

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.

Shedding Light: 2004 Utah Crime Victimization Survey was developed and conducted by the CCJJ Research Unit: Mike Haddon, Director of Research and Julie Christenson, Research Consultant.

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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 third Utah Crime Victimization Survey during 2005, covering crimes that occurred between January and December of 2004. A representative sample of approximately 2,000 Utahns participated in this survey aimed at assessing fear of crime, perceptions of risk, causes of crime, victimization during the prior year, and lifetime 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 that the police can provide the necessary assistance. Using the Crime Victimization Survey, we are able to better understand the amount of crime occurring in our communities, reported and unreported to police. The following is a brief summary of key findings from the 2004 survey:

Summary of Findings

Perceptions of Crime

- ◆ Education emerged as the top concern among survey respondents, followed by concerns about crime.
- ◆ Despite being concerned about crime, 87.5% of those surveyed report feeling safe in the communities where they live.
- ◆ Victims of crime, especially violent crime and sexual crime, were more likely to express feeling unsafe in their communities when compared to non-victims.
- ◆ Most respondents to the survey said they are not prevented from doing things they like to do because of a fear of crime. However, of victims of sexual crimes, 51.4% admitted that fear of crime inhibits their activities.
- ◆ Overall, respondents felt they were more likely to become victims of property crime, rather than violent crime, in the coming year. Interestingly, property crime victims and violent crime victims were more likely than non-victims to fear becoming victims of both types of crime.
- ◆ Half of the respondents (49.5%) believe crime in their communities has increased over the past three years, and 58.4% believe it will continue to rise over the next three years.
- ◆ Many respondents (41.5%) feel that illegal drugs are a problem in their neighborhoods. Victims of crime were much more likely than non-victims to feel this way, 52.4% vs. 33.7% respectively.
- ◆ A small minority of respondents (14.8%) felt gangs were a problem in their neighborhoods. Urban respondents and crime victims were more likely to perceive a gang problem when compared to rural respondents and non-victims.

- ◆ A large majority of survey respondents (78.1%) view law enforcement performance in their community as being either good or very good. Those who had been victimized by crime had a less positive perception of law enforcement, especially those victimized by violent types of crime.
- ◆ An overwhelming majority of respondents attribute Utah's crime problem to substance abuse (89.7%), lack of parental discipline (89.4%), and the breakdown of family life (84.3%).
- ◆ Over three-quarters of respondents (77.0%) feel treatment can be effective at reducing recidivism among offenders, and 81.3% believe both rehabilitation and punishment are important elements in handling offenders in Utah. Half of those surveyed said they would support a tax increase for more prison space.

Experience with Crime

- ◆ Of all Utahns surveyed, 41.3% reported being the victim of at least one type of crime in 2004.
- ◆ Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle occurred for 5.4% of respondents in 2004, nearly the same percentage as was reported in 2002 (5.3%). Of these, 22.6% did not report the crime to police.
- ◆ Theft of items from automobiles occurred for 16.2% of respondents in 2004, up from 11.8% in 2002. Of these, 31.1% did not report the crime to police.
- ◆ Vandalism occurred for 19.6% of respondents in 2004, up from 18.6% in 2002. Of these, 39.9% did not report the crime to police.
- ◆ Burglary occurred for 6.6% of respondents in 2004, up slightly from 6.4% in 2002. Of these, 25.6% did not report the crime to police.
- ◆ Robbery occurred for 1.1% of respondents in 2004, up from 0.9% in 2002. Of these, 28.6% did not report the crime to police.
- ◆ Assault without a weapon occurred for 3.7% of respondents in 2004, up from 2.5% in 2002. Of these, 47.1% did not report the crime to police. Nearly half (45.5%) were attacked on two or more occasions during 2004, and 81.5% knew their attacker. During their lifetime, 28.1% of all respondents have experienced this type of crime.
- ◆ Assault with a weapon occurred for 0.8% of respondents in 2004, similar to the 0.7% that experienced this in 2002. Of these, 42.9% did not report the crime to police. Eleven of the 15 victims knew their perpetrator, while seven were attacked by a family member. During their lifetime, 9.3% of all respondents have experienced this type of crime.
- ◆ Domestic abuse occurred for 3.1% of respondents in 2004, up from 2.5% in 2002. Of these, 72.4% did not report the crime to police. Over half (55.3%) were abused on two or more separate occasions during 2004, with an additional 8.5% who were abused more than 10 times. During their lifetime, 15.6% of all respondents have experienced this type of crime.
- ◆ A sexual assault occurred for 1.5% of respondents in 2004, identical to what was reported in 2002. Of these, 66.7% did not report the crime to police. Most victims (88.8%) knew the perpetrator prior to the assault, while 22.2% were assaulted by an actual family member. During their lifetime, 20.2% of all respondents have experienced this type of crime.
- ◆ Rape occurred for 0.6% of respondents in 2004, down from 1.0% in 2002. Of these, 45.5% did not report the crime to police. Of rape victims, 30.0% suffered more than one rape, and the attacker was a stranger in only 21.4% of the cases. During their lifetime, 11.9% of all respondents have experienced this type of crime.

Impact of Victimization

- ◆ Overall, victims rate the impact crime has had on their lives as minimal, with 79.6% reporting very little or only some impact.
- ◆ Females were almost twice as likely to report a severe impact from crime, 24.1% compared to 13.7% of males. Looking at victims, property crime victims reported the least impact on their lives, while victims of sexual crimes suffered the heaviest impact.

◆ Less than half of all respondents, 41.6%, report keeping a gun in their home. Just 8.4% keep the gun solely for the purpose of protection, and even fewer (5.6%) carried the gun outside of their home for protection.

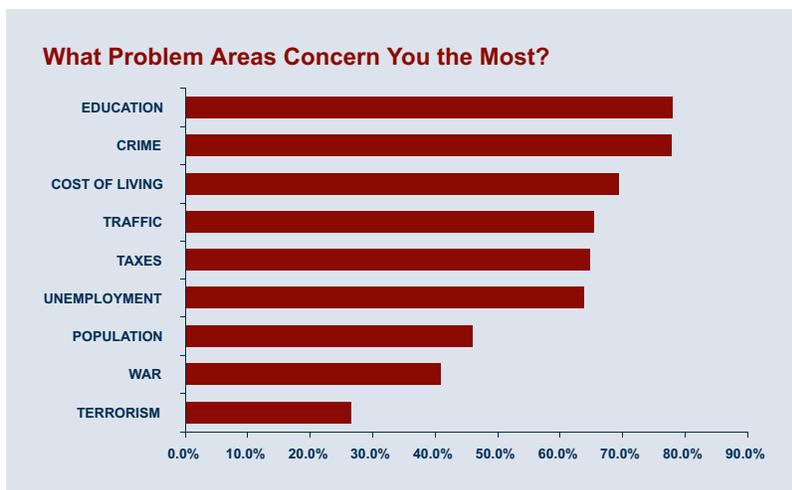
◆ Most respondents to the survey (86.9%) have taken safety precautions in order to feel safer from crime, such as installing security lights or burglar alarms, or carrying pepper spray.

Crime Perceptions

Citizens' perceptions of personal and community safety were much the same as those perceptions noted from the 2002 survey. Similar to respondents from the 2002 survey, Utahns reported feeling very safe within their own communities, but most acknowledge that crime is at least sometimes a problem in their community. Respondents were evenly split between believing crime has increased over the past three years and believing crime has remained relatively constant over the past three years. Statistics related to reported crime collected by local law enforcement agencies in Utah indicate a fairly stable crime pattern over the prior three years.

The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice administered the third Crime Victimization Survey during 2005. The survey asks citizens of Utah about their perception of crime and safety in their community, as well as their experience with crime during 2004. Of the 2,002 Utahns responding to the survey, 827 (41.3%) reported being the victim of one of the types of crime included in the survey. This is marginally higher than the 36.6% who reported being a victim of a crime in 2002. Looking at crime categories, 38.1% were victims of a property crime, 11.9% were the victim of a vio-

lent crime, and 1.7% were the victim of a sex crime. In 2002, 33.4% reported being the victim of a property crime, 9.3% reported being the victim of a violent crime, and 1.8% reported being the victim of a sex crime. It is important to remember that some respondents were victims of multiple types of crimes during the period examined. Although the total, property, and violent crime categories were higher in 2004 when compared to 2002, they are within the confidence intervals of the surveys, meaning it is difficult to claim there was an increase in victimization between 2002 and 2004.



When asked what problem area is the most concerning, top survey responses shifted from the 2002 survey. In 2004, education was the top concern among survey respondents, while unemployment was the top concern in the 2002 survey. Similar to the 2000 and 2002 survey, crime was the second highest concern among survey respondents in 2004. Cost of living, traffic issues, and taxes were also found among the top concerns facing

How safe do you feel in your community?

	ALWAYS OR ALMOST ALWAYS	SOMETIMES SAFE	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER
	SAFE		SAFE
2004	87.5%	10.5%	2.1%
2002	86.2%	12.0%	1.8%
2000	83.6%	14.6%	1.8%
MALE	88.6%	9.9%	1.5%
FEMALE	86.9%	10.7%	2.3%
URBAN	86.5%	11.3%	2.3%
RURAL	93.3%	5.8%	0.9%
NON-VICTIM	92.5%	6.3%	1.2%
VICTIM	80.4%	16.3%	3.3%
VICTIM PROP CRIME	79.9%	16.7%	3.4%
VICTIM VIOL CRIME	71.8%	21.8%	6.3%
VICTIM SEX CRIME	68.6%	17.1%	14.3%

Utahns in the 2004 survey. Unemployment, the top concern of respondents in 2002, was not a prominent concern of Utahns in 2004.

Most Utahns Feel Safe In Their Community

Overall, survey respondents reported they always or almost always felt safe in their communities. The 87.5% of respondents who reported feeling safe in 2004 was a modest improvement over the 86.2% in 2002 and 83.6% in 2000 who reported similarly. Very few respondents, 2.1%, reported either never or almost never feeling safe in their communities. No statistically significant difference was found in feelings of community safety when comparing male to female respondents, but respondents in rural areas of Utah more frequently reported feelings of safety (93.3%) when compared to urban respondents (86.5%). Large differences were found among those who reported being a victim of crime in 2004 and those who did not. Of those reporting victimization during 2004, only 80.4% reported always or almost always

feeling safe in their communities compared to 92.5% who did not report any victimization during 2004. Victims of violent crime and sexual crimes were even less likely to report feelings of safety within their communities, 71.8% and 68.6% respectively. Conversely, victims of violent crimes and sexual crimes were much more likely to report never or almost never feeling safe within their communities. Only 1.2% of those not reporting victimization reported not feeling safe within their communities, while

6.3% of violent crime victims and 14.3% of sexual crime victims reported not feeling safe within their communities.

Although most respondents reported feeling safe within their communities, nearly half, 44.5%, reported there is an area within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night. This proportion

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

	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	ALWAYS OR ALMOST ALWAYS
	SAFE		SAFE
2004	82.3%	16.0%	1.7%
2002	78.4%	19.8%	1.8%
2000	69.5%	27.5%	3.0%
MALE	88.2%	11.0%	0.8%
FEMALE	79.3%	18.5%	2.2%
URBAN	81.0%	17.3%	1.7%
RURAL	88.9%	9.3%	1.7%
NON-VICTIM	86.6%	12.8%	0.6%
VICTIM	76.2%	20.6%	3.3%
VICTIM PROP CRIME	75.6%	21.2%	3.3%
VICTIM VIOL CRIME	73.1%	21.0%	5.9%
VICTIM SEX CRIME	48.6%	34.3%	17.1%

is an improvement over the 51.4% who responded similarly in the 2002 victimization survey. A very significant difference was found between male and female respon-

dents when asked this question. Of female respondents, 57.1% reported such an area within a mile of their homes, while only 19.7% of males responded similarly. Also, 48.0% of urban respondents reported there

they like to do. Clearly, respondents are aware of crime problems in their area, but the problems have not risen to a level that impacts Utahns personal feelings of safety.

When you leave your home, how often do you think about it being broken into or vandalized?

