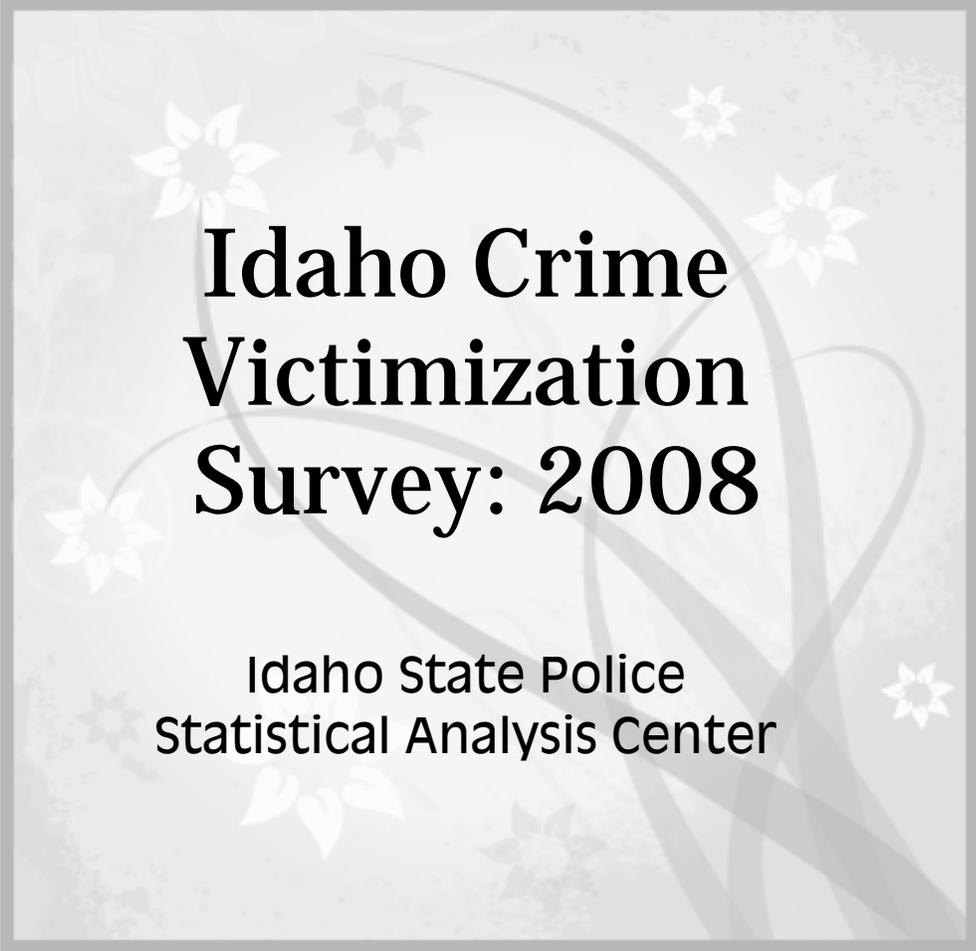


Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2008



Idaho State Police
Statistical Analysis Center
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Introduction



The 2008 Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was conducted between March to May 2009. Survey participants were randomly selected from either a landline or a cell-phone sampling frame. Total participants included 2,664 landline and 565 cell-phone households. Participants were asked about any instances of property crime, violent crime, stalking, sexual assault, and domestic violence occurring in 2008. In addition, respondents were questioned regarding personal perceptions of neighborhood safety and satisfaction with police services. The 2008 ICVS survey enhances knowledge of crime and victimization in Idaho and assists in evaluating satisfaction with and effectiveness of criminal justice and health service programs. The following provides a summary of findings from the 2008 ICVS.

The following provides a summary of findings from the 2008 ICVS.

Summary of Findings

Crime Perceptions

- ◆ 14.6% felt crime was almost always to always a problem in their community.
- ◆ 89.5% said they always to almost always felt safe in their community.
- ◆ 36.1% felt crime had increased in their community over the past year, whereas 62.9% felt crime had increased in the state of Idaho.
- ◆ Slightly over half, or 53.5%, felt crime would increase in their community over the next year.
- ◆ 21.9% felt their community had a larger drug or alcohol problem than the rest of Idaho.
- ◆ 18.5% have a family member they suspect abuses alcohol or drugs (including prescription drugs).

Property Crime

- ◆ An estimated 229.2 per 1,000 households in Idaho experienced a property crime in 2008.
- ◆ 66.0% of property crime was not reported to police.
- ◆ The most common form of property crime was vehicle related theft (includes stolen items from inside a car, car parts, or the vehicle itself) and theft of items from outside a house or building.
- ◆ Robbery and purse snatching were more likely to be reported than vehicle related thefts, vandalism, or theft from outside a building.

Identity Theft

- ◆ 252 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced some form of identity theft.
- ◆ 89.2 per 1,000 individuals experienced identity theft in 2008.

Violent Crime

- ◆ 135.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced a violent crime in 2008.
- ◆ The most common form of violent crime was intimidation/threats, followed by simple assault. Aggravated and sexual assaults were less common.
- ◆ 37.4% of violent crime was reported to police.
- ◆ Aggravated assault was reported more frequently than other forms of violent crime. Sexual assault was least likely to be reported.
- ◆ 20.2 per 1,000 individuals have experienced sexual assault within their lifetime. 9.2 per 1,000 individuals have experienced rape.

Domestic Violence

- ◆ 52.9% of total respondents knew the location of a domestic violence shelter or sexual assault program in their area. 33.5 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced emotional abuse in 2008.
- ◆ 151.2 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced emotional abuse within an intimate relationship.
- ◆ 99.8 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced physical abuse within an intimate relationship. 9.1 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced physical domestic violence in 2008.

Methodology



Since 1999, ISAC has conducted six crime victimization surveys through the University of Idaho Social Science Research Unit (SSRU). As with previous surveys, the 2008 ICVS instrument was generally modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) as well as the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Utah Crime Victimization Survey. Questions were asked regarding property and violent crime, domestic violence, perceptions of crime and neighborhood safety, and police services. In addition, respondents were asked if they had ever experienced stalking, domestic violence and/or sexual assault. Questions concerning child abuse were removed from the 2008 crime survey and identity theft questions were added.

Child abuse questions were deleted because parents or older adults living in the household needed to answer questions for child victims and it was determined the data gathered was not providing reliable estimates. Identity questions were added because there is a growing concern, especially among the elderly population, to determine how many Idahoans are victims of identity theft and how many occurrences are not reported to police.

Data Collection Strategy

To address the growing problem of non-response in telephone surveys, as well as to account for the increasing number of cell phone only households, a dual-frame phone methodology was used. Both a random sample of 7,000 household landlines and a random-digit sample of 5,000 wireless phone numbers with Idaho area codes and exchanges were purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. This was the first time ICVS used both a cell phone sample and a landline sample, but the addition was necessary to ensure the sample was representative of Idaho's population.

SSRU sent a pre-calling postcard to individuals in the landline sample (addresses were not available for the cell phone sample) to increase the survey response rate. The postcard informed the purpose of the survey and provided a toll-free number to answer questions. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was conducted between February and mid May 2009, with calls made Monday through Friday during the day, Monday through Thursday during the evening, and Saturdays between 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Each household was called up to eight times. The SSRU also employed Spanish speaking interviewers for households wishing to complete the interview in Spanish. Seventy-one interviews were completed in Spanish. Five respondents were 18 at the time of the study, but were 17 years of age in 2008.

Landline interviewers asked to speak to a household member at least 18 years of age with the most recent birthday. If a man answered the phone, however, he was interviewed (rather than asking for the person with the most recent birthday) to increase male respondents. The selected household member was asked if they resided in Idaho for last six months of 2008 and informed the survey would take approximately 25 minutes to complete. If the respondent did not have time to participate, a follow-up call was arranged.

Only experienced interviewers were used to call the cell phone sample to help increase the response rate. Interviewers asked if cell phone respondents could safely talk on the phone (i.e. were not driving a vehicle) and had time to participate in the survey. A call back was arranged if necessary. If someone under age 18 answered, the person was asked if an adult ever used the phone, and if so, could the interviewer speak with them. Cell phone respondents were also asked if they had a landline phone and if so, would they prefer to be called on it instead.

A total of 2,664 landline surveys and 565 cell phone surveys were completed. The overall response rate for the landline sample was 48.1% and the cell-phone sample was 20.4%. The breakdown in number of refusals, disconnected phone

Methodology Cont.

lines and refusals is provided in Table 1. The contact rate for the landline sample was 75.0% and the cell phone sample was 57.0%. Therefore, the cooperation rate (the proportion of interview completed of all eligible units contacted) for the landline sample was 64.0% and 35.7% for the cell phone sample.

The final response rate is comparable to the response rate (49.0%) obtained in 2005. The 2008 refusal rate was 35.0%, indicating that people were generally more willing to complete the survey once they were reached in 2008 relative to 2005. The refusal rate for the cell phone sample was 20.0%, which is comparable to other studies using mobile frames. The final response rate for the two frames combined was 38.9%, with a cooperation rate of 56.3% and a refusal rate of 30.2%.

Interviewer Training

Interviewers were trained on instructions in the basics of proper telephone interviewing, confidentiality of responses, telephone call record keeping, and background information concerning the study. Responses to survey questions were entered directly into the CATI program, although information identifying individual respondents was not included in the database. All telephone calls were recorded on call logs and the interviewers were monitored during each calling session by a supervisor.

Whenever appropriate, findings were based on relative populations and presented in the form of per capita victimization rates and/or rates per every 1,000 persons. The data used in this report is based solely on the victims' perceptions of the crime.

Table 1. Sample Characteristics	Landline Sample	Cell Phone Sample
Random Sample Size	7,000	5,000
Disconnects/Not working	1,237	1,814
Ineligible	226	411
No Contact	1,375	1,194
Refusals	1,498	1,016
Completes	2,664	565
Cooperation Rate	64.0%	35.7%

Characteristics of Survey Population Compared to Idaho

Table 2. Description of Survey Respondents Compared to Idaho Population

	Landline	Cell phone	Idaho ^a		Landline	Cell phone	Idaho ^a
Gender	n = 2,664	n=565	N=1,110,080	Ethnicity	n = 2,664	n=565	N=1,110,080
Female	57.7%	45.9%	50.2%	Hispanic	4.0%	10.3%	8.6%
Male	42.3%	54.1%	49.8%	Non-Hispanic	96.0%	89.7%	91.4%
Race				Average number of years lived in Idaho			
White/Caucasian	94.0%	94.0%	94.1%		33.9	24.2	*
Non-White	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%				
Marital Status				Education Level			
Married	71.5%	58.9%	58.4%	Less than High School	5.2%	10.4%	12.5%
Divorced	2.7%	8.8%	12.5%	High School or GED	21.4%	21.0%	28.8%
Single	6.7%	20.1%	20.3%	Some college/vocational	30.9%	32.9%	29.0%
Living with Partner	0.6%	2.2%	*	Associates Degree	8.3%	4.7%	8.1%
Separated	8.4%	8.6%	1.4%	Bachelors Degree	22.7%	22.6%	15.1%
Widowed	9.8%	1.4%	5.3%	Masters/professional degree	11.6%	8.4%	6.5%
Other	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%				
Geographic Distribution^d				Employment Status^c			
Rural	33.1%	32.1%	32.9%	Unemployed	2.7%	4.1%	3.6%
				Not in labor force ^e	46.0%	25.2%	33.4%
Age				Household Income^b			N=566,004
25 to 34	8.8%	26.4%	18.8%	\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.4%	7.1%	5.8%
35 to 44	14.0%	16.9%	17.4%	\$15,000 to \$24,999	11.2%	9.3%	11.5%
45 to 54	20.9%	17.5%	18.8%	\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.8%	13.7%	12.2%
55 to 64	22.8%	14.6%	15.1%	\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.9%	16.8%	16.7%
65 to 74	18.1%	5.6%	8.7%	\$50,000 to \$74,999	21.8%	23.0%	22.1%
75 to 84	10.8%	0.7%	5.4%	\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.4%	8.5%	11.8%
85 and over	3.0%	0.2%	2.2%	\$100,000 or more	12.9%	14.9%	13.7%

a. Idaho population figures are for adults and were extrapolated from the 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate by the U.S. Census Bureau, with the exception of Geographic Distribution.

b. N = 566,004 occupied households in Idaho

c. Idaho Employment figures from the American Community Survey includes ages 16 and older.

d. Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Census of Population and Housing (Urban = counties with cities that have more than 30,000 people).

e. Not in labor force as defined by ACS 2008 "Subject Definitions": All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

* Unknown

Crime Rates



Crime rates based on respondents to the 2008 ICVS are provided in Table 3. For comparison, rates are also provided from the Idaho State Police repository of Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) data. The rate per 1,000 individuals from ICVS in comparison to IIBRS indicate that crime affects a much larger proportion of Idahoans than is reported to police. For example, although an estimated 135.0 per 1,000 adults in Idaho were victims of violent crime in 2008, only 12,437 violent crimes (11.2 per 1,000 individuals) were reported by adult victims.

Property crime occurred more frequently than other forms of crime based on evidence from both the 2008 ICVS and 2008 IIBRS. Among various types of property crime, vandalism was the most common type of property crime reported to law enforcement; however, the ICVS indicates that theft of property related to vehicles (theft of car, car parts, or something from inside a car) occurred most frequently. Therefore, although vehicle related theft is more common than vandalism, vandalism is more likely to be reported based on a variety of reasons further explored in the property crime section of this report.

