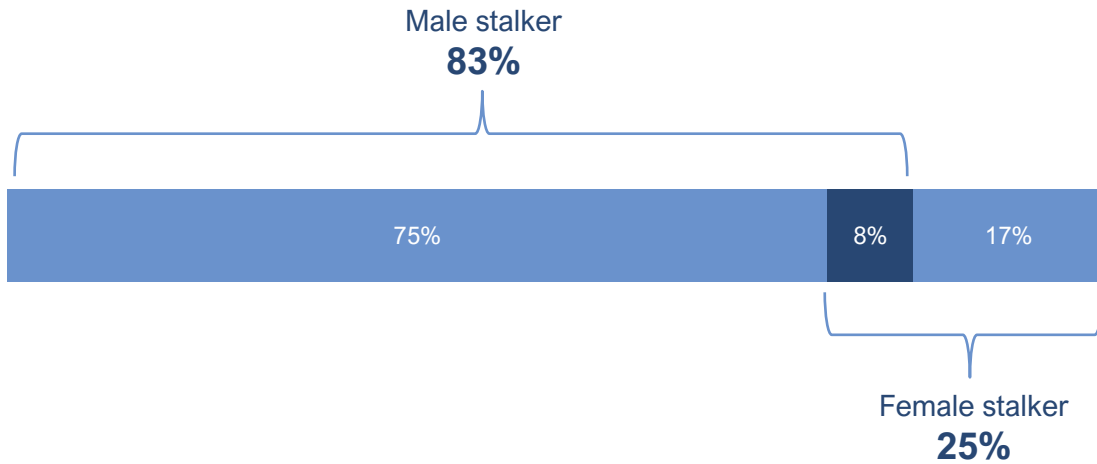
Note: Percentages do not total 100% because respondents could select more than one type of stalking.

The majority of those who were stalked (60%) reported experiencing more than one type of stalking behavior.

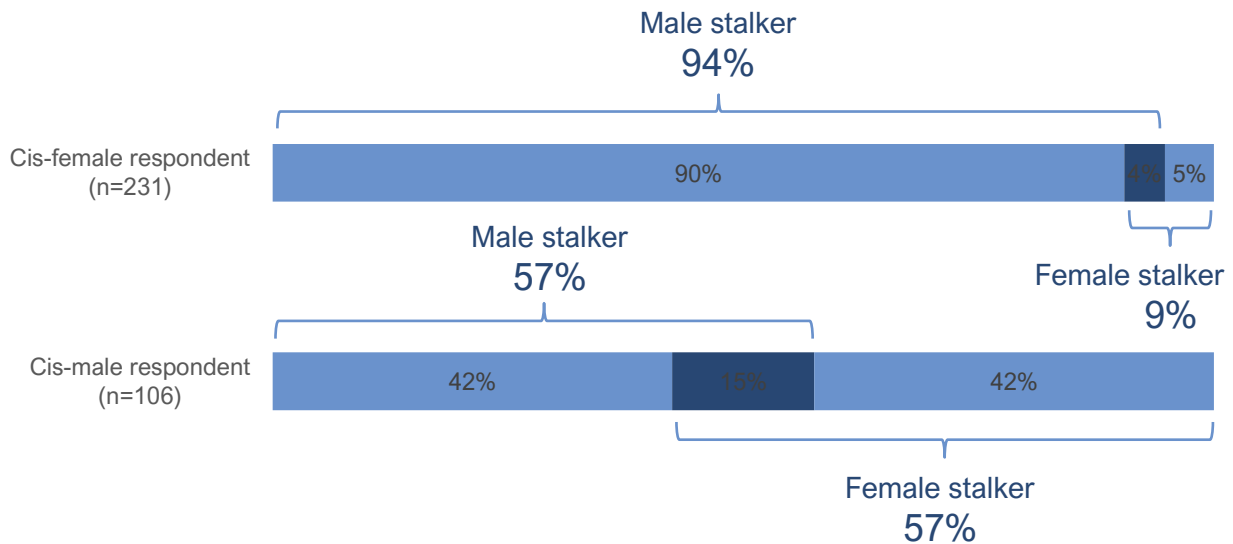


### Perpetrator Gender

Respondents who were stalked were asked to report the gender of the person(s) who stalked them. Ninety-five percent (95%) of those who were stalked provided this information. Seventy-five percent (75%) of these respondents reported having been stalked by a male, 17% reported having been stalked by a female, and 8% reported having been stalked by both a male and female.

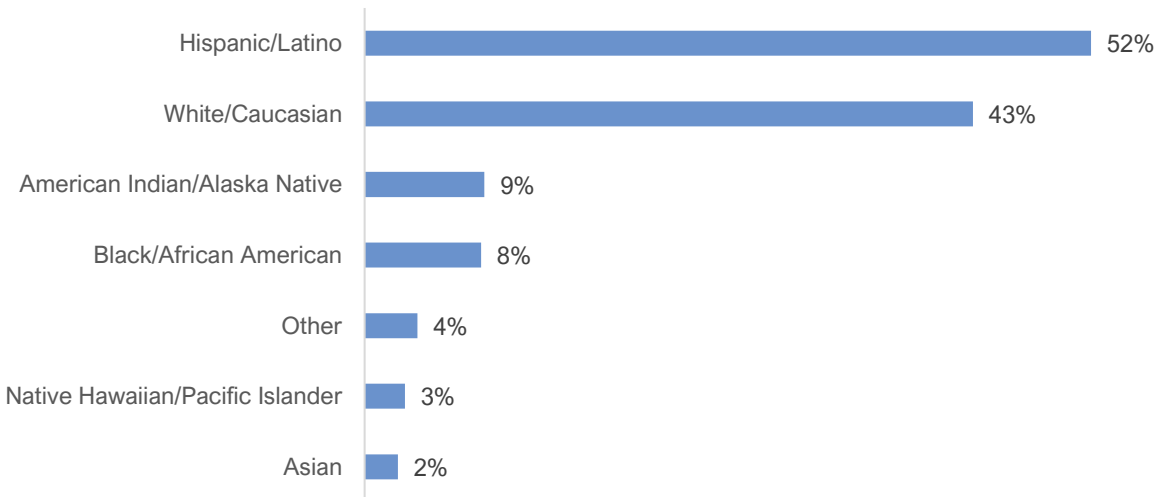


These proportions varied by respondent gender. Not surprisingly, females were most likely to be stalked by males; 94% of cisgender females reported a male stalker. Males, however, were equally likely to be stalked by males as by females; 57% of cisgender males reported a male stalker, and the same proportion reported a female stalker.



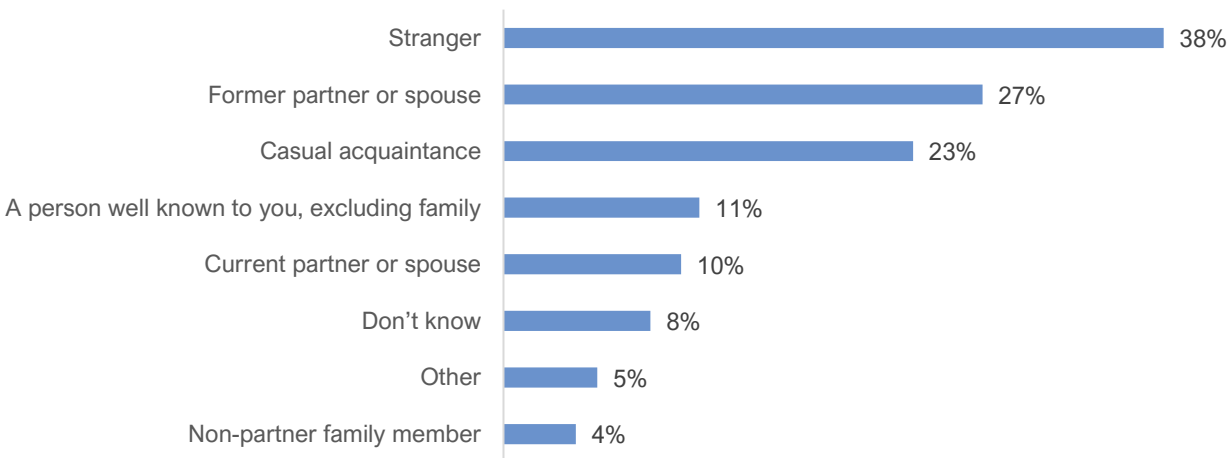
### Perpetrator Race/Ethnicity

Respondents who were stalked were provided with seven race/ethnicity categories and asked to report the race/ethnicity of the person(s) who stalked them by selecting any categories that applied. Seventy-one percent (71%) of those who were stalked provided this information. Fifty-two percent (52%) of these respondents perceived their stalker to be Hispanic/Latino, followed by 43% who perceived their stalker to be White/Caucasian. Other races were reported at much lower rates, ranging from 2% to 9%.



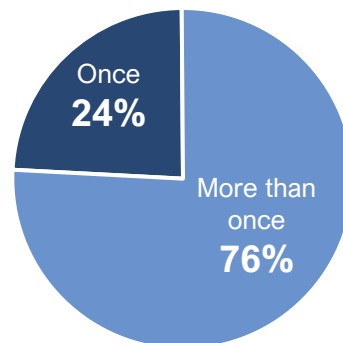
### Perpetrator Relationship to Victim

Respondents who were stalked were provided with eight relationship categories (including *other* and *don't know*) and asked to report the relationship with the person(s) who stalked them by selecting any categories that applied. Almost all (99.9%) of those who were stalked provided this information. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of these respondents reported being stalked by a *stranger*, followed by 27% who reported being stalked by a *former partner or spouse*, and 23% who reported being stalked by a *casual acquaintance*. The remaining categories were selected by between 4% and 11% of respondents.

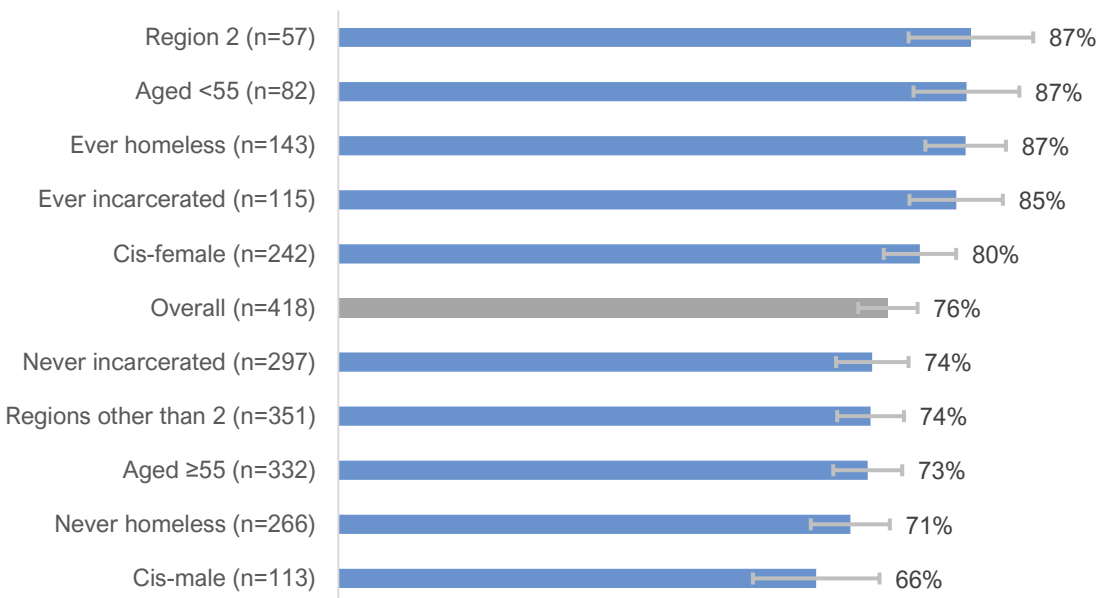


### Frequency

Respondents who were stalked were asked whether they were stalked once or more than once. All of those who were stalked answered this question, and 76% of those who answered said they had been stalked more than once. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.



