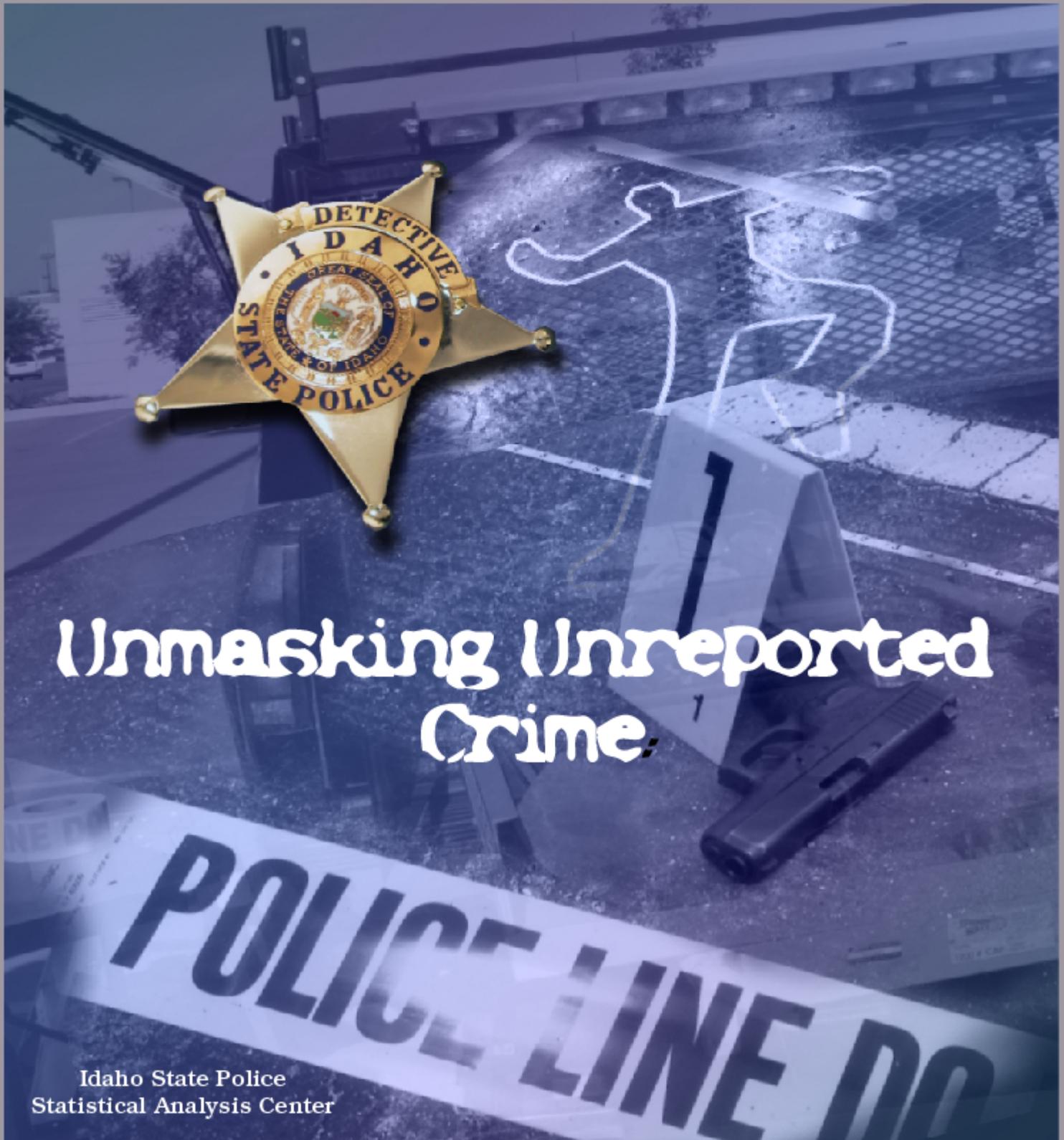


Idaho Crime Victimization Survey: 2005



Unmasking Unreported
Crime

Idaho State Police
Statistical Analysis Center

Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2005

December 2007

Principal Investigators:

Janeena Jamison Wing
Principal Research Analyst
Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
Idaho State Police

Misty Kifer
Senior Research Analyst
Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
Idaho State Police

Other Manuscript Analysts/Authors/Contributors to the Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2005:

Sue Fellen, Executive Director
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual
and Domestic Violence

Kelly Miller
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual
and Domestic Violence

J. D. Wulhorst
Social Science Research Unit
University of Idaho

Stephanie L. Kane
Social Science Research Unit
University of Idaho

Shellee Smith-Daniels
Planning, Grants and Research
Idaho State Police

Kara Thompson
Planning, Grants and Research
Idaho State Police

Barbara Foltz
Social Science Research Unit
University of Idaho

Editors:

Meredith Pond
Planning, Grants and Research
Idaho State Police

Rochelle Mereen
Planning, Grants and Research
Idaho State Police

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Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2005

Introduction

The sixth Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was conducted from March to May 2006. The survey was administered to 2,406 Idaho households as a means of enhancing our knowledge and understanding of crime and victimization in Idaho. The survey was also designed to provide information that will assist in evaluating the effectiveness of criminal justice and health services programs operated in Idaho by members of the Idaho Research and Analysis Consortium (IRAC).

Summary of Findings

Crime Perceptions

- ✘ 80% of participants said they approve of putting cold medications used in the manufacture of methamphetamine behind store counters or limiting the amount individuals can buy.
- ✘ The majority (89.2%) of participants would not be willing to live in a residence previously used as a methamphetamine lab. When asked “Why?” respondents said they were afraid of possible health risks (69.1%) , afraid it might not be safe (54.6%), and were afraid it wasn’t cleaned up (45.8%).
- ✘ 91.0% of participants said they always to almost always feel safe in their community.
- ✘ Respondents who were victims of any type of crime in 2005 felt less safe in their communities than non-victims. Sexual assault victims were least likely of all participants, including crime victims and non crime victims to say they felt safe in their community (50.0% said they “always” to “almost always” felt safe in comparison to 91.0% of total participants).

Property Crime

- ✘ Only about half (52.7%) of all thefts were reported to police. Thefts from inside the home, including items burgled (result of someone breaking into or otherwise gaining illegal

access) were more likely to be reported than items stolen from outside the victim's property. The most common responses given as to why the incident was not reported included: "It was a minor offense," or "Police couldn't help." Individuals also mentioned that they felt there would be "No way to prove it happened," they "Don't know who did it/ were unsure of what happened," or they "Knew who did it so didn't need to call police."

Violent Crime

- ✘ Physical assaults decreased from 2003 to 2005, from a rate of 53.2 per thousand persons in 2003 to 16.6 per thousand in 2005.
- ✘ From 2003 to 2005, various types of assault declined, including rates of assault with a gun, thrown object, or physical force. However, rates of assault using an "other weapon" went from 4.7 to 6.7 people per 1,000 and robbery increased from 1.6 to 2.6 per 1,000 people.
- ✘ Of the total respondents, 21.3% said they had experienced stalking behaviors by another person. 94.7% reported to have felt threatened, annoyed, or harassed by these acts, and 81.4% said they felt the offender intentionally meant to threaten, annoy or harass them.
- ✘ Results from the 2005 ICVS also point to an increase in rape victimizations between 2003 to 2005 (from 1.6 to 3.4 per 1000 persons aged 18 or over).
- ✘ 21.8% of the sample had experienced lifetime sexual assault (including rape, attempted rape, or forcible fondling).

Child Abuse

- ✘ Total reports of child abuse victims stayed close to the 2003 rates in 2005; decreasing by 2.9% from 44.6 per 1,000 households in 2003 to 43.3 per 1,000 households in 2005.

Domestic Violence

- ✘ There was a slight increase in total rates of total domestic violence, including physical, sexual, emotional and stalking, from 48.2 victims of domestic violence per 1,000 persons in 2003, to 48.6 victims per 1,000 persons in 2005.

Methodology

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) as well as the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Utah Crime Victimization Survey. The ICVS followed the Utah model by including questions on domestic violence, child abuse, perceptions of crime and neighborhood safety, and police services.

The respondents were asked whether they were a victim of crime in 2005 and in some instances they were asked if they have ever been a victim of certain crimes. Only those respondents who were 18 years or older were included. The findings for this report are presented as crime rates per every 1,000 households. Whenever appropriate, findings were based on relative populations and presented in the form of per capita victimization rates and/or rates per every 1,000 persons. The data used in this report is based solely on the victims' perceptions of the crime.

Under sponsorship and guidance from the Idaho State Police (ISP), this survey was financially and intellectually supported by the IRAC, several additional state and local agencies, nonprofit entities and a state university. Direct or indirect financial contributions were made by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center and S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Program, and the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence. The University of Idaho's Social Service Research Unit (SSRU) conducted the 2005 telephone survey to measure rates of crime and victimization in the State of Idaho.

A random sample of 6,000 households throughout Idaho was purchased from Survey Sampling Inc. A pre-calling postcard was sent to all potential respondents prior to the telephone calls. The postcard stated the purpose of the survey, that they would be called during the following week, and also provided a toll-free number to call the SSRU if they had any questions concerning the Crime Survey.

Interviewers made calls each week in the mornings, afternoons, evenings, and on five weekends, in an attempt to reach as many potential respondents for this project as possible. Spanish language speaking interviewers were able to complete a total of 40 interviews in Spanish. SSRU called each respondent up to 9 times, and all the soft refusals were given 3 follow-up calls. Of the 6,000 potential respondents, 2,406 completed the survey. Our final response rate was 49.1% and the final participation rate was 58.4%. The sample size represents general views or opinions of adult residents within a +/- 2.0 margin of error at the 95% confidence level.

Interviewers were trained on instructions in the basics of proper telephone interviewing, confidentiality of responses, telephone call record keeping, and background information concerning the study. The interviewers used the computer-assisted telephone-interviewing (CATI) program to collect data. Responses to survey questions were entered directly into the CATI program, although information identifying individual respondents was not included in the database. All telephone calls were recorded on call logs and the interviewers were monitored during each calling session by a supervisor.

Survey Findings and Analysis

As indicated in Table 1, survey respondents tended to be female (60.8%), white (94.1%) and non-Hispanic (93.1%). Respondents averaged an age of 52 (keeping in mind that only people aged 18 or older were interviewed), with 63.3% residing in urban Idaho counties (including the eight Idaho counties with 40,000 people or more) and most working full to part-time (54.8%). Most respondents (92.7%) had earned at least a high school diploma or GED and one-third (33.2%) held a Bachelors or Masters Degree.

Reported in Table 2 are the respondents' household characteristics. The majority of respondents (70.7%) were married. Many of the participants were long time Idaho residents living an average of 30.8 years in Idaho before taking the survey. A little over a third (38.3%) of the respondent households had children under 18 years old residing with them. The median income range for the households was \$40,000 to \$49,999. These descriptors of the households and the respondents closely match the findings of the 2003, 2001 and 2000 Idaho Crime Victimization Surveys.

As revealed in Table 3, 58.9% of respondents owned at least one firearm. The average number of firearms owned per household stayed the same from the 2003 survey at 3.3 per household. The rifle continues to be the most popular firearm owned (44.2%), with 26.5% owning shotguns and 26.2% owning handguns.

Extrapolating from the characteristics of the survey sample, households from the most rural counties in the state averaged more firearms per household than most of the urban counties. Counties where over 80% of the households have a firearm include: Lewis, Lemhi, Washington, Butte, Idaho, Benewah, and Clark Counties. Respondents living in Adams, Camas, Jerome and Washington Counties own more handguns than rifles (see numbers and margin of error per county, Table 4).

As indicated in Table 5, residents were interviewed from all counties in the state. Consistently, over the years each county has been sampled fairly proportional to the population base of the county. However, findings for smaller counties may not be as reliable given the small sample sizes. Overall, males were also slightly undersampled; as were minorities, the poor, and the less educated. In addition, because the sample only draws from individuals over 18, the average age of respondents is much older than the average age of persons living in Idaho.

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Survey Respondents	Sample		Idaho Demographics	
	n	%	Total	%
Gender	2,406	%	1,429,096	%
Male	940	39.2	695,097	49.8
Female	1,455	60.8	700,537	50.2
Race				
White	2,238	94.1	1,281,279	91.8
American Indian	23	1.0	15,817	1.1
Asian, Pacific Islander	15	0.6	15,117	1.1
African American	4	0.2	5,931	0.4
Other/Two or more races	98	4.1	76,436	5.5
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	161	6.9	126,785	9.1
Non-Hispanic	2,189	93.1		
Age				
n	2374			
Mean	52.2			
Standard Deviation	17.01			
Median	52		34.6	
Range	18-97			
Educational level^c				
Less than High School	175	7.3	116,426	13.3
High School or GED	570	23.8	259,993	29.6
Technical/vocation	88	3.7	*	*
Some College	598	25.0	226,569	25.8
Associates Degree	168	7.0	69,670	7.9
Bachelors Degree	538	22.4	139,596	15.9
Masters Degree ^b	259	10.8	64,777	7.4
Living area				
Urban ^d	1,514	63.3	961,065	67.2
Rural	877	36.7	468,031	32.8
Employment Status				
Full-time	1,073	44.8		
Part-time	238	10.0		
Student	66	2.7		
Homemaker	246	10.3		
Unemployed	89	3.7		
Retired	684	28.5		

*Unknown

a. Persons under 18 were excluded as respondents.

b. Represents all those with a masters degree or higher.

c. Statewide education level includes Idahoans aged 25 and older.

d. Urban counties included the eight counties in the state with 40,000 population or above (Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Bonner, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 67.3% of the Idaho population.

Table 2. Household Characteristics

Survey Respondents	Survey Households		Idaho Demographics	
	n	%	n	%
Marital status				
Married	1,697	70.7	641,413	60.7
Divorced	228	9.5	124,203	11.7
Single	225	9.4	225,338	21.3
Living with partner	32	1.3	*	-
Separated	11	0.5	14,465	1.4
Widowed	197	8.2	51,993	4.9
Other	9	0.4	*	-
Children in household under 18				
No	1,480	61.7	333,566	62.7
Yes	919	38.3	198,569	37.3
Male Children	1,072	53.4	--	--
Female Children	937	46.6	--	--
Household size				
N	2,398		532,135	
Mean	2.81		2.62	
Median	2		--	
Standard Deviation	1.52		--	
Range	1-12		--	
Household income				
N	2,396			
Median Range	\$40,000-\$49,999		\$41,443	
Years lived in Idaho				
N	2,390		--	
Mean	30.8		--	
Median	28.5		--	
Standard Deviation	21.5		--	
Range	1-91			

Note: The numbers do not necessarily add up to the number of respondents or households since some respondents chose not to respond to some questions. Percentages will not always add to 100 because of rounding.

* unknown

Table 3. Firearms Ownership

Ownership			
Owns firearm	(n=2,344)	%	
Yes	923	58.9	
No	1412	38.8	
Refused	55	2.3	
Types of Firearms			
	n	%	
Rifles	3,489	44.2	
Handguns	2,069	26.2	
Shotguns	2,094	26.5	
Other	245	3.1	
Number of firearms/household			
Total Households: 2390			
Total Firearms: 7897			
Mean 3.3			
Median 1			
St. Dev. 6.61			

Table 4. Estimated County Firearm Ownership

County	Household Firearms					# and Type of Firearms Owned					%Margin Error for Sample*
	2005 Total Households	% with Firearms	# with Firearms	# without Firearms	Average # of guns per household	Total Firearms in County	Handguns	Shotguns	Rifles	Other Type	
Ada	132,895	46.3	61,535	71,360	2.02	124,267	28,613	37,472	54,352	3,831	4.3
Adams	1,539	75.0	1,154	385	4.75	5,483	3,270	769	1,443	-	28.3
Bannock	29,558	70.2	20,738	8,820	4.23	87,803	15,219	27,428	43,483	1,672	8.8
Bear Lake	2,444	70.0	1,711	733	4.10	7,014	1,368	2,053	3,421	171	31.0
Benewah	3,777	94.7	3,579	199	5.53	19,776	6,592	3,579	9,417	188	22.5
Bingham	14,819	64.9	9,619	5,199	2.75	26,495	4,050	7,425	14,682	338	13.0
Blaine	9,269	61.3	5,681	3,588	4.68	26,573	6,964	8,247	9,529	1,833	17.6
Boise	3,070	75.0	2,303	768	6.13	14,105	3,310	4,174	6,621	-	24.5
Bonner	16,787	71.3	11,961	4,826	5.16	61,749	14,353	13,755	29,753	3,887	11.0
Bonneville	32,669	58.3	19,039	13,630	2.91	55,351	15,004	14,122	24,965	1,261	8.0
Boundary	4,183	68.0	2,844	1,338	3.92	11,149	2,844	2,503	4,665	1,138	19.6
Butte	1,192	83.3	994	199	3.33	3,312	828	828	1,656	-	40.0
Camas	461	50.0	230	230	10.00	2,305	1,786	173	346	-	49.0
Canyon	55,198	53.3	29,439	25,759	2.69	79,289	17,533	21,327	32,448	7,981	6.5
Caribou	2,822	63.6	1,796	1,026	6.09	10,939	1,469	3,919	5,551	-	29.5
Cassia	7,766	51.6	4,008	3,758	1.65	6,595	1,034	2,328	2,974	259	17.6
Clark	339	95+	339	-	3.00	1,017	904	-	113	-	56.6
Clearwater	3,438	59.3	2,038	1,401	3.52	7,169	1,283	2,113	3,698	75	18.9
Custer	1,848	64.3	1,188	660	4.50	5,346	2,121	1,103	2,121	-	26.2
Elmore	9,998	61.5	6,153	3,846	2.85	17,512	4,891	5,364	7,099	158	15.7
Franklin	3,907	56.5	2,208	1,699	3.57	7,873	1,920	2,112	3,840	-	20.4
Fremont	4,255	58.8	2,503	1,752	4.29	10,749	3,387	2,650	4,417	294	23.8
Gem	6,065	67.9	4,115	1,949	2.25	9,260	2,352	2,352	4,115	441	18.5
Gooding	5,402	66.7	3,601	1,801	5.89	21,207	5,602	5,602	9,603	400	23.1
Idaho	6,484	86.5	5,608	876	7.43	41,681	10,155	8,336	23,190	-	16.1
Jefferson	6,721	65.1	4,376	2,344	5.37	23,509	7,633	5,699	9,058	1,119	14.9
Jerome	6,863	42.9	2,941	3,922	4.25	12,500	6,933	2,206	3,361	-	18.5
Kootenai	47,206	64.2	30,314	16,892	2.94	89,158	22,735	24,370	39,527	2,526	6.9
Latah	14,311	73.0	10,449	3,862	2.90	30,352	7,795	7,795	14,430	332	12.3
Lemhi	3,451	81.8	2,824	627	2.73	7,701	2,310	1,283	4,107	-	29.5
Lewis	1,675	81.8	1,370	305	5.18	7,101	1,121	1,993	3,862	125	29.5
Lincoln	1,637	71.4	1,170	468	3.29	3,843	1,170	1,337	1,337	-	37.0
Madison	7,852	46.8	3,675	4,177	2.17	7,976	1,877	2,346	3,519	235	14.3
Minidoka	7,164	63.2	4,525	2,639	2.45	11,074	3,929	3,215	3,929	-	15.9
Nez Perce	16,246	68.5	11,135	5,111	5.89	65,559	17,766	14,638	31,153	2,002	10.4
Oneida	1,557	70.0	1,090	467	6.00	6,540	2,943	1,199	2,398	-	31.0
Owyhee	4,090	72.2	2,954	1,136	4.06	11,979	2,790	2,954	6,235	-	23.1
Payette	8,059	78.1	6,296	1,763	4.88	30,695	5,509	9,445	12,790	2,951	17.3
Power	2,673	66.7	1,782	891	3.33	5,939	1,663	1,901	2,257	119	25.3
Shoshone	5,972	69.2	4,134	1,838	4.92	20,354	6,202	4,611	9,064	477	19.2
Teton	2,737	66.7	1,825	912	4.89	8,920	3,953	1,825	3,142	-	23.1
Twin Falls	26,321	61.9	16,294	10,027	3.70	60,364	14,432	20,328	25,449	155	9.6
Valley	3,424	78.9	2,703	721	3.95	10,672	2,846	2,561	5,265	-	22.5
Washington	3,989	83.3	3,324	665	19.08	63,438	54,712	3,601	4,848	277	20.0
Statewide	532,135	60.5	321,931	210,204	3.52	1,134,570	330,501	289,310	481,860	32,898	2.0

* The survey was administered for statewide findings. The margin of error for the statewide sample was +/-2.0 at 95% confidence level. The variability and therefore the margin of error increases for smaller county samples and is particularly high for rural counties of the state.

