



Victims of Crime



Idaho Crime Victimization

Survey 2001

**Idaho State Police
Statistical Analysis Center**

Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2001

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Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2001

Introduction

The fourth Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was initiated in spring 2001 as a means of enhancing our knowledge and understanding of crime victimization in Idaho. The survey instrument was designed to elicit information using standard questions regarding property and violent crimes, and was generally modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The ICVS departed from the national model to some extent through the inclusion of questions regarding domestic violence, child abuse, sexual harassment in the workplace, hate crime and perceptions of crime and police services.

A random sample of 2,317 Idaho households was surveyed during the month of May 2001. The respondents were asked crime questions in reference to the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the survey. Only those respondents who were 18 years or older were included in the survey. The sample size represents general views or opinions of adult residents within a +/- 2.03 margin of error at the 95% confidence level.

The findings for this report were based on relative populations and presented in the form of per capita victimization rates and/or rates per every 1,000 persons. Per capita rates can be extended to produce rates per population for the related groups or subgroups; a per capita rate, if multiplied by 1,000, will produce crime or victimization rates pertaining to 1,000 individuals. Also, the data used in this report is based solely on the victims' perceptions of the crime.

Summary

Property crime incidents decreased 5% overall when compared to survey findings in 2000. Participants reported a 21% decrease in the occurrence of vandalism, a 2% decrease of motor vehicle thefts, and a 9% increase in larcenies and thefts, while burglary incidents remained approximately the same as in 2000.

Violent crime rates had an overall increase of 2%. However, survey respondents reported a 19% decrease in victimization rates for robbery, a 24% decrease in physical assault violations, and a 2% increase in verbal confrontations. Total non-sexual assault crimes decreased by 9% from 2000 to 2001, although the sexual assault and rape rates substantially increased for the same period.

Incidents of domestic violence, inclusive of physical abuse, sexual abuse, stalking/harassment and emotional abuse, decreased 39% from the survey conducted in 2000.

Perceptions of child abuse indicate that victimization rates by gender were somewhat similar; female children experienced 56% of child abuse while males reported 44%.

Participants reported a 2% increase in sexual harassment in the workplace from the 2000 survey. Exposure to obscene jokes increased 18%, exposure to obscene language increased 13% and unsolicited sexual touching increased 41%. Exposure to sexually explicit materials decreased 18% and gender putdown (stories or jokes that tend to “put down” women or men) decreased 9%.

The perceived vulnerability to hate crime remained the same as last year at the rate of 91.5 per 1,000 persons. The respondents indicated that the reasons they felt vulnerable were due to race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and age.

The perception of police services remained at the same or improved level over the last twelve months; on average, 74% of respondents indicated that they felt satisfied with police services in their county.

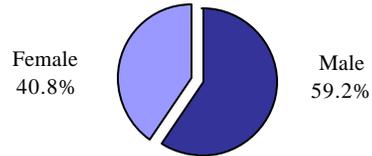
Property Crime

Survey results from 2000 to 2001 indicate that property crime rates decreased 4.9%. The property crime rate in 2001 was 333.6 per every 1,000 persons 18 years of age or older.

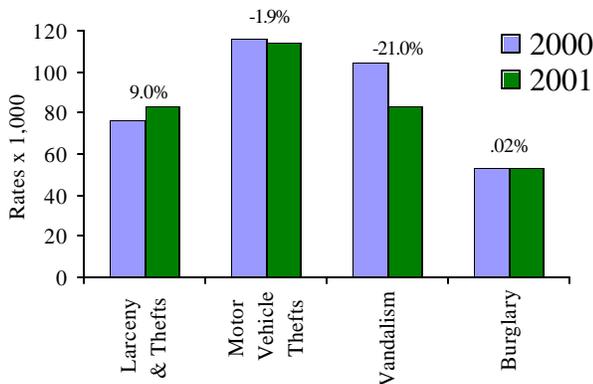
Property crime was classified into four major groups with the following results:

- Larceny and Thefts increased 9%.
- Motor Vehicle Theft decreased 1.9%.
- Vandalism decreased 9%.
- Burglary remained similar to the 2000 rate at 53.1 per every 1,000 persons.

Property Crime Victimization by Gender



Property Crime Rate of Change



Offender Characteristics

All larceny, theft, motor vehicle related theft, vandalism, and burglary offenders were more likely to be male than female.