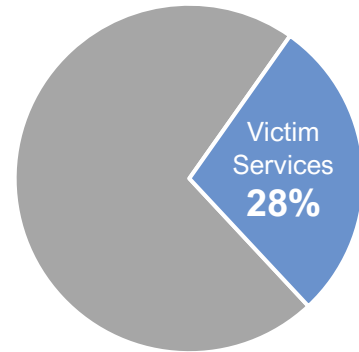
- Respondents from **region 2** (Southeast NM) were more likely than those from other regions to have been stalked more than once, at 87% and 74%, respectively.
- Those **aged 54 and younger** were more likely than those aged 55 and older to have been stalked more than once, at 87% and 73%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever **homeless** were more likely than those who were never homeless to have been stalked more than once, at 87% and 71%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever **incarcerated** were more likely than those who were never incarcerated to have been stalked more than once, at 85% and 74%, respectively.
- Cisgender **females** were more likely than cisgender males to have been stalked more than once, at 80% and 66%, respectively.



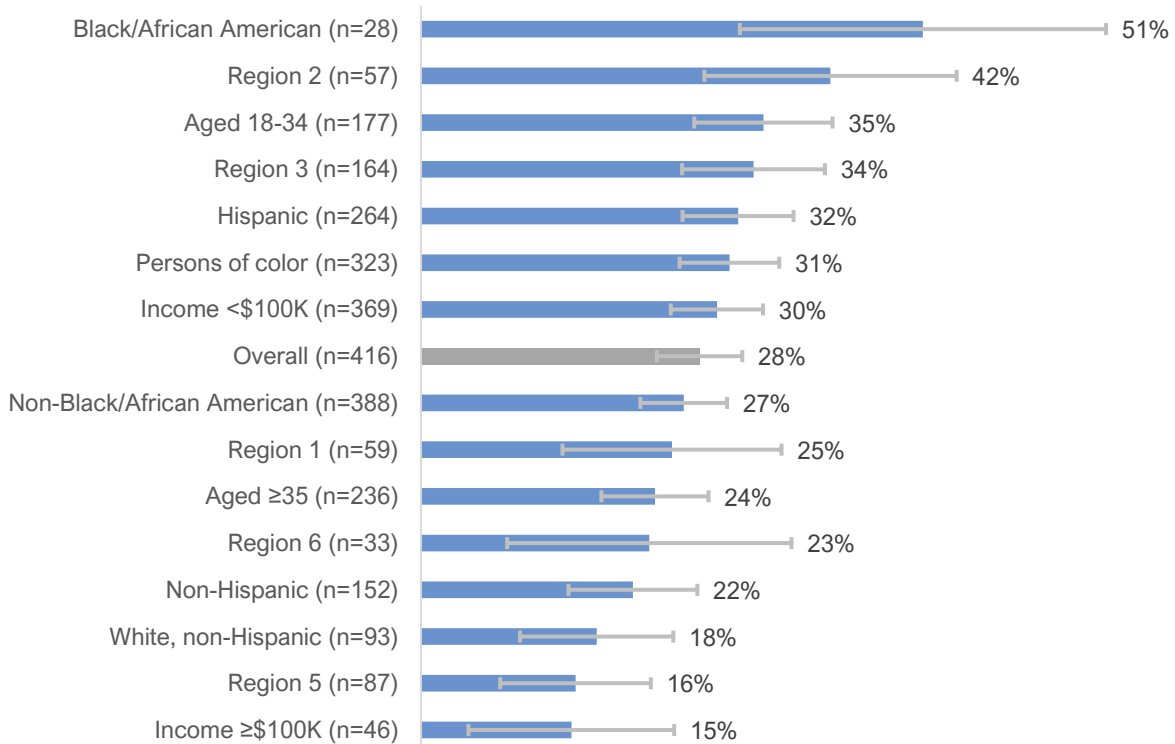
*Note: We did not specify what constituted a single occurrence of stalking, so there may have been different interpretations of this question. For instance, if a respondent was followed one time in January and in February receiving two phone calls from the same stalker, this may have been counted as one incident (one stalker), two incidents (two types of stalking), or three incidents (three separate events).*

### Victim Services

Respondents who were stalked were asked whether, as a result of the incident, they sought any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling), including help from a victim service organization. Almost all of those who were stalked (99.6%) answered this question, and 28% of those who answered reported seeking some type of professional help. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.



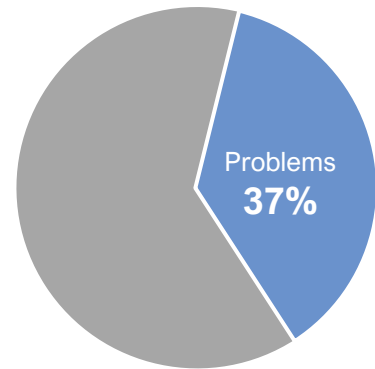
- **Black/African American** respondents were more likely than non-Black/African American respondents to have sought help, at 51% and 27%, respectively.
- Respondents from **region 2 (Southeast NM)**, were more likely to have sought help, at 42%, than those from region 3 (Central NM), at 34%; region 1 (Southwest NM), at 25%; region 6 (Central West NM), at 23%; and region 5 (Northwest NM), at 16%. (There were too few respondents from region 4 [Northeast NM] to calculate a reliable estimate.)
- Those **aged 18 to 34** were more likely to have sought help than those aged 35 and older, at 35% and 24%, respectively.
- **Hispanic** respondents were more likely to have sought help than non-Hispanic respondents, at 32% and 22%, respectively.
- **Respondents of color** were more likely to have sought help than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 31% and 18%, respectively.
- Those with household **income of less than \$100,00** were more likely to have sought help than those with income of \$100,00 or more, at 30% and 15%, respectively.



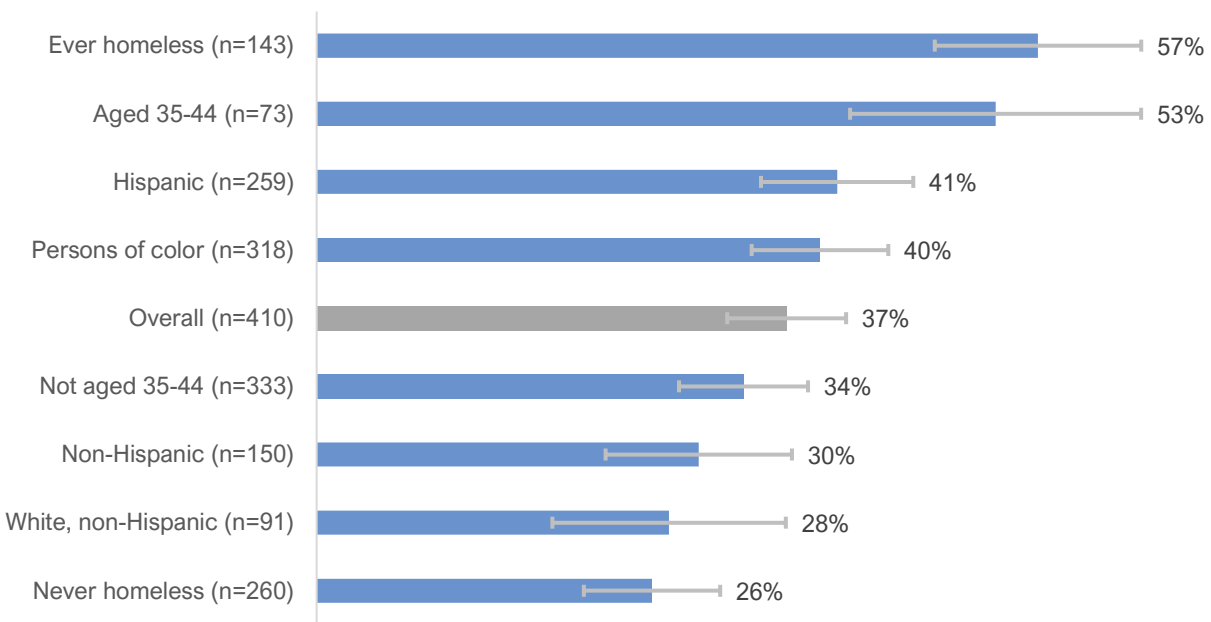


### Problems Resulting from Crime

Respondents who were stalked were asked whether the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers. Ninety-eight percent (98%) answered this question, and 37% of these respondents indicated that the incident did lead to significant problems. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

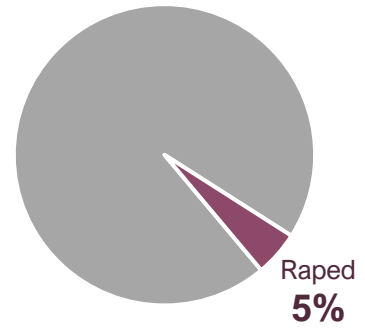


- Respondents who were ever **homeless** were more likely to have experience problems than those who were never homeless, at 57% and 26%, respectively.
- Those **aged 35 to 44** were more likely to have experienced problems than those older or younger, at 53% and 34%, respectively.
- **Hispanic** respondents were more likely to have experienced problems than their non-Hispanic counterparts, at 41% and 30%, respectively.
- **Respondents of color** were more likely to have experienced problems than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 40% and 28%, respectively.

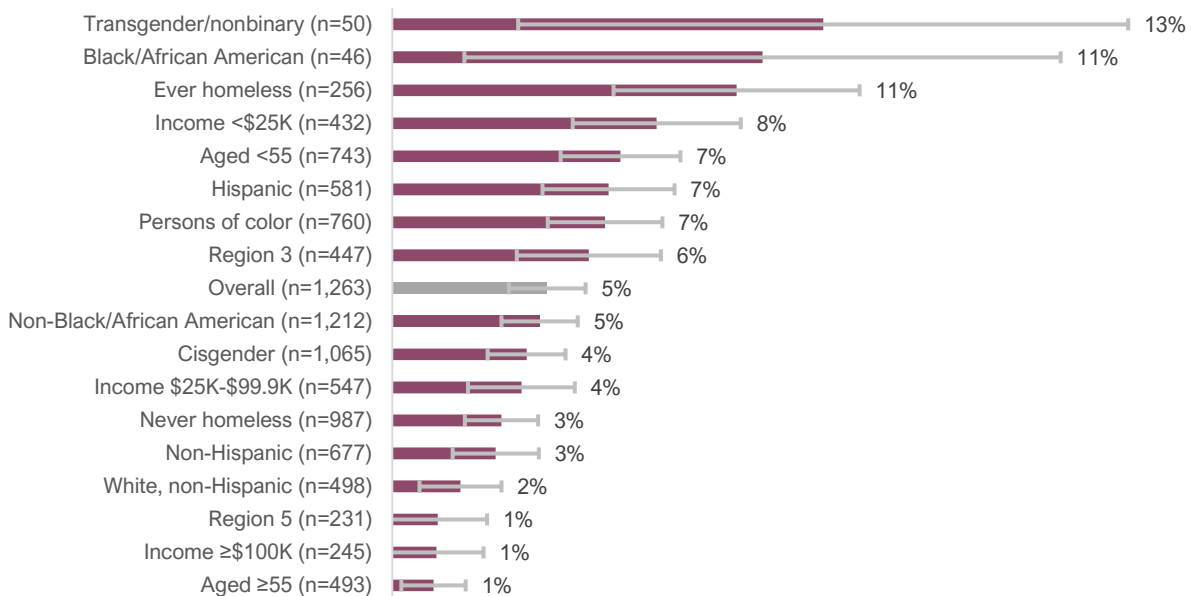


**Rape**  
Victimization

Survey respondents were asked if they had been forced or coerced to have sex with someone in the last 12 months while in New Mexico. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of respondents answered this question, and 5% of them indicated that they had been raped. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

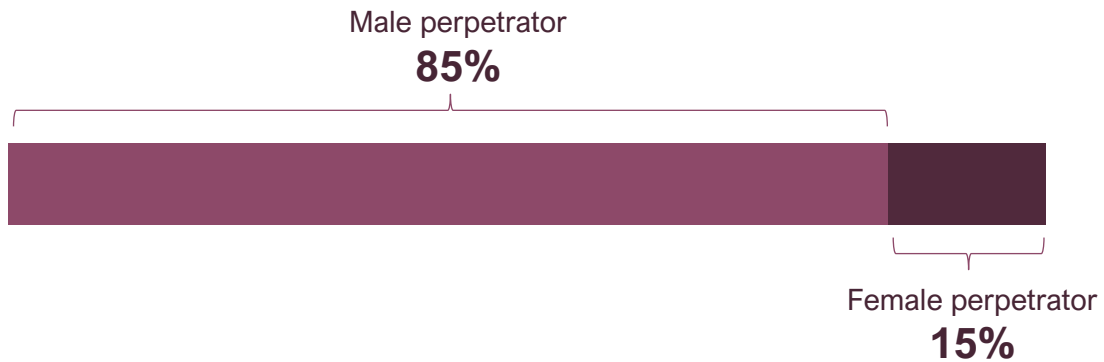


- **Transgender/nonbinary** respondents were more likely than cisgender respondents to have been raped, at 13% and 4%, respectively.
- **Black/African American** respondents were more likely than respondents of other races to have been raped, at 11% and 5%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever **homeless** were more likely than those who were never homeless to have been raped, at 11% and 3%, respectively.
- Household income was correlated with rape. Eight percent (8%) of those with household **incomes of less than \$25,000** reported having been raped, compared to 4% of those with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$99,999, and 1% of those with income of \$100,000 or more.
- Those aged **54 and younger** were more likely than those 55 and older to have been raped, at 7% and 1%, respectively.
- **Hispanic** respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to have been raped, at 7% and 3%, respectively.
- **Respondents of color** were more likely than White, non-Hispanic respondents to have been raped, at 7% and 2%, respectively.
- At 6%, respondents from **region 3** (Central NM) were more likely to have been raped than respondents from other regions, at 4% [not shown on chart]. At 1%, respondents from region 5 (Northwest NM) were less likely to have been raped than respondents from other regions, at 5% [not shown on chart].



