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# Shedding Light

2000 UTAH CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY



The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), located within the Governor's Office, promotes broad philosophical agreement about the objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice system in Utah. To accomplish this goal, the Commission includes a wide and diverse membership of organizations involved with justice issues in Utah. Much of this coordination is done by the disbursement of Federal grant money, which CCJJ administers. As an active party in coordinating criminal and juvenile justice issues in Utah, CCJJ also plays a strong role in developing policy recommendations.

The CCJJ Research and Data Unit conducts and coordinates research on pertinent criminal justice issues, and also serves as the Statistical Analysis Center for the State of Utah.

Shedding Light: 2000 Utah Crime Victimization Survey was developed and conducted by the CCJJ Research and Data Unit; Mike Haddon and Gary Franchina. Special thanks to Doreen Weyland, Dr. William Pelfrey of Virginia Commonwealth Univer-

sity, Jo Lynn Kruse and Diane Ngatuvai for help and support.

Funding for this project and report was provided by grant 2000-BJ-CX-K014 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice. The opinions, findings and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of the Department of Justice.

For additional information or copies of this report please contact:



Utah Commission  
on Criminal and  
Juvenile Justice

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice  
Research and Data Unit  
101 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114  
(801) 538-1031 • [www.justice.utah.gov](http://www.justice.utah.gov)

# Introduction

In a bold effort to better understand the nature and extent of crime in Utah, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, CCJJ, conducted the first Utah Crime Victimization Survey in March 2001 covering January through December 2000. A representative sample of more than 2,000 Utahns participated in a survey aimed at assessing fear of crime, perceptions of risk, causes of crime, and victimization. The survey provides information that cannot be discovered in routine law enforcement crime reporting data.

Reporting crime to police is a very personal decision, and for many reasons, citizens do not report much of their crime experience. Some do not believe the crime is important enough to report to police. Others fear reprisal from the offender. Using the Victimization Survey, for the first time, we are able to examine the level of crime that goes unreported, as well as the reasons victims do not report the crimes.

Those who were victimized by crime more commonly experienced property related crimes rather than person crimes. In most cases, the victimization affected their lives very little. For victims of violent crime, many either dealt with the crime in some other way aside from the justice system, or didn't report because they knew the perpetrator. Commonly, violent offenses were perpetrated by people in the victim's family or by someone the victim knew. This familiar relationship may contribute to the underreporting of these serious offenses.

The survey also gauges Utahns' perceptions about personal safety. The reported crime rate in Utah is at a 21 year low, but that does not necessarily reflect how safe citizens feel in their homes and neighborhoods. The survey asks direct questions about property security and personal safety.

In general, Utahns feel safe in their communities. They acknowledge crime is a problem in our state, but it does not appear to impact their day-to-day activities. Most commonly, Utahns expect they will be victims of property crimes, such as burglary and vandalism. Most are not fear-

ful of becoming victims of violence. Citizens do not view illegal drugs or gangs as being out of control in their communities, and they perceive law enforcement as being quite effective. Seldom do Utahns carry or own firearms for the sole purpose of protection. However, Utahns do commonly take other steps to protect their personal residences, such as installing extra lighting or locks.

## Summary of findings

### Perceptions of Crime

- Crime was among the top concerns facing Utahns in 2000, although 83.6% of respondents feel safe in their own community. The presence of crime does not necessarily impact a person's feeling of safety.
- It was common to find more concern about crime among women and urban respondents than men and rural respondents.
- Respondents were much more likely to fear becoming a victim of property crime than becoming a victim of violent crime.
- In spite of a record 21 year low, 46.6% believed crime had increased over the prior three years, and 60.3% believe crime will increase over the coming three years.

- Nearly two-thirds did not believe illegal drugs were a problem in their neighborhoods. Surprisingly, rural residents were more likely than urban residents to view drugs as a problem in their community.
- Over three-quarters (82.5%) did not feel gangs were a problem in their community. Urban residents were twice as likely as rural residents to view gangs as a problem.
- Two-thirds rated law enforcement in their community as good or very good.
- Three-quarters believed lack of parental discipline, the breakdown of families, and illegal drugs are in part responsible for crime problems in Utah.
- Assault with a weapon occurred with 0.7% of the respondents. One-third had this occur on multiple occasions, and nearly two-thirds knew the perpetrator. Again, over half did not report the offense to the police.
- Domestic violence occurred with 3.3% of the respondents. Of these, 58.0% experienced violence multiple times, and 10.1% experienced it on ten or more occasions. Of these victims, 87.0% did not report the abuse to police.
- Attempted rape or rape occurred with 0.7% of the respondents. This represented 15 individuals out of 2,201 respondents. In two-thirds of the cases, the victim knew the perpetrator.

### Experience with Crime

- Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle occurred in 5.5% of respondents. Of these, 42.5% did not report the incident to police.
- Theft of items from automobiles occurred with 13.3% of respondents. Of these, 52.2% did not report to police.
- Vandalism occurred with 23.0% of respondents, with 74.1% not reporting to police.
- Breaking and entering occurred with 6.0% of respondents, with 57.7% not reporting to police.
- Robbery or attempted robbery occurred with 0.8% of the respondents, over half of which did not report to police. Over one-third (38.9%) knew the perpetrator of the offense.
- Assault without a weapon occurred with 3.5% of the respondents. Of these, 72.0% did not report the offense to police, but 71.8% knew the perpetrator of the crime.

### Impact of Victimization

- Generally, victims reported that crime had little impact on their lives.
- Female victims were more likely to report crime as having an impact on their lives.
- Only 3.9% of respondents reported keeping a gun in the home strictly for protection purposes, and 5.9% reported carrying a gun outside the home for protection.
- Over two-thirds of respondents took measures, such as installing secure door locks or security lighting, to protect their residences.
- Victims of violent crime were more likely to take measures to protect themselves. These victims also reported a more significant impact on their lives from crime victimization.

# Crime Perceptions

Although most Utahns feel safe in their homes and neighborhoods, most report they believe crime has increased over the past three years and will continue to increase over the next three years. This perception contradicts recent crime trends in Utah indicating an overall decrease in crime.

During 2001, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice administered the Utah Crime Victimization Survey, asking Utah's citizens about their perceptions of safety and their personal experience with crime. When asked about experience with crime during 2000, 925 (41.1%) reported being the victim of one of the crimes included in survey questions.

As expected, when asked about problem areas that concern citizens the most, crime ranked among the top with 36.5% of responses. Only cost of living, receiving 38.7%, was identified as more problematic. Other top concerns included education, population growth, and taxes.

## Most Utahns Feel Safe In Their Neighborhoods

Although crime is a top concern for Utah citizens, most feel safe in their own community. Of all survey respondents, 83.6% reported always or almost always feeling safe in the community where they live. Men were more likely than

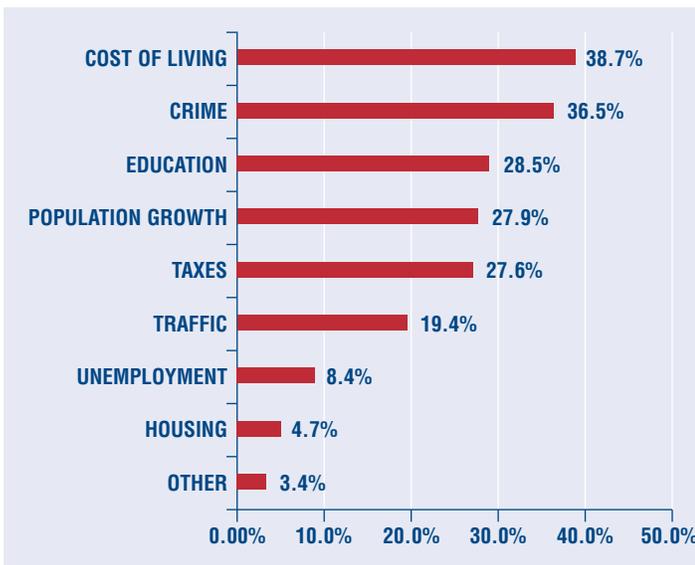
women to feel safe in their neighborhood. Similarly, respondents living in rural areas of Utah reported feeling safe in their neighborhoods more frequently than urban respondents. As expected, those who reported being the victim of a crime during 2000 felt less safe in their neighborhoods.

