

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 the 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 continues to play a strong role in developing policy recommendations.

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

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Introduction

In a continuing effort to better understand the nature and extent of crime in Utah, the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) conducted the second Utah Crime Victimization Survey during 2003, covering crimes that occurred between January and December of 2002. A representative sample of more than 2,000 Utahns participated in this 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 all of their crime experiences to police. Some do not believe the crime is important enough to merit reporting, while others simply do not believe police can provide the necessary assistance. Using the Crime Victimization Survey, we are able to better understand the amount of crime that goes unreported and the reasons victims decide not to report the crimes to police.

Similar to findings in statewide crime numbers, respondents were more likely to become victims of property crimes than violent crimes. In most cases, the crime had little impact on the victim; however, victims of violent and sexual crimes were more likely to report a large impact on their lives. Regardless of the type of crime, victims were more likely to be fearful of being victimized again. With regard to violent crimes, victims often knew the perpetrator, which likely had an impact on their decision of whether to report the crime to police.

In addition to learning about past victimization, the survey responses gauge Utahns' perception of personal and property safety. Utah's reported crime rate is at a 20-year low, but this is not reflected in the responses in the survey.

In response to questions about their perceptions of personal safety and security, Utahns generally feel safe in their homes and communities. While most respondents acknowledge crime is occurring around them, it does not appear to impact their daily routines. Those who reported being victims of violent and sexual crimes were far more likely to

report that fear of additional victimization does impact how they live their lives and what they are able to do.

Many respondents believed they would become victims of property crimes, such as burglary or vandalism. Fewer believed they would become victims of violence, such as assault or rape. Citizens did not report illegal drugs or gang activity as being particularly problematic in their communities, and they generally believe law enforcement is doing good work. Utahns seldom carry a firearm out of their homes for protection purposes. However, most have taken positive steps, such as installing extra locks or security lighting, to protect their homes.

Summary of Findings

Perceptions of Crime

- Crime was the second highest reported concern facing Utahns in 2002. However, 86.2% reported always or almost always feeling safe in the community where they live. The presence of crime in the community does not appear to impact citizens' feelings of personal safety.
- There was a higher level of fear of crime among female and urban respondents when compared to males and rural respondents.
- Utahns believe they are more likely to become victims of property crime rather than violent crime. However, those who were victims of crime were more likely to believe they would become future victims of both property and violent crimes.

- Many respondents (41.6%) believe crime has increased over the past three years, and 55.7% believe it will continue to increase.
- Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) did not believe illegal drugs were a problem in their neighborhoods. Respondents from rural areas of Utah were more likely to view drugs as a problem.
- An overwhelming majority (86.2%) of respondents did not believe gangs were a problem in their neighborhoods. Urban respondents were more likely to view gangs as a problem compared with rural respondents.
- Nearly three-quarters of respondents (71.6%) view law enforcement as doing a very good or good job. Victims of crime viewed law enforcement in a more negative light compared to those who were not victims of crime.
- Three-quarters of respondents believe lack of parental discipline, the breakdown of family life, and illegal drugs are to blame for Utah's crime problems. Although not a primary contributor, many respondents in 2002 viewed the economy as a factor in crime compared to respondents in 2000.
- Assault without a weapon occurred for 2.5% of respondents in 2002, down from 3.5% in 2000. Of these, 56.6% did not report the crime to police. Half were victimized two or more times during 2002, and 81.5% were committed by someone known to the victim.
- Assault with a weapon occurred for 0.7% of respondents in 2002, which is the same proportion as in 2000. Of these, 54.5% did not report the crime to police. Nearly half (46.7%) knew the perpetrator.
- Domestic abuse occurred for 2.6% of respondents in 2002, down from 3.3% in 2002. Of these, 74.5% did not report the crime to police. Most (65.2%) were subject to abuse on two or more occasions during 2002, and 11.5% were abused more than ten times during 2002.
- Rape occurred for 1.0% of respondents in 2002, up from 0.7% in 2002. This represented 20 individuals out of the 2,170 respondents. Of these, 21.4% reported the offense to the police. For rape, the perpetrator was someone the victim knew in 75.0% of the cases.

Experience with Crime

- Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle occurred for 5.5% of respondents in 2002, which is the same proportion as in 2000. Of these, 35.6% did not report the crime to police.
- Theft of items from automobiles occurred for 11.8% of respondents in 2002, down from 13.3% in 2000. Of these, 45.5% did not report the crime to police.
- Vandalism occurred for 18.6% of respondents in 2002, down from 23.0% in 2000. Of these, 59.8% did not report the crime to police.
- Burglary occurred for 6.4% of respondents in 2002, up from 5.6% in 2000. Of these, 41.9% did not report the crime to police.
- Robbery occurred for 0.9% of respondents in 2002, up marginally from 0.8% in 2000. Of these, 46.2% did not report the crime to police. Over half (55.0%) knew the perpetrator prior to the offense.
- Victims of crime in 2002 were generally impacted very little by the crimes committed against them.
- Female victims were more likely to report crime having an impact on their lives when compared to male victims. Victims of violent crime reported more of an impact on their lives compared to victims of property crimes.
- Only 3.7% of respondents report keeping a gun in their home for protection purposes only, and 5.6% reported carrying a gun outside of the home for protection.
- Nearly three-quarters (72.3%) of respondents had taken positive steps to protect themselves or their property, such as installing security lights or locks.

Impact of Victimization

Crime Perceptions

Citizens' perceptions of community and personal safety in 2002 improved marginally over 2000. Utahns still feel relatively safe in their own neighborhoods, but perceive crime has increased over the prior three years and will continue to increase over the coming three years. Once again, the perception crime has increased, runs contrary to crime statistics reported to local law enforcement agencies, which indicates a stable crime rate in Utah.

The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice administered the second Crime Victimization Survey during 2003. The survey asked citizens of Utah for their perception of crime and safety in their community, as well as their experience as victims of crime during 2002. Of the 2,170 Utahns responding to the survey, 794 (36.6%) reported being a victim of one of the types of crimes included in the survey. Included in this total, 729 (33.4%) were victims of a property crime, 202 (9.3%) were victims of a violent crime, and 38 (1.8%) were victims of a sex-related crime. Some were victims of multiple crimes in 2002.

When asked what problem areas concern you the most, the top survey response was quite different between 2000 and 2002. Unemployment was the top concern in 2002 with

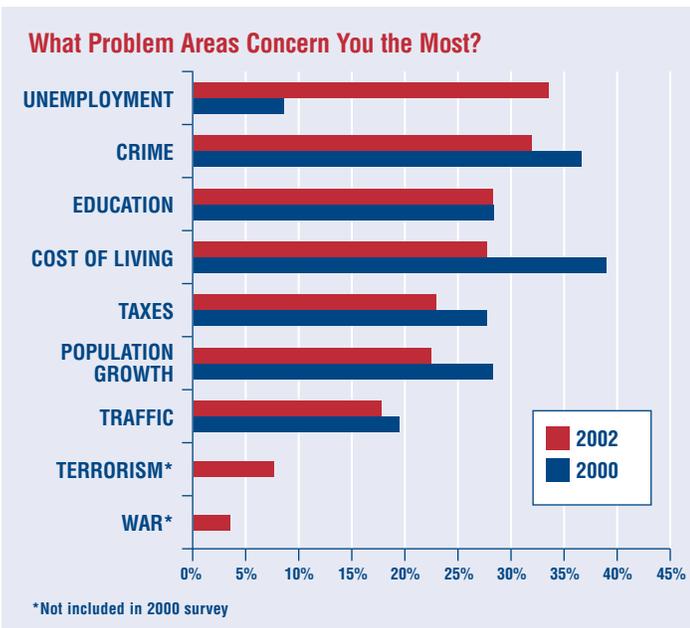
33.9% reporting it as a problem, compared to only 8.4% in 2000. One consistent finding between the two surveys was crime as the second most common concern among survey respondents, reflecting a top concern for 36.5% of the respondents in 2000 and 31.6% in 2002.

How safe do you feel in your community?

	ALWAYS OR ALMOST ALWAYS SAFE	SOMETIMES SAFE	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER SAFE
2002	86.2%	12.0%	1.8%
2000	83.6%	14.6%	1.8%
MALE	88.3%	9.9%	1.8%
FEMALE	84.9%	13.1%	1.9%
URBAN	85.3%	12.7%	2.0%
RURAL	91.0%	8.2%	0.8%
NON-VICTIM	90.5%	8.4%	1.1%
VICTIM	78.8%	18.2%	3.1%
VICTIM PROP CRIME	78.0%	18.6%	3.3%
VICTIM VIOL CRIME	78.4%	16.1%	5.3%
VICTIM SEX CRIME	64.9%	21.6%	13.5%

Utahns Feel Safe At Home

Most survey respondents (86.2%) reported always or almost always feeling safe in the community where they live. This is a marginal increase over the 2000 survey (83.6%). Men and rural dwellers were more likely to feel safe in their community compared with women and urban dwellers. There were clear differences in perception of safety between those who reported being the victim of a crime in 2002 and those who did not. Of the non-victims, 90.5% reported always or almost always feeling safe in their community, compared to 78.8% of those who reported being victims of



crime. Only 64.9% of the victims of sexual crimes felt safe in their community. Those who were victims of crimes of any type were nearly three times as likely to report never or almost never feeling safe in their community.

How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?

	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	ALMOST ALWAYS OR ALWAYS
2002	78.4%	19.8%	1.8%
2000	69.5%	27.5%	3.0%
MALE	85.2%	13.4%	1.3%
FEMALE	73.8%	24.0%	2.2%
URBAN	77.6%	20.4%	2.0%
RURAL	82.8%	16.4%	0.9%
NON-VICTIM	83.1%	15.7%	1.3%
VICTIM	70.4%	26.8%	2.8%
VICTIM PROP CRIME	70.2%	16.3%	3.1%
VICTIM VIOL CRIME	65.2%	30.8%	4.0%
VICTIM SEX CRIME	56.7%	35.1%	8.1%

Although most respondents report feeling safe in their community, more than half (51.4%) report there is an area within a mile of their homes where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night. Women (68%) were far more likely than men to report such an area while 71% of men reported there was not such an area. Urban dwellers and victims were also more likely to identify an area near their home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night compared to rural dwellers and non-victims. However, the percent noting this fear in 2002 was lower than those reporting this fear in 2000.

Although respondents acknowledge crime is a top concern and there are areas close to their homes they wouldn't go at night, crime does not appear to have a large impact on feelings of personal safety. Slightly more than one-quarter

of respondents (27.5%) feel crime is never or almost never a problem in their community, yet over three-quarters (78.4%) note that crime never or almost never prevents them from doing things they like to do. Most respondents report feeling safe in their own community.

Although most report fear of crime doesn't keep them from doing things they like to do, there are clear differences in perception among certain segments of respondents. For example, women were much more likely to report that crime sometimes prevents them from doing things they would like to do compared to men, 24.0% versus 13.4%. Significantly more of the victims of both violent and sexual crimes reported fear of crime almost always or always prevented them from doing things they like to do compared to respondents who did not report being victims of crime. These numbers seemed to have improved between the 2000 and 2002 survey.

