



Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2012



Idaho State Police
Statistical Analysis Center
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Introduction



POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE

The 2012 Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was conducted between April and June 2013. Survey participants were randomly selected from either a landline or a cell-phone sampling frame. The 1,517 total participants included 1,152 landline and 383 cell-phone households. The data was weighted according to the sampling frame, age and gender of the population to overcome potential non-response bias.

Participants were asked about any instances of property crime, violent crime, identity theft, stalking, sexual assault, and domestic violence occurring in 2012. In addition, respondents were questioned regarding personal perceptions of neighborhood safety and satisfaction with police services. The 2012 ICVS enhances knowledge of crime and victimization in Idaho and assists in evaluating satisfaction with, and effectiveness of, criminal justice and health service programs. The following provides a summary of findings from the 2012 ICVS.

Summary of Findings

Crime Perceptions

- ◆ 39.1% felt crime was never to almost never a problem in their community.
 - ◆ Groups more likely to feel crime was a problem in their community included: older, rural, recent (2012) crime victims, non-white, Hispanic, and those with a high school education or less.
- ◆ 93.3% said they always to almost always felt safe in their community.
 - ◆ Participants more likely to not feel safe included: men, younger, rural, recent (2012) crime victims, Non-White, and Non-Hispanic.
- ◆ 91.0% said crime never to almost never prevented them from doing things they would like to do.
 - ◆ Groups more likely to respond that fear of crime almost always to always prevented them from doing what they wanted to do included individuals 18 to 35 and those 55 and over, recent (2012) crime victims, Hispanic, with household incomes of less than \$40,000, and those with a high school education or less.

Property Crime

- ◆ 191.0 per 1,000 households in Idaho experienced a property crime in 2012.
 - ◆ 50.3% of property crime was not reported to police.
- ◆ Vandalism occurred more often than other property crime types.
 - ◆ More than half of vandalism incidents were reported to police. Vehicle related thefts and theft from outside the property were least likely to be reported.

Identity Theft

- ◆ 126.0 per 1,000 individuals experienced identity theft in 2012.
 - ◆ 117 per 1,000 had someone place charges on their credit card or took money from their bank account without permission.

- ◆ 12 per 1,000 had someone open a new credit card, bank or other account using their personal information without permission.
- ◆ 13 per 1,000 had someone use their personal information without permission for fraudulent purposes, such as giving their information to get government benefits, medical care, a job; or renting an apartment.

Violent Crime

- ◆ 112.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced a violent crime in 2012.
 - ◆ 37.4% of violent crime was reported to police.
- ◆ The most common form of violent crime was intimidation/threats, followed by aggravated assault. Sexual assaults were least common.
- ◆ 70.2% of aggravated assault experienced by respondents were reported to police. None of the sexual assault incidents were reported.
- ◆ 202.0 per 1,000 individuals have experienced sexual assault within their lifetime. 84.0 per 1,000 individuals have experienced rape within their lifetime.

Intimate Partner Violence

- ◆ 278.0 per 1,000 Idahoans have experienced intimate partner abuse within their lifetime.
- ◆ 43.0 per 1,000 Idahoans experienced intimate partner abuse in 2012.
- ◆ The relationship between the victim and offender in the most recent intimate partner physically abusive incident was most often live-in partner (38.3%) or spouse (25.6%), rather than a former spouse, former boyfriend, or dating partner. Sexual assaults, however, were most often either a spouse (35.3%) or a dating partner (34.8%).

Methodology

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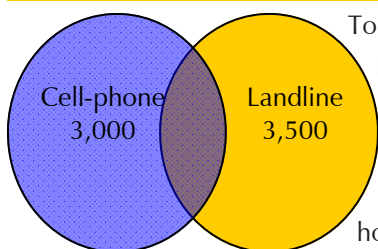
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Since 1999, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) has conducted six crime victimization surveys with the University of Idaho Social Science Research Unit (SSRU). As with previous surveys, the 2012 ICVS instrument was generally modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Care was taken to ensure the questions were comparable to

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime categories. Questions were asked regarding property and violent crime, domestic violence, identity theft, perceptions of crime and neighborhood safety, and police services. In addition, respondents were asked within their lifetime if they had ever experienced stalking, domestic violence and/or sexual assault.

Data Collection Strategy



To address the growing problem of non-response in telephone surveys, as well as to account for the increasing number of cell-phone only households, a dual-frame

phone methodology was used. Both a random sample of 3,500 household landlines and a random-digit sample of 3,000 wireless phone numbers with Idaho area codes and exchanges were purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. Studies have shown that the demographics of wireless only versus landline only households differ drastically. Wireless only households tend to be younger (18—29), more likely to be male, and more highly educated than landline households (Blumberg & Luke, 2007).

SSRU sent a pre-calling postcard to individuals in the landline sample (addresses were not available for the cell-phone sample) to increase the survey response rate. The postcard informed the purpose of the survey and provided a toll-free number to answer questions. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was conducted between April and mid June 2013, with calls made Monday through Friday during the day, Monday through Thursday during the evening, and Saturdays between 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Each household was called up to ten times. The SSRU also employed Spanish speaking interviewers for households wishing to complete the interview in Spanish.

Landline interviewers asked to speak to a household member at least 18 years of age with the most recent birthday. If

a man answered the phone, however, he was interviewed (rather than asking for the person with the most recent birthday) to increase male respondents. The selected household member was asked if they resided in Idaho for any part of 2012 and informed the survey would take approximately 25 minutes to complete. If the respondent did not have time to participate, a follow-up call was arranged.

Only experienced interviewers were used to call the cell phone sample to help increase the response rate. Interviewers asked if cell-phone respondents could safely talk on the phone (i.e. were not driving a vehicle) and had time to participate in the survey. A call back was arranged if necessary. If someone under age 18 answered, the person was asked if an adult ever used the phone, and if so, could the interviewer speak with them. Cell phone respondents were also asked if they had a landline phone and if so, would they prefer to be called on it instead. Each respondent was called at least ten times in attempt to complete the interview. Calls were made during each weekday, weekday evenings (except Friday), and Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. in an attempt to reach as many potential respondents as possible. The SSRU also employed Spanish language speaking interviewers for those households wishing to complete the interview in Spanish.

A total of 1,517 respondents completed the survey, with an additional 16 partially completed surveys (respondents started but did not complete the survey). Other dispositions include 1,471 refusals and break-offs, 1,203 disconnected numbers, 148 respondents who were deceased or otherwise

Methodology Cont.

unable to take the survey, and 1,482 respondents who were not able to be reached during the period the study was fielded. The final response rate for the two frames combined was 31.2%, with a cooperation rate of 48.1% and a refusal rate of 30.2%. Nineteen (19) interviews were completed in Spanish. The number of participants from both samples resulted in a +/- 2.53% margin of error for households (property crime) and +/- 2.53% for individuals (violent crime).

Survey Weighting and Rate Calculations

Once the survey was complete, the codebook and sample was sent to the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center for final analysis. The table was imported into PASW 18.0.

Because of the dual-frame methodology, respondents in the two frames had different probabilities of inclusion in the sample. The number of occupied households in Idaho is 579,4085 using the 2010 Census data. Of those households, 98.1% are estimated by the Census Bureau to have a telephone of some sort (including wireless) (Blumberg et al, 2012). Additionally, 44.6% of Idaho households are wireless only and 6.4 percent are landline only. The remainder of households have both landlines and cellphones, with 14 percent of all households reporting they are wireless-mostly, 19.1 percent reporting they are dual-use, and 14.0 percent reporting they were landline-mostly.

The base weight was calculated from the inverse probability of selection given the sample size and population size (Brick et al., 2005). These weights were then further adjusted based on non-response to account for the age and gender of Idaho's population. Comparisons between the census and the weighted distribution of the landline and cell-phone samples follows.

Whenever appropriate, findings were based on relative populations and presented in the form of per capita victimization rates and/or rates per every 1,000 persons. The data used in this report is based solely on the victims' perceptions of the crime.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. Decennial Census. Available at: www.census.gov

Blumberg, S.J. and J.V. Luke. 2012. Wireless substitution: State-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2010-2011. National Health Statistics Reports Number 61. October 12, 2012.

Brick, M.J., S. Dipko, S.Presser, C.Tuker, and Y. Yuan. 2005. Estimation issues in dual frame sample of cell and landline numbers. Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section of the American Statistical Association. 2791-2798. Available at: <http://www.amstat.org/sections/srms/Proceedings/>

Table 1. Sample Characteristics		Landline and Cell-Phone Sample
Random Sample Size		6,500
Disconnects/Not working		1,203
No Contact		1,482
Refusals		1,471
Deceased or otherwise unable to take the survey		881
Partial Complete		16
Completes		1,517
Refusal Rate		30.2%
Cooperation Rate		48.1%
Response Rate		31.2%

Interviewer Training

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. 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.

SSRU interviewers took a four hour training in general telephone survey methods, including the use of the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology. In addition, all telephone interviewers and staff completed a two hour National Institutes of Health online training course in human subjects research (confidentiality practices and survey research methods), and a two hour training specific to the victimization survey. Data was collected on Wincati and data analysis was conducted using SAS.

Methodology: Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Table 2 provides the comparison between the demographic characteristics of landline and cell-phone samples to Idaho's population and the resulting characteristics of the combined sample after weighting. The landline sample was composed of older, mostly female respondents. The cell-phone sample had more male than female respondents and many more younger participants. Combining the two created a more representative, overall, sample of Idaho's population.

Table 2. Description of Survey Respondents Compared to Idaho Population

	Landline	Cell phone	Idaho ^a	Combined weighted sample		Landline	Cell phone	Idaho ^a	Combined weighted sample
Gender	n = 1,152	n=383	N=1,110,080	n = 1,535	Average number of years lived in Idaho				
Female	59.5%	46.9%	50.2%	50.2%		37.5	30.2	*	29.2
Male	40.5%	53.1%	49.8%	49.8%					
Race					Education Level				
White/Caucasian	91.7%	94.5%	94.1%	93.6%	Less than High School	4.8%	3.7%	11.6%	5.9%
Non-White	8.3%	5.5%	5.9%	6.4%	High School or GED	21.4%	23.6%	28.4%	22.4%
					Some college/vocational	28.0%	31.7%	26.9%	30.1%
Ethnicity					Associates Degree	9.7%	12.1%	8.6%	12.2%
Hispanic	3.6%	4.4%	8.6%	7.1%	Bachelors Degree	23.4%	16.8%	16.9%	18.0%
Non-Hispanic	96.4%	95.6%	91.4%	92.9%	Master/graduate degree	12.7%	12.1%	7.6%	11.1%
Geographic Distribution^d					Employment Status^c				
Rural	32.0%	25.6%	32.9%	28.5%	Unemployed	3.50%	4.50%	3.60%	4.9%
Urban	68.0%	74.4%	67.1%	71.5%	Not in labor force	57.80%	34.00%	33.40%	23.6%
Indian Reservation or Tribal Land	3.9%	2.9%	*	2.5%	Student	1.20%	4.50%	*	5.9%
Age					Full-time or part-time	42.2	66.1%	*	65.5%
18-19	0.4%	2.1%	4.1%	4.1%	Income^{b,e}				
20-24	1.0%	9.1%	9.7%	9.2%	N =566,004				
25-34	4.8%	16.5%	18.0%	18.4%	Less than \$10,000	3.8%	6.3%	6.5%	5.9%
35-44	8.8%	16.8%	17.1%	17.9%	\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%
45-54	14.1%	17.1%	18.4%	19.1%	\$15,000 to \$24,999	14.9%	13.5%	11.8%	14.2%
55-59	11.2%	8.0%	8.4%	9.6%	\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.4%	12.9%	12.8%	12.1%
60-64	14.9%	11.5%	7.1%	7.2%	\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.9%	16.1%	15.9%	16.5%
65-74	27.3%	14.9%	9.4%	9.7%	\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.3%	18.4%	20.8%	19.5%
75-84	14.4%	3.5%	5.3%	3.5%	More than \$75,000	23.4%	27.3%	26.4%	26.0%
85 and over	3.2%	0.5%	2.1%	1.3%					

a. Idaho population figures are for adults and were extrapolated from the 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate by the U.S. Census Bureau, with the exception of Geographic Distribution.

b. N = 566,004 occupied households in Idaho

c. Idaho Employment figures from the American Community Survey includes ages 16 and older.

d. Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Census of Population and Housing (Urban = counties with cities that have more than 30,000 people).

e Not in labor force as defined by ACS 2010 "Subject Definitions": All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

* Unknown

Crime Rates

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Crime rates based on responses to the 2012 ICVS are provided in Table 3. For comparison, rates are also provided from the 2008 ICVS, and the Idaho State Police repository of Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) data. The rate per 1,000 individuals from ICVS in comparison to IIBRS indicate that crime affects a much larger proportion of Idahoans than is reported to police. For example, although an estimated 112.0 per 1,000 adults in Idaho (C.I. 96.0 - 128.0) were victims of violent crime in 2012, only 17,138 incidents affecting 11.4 per 1,000 individuals were reported to police. Overall, one-third (36.0%) of participants indicated they had experienced a crime in 2012. One in five (19.4%) experienced a property crime and one in ten (11.2%) experienced a violent crime. In addition, similar to reported crime in Idaho, (reported offenses decreased between 2008 and 2012 by -2.8%) comparisons between the 2008 ICVS and the 2012 ICVS indicate fewer crimes were experienced among Idahoans in 2012 (Blamires, 2013).

Overall, more people were victims of property crime than other crime based on evidence from both the 2012 ICVS and 2012 IIBRS. Vandalism was the most common form of property crime experienced in 2012, as indicated by both the ICVS and IIBRS. The most common form of violent crime (as indicated by ICVS) was intimidation/threats. However, more instances of simple assault were reported than other violent crimes in 2012. Sexual assaults were the least common form of violent crime, with a rate of 11.0 per 1,000 Idahoans over the age of 18 (estimated from the ICVS), and IIBRS reported instances affecting 1.0 per 1,000 Idahoans.