### How safe do you feel in the community where you live? Percent of all respondents in each category

	ALWAYS OR ALMOST ALWAYS SAFE	SOMETIMES SAFE	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER SAFE
<b>TOTAL</b>	83.6%	14.6%	1.8%
<b>VICTIM</b>	74.9%	21.7%	3.5%
<b>NON-VICTIM</b>	89.7%	9.7%	0.6%
<b>SEX</b>			
<b>FEMALE</b>	81.9%	16.2%	1.9%
<b>MALE</b>	85.8%	12.4%	1.8%
<b>COMMUNITY</b>			
<b>URBAN</b>	82.3%	15.6%	2.1%
<b>RURAL</b>	89.8%	9.6%	0.5%

Feeling safe clearly is not equivalent to believing crime is under control. Only 25.9% reported they feel crime is never or almost never a problem in their community. Alternatively, 60.7% reported that they feel crime is "sometimes" a problem in their community.

Those who were victims of crime in 2000 more commonly felt crime is a problem in their community compared to those who did not report experiencing crime in 2000. Women were more likely than men to believe crime is a problem in their community. No differences were found between urban and rural areas of Utah with regard to this issue.



Although most citizens reported feeling safe in their community, it was interesting to find over half (54.6%) noted there was an area within a mile of their homes where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night. This fear for personal safety was greater among females and urban dwellers.

**Utahns More Fearful of Property Crime than Violent Crime**

According to the survey, Utahns are more likely to be concerned about their property’s security when they leave their homes than their personal safety. A total of 67.8% were never or almost never fearful of becoming a victim of violent crime. Only 3.4% were always or almost always fearful of becoming a victim of violent crime. Those who were victims of crime in 2000 reported being more concerned both about personal safety and property security compared to those who were not victims of crime in 2000.

Females were more likely than males to be concerned about their personal safety. Of male respondents, 72.1% were not concerned about being robbed or assaulted, while only 57.4% of females were not concerned about being robbed or assaulted. Rural respondents were less likely to be concerned about robbery and assault than urban dwellers, 75.7% versus 61.6%.

**When you leave your home, how often do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted?**

*Percent of all respondents in each category*

	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	ALWAYS OR ALMOST ALWAYS
<b>TOTAL</b>	63.9%	29.2%	6.9%
<b>VICTIM</b>	54.9%	35.2%	9.9%
<b>NON-VICTIM</b>	70.2%	25.1%	4.7%
<b>SEX</b>			
<b>FEMALE</b>	57.4%	34.7%	7.9%
<b>MALE</b>	72.1%	22.0%	5.9%
<b>COMMUNITY</b>			
<b>URBAN</b>	61.6%	31.3%	7.1%
<b>RURAL</b>	75.7%	18.6%	5.8%

**When you leave your home, how often do you think about it being broken into or vandalized while you’re away?**

	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	ALWAYS OR ALMOST ALWAYS
<b>TOTAL</b>	48.1%	38.8%	13.1%
<b>VICTIM</b>	38.2%	42.4%	19.4%
<b>NON-VICTIM</b>	55.1%	36.4%	8.6%
<b>SEX</b>			
<b>FEMALE</b>	45.7%	41.2%	13.1%
<b>MALE</b>	51.0%	35.8%	13.3%
<b>COMMUNITY</b>			
<b>URBAN</b>	46.0%	40.0%	13.9%
<b>RURAL</b>	58.2%	33.2%	8.6%

Nearly twice as many survey respondents were concerned about their homes being broken into or vandalized while they were away (13.1%) compared with those concerned about being robbed or assaulted (6.9%).

Over three-quarters (77.3%) of respondents reported they were never or almost never afraid of being attacked or assaulted in their homes. Females were more likely fearful of being attacked in the home compared to males, and urban dwellers were more fearful of in-home attacks than rural dwellers.

Nearly half (47.3%) reported they sometimes worry that criminals would harm their loved ones. However, very few (3.0%) reported their fear of crime always or almost always prevented them from doing things they like to do.

**Select any of the following you believe are likely to happen to you during the next 12 months:**

*Percent of all respondents*

<b>STEAL VALUABLE ITEMS BELONGING TO YOU</b>	<b>33.8%</b>
<b>BREAK INTO HOME AND TAKE SOMETHING</b>	<b>26.5%</b>
<b>STEAL YOUR MOTOR VEHICLE</b>	<b>24.2%</b>
<b>THREATEN YOU WITH FIST, FEET, ETC.</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
<b>TAKE SOMETHING FROM YOU BY FORCE</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
<b>BEAT YOU WITH A CLUB, KNIFE, GUN, ETC.</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
<b>FORCING YOU TO HAVE SEX AGAINST YOUR WILL</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>MEMBER OF FAMILY BEATING/ATTACKING YOU</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

The table above verifies the prior discussion. Rarely did respondents express concern about being attacked, beaten or assaulted. Instead, they commonly expressed concern about valuables being taken from their homes or vehicles.

**Perceptions about Crime Past and Future**

Nearly half (46.6%) of the survey respondents believed crime in Utah had either somewhat or greatly increased over the past three years. This was the perception even though reported crime data show three consecutive years of decreasing index crime rates.\*

Over half of the respondents (60.3%) felt crime will somewhat or greatly increase over the next three years. Females were more likely than males to believe a crime increase is imminent.

**Over the past/next three years, do you believe that crime in your community has/will:**

*Percent of all respondents in each category*

	<b>GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT DECREASE</b>	<b>STAY THE SAME</b>	<b>GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT INCREASE</b>
<b>PAST THREE YEARS</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	11.1%	42.3%	46.6%
<b>VICTIM</b>	10.8%	33.2%	56.0%
<b>NON-VICTIM</b>	13.3%	47.7%	39.0%
<b>NEXT THREE YEARS</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	9.0%	30.7%	60.3%
<b>VICTIM</b>	8.9%	23.4%	67.8%
<b>NON-VICTIM</b>	10.4%	35.4%	54.2%

Those who were victims of crime during 2000 had a more negative perception of both a past and future crime environment in Utah compared to non-victims. Of victims, 56.0% believed crime had increased over the past three years compared to 39.0% of those not victims of crime during 2000. Looking into the future, 67.8% of those who were victims in 2000 believed crime will increase over the next three years compared to 54.2% of non-victims.

The survey also asked respondents about their perceptions of drugs and gangs in their neighborhoods. A majority of respondents felt that neither drugs nor gangs were a problem within their neighborhood. However, the strength of this perception differed among urban and rural respondents, as well as those who were victims of crime and those who were not victims of crime during 2000. No difference in these perceptions appears to exist between males and females.

\*Index crimes are the major crimes tracked by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

**Do you feel that illegal drugs are a problem in your neighborhood?**

*Percent of all respondents in each category*

	YES	NO
<b>TOTAL</b>	39.9%	60.1%
<b>VICTIM</b>	48.5%	51.5%
<b>NON-VICTIM</b>	33.0%	67.0%
<b>COMMUNITY</b>		
<b>URBAN</b>	38.9%	61.1%
<b>RURAL</b>	44.7%	55.3%

It is interesting to note respondents living in rural areas of Utah more frequently reported illegal drugs as a problem in their neighborhoods than did urban respondents, 44.7% versus 38.9%. Perhaps urban dwellers are more tolerant to “recreational” drug use and do not view it as a crime problem, or perhaps there is more of a drug problem in rural areas of Utah than expected.

**Do you feel that gangs are a problem in your neighborhood?**

*Percent of all respondents in each category*

	YES	NO
<b>TOTAL</b>	17.5%	82.5%
<b>VICTIM</b>	25.7%	74.3%
<b>NON-VICTIM</b>	11.3%	88.7%
<b>COMMUNITY</b>		
<b>URBAN</b>	19.2%	80.8%
<b>RURAL</b>	8.5%	91.5%

As expected, urban dwellers were more likely than rural dwellers to view gangs as problems in their neighborhoods. Of urban dwellers, 19.2% felt gangs were a problem in their neighborhood compared to 8.5% of rural Utahns.

**Utahns Generally Believe Law Enforcement Is Doing a Good Job**

Of Utahns responding to the survey, 66.8% rated law enforcement in their community as very good or good. Only 5.4% felt law enforcement was doing a bad or very bad job. The remaining 27.9% viewed law enforcement as doing an acceptable job. There was neither gender differences nor urban/rural differences in this perception among respondents.