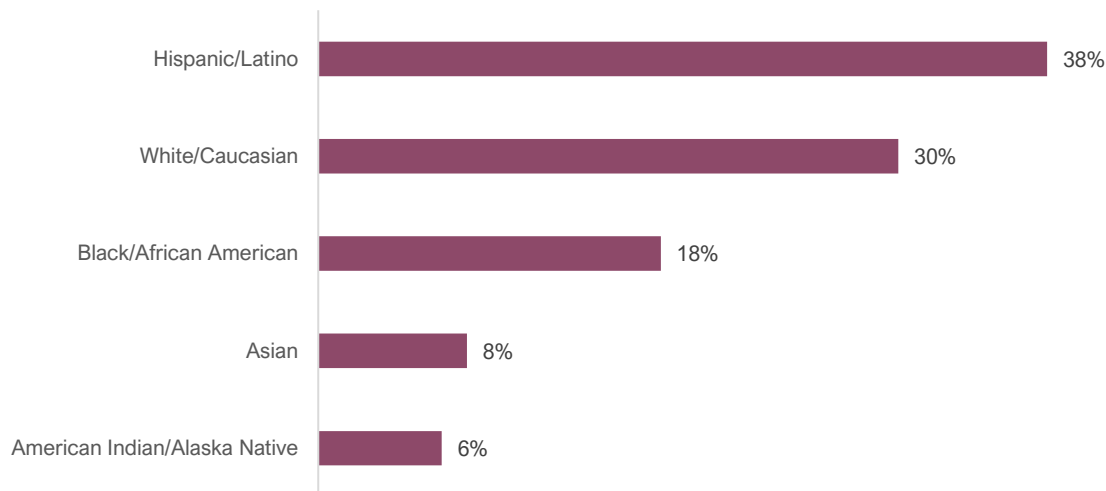
### Perpetrator Gender

Respondents who were raped were asked to report the gender of the person(s) who raped them. Ninety-four percent (94%) of those who were raped provided this information. Eighty-five percent (85%) of these respondents reported having been raped by a male, and 15% reported having been raped by a female. (While the option was available, no respondents reported being raped by both a male and female.)



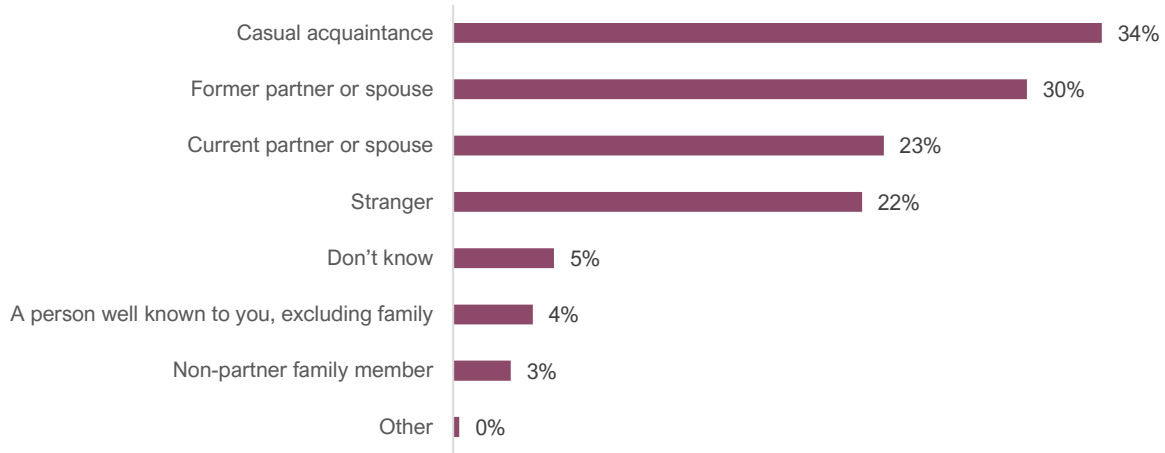
### Perpetrator Race/Ethnicity

Respondents who were raped were provided with seven race/ethnicity categories and asked to report the race/ethnicity of the person(s) who raped them by selecting any categories that applied. Seventy-one percent (71%) of those who were raped provided this information. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of these respondents perceived their rapist to be Hispanic/Latino, followed by 30% who perceived their rapist to be White/Caucasian. Other races were reported at lower rates, ranging from 6% to 18%.



### Perpetrator Relationship to Victim

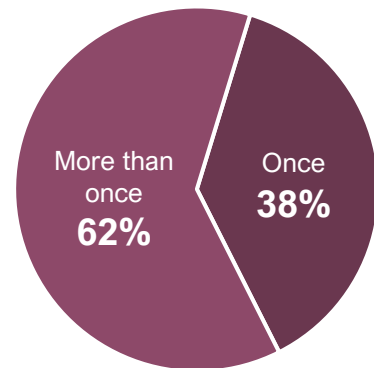
Respondents who were raped were provided with eight relationship categories (including *other* and *don't know*) and asked to report the relationship with the person(s) who raped them by selecting any categories that applied. Almost all (99.6%) of those who were raped provided this information. Thirty-four percent (34%) of these respondents reported being raped by a *casual acquaintance*, followed by 30% who reported being raped by a *former partner or spouse*, 23% who reported being raped by a *current partner or spouse*, and 22% who reported being raped by a *stranger*. The remaining categories were selected by between <1% and 5% of respondents.



### Frequency

Respondents who were raped were asked whether they were raped once or more than once. Almost all of those who were raped (99.6%) answered this question, and 62% of these respondents said they had been raped more than once. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

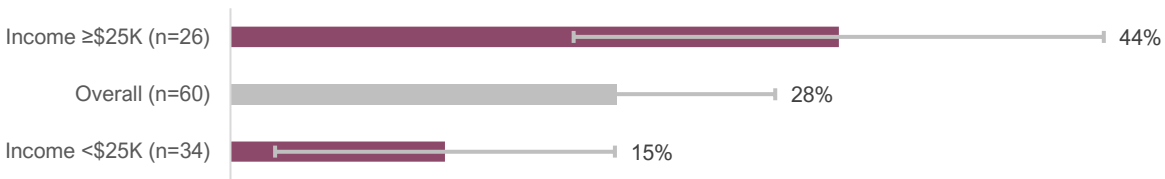
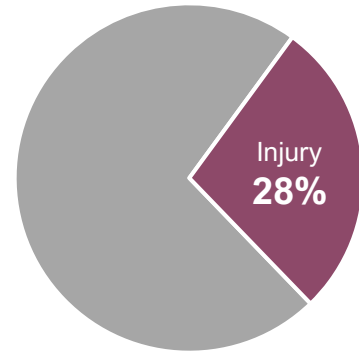
- Respondents who were ever **homeless** were more likely than those who were never homeless to have been raped more than once, at 76% and 51%, respectively.



### Injury

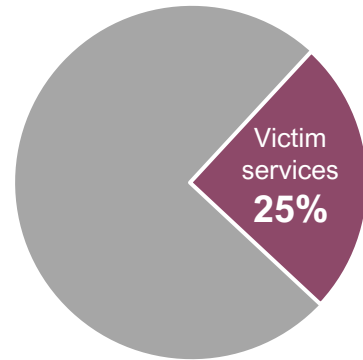
Respondents who were raped were asked if, as a result of the rape, they were injured to the extent that they received medical care, including self-treatment. Ninety-seven percent (97%) of those who were raped answered this question, and 28% of those who answered said they were injured to this extent. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

- Those with incomes of \$25,000 or higher were more likely than those with lower incomes to have been injured as the result of rape, at 44% and 15%, respectively.



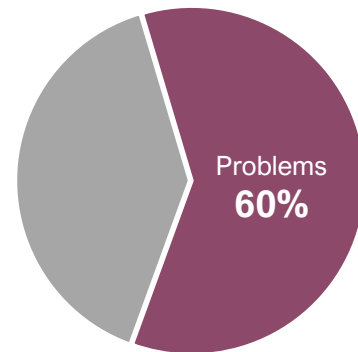
### Victim Services

Respondents who were raped were asked whether, as a result of the incident, they sought any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling), including help from a victim service organization. Almost all of those who were raped (99.6%) answered this question, and 25% of these respondents reported seeking some type of professional help. This rate did not vary by respondent demographic.



### Problems Resulting from Crime

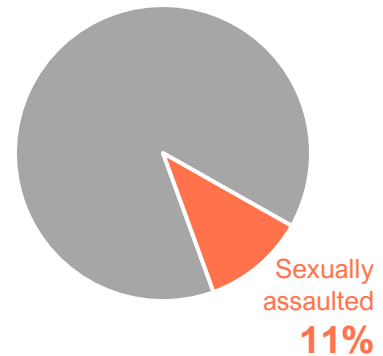
Respondents who were raped were asked whether the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers. Almost all of those who were raped (99.6%) answered this question, and 60% of those respondents indicated that the incident did lead to significant problems. This rate did not vary by respondent demographic.



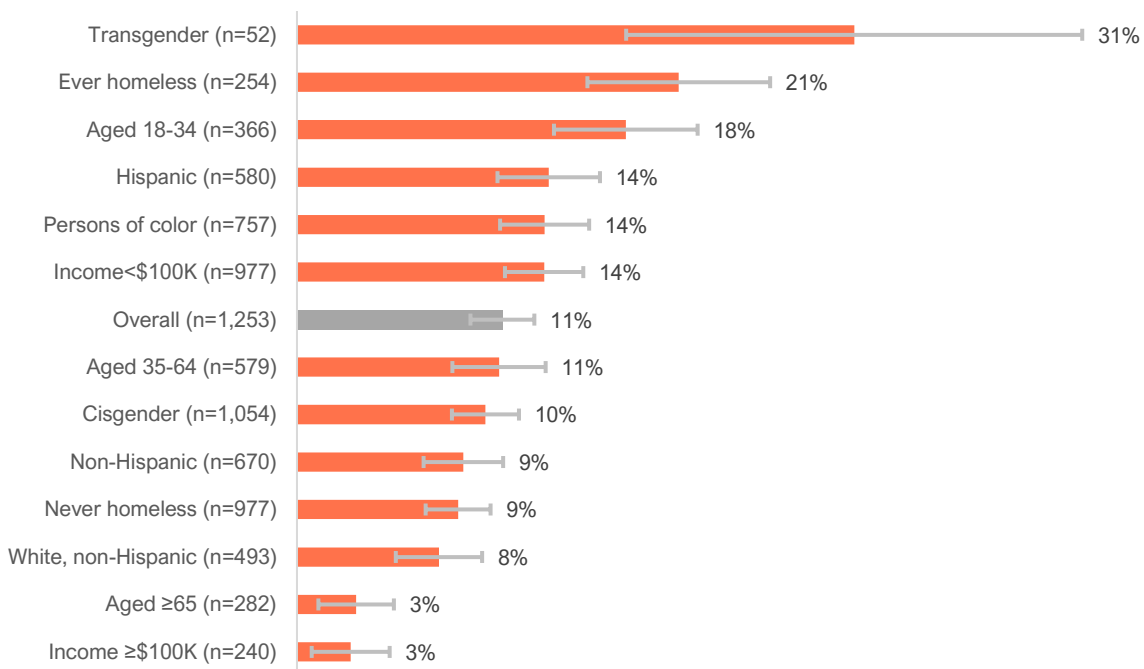
## Sexual Assault

### Victimization

Survey respondents were asked if they had been forced or coerced to have sex with someone in the last 12 months while in New Mexico. In a separate question, they were asked if anyone had attempted to force or coerce them into any unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc., in the last 12 months while in New Mexico. The responses to these questions were combined to report on all those who were sexually assaulted. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of respondents answered these questions, and 11% of them indicated that they had been sexually assaulted. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