Identity theft in 2012 also occurred much more frequently than was reported. According to the 2012 ICVS, fraud/identity theft happened more often than violent crime, but less often than property crimes. In addition, identity theft affected more Idahoans than intimate partner violence or stalking. However, property crimes and domestic violence were reported at higher rates.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) affected more individuals in 2012 in Idaho than reported to law enforcement (43.0 per 1,000 adults according to the ICVS compared to 4.0 per 1,000 adults in Idaho). The rate for intimate partner violence also remained similar to rates reported in the 2008 ICVS. In 2012, 36.0 per 1,000 adults in Idaho experienced stalking. Stalking rates were similar to intimate partner violence rates, but were lower than rates reported in 2008. IIBRS data does not capture stalking charges so it is unknown how this compared to the reported number of stalking incidents in Idaho.

Table 3: Crime Rates	ICVS			IIBRS		
	Weighted Rate per 1,000	Weighted N	95% Confidence Interval	2008 Rate per 1,000	2012 Rate per 1,000	2012 N
Violent Crime	112.0	172	9.6%—12.8%	135.0	11.4	17,138
Aggravated Assault	39.0	60	2.9%—4.9%	26.3	1.6	2,510
Simple Assault	32.0	50	2.3%—4.1%	57.9	3.3	11,771
Intimidation-Threats	41.0	62	3.1%—5.1%	63.2	0.8	1,272
Sexual Assaults^a	11.0	17	0.6%—1.6%	12.4	1.0	1,585
Property Crime	194.0	298	17.4%—21.4%	229.2	17.7	35,932**
Robbery/Purse/Pick-Pocketing	13.0	20	0.7%—1.9%	14.2	0.2	340
Burglary/Theft from Inside Building	65.0	99	5.3%—7.7%	47.1	4.2	6,732
Theft from Outside Building/All Other Larceny	60.0	93	4.8%—7.2%	87.6	8.7	13,013
Theft Involving Vehicles	57.0	87	4.8%—7.2%	91.7	3.5	5,171
Vandalism	70.0	107	5.7%—8.3%	40.6	6.7	10,667
Fraud/Identity Theft	129.0	198	11.2% - 14.6%	89.2	2.2	3,604
Intimate Partner Violence	43.0	65	3.3%—5.3%	42.6	4.0	6,143
Stalking	36.0	55	2.7%—4.5%	42.8	*	*

*not known: information not reported in IIBRS

**includes all property crimes discussed in crime victimization survey

a. includes rape, sodomy, attempted rape or sodomy, sexual assaults with an object, and forcible fondling

Property Crime



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An estimated 194.0 per 1,000 Idaho households experienced a property crime in 2012. The most common form of property crime was vandalism (70.0 per 1,000 households) and burglary/theft of items inside a building (65.0 per 1,000 households). Rates for theft of items outside property were similar to theft of items from inside at 60.0 per 1,000 households. Robbery and purse-snatching were the least common forms of property crime, affecting 13.0 per 1,000 households.

Respondents to the 2012 ICVS indicated that half (50.3%) of the property crimes they experienced in 2012 were reported to police. Property crimes varied by their likelihood to be reported. Respondents indicated they reported more vandalism (61.7%) and burglary/theft from inside a building (50.2%) than other offenses. Vehicle related thefts (33.5%) and thefts from outside the property (33.6%) were least often reported.

Table 4 provides reasons why respondents indicated they did not report the crime to police by offense type. For property crimes, the most common reasons provided included: "You believed the police couldn't do anything to help/no evidence" (53.3%) and "The incident was not important; it was a minor offense," (51.7%).

Victims of theft, burglary, robbery or other larceny during 2012 estimated the average value of stolen items was \$1,323 (median \$400) within a range of \$2 to \$28,000. Victims of vandalism during 2012 were asked to provide an estimate of the value of items damaged or destroyed. The average value of vandalized items was \$1,264 (median \$300) within a range of \$5 to \$26,000.

Table 4: Property Crime, Reporting to Police						
	Property	Robbery/ Purse Snatch	Burglary/ Theft from Inside Building	Theft from Outside	Vehicle Related Thefts	Vandalism
Rate per 1,000	194.0	13.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	70.0
2012 Reported/not reported:						
Reported to police	50.3%	46.2%	50.2%	33.5%	33.6%	61.7%
Not reported to police	49.8%	53.8%	49.8%	64.3%	64.8%	38.1%
Reasons for not reporting to police (could answer more than one):						
You believed the police couldn't do anything to help/no evidence	53.3%	60.5%	54.7%	46.4%	40.1%	45.3%
The incident was not important; it was a minor offense	51.7%	57.5%	24.5%	60.0%	45.6%	55.4%
You dealt with the incident in another way	45.1%	93.9%	54.5%	11.1%	31.0%	34.6%
You did not want to involve the police	45.0%	60.5%	41.6%	32.9%	21.9%	45.3%
You didn't know it was stolen until later	41.0%	*	62.2%	34.6%	45.4%	*
You felt the crime was due to your own carelessness	29.2%	60.5%	42.9%	25.4%	19.4%	7.8%
The offender was a family member or close friend	28.4%	60.5%	60.4%	4.1%	15.6%	1.2%
Other Reason	35.1%	36.5%	49.2%	11.2%	11.4%	38.1%

* question was not asked as it doesn't apply

Table 5: Approximate value of items damaged or destroyed by vandalism in 2012	
	Value
Mean	\$1,264
Median	\$300
Minimum	\$5
Maximum	\$26,000

Table 6: Approximate value of items stolen in 2012	
	Value
Mean	\$1,323
Median	\$400
Minimum	\$2
Maximum	\$28,000

Property Crime

The following provides the property crime questions asked in the survey and the responses provided.

“We would like to ask a few questions about thefts, break-ins or property damage. As I go through the questions, please tell me if any of these happened to you in 2012, that is since New Year's day of last year to New Year's day of this year.”

Robbery/Purse Snatch:

Did anyone take something you or a household member was carrying, such as a purse or wallet, by grabbing, snatching, a stick-up, or mugging?

- ◆ 1.3% of respondents or someone in their household were victims of robbery or purse snatching in 2012.
- ◆ The crimes occurred between 1 and 10 times, or 2.4 times on average during the year.
- ◆ 0.02% experienced more force than just jostling, for example they were hit or threatened, or a weapon was displayed.
- ◆ Respondents indicated that 53.8% of the robbery/purse snatching incidents were not reported to police. The most common reason for not reporting, was: “dealt with it in another way” (93.9%).

Burglary/Theft:

In 2012, was your home or buildings on your property broken into?

- ◆ 4.5% of respondents said their home or buildings on their property were broken into in 2012.
- ◆ 3.4% of respondents had a break-in with something stolen as a result.
- ◆ Respondent homes or buildings were broken into an average of 1.76 times, between 1 and 18 per victimized household.
- ◆ Overall, reporting of burglary/theft was dependent upon whether or not the victim felt they had enough information to tell police or whether or not they felt it necessary to involve the police.

Other than incidents you may have already mentioned, was something stolen that belonged to you, from INSIDE or OUTSIDE your house such as a TV, stereo, tools, lawn furniture, bicycles, or children's toys?

- ◆ 8.3% said something was stolen that belonged to them from inside or outside their house.

Stolen from inside house:

- ◆ 3.8% of total respondents had something stolen from inside their property.
 - Items were stolen an average of 1.1 times, between 1 and 12 times per victimized household.
- ◆ 50.2% of incidents were not reported to police. The most common reason(s) for not reporting the incident included:
 - didn't know the item was stolen until later (62.2%)
 - the offender was a close family member or friend (60.4%)
 - believed the police couldn't help/no evidence (54.7%) and
 - dealt with incident in another way (54.5%).
- ◆ 0.8% of total respondents, or 20.3% of theft crime victims said some of the items stolen included prescription drugs.

Stolen from outside house:

- ◆ 6.0% of respondents had items stolen from outside their homes.
- ◆ Only one third, or 33.5% of incidents where items were stolen from outside the home were reported. The most often cited reasons for not reporting items stolen from outside included:
 - the incident was not important, it was a minor offense (60.0%) and
 - believed the police couldn't do anything to help/no evidence (46.4%).

Property Crime

Vehicle Related Thefts:

Other than incidents you may have already mentioned has something been stolen such as your vehicle, parts of a vehicle like tires, stereo, or gasoline, or things from inside your vehicle like packages, groceries, or cell phone?

- ◆ 6.0% of respondents said they experienced vehicle related theft in 2012.
- ◆ 64.8% of total vehicle related thefts were not reported.
- ◆ Less than one percent (0.7%) of respondents reported having their vehicle stolen or used without their permission (12.0% of those reporting they experienced a form of vehicular theft).
 - 47.4% of vehicle thefts/joyriding were not reported
- ◆ 3.6% of respondents had items stolen from inside their vehicle(s) such as packages, cell phone, or a wallet. Such incidents occurred an average of 1.3 times per victimized household.
 - 68.9% of incidents involving stolen items from vehicles were not reported
- ◆ 2.5% of respondents experienced theft of vehicle parts such as tires, stereo or gasoline, occurring an average of 2.0 times per victim household (between 1 and 10).
 - 74.0% of incidents involving the theft of vehicle parts were reported

The most common reasons given for not reporting vehicle related thefts to law enforcement included:

- ◆ it was not important (45.6%), and
- ◆ the victim believed the police couldn't do anything to help/lacked evidence (40.1%).
- ◆ Additional comments indicated victims were concerned with whether or not they had enough information to provide police about the occurrence to prove something had been stolen. Some also indicated they felt reporting would be a waste of time.

Vandalism:

Other than incidents already mentioned, did anyone vandalize, damage, or destroy your property on purpose like breaking windows, slashing tires, or painting graffiti on walls?

- ◆ 6.8% of respondents said someone vandalized, damaged or destroyed their property on purpose.
- ◆ 61.7% of incidents were reported. The most common reasons for not reporting the incident included:
 - incident was not important/minor offense (55.4%) and
 - believed the police couldn't do anything to help/lacked evidence (45.3%).

Overall, additional comments indicated that victims did not want to report the incident if they did not know enough details about the crime to provide police and were therefore uncertain about whether the police could do anything to help, such as when the vandalism occurred. In addition, respondents indicated that they reported the incident elsewhere (such as the homeowners association), or didn't realize the event had happened until much later (too late to report the event). Respondents also discussed a neighbor had reported a similar incident so they relied on the neighbor to report their experience, or they thought reporting would take too long and not be worth the effort because they weren't confident the person(s) would be caught.

Property Crime Victims

Table 7 provides the breakdown in demographics and comparisons between reported (IIBRS) versus unreported (ICVS) victims of property crime. It must be kept in mind, however, that the person reporting the crime represents a household, not just an individual. Therefore, although there are differences between the gender, age, race and ethnicity of property crime victims, the differences are between the person representing the household who either reported or discussed the crime within the survey. Household characteristics, including income and geographic location are discussed here.

Income:

Households making less than \$40,000 per year were significantly more likely to experience burglary/theft from inside their property and vehicle involved thefts than those making over \$40,000 per year. Incidents of robbery/purse snatching were over-represented among those making over \$40,000.

**Table 7. Property Crime Victim Characteristics - 2012
Victim Survey Data Compared to Reported Victims**

	Property	95% CI +/-	Robbery/ Purse Snatch	95% CI +/-	Burglary/ Theft from Inside	95% CI +/-	Theft from Outside	95% CI +/-	Vehicle Involved	95% CI +/-	Vandalism	95% CI +/-
Sample	298		20		99		93		87		107	
Rate per 1,000	194.0	2.0%	13.0	0.6%	65.0	1.3%	60.0	1.2%	57.0	1.1%	70.0	1.3%
Gender												
Female	52.4%	5.7%	45.0%	21.8%	58.6%	9.7%	41.1%	10.0%	31.0%	9.7%	62.3%	9.2%
Male	47.6%	5.7%	55.0%	21.8%	41.4%	9.7%	58.9%	10.0%	69.0%	9.7%	37.7%	9.2%
Age												
Average	43.7		45.6		37.5		44.0		43.0		40.5	
95% CI	41.77—45.63		49.43—60.77		38.29—45.31		40.71—47.29		39.51—46.49		37.30—43.70	
18-24	19.8%	4.5%	0.0%	4.4%	26.3%	8.7%	27.1%	9.0%	21.8%	8.7%	25.2%	8.2%
25-34	10.7%	3.5%	0.0%	4.4%	12.1%	6.4%	10.2%	6.2%	9.2%	6.1%	15.7%	6.9%
35-44	17.1%	4.3%	15.0%	15.7%	12.1%	6.4%	13.6%	7.0%	16.1%	7.7%	17.6%	7.2%
45-54	23.5%	4.8%	35.0%	20.9%	21.2%	8.1%	22.0%	8.4%	26.4%	9.3%	15.0%	6.8%
55 and over	28.9%	5.2%	50.0%	21.9%	28.3%	8.9%	27.1%	9.0%	26.4%	9.3%	26.5%	8.4%
Race												
White	95.6%	2.3%	100.0%	4.4%	98.4%	2.5%	99.0%	2.0%	98.9%	2.2%	97.2%	3.1%
Non-White	4.4%	2.3%	0.0%	4.4%	1.6%	2.5%	1.0%	2.0%	1.1%	2.2%	2.8%	3.1%
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	6.8%	2.9%	11.0%	13.7%	11.0%	6.2%	8.1%	5.6%	11.0%	6.2%	12.3%	6.2%
Non-Hispanic	91.0%	3.3%	89.0%	13.7%	89.0%	6.2%	91.9%	5.6%	89.0%	6.2%	92.0%	5.1%
Geographic Location^a												
Urban	75.8%	4.9%	90.0%	13.2%	68.7%	9.1%	67.5%	9.5%	70.1%	9.6%	75.5%	8.2%
Rural	24.2%	4.9%	10.0%	13.5%	31.3%	9.1%	32.5%	9.5%	29.9%	9.6%	24.5%	8.2%
Indian Reservation or Tribal Land	2.7%	1.8%	0.0%	4.36%	0.0%	2.0%	4.8%	4.3%	1.1%	2.2%	3.8%	3.6%
Income												
Less than \$40,000	33.6%	5.4%	20.0%	17.5%	48.5%	9.8%	33.0%	9.6%	39.1%	10.3%	32.7%	8.9%
\$40,000 or more	66.4%	5.4%	80.0%	17.5%	51.5%	9.8%	67.0%	9.6%	60.9%	10.3%	67.3%	8.9%
Educational Attainment												
High school or less	30.5%	5.2%	0.0%	4.4%	34.3%	9.4%	38.6%	9.9%	20.7%	8.2%	31.8%	8.8%
More than HS	69.5%	5.2%	100.0%	4.4%	65.7%	9.4%	61.4%	9.9%	79.3%	8.2%	68.2%	8.8%

a. Urban counties are the 8 counties that have a city with a population larger than 30,000 and are also the 8 most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Madison, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 67.6% of the Idaho population.