**During 2000, did you have contact with your local police for any of the following reasons?**

*Percent of all respondents*

<b>CASUAL CONVERSATION</b>	39.9%
<b>INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT/VIOLATION</b>	23.3%
<b>OFFICER RESPONDED TO CALL</b>	18.4%
<b>REPORTED CRIME TO POLICE</b>	17.7%
<b>ASKED POLICE FOR INFO/ADVICE</b>	15.0%
<b>QUESTIONED</b>	9.8%
<b>PARTICIPATED IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITY WITH POLICE</b>	9.5%
<b>PARTICIPATED IN POLICE SURVEY</b>	0.8%

Survey findings show that 70.8% of respondents had contact with their local police during 2000. Many, 39.9%, reported having “casual conversation” with the police. Another large percent, 23.3%, interacted with police through some variety of traffic accident or violation. Nearly 20% had police respond to a call for service or actually reported a crime to the police. Only 9.8% reported being questioned by a police officer.

### Parenting, Family Disruption, and Drugs Blamed For Crime Problem

Over three-quarters of the survey respondents believed that family issues are related to the crime problem. Of all respondents, 77.8% believed lack of parental discipline is responsible for crime in Utah. Similarly, 76.9% lay part of the blame on the breakdown of family life. Drugs were also commonly identified as being responsible for our crime problem with 73.6% of the responses.

Morality issues also appeared to strike a chord among Utahns as causing crime. Moral decay accounted for 61.8% of the survey responses. TV/Movie/Video Game Violence accounted for 59.7% of the survey responses. Half of the respondents felt alcohol influenced our crime problem.

It was interesting to note that 43.4% of the respondents felt our crime problem is related to a “soft” criminal justice system. Also of note was that only 12.4% felt the economy had anything to do with our crime problem.

#### Which of the following do you believe are responsible for our crime problem?

*Percent of all respondents*

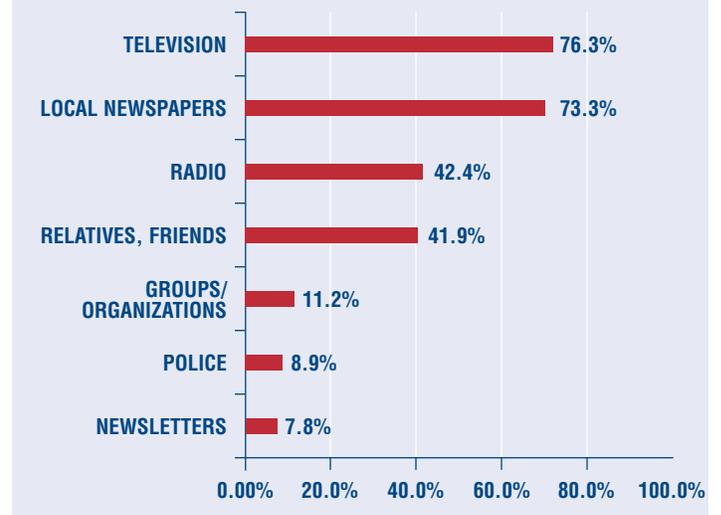
LACK OF PARENTAL DISCIPLINE	77.8%
BREAKDOWN OF THE FAMILY	76.9%
ILLEGAL DRUGS	73.6%
MORAL DECAY	61.8%
GANGS	61.0%
TV/MOVIE/VIDEO GAME VIOLENCE	59.7%
ALCOHOL	49.2%
POPULATION INCREASE	45.7%
JUSTICE SYSTEM TOO EASY	43.4%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	39.2%
AVAILABILITY OF GUNS	34.6%
TOO MUCH LEISURE TIME	31.2%
THE ECONOMY	12.4%
OTHER	10.2%

### Most Utahns Get Crime Information From Television or Newspapers

Three-quarters of survey respondents reported getting information about crime in their community from television or newspaper.

#### Which best describes where you get information about crime in your community?

*Percent of all respondents*



Large percentages, 42.4% and 41.9% respectively, also get crime information from the radio or from friends and relatives.

The survey asked respondents if they felt local news media was biased in reporting Utah’s crime. Many (41.2%) felt the news media made Utah’s crime problem seem about the same as it really is. Of those believing there is biased reporting in the news media, 21.8% felt they reported the crime situation worse than it really is, while 11.6% felt they reported the crime situation better than it really is. One-quarter of the respondents weren’t sure either way.

Male respondents were more likely than females to perceive local news media as reporting the crime situation worse than it really is, 28.2% versus 17.1%.

# Crime and its Impact

The survey found that 41.1% of all respondents were victims of at least one crime in 2000. Of victims reporting their gender, 55.6% were female and 44.4% were male. Of victims reporting race, 89.3% were white, 1.6% were Asian, 1.1% were American Indian, 0.4% were African American, 0.3% were Pacific Islander, 2.9% were Biracial or Multiracial, and 4.4% were of another race. Of victims reporting ethnicity, 7.2% were of Hispanic origin and 92.8% were not of Hispanic origin.

The survey asked respondents if they had been victims of crime in 2000. If they had, the respondents were asked follow-up questions regarding the circumstances of the crime. The crimes are divided into three categories: property crimes, person crimes, and sexual crimes.

## Property Crimes

**Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, including a car, truck, motorcycle, or snowmobile**, occurred for 5.5% of the respondents, with more victims living in urban areas (6.1% of urban respondents) than rural areas (2.3% of rural respondents) of the state.

Surprisingly, a large percentage (42.5%) of the victims chose not to report one or more of the thefts/attempted thefts to authorities. This lack of reporting is even more surprising when one considers the potential dollar value lost from a stolen motor vehicle.

**Theft of items from automobiles** was more common with 13.3% responding as victims. This crime also occurred at a higher rate in urban areas (14.4% of urban respondents) than in rural areas (8.2% of rural respondents). Over half (52.2%) of the victims chose not to report one or more of the thefts to authorities.

Another crime that was often not reported to authorities was **vandalism**. Twenty-three percent of the respondents had property damaged or vandalized in 2000, with 74.1% choosing not to report one or more of the incidents to police.

Vandalism was a crime that often occurred multiple times to the same respondents. Forty-two percent of the

victims experienced property damage or vandalism on two or more occasions. More victims of this crime also lived in urban areas (24.3% of urban respondents) than in rural areas (16.2% of rural respondents).

## In 2000, was any of your property damaged or vandalized, but not stolen?

### PERCENT OF ALL RESPONDENTS

YES	22.9%
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### HOW MANY TIMES DID THIS OCCUR?

1	57.6%
2	25.3%
3	10.2%
4	4.0%
5	1.8%
6	0.2%
7	0.6%
8	0.2%

### REPORTING ONE OR MORE INCIDENTS TO POLICE

REPORTED	25.9%
NOT REPORTED	74.1%

The survey asked if anyone **broke into, or attempted to break into the respondent's home, or some other building on their property**. Six percent were victims of this crime in 2000, with no statistically significant difference between

urban and rural areas. As with other property crimes, a large percentage (57.7%) chose not to alert the authorities of the crime.

Overall, the survey shows that more urban respondents were victims of property crimes than respondents in rural areas.

A majority of the respondents who were victims of property crimes in 2000 chose not to report the crimes to police. The three most common reasons cited were:

- The victim didn't believe the crime was important enough to report to police.
- The victim didn't believe the police could help.
- The victim dealt with the crime in another manner.

While some may initially believe that property crimes have minimal effects on victims, it is important to recognize the profound effects on citizens' perceptions of crime in general and feelings of personal safety. These effects may help explain why the majority of respondents believe that crime has increased and will continue to increase despite the dramatic drop in crime reported in Utah over the past decade.

### Person Crimes

When asked if someone **took, or attempted to take, something directly from the respondents using force**, 0.8% (18 of 2,219) reported that it occurred. There were no statistically significant differences found between rural and urban areas. Amazingly, over half of these victims did not report one or more of the crimes to police. In part, this is due to the fact that 38.9% (7 of 18) of the victims knew the perpetrator prior to the commission of the crime. This may also explain why a third (6 of 18) were victims of this type of crime on two or more occasions.

When asked if someone **threatened to hit, attack or beat the respondents**, 7.2% responded yes. This occurred more often to males (9.5% of male respondents) than to females (5.5% of female respondents). There was no statistically significant difference found between rural and urban areas. Sixty-nine percent of the respondents who answered yes knew the perpetrator, while 62.5% suffered two or more threats.