	Male Offender	Female Offender
✘ Theft	91.8%	8.2%
✘ Motor Vehicle Theft	91.1%	8.9%
✘ Burglary	85.2%	14.8%
✘ Vandalism	83.1%	16.9%
✘ Larceny	70.4%	29.6%

Victim Characteristics

- ✘ Males were more likely to be victims of property crime than females.
- ✘ Persons between the ages of 18 and 24 experienced the highest property victimization rate.
- ✘ Based on level of income, victims reported different types of property crime. Victims whose annual income was between \$20,000 to \$30,000 suffered more vandalism than victims in the \$75,000 to \$100,000 range, while victims in the \$75,000 to \$100,000 range reported more pick pocketing crime.
- ✘ People living in more urbanized settings experienced 1.9 times more property crime than those in rural living areas.

Unreported Property Crime

- ⚡ 56.5% of larceny/theft incidents were not reported to police.
- ⚡ 45.6% of motor vehicle related theft incidents were not reported to the police.
- ⚡ 47.3% of vandalism incidents were not reported to the police.
- ⚡ 23.4% of burglaries were not reported to the police.



Violent Crime

The overall rate for violent crimes increased 2% from 152.4 per 1,000 persons 18 years or older in 2000 to 155.5 per 1,000 persons 18 or older in 2001.

Over the last two consecutive years, survey respondents have reported more sexual assaults and rapes. Rates increased 39.2% in 2000 (from 8.4 to 11.7 per 1000 households) and 91.6% in 2001 (from 11.7 to 22.4 per 1000 households).

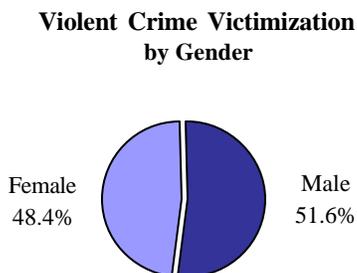
Non-sexual assault had the largest consecutive decrease from 1999 to 2000. In 2000, assault rates went down 17% (from 154.5 to 128.3 per 1,000 persons 18 or older) and in 2001 the rate again went down by 9.2% to 116.5 per 1,000 persons 18 or older.

Victim Characteristics

- ✗ Males (51.6%) were more likely to be victims of violent crime than females (48.4%).
- ✗ Adults between the ages of 18 and 20 experienced the highest rates of violent crime.
- ✗ Persons living in urban areas are 1.2 times more likely to be victims of violent crime than those living in rural areas.

Offender Characteristics

- ✗ Offenders were usually recognized by the victim (88.8%).
- ✗ Most offenders were male (84.2%).
- ✗ The mean age of offenders was 27.4.



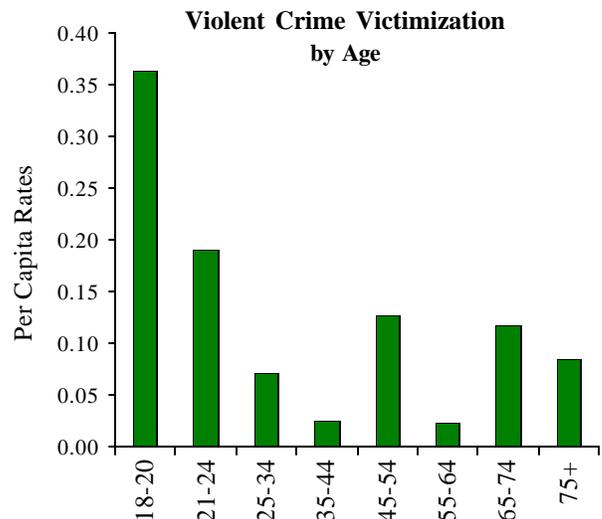
- ✗ By race offenders consisted of White (89.8%), American Indian (3.1%), Asian/Pacific Islander (2.8%) Black/African-American (1.2%) and Other (3.1%)
- ✗ According to victims, 33.3% of violent crime offenders were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the offense.

Unreported Violent Crime

- ✦ 77.1% of sexual assault and rape incidents were not reported to police.
- ✦ 51.4% of non-sexual assault incidents were not reported to police.

Reasons for not Reporting Violent Crime

- Matter too trivial (37.1%)
- Reported to employer or others (15.5%)
- Nothing to report (10.3%)
- Fear of retaliation (9.3%)
- Relationship with offender (6.2%)
- Took care of it myself (5.2%)
- Nothing could be done (4.1%)
- Involved children (1%)
- Police would do nothing (1%)
- Other reasons (1%)