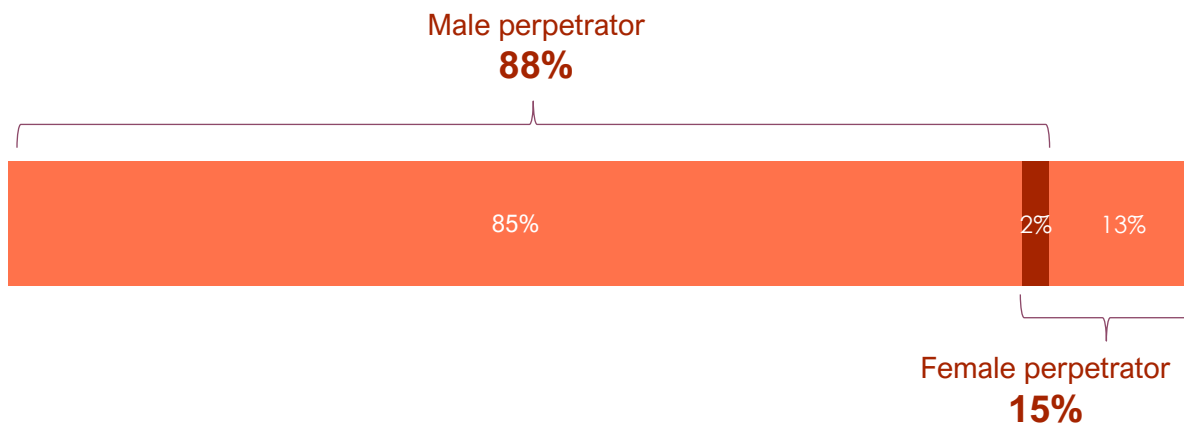


- **Transgender/nonbinary** respondents were more likely than cisgender respondents to have been sexually assaulted, at 31% and 10%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever **homeless** were more likely than those who were never homeless to have been sexually assaulted, at 21% and 9%, respectively.
- Those **aged 18 to 34** were more likely to have been sexually assaulted, at 18%, than those aged 35 to 64, at 11%, and those aged 65 and older, at 3%.
- **Hispanic** respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to have been sexually assaulted, at 14% and 9%, respectively.
- **Respondents of color** were more likely than White, non-Hispanic respondents to have been sexually assaulted, at 14% and 8%, respectively.
- Those with household **incomes of less than \$100,000** were more likely than those with higher incomes to have been sexually assaulted, at 14% and 3%, respectively.



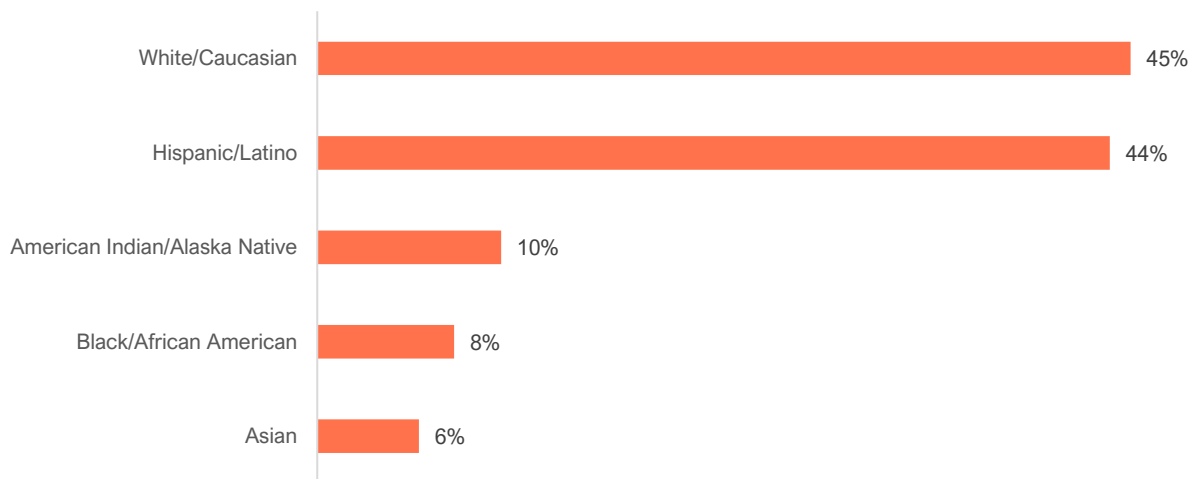
### Perpetrator Gender

Respondents who were sexually assaulted were asked to report the gender of the person(s) who assaulted them. Ninety-six percent (96%) of respondents provided this information. Eighty-five percent (85%) of those respondents reported having been sexually assaulted by a male, 13% reported having been sexually assaulted by a female, and 2% reported having been sexually assaulted by both a male and female.



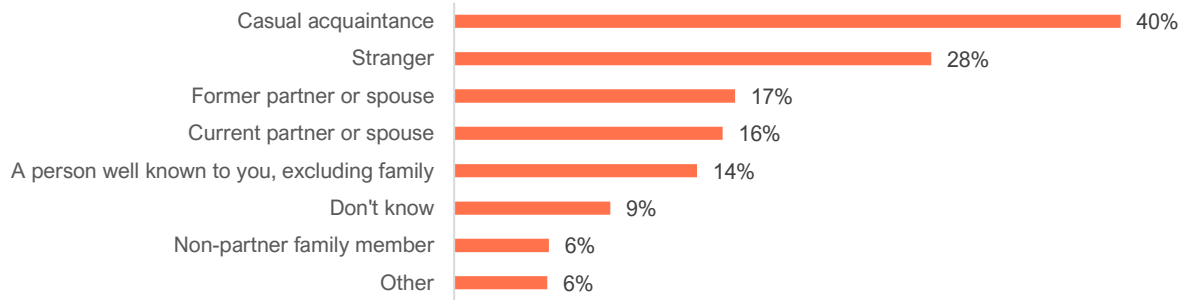
### Perpetrator Race/Ethnicity

Respondents who were sexually assaulted were provided with seven race/ethnicity categories and asked to report the race/ethnicity of the person(s) who assaulted them by selecting any categories that applied. Seventy-two percent (72%) of respondents provided this information. Forty-five percent (45%) of those respondents perceived their assailant to be a White/Caucasian assailant, followed by 44% who perceived a Hispanic/Latino assailant. Other races were reported at much lower rates, ranging from 6% to 10%.



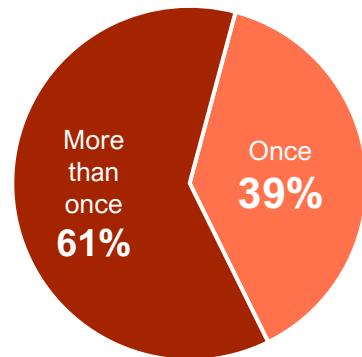
### Perpetrator Relationship to Victim

Respondents who were sexually assaulted were provided with eight relationship categories (including *other* and *don't know*) and asked to report the relationship with the person(s) who assaulted them by selecting any categories that applied. Almost all (99%) of those who were sexually assaulted provided this information. Forty percent (40%) of those respondents reported being assaulted by a *casual acquaintance*, followed by 28% who reported being assaulted by a *stranger*. The remaining categories were selected by between 6% and 17% of respondents.

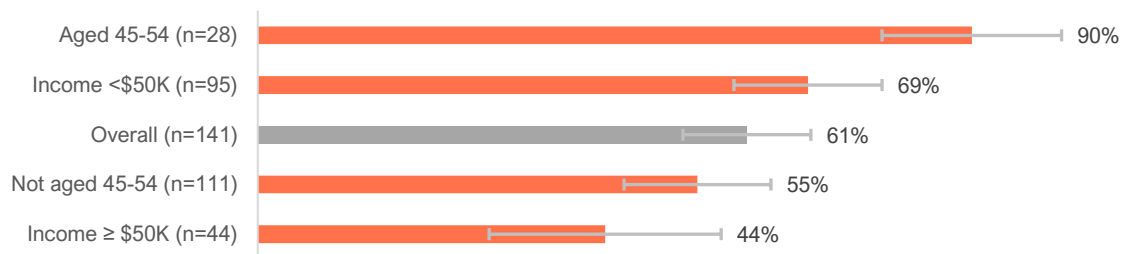


### Frequency

Respondents who were sexually assaulted were asked whether they were assaulted once or more than once. Almost all of those who were sexually assaulted (99.8%) answered this question, and 61% of these respondents said they had been sexually assaulted more than once. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.



- Respondents **aged 45-54** were more likely than those who were either younger or older to have been sexually assaulted more than once, at 90% and 55%, respectively.
- Respondents with household **incomes of less than \$50,000** were more likely than those with higher incomes to have been assaulted more than once, at 69% and 44%, respectively.

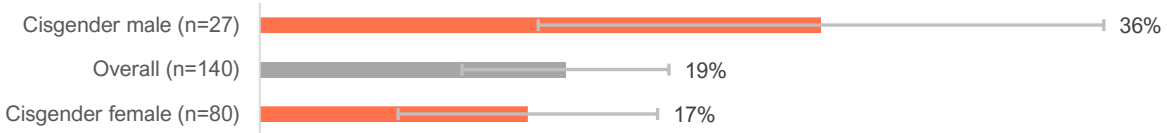
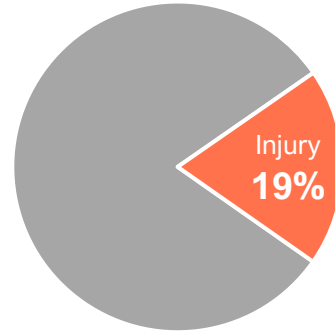




### Injury

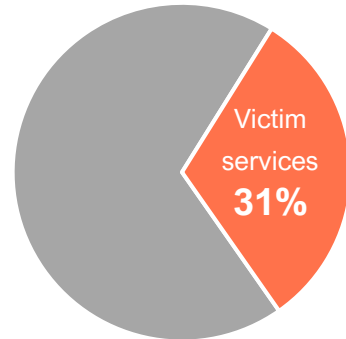
Respondents who were sexually assaulted were asked if, as a result of the assault, they were injured to the extent that they received medical care, including self-treatment. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of those who were sexually assaulted answered this question, and 19% of those who answered said they were injured to this extent. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

- Cisgender **males** were more likely than cisgender females to have been injured as the result of the rape, at 36% and 17% respectively.



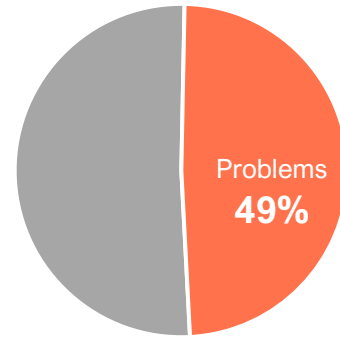
### Victim Services

Respondents who were sexually assaulted were asked whether, as a result of the incident, they sought any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling), including help from a victim service organization. Ninety-nine percent (99%) answered this question, and 31% of them reported seeking some type of professional help. This rate did not vary by respondent demographic.