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	ALMOST ALWAYS OR ALWAYS
2002	50.6%	37.7%	11.7%
2000	48.1%	38.8%	13.1%
MALE	54.9%	35.3%	9.8%
FEMALE	48.2%	39.0%	12.8%
URBAN	50.0%	37.7%	12.4%
RURAL	53.9%	37.6%	8.4%
NON-VICTIM	57.4%	35.5%	7.1%
VICTIM	38.8%	41.4%	19.7%
VICTIM PROP CRIME	37.5%	41.6%	20.9%
VICTIM VIOL CRIME	40.2%	40.7%	19.1%

When at Home, Most Are Concerned About Property Security Rather Than Personal Safety

Nearly half (49.4%) of the survey respondents were at least sometimes concerned someone might burglarize or vandalize their home. Only 20.3% responded that being attacked or assaulted in their home is sometimes or often a concern. Differences between male and female respondents and urban/rural dwellers were minimal regarding fears of burglary or vandalism. However, female respondents were more than twice as likely as male respondents to report concern about being the victim of a violence in their own home, 26.7% versus 11.0%. Urban dwellers were also more concerned than rural dwellers of being the victims of violence in the home, 21.5% versus 14.3%.

Most respondents (72.6%) reported they never or almost never were fearful of becoming the victim of a violent crime. Again, this percentage varied between male/female respondents and urban/rural respondents. Of females, 32.8% were often concerned about becoming the victim of a violent crime, compared to 19.6% of the male respondents. Of urban dwellers, 28.9% were often concerned about violent crime victimization, compared to 20.3% of rural respondents.

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

	2000	2002
STEAL VALUABLE ITEMS	33.8%	30.9%
BURGLARY	26.5%	25.3%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	24.2%	21.8%
THREATENING WITH FIST	13.5%	9.6%
TAKING BY FORCE/THREAT	9.4%	6.9%
BEATING WITH KNIFE/WEAPON	6.5%	5.2%
RAPE	3.9%	3.1%
HOUSE MEMBER BEATING YOU	2.2%	1.8%

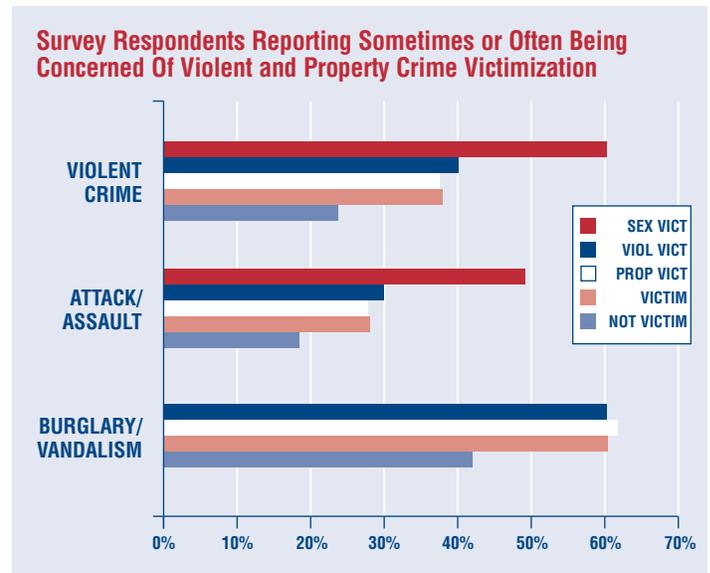
Looking to the coming year, respondents were more likely to believe they would become victims of property crimes than violent crimes. Almost one-third (30.9%) believed someone might steal valuable items and 25.3% believed their home might be burglarized in the coming year. However, only 6.9% felt they might be robbed, 5.2%

felt they might be assaulted, and 3.1% felt they might be raped in the coming year. Although the numbers aren't dramatically different, respondents in 2002 were less likely to believe they would be victims of crime in the coming year when compared to respondents from the 2000 survey.

Victimization Has a Clear Impact on Fears of Future Victimization

Whether the respondent was the victim of a property crime, violent crime, or sexual crime, there was an increased fear of future victimization. Generally, victims of violent crime or sexual crimes were more than twice, and in some instances three times, more likely to fear becoming the victim of additional violent crimes when compared to those who did not report being the victim of a crime during 2002. Interestingly, this also applies to victims of property crimes. As expected, those who reported being the victim of a property crime were more likely to fear future burglary or vandalism. However, these respondents also were more likely to fear becoming a victim of violence.

Those survey respondents who reported being the victim of sexual crimes were much more likely than non-victims, as well as victims of property or other violent crimes, to fear being assaulted or attacked in their own homes and being the victims of other violent crimes.



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

PAST THREE YEARS	GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT DECREASE	STAY THE SAME	GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT INCREASE
2002	9.9%	48.5%	41.6%
2000	11.1%	42.3%	46.7%
MALE	12.5%	52.1%	35.4%
FEMALE	7.6%	46.1%	46.2%
NON-VICTIM	9.8%	53.2%	37.1%
VICTIM	10.2%	40.2%	49.6%

NEXT THREE YEARS	GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT DECREASE	STAY THE SAME	GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT INCREASE
2002	7.7%	36.6%	55.7%
2000	9.0%	30.7%	60.3%
MALE	9.0%	39.1%	51.9%
FEMALE	6.6%	34.7%	58.6%
NON-VICTIM	8.0%	39.7%	52.2%
VICTIM	7.3%	31.1%	61.6%

Perceptions of Crime Past and Future

According to the rates of crime reported to police statewide, Utah’s overall crime rate is as low as it has been in decades. However, respondents of the survey perceive crime has either stayed the same or has increased. During 2002, only 9.9% of the respondents believed crime had greatly or somewhat decreased. About half (48.5%) of the respondents felt crime had stayed the same, and 41.6% believed it had greatly or somewhat increased. Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to believe crime had increased over the past three years. As expected, those who reported being the victim of a crime during 2002 were also more likely to believe crime had increased over the past three years when compared to those who did not report being the victim of crime during 2002. Respondents from the 2000 survey were more likely to believe crime had increased when compared to respondents of the 2002 survey.

Several factors assist in explaining the discrepancy between the reported crime rate and citizens’ perception of crime in their communities. First, the index crime rate only classifies a handful of crimes (murder, rape, robbery,

aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Many other types of crime are occurring within Utah communities that are not included in the index crime calculation. Additionally, the reported index crime rate includes only those offenses “reported” to police. As will be demonstrated in the next section of this report, many offenses are never reported to police. Therefore, crimes could be occurring within Utah communities that are not reflected in Utah’s crime rate either because they are not index crimes or because they are not being reported to police.

Similar to the 2000 survey, respondents did not have an optimistic view regarding crime in the coming years. In 2002, 55.7% of the respondents believed crime will greatly or somewhat increase over the next three years. Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to anticipate a crime increase, 58.6% versus 51.9%. Those who reported being the victim of a crime in 2002 were more likely to have a negative outlook regarding crime than those who did not report being the victim of crime. Of the victim respondents, 61.6% believe crime will greatly or somewhat increase over the next three years compared to 52.2% of those respondents who did not report being a victim of crime in 2002.

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

	YES	NO
2002	36.4%	63.6%
2000	39.9%	60.1%
URBAN	33.9%	66.1%
RURAL	49.0%	51.0%
NOT VICTIM	10.9%	89.1%
VICTIM	19.0%	81.0%

In 2002, most respondents (63.6%) did not perceive illegal drugs as a problem in their community. The proportion of respondents who felt drugs were a problem in their neighborhood decreased from 39.9% in 2000 to 36.4% in 2002. Those who were victims of crime in 2002 were more likely to view drugs as a problem in their community (19.0%) when compared to those respondents who did not report being a victim of crime during 2002 (10.9%).

Similar to findings from the 2000 survey, rural respondents were more likely than urban respondents to view drugs as a problem in their community. This finding could be due, in part, to urban respondents being more accepting of drug use and not necessarily viewing drug use as a high priority crime issue. Additionally, it has been noted by rural justice professionals that drug use is a growing problem and concern in rural areas of Utah.

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

	YES	NO
2002	13.8%	86.2%
2000	17.5%	82.5%
URBAN	14.9%	85.1%
RURAL	8.3%	91.7%
NOT VICTIM	10.9%	89.1%
VICTIM	19.0%	81.0%

Most survey respondents (86.2%) did not feel gangs were a problem in their neighborhood. Again, there was a marginal decrease from those who felt gangs were a problem in their neighborhood in 2000 (17.5%) compared to those who felt similarly in 2002 (13.8%). As expected, more urban respondents (14.9%) felt gangs were a problem in their community than did rural respondents (8.3%). Finally, those who reported being the victim of a crime during 2002 were more likely than non-victims to feel gangs were a problem in their neighborhood, 19.0% versus 10.9%.

Most Utahns Believe Law Enforcement Performs Well

Nearly three-quarters of survey respondents (71.6%) believe law enforcement in their community is performing good or very good. A small percentage, 4.6%, believe law enforcement is performing bad or very bad. This reflects a modest improvement over the 66.8% of respondents who reported law enforcement as performing well from the 2000 survey.

How would you rate the job law enforcement is doing in your community?

	VERY GOOD OR GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	VERY BAD OR BAD
2002	71.6%	23.8%	4.6%
2000	66.8%	27.9%	5.3%
NON-VICTIM	76.5%	21.3%	2.3%
VICTIM	63.1%	28.2%	8.6%
VICTIM PROP CRIME	62.9%	28.3%	8.9%
VICTIM VIOL CRIME	54.4%	31.8%	13.8%
VICTIM SEX CRIME	59.4%	27.0%	13.5%

Law enforcement performance ratings slide significantly among those who reported being the victims of crime during 2002. The percentage of victims who reported law enforcement performance as bad or very bad was more than three times higher than the percentage reported by non-victims, 8.6% versus 2.3%. This slide is even larger among those who were victims of violent and sexual crimes. Looking at these groups, over 13.0% believed law enforcement in their community performed bad or very bad, compared to the 2.3% of non-victims who rated law enforcement performance as bad or very bad.

During 2002, did you have contact with your local police for any of the following reasons?

	2002
CASUAL CONVERSATION	41.4%
TRAFFIC VIOLATION/ACCIDENT	20.4%
OFFICER RESPONDED TO CALL	19.1%
REPORTED CRIME TO POLICE	18.3%
ASKED POLICE FOR INFORMATION	13.2%
PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITY	11.1%
QUESTIONED BY POLICE	8.3%
PARTICIPATED IN SURVEY	1.1%

According to results from the 2002 survey, 70.1% of the respondents had contact with their local police department sometime during the year. Most commonly, respondents had contact with police in the form of casual conversation (41.4%). Respondents also commonly had contact with police due to their involvement in a traffic accident/violation (20.4%), police officers responding to a call (19.1%), or respondents reporting a crime to police (18.3%). Very few respondents (8.3%) were questioned by their local police.

Family Issues and Drugs Blamed for Crime Problems in Utah

Three-quarters of survey respondents believed lack of parental discipline and the breakdown of family life are primarily responsible for crime in Utah. Nearly the same percentage (73.5%) felt illegal drugs are also to blame. These percentages are nearly identical to those found in the responses to the 2000 survey.

