



# **Utah Crime Survey 2010: Victimization & Perceptions**

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## Background

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

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The CCJJ Research and Data Unit conducts and coordinates research on pertinent criminal justice issues, and serves as the Statistical Analysis Center for the State of Utah. The author of the 2010 Utah Crime Survey report is Dr. Ben Peterson, a Research Consultant for CCJJ and the Director of the Utah Statistical Analysis Center. Jennifer Hemenway is the Director of Research and Data for CCJJ.

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## Note On Crime Data

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

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

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



## Introduction

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One statutory duty of CCJJ is to “study, evaluate, and report on the status of crime in the State and on the effectiveness of criminal justice policies, procedures, and programs directed toward the reduction of crime in the state.” In a continuing effort to better understand the nature and extent of crime in Utah, CCJJ conducted its fifth Utah Crime Survey in 2010, covering crimes that occurred between May 2009 and May 2010, as well as various perceptions of crime by the public.

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

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

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

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

## Important Changes to the 2010 Survey and Report

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Several important changes have been made in this year’s survey, including the instrument itself, the sample, the methods used to collect the data, and the layout of the report. First, the name of the survey has been changed to “Utah Crime Survey” in acknowledgement of the fact that there are many questions about crime beyond victimization. Some questions from previous surveys were dropped, while other new questions have been added (see Appendix C). This includes more targeted questions about the perpetrator of person and sexual crimes (see p. 5) and some new questions about gang activity and involvement in crime (see special section on p. 19). The sample has been increased to over 2,000 respondents, and it is more representative of the population than previous surveys (see Appendix A). This is due in part to new methods that were introduced to complement previous random digit dialing of landline phones, including a small sample of cell phone numbers and a larger web sample (for more, see Appendix A).

## 2010 Survey Highlights

- The 2010 survey sample was larger and more balanced across important demographic categories (i.e., sex, age) than previous surveys, and included more diverse methods of data collection (online, cell phone) in addition to the traditional sampling of landline telephones (Appendix A, page 22).
- Responses were collected from 2009 individuals from across the state on questions assessing crime victimization and various perceptions and opinions about crime in the state and their community.

### Victimization Rates Down From Previous Surveys

- Victimization rates are down in the current assessment overall, and for most crime categories and specific crimes (page 3; also Appendix B).
- As in past surveys, respondents were asked if they had been victims of various property (motor vehicle theft, auto burglary, vandalism, burglary, larceny, and the special category of identity theft), person (robbery, assault, threats of violence, and the special category of stalking), and sexual (rape and other sexual assault) crimes in the previous year.
- Overall, 51.0% of respondents experienced at least one of the crimes listed (down from 53.6% in 2006). 35.2% experienced at least one of the traditional property crimes in the previous year (down from 38.5% in 2006); 7.2% experienced at least one of the traditional person crimes (down from 8.8% in 2006); and 0.9% experienced a sexual crime (down from 2.7% in 2006).
- The only specific crime rates that increased significantly from the previous survey were larceny (8.8%, up from 5.7%) and identity theft (21.5%, up from 14.1%). The identity theft rate is relatively high compared to national survey estimates (~5%).
- This general decrease likely reflects both recent decreases in official crime statistics and also some changes that were made to the questions (i.e., emphasis on crimes experienced in Utah only).

### Sex Crimes and Stalking Had the Greatest Impact on Victims in the Previous Year

- 13.1% of victims indicated that their prior year victimization had either a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives (page 4). This impact was significantly

greater for victims of sex crimes (27.8%), stalking (25.8%), and person crimes (24.8%).

- 32.7% of assault victims, 22.2% of rape victims, and 11.8% of robbery victims reported being injured in at least one of the incidents they experienced.

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

- The current survey made a greater effort to track victim-offender relationship for person and sex crime victimization (page 5).
- Overall, less than half of person and sex crimes experienced in the previous year (45.1%) were perpetrated by strangers. Over the lifetime, this rate decreases to 34.5%.
- A relatively large percentage of person and sex crimes are committed by casual acquaintances (24.5% in previous year, 32.6% over lifetime).
- Intimate partners (spouses or boy/girlfriends) account for 16.3% of person and sex crimes in the previous year, and 23.7% over the lifetime. Almost half (44.4%) of the rapes reported in the previous year were committed by boyfriends.

### Reporting of Crime Also Down

- Rates of reporting crime to the police are down significantly in the 2010 survey compared to previous surveys (page 6; also Appendix B).
- Overall, just over half (53.4%) of victims reported at least one crime they experienced in the previous year to the police, and only a third (34.1%) of the total incidents were reported.
- Reporting rates were down substantially for most crime categories and specific crimes. The one bright spot was the reporting of sexual crimes, especially rapes, though these are very low-incidence crimes in the previous year.

### Victimization and Reporting Rates Varied by Important Demographic/Background Factors

- Victimization, reporting, and impact were examined in relation to the following factors (page 7): sex, age, minority status, household income, and where the victim lives (population density and county).

- Overall victimization in the previous year appeared to be more likely for younger respondents, those with moderate household incomes, and those who live in urban/metropolitan areas.
- Person crimes were more likely to be experienced by males, younger and minority respondents, and those living in urban/metropolitan areas.
- Female, rural, and lower income respondents were more likely to experience sexual crimes.
- Stalking victimization was more likely for females, younger and lower income respondents, and those living in urban/metropolitan areas, while identity theft was more likely for younger, urban, and higher income respondents.
- Older respondents (50+) and those living in lower density urban and rural areas were somewhat more likely to report crimes to the police in general.

## **Fewer Utahns are Worried About Crime, Though Many Still Believe it is Increasing**

- Crime was an issue that worried 71.9% of respondents (page 12), which ranked fourth behind the economy/unemployment, education, and illegal immigration (this was 80% and the #1 issue in the 2006 survey).
- Similar to previous surveys, Utahns in 2010 reported feeling safe in their communities for the most part, though most believed that crime was at least sometimes a problem. Also similar to previous surveys, the vast majority of respondents felt that crime had increased (47.5%) or stayed the same (46.6%) over the past three years (though objective crime rates are down in this time period), and that it would either increase further (55.0%) or stay the same (39.5%) over the next three years.
- Illegal drugs were the most commonly cited cause of crime, with 94.9% indicating they thought these were responsible for the crime problem in Utah.

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

- Victims of crime in the previous year are less likely to feel safe in their communities, more likely to worry about crime, and more likely to expect to be victimized in the coming year (page 15). This is especially true for person and sex crime victims.

- Females are more likely than males to worry about crime (page 18), and older respondents are more likely to see crime as a problem in Utah generally and their own community specifically, as well as to believe that crime has increased over the past three years and will continue to increase.
- Respondents living in urban/metro areas are more likely to indicate that violent crime, graffiti, and gangs are a persistent problem in their communities.

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

- This is the first Utah Crime Survey to include a “Spotlight on Gangs and Gang Crime” (page 19), with several new questions dealing with gangs, their perceived criminal activities, and gang member involvement in victimization.
- 49.5% of respondents indicated that they know of or believe there is a gang presence in their community. Those that did indicate a presence rated them as having a moderate impact on the community (mean of 5.84 on a scale of 0-10).
- Gang presence and impact tended to vary by county and population density (page 20), with respondents from Weber and Salt Lake counties, as well as those in urban/metro areas in general, reporting the highest impact.
- Drug possession (96.8%) and sales (96.6%) were the most frequently cited criminal activities that gangs were perceived to engage in, followed by vandalism (95.3%), graffiti (94.5%), and assaults (89.0%).
- Almost half (49.8%) of respondents in communities with a gang presence expect gang problems to get worse over the next 3 years.
- 13.2% of property crime victims and 11.0% of person crime victims indicated they had reason to believe that at least one of their victimizations was perpetrated by a gang member (page 21). In general, victims (and particularly person crime victims) were more likely to report a gang presence in their community.

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# Part 1: Incidence and Prevalence of Criminal Victimization

As in past victimization surveys, the 2010 Crime Survey asked respondents if they were victims of various property (motor vehicle theft, auto burglary, vandalism, burglary, larceny, and the special category of identity theft), person (robbery, assault, threats of violence, and the special category of stalking), and sexual (rape and other sexual assault) crimes in the previous year (May 2009 to May 2010) and/or prior to the previous year. Questions were phrased such that respondents were queried about incidents that occurred **in Utah** – not crimes that may have happened when they were outside the state.

Overall, 51% of respondents reported being the victim of at least one of the crimes on the list, which is down a bit from 53.6% in the previous survey conducted after 2006. Focusing on only the traditional types of crime assessed (excluding the special categories of identity theft and stalking), the overall prevalence rate in this sample was 38.8% (compared to 42.5% in 2006). Including prior year victimization, 82.2% of respondents were victims of at least one of the crimes assessed during their lifetime in Utah (77% if identity theft and stalking are excluded). These overall rates varied across the different categories of crime (property, person, sexual) and the 12 specific crimes assessed. This section will describe some of this variation, as well as explore the impact of crime, reporting of crime, victim-offender relationship in person and sexual crimes, and some factors that might influence the experience and reporting of crime.

- Table 1 on the next page provides information on the incidence and prevalence of crime in Utah based on responses from the 2010 Crime Survey. Table 2 provides trends in the prevalence rates over the past three surveys (see also Appendix B).
- As in previous years, **property crimes** were experienced by a far higher percentage of respondents (35.2%) than other types of crime. Overall, the incidence rate in this sample for traditional property crimes (motor vehicle theft, burglary, burglary from a vehicle, larceny, and vandalism) was 839.2 per 1,000 individuals. In their lifetimes, 73.7% of individuals are likely to have experienced one or more of these property crimes.
- Within the property crime category, the crime with the highest incidence and prevalence during the previous year period was vandalism (268.0 incidents per 1,000 individuals, 15.8% of individuals victimized). This was followed closely by auto burglary (243.2 incidents per 1,000 individuals, 14.4% victimized). Motor vehicle theft was the least common property crime (71.7 per 1,000, 4.3% victimized).

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

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

**Table 1. Victimization Information - 2010 Survey**

	2010 Total N*	2010 Victim N	2010 Prevalence	Single Incident	Multiple Incidents	Incidence Rate#	Lifetime Prevalence^
<b>Traditional Property Crimes</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	-	-	<b>839.2</b>	<b>73.7%</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	1981	86	4.3%	73.5%	26.5%	71.7	22.7%
Auto Burglary	1994	288	14.4%	65.7%	34.3%	243.2	43.8%
Vandalism	2000	315	15.8%	64.8%	35.2%	268.0	41.2%
Burglary	1970	126	6.4%	66.1%	33.9%	101.5	26.4%
Other Theft/Larceny	1982	175	8.8%	58.6%	41.4%	163.0	23.3%
<b>Traditional Person Crimes</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	-	-	<b>207.1</b>	<b>26.9%</b>
Robbery	2003	17	0.8%	66.7%	33.3%	16.0	4.2%
Assault	2003	55	2.7%	-	-	63.8	17.1%
- With Weapon	-	12	0.6%	72.7%	27.3%	9.0	5.1%
- Without Weapon	-	46	2.3%	46.7%	53.3%	54.8	14.9%
Threat of Violence	2002	103	5.1%	48.9%	51.1%	127.9	19.1%
<b>Sexual Crimes</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	-	-	<b>24.9</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
Forcible Rape	1993	9	0.5%	62.5%	37.5%	8.0	7.0%
Other Sexual Assault	1992	15	0.8%	64.3%	35.7%	17.1	9.6%
Special: Identity Theft	1970	424	21.5%	62.6%	37.4%	382.2	34.5%
Special: Stalking	1994	152	7.6%	31.9%	68.1%	315.9	13.6%

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

# New incidents in 2010 period (May 2009 to May 2010) per 1,000 persons age 18 and over

^ Victimization experienced in lifetime in Utah (combined previous year and prior to May 2009)

- Identity theft is a special case of property crime that was first assessed in the previous survey (2006). The box to the right lists the individual activities used to assess identify theft, along with the percentage of respondents indicating each occurred in the past year in Utah (current vs. 2006 survey). In the previous year period, 21.5% have experienced at least one of these activities, and the incidence rate of this crime was 382.2 per 1,000 individuals. The most common identity theft activity experienced in the past year was the use of existing credit cards without permission (15.8%).
- **Person crimes** were experienced by a much lower percentage of respondents (7.2%). Overall, the incidence rate in this sample for traditional person crimes (robbery, assaults with and without a weapon, and threats of violence) was 207.1 per 1,000 individuals. In their lifetimes, 26.9% of individuals are likely to experience one or more of these person crimes.
- Within the person crime category, threats of violence were the most common (127.9 incidents per 1,000 individuals, 5.1% of individuals victimized), followed by assaults (63.8 per 1,000,

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

2.7% victimized). Assaults were much more likely to occur by way of hands, fists, or feet than with a weapon. Robberies were much less common (16.0 per 1,000, 0.8% victimized).

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

**Table 2. Crime Victimization Trends**

	2004	2006	2010
<b>Traditional Property Crimes</b>		<b>38.5%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.4%	6.6%	4.3%
Auto Burglary	16.2%	18.1%	14.4%
Vandalism	19.6%	20.3%	15.8%
Burglary	6.6%	9.2%	6.4%
Other Theft/Larceny	7.4%	5.7%	8.8%
<b>Traditional Person Crimes</b>		<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
Robbery	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%
Assault			2.7%
- With Weapon	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
- Without Weapon	3.7%	3.1%	2.3%
Threat of Violence	7.1%	5.1%	5.1%
<b>Sexual Crimes</b>		<b>2.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Forcible Rape	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Other Sexual Assault	1.5%	2.4%	0.8%
<b>Overall Traditional Victimization</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>
Special: Identity Theft		14.1%	21.5%
Special: Stalking*	20.4%	19.2%	7.6%
<b>Overall Victimization + Special</b>		<b>53.6%</b>	<b>51.0%</b>

\* Stalking was distinguished from harassment by level of fear experienced by the victim (13.4% experienced one or more behaviors)

- Stalking is a special case of person crime that was first assessed in the 2004 survey. The box to the right lists the individual behaviors used to assess stalking, along with the percentage of respondents indicating each occurred in the past year in Utah. It is important to note that stalking was assessed more precisely in this survey by asking a question about whether the individual experienced fear for the safety of her/himself or a family member. The presence of this fear distinguished stalking from harassment. In the previous year, 13.4% of individuals experienced at least one stalking behavior, of which 7.6% were classified as stalking victims and 5.8% as harassment. The most common stalking behaviors experienced were sending unsolicited messages (5.9%) and making unsolicited phone calls (5.3%). Over two-thirds (68.1%) of stalking victims experienced multiple incidents, and the incidence rate was 315.9 per 1,000 individuals. Compared to harassment, stalking was associated more with following and spying (27% of stalking victims vs. 8.6% of harassment victims) and waiting or standing outside the home, school, or workplace (30.3% vs. 7.8%).

