



Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2003

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Principal Investigators:

Salvador P. Vazquez
Principal Research Analyst
Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
Idaho State Police

Janeena Jamison Wing
Senior 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 2003:

Mary K. Sthor, Ph.D.
Department of Criminal Justice Administration
Boise State University

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

David Green
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual
and Domestic Violence

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

Robin Elson
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Idaho State Police

William Musser, Captain
Meridian Police Department

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

Sandra Cann
Social Science Research Unit
University of Idaho

Editors:

Meredith Pond
Planning, Grants and Research
Idaho State Police

Roberta Silva
Planning, Grants and Research
Idaho State Police

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Introduction

The fifth Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was conducted from June to July 2003. The survey was administered to 1,265 Idaho households as a means of enhancing our knowledge and understanding of crime and victimization in Idaho, as well as 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).

The survey instrument was designed to elicit information using standard questions regarding property and violent crimes, and was generally modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The ICVS departed from the national model to some extent through the inclusion of questions regarding domestic violence, child abuse, sexual harassment in the workplace, hate crime, perceptions of crime and neighborhood safety, and police services.

The respondents were asked crime questions in reference to the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the survey. Only those respondents who were 18 years or older were included in the survey. The findings for this report are presented as crime rates per every 1,000 households and 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. Also, 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 two state universities. Direct or indirect financial contributions were made by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center and S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Program, housed within ISP, the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, and Boise State University.

This report provides a trend review of the most significant crime categories and victimization, and presents findings, analyses and, whenever applicable, comparisons to the NCVS .

Methodology

The Idaho Research and Analysis Consortium, the Idaho State Police and Boise State University conducted the 2003 telephone survey to measure rates of crime and victimization in the State of Idaho. The University of Idaho's Social Service Research Unit (SSRU) administered the survey. The telephone survey instrument was revised over the fall and winter 2002/2003 for the 2003 survey administration.

A random sample of 3,000 households throughout Idaho was purchased from Survey Sampling Inc. The sample was divided into 4 sub-samples of 750 and each sample was given an identification number between 1000-4000. 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.

The first sub-sample of 750 pre-calling postcards was sent on June 3, 2003 and subsequent postcards were sent out for the next three weeks. The telephone interviews began on June 10, 2003 and continued through July 31, 2003, except during the fourth of July weekend. 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. The SSRU had two Spanish language speaking interviewers who were able to complete a total of twelve (12) interviews in Spanish during this survey.

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.

Of the 3,000 potential respondents, 1,265 completed the survey. Six hundred-sixteen were ineligible to participate because of disconnected telephone numbers, non-Idaho residents, illness, or not able to speak English. Five hundred-forty-four were not reached within the allotted time frame and 575 households declined to participate in the study for a participation rate of 69.9%. The sample size represents general views or opinions of adult residents within a +/- 2.75 margin of error at the 95% confidence level.

Survey Findings and Analysis

As indicated in Table 1, survey respondents tended to be female (59.8%), white (95.0%) and non-Hispanic (95.5%). Respondents averaged an age of 52 (keeping in mind that only people aged 18 or older were interviewed), with slightly more than 60% residing in the more urban counties of Idaho and most working in service or other related fields (67.8%). Most respondents (95%) had earned at least a high school diploma or GED and nearly one-third (31.6%) held at least a Bachelors.

Reported in Table 2 are the respondents' household characteristics. The majority of respondents (72.4%) were married. Many of the participants were long time Idaho residents living an average of 31.5 years in Idaho before taking the survey. A little over a third (35.6%) 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 2000 and 2001 Idaho Crime Victimization Surveys.

As revealed in Table 3, most households (64.2%) owned at least one firearm. The average number of firearms owned per household went up from the 2001 survey, from 2.9 to 3.3. Although the rifle continues to be the most popular firearm owned (41.5%), this year's respondents reported a slightly larger percent of handguns owned than 2001 respondents (29.0% compared to 25.7%).

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 90% of the households had a firearm include: Adams, Boise, Butte, Camas, Clearwater, Lewis, Oneida, and Valley Counties. Respondents living in Adams, Bingham, Lewis, and Teton Counties owned more handguns than rifles. Also, those residing in Custer and Jerome Counties owned more shotguns than rifles (see numbers and margin of error per county, Table 4).

Table 5 reports the drug and alcohol use admitted by survey respondents. About half (50.2%) of the respondents said they drink alcohol. Of those who drink, 44.9% said they consume one to two drinks per month or less; 55.1% drink one to two drinks per week or more. A small percentage of the respondents admitted to recreational drug use (.6%). The majority of drug users used marijuana (88.9%), the remaining used ecstasy (11.1%). Most drug users (87.5%) used drugs two times per month or more.

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Survey Respondents	Sample Respondents ^a		Idaho Demographics	
	n	%	Total	%
Gender				
Male	507	40.2	658,204	50.3
Female	753	59.8	650,116	49.7
Race				
White	1,186	95.0	1,198,526	92.0
American Indian	14	1.1	9,975	0.8
Asian, Pacific Islander	9	0.7	12,823	1.0
Black	8	0.6	4,039	0.3
Other	31	2.5	55,224	4.2
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	56	4.5	111,295	8.5
Non-Hispanic	1,200	95.5	1,197,025	91.5
Age				
n	1259		1,308,320	
Mean	52.4		--	
Standard Deviation	16.7		--	
Median	52		33.8	
Range	18-91		0 - 85+	
18 years and older	1259		945,405	
Educational level^b				
Less than High School	63	5.0	117,669	14.5
High School or GED	349	27.9	234,152	28.9
Some College	373	29.8	212,864	26.3
Associates Degree	70	5.6	63,083	7.8
Bachelors Degree	259	20.7	125,135	15.4
Masters Degree	108	8.6	57,731 ^c	7.1
Doctorate Degree	29	2.3		
Living area				
Urban ^d	766	60.6	847,538	63.2
Rural	499	39.4	493,593	36.8
Occupation				
Agriculture and Forestry	51	4.2	--	--
Law Enforcement	21	1.7	--	--
Manufacturing	59	4.9	--	--
Medical Profession	78	6.4	--	--
Mental Health	10	0.8	--	--
Retail Sales	64	5.3	--	--
Teaching Profession	84	6.9	--	--
Transportation Field	23	1.9	--	--
Services or other related ^e	822	67.8	--	--

a. Persons under 18 were excluded as respondents.

b. Statewide education level is for Idahoans aged 25 and older.

c. Represents all those with degrees higher than bachelors.

d. Urban counties included the seven most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 63.2% of the Idaho population. All other (37) counties in Idaho were classified as rural.

e. Professional services, public employee, volunteer, retired, unemployed, disabled, homemaker, mom, realtor, craftsmen, secretary, receptionist, bank teller, bookkeeper, entertainer, cook, baker, daycare provider, care giver, student, and self employed.

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.

Table 2. Household Characteristics

Survey Respondents	Survey Households		Idaho Demographics	
	n	%	n	%
Marital status				
Married	913	72.4	--	--
Divorced/Widowed	178	14.1	--	--
Single	136	10.8	--	--
Living with partner	19	1.5	--	--
Seperated/Other	15	1.2	--	--
Children in household under 18				
No	804	64.4	306,713	62.7
Yes	445	35.6	182,319	37.3
Male Children	492	53.5	--	--
Female Children	427	46.5	--	--
Household size				
N	1261		489,032	
Mean	2.79		2.68	
Median	2		--	
Standard Deviation	1.52		--	
Range	1-11		--	
Household income				
N	1043		497,571	
Median Range	\$40,000-\$49,999		\$37,261 - \$40,583	
Years lived in Idaho				
N	1256		--	
Mean	31.5		--	
Median	29		--	
Standard Deviation	21.35		--	
Range	1-90		--	

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.

Table 3. Firearms Ownership

Firearms Ownership	n	%
Own a firearm		
N = 1,235 Households		
Yes	793	64.2
No	422	34.2
Unsure	20	1.6
Types of firearms owned		
# Rifles	1,695	41.5
# Handguns	1,183	29.0
# Shotguns	1,048	25.7
# Other	154	3.8
Number of firearms/household		
N = 1,235 Households		
N = 4,080 Firearms		
Mean		3.3
Median		1
Standard Deviation		5.62

Table 4. Estimated County Firearm Ownership

County	Total Households	Household Firearms				Total Firearms in County	# and Type of Firearms Owned				%Margin Error for Sample*
		% with Firearms	# with Firearms	# without Firearms	Average Per Household		Handguns	Shotguns	Rifles	Other Type	
Ada	124,263	56.2	69,792	54,471	2.66	185,951	57,841	51,388	73,377	3,346	5.72
Adams	1,439	90+	1,439	-	3.00	4,317	2,878	-	1,439	-	69.30
Bannock	27,638	56.2	15,523	12,115	2.70	41,890	14,034	10,632	17,011	213	11.45
Bear Lake	2,285	71.4	1,632	653	6.14	10,026	2,098	3,497	3,731	699	36.99
Benewah	3,532	88.9	3,140	392	5.22	16,395	5,930	2,442	7,674	349	32.66
Bingham	13,856	71.9	9,959	3,897	4.69	46,683	25,209	7,780	13,071	622	17.30
Blaine	8,667	41.2	3,569	5,098	1.18	4,199	840	1,679	1,679	-	23.74
Boise	2,871	90+	2,871	-	7.71	22,148	5,742	5,742	10,664	-	37.00
Bonner	15,697	73.3	11,511	4,186	4.36	50,137	12,279	14,069	22,255	1,535	14.58
Bonneville	30,547	62.5	19,092	11,455	3.51	67,087	19,092	16,440	29,698	1,856	11.54
Boundary	3,911	78.6	3,073	838	6.43	19,755	4,390	4,170	9,219	1,975	26.14
Butte	1,115	90+	1,115	-	5.50	6,133	-	-	6,133	-	69.26
Camas	431	90+	431	-	4.00	1,724	431	-	1,293	-	98.00
Canyon	51,613	65.7	33,917	17,696	4.17	141,483	38,762	42,962	46,838	12,921	9.55
Caribou	2,639	75.0	1,979	660	1.38	2,721	247	742	1,732	-	34.60
Cassia	7,262	66.7	4,841	2,421	2.71	13,141	3,228	2,536	7,377	-	21.35
Clark	317	50.0	159	159	1.00	159	-	-	159	-	69.18
Clearwater	3,215	90+	3,215	-	4.91	15,783	4,092	5,553	6,138	-	29.50
Custer	1,728	60.0	1,037	691	3.80	3,940	1,244	1,452	1,244	-	43.77
Elmore	9,349	58.8	5,499	3,850	2.59	14,234	3,882	3,235	6,470	647	23.75
Franklin	3,653	81.8	2,989	664	5.27	15,759	3,532	4,347	7,880	-	29.50
Fremont	3,979	62.5	2,487	1,492	2.00	4,974	1,243	933	2,487	311	34.61
Gem	5,671	53.3	3,025	2,646	3.00	9,074	2,016	2,016	4,436	605	25.27
Gooding	5,051	58.3	2,946	2,105	1.75	5,156	1,228	1,719	1,964	246	28.26
Idaho	6,063	88.9	5,389	674	3.56	19,162	6,387	4,591	8,184	-	18.82
Jefferson	6,284	80.0	5,027	1,257	3.87	19,439	3,687	4,357	7,373	4,022	25.27
Jerome	6,417	61.5	3,949	2,468	2.31	9,113	1,519	3,949	3,645	-	27.15
Kootenai	44,140	65.7	29,018	15,122	3.14	91,084	33,048	19,345	38,153	537	9.41
Latah	13,381	59.0	7,891	5,490	4.38	34,601	8,296	7,284	13,557	5,463	15.67
Lemhi	3,227	83.3	2,689	538	2.92	7,843	1,793	2,241	3,586	224	28.24
Lewis	1,566	90+	1,566	-	2.50	3,915	1,566	783	783	783	69.27
Lincoln	1,531	80.0	1,225	306	5.80	7,104	2,450	1,960	2,695	-	43.77
Madison	7,342	63.6	4,672	2,670	4.27	19,963	3,610	6,371	7,645	2,336	20.86
Minidoka	6,699	61.9	4,147	2,552	1.52	6,319	1,382	1,975	2,765	197	21.35
Nez Perce	15,191	60.5	9,185	6,006	3.51	32,255	10,040	5,981	15,807	427	14.92
Oneida	1,456	90+	1,456	-	6.00	8,736	2,184	1,456	5,096	-	69.27
Owyhee	3,824	50.0	1,912	1,912	2.83	5,417	1,593	1,115	2,709	-	28.24
Payette	7,536	70.0	5,275	2,261	2.40	12,660	3,693	3,165	5,803	-	21.88
Power	2,499	80.0	1,999	500	4.40	8,796	800	1,599	4,798	1,599	43.79
Shoshone	5,584	85.7	4,786	798	2.21	10,598	3,077	2,051	5,128	342	26.16
Teton	2,559	75.0	1,919	640	6.25	11,995	5,278	2,399	4,318	-	48.97
Twin Falls	24,611	61.2	15,060	9,551	2.82	42,484	9,216	13,037	19,781	450	11.95
Valley	3,202	90+	3,202	-	6.00	19,212	3,736	5,337	10,140	-	39.98
Washington	3,730	60.0	2,238	1,492	2.90	6,490	1,343	2,462	2,686	-	30.95
Statewide	497,571	64.2	319,493	178,078	3.30	1,055,491	306,041	271,116	438,494	39,840	2.78

* The survey was administered for statewide findings. The margin of error for the statewide sample was +/-2.78 at 95% confidence level. The variability and therefore the margin of error increases for smaller county samples and is particularly high for the most rural counties of the state. Please use caution interpreting this information since estimations for some counties might be completely unreliable. To interpret the data for Bannock County: total firearms +/- the %margin of error. In this case 56.2% of household own a firearm for a total county firearms of 15,523. The margin of error would indicate that firearms ownership is between 15,523x.1145 and 15,523x1.1145, which might be somewhere in the range of 13,745 to 17,300 for Bannock County.

As indicated in Table 6, 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.

Crime Rates and Demographic Generalities

Total victimization rates for Idaho by crime and year of the survey are contained within Table 7. Most of the crime rates listed have gone down since the first survey was conducted in 1999. Property crimes, violent crimes (excluding murder), child abuse, and sexual/gender harassment have all decreased from previous years. Murder crimes (threatened and attempted, not actual), and domestic violence have increased.

From 2001 to 2003 the total property crime rate decreased by 25.1%. The largest drops occurred among breaking into a hotel/motel (-65.2%) and motor vehicle theft (-55.6%). Decreases among violent crimes were largest among verbal confrontations (-45.8%) and sexual assault (-42.1%). However, as the numbers reported for more heinous crimes, such as murder and rape, are always fairly low, even small increases in raw numbers yield large percent changes from year to year.

Data from the 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey indicate that in the United States both property and violent crimes have also declined since 1999. From 2001 to 2002 alone, property crimes declined five percent and violent crimes declined eight percent. Moreover, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, the crime index remained relatively the same from 2001 to 2002 after a continual decrease since 1991. However, national data and the current Idaho victimization survey are not mirrored by Idaho NIBRS (police reported incidents) featured in the "Crime in Idaho" book. According to Idaho police reports, violent crime rates increased by 5% from 2001 and property crime rates increased by 2% (Elson 2003).