One interesting distinction was found between male and female victims of this crime concerning their relationships to the perpetrators. Sixty-three percent of the females who were threatened identified the perpetrator as someone they knew, while only 32.6% of the males did likewise. Only 17.7% of female victims identified the threat as coming from a stranger, compared to 50.6% for male victims.

Eighty-seven percent of those who were threatened did not report one or more incidents to the police. This is somewhat understandable given the fact that some types of threats are not criminal acts, and the survey did not gauge the credibility of the threat.

When asked if they had been **hit, attacked or beaten without a weapon**, 3.5% of the respondents answered that they had. Half of the victims experienced the crime on more than one occasion, and 71.8% knew the perpetrator before the crime.

Female victims of this crime suffered at the hands of family members 47.6% of the time, while only 6.5% of the male victims were beaten by family members.

An alarming 72.0% of the victims of assault did not contact the police, while 91.3% of the victims beaten by a family member did not report the crime.

When asked if they had been **injured by someone using a weapon**, 0.7% (15 of 2,215) of the respondents answered that they had. There were no statistically significant differences between rural and urban areas or males and females. Five of the fifteen victims suffered two or more attacks, and nine of the 15 (60.0%) were injured by someone they knew. Over half of the victims (57.1%) chose not to report one or more of the attacks to police. It appears victims were more likely to report this offense when perpetrated by a stranger.

When specifically questioned about **domestic abuse**, 3.3% of the respondents identified themselves as victims. Victims were more likely to be female than male (3.9% of female respondents versus 2.4% of male respondents). Fifty-eight percent of the victims were abused two or more times. Even more disturbing, 10.1% of the victims were abused on 10 or more occasions. Seventy percent identified their assailant as an adult, while 17.8% were abused by a juvenile. A large 87.0% of the respondents who were victims of domestic abuse did not report one or more of the crimes to police.

**In 2000, did your spouse, significant other, partner or other family member injure you with an object or weapons, or hit, slap, push or kick you?**

**PERCENT OF ALL RESPONDENTS**

<b>YES</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
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**HOW MANY TIMES DID THIS OCCUR?**

<b>1</b>	<b>42.0%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>10.1%</b>

**TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, WAS THE ASSAILANT**

<b>JUVENILE</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
<b>ADULT</b>	<b>69.9%</b>
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

**REPORTING ONE OR MORE INCIDENTS TO POLICE**

<b>REPORTED</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
<b>NOT REPORTED</b>	<b>87.0%</b>

Overall, there was no statistically significant difference between person crimes committed in rural and urban areas of the state.

The data from the person crimes section of the survey give us several significant insights. Chief among these is that although the percentage of victims is relatively small, a majority of these crimes are never brought to the attention of law enforcement authorities. Many are victims on multiple occasions at the hands of perpetrators that they know, and presumably, have accepted and repeated access to the

victim. The fact that often the victim knows the perpetrator may be one of the primary reason victims are not reporting these person offenses to police.

**Sexual Crimes**

Asked if they had been the victim of **forced unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.**, 2.1% of the respondents answered yes. Of female respondents, 3.2% were victims of this offense while 1.8% of male respondents were victims. There was no statistically significant difference in victimization between rural and urban areas. Fifty-nine percent were victimized two or more times, and 93.5% knew the perpetrator prior to the crime. Most commonly, 89.2% of the time, the perpetrator was well known but not family or a casual acquaintance. Only 6.5% were victimized by a stranger. Ninety-eight percent of the victims did not report one or more of the incidents to police.

For the crime of **rape**, defined as forced or attempted forced sexual intercourse, 0.7% (15 of 2,201) responded that they were victims in 2000. One percent of female respondents were victims of this offense, while 0.2% of male respondents were victims. Sixty-seven percent (10 of 15) were victimized on two or more occasions.

One third of the victims (5 of 15) were raped by strangers, while two-thirds (10 of 15) were raped by a person they knew or was a family member. Eighty-seven percent identified their attacker as an adult and 13.3% (2 of 15) identified the attacker as a juvenile. Only 13.3% (2 of 15) of the rape victims reported one or more of the crimes to police.

Of those not reporting the crime to police, 23.1% were afraid of the offender, 23.1% noted the offender was a friend or family member, 15.4% dealt with the offense in another way, and 15.4% did not want to get involved.

When asked if they were the focus of **stalking** types of behavior, the respondents made the following responses.

**In 2000, did you feel threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors?**

*Percent of all respondents*

<b>UNSOLICITED CALLS</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
<b>FOLLOWING/SPYING</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>STAND OUTSIDE HOME/WORK</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>COMMUNICATE AGAINST YOUR WILL</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>UNSOLICITED LETTERS</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>SHOWING UP WHERE YOU ARE</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>LEAVING UNWANTED ITEMS</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

It is surprising to note the number of respondents who experienced stalking types of behaviors. Perhaps the most threatening of these behaviors were the 5.0% reporting individuals following or spying on them and the 3.3% reporting individuals standing outside their work or homes.

Overall, there was no statistically significant difference between sexual crimes committed in rural and urban areas of the state.

It is important to remember that the survey pool was made-up of citizens of Utah 16 years of age and older. The occurrence of sex crimes against children is therefore not covered by this survey.

**Utah Women Victims More Likely To Be Impacted By Crime**

Respondents who were victims of crime during 2000 most commonly reported that the crime had very little impact on their lives. Of the victims responding, 76.6% reported the crime had very little (40.0%) or only some (36.6%) impact on their lives. Of the remaining respondents, 23.4% reported the crime had a lot (15.8%) or quite a lot (7.6%) of an impact on their lives.

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to report a severe impact from the crime on their lives, 26.4% among female victims versus 18.1% among male victims.

The survey asked victims who did not report the crime to police the reason for that decision. Most frequently, the respondents reported that they felt the offense was too minor or not important enough to report to police (31.1%). In addition, 28.8% said they failed to report the offense because they felt the police were not capable of providing the necessary assistance.

**If you were a victim of crime in 2000, but did not report all of the crimes to the police, what was the main reason you did not report the crime(s)?**

*Percent of respondents in this category*

<b>NOT IMPORTANT - MINOR OFFENSE</b>	<b>31.1%</b>
<b>POLICE CAN'T DO ANYTHING</b>	<b>28.8%</b>
<b>DEALT WITH ANOTHER WAY</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>OFFENDER FAMILY/FRIEND</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
<b>CRIME DUE TO OWN CARELESSNESS</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>AFRAID OF OFFENDER</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>NO CONFIDENCE IN JUSTICE SYSTEM</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>DIDN'T WANT TO GET INVOLVED</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>FELT SORRY FOR OFFENDER</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

Many crime victims reported taking the matter into their own hands, dealing with it in “another way” (17.4%) or felt their victimization was due to their own carelessness (5.2%). Many victims responded they didn’t report the crime because the offender was a family member or a friend (8.1%) or they were afraid of the offender (3.8%).

There appears to be a difference in reason for not reporting the offense to police when the crime is a property crime instead of a violent crime. When the crime was a property crime, 15.4% believed the police couldn’t help, 14.1% felt the crime wasn’t important enough to report, and 6.8% dealt with the crime in another way. When the crime was a crime of violence, 15.2% dealt with the crime in another way, 13.4% felt the crime did not merit a report to the police, and 9.8% believed the police couldn’t help.

An overwhelming majority of victims (88.7%) reported the officer did not inform them about crime victim services or programs. However, 68.5% reported they did know where in their community to go when they required help or services as a victim of crime. Respondents in rural areas of Utah were more likely than urban dwellers to know where to receive such victim services, 80.8% versus 65.9%.

**Many Victims Believe Offender Was Motivated By Their Personal Characteristics**

Many of those reporting as victims of crime in 2000 believed their personal characteristics motivated the offender. Only 45.0% believed there was no characteristic related motivation. Age (28.0%) was the most frequently identifiable characteristic reported as motivation for the offense.