Table 5. Survey Response by County

County	Sample		Population		Household	
	n	%	N	%	N	%
Ada	527	22.0	344,727	24.1	132,895	25.0
Adams	12	0.5	3,591	0.3	1,539	0.3
Bannock	131	5.5	78,155	5.5	29,558	5.6
Bear Lake	10	0.4	6,176	0.4	2,444	0.5
Benewah	20	0.8	9,218	0.6	3,777	0.7
Bingham	60	2.5	43,739	3.1	14,819	2.8
Blaine	31	1.3	21,166	1.5	9,269	1.7
Boise	16	0.7	7,535	0.5	3,070	0.6
Bonner	82	3.4	40,908	2.9	16,787	3.2
Bonneville	154	6.4	91,856	6.4	32,669	6.1
Boundary	27	1.1	10,619	0.7	4,183	0.8
Butte	7	0.3	2,808	0.2	1,192	0.2
Camas	4	0.2	1,050	0.1	461	0.1
Canyon	232	9.7	164,593	11.5	55,198	10.4
Caribou	11	0.5	7,131	0.5	2,822	0.5
Cassia	32	1.3	21,324	1.5	7,766	1.5
Clark	3	0.1	943	0.1	339	0.1
Clearwater	27	1.1	8,373	0.6	3,438	0.6
Custer	14	0.6	4,077	0.3	1,848	0.3
Elmore	40	1.7	28,634	2.0	9,998	1.9
Franklin	24	1.0	12,371	0.9	3,907	0.7
Fremont	17	0.7	12,242	0.9	4,255	0.8
Gem	30	1.3	16,273	1.1	6,065	1.1
Gooding	19	0.8	14,461	1.0	5,402	1.0
Idaho	37	1.5	15,697	1.1	6,484	1.2
Jefferson	43	1.8	21,580	1.5	6,721	1.3
Jerome	28	1.2	19,638	1.4	6,863	1.3
Kootenai	210	8.8	127,668	8.9	47,206	8.9
Latah	66	2.8	34,714	2.4	14,311	2.7
Lemhi	11	0.5	7,909	0.6	3,451	0.6
Lewis	11	0.5	3,750	0.3	1,675	0.3
Lincoln	7	0.3	4,545	0.3	1,637	0.3
Madison	47	2.0	30,975	2.2	7,852	1.5
Minidoka	38	1.6	19,014	1.3	7,164	1.3
Nez Perce	91	3.8	37,931	2.7	16,246	3.1
Oneida	10	0.4	4,209	0.3	1,557	0.3
Owyhee	18	0.8	11,073	0.8	4,090	0.8
Payette	33	1.4	22,197	1.6	8,059	1.5
Power	16	0.7	7,753	0.5	2,673	0.5
Shoshone	27	1.1	13,157	0.9	5,972	1.1
Teton	18	0.8	7,467	0.5	2,737	0.5
Twin Falls	106	4.4	69,419	4.9	26,321	4.9
Valley	19	0.8	8,332	0.6	3,424	0.6
Washington	25	1.0	10,098	0.7	3,989	0.7
Total	2391	100	1,429,096	100.0	532,135	100.0

County population figures are for 2005, provided by the Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Crime Rates and Demographic Generalities

Total victimization rates for Idaho by crime and year of the survey are contained within Table 6. Most of the crime rates listed have gone down since the first survey was conducted in 1999. The following crimes have all shown decreases from 2003: certain property crimes, including pocket-picking, theft of items left outside the home, thefts from inside a vehicle and theft of vehicle parts, total violent crimes especially all physical and verbal non-sexual assaults, and child abuse neglect. Other types of crime have increased since 2003. Certain property crimes, including total amount of larcenies and thefts, items stolen from inside property (not from breaking in), theft of motor vehicles, robbery, sexual assault and rape, child physical abuse and sexual abuse, domestic violence physical and sexual abuse as well as stalking by an intimate partner.

From 2003 to 2005 the total property crime rate increased by 37.3%. The largest increases in rates occurred among motor vehicle thefts (increased 100%) and vandalism (increased 63.7%). Violent crimes had increases in robbery (56.3%), sexual assault (21.8%) and rape/attempted rape (56.3%). Other types of violent crimes, including physical assault and verbal confrontations saw decreases from 2003 to 2005. Total non-sexual assaults decreased by 30.4% from 2003 to 2005.

Child physical abuse rose from 2003 to 2005, returning to levels of physical abuse reported previously in 2001. Neglect, however, significantly declined from 29.0 per 1000 households with children in 2003, to 10.8 per 1000 households with children in 2005.

Domestic violence rates remained very much the same from 2003 to 2005, only increasing by 0.8%. However, many more people reported experiencing lifetime domestic violence, thus increasing Idaho's rate to 321 persons per 1000 households. Just as with child abuse, rates for physical abuse increased, while rates of emotional abuse decreased from 2003 to 2005.

Data from the 2005 National Crime Victimization Survey indicates that in the United States both property and violent crimes have also declined. From 1999 to 2005 property crime rates declined by 28.6% and violent crime rates declined 52.9%. Moreover, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, the rate of property crime decreased by 2.4% between 2004 and 2005, but decreased by 22.9% from 1996. Violent crime rates actually increased between 2004 and 2005 by 2.3%, but decreased by 17.6% from 1996.

Table 6. Idaho Crime Victimization Rates

Type of Crime	Rates per 1,000 Households or Persons Age 18 or Older					%Change 2003-2005
	2005	2003	2001	2000	1999	
Property crimes						
Pocket picking	6.2	11.9	19.4	15.3	14.0	-47.9%
Theft of items left outside home	68.6	55.3	64.3	61.5	67.1	24.1%
Burglary	28.7	36.4	52.2	53.0	82.1	-21.2%
Stolen from inside property (did not break-in)	20.0	30.0	30.2	37.8	36.4	-33.3%
Total larcenies and thefts	74.8	67.2	83.7	76.8	81.1	11.3%
Theft from inside vehicle	55.3	52.9	67.8	64.8	95.1	4.5%
Theft of vehicle parts	18.7	26.1	35.4	41.4	59.8	-28.4%
Theft of vehicle	9.6	4.8	10.8	10.0	14.0	100.0%
Total motor vehicle thefts	83.6	83.8	113.9	116.1	168.9	-0.2%
Total vandalism	102.3	62.5	82.9	104.9	121.0	63.7%
Property crime totals	343.0	249.9	333.6	350.8	453.1	37.3%
Violent crimes						
Total robbery	2.5	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.7	56.3%
Total physical assault	16.6	30.0	41.0	53.8	53.2	-44.7%
Verbal confrontations	30.4	39.5	72.9	71.3	97.6	-23.0%
Total non-sexual assault	49.5	71.1	116.5	128.3	154.5	-30.4%
Sexual assault	6.7	5.5	9.5	9.7	7.5	21.8%
Rape and attempted rape	5.0	3.2	4.3	2.0	0.9	56.3%
Total sexual assault and rape	11.7	8.7	13.8	11.7	8.4	34.5%
Violent crimes totals	61.2	79.8	130.3	140	162.9	-25.3%
Child abuse**						
Neglect	10.8	29.0	27.5	--	--	-62.8%
Physical abuse	22.7	6.7	21.4	--	--	238.8%
Sexual Abuse	9.7	8.9	16.2	--	--	9.0%
Total child abuse	43.3	44.6	65.1	--	--	-2.9%
Total child abuse/rate per child	19.8	15.8	30.7	--	--	25.3%
Domestic Violence						
Physical abuse	7.9	7.1	3.5	10.9	5.6	11.3%
Sexual abuse	3.3	2.4	1.3	2.0	0.0	37.5%
Emotional abuse	28.3	30.0	17.7	25.7	24.2	-5.7%
Stalked/harassed	9.1	8.7	3.9	4.4	1.9	4.6%
Total domestic violence	48.6	48.2	26.4	43.0	31.7	0.8%
Lifetime domestic violence*	321	159.7	168.3	--	--	101.1%

*Lifetime Domestic violence question changed for 2005 survey

**Rate per 1000 households with children

Per Capita Victimization

Per capita crime rates are listed on Table 7 based on gender, age, rural vs. urban, income, educational attainment, race and ethnicity. The most probable crime for any group to experience is property crime. Property crime victims are slightly more likely to be female than male (52.3%), under 25 years old (43.5%), live in urban vs. rural areas (50.3%), make less than \$40,000 per year (56.0%), and have less than a Bachelors degree (70.8%). There are higher rates of property crime for non-white versus white (54.1%), Hispanic (52.4%), and disabled (51.7%) Idahoans.

Males are 2.4 times more likely to experience violent crime than females. Violent crime also exists more among victims under age 25 (58.5%), in urban areas (52.4%), making less than \$40,000 a year (60.2%), and have less than a Bachelors degree (69.8%). Non-white Idahoans experience violent crime at a rate that is 1.7 times higher than white Idahoans. Non-Hispanics (55.6%) and people with mental or physical disabilities (59.8%) also have higher rates of victimization than Hispanics, or people without disabilities.

Domestic violence is much more likely to be experienced by women than men in Idaho. Women are 2.5 times more likely to experience domestic violence in their lifetime than men. Nearly half of the victims of domestic violence in 2005 were under 25, however, victims of lifetime domestic violence are more likely to be over 35 (59.7%). Slightly more rural Idahoans than urban experienced domestic violence in 2005 (52.0%). However, lifetime victims of domestic violence are just as likely to be from rural as from urban areas. Half of all domestic violence victims in 2005 made less than \$30,000 per year. Slightly less than half (50.09%) of all lifetime domestic violence victims are from households making less than \$30,000 per year. Nearly one-third (32.3%) of the domestic violence victims in 2005 did not have a high school diploma/GED. Lifetime domestic violence victims are slightly more educated than 2005 victims. Non-white Idahoans experienced domestic violence in 2005 at a rate 1.8 times higher than white. Hispanic Idahoans have a rate that is 1.5 times higher than non-Hispanic Idahoans in 2005, however, lifetime victims are just as likely to be Hispanic as non-Hispanic. Domestic violence also occurs more among Idahoans with mental or physical disabilities (58.6% in 2005 and 66.1% lifetime).

Females are more likely to become victims of stalking than are males. Females in their lifetime experience stalking at a rate 1.5 times larger than males. In 2005 individuals under 25 were more likely to be victims of stalking. The median range for lifetime victims is 35-44. Victims of stalking were more likely to be from rural areas in 2005 than from urban. Lifetime victims of stalking were just as likely to be urban as rural. Sixty percent (60.2%) of stalking victims, and half (50.9%) of lifetime victims, made less than \$40,000. The majority (73.7%) of victims in 2005 and 84.6% of lifetime victims of stalking have a high school diploma or above. Non-white Idahoans were found 2.2 times more likely to be victims of stalking in 2005, but have nearly equal rates of victimization over their lifetime. Individuals with mental or physical disabilities are 1.3 times more likely to be victims of stalking within their lifetime.

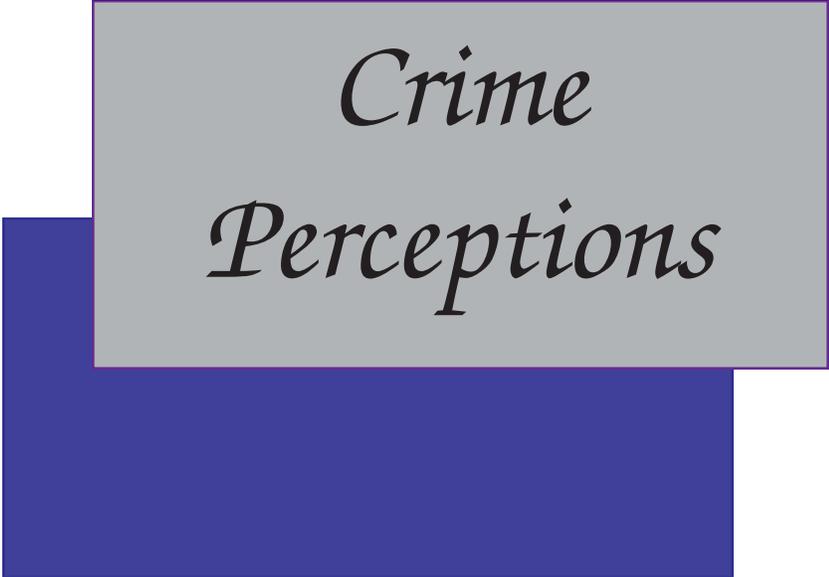
Table 7. Crime Rates Per 1,000 Population by Demographic Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Property crime		Violent crime		Domestic Violence				Stalking				Sexual Assault			
	%	rate	%	rate	2005		Lifetime		2005		Lifetime		2005		Lifetime	
Gender																
Male	47.7	0.224	70.9	0.083	39.9	0.026	28.5	0.073	47.9	0.038	39.5	0.161	17.73	0.002	18.4	0.071
Female	52.3	0.246	29.4	0.034	60.2	0.039	71.4	0.184	52.4	0.042	60.5	0.247	80.24	0.010	81.7	0.313
Age group																
18-20	21.3	0.455	23.0	0.136	13.7	0.045	4.8	0.045	29.5	0.136	14.5	0.227	47.8	0.045	9.0	0.136
21-24	22.2	0.474	35.5	0.211	35.6	0.118	16.7	0.158	28.4	0.132	15.9	0.250	13.9	0.013	17.3	0.263
25-34	16.4	0.350	17.2	0.102	19.5	0.065	18.7	0.176	10.7	0.050	13.3	0.209	19.6	0.019	17.6	0.267
35-44	12.0	0.256	6.8	0.041	15.2	0.051	18.5	0.175	13.1	0.061	15.8	0.248	8.0	0.008	16.2	0.247
45-54	11.6	0.247	8.1	0.048	6.9	0.023	16.4	0.155	7.0	0.033	19.4	0.306	2.0	0.002	16.5	0.251
55-64	9.3	0.197	6.0	0.036	6.1	0.020	16.9	0.159	7.3	0.034	12.6	0.198	4.7	0.004	15.2	0.232
65+	7.1	0.151	3.4	0.020	3.1	0.010	7.9	0.075	4.0	0.019	8.6	0.135	3.6	0.003	8.3	0.126
Rural vs. urban																
Urban	50.3	0.240	52.4	0.056	48.6	0.033	50.2	0.141	47.8	0.040	49.8	0.214	56.37	0.007	56.9	0.241
Rural	49.7	0.237	47.3	0.050	52.0	0.035	49.7	0.140	52.5	0.044	50.1	0.216	44.11	0.006	43.1	0.182
Income																
Less than \$10,000	16.0	0.327	11.4	0.051	10.2	0.031	17.9	0.224	14.0	0.051	15.1	0.271	29.9	0.021	19	0.351
10,000-19,999	14.6	0.299	21.3	0.095	28.8	0.086	18.8	0.235	24.8	0.090	12.6	0.227	32.9	0.023	13	0.241
20,000-29,999	12.2	0.250	12.7	0.057	16.7	0.050	13.3	0.167	9.1	0.033	8.4	0.151	4.9	0.003	11	0.199
30,000-39,999	13.2	0.270	14.7	0.066	8.1	0.024	12.1	0.152	12.3	0.045	14.0	0.253	0.0	0.000	13	0.240
40,000-49,999	9.8	0.200	8.2	0.036	10.9	0.033	10.4	0.131	12.0	0.044	11.8	0.212	10.5	0.007	13	0.240
50,000-74,999	11.8	0.241	12.6	0.056	8.3	0.025	9.2	0.115	10.5	0.038	13.3	0.239	3.3	0.002	12	0.218
75,000-99,999	12.7	0.260	10.9	0.048	8.8	0.026	9.8	0.123	7.2	0.026	14.7	0.264	6.4	0.004	12	0.220
100,000 +	9.7	0.199	8.2	0.037	8.2	0.024	8.4	0.106	10.0	0.037	10.2	0.183	11.9	0.008	9	0.168
Educational attainment																
Less than 12th grade	16.1	0.229	20.1	0.063	32.3	0.074	20.3	0.177	26.2	0.069	15.4	0.203	42.3	0.017	11	0.150
High School/GED	15.5	0.219	18.0	0.056	17.5	0.040	17.3	0.151	18.1	0.047	13.3	0.175	21.5	0.009	15	0.198
Some College/vocational	19.5	0.277	18.3	0.057	13.9	0.032	20.1	0.175	15.0	0.039	18.6	0.246	18.0	0.007	20	0.259
Associates Degree	19.7	0.280	13.4	0.042	18.1	0.042	21.8	0.190	15.9	0.042	19.9	0.262	0.0	0.000	24	0.315
Bachelors Degree	15.4	0.218	17.9	0.056	8.1	0.019	9.8	0.086	11.4	0.030	14.3	0.188	9.1	0.004	14	0.188
Masters degree+	13.9	0.197	12.4	0.039	10.1	0.023	10.6	0.093	13.3	0.035	18.5	0.243	9.5	0.004	15	0.198
Race																
White	45.9	0.236	36.40	0.051	35.7	0.032	46.8	0.139	31.7	0.038	51.5	0.215	51.58	0.007	58	0.223
Non-white	54.1	0.278	63.29	0.089	64.0	0.057	53.3	0.158	68.6	0.082	48.6	0.203	48.69	0.006	42	0.158
Ethnicity																
Hispanic	52.4	0.261	44.8	0.043	60	0.050	50.3	0.143	67.9	0.081	48.8	0.205	65.38	0.012	43	0.170
Non-Hispanic	47.5	0.237	55.6	0.054	40	0.033	49.5	0.141	32.2	0.038	51.2	0.215	33.66	0.006	57	0.223
Mental or physical disability																
Yes	51.7	0.253	59.8	0.075	58.6	0.045	66.1	0.25	57.1	0.051	56	0.268	50.54	0.007	58	0.285
No	48.3	0.236	40.0	0.05	41.9	0.032	33.9	0.13	42.8	0.038	43	0.206	49.28	0.007	42	0.209
Type of disability																
Mental	61.2	0.370	75.0	0.174	61.5	0.065	36.7	0.283	56.7	0.065	54.5	0.311	100.0	0.043	37.2	0.444
Physical	38.8	0.235	24.8	0.058	38.8	0.041	31.0	0.239	42.9	0.049	45.6	0.260	0.0	0.000	21.0	0.251
Sensory	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	32.4	0.250	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	41.8	0.500

a ICVS adjusted by population using the average household size of 2.7 persons per household and completed (Actual) victimizations only. b NCVS stands for the National Crime Victimization Survey. These specific data are taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics NCVS website "Criminal Victimization 2002," by Rennison and Rand 2003. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv02.pdf>.