Table 5. Household Respondent Alcohol and Drug Use

Alcohol and Drug Use	n	%
Whether the respondent drinks alcohol		
No	624	49.8
Yes	629	50.2
How often the respondent drinks		
1 to 2 drinks per year	90	14.6
1 to 2 drinks per month	187	30.3
1 to 2 drinks per week	221	35.8
1 to 2 drinks per day	106	17.2
More than 2 per day	13	2.1
Total	617	100.0
Whether the respondent uses drugs		
No	1248	99.4
Yes	8	0.6
If Yes, what type?		
Marijuana	8	88.9
Ecstasy	1	11.1
How often the respondent uses drugs		
1 to 2 times per year	1	12.5
1 to 2 times per month	4	50.0
1 to 2 times per week	1	12.5
1 to 2 times per day	2	25.0
Children Present During Drug Use?		
Yes	1	12.5
No	7	87.5
Drug user rate x 1,000 population		
Male	7.9	
Female	5.3	

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.

Table 6. Survey Response by County

County	2003		2001		2000		County Population		Number Households	
	n	%	%	%	N	%	N	%		
Ada	299	23.6	24.9	28.2	319,687	23.8	124,263	25.0		
Adams	2	0.2	0.4	0.2	3,448	0.3	1,439	0.3		
Bannock	75	5.9	5.3	6.0	75,804	5.7	27,638	5.6		
Bear Lake	7	0.6	0.6	0.4	6,360	0.5	2,285	0.5		
Benewah	9	0.7	0.8	0.7	8,993	0.7	3,532	0.7		
Bingham	32	2.5	3.4	3.5	42,458	3.2	13,856	2.8		
Blaine	17	1.3	0.5	0.2	20,378	1.5	8,667	1.7		
Boise	7	0.6	0.7	0.4	7,067	0.5	2,871	0.6		
Bonner	47	3.7	2.1	1.8	38,205	2.8	15,697	3.2		
Bonneville	72	5.7	7.2	8.7	85,180	6.4	30,547	6.1		
Boundary	14	1.1	0.7	0.4	10,085	0.8	3,911	0.8		
Butte	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2,890	0.2	1,115	0.2		
Camas	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,037	0.1	431	0.1		
Canyon	111	8.8	9.9	10.2	144,983	10.8	51,613	10.4		
Caribou	8	0.6	0.7	0.5	7,319	0.5	2,639	0.5		
Cassia	21	1.7	1.4	1.3	21,720	1.6	7,262	1.5		
Clark	2	0.2	0.2	0.1	997	0.1	317	0.1		
Clearwater	11	0.9	0.7	0.6	8,446	0.6	3,215	0.6		
Custer	6	0.5	0.4	0.3	4,185	0.3	1,728	0.3		
Elmore	17	1.3	1.9	1.7	29,481	2.2	9,349	1.9		
Franklin	11	0.9	1.1	1.0	11,699	0.9	3,653	0.7		
Fremont	8	0.6	0.7	0.8	11,859	0.9	3,979	0.8		
Gem	16	1.3	1.6	1.4	15,495	1.2	5,671	1.1		
Gooding	13	1.0	1.4	1.2	14,307	1.1	5,051	1.0		
Idaho	28	2.2	1.0	1.1	15,308	1.1	6,063	1.2		
Jefferson	16	1.3	1.7	1.6	19,781	1.5	6,284	1.3		
Jerome	15	1.2	1.7	1.6	18,703	1.4	6,417	1.3		
Kootenai	109	8.6	5.7	5.1	113,954	8.5	44,140	8.9		
Latah	39	3.1	3.6	2.0	35,218	2.6	13,381	2.7		
Lemhi	12	0.9	0.3	0.6	7,649	0.6	3,227	0.6		
Lewis	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,721	0.3	1,566	0.3		
Lincoln	5	0.4	0.4	0.2	4,207	0.3	1,531	0.3		
Madison	23	1.8	1.9	1.8	27,686	2.1	7,342	1.5		
Minidoka	21	1.7	1.3	1.2	19,465	1.5	6,699	1.3		
Nez Perce	44	3.5	3.8	4.2	37,106	2.8	15,191	3.1		
Oneida	2	0.2	0.5	0.4	4,131	0.3	1,456	0.3		
Owyhee	12	0.9	0.6	0.4	10,862	0.8	3,824	0.8		
Payette	21	1.7	1.6	1.6	21,007	1.6	7,536	1.5		
Power	5	0.4	0.4	0.9	7,379	0.6	2,499	0.5		
Shoshone	14	1.1	0.9	0.4	13,090	1.0	5,584	1.1		
Teton	4	0.3	0.4	0.4	6,859	0.5	2,559	0.5		
Twin Falls	68	5.4	5.7	5.1	65,472	4.9	24,611	4.9		
Valley	7	0.6	0.3	0.5	7,526	0.6	3,202	0.6		
Washington	10	0.8	1.0	0.7	9,924	0.7	3,730	0.7		
Total	1265	100	100	100	1,341,131	100	497,571	100		

County population and household data provided by Idaho Department of Commerce

Table 7. Idaho Crime Victimization Rates

Type of Crime/Offense	Rates per 1,000 Households or Persons Age 18 or Older				
	2003	2001	2000	1999	% Change
Property crimes					
Pocket picking	11.9	19.4	15.3	14.0	-38.7%
Theft of items left outside home	55.3	64.3	61.5	67.1	-14.0%
Total larcenies and thefts	67.2	83.7	76.8	81.1	-19.7%
Theft from inside vehicle	52.9	67.8	64.8	95.1	-22.0%
Theft of vehicle parts	26.1	35.4	41.4	59.8	-26.3%
Theft of vehicle	4.8	10.8	10.0	14.0	-55.6%
Total motor vehicle thefts	83.8	113.9	116.1	168.9	-26.4%
Total vandalism	62.5	82.9	104.9	121.0	-24.6%
Break into home	30.8	40.1	44.2	70.0	-23.2%
Steal from inside home	(30.0)	(30.2)	(37.8)	(36.4)	-0.7%
Break into hotel/motel	2.4	6.9	4.0	12.1	-65.2%
Steal from hotel/motel	3.2	6	4.8	--	-46.7%
Total burglary	36.4	53.1	53.0	82.1	-31.5%
Property crime totals	249.9	333.6	350.8	453.1	-25.1%
Violent crimes					
Total robbery	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.7	-38.5%
Total physical assault	30.0	41	53.8	53.2	-26.8%
Verbal confrontations	39.5	72.9	71.3	97.6	-45.8%
Total non-sexual assault	71.1	116.5	128.3	154.5	-39.0%
Sexual assault	5.5	9.5	9.7	7.5	-42.1%
Rape and attempted rape	3.2	4.3	2.0	0.9	-25.6%
Total sexual assault and rape	8.7	13.8	11.7	8.4	-37.0%
Threat	12.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	21.2%
Attempt	2.3	2.2	5.2	3.7	4.5%
Murder	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.9	-11.1%
Total murder	19.8	13.5	15.5	15.8	46.7%
Child media exposure					
Exposed to sexually explicit materials from:					
Internet	14.2	11.7	--	--	21.4%
TV	31.6	40.1	--	--	-21.2%
Printed Materials	11.9	5.6	--	--	112.5%
Child abuse					
Neglect	10.3	11.6	--	--	-11.2%
Physical harm	2.4	12.1	--	--	-80.2%
Inappropriate touching of sexual areas	0.8	3.5	--	--	-77.1%
Any sexually offensive behavior	2.4	3.5	--	--	-31.4%
Total child abuse	15.8	30.7	--	--	-48.5%
Total child abuse among households with children	44.6	65.1	--	--	-31.5%
Domestic Violence					
Physical abuse	8.7	3.9	4.4	1.9	123.1%
Sexual abuse	2.4	1.3	2.0	0.0	84.6%
Emotional abuse	30.0	17.7	25.7	24.2	69.5%
Stalked/harassed	7.1	3.5	10.9	5.6	102.9%
Total domestic violence	48.2	26.4	43.0	31.7	82.6%
Lifetime domestic violence	159.7	168.3	--	--	-5.1%
Sexual/gender harassment in the workplace					
Total sexual/gender harassment per 1,000 households	116.2	151.4	149.4	174.0	-23.2%
Total sexual/gender harassment per 1,000 working people	190.9	230.1	226.6	233.5	-17.0%
Hate crime					
Perceived vulnerability	90.9	91.5	91.5	--	-0.7%
Victim of hate crime last year	15.0	11.2	0.0	--	33.9%

Percentages will not always add to 100 because of rounding.

Per Capita Victimization

Per capita crime rates are listed on Table 8 based on gender, age, rural vs. urban, and income characteristics. This helps determine whether some individuals have higher odds of experiencing various crimes than others. From this, it is fair to determine that the most probable crime for any group to experience is property crime. All other crimes are highly dependant upon the characteristics of the individuals.

Females had higher rates of victimization across all crime categories. However, there is a larger discrepancy among some types of crime than others. For instance, females are 3.3 times more likely to experience domestic violence and 1.9 times more likely to experience sexual harassment crimes than males. Property crime, violent crime, and perceived vulnerability to hate crime are closer to equal victimization between the sexes.

The highest rate of victimization by age group for all types of crimes - except domestic violence - exists among those 18 and 20 years old. For instance, victims of violent crime are 1.5 times more likely to be ages 18 to 20 than all other age categories combined. Domestic violence, however, mostly affects those in the 21-24 age range, with the rate of victimization slowly decreasing as the age of the victim increases. Also, people between the ages of 18 to 44 were 1.5 times more likely to be affected by property crime than those older than 44 years of age.

Those living in urban areas of the state are more likely to be the victim of any type of crime, except domestic violence. The highest discrepancy is between victims of sexual harassment and violent crime. Sexual harassment in the workplace and violent crime affect twice as many people living in urban areas as rural. Domestic violence, however, affects those living in rural areas of the state at a rate 1.5 times higher than those in urban areas.

The highest rate of victimization of all crimes occurs among those making between \$10,000 to \$19,000 per year. For instance, 59.7% of violent crime affects people with annual household incomes under \$20,000. As the median household income of the state of Idaho is around \$40,000 the amount of crime affecting those above and below this income category should be considered. Those making below \$40,000 (half of the population) experience 49.8% of the property crime, 76.8% of the violent crime, 71.5% of domestic violence, 49.3% of sexual harassment, and 58.5% of vulnerability to hate crime. Therefore, there is a much greater tendency for those with less income to be victims of violent crime and domestic violence than those in upper income brackets.

Table 8. Per Capita Crime Rates by Demographic Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Property Crime		Violent Crime*		Domestic Violence		Sexual Harassment		Vulnerability Hate Crime	
	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate	%
Gender										
Male	0.18	45.6	0.02	43.9	0.02	23.3	0.05	34.3	0.09	47.9
Female	0.22	54.4	0.03	56.1	0.07	76.7	0.10	65.7	0.09	52.1
Age group										
18-20	0.45	24.8	0.25	60.4	0.00	0.0	0.25	29.4	0.15	18.7
21-24	0.22	11.9	0.04	9.5	0.12	30.7	0.20	23.0	0.14	17.1
25-34	0.21	11.8	0.06	14.2	0.09	23.0	0.10	12.1	0.11	13.7
35-44	0.22	11.9	0.02	4.6	0.08	20.1	0.18	21.5	0.09	11.4
45-54	0.24	13.2	0.00	0.9	0.05	12.2	0.08	8.8	0.09	11.6
55-64	0.19	10.5	0.02	4.9	0.04	9.5	0.04	5.2	0.12	14.6
65-74	0.15	8.5	0.02	5.5	0.02	4.5	0.00	0.0	0.03	4.2
75+	0.13	7.4	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.07	8.8
Rural vs. urban										
Urban	0.23	59.6	0.03	67.2	0.04	40.3	0.10	68.6	0.09	51.2
Rural	0.16	40.4	0.01	32.8	0.06	59.7	0.05	31.4	0.09	48.8
Income										
< \$10,000	0.17	10.5	0.06	27.2	0.08	18.3	0.06	7.8	0.13	17.7
10,000-19,999	0.28	16.7	0.07	32.5	0.09	22.6	0.15	19.7	0.15	19.3
20,000-29,999	0.15	9.0	0.02	10.7	0.07	17.6	0.04	5.3	0.07	9.0
30,000-39,999	0.22	13.6	0.01	6.4	0.05	13.0	0.12	16.5	0.10	12.5
40,000-49,999	0.22	13.1	0.02	7.2	0.06	14.7	0.07	9.3	0.07	9.1
50,000-74,999	0.24	14.7	0.01	6.2	0.03	7.4	0.09	11.9	0.12	15.1
75,000-99,999	0.14	8.2	0.01	4.2	0.03	6.4	0.09	12.1	0.11	14.2
100,000 +	0.24	14.3	0.01	5.5	0.00	0.0	0.13	17.4	0.02	3.1

*Rates for verbal confrontations are excluded from the Violent crime rate.



Property Crime

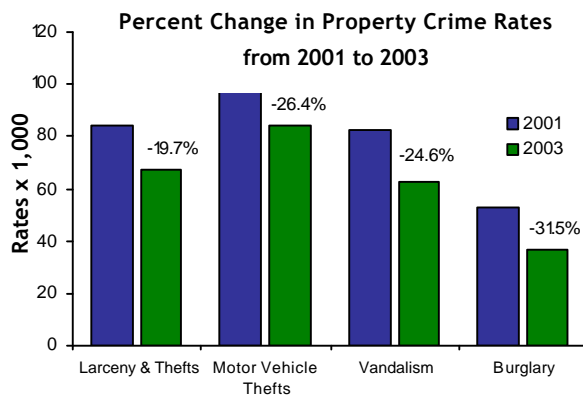
Property Crime Highlights

Property Crime Rates Decreased by 25.1%

Survey results from 2001 to 2003 indicate that property crime rates decreased overall by 25.1%. The property crime rate in 2003 was 249.9 per every 1,000 households.

By crime category, property crime victimization decreased from 2001 by the following amount:

- Larceny and Thefts decreased 19.7%.
- Motor Vehicle Theft decreased 26.4%.
- Vandalism decreased 24.6%.
- Burglary decreased 31.5%.

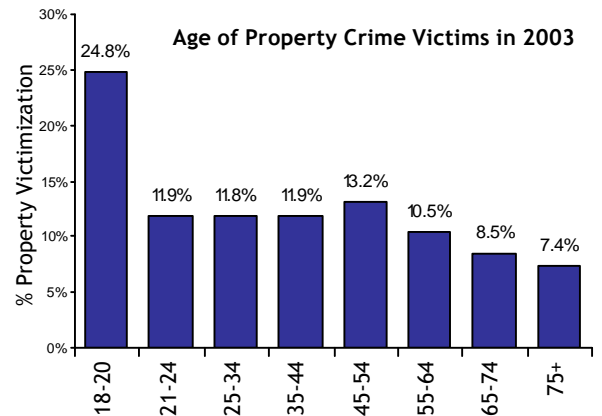


Victim Characteristics

- Persons between the ages of 18 and 24 experienced the highest amount of property crime victimization.

Type of Property Crime	Mean Age	Age Range
Pocket picking	35.0	15 to 67
Theft of items left outside the home	38.9	5 to 85
Theft of items from inside a vehicle	41.7	15 to 77
Theft of vehicle parts	40.5	13 to 84
Burglary	39.9	2 to 80
Vandalism	56.5	3 to 88

- People living in more urbanized settings experienced 1.5 times more property crime than those living in rural areas.



