



# Utah Crime Survey 2014

## Victimization & Perceptions

**Ben Peterson, Ph.D.**





## Background

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The mission of the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) is to promote broad philosophical agreement about the objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice system in the State; to provide a mechanism for coordinating the functions of various branches and levels of government concerned with criminal and juvenile justice; and to coordinate statewide efforts to reduce crime and victimization in Utah. To accomplish these goals, the Commission includes a diverse membership representing a wide range of organizations that play a role in justice issues in Utah.

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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. The author of the 2014 Utah Crime Survey report is Dr. Ben Peterson, the Director of Research and Data for CCJJ, and the Director of the Utah Statistical Analysis Center.

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Please contact Dr. Peterson ([benpeterson@utah.gov](mailto:benpeterson@utah.gov)) with any questions about the report or the survey data.

## Note On Crime Data

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Most of the individuals interviewed for this survey reported feeling safe in their communities. These feelings are supported by official crime statistics that indicate crime has decreased over the past two decades, and that the crime rate in Utah is lower than the national average. Despite the evidence of low and reducing crime rates, many Utahns (64%) still regard crime as a top concern for the State and believe that it has increased recently and will continue to increase in the near future. To understand these conflicting pieces of information, the differing methods for collecting crime data should be considered.

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The federal government uses two principle methods to collect crime data. The first is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. This program, which has been in existence for close to 80 years, collects information on eight major crime types that are reported to local law enforcement authorities: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. This information is used to calculate "official" crime rates and track them over time. There are two obvious limitations to this data: 1) it relies entirely on reported crime, and 2) it focuses only on the eight crimes listed above. In order to gather

more complete information about crime, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) developed the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). It has been conducted annually since 1973 and collects more detailed information on crime than the UCR program. Results suggest that about 2 out of every 3 crimes go unreported. One limitation of NCVS is that it does not collect enough responses for state-by-state analyses. Utah's Crime Survey is modeled in part on the national program and, when paired with UCR data, allows us to make better estimates of the impact of crime in Utah.



## Introduction

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One statutory duty of CCJJ is to “study, evaluate, and report on the status of crime in the State and on the effectiveness of criminal justice policies, procedures, and programs directed toward the reduction of crime in the state.” In a continuing effort to better understand the nature and extent of crime in Utah, CCJJ conducted its fifth Utah Crime Survey in 2014, covering crimes that occurred during 2013, as well as various perceptions of crime by the public.

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Utah has an effective system of crime data collection in which local law enforcement agencies provide statistics to the State on the number and type of crimes that the public reports to them. There are, however, limitations inherent in this type of system as an estimate of the actual prevalence of crime. The only crimes that can be counted in such a system are those which are reported to the police, and which are then included in the reports from law enforcement to the State. Crimes that go unreported (which may be as high as two-thirds for some types of crimes) will not be included in these official crime statistics.

Reporting crime to the police is a personal decision. There are many reasons why a citizen may choose not to report a crime to the authorities, including well-justified fear for his or her life, not feeling the police can provide the necessary assistance, and a reluctance to go through the bother of reporting. Crime surveys that

assess victimization rates, such as the one in this current report, have been used by Utah, other states, and the federal government in an effort to bridge the gap between actual crime and reported crime. This survey should be considered an additional tool, along with official crime statistics, toward understanding the amount of crime occurring in Utah communities.

A representative random sample of 2,000 Utahns from across the state responded to our survey via telephone and the internet. In addition to various types of property, person, and sexual crime victimization in the previous year and lifetime, the survey assessed perceptions about crime in the respondents' community, causes of crime, fear of crime, personal risk, and specific crime issues such as guns, gangs, and marijuana laws. The survey also attempted to assess the impact of victimization, reporting of crime, and the use of services by victims (and ratings of those services).

## Changes to the 2014 Survey and Report

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The 2014 survey carries forward most of the significant format and methodological changes that were made in the 2010 survey. Additionally, some new questions were included this year to assess awareness and use of various types of victim services, including victim advocates and victim compensation. Of particular interest was assessing the experience of victims who reported the crimes they experienced in the previous year, including what services they used and how they felt about their experience dealing with aspects of the criminal justice system and various victim services (see p.10-11). We also continued to refine our assessment of victim-offender relationship by adding the categories “ex-spouse” and “ex-boyfriend/girlfriend” (p. 6), provided full-page descriptions of the data on identity theft (p.4) and stalking (p.5) victimization with trends, and expanded out description of factors influencing victimization (p.12) to include such factors as disability, employment, and marital status. Finally, new questions were included about topics such as guns and marijuana laws.

## 2014 Survey Highlights

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- The 2014 survey sample and methods were similar to the previous survey conducted in 2010, which used traditional landline methods along with newer cell phone and online methods, to contact a balanced and representative sample of Utahns over the age of 18 (Appendix A, p.23).
- Responses were collected from 2,000 individuals from across the state on questions assessing crime victimization and various perceptions and opinions about crime in the state and their community.

### Victimization Rates Continue Downward Trend

- Victimization rates are down in the current assessment overall, and for most crime categories and specific crimes (p.3).
- Respondents were asked if they had been victims of various property (motor vehicle theft, auto burglary, vandalism, burglary, larceny), person (robbery, assault, threats of violence), and sexual (rape and other sexual assault) crimes, as well as identity theft and stalking, in the previous year.
- Overall, 46.5% of respondents experienced at least one of the crimes listed (down from 51.0% in 2010 and 53.6% in 2006). 33.8% experienced at least one of the traditional property crimes in the previous year (down from 35.2% in 2010); 6.6% experienced at least one of the traditional person crimes (down from 7.2% in 2006); and 1.2% experienced a sexual crime (similar to 0.9% in 2010).

### Identity Theft Continues to be a Growing Problem in Utah

- The only specific crime rates that increased significantly from the previous survey was identity theft (29.2%, up from 21.5% in 2010 and 14.1% in 2006). This is a 108.6% increase since 2006 (p.4).
- The identity theft prevalence rate is relatively high compared to survey estimates at the national level (6.7%) and from nearby states (e.g., Arizona ~17%).
- Almost half (44.5%) of Utahns surveyed have now experienced some form of identity theft in their lifetime.

### A Majority of Person and Sex Crimes Are Committed by Someone Known to the Victim

- Overall, less than half of person and sex crimes experienced in the previous year (41.4%) were perpetrated by strangers. Over the lifetime, this rate decreases to 36.9% (p.6).
- A relatively large percentage of person and sex crimes are committed by casual acquaintances (23.9% in previous year, 32.3% over lifetime).
- Current or former intimate partners (spouses or boyfriends/girlfriends) account for 31.3% of person and sex crimes in the previous year, and 32.0% over the lifetime.

### Reporting Rates Have Increased

- Rates of reporting crime to the police are up over most of the categories and specific types of crime compared to 2010 rates (p.6-7).
- While rates are up, still just over half (55.4%) of victims reported at least one crime they experienced in the previous year to the police, and only 43.5% of the total incidents were reported.
- Most victims of identity theft tend to report the incident(s) to their bank or credit card company rather than the police. There were various reasons cited for why victims of other crimes did not report the incident(s) to police (p.8-9).

### Impact of Victimization Varied by Crime Category and Influenced Likelihood of Seeking Treatment

- Only 9.8% of victims indicated that their prior year victimization had either a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives (p.10). This impact was significantly greater for victims of sex crimes (36.3%), stalking (24.5%), and person crimes (23.0%).
- 50.9% of assault victims, 42.9% of rape victims, and 22.2% of robbery victims reported being injured in at least one of the incidents they experienced.
- Only 7.1% of all crime victims in 2013 sought mental health or other treatment services as a direct result of their victimization, though this increased to over a third (33.7%) of those whose victimization had the greatest impact on their lives.

## Use of Services by Victims Was Low

- Victims who reported crimes in 2013 were asked if they took advantage of various victim services provided by the State and local authorities (p.10). Only 7.9% reported using a victim advocate, 5.4% applied for victim compensation, and 5.2% signed up for victim notification services (VINE).

## Victims Who Report Tend to Rate Victim Services Higher Than the Criminal Justice System

- More victims who reported a crime in 2013 had a positive (46.7%) or mixed (41.3%) experience doing so than a negative one (12.1%).
- Victim services in general (62.5%) had higher satisfaction ratings than the criminal justice system in general (45.1%) (p.11).
- Only 10.8% of victims who reported the crime had their case go to court, though over a quarter (25.6%) did not know what their case status was.

## Victimization Rates Varied by Important Demographic/Background Factors

- Victimization and impact were both examined in relation to various background, demographic, and location factors (p.12).
- Several new factors examined this year were highly related to victimization across multiple crime categories, including disability (mental, physical, and/or sensory), marital status, and whether the respondent lost their job or was otherwise unemployed in the previous year.
- Females were more likely to be victims of sexual crimes and stalking, while males were more likely to be victims of person crimes. Age, race/ethnicity, household income, and education were also factors related to certain types of victimization.

## Many Utahns Still Believe Crime is Increasing

- Crime was an issue that worried 64.9% of respondents (p.17), which ranked fifth behind the environment/air quality, education, health care, and economy/unemployment (this was 80% and the #1 issue back in 2006).
- Similar to previous surveys, Utahns in 2014 reported feeling safe in their communities for the most part, though most believed that crime was at least sometimes a problem. Also similar to previous

surveys, the vast majority of respondents felt that crime had increased (46.4%) or stayed the same (47.7%) over the past three years (though objective crime rates are down in this time period), and that it would either increase further (55.8%) or stay the same (38.7%) over the next three years.

- Illegal drugs were the most commonly cited cause of crime, with 89.0% indicating they thought these were responsible for the crime problem in Utah.

## Prior Year Victims Report a Greater Tendency to Worry About Crime in Their Communities and Future Victimization

- Victims of crime in the previous year are less likely to feel safe in their communities, more likely to worry about crime, and more likely to expect to be victimized in the coming year (p.20). This is especially true for person and stalking victims.

## Half of Utahns Keep a Gun in the Home

- 50.1% of respondents keep at least one gun in their home (p.21). Almost two-thirds (64.4%) do this for protection purposes.
- 11.7% carried a gun outside the home for protection in 2013. Crime victims were more likely to do this, as well as carry some other weapon for protection.
- 18.0% of respondents have either personally been the victim of a crime involving a gun, or have a relative or close personal friend who has

## Almost Half Indicate They Believe There is a Gang Presence in Their Community

- 50.5% of respondents indicated that they know of or believe there is a gang presence in their community (p.21). Those that did indicate a presence rated their impact on the community as moderate (mean of 5.07 on a scale of 0-10).
- Gang presence and impact tended to vary by county and population density, with respondents from Weber and Salt Lake counties, as well as those in urban/metro areas, reporting the highest impact.

## Close to Two-Thirds of Utahns Would Support Medical Marijuana

- Half (49.9%) oppose a law similar to Colorado that would legalize possession of small amounts of recreational marijuana (41.1% support).

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## Part 1: Experience of Crime (Victimization)

As in past victimization surveys, the 2014 Crime Survey asked respondents if they were victims of various property (motor vehicle theft, auto burglary, vandalism, burglary, and larceny), person (robbery, assault, and threats of violence), and sexual (rape and other sexual assault) crimes in the previous year (2013) and/or prior to the previous year. The current survey also continued the assessment of the special crime categories of identity theft and stalking. Questions were phrased such that respondents were queried about incidents that occurred in **Utah** – not crimes that may have happened when they were outside the state.