Sexual Assault victims are more likely to be female (80.2%), under 25 (61.7%), from an urban versus a rural area (56.4%), make less than \$20,000 per year (62.8%), have no higher education than high school diploma/GED (63.8%), be white (51.6%), and of Hispanic ethnicity (65.4%).

- ✘ Females had higher rates of victimization across all crime categories except for violent crime.
- ✘ The highest rate of victimization by age group for all types of crimes (except lifetime victims), exists among those 18 to 24 years old.
- ✘ The highest rate of victimization of all crimes occurs among those making less than \$20,000 per year. For instance, 32.7% of violent crime affects people with annual household incomes under \$20,000. Also, 62.8% of sexual assault victims in 2005 had incomes under \$20,000.
- ✘ The median household income of the state of Idaho is around \$40,000. However, those making below \$40,000 (half of the population) experienced 56.0% of the property crime, 60.2% of the violent crime, 67.7% of sexual assaults, 63.8% of domestic violence and 60.2% of stalking incidents in 2005.



*Crime
Perceptions*

Perceptions Regarding Methamphetamine

Participants were first asked questions about methamphetamine, including whether they approve of putting cold medications behind store counters, if they know of any children living around drugs, and their willingness to live in a residence previously used as a methamphetamine lab.

- 80% of participants said they approve of putting cold medications used in the manufacture of methamphetamine behind store counters or limiting the amount individuals can buy.
- The majority (88.5%) of participants do not know any children living where drugs are used, sold, stored, or manufactured.
- Of the 261 participants who were aware of drug use, etc. around children, slightly over half said they have reported this to law enforcement. The most popular reasons for not reporting to law enforcement (Table 8) included: "The police are already aware of the situation" (50.4%), and "The offender was a family member or close friend" (22.3%).
- The majority (89.2%) of participants would not be willing to live in a residence previously used as a methamphetamine lab. When asked why, respondents said they were afraid of possible health risks (69.1%), afraid it might not be safe (54.6%), and were afraid it wasn't cleaned up (45.8%). Other responses included being afraid that former drug users (buyers and sellers) would return, afraid of the crime in the area, and afraid of the bad vibes/spirit or reputation of the house (13.6%).

Table 8. Do you know any children living where drugs are used, sold, stored, or manufactured?

Have you reported this to law enforcement? (n=261)	
Yes	53.6%
No	46.4
If not, why? (n=121)	
The police are already aware of the situation	50.4%
The offender was a family member or close friend	22.3
You believed the police could not do anything to help	13.2
You were afraid of the offender	8.3
You did not want to involve the police	10.7
Other reason (n=48)	
Don't know for sure/may just be a rumor	9.6%
Hard to prove or have no proof	10.3
Doesn't believe it is their responsibility	6.6
"It's just pot"	4.1
It's not happening anymore	3.3
Putting it off, walking around it.	1.7
Didn't think the children were at risk	0.8
Didn't know it can be reported to police	0.8

Table 8a. Would you be willing to live in a residence previously used as a methamphetamine lab?

(n= 2405)	
No	89.2%
Yes	8.6
Don't Know	2.2
If not, why? (n=2137)	
Afraid it might not be safe	54.6%
Afraid of possible health risks	69.1
Afraid it wasn't cleaned up	45.8
Other reason	10.5
Specify other reason (n= 224)	
Afraid drug users may come back	7.2%
Afraid of crime house	5.3
No specific reason	1.1
Has children	1.5
Don't want to leave current	1.1
Other	0.5
	0.4

Perceptions Regarding Safety

Individuals were next asked how safe they feel in their community, if there is any place within a mile of their home they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night, and if crime is a problem in their neighborhood.

- ✘ 91.0% said they always or almost always feel safe in their community.
- ✘ 36.9% said there is a place within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night.
- ✘ 66.0% said that crime is a problem in their neighborhood “Never” or “Almost Never.”
- ✘ 49.3% said that over the past three years crime in their community has increased.
- ✘ 74.5% said they believe crime in the state of Idaho has increased over the past three years.
- ✘ 60.4% said that they believe crime in their community will increase over the next three years.

Perceptions of Safety by Previous Victimization and Demographics

Comparing the perceived safety of participants and whether or not they were a victim of crime in 2005 yielded interesting results.

All victims of crime in 2005 felt less safe in their communities than non-victims. Sexual assault victims were least likely of all participants to say they felt safe in their community (50.0% said they “Always” or “Almost Always” felt safe in comparison to 91.0% of total participants).

Table 8b. How safe do you feel in your community?

	Always or almost always		Never or almost never
	91.0%	7.3%	1.8%
Total Sample	91.0%	7.3%	1.8%
Victim of Crime in 2005			
Property crime	82.2	14.5	3.3
Violent Crime	80.0	16.0	5.6
Stalking	70.4	24.5	5.1
Sexual assault	50.0	43.8	6.3
Domestic violence	77.8	19.8	2.5
Rural or Urban			
Rural	92.9	5.7	1.4
Urban	90.1	8.0	1.9
Age			
Under 30	88.4	10.4	1.2
30 - 59	91.0	7.6	1.4
60+	91.7	5.9	2.4
Income			
Less than \$40,000	87.6	9.9	2.5
\$40,000+	93.9	5.5	0.6
Gender			
Female	90.3	8.4	1.2
Male	92.0	5.6	2.5

Table 8c. Is there any place within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night?

	Yes	No
	37%	63%
Total Sample	37%	63%
Victim of Crime in 2005		
Property crime	46.1	53.9
Violent Crime	44.9	55.1
Stalking	50.5	49.5
Sexual assault	62.5	37.5
Domestic violence	52.5	47.5
Rural or Urban		
Rural	29.2	70.8
Urban	41.4	58.6
Age		
Under 30	38.3	61.7
30 - 59	35.8	64.2
60+	37.6	62.4
Income		
Less than \$40,000	38.8	61.2
\$40,000+	34.4	65.6
Gender		
Female	49.5	50.5
Male	17.4	82.6

- ✘ Rural participants were slightly more likely to say they felt safe in their community than urban respondents (92.9% compared to 90.1%).
- ✘ Other participants who were slightly more likely to feel less safe than average include: individuals under age 30, individuals making less than \$40,000 per year, and females.

All victims of crime in 2005 were more likely than non-victims to feel there are places within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night. Victims of Sexual Assault were again the most likely of all victims to feel afraid of walking or jogging alone at night close to their home (62.5% in comparison to 36.9% overall).

- ✘ Urban victims were much more likely to feel afraid of walking or jogging alone at night within a mile of their home (41.4% urban compared to 29.2% rural).
- ✘ Individuals under age 30, making less than \$40,000 per year and females were more likely to feel less secure walking alone or jogging at night within a mile of their home.

When asked if crime is a problem in their neighborhood, all victims of crime in 2005 were more likely than average respondents to say “Always or Almost always.” Sexual assault victims again perceived the greatest threat in their neighborhood; 40.0% said crime was “Always or almost always a problem.”

- ✘ Urban versus rural participants did not vary as to whether or not crime was a problem in their neighborhood; 66.1% of rural participants versus 66.0% of urban said “Never or Almost Never.”

Table 8d. Is crime a problem in your neighborhood?

	Never or almost never	Sometimes	Always or almost always
Total Sample	66.0%	27.6%	6.4%
Victim of Crime in 2005			
Property crime	48.0	41.0	11.0
Violent Crime	40.8	41.6	17.6
Stalking	41.8	40.8	17.3
Sexual assault	26.7	33.3	40.0
Domestic	46.3	45.0	8.8
Rural or Urban			
Rural	66.1	27.7	6.2
Urban	66.0	27.6	6.4
Age			
Under 30	65.2	29.1	5.7
30 - 59	67.7	27.1	5.2
60+	63.5	28.0	8.6
Income			
Less than \$40,000	59.5	31.4	9.1
\$40,000+	71.0	25.3	3.7
Gender			
Female	65.9	28.8	5.3
Male	66.1	25.9	8.0

Table 8e. Over the past three years crime in your community has...

	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
Total Sample	49.3%	39.8%	4.3%	6.6%
Victim of Crime in 2005				
Property crime	61.5	30.1	3.3	5.1
Violent Crime	60.2	29.7	2.3	7.8
Stalking	61.2	32.7	2.0	4.1
Sexual assault	62.5	25.0	0.0	12.5
Domestic violence	54.3	35.8	1.2	8.6
Rural or Urban				
Rural	40.9	46.6	4.8	7.7
Urban	54.4	35.9	4.0	5.6
Age				
Under 30	37.6	43.2	6.0	13.2
30 - 59	49.8	39.9	4.5	5.8
60+	51.9	38.7	3.6	5.9
Income				
Less than \$40,000	51.2	36.6	4.6	7.6
\$40,000+	47.8	43.2	4.2	4.8
Gender				
Female	51.8	36.4	4.1	7.7
Male	45.6	44.8	4.5	5.1

Participants over age 60, participants making less than \$40,000 per year, and female participants were more likely to state that crime was a problem in their neighborhood.

All victims of crime were more likely than all participants to feel that crime over the past three years has increased in their communities. Sexual assault victims again had higher numbers, saying crime had increased (62.5%).

Participants who lived in urban areas, participants over 60, participants making less than \$40,000 per year and females were more likely to feel crime had increased in their community.

Victims of crime in 2005 were more likely than all participants to feel that crime in the state of Idaho has increased. Of all victims, stalking victims followed by sexual assault victims, were the most likely of all victims to feel that crime in Idaho has increased.

Individuals living in urban areas, individuals over age 60, individuals making over \$40,000 per year, and females, were more likely to say crime has increased in the state of Idaho over the past three years.

Nearly all victims of crime in 2005 were more likely to feel that crime in their community will increase over the next three years than average participants. However, this time sexual assault victims were actually much less likely to say that crime will increase. Sexual Assault victims felt that crime was just as likely to stay the same as increase over the next three years. Victims of violent crime in 2005 were most likely of all victims to say that crime in their community will increase over the next three years.

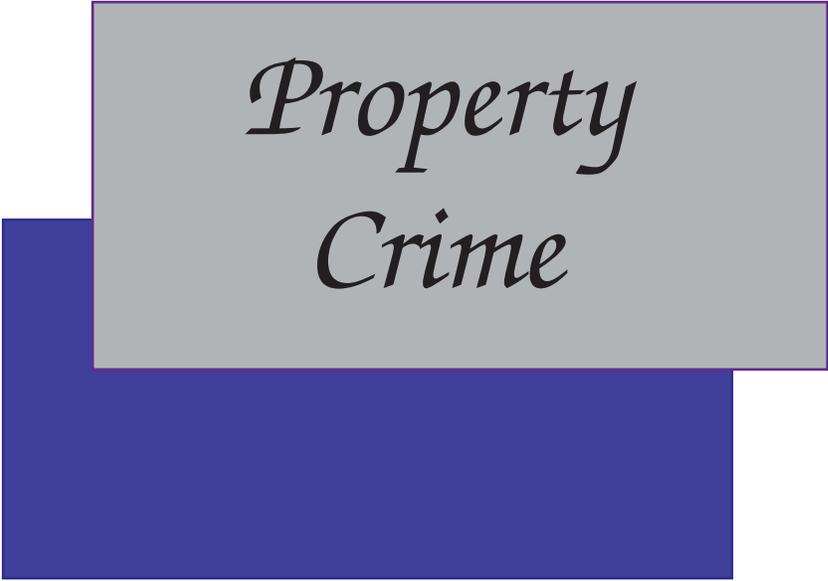
Participants who lived in urban areas, participants between the ages of 30-59, participants with family incomes over \$40,000 per year, and female participants were more likely to say that crime will increase in the next three years in their community.

Table 8f. Over the past 3 years crime in the state of Idaho has...

	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
Total Sample	74.5%	11.6%	1.9%	12.0%
Victim of Crime in 2005				
Property crime	77.2	9.8	1.8	11.2
Violent Crime	79.5	5.5	2.4	12.6
Stalking	82.7	8.2	1.0	8.2
Sexual assault	81.3	6.3	0.0	12.5
Domestic violence	76.5	6.2	3.7	13.6
Rural or Urban				
Rural	71.5	10.7	1.4	16.4
Urban	76.6	12.1	2.1	9.3
Age				
Under 30	61.4	20.9	4.4	13.3
30 - 59	75.3	12.2	2.0	10.5
60+	77.3	7.7	1.1	13.8
Income				
Less than \$40,000	74.0	11.7	1.8	12.6
\$40,000+	77.0	11.4	1.9	9.8
Gender				
Female	76.4	10.4	1.4	11.8
Male	71.8	13.3	2.7	12.2

Table 8g. In next 3 years, crime in your community will...

	Increase	Stay the same	Decrease
Total Sample	60.4%	32.1%	7.6%
Victim of Crime in 2005			
Property crime	67.5	26.0	6.5
Violent Crime	72.2	22.2	5.6
Stalking	67.7	25.0	7.3
Sexual assault	38.5	38.5	23.1
Domestic violence	65.4	30.8	3.8
Rural Vs. Urban			
Rural	53.3	40.0	6.7
Urban	64.6	27.3	8.1
Age			
Under 30	51.2	38.4	10.3
30 - 59	64.2	29.5	6.3
60+	56.7	34.5	8.8
Income			
Less than \$40,000	57.4	32.9	9.7
\$40,000+	62.5	32.1	5.4
Gender			
Female	61.0	31.1	7.9
Male	59.2	34.0	6.9



*Property
Crime*

Property Crime

Larceny and Theft Characteristics

According to the 2005 ICVS, the rate of pickpocket decreased in 2005 from previous surveys. However, items stolen from inside a person's residence/property happened more frequently than all previous surveys. Burglary, however, including if the offender gained illegal access or forced entry into the property went down significantly. Some of this overall decrease could be a result of different wording of questions for the 2005 survey. Items stolen from outside the individuals property (such as garden hoses etc. left outside the house) decreased significantly from previous years. Rates of all larceny/thefts increased from 2003 to rates similar to 2000 (74.8 per 1,000 population). Rates of vandalism increased from 2003 by 63.7%. However, police reports of larceny/theft incidents in Idaho indicate a declining trend. Reported incidents of larceny/theft in 2005 were 4.07% below the number of reported incidents in 2000 (Blamires 2005).

Table 9a lists whether the pickpocket (n=15) or robbery (n=6) was reported to police, and if not why. Also listed is who the victim thinks the offender was, and whether or not the victim thinks the offender stole the item(s) to buy drugs.

- ✘ 60% of the pickpocket offenses and 100% of the robberies were reported to police. The most common reason for not reporting the pickpocket was they felt there was no way to prove it or they weren't aware it happened until later. The

Table 9. Property Crime Rates per 1000 Households: 1997-2005

Property Crime	2005	2003	2001	2000	1999	1997***
Larceny						
Pick pocket	6.2	11.9	19.4	15.3	14.0	16.7
Robbery	2.5	*	*	*	*	*
Theft						
From Outside						
Property	68.6	55.3	64.3	61.5	67.1	4.9
From Inside						
Property	20.0	30.0	30.2	37.8	36.4	35.7
Burglary**	28.7	36.4	52.2	53.0	82.1	68.4
Total larceny/theft	74.8	67.2	83.7	76.8	81.1	21.6
Vandalism	102.3	62.5	82.9	104.9	121.0	72.5

*Question not asked on previous surveys

**Result of someone gaining illegal access or forced entry into property

*** These figures are taken from the final report of the first statewide victimization survey (Crank et al. 1997).

Table. 9a. Pickpocket/Robbery Offender Did anyone take something you or a household member were carrying, such as a purse or wallet, by grabbing, snatching, a stick-up , or mugging?

	Pickpocket	Robbery
Did you report this incident to police?	(n=15)	(n=6)
Yes	60.0%	100.0%
No	40.0	0.0
Why didn't you report this...	(n=6)	(n=0)
It was a minor offense	16.7%	-
Police couldn't help	16.7	-
You dealt with in another way	16.7	-
Offender was a family member	16.7	-
Other	33.4	-
Other specify	(n=2)	(n=0)
No way to prove it	16.7%	-
Wasn't aware it happened until later	16.7	-
The person who did this was...	(n=15)	(n=6)
Stranger	33.3%	16.7%
Casual acquaintance	20.0	16.7
Well known, not family	20.0	16.7
Family member	6.7	0.0
Spouse, ex-spouse, or sign. other	0.0	16.7
Don't know	20.0	33.3
Did offender steal to buy drugs	(n=21)	(n=4)
Yes	30.0%	50.0%
No	30.0	25.0
Don't know	40.0	25.0

*The result of someone breaking into or otherwise gaining illegal access to the building

most common person committing the offense of “pickpocket” was a stranger (33.3%).