Offender Characteristics

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

Type of Property Crime	Male Offender	Female Offender
Larceny & Thefts	86.7%	13.3%
Motor Vehicle Thefts	88.2%	11.8%
Burglary	75.0%	25.0%
Vandalism	85.0%	15.0%

From prior surveys, females are increasingly more participative as offenders of property crime, particularly as burglars.

Reported to Police in 2003

- 🚓 48.8% of larceny/thefts were reported, up from 43.5% in 2001.
- 🚓 52.7% of motor vehicle related thefts were reported, down from 54.4% in 2001.
- 🚓 50.6% of vandalism incidents were reported, down from 52.7% in 2001.
- 🚓 60.0% of burglaries were reported, down from 76.6% in 2001.

Reasons for not Reporting Property Crime

- The two main reasons property crime is not reported to the police are: matter too trivial or due to the relationship between the victim and the offender.

Property Crime

Larceny and Theft Crime Characteristics

A description of the most common types of property crime in many communities is provided in Tables 9 to 9c. According to the 2003 ICVS, the rate of larceny/thefts decreased in 2003 from previous surveys. Larceny/thefts decreased by 17.1% between 1999 and 2003, and by 19.7% between 2001 and 2003. Police reports of larceny/theft incidents in Idaho also indicate a general declining trend from 1997 to 2002, with only slight increases in 2000 and 2002 (Elson 2003).

Table 9a lists whether the crime occurred in the town where the respondent lives now; also if the crime was not reported to the police, why not. Crimes of both pocket picking and theft of items left outside of the home were most likely to have occurred in the town where the respondent currently lives (71.4% and 98.5% respectively). Thefts from outside the home such as theft of lawn furniture, bicycles, or children's toys, were reported less to the police (42.6%) than pocket picking (78.6%). The most common reason given for not reporting pick-pocketing or thefts of items outside the home was that the matter was too trivial or the victim had a relationship with the offender.

Victims of larceny/theft crimes were fairly evenly distributed among males and females. The greatest majority were white, non-Hispanic with a mean age in the mid to late thirties (Table 9b). In contrast, identified larceny and theft offenders were much more likely to be male, white, Non-Hispanic, with a mean age in their early twenties (Table 9c). All offenders of pick-pocket were male and more likely to be of Hispanic origin than "theft outside of home" offenders who were mostly white.

Interestingly, victims were more likely to recognize pick-pocket offenders than other thieves. When the offender was recognized, it was most likely a neighbor or friend. However, respondents didn't usually know if the offender was drunk or on drugs at the time of the offense.

Table 9. Property Crimes: Larcenies and Thefts

Crime Type n = 1,265	n	Rate per 1000 Households					NCVS
		2003	2001	2000	1999	1997a	
Pocket picking During the last 12 months did anyone steal without use of force anything you or a member of your household was carrying, such as a wallet, purse, luggage, clothing, jewelry or sports equipment?	15	11.9	19.4	15.3	14.0	16.7	
Theft from outside home Did anyone steal or try to steal anything left outside your home, such as lawn furniture, bicycles, children's toys, or garden tools?	70	55.3	64.3	61.5	67.1	4.9	
Total larceny/theft	85	67.2	83.7	76.8	81.1	21.6	122.3
Theft from inside vehicle Did anyone steal or try to steal anything left inside your vehicles, such as packages, groceries, camera, or cassette tapes?	67	52.9	67.8	64.8	95.1	104	
Theft of vehicle parts During the last 12 months has anyone stolen, or tried to steal parts attached to your vehicles, such as hubcaps, a battery, car stereo or gasoline?	33	26.1	35.4	41.4	59.8	69.6	
Theft of vehicle Did anyone use one of your household's vehicles without permission, steal or try to steal it?	6	4.8	10.8	10.0	14.0	23.2	9.0
Total thefts involving motor vehicle	106	83.8	113.9	116	169	196	
Vandalism During the last 12 months, has anyone damaged, destroyed or tried to destroy your home, vehicles, farm equipment or any other property around your home?	79	62.5	82.9	105	121.0	72.5	
Break into home Did anyone break into, try to break into, or otherwise gain illegal access to any buildings on your property (including your home, garage, sheds or out-buildings)?	39	30.8	40.1	44.2	70.0	63.6	
Steal from inside home^b During the last 12 months, did anyone steal or try to steal anything from inside your home, garage or other buildings, such as your TV, stereo, or other items?	38	30.0	30.2	37.8	36.4	35.7	27.7
Break into hotel/motel room During the last 12 months has anyone broken in, tried to break into, or gained illiegal access to a hotel or motel room or vacation home where you were staying?	3	2.4	6.1	4.0	12.1	4.8	
Steal from inside hotel/motel room Did anyone steal or try to steal anything from your hotel or motel room or vacation home?	4	3.2	6.0	4.8	--	--	
Total burglary	46	36.4	52.2	53.0	82.1	68.4	

a These figures are taken from the final report of the first statewide victimization survey (Crank, Stohr, Bissey, Jones, Musser and Badger 1997). b. Steal from inside home is a subset of total burglary. NCVS stands for the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Table 9a. Property Crimes: Larceny and Theft Reporting

Crime Characteristics	Pocket Picking		Theft of Items Left Outside Home	
	n	%	n	%
Did this incident occur in the town where you live NOW?				
Yes	10	71.4	66	98.5
No	4	28.6	1	1.5
Was this crime reported to police?				
Yes	11	78.6	29	42.6
No	3	21.4	39	57.4
If no, why wasn't this incident reported to police?				
Matter too trivial or relationship with offender	2	66.7	22	59.5
Nothing could be done	0	0	6	8.8
Did not want to involve police	0	0	3	4.4
Other	1	33.3	12	27.3
Total	3	100	43	100

^a Respondents were allowed to indicate why the crime was not reported and then the interviewer was asked to select from several options.

^b The numbers do not necessarily add up to the number of households indicating a crime had occurred as some respondents chose not to indicate whether they reported the crime to the police or not.

Table 9b. Property Crimes: Larceny and Theft Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Pocket Picking		Theft of Items Left Outside Home	
	n	%	n	%
Total victims	19	100	102	100
Respondent was a victim				
Yes	10	80.0	50	78.1
No	3	20.0	14	21.9
Victim gender				
Male	9	56	46	48.9
Female	7	44	48	51.1
Victim race				
White	11	84.6	62	96.9
African American	1	7.7	1	1.6
Other	1	7.7	1	1.6
Victim ethnicity				
Hispanic	1	8.3	4	6.6
Non-Hispanic	11	91.7	57	93.4
Victim age				
n	15		91	
Mean	35		38.9	
Standard Deviation	18.39		20.97	
Range	15-67		5-85	

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.

Table 9c. Property Crimes: Larceny and Theft Offender Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	Pocket Picking		Theft of Items Left Outside Home	
	n	%	n	%
Number of offenders	19	100	18	100
Would you or a household member recognize the offender?				
Yes	7	53.8	16	24.2
No	6	46.2	50	75.8
Offender gender				
Male	10	100	16	80.0
Female	0	0	4	20.0
Offender age				
n	10		15	
Mean	23.9		21.9	
Standard Deviation	7.78		10.49	
Range	15-40		10-42	
Race				
White	2	28.6	15	90.0
African American	1	14.3	0	0.0
Other	4	57.1	1	10.0
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	5	55.6	2	13.3
Non-Hispanic	4	44.4	13	86.7
Relationship to victim:				
Neighbor	1	20.0	7	50.0
Friend	1	20.0	2	14.3
Other	3	60.0	5	35.7
Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?				
Alcohol only	0	0	1	6.3
Drugs only	0	0	0	0.0
Both	1	16.7	1	6.3
Unknown	5	83.3	9	56.3
None	0	0	5	31.3

Motor Vehicles

As shown by the data presented in Table 9, the rate of motor vehicle crimes has steadily declined every survey year. Even the most common motor vehicle crime, theft from inside a vehicle, is at an all time low in ICVS history at 52.9 thefts per 1,000 households. Further, data from the NCVS illustrates how low Idaho's theft of motor vehicles (rate of 4.8) is compared to the national victimization rate of 9.0 (Rennison and Rand 2003).

According to the ICVS data reported in Table 10, most motor vehicle theft occurred in the victim's residing town. All thefts of a vehicle (100%) and the majority of thefts from inside a vehicle (55%) in 2003 were reported to the police. However, thefts of vehicle parts were least likely to be reported; only 39.3% of the time. The main reasons given by respondents for failing to report these crimes were that the "matter was too trivial," or that the victim had "a relationship with the offender."

Respondents identified themselves as the victim of the crime about 65% to 80% of the time (see Table 10a). Victims were fairly evenly distributed between the sexes. Most victims were white or non-Hispanic. The mean age of motor vehicle related theft victims was in their early forties to early fifties. Most victims of "theft from inside vehicles" and "theft of vehicle parts" could not recognize the offender. However, 60% of motor vehicle theft victims could recognize the offender. Of the offenders that were visually identified, they tended to be male, in their late teens, white, non-Hispanic, and were usually the victim's neighbor or friend (Table 10b). Respondents indicated that in the majority of cases they did not know whether the offender was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the crime. However, when the offender was considered to be under the influence, it was more often from alcohol.

Table 10. Property Crimes: Motor Vehicle Crime Reporting

Crime Characteristics	Theft from Inside Vehicles		Theft of Vehicle Parts		Vehicle Theft	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Did this incident occur in the town where you live now?						
Yes	50	83.3	23	85.2	3	60.0
No	10	16.7	4	14.2	2	40.0
Was this crime reported to police?						
Yes	33	55.0	11	39.3	5	100.0
No	27	45.0	17	60.7	0	0
If no, why wasn't this incident reported to police?						
Matter too trivial or relationship with offender	14	51.8	14	82.4	0	0
Nothing could be done	5	18.5	3	17.6	0	0
Did not want to involve police	2	7.4	0	0	0	0
Other	6	22.3	0	0	0	0
Total	27	100	17	100	0	0

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.

Table10a. Property Crimes: Motor Vehicle Crime Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Theft from Inside Vehicle		Theft of Vehicle Parts		Theft of Vehicle	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Number of victims	108	100	39	100	7	100
Respondent was a victim						
Yes	44	78.6	15	65.2	4	80.0
No	12	21.4	8	34.8	1	20.0
Victim gender						
Male	46	52.3	20	54.1	3	50.0
Female	42	47.7	17	45.9	3	50.0
Victim race						
White	58	95.1	23	100.0	5	83.3
African American	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	2	3.3	0	0.0	1	16.7
Victim ethnicity						
Hispanic	3	5.6	0	0.0	1	20.0
Non-Hispanic	51	94.4	23	100.0	4	80.0
Victim age						
n	85		32		6	
Mean	41.7		40.5		51.5	
Standard Deviation	17.56		20.84		3.07	
Range	15-77		13-84		47-55	

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.

Table 10b. Property Crimes: Motor Vehicle Crime Offender Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	Theft from Inside Vehicle		Theft of Vehicle Parts		Theft of Vehicle	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Number of offenders	15	100	19	100	5	100
Would you or a household member be able to recognize the offender?						
Yes	10	16.9	8	29.6	3	60.0
No	49	83.1	19	70.4	2	40.0
Offender gender						
Male	10	83.3	17	100.0	3	60.0
Female	2	16.7	0	0.0	2	40.0
Offender age						
n	9		12		5	
Mean	18.3		16.5		18	
Standard Deviation	7.73		2.11		2.34	
Range	10-31		12-20		16-21	
Race						
White	9	81.8	7	87.5	3	100.0
Other	2	18.2	1	12.5	0	0.0
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	3	30.0	2	28.6	0	0.0
Non-Hispanic	7	70.0	5	71.4	3	100.0
Relationship to victim						
Neighbor	5	50.0	3	42.9	1	33.3
Friend	1	10.0	2	28.6	0	0.0
Family member	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stranger	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.6
Other	3	30.0	2	28.6	0	0.0
Total	10	100.0	7	100.0	3	100.0
Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?						
Alcohol Only	2	20.0	1	12.5	1	33.3
Drugs Only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Both	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	6	60.0	6	75.0	1	33.3
None	1	10.0	1	12.5	1	33.3
Total	10	100.0	8	100.0	3	100.0

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.

Vandalism

The amount of vandalism has consistently declined since 1999 for every survey year (Table 9). Although this decrease in vandalism generally coincides with police reports (except for the year 2002) only about half of the ICVS vandalism crimes were reported to the police. In fact, vandalism was less likely to be reported to the police compared to most crimes of burglary. Of those victims who didn't report the crime to the police, about 48.6% of the respondents indicated that the "matter was too trivial" or they had a "relationship with the offender" (see Table 11). The other reason for not reporting vandalism to the police was that "nothing could be done."

About 93% of the time the respondent claimed to be the victim. The victims of vandalism were as likely to be male as female, tended to be white, and had a mean age of 56.5 (Table 11a). In contrast, the majority of respondents claimed their offenders were male (85.0%), average age of 25.6 years. About 71.4% of the time the respondent or a household member could not recognize the offender (Table 11b). However, when the offender was recognized their relationship to the victim was typically a neighbor (30.0%), friend (25.0%), or a family member (10.0%).

Table 11. Property Crimes: Vandalism and Burglary Reporting

Crime Characteristics	Vandalism		Break into Home		Steal From Inside Home		Break into Hotel/Motel Room		Steal From Inside Hotel/Motel Room	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Did this incident occur in the town where you live NOW?										
Yes	73	94.8	34	91.9	34	91.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
No	4	5.2	3	8.1	3	8.1	3	100.0	4	100.0
Was this crime reported to police?										
Yes	40	50.6	25	65.8	20	54.1	3	100	1	25.0
No	39	49.4	13	34.2	17	45.9	0	0.0	3	75.0
If no, why wasn't this incident reported to police?										
Matter too trivial/Relationship with offender	18.0	48.6	4	36.4	11	64.7	--	--	--	--
Nothing could be done	8.0	21.6	4	36.4	2	11.8	--	--	--	--
Did not want to involve police	0.0	0.0	1	9.0	0	0.0	--	--	--	--
Other	11.0	29.8	2	18.2	4	23.5	--	--	--	--
Total	37.0	100.0	11	100.0	17	100.0	--	--	--	--

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.

Table 11a. Property Crimes: Vandalism Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Vandalism	
	n	%
Number of victims	140	100
Respondent was a victim		
Yes	66	93.0
No	5	7.0
Victim gender		
Male	56	53.3
Female	49	46.7
Victim race		
White	73	96.1
Other	3	3.9
Victim ethnicity		
Hispanic	4	5.4
Non-Hispanic	69	94.5
Victim age		
n	88	
Mean	56.5	
Standard Deviation	20.65	
Range	3-88	

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.

Table 11b. Property Crimes: Vandalism Offender Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	Vandalism	
	n	%
Number of offenders	41	100
Would you or a household member be able to recognize the offender?		
Yes	22	28.6
No	55	71.4
Offender gender		
Male	34	85.0
Female	6	15.0
Offender age		
n	23	
Mean	25.6	
Standard Deviation	12.47	
Range	15-50	
Race		
White	14	58.3
African American	2	8.3
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	1	4.2
Other	7	29.2
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	8	36.4
Non-Hispanic	14	63.6
Relationship to victim		
Neighbor	6	30.0
Friend	5	25.0
Family member	2	10.0
Other	7	35.0
Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?		
Alcohol only	5	25.0
Drugs only	3	15.0
Both	2	10.0
Unknown	7	35.0
None	3	15.0

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.