According to 2008 ICVS, the most common form of violent crime was intimidation/threats. However, the most commonly police reported violent crime in 2008 was simple assault. Therefore, intimidation/threats were more common than simple assaults in 2008, but were less likely to be reported to police. Sexual assaults were the least common form of violent crime, with a rate of 12.4 per 1,000 adult Idahoans estimated from the ICVS (versus 0.4 per 1,000 adults from IIBRS reported incidents).

Identity theft in 2008 also occurred much more frequently than was reported. According to the 2008 ICVS, identity theft happened at similar rates as property crimes, such as theft from outside a building, or theft involving vehicles. In addition, identity theft affected more Idahoans than intimate partner violence. However, property crimes and domestic violence were reported at higher rates.

Intimate partner violence affected more individuals in 2008 in Idaho than reported to law enforcement (42.6 per 1,000 adults according to the ICVS compared to 4.0 per 1,000 adults in Idaho). Emotional abuse affected 34.1 per 1,000 and physical abuse within an intimate relationship affected 0.9 per 1,000.

In 2008, 42.8 per 1,000 adults in Idaho experienced stalking. Stalking rates were similar to intimate partner violence rates. IIBRS data does not capture stalking charges so it is unknown how this compared to the reported number of stalking incidents in Idaho..

Table 3: Crime Rates, 2008		ICVS		Margin of error	IIBRS ^b	
		N	Rate	+/- %	N	Rate
Violent Crime		436	135.0	3.0%	12,437	11.2
	Aggravated Assault	85	26.3	1.6	1,877	1.7
	Simple Assault	187	57.9	2.1	8,932	8.0
	Intimidation-Threats	204	63.2	2.2	1,197	1.1
	Sexual Assaults ^a	40	12.4	1.1	431	0.4
Property Crime		740	229.2	2.9%	26,854	17.7
	Robbery/Purse/Pick-Pocketing	46	14.2	.9	261	0.5
	Burglary/Theft from Inside Building	152	47.1	1.4	5,028	8.9
	Theft from outside building/all other larceny	283	87.6	1.8	6,774	12.0
	Theft Involving Vehicles	296	91.7	1.9	6,921	12.2
	Vandalism	131	40.6	.0	8,563	15.1
Fraud/identity Theft		288	89.2	2.4%	1,844	1.7
Intimate Partner Violence		140	42.6	1.4%	6,143	4.0
Stalking		138	42.8	0.8%	*	*

*not known: information not reported in IIBRS

a. includes rape, sodomy, attempted rape or sodomy, sexual assaults with an object, and forcible fondling.

b. Reported crime in Idaho - Rate is the number of incidents reported to the police for every 1,000 people.

Property Crime



An estimated 229.2 per 1,000 households experienced a property crime in 2008. However, the 2008 ICVS indicates 66.0% of property crimes were not reported. The most common form of property crime was vehicle related theft (91.7 per 1,000 households) and theft of items outside a building (87.6 per 1,000 households). Robbery and purse-snatching were the least common forms of property crime, affecting 14.2 per 1,000 individuals.

Table 4 provides responses given for why the property crime was not reported by type of offense. The most common reasons included: "The incident was not important; it was a minor offense," and "You believed the police couldn't do anything to help." Property crimes that were more likely to be reported than others included robbery/purse snatch (64.0%) or vehicle related thefts (42.9%). Vandalism was least likely to be reported (13.5%).

Victims of vandalism during 2008 were asked to provide an estimate of the value of items damaged or destroyed. The average value of vandalized items was \$596.00 (median \$300.00) within a range of \$5 to \$5,000. The summed total cost of vandalized items was \$67,538.

Victims of theft, burglary, robbery or other larceny during 2008 estimated the average value of stolen items was \$1,422.00 (median \$200.00) within a range of \$2 to \$65,000. The summed total cost of items stolen from respondents was \$786,460.

Robbery/purse snatch:

Questions concerning property crime asked respondents if they (or a household member) had something taken from them they were carrying, (such as a wallet or purse), by grabbing, snatching, a stick-up or mugging.

- ◆ 14.3 per 1,000 individuals were victims of robbery or purse snatching in 2008.
- ◆ Respondents indicated that 64.0% of the robbery/purse snatching incidents were reported to police. The most common reason for not reporting was dealing with it in another way (48.9%) or belief that the police couldn't do anything to help (39.2%).

Table 4: Property Crime, Reporting to Police

Property	Robbery/ Purse Snatch	Burglary/ Theft from Inside Building	Theft from outside	Vehicle Related Thefts	Vandalism	
2008 Reported/not reported:						
Reported to police	36.1%	64.0%	50.1%	43.5%	58.0%	
Not reported to police	63.9	34.4	49.2	56.4	42.0	
Reasons for not reporting to police (could answer more than one):						
The incident was not important; it was a minor offense	27.0%	15.4%	9.5%	34.1%	40.4%	41.1%
You believed the police couldn't do anything to help	24.7	46.2	21.1	33.5	25.8	34.1
You dealt with the incident in another way	11.0	38.5	27.4	12.3	2.9	10.9
You felt the crime was due to your own carelessness	9.0	7.7	13.7	13.4	14.7	0.8
You did not want to involve the police	3.0	23.1	6.3	5.0	8.1	3.1%
The offender was a family member or close friend	2.0	0.0	17.9	1.7	0.7	5.4
Other Reason	9.0	7.7	7.4	11.2	12.7	13.2

Table 5: Approximate value of items damaged or destroyed by vandalism in 2008 (n=270).

	Value
Mean	\$1,582
Median	\$300
Minimum	\$1
Maximum	\$34,000
Total	\$427,144

Table 6: Approximate value of items stolen in 2008 (n=557).

	Value
Mean	\$1,379
Median	\$200
Minimum	\$2
Maximum	\$65,000
Total	\$795,947

Property Crime

Burglary/Theft:

Respondents were asked if something was stolen (belonging to them or a household member), such as a TV, stereo, tools, lawn furniture, bicycles, or children's toys, from *inside* or *outside* their house in 2008.

- ◆ 12% of respondents indicated at least one item was stolen from their household (6.5% from inside and 5.6% from outside their house).

Stolen from inside house:

Of those who had items stolen from inside, 69.0% (137 respondents) indicated it was the result of someone breaking into or otherwise gaining illegal access to the building.

Over half (59.5%) of respondents did not report any incidents of theft occurring within their home to police. The most common reason(s) for not reporting the incident was:

- ◆ the respondent dealt with it in another way (27.4%),
- ◆ they believed the police couldn't do anything to help (21.1%),
- ◆ the offender was a close family member (17.9%).

Overall, reporting of burglary/theft was dependent upon whether or not the person felt they had enough information to tell the police officer (as indicated by "other" responses) and whether or not they felt it necessary to involve the police.

Stolen from outside house:

Only 30.5% of incidents where items were stolen from outside the home were reported. The most often cited reason for not reporting items stolen from outside was:

- ◆ the incident was not important (34.1%)
- ◆ believed the police couldn't do anything to help (33.5%).

Overall, reporting of theft of items from outside the home were dependent upon whether or not the victim felt they had enough information or knew enough details about what happened to provide to the officer. Some respondents also indicated that previous experiences with law enforcement had been poor; therefore, they did not wish to report this incident. In addition, some respondents indicated they knew the offender and did not want to upset the relationship with the person's family (such as it was a neighbor's child).

Vehicle Related thefts:

Respondents were asked if any of the vehicles belonging to them or another person in their household was stolen, used without permission, or had parts attached to the vehicle stolen (such as hubcaps, car stereo or gasoline), or whether anything was stolen from inside the vehicles, such as packages, groceries, or music CDs.

The most common situation among vehicle related thefts was for something inside the vehicle to be stolen (195 respondents, or 60 per 1,000 households). The vehicle itself was stolen in 47 per 1,000 households in 2008 (4.8% of participants). 85 participants (2.6% or 26 per 1,000 households) indicated vehicle parts or something attached to the vehicle was stolen. Less than half of respondents (43.5%) reported a vehicle related theft to law enforcement. Reasons given for not reporting the incident included:

- ◆ it was not important (40.4%),
- ◆ the victim believed the police couldn't do anything to help (31.6%).

Overall, responses indicated victims were concerned with whether or not they had enough information to provide police about the occurrence to prove something had been stolen. Some also indicated they felt reporting would be a waste of time.

Property Crime

Vandalism:

Respondents were asked if anyone damaged or destroyed property belonging to them or any other household member, such as vehicles, farm equipment, or their home.

289 respondents, or 90 per 1,000 households indicated they had property vandalized in 2008. 58.0% of incidents were reported to police. Reasons provided for not reporting include:

- ◆ incident was not important (41.1%)
- ◆ the respondent believed the police couldn't do anything to help (34.1%).

Overall, responses indicated that victims did not want to report the incident if they did not know enough details about the crime to provide police and were therefore uncertain about whether the police could do anything to help. In addition, respondents indicated that there wasn't enough evidence, they reported the incident elsewhere (such as the homeowners association), or didn't realize the event had happened until much later (too late to report the event).

Property Crime Victims

Table 7 provides the breakdown in demographics and comparisons between reported (IIBRS) versus unreported (ICVS) victims of property crime. It must be kept in mind, however, that the person reporting the crime represents a household, not just an individual. Therefore, although there are differences between the gender, age, race and ethnicity of property crime victims, the differences are between the person representing the household who either reported or discussed the crime within the survey. Household characteristics, including income and geographic location are discussed here.

Income:

Households making less than \$40,000 per year were over represented among victims of burglary/theft from inside building, (50.0% compared to 37.0% making less than \$40,000 in sample) showing that those making less than \$40,000 experience property crimes at a greater rate than those making over \$40,000. Incidents of vandalism and theft from outside a building were slightly more common among households making over \$40,000.

Table 7. Property Crime Victim Characteristics - 2008 Victim Survey Data Compared to Reported Victims													
	Property		Robbery/ Purse Snatch		Burglary/ Theft from Inside		Theft from Outside		Vehicle Involved		Vandalism		
	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	
Gender													
Female	50.0%	43.0%	54.0%	50.0%	56.0%	42.0%	46.0%	43.0%	52.0%	42.0%	59.0%	55.0%	
Male	50.0	57.0	46.0	50.0	44.0	58.0	54.0	57.0	48.0	58.0	42.0	45.0	
Age													
Average	41.9	40.7	45.6	33.8	37.5	42.4	44.0	42.2	38.8	37.1	44.6	43.6	
Age Group													
18-34	40.0%	40.0%	33.0%	63.0%	51.0%	36.0%	34.0%	39.0%	46.0%	50.0%	35.0%	38.0%	
35-54	37.0	39.0	30.0	26.0	33.0	41.0	42.0	37.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	41.0	
55 and over	24.0	20.0	37.0	11.0	15.0	22.0	24.0	23.0	17.0	12.0	28.0	22.0	
Race													
White	93.0%	99.0%	98.0%	96.0%	91.0%	98.0%	93.0%	91.0%	92.0%	99.0%	94.0%	99.0%	
Non-White	7.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	9.0	2.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	
Ethnicity													
Hispanic	9.0%	7.0%	11.0%	8.0%	11.0%	5.0%	4.0%	5.0%	11.0%	7.0%	8.0%	8.0%	
Non-Hispanic	91.0	93.0	89.0	92.0	89.0	95.0	96.0	95.0	89.0	93.0	92.0	92.0	
Geographic location^a													
Urban	68.0%	74.0%	75.0%	83.0%	73.0%	77.0%	66.0%	66.0%	69.0%	83.0%	62.0%	73.0%	
Rural	32.0	26.0	25.0	17.0	28.0	23.0	34.0	34.0	31.0	17.0	39.0	26.0	
Income													
Less than \$40,000	39.0%	*	37.0%	*	50.0%	*	33.0%	*	37.0%	*	33.0%	*	
\$40,000 or more	61.0	*	63.0	*	50.0	*	67.0	*	63.0	*	67.0	*	
Educational Attainment													
High school or less*	33.0%	*	26.0%	*	41.0%	*	30.0%	*	38.0%	*	36.0%	*	
More than HS	67.0	*	74.0	*	59.0	*	70.0	*	62.0	*	64.0	*	

*IIBRS does not collect information on high school or income of victims.

a. Urban counties are the 8 counties that have a city with a population larger than 30,000 and are also the 8 most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Madison, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 67.6% of the Idaho population.

Property Crime Offender

Urban/rural:

Robbery and burglary were significantly more common in urban counties than in rural. On the other hand, residents in rural counties were disproportionately over represented among victims of vandalism.

When comparing reported victimization, vehicle involved thefts also occurred more frequently in urban than in rural areas (83% of IIBRS victims were from urban areas compared to 73% of Idaho's population living in urban areas).

Offender

Participants were asked if they knew who committed the property crime (Table 8). Slightly over half of respondents (51.5%) did not know. Victims who knew their offenders most often indicated the person was a casual acquaintance. Differences existed by type of property crime. Victims of robbery or purse snatching were most often victimized by a stranger (they saw the offender but did not know who they were). Robbery victims were also more often victimized by a family member than other property crime victims (16.3% compared to 7.2%).

Respondents were asked if they knew whether or not the property crime offender stole the item(s) for money to buy drugs. For those who knew who the offender was:

- ◆ 22.8% thought the item was stolen to buy drugs.
- ◆ 36.7% did not think the item was stolen to purchase drugs.

Victims of robbery, burglary, and theft from inside a building more often felt the victim stole the item for drug money than those experiencing vehicle related theft.