✘ 30.0% of pickpocket victims and 50.0% of robbery victims felt that the offender stole the item(s) to buy drugs.

Only about half (52.7%) of all thefts were reported to police. Thefts from inside the home, including items burglaried, were more likely to be reported than items stolen from outside the victim’s property. The most common responses given as to why the incident was not reported included: “It was a minor offense,” or “Police couldn’t help.” Individuals also mentioned that they felt there would be “No way to prove it happened,” they “Don’t know who did it/were unsure of what happened,” or they “Knew who did it so didn’t need to call police.”

Victims of theft were fairly unsure of who committed the crime (44.3%). For those who were aware, the most common culprits were either a stranger or a casual acquaintance.

Most victims of property theft were unaware of whether or not the offender stole to buy drugs (56.0%). Those who were aware of the offender’s want for drugs were equally distributed between whether they thought the offender stole the item for drugs (23.2% compared to 20.8%). Items stolen from outside the individuals property were least likely to be thought of as items stolen for drugs. Items burgled were most likely to be thought of as stolen to purchase drugs.

Table 9b. Was something that belonged to you or a household member, (such as a TV, stereo, tools, lawn furniture, bicycles, or children's toys), stolen from INSIDE or OUTSIDE your home, garage, or other buildings?

	All Thefts	Inside Property	Burglary*	Outside Property
Did you report this incident to police?	(n=283)	(n=115)	(n=69)	(n=163)
Yes	52.7	60.0	79.7	48.5
No	46.6	39.1	18.8	50.9
Don't know	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.6
Why didn't you report this...	(n=132)	(n=45)	(n=13)	(n=83)
It was a minor offense	47.7	26.7	30.8	60.2
Police couldn't help	25.8	24.4	53.8	22.9
You dealt with in another way	12.9	22.2	23.1	8.4
Offender was a family member	7.6	20.0	15.4	2.4
It was due to carelessness	4.5	4.4	7.7	1.2
You did not want to involve the police	3.8	2.2	0.0	4.8
You were afraid of the offender	0.8	2.2	7.7	0.0
Other	15.9	15.6	7.7	15.7
Other specify	(n=21)	(n=7)	(n=1)	(n=13)
No way to prove it	7.6	4.4	0.0	7.2
Don't know who did it/what	2.3	2.2	7.7	3.6
Knew who did it so didn't need to call	2.3	4.4	0.0	1.2
Wasn't aware it happened until later	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.2
Just didn't/chose not to report it	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0
Offender died	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
Not really sure.	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
The person who did this was...	(n=280)	(n=113)	(n=67)	(n=163)
Stranger	30.0	26.5	35.4	32.5
Casual acquaintance	14.3	13.3	12.3	14.7
Well known, not family	6.1	12.4	9.2	1.8
Family member	4.6	8.8	4.6	2.5
Spouse, ex-spouse, or sign other	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.0
Don't know	44.3	38.1	40.0	47.9
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other specify: Truck driver	100.0	-	-	100.0
Did offender steal to buy drugs	(n=168)	(n=79)	(n=47)	(n=90)
Yes	23.2	34.2	38.3	15.6
No	20.8	16.5	10.6	25.6
Don't know	56.0	49.4	51.1	58.9

*The result of someone breaking into or otherwise gaining illegal access to the building

Vandalism

Vandalism increased by 63.7% between 2003 to 2005 (Table 9c). Slightly over half, (54.9%) of all vandalisms were reported to police. Of those victims who didn't report the crime to the police, about 36.4% of the respondents indicated that "it was a minor offense." The second most common response was that the incident was not reported because the respondent did not believe the police could help (23.1%). Close to 15% had an "other" reason for not reporting the incident. Respondents said they weren't aware the incident happened until later, or they had no proof of what happened.

Victims of vandalism said the person committing the crime was most often a stranger (44.1%) followed by a casual acquaintance/neighborhood kid (16.8%).

Motor Vehicle Related Thefts

Table 9b lists the motor vehicle thefts per 1000 households from 1997-2005 (taken from all previous victimization surveys). The number of victims of motor vehicle theft and thefts of items stolen from inside the vehicle rose slightly from 2003 to 2005; however, there were fewer victims of theft of vehicle parts. The rate of victims of total motor vehicle related thefts from 2003 to 2005 stayed virtually the same at 83.6 (from 83.8) persons per 1000 population.

Motor vehicle theft victims were more likely to report the crime if their vehicle was stolen (77.0%) versus if car parts or something from inside the vehicle was stolen. Thefts of car parts were the least likely motor related thefts to be reported to police (48.9%).

Table 9c. Did anyone damage or destroy property belonging to you or any other household member, such as vehicles, farm equipment, or your home?

Vandalism	
Did you report this incident to police? (n=246)	
Yes	54.9
No	44.7
Don't know	0.4
Why not? (n=121)	
It was a minor offense	36.4
Police couldn't help	23.1
You dealt with in another way	14.0
You did not want to involve police	4.1
Offender was family member	4.1
It was due to carelessness	2.5
You were afraid of the offender	0.8
Other	14.9
Other specify: (n=18)	
Wasn't aware it happened until later	7.4
Think it happened, but have no proof	3.3
Don't know who did it	1.7
Was Christmas	0.8
Garage was graffitied	0.8
Broke every mailbox on street	0.8
The person who did this was... (n=202)	
Stranger	44.1
Casual acquaintance/neighborhood kids	16.8
Well known, not family	7.4
Family member	3.5
Other	5.4
Don't know	22.8

Table 9d. Motor Vehicle Related Thefts: 1997-2005

Motor Vehicle Related Theft	2005	2003	2001	2000	1999	1997*
Theft of:						
The vehicle	9.6	4.8	10.8	10.0	14.0	23.2
Vehicle parts	18.7	26.1	35.4	41.4	59.8	69.6
Something from inside the vehicle	55.3	52.9	67.8	64.8	95.1	103.5
Total Motor Vehicle Related Thefts	83.6	83.8	113.9	116.1	168.9	196.3

* These figures are taken from the final report of the first statewide victimization

Reasons given for not reporting the crime included that “It was a minor offense,” (39.1%) or “Police couldn’t help,” (27.5%). However, for stolen vehicle crimes the responses included that the individual dealt with the incident in another way, the offender was a family member, or the individual did not want to involve the police.

For many motor related thefts the victim was unaware of who committed the offense (45.6%). Those aware of who the offender was most often remarked a “Stranger” committed the offense (36.9%).

Characteristics of Victims of Property Crime

The characteristics given for property crime relate to the person responding to the survey or someone else living within their household. For property crime, the characteristics may or may not be the actual characteristics of the victim.

The characteristics of households touched by property crime varied greatly depending on the type of crime. Victims of property crime were more often living in urban areas than rural (63.6%). However, individuals living in rural areas reported a higher number of pickpocket/robberies than individuals living in urban areas.

The marital status of households affected by property crime were all most likely to be married or living with their partner, however, pickpocket/robbery crimes were slightly more likely to be younger in age

Table 9e. Motor Vehicle Related Thefts Offender Characteristics

	Total Motor Related Thefts	Stolen Vehicle	Stolen Vehicle Parts	Something Inside Vehicle
Did you report this incident to police?	(n=198)	(n=22)	(n=45)	(n=131)
Yes	64.1	77.3	48.9	67.2
No	34.8	22.7	51.1	31.3
Don't know	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Why didn't you report this...*	(n=69)	(n=5)	(n=23)	(n=41)
It was a minor offense	39.1	0.0	39.1	46.3
Police couldn't help	27.5	0.0	43.5	26.8
You dealt with in another way	13.0	60.0	8.7	9.8
Offender was a family member	4.3	40.0	8.7	0.0
It was due to carelessness	10.1	20.0	4.3	17.1
You did not want to involve the police	8.7	40.0	8.7	9.8
You were afraid of the offender	1.4	0.0	4.3	0.0
Other	18.8	20.0	21.7	22.0
Other specify	(n=13)	(n=1)	(n=5)	(n=9)
Wasn't aware it happened until later	10.1	0.0	13.0	12.2
Don't know who did it/what happened	4.4	0.0	1.3	4.8
Knew who did it so didn't need to call	1.5	20.0	0.0	0.0
Just didn't/Chose not to report it	1.5	0.0	4.3	2.4
Happened in Canada	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4
The person who did this was...	(n=195)	(n=22)	(n=45)	(n=128)
Stranger	36.9	31.8	40.0	36.7
Casual acquaintance	6.7	4.5	8.9	6.3
Well known, not family	3.6	9.1	0.0	3.9
Family member	4.6	13.6	2.2	3.9
Don't know	45.6	31.8	44.4	48.4
Other	2.6	9.1	4.4	0.8
Did offender steal to buy drugs	(n=105)	(n=14)	(n=22)	(n=69)
Yes	15.2	14.3	13.6	10.1
No	18.1	35.7	22.7	15.9
Don't know	66.7	50.0	63.6	73.9

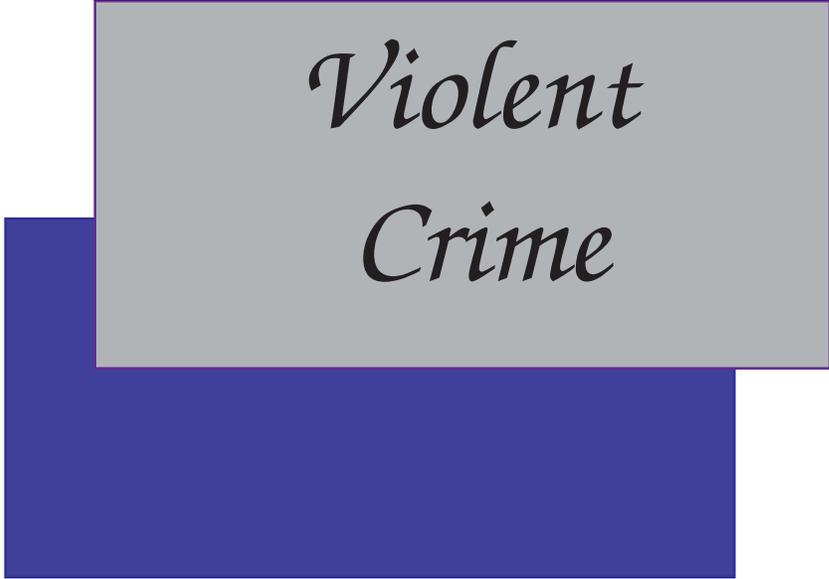
*Respondents could list more than one, therefore responses will not add up to 100.

and to be single/never married than other groups, thus bringing down the proportion who were married or living with their partner to 47.6%.

Property crimes occurred more often in households where the income was over \$40,000 per year. The majority of households with pickpocket/robbery victims; however, were more likely to have incomes under \$40,000 per year (71.4%).

Table 9f. Property Crime Victim Characteristics

	Property Crime (n=573)	Pickpocket/ Robbery (n=21)	Theft (n=287)	Vandalism (n=246)	Vehicular (n=201)
Victim Characteristics	%	%	%	%	%
Rural	36.4	52.4	37.1	33.7	32.0
Urban	63.6	47.6	62.9	66.3	68.0
What is the highest level of education you have completed?					
Less than 12th grade	7.0	28.6	8.4	5.7	8.5
High School/GED	21.9	14.3	21.3	20.4	23.9
Some College/Technical School/Associates Deg.	41.4	28.6	42.3	42.5	37.8
Bachelors degree	20.5	14.3	21.7	19.6	20.9
Masters degree or higher	8.9	9.5	5.6	11.8	9.0
Don't know	0.3	4.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
Marital Status					
Married/Living with Partner	68.5	47.6	67.1	68.7	70.6
Single (Never married)	13.1	23.8	14.3	13.0	11.9
Separated/divorced	12.2	19.0	11.5	12.6	12.9
Widowed	5.4	4.8	5.9	5.7	4.0
Other	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Refused	0.2	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Income					
Less than \$20,000	17.2	38.1	17.5	14.7	14.0
\$20,000 - \$39,999	26.8	33.3	27.3	25.3	27.0
\$40,000 - \$74,999	28.4	19.0	25.5	32.2	30.5
\$75,000+	18.9	0.0	19.6	19.2	19.0
Don't know/Refused	8.8	9.5	9.8	8.6	9.5
Gender of respondent					
Male	37.1	38.1	36.6	38.0	39.3
Female	62.9	61.9	63.4	62.0	60.7
Mental or physical disability					
No	87.1	85.7	87.1	86.1	86.1
Yes	12.9	14.3	12.9	13.9	13.9
Disability:	(n=74)	(n=3)	(n=37)	(n=34)	(n=28)
Mental	3.0	9.5	2.4	4.5	4.0
Physical	10.0	4.8	10.5	5.3	10.0
Race					
White	92.3	81.0	90.2	94.3	89.6
Black	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	1.7	9.5	1.4	1.6	2.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
Other	4.4	9.5	6.3	2.4	6.5
Don't know	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.5
Hispanic origin?					
No	90.4	76.2	90.4	92.3	87.1
Yes	7.3	23.8	9.6	4.9	10.9
Refused	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.0



*Violent
Crime*

Violent Crime

Robbery

Robbery is a rare crime in Idaho according to previous Idaho victimization surveys and police reports. There were 6 robbery incidents identified by respondent households in the 2005 survey (Table 10). The resulting rate (2.5 per 1,000 households) is 56.3% above the 2003 rate of 1.6 and closer to the rate of 2001 (2.6 per 1,000 households). The Idaho reported rate of robbery in 2003 and 2005 stayed at .18 per 1,000 persons (Blamires 2003).

Assault

The data presented in Table 10 indicate that all physical assaults decreased from 1999 to 2005, from a rate of 53.2 per thousand persons in 1999 to 16.6 per thousand in 2005. From 2003 to 2005, various types of assault including rates of assault with a gun, thrown object, or physical force all declined. However, rates of assault using an “other weapon” and “robbery” increased.

This change may be more a function

of the fact that the questions were changed to include a broader range of objects that could be thrown or used over the course of the argument. Therefore, the change in rates may be due to the change of the question versus an actual change in assaults with thrown objects, etc. However, rates of total physical assaults, and robbery are thought to have gone down in 2005 based on the findings in Table 10.

Although not directly comparable due to variations in definition, the Idaho State Police (ISP) incident five-year trend data indicates that aggravated and simple assaults have remained relatively stable the past few years. When calculating the rate per every 1,000 persons, this ISP trend data indicates a continuous rate decline except for a slight increase in aggravated assaults in 2002 (Elson 2003). It is estimated, therefore, from findings from the 2005 ICVS and from NIBRS data that violent crime has in fact gone down.

Table 10. Violent Crime Per 1,000 Individuals: 1997-2005

Crime Type	n	Rate per 1,000 Individuals					
		2005	2003	2001	2000	1999	1997 ^a
n=2405							
Robbery	6	2.5	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.0
Assault with a gun	7	2.9	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.3	4.2
Assault with other weapon	16	6.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	7.5	8.9
Assault with a thrown object	2	0.8	5.5	5.6	5.2	13.1	19.6
Assault with physical force	9	3.7	15.8	25.0	36.2	22.4	38.6
Total physical assault	40	16.6	30.0	41.0	53.8	53.2	71.3
Verbal confrontations	73	30.4	39.5	72.9	71.3	97.6	63.6

a These figures are taken from the final report of the first statewide victimization survey (Crank, Stohr, Bissey, Jones, Musser and Badger 1997). For methodological reasons the exact same questions were not asked the second year of the survey administration.

Tables 10a and 10b present the questions asked in the ICVS 2005 survey with responses concerning various abuse. There were 113 individuals reporting having been threatened during a verbal confrontation in 2005. Of these 113 individuals, 16.8% said they were injured during the attack and 4.4% said the injury was severe enough to require medical attention.

There were 27 individuals reporting being attacked with a weapon or object. The most common types of weapons involved were guns or vehicles. The 27 individuals reported that they were most often threatened with an object, less often physically assaulted, and no victims reported sexual assault with an object. Only 4 individuals reported to have been injured severe enough to require medical attention. As with previous survey years, around half (50.9%) of the assaults were reported to the police. (Table 10c). The most common reasons given for not reporting were: the victim dealt with the incident in another way (31.5%), it was a minor offense (24.1%), the victim did not want to involve the police (19.4%). Table 10c also gives the breakdown for other types of assault, whether the crime was reported, and who committed the crime (if known). Crimes were more likely to be reported if a weapon or object was used in the assault versus the use of physical force. Reasons for not reporting the crime varied by whether the attacker used physical force or a weapon/object. But, the two most common responses continued to be that the victim dealt with the incident in another way, or that it was a minor offense.

The most common persons involved with the assault included a casual acquaintance (29.8%), or a stranger (21.6%). Although, the relationship to the offender

Table 10a. Has anyone threatened to harm you during a face-to-face verbal confrontation, or attacked you with physical force such as grabbing, punching, or choking?

In this incident, were you . . .	(n=113)
Threatened	64.6%
Physically assaulted	8.0
Both	27.4
Were you injured?	(n=40)
Yes	16.8%
No	18.6
Was the injury severe enough to require medical attention, regardless of whether or not you received it?	(n=19)
Yes	4.4%
No	13.3

Table 10b. Has anyone threatened or attacked you with a weapon or object, such as a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, stick, brass knuckles, rock, bottle, or vehicle?

What weapon was used?	(n=27)
gun	6.2%
vehicle	5.3
baseball bat	2.7
stick/pole	2.7
knife	1.8
beer glass	0.9
frying pan, pool ball, fork, pop can	0.9
tire iron	0.9
Were you:	(n=27)
Threatened	16.8%
Physically assaulted	11.5
Sexually assaulted	0.0
Were you injured?	(n=4)
Was the injury severe enough to require medical attention, regardless of whether or not you received it?	1.8

Note: Percentages based on the the number threatened or harmed during a verbal confrontation (N=113). Therefore they do not add up to 100%, but reflect the portion of violent crime victims faced with such incident.

varied, the two most common continued to be a casual acquaintance or stranger. Being threatened and attacked with physical force, however, was most often used by a spouse, ex-spouse, or significant other.