Burglary

The burglary victimization rate has for the most part declined from 1999 to 2003 (Table 9). This data indicates the burglary rate dropped 30.2% since 2001 and 55.6% since 1999. Data from police reports indicate a similar decrease in burglary incidents of 10% since 1998 (Elson 2003). Compared to data from the 2002 NCVS, Idaho's rate of 30.0 "thefts from inside the home" per 1,000 households is eight percent higher than the national rate of 27.7 (Rennison and Rand 2003).

More than half of the "break into property" (65.8%) and half of the "steal from inside home" (54.1%) crimes were reported to the police. All of the "break into hotel/motel room" incidents were reported to the police. However, only 25% of the "steal from inside hotel/motel room" crimes were reported to the police (see Table 11). The most common reasons for not reporting the crime to the police for all burglary offenses was that the "matter was too trivial", there was a "relationship with the offender," or "nothing could be done."

Similar to previous survey years, victims of breaking into buildings on property and stealing from inside buildings on property were equally likely to be male as female, tended to be in their late thirties to early forties, were white, and non-Hispanic (see Table 12). Referring to Table 12b, it appears that hotel burglary victims tend to be older and less racially diverse than residential burglary victims. However, the respondents were only asked to list the description of three household members affected by burglary. Therefore, it makes sense that the average age of residential burglary victims would be younger since it is more likely to include children as victims than hotel burglary victims, who are likely to be business people.

Most of the residential burglary offenders were not recognized, but when they were, they were usually male and in their twenties (see Table 12a). When the residential burglary offender was recognized it was typically someone the victim knew personally, such as a friend, family member, or neighbor. The majority (70%) of those who had someone break into their property did not know if the offender was using drugs or alcohol at the time, and 20% believed the person was using drugs only. Those who had someone steal from inside of buildings on their property were more likely to feel the person was either using alcohol, drugs, or both.

Victims whose hotel/motel room were broken into and could recognize who was responsible said the offender was male, white, Non-Hispanic, and using alcohol at the time of the incident. In contrast, most victims who had something stolen from a hotel/motel room and could identify the offender, described them as female, half as likely to be white as other, Non-Hispanic, and not known if they were using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident (See Table 12c).

Table 12. Property Crimes: Burglary Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Break Into Home		Steal From Inside Home	
	n	%	n	%
Number of victims	68	100	59	100
Respondent was a victim				
Yes	32	88.9	31	91.2
No	4	11.1	3	8.8
Victim gender				
Male	35	50.7	33	51.6
Female	34	49.3	31	48.4
Victim race				
White	38	92.7	38	95.0
African American	1	2.4	1	2.5
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	1	2.4	1	2.5
Other	1	2.4	0	0.0
Victim ethnicity				
Hispanic	1	2.8	0	0.0
Non-Hispanic	35	97.2	34	100
Victim age				
n	61		57	
Mean	39.9		41.7	
Standard Deviation	20.05		19.27	
Range	2-80		2-80	

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. As shown in this Table, respondents indicated a total of 68 victims but when asked about the gender of the victims, the numbers add up to 69. Percentages will not always add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 12a. Property Crimes: Burglary Offender Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	Break into Property		Steal from Inside Property	
	n	%	n	%
Number of offenders	19	100	23	100
Would you or a household member be able to recognize the offender?				
Yes	11	29.7	18	50
No	26	70.3	18	50
Offender gender				
Male	12	75.0	17	81.0
Female	4	25.0	4	19.0
Offender age				
n	12		14	
Mean	22.41		28.1	
Standard Deviation	8.29		13.11	
Range	13-40		13-53	
Race				
White	10	90.9	16	94.1
Other	1	9.1	1	5.9
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	1	9.1	1	5.9
Non-Hispanic	10	90.9	16	94.1
Relationship to victim				
Family Member	1	10	4	22.2
Neighbor	2	20	1	5.6
Friend	4	40	7	38.9
Other	3	30	6	33.3
Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?				
Alcohol only	0	0	1	20.0
Drugs only	2	20.0	2	40.0
Both	0	0	2	40.0
Unknown	7	70.0	0	0
None	1	10.0	0	0

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.

**Table 12b. Property Crimes: Burglary
Hotel/Motel Victim Characteristics**

Victim Characteristics	Break into Hotel		Steal from Hotel	
	n	%	n	%
Number of victims	9	100	6	100
Respondent was a victim				
Yes	2	67	4	100
No	1	33	0	0
Victim gender				
Male	3	50	3	50
Female	3	50	3	50
Victim race				
White	2	100	4	100
Victim ethnicity				
Hispanic	1	50	0	0
Non-Hispanic	1	50	4	100
Victim age				
n	5		6	
Mean	41.6		46.7	
Standard	9.55		18.04	
Range	28-51		19-70	

**Table 12c. Property Crimes: Burglary Hotel/Motel
Offender Characteristics**

Offender Characteristics	Break into Hotel		Steal from Hotel	
	n	%	n	%
Number of offenders	4	100	4	100
Would you or a household member be able to recognize the offender?				
Yes	1	33.3	1	25.0
No	2	66.7	3	75.0
Offender gender				
Male	3	100	1	25.0
Female	0	0	3	75.0
Offender age				
n	--		3	
Mean	--		19.3	
Standard Deviation	--		1.55	
Range	--		18-20	
Race				
White	1	100	1	50
Other	0	0	1	50
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic	1	100	1	100
Relationship to victim				
Family member	0	0	0	0
Neighbor	0	0	0	0
Friend	0	0	0	0
Stranger	0	0	0	0
Other	1	100	1	100
Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?				
Alcohol only	1	100	0	0
Drugs only	0	0	0	0
Both	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	100
None	0	0	0	0



Violent Crime

Violent Crime Highlights

Violent Crime Rates Decreased by 31%

The overall rate for violent crimes decreased 31% from 143.8 per 1,000 persons 18 years or older in 2001 to 99.6 per 1,000 persons 18 or older in 2003.

For the first time in the last three consecutive surveys, respondents reported fewer sexual assault, rape and attempted rape compared to those in 1999. Murder threats have significantly increased in 2003, while murder and murder attempts remained mostly unchanged from the rates reported in 2001.

Non-sexual assault had the largest consecutive rate decrease since 1999 to 2003. In 2003, nonsexual assault rates were 71.1 per 1,000 persons 18 or older, less than half what just to be in 1999.

Victim Characteristics

- In 2003 females were slightly more likely to be victims of violent crime (56%) than males. Adults age 18 to 20 were the most victimized by violent crime (60%). People living in the most urban areas of the state reported most violent crime (67%) than rural areas (33%).
- In 2003, about 77% of violent crime victimization affected members of households with annual incomes under \$40,000

Offender Characteristics

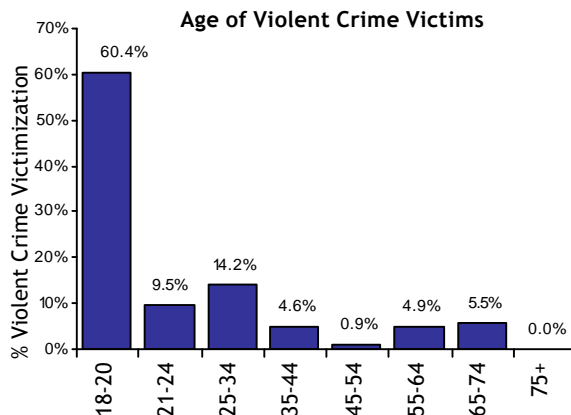
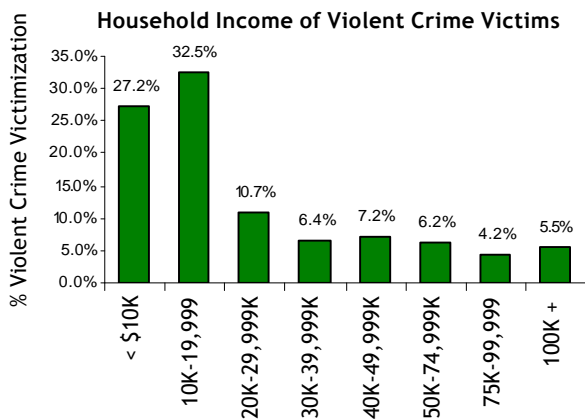
- Offenders were usually recognized by the victim 95% of the time.
- All offenders of rape were male and averaged 25 years old.
- Most offenders of non-sexual violent crime were male (85%), while 15% were female. The age range of the non-sexual violent crime offender was 13 to 73, averaging 28 years old.
- According to victims, offenders of sexual assault were either a friend (47%), a family member (21%), or a neighbor (16%). For non-sexual assault violent crime, 54% of offenders were family, neighbors, or friends.

Reported to Police in 2003

- ✎ 67% of sexual assault and rape incidents were reported to police. This percent is more than double the number of rapes reported in 2001 (33%).
- ✎ 52% of non-sexual assault incidents were reported to police. This percent is up 4% from the number of non-sexual assault incidents reported in 2001.

Reasons for not Reporting Violent Crime

- Did not want to involve police (40%)
- Due to relationship with offender (20%)
- Nothing could be done (20%)
- Matter too trivial (15%)



Violent Crime

Robbery

Robbery is a rare crime in Idaho according to previous Idaho victimization surveys and police reports. There were 2 robbery incidents identified by respondent households in the 2003 survey (see Table 13). The resulting rate is substantially lower than those reported in any of the previous survey administrations. Data from five victimization surveys indicate that Idahoan's experiences of robbery continues to fall from 3.0 per 1,000 households in 1997 to 1.6 per 1,000 households in 2003. This decline is reflected by police reports which indicate the robbery rate decreased from 2001 to 2002 by 3.7% to a rate of 18.1 per 100,000 (Elson 2003).

Assault

The data presented in Table 13 indicate that all physical assaults decreased from 1999 to 2003. From 2001 to 2003, the rates for three of the four types of physical assaults decreased. For instance, for the "assault with physical force" category, the rate for 2001 (25.0) fell to its lowest rate of 15.8 in ICVS history. Verbal confrontations were also down considerably in 2003 with a rate of 39.5, compared to 72.9 in 2001. Despite this decline, the rate of Idahoans experiencing total physical assault was about one and a half times higher than for the nation as reported by the NCVS.

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. However, 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).

As with previous survey years, around half of the assaults were reported to the police (51.9%) (Table 13a). The most common reasons given for not reporting were they "did not want to involve the police" (29.2%), "nothing could be done" (12.5%), or they had a "relationship with the offender" (12.5%).

The victims of these non-sexual assaults were almost as likely to be female (49.3%) as male (50.7%) and most likely to be non-Hispanic (81.1%). Compared to the survey in 2001, this year's victims were a little bit younger (mean of 27.5) than 2001 victims (mean of 32.9). In addition, this year's victims as a group appear more racially diverse than 2001 victims, with 91.1% being white this year, compared to 97.5% being white in 2001 (see Table 13b).

Almost all of the assaults happened in the current town of the household respondent (77.4%) (Table 13a). The majority of respondents (85.2%), indicated that the offender could be recognized by the victim or other household member (see Table 13c). In fact, over half of the offenders were neighbors, family members or friends of the victimized household (54.4%).

Of the offenders seen or recognized, most were younger than the victim (mean of 26.6 years), were white (70.2%), non-Hispanic (66.7%), and male (84.7%). As with this year's victims, offenders also appeared to be more racially diverse than those in the 2001 survey year. In 2001, offenders were 89.8% white, and 76.4% were non-Hispanic. This year's offenders were similar to 2001 offenders in that respondents believed that over 38% were drinking, on drugs, or both, at the time of the offense (compared to 40%).

Table 13. Violent Crimes: Nonsexual Assault

Crime Type	Threat/ Attack	Rates per 1,000 households					NCVS ^b
		2003	2001	2000	1999	1997 ^a	
n = 1,265							
Robbery	2	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.2
Assault with a gun	5	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.3	4.2	
Assault with other weapon	6	4.7	4.3	4.4	7.5	8.9	2.9
Assault with a thrown object	7	5.5	5.6	5.2	13.1	19.6	
Assault with physical force	20	15.8	25.0	36.2	22.4	38.6	
Total physical assault	38	30.0	41.0	53.8	53.2	71.3	19.8
Verbal confrontations	50	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. Therefore, comparison of these rates between years must be viewed with some caution. Also, the sample size for the three years of the survey administration differed each year (it was 1682 in 1997, 1076 in 1999 and 2489 in 2000).

^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, August 2003. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub>.

Table 13a. Violent Crimes: Reporting Nonsexual Assault

Crime Characteristics	All Non-Sexual Violent Crime	
	n	%
Did this incident occur in the town where you live NOW?		
Yes	41	77.4
No	12	22.6
Was this crime reported to police?		
Yes	28	51.9
No	26	48.1
If no, why wasn't this incident reported to police?		
Did not want to involve police	7	29.2
Nothing could be done	3	12.5
Relationship with offender	3	12.5
Matter too trivial	2	8.3

Table 13b. Violent Crimes: Nonsexual Assault Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Non-Sexual Violent Crime	
	n	%
Number of victims	93	100
Respondent was a victim		
Yes	29	53.7
No	25	46.3
Victim gender		
Male	34	50.7
Female	33	49.3
Victim race		
White	51	91.1
African American	1	1.8
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	1	1.8
Other	3	5.4
Victim ethnicity		
Hispanic	10	18.9
Non-Hispanic	43	81.1
Victim age		
n	63	
Mean	27.5	
Standard Deviation	17.26	
Range	3-72	

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.

Table 13c. Violent Crimes: Non-sexual Assault Offender Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	Non-Sexual Violent Crime	
	n	%
Number of offenders	64	100
Would you or a household member be able to recognize the offender?		
Yes	46	85.2
No	8	14.8
Offender gender		
Male	50	84.7
Female	9	15.3
Offender age		
n	47	
Mean	26.6	
Standard Deviation	13.71	
Range	13-73	
Race		
White	33	70.2
African American	2	4.3
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	1	2.1
Asian, Pacific Islander	0	0
Other	12	25.5
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	15	33.3
Non-Hispanic	30	66.7
Relationship to victim		
Family Member	5	10.9
Neighbor	7	15.2
Friend	13	28.3
Stranger	0	0
Other	21	45.7
Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?		
Alcohol only	10	22.7
Drugs only	3	6.8
Both	4	9.1
Unknown	17	38.7
None	10	22.7

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.

Murder

The murder rate, as with most rare and heinous crimes, fluctuates from year to year. For instance, the ICVS rate for murder related crimes in 2003 (19.8) was over six points more than it was for 2001 (13.4). Further, the 2001 ICVS murder related crime rate was two points less than it was for either 2000 or 1999 (see Table 14). Since the actual murder rate (.8) was virtually the same as that of the 2001 data (.9), the real difference came in the rate of attempted murder (an increase of 4.1 points) and murder threats (an increase of 2.2 points).

Table 14. Violent Crimes: Murder^a

Crime Type	Threat/ Actual	Rates per 1,000 households				
		2003	2001	2000	1999	1997 ^b
Murder threat	16	12.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	--
Murder attempt ^c	8	6.3	2.2	5.2	3.7	--
Murder	1	0.8	0.9	0	1.9	2.4
Total murder related crime	25	19.8	13.4	15.5	15.8	--

^a The NCVS doesn't include data on persons murdered in the United States. The Uniform Crime Reports for 1997 would indicate that 6.8 murders occurred per 100,000 inhabitants of the U.S.

^b The 1997, 1999 and 2000 rates are taken from the final reports for the statewide victimization survey studies for those years (Crank et al. 1997; Stohr et al. 1999; Stohr et al. 2000).