Property Crime Offender

Urban/Rural:

Property crimes were more likely to occur in urban areas than rural. Robbery and vandalism were more likely to be reported by urban ICVS participants than rural. Burglary/inside theft and outside theft were over-represented among rural respondents. No significant difference was noted between rates of vehicle involved thefts between rural and urban participants.

Offender

Survey participants were asked if they knew who committed the property crime (Table 8), and slightly over half (51.4%) did not know. Victims who were aware of who committed the crime most often indicated the person was a casual acquaintance (22.5%) or stranger (22.5%). Differences existed by type of property crime, however. Of all property crime types, victims of burglary/theft of items from inside were the most likely to know who the offender was personally, as either a family member (17.9%), casual acquaintance (12.3%) or someone well known to them (10.7%).

Table 8. Property Crime Victim - Offender Relationship						
For the most recent incident, was the person who did this...?	Property	Robbery/ Purse Snatch	Burglary/ Theft from Inside Building	Theft from Outside Building	Vehicle Related Theft	Vandalism
You don't know who did this	51.4%	36.8%	32.5%	61.1%	59.6%	60.7%
A casual acquaintance	22.5	13.4	12.3	8.5	1.2	11.3
A stranger	22.5	49.1	22.9	19.0	26.9	15.8
A family member	8.8	0.0	17.9	3.5	8.6	4.0
Well known to you - excluding family	4.5	0.7	10.7	1.8	3.6	0.7
Spouse, former spouse, or significant other	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.7
Other	3.3	0.0	3.4	5.7	0.2	0.0

Identity Theft



Approximately 129 per 1,000 Idahoans experienced some form of identity theft in 2012.

- ◆ 120 per 1,000 individuals had someone place charges on their credit card, or took money from their bank or credit card account without permission.
- ◆ 12 per 1,000 individuals had someone open a NEW credit card, bank, or other account using their personal information without their permission.
- ◆ 13 per 1,000 had someone use their personal information without their permission for fraudulent purposes, such as giving their information to get government benefits, medical care, a job; or renting an apartment.

Respondents were also asked to estimate the approximate dollar value of what the person obtained while misusing their information. In answering this question, the respondent was asked to include the value of credit, loans, cash, services, and anything else the offender may have obtained.

- ◆ For misused information, respondents indicated the average value of loss was \$469.01 (median \$258.00), with a low of \$4 to a high of \$9,000.

Table 9. Amount Lost to Identity Theft

	Misused personal information	Opened new accounts	Other fraud
	Total Lost	Total Lost	Total Lost
Mean	\$469.01	\$427.62	\$465.05
Median	\$258.00	\$400.00	\$200.00
Minimum	\$4	\$4	\$4
Maximum	\$9,000	\$5,000	\$2,480

Victim Demographics

Gender: Identity theft victims were equally likely to be male as female (50.5% female compared to 49.5% male).

Age: Identity theft victims were more likely to be older. 54.3% were over 45. However, individuals who reported a credit card, bank, or other account was opened using their personal information were more likely to be 18-24 with a high school degree or less, making under \$40,000 per year.

Race/ethnicity: Most victims were white and Non-Hispanic. However, higher rates existed for white and/or Hispanic survey participants among those who had someone open a NEW credit card, bank, or other account using their personal information without their permission.

Geographic Location: Urban victims were much more likely to have experienced someone opening a new account in their name, or “other” forms of fraud.

Income: Rates for opening a new account using someone’s personal information were higher among households with less than \$40,000 per year.

Educational Attainment: Respondents with a high school education or less were less likely to be victims of identity theft as individuals with more than a high school diploma. However, rates for opening a new account in someone’s name were disproportionate for those with less than a high school education.

Table 10: Identity Theft Victims

	Identity theft	95% CI +/-	Misused personal information	95% CI +/-	Opened new account	95% CI +/-	Other fraud	95% CI +/-
Sample	198		181		19		20	
Rate per 1,000	129.0		120.0		12.0		13.0	
Gender								
Female	50.5%	7.0%	51.6%	7.3%	27.8%	20.1%	50.0%	20.1%
Male	49.5%	7.0%	48.4%	7.3%	72.2%	20.1%	50.0%	20.1%
Age								
Average	46.2		46.1		30.7		50.0	
Age 95% CI	43.8–48.6		43.6–48.6		24.5–36.9		42.9–57.1	
18-24	10.7%	4.3%	11.5%	4.7%	38.9%	21.9%	0.0%	4.5%
25-34	18.3%	5.4%	16.9%	5.5%	27.8%	20.1%	25.0%	19.0%
35-44	16.8%	5.2%	18.0%	5.6%	22.2%	18.7%	5.0%	9.6%
45-54	21.3%	5.7%	21.3%	6.0%	5.6%	10.3%	20.0%	17.5%
55 and over	33.0%	6.6%	32.2%	6.8%	5.6%	10.3%	50.0%	21.9%
Race								
White	94.9%	3.1%	94.6%	3.3%	100.0%	4.5%	100.0%	4.5%
Non-White	5.1%	3.1%	5.4%	3.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	7.1%	3.6%	7.6%	3.9%	21.1%	18.4%	0.0%	4.5%
Non-Hispanic	92.9%	3.6%	92.4%	3.9%	78.9%	18.4%	100.0%	4.5%
Geographic Location*								
Urban	70.9%	6.3%	69.1%	6.7%	77.8%	18.7%	90.0%	13.2%
Rural	29.1%	6.3%	30.1%	6.7%	22.2%	18.7%	10.0%	13.2%
Indian Reservation or Tribal land	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Income								
Less than \$40,000	36.4%	6.7%	36.4%	7.0%	78.9%	18.4%	35.0%	20.9%
\$40,000 or more	63.6%	6.7%	63.6%	7.0%	21.1%	18.4%	65.0%	20.9%
Educational Attainment								
HS or less	28.9%	6.3%	28.4%	6.6%	72.2%	20.1%	25.0%	19.0%
More than HS	71.1%	6.3%	71.6%	6.6%	27.8%	20.1%	75.0%	19.0%

*Urban counties are the 8 counties that have a city with a population larger than 30,000 and are also the 8 most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Madison, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 67.6% of the Idaho population.

Violent Crime



POLICE LINE NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE

Slightly over one in ten, or 11.2% of respondents indicated they had experienced a violent crime in 2012. Victims of violent crime most often experienced threats/intimidation (41.0 per 1,000). Victims of violent crime (37.4%) were less likely to report crimes against them to police than property crime victims (50.3%). The most common reasons for not reporting violent crimes was that the respondent dealt with it in another way (81.1%), they did not want to involve the police (65.7%), or the incident was not important/it was a minor offense (55.4%).

Aggravated assaults were more often reported than other types of violent crime (reported 70.2% of the time). Sexual assaults were least likely to be reported to police (none of the instances mentioned were reported).

Aggravated Assault

The NIBRS definition of aggravated assault includes: “an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.”

Respondents were asked: “Did anyone attack or threaten you with a weapon or anything that could be used as a weapon such as scissors, baseball bat, stick, rock, vehicle, or bottle?”

- ◆ 39.0 per 1,000 individuals were victims of aggravated assault in 2012. This was up slightly from 2008, where there were 26.3 per 1,000 victims of aggravated assault.
- ◆ Incidents occurred an average of 1.8 times per victim (median 1.0).
- ◆ The most common weapons used in the assault included:
 - a knife (34%),
 - bottle (20.2%),
 - and gun (17.7%).
- ◆ 87.3% were threatened with the object/weapon.
- ◆ 12.7% were physically assaulted.

Experienced Injury:

- ◆ 20.7% of aggravated assault victims said they were injured during the assault.
 - 78.2% of those injured said the injury was severe enough to require medical attention.
- ◆ Injuries included: dislodged tooth, bruising, confusion, broken leg, cut on eyebrow and hand, and 18 stitches.

Table 11: Violent Crime, Percent Reported to Police

	Violent Crime	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Sexual Assaults
Rate per 1,000	112.0	39.0	32.0	41.0	11.0
2012 Reported/ not reported:					
Reported to police	37.4%	70.2%	7.1%	11.1%	0.0%
Not reported to police	62.6%	29.2%	92.9%	88.9%	100.0%
Reasons for not reporting to police					
Dealt with the incident in another way	81.1%	77.3%	84.2%	78.1%	86.2%
Did not want to involve the police	65.7%	62.2%	72.1%	57.3%	79.0%
The incident was not important; it was a minor offense	55.4%	40.9%	56.8%	63.2%	44.2%
Afraid of the offender	38.6%	0.9%	34.9%	42.0%	79.1%
The offender was a family member or close friend	38.0%	0.9%	40.8%	42.4%	58.2%
Believed the police couldn't do anything to help	35.6%	29.5%	37.9%	40.1%	23.5%
Not enough evidence or information	21.5%	21.3%	7.1%	26.0%	44.2%
Other Reason	15.2%	3.3%	24.2%	12.6%	13.8%

Most (70.2%) aggravated assaults were reported to police. The most popular reasons for not reporting included:

- ◆ Dealt with the incident in another way (77.3%),
- ◆ Did not want to involve the police (62.2%),
- ◆ Incident was not important; it was a minor offense (40.9%).

Violent Crime

Simple Assault

The NIBRS definition of simple assault is: “An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.”

Respondents were asked “Other than incidents already mentioned, did anyone physically assault you such as push, grab, shove, slap, punch, kick, bite, choke, pull your hair, or throw something at you?”

- ◆ 32.0 per 1,000 individuals indicated someone had pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, punched, bit, choked, pulled hair, or threw something at them that could hurt in 2012.
- ◆ Occurred on average 15 times per victim (mean 1.0).

Most (92.9%) of simple assaults were not reported to police. The most common reasons given for not reporting were:

- ◆ The incident was dealt with in another way (84.2%),
- ◆ Did not want to involve the police (72.1%),
- ◆ The incident was not important (56.8%),
- ◆ The offender was a family member or close friend (40.8%).

Intimidation

The NIBRS definition for intimidation is: “To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Respondents were asked: “Other than incidents already mentioned, did anyone threaten you in such a way that made you fear for your safety, by telling you they would harm you or by threatening you with their actions?”

- ◆ 41.0 per 1,000 individuals experienced intimidation in 2012.

The majority (88.9%) were not reported to police. The most popular reasons for not reporting included:

- ◆ The incident was dealt with in another way (78.1%),
- ◆ The incident was not important (63.2%),
- ◆ Did not want to involve police (57.3%).

Sexual Assault

The NIBRS definition for sex offenses includes: “Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.”

More information is presented in the sexual assault section.

- ◆ 11 per 1,000 Idahoans experienced sexual assault in 2012.

None of the instances victims discussed were reported to police. The most common reasons for not reporting included:

- ◆ Dealt with the incident in another way (86.2%),
- ◆ Afraid of the offender (79.1%),
- ◆ Did not want to involve the police (79.0%)

Violent Crime Victim Characteristics

Gender

Women and men are equally likely to become victims of violent crime. Differences exist between the type of crime, however. Women are more likely to be victims of aggravated assault (55.9%), intimidation (71.0%) or sexual assault (64.7%). Male victims of crime were more likely to experience simple assault (57.1%).

Age

Violent crime victims were fairly evenly distributed across age categories. One-third (30.4%) of respondents who experienced violent crime in 2012 were under age 34. An additional one-third were over the age of 55. However, sexual assault (70.6%) and simple assault (64.0%) affected the greatest proportion of individuals 18 to 34. Aggravated assault had the highest proportion of victims over 55 (45.0%), with an average age of 46.3.

Race

Most victims of violent crime were white (93.8%). Little variation existed across crime types. A lower rate existed for whites among aggravated assault victims; however, white victims were over represented among simple assault and sexual assault offenses.

Ethnicity

Hispanics were more prevalent among victims of aggravated assault (13.6% compared to 11.6%) relative to their numbers within the population. However, Hispanics are much less likely to be victims of simple assault (6.1% compared to 11.6%)

Income

Victims of violent crime were more often from households with incomes of less than \$40,000 per year (52.3%). Sexual assault (64.7%) and simple assault (58.0%) victims were much more likely than others to come from lower income households. Aggravated assault victims more often came from households making \$40,000 or more.

Educational Attainment

Victims of violent crime most often had a high school diploma or more (62.2%). Aggravated assault (69.5%) and intimidation (58.7%) victims were most likely to have more education than high school. However, victims of sexual assault (88.2%) and simple assault (55.1%) were much more common among individuals with high school education or less.