	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	ALWAYS OR ALMOST ALWAYS
2004	55.7%	33.1%	11.2%
2002	50.6%	37.7%	11.7%
2000	48.1%	38.8%	13.1%
MALE	59.0%	29.7%	11.3%
FEMALE	54.0%	34.9%	11.2%
URBAN	54.0%	34.0%	12.0%
RURAL	63.8%	28.9%	7.3%
NON-VICTIM	62.9%	29.4%	7.8%
VICTIM	45.5%	38.5%	16.0%
VICTIM PROP CRIME	43.9%	39.7%	16.4%
VICTIM VIOL CRIME	50.0%	31.9%	18.1%
VICTIM SEX CRIME	54.3%	34.3%	11.4%

Although most survey respondents report that fear of crime doesn't prevent them from doing things they like to do, there are differences among segments of respondents. For example, male respondents were more likely to report crime fears do not prevent activities when compared to female respondents, 88.2% versus 79.3% respectively. Also, 17.3% of urban respondents reported fear of crime sometimes prevented them from doing things they like to do compared to only 9.3% of the rural respondents. Again, there were con-

is an area within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to be alone at night compared to 28.6% of rural respondents. As expected, more (51.8%) crime victims reported such an area when compared to those not reporting victimization (39.6%). Interestingly, no difference appeared between those reporting violent victimizations and those who were not victims of violence. However, nearly three-quarters (73.5%) of victims of sexual violence reported an area within a mile of their homes where they would be afraid to be alone at night.

considerable differences among victims and non-victims. Of victims, 20.6% reported that fear of crime sometimes prevented them from doing things they like to do, while 12.8% of non-victims responded similarly. This difference was amplified significantly among victims of sexual crimes. Over half of the victims of sexual crimes, 51.4%, reported that fear of crime either sometimes or always prevented them from doing things they like to do. More specifically, 17.1% of these victims reported fear of crime either always or almost always prevented them from doing things they would like to do.

Survey respondents have consistently reported crime as one of their top concerns. This was true in the 2004 survey, as well as the 2002 and 2000 surveys. Well over half of the survey respondents, 70.7%, report that crime is either sometimes or always a problem in their community. Nearly half of the respondents report there is an area near their homes where they would feel unsafe at night. However, in spite of these responses, nearly all respondents (87.5%) report they do feel safe in their communities. Similarly, an overwhelming majority of respondents (82.3%) report that fear of crime never or almost never prevents them from doing things

Most Utahns Are Concerned About Property Crime Rather Than Personal Safety Issues

About half (44.3%) of the survey respondents were at least sometimes concerned that their home might be vandalized or burglarized while they are gone. No gender differences were found regarding fear of property crime. However, those living in urban areas of Utah were more likely to, at least sometimes, be concerned about property crime in their homes than were rural

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

	NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	ALWAYS OR ALMOST ALWAYS
2004	68.6%	24.7%	6.7%
2002	79.7%	18.4%	1.8%
2000	77.3%	20.3%	2.4%
MALE	74.3%	20.4%	5.3%
FEMALE	65.7%	26.9%	7.4%
URBAN	66.6%	26.3%	7.0%
RURAL	78.7%	16.3%	5.0%
NON-VICTIM	74.7%	21.7%	3.6%
VICTIM	60.0%	29.0%	11.0%
VICTIM PROP CRIME	59.0%	29.5%	11.5%
VICTIM VIOL CRIME	61.2%	24.5%	14.3%
VICTIM SEX CRIME	57.1%	20.0%	22.9%

respondents, 46.0% versus 36.2%. Additionally, only 25.3% of non-victims were even sometimes concerned their home would be vandalized or broken into while away compared to only 40.0% of victims who responded similarly.

Most survey respondents (68.6%) reported they were never or almost never concerned about being robbed or assaulted while away from home. When examining these crimes of violence, there were differences when considering gender and geographic areas of Utah. Over one-third (34.3%) of female respondents were at least sometimes concerned about becoming a victim of violence when away from home compared to 25.7% of males with these concerns. Similarly, 33.3% of urban dwellers were concerned about crimes of violence while away from home compared to 21.3% of respondents living in rural areas of Utah. As expected, most respondents (74.7%) who were not victims of crime during 2004 were not concerned about violent victimization, while 60.0% of victims of crime reported they were not concerned about violent victimization.

When asked what type of crime a respondent believed they may be the victim of in the coming year, most respondents didn't

believe they would become victims of any crime. When respondents believed they were likely to be victimized during the coming year, they were much more likely to fear becoming the victim of a property crime rather than a violent crime. For example, nearly one-third (32.6%) believed someone would likely steal valuable items from them in the coming year, while only 14.1% believed someone might take a valuable item from them using force or threat. This pattern is similar when

comparing all property crimes to all violent crimes. Many respondents believed they might be burglarized or have their car stolen in the coming year, 21.8% and 30.9% respectively. Comparatively few respondents believed they would be threatened with a fist (16.6%), beat with a knife or other weapon (10.3%), raped (4.8%), or assaulted by a household member (2.2%).

Some differences in these fears presented themselves when comparing 2004 survey results with prior year results. Part of this change may be an artifact of the change in survey administration from a paper survey to a phone survey. In any event, some of the more outstanding differences between years were in the areas of motor vehicle theft, threatening with a fist, robbery, and assault with a weapon. In each of these areas, the 2004 proportions were much higher than proportions

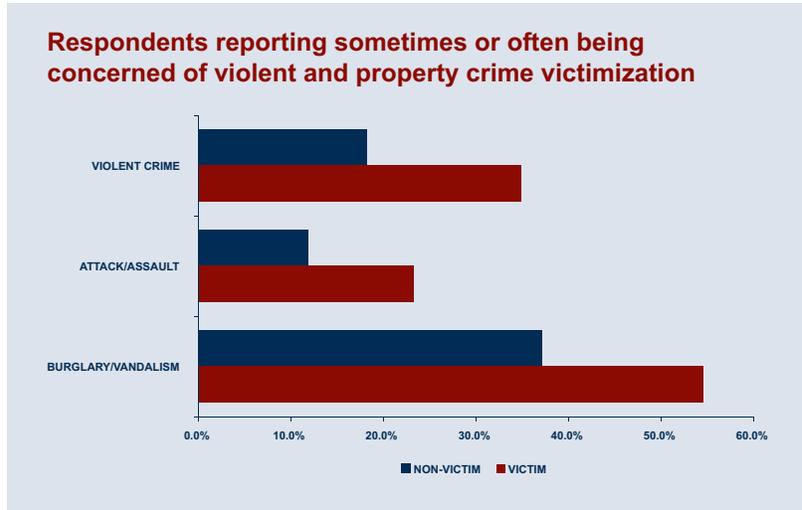
Select any of the following you believe are likely to happen to you in the next 12 months

	2000	2002	2004
STEAL VALUABLE ITEMS	33.8%	30.9%	32.6%
BURGLARY	26.5%	25.3%	21.8%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	24.2%	21.8%	30.9%
THREATENING WITH FIST	13.5%	9.6%	16.6%
TAKING BY FORCE/THREAT	9.4%	6.9%	14.1%
BEATING WITH KNIFE/WEAPON	6.5%	5.2%	10.3%
RAPE	3.9%	3.1%	4.8%
HOUSE MEMBER BEATING YOU	2.2%	1.8%	2.2%

reported by respondents in the 2002 and 2000 surveys.

Past Victimization Impacts Concerns About Future Victimitizations

There were clear differences in future perspectives regarding potential victimization among those who reported any form of crime victimization during the prior year. When asked if the respondent sometimes or always feared someone would burglarize or vandalize their homes, someone would attack or assault them, or someone would otherwise violently victimize them, in all instances, those who reported some form of victimization during the prior year were more likely to have these concerns. As expected, those reporting being the victim of a property crime last year



were the most likely to report concern over future burglaries or vandalism. Victims of violent crimes, particularly victims of sexual crimes, were the most likely to report fears of future attacks, assaults, or other forms of violent crime.

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

PAST THREE YEARS	GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT DECREASED	STAYED THE SAME	GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT INCREASED
2004	6.5%	44.0%	49.5%
2002	9.9%	48.5%	41.6%
2000	11.1%	42.3%	46.7%
MALE	7.4%	46.5%	46.1%
FEMALE	6.1%	42.8%	51.2%
URBAN	7.1%	43.1%	49.8%
RURAL	4.0%	47.7%	48.3%
NON-VICTIM	5.9%	51.6%	42.5%
VICTIM	7.4%	33.5%	59.0%

NEXT THREE YEARS	GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT DECREASE	STAY THE SAME	GREATLY OR SOMEWHAT INCREASE
2004	5.7%	35.9%	58.4%
2002	7.7%	36.6%	55.7%
2000	9.0%	30.7%	60.3%
MALE	6.4%	39.7%	54.0%
FEMALE	5.4%	34.0%	60.7%
URBAN	5.8%	36.3%	57.9%
RURAL	4.8%	34.4%	60.8%
NON-VICTIM	5.1%	40.6%	54.3%
VICTIM	6.5%	29.4%	64.1%

An interesting phenomenon is that crime victimization appears to create general, not specific, crime fears among respondents victimized during the prior year. For example, victims of property crime were more fearful than non-victims of future property crimes, but they were also more fearful than non-victims of becoming victims of crimes of violence. Similarly, victims of crimes of violence or sexual violence were more likely than non-victims to fear future violent victimizations, but they were also more likely than non-victims to fear a future property crime, such as burglary or vandalism.

Victims and Non-Victims Alike Believe Crime Will Rise in Future Years

Looking at crime numbers reported to local law enforcement agencies in Utah, crime changes have been quite minimal over the last two to three years. Between 2002 and

2003, Utah's overall index crime rate increased a marginal 0.5%. During this period, reported violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) increased 4.9%, while reported property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) increased 0.2%. However, survey respondents have a different perspective in their own communities. In the 2004 survey, only 44.0% of respondents believed crime had stayed the same over the past three years. Nearly half, 49.5%, believed crime in their community had either greatly or somewhat increased over the past three years. Very few, 6.5% felt that crime had actually either greatly or somewhat decreased over the past three years. These figures are similar to those reported in the 2000 and 2002 victimization surveys.

In examining sub-groups from the 2004 survey, there were no significant differences among male and female respondents regarding their perspectives of crime changes in their communities over the prior three years. However, females were found to have a more pessimistic view of the future three years in their communities. Among female respondents, 60.7% reported a belief that crime in their community would somewhat or greatly increase over the next three years, while 54.0% of male respondents reported similarly. No differences were found between urban and rural respondents regarding either prior crime changes or expected crime changes over the coming three years. Those who reported being the victim of a crime during 2004 were significantly more likely both to believe crime had increased over the prior three years and would continue to rise over the next three years. Well over half, 59.0% of victims reported their belief that crime had somewhat or greatly increased over the prior three years, while only 42.5% of non-victims reported similarly. Also, 64.1% of victims believed crime would somewhat or greatly increase over the next three years, compared to 54.3% of non-victims who reported similarly.

The apparent discrepancy between crime information reported to law enforcement and survey responses regarding crime change over the prior three years is not

overly surprising. The index crimes reported to local law enforcement include only a small number of crimes that may be committed in a community. Index crime consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A large number of other varieties of crime may be occurring in Utah neighborhoods that are not captured in the crime index. If these other crimes are increasing, even marginally, those living in the community may have a greater sense of an overall crime change locally. Another factor must be considered in explaining the discrepancy. The index crime rate includes only those crimes reported to a local law enforcement agency. As will be demonstrated in the next section, many crimes are not reported to the police. This non-reporting of crime includes a range of both low-level property crimes such as vandalism, and incredibly violent crimes such as rape. When these crimes are not reported to police, they are not reflected in the index crime rate numbers produced by local law enforcement agencies.

Drugs Viewed as Larger Problem Than Gangs

In the 2004 survey, a slight majority of respondents did not feel illegal drugs were a problem in their neighborhood. The proportion of respondents who did feel drugs were a problem in 2004 (41.5%) was higher than the proportion reported in the surveys in 2002 (36.4%) and in 2000 (39.9%). No significant differences were found in this perception among male and female

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

	YES	NO
2004	41.5%	58.5%
2002	36.4%	63.6%
2000	39.9%	60.1%
MALE	42.3%	57.7%
FEMALE	41.1%	58.9%
URBAN	39.8%	60.2%
RURAL	48.9%	51.1%
NON-VICTIM	33.7%	66.3%
VICTIM	52.4%	47.6%

Do you feel gangs are a problem in your neighborhood?

	YES	NO
2004	14.8%	85.2%
2002	13.8%	86.2%
2000	17.5%	82.5%
MALE	14.9%	85.1%
FEMALE	14.7%	85.3%
URBAN	16.4%	83.6%
RURAL	7.4%	92.6%
NON-VICTIM	8.1%	91.9%
VICTIM	24.2%	75.8%

respondents. However, those who reported being the victim of a crime during 2004 were more likely to perceive illegal drugs to be a problem in their community. In this case, 52.4% of victims felt drugs were a problem compared to 33.7% of non-victims who felt drugs were a problem.