^c Both the attempt and the actual murder offense were only asked of those respondents who indicated that a household member had been threatened with murder.

Sexual Assault and Rape

Like the crime of murder, sexual assaults and rapes are relatively rare and heinous crimes that tend to vary considerably from year to year. Moreover, police reports and reports to victimization survey researchers may not be accurate, which may produce capricious rates. However, having used the same questions in the last four years, we have found considerably stable annual rates for 2000 and 2001. Nonetheless, the rate of sexual assault decreased in 2003 by 42%. Further, the amount of attempted rape appears to have decreased 38% for 2003 after having increased 29.5% from 2002 to 2001 (see Table 15).

The NCVS data for sexual assault and rape indicate that the national victimization rates were significantly lower than the corresponding ICVS rates (Rennison and Rand, 2003). The data from five years of police reports for "forcible sex offenses" suggests a somewhat steady increase in this crime from 1997 to 2002, when it peaked at 1,745 victimizations. "Forcible rape" reports have also increased since 1997. Although there was a decline in 2000, the 2002 amount of 500 incidents of forcible rape is the highest yet.

“Forcible Fondling” has also noticeably increased from 1997 to 2002, though the amount has stabilized around 1,100 since peaking in 2000. Police report data also indicates that “forcible sodomy” and “sexual assault with an object,” have increased from 2001 to 2002 (Elson 2003).

As expected, the reporting of sexual victimization crimes to the police is low. However, the reporting of these crimes has not been consistent for the last three survey administrations. For 2000, 60% of sexual assaults and rapes were reported to the police. Only 22.9% of victims in 2001 reported this crime to the police. Then in 2003, 66.7% of victims reported sexual assaults and rapes to the police. Reasons given for not reporting sexual victimization to the police in 2003 were that the “matter was too trivial,” “nothing could be done,” the victim “did not want to involve the police,” or they had a “relationship with the offender” (see Table 15a).

Victims of these crimes were white (100%), averaged 20.9 years of age, and were overwhelmingly female (95.5%). About 42.9% of these victims had received counseling or medical attention because of the crime. Nineteen percent of victims had obtained a protection order as a result of the abuse. None of these protection orders had been violated at the time the survey was administered (see Table 15b).

Most victims (95.2%) recognized their offenders. Offenders were typically a friend of the victim (47.4%), and on average older than victims (25 years old). All offenders were male, 61.1% were white, and 57.9% were non-Hispanic. Thirty-five percent of the offenders received counseling due to the offense. Most of the time the victim either did not know or did not think that the offender was on drugs at the time of the offense. However, 33.3% of victims thought the offender was using either alcohol or both drugs and alcohol at the time of the offense (see Table 15c).

Table 15. Violent Crimes: Sexual Assault and Rape

Crime Type	n	Rates X 1,000 households				Rates X 1,000 Persons ICVS adjusted	
		2003	2001	2000	1999	to NCVS ^a	NCVS ^b
N=2,317							
Sexual assault	7	5.5	9.5	9.7	7.5	2.0	1.1
Attempted rape	2	1.6	2.59	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
Rape	2	1.6	1.73	--	--	0.6	0.4
Total attempted and rape	4	3.2	4.3	2	0.9	1.2	1.1
Total sexual assault and rape	11	8.7	13.8	11.7	8.4	3.2	2.2

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>.

Table 15a. Violent Crimes: Sexual Assault and Rape Reporting

Crime Characteristics	Sexual Assault	
	n	%
Did this incident occur in the town where you live NOW?		
Yes	16	76.2
No	5	22.8
Was this crime reported to police?		
Yes	14	66.7
No	7	33.3
If no, why wasn't this incident reported to police?		
Matter too Trivial	1	20.0
Nothing Could Be Done	1	20.0
Did not Want to Involve Police	1	20.0
Relationship with Offender	1	20.0
Other	1	20.0
In what location did this offense occur?		
Home	9	42.9
Work/Job	3	14.3
Park	1	4.8
Other	8	38.1

Table 15b. Violent Crimes: Sexual Assault^a and Rape Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	Sexual Assault	
	n	%
Number of victims	22	100
Respondent was a victim		
Yes	6	28.6
No	15	71.4
Victim gender		
Male	1	4.5
Female	21	95.5
What action did you take or services did you seek out because of the abuse?		
Medical attention	2	9.5
Private counseling	6	28.6
Counseling from clergy	1	4.8
Obtained protection order	4	19.0
Other action taken	8	38.1
If protection order...		
Did abuser violate order at any time?		
Yes	0	0.0
No	4	100
Did the offender receive any counseling?		
Yes	7	35.0
Unsure	6	30.0
Offenders were children	7	35.0
Victim race		
White	21	100.0
Victim ethnicity		
Hispanic	2	9.5
Non-Hispanic	19	90.5
Victim age		
n	21	
Mean	20.9	
Standard Deviation	12.75	
Range	1-58	

a. Including unwanted touching

**Table 15c. Violent Crimes: Sexual Assault^a and Rape
Offender Characteristics**

Offender Characteristics	Sexual Assault	
	n	%
Number of offenders	21	100
Would you or a household member be able to recognize the offender?		
Yes	20	95.2
No	1	4.8
Relationship to victim		
Family member	4	21.1
Neighbor	3	15.8
Friend	9	47.4
Other	3	15.8
Offender gender		
Male	21	100
Female	0	0.0
Offender age		
n	17	
Mean	25	
Standard Deviation	9.99	
Range	6-45	
Offender race		
White	11	61.1
Other race	7	38.9
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	8	42.1
Non-Hispanic	11	57.9
Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?		
Alcohol only	2	11.1
Drugs only	0	0.0
Both	4	22.2
Unknown	9	50.0
None	3	16.7

a. Including unwanted touching



Child Abuse

Child Abuse Highlights

Child Abuse Decreased by 48.5%

Children Under 13

Approximately 16 of every 1,000 children were victims of child abuse in 2003. This is a 48.5% decrease from 2001, where 30.7 of every 1,000 children were victimized.

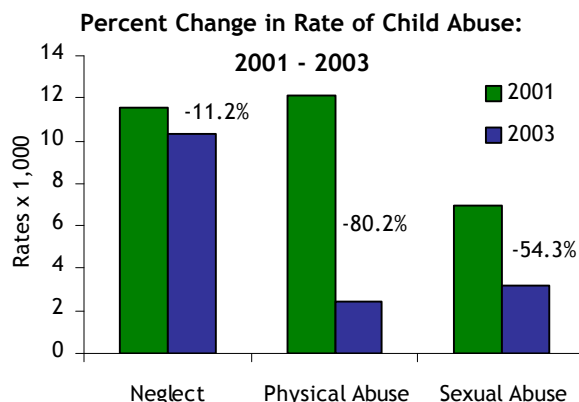
Incidents where the victim was subject to inappropriate touching of sexually sensitive areas; such as breasts, buttocks or genital areas decreased 77.1% from 2001.

Neglecting to meet the child's need for food, drink, shelter, safety, supervision, or a clean environment decreased 11.2% from 2001. Children experiencing physical harm, such as a hit, push, kick, grab or shake, decreased 80.2% from reported abuse in 2001.

Not included in the overall rate of child abuse but still important; exposure to sexually explicit materials via the internet increased by 21.4%. In addition, exposure to other sexually explicit materials or sexual acts; (including magazines, movies, cable TV, etc.) more than doubled from the rates in 2001.

Victim Characteristics

- Victims of child abuse under age 13 were more likely to be female (52.7%) than male (47.4%).
- The average age of the child victim was 6.7.
- Child abuse occurred an average of 2.5 times before the abuse was reported to the police.
- 87.5% of the victims of child abuse were abused by the same offender each time.



Offender Characteristics

- In 2003, males (55.6%) were more likely to be offenders of child abuse than females (44.4%)
- The average age of offenders was 39.9.
- 93.8% of the offenders were recognized by their victims. Most recognized offenders were family members (71.4%), rather than neighbors (7.1%), friends (7.1%), or other (14.3%).
- 46.7% of offenders were under the influence of alcohol (26.7%) or drugs (20%) at the time of the abuse. None were under the influence of both. However, for one-third of the offenders, the respondent did not know if the perpetrator was using alcohol or drugs.

Reported to Police in 2003

- 🚓 43.8% of the incidents were reported to the police, typically by a parent, friend or a neighbor.
- 🚓 In 66.7% of the reported incidents, the police did nothing, in 33.4% they conducted a 'welfare check' or contacted Health and Welfare.

Reasons for not Reporting Child Abuse

- Private matter (42.9%)
- Family would split (7.1%)
- Discouraged by family (7.1%)
- Fear of jail (7.1%)
- Worried what others would think (7.1%)
- Combinations of other reasons (28.6%)

Child Abuse

Respondents in households who had children visiting or living in their home in the last 12 months were asked questions regarding the children's physical and sexual abuse. Responses indicated that 29.0 of every 1,000 households with children had children who experienced neglect. In addition, a rate of 6.7 of every 1,000 households with children experienced physical abuse. Inappropriate touching of sexually sensitive areas and sexually offensive behavior was reported to affect 8.9 of every 1,000 households with children in 2003; forty-five percent decrease from 2001(see Table 16).

Less than half of respondents (43.8%) indicated the abuse was reported to the police. When reported, the parents were most often the ones who called the police (as compared to another family member, a neighbor, friend, the school, or the child). The children had been abused an average of 2.5 times before the police were called (see Table 16a). When the abuse was reported; 66.7% of the time the police did nothing, 16.7% of the time health and welfare was contacted, and 16.7% the police did a "welfare check."

The victims of neglect and physical and sexual abuse were on average 6 to 7 years old (the upper range limited to 12). Victims of child abuse were almost as likely to be female (52.6%) as male (47.4%) (see Table 16a). In the 18 cases in which the offender characteristics were known, they tended to be about 40 years old (mean of 39.9), but ranged in age from 14 - 45 (see Table 16b). Child abusers were predominately white (93.8%), non-Hispanic (93.8%) and nearly as likely to be female (44.4%) as male (55.6%). Offenders also tended to be family members (71.4%), though one was a neighbor. None of the offenders were strangers. About 26.7% of the time the respondent believed the offender was using alcohol, and 20.0% the offender was using drugs.

Other questions asked in this section of the ICVS concerned whether the children (12 years old and younger) living in the household had ever been exposed to sexually explicit material through the internet, television, and/or printed materials.

Respondents indicated that if children were exposed to sexually explicit materials, the most common media source was through television (Table 16c). The second most common means of exposure to sexually explicit material was through the internet or through other means like magazines, movies, etc.

Table 16. Child Abuse Rates Per 1,000 Households

Offense Type	2003 Rates per 1,000 Households		2001 Rates per 1,000 Households		
	Total	With Children in Household	All Households	With Children in Household	All Households
n = 1,265 All households					
n = 445 (with children in the home)					
In the past year did anyone, including neighbors, friends, baby sitters, relatives, household members, or any others, subject any children in the household 12 years of age or younger to the following:					
Inappropriate touching of sexually sensitive areas; such as breasts, buttocks or genital areas	1	2.2	0.8	8.1	3.5
Any lewd, sexually offensive behavior; such as exposure of breasts, buttocks or genital areas	3	6.7	2.4	8.1	3.5
Total sexual abuse of children	4	8.9	3.2	16.2	7.0
Neglect to meet their needs for food, drink, shelter, safety, supervision, or a clean environment for a period of several hours or more	13	29.0	10.3	27.5	11.6
Hit, push, kick, grab or shake them, or otherwise physically harm them	3	6.7	2.4	21.4	12.1
Total child abuse	20	44.6	15.8	65.1	30.7

Table 16a. Child Abuse: Victim and Reporting Characteristics

Child Abuse Victim Characteristics	2003		2001	
	n	%	n	%
Number of abused children under age 12	19	100	67	100
Would you or a household member be able to recognize the offender?				
Yes	15	93.8	--	--
No	1	6.3	--	--
Victim age				
n	16		67	
Mean	6.7		6.4	
Range	2-12		1-12	
Victim gender				
Male	9	47.4	24	52.0
Female	10	52.6	26	48.0
Times abused before reported to police				
Average per Child	2.5		5.1	
Was the abuse reported to police?				
Yes	7	43.8	22	61.1
No	9	56.3	14	38.9
If no, why wasn't the abuse reported? (Can choose more than one)				
Private matter	6	42.9	0	0.0
Discouraged by family	1	7.1	1	8.3
Discouraged by others	0	0.0	5	41.7
Family would split	1	7.1	1	8.3
Fear of jail	1	7.1	0	0.0
Worried about what others would think	1	7.1	0	0.0
Other	4	28.6	5	41.7
Who called police?				
Parent	5	71.4	7	43.8
Child	0	0.0	2	12.5
Family member	1	14.3	3	18.8
Neighbor	0	0.0	1	6.3
Friend	1	14.3	2	12.5
School	0	0.0	1	6.3
What happened when the abuse was reported?				
Police did nothing	4	66.7	3	9.7
Abuser arrested	0	0.0	4	12.9
Abuser removed temporarily	0	0.0	5	16.1
Health and Welfare contacted	1	16.7	9	29.0
Police did a "welfare check"	1	16.7	0	0.0
Police did not respond	0	0.0	1	3.2
Other	0	0.0	9	29.0

Table 16b. Child Abuse: Offender Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	2003		2001	
	n	Percent	n	Percent
Same offender each time				
Yes	14	87.5	32	84.2
No	2	12.5	6	15.8
Offender age				
n	12		42	
Mean	39.9		29.9	
Range	14-45		5-52	
Offender race				
White	15	93.8	34	91.9
African American	0	0	1	2.7
American Indian	0	0	2	5.4
Other	1	6.3	0	0.0
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	1	6.3	3	10.3
Non-Hispanic	15	93.8	26	89.7
Offender gender				
Male	10	55.6	28	45.9
Female	8	44.4	33	54.1
Relationship to victim				
Family member	10	71.4	15	71.4
Neighbor	1	7.1	2	9.5
Friend	1	7.1	0	0.0
Stranger	0	0.0	1	4.8
Other	2	14.3	3	14.3
Offender use of alcohol or drugs				
Alcohol only	4	26.7	3	7.7
Drugs only	3	20.0	2	5.1
Both	0	0.0	6	15.4
Unknown	5	33.3	17	43.6
None	3	20.0	11	28.2

Table 16c. Child Exposure to Sexually Explicit Material

Offense Type	Total	2003 Rates per 1,000 Households		2001 Rates per 1,000 Households	
		With Children in Household	All Households	With Children in Household	All Households
Children ages 12 and under, exposed to sexually explicit materials from:					
Internet	18	40.2	14.2	27.5	11.7
Television	40	89.3	31.6	94.6	40.1
Other sexually explicit materials or sexual acts; including magazines, movies, cable TV, etc.	15	33.5	11.9	13.2	5.6
Total Child Media Exposure	73	162.9	57.7	135.3	57.4



Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence Highlights

Domestic Violence Increased by 82.5%

The rate of domestic violence increased from the 2001 survey by 82.5%, from 26.4 per 1,000 persons 18 or older to 48.2 in 2003. However, this rate is only 12.1% higher than the domestic violence rate in 2000 (43.0 per 1,000 persons 18 years or older).

Victims of domestic violence had experienced an average of 15 abusive episodes in the last year.

About 15.1% of incidents of domestic violence were reported to the police. In 88.9% of the reported incidents, the offender was arrested or removed from the premises.