**If you were the victim of crime in 2000, do you believe the offender(s) was motivated by any of the following characteristics?**

*Percent of respondents in this category*

<b>DOES NOT APPLY</b>	<b>45.0%</b>
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>28.0%</b>
<b>AGE</b>	<b>21.8%</b>
<b>SEX</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>MENTAL DISABILITY</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
<b>RACE</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>NATIONAL ORIGIN</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>PHYSICAL CONDITION/DISABILITY</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>RELIGION</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>SENSORY DISABILITY</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

A total of 8.8% of the victims felt their gender motivated the offender, and 6.5% felt the offender was motivated by some kind of mental disability of the victim. A large percentage (7.3%) felt the offender was motivated by the victim's race or national origin, and 3.2% felt the motivation was due to the victim's sexual orientation. A relatively small percentage (1.9%) felt the offense was religiously motivated.

**Utahns Proactive In Protecting Themselves But Not With Guns**

Over half of the survey respondents reported keeping a gun in the home. Of these, a majority kept guns in the home for sporting purposes only. A small percentage (3.9%) reported keeping a gun in the home strictly for protection purposes. Men were more likely than women to have a gun in the home, 58.3% versus 46.8%. Rural dwellers were more likely to have a gun in the home than urban dwellers, 68.1% versus 47.9%.

Only 5.9% reported carrying a gun outside of their home for protection. The survey found that 9.3% of the male respondents reported carrying a gun outside of the home for protection, compared to 3.2% of the women respondents. No statistically significant differences were found among urban and rural dwellers.

Aside from firearms, Utahns do take other precautions to prevent crime. Of the survey respondents, 36.8% installed extra/more secure door locks, 25.8% installed security lighting, and 17.7% installed extra/more window locks.

**Which, if any, of the following have you done or placed in your residence to make you feel safer from crime?**

*Percent of all respondents*

<b>EXTRA/MORE SECURE LOCKS</b>	<b>36.8%</b>
<b>TAKEN NO ACTION</b>	<b>28.6%</b>
<b>SECURITY LIGHTS</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
<b>EXTRA/MORE WINDOW LOCKS</b>	<b>17.7%</b>
<b>PURCHASE DOG</b>	<b>17.5%</b>
<b>NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
<b>DISPLAY SECURITY STICKER</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
<b>BURGLAR ALARMS</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
<b>CARRY OBJECT FOR DEFENSE</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
<b>PEPPER SPRAY</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
<b>PURCHASE GUN</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
<b>SELF-DEFENSE COURSE</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

**Violent Crime Impacts Utahns' Lives**

Those who reported being victims of crime during 2000 more frequently reported carrying a firearm outside of the home for protection purposes, 7.3% versus 4.9%. More striking, victims of violent crime were twice as likely to carry a firearm outside the home for protection than those not victims of violent crime, 10.9% versus 5.2%.

Looking at victims of rape, 46.2% reported the offense as having a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives, as opposed to 22.8% of other crime victims. In addition, 35.0% of victims of domestic violence reported the offense had a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives compared to 22.4% of non-domestic violence victims.

When asked what was the main reason for not reporting the rape to police, 21.4% of victims reported they were afraid of the offender, another 21.4% reported the offender was a friend or family member, 14.3% reported dealing with the offense in some other way, and 14.3% reported they did not want to get the police involved.

As expected, 30.6% of domestic violence victims reported the offender was a friend or family member, 22.2% dealt with the offense in some other way, and 16.7% felt the police couldn't do anything to help.

# Methodology

In the Fall of 2000, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice decided to conduct the first complete Crime Victimization Survey in Utah. The decision stemmed from the desire to learn more about Utah citizens' perceptions of personal and community safety, as well as citizens' experiences with crime in their community.

Commission staff designed and developed the survey instrument. Survey structure and questions were based upon examples provided by other states with experience in conducting victimization surveys. Questions were included and modified based upon relevance to Utah. It was determined a mailed survey, conducted with follow-up mailed reminders, would provide for the best response rate within the allowable budget.

was 5,000 individuals. Staff mailed the survey to the 5,000 participants.

The survey was administered through a series of mailings. The process began with the mailing of a postcard to the original sample explaining the importance of their participation in the survey. It informed them to expect the survey to arrive in a few days. Next, staff mailed the survey to the participants. Over the next 45 days, two reminder post-

cards were mailed to those individuals in the sample who had not yet returned a survey. At 50 days out from the original survey mailing, a second copy of the survey was mailed to non-respondents, which was followed-up by a final reminder postcard.

Due to bad addresses, deaths, participants serving religious missions, and requests not to participate, the effective sample size was 3,648. This number represents those who had an opportunity to receive and

complete the survey instrument. Of these, 2,248 or 61.6% responded to the survey.

Once the surveys were collected, responses were tabulated. One month was needed for entering data and for cleaning-up computer errors from survey data entry. An additional month was also needed for analysis of the resulting data.

## 2000 Crime Victimization Survey Sample

	GENDER		GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	
	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN <sup>1</sup>	RURAL
UTAH SAMPLE	49.3%	50.7%	84.2%	15.8%
	51.3%	48.7%	84.1%	15.9%

<sup>1</sup>Urban counties included: Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Washington, and Weber

	ORIGINAL SAMPLE SIZE	REMOVALS <sup>1</sup>	PERCENT REMOVED	ADJUSTED SAMPLE SIZE	SURVEYS RETURNED	PERCENT RETURNED
UTAH SURVEY	5,000	1,352	27.0%	3,648	2,248	61.6%

<sup>1</sup>Removals include participants who did not have a current address, were deceased, or did not wish to participate in the survey.

The survey sample was drawn from the Drivers License Database, housed at the Utah Department of Public Safety. This database includes the most comprehensive collection of Utahns over 16 years of age. Successive random samples were drawn from all records in the Drivers License Database. The sample chosen most closely matched Utah's demographic characteristics in terms of age, gender, and urban/rural distribution. The original sample size

**Socio-Economic Description of Survey Participants**

*This section briefly outlines characteristics of participants as reported from survey responses.*

**AGE**

16 TO 20	9.7%
21 TO 25	10.8%
26 TO 30	8.1%
31 TO 35	7.6%
36 TO 40	8.8%
41 TO 45	10.7%
46 TO 50	9.8%
51 TO 55	8.8%
56 TO 60	7.9%
61 TO 65	5.6%
66 TO 70	3.3%
71 TO 75	3.5%
76 TO 80	2.9%
OVER 80	2.5%

**GENDER**

FEMALE	56.9%
MALE	43.1%

**RACE**

BLACK	0.4%
AMERICAN INDIAN	1.1%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.4%
BIRACIAL OR MULTIRACIAL	2.0%
WHITE/CAUCASIAN	92.3%
OTHER	3.9%

**ETHNICITY**

HISPANIC	6.0%
NON-HISPANIC	94.0%

**MARITAL STATUS**

SINGLE	22.2%
MARRIED	66.5%
DIVORCED	6.5%
WIDOWED	4.3%
SEPARATED	0.6%

**YEARLY INCOME**

LESS THAN \$10,000	6.8%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	10.5%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	10.7%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	14.4%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	13.0%
\$50,000 - \$59,999	11.0%
\$60,000 - \$69,999	10.2%
\$70,000 - \$79,999	6.5%
\$80,000 - \$89,999	4.1%
\$90,000 - \$99,999	4.0%
MORE THAN \$100,000	8.9%

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

8TH GRADE OR LESS	1.1%
9TH TO 12TH, NO DIPLOMA	9.0%
DIPLOMA OR GED	18.2%
SOME POST HIGH SCHOOL	26.7%
VOTEC	10.4%
ASSOCIATES DEGREE	8.5%
BACHELORS DEGREE	16.4%
GRADUATE DEGREE	9.6%

**EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

FULL-TIME	49.2%
PART-TIME	13.1%
STUDENT	7.5%
HOMEMAKER	11.4%
UNEMPLOYED	3.7%
RETIRED	15.2%

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

URBAN	82.9%
RURAL	17.1%

**RESIDENCE IN UTAH**

LESS THAN 3 YEARS	4.6%
3 TO 5 YEARS	3.6%
6 TO 9 YEARS	5.9%
10 TO 17 YEARS	13.6%
18 PLUS	72.2%

**RESIDENCE AT CURRENT LOCATION**

LESS THAN 3 YEARS	21.9%
3 TO 5 YEARS	16.5%
6 TO 9 YEARS	15.9%
10 TO 17 YEARS	18.3%
18 PLUS	27.5%

**HOUSING TYPE**

APARTMENT	6.6%
CONDO/TOWNHOUSE	4.7%
DUPLEX	2.5%
MOBILE HOME/TRAILER	4.1%
SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE	82.1%

**HOME OWNERSHIP**

OWN	77.2%
RENT	14.3%
OTHER	8.5%

**INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLD**

1	7.7%
2 TO 3	46.4%
4 TO 5	31.5%
6 TO 7	11.8%
8 OR MORE	2.7%

Respondent age broke out as follows: 16 – 20 (9.7%); 20 – 35 (26.5%); 36 – 50 (29.3%); 51 – 65 (22.3%); Over 65 (12.2%). Females accounted for 56.9% of respondents, while males accounted for 43.1%.