- Very few respondents experienced **sexual crimes** in the previous year period (0.9%). Overall, the incident rate in this sample for the sexual crimes assessed (forcible rape, other sexual assault) was 24.9 per 1,000 individuals. In their lifetimes, 11.7% of individuals are likely to experience one or more of these sexual crimes. Both forcible rape and sexual assault had low incidence and prevalence rates in the previous year.
- As Table 2 shows (also Appendix B), victimization rates are down when compared to previous years. This is not surprising considering that official crime rates have also been on the decline in the past few years (and over the course of the past decade – see [www.justice.utah.gov/ccj\\_archives.html](http://www.justice.utah.gov/ccj_archives.html)). The two exceptions appear to be other theft/larceny and identity theft. While violent crime and other more serious crimes may be decreasing in recent years, it is possible that increases in these types of petty theft and identity theft could be influenced by the current economic conditions. Utah's identify theft victimization rate, however, is quite elevated compared to national estimates of 5% in 2008 (see [bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit08.pdf](http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit08.pdf)).

<b>Did you feel threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors?</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
1. Sending unsolicited e-mail, text messages, letter, other written correspondence*	4.3%	4.3%	5.9%
2. Making unsolicited phone calls or leaving messages	11.6%	10.8%	5.3%
3. Posting information or spreading rumors on the internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth*	-	-	3.2%
4. Waiting/standing outside home, school, or workplace	6.4%	5.6%	2.8%
5. Following or spying	6.9%	7.3%	2.6%
6. Trying to communicate against your will (other)*	5.8%	5.7%	2.3%
7. Continually showing up at places you were without legitimate reason	3.3%	3.8%	1.2%
8. Leaving unwanted presents, flowers, other items	2.3%	1.9%	1.0%
<b>One or more of above in previous year</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>Somewhat or very fearful for safety</b>	-	-	<b>7.6%</b>
<b>One or more of above in lifetime</b>	-	-	<b>22.8%</b>
<b>Somewhat or very fearful for safety</b>	-	-	<b>13.6%</b>
Note: Fear and lifetime victimization were not assessed previously			
* Wording of #1 was changed to include text messages; #3 is new			

# Impact of Crime

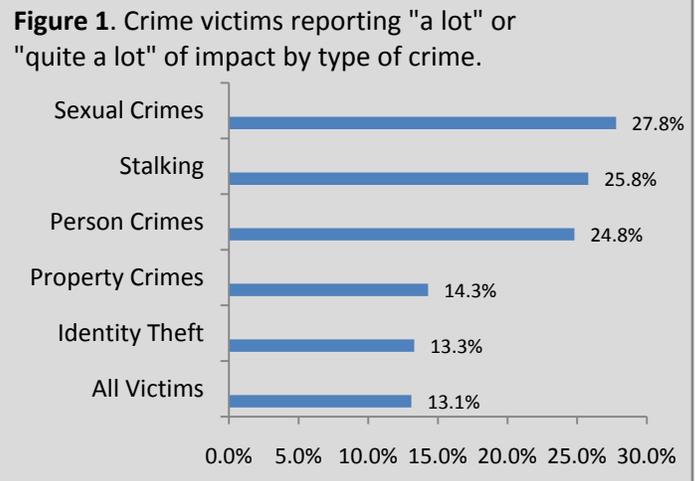
Victims of crime in the previous year were asked how much impact it had on their lives. Additionally, all respondents were asked questions relating to steps they have taken to protect themselves from crime (i.e., arm themselves with a gun or other weapon), perceived offender motivation, and injuries. Most victims said that the crime had little impact on their lives, though these ratings varied by the nature of the offense experienced.

## Impact of Crime on Victims

- Victims of crime between May 2009 and May 2010 were asked how much of an impact this incident(s) had on their lives. In general, victims rated the impact of these crimes on their life as minimal, with 54.7% indicating it had very little impact and 32.2% that it had some impact. 13.1% indicated that the crime they experienced had either a lot (7.1%) or quite a lot (6.0%) of impact on their lives.
- Figure 1 displays the variation in this impact by the type of crime experienced, with the bars showing the percentage who indicated experiencing a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives. It is clear from this figure that person and sexual crimes, as well as stalking, are the most impactful on victims. It should be noted that these impact ratings are substantially lower than previous surveys (see Appendix C, p.38).

## Perceptions of Offender Motivation

- Crime victims were also asked whether they believe the offender was motivated by their personal characteristics. Overall, 6.5% believed the offender was motivated by their age, 2.1% their national origin, 3.7% by their race or ethnicity, 3.5% their religion, 11.3% their sex, 3.3% their sexual orientation, and 16% cited other personal characteristics as motivation.
- Person crime, sexual crime, and stalking victims were much more likely to believe the offender was motivated by their characteristics. For person crime victims, 17.7% cited their age, 6.4% their national origin, 12.8% their race/ethnicity, 7% their religion, 26.4% their sex, and 9.2% their sexual orientation. For sexual crime victims, 12.5% cited their age, 53.3% their sex, and 25% their sexual orientation. For stalking victims, 14.7% cited their age, 35.2% their sex, and 10.1% their sexual orientation.



## Injuries

- For robbery, assaults, and rapes, victims were asked if they were injured during the incident. 11.8% of robbery victims, 32.7% of assault victims, and 22.2% of rape victims reported being injured in at least one of the incidents they experienced.

## Protection With Gun or Other Weapon

- Overall, 45.1% of respondents stated they keep a gun(s) in their home. Of these, 18.8% indicated it is for protection only, 25% for sporting purposes only, and 51.2% for both protection and sporting. Additionally, 10% of respondents stated they carried a gun outside of their home for protection between May 2009 and May 2010, while 15.3% carried some other weapon (object, pepper spray).
- Victims were not necessarily more likely to keep a gun in their homes, but were more likely to carry a gun (12.8% vs. 8.2% for non-victims) or another weapon (21.1% vs. 11.7%) outside the home for protection in the previous year. This was especially true for person crime (19.7% gun, 31% other), sexual crime (35.3% other), and stalking (32% other) victims.

## Victim-Offender Relationship in Person/Sex Crimes

In this survey, victims of robbery, assault, threats of violence, rape, sexual assault, and stalking were asked to identify (if possible) their relationship with the perpetrator of the crime against them, as well as the age group of the offender (adult or juvenile). This was assessed both for crimes that occurred in the previous year and crimes experienced prior to May 2009. Overall, a sizable percentage of violent crime is experienced at the hands of casual acquaintances and strangers, though a majority of offenders are known to victims. A notable exception to the high percentages of stranger victimizations is rape. It is important to note that the percentages in several of these categories in the previous year are based on a very small number of victims (especially robbery, rape, and sexual assault). While most offenders are adults, robberies and threats are more likely to involve juveniles than other violent crimes.

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

### Previous Year (May 2009 to May 2010)

	Robbery	Assault	Threats	Rape	Sex Assault	Stalking	Overall
Spouse	0.0%	13.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	<b>6.4%</b>
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	5.9%	13.0%	5.1%	44.4%	20.0%	9.4%	<b>9.9%</b>
Family Member (other than spouse)	5.9%	16.7%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	<b>9.0%</b>
Person/People Well Known to You (excluding family)	23.5%	16.7%	18.2%	33.3%	13.3%	18.1%	<b>18.4%</b>
Casual Acquaintance	17.6%	18.5%	18.2%	11.1%	33.3%	31.5%	<b>24.5%</b>
Stranger	52.9%	35.2%	51.0%	22.2%	33.3%	46.0%	<b>45.1%</b>
Someone Not Seen	29.4%	7.4%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	<b>13.1%</b>
Adult*	76.5%	92.5%	88.5%	100.0%	93.3%	96.1%	<b>92.1%</b>
Juvenile*	54.5%	13.2%	21.9%	11.1%	13.3%	8.6%	<b>15.1%</b>

### Prior to May 2009

	Robbery#	Assault	Threats	Rape	Sex Assault	Stalking	Overall
Spouse	-	18.8%	11.0%	13.9%	8.6%	11.7%	<b>11.9%</b>
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	-	10.9%	7.5%	19.0%	16.7%	16.7%	<b>11.8%</b>
Family Member (other than spouse)	-	15.0%	11.9%	14.7%	17.8%	5.1%	<b>11.7%</b>
Person/People Well Known to You (excluding family)	-	19.5%	13.1%	22.8%	25.4%	17.7%	<b>17.1%</b>
Casual Acquaintance	-	39.7%	29.2%	36.5%	42.7%	33.3%	<b>32.6%</b>
Stranger	-	54.7%	46.4%	11.0%	18.9%	35.4%	<b>34.5%</b>
Someone Not Seen	-	4.9%	5.1%	2.2%	3.2%	10.7%	<b>4.9%</b>

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

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

# Victim-offender relationship not assessed for robberies prior to 2009

## Reporting Crimes to the Police

One important function of a victimization survey is that it provides a broader picture of crime that is occurring in our communities, even crimes that are not reported to the police. In doing so, these surveys tend to show that a fairly large percentage of crime that occurs in a given year is not reported; rather, it is often dealt with in some other way. This continues to be the case this year, as Table 4 demonstrates (also see Appendix B, Table 15). Overall, just over half (53.4%) of victims reported at least one crime they experienced in the previous year to the police, and only a third (34.1%) of the total incidents were reported. In general, reporting rates appear to be down from previous surveys, and person crime reporting rates are below the national average (though there are some differences in methodology). Property crimes, especially motor vehicle theft, are more likely to be reported than person or sexual crimes. The most common reasons for not reporting included the belief that it was a minor offense (30.4%), that it was dealt with in another way (21.6%), the belief that the police would not be able to help (17.3%), or other reasons (15.3%). The next section explores factors beyond the nature of the crime that may be related to the likelihood to report.

Table 4. Reporting by crime type.

	Victims - Reported ≥ 1			Incident-Level		
	2004	2006	2010	2006	2010	National#
<b>Traditional Property Crimes</b>		<b>64.2%</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	77.4%	81.1%	70.9%	76.8%	53.5%	
Auto Burglary	68.9%	69.1%	58.0%	64.6%	52.0%	
Vandalism	60.1%	58.5%	45.4%	45.3%	38.8%	
Burglary	74.4%	64.2%	52.4%	60.2%	43.0%	
Other Theft/Larceny			42.3%		31.6%	
<b>Traditional Person Crimes</b>		<b>48.2%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>
Robbery	71.4%	53.8%	47.1%	65.9%	43.8%	
Assault			41.8%		25.8%	
- With Weapon	57.1%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	44.4%	
- Without Weapon	47.1%	51.4%	39.1%	32.3%	22.7%	
Threat of Violence	36.2%	41.4%	28.2%	23.6%	20.3%	
<b>Sexual Crimes</b>		<b>28.6%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	
Forcible Rape	54.5%	25.0%	33.0%	8.7%	37.5%	
Other Sexual Assault	33.3%	30.0%	20.0%	4.5%	14.7%	
<b>Overall Traditional Victimization</b>			<b>53.4%</b>		<b>34.1%</b>	
Special: Identity Theft	-		34.4%		29.1%	
Special: Stalking	*	*	21.1%	*	14.1%	

Note: Some information not available from previous reports

\* Stalking assessed differently than in previous surveys

# National reporting rates from the 2009 National Crime Victimization Survey; note that there are differences in the crimes assessed in each category between the two surveys, and sexual crimes are included in violent/person.

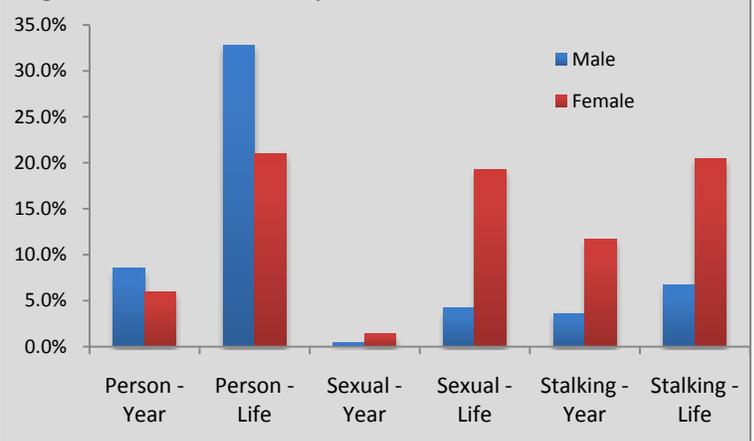
# Factors Influencing Criminal Victimization & Reporting

Victimization, impact, victim-offender relationship, and reporting all displayed important differences across various demographic and background categories. The factors that were examined in relation to these outcomes include victim sex, age, minority status, and household income, as well as where the victim lives. Overall victimization in the previous year appeared to be more likely for younger respondents, those with low to moderate household incomes, and those who live in urban/metropolitan areas. Property crime victimization displayed similar trends to overall victimization, with minority respondents also experiencing elevated levels of victimization on certain types of property crime. Males were more likely to be victimized by person crimes, as well as younger and minority respondents, and those living in urban/metropolitan areas. Female, rural, and lower income respondents were more likely to experience sexual crimes. Stalking victimization was more likely for females, younger and lower income respondents, and those living in urban/metropolitan areas, while identity theft was more likely for younger, urban, and higher income respondents. Victimization tended to have a greater impact on the lives of female, minority, and lower income victims. Older, minority, and moderate income respondents, as well as those living in lower density urban and rural areas, were somewhat more likely to report crimes to the police in general.