As in the 2000 and 2002 victimization surveys, rural respondents were more likely to perceive illegal drugs as a problem when compared to urban respondents. Nearly half (48.9%) of rural respondents felt drugs were a problem in their neighborhood, while 39.8% of urban respondents felt similarly. One reason for the difference in this perception among urban and rural respondents may be that people living in larger cities are more accepting of drug use or don't view it as a high priority crime problem compared to other crimes occurring in their neighborhoods. However, it has also been suggested that there is a significant drug problem in the rural areas of Utah.

Most respondents from the 2004 survey do not feel that gangs are a problem in their neighborhood. Only 14.8% of respondents reported a gang problem. This proportion is quite similar to the proportion reported in the 2002 survey (13.8%) and is still much lower than the 17.5% reported in the 2000 survey. There were no significant differences between male and female respondents regarding

perception of neighborhood gang activity. As in past surveys, urban respondents were much more likely than rural respondents to feel gangs were a problem, 16.4% versus 7.4%. The survey also found that those who reported being the victim of a crime during 2004 were three times more likely than non-victims to perceive gangs as a problem in their neighborhoods, 24.2% versus 8.1%.

Utahns Feel Local Law Enforcement Performs Well

Over three-quarters (78.1%) of survey respondents noted that the job local law enforcement was doing in their community was good or very good. This is higher than the 71.6% and the 66.8% who responded similarly in 2002 and 2000, respectively. Very few respondents, 3.3%, rated law enforcement in their community as bad or very bad.

Those who reported being the victim of a crime during 2004 were less likely to rate law enforcement positively. This is best evidenced when considering the proportion of respondents who rated law enforcement performance as bad or very bad. Only 2.0% of non-victims rated law enforcement performance as bad, while more than double, 5.1%, of those victimized during 2004 rated law enforcement performance as bad. This difference is even more pronounced when examining non-victims and victims of crimes of violence. Again, 2.0% of non-victims rated law enforcement performance as

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

	VERY GOOD OR GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	VERY BAD OR BAD
2004	78.1%	18.6%	3.3%
2002	71.6%	23.8%	4.6%
2000	66.8%	27.9%	5.3%
NON-VICTIM	84.1%	13.9%	2.0%
VICTIM	69.9%	25.0%	5.1%
VICTIM PROPERTY CRIME	69.5%	25.5%	5.0%
VICTIM VIOLENT CRIME	62.4%	27.8%	9.8%
VICTIM SEX CRIME	77.1%	17.1%	5.7%

In 2004, did you have contact with your local police for any of these reasons?

	2004
CASUAL CONVERSATION	53.0%
OFFICER RESPONDED TO CALL	29.7%
ASKED POLICE FOR INFORMATION	28.5%
PARTICIPATED IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITY	25.8%
REPORTED CRIME TO POLICE	25.3%
TRAFFIC VIOLATION/ACCIDENT	20.4%
QUESTIONED BY POLICE	18.0%
PARTICIPATED IN SURVEY	4.2%

bad, while 9.8% of victims of crimes of violence rated law enforcement performance as bad.

In 2004, 73.3% of the survey respondents had some form of contact with a police officer sometime during the year. Most commonly, respondents reported having a casual conversation with a police officer (53.0%). Nearly one-third (29.7%) of respondents reported that a police officer had responded to a call for service. In approximately one-quarter of the cases, respondents asked police for information (28.5%), participated in a community activity with the police (25.8%), or reported a crime to the police (25.3%). Several (20.4%) respondents interacted with police due to their involvement in a traffic violation or accident, and 18.0% of respondents reported they were questioned by the police. Very few respondents, 4.2%, noted they had participated in a survey administered by a police agency.

When comparing respondent's rating of law enforcement with the type of contact they had with law enforcement, some interesting patterns emerge. Those most satisfied with police were those respondents who had participated in a community activity with police. Among these respondents, 79.6% rated police as good or very good, while only 2.5% rated police as bad or very bad. Conversely, those who had either been questioned by the police or reported a crime to police were the least likely to have a favorable rating of law enforcement. Looking at those questioned by police, only 68.2% rated police as good or very good, and 67.2% of those reporting a crime to police rated them as good or very good.

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

	2004
ILLEGAL DRUGS	89.7%
LACK OF PARENTAL DISCIPLINE	89.4%
BREAKDOWN OF FAMILY LIFE	84.3%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	82.2%
MORAL DECAY	81.4%
ALCOHOL	79.1%
GANGS	77.5%
TV/MOVIE/VIDEO GAME VIOLENCE	72.5%
POPULATION INCREASE	62.8%
TOO MUCH LEISURE TIME	52.3%
AVAILABILITY OF GUNS	52.1%
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TOO EASY	49.2%
THE ECONOMY	48.9%
OTHER	5.2%

Drugs and Family Issues Perceived As Causing Crime in Utah

Survey respondents placed crime problems in Utah at the feet of illegal drugs and family-related issues. In asking respondents what plays a role in Utah's crime problem, 89.7% believed substance abuse plays a primary role, and 89.4% believed lack of parental discipline plays a role. Another family issue, breakdown of family life, was pinpointed as a cause among 84.3% of respondents.

Law enforcement rating by contact type

	VERY GOOD OR GOOD	VERY BAD OR BAD
CASUAL CONVERSATION	75.8%	4.0%
QUESTIONED BY POLICE	68.2%	7.7%
OFFICER RESPONDED TO CALL	70.0%	5.8%
REPORTED CRIME TO POLICE	67.2%	5.8%
PARTICIPATED IN SURVEY	75.9%	4.8%
ASKED POLICE FOR INFORMATION	72.6%	4.4%
PARTICIPATED IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITY	79.6%	2.5%
TRAFFIC VIOLATION/ACCIDENT	75.5%	4.8%

Less frequently identified as a contributor to crime was the availability of guns (52.1%), feelings that the criminal justice system is too easy (49.2%), and poor economic performance (48.9%). The 2004 survey allowed respondents to identify as many elements from the table below they felt were responsible for crime. In prior years, we asked respondents to identify two primary causes. Due to these differences, we are not able to compare these responses to the 2000 and 2002 surveys.

Most Utahns Get Crime Information from Newspapers and Television

As found in prior victimization surveys, most respondents reported they get their local crime information from either the local newspaper, 78.3%, or from the television news, 77.8%. Few respondents reported getting crime information from the police, 25.0%, or from newsletters, 22.6%. Over three-quarters, 81.8%, of urban respondents reported getting crime information from the television, while only 58.6% of rural respondents relied on television for crime information. Urban respondents were also slightly more likely to get crime information from the radio when compared to rural respondents, 59.8% versus 51.0% respectively.

A majority, 57.0%, of respondents believe the news media report Utah's crime situation as it really is.

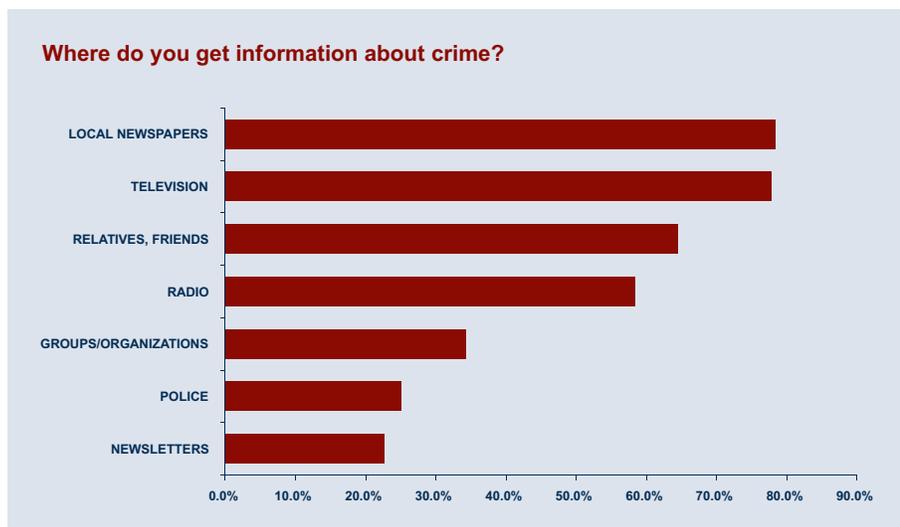
Where there was a perceived bias in media reporting, 24.7% of respondents believe the media makes the crime situation look worse than it really is, while 9.9% believe the media makes the crime situation look better than it really is. Male respondents were slightly more likely than female respondents to believe the media makes the crime situation look

worse than it really is, 29.5% versus 22.4%, respectively.

Those who were victims of crime during 2004 were twice as likely to perceive the media as making the crime situation look better when compared to non-victims, 15.2% versus 6.2%.

Most Utahns Believe Treatment of Offenders Can Reduce Re-offending

When asked if they believe treatment could be effective in reducing offender recidivism, 77.0% of the respondents believed it could. Only 14.7% didn't believe treatment was effective in reducing recidivism. Similarly, when asked whether rehabilitation or punishment was most important in handling offenders in Utah, 81.3% of respondent believed both were important elements. Only 8.9% of respondents believe rehabilitation is most important, and 7.7% of respondents believe punishment is most important. Finally, 50.4% of respondents reported they would support a tax increase for more prison space, while 41.3% reported they would not support a tax increase for more prison space. Among each of these issues, no outstanding differences were discovered among genders, geographic locations, or victimization experiences.



Crime and Its Impact

Forty-one percent (41.3%) of all survey respondents reported being a victim of at least one crime in 2004. This represents a 12.8% increase when compared to survey responses from the year 2002. Looking at victims who reported their gender, 64.9% were female, and 35.1% were male. Of victims reporting their race, 93.2% were white, 4.1% were Biracial or Multiracial, 1.1% were American Indian, 0.6% were Pacific Islander, 0.5% were Black, and 0.5% were Asian. Of victims reporting ethnicity, 93.9% were not of Hispanic origin compared to only 6.1% who were of Hispanic origin.

Survey respondents were asked if they had personally experienced certain types of crime in 2004. If they responded affirmatively, they were then asked follow-up questions regarding the specific circumstances of the crime. An additional question regarding lifetime incidence, not included in previous versions of the survey, was asked for each type of crime. The crimes are divided into three categories: property crimes, person crimes, and sexual crimes.

Property Crimes

Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, including a car, truck, motorcycle, or snowmobile, occurred for 5.4% of the respondents, a nearly identical percentage to what was reported in 2002.

Approximately five times as many respondents have experienced a vehicle theft during their lifetime, 26.9%. No difference was found between victimization rates for urban and rural areas.

Slightly less than one-quarter (22.6%) of the thefts/attempted thefts were not reported to the police. This represents a substantial increase (36.5%) in reporting over the rate for 2002. The most frequently cited reasons by victims for not reporting were that they dealt with the crime in another way (17.8%), it was only a minor offense (14.0%), or they felt the police would not be able to help with the matter (13.1%).

Theft of items from automobiles was much more common, occurring for 16.2% of the survey respondents in 2004 and 46.9% at some point during their lives. This crime saw the greatest degree of increase over responses for the year 2002, up from

Crime Victimization: 2000 - 2004

	2000	2002	2004
PROPERTY CRIME			
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%
AUTO BURGLARY	13.3%	11.8%	16.2%
VANDALISM	22.9%	18.6%	19.6%
BURGLARY	5.6%	6.4%	6.6%
OTHER PROPERTY CRIME	8.6%	8.6%	7.4%
PERSON CRIME			
ROBBERY	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%
ASSAULT WITH WEAPON	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
ASSAULT WITHOUT WEAPON	3.5%	2.5%	3.7%
DOMESTIC ASSAULT	3.3%	2.5%	3.1%
THREAT OF VIOLENCE	7.2%	5.7%	7.1%
SEXUAL CRIME			
RAPE	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%

11.8% that year, with no difference in victimization rates between urban and rural areas.

Approximately one-third of the victims, 31.1%, chose not to report one or more of the thefts to authorities. Auto burglary also saw a large increase in reporting compared to the 45.5% who chose not to report the crime in the year 2002. Most commonly, victims failed to report because they felt the crime was only a minor offense (25.1%) or they didn't believe the police would be able to do anything to help (23.2%). Eighteen percent (18.3%) of victims blamed the crime on their own carelessness, and so did not report.