Similar to Utah’s population distribution, 82.9% of respondents lived in urban areas of the state and 17.1% in rural areas of the state.

Similar to Utah’s population, 92.3% of the respondents were white, 2.0% biracial/multiracial, 1.1% American Indian, 0.4% black, 0.4% Pacific Islander. In addition, 6.0% reported to be of Hispanic origin, while 94.0% were not of Hispanic origin.

Looking at marital status, 66.5% were married, 22.2% were single, 6.5% were divorced, 4.3% were widowed, and 0.6% were separated. Few respondents were disabled, 5.3% reported a physical disability, 3.3% reported a sensory disability (blindness, deafness), and 0.8% reported a mental disability.

Only 10.1% reported not completing high school diploma requirements. Many had some post-high school education, 10.4% with vocational training, 8.5% with an associates degree, 16.4% with a bachelors degree, and 9.6% with a graduate degree.

Respondent income reports show that 17.3% had a household income under \$20,000 per year, 25.1% had an income between \$20,000 and \$40,000, 34.2% had an income between \$40,000 and \$70,000, and 23.5% had an income over \$70,000. About half (49.2%) were employed full-time during 2000, while 15.2% were retired, 13.1% worked part-time, 11.4% were homemakers, 7.5% were students, and 3.7% were unemployed.

It was surprising to find that 72.2% of respondents lived in Utah for 18 years or more. Only 8.2% lived in Utah for five years or less. In fact, 85.8% reported living in Utah for 10 years or more. Although most lived in Utah for a long time, many had not lived at their current residence for that entire time. Length of time at current residence was more evenly distributed than length of time living in Utah.

Most respondents (82.1%) lived in a single family house, and 77.2% reported owning their place of residence. Of the remainder, 6.6% lived in an apartment, 4.7% lived in a condo or townhouse, 4.1% lived in a mobile home or trailer, and 2.5% lived in a duplex. A total of 14.3% reported renting their current place of residence.

Finally, it was most common that the respondent lived in a home with two to three residents (46.4%). Of the remainder, 31.5% reported four to five people in the residence, 11.8% reported six to seven people in the residence, and 2.7% reported eight or more people in the residence. Only 7.7% reported being the only person living at the residence.

### Crime Data

Most Utahns feel safe in their neighborhoods and generally consider Utah a safe state in which to live, work and raise families. These feelings are supported by official crime figures that indicate crime has by and large decreased over the last two decades. Despite this evidence and feelings of personal safety, citizens commonly rank crime as a major concern. To address this paradox, one must first consider the methods and instruments used to collect crime data.

The U.S. Department of Justice utilizes two methods to collect crime data. The first is the Federal Bureau of Investi-

gation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Begun in 1929, this program collects information on eight crimes that are reported to law enforcement authorities. The eight crimes are homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. While this information is valuable, its obvious limitation is that it only reflects reported crimes.

In order to gather more accurate information that reflects unreported crimes, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) developed the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The survey has been conducted annually since 1973 and collects more detailed information than the UCR program. Cumulative results indicate that approximately two out of every three crimes committed annually go unreported to law enforcement authorities.

In conducting the national survey, U.S. Census Bureau personnel interview all household members 12 years of age and older in a nationally representative sample of approximately 50,000 households. The survey provides information on reported and unreported crimes, as well as the reasoning behind the victims' decisions to report or not report to law enforcement officials.

The best manner in which to view the two distinct data collection methods is that each complements, rather than competes, with the other. Each provides valuable information that the other does not, and both are used by legislators, policy makers, and administrators in designing and enacting policies to protect the public.

The primary weakness of the NCVS is that it utilizes a nationally representative sample that cannot be reported by state or local municipalities. Because Utah has a relatively small population, there are too few respondents to discern any identifiable trends. Because of this, several states have developed state crime victimization surveys to supplement their UCR figures.

# 2000 Crime Survey

## Utah Crime Survey Instructions

This survey contains questions on your opinions about crime and the criminal justice system, as well as your personal experiences with crime in Utah during the past year (2000). Your help in answering these questions will help in the fight against crime in Utah. Please only include information about crimes that occurred in Utah.

You have been randomly selected to participate in this survey from a computerized list. Your responses are strictly confidential. The identification number on the survey will be used only to determine to whom we should send reminder notes to fill out and return the survey. All names and addresses used to create mailing labels for this survey will be destroyed. Your name does not appear anywhere in this survey and will not be recorded along with your responses.

**YOUR RESPONSES ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**  
(This survey should take approximately 15 minutes to complete)

Please take the time to read and answer every question.

### To complete the survey you will need to :

- Use a pencil throughout the survey.
- Fill in only one answer circle for each question unless a question is marked otherwise.
- Completely fill in the circle which corresponds to your answer.
- Completely erase any answer which you accidentally marked.
- Keep the survey intact - do not tape, staple, tear or bend this survey.

Please mail this completed survey in the envelope provided as soon as possible to avoid reminder postcards and additional surveys being mailed to you. If you have any questions or want to verify the legitimacy of this survey, please call the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice at (801) 538-1047. If you lose the self-addressed,

stamped envelope provided, please mail the completed survey to:

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice  
101 State Capitol  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!

**1. Which TWO of the following problem areas in Utah worry you the MOST? (MARK TWO) n=2,232; ± 2.0%**

Cost of Living.....	38.7%
Crime.....	36.5%
Education .....	28.5%
Population Growth.....	27.9%
Taxes .....	27.6%
Traffic .....	19.4%
Unemployment.....	8.4%
Housing.....	4.7%
Other .....	3.4%

**2. To what degree do you think crime is a problem in your community? N=2,236; ± 2.0%**

Never a problem .....	2.7%
Almost never a problem .....	23.2%
Sometimes a problem .....	60.7%
Almost always a problem .....	9.3%
Always a problem .....	4.2%

**3. How safe do you feel in the community where you live?**

*N=2,239; ± 1.9%*

Always safe .....	14.6%
Almost always safe .....	69.0%
Sometimes safe .....	14.6%
Almost never safe .....	1.5%
Never safe .....	0.4%

**4. How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do? *N=2,237; ± 2.0%***

Never .....	30.5%
Almost never .....	39.0%
Sometimes .....	27.5%
Almost always .....	2.4%
Always .....	0.5%

**5. When you leave your home, how often do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted?**

*N = 2,229; ± 2%*

Never .....	23.2%
Almost never .....	40.7%
Sometimes .....	29.2%
Almost always .....	5.1%
Always .....	1.8%

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

*N = 2,228; ± 2.1%*

Yes .....	54.6%
No .....	45.4%

**7. When you leave your home, how often do you think about it being broken into or vandalized while you're away? *N = 2,236; ± 2.0%***

Never .....	12.5%
Almost never .....	35.6%
Sometimes .....	38.8%
Almost always .....	9.7%
Always .....	3.4%

**8. How often do you worry that criminals will hurt your loved ones? *N = 2,230; ± 2.1%***

Never .....	8.8%
Almost never .....	32.5%
Sometimes .....	47.3%
Almost always .....	7.9%
Always .....	3.6%

**9. When you're in your home, how often do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted? *N = 2,234; ± 2.1%***

Never .....	29.8%
Almost never .....	47.5%
Sometimes .....	20.3%
Almost always .....	1.7%
Always .....	0.7%

**10. How often are you fearful of being the victim of a violent crime? *N = 2,241; ± 2.1%***

Never .....	17.8%
Almost Never .....	50.0%
Sometimes .....	28.8%
Almost Always .....	2.3%
Always .....	1.1%

**11. Select any of the following you believe are likely to happen to you during the NEXT 12 months? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) N = 2,245; ± 2.0%**