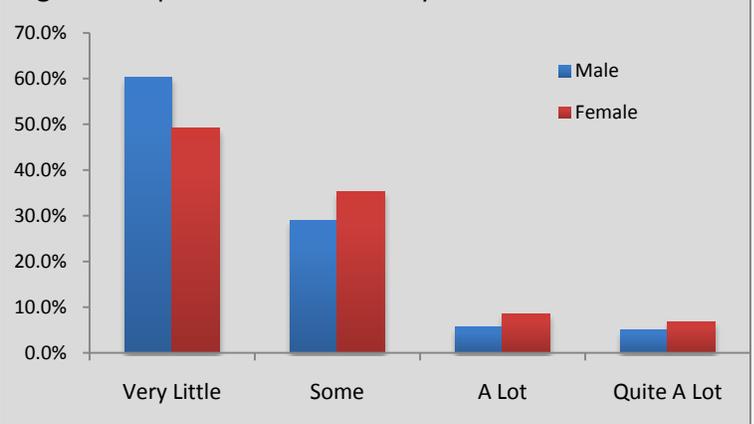
## Sex of Victim

- While males and females did not differ significantly in the overall likelihood of being victimized in the previous year (49.1% vs. 52.9%) or over their lifetimes (77.1% vs. 76.8%), there were differences between the sexes within the various categories of crime (see Figure 2).
- Males are more likely to be the victims of person crimes in the previous year (8.5% vs. 6.0%) and in their lifetimes (32.8% vs. 21.0%). This is especially true for robberies (1.3% year/5.8% life vs. 0.4% year/2.6% life), assaults with a weapon (0.9% year/6.8% life vs. 0.3% year/ 3.4% life), and threats of violence (6.1% year/22.8% life vs. 4.2% year/ 15.3% life). Females are just as likely to be assaulted without a weapon in the previous year, though the likelihood is much higher for males over their lifetimes.
- Females are far more likely to experience sexual crimes than males (1.4% year/19.3% life vs. 0.4% year/4.2% life). They also report being stalked more often than males (11.7% year/20.5% life vs. 3.6% year/6.7% life). The experience of harassment (stalking behaviors without fear) is more equitable

**Figure 2.** Victimization by sex.



**Figure 3.** Impact of victimization by sex.



(female: 5.5% year/9.4% life; male: 6.1% year/9.1% life).

- Females' victimization experiences tend to impact their lives more than males, with 15.5% reporting a lot or quite a lot of impact compared to 10.6% for males (see Figure 3). There were no differences in crime reporting by sex.

## Age of Victim

- Victimization was analyzed by age of victim for the previous year only, as age and lifetime victimization is confounded by more time and opportunity for victimization in older respondents. Overall in the previous year, younger respondents aged 18-30 (47.5%) were far more likely than older respondents over 50 years of age (30.7%) to be victimized, with those 31-50 years old falling in the middle (41.2%). These overall differences were qualified by differences within some of the categories of crime (see Figure 4).
- Younger (41.4%) and middle-aged (37.9%) respondents were more likely than older respondents (28.4%) to be victims of property crime. A similar pattern was found across the specific types of property crime with the exception of burglary, where there were no differences across the age groups. For identity theft, respondents aged 31-50 were most likely to report being victims (24.4% vs. 20.1% for 18-30 year-olds and 19.2% for those over 50).
- For person crimes, there was also a fairly linear relationship, with younger respondents most likely to be victims (12.3%), followed by middle-aged (7.9%) and older (3.4%). This pattern basically held for robberies (1.8% young, 0.6% middle, 0.5%

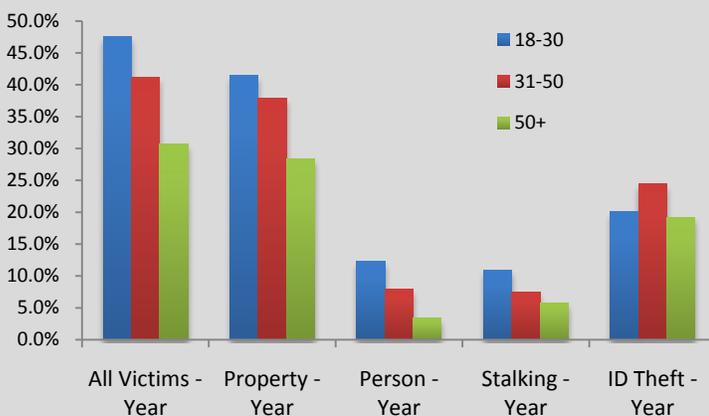
older), assaults (5.0% young, 3.0% middle, 1.1% older), and threats of violence (9.3% young, 5.8% middle, 1.9% older). Young people were also most likely to report being stalked (10.9% vs. 7.5% for middle and 5.8% for older). There were no age differences in sexual crime victimization or impact of victimization in the previous year.

- While they were victimized the most, young people were also the least likely to report crimes to the police (42.9%), compared to 55.1% for middle-aged and 61.0% for older respondents. This pattern was similar across all categories.

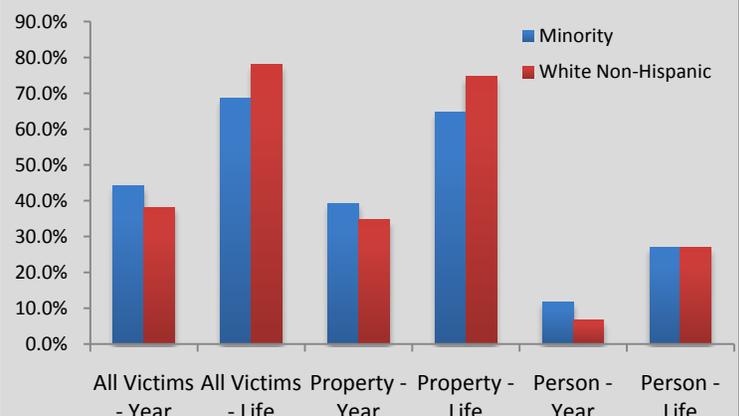
## Race/Ethnicity of Victim

- Because of the relatively small samples within each racial and ethnic group, and recognizing that this may generalize important differences between these groups, victimization rates, impact, and reporting were analyzed between those in a minority racial or ethnic group and the predominant White/Non-Hispanic group in Utah (see Figure 5). Overall in the previous year, minority respondents were somewhat more likely to be victimized (44.1% vs. 38.2%), though they were less likely to be victimized over their lifetimes (68.6% vs. 77.9%).
- A similar pattern as overall crime was found for property crime, with minority respondents more likely to be victimized in the previous year (39.2% vs. 34.7%), but less likely to be victimized when the period prior to May 2009 was included (64.7% vs. 74.7%). For the previous year, minority respondents indicated higher victimization on all crimes except for burglary. Over the lifetime, the higher victimization rate for White/Non-Hispanic respondents was mostly accounted for by differences in auto burglary and home burglary.

**Figure 4. Victimization by age.**



**Figure 5. Victimization by race/ethnicity.**



- For person crimes, minority respondents were also more likely to be victimized in the previous year (11.8% vs. 6.7%), though there were no differences between the two groups in lifetime person crime victimization. On specific crimes, minority respondents were more likely to be robbed (2.0% vs. 0.7%), assaulted without a weapon (4.5% vs. 2.1%), and threatened with violence (7.9% vs. 4.8%) in the previous year. Over the lifetime, minority respondents were somewhat more likely to be robbed (5.9% vs. 4.0%) or assaulted without a weapon (18.6% vs. 14.5%), but less likely to be assaulted with a weapon (2.5% vs. 5.4%).
- Victimization in the previous year tended to impact the lives of minority respondents to a greater extent (see Figure 6), with 20.3% of victims indicating they experienced a lot or quite a lot of impact (compared to 12.2% of White/Non-Hispanic respondents).
- Minority respondents were slightly more likely to report crimes to the police (58.9% vs. 52.7% for White/Non-Hispanic respondents), which was mostly accounted for by higher reporting rates for property crimes.

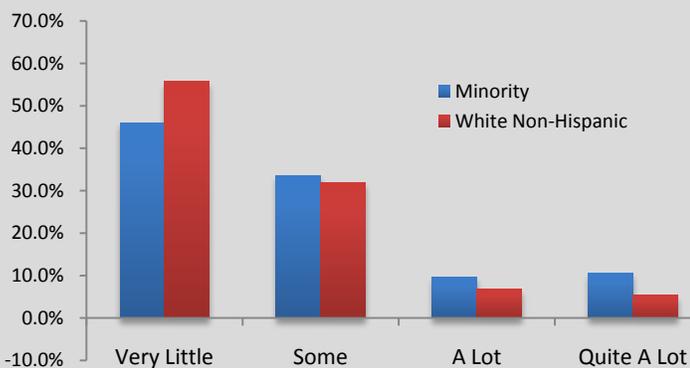
- For overall victimization, those in the second quartile (\$30-59,999) were the most likely to be victimized in the previous year (44.6%) and over their lifetimes (82.9%). This is mostly due to their high level of victimization by property crimes (41.5% year/80.4% life).

**Figure 7. Overall and property crime victimization by household income.**



- Respondents with the lowest household incomes (quartile 1, under \$30,000) were the least likely to be victimized overall in their lifetimes (70.3%). While these respondents have the lowest rates of property crime victimization (31.9% year/63.2% life), they experience the highest rates of person crime victimization in the previous year (10.0%), sexual crime victimization (2.3% year/17.7% life), and stalking victimization (12.6% year/18.7% life). Additionally, these respondents in the lowest quartile of income were impacted the most by far by their victimization in the previous year (see Figure 10), with 24.4% indicating that it impacted them a lot or quite a lot (compared to 11.3% for quartile 2; 12.4% for quartile 3; and 7.1% for quartile 4).
- Respondents with the highest household incomes (quartile 4, over \$100,000) were the least likely to experience person (20.0%), sexual (7.8%), and stalking (9.5%) crimes in their lives. They were, however, most likely to be victims of identity theft in the previous year (25.7%). These respondents' victimization also had the least impact on their lives.
- Despite the seriousness and impact of the crimes they experienced, respondents with the lowest household incomes were also the least likely to report these crimes to the police (45.8% overall).

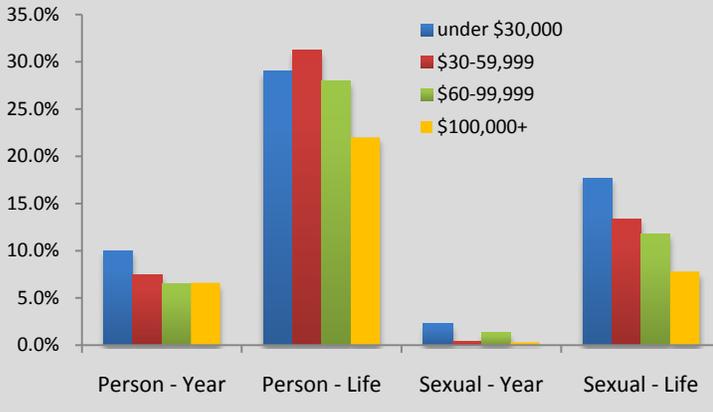
**Figure 6. Impact of victimization by race/ethnicity.**



## Total Household Income of Victim

- The effect of income on victimization was analyzed by dividing respondents up into quartiles: 1) under \$30,000; 2) \$30-59,999; 3) \$60-99,999; and 4) \$100,000 and over. It is important to note that 379 respondents declined to answer the question about total household income, leaving 1,630 respondents for this analysis (see Figures 7-10).

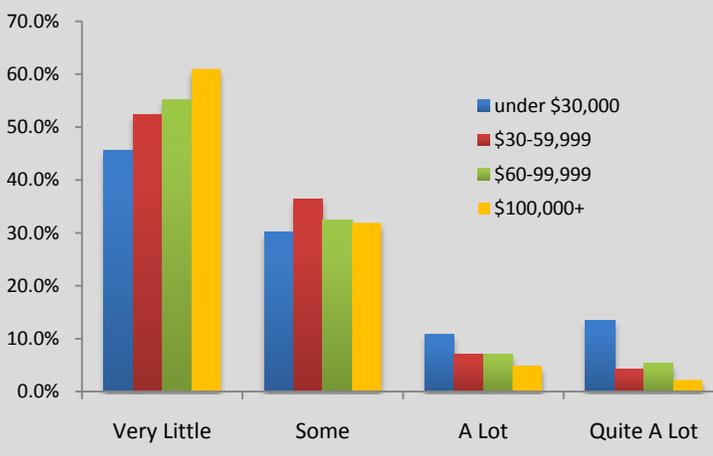
**Figure 8.** Personal and sexual crime victimization by household income.



**Figure 9.** Stalking and identity theft victimization by household income.



**Figure 10.** Impact of victimization by income.

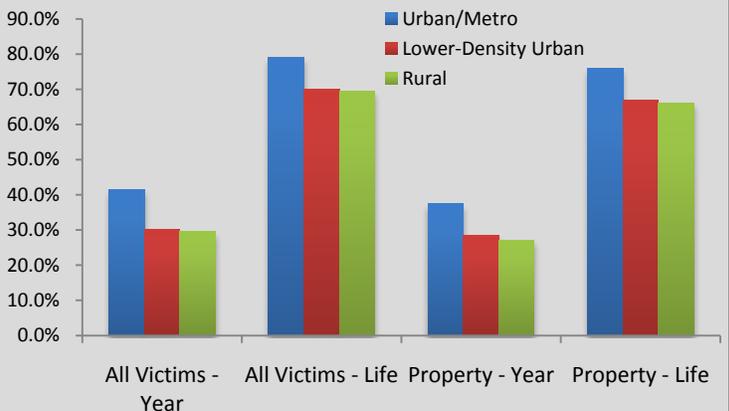


Respondents with the highest incomes were also less likely to report the crimes (48.0%), compared to those in the middle quartiles of income (55.5% for quartile 2; 57.5% for quartile 3).