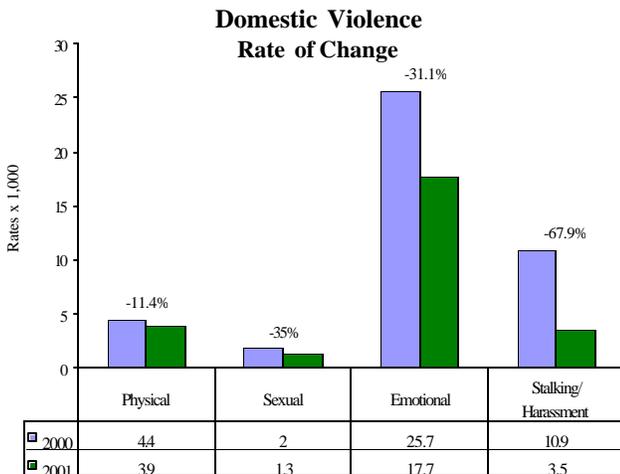
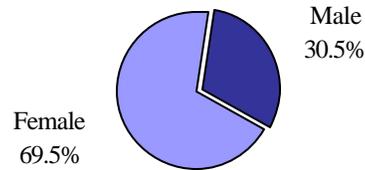
Domestic Violence

The rate for crimes of domestic violence decreased 38.6% from 43.0 per 1,000 persons 18 or older in 2000 to 26.4 per 1,000 persons 18 or older in 2001. Children were present in 52.5% of domestic violence incidents.

Domestic violence includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and stalking/harassment. From 2000 to 2001 rates of stalking/harassment decreased 67.9%, rates of physical abuse decreased 11.4%.

Emotional abuse was approximately 67% of all domestic violence victimization.

Domestic Violence Victimization by Gender



Offender Characteristics

- ✘ Males (74.4%) were more likely offenders than females (25.6%).
- ✘ Most offenders were White (89.2%), followed by African-American (2.7%), American Indian (2.7%), Asian/Pacific Islander (1.4%) and Other (4.0%).
- ✘ Victims reported that 41% of offenders were under the influence of drugs and alcohol or both at the time of the incident.

Unreported Domestic Violence

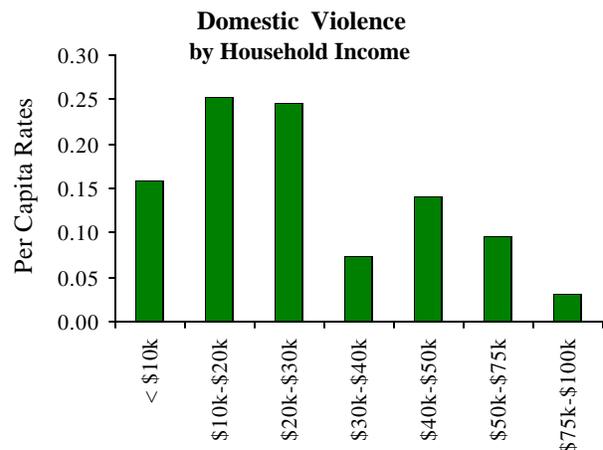
- ⊛ 59.7% of domestic violence incidents were not reported to the police.

Reasons for not Reporting Domestic Violence

- Private matter (48.6%)
- Police would do nothing (17.1%)
- Abuse would get worse (2.9%)
- Combination of other reasons (31.4%)

Victim Characteristics

- ✘ Females (69.5%) in intimate relationship were at greater risk of being a victim of domestic violence than were males (30.5%).
- ✘ Most victims' race was White (91.3%), American Indian (3.8%), Multi-Racial (2.5%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (2.5%).
- ✘ Domestic violence victims ranged in age between 21 and 64. Over half of the victims (53.3%) were between the ages of 21 and 34.
- ✘ 65.8% of this type of victims reported annual household income of \$30,000 or less.



Child Abuse

Children Under 13

- ➔ Approximately 29 of every 1,000 children were victims of child abuse.
- ➔ Incidents of sexually offensive behavior, such as exposure to breasts, buttocks and genital areas, were reported for 12.5 per every 1,000 children.
- ➔ 27.5 per every 1,000 children were exposed to sexually explicit materials via the Internet.
- ➔ For every 1,000 households, 94.6 children were exposed to sexually explicit materials through television.

Victim Characteristics

- ✗ Females (55.7%) were more likely victims of child abuse than males (44.3%).
- ✗ The average age of the victim of neglect was 6.3.
- ✗ The average age of the victim of physical abuse was 7.0.
- ✗ The average age of the victim of sexual abuse (touching) was 6.8.
- ✗ Children in urban areas were 1.7 times more likely to be victims of child abuse than children living in rural areas.
- ✗ At per capita level, children in households within the \$40,000 to \$50,000 annual income range were least likely to be affected by child abuse. Per capita child victimization was higher for the lower annual income households, although children in nearly all income categories were also affected.