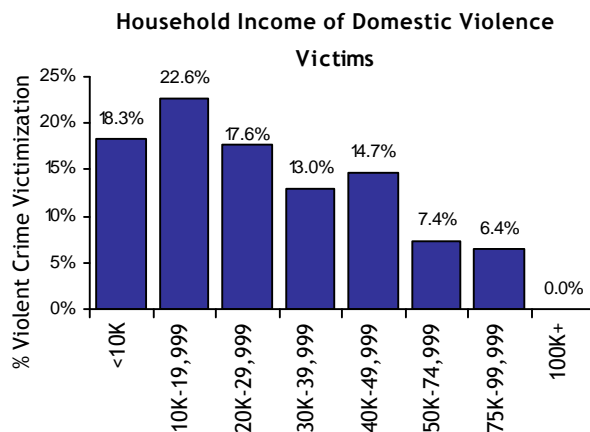
About one third of victims of domestic violence continued residing with the person who abused them.

About 75.0% of persons experiencing domestic violence at least once in their life were female, 25.0% were male.

Children were present in 48.0% of domestic violence incidents, an improvement from 2001 where children were present in 52.5% of incidents.

Victim Characteristics

- In 2003, females in intimate relationships were at greater risk of being victims of domestic violence than males (76.7% versus 23.3%).
- Domestic violence victims ranged in age between 21 and 74. Over half (53.7%) of the victims were between the ages of 21 and 34.
- 71.2% of domestic violence victims reported an annual household income of \$40,000 or less.



Offender Characteristics

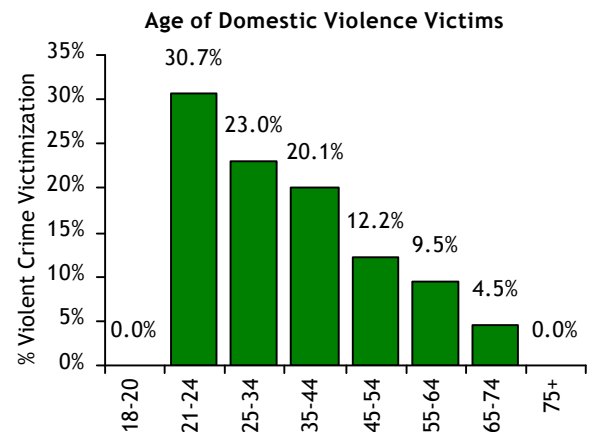
- Offenders on average were slightly older (aged 43.0 years) compared to victims (aged 42.5 years).
- Victims reported that 37.5% of offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both at the time of the incident.
- 73.8% of offenders of domestic violence had not received any counseling or other type of help since the incident.

Reported to Police in 2003

- In 2003 there was a 3.5% increase in the number of incidents of domestic violence reported to the police, from 40.3% in 2001 to 43.8% in 2003.

Reasons for not Reporting Domestic Violence

- Police wouldn't do anything (26.7%)
- Private matter (20.0%)
- Abuse not that bad (13.3%)
- Offender would not allow a report (8.9%)
- Abuse would get worse (2.2%)
- Abuse was my fault (2.2%)
- Combination of other reasons (26.7%)



Domestic Violence

The figures presented in the domestic violence tables (Tables 17-17e) provide an indication of the extent of violence that occurs between intimate partners. ICVS survey data indicates that all categories of domestic violence have progressively increased every survey year since 1999; except for an 38.6% drop in 2001. ICVS survey data for 2003 indicates that for the combination of all categories of domestic violence – physical, sexual, emotional and stalking – there was an 82.6% increase in rates from 2001 to 2003 (Table 17). Police reports of domestic violence indicate a similar pattern. Analysis of this data reveals that “intimate partner violence” has steadily increased by two percent each year from 1999 until 2002, when it dropped again by three percent (Kifer 2003).

ICVS data shows that victims of domestic violence rarely report their abuse to the police. Victims were much more likely to report the offense in 2001 (40.3%) than they had been in either 2003 (15.1%), 2000 (17.0%), or 1999 (11.1%) (Table 17a). For 2003, the combined total number of domestic violence incidents (including emotional, physical, and sexual abuse) averaged per victim was 15.0. The victim estimated that abuse happened about 5 times (mean 5.4) before the police were called. If the police were called, the majority of victims (62.5%) said they were the one who called the police. When the police were not called, the victims indicated that the reason was because the police wouldn't do anything (26.7%), the abuse was a private matter (20%), or the abuse wasn't that bad (13.3%).

When the police responded, the abuser was arrested in seven cases (77.8%), in one case the abuser was removed (11.1%) and in the other case the victim was arrested (11.1%). Of the 8 victims who rated the services provided by the police when they responded, 75% thought the service was excellent and the other 25% thought it was fair (see Table 17a). ICVS data from previous years indicates that the police are taking more enforcement actions towards domestic violence and that victims are rating the police services more positively. For example, in 2001, the police responded to the situation by arresting or removing the abuser only 21% of the time. In addition, although 75% of the victims in this year's survey rated police services positively; only 56% in 2001, 54% in 2000 and 33% in 1999 rated police services positively.

The most common action or service sought out by victims in response to the abuse was for counseling through either private (28.3%) or clerical (7.5%) services. Other common responses were for a separation or divorce from the offender (20.8%), obtaining a protection order (11.3%), seeking medical attention (5.7%), going to a shelter (3.8%), or other action (18.9%). None reported to have taken “no action.” This proactive response is reflected by victim reports that 67.4% of them no longer reside with the abuser. According to victim respondents, only 26.2% of abusers received any counseling or other type of help since the incident.

The majority of victims of domestic violence in the 2003 survey year were either married or living with their partner during the last 12 months (59%), and had an average age in the early forties, with a range of 21-74 (see Table 17c). They were usually white (74%) and female (76.7%). Those victims who had experienced domestic violence in their lifetime had similar characteristics in that they were middle aged (mean of 48.5 years), non-Hispanic (93.6%) and female (75.6%) (Table 17e). However, 2003 responding victims tended to be more racially diverse than lifetime victims and victims in previous surveys. In previous survey years, the percentage of victims of domestic violence who were white ranged in the 90's. Only 74% of the responding victims in 2003 were white, with 13.7% being Asian/Pacific Islanders, 1.4% being black, and 11% being of some other race.

Domestic violence offenders tended to be in their early forties, with a range in age from 18 to 74. They were usually white (91.3%), non-Hispanic (87.2%), and male (82.6%). Victim respondents indicated that they believed 37.5% of the offenders were using alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the incident (see Table 17d). In addition, children were present during the abuse 48% of the time.

Table 17. Domestic Violence

Offense Type	Total	Domestic Violence Rates X 1,000 persons			
		2003	2001	2000	1999
n = 1,265					
During your lifetime, have you ever been a victim of domestic violence?	202	160	168.3	--	--
In the past 12 months has your spouse or significant other:					
Abused you emotionally, examples would include name-calling, control of money, friends and time, or treating you in a belittling way.	38	30.0	17.7	25.7	24.2
Repeatedly followed, harassed, or watched, sent unsolicited phone or email or received other unwelcome communications that frightened or concerned you or that made you fear for your safety	9	7.1	3.5	10.9	5.6
Abused you physically by hitting, pushing, shoving or choking	11	8.7	3.9	4.4	1.9
Abused you sexually through forced or unwanted sex	3	2.4	1.3	2.0	0.0
Total Domestic Violence	61	48.2	26.4	43.0	31.7

Table 17a. Domestic Violence: Incidence and Reporting Characteristics

Incidence and Reporting Characteristics	2003		2001		2000		1999	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Were any of the incidents reported to the police?								
Yes	8	15.1	27	40.3	6	8.5	1	3.7
Yes some	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	8.5	2	7.4
No	45	84.9	40	59.7	59	83.1	24	88.9
What did the police do? (Possible mutiple answers)								
Abuser was arrested	7	77.8	4	12.1	1	8.0	--	--
Abuser was removed	1	11.1	3	9.1	0	0.0	--	--
Victim arrested	1	11.1	3	9.1	0	0.0	--	--
Police calmed down the parties	0	0.0	11	33.3	2	15.4	--	--
Police did nothing	0	0.0	6	18.2	3	23.1	--	--
Victim referred to services	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	--	--
Other	0	0.0	5	15.2	7	53.8	--	--
Based on the most recent report, please rate the services provided by the police								
1 Poor	0	0.0	2	8.0	2	15.4	1	33.3
2 Fair	2	25.0	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3 Neutral	0	0.0	4	16.0	4	30.8	1	33.3
4 Good	0	0.0	9	36.0	3	23.1	1	33.3
5 Excellent	6	75.0	5	20.0	4	30.8	0	0.0
Total number of times domestic abuse happened								
Average per victim	15.0		7.2		3.6		--	
If reported, number times abuse happened before police were called								
Mean	5.4		5.9		2.9		3.0	
Who called the police?								
Respondent	5	62.5	0	0.0	9	69.2	2	50.0
Other family member	1	12.5	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Neighbor	1	12.5	0	0.0	2	15.4	0	0.0
Parent	0	0.0	19	86.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Person	1	12.5	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	50.0
Why not reported to police (Possible multiple answers)								
Police wouldn't do anything	12	26.7	6	17.1	5	7.9	1	3.4
Private matter	9	20.0	17	48.6	7	11.1	7	24.1
Abuse not that bad	6	13.3	0	0.0	26	41.3	10	34.5
Offender would not allow a report	4	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Abuse would get worse	1	2.2	1	2.9	2	3.2	1	3.4
Abuse my fault	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	3.4
Other reason	12	26.7	11	31.4	22	34.9	9	31.0

Table 17b. Domestic Violence: Response to Abuse, Current Status and Programming

Response and Programming	2003		2001		2000		1999	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
What action did you take or services did you seek out because of the abuse?								
Sought private counseling	15	28.3	16	21.9	15	19.23	3	10.3
Separated or divorced	11	20.8	25	34.2	6	7.7	5	17.2
Obtained protection order	6	11.3	8	11.0	1	1.3	1	3.4
Sought clergy counseling	4	7.5	4	5.5	1	1.3	0	0.0
Sought medical attention	3	5.7	11	15.1	1	1.3	1	3.4
Other legal action	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Went to a shelter	2	3.8	2	2.7	0	0	1	3.4
No action taken	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	53.8	11	37.9
Other action taken	10	18.9	7	9.6	12	15.4	7	24.1
If you obtained a protection order:								
Did you proceed with getting a civil protection order from the court?	6	100	7	70.0	--	--	--	--
Did the abuser violate the protection order at any time?	4	66.7	2	20.0	--	--	--	--
Did you report the protection order violation to the Police?	4	66.7	1	10.0	--	--	--	--
If you reported the violation, what did the police do?								
Victim arrested	1	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	3	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Are you currently residing with the person who abused you?								
Yes	14	32.6	17	27.4	41	50.6	17	60.7
No	29	67.4	45	72.6	40	49.4	11	39.3
Did the person who abused you receive any counseling or other type of help since the incident?								
Yes	11	26.2	17	27.4	22	28.2	8	27.6
No	31	73.8	45	72.5	45	57.7	19	65.5
Unsure	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	14.1	2	6.9
Are you aware of any Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault Programs in your area?^a								
Yes	**	**	35	61.4	59	72.8	18	75.0
No	**	**	22	38.6	22	27.2	6	25.0
Have you received help from a program that assists or provides shelter to victims in Idaho?								
Yes	**	**	6	12.2	7	8.4	2	11.1
No	**	**	43	87.8	76	91.6	16	88.9
Please rate the services you have received from victim assistance programs in Idaho								
1 Very Poor	**	**	1	14.3	4	10	1	1.0
3 Neutral	**	**	2	28.6	6	15		
4 Good	**	**			5	12.5		
5 Very good	**	**	4	57.1	25	62.5	1	1.0

^a After the 1997 survey this question was worded differently: "Are you aware of Victim/Witness, Domestic Violence Programs, or Sexual Assault Programs in your area that you could contact or where you could go when you need help or services as a victim of a crime?"

** Missing or unreliable responses

Table 17c. Domestic Violence: Victim Characteristics

Domestic Violence	2003		2001		2000		1999	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Victim age								
Mean	42.5		37.9		41.8		--	
Range	21-74		21-64		19-74		--	
Victim race								
White	54	74.0	56	94.9	73	91.3	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	13.7	0	0	2	2.5	--	--
Black	1	1.4	0	0	0	0	--	--
American Indian	0	0.0	3	5.1	3	3.8		
Other	8	11.0	0	0	2	2.5	--	--
Victim ethnicity								
Hispanic	5	8.2	4	7.4	--	--	--	--
Non-Hispanic	56	91.8	50	92.6	--	--	--	--
Marital status								
Married	23	37.7	18	30.0	51	61.4	--	--
Divorced	14	23.0	18	30.0	18	21.7	--	--
Living with significant other	13	21.3	4	6.7	7	8.4	--	--
Single, never married	5	8.2	6	10.0	2	2.4	--	--
Separated	2	3.3	14	23.3	5	6.0	--	--
Involved in intimate relation	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	--	--
Widowed	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	--	--
Were any children at home during the abuse?								
Yes	24	48.0	32	52.5	22	28.2	10	43.5
No	26	52.0	29	47.5	56	71.8	13	56.5
Victim gender*								
Female		76.7		69.5		71.1		--
Male		23.3		30.5		28.9		--

Gender percentages based on relative sample and population proportions

Table 17d. Domestic Violence: Offender Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	2003	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	38	82.6
Female	8	17.4
Age		
Mean	43.0	
Range	18-74	
Race		
White	42	91.3
Other	4	8.7
Offender ethnicity		
Hispanic	6	12.8
Non-Hispanic	41	87.2
Offender using alcohol or drugs		
Alcohol only	8	16.7
Drugs only	4	8.3
Both	6	12.5
Unknown	7	14.6
None	23	47.9

Table 17e. Lifetime Domestic Violence: Victim Characteristics

Lifetime Domestic Violence	2003		2001	
	n	%	n	%
Victim age				
Mean	48.5		45.0	
Range	19-84		18-95	
Victim race				
White	185	93.0	372	97.4
African American	1	0.5	1	0.3
American Indian	6	3.0	4	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.5	1	0.3
Other	6	3.0	4	1.0
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	13	6.4	11	3.2
Non-Hispanic	189	93.6	320	93.3
Don't Know	--	--	12	3.5
Victim gender*				
Male		24.4		29.3
Female		75.6		70.7