## Where the Victim Lives – Population Density

- In this report, the area where a victim lives was analyzed somewhat differently than previous reports. With population growth in the state and the changing distribution of people, the old “urban-rural” distinction is no longer entirely appropriate. Thus, using census-based definitions (see Appendix A), a further distinction was made between urban/metropolitan areas, lower-density urban areas (surrounding metropolitan areas or centers defined as “micropolitan”; e.g., Brigham City, Cedar City, Price), and rural.
- Overall, respondents from urban/metro areas were more likely to be victims of crime (41.6% year/79.2% life), while lower-density urban (30.3% year/70.0% life) and rural (29.5% life/69.6% life) residents were similarly lower. Despite these large overall differences, there were some interesting variations within the crime categories.
- Property crime victimization follows a similar pattern to overall crime, with urban/metro areas (37.5% year/76.0% life) displaying higher rates than both lower-density urban (28.5% year/66.8% life) and rural (27.1% year/66.2% life) areas. But, an important break from this pattern is seen with burglaries, where both urban/metro (6.2% year/27.2% life) and rural (8.3% year/28.0% life) areas have similarly high rates compared to lower-density urban areas (5.8% year/20.6% life).
- A somewhat different pattern emerges for person crimes, with urban/metro areas (8.1% year/28.4% life) still showing the highest victimization rates, but with rural areas (5.8% year/25.6% life) clearly falling in the middle and higher than lower-density urban

**Figure 11.** Overall and property crime victimization by area/population density.

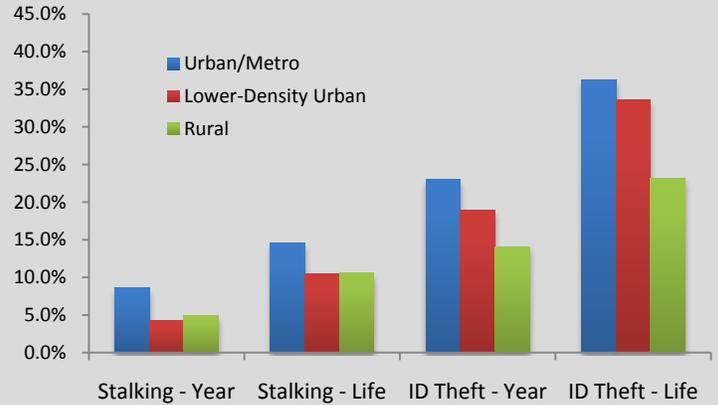


# Utah Crime Survey 2010

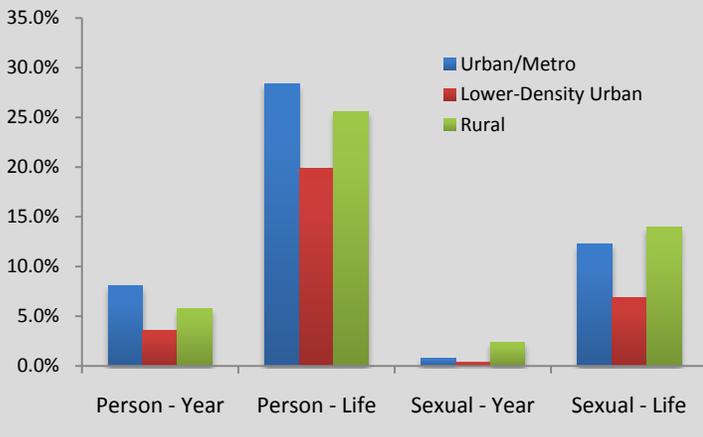
areas (3.6% year/19.9% life). The higher rates for urban/metro areas are mostly accounted for by the increased prevalence of threats of violence. Robberies and assaults had similar lifetime prevalence rates in urban/metro and rural areas.

- For sexual crimes, rural areas (2.4% year/14.0% life) had the highest rates of victimization. This was higher than both urban/metro (0.8% year/12.3% life) and lower-density urban (0.4% year/6.9% life) for the previous year, but only significantly higher than lower-density urban on lifetime prevalence. These patterns were consistent for both rapes and sexual assaults.

**Figure 13.** Stalking and identity theft victimization by area/population density.



**Figure 12.** Person and sexual crime victimization by area/population density.



- Victimization rates for stalking and identity theft also differed according to location. Stalking was more prevalent in urban/metro areas (8.6% year/14.6% life) than both lower-density urban (4.3% year/10.5% life) and rural (4.9% year/10.6% life) areas. Identity theft was less prevalent in rural

areas (14.1% year/23.2% life) than in urban/metro (23.0% year/36.3% life) or lower-density urban (19.0% year/33.6% life) areas.

- The impact of victimization did not differ significantly by location. Reporting rates, however, were somewhat lower in urban/metro areas (51.6%) than in lower-density urban (59.5%) or rural areas (62.3%). This differential reporting effect was especially prominent for person crimes.

### Where the Victim Lives – County

- Table 5 shows the victimization rates by county for the six largest counties, which were also the counties with the highest response rates. No other county had greater than 4% of the sample, and rates for these other 23 counties are grouped together. The highest victimization rates for most crimes are in the Wasatch Front counties, with Salt Lake and Weber having the highest rates in most categories, followed closely by Utah county.

**Table 5.** Traditional victimization rates by county.

	N	%Tot	All - Y	All - L	Prop - Y	Prop - L	Pers - Y	Pers - L	Sex - Y	Sex - L
Salt Lake	753	37.5%	45.9%	84.1%	41.4%	81.4%	9.3%	31.6%	0.9%	13.7%
Utah	391	19.5%	40.4%	76.0%	37.3%	71.1%	7.4%	25.6%	0.3%	12.3%
Davis	216	10.8%	31.9%	75.9%	28.2%	71.8%	5.6%	26.9%	0.9%	10.6%
Weber	168	8.4%	41.1%	81.0%	35.7%	78.6%	10.7%	31.5%	0.6%	10.7%
Washington	96	4.8%	26.0%	52.1%	25.0%	52.1%	1.0%	10.4%	1.0%	5.2%
Cache	83	4.1%	24.1%	63.9%	21.7%	61.4%	4.8%	20.5%	0.0%	6.0%
Other Counties	302	15.0%	30.5%	70.5%	28.5%	66.9%	3.6%	21.5%	2.0%	11.3%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>77.0%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>73.7%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

N = number of responses; %Tot = percent of overall responses

All = overall victimization; Prop = property crime victimization; Pers = person crime victimization; Sex = sexual crime victimization

Y = previous year prevalence; L = lifetime prevalence

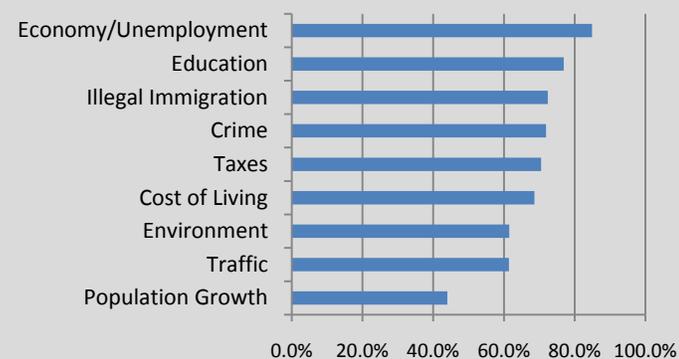
## Part 2: General Crime Perceptions

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

### Perceiving Crime as a Problem

- Overall, 71.9% of respondents indicated that crime is a general problem area in Utah that worries them. This ranked fourth behind Economy/Unemployment (84.9%), Education (76.9%), and Illegal Immigration (72.9%).
- This is down from the 2006 survey, when crime was ranked as the top problem with 81.1% of respondents reporting that it worried them.

**Figure 14.** Percentage of respondents worried about various problem areas in Utah.



- Closer to home, respondents were also asked how much they thought crime was a problem in their own community. Only 14.0% indicated that crime was always or almost always a problem, while

29.0% indicated that it was never or almost never a problem. The majority felt crime was sometimes a problem in their community.

- More specifically, respondents were asked the extent to which violent crime, illegal drugs, graffiti and/or vandalism, and gangs were a problem in their community. In most cases, these were infrequent problems. Illegal drugs were most likely to be cited as always or almost always a problem (33.1%), followed by graffiti/vandalism (17.3%), gangs (15.0%), and violent crime (7.0%).

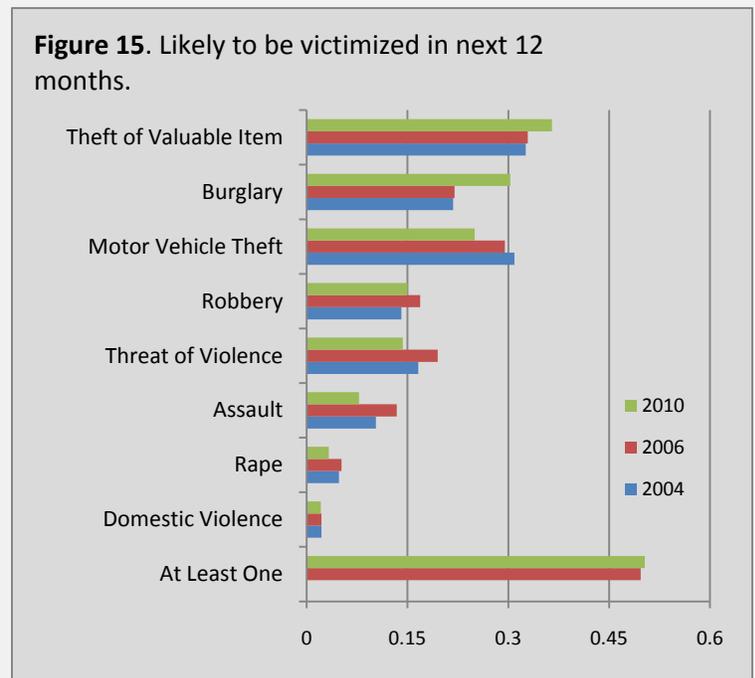
How often do you feel each of the following are a problem in your community?	Never or Almost Never	Sometimes	Always or Almost Always
Violent crime	59.2%	33.9%	7.0%
Illegal drugs	20.7%	46.2%	33.1%
Graffiti and/or vandalism	36.4%	46.3%	17.3%
Gangs	48.2%	36.7%	15.0%

### Fear of Crime

- 85.2% of respondents indicated that they always or almost always feel safe in the community where they live, though 41.8% said that there was an area within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night.

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- Table 6 presents more results on questions regarding fear of crime. As in past years, respondents tend to be more concerned about being the victim of burglary (13.2% always or almost always, 44.5% sometimes) than of assault (3.7% always or almost always, 25.0% sometimes).
- 82.7% of respondents indicated that fear of crime never or almost never prevents them from doing things they would like to do, and 68.9% are never or almost never fearful of being the victim of violent crime.
- Respondents were also asked if they thought they were likely to become victims of certain specific types of crime in the coming year (see Figure 15). Half of the respondents (50.3%) thought they would be the victim of at least one of these crimes.
- Respondents were most concerned with theft (36.5%), burglary (30.3%), and motor vehicle theft (25.0%). This was consistent with previous years.



**Table 6. Fear of crime in the present survey compared to previous years.**

How often...		Never or Almost Never	Sometimes	Always or Almost Always
Feel safe in your community	2010	1.6%	13.1%	85.2%
	2006	2.8%	11.4%	85.7%
	2004	2.1%	10.5%	87.5%
Fear of crime prevents you from doing things you'd like to do	2010	82.7%	15.3%	1.9%
	2006	79.4%	18.3%	2.3%
	2004	82.3%	16.0%	1.7%
Think about being robbed or physically assaulted when leave home	2010	71.3%	25.0%	3.7%
	2006	68.7%	22.1%	9.2%
	2004	68.6%	24.7%	6.7%
Think about home being broken into or vandalized when not there	2010	42.3%	44.5%	13.2%
	2006	58.5%	29.2%	12.3%
	2004	55.7%	33.1%	11.2%
Worry that criminals will hurt loved ones	2010	44.3%	43.0%	12.7%
Feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted when in home	2010	81.3%	16.5%	2.2%
Fearful of being the victim of violent crime	2010	68.9%	27.6%	3.4%

## Perceptions of Crime Trends

- Despite consistent decreases in official crime statistics over the previous decade, 47.6% of respondents felt that crime in their community has increased somewhat or greatly in the past three years. Only 5.8% felt that crime has decreased at least somewhat. This is consistent with data from the previous two surveys (see Table 7).
- Additionally, more than half of respondents (55.1%) feel that crime in their community will continue to increase somewhat or greatly in the next three years. This is again consistent with previous surveys, though perceptions of future crime have decreased somewhat (see Table 7).

**Table 7.** Perceptions of crime trends in community.

Past Three Years	Greatly or Somewhat Decreased	Stayed the Same	Greatly or Somewhat Increased
2010	5.8%	46.6%	47.6%
2006	6.7%	44.3%	49.0%
2004	6.5%	44.0%	49.5%
Next Three Years	Greatly or Somewhat Decrease	Stay the Same	Greatly or Somewhat Increase
2010	5.5%	39.5%	55.1%
2006	5.9%	35.0%	59.1%
2004	5.7%	35.9%	58.4%

## Causes of Crime

- As in previous surveys, respondents were provided a list of potential causes of crime and asked to indicate which factors they thought were responsible for our crime problem in Utah (see Figure 16).
- Consistent with previous surveys, the most common perceived cause of crime was illegal drugs (94.9%), followed by lack of parental discipline (90.5%), gangs (88.6%), breakdown of family life (84.7%), domestic violence (84.6%), and the economy/poverty (83.7%). The availability of guns (42.3%), a belief that the criminal justice system is too easy (52.9%), and media violence (54.8%) were cited by fewer respondents.

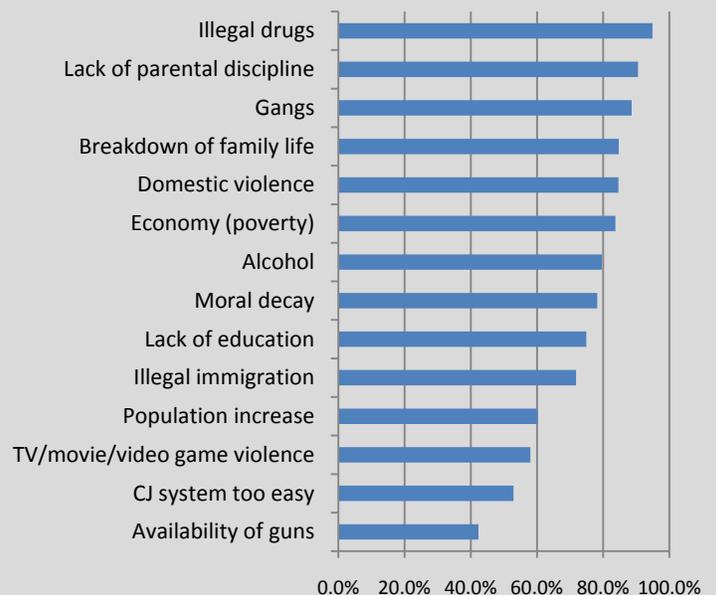
## Contact With and Perceptions of Local Police

- 70.3% of respondents reported having some type of contact with their local police in the previous year. The most common type of contact was a casual conversation (50.9%). Other types of contact included asking police for information or advice (25.0%), having an officer respond to a call for service (24.6%), participating in a community activity involving police (24.1%), reporting a crime (22.8%), and involvement in a traffic violation or accident (18.0%). Less than one percent (0.5%) reported being arrested, and another 14.6% were questioned by an officer.
- Three-quarters (75.0%) of the respondents rated the job law enforcement is doing in their community as good or very good, which is fairly consistent with previous surveys (77.7% in 2006).