Of the offenders seen or recognized, the average age was around 31.7 years. Most offenders were white (91.0%), non-Hispanic (89.2%), and male (79.8%). Broken down by whether the offender used physical force or used a weapon or object, the average age varied. Offenders who attacked the victim using physical force tended to be younger in age (average 23.4 years), while offenders who threatened the victim with physical force, but did not use physical force tended to be older (average 32.7 years). Approximately 7.7% of respondents believed the offender was using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident. Victims attacked by offenders using physical force were more likely than other types of victims to report the offender was under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol (26.0%).

Table 10c. Violent Crime Characteristics

	All violent crime (n=173)	Offender Used Physical Force			Offender used w eapon/object	
		Threatened (n=69)	Attacked (n=9)	Both (n=31)	Threatened (n=14)	Attacked (n=12)
Did you report this incident to police?	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	50.9	39.1	22.2	48.4	64.3	58.3
No	49.1	60.9	77.8	51.6	35.7	41.7
Why not?	(n=108)	(n=42)	(n=7)	(n=15)	(n=5)	(n=5)
Dealt with in another way	31.5	26.2	42.9	26.7	7.1	40.0
It was a minor offense	24.1	28.6	42.9	26.7	28.6	20.0
You did not want to involve the police	19.4	16.7	14.3	13.3	7.1	20.0
The police couldn't help	11.1	14.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
The offender was a family member	4.6	7.1	14.3	13.3	0.0	0.0
Afraid of the offender	2.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Don't know	1.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Other	4.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Specify Other	(n=5)	(n=4)	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=1)
Encountered as part of job	3.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Couldn't read plate number	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
The person who did this was:	(n=171)	(n=69)	(n=9)	(n=31)	(n=14)	(n=12)
Casual acquaintance	29.8	31.9	55.6	16.1	35.7	25.0
Stranger	21.6	20.3	33.3	16.1	42.9	33.3
Well known, not family	15.2	14.5	22.2	12.9	0.0	8.3
Family member	7.0	10.1	11.1	12.9	0.0	8.3
Spouse, ex spouse, or sig other	17.5	7.2	0.0	25.8	0.0	16.7
Don't know /Refused	7.6	5.8	0.0	9.7	21.4	8.3
Other	1.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
List other kind of person	(n=4)	(n=4)	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=0)
A patient/client	1.8	4.3	-	-	-	-
Police officer	0.6	1.4	-	-	-	-

The victims of non-sexual assaults were more often male (57.9%) than female (42.1%) and more likely to be white (88.6%) and non-Hispanic (92.1%).

Victims were more often from urban versus rural areas, and 61.4% had a high school diploma or some college or technical school experience.

A greater proportion of all types of assault victims made less than \$40,000 per year than over \$40,000, except for victims who were attacked with a weapon or object (53.8% made between \$40,00 and \$74,999).

The average age of victims depended on the type of crime involved. Victims ranged from an average age of 34.0 to an average age of 46.6 depending on the crime. Victims of physical assault, and assault with a

Table 10d. Violent Crime Offender Characteristics

	All Violent Crime	Offender Used Physical Force			Offender Used Weapon/Object	
		Threatened (n=112)	Attacked (n=9)	Both (n=30)	Threatened (n=10)	Attacked (n=9)
Number of Offenders						
Mean	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0
Range	1-15	1-15	1-2	1-5	1-2	1-7
Offender age						
Mean	31.7	32.7	23.4	28.4	32.7	29.5
Range	10-76	13-65	12-40	14-50	16-65	17-40
% Male offenders						
	79.8	88.4	88.9	80.0	80.0	100.0
% Female offenders						
	20.2	11.6	11.1	20.0	20.0	0.0
% Hispanic offenders						
	11.8	14.3	11.1	50.0	11.1	0.0
% White offenders						
	91.0	83.0	88.9	70.0	77.8	100.0
% Non-white offenders						
	9.0	1.8	0.0	10.0	22.2	0.0
Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?						
No	33.6%	32.8%	62.5%	34.5%	18.2%	40.0%
Alcohol only	13.6	14.9	0.0	6.9	9.1	10.0
Drugs only	5.9	9.0	37.5	41.4	9.1	0.0
Both alcohol and drugs	11.3	14.9	0.0	6.9	27.3	20.0
Don't Know	35.5	28.4	0.0	10.3	36.4	30.0
Were you under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?						
No	86.5%	87.7%	75.0%	79.3%	90.9%	100.0%
Drugs only	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Alcohol only	5.8	4.6	25.0	17.2	9.1	0.0
Don't Know	5.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

weapon tended to be younger than victims who were only threatened with physical force or threatened with a weapon/object.

Twenty victims of assault reported having a disability. The most common type of disability was physical rather than mental.

Table.10e. Violent Crime Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	All Violent Crime (n=114)	Offender Used Physical Force			Offender Used Weapon/Object	
		Threatened (n=73)	Attacked (n=9)	Both (n=31)	w/weapon (n=20)	w/weapo (n=13)
	%	%	%	%		
Victim Characteristics						
Rural	32.5	31.5	33.3	35.5	50.0	46.2
Urban	67.5	68.5	66.7	64.5	50.0	53.8
Education						
Less than 12th grade	7.9	2.7	11.1	19.4	25.0	15.4
High School/GED	24.6	30.1	11.1	16.1	28.0	27.1
School/Associates Degree	36.8	35.6	44.4	35.5	12.0	19.1
Bachelors degree	22.8	20.5	22.2	29.0	30.0	38.5
Masters degree or higher	7.9	11.0	11.1	0.0	5.0	0.0
Income						
Less than \$20,000	17.7	15.3	11.1	25.8	35.0	23.1
\$20,000 - \$39,999	30.1	31.9	33.3	22.6	15.0	7.7
\$40,000 - \$74,999	28.3	30.6	0.0	29.0	30.0	53.8
\$75,000+	16.8	15.3	33.3	16.1	10.0	0.0
Don't know	7.1	6.9	11.1	6.5	10.0	15.4
Victims Age						
Mean	41.8	45.5	38.9	34.0	46.6	36.8
Median	39.0	47.0	31.0	32.0	49.0	37.0
Std. Deviation	15.8	15.5	20.7	12.3	17.9	13.3
Range	18-75	19-75	18-75	19-75	20-84	18-55
Gender						
Female	42.1	43.8	33.3	38.7	20.0	15.4
Male	57.9	56.2	66.7	61.3	80.0	84.6
Mental or physical disability?						
No	82.5	83.6	88.9	77.4	90.0	84.6
Yes	17.5	16.4	11.1	22.6	10.0	15.4
Describe disability	(n=20)	(n=12)	(n=1)	(n=7)	(n=2)	(n=2)
Mental disability	35.0	33.3	100.0	28.6	0.0	50.0
Physical disability	65.0	66.7	0.0	71.4	100.0	50.0
Race						
White	88.6	90.4	77.8	87.1	90.0	84.6
Black	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	3.5	4.1	11.1	0.0	5.0	0.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	5.0	7.7
Other	4.4	4.1	11.1	3.2	0.0	7.7
Don't know	1.8	1.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Hispanic Origin						
No	92.1	90.4	100.0	93.5	95.0	92.3
Yes	5.3	6.8	0.0	3.2	5.0	7.7
Don't know	2.6	2.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0

Stalking

Respondents were asked if they had ever had anyone repeatedly spy on or follow them, make unwanted phone calls to them, continually show up at places they were at, leave unwanted items, or had ever sent them unwanted letters or other written correspondence, including e-mails. Of the total respondents, 21.3% said they had experienced stalking behaviors by another person. 94.7% reported to have felt threatened, annoyed, or harassed by these acts, and 81.4% said they felt the offender intentionally meant to threaten, annoy or harass them. Because stalking is considered a crime in which the victim should be seriously alarmed or distressed by the acts, it is important to determine if the victim felt threatened to determine if the incident was truly an act of stalking. Therefore, persons who did not feel threatened by the stalking behavior were not included in the following summary.

Of the individuals experiencing stalking over the course of their lifetime, 19.1% reported the event happened within the last year.

Less than half of all stalking victims reported the incident to the police (46.8%). Individuals reported that they dealt with the matter in another way or that the incident was minor when asked why they did not report the crime.

The most common offender responsible for the stalking behavior included either a casual acquaintance or a stranger.

Known offenders of stalking were approximately 31.8 years old. A higher proportion were male versus female. Offenders were more likely to be white and non-Hispanic.

When asked if the victim felt the respondent was doing drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the crime, 28% said "yes." Of individuals experiencing stalking in 2005, 35.7% said they felt the offender was using drugs and/or alcohol at the time.

Table 11. Stalking Victims

Victim of Stalking		
Lifetime Victims		(n=2405) %
Yes		21.3
No		78.4
Don't know		0.3
Did you feel threatened, annoyed, or harassed by these acts?		(n=513) %
Yes		94.7
No		5.3
Did this person intentionally threaten, annoy, or harass you?		(n=512) %
Yes		81.4
No		12.2
Don't know		6.4
Did this event happen in 2005?		(n=512) %
Yes		19.1
No		80.7
Don't know		0.2

The majority of individuals experiencing a stalking incident were not under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time (93.7%).

Stalking victims were more often from urban areas than rural (63.3% versus 36.7%), and had a high school diploma/GED or above.

Stalking victims in 2005 were more often married or living with their partner (46.9%). The majority of lifetime stalking victims made over \$40,000 per year (52.8%), however, victims in 2005 more often made

Table 11a. Was Stalking Incident Reported and Who Was Offender

	Stalking Victim		Harassment was intentional		
	Lifetime	2005	No	Yes	Not Sure
Did you report this incident to police?	(n=486)	(n=97)	(n=417)	(n=62)	(n=32)
Yes	46.8	41.2	50.2	18.3	28
No	52.8	58.8	49.8	80.0	69
Don't know	0.4	0	0	1.7	3
<i>Why not</i>	<i>(n=248)</i>	<i>(n=57)</i>	<i>(n=201)</i>	<i>(n=48)</i>	<i>(n=22)</i>
Dealt with in another way	35.1	31.6	37.3	25.0	18.2
It was a minor offense	29.8	35.1	22.8	56.3	40.9
Did not want to involve police	8.5	8.8	9.0	10.4	4.5
Offender was a family member or ex-spouse	8.5	7.0	8.0	2.1	9.1
The police couldn't help	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.2	9.1
Afraid of the offender	2.8	1.8	3.5	0.0	0.0
Other reason	21.8	24.6	16.9	16.7	18.2
Don't know	5.6	7.0	5.5	4.2	18.2
<i>Other reason-specify:</i>	<i>(n=51)</i>	<i>(n=13)</i>	<i>(n=31)</i>	<i>(n=9)</i>	<i>(n=4)</i>
Job context	3.6	5.3	2.5	8.3	4.5
Too young/too young to comprehend	4.0	5.3	3.0	4.2	4.5
Because he moved/actions stopped	3.6	3.5	3.0	0.0	4.5
Couldn't prove it	2.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.0
Potential embarrassment	1.2	5.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
Happened a long time ago	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Person was mentally ill	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.5
They were out of state	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Hasn't yet, but considering	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0
The person who did this was:	(n=464)	(n=95)	(n=399)	(n=58)	(n=32)
Casual acquaintance	34.3	40.1	34.8	25.9	25.0
Stranger	21.1	16.8	20.3	24.1	34.4
Spouse, ex-spouse, or sig. Other	19.4	18.9	20.8	15.5	6.3
Well known, not family	13.1	14.7	12.8	19.0	9.4
Family member	4.1	7.4	4.0	3.4	3.1
Don't know	9.3	12.6	8.3	12.1	25.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

less than \$40,000 (49.0% versus 44.9%). Stalking victims were more likely to be female (70.3%), white (93.7%), and non-Hispanic (91.8%).

Approximately 15.6% of stalking victims in 2005 were disabled (most often a physical disability). The age of 2005 victims averaged 44.2 years and ranged in age from 18 to 80.

Table 11b. Characteristics of Stalking Offenders and Alcohol Consumption

	Stalking Victim		Harrasment w as intentional		
	Lifetime	2005	No	Yes	Not Sure
Average number of offenders	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0
Average age of offender					
Mean	31.8	36.6	28.5	32.5	29.1
Median	30	35	30	35	30
Range	10-76	17-76	14-60	10-76	13-65
Number of male offenders	444	76	382	39	24
Number of female offenders	113	29	85	22	6
Number of Hispanic offenders	58	16	53	3	2
Number of white offenders	431	73	367	44	21
Number of non-white offenders	49	9	40	3	6
Was offender using drugs?	(n=446)	(n=84)	(n=371)	(n=49)	(n=26)
No	33.6	27.4	33.2	42.9	23.1
Drugs only	4.5	3.6	5.1	0.0	3.8
Alcohol only	12.3	20.2	13.2	6.1	11.5
Both alcohol and drugs	11.2	11.9	11.9	8.2	7.7
Don't know	38.3	36.9	36.7	42.9	53.8
Were you using drugs?	(n=429)	(n=80)	(n=364)	(n=47)	(n=26)
No	93.7	88.8	92.3	93.6	84.6
Drugs only	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Alcohol only	0.9	5.0	1.9	2.1	0.0
Both alcohol and drugs	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.8
Don't Know	3.5	6.3	4.1	4.3	11.5
Refused to answer	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0

Table 11c. Victim Characteristics

	Stalking Victim	
	Lifetime (n=486)	2005 (n=98)
Rural	36.7	38.8
Urban	63.3	61.2
Education		
Less than 12th grade	6.8	12.2
High School/GED	19.6	27.6
Some College/technical school/Associates	41.5	34.7
Bachelors degree	19.8	16.3
Masters degree or higher	12.3	9.2
Marital Status		
Married/Living with partner	68.2	46.9
Single (Never married)	9.8	18.4
Divorced/Separated	16.4	27.6
Widowed	5.1	5.1
Other	0.6	2.0
Income		
Less than \$20,000	14.9	25.5
\$20,000 - \$39,999	23.2	23.5
\$40,000 - \$74,999	32.2	29.6
\$75,000+	20.6	15.3
Don't know/Refused	9.0	6.1
Gender		
Female	70.3	63.3
Male	29.7	36.7
Disability?		
No	84.9	84.4
Yes	15.1	15.6
Describe	(n=78)	(n=15)
Mental disability	17.9	20.0
Physical disability	80.8	80.0
Sensory disability	0.0	0
Don't know	1.3	0
Race		
White	93.7	86.7
Black	0.0	0.0
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	1.4	2.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	0.6	2.0
Other	3.5	8.2
Don't know	0.8	1.0
Hispanic Origin?		
No	91.8	85.7
Yes	6.4	13.3
Don't know	1.8	1.0
Victim's Age		
Mean	48.6	44.2
Median	48.0	42.0
Std. Deviation	14.9	15.9
Range	18-91	18-80

Sexual Assault and Rape

Rapes reported to police between 2003 to 2005 increased by 9.7% (from 517 to 567) (Blamires, 2005). Results from the 2005 ICVS also point to an increase in rape victimizations between 2003 to 2005 (from 1.6 to 3.4 per 1000 persons aged 18 or over). The estimated rate of rapes per 1000 persons from the victimization survey is 6.3 times larger than the amount reported to police. Therefore, it is estimated that for every one rape reported, there are approximately 7 rapes that are unreported. The amount of attempted rape appears to have increased in 2005 by 5.9% (from 1.6 to 1.7 per 1000 persons aged 18 or over), after decreasing in 2003 by 39.0% (see Table 12).

The data from five years of police reports for other sex offenses (including Forcible Fondling, Forcible Sodomy, and Sexual Assault with Object) suggests a decrease in this crime from 1999 to 2005. Although there was an increase in 2003 to 1,200 total reported victimizations (1.13 per 1000 persons aged 18 or over), in 2005 the reported number dropped by 14.2% to 1030. The 2005 ICVS indicates a decrease in forcible fondling and sexual assault as well from 1999 to 2005 (Table 12). Estimated rates from the ICVS survey are substantially larger than reported rates, suggesting that for every reported forcible fondling/sexual assault (other than rape), there are approximately 6.7 unreported incidents.

As expected, most sexual victimizations go unreported. Only 18.8% of most recent sexual assaults occurring in 2005 were reported to police. About 25.0% of rape was reported, 25.0% of attempted rape and 16.7% of forcible fondling were reported. Reasons given for not reporting sexual victimization to the police in 2005 were that the victim “dealt with it another way,” the “offender was a family member,” or that they didn’t think the police would do anything (see Table 12a).