Offender Characteristics

- ✗ Females (57.1%) were more likely offenders of physical abuse/neglect than males (42.9%).
- ✗ Males (58.3%) were more likely offenders of sexual abuse than females (41.7%).
- ✗ The average age of an offender of physical abuse/neglect was 30 and 20 for offenders of sexual abuse.
- ✗ 84.2% of repeated incidents involving physical abuse/neglect were perpetrated by the same offender.
- ✗ Offenders were more often family members (72.2%) than a neighbor (11.1%), stranger (5.6%), or Other (11.1%).
- ✗ Most offenders were White (91.9%), American Indian/Alaskan (5.4%) or Black/African American (2.7%).

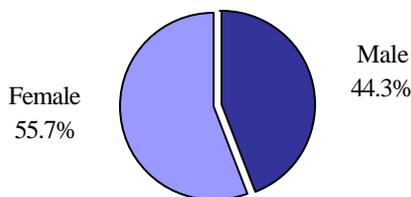
Unreported Child Abuse

- ⊕ 38.9% of incidents of neglect were not reported to police.

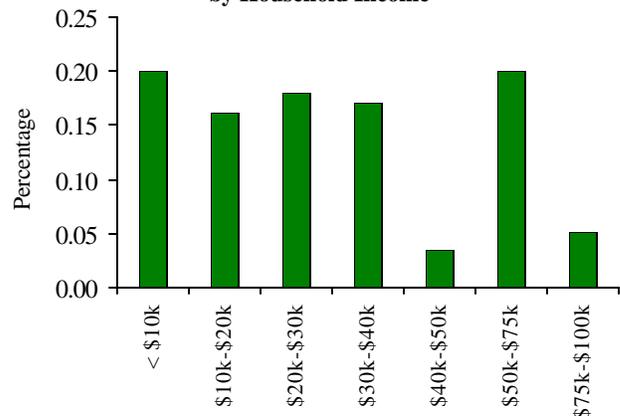
Reasons for not Reporting Child Abuse

- Discouraged by others (41.7%)
- Discouraged by family (8.3%)
- Family would split (8.3%)
- Combinations of other reasons (41.7%)