## Victim Services Awareness

- 67.1% of respondents indicated that they know where to go in their community when they need help or services as a victim of crime.
- Only 26.5% indicated that they were aware that the State of Utah offers a victim notification service (VINE) that will call or e-mail a victim when an offender has been released from prison or jail. This is down slightly from the 2006 survey (31.8%).
- Of those aware of the service, 9.2% have signed up.

**Figure 16.** Perceived causes of crime in Utah.



# Victimization and Crime Perceptions

Being the victim of a crime consistently influences one’s perceptions about crime in general, personal and community safety and security, expectations for future victimization, and even evaluations of local law enforcement; these perceptions are also influenced by the reality that, in general, victims may live in areas that experience more crime. Victims were significantly more likely to say that crime is a problem that worried them in Utah than non-victims (77.6% vs. 66.0%). Additionally, they were much more likely to feel that crime is always or almost always a problem in their community (18.2% vs. 9.7%), and more likely to think crime increased in the previous three years (54.7% vs. 40.0%) and will continue to increase (63.4% vs. 46.3%). They displayed significantly greater fear of crime (see Table 8 below), and were far more likely to expect to be victimized in the next year (see Table 9 on the next page). These effects also varied by the type of victimization that was experienced. Victims also tended to rate local law enforcement less favorably, with only 70.4% rating their performance as either good or very good (compared to 79.9% for non-victims). Disconcertingly, crime victims were slightly less likely to know where to find victim services in their community (65.7% vs. 68.5% for non-victims), and were no more likely to be aware of the VINE service (27.2% vs. 25.7%).

**Table 8a.** Fear of crime for victims and non-victims, and by victimization type.

How often...		Never or Almost Never	Sometimes	Always or Almost Always
Feel safe in your community	<b>Non-Victim</b>	0.5%	9.3%	90.1%
	<b>Victim Overall*</b>	2.9%	16.8%	80.3%
	<b>Property</b>	3.2%	18.7%	78.1%
	<b>Violent</b>	6.8%	27.6%	65.5%
	<b>Sex</b>	5.6%	33.3%	61.1%
Fear of crime prevents you from doing things you'd like to do	<b>Non-Victim</b>	88.3%	10.7%	1.0%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	77.4%	19.7%	2.9%
	<b>Property</b>	75.8%	20.8%	3.4%
	<b>Violent</b>	66.2%	27.6%	6.2%
	<b>Sex</b>	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
Think about being robbed or physically assaulted when leave home	<b>Non-Victim</b>	78.5%	19.5%	2.0%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	64.6%	30.2%	5.2%
	<b>Property</b>	61.0%	32.4%	6.6%
	<b>Violent</b>	51.8%	35.2%	13.1%
	<b>Sex</b>	44.5%	50.0%	5.6%
Think about home being broken into or vandalized when not there	<b>Non-Victim</b>	53.4%	38.7%	8.0%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	31.5%	50.1%	18.2%
	<b>Property</b>	27.8%	50.4%	21.7%
	<b>Violent</b>	25.5%	49.7%	24.8%
	<b>Sex</b>	11.1%	83.3%	5.6%

\* Overall victimization includes identity theft and stalking; Property includes traditional property crimes; Violent includes traditional person crimes

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**Table 8b.** Fear of crime for victims and non-victims, and by victimization type (continued).

How often...		Never or Almost Never	Sometimes	Always or Almost Always
Worry that criminals will hurt loved ones	<b>Non-Victim</b>	52.1%	38.8%	9.2%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	36.8%	47.1%	16.1%
	<b>Property</b>	33.3%	48.2%	18.6%
	<b>Violent</b>	24.1%	47.6%	28.3%
	<b>Sex</b>	27.8%	55.6%	16.7%
Feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted when in home	<b>Non-Victim</b>	86.5%	12.3%	1.2%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	76.3%	20.4%	3.3%
	<b>Property</b>	74.8%	21.4%	3.8%
	<b>Violent</b>	64.1%	29.0%	6.8%
	<b>Sex</b>	55.5%	33.3%	11.1%
Fearful of being the victim of violent crime	<b>Non-Victim</b>	75.6%	22.9%	1.5%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	62.6%	32.2%	5.3%
	<b>Property</b>	59.9%	33.2%	6.8%
	<b>Violent</b>	48.6%	36.6%	13.8%
	<b>Sex</b>	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%

**Table 9a.** Victimization expectations by previous year victimization.

		Likely to happen in next year
Theft of something valuable	<b>Non-Victim</b>	21.7%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	50.9%
	<b>Property</b>	56.8%
	<b>Violent</b>	61.5%
	<b>Sex</b>	46.2%
Burglary	<b>Non-Victim</b>	19.8%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	40.6%
	<b>Property</b>	45.2%
	<b>Violent</b>	49.6%
	<b>Sex</b>	42.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	<b>Non-Victim</b>	17.0%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	33.0%
	<b>Property</b>	36.2%
	<b>Violent</b>	43.3%
	<b>Sex</b>	50.0%
Robbery	<b>Non-Victim</b>	8.5%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	21.5%
	<b>Property</b>	22.2%
	<b>Violent</b>	39.1%
	<b>Sex</b>	30.8%

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**Table 9b.** Victimization expectations by previous year victimization (continued).

		Likely to happen in next year
Threat of Violence	<b>Non-Victim</b>	8.0%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	20.5%
	<b>Property</b>	21.6%
	<b>Violent</b>	55.1%
	<b>Sex</b>	41.7%
Assault	<b>Non-Victim</b>	4.3%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	11.4%
	<b>Property</b>	11.4%
	<b>Violent</b>	28.0%
	<b>Sex</b>	20.0%
Rape	<b>Non-Victim</b>	1.4%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	5.2%
	<b>Property</b>	5.5%
	<b>Violent</b>	9.6%
	<b>Sex</b>	30.8%
Domestic Violence	<b>Non-Victim</b>	0.8%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	3.3%
	<b>Property</b>	3.4%
	<b>Violent</b>	12.9%
	<b>Sex</b>	6.7%
At Least One of Above	<b>Non-Victim</b>	34.5%
	<b>Victim Overall</b>	65.7%
	<b>Property</b>	70.8%
	<b>Violent</b>	83.0%
	<b>Sex</b>	76.9%

## Other Factors Influencing Crime Perceptions

Variations in crime perceptions were examined according to the following additional variables: sex, age, and location (population density). Female respondents were more likely to indicate that crime was a problem in Utah that worried them (76.1% vs. 67.7% for males) and to report fear of crime across all questions (see Table 10), though they did not have higher expectations for future victimization, with the exception of threats of violence (16.6% vs. 12.0%) and rape (6.9% vs. 0%). Older respondents are more likely to feel that crime is a problem in Utah in general (79.8% for those over 50 years of age vs. 72.2% for those aged 31-50 and 58.5% for those aged 18-30) and in their community specifically (21.5%/9.8%/9.3%), to see violent crime, illegal drugs, graffiti and vandalism, and gangs as persistent problems in their community, and to believe that crime has increased over the previous three years (51.5%/46.7%/42.4%) and will continue to increase (58.7%/56.4%/46.8%) over the next three. They are, however, more likely to provide favorable ratings of local law enforcement (79.1%/74.7%/68.9%).

Respondents living in urban/metro areas were more likely to indicate that crime was a persistent problem in their community (15.1% vs. 10.6% for lower density urban and 9.7% for rural), especially with regard to violent crime (7.8%/2.9%/5.9%), graffiti (19.4%/12.7%/8.8%), and gangs (16.8%/9.0%/8.4%), though there were no consistent differences in fear of crime or victimization expectations by population density (the strongest effect being for fear of being a victim of violent crime).

**Table 10.** Fear of crime by sex.

How often...		Never or Almost Never	Sometimes	Always or Almost Always
Feel safe in your community	<b>Female</b>	1.6%	15.9%	82.4%
	<b>Male</b>	1.8%	10.3%	87.9%
Fear of crime prevents you from doing things you'd like to do	<b>Female</b>	78.7%	19.1%	2.2%
	<b>Male</b>	86.8%	11.6%	1.7%
Think about being robbed or physically assaulted when leave home	<b>Female</b>	65.1%	30.7%	4.2%
	<b>Male</b>	77.6%	19.2%	3.2%
Think about home being broken into or vandalized when not there	<b>Female</b>	41.3%	46.7%	12.0%
	<b>Male</b>	43.2%	42.3%	14.5%
Worry that criminals will hurt loved ones	<b>Female</b>	41.6%	44.8%	13.7%
	<b>Male</b>	47.0%	41.3%	11.7%
Feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted when in home	<b>Female</b>	76.3%	21.2%	2.6%
	<b>Male</b>	86.3%	11.8%	1.9%
Fearful of being the victim of violent crime	<b>Female</b>	60.9%	34.8%	4.4%
	<b>Male</b>	77.0%	20.5%	2.5%

## Spotlight on Gangs and Gang Crime

The 2010 Crime Survey added a new module, along with several other questions, that addressed gangs and gang crime. Prior surveys included two questions (i.e., gangs as a cause of crime, whether gangs are a problem in one's neighborhood), but the current survey increased the information obtained about perceptions of the gang problem in Utah substantially. The new module included several questions from an assessment survey used by the Utah Gang Task Force on a group of professionals in the state, and allows comparison in a representative sample of the public. This assessed whether gangs are present in the respondent's community, and if so, the impact they have on the community, criminal activities they are at least partially responsible for, and past and future trends in problems associated with criminal gangs. Additionally, questions were added after property and person crimes in the victimization section to assess whether the respondent had any reason to believe the perpetrator was a member of a criminal gang. Overall, 49.5% of respondents indicated that they know of or believe there is a gang presence in their community. Additionally, 51.7% felt that gangs were at least sometimes a problem in their community, and those that acknowledged a gang presence rated the impact as moderate on average. This varied by region of the state and population density. The most common activities that respondents perceived gangs to be involved in were drug possession (96.8%) and drug sales (96.6%), followed by vandalism (95.3%), graffiti (94.5%), and assaults (89.0%). Most feel that gang problems in their community have either gotten worse (31.4%) or stayed the same (58.9%) over the past three years, and that they will continue to get worse (49.8%) or stay the same (37.0%) in the next three years. Victims of crime were significantly more likely to report a gang presence in their community (59.7%) than non-victims (38.6%), and a small percentage of property (13.2%) and person (11.0%) crime victims had reason to believe they were victimized by a member of a gang. 55.9% of respondents were aware of the statewide Gang Task Force.

### Gang Presence and Impact

- Overall, 49.5% of respondents indicated that they know of or believe there is a gang presence in their community.
- Using a different question, 51.7% of respondents felt that gangs are at least sometimes a problem in their community (always, almost always, or sometimes). By comparison, the associated problems of illegal drugs (79.3%), graffiti/vandalism (63.6%), and violent crime (40.9%) were also seen as at least somewhat of a problem by a large percentage of respondents. These four community problems correlated highly, with gang problems showing a positive relationship with graffiti ( $r = .59$ ), illegal drugs ( $r = .53$ ), and violent crime ( $r = .59$ ). In other words, these problems often tended to occur together in a community.
- Gang presence and impact were also examined according to where the respondents live. Table 11 shows the percentage of respondents reporting a gang presence in their community, average impact ratings, and frequency of associated gang, graffiti, drug, and violence problems by county and population density.
- Respondents from Weber and Salt Lake counties, along with urban/metro areas in general, tended to rate the impact of gangs on their communities the highest, along with associated problems (with the exception of illegal drugs). Washington and Cache counties were also relatively high in terms of perceived gang presence.

**Table 11.** Perceived presence of gangs and associated problems by location (county and density).

Counties	Gang Presence	Gang Impact*	Gang Problem#	Graffiti Problem#	Drug Problem#	Violence Problem#
Salt Lake	52.4%	6.33	58.0%	72.8%	77.0%	49.0%
Utah	48.1%	5.43	49.2%	61.6%	84.5%	36.8%
Davis	44.4%	4.96	40.5%	51.0%	66.6%	29.4%
Weber	60.3%	6.31	63.8%	65.0%	80.4%	46.7%
Washington	57.1%	5.84	48.4%	51.7%	83.0%	47.8%
Cache	56.3%	5.48	51.3%	48.8%	76.9%	21.9%
All Other	38.1%	5.31	41.8%	58.7%	85.5%	33.8%
<b>Population Density</b>						
Urban/Metro	53.9%	5.97	55.6%	66.2%	78.5%	43.9%
Lower Density Urban	42.9%	5.28	40.1%	58.5%	81.6%	31.0%
Rural	30.2%	5.35	38.8%	51.7%	82.6%	31.5%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>

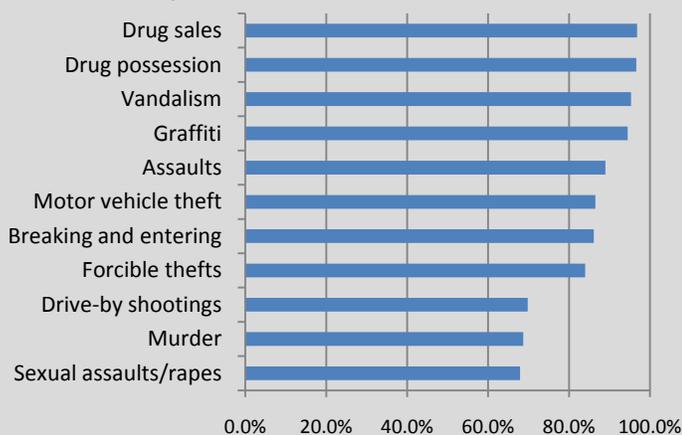
\* Gang impact ratings were only assessed for respondents reporting a gang presence in their community (0-10 range)

# Percent of respondents indicating that gangs, graffiti/vandalism, illegal drugs, and violent crime are at least sometimes a problem in their communities (always, almost always, or sometimes a problem)

### What Crimes are Gangs at Least Partially Responsible For?

- Respondents who indicated a gang presence in their community were also asked which activities they believe gangs are at least partially responsible for in this community (see Figure 17).
- All of the listed activities were cited by at least two-thirds of the respondents. Drug possession (96.8%) and drug sales (96.6%) were the most frequently cited activities, followed closely by vandalism (95.3%), graffiti (94.5%), and assaults (89.0%).