Similar to years previous (18.6% in 2002), more respondents were victims of **vandalism** than any other type of property offense, at 19.6%. About half of all respondents have been the victims of vandalism sometime during their lives. Also consistent with past surveys, many victims of this crime reported having experienced multiple incidences. Almost forty percent (37.2%) of the victims had their property damaged or vandalized on two or more separate occasions. Those living in urban and rural areas of the state experienced vandalism at similar rates.

Reporting for this crime is up 20.1% from 2002, with 60.1% of victims who reported one or more vandalism events to police in 2004. Of victims who did not report, one-third (33.5%) said it was because the crime was too minor, and not worth reporting. Other victims dealt with the crime in a different way (28.4%) or didn't feel that police would be able to do anything about the crime anyways (24.6%).

Survey respondents were asked if anyone had **broken into, or attempted to break into their home, or some other building on their property**. The percentage of those responding as victims of this crime has remained stable at about six percent across all three victimization surveys conducted up to this point, again showing no significant differences between urban and rural areas.

Many more respondents, 34.8%, have been the victim of a burglary during their lifetime.

Three-fourths of the victims, 74.4%, reported the burglary to police. Of those who did not contact the police, many felt it was just a minor offense (19.1%), the police wouldn't be able to help (17.6%), or they took care of the matter in an alternative way (16.8%).

On the whole, property crime victims are the most likely type of victims to seek law enforcement assistance for the crimes committed against them. In fact, there was an increase across the board in reporting of property crimes in 2004. It should be noted that changing the survey from a paper instrument to a phone call may have had an impact on overall reporting. Even so, approximately one-third of these crimes are never brought to the attention of police. Most commonly, victims declined to report because they dealt with the crime in their own way, they didn't believe the crime was significant enough to report, or they felt that the police wouldn't be able to help. Still, this lack of reporting is surprising when one considers the potential monetary losses incurred as a result of property crime.

Property crime continues to be the most common form of criminal victimization occurring for residents of Utah. Despite this, property crimes do not commonly receive the attention of the news media or policy makers. It is unfortunate that the far reaching effects this type of crime can have on its victims are often underestimated. Becoming the victim of a property crime can have a broad ranging impact, in the sense that it can produce feelings of susceptibility to all types of crime.

Person Crimes

When asked if **someone took or attempted to take, something directly from the respondents using force**, 1.1% responded affirmatively. This number is very similar to the 0.9% who were robbed in 2002. Looking at lifetime incidence, 9.7% of respondents have been robbed. No differences were seen between male

and female respondents, or those living in urban and rural areas, with regards to victimization rates. Twenty of the 31 robbery victims knew the individual or individuals who committed the crime, while ten of the victims were robbed by a stranger.

The fact that a majority of victims knew the perpetrator prior to the commission of the crime may help explain why the most common reason for not reporting was that the offense was dealt with in another way (22.7%). Fourteen percent (13.6%) of victims each, also declined to report because; 1) they did not want the police involved or, 2) perceived that the police could not do anything to help. Robberies were reported by 71.4% of respondents in 2004, up from responses in 2002.

When asked if anyone **threatened to hit, attack, or beat the respondents**, 7.1% reported that this had occurred, with no differences found between respondents living in urban and rural areas. Thirty percent (30.2%) of the victims were threatened by a stranger, while the majority (69.2%) was threatened by someone known to them. Of these victims, 60.2% received two or more threats throughout the year. Threats have been received by 31.6% of respondents at some point in their past.

Males were significantly more likely to have received threats when compared to females, 11.3% vs. 5.0%, and were much more likely to have received threats from individuals they knew, 39.2% vs. 14.3%. However, female victims were more likely to have been threatened by family members specifically, 38.1% compared to 14.9% of male victims. Overall, 30.2% of the threats were made by strangers.

Nearly two-thirds (63.8%) of the victims did not alert law enforcement regarding the threats made against them on one or more occasions. The main reasons offered were that the offense was dealt with in another way (54.9%), it was a minor offense not worth reporting (38.0%), or that the police wouldn't have been able to help with the matter had it been reported (26.8%). This

lack of reporting may become more understandable when one considers that some types of threats are not criminal acts, and this survey did not assess the credibility of the threats made.

When asked if they had been **hit, attacked, or beaten without a weapon**, 3.7% (74 out of 1,999) of the respondents responded affirmatively, with no differences between rural and urban areas. When questioned about lifetime incidence, that number increased considerably to 28.1%. Nearly half (45.5%) of those who answered yes were attacked on two or more occasions in 2004, and sadly, 81.5% knew their attacker. Female victims of this crime suffered attacks at the hands of family members significantly more often, 78.8% compared to 40.0% of male victims. On the whole, however, males were assaulted more frequently, 5.4% vs. 2.8%. A stranger was the offender in only 15.2% of all cases.

Most of the assaults were carried out by an adult (77.1%). Less commonly, a juvenile was the attacker (14.3%) or both an adult and juvenile were involved (8.6%).

Just over half of the victims (52.9%) consulted with police regarding one or more of the incidents, up 3.7% from the number reporting in 2002. Given the prior relationship between most of the victims and perpetrators, it is not surprising that 41.9% of the victims handled the crime in some way other than going to police. One-third (33.8%) specifically noted that they didn't involve the authorities because the offender was a friend or family member. Many victims were also divided between a perception that police couldn't help with the situation (31.1%), or that it was only a minor offense (31.1%).

Very few respondents, 0.8% (15 out of 2,000), were **injured by someone using a weapon**. In fact, this was the least common type of person crime reported, although 9.3% said they had been attacked with a weapon at some point during their lives. Likely due to

the small numbers of victims involved, no significant differences were found between urban and rural areas or genders, but 12 of the 15 victims were urban dwellers. Twelve of the victims were also females.

Eleven of the victims knew the person who attacked them, while seven were attacked by an actual family member. Ten of the victims said the perpetrator was an adult, five said it was a juvenile, and just one victim said there was both an adult and a juvenile involved. Only three of the victims sustained injuries from a weapon on more than one occasion.

A majority of victims went to the police in regards to one or more of the attacks, 57.1%. This was a fairly large increase over the 45.5% who reported this crime in 2002. Looking at those who did not report, 33.3% dealt with the crime in another way, 20.0% said police could not have helped, 13.3% felt sorry for the offender, 13.3% said the offender was a friend or family member, and 13.3% felt it was a minor offense.

When specifically questioned regarding the crime of **domestic abuse**, 3.1% (62 of 1,999) of those surveyed identified themselves as victims in 2004. About three times as many, 15.6%, have experienced domestic violence at some time during their lives. Contrary to what might be expected, there were no differences found between men and women, or urban and rural areas. Both genders reported at similar rates as well. However, when looking at lifetime incidence, women are significantly more likely to have been abused, 17.7% vs. 11.5%.

In light of the accessibility the offender has to the victim in this type of crime, it is not surprising that 55.3% of the victims were assaulted on two or more occasions, with an additional 8.5% who were assaulted on 10 or more occasions. The abuser was identified as an adult by 86.9% of the victims, a juvenile by 6.6%, and both an adult and juvenile by 6.6%.

It is distressing to note that only a small minority of domestic violence victims, 27.6%, reported one or more of the incidents to police. This number is very close to the percentage reporting in 2002 (25.5%). Predictably, the overwhelming majority of victims, 67.7%, declined to report because the offender was a friend or family member. Other reasons given were that the offense was handled in a different way (58.1%), or that police wouldn't have been able to help with the matter anyway (37.1%).

Did you feel threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors?

	%
UNSOLICITED CALLS	11.6%
FOLLOWING/SPYING	6.9%
STAND OUTSIDE HOME/WORK	6.4%
COMMUNICATE AGAINST YOUR WILL	5.8%
UNSOLICITED LETTERS	4.3%
SHOWING UP WHERE YOU ARE	3.3%
LEAVING UNWANTED ITEMS	2.3%

Stalking is defined as the willful, malicious, and repeated following and harassing of another person (<http://www.stalkingbehavior.com/>). It can include one or more of a set of various types of behaviors, all of which can be very intimidating and potentially dangerous for victims. It is important to recognize that these behaviors may manifest as a product of any number of different motivations. In the case of stalking, intense resentment over a break up with a loved one can produce similar types of behaviors as those resulting from psychological disorders.

Of all respondents, 20.4% were threatened by at least one type of stalking behavior in 2004. Receiving unsolicited calls is consistently ranked as the most common way that victims are harassed by stalkers (11.6% in 2004). The next two most frequently occurring types of offenses were arguably some of the most frightening to their victims because they involved the physical presence of the perpetrator. Seven percent (6.9%) of the

Spotlight on Stalking Behavior

Stalking is defined in the research literature as the willful, malicious and repeated following and harassing of another person (<http://www.stalkingbehavior.com/definiti.htm>). Stalking is a term used to describe a set of many different types of behaviors including sending or leaving unwanted items, surveillance, telephone harassment, and physical intimidation. An interesting feature of stalking is that the same set of behaviors can all be produced by different types of individuals for varying different reasons. For instance, a stalker with a psychological disorder may exhibit the same behaviors as a dejected ex-partner who is heated over a breakup.

Recognizing a person as a stalker by their physical characteristics is not possible. They do not look any different from you nor I, and, in fact, may initially appear to be quite charming. Research indicates that the most common type of stalker is the individual who was a former intimate partner, and may have committed acts of domestic violence. Some of the recognized psychological characteristics of stalkers include: mood, anxiety, and/or substance abuse disorders; low self-esteem; social insecurity; narcissism; intense jealousy; and morbid infatuation. In addition, most stalkers are male. Some studies have found that stalkers have higher intelligence than other types of criminals. And lastly, having experienced a loss (i.e. relationship dissolution, job termination, or potential loss of a child or an ill parent) within at least seven years of the stalking behavior is very common (<http://www.stalkingbehavior.com/howto.htm>).

There are several warning signs that can be good indicators of stalking behavior. The first is persistent phone calls even when the caller has been told not to contact the victim. Some other signs include threats being made, or the individual waiting around at the victim's workplace or in his or her neighborhood. Also, sending unwanted correspondence such as letters or emails, or exhibiting manipulative behavior (i.e. threats of suicide). Stalkers may also send gifts that range from being romantic to completely bizarre. It is also common for stalkers to lie to other people about their victims. Further, stalkers often objectify their victim, reducing him or her to an object. This enables the stalker to feel angry with the victim without experiencing empathy (<http://www.stalkingbehavior.com/areyoubeingstkd.htm>).

While homicide occurs in only 2% of stalking cases, when it does occur, the victim is most likely to be a former intimate partner. Although homicide is very uncommon, many stalking victims do experience a host of other adverse psychological consequences including pronounced fear and safety concerns, as well as symptoms of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAW) found that stalking victims missed an average of 11 days from work, and 7% never returned to their jobs (<http://www.vawprevention.org/-research/stalking.shtml>).

This survey found that stalking victims were more than twice as likely to fear becoming victims of violent crime, and to fear being attacked or assaulted in their homes, when compared to non-victims. They were also much more likely than non-victims to report that the fear of crime prevents them from doing things they would otherwise like to do. Respondents who were victims of stalking took a number of extra steps to guard against further victimization. They installed extra door and window locks, and security lights; purchased dogs and guns; took self-defense courses; participated in Neighborhood Watch programs; and carried pepper spray or other objects to defend themselves, all at significantly higher rates than non-victims.

Stalking can be both frightening and potentially dangerous for its victims. It can also take an emotional toll on the people closest to the victim: family, friends, and co-workers. Even if the stalking comes to an end, victims are often left feeling vulnerable and anxious. As a result of the ubiquitousness of this particular crime in their lives, stalking victims may never feel as safe and protected as they once had.

respondents were followed or spied on, and 6.4% had an uninvited individual stand outside of their home or work. Also, 3.3% had someone show up at places where they were. On the whole, urban residents were significantly more likely to be stalked than their rural counterparts.

Since all but two of the stalking behaviors listed above were significantly more likely to occur for women, perhaps the most telling way to look at the differences between genders is to examine the behaviors by which men were equally likely to be victimized. Men were just as likely as women to have received unsolicited letters and telephone calls, 4.8% vs. 4.0% (letters) and 11.1% vs. 11.8% (phone calls) respectively. These behaviors may be considered less aggressive in relation to the others in the list, since they are performed from a distance. In addition, it is probable that most of the males who were stalked, were stalked by females. One possibility is that men were recipients of these less aggressive stalking behaviors at equivalent rates because women stalkers are more likely to act out these types of behaviors than some of the more aggressive ones.

There is often a misconception that person crime only occurs in large cities or urban districts, or at a minimum, occurs with much more regularity in these locations. In reality, these types of crimes are afflicting both rural and urban residents of Utah at similar rates.