Table 8. Property Crime Victim - Offender Relationship						
For the most recent incident, was the person who did this...?	Property	Robbery/ Purse Snatch	Burglary/ Theft from Inside Building	Theft from Outside Building	Vehicle Related Theft	
You don't know who did this	51.5%	24.6%	40.2%	62.6%	73.2%	
A casual acquaintance	20.4	1	31	18.6	6.3	
A stranger	11.8	49.2	6.1	8.3	17.9	
A family member	7.2	16.3	11.2	2.8	1.7	
Well known to you - excluding family	5.7	7.2	10.3	2.7	0.8	
Spouse, former spouse, or significant other	2	0.9	0.3	2.9	0.8	
Other	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.7	0	
No relationship indicated	0.2	0	0.2	0.4	0.1	
If you know who the offender was, did the offender steal the item(s) for money to buy drugs?						
	n	267	44	156	104	293
Yes	22.8%	20.3%	20.1%	29.8%	5.5%	
No	36.7	29.5	33.7	45.2	28.1	
Don't know	40.4	50.2	46.2	25.0	66.5	

Identity Theft



Approximately 252 per 1,000 households in Idaho have experienced some form of identity theft. In 2008, an estimated 89 per 1,000 households experienced identity theft.

The ICVS had several questions asking respondents about the misuse of personal identifying information. Respondents were asked if someone had ever taken money from their account(s) without permission, misused a credit card, a wireless telephone account or an ATM or check card.

- ◆ 200 per 1,000 households had experienced this type of fraud.
- ◆ 75 households per 1,000 experienced this crime in 2008.
 - ◆ 92.5% indicated that the misuse has stopped.
 - ◆ 4.8% said it had not stopped.
 - ◆ 2.8% were unsure.
 - ◆ 19.3% indicated they were still having problems clearing up debt related to identity theft.

Respondents were also asked to estimate the approximate dollar value of what the person obtained while misusing their information. In answering this question, the respondent was asked to include the value of credit, loans, cash, services, and anything else the offender may have obtained. For misused information, respondents indicated the average value of loss was \$1,517. The estimated amount of lost wages, legal fees, or payment of fraudulent debts, including miscellaneous expenses such as postage and notarizing documents were also included. Estimated out of pocket expenses averaged \$1,485.

Next, respondents were asked if anyone had ever (over the course of their lifetime and in 2008) opened NEW credit card accounts, bank accounts or other accounts using their personal information such as social security number or date of birth without their permission.

- ◆ 51.1 per 1,000 households indicated they had experienced this form of fraud.

- ◆ 10.5 per 1,000 households had someone misuse personal information to open new accounts in their name in 2008.
 - ◆ 84.1% indicated the misuse of personal information had stopped.
 - ◆ 15.9% said the misuse had not stopped.
 - ◆ 77.3% indicated they were still spending time clearing up their credit report due to the misuse of personal information.

For the final identity theft question, respondents were asked whether or not anyone had ever used their personal information without their permission for some other fraudulent purpose, such as giving their information to the police when cited with a traffic violation or charged with a crime; obtaining government benefits, medical care, or a job; or renting an apartment or house.

- ◆ 43 per 1,000 households experienced fraudulent use of their personal information.
- ◆ 9.3 per 1,000 households experienced this crime in 2008.
 - ◆ 94.3% indicated the use had stopped.
 - ◆ 3.2% said the misuse had not stopped.
 - ◆ 1.1% said they were unsure.
 - ◆ 36.5% indicated they were still spending time clearing up accounts.

Table 8. Amount Lost to Identity Theft

	Misused personal information		Opened new accounts		Other fraud	
	Total Lost	Out of pocket	Total Lost	Out of pocket	Total Lost	Out of pocket
Mean	\$1,517	\$1,485	\$10,065	\$2903	\$4,758	\$548
Median	\$400	\$300	\$300	\$150	\$8	\$1
Minimum	\$1	\$6	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Maximum	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$7,000
Total	\$347,426	\$111,373	\$211,383	\$75,476	\$137,968	\$15,351

Identity Theft Victims

Similar to property crimes, identity theft crimes affected the household rather than just the individual completing the survey. Information from IIBRS is also provided to determine victim characteristics of reported incidents of fraud. However, income and educational attainment of victims is not captured in IIBRS data.

Gender: Identity theft victims were more often women than men (59% compared to 50% of survey participants).

Age: Identity theft victims were younger in age. Victims were disproportionately ages 18 to 34.

Race/ethnicity: Victims were equally likely to be victims of identity theft whether they were white or non-white. However, Hispanic respondents indicated higher rates of victimization than non-Hispanic.

Geographic location: Urban victims were much more likely to have reported identity theft to police than rural victims. However, victims from rural and urban areas were equally likely to be victims according to the 2008 ICVS.

Income: Households with less than \$40,000 per year were slightly more likely to experience identity theft than households with incomes \$40,000 or above.

Educational Attainment: Respondents with a high school education or less were equally as likely to be victims of identity theft as individuals with more than a high school diploma.

	ICVS	IIBRS
Gender		
Female	59.0%	55.0%
Male	41.0	45.0
Age		
Average	42.4	41.8
Age Group		
18-34	36.0%	38.0%
35-54	22.0	39.0
55 and over	23.0	23.0
Race		
White	93.0%	99.0%
Non-White	7.0	1.0
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	11.0%	10.0%
Non-Hispanic	89.0	90.0
Geographic location		
Urban	64.0%	83.0%
Rural	36.0	17.0
Income		
Less than \$39,000	41.0%	*
\$40,000 or more	59.0	*
Educational Attainment		
HS or less	31.0%	*
More than HS	69.0	*

*information on income and educational attainment not collected in IIBRS.

Violent Crime



Slightly over one in ten, or 13.5% of respondents indicated they had experienced a violent crime in 2008. Victims of violent crime most often experienced threats/intimidation (46.8%) or simple assault (42.9%).

Victims of violent crime were less likely to report crimes against them than property crime victims (37% compared to 45%). The most common reasons for not reporting violent crimes was that the respondent dealt with it in another way (46.4%), or the incident was not important/it was a minor offense (39.5%). Aggravated assaults were more often reported than other types of violent crime (reported 52.7% of the time). Sexual assaults were least likely to be reported (only 5.5% of the time).

Aggravated Assault

74 respondents (22.9 per 1,000 individuals) indicated they had been threatened or attacked with a weapon or object, such as a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, stick, brass knuckles, rock, bottle, or vehicle in 2008. The most common weapons used in the assault included: car (22.5%), gun (19.7%), bottle or vase (16.9%), knife (9.9%) or a baseball bat (9.9%).

- ◆ 60 individuals out of 74 (81.1%) reported they were threatened with the object.
- ◆ 23 individuals (or 31.1%) reported they were physically assaulted.
- ◆ No individuals reported sexual assault with the object.

Experienced Injury:

- ◆ 18.9% of aggravated assault victims said they were injured during the assault.
- ◆ 16.2% said the injury was severe enough to require medical attention.

Slightly over half (56.6%) of aggravated assaults were reported to police. The most popular reasons for not reporting included:

- ◆ the offender was a close family member or friend (29.6%),
- ◆ the incident was not important (22.2%),
- ◆ they believed the police couldn't help (14.8%).

Simple Assault

192 respondents or 59.5 per 1,000 individuals indicated someone had pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, punched, bit, choked, pulled hair, or threw something at them that could hurt in 2008.

- ◆ 26.9% of simple assault victims indicated they were injured during the attack.
- ◆ 35.5% reported it was a severe enough injury to require medical attention.

Most (87.8%) simple assaults were not reported to police. The most common reasons given for not reporting were:

- ◆ the incident was not important (39.0%),
- ◆ the incident was dealt with in another way (24.4%),
- ◆ the offender was a family member or close friend (22.0%).

Intimidation

Respondents were asked if anyone in 2008 threatened them with words or actions that made them fearful of being physically harmed. 62 per 1,000 individuals experienced intimidation in 2008.

The majority (80.3%) were not reported to police. The most popular reasons for not reporting included:

- ◆ the incident was dealt with in another way (37.3%)
- ◆ the incident was not important (36.5%).

Sexual Assault

Information regarding sexual assault is discussed later within the sexual assault section.

Table 11: Violent Crime, Percent Reported to Police

	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Sexual Assaults	Violent Crime
2008 Reported/ not reported:					
Reported to police	56.6%	12.2%	19.7%	5.5%	37.4%
Not reported to police	43.4	87.8	80.3	94.5	62.6
Reasons for not reporting to police					
The incident was not important; it was a minor offense	22.2%	39.0%	36.5%	21.9%	39.5%
Dealt with the incident in another way	11.1	24.4	37.3	21.2	46.4
Did not want to involve the police	11.1	10.4	7.3	0.0	18.2
Believed the police couldn't do anything to help	14.8	6.1	10.2	1.0	15.3
The offender was a family member or close friend	29.6	22.0	5.8	0.9	25.5
Afraid of the offender	0.0	4.9	5.1	1.1	11.2
Other Reason	11.1	15.9	16.8	23.5	29.5

Violent Crime Victims

Gender

Although women make up 57% of reported violent crime victims, estimates based on 2008 ICVS show no significant difference between gender of violent crime victims. However, both reported crime and survey estimates show that women are more likely to be victims of intimidation (66% reported, 58% survey) and sexual assaults (93% reported; 80% survey).

Age

Violent crime affects younger victims. The average age for all violent crime victims was 35 (compared to 46.1 for all survey respondents). Over half of all victims of violent crime were between the ages of 18 to 34. Simple assault and sexual assault affected the greatest proportion of individuals 18 to 34. Intimidation affected a higher proportion of older victims, with an average age of 39. It must be kept in mind, however, that reported (IIBRS) instances include only adult victims for this study to be comparable.

Race

No significant differences were noted between White versus Non-White race categories

Ethnicity

Hispanics were more prevalent among victims of aggravated assault relative to their numbers within the population. Given their respective population sizes, non-Hispanics are more likely to be victims of simple assaults (98% compared to 92%) and intimidation (97% compared to 92%).

Income

Victims of violent crime were significantly more likely to come from households with incomes of \$39,000 or less per year. Aggravated assault and sexual assault victims were much more likely than others to come from lower income households (60% and 58% respectively compared to 37%).

Educational Attainment

Overall, victims of violent crime were represented fairly equally among those with a high school education or less compared to those with education beyond high school. However, victims of simple and sexual assault were much more common among individuals with high school education or less. Intimidation is more common among individuals with more than a high school education.

	All Violent		Aggravated Assault		Simple Assault		Intimidation		Sexual Assault		
	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	
Gender											
Female	52.0%	57.0%	49.0%	45.0%	50.0%	57.0%	58.0%	66.0%	80.0%	93.0%	
Male	48.0	43.0	51.0	55.0	50.0	43.0	42.0	34.0	20.0	7.0	
Age**											
Average	35	33	35	32	30	33	39	36	28	28	
Age Group											
18 - 34	55.0%	61.0%	57.0%	63.0%	69.0%	61.0%	44.0%	53.0%	68.0%	79.0%	
35 - 54	34.0	33.0	38.0	33.0	25.0	33.0	41.0	39.0	29.0	18.0	
55 and over	11.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	15.0	9.0	3.0	3.0	
Geographic location*											
Urban	73.0%	74.0%	81.0%	78.0%	66.0%	74.0%	77.0%	67.0%	70.0%	83.0%	
Rural	27.0	26.0	20.0	22.0	34.0	26.0	23.0	33.0	30.0	17.0	
Race											
White	93.0%	97.0%	90.0%	96.0%	95.0%	95.0%	93.0%	98.0%	90.0%	97.0%	
Non-White	7.0	3.0	10.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	10.0	8.0	
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	94.0%	91.0%	86.0%	87.0%	98.0%	91.0%	97.0%	95.0%	90.0%	97.0%	
Hispanic	6.0	9.0	14.0	13.0	2.0	9.0	3.0	5.0	10.0	3.0	
Income											
Less than \$39,000	42.0%		60.0%		47.0%		30.0%		58.0%		
\$40,000 or more	58.0		40.0		54.0		70.0		42.0		
Educational Attainment											
HS or less	32.0%		29.0%		38.0%		26.0%		54.0%		
More than HS	68.0		71.0		62.0		74.0		46.0		

* Urban counties are the 8 counties that have a city with a population larger than 30,000 and are also the 8 most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Madison, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 67.6% of the Idaho population.

**Age of reported crime (IIBRS) is limited to adult victims only.

Violent Crime Offenders

Age

The 2008 ICVS indicates offenders of violent crime were most often between 24.5 (simple assault) to 32.2 (intimidation). IIBRS police reports, however, indicated violent crime offenders were slightly older, between the ages of 30.1 to 34.4. The largest discrepancy in age of offender between ICVS and IIBRS was the age of simple assault offenders, where ICVS instances differed from police reports by six years (24.5 compared to 31.2).

Gender

Most offenders of violent crime were men. Differences were noted, however, between the proportion of male versus female offenders involved in crimes reported in IIBRS data versus 2008 ICVS. For example, a higher proportion of aggravated assault offenders were female in IIBRS reported crime data versus ICVS survey data (29.6% compared to 17.7%). On the other hand, sexual assault victims who responded to the survey were more likely to indicate the offender was female than victims of sexual assault reported to police (34.1% female offenders compared to 2.7%). This shows a willingness for crime to be reported irrespective of gender for aggravated assaults and simple assaults. However, for intimidation and sexual assault, instances are more commonly reported when the offender is male rather than female. Since one of the major reasons for not reporting crime is linked with the severity of the crime, it is possible that violent crimes with female offenders are less severe in terms of injury and are therefore less likely to be reported.