Attempting or taking something from home .....	26.5%
Attempting or stealing motor vehicle .....	24.2%
Stealing Valuable Items .....	33.8%
Attempting or taking something by threat/force .....	9.4%
Beating or attacking with weapon .....	6.5%
Threatening with bodily attack.....	13.5%
Member of family or household beating/attacking .....	2.2%
Attempting or forcing sexual intercourse .....	3.9%

**12. During 2000, did you have contact with your local police for any of the following reasons? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) N = 2,245; ± 2.0%**

Casual conversation.....	39.9%
Questioned .....	9.8%
Officer responded to call.....	18.4%
Reported crime to police .....	17.7%
Participated in police survey.....	0.8%
Asked police for info/advice.....	15.0%
Participated in community activity with police.....	9.5%
Involved in traffic accident/violation .....	23.3%

**13. How would you rate the job law enforcement is doing in your community? N = 2,235; ± 2.1%**

Very Good .....	21.2%
Good.....	45.6%
Acceptable.....	27.9%
Bad .....	4.3%
Very Bad.....	1.1%

**14. Do you feel that illegal drugs are a problem in your neighborhood? N = 2,217; ± 2.0%**

No.....	60.1%
Yes.....	39.9%

**15. Do you feel that gangs are a problem in your neighborhood? N = 2,217; ± 1.6%**

No.....	82.5%
Yes.....	17.5%

**16. Over the PAST THREE YEARS, do you believe that crime in your community has: N=2,214; ± 2.1%**

Greatly decreased .....	2.6%
Somewhat decreased.....	8.4%
Stayed the same .....	42.3%
Somewhat increased .....	40.0%
Greatly increased .....	6.6%

**17. Over the NEXT THREE YEARS, do you believe that crime in your community will: N = 2,227; ± 2.1%**

Greatly decrease .....	1.8%
Somewhat decrease.....	7.2%
Stay the same .....	30.7%
Somewhat increase.....	51.5%
Greatly increase .....	8.8%

**18. Which of the following do you believe are responsible for our crime problem? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)**

*N = 2,245; ± 2.1%*

Justice System Too Easy .....	43.4%
Breakdown family .....	76.9%
Population increase .....	45.7%
Moral decay .....	61.8%
Illegal drugs .....	73.6%
Domestic violence.....	39.2%
TV/Movies/Video Game Violence.....	59.7%
Availability of Guns .....	34.6%
The economy .....	12.4%
Too much leisure time .....	31.2%
Gangs .....	61.0%
Alcohol .....	49.2%
Lack of parental discipline .....	77.8%
Other .....	10.2%

**19. Which best describes where you get information about crime in your community? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)**

*N = 2,245; ± 2.0%*

Television .....	76.3%
Radio .....	42.4%
Local Newspapers.....	73.3%
Police.....	8.9%
Relatives, friends .....	41.9%
Groups/organizations.....	11.2%
Newsletters .....	7.8%

**20. “Local news media make Utah’s crime problems seem \_\_\_\_\_ they really are.” *N = 2,128; ± 2.1%***

Better than.....	11.6%
Worse than.....	21.8%
About the same as .....	41.2%
Not sure .....	25.5%

**21. In 2000, did anyone steal, or attempt to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, etc.? *N = 2,225; ± 0.9%***

Yes.....5.5%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....	66.1%
2 .....	22.9%
3 .....	5.5%
4 .....	0.9%
5 .....	1.8%
6 .....	0.9%
7 .....	0.9%
8 .....	0.9%

*Reporting One or More Incidents to Police*

Reported .....	57.5%
Not Reported.....	42.5%

**22. In 2000, did anyone steal items that belonged to you from INSIDE any of your vehicles, such as money, purse, wallet, day planner, stereo, TV, VCR, vehicle parts, recordings, etc.? *N = 2,221; ± 1.4%***

Yes.....13.3%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....	70.7%
2 .....	20.3%
3 .....	5.2%
4 .....	0.7%
5 .....	1.0%
6 .....	1.7%
7 .....	0.3%

*Reporting One or More Incidents to Police*

Reported .....	47.8%
Not Reported.....	52.2%

**23.** *In 2000, was any of your property damaged or vandalized, but not stolen? N = 2,213; ± 1.8%*

Yes.....22.9%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....57.6%  
 2 .....25.3%  
 3 .....10.2%  
 4 .....4.0%  
 5 .....1.8%  
 6 .....0.2%  
 7 .....0.6%  
 8 .....0.2%

*Reporting One or More Incidents to Police*

Reported .....25.9%  
 Not Reported.....74.1%

**24.** *In 2000, did anyone break into, or try to break into, your home or some other building on your property? N = 2,216; ± 1.0%*

Yes.....5.6%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....71.4%  
 2 .....13.4%  
 3 .....6.7%  
 4 .....5.9%  
 5 .....1.7%  
 6 .....0.8%

*Reporting One or More Incidents to Police*

Reported .....42.3%  
 Not Reported.....57.7%

**25.** *In 2000, did anyone take, or attempt to take, something directly from you by using force, such as a stick-up, mugging, or threat? N = 2,219; ± 0.4%*

Yes.....0.8%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....60.0%  
 2 .....13.3%  
 3 .....26.7%

*Offense Done By*

Person well known to you - not family .....11.1%  
 Family member .....5.6%  
 Stranger .....66.7%  
 Casual acquaintance .....22.2%  
 Did not see anyone .....5.6%

*To your knowledge, was the assailant*

Juvenile .....5.6%  
 Adult.....83.3%  
 Unknown.....0.0%

*Reporting one or more incidents to police*

Reported .....43.8%  
 Not Reported.....56.2%

**26.** *In 2000, was anything else stolen from you (other than the incidents already mentioned)? N = 2,200; ± 1.2%*

Yes.....8.6%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....57.5%  
 2 .....23.8%  
 3 .....7.7%  
 4 .....4.4%  
 5 .....3.3%  
 6 .....1.7%  
 7 .....1.1%  
 8 .....0.6%

*Reporting one or more incidents to police*

Reported .....22.0%  
 Not Reported.....78.0%

**27. In 2000, did anyone injure you with a club, knife, gun or other weapon other than hands, fists, or feet?**

*N = 2,215; ± 0.3%*

Yes.....0.7%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....64.3%

2 .....21.4%

10 .....14.3%

*Offense Done By*

Person well known to you - not family .....33.3%

Family member .....6.7%

Stranger .....53.3%

Casual acquaintance .....20.0%

Did not see anyone .....0.0%

*To your knowledge, was the assailant*

Juvenile .....13.3%

Adult.....66.7%

Unknown.....13.3%

*Reporting one or more incidents to police*

Reported .....42.9%

Not Reported.....57.1%

**28. In 2000, did anyone hit, attack or beat you by using their hands, fists or feet (DOES NOT INCLUDE incidents involving a club, knife, gun or other weapon)?**

*N = 2,214; ± 0.8%*

Yes.....3.5%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....49.3%

2 .....17.3%

3 .....10.7%

4 .....2.7%

5 .....8.0%

8 .....1.3%

10 .....10.7%

*Offense Done By*

Person well known to you - not family .....33.3%

Family member .....29.5%

Stranger .....28.2%

Casual acquaintance .....12.8%

Did not see anyone .....0.0%

*To your knowledge, was the assailant*

Juvenile .....29.5%

Adult.....66.7%

Unknown.....5.1%

*Reporting one or more incidents to police*

Reported .....28.0%

Not Reported.....72.0%

**29.** In 2000, did your spouse, significant other, partner or other family member injure you with an object or weapon, or hit, slap, push or kick you?