**Child Abuse Victimization
By Gender**

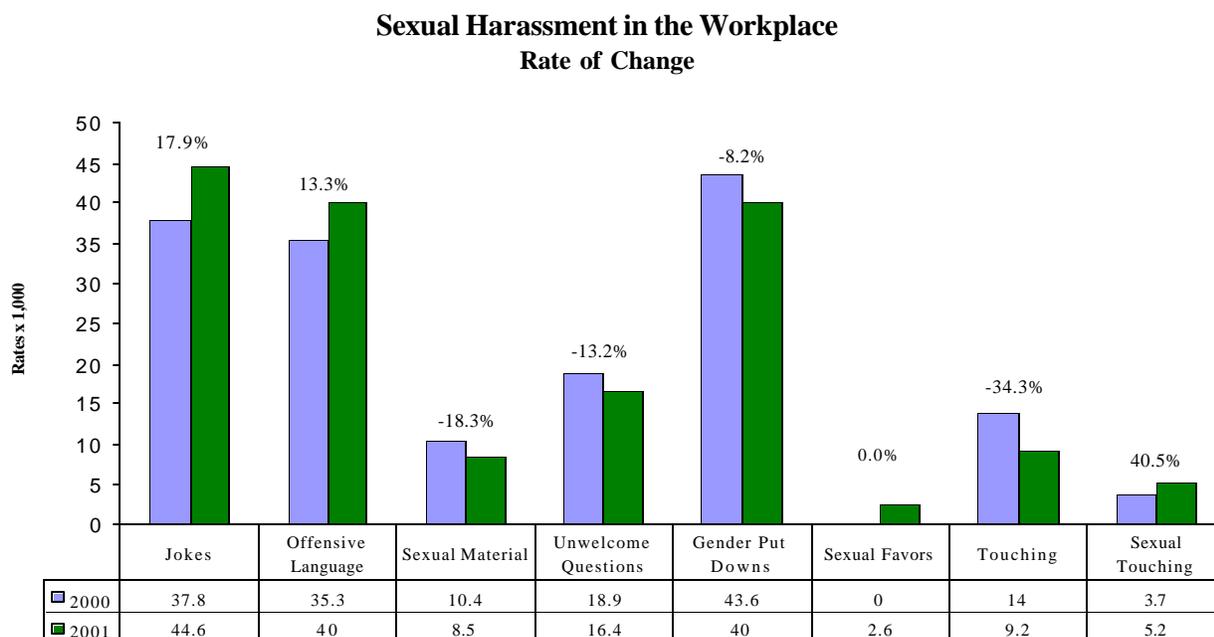


**Child Abuse
by Household Income**



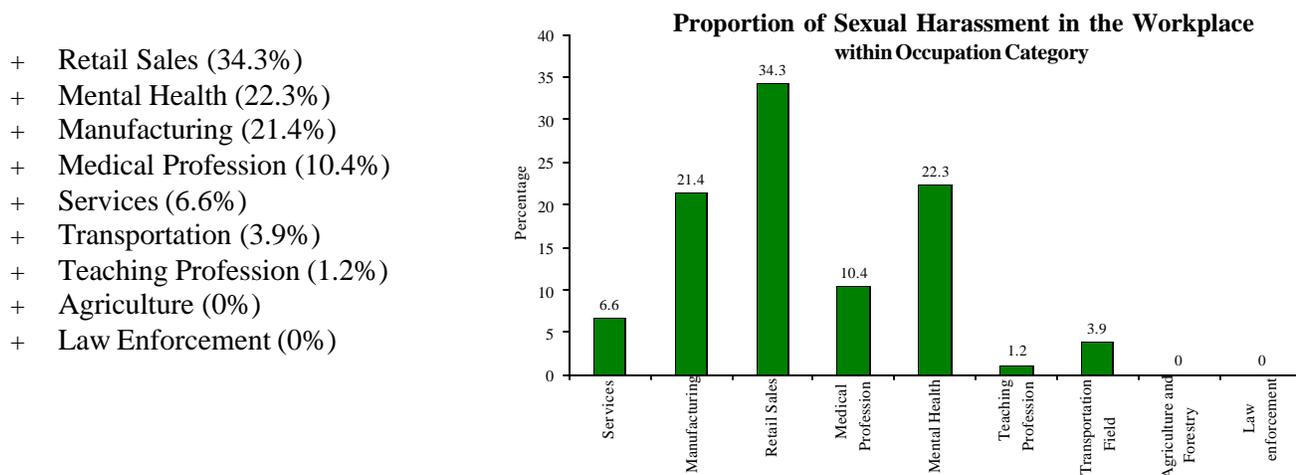
Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

According to the victims' perception, overall sexual harassment in the workplace increased 1.5% from 226.6 per 1,000 persons 18 or older in 2000 to 230.1 per 1,000 persons 18 or older in 2001. Sexual harassment was classified into eight subcategories, as represented by the following chart.



Unwelcomed touching of sexually sensitive places such as breasts or buttocks while on the job, experienced the largest increase (40.5%), compared to the prior year. The greatest decrease (-34.3%) was for incidents involving unwelcomed touching such as hugs, arms around the shoulder, or kissing.

The amount of harassment in the workplace varied for each of the job categories; respondents working in retail sales reported most of the sexual harassment in the workplace while agriculture/forestry and law enforcement reported the least sexual harassment.



Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

Victim Characteristics

- ✗ Victims of sexual harassment in the workplace were usually people with full-time (78.4%) or permanent employment (94.8%).
- ✗ Females (75.3%) were more likely to be victims of some form of sexual harassment in the workplace than were males (24.7%).
- ✗ 73.3% of victims of sexual harassment in the workplace were between 18 to 34 years of age. The age group most victimized was between 21 to 24.
- ✗ Rates of victimization were greater for individuals in the lower and upper income categories. Individuals whose household income was within the \$30,000 to \$50,000 reported the lowest per capita rates.

Offender Characteristics

- ✗ More offenders of sexual harassment were male (85.3%) than were female (14.7%).
- ✗ The age range for offenders was 18 to 78, with a mean age of 38.5.
- ✗ Most offenders were co-workers of equal status (42.3%), while supervisor/owner/boss comprised 38.7% of offenders.
- ✗ Offenders were most often White (97.6%), followed by African American (.8%), Asian/Pacific Islander (.4%) and Other (1.2%).

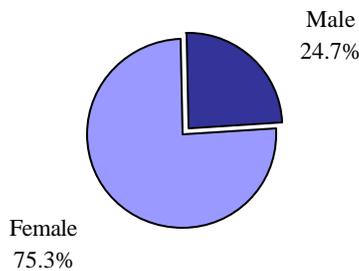
Unreported Sexual Harassment

- ✳ 53.8% of individuals experiencing this type of victimization did not file formal complaints.