Number of Offenders

Most violent crimes are carried out by a single individual offender, as evidenced by both survey (ICVS) and reported (IIBRS) data. Between 70.4% to 96.4% of reported incidents involved a single offender and between 73.9% to 82.3% of survey incidents involved one offender. However, ICVS data indicated more aggravated assault and intimidation instances involving more than one offender than was apparent in police reports. In addition, more ICVS sexual assaults involved more than a single offender (26.1%) than instances reported in IIBRS (3.6%). Therefore, it is possible that sexual assaults involving multiple offenders are less likely to be reported.

Race/ethnicity

Respondents to the crime survey indicated that most offenders were white and non-Hispanic. Dramatic differences are noted between reported instances versus survey reports in terms of race of offenders. IIBRS data reflecting reported crime show a significantly higher proportion of white versus offenders of other races. Hispanic ethnicity is not collected on offenders in IIBRS data (although it is collected on arrestees).

Offenders	Aggravated Assault		Simple Assault		Intimidation	Sexual Assaults		Violent		
	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS
Average Age	30.1	30.1	24.9	31.2	32.2	34.4	29.3	32.9	29.2	31.3
% with one offender	56.0%	74.7%	73.6 %	72.9%	67.7 %	91.5 %	73.9 %	96.4%	61%	75%
% Male	82.3	70.4	70.7	71.3	71.1	79.4	65.9	97.3	75	75
% White	79.9	94.5	90.9	95.1	79.3	96.3	78.0	92.3	88	95
% Hispanic*	15.1	*	10.8	*	14.0	*	19.5	*	13	*

*IIBRS does not record offender ethnicity. Double check that I haven't typed over some of the IIBRS rates

Violent Crime: Relationship to Victim

The basic relationship to between the victim and offender differed by type of violent crime as well as by whether the incident was reported to police.

For all violent crime, more ICVS respondents indicated a casual acquaintance (34.4%), or a stranger (20.0%) committed the offense. Police reports (IIBRS), however, most often indicated a spouse, former spouse or significant other were the offender (39.9%) followed by someone well-known excluding a family member (13.2%). Therefore, it is apparent that when violent crimes are reported, the offender is either a significant other or well known to the victim. Offenses where the offender was a casual acquaintance were less likely to be reported (but also may have been less severe).

Another major difference between reported crime reflected in IIBRS data versus ICVS is the amount of stranger violence. Twenty percent of violent crime incidents discussed by ICVS respondents were completed by a stranger in comparison to 10.2% of incidents reported to police (IIBRS). More violent crime occurred where the respondent indicated the offender was a stranger than was reported to police for aggravated assault (30.5%), intimidation (23.3%) and sexual assault (27.1%). It apparent, once again, that if the victim does not know who the offender was they are reluctant to report the incident to police.

Table 14: Primary Offender's Relationship to the Victim, Violent Crimes

Relationship	Aggravated Assault		Simple Assault		Intimidation		Sexual Assaults		Violent	
	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS
Spouse, former spouse, or significant other ^a	8.9%	31.8%	19.9%	44.1%	7.4%	28.5%	27.7%	14.8%	14.7%	39.9%
Well known to you - excluding family	3.4	13.2	23.8	12.6	14.2	16.4	11.0	16.9	16.1	13.2
A family member	8.1	8.0	9.5	11.9	7.9	6.8	0.0	6.6	7.4	10.7
A stranger	30.5	16.1	11.4	9.1	23.3	9.3	27.1	8.7	20.0	10.2
A casual acquaintance ^b	43.7	17.7	32.1	15.6	41.5	22.9	14.9	36.1	34.4	17.2
Don't know who did this/unknown	4.4	9.6	2.5	5.2	5.8	12.4	0.0	9.8	3.9	6.7
Other/no answer	1.1	3.5	0.6	1.5	0.0	3.6	19.3	7.1	1.9	2.2

a. includes spouse, live-in boy/girlfriend, former spouse or boy/girlfriend, or significant other.

b. includes a date

Of note: Some of the differences seen here could be due to the fact that police reports may put a dating relationship within significant other whereas the ICVS placed such relationships within casual acquaintance.

Violent Crime, Drug or Alcohol Use

Victims were asked if the offender was using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident. Respondent perceptions are compared against the proportion of reported incidents (IIBRS) where the offender was suspected to be under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. IIBRS data provides the perception of law enforcement or the victim, whereas the ICVS is from the victim's perspective only.

Overall, slightly over half (53.5%) of all victims of violent crime versus only 24.6% of police reports indicated that the offender was under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident. In addition, a higher proportion of ICVS survey respondents versus reported incidents indicated an offender was under the influence of alcohol (31.2% compared to 22.8%), drugs (6.3% compared to 1.1%) or a combination of alcohol and drugs (15.9% compared to 0.7%). The largest difference is between whether the victim thought the offender was under the influence of alcohol and drugs at the time of the crime as compared to police reports. This shows that it is much more difficult to determine if an offender is under the influence of both alcohol and drugs at the time of an offense unless conducting a drug test upon the offender.

Based on type of violent crime, between 52.9% (intimidation) to 72.9% (aggravated assault) of victims responding to the crime survey indicated that the offender was under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident. This is higher than IIBRS reported incidents, where between 8.3% (intimidation) to 31.0% were suspected to be under the influence. Offenders of aggravated assault (whether from police reports or survey data) were more likely to be under the influence than other violent offenders. Offenders who in-

timidated their victim were least likely to be under the influence. Over half (53.5%) of victims of sexual assault indicated the offender was under the influence, whereas only 27.4% of reported instances of sexual assault had an offender suspected to be under the influence. This indicates how difficult it may be to determine if an offender is using without drug testing. Police reports may be missing much of the drug and alcohol use that is occurring within instances of violent crime.

ICVS respondents were asked if they were personally under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the violent incident. Overall, most victims (84.8%) were not under the influence; however, those involved in simple assault (45.4%) were more likely to be under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident than victims of other types of violent crime.

- ◆ 24.9% of sexual assault victims were under the influence of either drugs and/or alcohol.

Table 15: Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?

	Violent		Aggravated Assault		Simple Assault		Intimidation		Sexual Assaults	
	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS	ICVS	IIBRS
Alcohol only	31.2%	22.8%	23.1%	28.4%	33.5%	23.6%	40.2%	7.1%	35.3%	23.7%
Alcohol & drugs	15.9	0.7	32.2	1.2	11.3	0.5	9.2	0.4	16.3	2.1
Drugs only	6.3	1.1	16.4	1.4	2.6	1	4.1	0.8	1.2	1.6
No	46.5	75.4	28.2	69	52.5	74.7	46.5	91.7	47.1	72.6

Table 16: Were you under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?

	Violent Crime	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Sexual Assault
Alcohol only	11.2%	19.8%	12.1%	6.0%	8.8%
Both alcohol and drugs	3.4	0	4.5	0.2	16.1
Drugs only	0.7	0	2.8	1.5	0
No	84.8	81.4	80.6	92.2	75.1

Stalking



Respondents were asked “In your lifetime, have you ever felt frightened or in fear of physical harm from someone who (on 2 or more occasions) did any of the following: spied on or followed you, made unwanted phone calls to you, showed up at places you were at, left you unwanted items, sent you unwanted letters, e-mails or text messages, or tried to communicate with you in other ways against your will?”

- ◆ 264.5 individuals per 1,000 have experienced a form of stalking over their lifetime.
- ◆ 238 per 1,000 individuals felt the offender intentionally threatened, annoyed or harassed them.
- ◆ 45 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho said the incident occurred in 2008.

Victims of lifetime stalking incidents indicated 35.4% were reported to police. In 2008, only 12.7% of stalking incidents were reported to authorities.

Reasons for not reporting:

Among life-time victims of stalking, the most often cited reasons for not reporting included: 1) it was not important/it was a minor offense (33.8%), 2) they dealt with the incident in another way (31.6%), or 3) they believed the police couldn't do anything to help (22.6%). Other reasons included the victim did not feel they had enough information to prove what was happening, did not want to report until they were certain it was a problem, they did not think about it, didn't report because they were embarrassed, or were too young to understand what was happening.

The most common reasons given for not reporting in 2008 included: 1) the victim did not want to involve the police (26.7%) or 2) they believed the police couldn't do anything to help (25.9%). Other reasons provided by victims included the incident occurred in another state or in another country and therefore the victim didn't want to report or because the victim knew the offender had mental problems they didn't take the incidents too seriously.

Offender Characteristics:

Age: The average age of stalking offenders was slightly older for instances occurring in 2008 compared to lifetime instances (34.3 for 2008 and 30.9 among lifetime).

Gender: Lifetime instances involved a much higher proportion of male to female offenders (88.4% male and 11.6% female). However, instances in 2008 had a gender split of 59.1% male and 41.0% female.

Race/Ethnicity: 92.9% of offenders in 2008 were White compared to 90.4% of lifetime offenders. In 2008, 5.8% of stalking offenders were Hispanic compared to 12.3% of lifetime offenders.

Relationship to victim: Most stalking offenders were either a casual acquaintance including a dating relationship (23.2% of 2008 and 25.6% lifetime) or a former spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend (18.8% of 2008 and 21.8% of lifetime stalking).

Table 17: Stalking, Percent Reported to Police

	Stalking Lifetime	
	2008	stalking
Reported/ not reported:		
Reported to police	12.7%	35.4%
Not reported to police	87.3	64.6
Reasons for not reporting to police		
The incident was not important; it was a minor offense	19.8	33.8
Did not want to involve police	26.7	7.9
Dealt with incident in another way	15.5	31.6
Believed the police couldn't do anything to help	25.9	22.6
The offender was a family member or close friend	5.2	8.6
Afraid of the offender	0.8	15.6
Other Reason	11.2	4.5

Table 18: Stalking, Offender Relationship to Victim

Offender was:	Stalking Lifetime	
	2008	Stalking
A spouse or live in boyfriend/girlfriend	2.9%	4.3%
A former spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend	18.8	21.8
Well known to you, excluding family	18.8	7.0
A family member	9.4	7.9
A stranger	13.8	21.0
A casual acquaintance	23.2	25.6
You don't know who did this	4.3	7.9
Other	8.7	4.6

Sexual Assault



Respondents were asked “In your lifetime have you ever experienced unwanted sexual activity, including unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing, fondling, or any form of sexual intercourse, including vaginal, oral or anal, by anyone including household members, relatives,

friends, strangers or others?

- ◆ 198.3 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced sexual assault within his or her lifetime.

The most common form of sexual assault was forcible fondling (forcibly touched, kissed, grabbed, or fondled), affecting 61.4% of sexual assault victims. The second most common form of sexual assault was attempted rape (31.8%), followed by rape (18.2%) and sexual assault with an object (11.4%).

- ◆ An estimated 94% of sexual assaults went unreported to the police in 2008. The most common reasons for not reporting included: 1) the incident was not important/was a minor offense (21.9%), or the victim dealt with the incident in another way (21.2%).

Rape

Next respondents were asked if in their **lifetime** they had ever been forced or threatened into having any form of sexual intercourse against their will, including vaginal, oral, or anal.

- ◆ 90.0 per 1,000 individuals had experienced rape within their lifetime. On average, 4.9 total rape incidents occurred over the course of the victim’s lifetime.

Most (87.6%) of incidents were not reported to police. Reasons given for not reporting included: 1) the person was very young and didn’t realize it was rape until after it happened, 2) the victim blamed themselves or thought they would get in trouble if it was reported, 3) they felt they did not have enough proof or would not be believed; 4) it was a different time when the incident occurred and sexual assault was not discussed then; 5) the victim’s parents did not want the victim to report the assault; or 6) the victim was told or led to believe it was his or her fault.

2008

7 respondents indicated that a rape occurred in 2008, or 2.4 per 1,000 individuals. Only one of the incidents was reported in 2008 (14.3%). Incidents in 2008 were not reported because the victim was afraid of the offender.

Attempted Rape

When asked if anyone attempted, but was not successful in forcing the respondent to have any form of sexual intercourse, 247 respondents said “yes.”

- ◆ 76.5 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced attempted rape within their lifetime.

Of instances discussed by survey respondents, 92.6% of incidents were not reported to police.

2008

8 said the attempted rape occurred in 2008, or 2.1 per 1,000 individuals. None of the instances were reported.

The most common reasons given for not reporting the incident included that dealt with it in another way (21.8%) or did not want to involve the police (15.5%). Other reasons included that the victim was too young to understand what had happened, was embarrassed, or was drunk and underage.

Sexual Assault with Object

The respondent was asked if anyone ever put fingers or objects into their genital or anal opening against their will or by using force or threats.

- ◆ 10.5 per 1,000 individuals have experienced sexual assault with an object in Idaho over the course of their lifetime. Victims indicated an average of 2.8 occurrences within their lifetime. 96.9% of the incidents were not reported.
- ◆ 2 individuals indicated they experienced sexual assault with an object in 2008, neither of which were reported.

The most common reasons for not reporting included 1) the incident was dealt with in another way (21.8%), 2) they did not want to involve the police (15.5%), or 3) they were afraid of the offender (14.5%).

Forcible Fondling

Victims were asked if they had experienced any unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing or fondling other than those already described.

- ◆ 89.8 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced forcible fondling in their lifetime. On average victims said forcible fondling instances occurred 14.6 times.
- ◆ 4.0 per 1,000 adults in Idaho experienced forcible fondling in 2008.

Most (89.3%) instances were not reported to police. The most common reasons for not reporting were that the incident was not important or was dealt with in another way.

Sexual Assault Victims

Overall Characteristics:

Gender: 80% female

Age: Average age 28, Most (68%) were under age 35.

Urban/rural: 70% were living in an urban area

Race/ethnicity: 90% were white and 90% were non/Hispanic

Income: 58% made less than \$39,000 per year

Educational attainment: 54% had a High school diploma or less.