	Violent	95% CI +/-	Aggravated Assault	95% CI +/-	Simple Assault	95% CI +/-	Intimidation	95% CI +/-	Sexual Assault	95% CI +/-
Sample	172		60		50		62		17	
Rate per 1,000	112.0	1.6%	39.0	1.0%	32.0	1.0%	41.0	1.0%	11.0	0.5%
Gender										
Female	50.0%	7.5%	55.9%	12.5%	42.9%	13.7%	71.0%	11.3%	64.7%	22.7%
Male	50.0%	7.5%	44.1%	12.5%	57.1%	13.7%	29.0%	11.3%	35.3%	22.7%
Age										
Average	39.7		46.3		31.9		41.4		30.0	
95% CI	37.3—42.1		41.9—50.7		27.7—36.1		37.6—45.2		25.5—34.5	
18 - 24	11.7%	4.8%	20.0%	10.1%	40.0%	13.6%	22.2%	10.3%	23.5%	19.1%
25-34	18.7%	5.8%	8.3%	7.0%	24.0%	11.8%	12.7%	8.3%	47.1%	23.7%
35 - 44	17.4%	5.6%	8.3%	7.0%	8.0%	7.5%	19.0%	9.8%	23.5%	20.2%
45-54	20.2%	6.0%	18.3%	9.8%	22.0%	11.5%	17.5%	9.5%	5.9%	11.2%
55 and up	32.1%	7.0%	45.0%	12.6%	6.0%	6.6%	28.6%	11.3%	0.0%	4.7%
Geographic Location*										
Urban	65.1%	7.1%	85.5%	8.8%	55.3%	13.8%	59.0%	12.2%	37.5%	23.0%
Rural	34.9%	7.1%	14.5%	8.8%	44.7%	13.8%	41.0%	12.2%	62.5%	23.0%
Living on Reservation or Tribal Land	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	2.5%	2.0%	3.9%	0.0%	2.5%	5.9%	11.2%
Race										
White	93.8%	3.6%	93.2%	6.4%	93.9%	6.6%	93.7%	6.1%	94.1%	12.3%
Non-White	6.2%	3.6%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.9%	12.3%
Ethnicity										
Non-Hispanic	88.4%	4.8%	86.4%	8.7%	93.9%	6.6%	88.7%	7.9%	100.0%	4.73%
Hispanic	11.6%	4.8%	13.6%	8.7%	6.1%	6.6%	11.3%	7.9%	0.0%	4.73%
Income										
Less than \$40,000	52.3%	7.5%	46.7%	12.6%	58.0%	13.7%	53.2%	12.4%	64.7%	23.0%
\$40,000 or more	47.7%	7.5%	53.3%	12.6%	42.0%	13.7%	46.8%	12.4%	35.3%	23.0%
Educational Attainment										
HS or less	37.8%	7.2%	30.5%	11.7%	55.1%	13.8%	41.3%	12.3%	88.2%	16.4%
More than HS	62.2%	7.2%	69.5%	11.7%	44.9%	13.8%	58.7%	12.3%	11.8%	16.4%

* Urban counties are the 8 counties that have a city with a population larger than 30,000 and are also the 8 most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Madison, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 67.6% of the Idaho population.

Violent Crime Offenders

Number of Offenders

Most (64.3%) violent crimes discussed by survey victims were carried out by a single individual offender. Between 58.2% (simple assault) to 80.9% (intimidation) of survey incidents involved one offender.

Age

Respondents to the 2012 ICVS who were victims of violent crime indicated the offenders averaged an age between 27.4 (simple assault) and 36.3 (aggravated assault). The average age of victims was older than the average age of offenders by 7 years (39.7 compared to 32.7).

Gender

Most offenders of violent crime involved in incidents with survey victims were men (82.3%). However, sexual assault (34.5%) and intimidation (25.1%) involved a higher percentage of female offenders than other violent crimes.

Race/Ethnicity

Respondents to the crime survey indicated that most violent crime offenders were white (86.3%) and non-Hispanic (80.0%). Aggravated assault offenders were more likely to be non-white (39.1%) than other violent crime offenders. Higher rates of Hispanic offenders existed among simple assault (30.1%) and sexual assault (23.5%) offenses compared to other violent crime types.

Relationship between Victim and Offender

For all violent crime, ICVS respondents most often indicated a stranger (32.8%), or a spouse, former spouse or romantic partner/significant other (17.7%) committed the offense. The relationship between offender and victim varied by type of crime. Aggravated assaults (39.0%), simple assaults (38.3%) and intimidation (26.9%) involved more strangers. Sexual assaults involved more romantic partners (68.2%) and casual acquaintances (31.8%).

Table 13: Violent Crime Offenders

Offender	Violent Crime	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Sexual Assault
Average Age	32.7	36.3	27.4	32.2	28.6
% with one offender	64.3%	79.3%	58.2%	80.9%	73.9%
% Male	82.3	99.3	80.0	74.9	65.5
% White	86.3	60.9	98.8	95.6	100.0
% Hispanic	20.0	12.7	30.1	15.0	23.5

Table 14: Primary Offender's Relationship to the Victim, Violent Crimes

Relationship to Victim	Violent Crime	Aggravated	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Sexual Assault
Spouse, former spouse or romantic partner significant other ^a	17.7%	0.8%	25.6%	15.1%	68.2%
Well known to you - excluding family	8.8	8.2	11.7	8.1	0.0
A family member	9.0	8.8	1.3	17.1	0.0
A stranger	32.8	39.0	38.3	26.9	0.0
A casual acquaintance	15.8	15.7	19.6	14.9	31.8
You don't know who did this	4.8	14.4	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other	11.0	13.1	1.0	17.8	0.0

a. For sexual assault, includes "a date."

Violent Crime, Drug or Alcohol Use

Offender Use of Drugs and/or Alcohol

Survey victims of violent crime were asked if the offender was using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident. Overall, victims of violent crime indicated that slightly over half (53.5%) of their offenders were under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident.

- ◆ More victims of simple assault (66.2%) indicated the offender was under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol than other violent crimes.
- ◆ Victims of intimidation were least likely to say the offender was under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- ◆ Drugs were involved in more aggravated assaults (13.4%) than other types of violent crimes.
- ◆ Sexual assaults with an offender under the influence, most often involved both drugs and alcohol (40.3%).

Victim Use of Drugs and/or Alcohol

ICVS respondents were asked if *they* were personally under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the violent incident. Overall, most victims (82.5%) indicated they were not under the influence. However, those who experienced sexual assault (30.7%) were more likely to be under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident than victims of other types of violent crime.

- ◆ 27.8% of simple assault victims were under the influence of either drugs and/or alcohol.
- ◆ Victims of intimidation were least likely to say they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident (0.3%).

Table 15: Was the offender using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?

	Violent Crime	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Sexual Assaults
Alcohol only	19.7%	36.7%	26.5%	5.2%	8.4%
Both alcohol and drugs	25.6%	1.7%	34.4%	31.3%	40.3%
Drugs only	8.2%	13.4%	5.3%	9.1%	0.0%
No	46.5%	48.2%	33.8%	54.4%	51.3%

Table 16: Were you under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?

	Violent Crime	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Sexual Assault
Alcohol only	17.5%	26.1%	25.0%	0.3%	30.7%
Both alcohol and drugs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drugs only	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
No	82.5%	73.9%	75.0%	99.7%	69.3%

Stalking



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Respondents were asked: “In your lifetime, have you been frightened by someone who continually harassed, spied on or contacted you to the point that you were afraid? For example, did the same person repeatedly contact you through texting, phone calls, letters, or social networks which made you concerned for your safety or the safety of others?” And whether this made them frightened for their safety or the safety of others.

- ◆ 182.0 per 1,000 Idahoans have experienced stalking within their lifetime.
- ◆ 36.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced stalking in 2012.

Victims of lifetime stalking indicated about 86.4% of incidents were not reported to police. The primary reasons provided for not reporting to police included:

- ◆ Dealt with the incident in another way (65.8%),
- ◆ Did not want to involve police (52.6%),
- ◆ The incident was not important/minor (49.2%),
- ◆ Not enough evidence or information (41.7%).

Of the 2012 incidents, 1.7% of stalking incidents were reported to authorities. The most common reason for not reporting included:

- ◆ Afraid of the offender (65.5%),
- ◆ Believed the police couldn't do anything to help (61.1%),
- ◆ The incident was not important/minor (58.1%).

Respondents were also asked about stalking from intimate partners. “Other than the most recent offender you told me about, was a romantic partner or a prior romantic partner like an ex-boy/girlfriend or spouse one of these people who continually followed or contacted you?”

- ◆ 69.0 per 1,000 Idahoans have been stalked by a romantic partner within their lifetime.
- ◆ 15.0 per 1,000 Idahoans were stalked by a romantic partner in 2012.

Victims of lifetime stalking indicated 83.5% of incidents were not reported to police. The primary reasons for not reporting to police included:

- ◆ Dealt with incident in another way (59.6%),
- ◆ Did not want to involve police (56.7%),
- ◆ The incident was not important; it was minor (53.1%).

Of the 2012 incidents, 2.4% of stalking incidents were reported to authorities. The most common reason for not reporting included:

- ◆ Dealt with incident in another way (69.9%),
- ◆ Did not want to involve the police (69.9%),
- ◆ Afraid of offender (61.7%).

Table 17: Stalking, Percent Reported to Police

	Stalking 2012	Lifetime stalking
Rate per 1,000	36.0	182.0
Reported/ not reported:		
Reported to police	1.7%	13.6%
Not reported to police	98.3%	86.4%
Reasons for not reporting to police		
Dealt with incident in another way	56.9%	65.8%
Did not want to involve police	52.9%	52.6%
The incident was not important; it was a minor offense	58.1%	49.2%
Not enough evidence or information	55.4%	41.7%
Believed the police couldn't do anything to help	61.1%	35.2%
Afraid of the offender	65.5%	32.0%
The offender was a family member or close friend	19.1%	11.3%
Other Reason	11.2%	4.5%

Table 18: IPV Stalking, Percent Reported to Police

	IPV Stalking 2012	Lifetime IPV Stalking
Rate per 1,000	15.0	69.0
Reported/ not reported:		
Reported to police	2.4%	16.5%
Not reported to police	97.6%	83.5%
Reasons for not reporting to police		
Dealt with incident in another way	69.9%	59.6%
Did not want to involve police	69.9%	56.7%
The incident was not important; it was a minor offense	41.2%	53.1%
Believed the police couldn't do anything to help	26.7%	42.8%
Afraid of the offender	61.7%	40.1%
Not enough evidence or information	24.9%	34.0%
The offender was a family member or close	21.8%	22.7%
Other	4.5%	20.4%

Stalking Victim Characteristics

Gender

Victims of stalking were mostly female (68.2%). Far fewer male victims of stalking existed among those indicating their offender was an intimate partner (31.8% compared to 12.3%).

Age

Lifetime victims of stalking were an average age of 44.0 at time of the most recent incident. Based on the age of the victim at the most recent episode and age of the victim at the time of the survey, an average of 11.9 years had passed (11.0 median) since the most recent stalking incident.

Victims of stalking incidents in 2012 were age 39.9 on average. Victims of IPV stalking in 2012, however, were younger on average (mean 35.8).

Geographic Location

Lifetime victims of stalking and intimate partner stalking were more likely to live in an urban versus rural county. However, higher rates of 2012 victims of stalking (33.3%) and intimate partner stalking (39.1%) victims were living in rural counties.

Race/Ethnicity

Most stalking victims were white, however, rates for non-white victims were higher among 2012 stalking victims. All respondents reporting IPV stalking in 2012 were white and non-Hispanic.

Income

Two-thirds of lifetime victims of stalking were from households making over \$40,000 per year. However, nearly half (47.3%) of victims of 2012 stalking incidents were from households with incomes under \$40,000.

Educational Attainment

Three out of four lifetime victims of stalking had more than a high school degree. More recent victims in 2012, however, were more likely to have a high school diploma or less. The majority (58.3%) of IPV stalking victims in 2012 had a high school diploma or less.

Table 19: Victims of Stalking and Intimate Partner Stalking, Lifetime and 2012

	Sample	Stalking				IPV Stalking			
		Lifetime	95% CI +/-	2012	95% CI +/-	Lifetime	95% CI +/-	2012	95% CI +/-
Rate per 1,000		279		55		107		23	
		182.0		36.0		69.0		15.0	
Gender									
	Female	68.2%	5.7%	70.4%	12.1%	87.7%	6.2%	78.3%	16.9%
	Male	31.8%	5.7%	29.6%	12.1%	12.3%	6.2%	21.7%	16.9%
Age									
	Average	44.0		39.9		42.9		35.8	
	95% CI	42.2—45.8		36.1 - 43.7		40.1—45.7		29.9—41.7	
	18 - 24	10.8%	3.5%	18.5%	10.2%	13.1%	6.4%	26.1%	17.7%
	25-34	21.5%	4.6%	24.1%	11.4%	20.6%	7.7%	26.1%	17.8%
	35 - 44	17.9%	4.4%	16.7%	9.9%	15.9%	6.9%	13.0%	14.4%
	45-54	21.1%	4.6%	16.7%	9.7%	25.2%	8.3%	17.4%	15.5%
	55 and up	28.7%	5.6%	24.1%	11.4%	25.2%	8.3%	17.4%	15.5%
Geographic location									
	Urban	77.2%	4.8%	66.7%	12.5%	73.6%	8.0%	60.9%	19.9%
	Rural	22.8%	4.8%	33.3%	12.5%	26.4%	8.0%	39.1%	19.9%
	Living on Reservation or Tribal Lands	3.6%	2.1%	7.4%	7.3%	2.9%	3.3%	0.0%	4.0%
Race									
	White	92.5%	4.6%	88.9%	8.5%	97.2%	4.6%	100.0%	4.0%
	Non-White	7.5%	4.6%	11.1%	8.5%	2.8%	4.6%	0.0%	4.0%
Ethnicity									
	Non-Hispanic	97.1%	1.9%	100.0%	2.6%	96.3%	3.6%	100.0%	4.0%
	Hispanic	2.9%	1.9%	0.0%	2.6%	3.7%	3.6%	0.0%	4.0%
Income									
	Less than \$40,000	34.4%	5.5%	47.3%	13.2%	32.7%	8.9%	43.5%	20.3%
	\$40,000 or more	65.6%	5.5%	52.7%	13.2%	67.3%	8.9%	56.5%	20.3%
Educational Attainment									
	HS or less	24.4%	4.9%	50.9%	13.2%	27.4%	8.5%	58.3%	20.1%
	More than HS	75.6%	4.9%	49.1%	13.2%	72.6%	8.5%	41.7%	20.1%

* Urban counties are the 8 counties that have a city with a population larger than 30,000 and are also the 8 most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Madison, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 67.6% of the Idaho population.