Sadly, many violent crime victims are being attacked on multiple occasions at the hands of perpetrators that they know. Too often is the case that these perpetrators have open and repeated access to their victims. This close relationship between many victims and offenders may help explain why, on average, less than half of these offenses are being reported to authorities.

Sexual Crimes

Forced unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc., was reported by a small 1.5% (29 of 2,000) of respondents to the survey,

identical to what was reported in the year 2002. A substantially higher percentage was sexually assaulted during their lifetime (20.2%). Women were significantly

Spotlight: Rape In Utah Report

In August 2005, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice completed the study, "Rape In Utah: A Survey of Utah Women About Their Experience With Sexual Violence." This study was a survey of Utah women, 18 years of age and older, that asked about their experience with sexual violence during their lifetime. Those who had been sexually assaulted during their lifetime were asked questions about this experience and about any action they took as a result of the attack.

Results showed that 12.7% of respondents, or one in eight, had been raped sometime during their lifetime. Findings not unlike those of the 2004 victimization survey. Further, nearly one in three had experienced some form of sexual assault during their lifetime. As expected, few were victims at the hands of strangers. Most were assaulted by someone they knew, or by a family member. An overwhelming majority, 86.2% experienced their first sexual assault before their 18th birthday.

Interestingly, most victims were not overly concerned about getting AIDS/HIV or some other sexually transmitted disease as a result of the attack. Not many victims were concerned about getting pregnant. However, many victims reported they were afraid of family members or friends discovering they had been attacked. Only 8.2% sought medical attention after the attack, and 9.8% reported the attack to the police. This reporting number is much different than that found in the victimization survey. However, it is likely more accurate in that it included a much larger group of individuals who had been sexually victimized. Finally, only 2.9% of the victims contacted a rape crisis line. If you would like to read the full report, it is available on the internet at www.justice.utah.gov/Research/Crime/RapeInUtah.pdf.

more likely to respond as victims, 1.9% compared to 0.6% of men. This difference between genders becomes far more pronounced when we look at lifetime victimization rates between men and women. Of all female respondents, 27.1% were sexually assaulted during their lifetime compared to only 6.2% of males.

No differences were found in reporting rates between the genders or with rates of sexual assault in urban versus rural areas.

A disturbing 88.8% of the victims knew their perpetrator prior to the assault being committed, while 22.2% were family members of the victims. A mere 11.0% were strangers. Adults were by far the most common perpetrators (79.3%), followed by juveniles (17.2%). Only one victim reported being assaulted by both an adult and juvenile.

An alarming percentage of sexual assaults, 66.7%, went unreported to authorities. However, this is a sizeable improvement over the 79.3% of victims who went undetected in 2002. Many of the victims suffered multiple assaults (57.7%). Of those not reporting the crime to police, 62.1% said the incident was handled in a different way, 41.4% said the offender was a friend or family member, and 37.9% didn't want the police involved.

In 2004, 0.6% (12 of 2,000) of all respondents experienced a **rape**, defined as forced or attempted forced sexual intercourse. During their lives, a total of 11.9% have been raped: 16.5% of females and just 2.7% of males. The number of victims was too small to determine any significant differences between genders, areas, or reporting rates, with regards to past year victimization.

It is troubling that 30.0% of the victims were raped more than once. In addition, about half of the victims (45.5%) never brought one or more of the incidents to the attention of law enforcement. The main reasons given were that the offender was a friend or family member (33.3%), the victim didn't want the police involved (33.3%), or that the victim dealt with the situation differently (33.3%).

Frequently, the attacker was a family member or a person well known to the victim, 35.7% and 28.6% respectively. Less often, victims were raped by strangers

(21.4%) or acquaintances (14.3%). Seven of the victims identified their assailant as an adult; five identified the assailant as a juvenile.

It should be noted here that the survey pool consisted entirely of Utah citizens, aged 18 and over. Thus, sex crimes against children are not described by this survey.

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

Generally speaking, victims rate the impact that crime has on their lives as minimal. Of all those respondents who were victimized by some form of crime in 2004, only twenty percent suffered a lot (11.0%) or quite a lot (9.4%) of an impact on their lives. Eighty percent (79.6%), instead, felt the crime caused very little (54.6%) or only some (25.0%) impact.

Looking at impact by gender, females were almost twice as likely to report experiencing a severe impact from the crimes committed against them, 24.1% compared to 13.7% of male victims. It has also been the case with past survey responses that women were the more heavily impacted group. The areas of the state in which victims lived did not appear to play a role in the level of impact felt.

The level of impact experienced by victims seemed to increase in a fair step fashion with the level of crime experienced, with property crime victims reporting the least impact and victims of sexual crimes reporting the most impact. Of victims of sexual crimes, 45.7% stated they endured a lot or quite a lot of impact. One third (33.3%) of violent crime victims reported this type of impact, while only 20.0% of property crime victims reported likewise. Of victims of stalking in particular, 30.8% responded as having been greatly impacted.

A distressing percentage of victims, 79.8%, said that they were not informed by the attending officer of crime victim services or programs. In spite of this, 79.9% of

all survey respondents reported they did know where to find these types of services if they were needed. Interestingly, women were significantly more likely than their male counterparts to be informed by officers of such services in their communities. Additionally, rural dwellers were significantly more likely to know where to access victim services in their areas when compared to urban dwellers.

Minority Victims of Crime

Some interesting distinctions emerge when contrasting the types of experiences that racial minority residents of Utah had with crime, as compared to the experiences of non-minority residents. Minority group members were more likely to report being the victims of crime in general, 52.9% compared to 40.5%. Specifically, minority members were more likely to be victimized by property crimes (51.9% vs. 37.2%) and violent crimes (19.2% vs. 11.3%). Minority respondents were also much more likely to feel that the crimes committed against them had a lot to quite a lot of an impact, 30.9% vs. 19.8% of non-minority victims. Overall, minority victims of crime were no less likely to be notified of services for victims by the attending officer. However, they were significantly less likely to know where in their communities they could obtain such services if needed, 70.2% versus 80.9%.

The survey results indicated that minorities were significantly more likely to have not taken any extra safety precautions to feel safer from crime, 19.2% vs. 12.5%. Minority members were also less likely to report keeping a gun in the home for any reason (26.2% vs. 42.9%), and were less likely to have purchased a gun for protection purposes in 2004 (2.9% vs. 9.6%). Of those minority respondents who did keep a firearm in their home, a larger percentage said that it was intended for protection when compared to non-minorities, 19.2% versus 8.1% respectively.

Victimization Is More Prevalent Among the Young

Without fail, younger respondents to the survey were more likely to have been victims of every category of crime in 2004. The greatest differences were seen with the violent types of offenses. Looking first at sexual crimes, 4.2% of those 25 and under were victims, 2.0% of those who were 26 to 40 were victims, and just 1.1% of those aged 41 and over were victims. Of those 25 and under, 21.1% were victims of violence, compared to 12.6% of those between 26 and 40 and only 9.4% of those who were 41 years old or older. Turning to non-violent types of offenses, 45.6% of those 25 and under were victims of property crime, compared to 36.7% of those who were 26 to 40 and 36.6% of those 41 and over.

In spite of the fact that older respondents were less likely to have experienced crime victimization, they were more likely to have taken action to try and guard against becoming future victims of crime. This may, in part, be due to the greater resources available to many of the older respondents. Older respondents are likely to be more established in life, and therefore have the means with which to invest in additional security measures. The survey results found that 45.9% of those 41 and over kept a gun in their home, as compared to only 33.1% of those 25 and under. Older and younger respondents alike, reported keeping a gun in the home for protection purposes at equivalent rates, but a higher percentage of older respondents said the gun was for sporting purposes. Respondents 41 and over were also more likely to install burglar alarms, security lighting, door locks, and window locks; to display security stickers on their property; to participate in their local Neighborhood Watch programs; and to purchase pepper spray to carry for defense.

Both older and younger respondents to the survey reported similar levels of impact felt from the crimes committed against them. They were also equally likely to have been informed by an officer of services in their

area for victims. Interestingly, 6.9% of those aged 26 and over indicated that they believed law enforcement to be performing badly or very badly, compared to a small 1.9% of those 25 and under. This difference in perception is curious because those aged 25 and under were much more likely to have had contact with law enforcement as a result of traffic violations or police questioning. Those 26 and over, on the other hand, were more likely to have come in contact with police during community activities.

Income Level Is Related to Violence in Utah

With the exception of property crime, the level of victimization that respondents experienced during 2004 seemed to decrease in a fair step fashion as their level of income increased. Taking a look at violent crime victimization, 19.1% of those making less than \$20,000 were victims, compared to 12.8% of those making \$20,000 to \$60,000, and only 9.3% of those making over \$60,000. Similarly, 5.2% of respondents who made less than \$20,000 fell victim to a sex crime, while 1.4% of those with an income between \$20,000 and \$60,000 became victims. Lastly, less than one percent (0.9%) of those earning over \$60,000 suffered a sexual victimization. In addition to being victimized more frequently, respondents with the smallest income seemed to have experienced the greatest impact from crime. Around thirty percent (28.6%) of those making less than \$20,000 felt a lot to quite a lot of an impact, while only 19.2% of those who made more than \$60,000 felt a similar impact.

Across all income levels, respondents were equally likely to be notified by police of victims' services in their area if they became victims of crime. Those reporting higher incomes were significantly more likely to know where in their communities to access such services. Of those making less than \$20,000, 74.0% knew where to find services, compared to 78.2% of those making \$20,000 to \$60,000, and 83.2% of those making over \$60,000.

When examining safety precautions respondents took by income level, we find that almost across the board, those with the highest income were significantly more likely to take extra steps in order to prevent crime victimization. As you read through this section, it is important to keep in mind that survey respondents who made the most money in 2004 would likely have the most valuable property and personal items to protect. It is reasonable to assume that these respondents would also have the financial wherewithal to enable them to purchase additional safety devices such as alarms, locks, and guns. Of those reporting the highest income level, 88.8% took some extra action to prevent victimization, compared to 80.1% of those reporting the lowest level of income. Respondents earning over \$60,000 were more likely to install security lights or display a security sticker; purchase a dog, gun, or pepper spray; join a local neighborhood watch; or install a burglar alarm, extra door locks, or extra window locks.

Respondents at the highest income level were also more than twice as likely to keep a gun in the home, 51.5% of those making over \$60,000 kept a gun in the home as compared to only 22.3% of those earning less than \$20,000. Although the difference did not reach the level of significance, more respondents at the highest income level said they kept the gun for sporting purposes than those earning less income. On the converse, more respondents making the least amount of money indicated they kept a gun in the home as a protective measure.

At each level of income, respondents shared a very similar perspective of law enforcement performance. Over three-fourths of those in each category of income believed police are doing either a good or very good job. There were, however, some differences worth noting as well. Those making over \$60,000 per year were significantly more likely to have had a casual conversation with a police officer when compared to respondents earning less than \$20,000, 59.4% vs. 51.0% respectively. They were also much more likely to have had contact with a police officer while participating in a commu-

Do you believe the offender was motivated by any of the following?

	%
OFFENDER NOT MOTIVATED BY BIAS	40.6%
OTHER REASON	21.6%
SEX	12.1%
AGE	9.3%
MENTAL DISABILITY	5.7%
PHYSICAL CONDITION	4.4%
NATIONAL ORIGIN	3.3%
RACE	2.9%
RELIGION	2.9%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	2.4%
SENSORY DISABILITY	1.2%

nity activity, 29.6% compared to 17.1% of those with an income less than \$20,000. Alternatively, those with the lowest income were more likely to have been questioned by police in 2004, 25.1% versus only 16.6% of respondents who earned the highest level of income. It would appear that the types of interactions respondents are having with law enforcement do vary by income level, although the reasons for this were beyond the scope of this survey.

Many Victims Believe The Offender Was Motivated By Their Personal Characteristics

Close to half of those reporting as victims in 2004 believed the offenses committed against them were fueled by their personal characteristics. The most frequently identifiable motivating characteristic reported by victims was gender (12.1%). A relatively large percent, 9.3%, also felt that their age was a factor in the offender’s motivation to victimize them.