Overall, 46.5% of respondents reported being the victim of at least one of the crimes on the list, which is down from 51.0% in the previous survey conducted in 2010. Focusing on only the traditional types of crime assessed (excluding identity theft and stalking), the overall prevalence rate in this sample was 36.7% (compared to 38.8% in 2010). Including prior year victimization, 83.9% of respondents were victims of at least one of the crimes assessed during their lifetime in Utah (76.8% if identity theft and stalking are excluded). These overall rates varied across the different categories of crime (property, person, sexual) and the 12 specific crimes assessed. This section will describe some of this variation, as well as explore victim-offender relationship in person and sexual crimes, reporting of crime, the impact of crime, use of services, and some factors that might influence the experience of crime.

- Table 1 on the next page provides information on the incidence and prevalence of crime in Utah based on responses from the 2014 Crime Survey. Table 2 and Figure 1 on page 3 provide trends in the prevalence rates over the past four surveys.
- As in previous years, **property crimes** were experienced by a far higher percentage of respondents (33.8%) than other types of crime. Overall, the incidence rate in this sample for traditional property crimes (motor vehicle theft, burglary, burglary from a vehicle, larceny, and vandalism) was 824.5 per 1,000 individuals. In their lifetimes, 80.8% of individuals are likely to have experienced one or more of these property crimes.
- Within the property crime category, the crime with the highest incidence and prevalence during the previous year period was vandalism (279.4 incidents per 1,000 individuals, 16.1% of individuals victimized). This was followed by auto burglary (211.3 incidents per 1,000 individuals, 13.2% victimized). Motor vehicle theft was the least common property crime (76.3 per 1,000, 4.9% victimized).

<p><b>Motor Vehicle Theft:</b> "steal, or attempt to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, etc."</p> <p><b>Auto Burglary:</b> "steal items that belonged to you from inside any of your vehicles, such as money, purse, wallet, day planner, stereo, TV, DVD player, vehicle parts, recordings, etc."</p> <p><b>Vandalism:</b> "property damaged or vandalized, but not stolen"</p> <p><b>Burglary:</b> "break into, or try to break into, your home or some other building on your property"</p> <p><b>Other Theft/Larceny:</b> "anything else stolen from you without the direct use of force by another person other than incidents already mentioned"</p>
<p><b>Robbery:</b> "take, or attempt to take, something directly from you by using force, such as a stick-up, mugging, or threat"</p> <p><b>Assault With Weapon:</b> "attack you with a club, knife, gun or other weapon other than hands, fists, or feet"</p> <p><b>Assault Without Weapon:</b> "hit, attack, or beat you by using their hands, fists, or feet"</p> <p><b>Threat of Violence:</b> "threaten to hit, attack, or beat you, with or without a weapon"</p>
<p><b>Forcible Rape:</b> "force you, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them"</p> <p><b>Other Sexual Assault:</b> "force you, or attempt to force you, into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc."</p>
<p><b>Identity Theft:</b> one or more of items listed in box on p.2</p> <p><b>Stalking:</b> one or more of items listed in box on p.3, accompanied by at least some fear for the safety of self or family</p>

# Utah Crime Survey 2014

**Table 1.** Victimization Information - 2014 Survey.

	2014 Total N*	2014 Victim N	2014 Prevalence	Single Incident	Multiple Incidents	Incidence Rate#	Lifetime Prevalence^
<b>Traditional Property Crimes</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	-	-	<b>824.5</b>	<b>73.4%</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	1967	97	4.9%	64.0%	36.0%	76.3	20.0%
Auto Burglary	1978	262	13.2%	69.0%	31.0%	211.3	43.3%
Vandalism	1979	319	16.1%	63.5%	36.5%	279.4	42.5%
Burglary	1952	112	5.7%	72.2%	27.8%	94.8	26.4%
Other Theft/Larceny	1962	169	8.6%	57.8%	42.2%	174.8	25.8%
<b>Traditional Person Crimes</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	-	-	<b>188.0</b>	<b>28.2%</b>
Robbery	1984	11	0.6%	87.5%	12.5%	6.0	4.1%
Assault	1985	53	2.7%	-	-	78.6	17.9%
- With Weapon	-	13	0.7%	76.9%	23.1%	8.6	4.6%
- Without Weapon	-	45	2.3%	50.0%	50.0%	70.0	16.1%
Threat of Violence	1987	98	4.9%	50.5%	49.5%	104.7	19.4%
<b>Sexual Crimes</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	-	-	<b>30.0</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
Forcible Rape	1983	8	0.4%	50.0%	50.0%	6.6	7.6%
Other Sexual Assault	1979	18	0.9%	47.1%	52.9%	23.7	10.0%
Special: Identity Theft	1946	569	29.2%	59.9%	40.1%	479.4	44.5%
Special: Stalking	1976	120	6.1%	32.7%	67.3%	227.7	13.2%

\* Number of respondents (excluding "Don't Know" responses and refusals)

# New incidents in 2013 per 1,000 persons age 18 and over

^ Victimization experienced in lifetime in Utah (combined previous year and prior to 2013)

- **Person crimes** were experienced by a much lower percentage of respondents (6.6%). Overall, the incidence rate in this sample for traditional person crimes (robbery, assaults with and without a weapon, and threats of violence) was 188.0 per 1,000 individuals. In their lifetimes, 28.2% of individuals are likely to experience one or more of these person crimes.
- Within the person crime category, threats of violence were the most common (104.7 incidents per 1,000 individuals, 4.9% of individuals victimized), followed by assaults (78.6 per 1,000, 2.7% victimized). Assaults were much more likely to occur by way of hands, fists, or feet than with a weapon. Robberies were much less common (6.0 per 1,000, 0.6% victimized).
- Very few respondents experienced **sexual crimes** in the previous year period (1.2%). Overall, the incidence rate in this sample for the sexual crimes

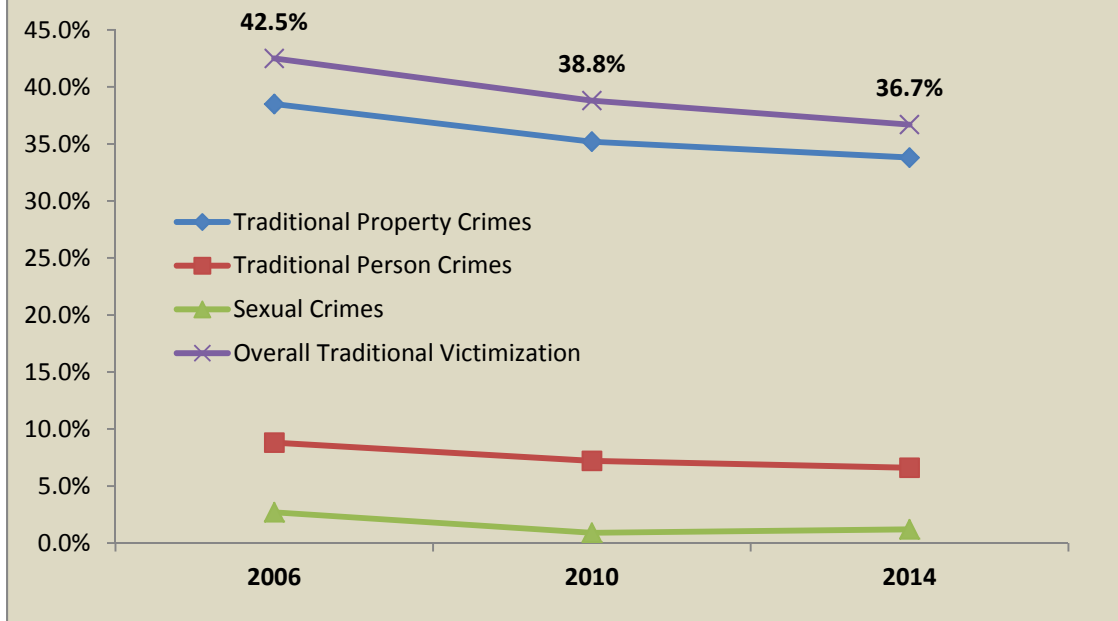
assessed (forcible rape, other sexual assault) was 30.0 per 1,000 individuals. In their lifetimes, 13.0% of individuals are likely to experience one or more of these sexual crimes. Both forcible rape and sexual assault had low incidence and prevalence rates in the previous year.

- As Table 2 shows, victimization rates are down in most categories when compared to previous years. This is not surprising considering that official index crime rates have also been on the decline in the past decade. One exception appears to be other theft/larceny. While violent crime and other more serious crimes may be decreasing in recent years, it is possible that increases in these types of petty theft could be influenced by factors such as economic conditions and substance abuse. The other exception to the otherwise declining victimization rates (identity theft) will be discussed in more detail in the next section.

**Table 2.** Crime Victimization Trends.

	2004	2006	2010	2014
<b>Traditional Property Crimes</b>		<b>38.5%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.4%	6.6%	4.3%	4.9%
Auto Burglary	16.2%	18.1%	14.4%	13.2%
Vandalism	19.6%	20.3%	15.8%	16.1%
Burglary	6.6%	9.2%	6.4%	5.7%
Other Theft/Larceny	7.4%	5.7%	8.8%	8.6%
<b>Traditional Person Crimes</b>		<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
Robbery	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%
Assault			2.7%	2.7%
- With Weapon	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
- Without Weapon	3.7%	3.1%	2.3%	2.3%
Threat of Violence	7.1%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%
<b>Sexual Crimes</b>		<b>2.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Forcible Rape	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Other Sexual Assault	1.5%	2.4%	0.8%	0.9%
<b>Overall Traditional Victimization</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>

**Figure 1.** Trends in victimization for traditional crime categories (prevalence).

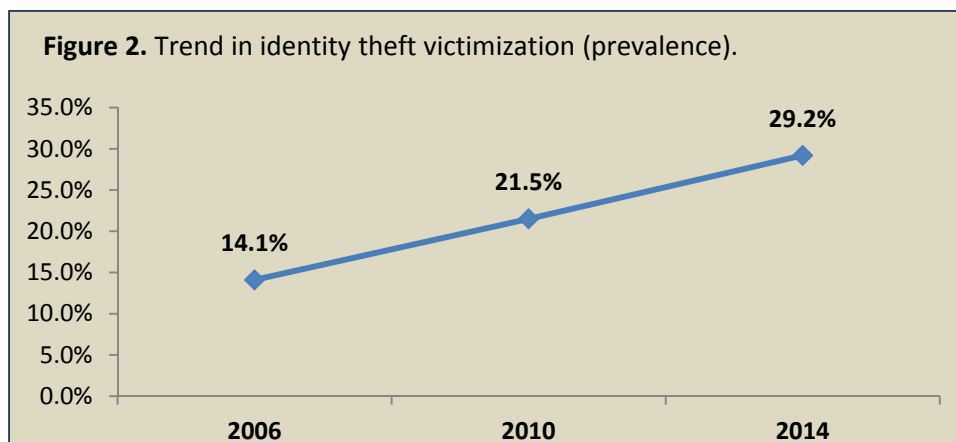


## Other Crime: Identity Theft

Identity theft is a special case of property crime that was first comprehensively assessed in Utah within the 2006 survey. It has since been included in both the 2010 survey and the current survey, allowing us to look at some trends that are quite alarming. The box below lists the individual activities used to assess identity theft, along with the percentage of respondents indicating each occurred in the previous year in Utah (vs. 2010 and 2006). In the previous year, 29.2% of respondents experienced one or more of the four types of identity theft assessed. As seen in Table 1 (p.2), the incidence rate was 479.4 per 1,000 individuals over the age of 18, and many individuals (40.1%) experienced multiple incidents or types of identity theft in the previous year. The most common identity theft activity experienced by individuals in Utah continues to be the use (or attempted use) of a credit card without permission (22.3%). As Figure 2 demonstrates, the identity theft rate has risen sharply since it was first assessed in 2006 (108.6% increase since 2006, 35.8% since 2010). Overall, almost half (44.5%) of the Utahns surveyed have now experienced some form of identity theft in their lifetime.