Rape:

- ◆ 20.2% of rape victims received counseling for the trauma.
- ◆ The vast majority 93.9% felt the counseling helped.

First Occurrence:

Information regarding the characteristics of victims when they first experienced sexual assault was gathered to help understand more about what happens within the life of a sexual assault victim. On average, victims indicated the first rape occurrence happened when they were just 13.5 years old (median age 12.0).

- ◆ 57.8% of respondents indicated their first rape occurred in Idaho. The remaining incidents occurred in other states.
 - ◆ Of incidents in Idaho, 61.5% happened in rural counties and 38.5% were in rural areas.

Offender:

- ◆ 95.9% of offenders were male.
- ◆ 88.8% of incidents involved just one offender.
- ◆ Offenders were on average age 26.1 (median 24.0).
- ◆ The offender was most often an intimate partner/date (25.2%) followed by a casual acquaintance (24.9%), or a family member (24.8%).

Alcohol Use:

Offender use: 20.6% did not know if offender was under the influence, but for those who knew, 62.7% said “no” and 29.1% said “alcohol only.”

Victim use: 89.4% said they were not under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident. 8.4% said alcohol only, 1.8% both alcohol and drugs and 0.5% drugs only. 7 respondents, or 10.1% indicated they were drugged without their knowledge.

Attempted Rape:

- ◆ 37.6% of victims received counseling because of the trauma.
- ◆ 84.1% said the counseling helped.

First Occurrence:

On average, victims indicated the first occurrence of attempted rape occurred when they were 16.6 (median 16).

- ◆ 59.6% were living in Idaho at the time
 - ◆ Of incidents in Idaho, 64.5% occurred in urban counties and 35.5% were in rural.

Offender:

- ◆ 96.5% of offenders were male
- ◆ 90.3% of incidents involved just one offender.
- ◆ Offenders were age 28.0 on average (median 23.0)
- ◆ Most often the offender was a casual acquaintance (30.3%) or an intimate partner/date (28.7%).

Alcohol Use:

Offender use: 19.5% did not know whether or not the primary offender was using drugs. For those who knew, 50.9% said “no,” 32.9% said “alcohol only,” 15.0% said “drugs and alcohol” and 1.4% said “drugs only.”

Victim use: The victim was asked if they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident. 4.8% did not know. Of those who knew, 77.5% said “no,” 16.3% said “alcohol only,” 3.5% said “drugs and alcohol,” and 2.7% said “drugs only.” 16 victims, or 7.9% said they were drugged without their knowledge.

Sexual Assault with Object Victims:

- ◆ 11.8% of victims of sexual assault with an object said they received counseling for the trauma.
- ◆ 100% said it has benefited.

First Occurrence:

On average, victims indicated they first experience sexual assault with an object when they were age 12.8 (median age 11).

- ◆ 56.6% lived in Idaho at the time.
 - ◆ Of those living in Idaho, 72.6% were living in urban counties.
- ◆ 59.5% were living in families making less than \$35,000 per year.

Sexual Assault Alcohol Use

Offender:

- ◆ 96.4 of offenders were male.
- ◆ 79.3% of incidents had only one offender involved.
- ◆ Offenders were 28.8 on average (median 24.0).
- ◆ Most often the offender was an intimate partner/date (28.8%) followed by someone well known/not family (23.0%).

Alcohol Use:

Offender use: When asked if the offender was using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident 22.1% did not know. Of those who knew, 63.6% said “no,” 19.0% said “both alcohol and drugs,” 14.1% said “alcohol only,” and 3.5% said “drugs only.”

Victim use: When asked if the respondent was using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident, 11.4% did not know. Of those who knew or remembered, 94.4% said “no,” 2.8% said “alcohol only,” and 2.8% said “drugs only.” None of the respondents indicated they were drugged without their knowledge.

Forcible Fondling

- ◆ 18.4% of victims said they sought counseling due to the abuse.
- ◆ 70.7% felt the counseling helped

First Occurrence:

On average, victims indicated that their age at the first experience of forcible fondling was 17.7 (median age 17.0).

- ◆ 66.1% indicated they were living in Idaho at the time.
 - ◆ Of those living in Idaho, 60.1% were living in an urban Idaho county.

Offender:

- ◆ The average age of the offender was 29.5 (median age 25.0).
- ◆ 86.6% of incidents had only one offender involved.
- ◆ 92.4% of offenders were male.
- ◆ Most often the offender was a casual acquaintance (26.4%) or a stranger (22.1%).

Alcohol Use:

Offender use: 37 offenders (22.4%) were not sure whether or not the offender was under the influence at the time. Of those who knew: 63.1% said “no,” 33.5% said “alcohol only,” 2.1% said “both alcohol and drugs,” and 1.3% said “drugs only.”

Victim use: When asked if the respondent was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the first incident, 0.7% said they were unsure. Of those who knew, 85.3% said “no,” 13.6% said alcohol only,” 0.9% said “drugs only,” and

Table 19: Characteristics of First Occurrence	Rape	Attempted Rape	Sexual assault with object	Forcible Fondling
Victim				
Average Age:	13.5	16.6	12.8	17.7
Education:				
HS or less	85.9%	73.2 %	89.6%	69.9%
More than HS	14.1	26.8	10.4	30.1
Offender				
Average Age	26.1	28.0	28.8	29.5
% Male	95.9 %	96.5%	96.4%	92.4%
% White	95.1	93.0	91.8	94.7
% with one offender Involved	88.8	90.3	79.3	86.6
Average # of Offenders:	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9
Relationship to victim:				
A casual acquaintance	24.9%	30.3%	11.0%	26.4%
A family member	24.8	9.1	13.4	16.5
Well known - not family	17.6	16.9	23.0	15.1
A stranger	5.8	12.9	17.1	22.1
Intimate partner/date	25.2	28.7	28.8	13.0
Other/don't know who it was	1.8	2.0	6.7	4.7
Was the primary offender using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident?				
No	62.7%	50.8%	63.6%	63.1%
Drugs only	0.8	1.4	3.3	1.3
Alcohol only	29.1	32.8	14.1	33.5
Both alcohol and drugs	7.4	15.0	19.0	2.1
Were you under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the first incident?				
No	89.4%	77.5%	94.4%	85.3%
Drugs only	0.5	2.7	2.8	0.9
Alcohol only	8.4	16.3	2.8	13.6
Both alcohol and drugs	1.8	3.5	0.0	0.3
Drugged without victim's knowledge	10.1%	7.9	0.0	1.0

Intimate Partner Violence

Emotional Abuse

Respondents were asked: “In your lifetime, has your current or former spouse or intimate partner ever verbally threatened you, controlled your money, kept you from friends or family, or otherwise emotionally abused you?”

- ◆ 151.2 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced emotional abuse within an intimate relationship.
- ◆ Victims on average indicated they have experienced 11.1 instances of emotional abuse (median 4.0).
- ◆ 11.4% of victims said they are currently living with the person who abused them.
- ◆ 29.7% said the person who abused them has received counseling or other help since the incident.

Reporting:

- ◆ 80.3% of lifetime emotional abuse offenses were not reported to police.

The most common reasons given for not reporting abuse was the incident was not important/it was a minor offense (23.2%), or the incident was dealt with in another way (22.9%). Other responses provided included that victims thought it was a normal part of being married, it seemed normal or never occurred them. In addition, victims felt shame or embarrassment over the occurrence or were very young and didn't understand. They also may have felt the partner would change, did not want to ruin the offender's career, or were fearful of the offender being deported. Some victims also wanted to protect the children and/or didn't want to embarrass the children, or thought they could make things work with their aggressor.

2008

- ◆ 33.5 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced emotional abuse within an intimate relationship in 2008.

Reporting:

- ◆ 97.0% of incidents were not reported.
- ◆ Of incidents reported, 87.7% of respondents called the police rather than friends, neighbors or others calling the police on their behalf.

The most common reasons for not reporting included that it was a private matter (30.9%), the abuse wasn't that bad (18.2%), or the police wouldn't or couldn't do anything to help. (18.2%). Other types of responses given included that the victim was afraid, that the relationship ended, there were trust issues, the victim didn't feel it was appropriate to report, felt it was just a marital spat, or felt shame over the occurrence.

The following happened when the most recent incident of emotional abuse was reported to police:

- ◆ 19.0% said they were questioned
- ◆ 16.7% said the police refused to do anything
- ◆ 14.5% said the abuser was arrested
- ◆ 11.3% said a brochure about abuse was handed out
- ◆ 1.4% said the abuser was referred to services

Victims of emotional abuse rated the services provided by police on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is “very poor service” and 5 is “excellent service.” In emotional abuse incidents, police were given a rating of 3.3 on average.

- ◆ 31.3% indicated “very poor service.”
- ◆ On the other hand 35.8% indicated excellent service.

Physical Abuse

Respondents were asked “In your lifetime has your current or former spouse or intimate partner ever abused you physically by hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, or choking?”

- ◆ 99.8 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced physical abuse within an intimate relationship.
- ◆ Victims on average indicated they have experienced 7.9 instances of physical abuse (median 2.0).
- ◆ 11.3% said they are currently living with the person who abused them.
- ◆ 29.1% of victims said the person who abused them has received counseling or other type of help since the incident.

Reporting:

- ◆ 81.7% of instances involving intimate partner physical abuse were not reported.

The most common reasons for not reporting the abuse included the crime was dealt with in another way (23.6%), or the victim was afraid of the offender (18.2%). Other reasons included: victims felt shame/embarrassment about the incident, they were young and naïve, or felt times were different back then and abuse just wasn't reported. Victims also indicated feeling both the offender and the victim were at fault or feeling they deserved it. In addition, victims said they were worried about the consequences to the offender (such as losing a job or splitting up the marriage), or they hoped the abuse would stop on its own.

2008

- ◆ 9.1 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced physical domestic violence in 2008.

Intimate Partner Violence Cont.

Reporting:

- ◆ 90.2% of intimate partner physical abuse incidents were not reported in 2008.
- ◆ For incidents reported: 39.1% were reported by a child calling the police, 37.9% the respondent, and 24.6% a hospital.

The most common reasons for not reporting the abuse included that the abuse wasn't that bad (25.0%), or it was a private matter (15.0%), or it was dealt with in another way (10.0%).

The following happened when the most recent physically violent incident was reported to police:

- ◆ 39.1% the abuser was removed temporarily
 - ◆ 26.3% the victim was arrested
 - ◆ 24.5% the abuser was arrested
 - ◆ 4.3% the police did not respond
 - ◆ 3.9% the abuser left before police showed
 - ◆ 3.4% the police calmed down the parties
-
- ◆ 95.7% of ICVS respondents who were victims of reported incidents of intimate partner violence indicated the service provided by police was very good to excellent.

Stalking by Intimate Partner:

Respondents were asked "In your lifetime, has your current or former spouse or intimate partner ever repeatedly followed, harassed, or watched you, sent you unsolicited phone calls, e-mails, or other unwelcome communications that frightened you or that made you fear for your safety? For example, they left threatening voice or e-mails, entered your home without your knowledge, or watched you while at work, home or other private location."

- ◆ 46.8 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced stalking from an intimate partner within their lifetime.

Respondents did not indicate any stalking by an intimate partner occurred in 2008.

Sexual Assault by Intimate Partner

Respondents were asked "In your lifetime, has your current or former spouse or significant other ever abused you sexually through forced or unwanted sex acts?"

- ◆ 32.8 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced sexual assault by a current or former spouse or significant other.

Respondents did not discuss any instances of sexual assault by an intimate partner occurring in 2008.

Intimate Partner Violence Victims

Gender: Overall, intimate partner violence victims were more commonly women than men (66.0%). A greater proportion of physical violence than emotional abuse victims were female (71.3% compared to 68.2%). It was more common for men to be victims of emotional abuse versus physical abuse, stalking or sexual abuse within an intimate relationship.

Age: Lifetime victims of intimate partner violence discussing their abuse were most commonly between the ages of 35 to 54 (44.9%). However, 2008 victims of intimate partner violence were most often between the ages of 18 to 34. The average age of intimate partner violence victims in 2008 was 32.8.

Geographic location: Victims of intimate partner violence were equally likely to exist in rural as urban areas (32.8% of victims were from rural areas compared to 32.9% in state of Idaho living in rural areas). However, victims of emotional abuse in 2008 compared to lifetime emotional abuse victims were disproportionately from urban versus rural counties. In addition, physical abuse victims (both lifetime and 2008) were disproportionately from rural versus urban counties. Victims of lifetime stalking or lifetime sexual assault within an intimate relationship were disproportionately from urban versus rural counties.

Race: Lifetime domestic violence victims were more commonly White and Non-Hispanic. However, 2008 victims of physical abuse were disproportionately non-white and non-Hispanic.

Income: Lifetime victims of emotional abuse, physical abuse, stalking and sexual abuse were more likely to be from homes with incomes of less than \$35,000 per year. 2008 victims were also disproportionately from homes with incomes of less than \$35,000.

Educational Attainment: Lifetime victims of domestic violence were common among those with more than a high school diploma. However, taking the characteristics of the survey sample into consideration (70.0% had more than a high school diploma) stalking victims were slightly over-represented (74.0%

had more than high school).

For 2008 victims, emotional abuse was disproportionate among those with a high school diploma or less (37.3% compared to 30.0%). Physical abuse in 2008 was most common among those with more than a high school diploma (96.8% compared to 70%).

Marital Status: Marital status differed by type of abuse experienced by the victim. Among lifetime victims, physical abuse victims were more commonly married than other domestic violence victims (44.4% compared to 42.1%). Fewer 2008 victims of domestic violence were married than lifetime victims (42.1% compared to 34.7%). Emotional abuse victims were less likely to be married (27.9%) than physical abuse victims in 2008 (44.4%).