A mental disability was cited by 5.7% of victims as motivation for the crime, while a physical condi-

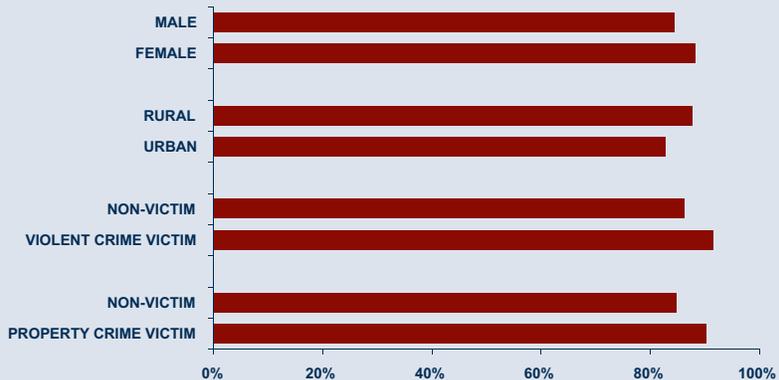
tion was noted by 4.4%. A total of 6.2% regarded their race or national origin as a factor, and 2.9% saw the crime as being religiously motivated. Approximately two percent (2.4%) believed that their sexual orientation was a motivator for the crime, while just 1.2% felt that a sensory disability was at cause.

Utahns Proactive In Protecting Themselves, But Not With Guns

Fewer than half of all respondents, 41.6%, reported keeping a gun in the home. A mere 8.4% said the gun was solely for protection, while 42.7% kept a gun in the home for sporting purposes only. The largest percentage (42.8%) stated the gun was for the dual purposes of sporting and protecting themselves. Men were significantly more likely to keep a gun in the home, 52.1% compared to 36.6% of women respondents. Additionally, rural residents were more likely than urban residents to have a firearm in the home, 60.4% versus 37.9%.

A very small percentage, 5.6%, reported carrying a gun outside of their home for protection during 2004. A significantly larger percentage of the male respondents carried a gun outside as compared to the percentage of female respondents, 11.1% vs. 2.9% respectively. Similarly, 7.9% of rural residents carried a gun outside for protection purposes in contrast to only 5.2% of

Survey respondents taking some sort of action to feel more safe from crime



urban residents. Further, those who had been victims of violent crime carried a gun outside more frequently than non-victims of violent crime, 9.2% versus 5.1%. The survey found no such difference between victims and non-victims of property crimes or sexual crimes.

Aside from firearms, a great majority of respondents affirmed taking several other precautionary measures to feel more protected from crime. Of all survey respondents, 86.9% indicated that they had taken at least one protective measure in the year 2004. Topping the list, were respondents who purchased extra or more secure door locks (53.9%). Next, were those who purchased security lights, or extra or more secure window locks, 38.6% and 35.4%. Nearly one-quarter of respondents (24.1%) purchased a dog, 20.1% carried an object for defense, and 18.7% installed a burglar alarm. A firearm was purchased by slightly fewer than ten percent (9.2%) of those responding to the survey.

Looking at gender differences, women were more likely to install door and window locks, carry an object for self-defense, purchase a dog, participate in a Neighborhood Watch program, install security lights, and purchase pepper spray. Men were significantly less likely than women to have taken any action at all to protect themselves from crime, 84.5% vs. 88.2% respectively. Male respondents were, however, more likely to have purchased a gun in order to defend themselves.

With regards to differences between urban and rural dwellers, those living in rural areas of the state were significantly more likely to have not taken any extra safety precautions, 17.2% compared to 12.3%. Urban residents, on the other hand, were more likely to install security lights or display a security sticker, to carry an object for self-defense, and to install burglar alarms, window locks, and door locks.

As might be expected, only a very small percentage of respondents who had been violently victimized reported taking no extra precautions, 8.4% versus 13.7% of

those who had not been violently victimized. A similar difference was found with victims of property crime. Ten percent (9.7%) of all property crime victims did not take any extra steps to feel safe, as compared to 15.2% of non-victims of property crime. Specifically, victims of violence purchased dogs and guns at higher rates, and carried self-defense objects more frequently. Property crime victims were more likely to install burglar alarms, door locks, and window locks; install security lights or display security stickers; take self-defense courses or carry some object for self-defense; and purchase pepper spray. It is interesting to note that victims of property crime not only took extra precautions to protect their property, but also to protect themselves physically. This makes sense in light of the fact that victims of property crime in 2004 were more likely than non-victims to fear becoming the victim of both future property and violent crimes.

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

	%
EXTRA/MORE SECURE DOOR LOCKS	53.9%
SECURITY LIGHTS	38.6%
EXTRA/MORE SECURE WINDOW LOCKS	35.4%
NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH	34.2%
PURCHASED DOG	24.1%
CARRY OBJECT FOR DEFENSE	20.1%
DISPLAY SECURITY STICKER	18.9%
BURGLAR ALARMS	18.7%
SELF-DEFENSE COURSE	18.2%
PEPPER SPRAY	13.4%
TAKEN NO ACTION	13.1%
PURCHASED GUN	9.2%

Percent of Victims Reporting Crime to Police: 2000 - 2004

	2000	2002	2004
PROPERTY CRIME			
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	60.2%	64.4%	77.4%
AUTO BURGLARY	54.2%	54.5%	68.9%
VANDALISM	35.3%	40.2%	60.1%
BURGLARY	49.2%	58.1%	74.4%
OTHER PROPERTY CRIME	27.4%	33.0%	56.9%
PERSON CRIME			
ROBBERY	50.0%	53.8%	71.4%
ASSAULT WITH WEAPON	60.0%	45.5%	57.1%
ASSAULT WITHOUT WEAPON	38.5%	43.4%	47.1%
DOMESTIC ASSAULT	24.7%	25.5%	27.6%
THREAT OF VIOLENCE	23.6%	28.2%	36.2%
SEXUAL CRIME			
RAPE	20.0%	21.4%	54.5%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	2.2%	20.7%	33.3%

report because of the intimate nature of the relationship involved. With this crime, as with person crimes in general, many victims felt that the police would not be able to do anything for them. Also common, were victims who chose to deal with the crime in a different manner than going to the police. Interestingly, many victims also indicated that they did not regard these violent offenses as being significant enough to report.

Despite the potential dollar value lost to property crimes, victims' foremost reason for not reporting was a feeling that the crime was only a minor offense. The next most commonly cited reasons were that the crime was dealt with in a different way, or a perception that the police would not be able to do anything in the case of property crimes.

Crime Reporting

Crime reporting in 2004 saw an increase across every category of crime examined in the survey, as compared to reporting rates in 2002. As noted previously, this change may be due to the change in 2005 in how the survey was administered. The 2000 and 2002 surveys were paper-based surveys. In 2005, the survey changed to a phone survey.

The greatest degree of increase was seen with the crime of rape. However, it is important to keep in mind that there were relatively few rape victims. Thus, even a very small increase in reporting will have a substantial impact on the overall percentage of rapes reported. Looking at all crimes of sexual violence together, the main reason offered for not reporting was that the victims dealt with the crime in their own way. Second most common, was a hesitance on the part of the victim to report an offender who was a friend or family member. Thirdly, victims did not want to get the police involved in the matter.

Reporting of domestic violence incidents increased the least of any crime. This is a difficult crime for victims to

Methodology

In 2005, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice conducted its third Crime Victimization Survey of Utah residents. The first two surveys 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 2003. 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 discover citizens' views on punishment and rehabilitation. A lifetime victimization question was added to each specific crime.

This year, CCJJ transitioned the survey into a telephone format. The survey instrument was adjusted to conform to this format. The questions remained the same. However, in a few instances, respondents were given the opportunity to select multiple answers where in past years they were able to only select one or two answers. CCJJ contracted the survey administration out to a firm that specializes in phone surveys. The survey was administered via random digit dialing. Calls were made until 2,002 responses were acquired. Based upon completed calls, this survey has a confidence interval of plus or minus 2.2%. The final data set was then provided to CCJJ research staff who conducted the analysis of the data.

Respondents' age broke out as follows: 18 - 20 (3.4%); 21 - 35 (32.1%); 36 - 50 (26.0%); 51 - 65 (23.5%); Over 65 (15.0%). Females accounted for 66.7% of respondents, while males accounted for 33.2%.

Similar to Utah's population distribution, 82.7% of the respondents lived in urban areas of the state and 17.3% lived in rural areas of the state.

Looking at race, 94.7% of respondents were white, 3.2% bi/multi-racial, 0.7% American Indian, 0.6% black, 0.5% Pacific Islander, and 0.5% Asian. Additionally, 5.8% of respondents were of Hispanic origin, while 94.2% were not of Hispanic origin.

Looking at marital status, 70.5% were married, 14.0% were single, 7.9% were divorced, 6.6% were widowed, and 1.0% were separated.

Reviewing the educational attainment of respondents, 4.7% of respondents did not complete high school requirements. Many had some post-high school education, 30.6% with vocational training, 10.4% with an associates degree, 24.0% with a bachelor's degree, and 11.3% with a graduate degree.

Respondent income reports show that 15.0% had a household income under \$20,000 per year, 27.2% had an income between \$20,000 and \$39,999, 33.4% had an income between \$40,000 and \$69,999, and 24.4% had an income over \$70,000. Over one-third (38.6%) were employed full-time during 2004, while 20.0% were retired, 17.0% were homemakers, 16.0% were

Socio-Economic Description of Survey Participants		MARITAL STATUS		GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	
<i>This section briefly outlines characteristics of participants as reported from survey responses.</i>					
AGE		YEARLY INCOME		RESIDENCE IN UTAH	
18 TO 20	3.4%	LESS THAN \$10,000	5.8%	LESS THAN 3 YEARS	6.9%
21 TO 25	9.8%	\$10,000 TO \$19,999	9.2%	3 TO 5 YEARS	5.6%
26 TO 30	12.4%	\$20,000 TO \$29,999	12.6%	6 TO 9 YEARS	6.1%
31 TO 35	9.9%	\$30,000 TO \$39,999	14.6%	10 TO 17 YEARS	12.3%
36 TO 40	8.5%	\$40,000 TO \$49,999	13.7%	18 YEARS OR MORE	69.1%
41 TO 45	8.3%	\$50,000 TO \$59,999	12.0%	RESIDENCE AT CURRENT LOCATION	
46 TO 50	9.2%	\$60,000 TO \$69,999	7.7%	LESS THAN 3 YEARS	30.7%
51 TO 55	9.0%	\$70,000 TO \$79,999	7.0%	3 TO 5 YEARS	17.6%
56 TO 60	8.1%	\$80,000 TO \$89,999	4.2%	6 TO 9 YEARS	13.4%
61 TO 65	6.4%	\$90,000 TO \$99,999	3.1%	10 TO 17 YEARS	16.1%
66 TO 70	5.0%	MORE THAN \$100,000	10.1%	18 YEARS OR MORE	22.2%
71 TO 75	3.8%	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		HOUSING TYPE	
76 TO 80	3.5%	8TH GRADE OR LESS	0.9%	APARTMENT	8.5%
OVER 80	2.7%	9TH TO 12TH NO DIPLOMA	3.8%	CONDO/TOWNHOUSE	5.7%
GENDER		DIPLOMA OR GED	19.0%	DUPLEX	2.5%
FEMALE	66.7%	SOME POST HIGH SCHOOL	22.4%	MOBILE HOME	2.5%
MALE	33.2%	TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL	8.2%	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	80.8%
RACE		ASSOCIATES DEGREE	10.4%	HOME OWNERSHIP	
BLACK	0.6%	BACCALAUREATE DEGREE	24.0%	OWN	80.8%
AMERICAN INDIAN	0.7%	GRADUATE DEGREE	11.3%	RENT	17.7%
ASIAN	0.5%	EMPLOYMENT STATUS		OTHER	1.5%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.5%	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	38.6%	INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLD	
BI/MULTI RACIAL	3.2%	EMPLOYED PART-TIME	16.0%	1	11.6%
WHITE	94.7%	STUDENT	2.6%	2 TO 3	44.7%
ETHNICITY		HOMEMAKER	17.0%	4 TO 5	29.9%
HISPANIC	5.8%	UNEMPLOYED	5.8%	6 TO 7	11.6%
NON-HISPANIC	94.2%	RETIRED	20.0%	8 OR MORE	2.2%

employed part-time, 2.6% were students, and 5.8% were unemployed.

Most respondents have lived in Utah for many years. Respondents living in Utah for 18 years or more accounted for 69.1% of respondents, while only 12.5% had lived in Utah for five or fewer years. Only 22.2% reported living in the same location in Utah for 18 years or more. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (61.7%) have lived in their current residence for fewer than 10 years.

Respondents typically live in single family residences (80.8%), with 8.5% living in apartments, 5.7% living in condominium/townhouses, 2.5% living in mobile homes, and 2.5% living in duplexes. A total of 17.7% reported

renting their current place of residence, while 80.8% reported owning their residence.