Identity Theft	2006	2010	2014
1. Used or attempted to use existing credit cards without your permission	9.6%	15.8%	22.3%
2. Used or attempted to use existing accounts (e.g., checking) other than credit cards without your permission	5.8%	5.7%	7.6%
3. Used or attempted to use personal information to obtain services, such as cell phones, telephones, utilities	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%
4. Used or attempted to use personal information without your permission to obtain new credit cards or loans, run up debts, open new accounts, or otherwise commit theft, fraud, or some other crime	4.9%	5.0%	5.5%
<b>One or more of above in previous year</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>
<b>One or more of above in lifetime</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>

- Utah’s identify theft victimization rate is quite elevated compared to national estimates of 6.7% in 2012 (see <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit12.pdf>). Arizona has recently reported a rate of around 17%.

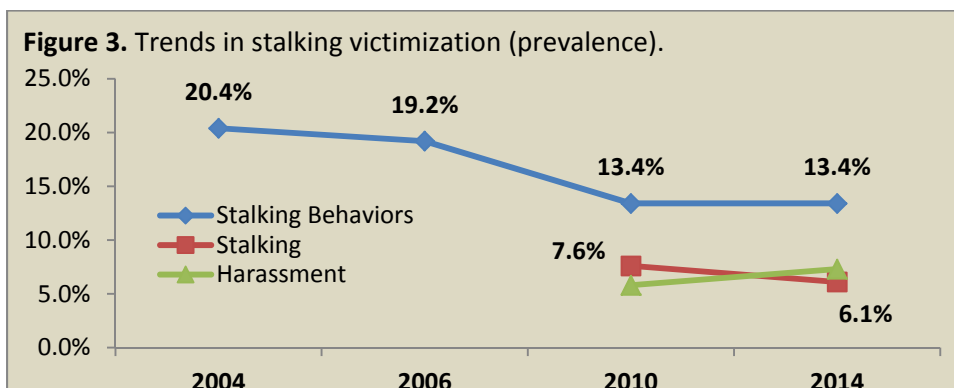


## Other Crime: Stalking

The experience of stalking-related behaviors was first assessed in the 2004 survey, though the previous survey in 2010 was the first to differentiate stalking from harassment (by the presence of fear for the safety of oneself or loved ones as a result of the behaviors). The box below lists the individual behaviors used to assess stalking, along with the percentage of respondents indicating each occurred in the past year in Utah. In the previous year, 13.4% of individuals experienced at least one stalking behavior (unchanged from 2010 survey), of which 6.1% were classified as stalking victims (down from 7.6%) and 7.3% as harassment. As seen in Table 1 (p.2), over two-thirds (67.3%) of stalking victims experienced multiple incidents, and the incidence rate was 227.7 per 1,000 individuals. The most common stalking behaviors experienced continue to be sending unsolicited messages (6.4%) and making unsolicited phone calls (4.9%). But, stalking (vs. harassment) was also much more likely to be associated with such behaviors as following or spying and waiting or standing outside the home, school, or workplace. Figure 3 shows that the rate of stalking and associated behaviors is in decline.

Did you feel threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors?	2004	2006	2010	2014
1. Sending unsolicited e-mail, text messages, letter, other written correspondence*	4.3%	4.3%	5.9%	6.4%
2. Making unsolicited phone calls or leaving messages	11.6%	10.8%	5.3%	4.9%
3. Posting information or spreading rumors on the internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth*	-	-	3.2%	2.8%
4. Trying to communicate against your will (other)*	5.8%	5.7%	2.3%	2.4%
5. Waiting/standing outside home, school, or workplace	6.4%	5.6%	2.8%	2.3%
6. Following or spying	6.9%	7.3%	2.6%	1.9%
7. Continually showing up at places you were without legitimate reason	3.3%	3.8%	1.2%	1.2%
8. Leaving unwanted presents, flowers, other items	2.3%	1.9%	1.0%	0.8%
<b>One or more of above in previous year</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>Somewhat or very fearful for safety</b>	-	-	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
<b>One or more of above in lifetime</b>	-	-	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
<b>Somewhat or very fearful for safety</b>	-	-	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>

Note: Fear and lifetime victimization were not assessed previous to 2010  
 \* Wording of #1 was changed in 2010 to include text messages; #3 was new in 2010



## Victim-Offender Relationship (Person/Sex Crimes)

Victims of robbery, assault, threats of violence, rape, sexual assault, and stalking were asked to identify (if possible) their relationship with the perpetrator of the crime against them, as well as the age group of the offender (adult or juvenile). This was assessed both for crimes that occurred in the previous year and crimes experienced prior to 2013. Overall, a sizable percentage of violent crime is experienced at the hands of casual acquaintances and strangers, though a majority of offenders are known to victims. Notable exceptions to the high percentage of stranger victimizations are rape and sexual assault. Additionally, almost a third (31.3% in the previous year, 32.0% prior to 2013) of violent crime is committed by current or former intimate partners, close to that committed by strangers. It is important to note that the percentages in several of these categories in the previous year are based on a very small number of victims (especially robbery, rape, and sexual assault). While most violent offenders are adults, robberies, assaults, and threats are more likely to involve juveniles.

**Table 3.** Relationship to the victim and other offender characteristics in person and sexual crimes.

<b>Previous Year (2013)</b>	Robbery	Assault	Threats	Rape	Sex Assault	Stalking	<b>Overall</b>
Spouse	22.2%	12.2%	10.3%	25.0%	5.9%	12.0%	<b>11.8%</b>
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	11.1%	8.9%	4.1%	12.5%	5.9%	1.7%	<b>4.3%</b>
Ex-Spouse or Boy/Girlfriend	11.1%	12.2%	9.3%	25.0%	17.6%	20.9%	<b>15.2%</b>
Family Member (non-spouse)	11.1%	22.8%	15.5%	25.0%	11.8%	6.9%	<b>13.5%</b>
Well Known (excluding family)	22.2%	28.1%	16.7%	37.5%	17.6%	11.2%	<b>17.5%</b>
Casual Acquaintance	33.3%	19.3%	19.8%	50.0%	52.9%	22.6%	<b>23.9%</b>
Stranger	44.4%	49.1%	47.4%	25.0%	17.6%	36.5%	<b>41.4%</b>
Someone Not Seen	22.2%	14.0%	4.2%	25.0%	0.0%	19.3%	<b>12.7%</b>
Adult*	77.8%	81.8%	87.5%	100.0%	100.0%	91.8%	<b>88.6%</b>
Juvenile*	22.2%	29.1%	21.9%	0.0%	12.5%	12.4%	<b>18.9%</b>

<b>Prior to 2013</b>	Robbery	Assault	Threats	Rape	Sex Assault	Stalking	<b>Overall</b>
Spouse	8.6%	10.6%	9.6%	7.8%	3.2%	7.5%	<b>8.4%</b>
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	5.7%	6.6%	5.7%	17.0%	15.4%	9.1%	<b>9.1%</b>
Ex-Spouse or Boy/Girlfriend	10.0%	10.8%	11.9%	16.3%	11.2%	31.0%	<b>14.5%</b>
Family Member (non-spouse)	5.7%	17.8%	17.0%	15.6%	18.6%	8.0%	<b>15.4%</b>
Well Known (excluding family)	11.4%	20.7%	23.8%	23.4%	31.4%	20.5%	<b>22.8%</b>
Casual Acquaintance	24.3%	31.4%	34.7%	24.8%	35.6%	34.8%	<b>32.3%</b>
Stranger	71.4%	44.0%	45.4%	14.2%	19.1%	29.0%	<b>36.9%</b>
Someone Not Seen	15.9%	7.9%	7.2%	1.4%	1.1%	16.8%	<b>7.7%</b>
Adult*	73.8%	67.6%	78.1%	83.7%	82.1%	90.5%	<b>77.7%</b>
Juvenile*	32.3%	43.4%	37.7%	18.4%	24.7%	20.8%	<b>32.8%</b>

Note: Victims may identify more than one offender relationship category (multiple offenders and/or incidents)

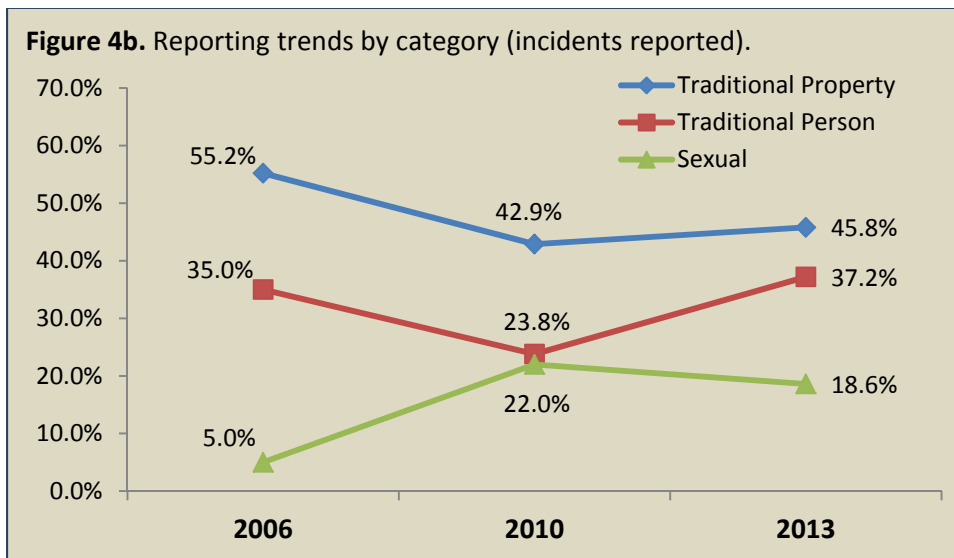
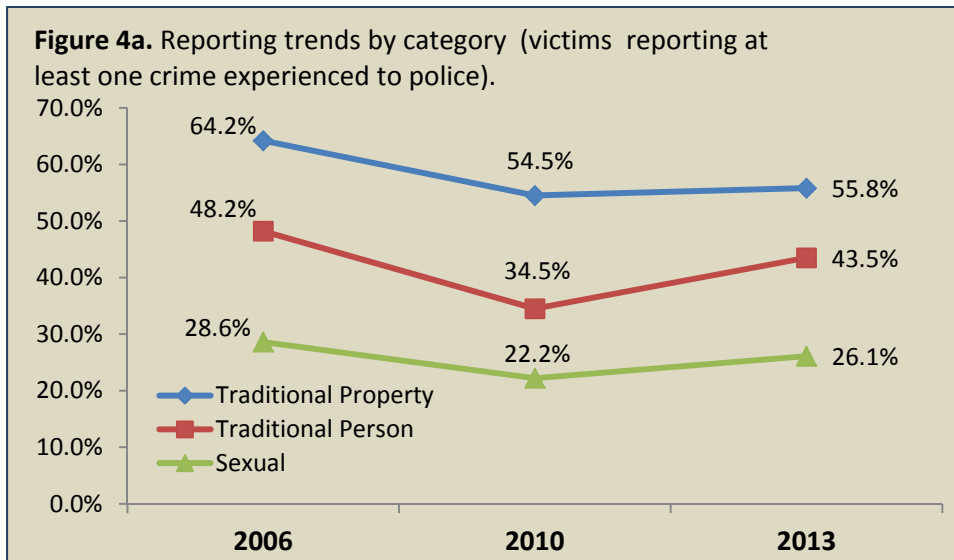
\* Percentages for each include "Both" responses and may not sum to 100%