Stalking Offender Characteristics

There were many different offenders and incidents discussed by respondents regarding previous experiences of stalking. The information provided here is from questions asked regarding the characteristics of the most recent offender who victimized the respondent. Victims said between 1 and 30 different individuals had stalked them over their lifetime, (average of 3.2 offenders per victim).

Relationship to Victim

Offenders of lifetime stalking were most often an intimate partner (32.4%), casual acquaintance (29.4%), or a stranger (15.8%). Respondents also discussed other relationship types, such as: “coworkers,” “client’s father,” “former employee,” “professor,” “student” or “classmates.” Also, respondents noted being stalked by individuals formerly dating or married to their intimate partner, such as: “fiancé’s ex” or “wife’s prior spouse.”

Age

The average age of offenders at the time of the incident was younger for lifetime victims than for those discussing incidents occurring in 2012 (31.0 compared to 39.1). Intimate partner incidents of stalking involved younger offenders who were on average under age 30.

Table 20: Most Recent Stalking Offender Characteristics and Relationship to the Victim

Relationship	Stalking		IPV Stalking	
	Lifetime	2012	Lifetime	2012
A spouse or live in boyfriend/girlfriend	5.1%	0.0%	29.8%	47.8%
Someone you were dating OR a non-live in boy/girlfriend	14.5%	16.7%	38.3%	52.2%
A former spouse or boy/girlfriend, or someone you had dated	12.8%	2.1%	25.5%	0.0%
Well known to you—excluding family	7.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%
A family member	4.6%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%
A stranger	15.8%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%
A casual acquaintance	29.4%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	10.1%	16.7%	6.4%	0.0%
<i>Average Age</i>	31.0	39.1	29.6	28.6
<i>% Male</i>	84.9%	70.9%	85.0%	78.3%
<i>% Female</i>	15.1%	29.1%	15.0%	21.7%
<i>% White</i>	89.4%	85.6%	92.3%	100.0%
<i>% Hispanic</i>	16.7%	23.1%	13.3%	17.4%

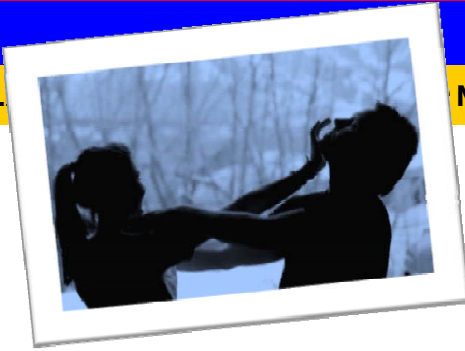
Gender

Stalking offenders were more often male than female. However, recent offenders in 2012 were more likely to be female than those discussed in the victim’s lifetime (29.1% compared to 15.1%). In addition, recent 2012 IPV offenders were more likely to be female than overall lifetime offenders (21.7% compared to 15.0%).

Race/Ethnicity

Most offenders discussed were white. However, 2012 instances of stalking had higher rates of offenders who were not white (14.4%) than other offenders, including 2012 IPV (0.0% non-white). Instances of stalking (23.1%) in 2012 were also more likely than lifetime (16.7%) or intimate partner instances (13.3% lifetime and 17.4% 2012) to involve an Hispanic offender.

Sexual Assault



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Respondents were asked:

In 2012, did you experience any unwanted sexual activity, including unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing, or any form of sexual intercourse, including vaginal, oral or anal, or attempted rape by anyone including household members, relatives, a date, or friends?

- ◆ 11 per 1,000 Idahoans experienced sexual assault in 2012. Victims indicated they experienced an average of 5.4 instances throughout the year (median 4.0) and that none of the instances were reported to the police.

In your lifetime have you experienced unwanted sexual activity? This includes unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing, or any form of sexual intercourse, including vaginal, oral or anal, or attempted rape by anyone including household members, relatives, a date, or friends?

- ◆ 202.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced sexual assault within his or her lifetime.

Rape

In your lifetime have you ever been forced or threatened into having any form of sexual intercourse against your will, including vaginal, oral or anal?

- ◆ 84.0 per 1,000 individuals had experienced rape within their lifetime. On average, 7.2 total rape incidents occurred over the course of the victim's lifetime (median 2.0).
 - 47.8% said the same offender was involved in all instances.
- ◆ 95.5% were not reported to police. The most common reasons for not reporting included:
 - they were too ashamed (52.4%),
 - the offender was a family member or close friend (50.4%),
 - they were too young to understand (47.6%),
 - they did not want to involve the police (47.1%).

Table 21: Violent Crime, Percent Reported to Police

	Sexual Assault 2012	Lifetime (202.0 per 1,000)			
		Rape	Attempted Rape	Sexual Assault with Object	Forcible Fondling
Rate per 1,000	11.0	84.0	60.0	34.0	93.3
2012 Reported/ not reported:					
Reported to police	0.0%	4.5%	1.2%	18.5%	2.3%
Not reported to police	100.0%	95.5%	98.8%	81.5%	97.7%
Reasons for not reporting to police					
You were too young to understand	*	47.6%	33.1%	34.4%	33.6%
You were too young to report	*	45.1%	24.8%	23.5%	25.1%
You were too ashamed	*	52.4%	59.4%	30.2%	21.7%
You didn't think they would believe you	*	45.9%	48.7%	18.9%	30.7%
You dealt with the incident in another way	86.2%	43.4%	82.4%	33.2%	69.7%
You did not want to involve the police	79.0%	47.1%	67.6%	31.8%	52.5%
You believed the police couldn't do anything to help/no evidence	23.5%	43.6%	53.9%	19.0%	29.5%
The offender was a family member or a close friend	58.2%	50.4%	39.8%	56.4%	36.4%
You were afraid of the offender	79.0%	4.4%	32.5%	48.9%	11.2%
Other	13.8%	35.4%	14.4%	20.5%	25.0%

* Question was not asked for 2012 instances

Other comments included: the victim reported to someone else, such as parents and the parents (or others) chose not to report, it was the victim's husband or spouse and the victim had no where to go, "Shocked that it even happened," the victim was in the military, the victim "Wanted to keep my job," feared for their life, or said "I felt silly because I had drank a beer."

Sexual Assault

Attempted Rape

Other than incidents you already mentioned, in your lifetime has anyone attempted, but not succeeded, in forcing you to have any form of sexual intercourse?

- ◆ 60.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced attempted rape within their lifetime. Instances occurred between one and ten times, or an average of 2.6 times per victim (2.0 median). Most (73.3%) indicated it was the same offender in all instances.
- ◆ 98.8% of instances were not reported to police. The most common reasons given for not reporting the incident included:
 - Dealt with the incident in another way (82.4%),
 - You did not want to involve the police (67.6%),
 - You were too ashamed (59.4%),
 - You believed the police couldn't help/no evidence (53.9%).

Other reasons included: the person was an employee of the family, the victim was not educated about what to do, that the offender did not succeed in raping them so felt there was nothing to report, afraid people/their family wouldn't believe them, the situation was told to older adults or others and they did not report, or "these things were not discussed back then."

Sexual Assault with Object

Other than any rapes or attempted rapes you may have mentioned, in your lifetime has anyone ever put fingers or objects into your genital or anal opening against your will or by using force or threats?

- ◆ 34.0 per 1,000 Idahoans have experienced sexual assault with an object over the course of their lifetime. Victims indicated they had experienced between one and 100 incidents of sexual assault with an object, for an average of 4.8 occurrences within their lifetime (median of 1.0). Nearly all (90.3%) were victimized by the same offender in all instances.
- ◆ 81.5% of the incidents were not reported. The most common reasons for not reporting included:
 - The offender was a family member or a close friend (56.4%),
 - You were afraid of the offender (48.9%),
 - You were too young to understand (34.4%),
 - You dealt with the incident in another way (33.2%).

Other comments included: "Parents didn't take it seriously," "Was in the military" and "That's just the culture," or the victim was afraid to tell others/didn't want anyone to know.

Forcible Fondling

Other than any sexual assaults you have mentioned, in your lifetime have you ever experienced any unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing, or fondling?

- ◆ 93.3 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced forcible fondling in their lifetime. On average, victims said forcible fondling instances occurred 6.3 times (median 2.0) and 83.4% of victims said the instances involved the same offender.
- ◆ Most (97.7%) instances were not reported to police. The most common reasons for not reporting included:
 - Dealt with the incident in another way (69.7%),
 - Did not want to involve the police (52.5%),
 - The offender was a family member or a close friend (36.4%),
 - You were too young to understand (33.6%).

Other comments included: "It was minor, a non-issue," "Didn't seem wrong or serious enough to report," "It was just touching," "Reported to parents who didn't do anything," "Didn't think about calling police," or "Took care of it myself."

Sexual Assault Victims

Victim Characteristics at the First Occurrence Compared to 2012 Victims of Sexual Assault

Gender

Respondents who were victims of sexual assault in 2012 were less likely to be female than lifetime victims (first occurrence) of sexual assault (64.7% compared to 86.7% lifetime). Other than 2012 victims of sexual assault, lifetime (first occurrence) forcible fondling victims had a higher percentage of male victims (32.5%) than other sex crimes.

Age

The age of respondents who experienced sexual assault in 2012 was older than respondent discussions of first victimizations. Most victims averaged an age of 14.3 to 18.2, depending upon the crime discussed. Those who experienced sexual assault with an object were older on average (age 18.2) than those saying they were raped (age 14.3).

Race/Ethnicity

Most victims of sexual assault, lifetime and in 2012, were white. Victims of sexual assault with an object had the highest rates of non-white victims (16.7%).

Educational Attainment

Most victims had a high school education or less, whether a victim in 2012 or when they first experienced a sexual assault. Victims of attempted rape had the highest proportion with an education above high school (31.3%).

Counseling

Most (70.6%) of the recent 2012 victims indicated they have received counseling for sexual assault and most (92.3%) felt that the counseling benefitted them. Rape victims were more likely than other victims to have received counseling for their abuse.

Table 22: Victim Characteristics at First Occurrence	2012		First Occurrence		
	Sexual assault 2012	Rape	Attempted Rape	Sexual assault with object	Forcible Fondling
Victim Rate per 1,000	11.0	84.0	60.0	34.0	93.3
Sample	17	129	91	42	115
Average Age:	30.0	14.3	16.7	18.2	17.6
% HS or less	88.2%	85.9%	68.7%	77.4%	82.9%
% female	64.7%	86.4%	84.6%	73.8%	67.5%
% white	94.1%	94.4%	94.5%	83.3%	90.4%
% Hispanic	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Idaho Resident at time:	100%	57.7%	53.2%	45.6%	46.7%
Sought out counseling or medical services as a result					
Counseling	70.6%	37.6%	24.2%	26.3%	23.7%
Medical and counseling	5.9%	16.8%	4.4%	13.2%	4.4%
Medical only	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No	23.5%	44.8%	71.4%	60.5%	72.0%
Do you feel the counseling benefitted you?					
Yes	92.3%	82.4%	100.0%	100.0%	84.8%
No	7.7%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%

Sexual Assault Offenders

Characteristics of Offenders at First Occurrence

Gender

Most, but not all offenders involved in 2012 sexual assault incidents (65.5%) and first incidents over the course of the victim's lifetime were male. However, 2012 incidents were more likely to have involved a female offender (35.5%) than the first occurrence of lifetime events. Among first occurrence incidents, forcible fondling had the highest rate of female offenders (14.9%).

Age

The age of offenders involved in incidents discussed in 2012 were 28.6 years old, on average. However, victims who discussed the first occurrence of sexual assault were assaulted by younger offenders in their mid-twenties, except for offenders of forcible fondling, who were 32.3, on average.

Race/Ethnicity

Offenders of sexual assault discussed by victims were most often white and Non-Hispanic. However, rates of offenders of rape (12.4%) and 2012 incidents of sexual assault (23.5%) were higher for Hispanic offenders than other sexual assault crime types.

Relationship to Victim

Recent incidents (2012) most often involved an intimate partner (57.1%). The first occurrence of sexual assault incidents, however, often involved a person who was well known to the victim, or was a family member. Rape (26.2%) and attempted rape (29.3%) most often involved someone well known to the victim. Sexual assault with an object was initiated most often by a family member (54.9%). Over one-third (34.9%) of forcible fondling victims indicated the offender of the first occurrence was a casual acquaintance.