It was most common that the respondent lived in a home with two to three residents (44.7%). Of the remainder, 29.9% reported four to five people in the residence, 11.6% reported six to seven people in the residence, and 2.2% reported eight or more people in the residence. Only 11.6% 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. Begun 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 Utah's first crime victim survey to gather crime data that will supplement local UCR numbers. In addition, the data will be used in comparison to other states' crime victim surveys, as well as future surveys in the State of Utah.

2004 Crime Survey

We are conducting a statewide crime victimization survey funded by the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice. The survey will only take a few minutes of your time. This interview is voluntary and has been approved by the Utah Justice Commission. My supervisor may monitor this interview to check my work. However, all the information you provide will be kept confidential. Your participation is completely voluntary, but very important to the study. No names will be associated with any of the answers. If I come to a question you prefer not to answer, just let me know and I'll skip over it. You can confirm the authenticity of the study by calling the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice at 801-538-1031.

1. Which of the following problem areas in Utah worry you the most?

Education	78.0%
Crime	77.8%
Cost of living	69.4%
Traffic	65.4%
Taxes	64.7%
Unemployment	63.8%
Population growth	46.0%
War	40.8%
Terrorism	26.5%

2. To what degree do you think crime is a problem in your community?

	2000	2002	2004
Never a problem	2.7%	2.4%	4.2%
Almost never a problem	23.2%	25.1%	24.5%
Sometimes a problem	60.7%	60.3%	57.7%
Almost always a problem	9.3%	7.9%	7.8%
Always a problem	4.2%	4.4%	5.3%
Don't know			0.5%

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

	2000	2002	2004
Always safe	14.6%	15.1%	25.5%
Almost always safe	69.0%	71.1%	62.0%
Sometimes safe	14.6%	12.0%	10.5%
Almost never safe	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
Never safe	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%

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

	2000	2002	2004
Never	30.5%	37.2%	50.9%
Almost never	39.0%	41.2%	31.3%
Sometimes	27.5%	19.8%	16.0%
Almost always	2.4%	1.4%	1.1%
Always	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%

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

	2000	2002	2004
Never	23.2%	26.1%	34.4%
Almost never	40.7%	42.6%	34.0%
Sometimes	29.2%	26.4%	24.7%
Almost always	5.1%	3.9%	4.0%
Always	1.8%	1.1%	2.6%
Don't know			0.2%

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

	2000	2002	2004
No	45.4%	48.6%	53.7%
Yes	54.6%	51.4%	44.6%
Don't know			1.7%

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

	2000	2002	2004
Never	12.5%	13.4%	20.3%
Almost never	35.6%	37.3%	35.3%
Sometimes	38.8%	37.7%	33.1%
Almost always	9.7%	9.4%	6.7%
Always	3.4%	2.3%	4.5%

8. How often do you worry that criminals will hurt your loved ones?

	2000	2002	2004
Never	8.8%	10.9%	13.3%
Almost never	32.5%	36.4%	32.3%
Sometimes	47.3%	43.7%	42.0%
Almost always	7.9%	7.0%	7.0%
Always	3.6%	2.0%	5.0%
Don't know			0.5%

9. When you're in your home, how often do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted?

	2000	2002	2004
Never	29.8%	31.3%	43.1%
Almost never	47.5%	48.4%	40.1%
Sometimes	20.3%	18.4%	14.7%
Almost always	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%
Always	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%
Don't know			0.2%

10. How often are you fearful of being the victim of a violent crime?

	2000	2002	2004
Never	17.8%	21.7%	28.5%
Almost never	50.0%	50.9%	46.1%
Sometimes	28.8%	25.1%	22.4%
Almost always	2.3%	1.8%	1.7%
Always	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%
Don't know			0.2%

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

	2000	2002	2004
Steal valuable items	33.8%	30.9%	32.6%
Burglary	26.5%	25.3%	21.8%
Motor vehicle theft	24.2%	21.8%	30.9%
Threatening with fist	13.5%	9.6%	16.6%
Taking by force or threat	9.4%	6.9%	14.1%
Beating with knife/weapon	6.5%	5.2%	10.3%
Rape	3.9%	3.1%	4.8%
House member beating you	2.2%	1.8%	2.2%

12. During 2004, did you have contact with your local police for any of the following reasons?

	2000	2002	2004
Casual conversation	39.9%	41.4%	53.0%
Traffic violation/accident	23.3%	20.4%	20.4%
Officer responded to call	18.4%	19.1%	29.7%
Reported crime to police	17.7%	18.3%	25.3%
Asked police for information	15.0%	13.2%	28.5%
Particip in community activity	9.5%	11.1%	25.8%
Questioned by police	9.8%	8.3%	18.0%
Participated in survey	0.8%	1.1%	4.2%

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

	2000	2002	2004
Very good	21.2%	24.9%	33.8%
Good	45.6%	46.7%	43.4%
Acceptable	27.9%	23.8%	18.3%
Bad	4.3%	3.7%	2.3%
Very bad	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Don't know			1.3%

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

	2000	2002	2004
No	60.1%	63.6%	54.7%
Yes	39.9%	36.4%	38.9%
Don't know			6.4%

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

	2000	2002	2004
No	82.5%	86.2%	82.8%
Yes	17.5%	13.8%	14.4%
Don't know			2.8%

16. Over the PAST THREE YEARS, do you believe that crime in your community has:

	2000	2002	2004
Greatly decreased	2.6%	2.0%	1.1%
Somewhat decreased	8.4%	7.9%	5.1%
Stayed the same	42.3%	48.5%	41.7%
Somewhat increased	40.0%	37.8%	41.0%
Greatly increased	6.6%	3.8%	5.9%
Don't know			5.3%

17. Over the NEXT THREE YEARS, do you believe that crime in your community will:

	2000	2002	2004
Greatly decrease	1.8%	1.6%	0.9%
Somewhat decrease	7.2%	6.1%	4.7%
Stay the same	30.7%	36.6%	34.7%
Somewhat increase	51.5%	49.7%	49.5%
Greatly increase	8.8%	6.0%	7.0%
Don't know			3.2%

18. Which of the following do you believe are responsible for our crime problems?

Illegal drugs	89.7%
Lack of parental discipline	89.4%
Breakdown of family life	84.3%
Domestic violence	82.2%
Moral decay	81.4%
Alcohol	79.1%
Gangs	77.5%
TV/movies/video game violence	72.5%
Population increase	62.8%
Too much leisure time	52.3%
Availability of guns	52.1%
Criminal justice system too easy	49.2%
The economy	48.9%
Other	5.2%

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

Television	77.8%
Local newspapers	78.3%
Radio	58.3%
Relatives, friends	64.4%
Groups/organizations	34.3%
Newsletters	22.6%
Police	25.0%

20. "Local news media make Utah's crime problems seem _____ they really are."

	2000	2002	2004
Better than	11.6%	10.4%	9.9%
Worse than	21.8%	21.3%	24.7%
Same as	41.2%	43.4%	57.0%
Not sure	25.5%	24.9%	8.4%

21. Which of the following is MOST important when handling criminal offenders in Utah?

Rehabilitation/treatment	8.9%
Punishment	7.7%
Both rehabilitation and punishment	81.3%
Don't know	2.1%

22. Do you believe treatment and other forms of rehabilitation can be effective in keeping criminal offenders from committing crimes in the future?

Yes	77.0%
No	14.7%
Don't know	8.3%

23. Would you support a tax increase for the building of additional prison space to incarcerate more offenders in Utah?

Yes	50.4%
No	41.3%
Don't know	8.3%

24. In 2004, did anyone steal, or attempt to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, etc.?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	5
Mean	1.27
Range	4

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	60.2%	64.4%	77.2%
Not Reported	39.8%	35.6%	22.6%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Dealt with in another way	17.8%
Minor offense	14.0%
Police couldn't help	13.1%
Due to own carelessness	9.3%
Offender friend/family member	6.5%
Didn't want police involved	5.6%
Afraid of offender	1.9%
Felt sorry for offender	1.9%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone stolen, or attempted to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile etc.?

Yes	26.9%
-----	-------

25. In 2004, 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	2002	2004
Yes	13.3%	11.8%	16.2%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	24
Mean	1.51
Range	23

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	54.2%	54.5%	68.9%
Not Reported	45.8%	45.5%	31.1%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Minor offense	25.1%
Police couldn't help	23.2%
Due to own carelessness	18.3%
Dealt with in another way	15.8%
Didn't want police involved	6.8%
Offender friend/family member	5.3%
Felt sorry for offender	2.2%
Afraid of offender	1.5%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	20
Mean	1.56
Range	19

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	49.2%	58.1%	74.4%
Not Reported	50.8%	41.9%	25.6%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone stolen 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.?
 Yes 46.9%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Minor offense	19.1%
Police couldn't help	17.6%
Dealt with in another way	16.8%
Due to own carelessness	9.2%
Offender friend/family member	8.4%
Didn't want police involved	7.6%
Afraid of offender	5.3%
Felt sorry for offender	3.8%

26. In 2004, was any of your property damaged or vandalized, but not stolen?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	22.9%	18.6%	19.6%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	30
Mean	1.67
Range	29

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	35.3%	40.2%	60.1%
Not Reported	64.7%	59.8%	39.9%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Minor offense	33.5%
Dealt with in another way	28.4%
Police couldn't help	24.6%
Didn't want police involved	10.2%
Offender friend/family member	6.9%
Due to own carelessness	4.3%
Felt sorry for offender	3.6%
Afraid of offender	1.8%

During your entire LIFETIME, has any of your property been damaged or vandalized, but not stolen?
 Yes 49.2%

27. In 2004, did anyone break into, or try to break into, your home or some other building on your property?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	5.6%	6.4%	6.6%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone broken into, or tried to break into, your home or some other building on your property?
 Yes 34.8%

28. In 2004, did anyone take, or attempt to take, something directly from you by using force, such as a stick-up, mugging or threat?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	7
Mean	1.50
Range	6

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	50.0%	53.8%	71.4%
Not Reported	50.0%	46.2%	28.6%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Dealt with in another way	22.7%
Police couldn't help	13.6%
Didn't want police involved	13.6%
Offender friend/family member	9.1%
Afraid of offender	9.1%
Felt sorry for offender	4.5%
Due to own carelessness	4.5%
Minor offense	4.5%

Offense done by

Person well known to you	11.1%	30.0%	32.3%
A stranger	66.7%	20.0%	32.3%
A family member	5.6%	5.0%	16.1%
A casual acquaintance	22.2%	20.0%	16.1%
I did not see anyone	5.6%	20.0%	3.2%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile (under age 18)	17.4%
Adult (age 18 or older)	56.5%
Both	21.7%
Unknown	4.3%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone taken, or attempted to take, something directly from you by using force, such as a stick-up, mugging or threat?

Yes	9.7%
-----	------

29. In 2004, was anything else stolen from you (other than the incidents already mentioned)?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	8.6%	8.6%	7.4%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	20
Mean	1.74
Range	19

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	27.4%	33.0%	56.9%
Not Reported	72.6%	67.0%	43.1%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Police couldn't help	31.3%
Dealt with in another way	27.2%
Minor offense	27.2%
Due to own carelessness	13.6%
Didn't want police involved	10.9%
Offender friend/family member	10.9%
Felt sorry for offender	2.7%
Afraid of offender	2.7%

During your entire LIFETIME, was anything else stolen from you (other than the incidents already mentioned)?

Yes	37.5%
-----	-------

30. In 2004, did anyone injure you with a club, knife, gun or other weapon other than hands, fists or feet?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	5
Mean	1.50
Range	4

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	60.0%	45.5%	57.1%
Not Reported	40.0%	54.5%	42.9%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Dealt with in another way	33.3%
Police couldn't help	20.0%
Felt sorry for offender	13.3%
Minor offense	13.3%
Offender friend/family member	13.3%
Didn't want police involved	6.7%
Afraid of offender	6.7%
Due to own carelessness	0.0%

Offense done by

A family member	6.7%	6.7%	41.2%
A stranger	53.3%	40.0%	29.4%
Person well known to you	33.3%	13.3%	17.6%
A casual acquaintance	20.0%	26.7%	5.9%
I did not see anyone	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile (under age 18)	31.3%
Adult (age 18 or older)	62.5%
Both	6.3%
Unknown	0.0%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone injured you with a club, knife, gun or other weapon other than hands, fists or feet?