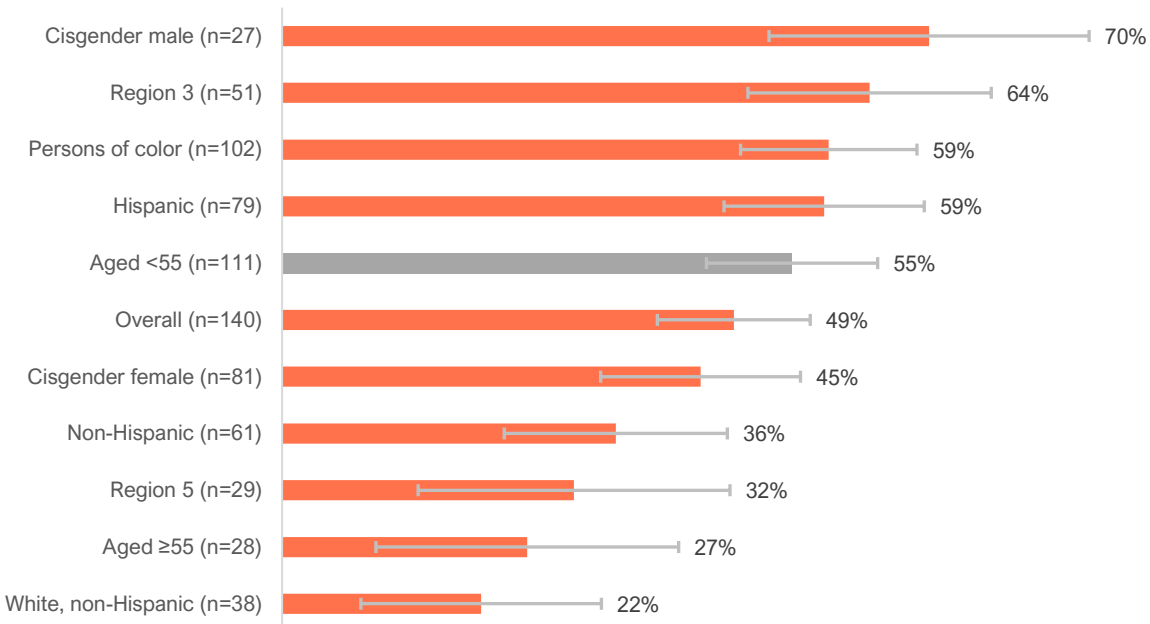


### Problems Resulting from Crime

Respondents who were sexually assaulted were asked whether the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers. Nearly all (99.5%) of those who were assaulted answered this question, and 49% of these respondents indicated that the incident did lead to significant problems. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.



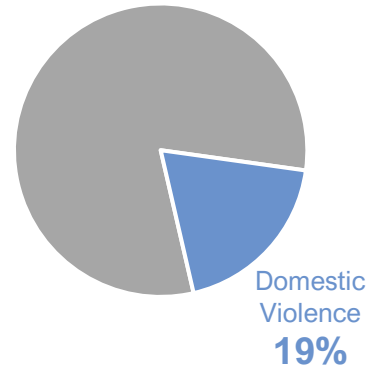
- Cisgender **males** were more likely to have experienced problems than cisgender females, at 70% and 45%, respectively.
- At 64%, respondents from region 3 (Central NM) were more likely to have experienced problems than those from other regions, at 39% [not shown on chart]. At 32%, respondents from region 5 (Northwest NM) were *less* likely to have experience problems than respondents from other regions, at 53% [not shown on chart].
- **Respondents of color** were more likely to have experienced problems than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 59% and 22%, respectively.
- **Hispanic** respondents were more likely to have experienced problems than non-Hispanic respondents, at 59% and 36%, respectively.
- Those **aged 54 and younger** were more likely to have experienced problems than those 55 and older, at 55% and 27%, respectively.



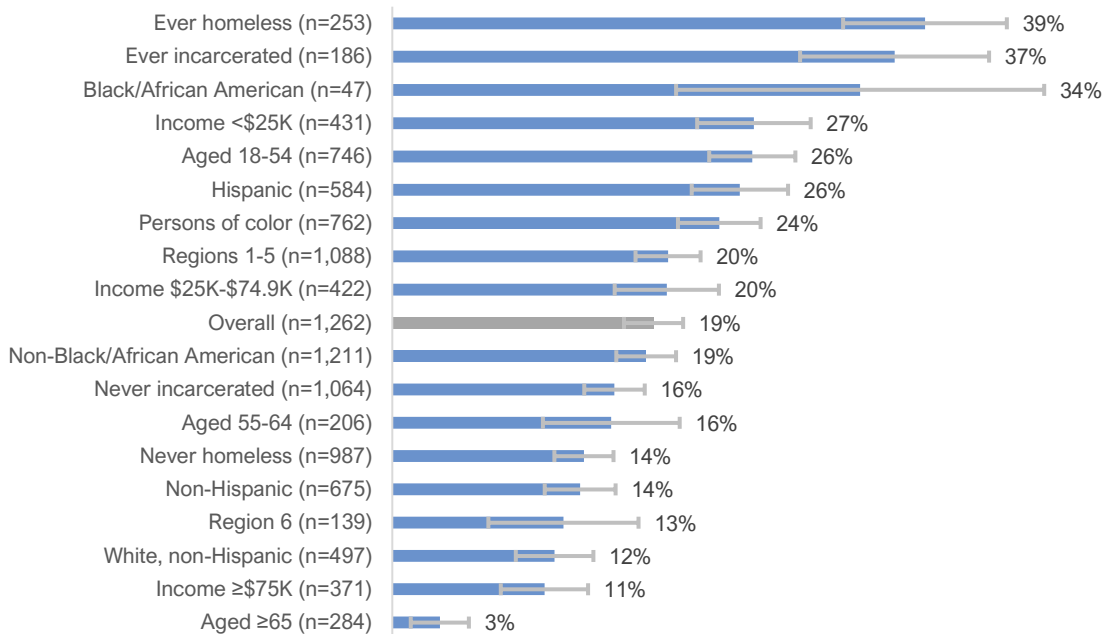
## Domestic Violence

### Victimization

Survey respondents were asked if they had been emotionally or physically abused by a former or current partner or spouse in the last 12 months while in New Mexico. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of respondents answered this question, and 19% of those who did so indicated that they had experienced domestic violence. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

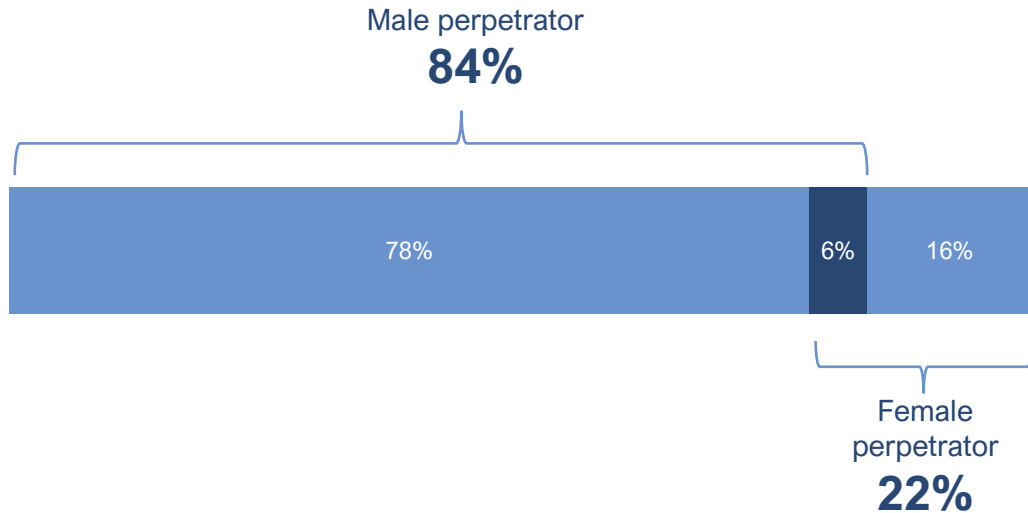


- Respondents who were ever **homeless** were more likely than those who were never homeless to have experienced domestic violence, at 39% and 14%, respectively.
- Those who were ever **incarcerated** were more likely than those who were never incarcerated to have experienced domestic violence, at 37% and 16%, respectively.
- **Black/African American** respondents were more likely than respondents of other races to have experienced domestic violence, at 34% and 19%, respectively.
- Respondents with household **incomes of less than \$25,000** were more likely to have experienced domestic violence, at 27%, compared to those with incomes of \$25,000 to \$74,999, at 20%, and those with incomes of \$75,000 and more, at 11%.
- Those **aged 18 to 54** were more likely than those aged 55 and older to have experienced domestic violence, at 26%, compared to those aged 55 to 64, at 16%, and those aged 65 and older, at 3%.
- **Hispanic** respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to have experienced domestic violence, at 26% and 14%, respectively.
- **Respondents of color** were more likely to have experienced domestic violence than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 24% and 12%, respectively.
- Respondents from **regions 1 through 5** were more likely to have experienced domestic violence than those from region 6 (Central West NM), at 20% and 13%, respectively.



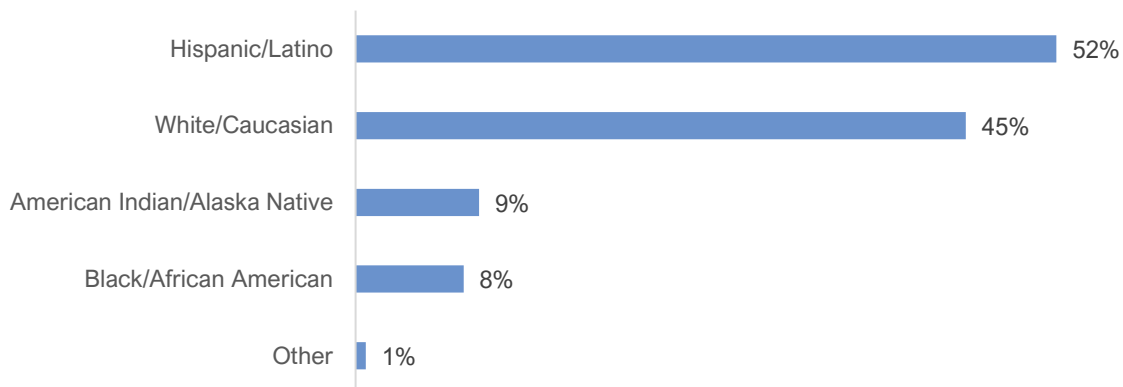
### Perpetrator Gender

Respondents who experienced domestic violence were asked to report the gender of the person(s) who abused them. Ninety-five percent (95%) of those who were abused provided this information. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of those respondents reported being abused by a male, 16% reported being abused by a female, and 6% reported being abused by both a male and female.



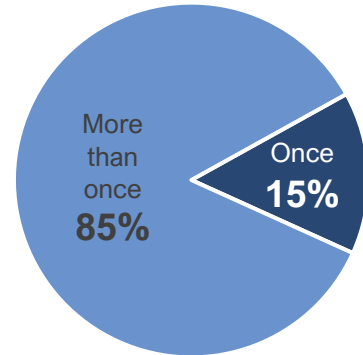
### Perpetrator Race/Ethnicity

Respondents who experienced domestic violence were provided with seven race-ethnicity categories and asked to report the race/ethnicity of the person(s) who abused them by selecting any categories that applied. Eighty-one percent (81%) of respondents provided this information. Fifty-two percent (52%) of those respondents reported a Hispanic/Latino abuser, followed by 45% who reported a White/Caucasian abuser. Other races were reported at lower rates, ranging from 1% to 9%.



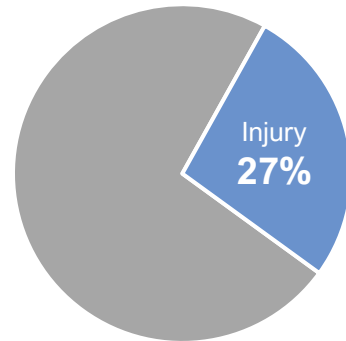
### Frequency

Respondents who experienced domestic violence were asked whether they were abused once or more than once. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of those who experienced domestic violence answered this question, and 85% of these respondents said they had experienced this violence more than once. This rate did not vary by respondent demographic.