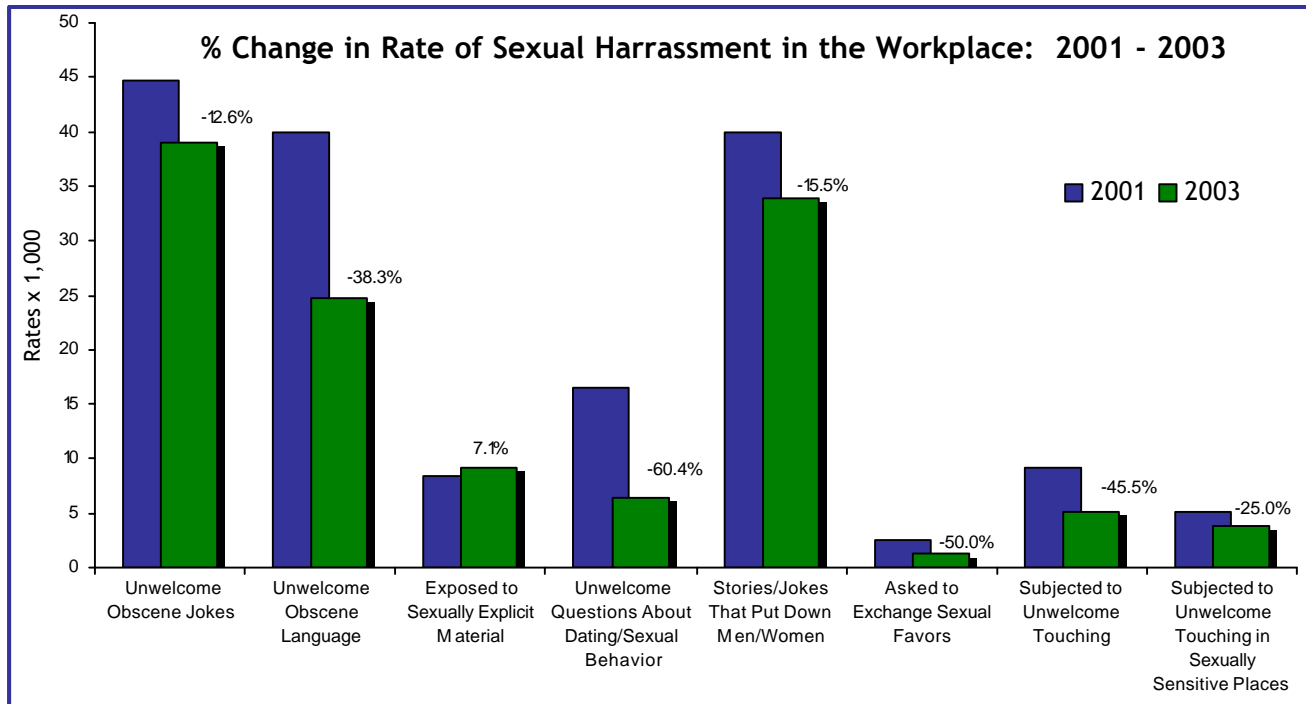
Gender percentages based on relative sample and population proportions

Sexual Harrassment in the Workplace

Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Highlights

Sexual Harrassment in the Workplace Decreased by 17%

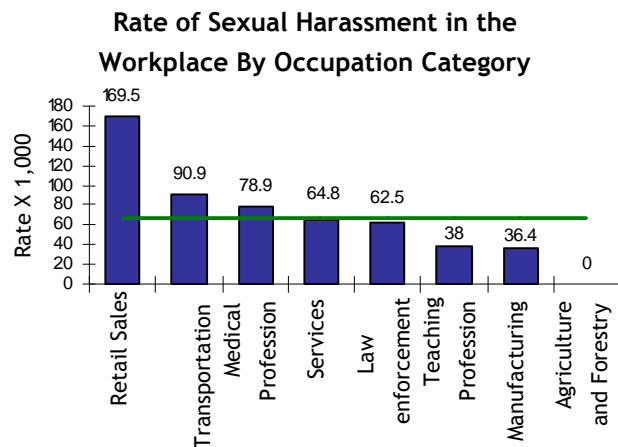
Overall sexual harassment in the workplace decreased 17% from 2001, to its lowest since 1999. The rate of sexual harrassment in 2003 was 190.9 per thousand working people 18 years or older. Sexual harassment was classified into eight subcategories, as represented by the following chart.



All categories of sexual harassment in the workplace decreased from 2001, with the exception of a 7% increase in the rate of victims being exposed to a display of offensive sexually explicit materials while on the job.

The amount of harassment in the workplace varied for each of the job categories. Respondents working in retail sales occupations reported most of the sexual harassment in the workplace at rates of 170 incidents for every 1,000 persons working in retail. The rest of the occupations had reported sexual harassment rates lower than 100 for every 1,000 people working within the occupation.

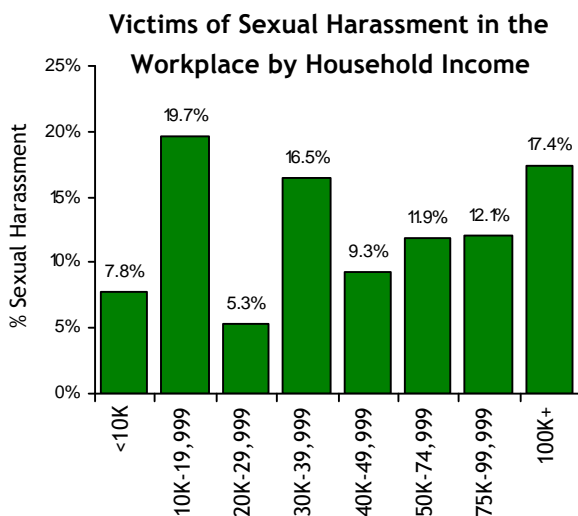
Occupation	%Harrassment
Retail Sales	31.3%
Transportation	16.8%
Medical Profession	14.6%
Services	12.0%
Law Enforcement	11.6%
Teaching Profession	7.0%
Manufacturing	6.7%
Agriculture	0.0%



Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Highlights Continued

Victim Characteristics

- Victims of sexual harassment in the workplace were usually people with full-time (72.0%) and/or permanent (87.5%) rather than temporary employment.
- Females (75.0%) were more likely to be victims of sexual harassment in the workplace than males (25.0%).
- 86.0% of victims of sexual harassment in the workplace were between 18 to 44 years of age. However, the age group most victimized (52.4%) was between 18 to 24.
- Sexual harassment victimization exists across all income categories. However, nearly half of all victimization occurred among those making less than \$40,000 per year. Sexual harassment for those making \$40,000 and above tended to increase as income increased.



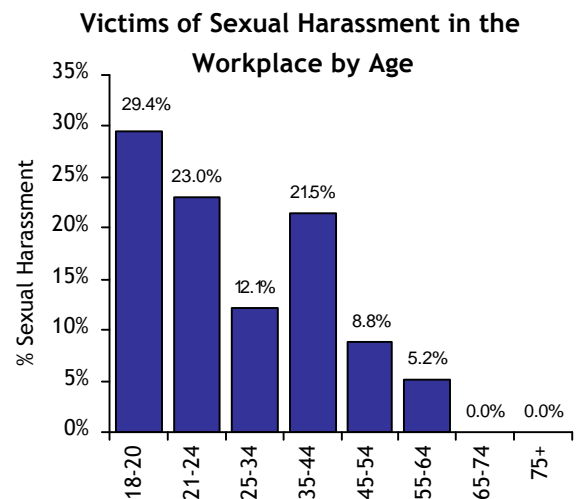
Offender Characteristics

- More offenders of sexual harassment were male (84%) than female (16%).
- The age range for offenders was 15 to 70, with a mean age of 36.9.
- Most offenders were co-workers of equal status (44%), while supervisor/owner/boss comprised 28% of offenders, and clients 12%.
- Most offenders (85.3%) of sexual harassment in the workplace were not under the influence of alcohol, or drugs at the time of the offense.

Action Taken Against Harassment

Only 36.6% of respondents sought an action as a result of the harassment. Actions taken included:

- Reported to supervisor/management (69.2%)
- Asked the offender to stop (15.4%)
- Exploring the possibility of lawsuit (7.7%)
- Other (7.7%)



Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

In this section of the ICVS, respondents who had worked outside the home within the last 12 months were asked if they had been the victim of gender or sexual harassment within this time frame. Questions were asked regarding unwelcome obscene jokes or language on the job, the display of sexually explicit materials, unwelcome questions about dating and/or sexual behavior, putdown jokes about one gender or another, any requests to exchange sexual favors, unwelcome touching, or being forced to engage in an unwelcome sex act.

As shown by the data presented in Table 18, 52 respondents (or a rate of 67.5 per 1,000 working people) had experienced sexual or gender offensive behavior in the workplace during the previous 12 months. This rate is very close to that for 2001 (63.6) and 2000 (62.1) but less than the rate in 1999 (79.9). Only one of the nine harassment categories increased from 2001 to 2003. This increase was in the rate of working respondents exposed to a display of offensive sexually explicit material (from 8.5 to 9.1 per 1,000 working people).

Most of this harassment was experienced by full-time (72%), permanent (88%) employees (Table 18a). Respondents experiencing sexual harassment most often worked in service or retail sales (65.4%). The gender of most of the staff in the workplace was either mostly male or mostly female (62.5%) as opposed to equal numbers of both (37.5%). About 19.5% of victims said they had lost their job or suffered mentally or physically as a result of the harassment. In addition, 36.6% of victims sought a remedy as a result of the harassment. The most common remedy sought was to report the harassment to a supervisor or management (69.2%).

Victims of sexual harassment, as reported in Table 18b, were mostly female (75%) and averaged 40.9 years old (ranging from 18 to 69). Victims also tended to be white (94%) and non-Hispanic (94%). Offenders on the other hand, were mostly male (84%), with a mean age of 36.9 (ranging from 15 to 70). Offenders also tended to be white (92.7%), non-Hispanic (92.3%) and an equal co-worker (44.0%) or a supervisor/owner/boss (28.0%) of the victim. In over 85.3% of the cases the victim did not believe the offender was using drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense.

Table 18. Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

Sexual Harassment	n	Rates per 1,000 Households				Rates per 1,000 Working People			
		2003	2001	2000	1999	2003	2001	2000	1999
Respondent working outside home						770	1,526	1,642	801
Total households contacted		1,265	2,317	2,489	1,076				
Last twelve months employment ratio (%)						61.0	65.9	66.0	74.4
In the past 12 months have you experienced any sexual or gender offensive behavior in the workplace?	52	41.1	41.9	41.0	59.5	67.5	63.6	62.1	79.9
Told unwelcome obscene jokes by someone at the workplace	30	23.7	29.3	24.9	34.4	39.0	44.6	37.8	46.2
Subjected to unwelcome obscene language by someone in the workplace	19	15.0	26.3	23.3	---	24.7	40.0	35.3	---
Exposed to a display of offensive sexually explicit materials while on the job	7	5.5	5.6	6.8	9.3	9.1	8.5	10.4	12.5
Asked unwelcome questions about dating and/or sexual behavior by someone on the job	5	4.0	10.8	12.5	17.7	6.5	16.4	18.9	23.7
Someone at the workplace told stories or jokes that tend to 'put down' women or men	26	20.6	26.3	28.9	40.0	33.8	40.0	43.8	53.7
Asked to exchange sexual favors to keep a job, advance in a job or to gain other job related benefits	1	0.8	1.7	---	1.9	1.3	2.6	---	2.5
Subjected to unwelcome touching such as hugs, arms around the shoulder, kissing, etc., by someone at work	4	3.2	6.0	9.2	9.3	5.2	9.2	14.0	12.5
Subjected to unwelcome touching in sexually sensitive places (e.g. breasts, buttocks or genital areas) while on the job	3	2.4	3.5	2.4	1.9	3.9	5.2	3.7	2.5
Forced either physically or emotionally to engage in an unwelcome sex act with someone at work	---	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	0.6	---
Total sexual harassment	147^a	116.2	151.4	149.4	174.0	190.9	230.1	226.6	233.5

a. This number represents the total types of harassment that were experienced by those 52 persons who experienced sexual or gender harassment in the workplace last year.

Table 18a. Sexual Harassment: Workplace and Harassment Characteristics

Sample Respondents	2003		2001		2000	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employment status						
Full-time	36	72.0	76	78.4	86	84.3
Part-time	14	28.0	21	21.6	14	13.7
Permanent or temporary						
Permanent	42	87.5	91	94.8	91	90.1
Temporary	6	12.5	5	5.2	10	9.9
Occupation when harassed						
Services	24	46.2	36	37.5	--	--
Retail sales	10	19.2	20	20.8	--	--
Medical profession	8	15.4	5	5.2	--	--
Teaching profession	4	7.7	1	1.0	--	--
Manufacturing	3	5.8	31	32.3	--	--
Transportation field	2	3.8	1	1.0	--	--
Law enforcement	1	1.9	0	0.0	--	--
Agriculture and forestry	0	0.0	0	0.0	--	--
Mental health	0	0.0	2	2.1	--	--
Gender of most staff in workplace						
Mostly males	17	35.4	38	39.2	32	31.7
Mostly females	13	27.1	22	22.7	24	23.8
Equal numbers	18	37.5	37	38.1	45	44.6
Number of times harassment occurred						
Average per person	8.5		--		--	
Did you lose your job or suffer mentally or physically?						
Yes	8	19.5	21.0	18.4	--	--
No	33	80.5	93.0	81.6	--	--
Did you seek any remedy as a result of the harassment?						
Yes	15	36.6	--	--	--	--
No	26	63.4	--	--	--	--
What remedy did you seek?						
Reported to supervisor/management	9	69.2	--	--	--	--
Asked the offender to stop	2	15.4	--	--	--	--
Exploring possibility of lawsuit	1	7.7	--	--	--	--
Other	1	7.7	--	--	--	--
Complaint filed						
Yes	--	--	55	46.2	24	24.0
No	--	--	64	53.8	76	76.0
Why wasn't harassment reported?						
Too trivial or small a matter	--	--	21	43.8	13	26.0
Fear of retaliation	--	--	12	25.0	3	6.0
Nothing could be done	--	--	6	12.5	4	8.0
System wouldn't take it seriously	--	--	4	8.3	3	6.0
Didn't want to involve others	--	--	3	6.3	4	8.0
Relationship with the offender	--	--	2	4.2	2	4.0
Quit job	--	--	0	0.0	1	1.9
Didn't know how to report it	--	--	0	0.0	2	4.0
Handled it myself	--	--	0	0.0	10	20.0
Other Reason	--	--	0	0.0	8	16.0

"--" indicates incomplete or missing information.

Table 18b. Sexual Harassment: Victim Characteristics

Victim Characteristics	2003		2001		2000	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Number of victims	52	100	251	100	102	100
Victim gender						
Male	13	25.0	59	23.6	28	27.5
Female	39	75.0	191	76.4	74	72.5
Victim age						
Mean	40.9		36.1		38.2	
Range	18-69		19-66		18-64	
Victim race						
White	48	94.1	236	94.8	--	--
African American	1	2.0	3	1.2	--	--
Asian, Pacific islander	1	2.0	0	0.0	--	--
Other	1	2.0	10	4.0	--	--
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	3	5.8	13	6.2	--	--
Non-Hispanic	49	94.2	196	93.8	--	--

Table 18c. Sexual Harassment: Offender Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	2003		2001		2000	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Number of offenders	126	100	273	100	199	100
Average per incident	3.2		--		--	
Offender gender						
Male	63	84.0	250	88.3	182	89.2
Female	12	16.0	43	11.7	22	10.8
Age						
Mean	36.9		37.8		38.5	
Range	15-70		17-80		18-78	
Race						
White	38	92.7	245	97.6	--	--
African American	0	0.0	2	0.8	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1	0.4	--	--
Other	3	7.3	3	1.2	--	--
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	3	7.7	5	5.0	--	--
Non-Hispanic	36	92.3	95	95.0	--	--
Relationship to offender						
Equal co-worker	22	44.0	47	42.3	57.0	58.8
Supervisor/owner/boss	14	28.0	43	38.7	22.0	22.7
Subordinate/victim's employee	3	6.0	12	10.8	5.0	5.2
Client	6	12.0	9	8.1	4.0	4.1
Sales rep.	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1
Other relationship	5	10.0	0	0.0	7	7.2
Offender using alcohol or drugs						
Alcohol only	2	4.9	3	2.7	--	--
Drugs only	0	0.0	4	2.7	--	--
Both	0	0.0	0	0.0	--	--
Unknown	4	9.8	9	2.7	--	--
None	35	85.3	105	91.9	--	--



Hate Crime

Hate Crime Highlights

Hate Crime Rates Increased by 33.9%

Approximately 90.9 of every 1,000 persons felt vulnerable to hate crime in 2003. This represents a decrease of 1% from 2001 and 1999, when the rate was 91.5. However, only 15 persons of every 1,000 reported actual hate crime victimization, which is a 33.9% increase from 2001.