**Figure 17.** Perceptions of various criminal activities as associated with criminal gangs in the community.



### Trends and Predictions

- The same respondents were then asked about changes in the past three years and expectations for the next three years in regard to gang problems.
- 31.4% felt that problems associated with criminal gangs in their community have been getting worse in the past three years, compared to 9.7% who felt the problems were getting better. More than half (58.9%) felt that such problems have stayed about the same.
- Almost half (49.8%) expect the gang problems in their community to get worse over the next three years, compared to 13.2% who expect them to get better and 37.0% who expect no change.

### Perceived Gang Involvement in Victimization

- For each of the traditional property and person crimes, respondents who were victimized were asked whether they had any reason to believe that the perpetrator was a member of a criminal gang. Table 12 shows the percentage who believed there was gang involvement for each crime and the general categories.
- Overall, 13.2% of property crime victims and 11.0% of person crime victims perceived at least one of their victimizations to be at the hands of a gang member. Specific crimes that had relatively high rates included motor vehicle theft (30.2%),

vandalism (16.3%), and robbery (42.9%, though there were very few total cases of this crime).

## Gang Presence, Victimization, and Fear of Crime

- Table 12 also shows gang presence perceptions by victims and non-victims of the various crimes assessed in Part 1 of this survey.
- Overall, victims of crime in the previous year (traditional crimes only) were significantly more likely to report a gang presence in their community (61.1%) than non-victims (42.1%).
- Person crime victims were especially likely to report a gang presence (70.1%). Property crime victims were not as likely to report a gang presence (61.0%), though victims of motor vehicle theft (75.7%) and burglary (72.5%) reported higher likelihood than the other crimes in this category. Sex crime victims were also more likely to report a gang presence (75.0%), though the total number of victims in the previous year is very low (N = 16).

- Respondents who reported a gang presence in their community also tended to report a greater fear of crime than those not reporting a gang presence. A composite Fear of Crime scale was computed from the seven questions listed in Table 6 (page 13). Those in communities with a gang presence ( $M = 2.35$ ,  $SD = 0.65$ ) had significantly higher mean ratings across these Fear of Crime questions than those without a gang presence in their communities ( $M = 1.96$ ,  $SD = 0.57$ ).
- Additionally, those respondents in communities with a gang presence were significantly more likely to expect to be victimized in the next 12 months than those in communities with no gang presence (61.6% vs. 41.1%).

## Awareness of Gang Task Force

- Overall, 55.9% of respondents were aware that a statewide Gang Task Force had been created to address gang problems in Utah. Of those who reported a gang presence in their community, this increased to 61.3%.

**Table 12.** Perceived gang presence in the community by victimization, and perceived involvement in victimization.

	Gang Presence	Gang-Involved?
<b>Property Crime Victims</b>	<b>61.0%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	75.7%	30.2%
Auto Burglary	64.7%	13.7%
Vandalism	63.6%	16.3%
Burglary	72.5%	11.5%
Larceny	57.2%	6.8%
<b>Person Crime Victims</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
Robbery	68.8%	42.9%
Combined Assault	67.4%	7.3%
Threat of Violence	72.5%	8.4%
<b>Sex Crime Victims</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	-
Rape	88.9%	-
Sexual Assault	69.2%	-
<b>All Victims*</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	-
<b>Non-Victims</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	-

Note: Gang Presence indicates the respondent believes there is a gang presence in the community; Gang-Involved indicates the respondent had reason to believe the perpetrator was a gang member

\* Only traditional crimes listed above (no identity theft or stalking)

## Appendix A: Methodology & Demographics

In 2010, the Utah Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice conducted its fifth Utah Crime Survey (formerly Crime Victimization Survey). Like the previous two surveys, this survey employed randomly generated telephone calls to contact a sample of Utah residents. In addition to this, the current survey also expanded its methods to include a small sample of cell phone interviews (N = 174, or 8.7%) and a larger sample of online interviews (N = 974, or 48.5%). The remainder were interviewed from traditional landline telephones (N = 861, or 42.9%). The 2,009 total survey respondents were from all 29 counties in the state (37.5% Salt Lake, 19.5% Utah, 10.8% Davis, 8.4% Weber, 4.8% Washington, 19.0% other), and the sample displayed greater balance between sex and age categories than previous surveys (see Table 13 for a comparison between the current sample and the 2006 sample). The sample appears to be slightly more affluent and educated than the previous survey.

Commission staff reviewed and made changes to the previous survey instrument. Modifications were made to reflect current circumstances in Utah while trying to keep many questions essentially the same to allow year-to-year comparisons. Of note, questions were added to the person and sexual crimes to better identify the relationship of the victim to the perpetrator (i.e., spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend). Respondents were not asked about reasons for not reporting a crime for each individual crime this year; rather, those who did not report at least one crime were asked at the end what the most important reason was for why they did not report. Identity theft victimization questions remain, though the thorough follow-up questions from the special section of the last report have been dropped. Finally, reflecting an increased emphasis in the state on gang crime, a separate section of questions was included within the Perceptions section about the presence and impact of gangs in the community, as well as questions in some of the crime categories about whether there was reason to believe the perpetrator was a gang member. All new questions are marked with an asterisk (\*) in Appendix C.

The survey was administered through a contract with a private survey firm that specializes in telephone and online surveys of the public. For one half of the sample (N = 1,035), random digit dialing techniques were used to contact potential participants at landlines (N = 861) and cell phones (N = 174). The rest of the sample (N = 974) was collected using an online survey panel.

### Demographic Characteristics

Table 13 shows the characteristics of the current sample, with characteristics from the 2006 sample as comparison. Of the 2,009 respondents included in the final survey sample, 50% were female and 50% were male. The average age of the sample was 40 years. 33% of respondents were under 35 years of age and 14.9% were over 65. Each of these characteristics are a significant change from previous samples, which have tended to be older and disproportionately female. Additionally, 10.2% of respondents were from a racial or ethnic minority (7.8% in 2006).

This sample was slightly more likely to be affluent and educated. 19% reported household incomes less than \$30,000, while 21.2% had incomes over \$100,000. 12.1% had a high school diploma or GED as their highest level of education, while 86.3% had some post-high school education (30.4% Bachelor's degree, 17.4% graduate degree). Half of the respondents were employed full-time and 17.3% were retired (down from 24.8% in 2006); 10.2% were homemakers. 77.9% owned their own home.

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

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**Table 13.** Description of Samples - Current vs. 2006

<b>Age</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
18-24	5.3%	8.0%	Employed Full-Time	38.3%	50.2%
25-34	16.5%	25.0%	Employed Part-Time	13.2%	11.0%
35-49	25.9%	28.1%	Student	1.9%	4.6%
50-64	29.0%	24.0%	Homemaker	14.4%	10.2%
65+	23.4%	14.9%	Unemployed	6.0%	6.7%
<b>Mean Age</b>	<b>50.99</b>	<b>45.13</b>	Retired	24.8%	17.3%

<b>Sex</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Geographic Distribution</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
Female	65.7%	50.0%	Urban/Metropolitan Area	72.4%	75.8%
Male	34.3%	50.0%	Lower-Density Urban*	15.9%	13.8%
			Rural	11.3%	10.3%

<b>Race</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Residence in Utah</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
White/Caucasian	95.1%	89.8%	Less than 3 Years	5.4%	4.5%
Black/African American	0.8%	0.8%	3 to 5 Years	4.5%	7.6%
American Indian	1.3%	0.3%	6 to 9 Years	5.3%	7.6%
Asian	0.8%	2.7%	10 to 17 Years	9.5%	11.9%
Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.3%	18 Years or More	75.4%	68.5%
Bi/Multi-Racial	1.8%	2.0%			
Other	-	4.0%			

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Living at Current Location</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
Hispanic/Latino	3.8%	5.2%	Less than 3 Years	26.4%	26.8%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	96.2%	94.8%	3 to 5 Years	15.6%	20.7%
			6 to 9 Years	13.4%	14.3%
			10 to 17 Years	16.5%	17.4%
			18 Years or More	28.0%	20.7%

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
Married	72.5%	72.0%	Apartment	6.0%	9.1%
Single	10.7%	16.6%	Condo/Townhouse	5.5%	7.6%
Divorced	8.6%	7.0%	Duplex	1.8%	2.6%
Widowed	7.7%	3.8%	Mobile Home	2.7%	1.3%
Separated	0.6%	0.6%	Single Family Dwelling	84.0%	79.4%

<b>Total Household Income</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Home Ownership</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
Less than \$30,000	21.4%	19.0%	Own	83.4%	77.9%
\$30,000 to \$59,999	36.8%	31.2%	Rent	14.9%	20.1%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	27.7%	28.5%	Other	1.7%	2.0%
More than \$100,000	14.1%	21.2%			

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Individuals in Household</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
8th Grade or Less	0.8%	0.3%	1	12.4%	11.7%
9th to 12th - no diploma	3.5%	1.4%	2 to 3	47.8%	48.1%
High School Graduate/GED	14.9%	12.1%	4 to 5	28.1%	27.2%
Some Post-High School	21.2%	21.2%	6 to 7	9.2%	11.0%
Technical/Vocational	10.5%	5.7%	8 or More	2.6%	2.0%
Associate's Degree	10.8%	11.6%			
Bachelor's Degree	22.8%	30.4%			
Graduate Degree	15.0%	17.4%			

## Appendix B: Further Breakdown of Victimization and Reporting Trends

The tables in this appendix expand on the discussion of trends in victimization and reporting of crime in Section 1 (pages 1-3, 6). This also addresses concerns surrounding the differences in the sample between the current survey and previous surveys, and whether these differences may have played some role in overall changes between the surveys. The breakdowns by important demographic characteristics in the Tables 14 and 15 below show that, with a few exceptions, the overall trends tend to hold within these demographic categories, even though the makeup of the overall samples across these demographic lines may differ between the current sample and the previous sample. One important exception for victimization appears to be overall victimization rates within the age categories – rates have dropped more sharply in the 31-50 and 50+ categories, while increasing by almost 10% for 18-30 year olds. Reporting rates for violent crimes in males and younger respondents (18-30) have actually increased slightly, while the reporting of property crimes for males has decreased more than average.

Table 14. Change in Victimization Rates Within Demographic Categories - 2006 to 2010.

	Overall*			Property			Violent/Person		
	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-
Male	39.4%	38.5%	-2.3%	39.4%	34.4%	-12.7%	10.5%	8.5%	-19.0%
Female	39.4%	39.0%	-1.0%	38.0%	36.0%	-5.3%	7.9%	6.0%	-24.1%
18-30	43.3%	47.5%	9.7%	43.3%	41.4%	-4.4%	18.1%	12.3%	-32.0%
31-50	46.0%	41.2%	-10.4%	44.6%	37.9%	-15.0%	9.2%	7.9%	-14.1%
50+	33.7%	30.7%	-8.9%	32.8%	28.4%	-13.4%	5.7%	3.4%	-40.4%
Minority	43.5%	44.1%	1.4%	41.3%	39.2%	-5.1%	20.7%	11.8%	-43.0%
Non-Minority	39.0%	38.2%	-2.1%	38.2%	34.7%	-9.2%	7.7%	6.7%	-13.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>-18.2%</b>
	Sexual			ID Theft					
	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-			
Male	1.2%	0.4%	-66.7%	12.7%	21.3%	67.7%			
Female	3.4%	1.4%	-58.8%	14.7%	21.7%	47.6%			
18-30	4.7%	1.5%	-68.1%	13.5%	20.1%	48.9%			
31-50	3.2%	0.9%	-71.9%	17.3%	24.4%	41.0%			
50+	1.7%	0.5%	-70.6%	11.8%	19.2%	62.7%			
Minority	3.3%	1.5%	-54.5%	13.0%	21.4%	64.6%			
Non-Minority	2.7%	0.8%	-70.4%	14.0%	21.5%	53.6%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>-66.7%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>53.6%</b>			

\* Overall victimization by traditional crimes assessed (does not include stalking or identity theft)

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**Table 15. Change in Reporting Rates for Victims of Crime Within Demographic Categories - 2006 to 2010.**

	Property			Violent/Person			Sexual		
	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-
Male	74.0%	53.2%	<b>-28.1%</b>	34.6%	35.0%	<b>1.2%</b>	0.0%	25.0%	-
Female	62.3%	55.7%	<b>-10.6%</b>	46.9%	34.1%	<b>-27.3%</b>	25.0%	21.4%	<b>-14.4%</b>
18-30	52.4%	44.4%	<b>-15.3%</b>	27.8%	28.6%	<b>2.9%</b>	16.7%	14.3%	<b>-14.4%</b>
31-50	63.0%	56.0%	<b>-11.1%</b>	40.9%	35.9%	<b>-12.2%</b>	30.8%	28.6%	<b>-7.1%</b>
50+	76.9%	61.1%	<b>-20.5%</b>	55.6%	44.0%	<b>-20.9%</b>	14.3%	25.0%	<b>74.8%</b>
Minority	50.0%	58.8%	<b>17.6%</b>	44.4%	33.3%	<b>-25.0%</b>	0.0%	66.7%	-
Non-Minority	69.2%	53.9%	<b>-22.1%</b>	40.4%	34.7%	<b>-14.1%</b>	25.0%	13.3%	<b>-46.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>-18.5%</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>-16.7%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>

Note: Reporting rate is the percentage of victims who reported at least one crime incident to the police in the previous year

# Appendix C: 2010 Crime Survey

This appendix shows the questions used in the 2010 Crime Survey and the total responses. In the body of the report, percentages have been adjusted to eliminate “Don’t Know” responses and refusals. The data presented here show the total percentages including the “Don’t Know” and missing responses, and thus may not match the adjusted percentages found in the report. Some attempt has been made to provide comparisons the previous two surveys (2004 and 2006) for perspective. If one or both of these columns are empty, it means that the question is either new or has changed between versions (i.e., wording, response choices).

(\* indicates a new question or response option in the 2010 survey)

## Section A: General Perceptions/Experience/Fear

1. Which of the following problem areas in Utah worry you?  
Please respond by answering YES or NO to the following...  
(percentages indicate YES responses)

	2004	2006	2010
Economy/Unemployment	63.8%	48.6%	83.8%
Education	78.0%	74.7%	75.7%
Crime	77.8%	81.1%	70.8%
*Illegal Immigration			70.6%
Taxes	64.7%	65.6%	69.6%
Cost of Living	69.4%	70.7%	67.8%
Traffic	65.4%	67.2%	60.8%
Environment		58.8%	60.2%
Population Growth	46.0%	49.1%	43.1%

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

	2004	2006	2010
Never a problem	4.2%	3.8%	2.0%
Almost never a problem	24.5%	23.0%	26.9%
Sometimes a problem	57.7%	57.5%	57.0%
Almost always a problem	7.8%	9.3%	8.9%
Always a problem	5.3%	5.8%	5.1%
Don't know	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%

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

	2004	2006	2010
Always safe	25.5%	23.8%	20.9%
Almost always safe	62.0%	61.8%	64.3%
Sometimes safe	10.5%	11.4%	13.1%
Almost never safe	1.6%	2.2%	0.9%
Never safe	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Don't know		0.2%	

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

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	44.6%	44.1%	40.4%
No	53.7%	54.1%	56.3%
Don't know	1.7%	1.8%	3.2%
Refused/Skipped			0.1%

Questions 5-10:

[TELEPHONE] Next I'm going to read you a list of items and I would like for you to tell me how frequently you worry about each. How often...