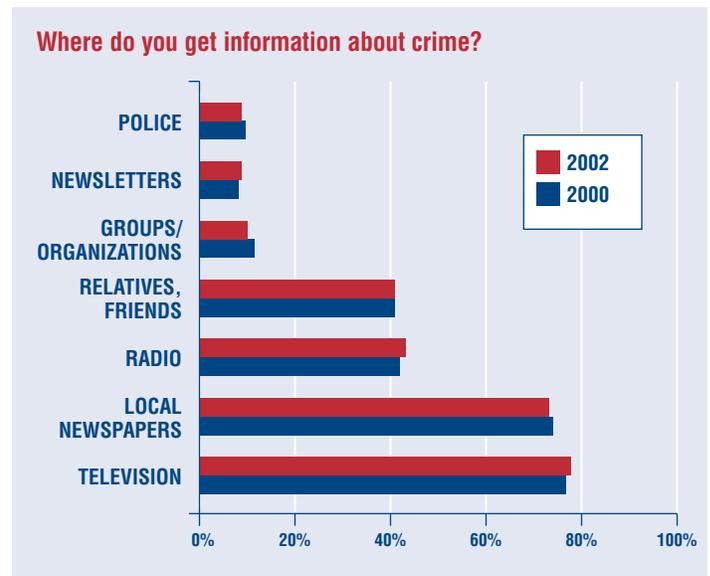
Over half (57.2%) of the respondents felt moral decay played a part in the crime problem. Similarly, 53.9% placed the blame on TV, movies, and video game violence. In addition, 49.6% believed alcohol had a role in crime. Twice as many respondents in 2002, 24.6%, felt the economy could be blamed for crime compared to 12.4% in 2000. Finally, 40.2% believe a soft justice system bears part of the responsibility.

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

	2000	2002
LACK OF PARENTAL DISCIPLINE	77.8%	76.3%
BREAKDOWN OF FAMILY LIFE	76.9%	74.8%
ILLEGAL DRUGS	73.6%	73.5%
GANGS	61.0%	61.0%
MORAL DECAY	61.8%	57.2%
TV/MOVIES/VIDEO GAME VIOLENCE	59.7%	53.9%
ALCOHOL	49.2%	49.6%
POPULATION INCREASE	45.7%	42.6%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	39.2%	42.4%
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TOO EASY	43.4%	40.2%
TOO MUCH LEISURE TIME	31.2%	29.2%
AVAILABILITY OF GUNS	34.6%	28.6%
THE ECONOMY	12.4%	24.6%
OTHER	10.2%	9.8%

Utahns Get Crime Information from Local Media Sources

Similar to findings from the 2000 survey, respondents in 2002 primarily turn to the television and local newspaper for information about crime in their community. Urban respondents report turning to the television as their primary source of crime information, while rural respondents tended to seek crime information from their local newspapers. In fact, only 50.0% of rural respondents reported getting crime information from television. Approximately 40.0% of respondents also reported getting crime information from the radio and friends or relatives.



When asked if the local news media was biased in its reporting of crime, three-quarters of respondents either were not sure or felt there was no bias in reporting. When looking at respondents who felt there was bias in reporting, twice as many felt the local news media made Utah's crime problems seem worse than they really were (21.3%) compared to those who felt the news media made the crime problems seem better than they really were (10.4%). Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to view the media as exaggerating Utah's crime problem.

Crime and its Impact

The survey found that 36.6% of all respondents were victims of at least one crime in 2002. This represents a 5.0% decrease over survey responses for the year 2000.

Of victims reporting their gender, 56.4% were female, and 43.6% were male. Of victims reporting their race, 92.3% were white, 1.7% were Asian, 1.4% were Biracial or Multiracial, 0.4% were American Indian, 0.4% were Pacific Islander, 0.1% were African American, and 3.7% were of another race. Of victims reporting ethnicity, 6.3% were of Hispanic origin and 93.7% were not of Hispanic origin.

The survey asked respondents if they had been victims of specific types of crime in 2002. 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.

Crime Victimization: 2000 versus 2002

	2000	2002
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	5.5%	5.5%
AUTO BURGLARY	13.3%	11.8%
VANDALISM	22.9%	18.6%
BURGLARY	5.6%	6.4%
OTHER PROPERTY CRIME	8.6%	8.6%
ROBBERY	0.8%	0.9%
ASSAULT WITH WEAPON	0.7%	0.7%
ASSAULT WITHOUT WEAPON	3.5%	2.5%
DOMESTIC ASSAULT	3.3%	2.5%
THREAT OF VIOLENCE	7.2%	5.7%
RAPE	0.7%	1.0%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	2.1%	1.5%

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 no difference found between urban and rural areas. Interestingly, this is the same percentage as was reported in 2000.

Victims chose not to report one or more of the thefts/attempted thefts to authorities 35.6% of the time. This reporting rate was 4.2% higher than the reporting rate in 2000. A majority of victims (58.3%) indicated they did not report the crime because they felt the police couldn't do anything to help. Only thirteen percent of victims felt the crime was due to their own carelessness, which was the next most common reason for not reporting.

Theft of items from automobiles occurred more frequently, with 11.8% responding as victims in 2002. More victims of this crime lived in urban areas (12.8% of urban respondents) than rural areas (6.6% of rural respondents).

A large percentage (45.5%) of the victims chose not to report one or more of the thefts to police, nearly the same percentage as in 2000 (45.8%). Again, the main reason offered by almost half of the victims (48.2%) was a feeling that the police could not help. Nineteen percent felt the crime was only a minor offense, and therefore not worth reporting.

Vandalism was another crime that often went unreported and constituted the most common type of property crime in 2002. Of the 18.6% who had property damaged or vandalized, nearly sixty percent (59.8%) chose not to report one or more of the incidents to authorities. Reporting for this crime was up 4.9% from 2000.

Nearly forty-one percent (40.8%) of the victims stated their main reason for not reporting was the police could not do anything to help, followed closely by 38.8% that perceived the crime to be a minor offense.

It was found that many respondents experienced multiple incidences of vandalism. Close to half (43.8%) of those victimized experienced property damage or vandalism on two or more occasions. This crime also occurred at a higher rate in urban areas (19.6% of urban respondents) than in rural areas (13.3% of rural respondents).

The survey asked if **anyone broke into, or attempted to break into the respondent's home**, or some other building on their property. This number has remained stable since 2000 at six percent, again showing no difference between

urban and rural areas. A surprisingly large percentage (41.9%) of victims chose not to contact the authorities regarding the crime. Yet, reporting has risen nine percent (9.0%) since 2000. Consistent with other property crimes, the primary reason provided was the perception that police could do nothing to help (43.1%). The other most frequently cited reasons were the crime was a minor offense (18.1%), and the offender was a friend or family member (13.9%).

Although vandalism was the most frequently occurring type of property crime in 2002, this category saw the greatest decrease in the percentage of those reporting as victims, 23.0% versus 18.6%. Those reporting theft of items from automobiles also decreased from 13.3% in 2000 to 11.8% in 2002. There was little to no change reported in the percentage of victimization by theft of a motor vehicle or home/other property break-ins.

Overall, urban residents continue to be victimized by property crimes more often than their rural counterparts. However, there was not a difference in the reporting of any property crimes between urban and rural residents.

There has been an increase across the board in reporting of every type of property crime compared to the 2000 survey. Still, nearly half of the respondents who were victims of property crimes in 2002 did not report the crimes to police. Overwhelmingly, victims indicated that they did not feel like police could do anything to help when it came to this type of crime. Furthermore, many of the victims regarded these crimes simply as minor offenses.

Property crimes do not receive the same media or policy attention as violent crimes. It is worth noting, however, that property crime constitutes the most common type of criminal victimization against the public. Consequently, the economic and psychological impact should not be underestimated. Property crimes can have far reaching effects on feelings of personal safety and perceptions of crime in general. In fact, those respondents who were victims of property crime in 2002 were more likely than non-victims to fear becoming the victim of future property and violent crimes.

Spotlight on Property Crime

Property crime is an undervalued crime in Utah. Even though it is the most pressing crime problem facing our state, it is often thought of as a crime that only impacts the victim's pocketbook. Historically, Utah has had one of the highest, or the highest, larceny rate in the nation; however, we seldom see media or policy attention focused on property crimes.

Results from this survey indicate property crimes are the most common forms of victimization. Often, the victims of this crime do not report it to law enforcement because they feel there is little chance of recovering their lost property. Even if the victims are unable to recover their property, it is clearly shown in the survey responses that these crimes impact more than the victim's pocketbook. Victims of property crime are more likely to have a pessimistic view of future victimization. Many live in fear of becoming a victim of not only future property crimes, but they also are more likely to fear becoming victims of violent crimes. They are more likely to carry an object for self-defense, and to purchase firearms, pepper spray, and dogs for protection. It is important for policymakers to understand that property crimes often have psychological impacts that may be even more far reaching than the financial impacts that result from this type of crime.

Person Crimes

When asked if **someone took or attempted to take, something directly from the respondents using force**, 0.9% (20 of 2,115) reported that it occurred. There were no differences between rural and urban areas or males and females. Slightly less than half (46.2%) of these victims chose not to report one or more of the crimes to authorities. This can be partially explained by the fact that 55% (11 of 20) of the victims knew the perpetrator prior to the commission of the crime. This may partly explain why almost a third (6 of 20) were victims of this type of crime on two or more occasions.

The three most common reasons cited for not reporting were: the victim didn't believe the police could help; the victim dealt with the crime in another manner; and the victim didn't believe the crime was important enough to report to police. Victims were divided equally among the above three categories.

When asked if anyone **threatened to hit, attack, or beat the respondents**, 5.7% responded affirmatively. Again, there were no differences between rural and urban areas or males and females. Over sixty-nine percent (69.4%) of the victims were threatened by someone they knew, and 52.2% received two or more threats during 2002.

Some interesting figures were discovered regarding male and female victims of threats, and their relationships to the perpetrators. Of the females who were threatened, eighty-five percent (85.0%) were familiar with the perpetrator, while only forty-eight percent (48.0%) of males knew their perpetrator. In addition, females accounted for a great majority (87.5%) of the victims who were threatened by family members.

Nearly seventy-two percent (71.8%) of the victims noted the threats went unreported to authorities on one or more occasions. The reasons given were that the threats were dealt with in another way (38.5%), the police couldn't help (25.0%), or the threats were not that important (12.5%). It is important to recognize that some types of threats are not criminal in nature, and the survey did not measure the credibility of the threat.

When asked if they had been **hit, attacked or beaten without a weapon**, 2.5% (54 of 2,131) of the respondents reported they had. Of those who answered yes, half were victimized on two or more occasions. A startling 81.5% of these attacks were committed by someone known to the victim prior to the crime.

Female victims were attacked by family members 46.2% of the time, whereas only 12.5% of the male victims suffered attacks at the hands of family members.

A minority of victims (43.4%) went to the police in regards to one or more of the assaults, although this is a 15.4% percent increase over 2000. The lack of reporting does not seem unusual, in light of the fact that a great majority of the victims knew their perpetrator. Approximately the same proportion of victims who were beaten specifically by family members chose not to report the crime. Thirty-one percent (31.1%) of those beaten noted they did not report the assault because they dealt with the matter in another way. Another 22.2% failed to report because the offender was a friend or family member, while 15.6% decided not to report because they were fearful of the offender.

Domestic abuse was reported by 2.6% of the respondents (56 of 2,131). Surprisingly, there were no differences found between males and females, or rural and urban areas. There also were no statistically significant gender differences found in reporting. An alarming sixty-five percent (65.2%) of the victims were abused on two or more separate occasions, with 11.5% having been abused on 10 or more occasions. The assailant was identified as an adult by 76.8% of the victims, whereas 32.1% reported being abused by a juvenile. A disturbing percentage of the victims of domestic abuse (74.5%) did not report one or more of the incidents to police. Nearly the same percentage of victims (75.3%) failed to report incidences of domestic abuse in 2000. Of those not reporting the crime to police, 26.2% noted the offender was a family member or close friend, 23.0% handled the situation in another way, and 23.0% believed the crime to be only a minor offense.