Reasons people felt vulnerable to hate crime included:

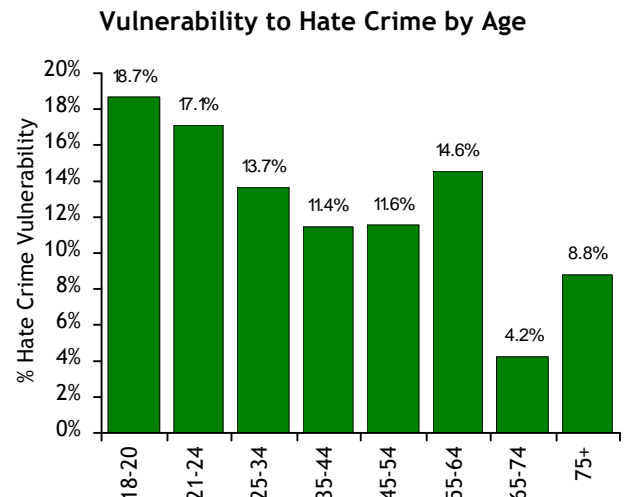
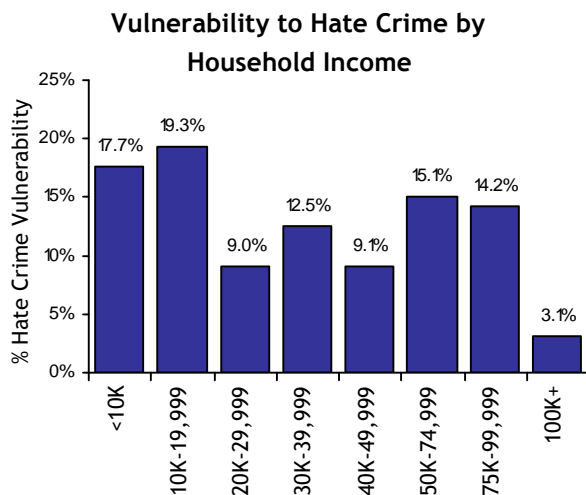
- Race 25.0%
- Religion 17.3%
- Age 6.7%
- Ethnicity 4.8%
- Gender 4.8%
- Sexual Orientation 4.8%
- Physical Disability 2.9%
- Combination of Other Reasons 33.7%

People experiencing hate crime within the last twelve months reported the following types:

- Harassment/Intimidation 47.4%
- Verbal Threats 21.1%
- Vandalism 10.5%
- Murder 5.3%
- Physical Assault 5.3%
- Combination of Other Reasons 10.5%

Victim Characteristics

- In 2003, males reported 1.7 times more hate crime victimization than females, however, females (52.1%) felt more vulnerable to hate crime than males.
- Young adults (18 to 24) felt more vulnerable to hate crime than older adults. However, those in the 55-64 age group felt slightly more vulnerable to hate crime than those from 25 - 54, and those from 65 and older.
- Individuals with annual household incomes of less than \$40,000 were 2.4 times more likely to feel vulnerable to hate crime victimization than individuals whose annual household income was \$40,000 or higher. However, the prospect of becoming a victim of a hate crime is a fear of people in all income categories.



Hate Crimes

In this section of the ICVS, respondents were asked whether they feel vulnerable to a hate crime, whether they have been the victim of a hate crime during the last 12 months, and whether they have ever been a victim of a hate crime during their lifetime. If respondents felt they were vulnerable to a hate crime, or had been the victim of one they were asked why.

As indicated in Table 19, 115 or 9.1% of the sample perceived they were vulnerable to a hate crime. This means that 90.9 of every 1,000 persons in Idaho feel vulnerable to hate crime. This rate has stayed fairly constant in previous surveys; 91.5 in 1999 and again in 2000. The most popular reasons given for feeling vulnerable included: race/ethnicity (29.8%) and religion (17.3%).

Only 1.5% of the sample had been the victim of a hate crime during the last 12 months. This works out to be 15 of every 1,000 persons, slightly up from 2000 (11.2 per 1,000 persons). The most common reasons given for why respondents thought they were a victim of a hate crime included: race/ethnicity (31.6%), with equal numbers saying age, mental disability, religion, or sexual orientation (all 10.5%). The form of hate crime victimization experienced by respondents within the last 12 months of the survey was primarily harassment/intimidation (47.4%) or verbal threats (21.1%).

Only 4.7% of the sample had ever been a victim of a hate crime during their lifetime (47.4 per 1,000 persons). Stating why they thought they were a victim, respondents noted: race/ethnicity (43.1%) and religion (25.0%). Victims who had experienced a hate crime during their lifetime also said the crime was primarily harassment/intimidation (40.9%) or verbal threats (25.0%).

As indicated by Table 19a, the victims of hate crimes were more likely to be male (62.3%) than female, had a mean age in the mid-forties (mean of 44.8) with an age range of 19 - 82. Most of them described themselves as white (83.3%) and/or Hispanics (15.8%).

Table 19. Hate Crimes: Vulnerability, Victimization and Explanations

Crime Characteristics	n	%	Rate per 1,000 persons		
			2003	2000	1999
Do you feel that you are vulnerable to a hate crime?	115	9.1	90.9	91.5	91.5
Do you feel you are vulnerable to a hate/bias crime primarily because of your...					
Race	26	25.0			
Religion	18	17.3			
Age	7	6.7			
Ethnicity	5	4.8			
Gender	5	4.8			
Sexual orientation	5	4.8			
Physical disability	3	2.9			
Other	35	33.7			
Have you been the victim of a hate/bias crime during the last 12 months?	19	1.5	15.0	11.2	--
Why do you think you were a victim of a hate crime?					
Race	5	26.3			
Age	2	10.5			
Mental disability	2	10.5			
Religion	2	10.5			
Sexual orientation	2	10.5			
Ethnicity	1	5.3			
Physical disability	1	5.3			
Political affiliation	1	5.3			
Other	3	15.8			
What was the hate crime?					
Harassment/intimidation	9	47.4			
Verbal threat	4	21.1			
Vandalism	2	10.5			
Murder	1	5.3			
Physical assault	1	5.3			
Other	2	10.5			
Have you ever been a victim of a hate crime?	60	4.7	47.4	56.5	53.4
Why do you think you were a victim of a hate crime?					
Race	13	29.5			
Religion	11	25.0			
Ethnicity	6	13.6			
Gender	3	6.8			
Physically challenged	2	4.5			
Sexual orientation	2	4.5			
Age	1	2.3			
Other	6	13.6			
What was the hate crime?					
Harassment/intimidation	18	40.9			
Verbal threat	11	25.0			
Physical assault	6	13.6			
Vandalism	3	6.8			
Murder	1	2.3			
Rape	1	2.3			
Other	4	9.1			

Table 19a. Hate Crimes: Victim Characteristics

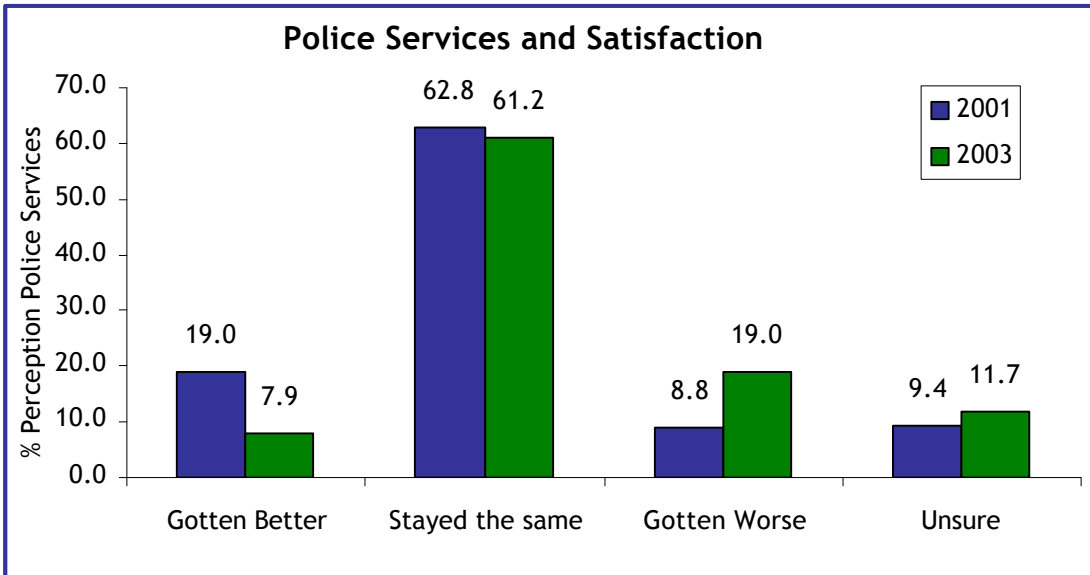
Victim Characteristics	Hate	
	n	%
Age		
Mean		44.8
Range		19-82
Race		
White	15	83.3
Black	1	5.6
Asian, Pacific Islander	1	5.6
Other	1	5.6
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	3	15.8
Non-Hispanic	16	84.2
Gender*		
Female		37.7
Male		62.3
Education*		
Elementary		34.5
High school		18.7
Some college		14.7
Undergraduate degree		8.4
Post-graduate		23.8

*gender and education ratios based on relative populations

Police Services and Satisfaction

Police Services and Satisfaction Highlights

Police Satisfaction decreased by 6.0%



Police Services

The respondents' perceptions of police services in Idaho, as shown in the chart above, have remained the same or slightly gotten worse during the last twelve months. The majority of people have indicated little change in satisfaction with police services from 2001 to 2003. However, the percent of people indicating that police services have gotten worse in 2001, more than doubled in 2003, from 8.8% to 19.0%.

Police Service Satisfaction

Slightly less than half, or 42.4% of respondents indicated they had direct contact with police during 2003. The majority, or 67.8% of respondents who had contact with law enforcement officers were satisfied to very satisfied with the way officers performed their duties.



Perceptions of Police Services in Idaho

Most respondents in all four survey years believed that the quality of police services have stayed about the same in the last 12 months. However, respondents in 2003 were less likely to believe that the quality of police services had gotten better than in the other survey years (7.9% compared to 26.0% and 24.1%). In 2000, 2001, and 2003, about 42% of respondents had some form of contact with the police within the year of the survey; usually the city police or the county sheriff's office. For the 2003 survey, of those who had contact with the police within the year, about 67.8% were either very satisfied or satisfied with the way the officer performed his or her job. This percent is down from 2002's survey data in which 74.0% of respondents were either very satisfied or satisfied with the way the officer performed his or her job (Table 20).

Table 20. Perceptions of Police Services in Idaho

Perception of Police Services	2003		2001		2000		1999	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months, have law enforcement services:								
Gotten Better	100	7.9	437	26.0	580	26.0	239	24.1
Stayed the same	774	61.2	1449	63.9	1424	63.9	651	65.8
Gotten Worse	240	19.0	204	10.1	226	10.1	100	10.1
Unsure	148	11.7	216	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
In the past year have you had direct contact with the police?								
Yes	535	42.4	995	43.0	973	39.1	--	--
No	727	57.6	1322	57.0	1514	60.9	--	--
What type of law enforcement was your most recent contact with?								
City Police	323	60.0	580	58.2	582	59.9	--	--
County Sheriff	171	31.8	308	30.9	256	26.3	--	--
State Police	17	3.2	55	5.5	56	5.8	--	--
Other	19	3.5	48	4.8	70	7.2	--	--
Unknown	8	1.5	6	0.6	8	0.8	--	--
How satisfied were you with the way the law enforcement officer performed his or her job during this contact?								
Very satisfied	237	44.6	438	44.2	--	--	--	--
Satisfied	123	23.2	293	29.6	--	--	--	--
Neutral	27	5.1	62	6.3	--	--	--	--
Somewhat Dissatisfied	44	8.3	71	7.2	--	--	--	--
Very dissatisfied	100	18.8	126	12.7	--	--	--	--

Perceptions of Crime, Safety in Idaho

About one in five respondents (19.3%) indicated that they believed crime in their neighborhood had increased within the last 12 months. This has stayed relatively consistent over the last two survey years: 20.4% in 2001 and 21.8% in 2000. In contrast, about half (49.8%) of the respondents believed that crime had increased in the state of Idaho over the last 12 months (see Table 21). Despite this large percentage, there has been a decrease since 1999 in the proportion of respondents who thought that crime had increased in Idaho: 57.8% in 1999, 68.0% in 2000, and 55.9% in 2001.

Perceptions of safety have stayed relatively consistent over the course of the ICVS surveys. About the same percentage of respondents said they would recognize or know most or all of their neighbors in 2000, 2001, and 2003 (around 67%). Over the years the survey has been implemented, about 87% of respondents have felt “very safe” walking in their neighborhood during the day and 49% have felt “very safe” at night. About 75% felt somewhat safe to very safe on Idaho’s highways.

Table 21. Perceptions of Crime and Safety in Idaho

Perception of Crime and Safety	2003		2001		2000		1999	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months, do you think crime in the state of Idaho has:								
Increased	628	49.8	1293	55.9	1406	68.0	562	57.8
Decreased	31	2.5	115	5.0	144	7.0	65	6.7
Stayed the same	281	22.3	473	20.5	517	25.0	346	35.6
Unsure	322	25.5	431	18.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
During the last 12 months, do you think crime in your neighborhood or community has:								
Increased	244	19.3	471	20.4	508	21.8	423	41.6
Decreased	53	4.2	132	5.7	169	7.3	74	7.3
Stayed the same	788	62.5	1534	66.3	1651	70.9	521	51.1
Unsure	176	13.9	177	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
What portion of your neighbors would you recognize by sight?								
None of them	21	1.7	45	1.9	41	1.7	--	--
Some of them	394	31.2	651	28.1	758	30.5	--	--
Most of them	518	41.0	986	42.6	1026	41.3	--	--
All of them	329	26.1	633	27.3	658	26.5	--	--
How safe do you feel walking alone during the day in your neighborhood?								
Very safe	1120	88.7	2017	85.3	2162	87.1	--	--
Somewhat safe	123	9.7	264	11.2	294	11.9	--	--
Neither	3	0.2	57	2.4	5	0.2	--	--
Somewhat unsafe	13	1.0	22	0.9	13	0.5	--	--
Very unsafe	4	0.3	4	0.2	7	0.3	--	--
How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood at night								
Very safe	634	51.3	1062	46.4	196	48.7	--	--
Somewhat safe	410	33.1	817	35.7	839	34.1	--	--
Neither	30	2.4	57	2.5	53	2.2	--	--
Somewhat unsafe	114	9.2	244	10.7	247	10.0	--	--
Very unsafe	49	4.0	111	4.8	123	5.0	--	--
How safe do you feel on Idaho's highways								
Very safe	317	25.3	558	24.4	644	26.2	--	--
Somewhat safe	623	49.7	1295	56.6	1359	55.3	--	--
Neither	85	6.8	88	3.8	67	2.7	--	--
Somewhat unsafe	172	13.7	274	12.0	296	12.1	--	--
Very unsafe	56	4.5	75	3.3	90	3.7	--	--

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