Offenders of sexual assaults were more likely to be white (86.9%) than “non-white” (13.1%), and more likely to be male (84.3%) than female (15.7%). In 2005, Hispanics made up 14.3% of sexual assault offenders, while only 4.9% of the offenders of lifetime victims were Hispanic. On average, instances of sexual assault involved 1.6 offenders averaging 28.8 years of age. About 33.4% of victims believed their offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or both at the time of the incident (20.0% of 2005 sexual assault victims). About 14.1% of the victims reported that they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident. And 15.6% reported that they were drugged without their knowledge prior to the sexual assault. Of the individuals who reported being a victim of sexual assault in 2005

Table 12. Sexual Assault and Rape Per 1,000 Persons: 1999-2005

Crime Type	n	Rate per 1000 persons aged 18 or over				
		2005	2003	2001	2000	1999
N=2,388						
Forcible fondling/Sexual assault	16	6.7	5.5	9.5	9.7	7.5
Attempted rape	4	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.0	0.9
Rape	8	3.4	1.6	1.7	-	-
Total attempted and rape	12	5.0	3.2	4.3	2	0.9
Total sexual assault and rape	24	10.1	8.7	13.8	11.7	8.4

Table 12a. Sexual Assault Offense Information

	Sexual Assault Victims				Attempted Rape Victims		Forcible fondling Victims		
	Sexual Assault Victims		Rape Victims		Attempted Rape Victims		Forcible fondling Victims		
	Lifetime (n=455)	2005 (n=16)	Lifetime (n=209)	2005 (n=8)	Lifetime (n=91)	2005 (n=4)	Lifetime (n=169)	2005 (n=6)	
How many times has this happened?									
mean	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.1	7.0	3.3	2.8	
median	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	2	1.0	
Std. Dev	5.4	3.7	5.7	3.2	6.0	5.6	4.5	3.0	
Range	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-25	1-12	1-25	1-12	
How old were you at the first occurrence?									
mean	15.8	22.8	15.5	18.5	15.6	17.8	15.6	17.8	
median	15.0	21.0	15.0	21.5	15.0	18.0	15.0	18.0	
Std. Dev	15.6	15.6	8.4	8.1	9.7	8.3	9.7	8.3	
Range	5-72	21-72	3-48	5-26	0-60	8-29	0-60	8-29	
Did you seek out counseling or any professional services as a result of this?									
Yes	26.1	18.8	40.2	37.5	19.8	0	11.9	0.0	
No	73.9	81.3	59.8	62.5	80.2	100.0	88.1	100.0	
Was the most recent incident reported to the police?									
Yes	14.5	18.8	17	25.0	16.1	25.0	8.9	16.7	
No	85.3	81.3	82.5	75.0	82.8	75.0	91.1	83.3	
Don't know	0.2	0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Why wasn't the incident reported?									
You dealt with it in another way	(n=388) 23.5	(n=13) 7.7	(n=170) 18.2	(n=6) 0.0	(n=74) 21.6	(n=2) -	(n=153) 23.0	(n=5) 20.0	
Offender was a family member/family friend	14.4	15.4	15.9	16.7	12.2	-	15.5	20.0	
Police couldn't/wouldn't help	12.9	15.4	22.1	33.3	11.3	50.0	12.7	-	
You (or your parents) did not want to involve the police	12.1	23.1	15.4	16.7	5.4	-	9.5	-	
It was a minor offense	10.6	30.8	3.5	16.7	10.8	50.0	17.6	60.0	
You were afraid of the offender	9.3	7.7	18.2	16.7	5.4	-	3.4	-	
Don't know	4.6	7.7	6.5	16.7	4.1	-	2.0	-	
Other reason									
Too young/Couldn't comprehend	(n=119) 12.6	(n=0) -	(n=53) 16.2	(n=0) -	(n=22) 54.5	(n=0) -	(n=32) 10.5	(n=0) -	
Embarrassment/shame	10.1	-	23.4	-	31.8	-	5.9	-	
Didn't realize unacceptable in marriage	1.3	-	6.5	-	0.0	-	-	-	
He was her boyfriend/Date rape	1.0	-	5.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	
Happened away on vacation/other country	0.8	-	1.3	-	9.1	-	-	-	
Religion	0.3	-	1.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	
Parents didnt know	0.3	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	

and also under the influence of a drug at the time of the crime, 3.0% said they were drugged without their knowledge (Table 12b).

Lifetime victims of sexual assault were more often from urban areas than from rural (69.1% compared to 30.9%), had more than a high school/GED (72.9%), had family incomes in excess of \$40,000 per year (48.2%), were female (88.9%), were not disabled (83.8%), were white (95.5%) and non-Hispanic (95.2%). Most victims (95.2%) recognized their offenders (Table 12c).

Table 12b. Characteristics of Offenders of Sexual Assault and Use of Alcohol or Drugs

	Sexual Assault Victims		Rape Victims		Attempted Rape Victims		Forcible Fondling	
	Lifetime (n=461)	2005 (n=17)	Lifetime (n=200)	2005 (n=8)	Lifetime (n=91)	2005 (n=4)	Lifetime (n=169)	2005 (n=6)
How many offenders were involved	675	15	245	7	190	7	217	4
Mean	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0
Age of Offender(s)								
Mean	28.8	29.0	27.8	27.0	30.8	29.8	30.8	29.8
Was the person who did this:								
Casual acquaintance	33.6	35.3	28.5	25.0	36.7	25.0	33.3	50.0
Family member	23.2	5.9	24.0	0.0	23.3	25.0	23.8	16.7
Well known, not family	18.9	23.5	24.0	12.5	12.2	25.0	18.5	33.3
Stranger	12.1	5.9	6.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	14.9	0.0
Spouse, ex spouse, or sign. other	9.8	23.5	17.0	50.0	4.4	0.0	3.6	0.0
Don't know/Refused	2.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Other	0.2	5.9	4.5	25.0	1.1	25.0	3.0	0.0
% Male Offenders	84.3	52.4	100.0	100.0	96.3	42.9	95.4	75.0
% Female Offenders	15.7	47.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	57.1	4.6	25.0
% Hispanic	4.9	14.3	6.1	28.6	2.1	14.3	2.8	25.0
% White	86.9	47.6	92.4	83.3	95.1	75.0	94.8	80.0
% Non-White	13.1	9.5	7.6	16.7	4.9	25.0	5.2	20.0
Was offender using drugs?								
No	51.2	53.3	39.5	62.5	46.2	0.0	64.0	60.0
Alcohol only	24.0	20.0	29.5	12.5	26.4	50.0	14.6	0.0
Drugs only	2.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Both alcohol and drugs	7.4	0.0	12.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.0	0.0
Don't know	17.5	26.7	15.5	25.0	20.9	50.0	18.3	40.0
Were you using drugs?								
No	84.0	78.6	82.2	71.4	80.5	75.0	89.8	100.0
Alcohol only	10.4	14.3	10.2	14.3	13.8	25.0	7.8	-
Drugs only	2.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.6	-
Both alcohol and drugs	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.6	-
Don't Know	1.8	7.1	2.0	14.3	1.1	0.0	1.2	-
Were you drugged without your knowledge?								
(n=64)	(n=3)	(n=36)	(n=3)	(n=14)	(n=0)	(n=64)	(n=3)	
No	10.8	11.8	13.0	25.0	13.2	-	29.6	33.3
Yes	2.2	3.0	3.5	12.5	1.1	-	5.9	16.7
Don't know/Refused	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	-	2.4	-

Table 12c. Sexual Assault Victim Characteristics

	All Sexual Assault		Rape		Attempted rape		Forcible fondling	
	Lifetime (n=463)	2005 (n=16)	Lifetime (n=211)	2005 (n=8)	Lifetime (n=91)	2005 (n=4)	Lifetime (n=171)	2005 (n=6)
Rural or Urban								
Rural	30.9	31.3	33.2	25.0	27.0	25.0	28.8	50.0
Urban	69.1	68.8	66.8	75.0	64.0	75.0	71.2	50.0
Highest level of education								
Less than 12th grade	5.2	18.8	5.7	25.0	6.7	25.0	4.1	16.7
High school/GED	21.9	31.3	20.5	12.5	11.1	25.0	28.7	50.0
Some college/Technical school/Associates	45.1	31.3	51.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	35.1	16.7
Bachelors degree	18.4	12.5	15.7	12.5	23.3	25.0	19.9	16.7
Masters degree or higher	9.3	6.3	7.1	0.0	8.9	25.0	12.3	0.0
Income								
Less than \$19,999	17.0	46.7	19.6	57.1	16.7	50.0	14.1	33.3
\$20,000 - \$39,999	25.7	6.7	26.8	14.3	25.6	0.0	23.5	0.0
\$40,000 - \$74,999	30.2	20.0	27.3	14.3	31.1	0.0	32.4	33.3
\$75,000+	18.0	20.0	18.7	14.3	18.9	50.0	18.2	16.7
Don't know/Refused	9.1	6.7	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	11.8	16.7
Victim's gender								
Female	88.9	87.5	93.8	100.0	84.4	75.0	85.3	83.3
Male	11.1	12.5	6.2	0.0	15.6	25.0	14.7	16.7
Disability								
No	83.8	87.5	82.3	87.5	79.1	100.0	89.5	83.3
Yes	16.2	12.5	17.7	12.5	20.9	0.0	10.5	16.7
Describe disability	(n=75)	(n=2)	(n=39)	(n=1)	(n=19)	(n=0)	(n=18)	(n=1)
Mental	25.3	100.0	33.3	100.0	21.1	-	11.1	100.0
Physical	73.3	0	66.7	0	78.9	-	83.3	0
Sensory	1.3	0	0	0	0	-	0.0	0
Race								
White	95.5	93.8	92.9	87.5	95.7	75	97.7	100
Black	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian, Aleut Eskimo	1.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.5	6.3	1.9	12.5	4.3	25.0	0.6	0.0
Don't know	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	95.2	87.5	92.3	87.5	94.4	75.0	97.6	83.3
Hispanic	5.3	12.5	7.7	12.5	5.6	25.0	2.4	16.7



*Child
Abuse*

Child Abuse

Overall, 924 individuals reported having children living within their home in 2005. The average number of children was 2.4 per household. Respondents in households with any children under the age of 18 in 2005 were asked questions regarding if any of the children were victims of neglect, physical and/or sexual abuse.

Total reports of child abuse victims stayed close to the 2003 rates in 2005; decreasing by 2.9% from 44.6 per 1,000 households in 2003 to 43.3 per 1,000 households in 2005.

Responses indicated that 10.8 of every 1,000 households with children had children who experienced neglect. The rate of neglect went down from 2003 where 29.0 per 1,000 households had children victimized by neglect. This could be due to the fact that the range of abuse questions was limited for the 2005 survey (therefore, there were fewer items indicating neglect than in previous years). However, it is felt that the questions from the 2005 survey were changed for the better and that the 10.8 rate is a better indicator of neglect than in the past.

Responses also indicated that in 2005 there were 22.7 of every 1,000 households with children who had experienced physical abuse. This figure is up from the amount in 2003, however, it more closely matches the rate from 2001. Because neglect is usually more common than physical abuse, it seems interesting that parents are more aware of the physical abuse of their children than of neglect. Questions asked included: "In 2005 did an adult or

Table 13. Number of Households with Children

Children younger than 18 years of age living in home in 2005	
Total Households with Children: (n= 924)	
Mean	2.4
Median	2.0
Range	1-6
Total Number of Children	2022
Male children	1079
Female Children	943

Table 13a. Rates of Child Abuse

Offense Type	n	Rate per child	Rate per Households with Children		
			2005	2003	2001
Forcible fondling	6	3.0	6.5	2.2	8.1
Rape	3	1.5	3.2	*	*
Total sexual abuse of children	9	4.5	9.7	8.9	16.2
Neglect	10	4.9	10.8	29.0	27.5
Physical Abuse	21	10.4	22.7	6.7	21.4
Total child abuse	40	19.8	43.3	44.6	65.1

Households with children (n= 924)

Total children living in survey respondent homes (n=2022)

*Question not asked

Table 13b. Use of Drugs Around Children in the Home

Have you or someone you were living with ever used drugs around children living in the home?	
(n=919)	
Yes	3.4
No	96.4
Don't know	0.1
Refused	0.3
What drug(s) were used around the children?	
(n=39)	
Marijuana/weed	58.1
Meth	29.0
Cocaine/crack	19.4
Alcohol	12.9
don't know	6.5

older child, including neighbors, family members, babysitters, friends or others do any of the following to children living in your household? 1) Neglect to meet their needs for food, shelter, safety, supervision, or a clean environment for a period of several hours or more? 2) Hit, push, kick, grab or shake or otherwise physically harm any children?"

Respondents were also asked if any children were engaged in any unwanted sexual activity, including unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing or fondling. From this information it is estimated that 9.7 per 1,000 households with children have children who have been sexually victimized. This works out to be 4.5 of every 1,000 children in Idaho.

Respondents with children under the age of 18 living in their home were also asked if someone has ever used drugs around the children. Only 3.4% said "yes," drugs had been used around the children. The most common form of drug to be used around children was marijuana (58.1%) followed by meth (29.0%).

Less than half of respondents (42.1%) indicated the abuse was reported to the police. When asked why they did not call the police, the answers were most often that it was a private matter (25%). The most popular "Other" answer was that the abuse was taken care of at school.

Nearly half (48.8%) of the individuals mentioned as the offender of the child victimization was a family member, and a peer at school was the most common "Other" response mentioned.

The average age of the child abuse offender was 23.0 years old. The perpetrators of sexual abuse and rape were younger than those of neglect or physical abuse.

Offenders were most often male and white. Offenders were most often not under the influence of drugs or alcohol (as far as the respondent was aware). If they were under the influence they were more likely to be under the influence of alcohol, or both drugs and alcohol (12.5%).

Child abuse victims were on average 10 years old. Victims of neglect and physical abuse were on average 9.1, while sexual abuse victims averaged 13.1 years of age.

Households of child abuse victims were more often in urban versus rural areas. Many victims of child abuse were residing in married family households or households with a live-in partner (62.9%). Nearly one-third of child abuse victims resided where the parents were either divorced or separated. Slightly over one-half (54.2%) of households where child abuse victims resided in 2005 made over \$40,000 per year.

Whether drugs were used around children in the home in 2005 was more common in urban areas where families had either a high school diploma or some college or technical school training (87.1%), where the parents are either divorced/separated or single (58.1%), and where the household income is less than \$40,000 per year (54.9%).

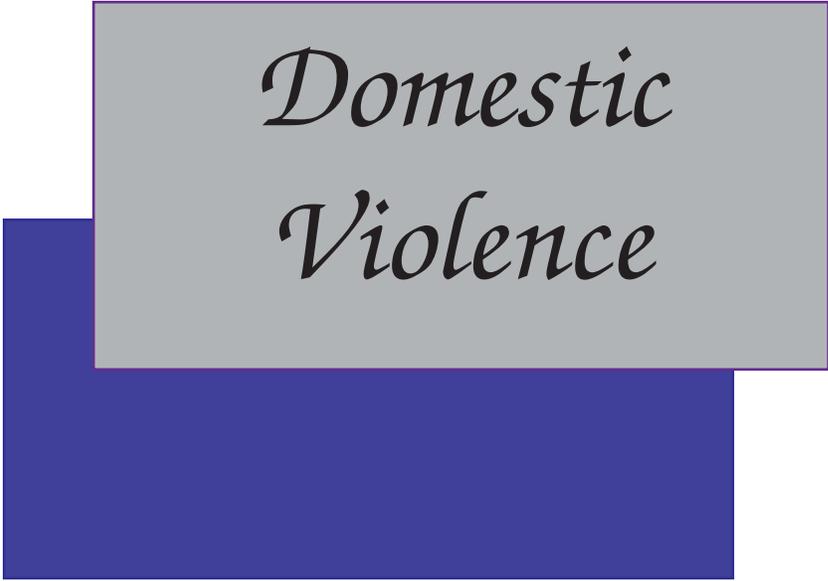
Table 13c. Characteristics of Child Abuse Offense

Child Victim:	Total Child Abuse	Physical Abuse	Neglect	Sexual Abuse	Rape	Forced Sexual Intercourse While Under the Influence
Was the most recent incident reported to the police?	(n=38)	(n=21)	(n=10)	(n=5)	(n=2)	(n=1)
Yes	42.1	33.3	50.0	80.0	50.0	0.0
No	57.9	66.7	50.0	16.7	50.0	100.0
Why did you choose not to call the police?	(n=24)	(n=16)	(n=6)	(n=1)	(n=1)	(n=1)
Private matter	25.0	31.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender was a family member	12.5	12.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worried what others would think	8.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Family would split	4.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fear of jail	4.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Discouraged by family	4.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	37.5	31.3	16.7	100.0	100.0	0.0
Don't know	4.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
List other reason	(n=8)	(n=5)	(n=1)	(n=1)	(n=1)	(n=0)
Took care of it at school	50.0	25.0	0	0.0	0	-
Already called Health & Welfare	12.5	0	16.7	0.0	0	-
Went to boy's parents	12.5	0	0	0.0	100.0	-
2nd time - already reported	12.5	0	0	100.0	0	-
Police can't do anything	12.5	6.3	0	0.0	0	-
Offender was:	(n=41)	(n=21)	(n=10)	(n=6)	(n=2)	(n=1)
Family member	48.8	47.6	90.0	16.7	50.0	0.0
Casual acquaintance or friend	14.6	14.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0
Neighbor	9.8	9.5	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
Other	26.8	28.6	10.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
List other kind of person	(n=11)	(n=6)	(n=1)	(n=4)	(n=1)	(n=0)
Peer at school	9.8	14.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	-
ex-husband/step-father	7.3	4.8	0.0	16.7	0.0	-
Sisters ex-husband	2.4	4.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	-
Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend	4.9	0.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	-
Stranger	2.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Age of offender						
Mean	23.0	22.3	30.3	16.8	14.5	20.0
Median	18.0	15.5	32	15.5	14.5	
Std. Deviation	12.9	12.9	12.5	7.8	0.7	
Range	6-48	7-48	8-45	6-30	14-15	
How many offenders were male?	35	20	8	6	2	1
How many offenders were female?	9	6	4	0	0	0
How many offenders were white?	36	19	11	6	2	1
Nonwhite (not including Hispanic)?	3	3	0	0	0	0
How many offenders were Hispanic?	3	2	1	0	0	0
Was the offender using drugs?	(n=40)	(n=21)	(n=10)	(n=6)	(n=2)	(n=1)
No	60.0	66.7	30.0	83.3	100.0	0.0
Alcohol Only	10.0	4.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drugs Only	5.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Both alcohol and drugs	2.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	22.5	23.8	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0

Table 3d. Characteristics of Household of Child Victim

Child Victims	Total Child Abuse (n=35)	Neglect (n=10)	Physical Abuse (n=20)	Sexual abuse (n=8)	Used drugs around children in the home (n=31)
Age of victim at time occurred					
Mean	10.0	9.1	9.1	13.1	*
Median	9.0	8.0	8.5	15.5	*
Range	4-17	4-17	4-15	7-17	*
Rural or Urban					
Rural	28.6	20.0	30.0	25.0	38.7
Urban	71.4	80.0	70.0	75.0	61.3
Highest level of education completed by respondent					
Less than 12th grade	5.7	0.0	10.0	0.0	12.9
High School/GED	31.4	50.0	20.0	37.5	22.6
Some College/Associates Degree/Technical School	5.7	40.0	50.0	25.0	51.6
Bachelors degree	14.3	10.0	10.0	25.0	12.9
Masters degree or higher	8.6	0.0	10.0	12.5	0.0
Marital Status/household					
Married/living with partner	62.9	60.0	55.0	87.5	35.5
Single (never married)	5.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
Divorced/Seperated	31.4	20.0	45.0	12.5	45.2
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Household Income					
Less than \$20,000	14.3	20.0	20.0	0.0	32.3
\$20,000 - \$39,999	25.7	20.0	25.0	25.0	22.6
\$40,000 - \$74,999	37.1	40.0	35.0	37.5	25.8
\$75,000+	17.1	10.0	10.0	37.5	12.9
Don't know/Refused	5.7	10.0	10.0	0.0	6.5

*Question not asked



*Domestic
Violence*

Domestic Violence

The 2005 ICVS survey indicates that most types of domestic violence increased from 2003. There was a slight increase in total rates of total domestic violence, including physical, sexual, emotional and stalking, from 48.2 incidents of domestic violence per 1,000 persons in 2003, to 48.6 incidents per 1,000 persons in 2005 (Table 14).