When asked if they had been **injured by someone using a weapon**, 0.7% (15 of 2,137) responded yes. There were no differences found between rural and urban areas or between genders. Seven of the fifteen respondents (46.7%) knew the perpetrator, and three of the fifteen (20.0%) suffered two or more attacks.

Over half of the victims (54.5%) chose not to report one or more of the attacks to police. Victims did not report because they were afraid of the offender (22.2%), they did not believe that police could help (22.2%), they felt sorry for the offender (22.2%), or it was a minor offense (22.2%). This is the only type of person crime for which there was a decrease in reporting, from sixty percent (60.0%) in 2000 to 45.5% in 2002.

The only category of person crimes that showed a slight increase in reported victimization between 2000 and 2002 was the removal or attempted removal of personal property by force, 0.8% versus 0.9%. For all other types of person crimes, the rates of reported victimization in 2002 were equal or less than those reported in 2000. The largest decrease was seen in the number of people that reported being threatened with physical violence, 7.2% in 2000 versus 5.7% in 2002.

There was no difference uncovered between person crimes committed in rural and urban areas of the state. Curiously, there also was no difference that surfaced between men and women regarding person crime victimization.

Although violent crime represents just a small percentage of actual crime, it provokes a high level of concern among people. Furthermore, those who do suffer attacks of violence often do so repeatedly, at the hands of people they know. Undoubtedly, crimes of this nature can adversely affect the mental, physical, social, and economic well-being of victims, as well as the community at large. Even the fear of becoming a victim of violence can have a significant impact on a person's life.

Sexual Crimes

Forced unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc., occurred for 1.5% of the respondents (31 of 2,116). This marks a decrease of 0.6% from what was reported in 2000. Only 0.3% of male respondents identified themselves as victims, while 2.3% of females reported victimization. There was no difference found between rural and urban areas for this crime. It is troubling that a great majority of victims (79.3%) declined to report one or more of the incidents to police. However, this number is significantly lower than the 97.8% of victims who

chose not to report in 2000. Perhaps even more troubling, 65.3% were victims of the advances on two or more occasions. The two most frequently cited reasons for not reporting were the victim was afraid of the offender (25.0%), or the matter was dealt with in another way (25.0%).

Ninety-four percent of the victims knew their perpetrator prior to the crime, but only 9.7% of the time was the perpetrator a family member. More often, the perpetrator was a person well known to the victim (41.9%), or just a casual acquaintance (41.9%).

When questioned specifically about the crime of **rape**, defined as forced or attempted forced sexual intercourse, 1.0% (20 of 2,095) reported victimization. This is a very slight increase from the 0.7% (15 of 2,201) that responded as victims in 2000. Strangely, no gender differences were found in victimization rates, likely due to the small number of victims. There also were no differences between rural and urban areas. Of the victims of rape, 77.8% were female and 22.2% were male. Nearly sixty-seven percent (66.6%) of those victimized were assaulted on two or more occasions.

The perpetrator was identified as a stranger by a mere five percent (5.0%) of the victims, while the attacker was known to the victim 75.0% of the time. The remaining victims either did not see the perpetrator or did not report who committed the offense. A family member was responsible for the attack in ten percent (10.0%) of the cases. The attacker was identified as an adult by 70.0% of the victims, and as a juvenile by 25.0% of the victims.

Distressing is the fact that just over twenty-one percent (21.4%) of the rape victims chose to report one or more of the attacks to police. Similarly, only 20% of the victims in 2000 reported the rape. Of the victims who did not report in 2002, 26.3% were afraid of the offender, 21.1% dealt with crime in another way, 21.1% felt that the offense was not important, and 15.8% perceived that the police could not help.

It is important to keep in mind that the survey pool consisted of Utah citizens, 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the occurrence of sex crimes against children is not covered by this survey.

In 2002, did you feel threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors?

	%
UNSOLICITED CALLS	6.5%
FOLLOWING/SPYING	5.5%
STAND OUTSIDE HOME/WORK	2.8%
SHOWING UP WHERE YOU ARE	2.4%
COMMUNICATE AGAINST YOUR WILL	2.0%
UNSOLICITED LETTERS	1.9%
LEAVING UNWANTED ITEMS	0.9%

Stalking behaviors can be both frightening and dangerous for victims. Even if the stalking ends, victims are often left feeling anxious, making it difficult to go about their daily routine. Respondents were asked if they had been the focus of stalking types of behavior.

Conceivably the most intimidating of all the stalking types of behaviors, following or spying, has increased from 5.0% in 2000, to 5.5% in 2002. However, the reporting of individuals standing outside victims' work or homes has dropped from 3.3% in 2000 to 2.8% in 2002. The only significant difference found between urban and rural areas was with individuals standing outside of victims' homes or work, with urban dwellers being more likely to have this occur. Additionally, females were more likely to be followed or spied on and to have someone standing outside their work or residence.

Who Is More Likely To Be Impacted By Crime In Utah?

Similar to survey respondents in 2000, victims of crime in 2002 were generally impacted very little by crimes committed against them. Nearly seventy-six percent (75.6%) of the victims who responded, stated that the crime had very little (41.5%) or only some (34.1%) impact on their lives. Whereas only twenty-four percent of the respondents who had been victimized felt that the crime had a lot (16.2%) or quite a lot (8.2%) of an impact.

Spotlight on Sexual Violence

Victims of sexual violence frequently endure brutality and degradation at the hands of their perpetrators. This is often compounded by the fact that the violence is perpetrated by people they know, which may lead to feelings of personal responsibility and embarrassment. This survey found that the vast majority of victims of sexual violence knew the perpetrator prior to the attack. One implication of this is that a remarkably large number of sexual assaults go unreported to police. Fear of the offender was a major factor in not reporting the crimes to authorities. For victims that have a prior relationship with the offender, a potential repercussion of reporting may include reprisal by the attacker. Victims may fear that they will be punished for their actions through further violence.

One possible consequence of this underreporting of sexual violence is that many of the assailants are not being charged or punished for their crimes, which may serve to reinforce the criminal behavior. This is detrimental for both the current victim, as well as potential future victims. With many victims of sexual assault reporting multiple victimizations, a small number of offenders may be responsible for a sizeable proportion of sexual assaults. Thus, even a small increase in reporting could go a long way towards impacting the problem.

The impact of sexual violence on victims' lives can be complex and wide-ranging. Unfortunately, the damage that ensues following a sexual attack may also be long-lived. To varying degrees, victims may experience such things as depression, anxiety, fear, loss of confidence and trust, and hopelessness. It is also common for victims to endure a loss of self-esteem, accompanied by feelings of powerlessness and shame. It is understandable that this can be very taxing on personal relationships and on daily life in general.

Victims of sexual violence, like victims of other types of crime, made a number of attempts to protect themselves from further victimization. Those who suffered sexual assaults took self-defense courses, purchased pepper-spray, and carried objects to defend themselves at a higher rate than non-victims.

Although sexual violence was the least common type of victimization reported in the survey, the effects were far-reaching. Victims of sexual assault were the most likely to report the crimes as having a major impact on their lives. Further, even though it was a relatively small percentage, sex crime victims were the most likely group to report that the fear of crime prevents them from doing things they would otherwise like to do. They were also the most likely to respond as never feeling safe in their community, and to report being the most fearful of becoming victims of violent crime in general.

Aside from the emotional trauma suffered by victims and their families, it is important to also note the financial ramifications involved in sexual violence. These include medical, mental health, and criminal justice costs. There may also be long-term costs associated with work attendance issues, lost productivity, and lost wages. Sexual violence may continue to exact a toll on victims and society long after the actual act has been committed.

Female victims more frequently reported a severe impact on their lives as a result of crime than their male counterparts; 32.2% of females, and only 13.2% of males. In addition, urban residents were more likely to have suffered a severe impact from crime, 24.7% versus 22.4% of rural residents.

When looking specifically at victims of property crime, it was found that 23.2% reported the offense as having a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives. As expected, more victims of violent crime (36.5%) reported themselves as having been greatly impacted by the offense. Not surprisingly, victims of sexual crimes were the most heavily impacted group, with sixty percent (60.0%) reporting a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives.

Although 89.6% of crime victims reported that the officer did not inform them about crime victim services or programs, 68.8% reported they did know where to find such services if needed. Men and rural residents were more likely than women and urban residents to know where in their community to receive victim services.

Minority Victims of Crime

Minority group members were more likely to report being victims of a crime in 2002. Six percent (6.3%) of minority respondents were victimized by sexual crimes, compared to one percent (1.4%) of non-minority respondents. Specifically, minority members were more likely to have been the victims of rape and other forced sexual

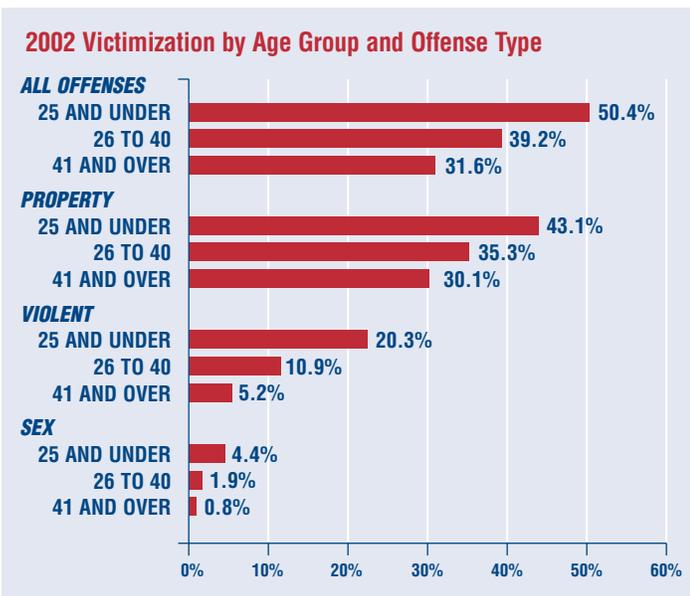
activity. In addition, 19.5% of minority respondents reported being victims of violent crime, compared to 8.5% of non-minorities. They were more likely to be victims of robbery and assault with or without a weapon. Overall, minority members were not more likely to have been victimized by property crime. However, they were more likely to have suffered a motor vehicle theft compared to non-minorities, 11.5% versus 4.8%. Unfortunately, minority victims were less likely to know where to go in their community for services after being victimized by crime.

The survey revealed minorities were more likely to install burglar alarms than non-minorities, 18.4% compared to 11.2%. In addition, they were less likely to install extra or more secure door locks or to have joined a Neighborhood Watch program. Minorities were also less likely to report keeping a gun in the home for any reason. Seventy-four percent (74.4%) of minority respondents reported they do not keep a gun in the home, whereas only 46.6% of non-minority respondents indicated the same. There were no differences found between minorities and non-minorities in terms of carrying a gun outside of the home for protection.

Victimization Is More Prevalent Among the Young

When looking at respondents by age group, 50.4% of those 25 and under reported being the victim of a crime during 2002 compared to 31.6% of those age 41 and over. This pattern extended into each of the specific offense categories analyzed in the 2002 survey. For property crimes, 43.1% of those 25 and under were victims, 35.3% of those 26 to 40 were victims and 30.1% of those 41 and over were victims. These differences were much larger for violent crimes. Of those 25 and under, 20.3% were victims of violence, compared to 10.9% of those between 26 and 40 and 5.2% of those 41 and over. For sex crimes, 4.4% of those 25 and under were victims, compared to 1.9% of those between 26 and 40 and 0.8% of those 41 and over.