Table 20. Victim Characteristics	Total DV Victims		Emotional Abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking*	Sexual Abuse*
	Lifetime	2008	Lifetime	2008	Lifetime	2008	Lifetime	Lifetime
Gender								
Female	66.0%	56.1%	68.2%	62.4%	71.3%	76.5%	79.3%	92.6%
Male	34.0	43.9	31.8	37.6	28.7	23.5	20.7	7.4
Average Age	44.5	32.8	45.4	32.8	47.7	32.3	45.2	43.1
Age group								
18-34	28.8%	52.9%	26.7%	54.2%	21.2%	50.0%	30.1%	32.7%
35-54	44.9	46.3	46.0	44.9	45.3	50.0	39.0	44.9
55 and over	26.3	0.8	27.3	0.9	33.5	0.0	30.8	22.4
Geographic Location								
Urban	67.2%	66.9%	69.7%	72.2%	62.6%	51.6%	72.6%	76.8%
Rural	32.8	33.1	99.3	27.8	37.4	48.4	27.4	23.2
Race								
White	93.4%	90.2%	95.9%	89.9%	92.3%	83.9%	93.3%	93.5%
Non-White	6.6	9.8	4.1	10.1	7.7	16.1	6.7	6.5
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	95.4%	94.4%	96.1%	93.6%	96.3%	100.0%	98.7%	96.3%
Hispanic	4.6	5.6	3.9	6.4	3.7	0	1.3	3.7
Income								
Less than \$35,000	39.5%	44.7%	42.6%	51.6%	44.3%	41.4%	56.9%	50.6%
\$35,000 or more	60.5	55.3	57.4	48.4	55.7	58.6	43.1	49.4
Educational Attainment								
HS or Less	32.6%	33.3%	30.2%	37.3%	28.1%	3.2%	26.0%	32.4%
More than HS	67.4	66.7	69.8	62.7	71.9	96.8	74.0	67.6

* No 2008 instances were discussed by respondents.

Intimate Partner Violence Offenders

Emotional Abuse

Offenders of emotional abuse:

- ◆ were on average 33.8 years old (median 31.0)
- ◆ 68.2% of the offenders were male
- ◆ 91.5% were white
- ◆ 35.9% were of Hispanic origin

Alcohol abuse:

5.4% did not know if the offender was under the influence at the time of the incident. Of those who knew:

- ◆ 53.3% said neither drugs or alcohol
- ◆ 25.7% said alcohol only
- ◆ 17.4% said alcohol and drugs
- ◆ 3.5% said drugs only

The majority of victims said they were not under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident.

- ◆ 88.1% said neither drugs or alcohol
- ◆ 7.2% said alcohol only
- ◆ 3.4% said alcohol and drugs
- ◆ 1.2% said drugs only

Satisfaction with Services for Victims:

Asked if the victim ever received help from a program in Idaho that assists or provides shelter to domestic violence victims, 9.4% of victims of emotional abuse said “yes.” Of those who received services, **82.4%** rated the services as very good to excellent.

Asked if there were any services requested that the victim did not receive (such as financial planning, career counseling, legal advice, or transitional housing): 14.6% said “yes.” Respondents identified needs not received as: career counseling, financial planning, legal advice and transitional housing, being put on waiting list, and transitional housing.

Physical Violence

Offenders of physical abuse

- ◆ were on average 31.7 years old (median 30.0).
- ◆ 71.2% were male, 28.8% were female
- ◆ 90.4% were white
- ◆ 6.8% were Hispanic

Alcohol abuse:

Of those who knew (4.0% individuals did not know)

- ◆ 50.2% of offenders used neither drugs nor alcohol
- ◆ 30.3% used alcohol only
- ◆ 15.3% used drugs and alcohol
- ◆ 4.0% used drugs only

A few victims (0.2%) were unsure if they were under the influence at the time. Of those who knew:

- ◆ 86.4% said they used neither alcohol nor drugs
- ◆ 9.2% said alcohol only
- ◆ 4.0% said drugs and alcohol
- ◆ 0.3% said drugs only

Satisfaction with Services for Victims:

11.7% of victims who experienced physical violence within an intimate relationship said they had asked for help from a program or shelter for victims in Idaho

- ◆ 70.5% rated the services they received as very good to excellent
- ◆ 36.9% said there were services they requested but did not receive, such as financial planning, career counseling, legal advice or transitional housing.

Awareness of Domestic Violence Programs

Respondents were asked if they were currently aware of any domestic violence or sexual assault programs in their area.

The following provides the breakdown by demographics on differences noted between individuals aware versus not aware of programs within their area.

- ◆ 52.9% of total respondents were aware of where a domestic violence shelter or sexual assault program in their area was.

The following provides the percentage who reported awareness of domestic violence or sexual assault programs by various respondent characteristics. For example, 67.4% of victims of sexual assault within the victim's lifetime were aware of sexual assault programs within their area.

Victims: victims of rape and intimate partner sexual abuse were most aware of sexual assault or domestic violence programs in their area.

Lifetime Sexual Assault	67.4%
Lifetime Rape	75.4%
Domestic Violence Physical Abuse	67.3%
Domestic Violence Sexual Abuse	76.6%

Gender: women were more likely to know where to find services than men.

Female	60.6%
Male	45.5%

Education: individuals with more education were more likely to know where to find domestic violence or sexual assault services than those with less education.

Less than HS	34.0%
HS/GED	44.5%
Vocational School	43.9%
Some College	54.8%
Associates	53.9%
Bachelor's	62.2%
Master's	64.8%

Employment: respondents working part-time, full-time, or a homemaker were more aware of services than students, retired, or the unemployed.

Full-time	55.6%
Part-time	60.6%
Student	42.1%
Homemaker	53.9%
Unemployed	48.2%
Retired	43.8%

Marital Status: respondents who were separated or living with their partner were more aware of services than those who were single or widowed.

Married	52.3%
Living with partner	63.0%
Single (never married)	46.2%
Separated	77.6%
Divorced	62.4%
Widowed	43.8%

Income: respondents living in households with higher incomes were more aware of domestic violence or sexual assault programs than those with less income.

Less than \$10,000	47.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	48.7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	48.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	54.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	55.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	62.6%
\$100,000 or more	59.4%

Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic respondents were more aware of domestic violence or sexual assault programs than Hispanic respondents.

Hispanic	41.9%
Non-Hispanic	53.8%

Race: White and Native American respondents were less aware of where to find domestic violence or sexual assault programs than were black or Asian American respondents.

White	53.6%
Black	92.3%
Native American	53.7%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	63.6%
Other	37.6%

Perceptions of Police Service

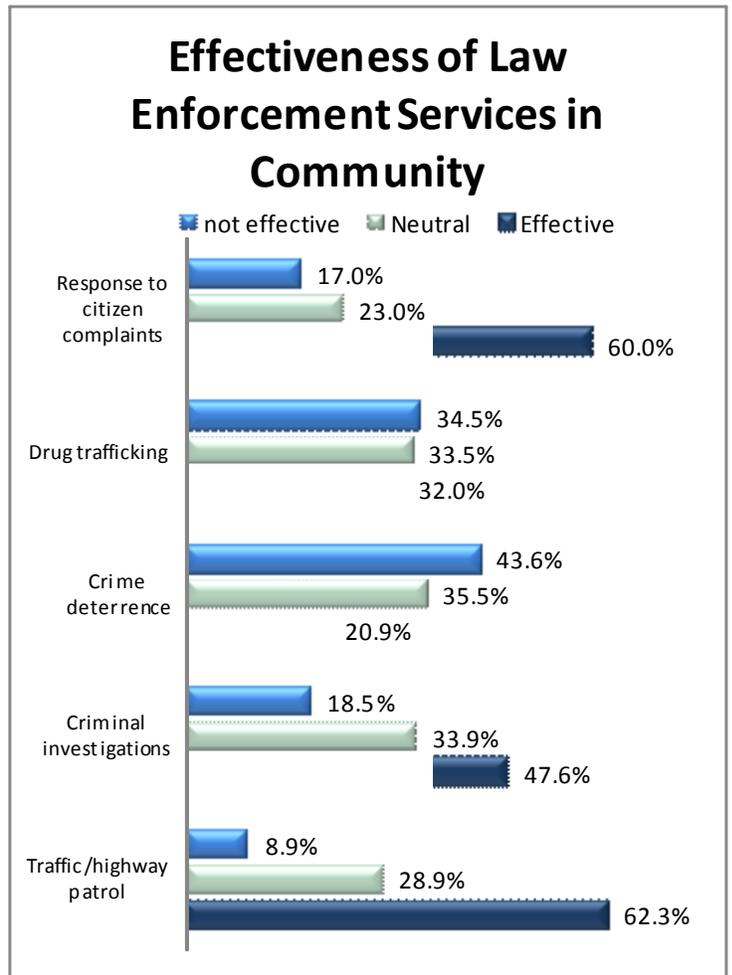
Respondents were asked: “In times of a poor economy, which of the following best describes what you think should occur in law enforcement agencies:

- ◆ 36.0% said expanded law enforcement services and staffing.
- ◆ 31.6% no changes in services or staffing.
- ◆ 8.8% law enforcement services should be consolidated, with some agencies closed.
- ◆ 3.8% some cutbacks in services or staffing.
- ◆ 14.7% none of the above.
- ◆ 5.1 don’t know/refused.

Respondents were also asked to rate the effectiveness of law enforcement services in their community based on response to citizen complaints, drug trafficking, crime deterrence, criminal investigations, or traffic/highway patrol.

- ◆ 17.0% felt response to citizen complaints was not effective.
- ◆ 34.5% said law enforcement dealing with drug trafficking in their community was not effective.
- ◆ 43.6% felt law enforcement crime deterrence was not effective.
- ◆ 18.5% felt law enforcement criminal investigations were not effective.
- ◆ 8.9% felt traffic/highway patrol was not effective.

Overall, respondents were more concerned with law enforcement services of crime deterrence and drug trafficking than other services. Respondents were most satisfied with the effectiveness of traffic/highway patrol and response to citizen complaints.



Satisfaction with Police Service

In 2008, 40.3% of respondents said they had a face to face contact with a police officer (excluding those already mentioned). The reason for the most recent contact was most often that the respondent was in a motor vehicle stopped by the police (39.1%) or they contacted the police to let them know about a problem (20.2%).

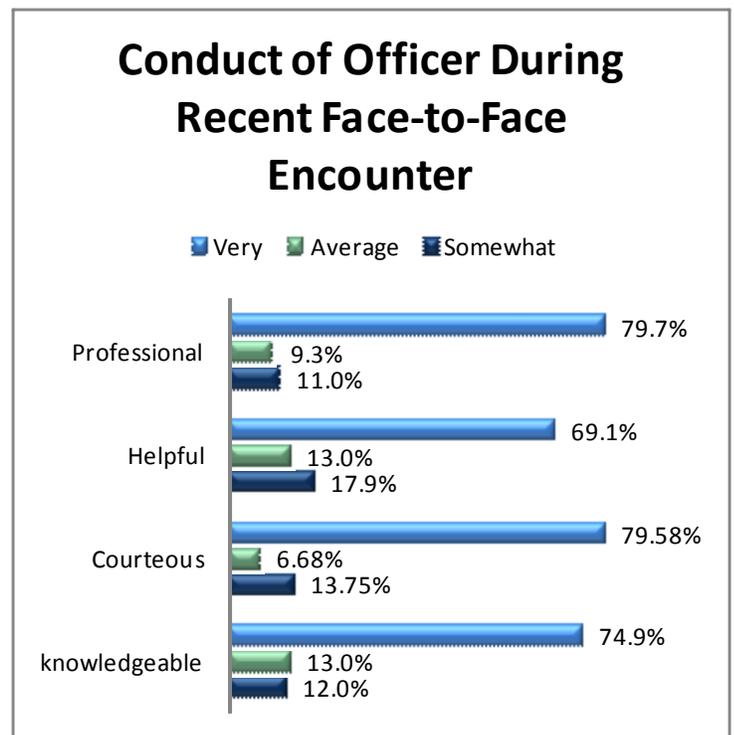
The officer type of the most recent face to face contact was:

- ◆ City police: 56.3%
- ◆ County sheriff: 30.6%
- ◆ State police: 10.6%
- ◆ Other: 1.3%
- ◆ Don't recall: 1.3%

Overall, the conduct of the officer during the most recent fact to face encounter was rated favorably in terms of professionalism, helpfulness, courteousness, and knowledge. The following were rated very good to excellent by respondents:

- ◆ 79.7% professionalism.
- ◆ 69.1% helpfulness.
- ◆ 79.6% courteousness
- ◆ 74.9% knowledgeable

Table 21. Reason for most recent contact		N	%
You were in a motor vehicle stopped by the police	493	39.1	
You were involved in a traffic accident	79	6.3	
You or a family member were the victim of a crime	101	8.0	
You witnessed a crime	45	3.6	
You contacted the police to let them know about a problem	255	20.2	
The police were educating you or the public	29	2.3	
You need assistance or information	26	2.1	
Someone called the police on you or a family member	33	2.6	
You or a family member was suspected of committing a crime	34	2.7	
Other	166	13.1	
Total	1262	100.0	



Fear of Crime

Respondents were first asked questions concerning their perceptions of safety and fear of crime. The following tables provide respondent characteristics to understand who feels more or less fearful of crime in Idaho.

Overall, only 14.6% of survey participants felt that crime was almost always to always a problem in their community.