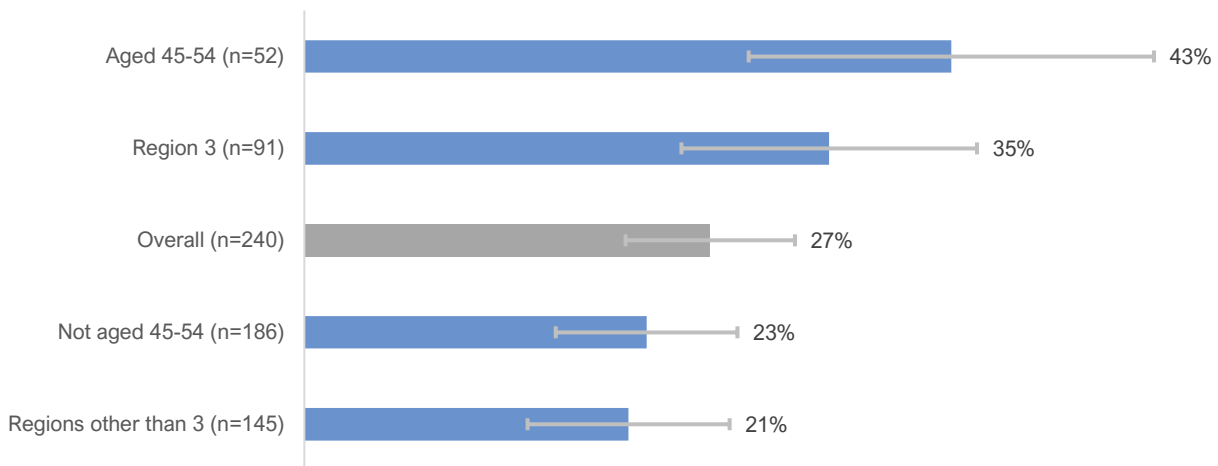


### Injury

Respondents who experienced domestic violence were asked if they were injured to the extent that they received medical care, including self-treatment, as a result of the abuse. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of those who experienced domestic violence answered this question, and 27% of those who answered said they were injured to this extent. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

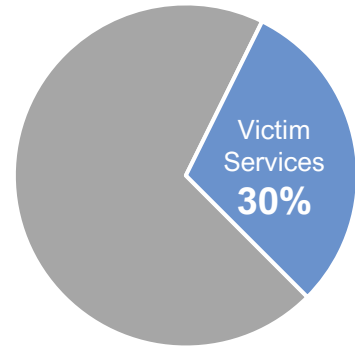


- Those **aged 45 to 54** were more likely than those of younger or older ages to have been injured, at 43% and 23%, respectively.
- Respondents in **region 3 (Central NM)** were more likely than respondents from other regions to have been injured, at 35% and 21%, respectively.

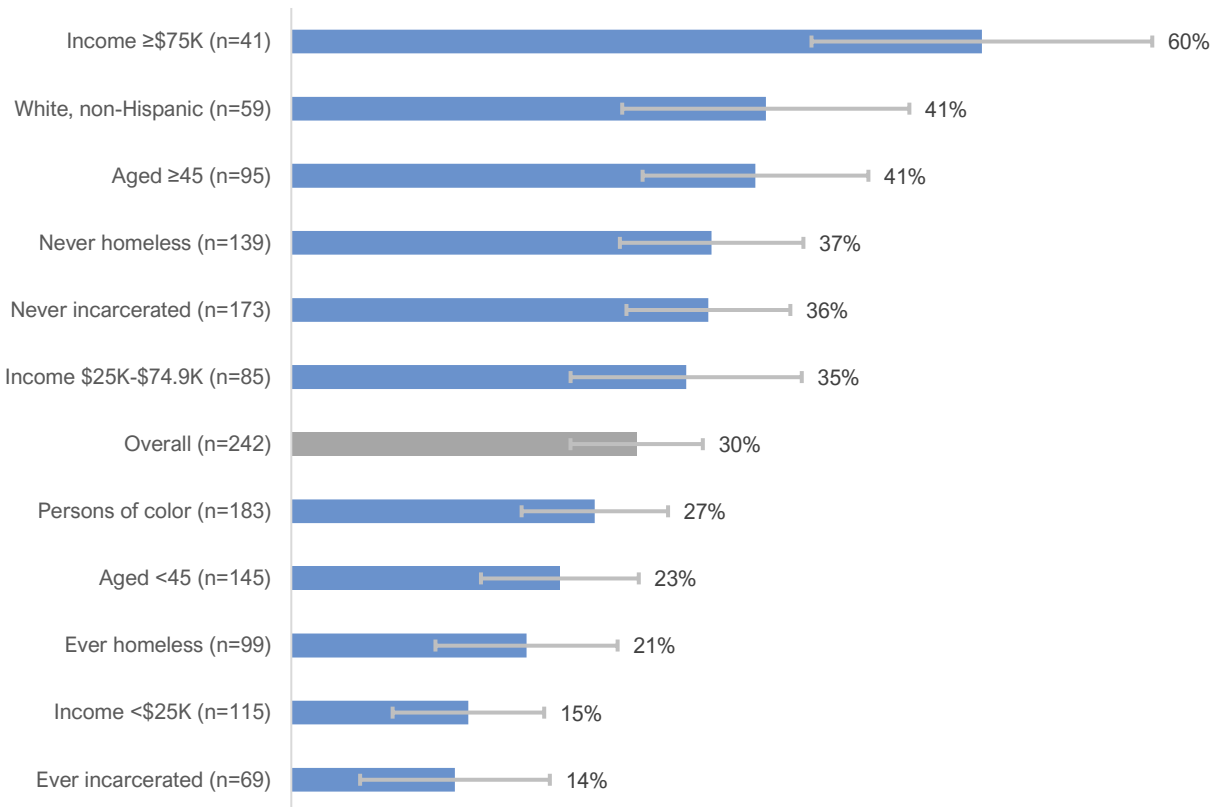


### Victim Services

Respondents who experienced domestic violence were asked whether, as a result of the incident, they sought any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling), including help from a victim service organization. All respondents who experienced domestic violence answered this question, and 30% of them reported seeking some type of help. This rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

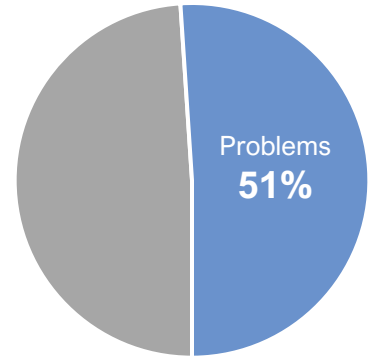


- At 60%, respondents with household **incomes of \$75,000 or more** were more likely to have sought victim services, compared to those with incomes of \$25,000 to \$74,999, at 35%, and those with incomes of less than \$25,000, at 15%.
- **Non-Hispanic White** respondents were more likely than respondents of color to have sought victim services, at 41% and 27%, respectively.
- Those **aged 45 and older** were more likely than those aged 44 and younger to have sought victim services, at 41% and 23%, respectively.
- Those who were never **homeless** were more likely to have sought victim services than those who were ever homeless, at 37% and 21%, respectively.
- Those who were never **incarcerated** were more likely to have sought victim services than those who were ever incarcerated at 36% and 14%, respectively.

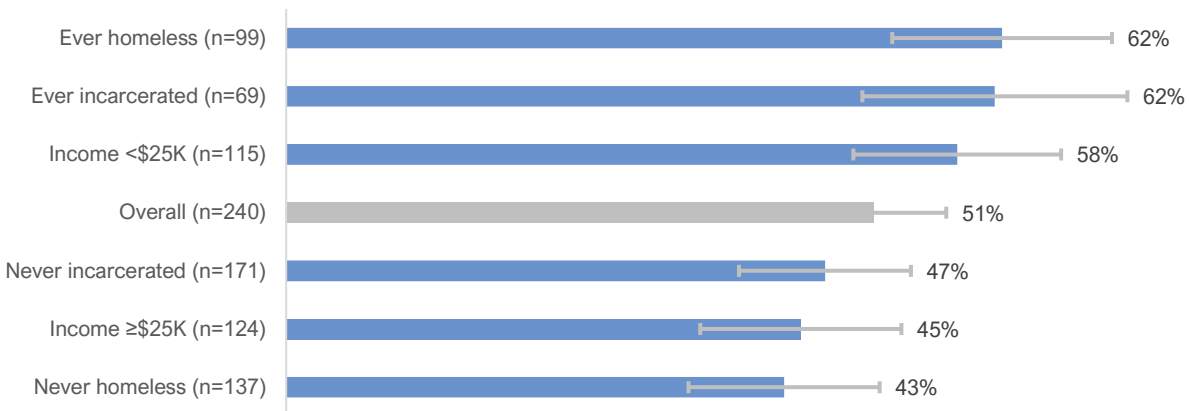


### Problems Resulting from Crime

Respondents who experienced domestic violence were asked whether the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of those who experienced domestic violence answered this question, and 51% of these respondents indicated that the incident did lead to significant problems. This rate varied by demographic as described below.



- Respondents who were ever **homeless** were more likely to have experienced problems than those who were never homeless, at 62% and 43%, respectively.
- Those who were ever **incarcerated** were more likely to have experienced problems than those who were never incarcerated, at 62% and 47%, respectively.
- Respondents with household **incomes of less than \$25,000** were more likely to have experienced problems than those with incomes of \$25,000 or more, at 58% and 45%, respectively.



### Lifetime Victimization

#### Rape Victimization

Survey respondents were asked if anyone had forced or coerced them to have sex within their lifetime. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of respondents answered this question, and 39% of these respondents indicated that they had been raped within their lifetime.

**39%**  
lifetime rape

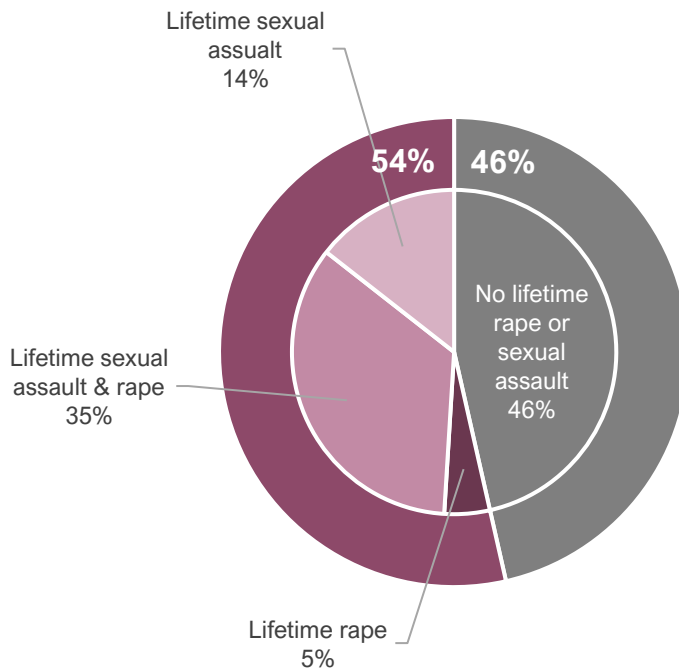
#### Sexual Assault Victimization

Survey respondents were asked if anyone had attempted to force or coerce them into any unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc. in their lifetime. The question specifically instructed respondents to consider only incidents that were not already reported in the previous (rape) question to avoid double counting. Thus, the rates reported here are for sexual assault alone—assault that did not progress to rape. Ninety-five percent (95%) of respondents answered this question, and 51% indicated that they had been sexually assaulted in their lifetime.

**51%**  
lifetime sexual assault

#### Rape and Sexual Assault Victimization

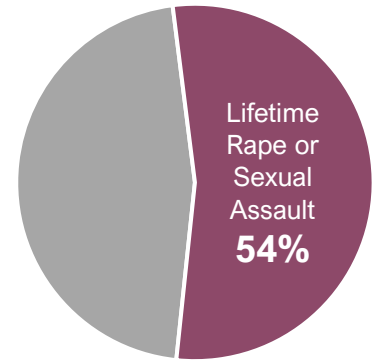
While 46% of respondents reported having been neither raped or sexually assaulted within their lifetime, 54% reported experiencing at least one of these lifetime crimes, and 35% reported experiencing both. The remainder of this section will focus on the 54% who experienced either.