Although the younger respondents were more likely to be victims of crime, the older respondents were more likely to have taken action to prevent themselves from becoming a victim of crime. Over three-quarters (77.6%) of those 41 and over took some sort of action to prevent victimization compared to 57.5% of those 25 and under. The respondents who were 25 and under were more likely to carry an object to protect themselves, purchase pepper spray, or take a self-



defense course, than the older respondents. Respondents 26 to 40 years of age were more likely to purchase guns or dogs to protect themselves compared to other age groups. Those respondents 41 or older were more likely to install security alarms, extra door locks, window locks, and security lighting compared to other age groups. They were also more likely to participate in Neighborhood Watch programs.

There were also differences in perception of law enforcement effectiveness among the age groups. Three quarters (74.2%) of those 41 and older viewed law enforcement as performing good or very good in their community, compared with only 62.0% of those 25 and under. Additionally, those 25 and under were more than twice as likely to believe law enforcement is performing bad or very bad when compared to those 41 and older, 7.6% versus 3.4%. Perhaps this is because three times as many (17.4%) of those aged 25 and under were questioned by police during 2002 compared to the 5.1% of those 41 and over who were questioned by police.

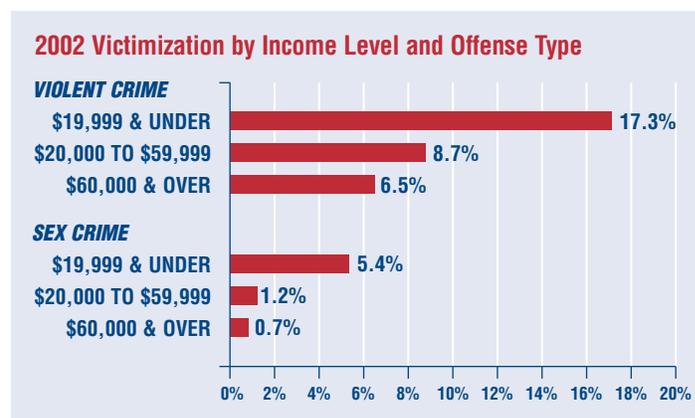
Income Level Is Related to Violence in Utah

Although no differences were found between property crime victimization and level of income, those respondents making less money during 2002 were more likely to report being the victim of either violent crimes or sex crimes. Looking first at victims of violent crimes, 17.3% of respondents who made less than \$20,000 were victims, while 8.7% of those with an income between \$20,000 and \$60,000 were victims, and 6.5% of those with an income over \$60,000 were victims. The results are similar regarding sex crimes. Of respondents making less than \$20,000, 5.4% were victims of sex crimes, compared to 1.2% of those making \$20,000 to \$60,000, and 0.7% of those making over \$60,000.

Those respondents with the highest income were also the most likely to take action to prevent victimization. Over three-quarters (76.5%) of those with an income over \$60,000 took some action to prevent victimization, compared to 72.0% of those with an income between \$20,000 and \$60,000, and 61.8% of those with an income less than \$20,000. The only preventative measure used more frequently by those with an income less than \$20,000, was to carry some sort of object for protection purposes. Most of the preventative measures identified in the survey would protect personal property and homes. Those respondents

with the highest incomes not only have more property and personal items to protect, but they also have more resources at their disposal to purchase items to protect themselves, such as guns, dogs, locks, and lighting.

Respondents with lower incomes were more likely to have a negative perspective regarding law enforcement performance. Twice as many (6.5%) of those with an income less than \$20,000 viewed law enforcement performance as bad or very bad when compared to the 3.5% of those with an income over \$60,000. The survey also found that twice as many of those making less than \$20,000 were questioned by police during 2002 when compared to those making over \$60,000, 15.0% versus 6.4%.



Many Victims Believe The Offender Was Motivated By Their Personal Characteristics

Half of the victims of crime in 2002 believed the offender was motivated by their personal characteristics. Age (18.6%) was reported as the most frequently identifiable characteristic motivating the offense. Age was also reported as the main identifiable motivating characteristic in 2000.

Just over eight percent (8.1%) of the respondents felt that their mental disability was a motivating factor for the offender, while 6.4% felt they were victimized as a result of their gender. A total of 5.9% of victims believed their race or national origin played a part in the offender's motivation for the crime. A little less than two percent of victims each reported that the crime committed against them was motivated by their sexual orientation (1.9%) or their religion (1.7%). A physical condition or disability was cited by 2.1% of victims as a motivation for the offense, while only 0.5% of victims with some form of sensory disability felt that it was a motivator for the crime.

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

	%
INSTALLED EXTRA OR MORE SECURE DOOR LOCKS	38.9%
INSTALLED SECURITY LIGHTS	28.2%
HAVE NOT TAKEN ANY ACTION	28.0%
INSTALLED EXTRA OR MORE SECURE WINDOW LOCKS	18.3%
PURCHASED DOG(S)	18.2%
PARTICIPATED IN NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH	15.9%
INSTALLED BURGLAR ALARMS	11.7%
DISPLAYED SECURITY COMPANY STICKER	11.7%
CARRIED SOME OBJECT TO DEFEND MYSELF	8.3%
PURCHASED GUN(S)	7.1%
PURCHASED PEPPER SPRAY	6.2%
TAKEN SELF-DEFENSE COURSE	5.8%

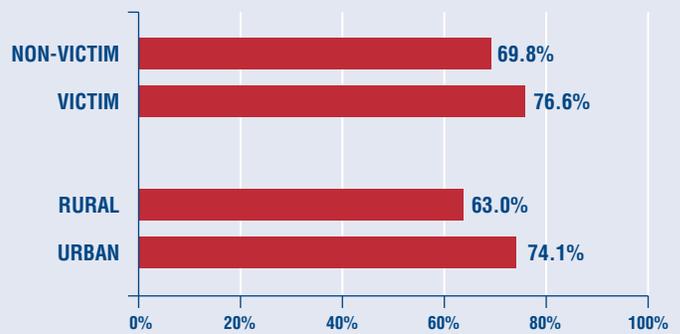
How Utahns Are Proactive In Protecting Themselves

More than half of the survey respondents reported having a gun in the home. Most of these kept guns for both protection and sporting purposes (22.6%), followed closely by those who kept them for sporting reasons only (21.0%). Nearly four percent (3.7%) of respondents kept a gun for the sole purpose of protecting themselves. Overall, more men (58.3%) than women (46.1%) reported having a gun in the home. However, four percent (4.0%) of the women stated that the gun is only for protection, versus three percent (3.0%) of men who stated likewise. Rural residents were also more likely to have a gun than urban dwellers, 68.5% versus 47.9%. Four percent (4.0%) of urban dwellers keep the gun for protection only, as opposed to only two percent (2.0%) of rural residents. Of those respondents who reported being a victim of a crime in 2002, 4.4% have a gun in the home for protection reasons. Only 3.2% of respondents who were not victimized keep a gun in the home for protection.

Only 5.6% of respondents carried a firearm outside of their home for protection in 2002. Nine percent (9.0%) of males did so, versus 3.6% of females. No differences were found among urban and rural dwellers. The survey found that victims of crime carried a gun outside of the home for protection more frequently than non-victims, 7.1% versus 4.8%. Similarly, 7.2% of the victims of property crime carried a firearm outside of their home for protection, in contrast with 4.8% who were not victimized by property crime. No difference emerged among victims of violent crime.

Survey respondents indicated that they took several other precautions in order to feel safe from crime in 2002. In fact, 72.3% of all respondents admitted taking some measure of action. Most commonly, respondents installed extra or more secure door locks (38.9%). In addition, 28.2% installed security lights, 18.3% installed extra or more secure window locks, 18.2% purchased a dog, and 15.9% participated in a Neighborhood Watch program. Guns were purchased by 7.1% of the respondents, with no difference between urban and rural residents.

Survey Respondents Taking Some Sort of Action to Feel More Safe From Crime



The survey found that urban dwellers were more likely to take action than their rural counterparts, 74.1% versus 63%. As expected, those who reported being victimized were also more likely to take some form of action, 76.6% as opposed to 69.8%. Some interesting distinctions were revealed concerning the types of victimization experienced by respondents and the precautions they took to feel more safe. Victims of violent crime were more likely to take

self-defense courses, purchase guns, pepper spray, and dogs. They were also more likely to carry an object to be used for self-defense. On the other hand, victims of property crime were more likely to install security lights. Like victims of violent crime, they were also more likely to carry an object for self-defense, and to purchase firearms, pepper spray, and dogs. This is further evidence of the psychological impact property crimes have on their victims. Those victimized by sexual crimes were more likely to purchase pepper spray and to carry an object in order to defend themselves.

Crime Reporting

The survey questioned respondents about their reasons for not reporting crimes committed against themselves or their property to police. Concerning property crimes, respondents consistently noted they did not believe the police could do anything to help. In most cases, the crimes were also regarded as only minor offenses, not important enough to report. The next most commonly cited reasons for not reporting included a perceived carelessness on the part of the victim, and the victim dealing with the offense in some other way. Reporting in 2002 for all types of property crime has increased, as compared with the year 2000. In fact, in three out of the four categories of property crime, more than half of the victims chose to report the offense to authorities.

Percent of Victims Reporting Crime to Police

	2000	2002
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	60.2%	64.4%
AUTO BURGLARY	54.2%	54.5%
VANDALISM	35.3%	40.2%
BURGLARY	49.2%	58.1%
OTHER PROPERTY CRIME	27.4%	33.0%
ROBBERY	50.0%	53.8%
ASSAULT WITH WEAPON	60.0%	45.5%
ASSAULT WITHOUT WEAPON	38.5%	43.4%
DOMESTIC ASSAULT	24.7%	25.5%
THREAT OF VIOLENCE	23.6%	28.2%
RAPE	20.0%	21.4%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	2.2%	20.7%

In regards to person crimes, the top three reasons cited for not reporting frequently included dealing with the crime in another manner, the police not being able to do anything, or the offense not being important enough to warrant a report to police. Less frequently, victims failed to report because they were afraid of the offender, or the offender was a friend or family member. Reporting is on the rise for all but one category of person crime: assault with a weapon. The least amount of reporting occurred for domestic abuse, and the number one reason offered was that the offender was a close friend or family member of the victim.

Predictably, the main reason given for not reporting sexual crimes was a fear of the offender. The second most common reason was the victim chose to handle the offense in another way, rather than contacting police. A belief that the offense was only minor was the third most frequently cited reason for lack of reporting for sexual crimes.

Methodology

In 2003, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice conducted its second Crime Victimization Survey of Utah residents. The first survey provided important insight into Utahns' feelings of personal security and how experience with crime impacted their lives. By continuing to administer the survey, we will begin to identify trends and patterns regarding crime that are critical to public officials and policymakers.

Commission staff reviewed and made minor revisions to the survey instrument used in 2001. Modifications were made to reflect current circumstances in Utah and the world, while keeping most questions unchanged enabling year-to-year comparisons. A few questions were added to extract more information about why crime victims often do not report crime to police. A mailed survey, along with follow-up mailed reminders, provided a relatively good response rate within a reasonable budget.