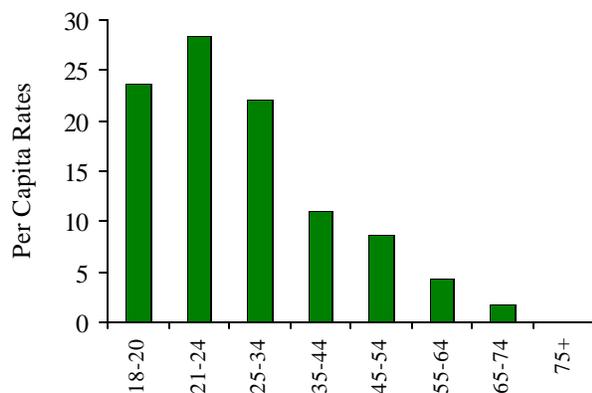
Reasons for not Reporting Sexual Harassment

- Too trivial or small to matter (43.8%).
- Fear of retaliation (25.0%).
- Nothing could be done (12.5%).
- System wouldn't take it seriously (8.3%).
- Didn't want to involve others (6.3%).
- Relationship with the offender (4.2%).

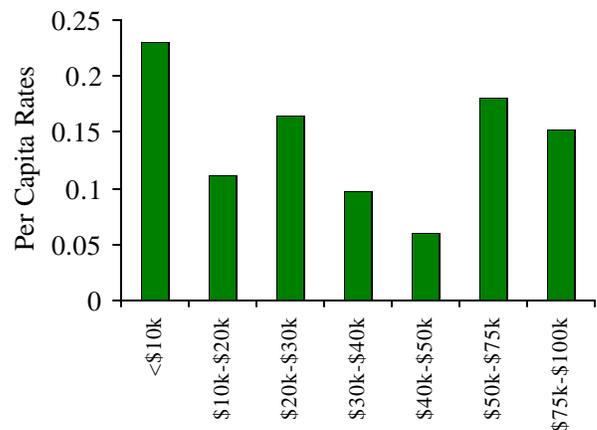
Victims of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace by Gender



Victims of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace by Age



Victims of Sexual Harassment by Household Income



Hate Crime

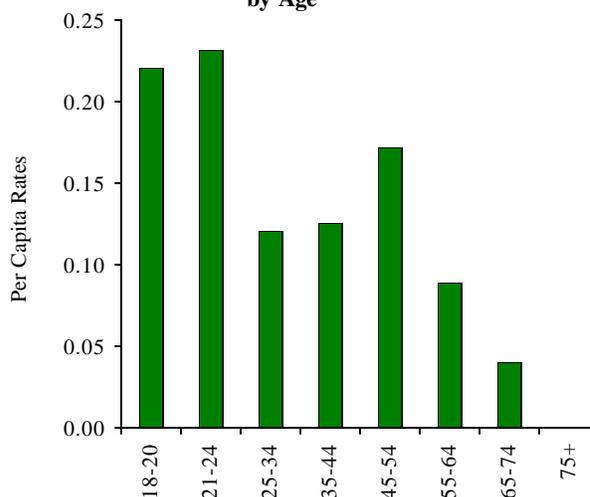
Approximately 92 of every 1,000 respondents felt vulnerable to hate crime in 2001. However, only 11.2 persons of every 1,000 reported actual hate crime victimization. The reasons they felt they were victims include:

- + Race (23.1%)
- + Religion (7.7%)
- + Ethnicity (3.8%)
- + Gender (3.8%)
- + Sexual Orientation (3.8%)
- + Physically Challenged (3.8%)
- + Mentally Challenged (3.8%)
- + Combination of other reasons (50%)

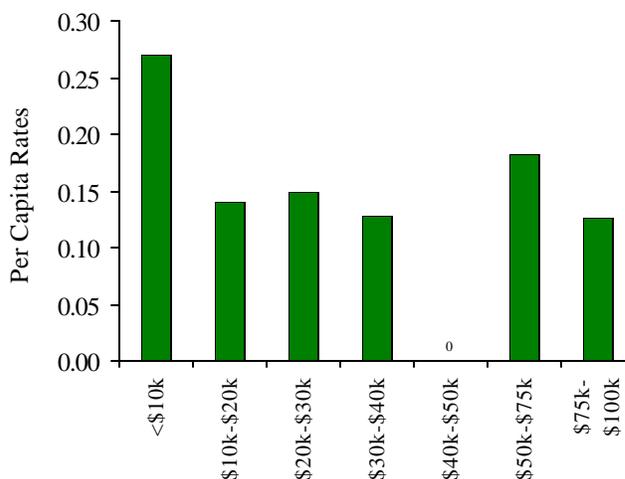
Victim Characteristics

- ✗ In 2001, males reported 1.4 times more hate crime victimization than females.
- ✗ Young adults (18 to 24) were more likely to experience hate crime victimization.
- ✗ The age group 45-54 reported an unusual per capita rate increase of victimization. The rate increased from 66 persons of every 1,000 in 2000 to 172 persons of every 1,000 in 2001.
- ✗ Individuals within annual household income of less than \$40,000 were 2.2 times more likely to have experienced hate crime victimization than individuals whose annual household income was \$40,000 or higher.
- ✗ Individuals living in urban areas (49.5%) experienced similar per capita rates of hate crime as those living in rural areas (50.5%).