## Reporting Crimes to the Police

One important function of a victimization survey is that it provides a broader picture of crime that is occurring in our communities, even crimes that are not reported to the police. In doing so, these surveys tend to show that a fairly large percentage of crime that occurs in a given year is not reported; rather, it is often dealt with in some other way. This continues to be the case this year, as Table 4 below demonstrates. Overall, just over half (55.4%) of victims reported at least one crime they experienced in the previous year to the police, while only 43.5% of the total incidents were reported. The rate of reporting, however, has increased in general (victim-based up 3.7% and incident-based up 27.6%) and for most categories and specific types of crime compared to what was found in the 2010 survey. Property crimes, especially burglary, are more likely to be reported than person or sexual crimes, though the reporting rate for person crimes showed the greatest increase from 2010 (victim-based up 26.1% and **incident-based up 56.3%**). Tables 5a through 5c display the most common reasons for not reporting each type of crime assessed. These tables show that rather than reporting the incident to the police, many victims dealt with it themselves (especially person crime victims) or felt it was not worth the effort to report the crime (especially property crime victims). Identity theft victims were more likely to involve their bank or credit card company than the police, and stalking victims were most likely to think the system would not be able to help them resolve their victimization.

**Table 4.** Reporting by crime type.

	Victims - Reported ≥ 1			Incident-Level		
	2006	2010	2014	2006	2010	2014
<b>Traditional Property Crimes</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>45.8%</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	81.1%	70.9%	58.9%	76.8%	53.5%	46.0%
Auto Burglary	69.1%	58.0%	59.4%	64.6%	52.0%	51.7%
Vandalism	58.5%	45.4%	51.6%	45.3%	38.8%	45.0%
Burglary	64.2%	52.4%	66.7%	60.2%	43.0%	63.2%
Other Theft/Larceny		42.3%	44.6%		31.6%	30.3%
<b>Traditional Person Crimes</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>
Robbery	53.8%	47.1%	50.0%	65.9%	43.8%	41.7%
Assault		41.8%	54.7%		25.8%	37.8%
- With Weapon	100.0%	50.0%	69.2%	100.0%	44.4%	70.6%
- Without Weapon	51.4%	39.1%	61.4%	32.3%	22.7%	33.8%
Threat of Violence	41.4%	28.2%	34.9%	23.6%	20.3%	36.5%
<b>Sexual Crimes</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>
Forcible Rape	25.0%	33.0%	75.0%	8.7%	37.5%	61.5%
Other Sexual Assault	30.0%	20.0%	11.8%	4.5%	14.7%	6.5%
<b>Overall Traditional Victimization</b>		<b>53.4%</b>	<b>55.4%</b>		<b>34.1%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>
Identity Theft		34.4%	27.7%		29.1%	25.1%
Stalking		21.1%	37.0%		14.1%	21.8%



**Table 5a.** Most important reason for not reporting - property crimes and identity theft.

	MVT	AB	V	B	OT/L	IDT
N (did not report at least one victimization in previous year)	40	123	176	38	103	416
General fear	2.5%	1.6%	0.6%	2.6%	1.0%	
Direct threat from perpetrator or associate	5.0%					0.7%
Dealt with it myself, or with help from family/friends	<b>17.5%</b>	6.5%	14.8%	18.4%	11.7%	9.1%
Lack of evidence/proof	15.0%	17.1%	18.8%	<b>23.7%</b>	21.4%	2.4%
Felt it was my own fault (at least in part)	10.0%	8.1%	0.6%		4.9%	
Not worth the effort	7.5%	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	21.1%	<b>26.2%</b>	6.3%
Didn't believe police/CJ system would help	7.5%	18.7%	15.9%	18.4%	14.6%	7.7%
Perpetrator was family member or close friend	5.0%	3.3%	0.6%	10.5%	13.6%	1.2%
Someone else reported it	12.5%	0.8%	2.8%	5.3%	1.9%	1.0%
Bank or credit card company took care of it	-	-	-	-	-	<b>68.8%</b>
Other reason	<b>17.5%</b>	4.9%	5.7%		4.9%	2.9%

MVT = motor vehicle theft; AB = auto burglary; V = vandalism; B = burglary; OT/L = other theft/larceny; IDT = identity theft



**Table 5b.** Most important reason for not reporting - **person crimes and stalking/harassment.**

	Ro	A-W	A-NW	TOV	St	Ha
N (did not report at least one victimization in previous year)	4	4	22	69	86	127
General fear			13.6%	2.9%	5.8%	
Direct threat from perpetrator or associate	25.0%				1.2%	
Dealt with it myself, or with help from family/friends	<b>50.0%</b>	25.0%	22.7%	<b>30.4%</b>	18.6%	32.3%
Lack of evidence/proof	25.0%	25.0%		4.3%	15.1%	0.8%
Felt it was my own fault (at least in part)			4.5%		4.7%	
Not worth the effort		25.0%	9.1%	27.5%	12.8%	<b>42.5%</b>
Didn't believe police/CJ system would help		25.0%	4.5%	14.5%	<b>20.9%</b>	14.2%
Perpetrator was family member or close friend			18.2%	7.2%	8.1%	0.8%
Someone else reported it					1.2%	2.4%
Other reason			<b>27.3%</b>	13.0%	11.6%	7.1%

Ro = robbery; A-W = assault with weapon; A-NW = assault with hands/fists/feet; TOV = threat of violence; St = stalking; Ha = harassment

**Table 5c.** Most important reason for not reporting - **sexual crimes.**

	Ra	SA
N (did not report at least one victimization in previous year)	3	14
General fear		
Direct threat from perpetrator or associate		
Dealt with it myself, or with help from family/friends		<b>35.7%</b>
Lack of evidence/proof		
Felt it was my own fault (at least in part)	33.0%	21.4%
Not worth the effort		14.3%
Didn't believe police/CJ system would help	33.0%	14.3%
Perpetrator was family member or close friend	33.0%	14.3%
Someone else reported it		
Other reason		

Ra = rape; SA = other sexual assault

## Impact of Crime and Use of Victim Services

Victims of crime in the previous year were asked how much impact it had on their lives. Most victims said that the crime had little impact on their lives, though these ratings varied by the nature of the offense experienced. Additionally, victims were asked about injuries and use of various services, and those who reported a crime were asked several other questions about this experience.

### Impact of Crime on Victims

- Victims of crime during 2013 were asked how much of an impact this incident(s) had on their lives. In general, victims rated the impact of these crimes on their life as minimal, with 70.5% indicating it had very little impact and 19.7% that it had some impact. 9.8% indicated that the crime they experienced had either a lot (5.0%) or quite a lot (4.8%) of impact on their lives.
- Figure 5 displays the variation in this impact by the type of crime experienced, with the bars showing the percentage who indicated experiencing a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives. It is clear from this figure that person and sexual crimes, as well as stalking, are the most impactful on victims.

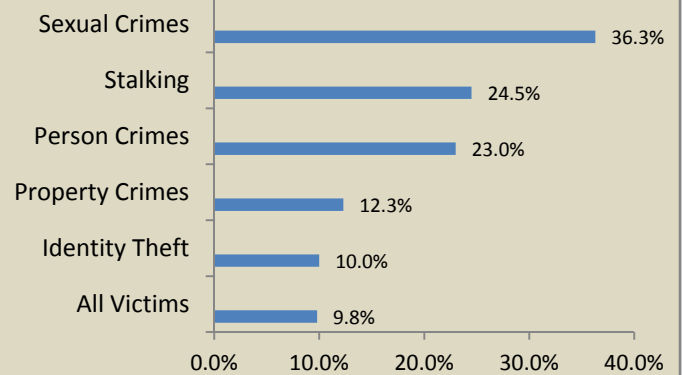
### Injuries and Medical Treatment

- For robbery, assaults, and rapes, victims were asked if they were injured during the incident. 22.2% of robbery victims reported being injured in at least one of the incidents they experienced, and all of these individuals went to a hospital or emergency room to receive treatment for their injuries; 50.9% of assault victims were injured, and 51.7% of those received medical treatment ; and 42.9% of rape victims were injured, while only a third (33.3%) sought medical treatment for their injuries.

### Mental Health and Other Treatment Services

- Overall, only 7.1% of all crime victims during 2013 sought mental health or other treatment services as a direct result of their victimization. This is not entirely surprising, considering that almost three-quarters of victims stated that the incident(s) had very little impact on their lives. When only looking at those whose victimization had “a lot” or “quite a lot” of impact on their lives, over a third (33.7%) of these individuals sought treatment.

**Figure 5.** Crime victims reporting "a lot" or "quite a lot" of impact by type of crime.



- In line with the impact numbers, victims of sexual crimes (27.3%), stalking (22.0%), and person crimes (19.5%) in the previous year were most likely to seek treatment services for problems related to the victimization incident(s). Property crime (8.2%) and identity theft (6.5%) victims were much less likely to seek treatment.

### Services Related to Reporting the Crime

- Those who reported the crime were also asked several questions about their use of different types of services available to them, as well as their ratings of the experience with these (see next page).
- Only 20.0% stated that a police officer informed them about crime victim services or programs.
- Only 10.8% of victims who reported the crime had their case go to court, while 63.5% said it was handled outside of court. Over a quarter (25.6%) did not know what their case status or outcome was.
- Victim advocates were used by only 7.9% of reporting victims. Additionally, only 5.4% stated they applied for victim compensation as a result of their victimization, and 5.2% said they signed up for the victim notification service, VINE.