The survey sample was drawn from the Drivers License Database, housed at the Utah Department of Public Safety. The database includes the most comprehensive collection

The survey was administered through a series of mailings. The process began by mailing a postcard to the original sample explaining the importance of their participation in the survey. It informed them to expect the survey to arrive within a few days. Next, the staff mailed the survey to the participants. Over the next 45 days, two reminder postcards were mailed to individuals in the sample who had not yet returned the survey. At 50 days out from the original survey mailing, a second copy of the survey was mailed to non-respondents.

Due to bad addresses, deaths, participants serving religious missions, and requests to not participate, the effective sample size was 3,799. This number represents those who had an opportunity to receive and complete the survey instrument. Of these, 2,170 or 57.1% responded to the survey.

As the surveys were collected, responses were tabulated. Only a small amount of time was required for cleaning up computer errors from survey data entry. One month was needed for analysis of the resulting data and writing this report.

Respondents' age broke out as follows: 16 - 20 (7.8%); 21 - 35 (26.8%); 36 - 50 (28.1%); 51 - 65 (23.6%); Over 65 (13.5%). Females accounted for 57.8% of respondents, while males accounted for 42.2%.

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 receiving surveys was 5,000 individuals.

2002 Crime Victimization Survey Sample

	GENDER		GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	
	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN ¹	RURAL
UTAH	49.3%	50.7%	84.2%	15.8%
SAMPLE	50.5%	49.5%	84.6%	15.4%

¹Urban counties included: Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Washington, and Weber

	ORIGINAL SAMPLE SIZE	REMOVALS ¹	PERCENT REMOVED	ADJUSTED SAMPLE SIZE	SURVEYS RETURNED	PERCENT RETURNED
UTAH SURVEY	5,000	1,201	24.0%	3,799	2,170	57.1%

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

Similar to Utah’s population distribution, 83.6% of the respondents lived in urban areas of the state and 16.4% lived in rural areas of the state.

Looking at race, 93.4% of respondents were white, 1.7% Asian, 0.9% bi/multi-racial, 0.5% American Indian, 0.3% Pacific Islander, 0.1% black, and 3.0% some other race. Additionally, 4.5% of respondents were of Hispanic origin, while 95.5% were not of Hispanic origin.

Looking at marital status, 68.3% were married, 20.3% were single, 5.9% were divorced, 4.9% were widowed, and 0.6% were separated. Few respondents were disabled, 5.2% reported a physical disability, 3.6% reported a sensory disability (blindness, deafness), and 0.7% reported a mental disability.

Reviewing the educational attainment of respondents, 9.2% of respondents did not complete high school requirements. Many had some post-high school education, 9.4% with vocational training, 9.5% with an associates degree, 16.8% with a bachelor’s degree, and 10.0% with a graduate degree.

Respondent income reports show that 14.7% had a household income under \$20,000 per year, 25.3% had an income between \$20,000 and \$39,999, 31.9% had an income between \$40,000 and \$69,999, and 28.1% had an income over \$70,000. Nearly half (47.3%) were employed full-time

during 2002, while 16.3% were retired, 12.7% were homemakers, 12.2% were employed part-time, 7.3% were students, and 4.3% were unemployed.

Socio-Economic Description of Survey Participants

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

AGE

16 TO 20	7.8%
21 TO 25.....	10.3%
26 TO 30	8.8%
31 TO 35	7.7%
36 TO 40	7.9%
41 TO 45	9.5%
46 TO 50.....	10.7%
51 TO 55.....	10.0%
56 TO 60	7.7%
61 TO 65	5.9%
66 TO 70	4.5%
71 TO 75	3.3%
76 TO 80	3.0%
OVER 80.....	2.7%

GENDER

MALE.....	42.2%
FEMALE.....	57.8%

RACE

BLACK	0.1%
AMERICAN INDIAN	0.5%
ASIAN	1.7%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.3%
BIRACIAL OR MULTIRACIAL	0.9%
WHITE/CAUCASIAN	93.4%
OTHER	3.0%

ETHNICITY

HISPANIC.....	4.5%
NON-HISPANIC	95.5%

MARITAL STATUS

SINGLE	20.3%
MARRIED	68.3%
DIVORCED	5.9%
WIDOWED.....	4.9%
SEPARATED	0.6%

YEARLY INCOME

LESS THAN \$10,000.....	6.3%
\$10,000 TO \$19,999	8.4%
\$20,000 TO \$29,999.....	11.8%
\$30,000 TO \$39,999.....	13.5%
\$40,000 TO \$49,999.....	12.5%
\$50,000 TO \$59,999.....	10.5%
\$60,000 TO \$69,999	8.9%
\$70,000 TO \$79,999	8.0%
\$80,000 TO \$89,999	5.4%
\$90,000 TO \$99,999	4.0%
MORE THAN \$100,000 ..	10.7%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

8TH GRADE OR LESS	1.2%
9TH TO 12TH NO DIPLOMA.....	8.0%
DIPLOMA OR GED	19.2%
SOME POST HIGH SCHOOL	25.9%
VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL ..	9.4%
ASSOCIATES DEGREE	9.5%
BACCALAUREATE DEGREE.....	16.8%
GRADUATE DEGREE	10.0%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

EMPLOYED FULL-TIME ..	47.3%
EMPLOYED PART-TIME ..	12.2%
STUDENT	7.3%
HOMEMAKER	12.7%
UNEMPLOYED	4.3%
RETIRED	16.3%

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

URBAN.....	83.6%
RURAL.....	16.4%

RESIDENCE IN UTAH

LESS THAN 3 YEARS	3.3%
3 TO 5 YEARS	4.0%
6 TO 9 YEARS	6.6%
10 TO 17 YEARS	11.5%
18 YEARS OR MORE.....	74.6%

RESIDENCE AT CURRENT LOCATION

LESS THAN 3 YEARS	22.7%
3 TO 5 YEARS	14.8%
6 TO 9 YEARS	16.5%
10 TO 17 YEARS	18.0%
18 YEARS OR MORE.....	28.0%

HOUSING TYPE

APARTMENT	6.1%
CONDOMINIUM/TOWNHOUSE	4.6%
DUPLEX	2.2%
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	3.2%
SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE ..	83.9%

HOME OWNERSHIP

OWN	79.4%
RENT	13.8%
OTHER	6.8%

INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLD

1	7.1%
2 TO 3.....	47.2%
4 TO 5.....	30.8%
6 TO 7.....	12.5%
8 OR MORE	2.5%

Most respondents have lived in Utah for many years. Respondents living in Utah for 18 years or more accounted for 74.6% of respondents, while only 7.3% had lived in Utah for five or fewer years. Only 28.0% reported living in the same location in Utah for 18 years or more. More than half of the respondents (54.0%) have lived in their current residence for fewer than 10 years.

Respondents typically live in single family residences (83.9%), with 6.1% living in apartments, 4.6% living in condominium/townhouses, 3.2% living in mobile homes, and 2.2% living in duplexes. A total of 13.8% reported renting their current place of residence, while 79.4% reported owning their residence.

It was most common that the respondent lived in a home with two to three residents (47.2%). Of the remainder, 30.8% reported four to five people in the residence, 12.5% reported six to seven people in the residence, and 2.5% reported eight or more people in the residence. Only 7.1% 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 Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

Started in 1929, this program, in part, 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 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, policymakers, and administrators in designing and enacting policies to protect the public.

The primary weakness of the NCVS is 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. In 2001, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice developed and administered the first crime victim survey to gather crime data that will supplement local UCR numbers.

2002 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)

2002-N=2,170; ± 2.0%

Unemployment	33.9%
Crime.....	31.6%
Education	28.5%
Cost of Living.....	28.1%
Taxes	23.0%
Growth	22.4%
Traffic	17.6%
Terrorism.....	6.9%
War.....	3.2%

2. To what degree do you think crime is a problem in your community? (2000-N=2,236; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,144; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Never a problem	2.7%	2.4%
Almost never a problem	23.2%	25.1%
Sometimes a problem	60.7%	60.3%
Almost always a problem	9.3%	7.9%
Always a problem	4.2%	4.4%

3. How safe do you feel in the community where you live? (2000-N=2,239; ± 1.9%; 2002-N=2,147; ± 1.9%)

	2000	2002
Always safe	14.6%	15.1%
Almost always safe	69.0%	71.1%
Sometimes safe	14.6%	12.0%
Almost never safe	1.5%	1.5%
Never safe	0.4%	0.3%

4. How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do? N=2,144; ± 2.1% (2000-N=2,237; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,144; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Never	30.5%	37.2%
Almost never	39.0%	41.2%
Sometimes	27.5%	19.8%
Almost always	2.4%	1.4%
Always	0.5%	0.4%

5. When you leave your home, how often do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted? (2000-N=2,229; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,141; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Never	23.2%	26.1%
Almost never	40.7%	42.6%
Sometimes	29.2%	26.4%
Almost always	5.1%	3.9%
Always	1.8%	1.1%

6. Is there any area within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night? (2000-N=2,228; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,149; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
No	45.4%	48.6%
Yes	54.6%	51.4%

7. When you leave your home, how often do you think about it being broken into or vandalized while you're away? (2000-N=2,236; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,147; ± 2.0%)

	2000	2002
Never	12.5%	13.4%
Almost never	35.6%	37.3%
Sometimes	38.8%	37.7%
Almost always	9.7%	9.4%
Always	3.4%	2.3%

8. How often do you worry that criminals will hurt your loved ones? (2000-N=2,230; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,144; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Never	8.8%	10.9%
Almost never	32.5%	36.4%
Sometimes	47.3%	43.7%
Almost always	7.9%	7.0%
Always	3.6%	2.0%

9. When you're in your home, how often do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted? (2000-N=2,234; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,143; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Never	29.8%	31.3%
Almost never	47.5%	48.4%
Sometimes	20.3%	18.4%
Almost always	1.7%	1.6%
Always	0.7%	0.2%

10. How often are you fearful of being the victim of a violent crime? violent crime? (2000-N=2,241; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,138; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Never	17.8%	21.7%
Almost never	50.0%	50.9%
Sometimes	28.8%	25.1%
Almost always	2.3%	1.8%
Always	1.1%	0.6%

11. Select any of the following you believe are likely to happen to you during the NEXT 12 months?

(MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (2000-N=2,245; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,170; ± 1.9%)

	2000	2002
Steal Valuable Items	33.8%	30.9%
Burglary	26.5%	25.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	24.2%	21.8%
Threatening with Fist	13.5%	9.6%
Taking By Force/Threat	9.4%	6.9%
Beating with Knife/Weapon.....	6.5%	5.2%
Rape	3.9%	3.1%
House Member Beating You.....	2.2%	1.8%

12. During 2002, did you have contact with your local police for any of the following reasons?

(MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (2000-N=2,245; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,170; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Casual Conversation	39.9%	41.4%
Traffic Violation/Accident	23.3%	20.4%
Officer Responded to Call.....	18.4%	19.1%
Reported Crime to Police.....	17.7%	18.3%
Asked Police for Information.....	15.0%	13.2%
Partic Community Activity	9.5%	11.1%
Questioned by Police	9.8%	8.3%
Participated in Survey.....	0.8%	1.1%

13. How would you rate the job law enforcement is doing in your community? (2000-2,235; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,133; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Very good.....	21.2%	24.9%
Good.....	45.6%	46.7%
Acceptable.....	27.9%	23.8%
Bad	4.3%	3.7%
Very bad	1.1%	0.9%

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

(2000-N=2,217; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,128; ± 2.0%)