[WEB] Please indicate how frequently you worry about each of the following.

5. Does the fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?

	2004	2006	2010
Never	50.9%	47.6%	40.4%
Almost never	31.3%	31.3%	42.2%
Sometimes	18.0%	18.2%	15.3%
Almost always	1.1%	1.5%	1.4%
Always	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Don't know		0.6%	0.2%

6. Do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted when you leave your home?

	2004	2006	2010
Never	34.4%	34.1%	24.7%
Almost never	34.0%	34.5%	46.6%
Sometimes	24.7%	22.1%	25.0%
Almost always	4.0%	5.0%	2.0%
Always	2.6%	4.2%	1.7%
Don't know		0.2%	0.1%

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7. Do you think about your home being broken into or vandalized when you're not there?

	2004	2006	2010
Never	20.3%	18.9%	9.9%
Almost never	35.3%	39.4%	32.3%
Sometimes	33.1%	29.1%	44.4%
Almost always	6.7%	6.7%	8.2%
Always	4.5%	5.6%	5.0%
Don't know		0.3%	0.1%

8. Do you worry that criminals will hurt your loved ones?

	2004	2006	2010
Never	13.3%	13.7%	12.0%
Almost never	32.3%	34.8%	32.1%
Sometimes	42.0%	37.5%	42.9%
Almost always	7.0%	8.3%	7.3%
Always	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%
Don't know	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%

9. Do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted when you're in your home?

	2004	2006	2010
Never	43.1%	45.3%	35.9%
Almost never	42.0%	37.5%	45.2%
Sometimes	14.7%	14.1%	16.5%
Almost always	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%
Always	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%
Don't know	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%

10. Are you fearful of being the victim of a violent crime?

	2004	2006	2010
Never	28.5%	29.2%	21.8%
Almost never	46.1%	45.6%	47.0%
Sometimes	22.4%	22.1%	27.6%
Almost always	1.7%	1.8%	2.2%
Always	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Don't know	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

11. Please respond YES or NO if you believe any of the following are likely to happen to you during the NEXT 12 months. (percentages indicate YES responses)

	2004	2006	2010
Burglary	21.8%	22.0%	27.3%
Motor vehicle theft	30.9%	29.5%	23.0%
Steal valuable items	32.6%	32.9%	33.0%
Taking by force or threat	14.1%	16.9%	13.9%
Attacking with a weapon	10.3%	13.4%	7.3%
Threatening with fist/feet	16.6%	19.5%	13.3%
Domestic violence	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%
Rape	4.8%	5.2%	3.1%

12. Please respond YES or NO if you had contact with your local police since May 2009 for any of the following reasons. (percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
Casual conversation	53.0%	57.1%	50.7%
Community activity	25.8%	27.3%	24.0%
Asked police for information	28.5%	28.5%	24.9%
Reported a crime	25.3%	26.9%	22.6%
Officer responded to call	29.7%	33.5%	24.4%
Traffic violation/accident	20.4%	19.6%	18.0%
Questioned by police	18.0%	18.8%	14.5%
Arrested			0.5%
Other reasons			11.2%

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

	2004	2006	2010
Very good	34.8%	34.5%	32.0%
Good	43.4%	41.9%	42.1%
Acceptable	18.3%	18.6%	20.5%
Bad	2.3%	1.8%	2.8%
Very bad	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Don't know	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%

14. Are you aware that the State of Utah offers a victim notification service, VINE, that will call or e-mail a victim when an offender is released from prison or jail?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			26.0%
No			72.3%
Don't know			1.7%

14a. (If YES to 14) Have you ever signed up for notification using this service?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			2.4%
No			23.5%
Don't know			0.1%
Refused/Skipped			74.0%

## Section B: Causes of Crime/Trends

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

	2004	2006	2010
Greatly increased	5.9%	8.4%	5.7%
Somewhat increased	41.0%	38.2%	39.8%
Stayed the same	41.7%	42.1%	44.7%
Somewhat decreased	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%
Greatly decreased	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%

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2. Over the NEXT THREE YEARS, do you believe crime in your community will...

	2004	2006	2010
Greatly increase	7.0%	9.2%	7.3%
Somewhat increase	49.5%	48.1%	45.6%
Stay the same	34.7%	33.9%	37.9%
Somewhat decrease	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%
Greatly decrease	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%

3. Please respond YES or NO to the following items you believe are responsible for crime problems in Utah. (percentages indicate YES responses)

	2004	2006	2010
Illegal drugs	89.7%	90.8%	93.1%
Lack of parental discipline	89.4%	88.4%	88.2%
Gangs	77.5%	81.8%	86.2%
Breakdown of family life	84.3%	83.2%	81.9%
Economy/poverty	48.9%	61.4%	81.8%
Domestic violence	82.2%	79.0%	80.8%
Alcohol	79.1%	77.1%	77.4%
Moral decay	81.4%	80.3%	75.1%
Lack of education		75.1%	72.4%
Illegal immigration			68.1%
Population increase	62.8%	69.5%	57.6%
TV/movie/video game violence	72.5%	71.8%	54.8%
Criminal justice system too easy	49.2%	53.9%	47.5%
Availability of guns	52.1%	43.5%	40.1%
Other	5.2%	10.3%	9.4%

\*4. How often do you feel each of the following are a problem in your community?

**VIOLENT CRIME (LIKE MURDER, ASSAULTS, ROBBERY)**

	2004	2006	2010
Never a problem			13.0%
Almost never a problem			45.3%
Sometimes a problem			33.4%
Almost always a problem			4.1%
Always a problem			2.7%

5. How often do you feel each of the following are a problem in your community?

**ILLEGAL DRUGS**

	2004	2006	2010
Never a problem	*	*	4.0%
Almost never a problem	*	*	16.0%
Sometimes a problem	*	*	44.6%
Almost always a problem	*	*	18.7%
Always a problem	*	*	13.2%

\* Question asked as a Yes/No response in 2004 and 2006 surveys. 38.9% in 2004 and 40.9% in 2006 felt that illegal drugs were a problem in their neighborhood.

\*6. How often do you feel each of the following are a problem in your community?

**GRAFFITI AND/OR VANDALISM**

	2004	2006	2010
Never a problem			7.8%
Almost never a problem			28.4%
Sometimes a problem			45.9%
Almost always a problem			9.7%
Always a problem			7.5%

7. How often do you feel each of the following are a problem in your community?

**GANGS**

	2004	2006	2010
Never a problem	*	*	15.0%
Almost never a problem	*	*	31.7%
Sometimes a problem	*	*	35.5%
Almost always a problem	*	*	8.1%
Always a problem	*	*	6.5%

\* Question asked as a Yes/No response in 2004 and 2006 surveys. 14.4% in 2004 and 18.5% in 2006 felt that gangs were a problem in their neighborhood.

### Section C: Specific Gang Perceptions

\*1. Do you know of (or believe there is) a gang presence in your community?

	2010
Yes	40.8%
No	41.6%
Don't know	17.5%
Refused/Skipped	0.1%

NOTE: Questions 2-5 were only asked of respondents who answered "Yes" on Question 1.

\*2. How would you rate the OVERALL IMPACT of gangs on crime and other problems in your community?

	2010
0 (no noticeable impact)	0.5%
1	2.0%
2	6.5%
3	12.3%
4	9.8%
5	13.6%
6	12.2%
7	16.8%
8	12.0%
9	4.6%
10 (very significant impact)	9.5%

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\*3. Please respond YES or NO to the following activities you may believe gangs are at least partially responsible for in your community. (percentages indicate YES responses)

	2010
Breaking and entering	77.7%
Motor vehicle theft	77.8%
Forcible thefts	75.6%
Drug possession	94.0%
Drug sales	93.4%
Vandalism	90.7%
Graffiti	91.6%
Assaults	83.2%
Sexual assaults/rapes	55.6%
Murder	60.2%
Drive-by shootings	63.9%
Other	10.4%

\*4. Over the past 3 years, are problems associated with criminal gangs in your community getting better, staying about the same, or getting worse?

	2010
Getting better	9.6%
Staying about the same	51.0%
Getting worse	33.6%
Don't know	5.7%

\*5. Over the next 3 years, do you think the gang problem in your community will...

	2010
Significantly improve	1.5%
Slightly improve	10.7%
Stay the same	32.1%
Slightly worsen	38.2%
Significantly worsen	12.7%
Don't know	4.8%

\*6. Were you aware that Governor Huntsman (prior to leaving office) had created a statewide Gang Task Force that began meeting in late 2008 to address crime problems in Utah?

	2010
Yes	54.9%
No	43.3%
Don't know	1.7%
Refused/skipped	0.1%

## Section D: Property Crime Victimization

1. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone steal, or attempt to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, etc.?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	5.4%	6.6%	4.3%

1a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		5	10+
Median		1	1

1b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	77.2%	81.1%	70.9%
Not reported	22.6%	18.9%	29.1%

\*1c. Do you have any reason to believe that this/these theft(s) or attempted theft(s) was/were committed by someone in a gang?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			22.1%
No			51.2%
Don't know			26.7%

1d. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone stolen, or attempted to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, etc.?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	26.9%	30.9%	20.5%

\*1e. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			1

\*1f. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			74
Median			30

2. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone steal items that belonged to you from INSIDE any of your vehicles, such as money, purse, wallet, day planner, stereo, TV, DVD player, vehicle parts, recordings, etc.?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	16.2%	18.1%	14.3%

2a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		15	10+
Median		1	1

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2b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	68.9%	68.9%	58.0%
Not reported	31.1%	31.1%	42.0%

\*2c. Do you have any reason to believe that this/these theft(s) or attempted theft(s) was/were committed by someone in a gang?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			11.1%
No			70.1%
Don't know			18.8%

2d. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone stolen items that belonged to you from INSIDE any of your vehicles, such as money, purse, wallet, day planner, stereo, TV, DVD player, vehicle parts, recordings, etc.?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	46.9%	52.9%	38.0%

\*2e. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			1

\*2f. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			80
Median			30

3. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, was any of your property damaged or vandalized, but not stolen?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	19.6%	20.3%	15.7%

3a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		30	10+
Median		1	1

3b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	60.1%	58.5%	45.4%
Not reported	39.9%	41.5%	54.6%

\*3c. Did this damage or vandalism involve graffiti (most recent if more than one)?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			17.8%

\*3d. Do you have any reason to believe that this/these incident(s) of damage/vandalism was/were committed by someone in a gang?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			14.0%
No			71.7%
Don't know			14.3%

3e. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has any of your property been damaged or vandalized, but not stolen?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	49.2%	51.8%	34.1%

\*3f. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			2

\*3g. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			83
Median			35

4. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone break into, or try to break into, your home or some other building on your property?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	6.6%	9.2%	6.3%

4a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		8	10+
Median		1	1

4b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	74.4%	64.2%	52.4%
Not reported	25.6%	35.8%	47.6%

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

*\*4c. Do you have any reason to believe that this/these incident(s) of burglary/attempted burglary was/were committed by someone in a gang?*

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			9.5%
No			73.0%
Don't know			17.5%

*4d. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone broken into, or tried to break into, your home or some other building on your property?*

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	34.8%	40.1%	23.2%

*\*4e. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?*

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			1

*\*4f. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?*

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			78
Median			34

*5. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, was anything else stolen from you WITHOUT the direct use of force by another person other than the incidents already mentioned?*

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	7.4%	5.7%	8.7%

*5a. How many times did this occur?*

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		8	10+
Median		1	1

*5b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?*

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	56.9%	53.8%	42.3%
Not reported	43.1%	46.2%	57.7%

*\*5c. Do you have any reason to believe that this/these theft(s) was/were committed by someone in a gang?*

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			5.7%
No			77.7%
Don't know			16.6%

*5d. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, was anything else stolen from you WITHOUT the direct use of force by another person other than the incidents already mentioned?*

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	35.7%	38.8%	17.4%

*\*5e. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?*

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			2

*\*5f. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?*

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			70
Median			35

*6. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah did you discover that someone had done any of the following:*

	2006	2010
Used/attempted to use:		
Existing credit cards without permission	9.6%	15.5%
Existing accounts (e.g., checking) without permission	5.8%	5.6%
Personal information to obtain services	3.9%	3.9%
Personal information to obtain new credit cards or accounts, run up debts, etc.	4.9%	4.9%
None of the above	84.9%	77.0%
Don't know/refused	0.4%	1.9%

*6a. How many times did such activities occur?*

	2006	2010
Minimum	1	1
Maximum	50	10+
Median	1	1

*6b. (If more than one incident) Did the episodes of identity theft occur separately or at the same time?*

	2006	2010
Separately	34.5%	50.0%
Same time	51.2%	46.7%
Don't know	14.3%	3.3%

*6c. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?*

	2006	2010
Reported	46.4%	34.4%
Not reported	53.6%	65.6%

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

6d. During your entire LIFETIME prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has someone...