## Ratings of the Criminal Justice System and Victim Services

A new feature of the 2014 survey asked victims in the previous year who reported their crimes some questions about their experience going through this process, including some of the victim services they may have used. Of those victims who reported a 2013 victimization, 46.7% had a positive experience, 12.1% had a negative experience, and 41.3% felt their experience was mixed. Over half (52.6%) were either satisfied (34.4%) or very satisfied (18.2%) with the outcome of their case, while 21.4% were only somewhat satisfied and over a quarter (26.0%) were not at all satisfied with the outcome. Victims who reported the crime were asked to provide ratings of various aspects of the criminal justice system and victim services, and a summary of these ratings is provided in Table 6 below. Overall, victims' ratings were fairly moderate, with police (63.0% satisfied), treatment services (61.9% satisfied), and victim services in general (62.5% satisfied) getting the highest ratings. Victims tended to be least satisfied with the criminal justice system in general (only 45.1% satisfied, 21.1% not at all satisfied), particularly the prosecution (49.7% satisfied, but also 26.6% not at all satisfied), and also with restitution through the Court (48.8% satisfied, 32.6% not at all satisfied). Victim advocates (57.1% satisfied) got moderate ratings overall by those who reported crimes, though some of the victims rating this service did not ultimately use an advocate. For those who met with a victim advocate, 89.5% felt that they were adequately informed about the proceedings of their case, and 83.3% said that they received notices about hearings.

**Table 6.** Ratings of services by victims.

	N	Satisfied*	Mean Rating#
Police	351	63.0%	2.74
Prosecution	177	49.7%	2.33
Court	171	51.5%	2.39
CJ System in General	253	45.1%	2.32
Victim Advocate	112	57.1%	2.47
VINE	101	60.4%	2.51
Restitution (Court)	135	48.8%	2.21
Victim Compensation (OVC)	100	56.0%	2.39
Treatment Services	126	61.9%	2.62
Victim Services in General	136	62.5%	2.61

Note: Only victims who reported crime and indicated service was applicable to them

\* Sum of "satisfied" and "very satisfied" responses

# Rating out of 4 (scale 1 = "not at all satisfied" to 4 = "very satisfied")

## Factors Influencing Criminal Victimization

Victimization and impact displayed important differences across various demographic and background categories. The factors that were examined in relation to these outcomes include victim sex, age, minority status, household income, education, marital status, disability, and employment, as well as where the victim lives. Overall, victimization in the previous year appeared to be more likely for younger, less educated, and unmarried respondents, those with disabilities, and those who lost their job or were otherwise unemployed during the year. Property crime victimization displayed similar trends to overall victimization. Males were more likely to be victimized by person crimes, as well as lower income, unmarried, disabled, and unemployed respondents. Female and disabled respondents were more likely to experience sexual crimes. Stalking victimization was more likely for females, younger, lower income, unmarried, disabled, and unemployed respondents, while identity theft was more likely for higher income, more educated, and married respondents. Victimization tended to have a greater impact on female, minority, lower income, less educated, and disabled victims.

### Sex of Victim

- While males and females did not differ significantly in the overall likelihood of being victimized in the previous year (36.8% vs. 36.6%) or over their lifetimes (78.5% vs. 75.1%), there were differences within the various categories of crime (see Tables 7a and 7b).
- Males were more likely to be the victims of person crimes in the previous year (8.6% vs. 4.5%) and in their lifetimes (35.0% vs. 21.7%). This is especially true for lifetime robbery (5.5% vs. 2.7%) and assault (22.9% vs. 13.1%), as well as threats of violence (6.8% year/24.3% life vs. 3.2% year/14.6% life).
- Females are far more likely to experience sexual crimes than males (1.9% year/20.9% life vs. 0.4% year/4.9% life). They also report being stalked more often than males (7.4% year/16.5% life vs. 4.7% year/9.7% life). Males tend to experience harassment (stalking behaviors without fear) slightly more (female: 6.3% year/8.4% life; male: 8.4% year/11.0% life).
- Females' victimization experiences tend to impact their lives more than males, with 12.4% reporting a lot or quite a lot of impact compared to 7.5% for males.

### Age of Victim

- Victimization was analyzed by age of victim for the previous year only, as age and lifetime victimization is confounded by more time and opportunity for victimization in older respondents. Overall in the previous year, younger respondents aged 18-24 (41.6%) and 25-34 (41.1%) were more likely to be victimized. These overall differences were qualified by differences within some of the categories of crime (see Table 7a).
- Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to be victims of property crime, sexual crime, and stalking. Of note, respondents aged 50-64 were more likely to be victims of person crimes (8.5%).

### Race/Ethnicity of Victim

- Because of the relatively small samples within each racial and ethnic group, and recognizing that this may generalize important differences between these groups, victimization rates and impact were analyzed between those in a minority racial or ethnic group and the predominant White/Non-Hispanic group in Utah (see Tables 7a and 7b).

## Utah Crime Survey 2014

**Table 7a.** Factors affecting victimization prevalence in the previous year (2013).

Factor	Traditional	Property	Person	Sex	ID Theft	Stalking	Harassment
<b>Overall</b>	36.7%	33.8%	6.6%	1.2%	29.2%	6.1%	7.3%
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	36.8%	32.9%	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	30.0%	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
Female	36.6%	34.6%	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	28.5%	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Age</b>							
18-24	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	7.3%	<b>2.3%</b>	25.7%	<b>8.3%</b>	6.0%
25-34	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	6.4%	0.9%	28.7%	<b>7.7%</b>	6.3%
35-49	37.4%	33.8%	7.4%	1.9%	31.9%	5.6%	5.6%
50-64	34.0%	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	0.8%	30.1%	6.4%	8.5%
65 or older	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	27.1%	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White/Non-Hispanic	36.1%	33.2%	6.6%	1.1%	29.3%	5.8%	7.5%
Minority	41.5%	38.3%	6.3%	1.6%	28.4%	8.1%	5.3%
<b>Household Income</b>							
Less than \$30,000	40.2%	37.2%	<b>12.3%</b>	2.0%	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	7.7%
\$30,000-\$59,999	37.9%	36.2%	4.9%	0.6%	26.6%	7.5%	7.1%
\$60,000-\$99,999	36.0%	33.3%	6.8%	1.0%	<b>35.1%</b>	4.7%	6.9%
\$100,000 or more	34.0%	30.2%	5.1%	0.5%	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	6.4%
<b>Education (highest level)</b>							
Less than high school	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	1.9%	<b>21.2%</b>	5.8%	0.0%
High school diploma*	32.0%	30.1%	6.3%	0.8%	25.5%	5.4%	<b>9.4%</b>
Associates/Technical	42.8%	38.6%	<b>10.5%</b>	1.6%	32.0%	<b>8.4%</b>	6.8%
Bachelors	36.9%	33.3%	6.0%	1.3%	28.5%	5.6%	5.4%
Graduate	35.8%	33.5%	<b>4.0%</b>	1.0%	<b>34.8%</b>	5.6%	8.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>							
Married	35.0%	31.8%	5.5%	1.1%	<b>32.0%</b>	4.7%	6.9%
Not married	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	1.2%	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	7.7%
<b>Disability*</b>							
Yes	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	30.8%	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
No	35.7%	32.8%	5.4%	0.9%	29.0%	5.3%	7.0%
<b>Lost Job/Unemployed*</b>							
Yes	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	0.7%	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
No	35.7%	33.0%	6.2%	1.2%	28.6%	5.3%	6.7%

Note: Traditional = Property, Person, or Sex; Numbers in bold are significantly greater or less than the overall average ( $p < .05$ )

\* High school diploma includes individuals who completed some postsecondary work without a degree or certificate; Disability includes

## Utah Crime Survey 2014

**Table 7b.** Factors affecting lifetime victimization prevalence.

Factor	Traditional	Property	Person	Sex	ID Theft	Stalking	Harassment
<b>Overall</b>	76.8%	73.4%	28.2%	13.0%	44.5%	13.2%	9.7%
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	78.5%	75.2%	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	45.4%	<b>9.7%</b>	11.0%
Female	75.1%	71.7%	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	43.5%	<b>16.5%</b>	8.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White/Non-Hispanic	77.0%	73.5%	28.1%	13.3%	45.3%	13.0%	9.8%
Minority	74.7%	72.7%	29.2%	11.1%	<b>38.7%</b>	14.6%	7.9%
<b>Household Income</b>							
Less than \$30,000	<b>71.4%</b>	69.1%	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	17.9%	9.0%
\$30,000-\$59,999	78.6%	76.1%	27.2%	14.6%	40.7%	14.4%	9.3%
\$60,000-\$99,999	78.5%	74.9%	30.6%	12.6%	<b>52.6%</b>	12.4%	9.7%
\$100,000 or more	79.9%	75.9%	25.1%	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	10.7%	10.2%
<b>Education (highest level)</b>							
Less than high school	80.8%	78.8%	28.8%	15.4%	<b>26.9%</b>	7.7%	0.0%
High school diploma*	75.0%	72.2%	28.6%	11.7%	38.6%	12.3%	11.0%
Associates/Technical	79.3%	75.6%	31.2%	17.3%	44.6%	<b>15.7%</b>	7.9%
Bachelors	75.2%	71.4%	27.8%	12.7%	46.9%	13.6%	8.9%
Graduate	80.1%	76.8%	25.9%	11.3%	<b>52.9%</b>	11.8%	<b>12.1%</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>							
Married	77.1%	74.0%	27.4%	11.0%	<b>48.0%</b>	11.4%	9.4%
Not married	76.2%	72.2%	30.6%	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	10.3%
<b>Disability*</b>							
Yes	<b>82.5%</b>	<b>78.8%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	42.5%	<b>18.8%</b>	12.0%
No	75.8%	72.5%	25.8%	12.2%	44.8%	12.2%	9.3%

Note: Traditional = Property, Person, or Sex; Numbers in bold are significantly greater or less than the overall average ( $p < .05$ )

\* High school diploma includes individuals who completed some postsecondary work without a degree or certificate; Disability includes mental, physical, and/or sensory

- Overall, there were no significant differences in previous year or lifetime victimization across the crime categories. The only exception to this was lifetime identity theft (minority respondents were significantly less likely to experience this crime).
- Victimization in the previous year tended to a greater impact the lives of minority respondents, with 16.3% of victims indicating they experienced a lot or quite a lot of impact (compared to 8.9% of White/Non-Hispanic respondents).
- Overall, there were no significant differences in the general likelihood of experiencing crime in the previous year, though those in the lowest income bracket had the lowest lifetime prevalence rates (71.4%). This group, however, was most likely to experience person crimes (12.3%) and stalking (11.1%) in the previous year, and person crimes (34.6%) and sex crimes (17.9%) over the lifetime. Those in the top two income brackets were most

### Total Household Income of Victim

- The effect of income on victimization was analyzed by dividing the sample into quartiles: 1) under

\$30,000; 2) \$30-59,999; 3) \$60-99,999; and 4) \$100,000 and over. It is important to note that 322 respondents declined to answer the question about total household income, leaving 1,678 respondents for this analysis (see Tables 7a and 7b).

likely to experience identity theft, both in the previous year and over their lifetime.

- Additionally, respondents in the lowest quartile of income were impacted the most by their victimization in the previous year, with 18.3% indicating that it impacted them a lot or quite a lot (compared to 13.5% for quartile 2; 6.2% for quartile 3; and 6.3% for quartile 4).

## Education

- In general, those with less education were more likely to experience crime in the previous year, especially property and person crimes. There were, however, a couple of exceptions to this trend. First, respondents with an associates or technical degree or certificate were most likely to experience person crimes and stalking. Also, those with graduate degrees were most likely to be victims of identity theft, both in the previous year and lifetime. See Tables 7a and 7b above.
- Victimization in the previous year tended to impact the lives of respondents with less than a high school education level more (22.5% “a lot” or “quite a lot”), though the number in this group was low (N = 31).