Yes	9.3%
-----	------

31. In 2004, 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	2002	2004
Yes	3.3%	2.5%	3.1%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	60
Mean	3.68
Range	59

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	24.7%	25.5%	27.6%
Not Reported	75.3%	74.5%	72.4%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Offender friend/family member	67.7%
Dealt with in another way	58.1%
Police couldn't help	37.1%
Minor offense	35.5%
Didn't want police involved	33.9%
Felt sorry for offender	17.7%
Afraid of offender	16.1%
Due to own carelessness	12.9%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile (under age 18)	6.6%
Adult (age 18 or older)	86.9%
Both	6.6%
Unknown	0.0%

During your entire LIFETIME, has your spouse, significant other, partner or other family member injured you with an object or weapon, or hit, slapped, pushed or kicked you?

Yes	15.6%
-----	-------

32. In 2004, did anyone hit, attack or beat you by using their hands, fists, or feet (THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE incidents involving a club, knife, gun or other weapon)?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	3.5%	2.5%	3.7%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	64
Mean	2.95
Range	63

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	38.5%	43.4%	47.1%
Not Reported	61.5%	56.6%	52.9%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Dealt with in another way	41.9%
Offender friend/family member	33.8%
Police couldn't help	31.1%
Minor offense	31.1%
Didn't want police involved	18.9%
Felt sorry for offender	10.8%
Due to own carelessness	8.1%
Afraid of offender	2.7%

Offense done by

A family member	29.5%	29.6%	43.5%
Person well known to you	33.3%	27.8%	25.0%
A stranger	28.2%	25.9%	15.2%
A casual acquaintance	12.8%	24.1%	13.0%
I did not see anyone	0.0%	1.9%	3.3%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile (under age 18)	13.9%
Adult (age 18 or older)	75.0%
Both	8.3%
Unknown	2.8%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone hit, attacked or beat you by using their hands, fists, or feet (THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE incidents involving a club, knife, gun, or other weapon)?

Yes	28.1%
-----	-------

33. In 2004, did anyone THREATEN – with or without a weapon – to hit attack, or beat you?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	7.2%	5.7%	7.1%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	60
Mean	3.42
Range	59

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	23.6%	28.2%	36.2%
Not Reported	76.4%	71.8%	63.8%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Dealt with in another way	54.9%
Minor offense	38.0%
Police couldn't help	26.8%
Offender friend/family member	26.1%
Didn't want police involved	22.5%
Felt sorry for offender	9.9%
Afraid of offender	9.9%
Due to own carelessness	7.7%

Offense done by

A stranger	36.0%	32.2%	30.2%
Person well known to you	26.1%	30.6%	27.8%
A family member	19.3%	13.2%	20.7%
A casual acquaintance	23.6%	25.6%	20.7%
I did not see anyone	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile (under age 18)	18.3%
Adult (age 18 or older)	69.7%
Both	11.3%
Unknown	0.7%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone THREATENED – with or without – to hit, attack or beat you?

Yes	31.6%
-----	-------

34. In 2004, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	5
Mean	1.70
Range	4

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	20.0%	21.4%	54.5%
Not Reported	80.0%	78.6%	45.5%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Dealt with in another way	33.3%
Didn't want police involved	33.3%
Offender friend/family member	33.3%
Afraid of offender	25.0%
Minor offense	25.0%
Due to own carelessness	25.0%
Police couldn't help	25.0%
Felt sorry for offender	16.7%

Offense done by

A family member	13.3%	10.0%	35.7%
Person well known to you	53.3%	35.0%	28.6%
A stranger	33.3%	5.0%	21.4%
A casual acquaintance	33.3%	30.0%	14.3%
I did not see anyone	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile (under age 18)	41.7%
Adult (age 18 or older)	58.3%
Both	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%

Was this done by

Threatening you	53.3%	35.0%	75.0%
Physically hurting you	26.7%	15.0%	66.7%
Holding you down	60.0%	50.0%	58.0%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone forced you, or attempted to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?

Yes	11.9%
-----	-------

35. In 2004, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?

	2000	2002	2004
Yes	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%

How many times did this occur?

Minimum	1
Maximum	20
Mean	3.19
Range	19

How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

Reported	2.2%	20.7%	33.3%
Not Reported	97.8%	79.3%	66.7%

Main reason for not reporting to police (if not reported)

Dealt with in another way	62.1%
Offender friend/family member	41.4%
Didn't want police involved	37.9%
Police couldn't help	34.5%
Minor offense	24.1%
Due to own carelessness	20.7%
Afraid of offender	17.2%
Felt sorry for offender	10.3%

Offense done by

Person well known to you	45.7%	41.9%	33.3%
A casual acquaintance	43.5%	41.9%	33.3%
A family member	6.5%	9.7%	22.2%
A stranger	6.5%	6.5%	11.1%
I did not see anyone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

To your knowledge, was the assailant

Juvenile (under age 18)	17.2%
Adult (age 18 or older)	79.3%
Both	3.4%
Unknown	0.0%

During your entire LIFETIME, has anyone forced you, or attempted to force you, into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?

Yes	20.2%
-----	-------

36. Please respond YES or NO if, during 2004, you felt threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors.

Phone calls	11.6%
Following or spying	6.9%
Standing outside	6.4%
Showing up places	3.3%
Other communication	5.8%
Sending letters	4.3%
Leaving unwanted items	2.3%

37. If you were a victim of a crime in 2004, how much of an impact did the event(s) have on your life?

	2000	2002	2004
Very little	40.0%	41.5%	54.6%
Some	36.6%	34.1%	25.0%
A lot	15.8%	16.2%	11.0%
Quite a lot	7.6%	8.2%	9.4%

38. If you were the victim of a crime in 2004, did an officer inform you about crime victim services or programs?

	2000	2002	2004
No	88.7%	89.6%	79.8%
Yes	11.3%	10.4%	20.2%

39. Please respond YES or NO if you were the victim of a crime during 2004 and you believe the offender was motivated by any of the following characteristics.

	2000	2002	2004
Does not apply	45.0%	49.9%	40.6%
Other	28.0%	26.7%	21.6%
Sex	8.8%	6.4%	12.1%
Age	21.8%	18.6%	9.3%
Mental disability	6.5%	8.1%	5.7%
Physical condition/disability	2.4%	2.1%	4.4%
National origin	3.4%	2.1%	3.3%
Race	3.9%	3.8%	2.9%
Religion	1.9%	1.7%	2.9%
Sexual orientation	3.2%	1.9%	2.4%
Sensory disability (sight/hearing)	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%

40. Do you know where in your community or neighborhood to go when you need help or services as a victim of crime?

	2000	2002	2004
No	31.5%	31.2%	20.1%
Yes	68.5%	68.8%	79.9%

41. Do you keep gun(s) in your home?

No			58.4%
Yes			41.6%

42. Which ONE of the following reasons best describes why you have a gun in your home.

For protection			8.4%
For sporting purposes			42.7%
For protection and for sporting purposes			42.8%
For other reasons			6.0%

43. In 2004, did you ever carry a gun outside your home for protection?

	2000	2002	2004
No	94.1%	94.4%	94.4%
Yes	5.9%	5.6%	5.6%

44. Please respond YES or NO if you have taken any of the following steps to feel safer from crime.

	2000	2002	2004
Extra/more secure locks	36.8%	38.9%	53.9%
Security lights	25.8%	28.2%	38.6%
Extra/more window locks	17.7%	18.3%	35.4%
Neighborhood watch	14.6%	15.9%	34.2%
Purchased dog	17.5%	18.2%	24.1%
Carried object for defense	8.5%	8.3%	20.1%
Displayed security sticker	11.7%	11.7%	18.9%
Burglar alarms	10.9%	11.7%	18.7%
Self-defense course	6.1%	5.8%	18.2%
Pepper spray	7.6%	6.2%	13.4%
Taken no action	28.6%	28.0%	13.1%
Purchased gun	7.1%	7.1%	9.2%

45. What is your present age?

	2000	2002	2004
16 to 20*	9.7%	7.8%	3.4%
21 to 25	10.8%	10.3%	9.8%
26 to 30	8.1%	8.8%	12.4%
31 to 35	7.6%	7.7%	9.9%
36 to 40	8.8%	7.9%	8.5%
41 to 45	10.7%	9.5%	8.3%
46 to 50	9.8%	10.7%	9.2%
51 to 55	8.8%	10.0%	9.0%
56 to 60	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%
61 to 65	5.6%	5.9%	6.4%
66 to 70	3.3%	4.5%	5.0%
71 to 75	3.5%	3.3%	3.8%
76 to 80	2.9%	3.0%	3.5%
Over 80	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%

* 2004 survey only included those 18 and older.

46. What is your sex?

	2000	2002	2004
Male	43.1%	42.2%	33.2%
Female	56.9%	57.8%	66.7%

47. Which category best describes your racial background?

	2000	2002	2004
African American/Black	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%
American Indian	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Asian	0.0%	1.7%	0.5%
Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Biracial or Multiracial	2.0%	0.9%	3.2%
White/Caucasian	92.3%	93.4%	94.7%
Other	3.9%	3.0%	0.0%

48. What is your ethnic background?

	2000	2002	2004
Hispanic	6.0%	4.5%	5.8%
Non-Hispanic	94.0%	95.5%	94.2%

49. What is your marital status?

	2000	2002	2004
Single	22.2%	20.3%	14.0%
Married	66.5%	68.3%	70.5%
Divorced	6.5%	5.9%	7.9%
Widowed	4.3%	4.9%	6.6%
Separated	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%

50. Indicate if any of the following describe you:

	2000	2002	2004
Mental disability	0.8%	0.7%	2.6%
Physical disability	5.3%	5.2%	10.0%
Sensory disability	3.3%	3.6%	5.2%
None of the above	89.8%	91.1%	85.4%

51. Please mark the category that best describes your highest level of education.

	2000	2002	2004
8th grade or less	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
9th to 12th, no diploma	9.0%	8.0%	3.8%
High school grad or GED	18.2%	19.2%	19.0%
Some post high school	26.7%	25.9%	22.4%
Vocational/Technical	10.4%	9.4%	8.2%
Associates degree	8.5%	9.5%	10.4%
Baccalaureate degree	16.4%	16.8%	24.0%
Graduate degree	9.6%	10.0%	11.3%

52. Please mark the category that best describes your TOTAL HOUSEHOLD income before taxes in 2004.

	2000	2002	2004
Less than \$10,000	6.8%	6.3%	5.8%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	10.5%	8.4%	9.2%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10.7%	11.8%	12.6%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	14.4%	13.5%	14.6%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	13.0%	12.5%	13.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	11.0%	10.5%	12.0%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	10.2%	8.9%	7.7%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	6.5%	8.0%	7.0%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	4.1%	5.4%	4.2%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	4.0%	4.0%	3.1%
More than \$100,000	8.9%	10.7%	10.1%

53. Please mark the category that best describes your present employment status.

	2000	2002	2004
Employed full-time	49.2%	47.3%	38.6%
Employed part-time	13.1%	12.2%	16.0%
Student	7.5%	7.3%	2.6%
Homemaker	11.4%	12.7%	17.0%
Unemployed	3.7%	4.3%	5.8%
Retired	15.2%	16.3%	20.0%

54. How long have you lived in Utah?

	2000	2002	2004
Less than 3 years	4.6%	3.3%	6.9%
3 to 5 years	3.6%	4.0%	5.6%
6 to 9 years	5.9%	6.6%	6.1%
10 to 17 years	13.6%	11.5%	12.3%
18 years or more	72.2%	74.6%	69.1%

55. How long have you lived at your current residence?

	2000	2002	2004
Less than 3 years	21.9%	22.7%	30.7%
3 to 5 years	16.5%	14.8%	17.6%
6 to 9 years	15.9%	16.5%	13.4%
10 to 17 years	18.3%	18.0%	16.1%
18 years or more	27.5%	28.0%	22.2%

56. Please mark the category that best describes your place of residence.

	2000	2002	2004
Apartment	6.6%	6.1%	8.5%
Condominium/Townhouse	4.7%	4.6%	5.7%
Duplex	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%
Mobile home or trailer	4.1%	3.2%	2.5%
Single family house	82.1%	83.9%	80.8%

57. Do you own or rent your place of residence?

	2000	2002	2004
Own	77.2%	79.4%	80.8%
Rent	14.3%	13.8%	17.7%
Other	8.5%	6.8%	1.5%

58. How many people lived in your home in 2004?

	2000	2002	2004
1	7.7%	7.1%	11.6%
2 to 3	46.4%	47.2%	44.7%
4 to 5	31.5%	30.8%	29.9%
6 to 7	11.8%	12.5%	11.6%
8 or more	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%