Rates of reported incidents of intimate partner violence decreased slightly between 2003 to 2005 from 4.6 per 1,000 persons in 2003 to 4.5 per 1,000 persons in 2005. However, the number of reported intimate partner crimes increased by 1.1%, from 6,273 to 6,343 (Blamires, 2005; Blamires, 2006) Both the rates from the victimization survey, and the rates per person from reported domestic violence indicate that domestic violence stayed relatively the same from 2003 to 2005.

All participants (regardless of whether or not they have ever been a victim of domestic violence) were asked if they were aware of any domestic violence or sexual assault programs within their area. Only slightly over half (51.5%) of all participants were aware of Domestic Violence programs, indicating a need for greater outreach efforts for domestic violence and sexual assault programs in Idaho.

Participants were also asked if they would seek domestic violence or sexual assault services from a church or faith-based organization, and nearly 70% said “yes” they would. This is a strong indicator that victims in need of domestic violence or sexual assault services feel comfortable seeking help from a faith-based organization. Respondents, however, were not asked which type of agency

Table 14. Domestic Violence Rates

Offense by Current/Former Significant Other	Domestic Violence Rates X 1,000 persons							
	Lifetime		2005		2003	2001	2000	1999
n = 2405	n	Rate	n	Rate				
Emotional Abuse	331	138.0	68	28.3	30.0	17.7	25.7	24.2
Physical Abuse	135	56.1	19	7.9	7.1	3.5	10.9	5.6
Stalking	240	99.8	22	9.1	8.7	3.9	4.4	1.9
Sexual Abuse	64	26.6	8	3.3	2.4	1.3	2.0	0.0
Total Domestic Violence	770	320.2	117	48.6	48.2	26.4	43.0	31.7

2000 and 1999 rates are rates per 1,000 households.

Table 14a. Participant Awareness of Sexual Assault Programs and Other Services in Area

Participant:	n	%
Is aware of any Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault Programs in area	1239	51.5
Would seek domestic violence or sexual assault services from a church or faith-based organization	1602	69.5
If have ever sought help from a church or faith-based organization, please rate the services received.	(n=73)	4.0
Very Supportive to Supportive	53	72.6
Very Poor to Poor	11	15.1
Fair	9	12.3
What services did you request? (n=71)	%	
counseling	58	81.7
Protection/shelter/outreach, help getting away	5	7.0
Anger management	2	2.8
Support/services for my children	2	2.8
Catholic relief service	1	1.4
Accountability	1	1.4
Intervention	1	1.4
Divorce recovery	1	1.4
Feels that church leaders would support their decision to leave an abusive marriage or relationship	1439	60.7

or institution, (such as nonprofit, public, or faith-based, or even family) they would approach first.

Respondents were also asked if they feel that church leaders would support their decision to leave an abusive marriage or relationship; 60.7% responded affirmatively.

There were 73 total individuals reporting they have sought domestic violence or sexual assault services from a church or faith-based organization. Of the 73 individuals, 72.6% felt the faith-based organization was very supportive to supportive. 27.4% felt the services were “Fair” to “Very Poor.”

Description of Offenses and Offenders of Domestic Violence

Of all lifetime offenses of domestic violence reported by respondents, only 19.6% were said to have been reported to police. However, approximately 25.7% of offenses occurring in 2005 were reported. Stalking offenses by an intimate partner were more likely to be reported than emotional, physical or sexual abuse. Sexual abuse committed by an intimate partner was least likely to be reported.

The respondent was most often to have been the one who called the police regarding the domestic violence incident. In 2005, the person who was most likely to have reported any type of domestic violence incident (other than the respondent) was a child.

Table 14b. Percentage of Domestic Violence Incidents Reported and Who Called the Police

	Any Domestic Violence		Emotional abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking		Sexual Abuse	
	Lifetime (n=401)	2005 (n=81)	Lifetime (n=331)	2005 (n=69)	Lifetime (n=241)	2005 (n=22)	Lifetime (n=135)	2005 (n=19)	Lifetime (n=64)	2005 (n=8)
Did you report the incident to the police?										
Yes	19.6	25.7	43.3	24.6	33.6	31.8	38.2	47.4	26.3	12.5
No	71.2	74.3	70.3	75.4	66.4	68.2	61.8	52.6	73.7	87.5
If yes, who called the police?										
	(n=141)	(n=26)	(n=88)	(n=16)	(n=73)	(n=7)	(n=46)	(n=9)	(n=13)	(n=1)
Respondent	74.5	61.5	68.2	50.0	68.5	42.9	82.6	66.7	84.6	100.0
Other family member	7.8	3.8	8.0	6.25	8.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	7.7	0.0
Neighbor	5.0	7.7	6.8	12.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Child	4.3	11.5	5.7	12.5	5.5	14.3	2.2	11.1	7.7	0.0
Friend	2.1	3.8	3.4	6.25	2.7	14.3	6.5	11.1	0.0	0.0
Don't know	3.5	3.8	3.4	0.0	5.5	0.0	4.3	11.1	0.0	0.0
Other	2.8	7.7	4.5	12.5	4.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other person who called	(n=4)	(n=2)	(n=4)	(n=2)	(n=3)	(n=2)	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=1)	(n=0)
Abuser/offender	1.4	3.8	2.3	6.3	1.4	14.3	-	-	7.7	-
Husband	0.7	3.8	1.1	6.3	1.4	14.3	-	-	0.0	-
Doctors	0.7	0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	-	-	0.0	-

Table 14b. shows what happened after the police were called regarding a domestic violence incident. A large variety of responses were recorded. If the respondent agreed with one of the choices given, the three most common responses for any lifetime domestic violence included: "Police did nothing" (24.0%), "Police calmed people down (14.7%), or "Abuser arrested (12.0%). For violence occurring in 2005, the most common responses (other than "other") included: "Police did nothing" (17.2%), "Abuser arrested" (17.2%), "Police calmed people down" (13.8%) or "Abuser temporarily removed" (13.8%).

If the respondent mentioned an "other event" the most common included: "Victim left," "Got a Restraining Order," or "Police took a report or statement."

Table 14c. Police Response to Incident and Rated Services of Police After Incident

	Any Domestic Violence		Emotional abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking		Sexual Abuse	
	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005
What happened when the incident was reported to the police?	(n=150)	(n=29)	(n=90)	(n=17)	(n=73)	(n=8)	(n=46)	(n=9)	(n=15)	(n=1)
Police did nothing	24.0	17.2	25.6	23.5	24.7	12.5	21.7	33.3	33.3	0.0
Police calmed people down	14.7	13.8	18.9	23.5	13.7	12.5	17.4	11.1	20.0	0.0
Abuser arrested	12.0	17.2	13.3	17.6	12.3	25.0	8.7	0.0	26.7	0.0
Abuser temp removed	10.7	13.8	6.7	0.0	5.5	12.5	17.4	11.1	0	0.0
Victim arrested	6.0	10.3	5.6	11.8	9.6	25.0	4.3	0.0	6.7	0.0
Police did not respond	3.3	3.4	5.6	5.9	6.8	12.5	6.5	11.1	6.7	0.0
Both parties arrested	2.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Abuser referred to services	0.7	3.4	1.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	11.1	0	0.0
Other event	27.3	20.7	27.8	17.6	31.5	12.5	28.3	22.2	6.7	100.0
List other event that occurred	(n=43)	(n=6)	(n=25)	(n=4)	(n=23)	(n=1)	(n=14)	(n=3)	(n=3)	(n=1)
Victim left	8.0	6.9	6.7	11.8	5.5	12.5	8.7	11.1	6.7	0.0
Got a Restraining Order	5.3	6.9	5.6	5.9	2.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police took a report/took statement	3.3	0.0	4.4	5.9	5.5	0.0	8.7	22.2	13.4	100.0
Unconscious/in hospital when police arrived	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abuser was warned	2.0	3.4	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police gave advice	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got her stuff back	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender said was a joke	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weird deal	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wire tap	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Too afraid to file a report	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Article 15	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police told her to change her phone number	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abuse got worse	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Responded immediately	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tried to arrest but abuser ran	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate the services of police	(n=144)	(n=27)	(n=87)	(n=17)	(n=73)	(n=7)	(n=45)	(n=9)	(n=16)	(n=1)
Excellent to Good	52.8	59.3	34.6	64.7	43.8	42.9	55.6	22.2	43.8	0.0
Fair	8.3	14.8	8.0	11.8	9.6	28.6	8.9	11.1	0.0	0.0
Poor to Very Poor	34.0	25.9	54.0	23.5	38.4	28.6	33.3	66.7	56.3	100.0
Don't know	4.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Victims were then asked to rate the services of the police during the incident. Slightly over half (52.8%) said the police were “Excellent” to “Good.” One-third or 34.0% said the services of police were “Poor,” to “Very poor.” For incidents occurring within 2005, nearly 60% (59.3%) said the services of police were “Excellent” to “Good.” To the credit of law enforcement, individuals experiencing domestic violence in 2005 were more positive in how they felt police services were than those who experienced domestic violence sometime within their lifetime.

When asked why they did not call the police, respondents who had experienced domestic violence over the course of their lifetime most commonly reported: “Abuse wasn’t bad,” “Police didn’t need to be involved,” or “Police wouldn’t have believed the victim.” Most common “Other” responses included: “They dealt with it in their own way,” “They got a divorce, or received legal advice,” or “The offender moved or left.”

Table 14d. Reason for Not Calling the Police After Domestic Violence Incident

	Any Domestic Violence		Emotional abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking		Sexual Abuse	
	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005
Why did you not call the police?	(n=371)	(n=77)	(n=216)	(n=41)	(n=148)	(n=14)	(n=74)	(n=10)	(n=44)	(n=7)
Abuse wasn't bad	17.8	23.4	15.7	22.0	18.9	50.0	9.5	0.0	15.9	42.9
Police didn't need to be involved	17.9	25.5	20.8	22.5	16.2	7.1	9.5	10.0	11.5	0.0
Police wouldn't believe victim	14.8	14.3	18.5	22.0	20.3	28.6	31.1	40.0	22.7	14.3
Abuse would worsen/Afraid to leave	10.0	11.7	5.1	3.9	4.7	0.0	8.1	10.0	11.4	0.0
Endanger children	4.0	5.2	6.9	9.8	10.1	0.0	12.2	10.0	11.4	28.6
Abuse was my fault	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.4	4.1	14.3	4.1	10.0	2.3	0.0
Offender wouldn't allow	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	10.0	2.3	0.0
Other	30.5	18.2	26.4	19.5	19.6	0.0	23.0	10.0	20.5	14.3
Don't know	5.1	5.2	6.0	2.0	5.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	7.0	0.0
List other reason	(n=113)	(n=14)	(n=57)	(n=8)	(n=29)	(n=0)	(n=17)	(n=1)	(n=9)	(n=1)
Dealt with it my own way	6.2	5.2	4.6	2.4	4.7	-	6.8	0.0	2.3	14.3
Got divorce/Legal advice	4.0	2.6	8.8	4.9	6.1	-	6.8	0.0	4.5	0.0
Moved/Left	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long time ago/wouldn't do anything then	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Was too young and ignorant	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.0	-	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.0
He promised not to do it again	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic circumstances	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.7	-	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Didnt know she could/should	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Went to counseling instead	1.1	2.6	1.4	4.9	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0
Isolated/no phone	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	-	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had him/her move out	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Didnt deal with it/Didn't want to	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.7	-	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.0
Mental distress	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Was overseas/out of state at the time	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Both at fault	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Close friend called police	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drugs/Alcohol were involved	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police did a drive by	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Used network of friends for support	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Were there any children at home?	(n=526)	(n=122)	(n=313)	(n=69)	(n=225)	(n=22)	(n=121)	(n=19)	(n=56)	(n=8)
Yes	51.7	44.3	52.7	31.9	58.7	36.4	60.3	57.9	62.5	50.0
No	47.3	55.7	46.3	68.1	40.9	63.6	39.7	42.1	37.5	50.0
Don't know	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Slightly over half (51.7%) of victims of domestic violence over the course of their lifetime said that children were home during the period they were abused. However, less than half of the victims of domestic violence during 2005 (44.3%) reported that children were home .

When asked what actions the victims sought out because of the abuse, 37.7% reported they separated or divorced the offender, or moved/stayed away from offender. The second most common response from victims (24.1%) was that they performed “no action” or “ignored” the incident. Victims of domestic violence in 2005 most often noted they received “private counseling” (35.5%) after the incident, “ignored the incident,” (20.8%) or separated/divorced/stayed away” from the offender (20.2%).

When asked if the victim had ever sought help from a domestic violence program, the vast majority, or 91.5% said “no.” Only 8.2% of victims said they had requested help. A slightly larger proportion of victims in 2005, versus lifetime victims of domestic violence sought help (10.4% compared to 8.2% respectively). The largest proportion of victims seeking help from a program were victims of stalking and sexual abuse by an intimate partner (11.5% and 16.1% respectively).

About half (51.2%) of the lifetime victims of domestic violence who have sought help from a program said that the program helped. But less than half (46.2%) of the 2005 victims responded affirmatively. The most common pro-

Table 14e. Actions or Services Taken After Domestic Violence Incident

	Any Domestic Violence		Emotional abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking		Sexual Abuse	
	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005
What action did you take or services did you seek out because of the abuse?	(n=664)	(n=183)	(n=386)	(n=67)	(n=292)	(n=27)	(n=164)	(n=22)	(n=88)	(n=10)
Separated/Divorced/Moved or stayed away	37.7%	20.2%	34.2%	36.3%	32.9%	29.6%	29.9%	21.1%	30.7%	0.0%
No action taken/ignored it	24.1	20.8	21.8	22.3	21.6	29.6	20.1	27.3	17.0	50.0
Private counseling	16.6	35.5	17.9	16.1	16.1	11.1	14.0	18.2	22.7	20.0
Obtained a temporary protection order	5.9	4.9	7.9	5.8	5.8	0.0	11.6	5.3	7.8	0.0
Medical attention	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.5	4.5	3.7	5.2	5.3	6.3	0.0
Counseling from clergy	3.2	5.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.7	7.4	10.5	7.8	10.0
Went to a shelter	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0
Other action	7.8	8.2	10.1	11.0	11.0	22.2	10.4	13.6	4.5	20.0
Don't know	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
List other action	(n=52)	(n=15)	(n=39)	(n=9)	(n=32)	(n=6)	(n=17)	(n=3)	(n=4)	(n=2)
Went for walk/Went to friend's house	3.2	2.2	4.9	1.5	4.5	0.0	6.1	4.5	2.3	10.0
Gave abuser an ultimatum	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.5	2.4	14.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Women's group/Crisis Hot Line	1.1	1.1	2.3	3.0	1.7	7.4	1.8	4.5	1.1	0.0
Anger Management class	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
AA/Became an AA member	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hit back	0.3	1.1	0.5	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	10.0
Social Security/Got welfare	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sought help from family/help from others	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got alarm system	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changed identity	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0

grams the victims sought help from included the YWCA, Women's shelters or crisis centers, or an Alternative to Violence program. Victims of domestic violence in 2005 sought help from women's shelters, Alternatives to Violence, private counseling, or Project Dove.

When rating the services received from a victim assistance program, 77.3% said the program was "Very Supportive" or "Supportive." Only 9.1% said the program was "Poor" to "Very Poor." All 2005 victims responding to the question (n=6) said the programs they received help from were "Very Supportive" to "Supportive."

About 32.0% of the lifetime victims responding (n=25) said there were services such as financial planning, career counseling, etc. that they requested, but did not receive. 27.3% of the 2005 victims said there were services they requested but did not receive.

Table I4f. Rated Services Provided By Victim Assistance Programs in Idaho

	Any Domestic Violence		Emotional abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking		Sexual Abuse	
	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005
Have you sought help from a program?	(n=401)	(n=106)	(n=301)	(n=67)	(n=211)	(n=21)	(n=9)	(n=18)	(n=56)	(n=8)
Yes	8.2	10.4	9.0	9.0	9.5	4.8	11.5	22.2	16.1	12.5
No	91.5	89.6	90.0	89.6	90.0	90.5	88.5	77.8	83.9	87.5
Don't know	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did it help?	(n=41)	(n=13)	(n=35)	(n=9)	(n=27)	(n=1)	(n=15)	(n=5)	(n=9)	(n=1)
Yes	51.2	46.2	51.4	44.4	44.4	100.0	53.3	20.0	77.8	0.0
No	48.8	53.8	48.6	55.6	55.6	0.0	46.7	80.0	22.2	100.0
What program helped you?	(n=19)	(n=6)	(n=16)	(n=4)	(n=9)	(n=1)	(n=6)	(n=1)	(n=7)	(n=1)
YWCA	26.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Womens Shelter/Crisis Center	26.3	33.3	18.8	25.0	20.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	28.6	0.0
ATVP/ Alternative to Violence on the Palouse	15.8	33.3	12.5	50.0	20.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	42.9	0.0
Counseling	5.3	16.7	6.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	14.3	100.0
CSI: Abusive Support Program	5.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Violence	5.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oasis Program	5.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
Project Dove	5.3	16.7	6.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volunteers Against Violence	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not remember	5.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate the services you have received from victim assistance programs in Idaho on a scale of 1 to 5.	(n=22)	(n=6)	(n=18)	(n=4)	(n=12)	(n=1)	(n=8)	(n=1)	(n=7)	(n=1)
Very Supportive to Supportive	77.3	100.0	72.2	100.0	75.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	85.7	100.0
Fair	13.6	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
Poor to Very Poor	9.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Were there any services you requested but didn't get, such as financial planning, career counseling, legal advice, or transitional housing?	(n=25)	(n=11)	(n=21)	(n=6)	(n=15)	(n=1)	(n=10)	(n=3)	(n=7)	(n=1)
Yes	32.0	27.3	28.6	16.7	33.3	0	30.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
No	68.0	72.7	71.4	83.3	66.7	100.0	70.0	33.3	100.0	100.0

Lifetime victims of domestic violence as well as victims in 2005 had very similar offenders. The current spouse was most often the culprit (58.8% of lifetime and 52.4% of victims in 2005). The former spouse was the second most likely offender (17.7% of lifetime victims and 18.4% of 2005 victims), followed by a dating partner (10.1% of lifetime victims and 12.6% of 2005 victims).