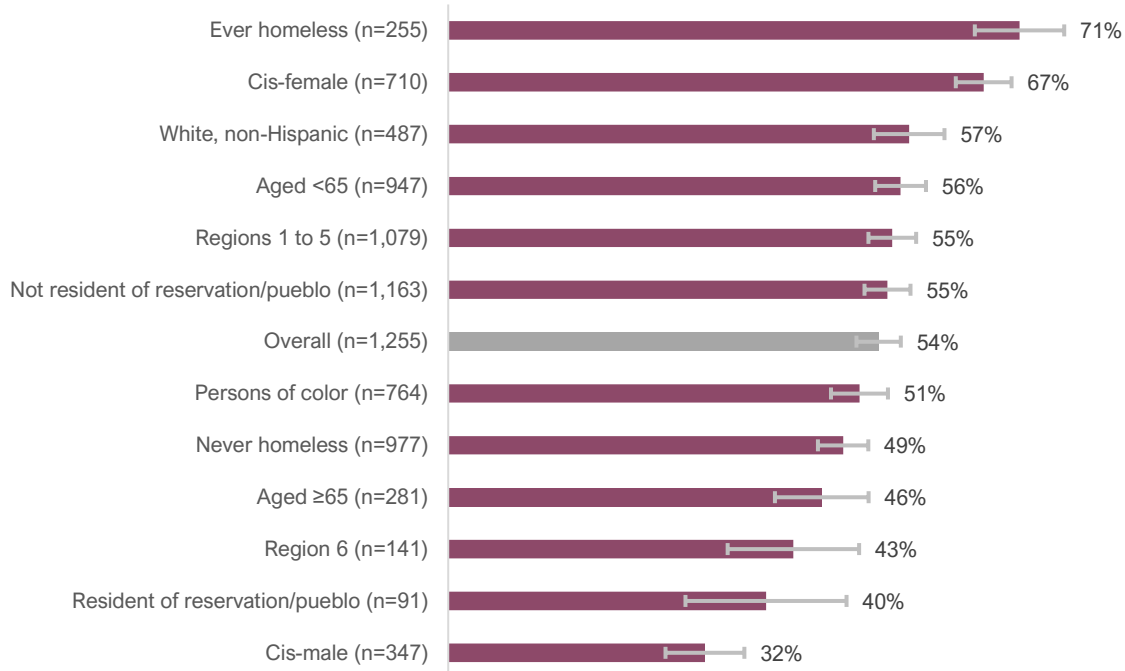
*Note: There is a difference between the separate rate for sexual assault reported above (51%) and the rate that appears in the combined graphic (14% plus 35% equals 49%). The separate rate was computed using those who responded to the sexual assault question as the denominator, while the rates in the graphic use those who responded to either the rape or sexual assault question as the denominator.*



While 54% of respondents reported experiencing lifetime rape or sexual assault, this rate varied by respondent demographic as described below.

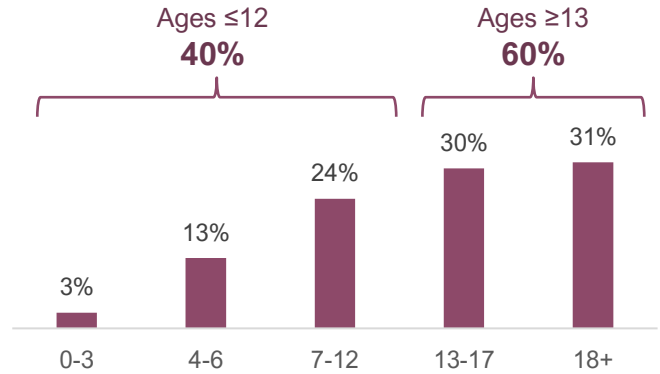


- Those who were ever **homeless** were more likely to have experienced lifetime rape or sexual assault than those who were never homeless, at 71% and 49%, respectively.
- **Cis-gender females** were more likely to have experienced lifetime rape or sexual assault than cisgender males, at 67% and 32%, respectively.
- **White, non-Hispanic** respondents were more likely to have experienced lifetime rape or sexual assault than respondents of color, at 57% and 51%, respectively.
- Those aged **64 and younger** were more likely to have experienced lifetime rape or sexual assault than those aged 65 and older, at 56% and 46%, respectively.
- Respondents from **regions other than 6** were more likely to have experienced lifetime rape or sexual assault than those from region 6 (Central West NM), at 55% and 43%, respectively.
- Those who were **not residents of pueblos/reservations** were more likely to have experienced lifetime rape or sexual assault than those who were residents of pueblos/reservations, at 55% and 40%, respectively.

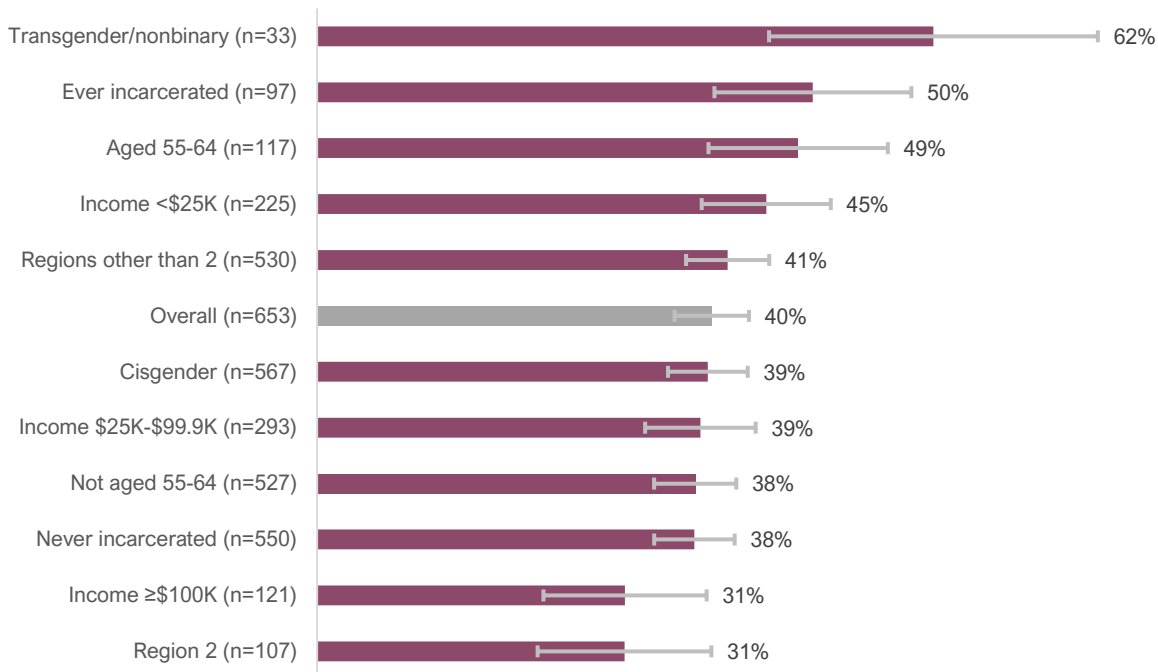


### Age of Victimization

Survey respondents who experienced lifetime rape or sexual assault were provided with five age categories and asked to indicate how old they were when the incident first occurred. Ninety-seven percent (97%) of respondents who were raped or sexually assaulted provided this information, and 40% reported being aged 12 or younger at the time of the first incident. These rates varied by respondent demographic as described below.



- **Transgender/nonbinary** respondents were more likely to have been 12 or younger at the time of the first rape or sexual assault incident compared to cisgender respondents, at 62% and 39%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever **incarcerated** were more likely to have been 12 or younger at the time of the first rape or sexual assault incident compared to those who were never incarcerated, at 50% and 38%, respectively.
- Those **aged 55 to 64** were more likely to have been 12 or younger at the time of the first rape or sexual assault incident compared to those who were in other age groups, at 49% and 38%, respectively.
- Those with household **incomes of less than \$25,000** were more likely to have been 12 or younger at the time of the first incident, at 45%, compared to those with incomes of \$25,000 to \$99,999, at 39%, and those with incomes of \$100,000 or more, at 31%.
- Those from **regions other than region 2** were more likely to have been 12 or younger at the time of the first incident, at 41%, compared to those from region 2 (Southeast NM), at 31%.



## Summary

Violent crime is a significant concern in New Mexico. In 2022, New Mexico had the highest violent crime rate of any state in the country at 780.47 per 100,000 people.<sup>9</sup> This rate is more than double the national rate of 380.72 and seven times higher than the state—Maine—with the lowest rate. While New Mexico’s violent crime rate has fallen by 6.5% from the early 1990s, the national rate has fallen more precipitously, at 49.8%, or nearly half.<sup>10</sup> It is against this backdrop that the report findings should be considered.

According to the findings of this study, two in every five (40%) New Mexicans experienced stalking, domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or rape in the past 12 months. Furthermore, as shown throughout this report, certain demographic groups were disproportionately victimized across each of the crimes explored in this study, resulting in even higher rates for these demographic groups. The impact of victimization by demographic group is summarized here. All findings presented below are statistically significant findings.<sup>11</sup>

### Person of Color

- Respondents of color were more likely to have been the victim of **any crime** than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 51% and 24%, respectively.
- Respondents of color were more likely to have been **stalked** than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 43% and 19%, respectively.
- Respondents of color were more likely than White, non-Hispanic respondents to have been **raped**, at 7% and 2%, respectively.
- Respondents of color were more likely than White, non-Hispanic respondents to have been **sexually assaulted**, at 14% and 8%, respectively.
- Respondents of color were more likely to have experienced **domestic violence** than White, non-Hispanic respondents, at 24% and 12%, respectively.
- White, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to have experienced **lifetime rape or sexual assault** than respondents of color, at 57% and 51%, respectively.

### Hispanic

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to have been victims of **any crime** than non-Hispanic respondents, at 54% and 29%, respectively.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to have been **stalked** than non-Hispanic respondents, at 46% and 23%, respectively.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to have been **raped**, at 7% and 3%, respectively.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to have been **sexually assaulted**, at 14% and 9%, respectively.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to have experienced **domestic violence**, at 26% and 14%, respectively.

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<sup>9</sup> USA Facts. (2024). Which States Have the Highest and Lowest Crime Rates? Retrieved from <https://usafacts.org/articles/which-states-have-the-least-and-most-crime/>

<sup>10</sup> USA Facts. (2024). Which States Have the Highest and Lowest Crime Rates? Retrieved from <https://usafacts.org/articles/which-states-have-the-least-and-most-crime/>

<sup>11</sup> It bears repeating here that there may be differences for other demographic groups that are not reported here—identifying differences requires a large enough sample, and some groups did not meet the threshold required for the statistical test.

### Black/African American

- Black/African American respondents were more likely to have been victims of **any crime** than non-Black/African American respondents, at 65% and 40%, respectively.
- Black/African American respondents were more likely to have been **stalked** than non-Black/African American respondents, at 59% and 32%, respectively.
- Black/African American respondents were more likely than respondents of other races to have been **raped**, at 11% and 5%, respectively.
- Black/African American respondents were more likely than respondents of other races to have experienced **domestic violence**, at 34% and 19%, respectively.

### Ever Homeless

- Those who were ever homeless were more likely to have been the victim of **any crime** than those who were never homeless, at 67% and 33%, respectively.
- Those who were ever homeless were more likely to have been **stalked** than those who were never homeless, at 56% and 27%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever homeless were more likely than those who were never homeless to have been **raped**, at 11% and 3%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever homeless were more likely than those who were never homeless to have been **sexually assaulted**, at 21% and 9%, respectively.
- Respondents who were ever homeless were more likely than those who were never homeless to have experienced **domestic violence**, at 39% and 14%, respectively.
- Those who were ever homeless were more likely to have experienced **lifetime rape or sexual assault** than those who were never homeless, at 71% and 49%, respectively.

### Ever Incarcerated

- Those who were ever incarcerated had the highest **overall victimization** rate, at 69%, compared to those who were never incarcerated, at 35%.
- Those who were ever incarcerated had the highest **stalking** rate, at 62%, compared to those who were never incarcerated, at 28%.
- Those who were ever incarcerated were more likely than those who were never incarcerated to have experienced **domestic violence**, at 37% and 16%, respectively.

### Gender Identity

- Transgender/nonbinary respondents were more likely to have been the victim of **any crime** than cisgender respondents, at 58% and 41%, respectively.
- Transgender/nonbinary respondents were more likely to have been **stalked** than cisgender respondents, at 50% and 33%, respectively.
- Transgender/nonbinary respondents were more likely than cisgender respondents to have been **raped**, at 13% and 4%, respectively.
- Transgender/nonbinary respondents were more likely than cisgender respondents to have been **sexually assaulted**, at 31% and 10%, respectively.
- Cis-gender females were more likely to have experienced **lifetime rape or sexual assault** than cisgender males, at 67% and 32%, respectively.