- ◆ **Gender:** Women were more likely to feel crime was a problem in their community than men (15.5% compared to 13.5%).
- ◆ **Age:** Individuals 55 and over were more likely to feel crime was almost always to always a crime in their community than other age groups. Younger participants, ages 18 to 34, were least likely to feel crime was a problem (11.6%).
- ◆ **Geographic location:** Participants in rural areas were more likely to feel that crime was never or almost never a problem compared to urban participants (38.8% compared to 34.2%).
- ◆ **Victim in 2008:** Participants who experienced a crime in 2008 compared to non-crime victims in 2008 more often felt crime was a almost always to always problem in their community (19.7% compared to 11.7%).
- ◆ **Race/ethnicity:** Participants who were non-white were more likely than white participants to feel crime was a problem in their community (18.1% compared to 14.3). Hispanic respondents were also more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to feel crime was a problem in their community (19.5% compared to 14.1%)
- ◆ **Income:** Participants with household incomes of less than \$35,000 per year were more likely to feel crime was a problem in their community than participants with larger household incomes (19.1% compared to 12.2%).
- ◆ **Education:** Participants with less than a high school education were more likely than individuals with more than a high school education to feel crime was a problem in their community (18.7% compared to 12.8%).

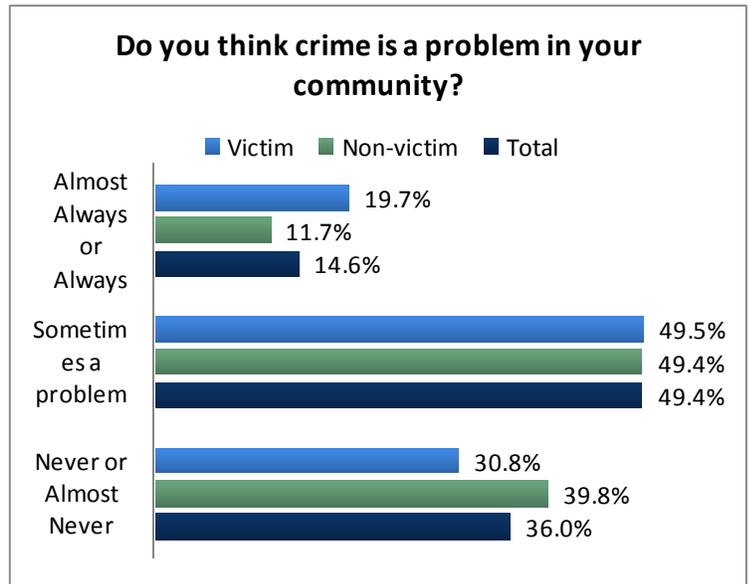


Table 22. Do you think crime is a problem in your community?	Never or Almost Never	Sometimes a problem	Almost Always or Always
Total	36.0%	49.4%	14.6%
Gender:			
Male	40.0%	46.4%	13.5%
Female	31.4	53.0	15.5
Age:			
18 to 34	44.4	44.0	11.6
35 to 54	35.2	52.0	12.8
55 and over	27.8	52.6	19.6
Geographic Location:			
Urban	34.2	51.3	14.5
Rural	38.8	46.2	15.0
Victim in 2008:			
Non-victim	38.9	49.4	11.7
Victim	30.8	49.5	19.7
Race:			
White	35.4	50.3	14.3
Non-white	39.6	42.3	18.1
Ethnicity:			
Non-Hispanic	35.5	50.5	14.1
Hispanic	40.6	39.8	19.5
Income			
Less than \$35,000	33.6	47.4	19.1
More than \$35,000	35.6	52.2	12.2
Education:			
High school or less	36.4	44.9	18.7
More than high school	35.7	51.5	12.8

Community Safety

Respondents were asked how safe they felt in their community. The vast majority (89.5%) said they always to almost always felt safe. Only 1.5% said they almost never to never felt safe. Answers varied by the demographics of participants:

- ◆ **Gender:** Women were slightly more likely to feel almost never to never safe (1.7% compared to 0.8%).
- ◆ **Age:** Individuals 55 and over were more likely to feel always to almost always safe in their community compared other age groups. More younger participants, ages 18 to 34, felt safe only sometimes to never (14.4%).
- ◆ **Geographic location:** Participants in rural areas were equally likely as urban participants to feel safe always or almost always (89.6% compared to 89.8%).
- ◆ **Victim in 2008:** Participants who experienced a crime in 2008 were less likely to feel safe in their community compared to non-crime victims (84.2% compared to 92.6%).
- ◆ **Race/ethnicity:** Participants who were non-white were less likely to feel safe in their community (84.2% compared to 90.3%). Hispanic respondents were also less likely than non-Hispanic respondents to feel safe (73.0% compared to 91.0%).
- ◆ **Income:** Participants with household incomes of less than \$35,000 per year were less likely to feel safe in their community than participants with larger household incomes (85.5% compared to 92.5%).
- ◆ **Education:** Participants with less than a high school education were less likely than individuals with more than a high school education to safe their community (82.9% compared to 92.6%).

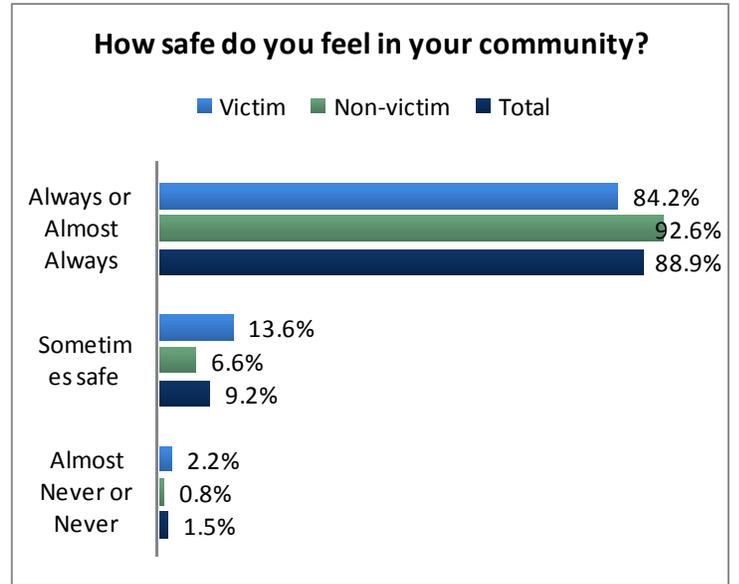


Table 23. How safe do you feel in your community?		Always or Almost Always	Sometimes safe	Almost Never or Never
Total		89.5%	9.2%	1.5%
Gender:				
	Male	92.1	7.1	0.8
	Female	92.1	10.8	1.7
Age:				
	18 to 34	85.6	13.1	1.3
	35 to 54	90.9	8.1	1.0
	55 and over	92.1	6.3	1.6
Geographic Location:				
	Urban	89.8	9.2	0.9
	Rural	89.6	8.4	1.9
Victim in 2008:				
	Non-victim	92.6	6.6	0.8
	Victim	84.2	13.6	2.2
Race:				
	White	90.3	8.6	1.1
	Non-white	80.9	13.8	5.3
Ethnicity:				
	Non-Hispanic	91.0	7.9	1.1
	Hispanic	73.0	23.4	3.6
Income:				
	Less than \$35,000	85.5	11.9	2.6
	More than \$35,000	92.5	6.8	0.7
Education:				
	High school or less	82.9	14.5	2.6
	More than high school	92.6	6.8	0.6

Safety at Night

Respondents were asked if there was any place within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night. Nearly one-third of participants (30.0%) said there was a place within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night. Answers varied depending on participant demographics:

- ◆ **Gender:** Women were much more likely than men to feel afraid to walk or jog alone at night close to home (46.0% compared to 14.1%).
- ◆ **Age:** Individuals 55 and over felt less safe walking alone at night than younger survey participants. Younger participants, ages 18 to 34, felt least afraid of areas to walk or jog alone at night close to home.
- ◆ **Geographic location:** Participants in rural areas were less likely than urban participants to feel there was a place close to home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night (23.7% compared to 33.5%).
- ◆ **Victim in 2008:** Participants who experienced a crime in 2008 were more likely to feel safe walking or jogging close to home at night than non-crime victims (74.5% compared to 61.8%).
- ◆ **Race/ethnicity:** Participants who were white were more likely to feel afraid of a place close to home to walk or jog alone at night compared to non-white participants (20.7% compared to 30.8%). Hispanic respondents were also less likely than non-Hispanic respondents to be afraid of a place close home to walk or jog alone at night (22.0% compared to 30.6%)
- ◆ **Income:** Participants with household incomes of less than \$35,000 per year were equally likely to feel afraid of places close to home to walk or jog alone at night (29.2% compared to 29.7%).
- ◆ **Education:** Participants with less than a high school education were less likely than individuals with more than a high school education to feel afraid of any places close to home to walk or jog alone at night (27.0% compared to 31.6%).

Is there any place within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night?

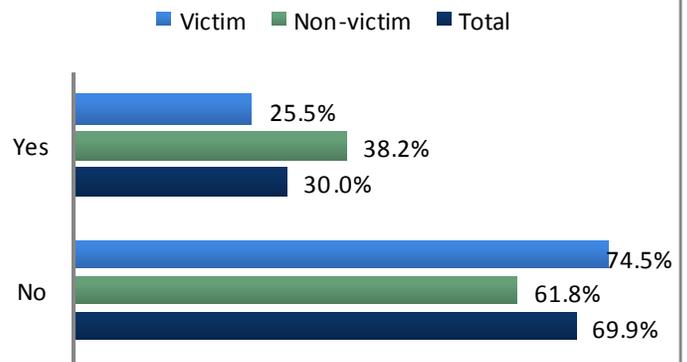


Table 24. Is there any place within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night?			
		No	Yes
Total		69.9%	30.1%
Gender:			
	Male	85.9	14.1
	Female	54.0	46.0
Age:			
	18 to 34	73.7	26.3
	35 to 54	69.7	30.3
	55 and over	65.9	34.1
Geographic Location:			
	Urban	66.5	33.5
	Rural	76.3	23.7
Victim in 2008:			
	Non-victim	61.8	38.2
	Victim	74.5	25.5
Race:			
	White	69.2	30.8
	Non-white	79.3	20.7
Ethnicity:			
	Non-Hispanic	69.4	30.6
	Hispanic	78.0	22.0
Income:			
	Less than \$35,000	71.0	29.2
	More than \$35,000	70.3	29.7
Education:			
	High school or less	73.1	27.0
	More than high school	68.4	31.6

Crime in Community Compared to State

Respondents were asked if they thought crime within their community and crime in the state of Idaho has decreased, stayed the same, or increased over the past year. Most survey participants felt that crime within their community had stayed the same (57.0%) but crime within the state of Idaho had increased (62.9%).

- ◆ **Gender:** Women were much more likely than men to feel crime had increased both within their community and within the state of Idaho.
- ◆ **Age:** Individuals 55 and over were more likely than younger participants to feel that crime had increased both within their community as well as within the state of Idaho.
- ◆ **Geographic location:** Participants in rural areas versus urban were *less* likely to feel that crime had increased within their community and slightly *more* likely to feel that crime in the state of Idaho had increased.
- ◆ **Victim in 2008:** Victims of crime in 2008 were more likely to feel that crime within than community had increased as well as within that state of Idaho than non-crime victims.
- ◆ **Race/ethnicity:** Participants who were white were more likely to feel crime within their community and crime within the state of Idaho had increased than non-white participants. Hispanic respondents were also less likely than non-Hispanic respondents to feel crime had increased both within their community as well as within the state of Idaho.
- ◆ **Income:** Participants with household incomes of less than \$35,000 per year were equally likely to feel crime had increased within the past year as higher incomes, and slightly more likely to feel crime had increased in the state of Idaho.
- ◆ **Education:** Participants with a high school education or less were equally likely to feel crime had increased over the past year within their community and slightly more likely than those with more education to feel crime had increased in the state of Idaho.

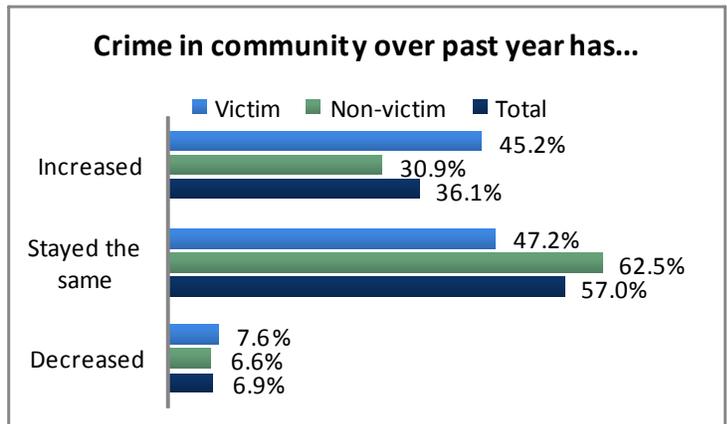
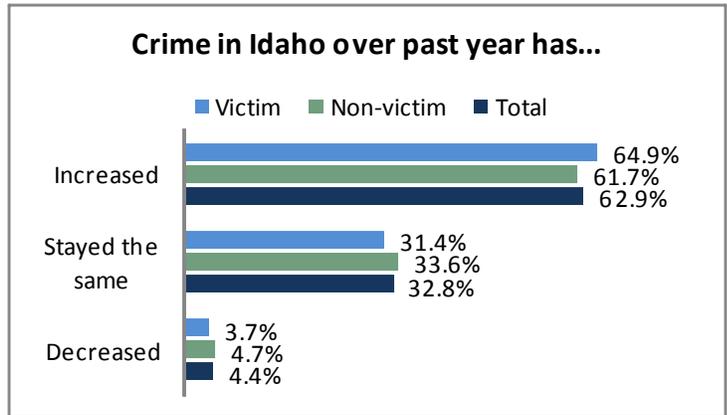


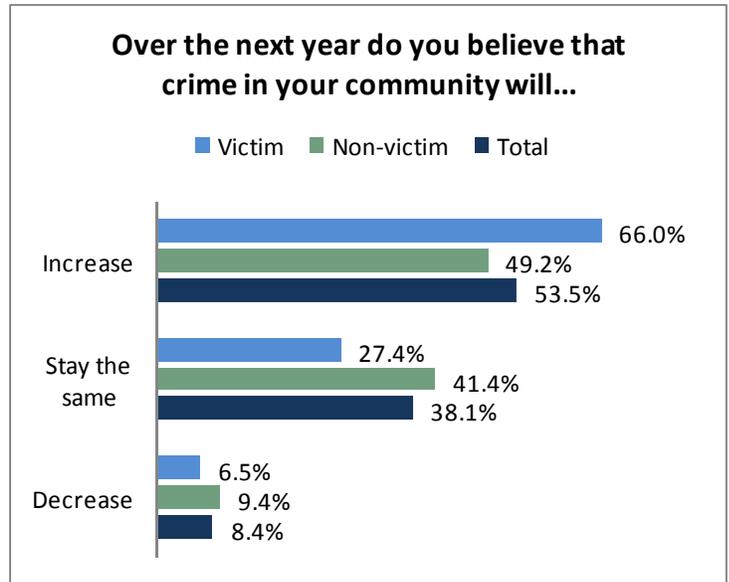
Table 25. Over the past year, do you think crime in your community, and crime in the State of Idaho has...