N = 2,215; ± 0.7%

Yes.....3.3%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....42.0%  
 2 .....14.5%  
 3 .....15.9%  
 4 .....4.3%  
 5 .....7.2%  
 6 .....2.9%  
 7 .....2.9%  
 10 .....10.1%

*To your knowledge, was the assailant*

Juvenile .....17.8%  
 Adult.....69.9%  
 Unknown.....1.4%

*Reporting one or more incidents to police*

Reported .....13.0%  
 Not Reported.....87.0%

**30.** In 2000, did anyone THREATEN – with or without a weapon – to hit, attack or beat you? N = 2,221; ± 1.1%

Yes.....7.2%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....37.5%  
 2 .....22.4%  
 3 .....9.2%  
 4 .....9.2%  
 5 .....4.6%  
 6 .....5.3%  
 7 .....2.0%  
 10 .....9.9%

*Offense Done By*

Person well known to you - not family .....26.1%  
 Family member .....19.3%  
 Stranger .....36.0%  
 Casual acquaintance .....23.6%  
 Did not see anyone .....1.9%

*To your knowledge, was the assailant*

Juvenile .....27.3%  
 Adult.....71.4%  
 Unknown.....4.3%

*Reporting one or more incidents to police*

Reported .....13.2%  
 Not Reported.....86.8%

**31. In 2000, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?**

*N = 2,201; ± 0.3%*

Yes.....0.70%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....33.3%

2 .....26.7%

4 .....20.0%

5 .....13.3%

10 .....6.7%

*Offense Done By*

Person well known to you - not family .....53.3%

Family member .....13.3%

Stranger .....33.3%

Casual acquaintance .....33.3%

Did not see anyone .....0.0%

*To your knowledge, was the assailant*

Juvenile .....13.3%

Adult.....86.7%

Unknown .....6.7%

*Was this done by*

Threatening you .....53.3%

Holding you down.....60.0%

Physically Harming.....26.7%

*Reporting one or more incidents to police*

Reported .....13.3%

Not Reported.....86.7%

**32. In 2000, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?** *N = 2,223; ± 0.6%*

Yes.....2.1%

*How many times did this occur?*

1 .....40.9%

2 .....25.0%

3 .....9.1%

4 .....2.3%

5 .....9.1%

6 .....4.5%

8 .....2.3%

10 .....6.8%

*Offense Done By*

Person well known to you - not family .....45.7%

Family member .....6.5%

Stranger .....6.5%

Casual acquaintance .....43.5%

Did not see anyone .....0.0%

*To your knowledge, was the assailant*

Juvenile .....23.9%

Adult.....71.7%

Unknown .....0.0%

*Reporting one or more incidents to police*

Reported .....2.3%

Not Reported.....97.7%

**33. In 2000, did you feel threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) *N = 2,245; ± 1.1%***

Following/Spying.....5.0%

Unsolicited letters .....2.0%

Unsolicited calls.....8.4%

Stand outside home/work.....3.3%

Showing up where you are.....1.9%

Leaving unwanted items.....0.6%

Communicate against your will .....2.3%

**34.** *If you were a victim of a crime in 2000, how much of an impact did the event(s) have on your life?*

*N = 487; ± 4.4%*

Very little .....	40.0%
Some .....	36.6%
A lot.....	15.8%
Quite a lot.....	7.6%

**35.** *If you were a victim of crime in 2000, but did not report all of the crimes to the police, what was the main reason you did not report the crime(s)?* *N = 344; ± 4.9%*

Afraid of offender .....	3.8%
Dealt with another way .....	17.4%
Not important - minor offense.....	31.1%
Felt sorry for offender .....	0.6%
Crime due to own carelessness.....	5.2%
Didn't want to get involved .....	1.7%
Police can't do anything .....	28.8%
No confid in justice system .....	3.2%
Offender family/friend .....	8.1%

**36.** *If you were the victim of crime in 2000, did an officer inform you about crime victim services or programs?*

*N = 433; ± 3.0%*

Yes.....	11.3%
No.....	88.7%

**37.** *If you were the victim of crime in 2000, do you believe the offender(s) was motivated by any of the following characteristics (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)*

*N = 464; ± 4.5%*

Age .....	21.8%
Mental disability .....	6.5%
National origin.....	3.4%
Physical condition/disability .....	2.4%
Race .....	3.9%
Religion .....	1.9%
Sensory disability.....	0.0%
Sex .....	8.8%
Sexual orientation .....	3.2%
Other .....	28.0%
Does not apply.....	45.0%

**38.** *Do you know where in your community or neighborhood to go when you need help or services as a victim of crime?* *N = 2,149;± 2.0%*

Yes.....	68.5%
No.....	31.5%

**39.** *Do you keep gun(s) in your home? (MARK ONE)*

*N = 2,175; ± 2.1%*

No.....	48.7%
Yes, for protection .....	3.9%
Yes, for sporting .....	23.8%
Yes, for both .....	19.7%
Yes, other reason.....	4.0%

**40.** *In 2000, did you ever carry a gun outside your home for protection?* *N = 2,200; ± 1.0%*

Yes.....	5.9%
No.....	94.1%

**41. Which, if any, of the following have you done or placed in your residence to make you feel safer from crime? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) N = 2,245; ± 2.0%**

Self-defense course .....	6.1%
Burglar alarms .....	10.9%
Extra/more secure locks .....	36.8%
Extra/more window locks .....	17.7%
Purchase gun .....	7.1%
Display security sticker .....	11.7%
Partic in neigh watch .....	14.6%
Purchase dog .....	17.5%
Security lights .....	25.8%
Pepper spray .....	7.6%
Carry object for defense .....	8.5%
Taken no action .....	28.6%

**42. What is your present age? N=2,215**

16 to 20.....	9.7%
21 to 25.....	10.8%
26 to 30.....	8.1%
31 to 35.....	7.6%
36 to 40.....	8.8%
41 to 45.....	10.7%
46 to 50.....	9.8%
51 to 55.....	8.8%
56 to 60.....	7.9%
61 to 65.....	5.6%
66 to 70.....	3.3%
71 to 75.....	3.5%
76 to 80.....	2.9%
Over 80.....	2.5%

**43. What is your sex? N=2,188**

Female.....	56.9%
Male .....	43.1%

**44. Which category best describes your racial background? N=2,177**

African American/Black.....	0.4%
American Indian.....	1.1%
Pacific Islander.....	0.4%
Biracial or Multiracial .....	2.0%
White/Caucasian .....	92.3%
Other .....	3.9%

**45. What is your ethnic background? N = 2,092**

Hispanic .....	6.0%
Non-Hispanic .....	94.0%

**46. What is your marital status? N=2,221**

Single .....	22.2%
Married.....	66.5%
Divorced .....	6.5%
Widowed .....	4.3%
Separated .....	0.6%

**47. Indicate if any of the following describe you: (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)**

Mental disability.....	0.8%
Physical disability.....	5.3%
Sensory disability.....	3.3%
None of the above.....	89.8%

**48. Please mark the category that best describes your highest level of education. N = 2,228**

8th grade or less.....	1.1%
9th to 12th, no diploma.....	9.0%
Diploma or GED .....	18.2%
Some post high school.....	26.7%
VOTEC .....	10.4%
Associates degree .....	8.5%
Bachelors degree .....	16.4%
Graduate degree.....	9.6%

**49.** Please mark the category that best describes your TOTAL HOUSEHOLD income before taxes in 2000:  
N = 2,089

Less than \$10,000 .....	6.8%
\$10,000 - \$19,999 .....	10.5%
\$20,000 - \$29,999 .....	10.7%
\$30,000 - \$39,999 .....	14.4%
\$40,000 - \$49,999 .....	13.0%
\$50,000 - \$59,999 .....	11.0%
\$60,000 - \$69,999 .....	10.2%
\$70,000 - \$79,999 .....	6.5%
\$80,000 - \$89,999 .....	4.1%
\$90,000 - \$99,999 .....	4.0%
More than \$100,000 .....	8.9%

**50.** Please mark the category that best describes your present employment status: (MARK ONE) N = 2,219

Full-Time .....	49.2%
Part-Time .....	13.1%
Student.....	7.5%
Homemaker.....	11.4%
Unemployed.....	3.7%
Retired.....	15.2%

**51.** How long have you lived in Utah? N = 2,225

Less than 3 years.....	4.6%
3 to 5 years .....	3.6%
6 to 9 years .....	5.9%
10 to 17 years.....	13.6%
18 plus .....	72.2%

**52.** How long have you lived at your current residence?  
N = 2,224

Less than 3 years.....	21.9%
3 to 5 years .....	16.5%
6 to 9 years .....	15.9%
10 to 17 years.....	18.3%
18 plus .....	27.5%

**53.** Please mark the category that best describes your place of residence: N = 2,221

Apartment .....	6.6%
Condo/Townhouse .....	4.7%
Duplex .....	2.5%
Mobile home/Trailer .....	4.1%
Single family house .....	82.1%

**54.** Do you own or rent your place of residence? N=2,226

Own.....	77.2%
Rent.....	14.3%
Other .....	8.5%

**55.** How many people lived in your home in 2000?  
N = 2,221

1 .....	7.7%
2 to 3.....	46.4%
4 to 5.....	31.5%
6 to 7.....	11.8%
8 or more .....	2.7%