Offender Drug/Alcohol Use

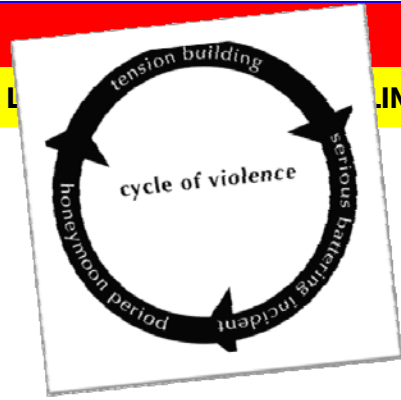
Approximately half (48.2%) of victims of sexual assault in 2012 indicated the offender was under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time. Among first occurrences of sexual assault discussed by victims, attempted rape was more likely to involve an offender under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol (55.9%) than other types of sexual assault. Attempted rape also involved more offenders under the influence of a combination of drugs and alcohol (17.8%). Rape incidents were more likely than other first occurrences of sexual assault to involve an offender under the influence of alcohol only (25.0%) and drugs only (10.0%).

Victim Drug/Alcohol Use

Nearly one-third of victims of sexual assault in 2012 said they were under the influence of alcohol (30.7%). The first occurrence of attempted rape discussed by victims were more likely than other sexual assault crimes to involve victims who were under the influence (39.2%). About 5.7% of rape victims said they were under the influence of drugs only or both drugs and alcohol at the time of the crime and 3.1% of rape victims said they were drugged without their knowledge.

Table 23: Characteristics of Offender at First Occurrence	2012		First Occurrence		
	Sexual assault	Rape	Attempted Rape	Sexual Assault with Object	Forcible Fondling
Offender					
Average Age	28.6	24.5	24.3	24.4	32.3
% Male	65.5%	97.2%	89.8%	94.8%	85.9%
% White	100.0%	92.1%	91.1%	92.5%	98.9%
% Hispanic	23.5%	12.4%	0.4%	7.4%	3.8%
% with one offender for all instances	100.0%	80.6%	87.0%	89.3%	90.1%
Relationship to victim:					
A casual acquaintance	31.8%	17.2%	19.0%	14.9%	34.9%
A family member	0.0%	20.2%	8.7%	54.9%	24.0%
Well known - not family	0.0%	26.2%	29.3%	16.0%	22.7%
A stranger	0.0%	9.1%	14.5%	0.0%	11.6%
Intimate partner (a current or former spouse or live in boyfriend/girlfriend)	57.1%	18.8%	11.4%	5.3%	2.1%
A date	11.1%	6.0%	16.9%	8.5%	4.8%
Other/don't know who it was	0.0%	2.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Was an offender using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident?					
No	50.8%	56.0%	44.1%	78.0%	76.4%
Drugs only	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.3%
Alcohol only	8.3%	25.0%	38.1%	12.2%	16.9%
Both alcohol and drugs	39.9%	9.0%	17.8%	4.0%	6.4%
Were you under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the first incident?					
No	69.3%	78.3%	60.8%	87.5%	91.5%
Drugs only	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Alcohol only	30.7%	16.4%	34.0%	8.4%	7.5%
Both alcohol and drugs	0.0%	3.7%	5.2%	3.0%	1.0%
Drugged without victim's knowledge	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Intimate Partner Violence



POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE

Now I'm going to ask you about relationships involving an intimate partner, that is any romantic, intimate, or sexual partners, such as a spouse, boy or girlfriend, someone you were dating, or an ex-partner or ex-spouse. Please tell me if you have had any of the following happen within the previously mentioned relationships.

Intimate Partner Abuse

- ◆ 278.0 per 1,000 Idahoans have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) within their lifetime.
- ◆ 43.0 per 1,000 Idahoans experienced intimate partner violence in 2012.

Reporting:

- ◆ 97.0% of lifetime incidents of intimate partner violence were not reported.
- ◆ 90.6% of incidents in 2012 were not reported.

Top reasons for not reporting lifetime IPV included: "It was a private matter" (63.7%) and "The abuse wasn't that bad" (43.6%). Victims in 2012 didn't report the incident because: "It was a private matter" (83.9%), "The offender would not allow a report" (64.6%), and "The abuse would get worse" (60.8%). Differences for reporting IPV varied by the type of crime experienced.

Physical Abuse

How many of these relationships have you been in where your intimate partner attacked you such as hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, choking or throwing something at you?

- ◆ 205.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced physical abuse within an intimate relationship.
 - 19.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced physical abuse in an intimate relationship in 2012.
- ◆ Victims indicated they had experienced physical abuse within an average of 2.3 different relationships (median 1.0).
- ◆ Victims experienced an average of 8.7 instances of physical abuse (median 2.0) over their lifetime.
- ◆ 16.4% said they are currently living with the person who most recently abused them.
- ◆ 29.0% of victims said the person who abused them has received counseling or other type of help since the incident.

Reporting:

- ◆ 71.1% of lifetime instances involving intimate partner physical abuse were not reported.
- ◆ 98.2% of 2012 instances of physical violence among intimate partners were not reported.

The most common reasons for not reporting physical abuse in 2012 included: "It was a private matter" (78.5%), or "The abuse wasn't that bad" (52.0%). Many other comments were provided by victims to explain why the incident was not reported, discussing shame/embarrassment about the incident or fear of the offender, or that they were afraid of escalating the situation. Victims reported they didn't think they would be believed, especially if male, stating: "Being a man, I didn't think I'd be taken seriously." Several mentioned they didn't consider involving the police because they felt they both were at fault, such as: "I pushed her to that level," "I hit him back," or "When you're in it you don't know how bad it is."

Table 24: IPV Reporting to Police

	IPV		Physical Abuse		Intimidation		Sexual Assault	
	Lifetime	2012	Lifetime	2012	Lifetime	2012	Lifetime	2012
Rate per 1,000	278.0	43.0	205.0	19.0	118.0	13.0	61.0	8.0
Reported/not reported:								
Reported to police	3.0%	9.4%	28.9%	1.8%	10.9%	2.1%	3.2%	0.0%
Not reported to police	97.0%	90.6%	71.1%	98.2%	89.1%	97.9%	96.8%	100.0%
Reasons for not reporting to police (could answer more than one):								
The abuse wasn't that bad	43.6%	33.9%	52.0%	23.9%	37.3%	55.6%	27.8%	31.6%
The abuse would get worse	27.6%	60.8%	24.0%	42.5%	33.0%	78.2%	29.7%	81.5%
The abuse was my fault	14.0%	21.2%	13.2%	12.9%	14.4%	28.1%	16.3%	31.6%
The police wouldn't do anything	30.9%	38.5%	28.8%	41.5%	32.0%	36.6%	36.3%	34.7%
It was a private matter	63.7%	83.9%	65.0%	78.5%	6.6%	100.0%	64.2%	78.3%
It might endanger children	17.8%	19.6%	17.2%	37.4%	19.1%	0.0%	17.6%	3.1%
The offender would not allow a report	27.2%	64.6%	20.4%	54.5%	30.9%	69.7%	43.2%	81.5%
Other	28.2%	11.6%	30.8%	21.5%	24.9%	0.0%	26.1%	3.1%

Intimate Partner Violence

Some victims noted they were young and naïve, or felt it pointless to report and instead handled the incident in a different way. There were also a few who mentioned the person was a police officer or their family was involved in law enforcement so they didn't think they could report the incident. Other victims mentioned they didn't think they could support the family alone or were worried there was not enough evidence to support their claim.

Other comments made about the 2012 instances included the victim not wanting their spouse to go to jail, they felt they deserved it because "I started the fight" or that it was just a domestic problem.

Most Recent Incident

Respondents were asked about the most recent physically violent episode they had with an intimate partner. This may not have occurred in 2012, but gave overall information about a wider range of events to understand police response to the incident and about the offender involved.

- ◆ 22.2% of the most recent incidents of physical violence were reported to police.

Who Called the Police?

- ◆ Yourself (56.3%)
- ◆ Child (6.2%)
- ◆ Neighbor (13.4%)
- ◆ Another family member (12.9%)
- ◆ Friend (0.2%)
- ◆ Other or don't know (11.1%)

The following happened when the most recent physically violent incident was reported to police:

- ◆ The abuser was arrested (25.3%),
- ◆ Police calmed down both parties (17.2%),
- ◆ The abuser was removed temporarily (12.7%),
- ◆ Victim referred to services (10.9%),
- ◆ Both parties arrested (3.2%),
- ◆ The victim was arrested (1.1%),
- ◆ Abuser referred to services (0.6%),
- ◆ Other (28.9%).

Victims of physical abuse rated the services provided by police on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "very poor service" and 5 is "excellent service."

- ◆ 75.1% indicated "excellent" or "good,"
- ◆ 11.1% gave a "neutral" rating,
- ◆ 13.8% said "very poor" or "poor service."

Intimidation

How many relationships have you been in where your intimate partner threatened you with their words or actions in such a way that made you fear for your safety?

- ◆ 118.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced intimidation within an intimate relationship.
 - 13.0 per 1,000 in 2012
- ◆ Victims indicated they had experienced intimidation within an average of 1.5 (median 1.0) different relationships.
- ◆ Victims indicated they have experienced 6.8 (median 3.0) instances of intimidation within an intimate relationship.

Reporting:

- ◆ 89.1% of lifetime intimidation incidents were not reported to police.
- ◆ 97.9% of 2012 incidents of intimidation were not reported.

The most common reasons for not reporting incidents of intimidation within the victim's lifetime included: "The abuse was not that bad" (37.3%), "The abuse would get worse" (33.0%) and "The police wouldn't do anything" (32.0%).

Victims provided many other reasons why the incident was not reported. The comments were similar to reasons provided for not reporting physical abuse. Victims discussed feeling afraid of the offender, or they dealt with the problem in another way, such as the victim moved, retaliated for the abuse, or agreed to treatment. Victims also mentioned that they didn't believe in divorce, were too young, or were told not to by people around them. Some also suggested they didn't feel they would be listened to, felt sympathy for their partner, didn't feel they had anywhere else to go, or thought it was a one-time episode. One individual also discussed they had other criminal activities going on so they did not report the event.

Most Recent Incident

Respondents were asked about the most recent intimidation incident they had with an intimate partner. This may not have occurred in 2012, but gave overall information about a wider range of events to understand police response to the incident and about the offender involved.

- ◆ 13.2% of the most recent incidents were reported to police.

Intimate Partner Violence

Who called the police?

- ◆ 72.0% of respondents made the call rather than friends, neighbors or others calling the police on their behalf.
- ◆ 15.7% a family member,
- ◆ 7.8% a neighbor,
- ◆ 1.1% a friend and
- ◆ 3.4% other.

The following happened when the most recent incident of intimidation was reported to police:

- ◆ The abuser was arrested (29.4%)
- ◆ The police calmed down the parties (10.0%)
- ◆ The police did not respond (2.6%)
- ◆ The abuser referred to services (1.8%)
- ◆ The abuser was removed temporarily (2.3%)
- ◆ The victim arrested (2.6%)
- ◆ Other (51.3%).

Other responses included: "Police talked to the offender," "Police did nothing," "Talked to me only," "Issued a restraining order," "It was taken to court," "Investigation followed," or "He left and had to pay for damage to stuff."

Victims of intimidation rated the services provided by police on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "very poor service" and 5 is "excellent service."

- ◆ 24.5% indicated "poor" to "very poor" service,
- ◆ 4.3% gave a "neutral" rating,
- ◆ 72.2% "good" to "excellent" service.

Sexual Assault by Intimate Partner

In your lifetime, has your current or former spouse or significant other ever abused you sexually through forced or unwanted sex acts?

- ◆ 61.0 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho have experienced sexual assault by a current or former spouse or significant other.
- ◆ 8 per 1,000 individuals in Idaho experienced sexual assault by a significant other in 2012.
- ◆ Victims indicated they had experienced sexual abuse within an average of 1.8 different relationships (median 1.0).
- ◆ Victims indicated they had experienced an average of 6.3 instances of sexual abuse (median 2.0) over their lifetime.

Reporting:

- ◆ 96.8% of lifetime instances involving intimate partner sexual abuse were not reported.
- ◆ 100.0% of 2012 instances of sexual abuse among intimate partners were not reported.

The most common reasons for not reporting incidents of sexual abuse within the victim's lifetime included: "It was a private matter" (64.2%), "The offender would not allow a report" (43.2%), and "The police wouldn't do anything" (36.3%). Others mentioned the relationship status: "He was my husband," "I was married to him." "Didn't want the relationship to end." Some dealt with it by divorcing or leaving the partner, or mentioned they were confused about what to do as they were young and immature or didn't know how to handle the situation.

Most Recent Incident:

Respondents were asked about the most recent sexual assault they had with an intimate partner. This may not have occurred in 2012, but gave overall information about a wider range of events to understand police response to the incident and about the offender involved.

- ◆ 0.6% of the most recent incidents were reported to police. (2 incidents)

Who Called the Police?

- ◆ The victim called the police in all instances.

The following happened when the most recent incident of intimidation was reported to police: "Restraining order was issued" or "Police did absolutely nothing"

Victims of intimidation rated the services provided by police on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "very poor service" and 5 is "excellent service."

- ◆ 74.2% indicated "very poor" service,
- ◆ 25.8% reported "excellent" service.

Intimate Partner Violence

Emotional Abuse

Has your partner controlled your money, kept you from friends or family, or otherwise controlled you or emotionally abused you?

- ◆ 150.0 per 1,000 Idahoans have experienced emotional abuse within an intimate relationship.
 - 37 per 1,000 Idahoans experienced emotional abuse in 2012.
- ◆ Victims experienced emotional abuse in between 1 and 30 relationships, on average of 2.0 relationships per victim (median 1.0).
- ◆ 108 per 1,000 Idahoans have had at least one relationship with a partner they were afraid of.
- ◆ Reporting information was not gathered on emotional abuse as the activities involved were not necessarily illegal.