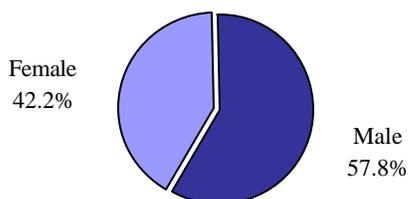
Victims of Hate Crime by Age



Hate Crime by Household Income



Victims of Hate Crime by Gender



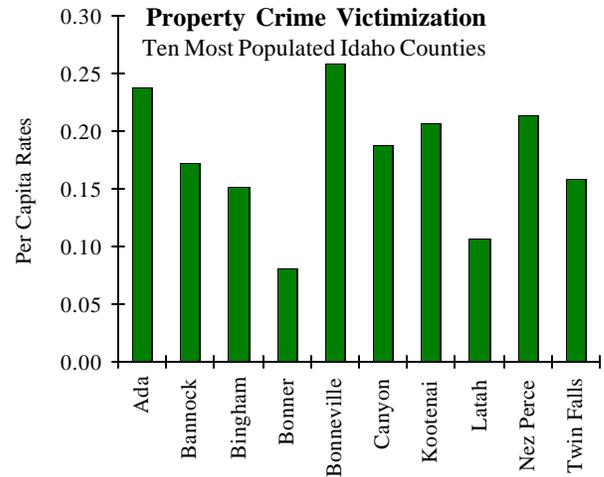
Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties

Property Crime

The ten most populated counties include Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Bonner, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce and Twin Falls.

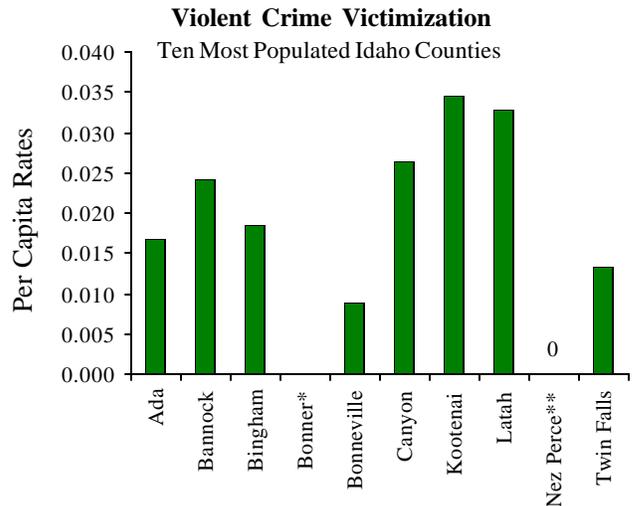
The ten county average property crime rate in 2001 affected 178 persons per every 1,000.

Bonneville County reported the highest property crime rate of 256 for every 1,000 persons, while Bonner County had the lowest property crime rate of 82 for every 1,000 persons.



Violent Crime

Kootenai County reported the highest violent crime victimization as compared to the ten most populated counties. Approximately 34 out of every 1,000 reported violent crime victimizations. Other areas highly affected by violent crime were Latah, Canyon, and Bannock County.



*Rates not calculated for Bonner County because of small sample size.
**Nez Perce County had a large sample size and no reports of victimization.

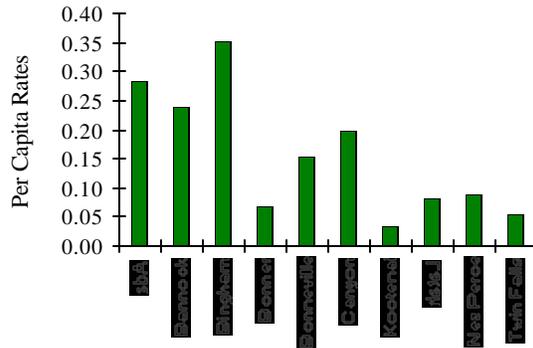
Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties

Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

The 2001 survey findings suggest that the average per capita victimization rate for sexual harassment in the workplace was 156 out of every 1,000 persons.

As shown in the chart, Bingham, Bannock and Ada Counties had the highest per capita rates of sexual harassment in the workplace. Kootenai and Twin Falls had the lowest rates.