## Marital Status

- Respondents who were not married in the previous year (includes single, divorced, and separated statuses) were more likely to experience all types of crime in the previous year with the exception of sexual crimes, which these respondents were more likely to experience in their lifetimes (18.0% vs. 11.0% for married). Additionally, married respondents were more likely to be victims of identity theft, both in the previous year (32.0% vs. 22.7%) and over their lifetime (48.0% vs. 36.5%).

## Disability

- The 2014 survey also assessed victimization rates for individuals with disabilities. In this sample, 14.6% of respondents indicated they had a mental, physical, and/or sensory disability. As Tables 7a and 7b show, these individuals were significantly more likely to experience all types of victimization in the previous year and over their lifetime, with the exception of identity theft.

- In the previous year, 39.4% of individuals with a disability were victims of property crimes (vs. 33.8% on average); 13.0% were victims of person crimes (vs. 6.6% on average); 2.4% were the victims of sexual crimes (vs. 1.2% on average); and 10.5% were the victims of stalking (vs. 6.1% on average).
- These patterns held for many of the specific crimes assessed, and for person crimes in particular. For example, disabled individuals were twice as likely as non-disabled individuals to get robbed (1.7% vs. 0.4%), assaulted (combined 5.5% vs. 2.2%), and threatened (9.6% vs. 4.1%) in the previous year.
- Over the lifetime, over three-quarters (78.8%) of individuals with disabilities reported being the victim of at least one property crime (vs. 73.4% on average); 42.1% were victims of person crimes (vs. 28.2% on average); 17.8% were victims of sexual crimes (vs. 13.0% on average); and 18.8% were victims of stalking (vs. 13.2% on average).
- These lifetime prevalence patterns also held for most of the specific crimes, again with rates close to two times (or more) greater than non-disabled persons. This includes robbery (7.2% vs. 3.5%), combined assault (30.5% vs. 15.7%), threats of violence (30.5% vs. 17.4%), and rape (12.3% vs. 6.7%).
- In addition to higher prevalence rates, individuals with disabilities were impacted more by their victimization in the previous year, with 17.6% reporting that it impacted their lives a lot or quite a lot (compared to 9.8% on average).

## Employment

- Respondents to the 2014 survey were also asked if they had lost their job, or were otherwise unemployed, during 2013 to see how this factor may influence the likelihood of being victimized. 14.3% of respondents indicated that they experienced unemployment during 2013.
- Compared to the average respondent, these individuals were more likely to experience property crimes (39.5% vs. 33.8%), person crimes (9.3% vs. 6.6%), identity theft (34.7% vs. 29.2%), and stalking (10.8% vs. 6.1%). On top of the impact that being unemployed might have, these individuals were also more likely to be impacted by their victimization.

**Table 8.** Traditional victimization rates by county and population density.

	N	%Tot	All - Y	All - L	Prop - Y	Prop - L	Pers - Y	Pers - L	Sex - Y	Sex - L
Salt Lake	748	37.4%	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>79.9%</b>	6.6%	31.1%	0.9%	13.9%
Utah	388	19.4%	37.4%	77.1%	34.3%	74.5%	5.9%	24.7%	1.8%	11.9%
Davis	219	11.0%	36.1%	74.4%	33.3%	71.2%	7.8%	25.6%	1.8%	12.8%
Weber	165	8.3%	35.8%	80.6%	32.7%	76.4%	8.5%	32.7%	0.6%	14.5%
Washington	100	5.0%	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	5.0%	24.0%	1.0%	10.0%
Cache	82	4.1%	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	4.9%	31.7%	0.0%	15.9%
Other Counties	298	14.9%	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	28.9%	<b>64.1%</b>	6.4%	25.2%	1.0%	11.7%
Urban/Metro	1455	75.5%	38.4%	78.8%	35.4%	75.9%	6.9%	28.7%	1.0%	13.2%
Lower Density Urban	289	15.0%	31.5%	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	6.2%	26.3%	1.0%	10.4%
Rural	182	9.4%	<b>28.6%</b>	72.0%	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	4.9%	30.8%	1.1%	13.7%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>76.8%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>73.4%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>

Note: Numbers in bold are significantly greater or less than the overall average ( $p < .05$ )

N = number of responses; %Tot = percent of overall responses; All = overall traditional victimization; Prop = property crime victimization; Pers = person crime victimization; Sex = sexual crime victimization; Y = previous year (2013) prevalence; L = lifetime prevalence

## Where the Victim Lives – County and Population Density

- Table 8 shows the victimization rates by county for the six largest counties, which were also the counties with the highest response rates. No other county had more than 4% of the sample, and rates for these other 23 counties were aggregated together (“Other Counties” in Table 8). The highest victimization rates for most crimes are in the Wasatch Front counties, with Salt Lake and Weber having the highest rates in most categories. Davis had an elevated rate of person crimes in the previous year, while the lifetime rate for sexual crimes is high in Cache County (15.9%).
- Using census-based definitions (see Appendix A), a distinction was made between urban/metropolitan areas, lower-density urban areas (surrounding metropolitan areas or centers defined as “micropolitan”; e.g., Brigham City, Cedar City, Price), and rural areas to reflect population density of the area. The prevalence rates for traditional

victimization by population density are also displayed in Table 8.

- Overall, respondents from rural and lower density urban areas were less likely to experience general crime, though this seems to be entirely driven by lower rates for property crimes in the previous year and over the lifetime. Surprisingly, there were no significant differences by location for either person or sexual crimes (prior year and lifetime).
- In fact, the only specific types of crime that showed significant differences by population density were lifetime auto burglary (46.9% of urban/metropolitan residents compared to 36.0% for lower density urban and 29.7% for rural) and lifetime vandalism (lower density urban residents were lower at 34.3% compared to 40.7% for rural and 44.9% for urban/metropolitan). Apart from the traditional types of crime, identity theft and stalking victimization rates were similar across locations.
- The impact of victimization did not differ significantly by location.



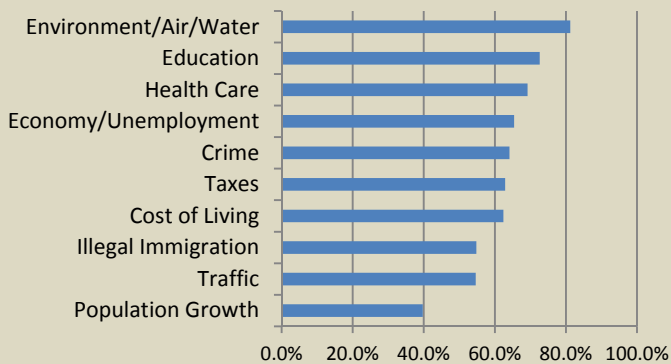
## Part 2: Perceptions of Crime (General)

In addition to victimization, a number of questions are asked of all survey respondents (regardless of whether they were victimized or not) about important issues and perceptions related to crime in their community and statewide, as well as perceptions of personal safety. Crime was an issue that worried 64.1% of respondents, which ranked fifth on the list of ten issues presented to them (behind the environment/air quality/water use, education, health care, and economy/unemployment). This was in stark contrast to the 2006 survey, where respondents ranked crime as the number one issue (over 80%), though somewhat similar to the 2010 survey (71.9% and ranked fourth). Similar to previous surveys, Utahns in 2014 reported feeling safe in their communities for the most part, though most believed that crime was at least sometimes a problem. Also similar to previous surveys, the vast majority of respondents felt that crime had increased (47.5%) or stayed the same (46.6%) over the past three years, even though crime rates have been consistently on the decline in Utah (and nationwide) for the past decade. Likewise, most also felt that crime would either increase further (55.0%) or stay the same (39.5%) over the next three years.

### Perceiving Crime as a Problem

- Overall, 64.1% of respondents indicated that crime is a general problem area in Utah that worries them. This ranked fifth behind Environment/Air Quality/Water Use (81.2%), Education (72.6%), Health Care (69.2%), and Economy/Unemployment (65.4%). Figure 6 displays the relative percentages.
- This continues a downward trend from past surveys (81.1% in 2006, 71.9% in 2010).

**Figure 6.** Percentage of respondents worried about various problem areas in Utah.



- Respondents were also asked how much they thought crime was a problem in their own community. Only 13.2% indicated that crime was

always or almost always a problem, while 25.3% indicated that it was never or almost never a problem. The majority felt crime was sometimes a problem in their community (61.5%).

- More specifically, respondents were asked the extent to which violent crime, illegal drugs, graffiti and/or vandalism, and gangs were a problem in their community. In most cases, these were infrequent problems. Illegal drugs were most likely to be cited as always or almost always a problem (36.1%), followed by graffiti/vandalism (16.5%), gangs (15.0%), and violent crime (10.8%).

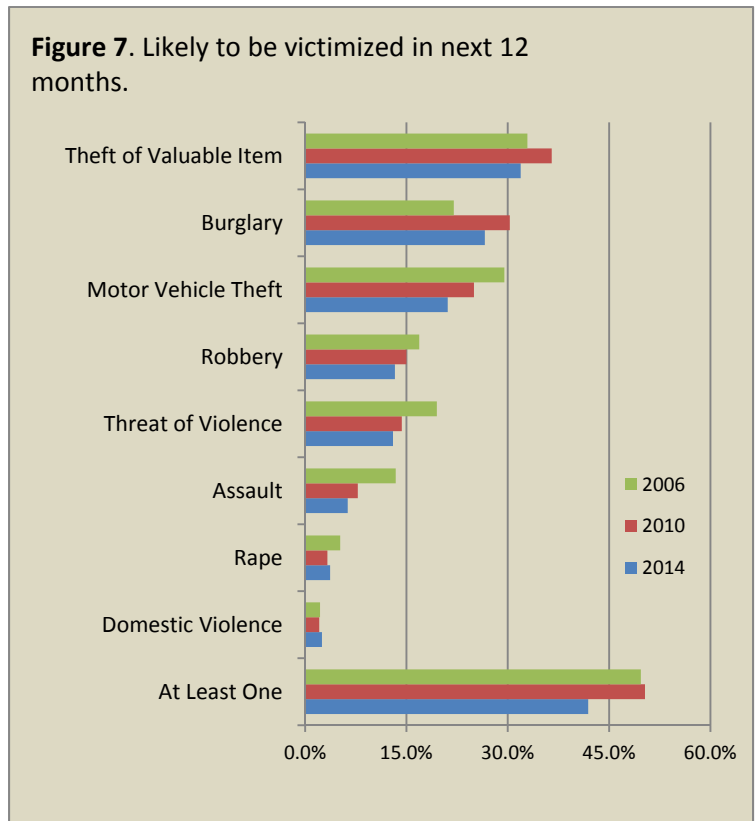
How often do you feel each of the following are a problem in your community?	Never or Almost Never	Sometimes	Always or Almost Always
Violent crime	51.3%	38.1%	10.8%
Illegal drugs	15.6%	48.4%	36.1%
Graffiti and/or vandalism	37.6%	46.1%	16.5%
Gangs	49.4%	35.6%	15.0%

### Fear of Crime

- 86.2% of respondents indicated that they always or almost always feel safe in the community where they live, though 37.6% said that there was an area

within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night.