Intimate Partner Violence Victims

Gender: Overall, lifetime intimate partner violence victims were more often women than men (58.7% compared to 41.3%). More male than female respondents, however, discussed intimate partner violence incidents in 2012 (66.2% compared to 33.8%). 2012 victims had higher rates of males saying they experienced emotional abuse (66.7% compared to 33.3%) and physical abuse (63.3% compared to 36.7%). Female victims in 2012 discussed more incidents of intimidation, IPV stalking, and IPV sexual assault.

Age: Lifetime victims of intimate partner violence who discussed their abuse were most commonly between the ages of 35 to 54 (47.7%). However, 2012 victims of intimate partner violence were most often between the ages of 18 to 34. The average age of intimate partner violence victims in 2012 was 34.3 compared to 45.7 for lifetime victims. Victims in

2012 who experienced stalking (age 35.8), emotional abuse (age 33.4), and physical abuse (age 33.2) were older than victims who experienced intimidation (age 28.6) and/or sexual abuse (age 26.3).

Geographic Location: Lifetime victims of intimate partner violence (72.1%) were more likely to live in urban areas. Victims who discussed instances in 2012, however, were more likely to be living in rural areas (50.8%). More current (2012) victims of intimate partner physical abuse (70%) and intimidation (70%) were also most likely living in rural counties.

Table 25. Victim Characteristics		Total IPV Victims		Emotional Abuse		Physical Abuse		Intimidation		IPV Stalking		IPV Sexual Abuse	
		Lifetime	2012	Lifetime	2012	Lifetime	2012	Lifetime	2012	Life-	2012	Lifetime	2012
Rate per 1,000		278.0	43.0	150.0	37.0	205.0	19.0	118.0	13.0	69.0	15.0	61.0	8.0
Gender													
	Female	58.7%	33.8%	63.8%	33.3%	57.5%	36.7%	83.3%	73.7%	87.7%	78.3%	92.5%	83.3%
	Male	41.3%	66.2%	36.2%	66.7%	42.5%	63.3%	16.7%	26.3%	12.3%	21.7%	7.5%	16.7%
Average Age		45.7	34.3	42.7	33.4	46.5	33.2	44.6	28.6	42.8	35.8	43.8	26.3
Age group													
	18-24	9.2%	26.2%	15.2%	30.4%	4.8%	10.3%	8.8%	21.1%	13.1%	26.1%	12.9%	31.6%
	25-34	13.9%	24.6%	17.0%	25.0%	15.6%	55.2%	19.3%	63.2%	20.6%	26.1%	22.6%	65.3%
	35-44	26.1%	29.2%	21.3%	25.0%	29.9%	17.2%	21.0%	15.8%	15.9%	13.0%	15.1%	0.0%
	45-54	21.6%	13.8%	25.7%	14.3%	17.5%	13.8%	24.9%	0.0%	25.2%	17.4%	23.7%	3.1%
	55 and up	29.2%	6.2%	20.9%	5.4%	32.2%	3.4%	26.0%	0.0%	25.2%	17.4%	25.8%	0.0%
Geographic Location*													
	Urban	72.1%	49.2%	71.9%	47.4%	72.4%	30.0%	73.6%	30.0%	73.6%	60.9%	71.4%	53.8%
	Rural	27.9%	50.8%	28.1%	52.6%	27.6%	70.0%	26.4%	70.0%	26.4%	39.1%	28.6%	46.2%
	Indian Reservation or Tribal land	2.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%
Race													
	White	95.5%	98.5%	97.4%	100.0%	95.2%	96.6%	94.5%	100.0%	97.2%	100.0%	93.6%	100.0%
	Non-White	4.5%	1.5%	2.6%	0.0%	4.8%	3.4%	5.5%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%
Ethnicity													
	Non-Hispanic	94.4%	90.9%	92.6%	91.2%	94.0%	82.8%	92.8%	90.0%	96.3%	100.0%	89.2%	100.0%
	Hispanic	5.6%	9.1%	7.4%	8.8%	6.0%	17.2%	7.2%	10.0%	3.7%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%
Income													
	Less than \$40,000	39.7%	46.2%	47.0%	47.4%	41.1%	62.1%	47.5%	63.2%	32.7%	43.5%	49.5%	50.0%
	\$40,000 or more	60.3%	53.8%	53.0%	52.6%	58.9%	37.9%	52.5%	36.8%	67.3%	56.5%	50.5%	50.0%
Educational Attainment													
	HS or Less	29.1%	46.2%	31.7%	52.6%	32.4%	37.9%	30.4%	57.9%	27.4%	59.3%	29.0%	76.9%
	More than HS	70.9%	53.8%	68.3%	47.4%	67.6%	62.1%	69.6%	42.1%	72.6%	40.7%	71.0%	23.1%

* Urban counties are the 8 counties that have a city with a population larger than 30,000 and are also the 8 most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Madison, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 67.6% of the Idaho population.

Intimate Partner Violence Victims

Race: Lifetime IPV victims were more commonly white and non-Hispanic. However, emotional abuse victims were disproportionately white (97.4%), whereas sexual assault victims were disproportionately non-white (6.4%). Victims of all forms of intimate partner abuse (including emotional) in 2012 were more likely to be white. However physical abuse victims had the highest rate of non-white victims (3.4%).

Ethnicity: Approximately 5.6% of total lifetime IPV victims and 9.1% of IPV victims in 2012 were Hispanic. Higher rates for Hispanics existed among crimes of lifetime IPV sexual assault (10.8%) and victims of physical abuse in 2012 (17.2%).

Income: Over half of lifetime victims of IPV (60.3%) and IPV victims in 2012 (53.8%) were from households with incomes over \$40,000 per year. However, emotional abuse (47.0%), physical abuse (41.1%), intimidation (47.5%), and sexual abuse (49.5%) were over-represented among victims from homes with incomes of less than \$40,000 per year. IPV stalking, was more likely to have been experienced by lifetime IPV victims belonging to households making over \$40,000. More recent victims in 2012 were also disproportionately from homes with incomes of less than \$40,000 experienced IPV physical abuse (62.1%), intimidation (63.2%) and/or sexual abuse (50.0%). Recent (2012) IPV victims from homes with incomes over \$40,000 had higher rates of stalking (56.5% compared to 53.8%).

Educational Attainment: Lifetime victims of IPV were common among those with more than a high school diploma (70.9%). However, there were higher rates for those with a high school diploma or less for victims who had experienced lifetime instances of IPV emotional abuse (31.7%) and/or physical abuse (32.4%). Victims with more than a high school education were over-represented among victims of stalking (72.6%). For 2012 IPV victims, emotional abuse (52.6%), intimidation (57.9%), stalking (59.3%) and sexual assault (76.9%) were disproportionate among those with a high school diploma or less. Physical abuse in 2012, on the other hand, was significantly more common among those with education beyond a high school diploma (62.1%).

Intimate Partner Violence Offenders

Relationship to Victim

Offenders of the most recent episode of emotional abuse were most often a current spouse (39.7%) of the victim, followed by an ex-boyfriend or girlfriend (17.3%) or former spouse (17.1%). Physical abuse was higher among offender/victim relationships where the partners were cohabitating (38.3%) or the partner was a current spouse (25.6%). Intimidation was most common from a current spouse (42.0%) or former spouse (19.5%). Sexual assaults most often involved an offender who was a current spouse (35.3%) or a dating partner (34.8%).

Offender Characteristics in Most Recent Incident

Age: The age of offenders varied by crime type. Sexual assaults and physical assaults were perpetrated by younger offenders than emotional abuse or intimidation.

Gender: Male offenders composed the majority of all offenders, regardless of IPV crime type. However, sexual assaults had the highest proportion of male offenders (88.3%), followed by intimidation (69.6%). Physical abuse (42.8%) had the highest proportion of female offenders committing acts of IPV.

Race/Ethnicity: Most offenders of IPV were white and non-Hispanic. 100% of the most recent IPV sexual assault incidents discussed by victims involved white offenders and 25.2% were Hispanic.

Offender Drug/Alcohol Use: Offenders of emotional abuse (58.7%) and physical abuse (56.0%) were most often not under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.

However, over half of offenders of IPV intimidation (53.5%) and sexual assault (52.3%) were under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Offenders of intimidation were most often under the influence of both drugs and alcohol (26.9%) compared to other crime types. Physical abuse (23.0%) had the highest rates of abuse perpetrated by someone under the influence of alcohol alone.

Victim Alcohol Use: Victims of IPV were most often not under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. However, physical abuse (9.5%) had the highest rates of victims under the influence of alcohol, and the highest amount of victims under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol (14.8%). Emotional abuse (4.5%) had the highest rates of victims under the influence of drugs.

Table 26: Most Recent Offender's Relationship to the Victim, IPV Crimes

Relationship	Emotional Abuse	Physical Abuse	Intimidation	Sexual Assaults
A Spouse	39.7%	25.6%	42.0%	35.3%
A former spouse	17.1%	11.7%	19.5%	9.9%
A dating partner	14.7%	1.3%	16.6%	34.8%
A live-in partner	10.6%	38.3%	3.1%	12.1%
An ex-boyfriend, girlfriend, partner, or significant other	17.3%	19.6%	9.2%	1.5%
Other	0.6%	2.5%	9.6%	0.0%
% offender received counseling after the event	30.8%	29.0%	33.5%	24.6%
% don't know	14.7%	18.0%	21.5%	17.2%
Offender Characteristics				
Average Age	32.8	31.8	33.1	28.5
% Male	63.5%	57.2%	69.6%	88.3%
% Female	36.5%	42.8%	30.4%	11.7%
% White	93.5%	90.9%	91.2%	100.0%
% Hispanic	7.0%	5.3%	7.2%	25.2%
Drug/Alcohol Use (if known):				
None	58.7%	56.0%	46.5%	47.7%
Drugs Only	7.5%	4.1%	5.1%	17.1%
Alcohol Only	13.8%	23.0%	21.4%	12.2%
Both alcohol and drugs	20.0%	16.9%	27.0%	23.0%

Table 27: Were you under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident?

	Emotional Abuse	Physical Abuse	Intimidation	Sexual Assaults
Alcohol only	5.4%	9.5%	2.2%	0.7%
Both alcohol and drugs	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%	0.0%
Drugs only	4.5%	2.9%	2.8%	3.3%
No	87.5%	85.2%	91.2%	96.0%

IPV Awareness of Domestic Violence Programs

Victims of Intimate Partner Violence were asked if they were currently aware of any domestic violence or sexual assault programs in their area.

The following provides the breakdown by demographics on differences noted between individuals aware versus not aware of programs within their area.

Lifetime N = 400; 2012 IPV N = 65

- ◆ 70.0% of individuals who have experienced IPV within their lifetime and 72.3% of 2012 IPV victims were aware of a domestic violence shelter or sexual assault program in their area.
- ◆ 10.5% of lifetime IPV victims (12.3% of IPV victims in 2012) have asked for help from a program that assists or provides shelter to victims in Idaho.
 - 86.2% (n=35) of lifetime and 100% (n=6) of 2012 IPV victims who requested help, received help
- ◆ 84.3% of lifetime IPV and 83.3% of 2012 victims rated the services they received from victim assistance programs in Idaho as “good” to “excellent.”
- ◆ One of the lifetime IPV victims and none of the 2012 victims said there was a service they requested but didn't receive, such as financial planning, career counseling, legal advice or transitional housing. The comment was that “Transitional housing was full too many times.”

Gender: *female and male lifetime victims of IPV were equally likely to know where to find victim services.*

Female	70.5%
Male	69.3%

Education: *IPV victims with associate and graduate degrees were more likely to know where to find domestic violence or sexual assault services than those with less education.*

Less than HS	71.4%
HS/GED	69.1%
Vocational School	50.0%
Some College	61.4%
Associates	82.4%
Bachelor's	71.4%
Master's	90.7%

Employment: *IPV victims who were homemakers, or working part-time/full-time, were more aware of services than unemployed or retired individuals.*

Full-time	74.3%
Part-time	76.6%
Student	72.2%
Homemaker	84.0%
Unemployed	48.3%
Retired	49.0%

Income: *lifetime IPV victims living in households with incomes of \$35,000 to \$49,999 were most aware of domestic violence programs.*

Less than \$15,000	69.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	58.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	75.5%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	81.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	71.0%
\$75,000 or more	75.0%

Ethnicity: *Hispanic IPV victims were more aware of domestic violence or sexual assault programs than Non-Hispanic.*

Hispanic	82.6%
Non-Hispanic	69.2%

Race: *white IPV victims were less aware of where to find domestic violence and sexual assault programs in their area than non-white.*

White	68.9%
Non-white	88.2%

Geographic Area: *respondents living on tribal lands were more likely to know of domestic violence or sexual assault programs in their area.*

Tribal lands	88.9%
Rural	70.2%
Urban	69.7%

Age: *younger lifetime IPV victims were more aware of where to find services than older.*

18-24	74.4%
25-34	86.0%
35-44	67.0%
45-54	69.5%
55 and up	63.8%



Satisfaction with Police Service

POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE

The next series of questions is about any contact you had with the police in 2012. Do not include contacts with private security guards, police officers you see socially, or relatives who are police officers. Also, exclude any police contacts that occurred because your employment or volunteer work brought you into contact with police officers.

During the year 2012, did you have any face to face contact with a police officer, excluding contact from any crime you described earlier?

In 2012, 35.4% of respondents said they had a face-to-face contact with a police officer. On average, respondents had contact with officers on three separate occasions (median 1.0). The most common reason for the stop was “You were in a motor vehicle stopped by police” (Table 28).