	Idaho			Community		
	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased
Total	6.9%	57.0%	36.1%	4.4%	32.8%	62.9%
Gender:						
Male	8.0	58.9	33.0	5.3	34.6	60.1
Female	5.7	55.0	39.2	3.4	31.0	65.6
Age:						
18 to 34	8.5	61.8	29.7	3.5	41.4	55.1
35 to 54	6.3	55.8	37.9	6.8	29.6	63.6
55 and over	5.6	52.9	41.5	2.3	27.0	70.7
Geographic Location:						
Urban	7.2	53	39.9	5.2	32.1	62.8
Rural	6.6	63.7	29.7	2.8	33.4	63.7
Victim in 2008:						
Non-victim:	6.6	62.5	30.9	4.7	33.6	61.7
Victim:	7.6	47.2	45.2	3.7	31.4	64.9
Race						
White	6.7	56.6	36.7	4.5	31.8	63.7
Non-white	13.5	55.6	30.9	4.0	37.1	58.9
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	6.0	56.8	37.3	4.3	31.9	63.8
Hispanic	18.8	57.5	23.8	5.3	40	54.7
Income						
Less than \$35,000	10.7	53	36.3	3.3	32.1	64.6
More than \$35,000	5.0	59.1	35.8	4.9	33.2	61.8
Education						
High school or less	12.1	51.4	36.4	4.2	29.5	66.2
More than high school	4.9	58.9	36.3	4.5	33.9	61.5

Will Crime Increase...

Respondents (53.5%) felt that crime over the next year will most likely increase. However, responses varied by demographics of participants:

- ◆ **Gender:** Women were more likely than men to feel that crime would decrease (9.2% compared to 7.5%).
- ◆ **Age:** Younger survey participants were more likely than older participants to feel that crime would decrease over the next year (11.5% compared to 6.6% and 7.3%).
- ◆ **Geographic location:** Participants in urban areas were much more likely than participants in rural areas to feel that crime would increase over the next year (59.0% compared to 47.9%).
- ◆ **Victim in 2008:** Victims of crime in 2008 were much more likely than non crime victims to feel that crime would increase over the next year (66.0% compared to 49.2%).
- ◆ **Race/ethnicity:** Participants who were white were more likely to feel crime would increase than non-white participants (55.8% compared to 46.8%). Hispanic respondents were also less likely than non-Hispanic respondents to feel crime would increase in their community over the next year (45.4% compared to 56.1%).
- ◆ **Income:** Participants with household incomes of less than \$35,000 per year more likely to feel crime would decrease over the next year than those with household incomes of more than \$35,000 (12.4% compared to 5.4%).
- ◆ **Education:** Participants with a high school education or less were more likely to feel crime over the next year would decrease than those with more than a high school income (13.2% compared to 6.4%).



		Decrease	Stay the same	Increase
Total		8.4%	38.1%	53.5%
Gender:				
	Male	7.5	37.8	54.7
	Female	9.2	35	55.8
Age:				
	18 to 34	11.5	37.9	50.6
	35 to 54	6.6	34.9	58.4
	55 and over	7.3	36.3	56.4
Geographic Location:				
	Urban	8.2	32.7	59.0
	Rural	8.8	43.3	47.9
Victim in 2008:				
	Non-victim	9.4	41.4	49.2
	Victim	6.6	27.5	66.0
Race				
	White	7.5	36.7	55.8
	Non-white	19.7	33.5	46.8
Ethnicity				
	Non-Hispanic	6.7	37.2	56.1
	Hispanic	28.6	26.1	45.4
Income				
	Less than \$35,000	12.4	36.1	51.4
	More than \$35,000	5.4	35.7	58.9
Education				
	High school or less	13.2	36.3	50.5
	More than high school	6.4	36.1	57.6

Community Alcohol and/or Drug Problem

Respondents (55.1%) felt that the drug and alcohol problem within their community was comparable to the rest of Idaho. However, responses varied by demographics of participants:

- ◆ **Gender:** More men than women felt that their community had less of a drug/alcohol problem than the rest of Idaho (25.1% compared to 21.0%).
- ◆ **Age:** Younger survey participants (18 to 34) more commonly felt their community had less of a drug/alcohol problem than the rest of the state.
- ◆ **Geographic location:** More participants in rural versus urban areas felt the drug/alcohol problem within their community was less than the rest of Idaho (26.9% compared to 20.8%).
- ◆ **Victim in 2008:** Victims of crime in 2008 were much more likely than non crime victims to feel that their community had a greater drug problem than non-crime victims (28.4% compared to 18.2%).
- ◆ **Race/ethnicity:** Participants who were non-white were more likely to feel both that their community had a lesser and a greater drug/alcohol problem than the rest of the state. White participants more often noted that the drug/alcohol problem in their community was about the same as the state. Hispanic respondents were also more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to feel that the alcohol/drug problem in their community was either more or less than the state. Non-Hispanic respondents were more commonly responded that the alcohol/drug problem was the same as the state.
- ◆ **Income:** Participants with household incomes of less than \$35,000 per year were more likely to feel the alcohol/drug problem within their community was *more* of a problem than the state (23.5% compare to 21.0%).
- ◆ **Education:** Participants with a high school education or less were more likely to feel the alcohol/drug was the same to more of a problem than the state in comparison to those with a more than a high school education.

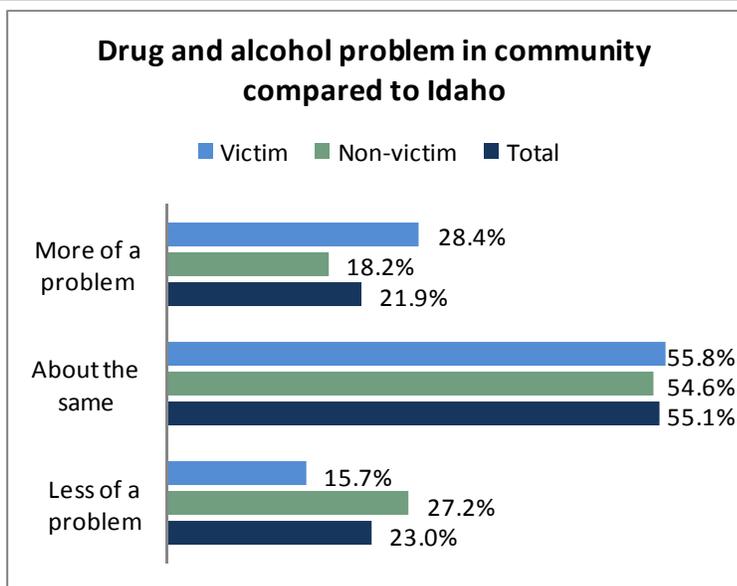


Table 27. How large of a drug and alcohol problem do you feel your community has in comparison with the rest of Idaho?

	Less of a problem	About the same	More of a problem
Total	23.0%	55.1%	21.9%
Gender			
Male	25.1	52.5	22.4
Female	21.0	57.6	21.4
Age			
18 to 34	23.9	50.5	25.6
35 to 54	22.3	56.7	21.0
55 and over	22.8	58.2	19.0
Geographic Location			
Urban	20.8	56.6	22.6
Rural	26.9	52.9	20.2
Victim in 2008			
Non-victim	27.2	54.6	18.2
Victim	15.7	55.8	28.4
Race			
White	22.6	55.5	21.8
Non-white	26.1	48.3	25.6
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic	22.7	55.7	21.5
Hispanic	27.7	46.6	25.7
Income			
Less than \$35,000	20.7	55.8	23.5
More than \$35,000	23.2	55.8	21.0
Education			
High school or less	21.1	56.4	22.5
More than high school	23.7	54.8	21.6

Family Member Suspected to Abuse Alcohol or Drugs

Respondents were asked if they suspected a family member abused alcohol or drugs, including prescription drugs. Overall, 81.5% of respondents said “no,” 7.7% said “Yes, alcohol,” 4.5% said “Yes, drugs,” and 6.3% reported “Yes, both alcohol and drugs.”

- ◆ **Gender:** Men and women were equally likely to feel a family member may abuse alcohol or drugs.
- ◆ **Age:** Younger survey participants (18 to 34) more commonly felt their family members had alcohol or drug problems than older survey participants.
- ◆ **Geographic location:** Rural and urban participants were equally likely to feel that family members had drug or alcohol problems.
- ◆ **Victim in 2008:** Victims of crime in 2008 were significantly more likely to feel that family members had drug or alcohol problems than non-crime victims.
- ◆ **Race/ethnicity:** Participants who were non-white were more likely to feel family members had a drug or alcohol problem than non-white participants. Hispanic respondents were equally likely to feel that a family member had a drug or alcohol problem. However, Hispanic participants more often reported both drug and alcohol (9.9% compared to 6.1%) as opposed to non-Hispanic participants who reported more alcohol (8.0% compared to 4.8%).
- ◆ **Income:** Participants with household incomes of less than \$35,000 per year were more likely to feel family members had a drug or alcohol problem than households with higher income.
- ◆ **Education:** Participants with a high school education or less were equally likely to feel a family member had a drug or alcohol problem, however more with high school education or less reported alcohol abuse of a family member in comparison to those with more than a high school education (9.6% compared to 6.9%)

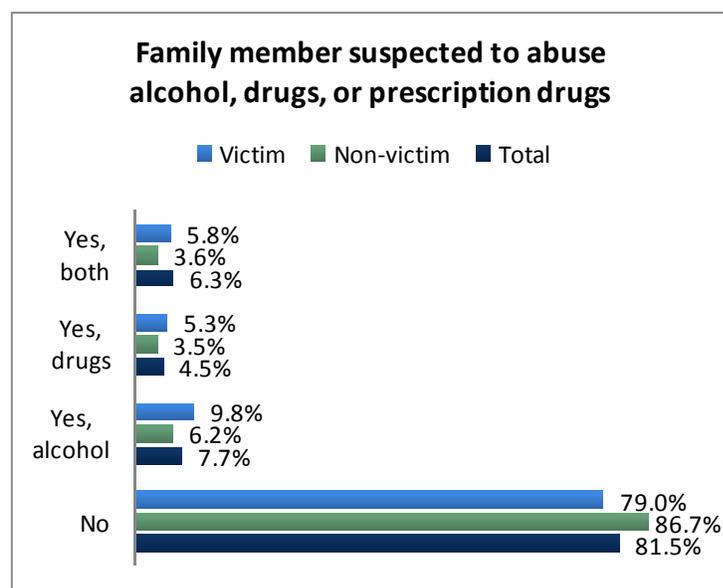


Table 27. Do you have a family member who you suspect abuses alcohol or drugs, including prescription drugs?

	No	Yes, Alcohol	Yes, Drugs	Yes, Both
Total	81.5%	7.7%	4.5%	6.3%
Gender				
Male	82.2	7.3	4.6	5.9
Female	80.9	8.0	4.4	6.7
Age				
18 to 34	75.3	10.8	4.6	9.4
35 to 54	82.7	6.3	4.6	6.5
55 and over	86.2	6.5	4.3	3
Geographic Location				
Urban	81.7	7.2	4.8	6.2
Rural	81.7	8.4	3.5	6.3
Victim in 2008				
Non-victim 2008	84.7	6.2	3.9	5.1
Victim 2008	75.7	10.2	5.7	8.4
Race				
White	81.5	7.9	4.5	6.1
Non-white	78.5	8.3	3.3	9.9
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic	81.6	8.0	4.4	6.0
Hispanic	81.3	4.8	4.4	9.5
Income				
Less than \$35,000	78.6	9.2	4.8	7.4
More than \$35,000	81.9	7.4	4.4	6.3
Education				
High school or less	80.1	9.6	3.8	6.5
More than high school	82.3	6.9	4.7	6.1

Suicide

Respondents were asked if they were directly affected by someone either committing suicide or attempting suicide in 2008.

- ◆ 92.0% reported they were not affected by someone either committing or attempting suicide in 2008
- ◆ 4.6% were affected by someone committed suicide
- ◆ 3.4% were affected by someone who attempted suicide.