- The box below presents more results on questions regarding fear of crime. As in past years, respondents tend to be more concerned about being the victim of burglary or vandalism while not at home (54.7% at least sometimes) than of assault inside the home (15.6%) or when they leave the home (27.4%).
- 81.8% of respondents indicated that fear of crime never or almost never prevents them from doing things they would like to do, and 71.8% are never or almost never fearful of being the victim of violent crime. Almost half (48.3%) worried at least sometimes that criminals would hurt their loved ones.
- Respondents were also asked if they thought they were likely to become victims of certain specific types of crime in the coming year (see Figure 7). 41.9% thought they would be the victim of at least one of these crimes, which is down from 50.3% in 2010.
- Respondents were most concerned with theft (31.9%), burglary (26.6%), and motor vehicle theft (21.1%). This was consistent with previous years.



Fear of Crime	2006	2010	2014
1. How safe do you feel in the community where you live? (R)	14.0%	14.8%	13.8%
2. How often does the fear of crime prevent you from doing the things you would like to do?	21.6%	16.3%	18.2%
3. How often do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted when you leave your home?	31.3%	28.6%	27.4%
4. How often do you think about your home being broken into or vandalized when you're not there?	41.5%	57.7%	54.7%
5. How often do you worry that criminals will hurt your loved ones?	51.4%	55.7%	48.3%
6. How often do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted when you're in your home?	17.0%	18.7%	15.6%
7. How often are you fearful of being the victim of a violent crime?	25.1%	31.1%	28.2%
<b>Fear of Crime Scale Total (mean rating 0-4)</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.09</b>
<small>Note: Items rated on scale 0 ("not at all") to 4 ("always"); #1 reverse scored (R)                      Percentages reflect respondents rating item at least 2 ("sometimes")</small>			

## Perceptions of Crime Trends

- Despite consistent decreases in official crime statistics over the previous decade, 46.4% of respondents felt that crime in their community has increased somewhat or greatly in the past three years. Only 5.9% felt that crime has decreased at least somewhat. This is consistent with data from the previous two surveys (see Table 9).
- Additionally, more than half of respondents (55.8%) feel that crime in their community will continue to increase somewhat or greatly in the next three years. This is again consistent with previous surveys (see Table 9).

**Table 9.** Perceptions of crime trends in community.

Past Three Years	Greatly or Somewhat Decreased	Stayed the Same	Greatly or Somewhat Increased
2014	5.9%	47.7%	46.4%
2010	5.8%	46.6%	47.6%
2006	6.7%	44.3%	49.0%
Next Three Years	Greatly or Somewhat Decrease	Stay the Same	Greatly or Somewhat Increase
2014	5.5%	38.7%	55.8%
2010	5.5%	39.5%	55.1%
2006	5.9%	35.0%	59.1%

## Causes of Crime

- As in previous surveys, respondents were provided a list of potential causes of crime and asked to indicate which factors they thought were responsible for our crime problem in Utah (see Figure 8).
- Consistent with previous surveys, the most common perceived cause of crime was illegal drugs (89.0%), followed by the breakdown of family life/lack of parental discipline (87.0%), gangs (81.8%), domestic violence (80.6%), and moral decay (76.2%). The availability of guns (32.1%) continues to rank the lowest, followed by population increase (40.3%), and a belief that the criminal justice system is too easy (52.9%).

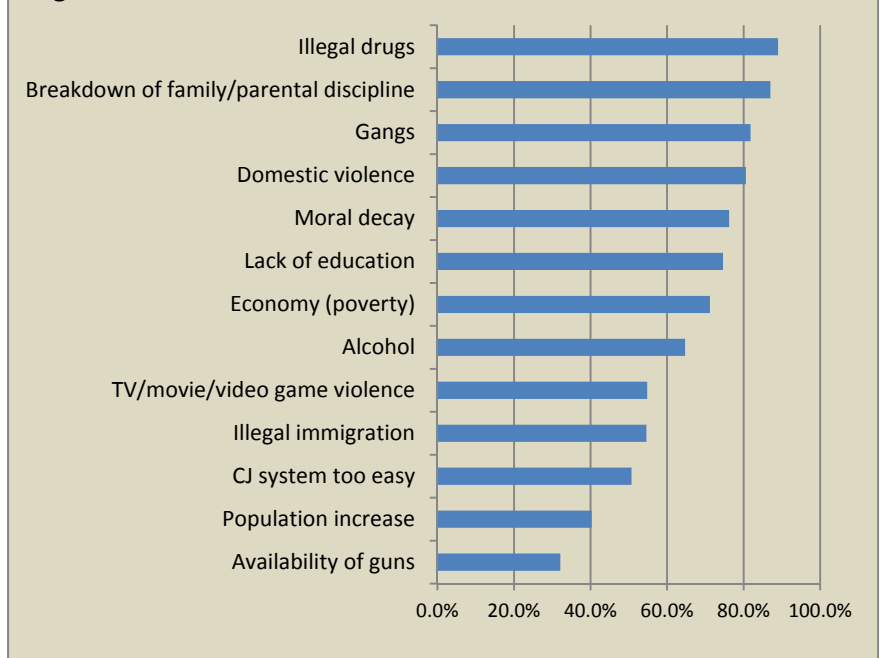
## Contact With and Perceptions of Local Police

- 70.5% of respondents reported having some type of contact with their local police in the previous year. The most common type of contact was a casual conversation (51.9%). Other types of contact included participating in a community activity involving police (26.0%), asking police for information or advice (25.1%), having an officer respond to a call for service (24.4%), reporting a crime (23.6%), and involvement in a traffic violation or accident (17.4%). Only 1.2% reported being arrested, and another 13.4% had been questioned by an officer.
- 71.3% of the respondents rated the job law enforcement is doing in their community as good or very good, down a bit from the previous survey 75.0% in 2010). Those who had contact provided higher ratings (72.3% vs. 68.6%).

## Victim Services Awareness

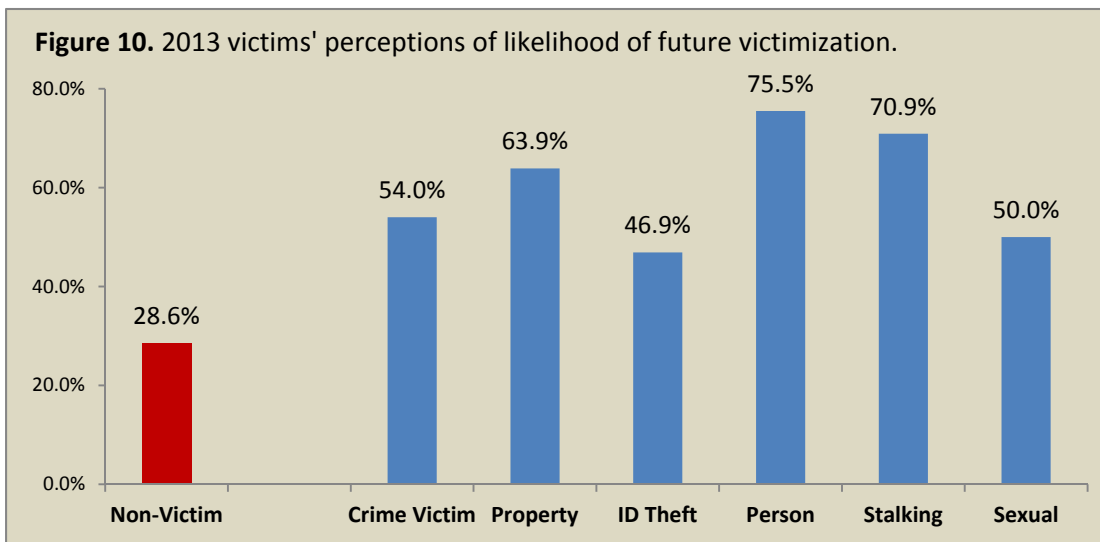
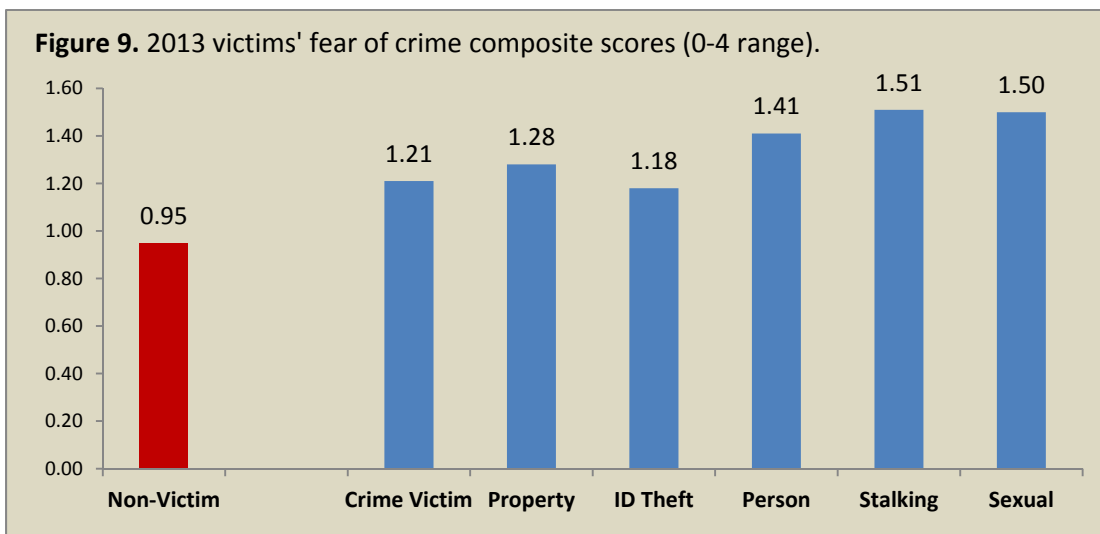
- 75.9% of respondents indicated that they know where to go in their community when they need help or services as a victim of crime (up from 67.1% in 2010).
- Specific service awareness:
  - Victim notification service (VINE): 33.8%
  - Victim advocates: 60.3%
  - Victim compensation program: 34.8%

**Figure 8.** Perceived causes of crime in Utah.



## Victimization Influences Crime Perceptions

Being the victim of a crime consistently influences one’s perceptions about crime in general, personal and community safety and security, expectations for future victimization, and evaluations of local law enforcement. These perceptions are also influenced by the reality that, in general, victims may live in areas that experience more crime. Victims were significantly more likely to say that crime is a problem that worried them than non-victims (67.1% vs. 60.8%). Additionally, they were much more likely to feel that crime is always or almost always a problem in their community (16.8% vs. 9.0%), and more likely to think crime increased in the previous three years (51.3% vs. 40.5%) and will continue to increase (59.8% vs. 51.1%). Victims displayed significantly greater fear of crime (see Figure 9 below), and were far more likely to expect to be victimized in the next year (Figure 10). These effects varied by the type of victimization that was experienced. Victims also tended to rate local law enforcement less favorably, with only 65.4% rating their performance as either good or very good (compared to 78.2% for non-victims).



## Other Issues: Guns, Gangs, and Marijuana

In each Utah Crime Survey, some current issues in Utah (and nationally) are explored in addition to the questions that carry over from previous surveys. The current survey asked some additional questions about guns and marijuana laws, as well as several questions on gangs that were first asked in the 2010 survey.