	2006	2010
Used/attempted to use:		
Existing credit cards without permission	13.1%	15.5%
Existing accounts (e.g., checking) without permission	9.3%	6.5%
Personal information to obtain services	4.7%	3.6%
Personal information to obtain new credit cards or accounts, run up debts, etc.	5.0%	5.0%
None of the above	67.0%	74.5%
Don't know/refused	1.7%	3.2%

## Section E: Person Crime Victimization

1. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone take, or attempt to take, something directly from you using force, such as a stick-up, mugging or threat?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%

1a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		6	8
Median		1	1

1b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	71.4%	53.8%	47.1%
Not reported	28.6%	46.2%	52.9%

1c. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
* Spouse			0.0%
* Boyfriend/girlfriend			5.9%
Family member (non-spouse)	16.1%	13.3%	5.9%
Other person well known to you	32.3%	20.0%	23.5%
Casual acquaintance	16.1%	26.7%	17.6%
Stranger	32.3%	60.0%	52.9%
Did not see anyone	3.2%	6.7%	29.4%

1d. Was the person or people who did this to you a juvenile, an adult, or both? (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent)

	2004	2006	2010
Juvenile (under age 18)	17.4%	20.0%	23.5%
Adult (age 18 or older)	56.5%	53.3%	64.7%
Both	21.7%	26.7%	11.8%
Unknown	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%

\*1e. Do you have any reason to believe that the individual(s) who committed this/these robbery/robberies or attempted robbery/robberies was/were a member of a gang?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			35.3%
No			47.1%
Don't know			17.6%

\*1f. Were you injured in this incident?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			11.8%

\*1f-a. (if YES to 1f) Did you go to a hospital or emergency room to receive treatment for your injuries?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			0.0%

1g. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone taken, or attempted to take, something from you using force, such as a stick-up, mugging or threat?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	9.7%	11.8%	3.7%

\*1h. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			1

\*1i. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			64
Median			23

2. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone attack you with a club, knife, gun or other weapon other than hands, fists, or feet?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%

2a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		5	3
Median		2	1

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

2b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	57.1%	100%	50.0%
Not reported	42.9%	0.0%	50.0%

2c. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):

(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
*Spouse			16.7%
*Boyfriend/girlfriend			8.3%
Family member (non-spouse)	41.2%	40.0%	8.3%
Other person well known to you	17.6%	20.0%	8.3%
Casual acquaintance	5.9%	20.0%	8.3%
Stranger	29.4%	40.0%	66.7%
Did not see anyone	5.9%	0.0%	16.7%

2d. Was the person or people who did this to you a juvenile, an adult, or both? (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent)

	2004	2006	2010
Juvenile (under age 18)	31.3%	20.0%	8.3%
Adult (age 18 or older)	62.5%	20.0%	83.3%
Both	6.3%	40.0%	8.3%
Unknown	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%

\*2e. Do you have any reason to believe that the individual(s) who committed this/these assault/assaults or attempted assault/assaults was/were a member of a gang?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			8.3%
No			83.3%
Don't know			8.3%

\*2f. Were you injured in this incident?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			33.3%

\*2f-a. (if YES to 1f) Did you go to a hospital or emergency room to receive treatment for your injuries?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			50.0%

2g. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone injured you with a club, knife, gun or other weapon other than hands, fists, or feet?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	9.3%	9.3%	4.6%

\*2h. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			1

\*2i. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			65
Median			22

\*2j. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):

(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
Spouse			8.8%
Boyfriend/girlfriend			8.8%
Family member (non-spouse)			3.3%
Other person well known to you			9.9%
Casual acquaintance			19.8%
Stranger			58.2%
Did not see anyone			5.5%

3. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone hit, attack, or beat you by using their hands, fists, or feet?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	3.7%	3.1%	2.3%

3a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		7	10+
Median		2	2

3b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	47.1%	51.4%	39.1%
Not reported	52.9%	48.6%	60.9%

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

3c. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
*Spouse			11.9%
*Boyfriend/girlfriend			14.3%
Family member (non-spouse)	43.5%	48.6%	19.0%
Other person well known to you	27.8%	32.8%	19.0%
Casual acquaintance	13.0%	27.0%	21.4%
Stranger	15.2%	16.2%	26.2%
Did not see anyone	0.6%	0.0%	4.8%

3d. Was the person or people who did this to you a juvenile, an adult, or both? (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent)

	2004	2006	2010
Juvenile (under age 18)	13.9%	13.5%	6.5%
Adult (age 18 or older)	75.0%	73.0%	78.3%
Both	8.3%	13.5%	4.3%
Unknown	2.8%	0.0%	8.7%

\*3e. Do you have any reason to believe that the individual(s) who committed this/these assault/assaults or attempted assault/assaults was/were a member of a gang?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			6.5%
No			87.0%
Don't know			6.5%

\*3f. Were you injured in this incident?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			30.4%

\*3f-a. (if YES to 1f) Did you go to a hospital or emergency room to receive treatment for your injuries?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			21.4%

3g. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone hit, attacked, or beat you using their hands, fists, or feet?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	28.1%	32.3%	14.0%

\*3h. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			2

\*3i. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			65
Median			22

\*3j. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
Spouse			15.3%
Boyfriend/girlfriend			7.6%
Family member (non-spouse)			13.5%
Other person well known to you			15.6%
Casual acquaintance			31.9%
Stranger			33.7%
Did not see anyone			2.9%

4. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone THREATEN to hit, attack, or beat you, with or without a weapon?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	7.1%	5.1%	5.1%

4a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		30	10+
Median		2	2

4b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	36.2%	41.4%	28.2%
Not reported	63.8%	58.6%	71.8%

4c. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
*Spouse			8.1%
*Boyfriend/girlfriend			5.1%
Family member (non-spouse)	20.7%	29.5%	15.2%
Other person well known to you	27.8%	32.8%	18.2%
Casual acquaintance	20.7%	36.1%	18.2%
Stranger	30.2%	31.0%	51.0%
Did not see anyone	0.6%	0.0%	4.0%

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

4d. Was the person or people who did this to you a juvenile, an adult, or both? (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent)

	2004	2006	2010
Juvenile (under age 18)	18.3%	13.1%	10.7%
Adult (age 18 or older)	69.7%	77.1%	72.8%
Both	11.3%	9.8%	9.7%
Unknown	0.7%	0.0%	3.9%

\*4e. Do you have any reason to believe that the individual(s) who made these threats was/were a member of a gang?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			7.8%
No			84.5%
Don't know			7.8%

4f. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone THREATENED to hit, attack, or beat you, with or without a weapon?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	31.6%	34.2%	16.9%

\*4g. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			2

\*4h. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			70
Median			25

\*4i. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent): (percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
Spouse			11.0%
Boyfriend/girlfriend			7.5%
Family member (non-spouse)			11.9%
Other person well known to you			13.1%
Casual acquaintance			29.2%
Stranger			46.4%
Did not see anyone			5.1%

5. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did you feel threatened by another person (other than bill collectors, telephone solicitors, or other sales people) as a result of any of the following behaviors?

	2004	2006	2010
Following or spying	6.9%	7.3%	2.5%
Unsolicited e-mails/texts/letters	4.3%	4.3%	5.9%
Unsolicited phone calls	11.6%	10.8%	5.3%
Waiting/standing outside	6.4%	5.6%	2.7%
Showing up places	3.3%	3.8%	1.2%
Leaving unwanted gifts/items	2.3%	1.9%	1.0%
*Spreading rumors			3.2%
Other unwanted communication	5.8%	5.7%	2.3%
None of the above			85.9%
Don't know/refused			0.7%

\*5a. How many times has this occurred?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			3

\*5b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported			21.1%
Not reported			78.9%

\*5c. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent): (percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
Spouse			3.4%
Boyfriend/girlfriend			7.3%
Family member (non-spouse)			3.8%
Other person well known to you			18.7%
Casual acquaintance			25.2%
Stranger			50.8%
Did not see anyone			27.3%

\*5d. Was the person or people who threatened you a juvenile, an adult, or both? (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent)

	2004	2006	2010
Juvenile (under age 18)			5.6%
Adult (age 18 or older)			64.9%
Both			3.7%
Unknown			25.4%

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

\*5e. Did you fear for your safety or that of a family member as a result of these behaviors?

	2004	2006	2010
Very fearful			13.1%
Somewhat fearful			43.7%
Not at all fearful			41.0%
Don't know			1.9%

\*5f. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, did you feel threatened by another person (other than bill collectors, telephone solicitors, or other sales people) as a result of any of the following behaviors?

	2004	2006	2010
Following or spying			5.5%
Unsolicited e-mails/texts/letters			5.3%
Unsolicited phone calls			6.7%
Waiting/standing outside			5.4%
Showing up places			4.4%
Leaving unwanted gifts/items			2.5%
Spreading rumors			3.8%
Other unwanted communication			4.9%
None of the above			82.8%
Don't know/refused			2.0%

\*5g. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			3

\*5h. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			80
Median			28

\*5i. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
Spouse			9.7%
Boyfriend/girlfriend			15.9%
Family member (non-spouse)			5.6%
Other person well known to you			20.9%
Casual acquaintance			34.6%
Stranger			32.6%
Did not see anyone			14.3%

\*5j. Did you fear for your safety or that of a family member as a result of these behaviors?

	2004	2006	2010
Very fearful			18.8%
Somewhat fearful			50.7%
Not at all fearful			29.9%
Don't know			0.7%

## Section F: Sexual Crime Victimization

1. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%

1a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		8	6
Median		1	1

1b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	54.5%	25.0%	33.3%
Not reported	45.5%	75.0%	66.7%

1c. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
*Spouse			0.0%
*Boyfriend/girlfriend			44.4%
Family member (non-spouse)	35.7%	37.5%	0.0%
Other person well known to you	28.6%	37.5%	33.3%
Casual acquaintance	33.3%	27.6%	11.1%
Stranger	11.1%	20.7%	22.2%
Did not see anyone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

1d. Was the person or people who did this to you a juvenile, an adult, or both? (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent)

	2004	2006	2010
Juvenile (under age 18)	41.7%	12.5%	0.0%
Adult (age 18 or older)	58.3%	75.0%	88.9%
Both	0.0%	12.5%	11.1%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

1e. Please respond YES or NO if the offender did any of the following during the offense.  
(percentages indicate YES responses)

	2004	2006	2010
Threatened you	75.0%	37.5%	44.4%
Held you down	58.0%	75.0%	66.7%
Physically hurt you in some way	66.7%	75.0%	44.4%

\*1f. Were you injured in this incident?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			22.2%

\*1f-a. (if YES to 1f) Did you go to a hospital or emergency room to receive treatment for your injuries?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			50.0%

1g. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone forced you, or attempted to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	11.9%	14.7%	6.9%

\*1h. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			1

\*1i. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			64
Median			20

\*1j. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
Spouse			13.9%
Boyfriend/girlfriend			19.0%
Family member (non-spouse)			14.7%
Other person well known to you			22.8%
Casual acquaintance			36.5%
Stranger			11.0%
Did not see anyone			2.2%

2. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, into any unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	1.5%	2.4%	0.7%

2a. How many times did this occur?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum		1	1
Maximum		9	10+
Median		2	1

2b. How many of these incidents did you report to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Reported	33.3%	23.1%	20.0%
Not reported	66.7%	76.9%	80.0%

2c. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
*Spouse			0.0%
*Boyfriend/girlfriend			20.0%
Family member (non-spouse)	22.2%	20.7%	0.0%
Other person well known to you	33.3%	55.2%	13.3%
Casual acquaintance	33.3%	27.6%	33.3%
Stranger	11.1%	20.7%	33.3%
Did not see anyone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

2d. Was the person or people who did this to you a juvenile, an adult, or both? (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent)

	2004	2006	2010
Juvenile (under age 18)	17.2%	17.9%	6.7%
Adult (age 18 or older)	79.3%	75.0%	86.7%
Both	3.4%	7.2%	6.7%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

2e. During your entire LIFETIME, prior to May 2009, while in Utah, has anyone forced you, or attempted to force you, into any unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	20.2%	24.6%	9.3%

\*2f. How many times has this occurred prior to May 2009 in Utah?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			1
Maximum			10+
Median			2

# Utah Crime Survey 2010

\*2g. How old were you when this happened (most recently for those with multiple prior victimizations)?

	2004	2006	2010
Minimum			<15
Maximum			64
Median			20

\*2h. Please respond YES or NO to any of the following people who did this to you (if more than one incident, please refer to the most recent):  
(percentages indicate YES response)

	2004	2006	2010
Spouse			8.6%
Boyfriend/girlfriend			16.7%
Family member (non-spouse)			17.8%
Other person well known to you			25.4%
Casual acquaintance			42.7%
Stranger			18.9%
Did not see anyone			3.2%

## Section G: Other Victimization

\*1. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, were you the victim of any other crime not described in the previous questions?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			1.0%

## Section H: Impact of Victimization

1. (If victim of any crime in previous year) How much of an impact did the/these event(s) have on your life?

	2004	2006	2010
Very little	54.6%	52.7%	52.6%
Some	25.0%	22.1%	31.0%
A lot	11.0%	12.4%	6.9%
Quite a lot	9.4%	12.8%	5.7%
Don't know			2.7%
Refused/skipped			1.0%

\*2. (If a victim and did not report all crimes to police) What was the MAIN reason you did not report all of the crimes that occurred between May 2009 and May 2010, while in Utah, to the police?

	2004	2006	2010
Not important – minor offense			28.1%
Dealt with in another way			20.0%
Thought police couldn't help			16.0%
Offender friend/family member			3.5%
Did not want to involve police			3.4%
No confidence in CJ system			2.8%
Crime due to own carelessness			2.5%
Afraid of offender			1.2%
Felt sorry for offender			0.8%
Other			14.1%
Don't know			5.6%

3. (If reported any crimes) Did an officer inform you about crime victim services or programs?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	20.2%	11.5%	13.9%
No	79.8%	88.5%	82.5%
Don't know			3.6%

4. (If victim of any crime in previous year) For any of the crimes you have experienced between May 2009 and May 2010, while in Utah, please respond YES or NO if you believe the offender was motivated by any of the following characteristics...

	2004	2006	2010
Your age	9.3%	11.1%	6.5%
Your national origin	3.3%	4.5%	2.1%
Your race or ethnicity	2.9%	4.4%	3.7%
Your religion	2.9%	4.4%	3.5%
Your sex/gender	12.1%	9.8%	11.3%
Your sexual orientation	2.4%	3.9%	3.3%
Other characteristics	21.6%	17.3%	16.0%

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

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	79.9%	73.9%	65.2%
No	20.1%	25.0%	32.0%
Don't know		1.1%	2.6%
Refused/skipped			0.2%

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

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	41.6%	48.9%	43.3%
No	58.4%	47.8%	52.6%
Don't know		3.3%	0.4%
Refused/skipped			3.7%

6a. (If YES to H6) Which ONE of the following reasons best describes why you have a gun in your home.

	2004	2006	2010
For protection	8.4%	12.0%	18.8%
For sporting purposes	42.7%	35.3%	25.0%
Both	42.8%	44.9%	51.2%
Other reasons	6.0%	6.5%	5.1%

7. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did you ever carry a gun outside your home for protection?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes	5.6%	6.9%	9.8%

\*8. Between MAY 2009 AND MAY 2010, while in Utah, did you ever carry some other weapon, such as an object or pepper spray, for protection?

	2004	2006	2010
Yes			15.0%



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