## Age

- Those aged 18 to 54 were more likely to have been the victim of **any crime**, at 54%, than those aged 55 to 64, at 33%, and those aged 65 and older, at 13%.
- Those aged 18 to 54 were more likely to have been **stalked**, at 44%, than those aged 55 to 64, at 27%, and those aged 65 and older, at 9%.
- Those aged 54 and younger were more likely than those 55 and older to have been **raped**, at 7% and 1%, respectively.
- Those aged 18 to 34 were more likely to have been **sexually assaulted**, at 18%, than those aged 35 to 64, at 11%, and those aged 65 and older, at 3%.
- Those aged 18 to 54 were more likely than those aged 55 and older to have experienced **domestic violence**, at 26%, compared to those aged 55 to 64, at 16%, and those aged 65 and older, at 3%.
- Those aged 64 and younger were more likely to have experienced **lifetime rape or sexual assault** than those aged 65 and older, at 56% and 46%, respectively.

## Household Income

- Those with household incomes of less than \$50,000 were more likely to have been the victim of **any crime**, at 52%, than those with incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999, at 36%, and those with incomes of \$75,000 and over, at 25%.
- Those with household incomes less than \$50,000 were likelier to have been **stalked**, at 43%, than those with incomes \$50,000 to \$74,999, at 30%, and those with incomes \$75,000 and over, at 20%.
- Eight percent (8%) of those with household incomes of less than \$25,000 reported having been **raped**, compared to 4% of those with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$99,999, and 1% of those with income of \$100,000 or more.
- Those with household incomes of less than \$100,000 were more likely than those with higher incomes to have been **sexually assaulted**, at 14% and 3%, respectively.
- Respondents with household incomes of less than \$25,000 were more likely to have experienced **domestic violence**, at 27%, compared to those with incomes of \$25,000 to \$74,999, at 20%, and those with incomes of \$75,000 and more, at 11%.

## Region

- Respondents from region 5 (Northwest NM) had the highest rate of victimization for **any crime**, at 44%, followed by those from region 3 (Central NM), at 43%; region 1 (Southwest NM), at 41%; region 2 (Southeast NM), at 40%; region 6 (Central West NM), at 31%; and region 4 (Northeast NM), at 17%.
- Respondents from region 5 (Northwest NM) were more likely to have been **stalked**, at 38%, than those from region 3 (Central NM), at 37%, those from region 1 (Southwest NM), at 34%, those from region 2 (Southeast NM), at 29%, those from region 6 (Central NM), at 24%, and those from region 4 (Northeast NM), at 18%.
- At 6%, respondents from region 3 (Central NM) were more likely to have been **raped** than respondents from other regions, at 4%. At 1%, respondents from region 5 (Northwest NM) were *less* likely to have been raped than respondents from other regions, at 5%.
- Respondents from regions 1 through 5 were more likely to have experienced **domestic violence** than those from region 6 (Central West NM), at 20% and 13%, respectively.
- Respondents from regions 1 to 5 were more likely to have experienced **lifetime rape or sexual assault** than those from region 6 (Central West NM), at 55% and 43%, respectively.

### Pueblos/Reservations

- Those who were *not* residents of pueblos/reservations were more likely to have experienced **lifetime rape or sexual assault** than those who were residents of pueblos/reservations, at 55% and 40%, respectively.



The sheer number of victims of these crimes is noteworthy. More than half (54%) of all respondents reported that they had been sexually assaulted or raped in their lifetime. **This rate translates to more than 1.1 million New Mexico residents.** Most of the victims represented by this research (68%) did not receive any type of professional help, including help from any New Mexico victim services organization.

The impact of victimization is likewise noteworthy. Forty-two percent (42%) of respondents who experienced at least one type of crime indicated that the incident led to significant problems with their job or schoolwork or trouble with their boss, coworkers, or peers. Furthermore, these crimes do not just impact the victims; they have a profound impact on society due to the economic toll (e.g., missed work), health care utilization (e.g., emergency room visits), and governmental services (e.g., increase law enforcement presence).

While this research attempts to ascertain accurate rates for victimization in New Mexico, the actual number of residents impacted, directly or indirectly, by these types of violent crimes is incalculable. A comprehensive accounting would include the impact on secondary (indirect) victims as well as the long-term impacts of violence. Nevertheless, it is the hope of this research team that these findings will be used to inform the direction of resources to both prevent crime and to improve the provision of services to those who are victimized.



## Appendix A: Survey Instrument

### SECTION 1

Q1. Please think about **all the times** in the last 12 months when you experienced unwanted contacts or behaviors. Please **check each one** that has happened to you during the last 12 months while you were in New Mexico. When answering, please think about anyone who may have done these things, including current or former spouses or partners, other persons you may know, or strangers. However, please **DO NOT** include bill collectors, solicitors (political or otherwise), or salespeople. Has anyone:

- Followed you around and watched you
- Snuck into your home, car, etc. and done unwanted things to let you know they had been there
- Waited for you at your home, work, school, or any place else when you didn't want them to
- Shown up, ridden, or driven places where you were when they had no business being there
- Left or sent unwanted items, such as cards, letters, presents, flowers, or other unwanted items
- Harassed your friends or family for information about you or your whereabouts
- Made unwanted phone calls, left messages, or used the phone excessively to contact you
- Spied on you or monitored your activities using technology
- Tracked your whereabouts with an electronic tracking device or application
- Posted or threatened to post inappropriate/unwanted information about you on the Internet
- None of the above **[SKIP TO SECTION 2]**

Q2. Was the person or persons who did this to you: (check all that apply; leave blank if unknown)

- |                                      |   |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Man/men     | <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native    | <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woman/women | <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American           | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian       | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____     |

Q3. Was the person or persons who did this to you a: (check all that apply)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-partner family member                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance       | <input type="checkbox"/> A person well known to you, excluding family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current partner or spouse | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Former partner or spouse  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____                                  |

Q4. Did this happen once or more than once?

- Once  More than once

Q5. Did you seek any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling), including help from a victim service organization, because of this incident?

- No  Yes

Q6. Did this incident lead you to have significant problems with your job or schoolwork, or trouble with your boss, coworkers, or peers?

- No  Yes

### SECTION 2

Q7. In the last 12 months, while in New Mexico, did anyone force or coerce you to have sex with them?

- No **[SKIP TO SECTION 3]**  Yes

Q8. Was the person or persons who did this to you: (check all that apply; leave blank if unknown)

- |                                      |   |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Man/men     | <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native    | <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woman/women | <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American           | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian       | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____     |

Q9. Was the person or persons who did this to you a: (check all that apply)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-partner family member                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance       | <input type="checkbox"/> A person well known to you, excluding family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current partner or spouse | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Former partner or spouse  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____                                  |

Q10. Did this happen once or more than once?

- Once  More than once

Q11. As a result of this incident, were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care, including self-treatment?

- No  Yes

Q12. Did you seek any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling, physical/SANE exam), including help from a victim service organization (e.g., rape crisis center), because of this incident?

- No  Yes

Q13. Did this incident lead you to have significant problems with your job or schoolwork, or trouble with your boss, coworkers, or peers?

- No  Yes

### SECTION 3

Q14. **Other than the incident(s) reported in question 7**, in the last 12 months, while in New Mexico, did anyone **attempt** to force or coerce you into any unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?

- No **[SKIP TO SECTION 4]**  Yes

Q15. Was the person or persons who did this to you: (check all that apply; leave blank if unknown)

- |                                      |   |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Man/men     | <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native    | <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woman/women | <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American           | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian       | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____     |

Q16. Was the person or persons who did this to you a: (check all that apply)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-partner family member                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance       | <input type="checkbox"/> A person well known to you, excluding family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current partner or spouse | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Former partner or spouse  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____                                  |



Q17. Did this happen once or more than once?

- Once  More than once

Q18. As a result of this incident, were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care, including self-treatment?

- No  Yes

Q19. Did you seek any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling), including help from a victim service organization (e.g., sexual assault crisis center), because of this incident ?

- No  Yes

Q20. Did this incident lead you to have significant problems with your job or schoolwork, or trouble with your boss, coworkers, or peers?

- No  Yes

#### SECTION 4

Q21. In the last twelve months, while in New Mexico, have you been emotionally or physically abused by a former or current partner or spouse?

- No **[SKIP TO SECTION 5]**  Yes

Q22. Was the person or persons who did this to you: (check all that apply; leave blank if unknown)

- |                                      |   |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Man/men     | <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native    | <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woman/women | <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American           | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian       | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____     |

Q23. Did this happen once or more than once?

- Once  More than once

Q24. As a result of this incident, were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care, including self-treatment?

- No  Yes

Q25. Did you seek any kind of professional help (e.g., counseling, therapy), including help from a victim service organization (e.g., sexual assault crisis center), because of this incident ?

- No  Yes

Q26. Did this incident lead you to have significant problems with your job or schoolwork, or trouble with your boss, coworkers, or peers?

- No  Yes

## SECTION 5

Q27. **In your lifetime**, has anyone forced or coerced you to have sex with them?

- No  Yes

Q28. Other than the incident(s) reported in the last question, **in your lifetime**, has anyone **attempted** to force or coerce you into any unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?

- No  Yes

Q29. If you answered “yes” to at least one of the last two questions, how old were you when the incident first occurred?

- 0-3  4-6  7-12  13-17  18+  N/A

## SECTION 6

Please answer **all** the following demographic questions. Your responses help ensure that our survey has reached a representative sample of New Mexico’s population. Responses will not be used to identify you.

Q30. What is your gender identity?

- Cis-gender (non-transgender) man  Non-binary  
 Cis-gender (non-transgender) woman  I don’t understand the question  
 Transgender man  Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Transgender woman

Q31. Which categories best describe your racial/ethnic background? (check all that apply)

- American Indian/Alaska Native  White/Caucasian  
 Black and/or African American  Hispanic/Latino  
 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander  Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asian

Q32. What is the primary language spoken in your home?

- English  Spanish  Native American Language  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Q33. For 2022, what was your total household income from all sources?

- Less than \$25,000  \$50,000 to \$74,999  \$100,000 or more  
 \$25,000 to \$49,999  \$75,000 to \$99,999

Q34. Are you a resident of a reservation or pueblo?  No  Yes

Q35. Have you ever been homeless or unhoused?  No  Yes

Q36. Have you ever been incarcerated?  No  Yes

Q37. In what year were you born? \_\_\_\_\_

Q38. What is your zip code? \_\_\_\_\_

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## Appendix B: Sample Frame

Sample Frame for General (non-Native) Distribution	
General Population (all ages)	
Region 1: Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro	2,800
Region 2: Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, Roosevelt	2,800
Region 3: Bernalillo, Valencia	2,800
Region 4: Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, San Miguel, Union	2,800
Region 5: Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, San Juan, Santa Fe, Taos, Torraine	2,800
Region 6: Catron, Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval	2,800
Subtotal	16,800
Young Population (ages 18-34)	
Region 1: Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro	1,200
Region 2: Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, Roosevelt	1,200
Region 3: Bernalillo, Valencia	1,200
Region 4: Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, San Miguel, Union	1,200
Region 5: Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, San Juan, Santa Fe, Taos, Torraine	1,200
Region 6: Catron, Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval	1,200
Subtotal	7,200
TOTAL	24,000



## **MAINE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER**

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) informs policy development and improvement of practice in Maine's criminal and juvenile justice systems. A partnership between the University of Southern Maine Muskie School of Public Service and the Maine Department of Corrections, SAC collaborates with numerous community-based and governmental agencies. SAC conducts applied research, evaluates programs and new initiatives, and provides technical assistance, consultation, and organizational development services. The Maine Statistical Analysis Center is funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and supported by the Justice Research Statistics Association.

## **SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER**

The Survey Research Center provides technical expertise and assistance to support the generation, processing, and analysis of quantitative data in the social sciences, human services, and public opinion fields. The Center provides a wide range of research and technical assistance services to federal, state, and municipal governments, private nonprofit agencies, businesses, and University faculty and departments. Services include proposal preparation, market research, needs assessments, program evaluation, policy analysis, and information system design.

## **CATHERINE CUTLER INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL POLICY**

The Catherine Cutler Institute for Health and Social Policy at the Muskie School of Public Service is dedicated to developing innovative, evidence-informed, and practical approaches to pressing health and social challenges faced by individuals, families, and communities.

## **MUSKIE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SERVICE**

The Muskie School of Public Service is Maine's distinguished public policy school, combining an extensive applied research and technical assistance portfolio with rigorous undergraduate and graduate degree programs in geography-anthropology; policy, planning, and management (MPPM); and public health (MPH). The school is nationally recognized for applying innovative knowledge to critical issues in the fields of sustainable development and health and human service policy and management and is home to the Cutler Institute for Health and Social Policy.