	2000	2002
No.....	60.1%	63.6%
Yes.....	39.9%	36.4%

15. Do you feel that gangs are a problem in your neighborhood? (2000-N=2,217; ± 1.6%; 2002-N=2,131; ± 1.5%)

	2000	2002
No.....	82.5%	86.2%
Yes.....	17.5%	13.8%

16. Over the PAST THREE YEARS, do you believe that crime in your community has: (2000-N=2,214; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,119; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Greatly decreased	2.6%	2.0%
Somewhat decreased.....	8.4%	7.9%
Stayed the same	42.3%	48.5%
Somewhat increased	40.0%	37.8%
Greatly increased	6.6%	3.8%

17. Over the NEXT THREE YEARS, do you believe that crime in your community will: (2000-N=2,227; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,124; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Greatly decrease	1.8%	1.6%
Somewhat decrease.....	7.2%	6.1%
Stay the same	30.7%	36.6%
Somewhat increase	51.5%	49.7%
Greatly increase	8.8%	6.0%

18. Which of the following do you believe are responsible for our crime problems? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (2000-N=2,245; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,143; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Lack of Parental Discipline	77.8%	76.3%
Breakdown Family Life.....	76.9%	74.8%
Illegal Drugs.....	73.6%	73.5%
Gangs.....	61.0%	61.0%
Moral Decay.....	61.8%	57.2%
TV/Movies/Vid Game Violence	59.7%	53.9%
Alcohol.....	49.2%	49.6%
Population Increase.....	45.7%	42.6%
Domestic Violence.....	39.2%	42.4%
Crim Just System Too Easy.....	43.4%	40.2%
Too Much Leisure Time.....	31.2%	29.2%
Availability of Guns.....	34.6%	28.6%
The Economy.....	12.4%	24.6%
Other.....	10.2%	9.8%

19. Which best describes where you get information about crime in your community? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (2000-N=2,245; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,140; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Television.....	76.3%	78.0%
Local Newspapers.....	73.3%	73.0%
Radio.....	42.4%	43.5%
Relatives, Friends.....	41.9%	41.8%
Groups/Organizations.....	11.2%	9.3%
Newsletters.....	7.8%	8.0%
Police.....	8.9%	7.7%

20. "Local news media make Utah's crime problems seem _____ they really are." (2000-N=2,128; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,046; ± 2.1%)

	2000	2002
Better than.....	11.6%	10.4%
Worse than.....	21.8%	21.3%
Same as.....	41.2%	43.4%
Not sure.....	25.5%	24.9%

21. In 2002, did anyone steal, or attempt to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, etc.? (2000-N=2,225; ± 0.9%; 2002-N=2,139; ± 1.0%)

	2000	2002
YES.....	5.5%	5.5%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1.....	66.1%	73.5%
2.....	22.9%	18.6%
3.....	5.5%	3.9%
4.....	0.9%	1.0%
5.....	1.8%	1.0%
6.....	0.9%	1.0%
7.....	0.9%	0.0%
8.....	0.9%	0.0%
10.....	0.0%	1.0%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported.....	60.2%	64.4%
Not Reported.....	39.8%	35.6%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police (If not reported)

Police couldn't help.....	58.3%
Due to own carelessness.....	12.5%
Dealt with in another way.....	10.4%
Didn't want to get involved.....	6.3%
Not important - minor offense.....	6.3%
Afraid of the offender.....	4.2%
Offender friend/family.....	2.1%

22. In 2002, 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.? (2000-N=2,221; ± 1.4%; 2002-N=2,106; ± 1.4%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	13.3%	11.8%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	70.7%	71.0%
2	20.3%	20.6%
3	5.2%	4.8%
4	0.7%	1.6%
5	1.0%	0.8%
6	1.7%	0.4%
7	0.3%	0.0%
8	0.0%	0.0%
9	0.0%	0.4%
10	0.0%	0.4%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	54.2%	54.5%
Not Reported.....	45.8%	45.5%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police (If not reported)

Police couldn't help.....	48.2%
Not important - minor offense.....	19.4%
Due to own carelessness	18.0%
Dealt with in another way	6.5%
Offender friend/family	4.3%
Didn't want to get involved	2.2%
Afraid of the offender	0.7%
Felt sorry for offender	0.7%

23. In 2002, was any of your property damaged or vandalized, but not stolen? (2000-N=2,213; ± 1.8%; 2002-N=2,100; ± 1.7%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	22.9%	18.6%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	57.6%	56.3%
2	25.3%	26.4%
3	10.2%	9.2%
4	4.0%	3.4%
5	1.8%	2.1%
6	0.2%	0.0%
7	0.6%	0.8%
8	0.2%	0.0%
9	0.0%	0.3%
10	0.0%	1.6%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	35.3%	40.2%
Not Reported.....	64.7%	59.8%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police (If not reported)

Police couldn't help.....	40.8%
Not important - minor offense.....	38.8%
Dealt with in another way	12.8%
Offender friend/family	2.6%
Afraid of the offender	2.0%
Due to own carelessness	1.3%
Didn't want to get involved	1.0%
Felt sorry for offender	0.7%

24. In 2002, did anyone break into, or try to break into, your home or some other building on your property? (2000-N=2,216; ± 1.0%; 2002-N=2,115; ± 1.0%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	5.6%	6.4%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	71.4%	70.8%
2	13.4%	16.9%
3	6.7%	4.6%
4	5.9%	4.6%
5	1.7%	0.0%
6	0.8%	0.0%
7	0.0%	0.8%
10	0.0%	2.3%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	49.2%	58.1%
Not Reported.....	50.8%	41.9%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police

(If not reported)

Police couldn't help.....	43.1%
Not important - minor offense.....	18.1%
Offender friend/family	13.9%
Dealt with in another way	12.5%
Due to own carelessness	5.6%
Didn't want to get involved	5.6%
Afraid of the offender	1.4%

25. In 2002, did anyone take, or attempt to take, something directly from you by using force, such as a stick-up, mugging, or threat? (2000-N=2,219; ± 0.4%; 2002-N=2,115; ± 0.4%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	0.8%	0.9%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	60.0%	45.5%
2	13.3%	36.4%
3	26.7%	9.1%
7	0.0%	9.1%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	50.0%	53.8%
Not Reported.....	50.0%	46.2%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police

(If not reported)

Police couldn't help.....	21.1%
Dealt with in another way	21.1%
Not important - minor offense.....	21.1%
Afraid of the offender.....	10.5%
Didn't want to get involved	10.5%
Due to own carelessness	5.3%
Offender friend/family	5.3%
Felt sorry for offender	5.3%

Offense Done By

Person well known to you	11.1%	30.0%
Casual acquaintance	22.2%	20.0%
Did not see anyone	5.6%	20.0%
Stranger	66.7%	20.0%
Family member	5.6%	5.0%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile.....	5.6%	30.0%
Adult.....	83.3%	60.0%
Unknown.....	0.0%	15.0%

26. In 2002, was anything else stolen from you (other than the incidents already mentioned)? (2000-N=2,200; ± 1.2%; 2002-N=2,122; ± 1.2%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	8.6%	8.6%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	57.5%	64.5%
2	23.8%	18.0%
3	7.7%	7.1%
4	4.4%	4.4%
5	3.3%	1.6%
6	1.7%	1.1%
7	1.1%	0.5%
8	0.6%	0.0%
10	0.0%	2.7%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	27.4%	33.0%
Not Reported.....	72.6%	67.0%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police (If not reported)

Police couldn't help.....	34.6%
Not important - minor offense.....	20.1%
Dealt with in another way	15.1%
Offender friend/family	13.8%
Due to own carelessness	13.2%
Didn't want to get involved	1.9%
Afraid of the offender	1.3%

27. In 2002, did anyone injure you with a club, knife, gun, or other weapon other than hands, fists, or feet? (2000-N=2,215; ± 0.3%; 2002-N=2,137; ± 0.4%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	0.7%	0.7%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	64.3%	72.7%
2	21.4%	18.2%
3	0.0%	9.1%
10	14.3%	0.0%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	60.0%	45.5%
Not Reported.....	40.0%	54.5%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police (If not reported)

Afraid of the offender	22.2%
Police couldn't help.....	22.2%
Felt sorry for offender	22.2%
Not important - minor offense.....	22.2%
Dealt with in another way	11.1%

Offense Done By

Stranger	53.3%	40.0%
Casual acquaintance	20.0%	26.7%
Person well known to you	33.3%	13.3%
Family member	6.7%	6.7%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile.....	13.3%	20.0%
Adult.....	66.7%	66.7%
Unknown.....	13.3%	13.3%

28. In 2002, 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)?
(2000-N=2,214; ± 0.8%; 2002-N=2,131; ± 0.7%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	3.5%	2.5%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	49.0%	49.1%
2	17.3%	22.6%
3	10.7%	11.3%
4	2.7%	5.7%
5	8.0%	1.9%
8	1.3%	1.9%
10	10.7%	7.5%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	38.5%	43.4%
Not Reported.....	61.5%	56.6%

*Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police
(If not reported)*

Dealt with in another way	31.1%
Offender friend/family	22.2%
Afraid of the offender	15.6%
Not important - minor offense.....	13.3%
Didn't want to get involved	8.9%
Police couldn't help.....	4.4%
Felt sorry for offender	4.4%

Offense Done By

Family member	29.5%	29.6%
Person well known to you	33.3%	27.8%
Stranger.....	28.2%	25.9%
Casual acquaintance	12.8%	24.1%
Did not see anyone	0.0%	1.9%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile	29.5%	20.4%
Adult.....	66.7%	74.1%
Unknown.....	5.1%	3.7%

29. In 2002, did your spouse, significant other, partner or other family member injure you with an object or weapon, or hit, slap, push or kick you? (2000-N=2,215; ± 0.7%; 2002-N=2,131; ± 0.7%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	3.3%	2.5%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	42.0%	34.6%
2	14.5%	19.2%
3	15.9%	11.5%
4	4.3%	19.2%
5	7.2%	0.0%
6	2.9%	3.8%
7	2.9%	0.0%
10	10.1%	11.5%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	24.7%	25.5%
Not Reported.....	75.3%	74.5%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police (If not reported)

Offender friend/family	26.2%
Dealt with in another way	23.0%
Not important - minor offense.....	23.0%
Afraid of the offender	11.5%
Due to own carelessness	6.6%
Police couldn't help.....	3.3%
Felt sorry for offender	3.3%
Didn't want to get involved	3.3%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile	17.8%	32.1%
Adult.....	69.9%	76.8%
Unknown.....	1.4%	3.6%

30. In 2002, did anyone THREATEN - with or without a weapon - to hit, attack or beat you?

(2000-N=2,221; ± 1.1%; 2002-N=2,125; ± 1.0%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	7.2%	5.7%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	37.5%	47.9%
2	22.4%	24.8%
3	9.2%	14.5%
4	9.2%	5.1%
5	4.6%	1.7%
6	5.3%	0.9%
7	2.0%	0.0%
8	0.0%	0.9%
10	9.9%	4.3%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	23.6%	28.2%
Not Reported.....	76.4%	71.8%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police (If not reported)

Dealt with in another way	38.5%
Police couldn't help.....	25.0%
Not important - minor offense.....	12.5%
Offender friend/family	9.6%
Didn't want to get involved	8.7%
Afraid of the offender	4.8%
Due to own carelessness	1.0%

Offense Done By

Stranger	36.0%	32.2%
Person well known to you	26.1%	30.6%
Casual acquaintance	23.6%	25.6%
Family member	19.3%	13.2%
Did not see anyone	1.9%	0.0%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile	27.3%	26.4%
Adult.....	71.4%	72.7%
Unknown.....	4.3%	3.3%

31. In 2002, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?

(2000-N=2,201; ± 0.3%; 2002-N=2,095; ± 0.4%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	0.7%	1.0%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	33.3%	33.3%
2	26.7%	25.0%
3	0.0%	16.7%
4	20.0%	8.3%
5	13.3%	8.3%
10	6.7%	8.3%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported	20.0%	21.4%
Not Reported.....	80.0%	78.6%

Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police (If not reported)

Afraid of the offender	26.3%
Dealt with in another way	21.1%
Not important - minor offense.....	21.1%
Police couldn't help.....	15.8%
Didn't want to get involved	10.5%
Offender friend/family	5.3%

Offense Done By

Person well known to you	53.3%	35.0%
Casual acquaintance	33.3%	30.0%
Did not see anyone	0.0%	10.0%
Family member	13.3%	10.0%
Stranger	33.3%	5.0%

To your knowledge, was the assailant.....