Table 4g. Domestic Violence Offender Characteristics

	Any Domestic Violence		Emotional abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking		Sexual Abuse	
	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005
the time, was the person who did this...	(n=524)	(n=103)	(n=316)	(n=69)	(n=223)	(n=22)	(n=122)	(n=19)	(n=57)	(n=8)
A Spouse	58.8	52.4	59.5	52.2	62.3	50.0	51.6	52.6	63.2	50.0
Former spouse	17.7	18.4	16.8	15.9	16.6	18.2	18.0	15.8	14.0	25.0
Dating partner	10.1	12.6	8.9	14.5	7.6	18.2	10.7	15.8	8.8	0.0
Live-in partner	7.3	4.9	7.9	5.8	9.9	9.1	9.8	5.3	7.0	0.0
Former significant other	5.7	9.7	5.1	7.2	3.1	4.5	7.4	5.3	5.3	25.0
Other	0.4	1.9	1.9	4.3	0.4	0.0	2.5	5.3	1.8	0.0
Homosexual relationship (victim and offender were of the same sex)	(n=9)	(n=4)	(n=7)	(n=3)	(n=3)	(n=1)	(n=4)	(n=2)	(n=0)	(n=0)
Female/female	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.9	4.5	0.8	5.3	-	-
Male/male	0.4	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.4	0.0	2.5	5.3	-	-
Are you living with the person who abused you?	(n=529)	(n=105)	(n=316)	(n=69)	(n=226)	(n=22)	(n=122)	(n=19)	(n=57)	(n=8)
Yes	12.7	30.5	13.6	34.8	11.5	22.7	4.9	10.5	10.5	25.0
No	87.3	69.5	86.4	65.2	88.5	77.3	95.1	89.5	89.5	75.0
Did abuser receive counseling?	(n=526)	(n=105)	316	69	226	22	25	19	(n=57)	(n=8)
Yes	24.5	36.2	24.4	33.3	22.6	22.7	22.1	31.6	28.1	75.0
No	53.0	51.4	50.9	49.3	53.5	45.5	48.4	57.9	49.1	25.0
Don't know	22.4	12.4	24.7	17.4	23.9	31.8	29.5	10.5	22.8	0.0
How old would you say the abuser is?										
Mean	39.4	40.0	40.1	40.8	39.2	38.5	37.6	38.6	41.2	34.9
Median	38.0	38.0	40.0	38.0	38.0	33.5	38.0	38.0	40.0	30.5
Std. Dev.	13.9	14.3	13	15.1	14.3	14.0	13.3	11.5	14.8	15.2
Range	15-86	17-86	17-85	18-80	17-86	19-66	17-80	19-56	15-86	15-86
Gender of abuser	(n=530)	(n=106)	(n=316)	(n=69)	(n=227)	(n=22)	(n=123)	(n=19)	(n=57)	(n=8)
Male	82.1	71.7	81.0	72.5	81.5	63.6	87.0	78.9	100.0	100.0
Female	17.9	28.3	19.0	27.5	18.5	36.4	13.0	21.1	0.0	0
What is the race of the offender?	(n=525)	(n=100)	(n=317)	(n=69)	(n=227)	(n=22)	(n=123)	(n=19)	(n=57)	(n=8)
White	89.3	86.0	89.9	82.6	88.5	86.4	91.1	84.2	93.0	87.5
Black	3.0	2.0	3.2	1.4	4.0	4.5	4.9	0.0	1.8	0.0
Am.Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	1.5	2.0	1.3	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.0
Asian,Pacific Is.	1.0	4.0	1.6	4.3	1.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	12.5
Other	4.6	6.0	1.6	2.9	2.2	0.0	1.6	5.3	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0
Refused	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.3	1.3	4.5	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.0
Was the offender Hispanic?	8.4	16.0	12.0	14.7	7.9	18.2	8.1	21.1	5.3	5.4

Homosexual relationship violence accounted for only 1.7% of lifetime domestic violence relationships and only 3.9% of domestic violence relationships in 2005. There were no instances of sexual abuse reported among homosexual relationships.

The majority (87.3%) of lifetime victims of domestic violence and 69.5% of victims in 2005 said they are no longer living with the person who abused them. Emotional abuse victims were more likely than other groups of victims to still be living with their abusive partner. Stalking victims were least likely to be living with the person who abused them.

Only 24.5% of lifetime victims reported that their abuser had received counseling. A slightly higher proportion of 2005 victims of domestic violence reported their abuser had received counseling (36.2%). A higher proportion of sexual abuse victims reported that their abuser has received counseling than other types of victims, followed by emotional abuse.

The average age of offenders of domestic violence among lifetime victims was 39.4. Offenders of domestic violence during 2005 averaged age 40.0 (median 38.0). Offenders ranged in age from 15 to 86. Offenders of emotional abuse

Table 14h. Drug and Alcohol Use of Offender and Victim During Domestic Violence Incident

	Any Domestic Violence		Emotional abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking		Sexual Abuse	
	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005	Total	2005
Was the offender using drugs at the time?	(n=527)	(n=103)	(n=316)	(n=69)	(n=226)	(n=22)	(n=123)	(n=19)	(n=57)	(n=8)
No	54.6	68.9	56.6	68.1	48.7	54.5	42.3	47.4	49.1	75.0
Alcohol only	26.0	19.4	24.4	21.7	27.4	36.4	32.5	31.6	17.5	12.5
Drugs only	3.4	4.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	0.0	4.1	5.3	5.3	0.0
Both alcohol and drugs	11.2	2.9	9.8	2.9	13.7	0.0	14.6	5.3	19.3	0.0
Don't Know	4.7	3.9	5.7	4.3	7.1	9.1	6.5	10.5	8.8	12.5
What type of drug?	(n=51)	(n=8)	(n=20)	(n=1)	(n=25)	(n=0)	(n=13)	(n=2)	(n=13)	(n=0)
Meth/speed	3.8	3.9	1.6	0.0	4.4	-	6.5	10.5	8.8	-
Marijuana/Cannabis	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	2.2	-	0.8	0.0	5.3	-
Cocaine	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.7	-	1.6	0.0	3.5	-
Painkillers/ combined with alcohol	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	-	0.8	0.0	0.0	-
Don't know	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	1.8	-
Heroin	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.4	-	0.8	0.0	1.8	-
Acid	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	-	0.0	0.0	1.8	-
Were you under the influence of drugs?	(n=525)	(n=100)	(n=316)	(n=68)	(n=227)	(n=22)	(n=122)	(n=19)	(n=57)	(n=8)
No	89.5	93.0	89.6	89.7	86.8	86.4	89.3	89.5	87.7	100.0
Alcohol only	6.5	7.0	5.4	7.4	7.0	9.1	4.9	5.3	3.5	0.0
Drugs only	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0
Both alcohol and drugs	2.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	7.0	0.0
Don't know	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.4	4.5	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.0

in 2005 tended to be older than those committing physical abuse or stalking of an intimate partner. Sexual abuse by an intimate partner was perpetrated by offenders averaging 34.9 years old (30.5 median).

Offenders of domestic violence were most often male and most often white. Only 8.4% of lifetime victims and 16.0% of 2005 victims of domestic violence reported their offenders were Hispanic.

Less than half (40.6%) of lifetime victims of domestic violence and less than one-third (27.2%) of victims of domestic violence in 2005 reported they believed their abuser was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time. Victims of stalking were more likely than other victims to report their abuser was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time (51.2% of lifetime victims and 42.1% of 2005 victims). Victims of physical abuse were the second most likely type of victim to report they believed their abuser to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident. A higher proportion of individuals guessed the abuser was under the influence of meth or speed, followed by marijuana, than other types of drugs.

The vast majority of victims reported to have not been under the influence of either drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident. Only 9.7% of lifetime victims and 7.0% of victims in 2005 said they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Victims of lifetime physical abuse followed by sexual assault among intimate partner victims were more likely than others to report having been under the influence at the time (11.9% and 12.3% respectively). Victims of physical abuse followed by victims of emotional abuse in 2005 were more likely than others to report they were under the influence at the time (9.1% and 7.4% respectively).

Characteristics of Victims of Domestic Violence

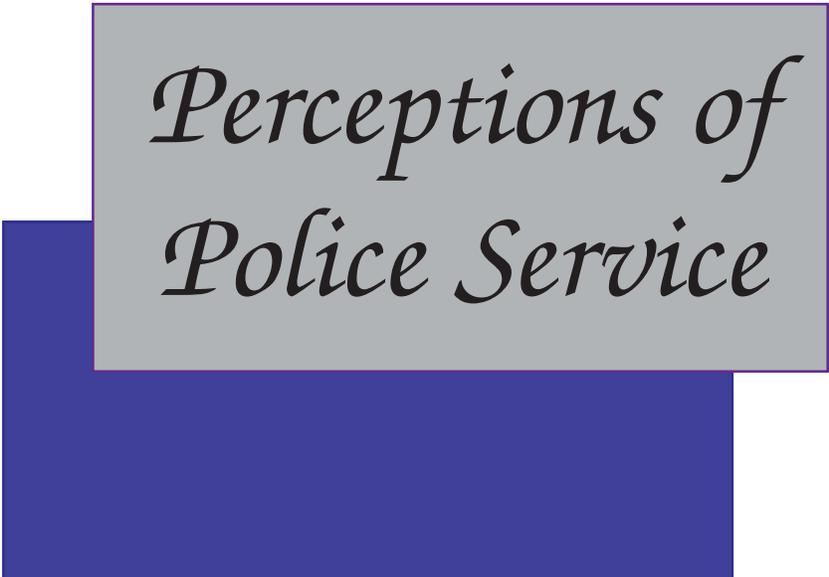
Victims of domestic violence in 2005 averaged 41.2 years old (39.0 median). Lifetime victims of domestic violence averaged 49.3 years old (52.0 median). More victims were from urban areas than rural (63.7% compared to 36.3%). A higher proportion of victims of sexual abuse and stalking by an intimate partner in 2005 were from urban areas than other types of victims (87.5% and 81.3% respectively). Emotional abuse victims in 2005 were proportionately more often from rural areas than other types of victims (41.2% compared to 22.7% physical, 18.8% stalking and 12.5% sexual abuse victims).

More than half (66.8% of lifetime victims and 56.1% of 2005 victims) had received education past high school. Sexual abuse and physical abuse victims in 2005 tended to be less educated than other types of victims (roughly half (50.0%) compared to 44.1% of emotional abuse victims and 42.1% of all stalking victims).

The marital status of lifetime victims of domestic violence and victims in 2005 was most often “married” (53.0% and 46.3%). This compares neatly with the fact that most victims said their offender was their spouse. Stalking victims in 2005 were less likely to be married and more likely to be divorced (31.6% compared to 47.4%). Sexual abuse victims by an intimate in 2005 were more likely to be divorced or separated (50.0%) than married (37.5%).

Table 14i. Domestic Violence Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Domestic Violence		Emotional Abuse		Physical Abuse		Stalking		Sexual Abuse	
	Lifetime (n=422)	2005 (n=82)	Lifetime (n=330)	2005 (n=68)	Lifetime (n=241)	2005 (n=22)	Lifetime (n=135)	2005 (n=19)	Lifetime (n=64)	2005 (n=8)
Age of victim										
Mean	49.3	41.2	49.3	41.6	50.6	39.6	46.6	38.0	45.9	32.9
Median	52.0	39.0	49.0	39.5	51.0	38.0	46.0	35.0	47.0	29.0
Range	18-90	18-83	18-90	18-83	22-85	22-66	22-77	22-75	22-77	22-60
Std. Deviation	14.6	15.0	14.2	15.3	13.9	13.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5
Rural or Urban										
Urban	63.7	61.0	63.9	58.8	66.1	77.3	63.7	81.3	67.2	87.5
Rural	36.3	39.0	36.1	41.2	33.9	22.7	36.3	18.8	32.8	12.5
Education										
Less than 12th grade	8.8	15.9	8.2	16.2	10.0	27.3	5.9	26.3	4.7	12.5
High School/GED	24.4	28.0	25.2	27.9	24.5	22.7	28.1	15.8	18.8	37.5
Some college/Technical school/Associates	44.1	36.6	43.9	35.3	46.4	27.3	46.0	57.9	56.2	37.5
Bachelors Degree	14.7	12.2	14.2	13.2	10.8	13.6	17.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Masters Degree or higher	8.1	7.3	8.5	7.4	8.3	9.1	3.0	0.0	7.8	12.5
Marital Status										
Married	53.0	46.3	49.8	44.1	50.2	45.5	54.1	31.6	53.1	37.5
Living with partner	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	5.3	0.0	0.0
Single (never married)	10.5	17.1	10.9	20.6	9.1	9.1	10.4	10.5	12.5	12.5
Separated	1.2	3.7	1.2	2.9	1.7	4.5	2.2	5.3	3.1	25.0
Divorced	26.6	28.0	28.9	29.4	30.3	36.4	28.9	47.4	31.3	25.0
Widowed	5.9	3.7	5.8	2.9	6.6	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household Income										
Less than \$20,000	21.1	28.4	21.6	26.9	23.7	31.8	22.2	36.8	32.8	50.0
\$20,000 - \$39,999	27.6	27.2	27.4	29.9	25.3	13.6	25.2	21.1	25.0	12.5
\$40,000 - \$74,999	27.1	24.7	27.1	23.9	26.1	31.8	28.9	15.8	23.4	12.5
\$75,000+	16.2	14.8	15.2	14.9	14.1	9.1	16.3	21.1	10.9	25.0
Don't know/Refused	8.1	4.9	8.8	4.5	10.8	13.6	7.4	5.3	7.8	0.0
Mental or physical disability										
No	78.9	84.0	77.6	83.6	75.9	81.8	79.3	89.5	70.3	100.0
Yes	21.1	16.0	22.4	16.4	24.1	18.2	20.7	10.5	29.7	0.0
Disability	(n=90)	(n=14)	(n=75)	(n=12)	(n=61)	(n=4)	(n=28)	(n=2)	(n=19)	(n=0)
Mental	4.0	3.7	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	2.2	0.0	6.3	-
Physical	16.8	12.3	18.5	11.9	20.3	13.6	18.5	10.5	23.4	-
Sensory	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Don't know	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Race										
White	92.6	88.9	92.7	89.6	91.7	81.8	94.0	84.2	98.4	87.5
Black	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	1.5	5.3	0.0	0.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	12.5
Other	3.8	6.2	3.6	6.0	4.2	9.1	2.2	5.3	0.0	0.0
Don't know	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	1.5	5.3	0.0	0.0
Hispanic Ethnicity	6.4	9.9	5.8	10.4	6.7	9.1	6.0	5.3	4.7	0.0



*Perceptions of
Police Service*

Perceptions of Police Services in Idaho

Respondents were asked if they had any contact with officers in 2005 other than regarding any of the incidents already discussed. There were 656 individuals (or 27.3%) who had additional contacts with police officers, with the majority of the contacts being face-to-face. The average number of face-to-face contacts with officers respondents had was 1.9 between a range of 1 to 25.

Most often the type of law enforcement officer the respondent was contacted by was a city police officer (60.0%), followed by a county sheriff officer (28.3%). Only 8.3% believed the officer to be from Idaho State Police.

Reasons for the contact with the police are listed at the bottom of table... The most common reasons included the respondent was contacting the police to let them know about a problem (33.0%), it was a traffic stop (28.6%), they or a family member were a victim of a crime (11.1%), or they or a family member were suspected of committing a crime (10.8%)

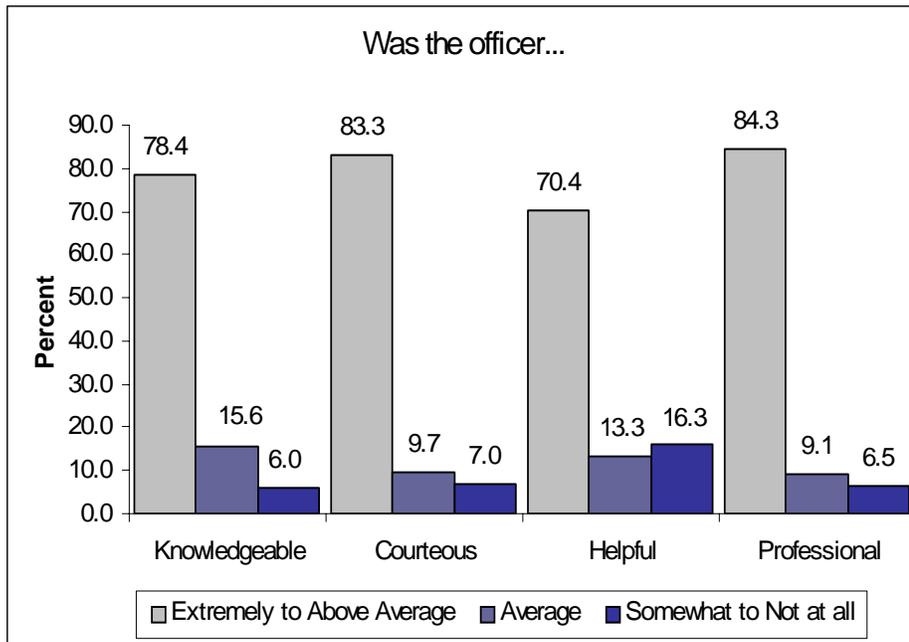
A chart was created to show how knowledgeable, courteous, helpful, and professional the officer was seen as being during the interaction.

Officers had higher scores for their professionalism and courteousness than knowledge and helpfulness. In fact, 16.3% said the officer was "Somewhat" to "Not at all" helpful.

Table 15. Police Contact in 2005

Did you have any contact with a police officer in 2005, excluding those already mentioned?		(n=2401)
Yes		27.3
No		72.3
Don't Know		0.04
Refused		0.2
Were any of these contacts with a police officer in person, that is, face-to-face?		(n=656)
Yes		93.4
No		6.4
Refused		0.2
How many face-to-face contacts with a police officer did you have in 2005?		
Mean		1.9
Median		1.0
Range		1-25
What type of law enforcement agency was your most recent face-to-face contact with? Was it . . .		(n=642)
City Police		60.0
County Sheriff		28.3
State Police		8.3
Other		1.2
Don't know		2.0
Refused		0.2
What was the reason for the most recent contact?		(n=646)
You contacted the police to let them know about a problem.		33.0
A traffic stop		28.6
You or a family member were a victim of a crime		11.1
You/family member was suspected of committing a crime		10.8
information from you		6.6
A traffic accident		5.6
You witnessed a crime		3.7
Refused		0.6

Chart 15. Rated Knowledge, Courteousness, Helpfulness, and Professionalism of Police Officer During Most Recent Face-to-face Contact



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