### Guns

- Several new questions about guns were added to the standard questions about gun ownership and purpose from previous surveys.
- 18.0% of respondents have been, or know someone (relative or close personal friend) who has been, a victim of a crime involving a gun.
- Just over half of respondents (50.1%) keep at least one gun in their home, which is up from 45.1% in 2010.
- Most of those who keep guns in the home do so for either sporting (76.6%) and/or protection (64.4%) purposes, though 13.9% cite other reasons (e.g., collecting).
- Of those gun owners who provided the type of gun(s) kept in the home, almost three-quarters (71.0%) reported having at least one handgun, 62.5% at least one shotgun, 29.5% at least one assault rifle and/or other semi-automatic gun(s), and 18.1% at least one hunting/sporting rifle (non-assault). 2.8% cited other types of guns.
- Apart from guns inside the home, 11.7% of respondents also reported carrying a gun outside the home for their protection in 2013. Additionally, 19.2% reported carrying some other weapon (i.e., object or pepper spray) for their protection.
- Crime victims in 2013 were not more likely to keep a gun in their home, but they were more likely to carry a gun (13.9% vs. 9.1%) or other weapon (24.9% vs. 12.7%) outside the home for protection in 2013. This was especially true for person crime victims (including stalking), with 18.9% (vs. 10.8%) carrying a gun and 37.7% (vs. 16.9%) carrying another weapon for protection.

### Gang Presence and Impact

- Overall, 50.5% of respondents indicated that they know of or believe there is a gang presence in their community, though this excludes a large number

(23.1%) who said they did not know (if these are included, the relative number that believe there is a gang presence drops to 38.8%).

- Similarly, 50.6% of respondents felt that gangs are at least sometimes a problem in their community (see box on p.17 above).
- The impact of gangs on the community was rated at 5.07 (out of 10) by those who believed there is a gang presence.
- Gang presence and impact were also examined according to where the respondents live. Table 10 shows the percentage of respondents reporting a gang presence in their community, average impact ratings, and frequency of gang problems by county and population density.
- Respondents from Weber and Salt Lake counties, along with urban/metro areas in general, tended to rate the impact of gangs on their communities the highest. Washington and Cache counties were also relatively high in terms of perceived gang presence.

**Table 10.** Presence and impact of gangs by location.

Counties	Gang Presence	Gang Impact*	Gang Problem#
Salt Lake	55.5%	5.52	58.2%
Utah	46.9%	4.73	44.8%
Davis	43.3%	4.24	44.8%
Weber	58.7%	5.92	61.4%
Washington	54.9%	3.85	53.3%
Cache	53.2%	4.42	40.1%
All Other	41.5%	4.72	40.6%
<b>Population Density</b>			
Urban/Metro	54.1%	5.19	54.3%
Lower Density Urban	42.4%	4.51	39.4%
Rural	39.5%	4.33	34.1%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>50.6%</b>

\* Gang impact ratings were only assessed for respondents reporting a gang presence (0-10 range)

# Percent of respondents indicating that gangs are at least sometimes a problem

## **Marijuana Laws**

- With many states having legalized the use of marijuana for medical purposes, and with neighboring Colorado (as well as Washington) having recently legalized possession of small amounts of marijuana for recreational purposes, the 2014 survey asked respondents questions about whether they would support either of these changes in Utah.
- 41.1% of respondents would support laws such as those passed in Colorado and Washington that would decriminalize the possession and use of small amounts of marijuana and put the sale and distribution of it in the hands of the State, while 49.9% would oppose such a law and 9.0% are undecided.

- On the other hand, close to two-thirds (62.5%) of respondents would support a law allowing for the use of marijuana for medical purposes (with approval from a doctor), while 29.6% oppose such a law and 7.9% are undecided.

## **Rehabilitation of Criminals**

- Most respondents (81.3%) agreed that treatment and other forms of rehabilitation can be effective in keeping criminal offenders from committing crimes in the future.
- This is important as CCJJ and other State partners pursue strategies to invest more in treatment (particularly substance abuse and mental health) and lessen the use of incarceration for certain types of offenders.

## Appendix A: Methodology & Demographics

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In 2014, the Utah Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice conducted its sixth Utah Crime Survey. Like the previous survey in 2010, the current survey included a small sample of cell phone interviews (N = 155, or 7.8%) and a larger sample of online interviews (N = 965, or 48.3%) in addition to the traditional landline telephone sample used in the past (N = 880, or 44.0%). The 2,000 total survey respondents were from all 29 counties in the state (37.4% Salt Lake, 19.4% Utah, 11.0% Davis, 8.3% Weber, 5.0% Washington, 4.1% Cache, 14.9% other), and the sample displayed similar balance between sex and age categories as in 2010 (see Table 11 for a comparison between the current sample and the 2006 and 2010 samples). The sample continues to be slightly more affluent and educated than prior to 2010.

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CCJJ staff reviewed and made changes to the previous survey instrument. Modifications were made to reflect current circumstances in Utah while trying to keep many questions essentially the same to allow year-to-year comparisons. Of note, questions were added to the person and sexual crimes to better identify the relationship of the victim to the perpetrator (i.e., spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend). Respondents were once again asked about reasons for not reporting a crime for each individual crime this year (this had been changed in 2010 to ask for reasons only once at the end if a victim had not reported a crime). Another notable change was that this survey asked more questions about victim service awareness, as well as use and ratings of the services for victims who reported the crime they experienced in 2013. Some current issues assessed include gun ownership and crime, marijuana laws, and rehabilitation of criminals.

The survey was administered through a contract with a private survey firm that specializes in telephone and online surveys of the public. For just over half of the sample (N = 1,035), random digit dialing techniques were used to contact potential participants at landlines (N = 880) and cell phones (N = 155). The rest of the sample (N = 965) was collected using an online survey panel. The response rate for the landline telephone interviews was 23.9%, with a non-response rate of 76.1%. The response rate for the cell phone interviews was 3.7%, with a non-response rate of 96.3%. There were 16,797 panel members eligible to be invited to complete the survey online (self-reported Utah residents).

The survey's margin of error statewide is +/- 2.2 percentage points.

### Demographic Characteristics

Table 11 shows the characteristics of the current sample, with characteristics from the 2006 and 2010 samples as comparison. Of the 2,000 respondents included in the final survey sample, 50.8% were female and 49.2% were male. The average age of the sample was 45.85 years. 34.4% of respondents were under 35 years of age and 16.2% were over 65. Additionally, 12.7% of respondents were from a racial or ethnic minority. These numbers continue the improved balance to the sample achieved in 2010 (vs. 2006).

This sample was once again slightly more likely to be affluent and educated. 17.9% reported household incomes less than \$30,000, while 22.3% had incomes over \$100,000. 11.2% had a high school diploma or GED as their highest level of education, while 86.1% had some post-high school education (31.2% Bachelor's degree, 20.1% graduate degree). Half of the respondents were employed full-time and 18.5% were retired; 9.9% were homemakers. 76.9% owned their own home.

A new metric was employed in 2010 for the urban-rural breakdown, using the US Census Bureau's defined Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas in Utah ([www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas](http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas)). This added a lower-density urban category that made up 13.8% of the sample, with 75.8% urban/metropolitan and 10.3% rural.

# Utah Crime Survey 2014

**Table 11.** Description of Samples - Current vs. Previous Years (2006 & 2010)

<b>Age</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2014</b>
18-24	5.3%	8.0%	11.0%	Employed Full-Time	38.3%	50.2%	50.5%
25-34	16.5%	25.0%	23.4%	Employed Part-Time	13.2%	11.0%	12.4%
35-49	25.9%	28.1%	23.5%	Student	1.9%	4.6%	3.4%
50-64	29.0%	24.0%	26.0%	Homemaker	14.4%	10.2%	9.9%
65+	23.4%	14.9%	16.2%	Unemployed	6.0%	6.7%	5.3%
<b>Mean Age</b>	<b>50.99</b>	<b>45.13</b>	<b>45.85</b>	Retired	24.8%	17.3%	18.5%
<b>Sex</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Geographic Distribution</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>
Female	65.7%	50.0%	50.8%	Urban/Metropolitan Area	72.4%	75.8%	75.5%
Male	34.3%	50.0%	49.2%	Lower-Density Urban*	15.9%	13.8%	15.0%
				Rural	11.3%	10.3%	9.4%
<b>Race</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Residence in Utah</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>
White/Caucasian	95.1%	89.8%	90.3%	Less than 3 Years	5.4%	4.5%	3.5%
Black/African American	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	3 to 5 Years	4.5%	7.6%	6.1%
American Indian	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%	6 to 9 Years	5.3%	7.6%	8.1%
Asian	0.8%	2.7%	2.2%	10 to 17 Years	9.5%	11.9%	10.6%
Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	18 Years or More	75.4%	68.5%	71.7%
Bi/Multi-Racial	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%				
Other	-	4.0%	3.2%	<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	Apartment	6.0%	9.1%	9.6%
Hispanic/Latino	3.8%	5.2%	7.7%	Condo/Townhouse	5.5%	7.6%	7.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	96.2%	94.8%	94.8%	Duplex	1.8%	2.6%	2.0%
				Mobile Home	2.7%	1.3%	1.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	Single Family Dwelling	84.0%	79.4%	79.2%
Married	72.5%	72.0%	71.5%				
Single	10.7%	16.6%	15.0%	<b>Home Ownership</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>
Divorced	8.6%	7.0%	8.9%	Own	83.4%	77.9%	76.9%
Widowed	7.7%	3.8%	3.8%	Rent	14.9%	20.1%	22.0%
Separated	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	Other	1.7%	2.0%	1.1%
<b>Total Household Income</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Individuals in Household</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>
Less than \$30,000	21.4%	19.0%	17.9%	1	12.4%	11.7%	9.3%
\$30,000 to \$59,999	36.8%	31.2%	29.0%	2 to 3	47.8%	48.1%	48.7%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	27.7%	28.5%	30.8%	4 to 5	28.1%	27.2%	28.3%
More than \$100,000	14.1%	21.2%	22.3%	6 to 7	9.2%	11.0%	11.2%
				8 or More	2.6%	2.0%	2.5%
<b>Education Level</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Disability</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2010</b>
8th Grade or Less	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	Mental	3.1%	2.5%	4.0%
9th to 12th - no diploma	3.5%	1.4%	2.0%	Physical	13.1%	7.5%	8.6%
High School Graduate/GED	14.9%	12.1%	11.2%	Sensory	8.3%	5.5%	6.7%
Some Post-High School	21.2%	21.2%	15.5%	Any Disability	22.9%	11.8%	14.6%
Technical/Vocational	10.5%	5.7%	8.3%				
Associate's Degree	10.8%	11.6%	11.0%				
Bachelor's Degree	22.8%	30.4%	31.2%				
Graduate Degree	15.0%	17.4%	20.1%				







Utah Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice  
Office of the Governor, State of Utah  
Utah State Capitol Complex  
Senate Building Suite 330  
PO Box 142330  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2330  
801.538.1031  
[www.justice.utah.gov](http://www.justice.utah.gov)

Author Information:  
Ben Peterson, Ph.D.  
Director of Research & Data  
Director, Utah Statistical Analysis Center  
801.538.1143  
[benpeterson@utah.gov](mailto:benpeterson@utah.gov)

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Issues & Answers Network, Inc.  
5151 Bonney Rd., Suite 100  
Virginia Beach, VA 23462  
[www.issans.com](http://www.issans.com)