Juvenile	13.3%	25.0%
Adult.....	86.7%	70.0%
Unknown.....	6.7%	5.0%

Was this done by

Holding you down	60.00%	50.0%
Threatening you	53.30%	35.0%
Physically hurting you	26.70%	15.0%

32. In 2002, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?
(2000-N=2,223; ± 0.6%; 2002-N=2,116; ± 0.5%)

	2000	2002
Yes.....	2.1%	1.5%

How Many Times Did This Occur?

1	40.9%	34.5%
2	25.0%	31.0%
3	9.1%	10.3%
4	2.3%	10.3%
5	9.1%	3.4%
6	4.5%	0.0%
7	0.0%	3.4%
8	2.3%	0.0%
10	6.8%	6.9%

Reporting One or More Incidents to Police

Reported.....	2.2%	20.7%
Not Reported.....	97.8%	79.3%

*Main Reason for Not Reporting to Police
(If not reported)*

Afraid of the offender	25.0%
Dealt with in another way	25.0%
Police couldn't help.....	12.5%
Offender friend/family	12.5%
Not important - minor offense.....	12.5%
Due to own carelessness	4.2%
Felt sorry for offender	4.2%
Didn't want to get involved	4.2%

Offense Done By

Casual acquaintance	43.5%	41.9%
Person well known to you	45.7%	41.9%
Family member	6.5%	9.7%
Stranger.....	6.5%	6.5%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile	25.8%
Adult.....	77.4%
Unknown	3.2%

33. In 2002, did you feel threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors?
(MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (2000-N=2,245; ± 1.1%; 2002-2,170; ± 1.0%)

	2000	2002
Phone calls.....	8.4%	6.5%
Following or spying.....	5.0%	5.5%
Standing outside	3.3%	2.8%
Showing up places.....	1.9%	2.4%
Other communication	2.3%	2.0%
Sending letters	2.0%	1.9%
Leaving unwanted items	0.6%	0.9%

34. If you were the victim of a crime in 2002, how much of an impact did the event(s) have on your life?
(2000-N=487; ± 4.4%; 2002-N=451; ± 4.5%)

	2000	2002
Very Little	40.0%	41.5%
Some	36.6%	34.1%
A lot.....	15.8%	16.2%
Quite A lot.....	7.6%	8.2%

35. If you were a victim of crime in 2002, but did not report all of the crimes to police, what was the main reason you did not report the crime(s)? (2000-N=344; ± 4.9%; 2002-N=306; ± 5.4%)

	2000	2002
Police couldn't help.....	28.8%	36.6%
Not important - minor offense.....	31.1%	20.6%
Dealt with in another way	17.4%	17.6%
No Confid In Justice System	3.2%	8.5%
Offender friend/family	8.1%	8.2%
Due to own carelessness	5.2%	6.9%
Afraid of the offender	3.8%	4.9%
Didn't want to get involved	1.7%	2.6%
Felt sorry for offender	0.6%	0.3%

36. *If you were the victim of crime in 2002, did an officer inform you about crime victim services or programs? (2000-N=433; ± 3.0%; 2002-N=414; ± 2.9%)*

	2000	2002
No.....	88.7%	89.6%
Yes.....	11.3%	10.4%

37. *If you were the victim of crime in 2002, do you believe the offender(s) was motivated by any of the following characteristics (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (2000-N=464; ± 4.5%; 2002-N=419; ± 4.8%)*

	2000	2002
Does Not Apply.....	45.0%	49.9%
Other.....	28.0%	26.7%
Age.....	21.8%	18.6%
Mental Disability.....	6.5%	8.1%
Sex.....	8.8%	6.4%
Race.....	3.9%	3.8%
National Origin.....	3.4%	2.1%
Physical Condition/Disability.....	2.4%	2.1%
Sexual Orientation.....	3.2%	1.9%
Religion.....	1.9%	1.7%
Sensory Disability (sight/hearing).....	0.0%	0.5%

38. *Do you know where in your community or neighborhood to go when you need help or services as a victim of crime? (2000-N=2,149; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,068; ± 2.0%)*

	2000	2002
No.....	31.5%	31.2%
Yes.....	68.5%	68.8%

39. *Do you keep gun(s) in your home? (MARK ONE) (2000-N=2,175; ± 2.1%; 2002-N=2,075; ± 2.2%)*

	2000	2002
No.....	48.7%	48.7%
Yes, for protection.....	3.9%	3.7%
Yes, for sporting purposes.....	23.8%	21.0%
Yes, both protect and sporting.....	19.7%	22.6%
Yes, other reasons.....	4.0%	4.1%

40. *In 2002, did you ever carry a gun outside your home for protection? (2000-N=2,200; ± 1.0%; 2002-N=2,104; ± 1.0%)*

	2000	2002
No.....	94.1%	94.4%
Yes.....	5.9%	5.6%

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) (2000-N=2,245; ± 2.0%; 2002-N=2,063; ± 2.1%)*

	2000	2002
Extra/More secure locks.....	36.8%	38.9%
Security lights.....	25.8%	28.2%
Taken no action.....	28.6%	28.0%
Extra/More window locks.....	17.7%	18.3%
Purchased dog.....	17.5%	18.2%
Neighborhood watch.....	14.6%	15.9%
Burglar alarms.....	10.9%	11.7%
Display security sticker.....	11.7%	11.7%
Carry object for defense.....	8.5%	8.3%
Purchase gun.....	7.1%	7.1%
Pepper spray.....	7.6%	6.2%
Self-defense course.....	6.1%	5.8%
Other.....	0.0%	72.3%

42. What is your present age? (2000-N=2,215; 2002-N=2,126)

	2000	2002
16 to 20.....	9.7%	7.8%
21 to 25.....	10.8%	10.3%
26 to 30.....	8.1%	8.8%
31 to 35.....	7.6%	7.7%
36 to 40.....	8.8%	7.9%
41 to 45.....	10.7%	9.5%
46 to 50.....	9.8%	10.7%
51 to 55.....	8.8%	10.0%
56 to 60.....	7.9%	7.7%
61 to 65.....	5.6%	5.9%
66 to 70.....	3.3%	4.5%
71 to 75.....	3.5%	3.3%
76 to 80.....	2.9%	3.0%
Over 80.....	2.5%	2.7%

43. What is your sex? (2000-N=2,188; 2002-N=2,100)

	2000	2002
Male.....	43.1%	42.2%
Female.....	56.9%	57.8%

44. Which category best describes your racial background? (2000-N=2,177; 2002-N=2,115)

	2000	2002
African American/Black.....	0.4%	0.1%
American Indian.....	1.1%	0.5%
Asian.....	0.0%	1.7%
Pacific Islander.....	0.4%	0.3%
Biracial or Multiracial.....	2.0%	0.9%
White/Caucasian.....	92.3%	93.4%
Other.....	3.9%	3.0%

45. What is your ethnic background? (2000-N=2,092; 2002-N=2,013)

	2000	2002
Hispanic.....	6.0%	4.5%
Non-Hispanic.....	94.0%	95.5%

46. What is your marital status? (2000-N=2,221; 2002-N=2,116)

	2000	2002
Single.....	22.2%	20.3%
Married.....	66.5%	68.3%
Divorced.....	6.5%	5.9%
Widowed.....	4.3%	4.9%
Separated.....	0.6%	0.6%

47. Indicate if any of the following describe you: (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (2000-;2002-2,077)

	2000	2002
Mental disability.....	0.8%	0.7%
Physical disability.....	5.3%	5.2%
Sensory disability.....	3.3%	3.6%
None of the above.....	89.8%	91.1%

48. Please mark the category that best describes your highest level of education. (2000-N=2,228; 2002-N=2,108)

	2000	2002
8th grade or less.....	1.10%	1.2%
9th to 12th grade but no diploma.....	9.00%	8.0%
High school graduate or GED.....	18.20%	19.2%
Some post high school education.....	26.70%	25.9%
Vocational/Technical.....	10.40%	9.4%
Associates degree.....	8.50%	9.5%
Baccalaureate degree.....	16.40%	16.8%
Graduate degree.....	9.60%	10.0%

49. Please mark the category that best describes your TOTAL HOUSEHOLD income before taxes in 2000; (2000-N=2,089; 2002-N=1,994)

	2000	2002
Less than \$10,000	6.8%	6.3%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	10.5%	8.4%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10.7%	11.8%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	14.4%	13.5%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	13.0%	12.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	11.0%	10.5%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	10.2%	8.9%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	6.5%	8.0%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	4.1%	5.4%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	4.0%	4.0%
More than \$100,000	8.9%	10.7%

50. Please mark the category that best describes your present employment status. (2000-N=2,219; 2002-N=2,117)

	2000	2002
Employed full-time	49.2%	47.3%
Employed part-time	13.1%	12.2%
Student	7.5%	7.3%
Homemaker	11.4%	12.7%
Unemployed	3.7%	4.3%
Retired	15.2%	16.3%

51. How long have you lived in Utah? (2000-N=2,225; 2002-N=2,119)

	2000	2002
Less than 3 years	4.6%	3.3%
3 to 5 years	3.6%	4.0%
6 to 9 years	5.9%	6.6%
10 to 17 years	13.6%	11.5%
18 years or more	72.2%	74.6%

52. How long have you lived at your current residence? (2000-N=2,224; 2002-N=2,123)

	2000	2002
Less than 3 years	21.9%	22.7%
3 to 5 years	16.5%	14.8%
6 to 9 years	15.9%	16.5%
10 to 17 years	18.3%	18.0%
18 years or more	27.5%	28.0%

53. Please mark the category that best describes your place of residence: (2000-N=2,221; 2002-N=2,111)

	2000	2002
Apartment	6.6%	6.1%
Condominium/Townhouse	4.7%	4.6%
Duplex	2.5%	2.2%
Mobile home or trailer	4.1%	3.2%
Single family house	82.1%	83.9%

54. Do you own or rent your place of residence?
(2000-N=2,226; 2002-N=2,115)

	2000	2002
Own	77.2%	79.4%
Rent	14.3%	13.8%
Other	8.5%	6.8%

55. How many people lived in your home in 2002?
(2000-N=2,221; 2002-N=2,122)

	2000	2002
1	7.7%	7.1%
2 to 3	46.4%	47.2%
4 to 5	31.5%	30.8%
6 to 7	11.8%	12.5%
8 or more	2.7%	2.5%