The type of officer encountered within the most recent face-to-face contact was:

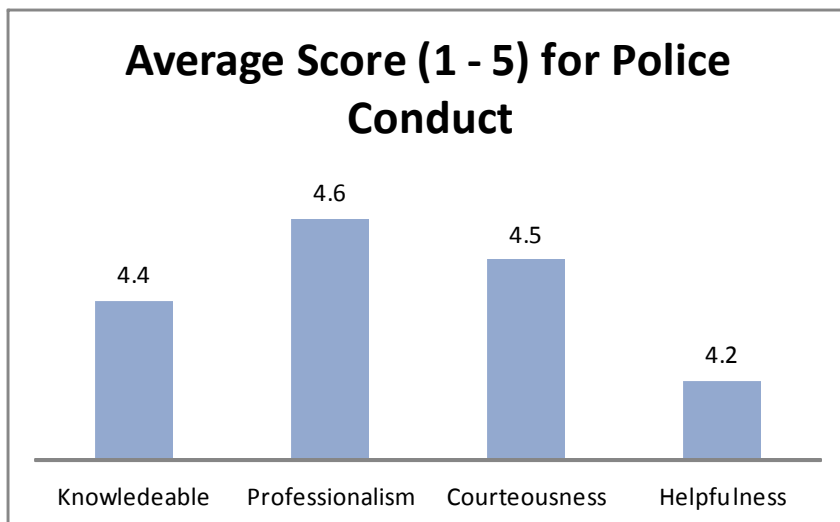
- ◆ City police: 61.1%
- ◆ County sheriff: 22.8%
- ◆ State police: 11.1%
- ◆ Other: 3.0%
- ◆ Don't recall: 2.0%

Table 28. What was the reason for most recent contact		%
You were in a motor vehicle stopped by the police		38.7
You contacted the police to let them know about a problem		10.5
You were involved in a traffic accident		9.2
You or a family member were the victim of a crime		4.6
Someone called the police on you or a family member		4.5
You or a family member was suspected of committing a crime		4.4
You needed assistance or information		4.2
You witnessed a crime		2.6
The police were educating you or the public		2.4
Other		18.8
Total		100.0

Rating of Recent Police Conduct

Overall, the conduct of the officer during the most recent face-to-face encounter was rated favorably in terms of professionalism, helpfulness, courteousness, and knowledge. Helpfulness was scored the lowest and professionalism had the highest mean score (on a scale of 1 to 5). The following chart shows the results of questions asked regarding police conduct. Police conduct during the most recent encounter was rated as above average (4 or 5) for:

- ◆ 81.2% extremely to somewhat knowledgeable.
- ◆ 80.3% extremely to somewhat professional.
- ◆ 74.6% extremely to somewhat courteous.
- ◆ 67.7% extremely to somewhat helpful.





How often is Crime a Problem?

Respondents were asked a few questions concerning their perceptions of

safety and fear of crime. The chart and table provides respondent characteristics of those who felt more or less fearful of crime in Idaho.

Participants were asked how often crime was a problem in their community. Less than half (39.1%) reported crime as never or almost never a problem. Property crime victims felt crime was a larger problem than others (had the highest average score above other victims and non-victims of crime in 2012).

Overall, only 11.0% of survey participants felt that crime was “almost always” to “always” a problem in their community.

- ◆ **Gender:** Men and women were equally likely to feel crime was almost always to always a problem in their community (10.3% compared to 9.6%).
- ◆ **Age:** Individuals 55 and over were less likely to feel crime was “almost always” to “always” a problem in their community than other age groups. Younger participants, ages 18 to 24, were most likely to feel crime was a problem (12.3%).
- ◆ **Geographic Location:** Rural participants were more likely than urban or those living on a reservation to feel their community had a crime problem.
- ◆ **Victim in 2012:** Participants who experienced a crime in 2012 (especially property crime victims) compared to non-crime victims in 2012 more often felt crime was sometimes to always a problem in their community.
- ◆ **Race/Ethnicity:** Participants who were non-white were more likely than white participants to feel crime was a problem in their community (21.3% compared to 9.3%). Hispanic respondents were also more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to feel crime was a problem in their community (15.7% compared to 11.3%)
- ◆ **Income:** Participants showed no significant difference between income and whether they felt crime was a problem in their community.
- ◆ **Education:** Participants with a high school education or less were more likely than individuals with more than a high school education to feel crime was a problem in their community (14.8% compared to 8.2%).

Average Fear of Crime Score by Victim Type

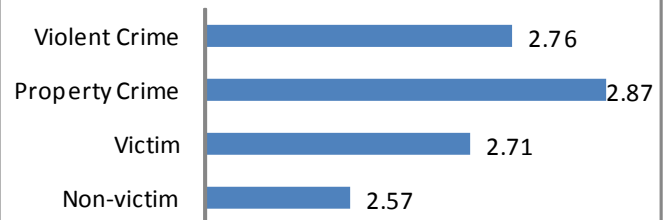


Table 29. How often is crime a problem in your community?	mean	Never or Almost Never (1,2)	Sometimes a problem (3)	Almost Always or Always (4,5)
Total	2.58	39.1%	41.6%	11.0%
Gender:				
Male	2.57	49.3%	40.4%	10.3%
Female	2.58	47.8%	42.7%	9.6%
Age:**				
18—24	2.88	40.4%	47.3%	12.3%
25—34	2.71	47.8%	40.9%	11.3%
35—44	2.57	42.2%	48.8%	9.0%
45—54	2.64	53.0%	37.5%	9.5%
55 and over	2.52	52.5%	38.7%	8.8%
Geographic Location:**				
Urban	2.53	49.9%	41.2%	8.9%
Rural	2.70	44.8%	42.2%	12.9%
Living on Indian Reservation	2.56	61.1%	22.2%	16.7%
Victim in 2012:				
Non-victim**	2.57	52.6%	39.0%	8.4%
Victim**	2.71	41.3%	46.1%	12.6%
Property Crime**	2.87	31.4%	51.4%	17.2%
Violent Crime*	2.76	42.1%	40.9%	17.0%
Race:*				
White	2.56	49.0%	41.7%	9.3%
Non-white	2.84	39.4%	39.4%	21.3%
Ethnicity:*				
Non-Hispanic	2.56	49.0%	41.5%	11.3%
Hispanic	2.81	40.7%	43.5%	15.7%
Income:				
Less than \$40,000	2.63	45.1%	44.2%	10.7%
More than \$40,000	2.62	50.0%	40.4%	9.6%
Education:**				
High school or less**	2.63	43.4%	41.8%	14.8%
More than high school	2.55	50.3%	41.5%	8.2%

** p < .001; * p < .05



Community Safety

Respondents were asked how safe they felt in their community. The vast majority (93.3%) said

they “always” to “almost always” felt safe. Answers varied by the demographics of participants.

Overall, only 1.4% of survey participants said they “almost never” to “never” felt safe in their community.

- ◆ **Gender:** Men were more likely to feel “almost never” to “never” safe (2.3% compared to 0.5%).
- ◆ **Age:** Individuals 55 and over (2.7%) were more likely to feel “almost never” or “never” safe in their community compared other age groups.
- ◆ **Geographic location:** Participants in urban versus rural areas were more likely to feel almost never or never safe (1.8% compared to 0.5%).
- ◆ **Victim in 2012:** Participants who experienced a crime in 2012 were less likely to feel safe in their community compared to non-crime victims (2.0% compared to 1.0% felt “almost never” or “never” safe).
- ◆ **Race/ethnicity:** Participants who were non-white were more likely to “never” to “almost never” feel safe in their community (8.4% compared to 0.9%). Hispanic respondents, however, had a lower average score on community safety indicating they felt more safe within their communities than non-Hispanic respondents (1.57 compared to 1.62).
- ◆ **Income:** A significant difference was not found between feelings of safety within respondent communities and household income. Participants felt equally safe within their communities, regardless of income.
- ◆ **Education:** A significant difference was not found between feelings of safety within respondent communities and education. Participants felt equally likely to feel safe within their community regardless of education level.

Average Feeling Safe in Community Score by Victim Type

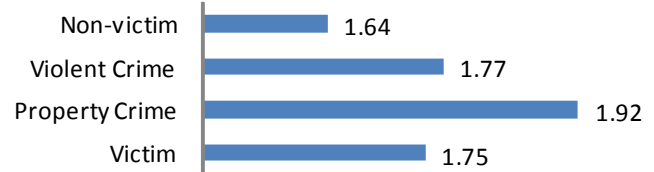


Table 30. How safe do you feel in your community?	mean	Always or Almost Always (1,2)	Sometimes safe (3)	Almost Never or Never (4,5)
Total	1.63	93.3%	5.3%	1.4%
Gender:**				
Male	1.64	92.6%	5.2%	2.3%
Female	1.62	94.1%	5.4%	0.5%
Age:**				
18—24	1.80	88.7%	11.3%	0.0%
25—34	1.46	98.2%	1.4%	0.4%
35—44	1.73	93.0%	5.8%	1.2%
45—54	1.58	93.1%	5.6%	1.3%
55 and over	1.66	92.9%	4.4%	2.7%
Geographic Location: *				
Urban	1.62	93.4%	4.8%	1.8%
Rural	1.67	92.9%	6.7%	0.5%
Tribal land	1.46	97.4%	2.6%	0.0%
Victim in 2012:				
Non-victim**	1.64	95.2%	3.8%	1.0%
Victim**	1.75	90.2%	7.8%	2.0%
Property Crime**	1.92	84.5%	12.1%	3.4%
Violent Crime**	1.77	90.8%	8.7%	0.6%
Race:**				
White	1.62	93.7%	5.4%	0.9%
Non-white	1.87	87.4%	4.2%	8.4%
Ethnicity:*				
Non-Hispanic	1.64	93.4%	5.1%	1.5%
Hispanic	1.57	92.6%	7.4%	0.0%
Income:				
\$40,000 or Less	1.65	94.0%	5.4%	0.6%
More than \$40,000	1.69	93.0%	5.2%	1.8%
Education:				
High school or less	1.65	92.8%	6.5%	0.7%
More than high school	1.63	93.6%	4.8%	1.6%

** p < .001; * p < .05



Fear of Crime

Respondents were asked on a scale of one to five, how often fear of crime prevented them from doing things they would like to do. Nearly all (91.0%) said they “never” or “almost never” were prevented from doing things they wanted to do.

Only 1.4% said they “almost always” or “always” were fearful of crime enough to prevent them from doing things they wanted to do. The answers varied by the characteristics of participants.

- ◆ **Gender:** No difference was noted between the gender of respondents and whether or not fear of crime prevented them from doing things they would like to do.
- ◆ **Age:** Older individuals (age 55 and over) and participants younger than 34 were more likely to let fear of crime prevent them from doing what they want to do. Individuals between 25 and 34 were twice as likely (or more) than individuals of other ages to fear crime.
- ◆ **Geographic Location:** Individuals living in rural counties (mean 1.43) were equally likely as those in rural counties (mean 1.40) to say they fear crime. However, those living on tribal lands felt more safe than other areas (1.35 compared to 1.41).
- ◆ **Victim in 2012:** Property crime victims (mean 1.61) were significantly more likely than non-victims (mean 1.35) and total crime victims (1.50) of crime in 2012 to feel fear of crime prevented them from doing what they wanted to do.
- ◆ **Race/Ethnicity:** White respondents were not significantly different from non-white in terms of fear of crime. However, Hispanic individuals (mean of 1.73) were more likely than non-Hispanic (mean of 1.39) to indicate fear of crime prevented them from doing things they wanted to do.
- ◆ **Income:** Those making under \$40,000 were more limited by fear of crime than those making over \$40,000.
- ◆ **Education:** Those with more than a high school education were twice as likely as those with a high school education or less to feel that fear of crime prevents them from doing what they want to do almost always or always (0.7% compared to 1.7%).

Average Amount of Time Fear of Crime Prevents from Doing Things

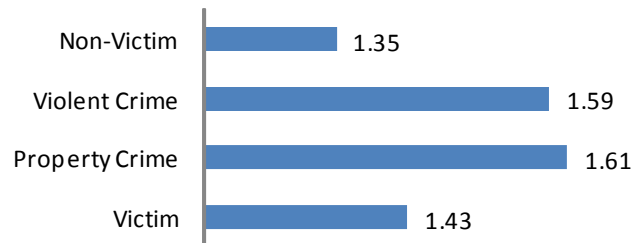


Table 31. How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?

	mean	Never or Almost Never (1,2)	Sometimes a problem (3)	Almost Always (4,5)
Total	1.41	91.0%	7.6%	1.4%
Gender:				
Male	1.41	91.1%	7.8%	1.1%
Female	1.41	90.8%	7.4%	1.8%
Age:**				
18—24	1.42	89.7%	10.3%	0.0%
25—34	1.43	90.8%	6.4%	2.8%
35—44	1.37	89.9%	9.7%	0.4%
45—54	1.38	93.8%	5.0%	1.6%
55 and over	1.43	90.4%	7.9%	1.7%
Geographic Location:				
Urban	1.41	91.2%	7.4%	1.5%
Rural	1.43	90.0%	8.5%	1.4%
Tribal Land	1.35	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim in 2012:				
Non-victim*	1.35	92.5%	6.5%	1.0%
Total Crime Victims*	1.50	88.2%	9.6%	2.2%
Property Crime**	1.61	82.2%	15.4%	2.3%
Violent Crime**	1.59	84.9%	15.1%	0.0%
Race:				
White	1.42	90.9%	7.6%	1.5%
Non-white	1.34	92.6%	7.4%	0.0%
Ethnicity:**				
Non-Hispanic	1.39	91.9%	7.0%	1.1%
Hispanic	1.73	78.7%	15.7%	5.6%
Income:**				
Less than \$40,000	1.43	92.4%	7.0%	0.6%
More than \$40,000	1.39	90.1%	8.0%	1.9%
Education:**				
High school or less	1.43	93.5%	5.8%	0.7%
More than high school	1.40	89.9%	8.4%	1.7%

** p < .001; * p < .05