Sexual Harassment in the Workplace
Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties



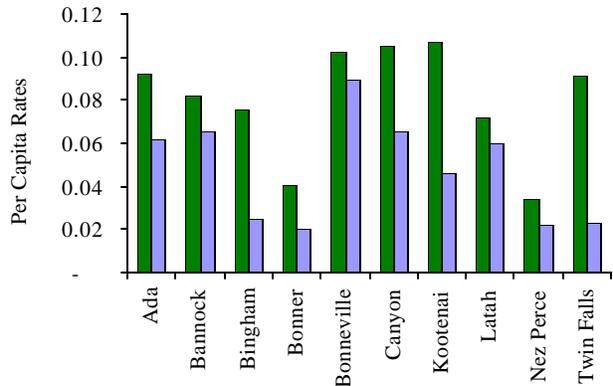
Hate Crime

Although 5.7% of Idaho's population reported hate crime victimization, the level at which individuals felt vulnerable to hate crime varied depending upon the area they lived in.

From the ten most populated Idaho counties, respondents from Kootenai, Canyon, and Bonneville Counties reported they feel most vulnerable to hate crime. Persons from Nez Perce and Bonner Counties reported the lowest level of vulnerability to hate crime.

Feeling vulnerable and being actual victims of hate crime are variables that represent two different aspects of victimization. Individuals from Bonneville County reported the third highest level of vulnerability and experienced the highest rate of victimization. Residents from Kootenai County felt most vulnerable but reported comparatively low actual hate crime. Twin Falls County also reported high vulnerability to hate crime, but in actuality they experienced one of the lowest per capita rates of hate crime.

Vulnerability and Hate Crime Victimization
Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties

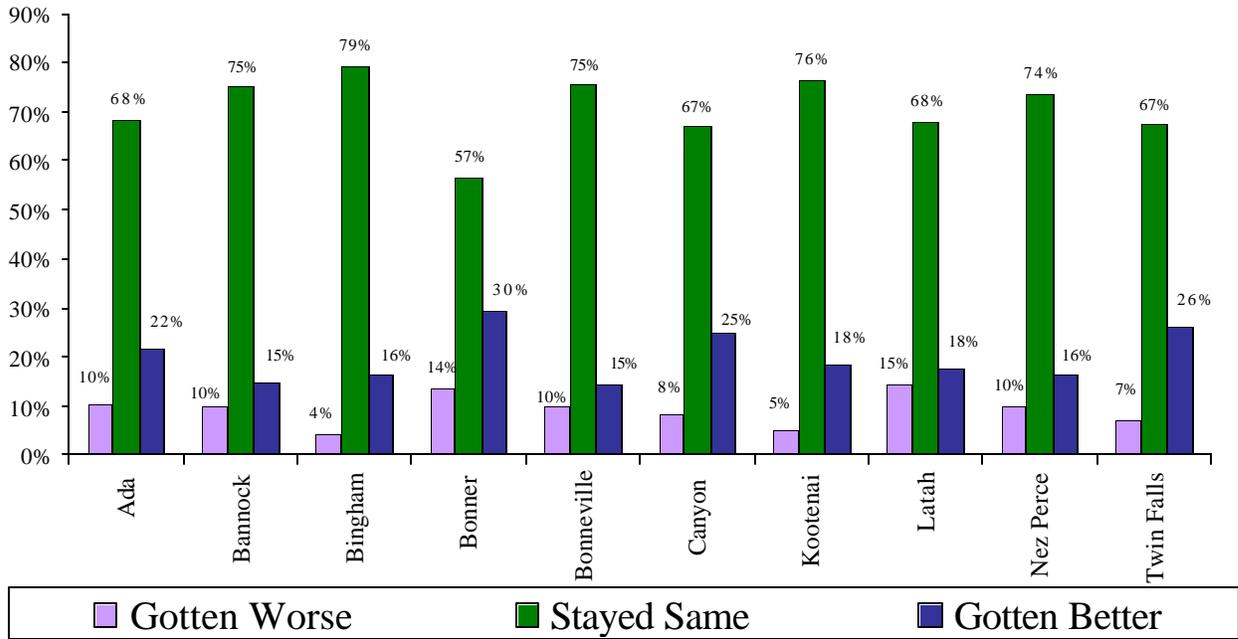


Legend:

- Do you feel that you are vulnerable to a hate crime?
- Have you been a victim of a hate/bias crime during the last 12 months?

Police Services and Satisfaction

Perception of Police Services
Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties



Police Services

The respondents' perceptions of police services in the ten most populated counties, as shown in the chart above, have remained the same or improved during the last twelve months. The majority of people, as indicated for each of the counties, perceived that police services have stayed the same or gotten better in the last year.

Police Service Satisfaction

The satisfaction with police services has remained consistently high over the three years of the survey.

In 2001 more than 70% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the level of police services.

Police Services Satisfaction
Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties

