



Intimate Partner Violence: A NIBRS Analysis

Including
Victimization Survey Correlations

June 2003

Idaho State Police
Statistical Analysis Center

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Introduction

The purpose of this study is to explore information about incidents of domestic violence recorded in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) by Idaho Law Enforcement. Data analyzed from NIBRS is then compared to an Idaho victimization study to better understand actual incidents of domestic violence.

In 1991, the State of Idaho was certified as one of the first National Incident Based Reporting Systems (NIBRS) and began collecting crime incident information from local and state law enforcement agencies and storing it in a dedicated data repository. As of 2001, the current data collection mechanism captures crime incidents from 105 local and state law enforcement agencies; including 61 Police Departments, 43 Sheriff Offices, and the Idaho State Police. These agencies provide quarterly crime incident updates to the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) kept and maintained by the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Idaho State Police.

Contained in the IIBRS database is a detailed account of criminal incidents reported to police; such as characteristics of victims, offenders, offenses and arrestees. IIBRS includes 98% of all reported crime incidents in Idaho, and provides analytical information for crime reports and trends.

When trying to generalize findings based on the IIBRS to the total number of crimes occurring in Idaho there are two notable issues.

First, although the majority (98%) of crimes reported are incorporated into the IIBRS database, there is a lack of valuable crime data gathered from the rural county of Lemhi; the only non-reporting county and all Tribal Law enforcement agencies in the state. The unreported cases of the latter agencies call into question any findings based on domestic violence and the Native American population due to the small amount of information available outside tribal jurisdictions.

A second obstacle to generalizing findings based on the IIBRS to the total number of crimes occurring in Idaho is the amount of crimes individuals do not report to police. For the crime of domestic violence, Sthor, et al (2000) reported in the publication "Idaho Crime Victimization Survey" that for the year 2000, 83% of incidents of domestic violence went unreported. Part of the reason for the high rate of unreported cases is that emotional abuse was taken into account for this survey, which undoubtedly would never be documented by law enforcement. The victimization study also reported that more than 50% of all violent crimes, child abuse cases, and property crimes went unreported in 2000. Therefore, the extent of the following information does not account for the full range of crime occurring in Idaho, only what is reported by police from 1995 through 2001.

Seven years of reported IIBRS crimes associated with victim-offender relationships (as established by the definition provided by Idaho Code) were analyzed for this report. Using this definition, there were 36,693 incidents of

domestic violence with 39,931 victims between 1995 to 2001. Of the 47,598 offenders (includes some who are listed as victim and offender, and some in incidents involving multiple offenders), 29,882 were arrested.

This report represents the first in-depth evaluation of crime among intimates ever made utilizing the IIBRS police reports.

Literature Review

Estimations from the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) indicate that most incidents of domestic violence or intimate partner victimizations are not reported to police. This statement is further substantiated by the Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) (Stor et al, 2001) where the authors report that crime among intimates in Idaho usually goes unreported and only a fraction of incidents (40.3%) are reported to the police. This figure is lower than the national reporting average of 50% (Chaiken, 1998 and Rennison, 2000).

The NVAWS also indicates that approximately 20% of all rapes, 25% of all physical assaults, and 50% of all stalking incidents against women were reported to the police. Male victims of domestic violence were even less likely to report similar types of crime. In Idaho, findings from the first ICVS in 1997 (Crank et al, 1997), conclude that 69% of violent crime and 62% of sexual assaults were not reported to the police. Similarly, in 1999 Stor et al found that 52% of violent crime

and 83% of sexual assaults and rapes were not reported to the police. This trend proves consistent when in 2001 Stor et al found that, for all crimes not just intimate partner, 48% of violent crime and 60% of sexual assault and rape were not reported to the police.

The majority of victims did not report their victimization to the police for one of the following reasons: felt the police would not do anything on their behalf, the abuse was not that bad, the incident was a private matter, or afraid if they reported it the abuse would get worse (Stor et al (2001).

The ICVS 2001 indicates that victims of domestic violence (18 or older) were generally more likely to be female (69.5%) than male (30.5%). Adults under 34 experienced the highest per capita victimization rates for physical and sexual abuse and the lowest rates for emotional abuse. Nationally (NCVS), victims between 16-24 experienced the highest per capita rates of intimate violence (Rennison, 2001).

Particular findings from the ICVS years 2000 and 2001 pointed out higher rates of domestic violence for people in the lower income categories, implicating that incidence of domestic violence was found to be inversely proportional to higher income levels. Of particular importance, the ICVS 2001 found that people from rural and urban areas were similarly likely to experience domestic violence, but people from urban areas tend to be better at reporting such victimization. Offenders of domestic violence were more males (74.4%)

than females (25.6%). Additionally, the ICVS consistently reports that in more than 40% of incidents the offenders were under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs at the time of the offense.

Consistently, NVAWS and the ICVS report that most crime among intimates is not reported to the police and if reported, the Idaho victim of abuse has already experienced an average of 2.9 victimizations and in 48.5% of the reported cases, the police would or could not do anything.

Victimization surveys, by their nature, will always produce higher crime rates than law enforcement generated statistics. Idaho, a NIBRS compliant state, can compare the differences between the actual number of reported cases in NIBRS and perceptions of crime from the Idaho Crime and Victimization Surveys.

Methodology

The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center works closely with the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) on a variety of projects and obtained live electronic access to the NIBRS system. The data stored in the state repository does not contain personal identifiers, except for the location and incident number that could be traceable to files kept by the reporting agencies. The location and incident numbers were used exclusively to link and download the appropriate information from the data repository. With live electronic access to the database, it

was feasible to extract as much information as was available. It is possible that the resulting number of cases is different from the number submitted by BCI to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for NIBRS. This is because BCI occasionally receives late reports from law enforcement agencies. It is assumed that the data used for this study is the most up to date information available.

To understand the scope of the information obtained, the following terms must be identified: domestic violence, family or household member, and dating relationship.

Domestic violence has many different definitions depending on the context it is used. For the following analysis, *domestic violence* is considered as any recorded crime incident in NIBRS involving an intimate relationship. Therefore the victim and offender must be included in one of the following categories: spouse, ex-spouse, common-law spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or partners of the same gender.

The definition reflects most of the victim-offender relationships as stipulated by Idaho Code (Cumulative Pocket Supplement 2001, 36-6303) for which *domestic violence* is defined as "the physical injury, sexual abuse or forced imprisonment or threat thereof of a family or household member, or of a minor child by a person with whom the minor child has had or is having a dating relationship", *Family or Household member* means: " spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who reside or have resided together, and persons who have a child in com-

mon regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time”, and *Dating Relationship* is defined as “social relationships of a romantic nature”. For additional definitions refer to the Glossary section.

Measuring domestic violence through the use of crime incidents can prove to be very challenging or even unfeasible. However, NIBRS data includes information related to domestic violence, such as the victim-offender relationship. Even though NIBRS is not precisely tailored to collect or measure incidents of domestic violence, it is the best documented source of information available. Having established victim-offender relationship in police reports, statistical crime reports will be less affected by differences in definitions, and consistency in definitions based on relationships will be constant within and between states collecting NIBRS data (Travis and Chaiken, 1996).

In the database, every record stored contains information for only one victim, although each crime incident can contain multiple victims. Each victim independently links to single or multiple offenders and to a set of offenses committed by the respective offender(s). Finally, a subset of all offenders is linked to an arrest file. The information was processed using Crystal Reports, Microsoft Access, and SPSS.

Data Limitations. In analysis of domestic violence NIBRS presents several limitations due to intrinsic data collection mechanisms. Multiple incidents occurring at the same address or to the same victim-offender are documented

independently, increasing the potential for double counting. Total incidence of domestic violence may be overrepresented in NIBRS; multiple police responses to a single location are counted as different incidents when in reality this could reflect multiple victimizations of same victims. NIBRS data does not allow for the analysis of multiple calls for service, nor does it allow for analysis of geographic identifiers specific enough as to estimate double counts.

The definition of domestic violence used in this analysis, based on victim-offender relationships, may be subjective to bias and departures from true identification of domestic violence incidents. The definition is particularly weak for the inclusion of the relationship boyfriend/girlfriend since NIBRS documents all incidents between boyfriend and girlfriend without specific detail as to whether the relationship was domestic violence or not.

NIBRS compiles after the fact crime data; limits the information to the final result of the incident overlooking the reasons, conflicts or motives that promote the abuse or criminal act. Therefore, NIBRS does not allow us to separate incidents that result as a response to investigation or those related to self-defense that turn the victim into an offender. NIBRS information does not allow for clearly identifying domestic violence incidents, other than by relationship between victim and offender. Tribal Law Enforcement and federal agencies in Idaho do not report to NIBRS. Research findings are particularly affected by the lack of data for incidents affecting Native Americans, and

in some areas, other races who live within the tribal jurisdictions.

Victim was offender (VO) inflates the counts of domestic violence. Once a relationship is established, a victim is counted as 'spouse', 'ex-spouse', etc., then if the victim turns to be the offender, the count for the victim as offender has the potential of a duplicated count; the original offender gets to be double counted as victim and as offender. Arresting both offender and victim, when the victim turns to be offender is considered dual arrest under Idaho Code.

Findings

The following summarizes the general characteristics of domestic violence incidents gathered from the IIBRS database for the years 1995 to 2001.

Total Reported incidents. There were 36,693 documented incidents of domestic violence from 1995 to 2001. Each incident had one or more victims and one or more offenders. The offenders committed one or more different offenses against each of the victims. Approximately 77.4% of the offenders were arrested and taken into custody, while 22.6% were cited to appear in court at a later date.

Annual Rates. From 1995 to 2001 there was an 11.6% decline in the rate of reported domestic violence incidents. In 1995 the reported rate was 5.06 victims for every 1,000 persons as compared to 4.47 in 2001.

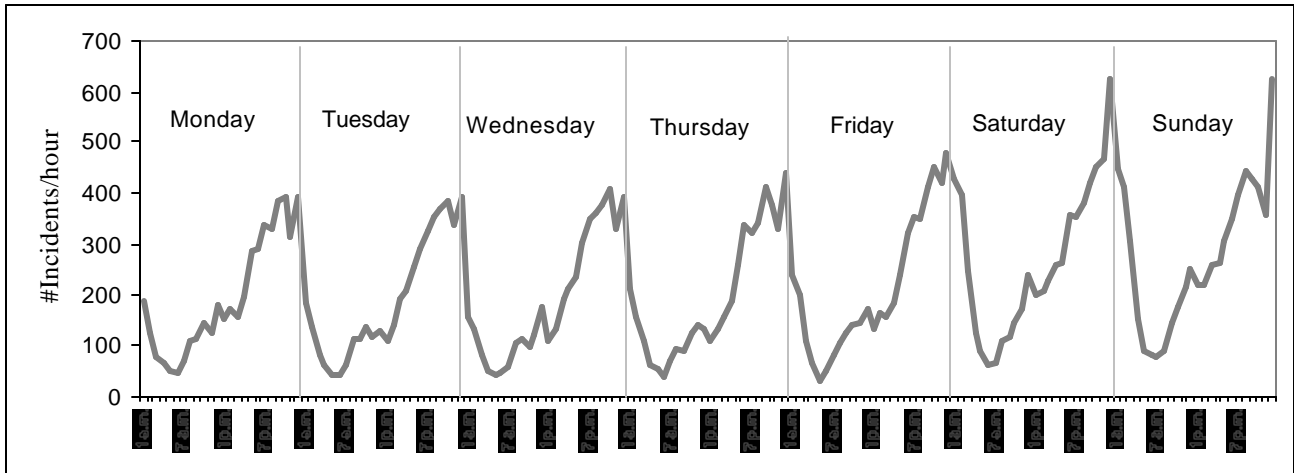
Monthly Incidence. Monthly incidents of reported domestic violence are more evident and significantly higher during the summer months. July has the highest number of reported incidents, while there is a decline in the Fall and Winter months. On average there were more reports of domestic violence during the first day of each month with irregular ups and downs throughout the month.

Day of Week and Time of Day. Approximately 15.6 domestic victimizations were reported everyday in the state. About 64% of the reports occurred during the weekdays, and 36% on Saturday and Sunday. On a daily average, Wednesday reported the lowest incidence.

Although incidents of domestic violence occurred throughout the day, most were reported during the evening and night hours. The time with the least amount of reports was early morning between 6:00 to 7:00. By noon, there was a peak in the number of incidents, which then decreased in the following three hours, only to increase at an even higher rate per hour throughout the evening, reaching its second and highest peak by midnight. This cycle repeated every 24 hours with minor differences between weekdays and weekends (Chart 1).

Holiday Incidence. Chart 2 represents the average number of domestic violence reports per day. In descending order, New Year's Day, Independence Day, the day of the Super Bowl, New Year's Eve, and Memorial Day were days with significantly higher incidents of domestic violence. In particular, the level of do-

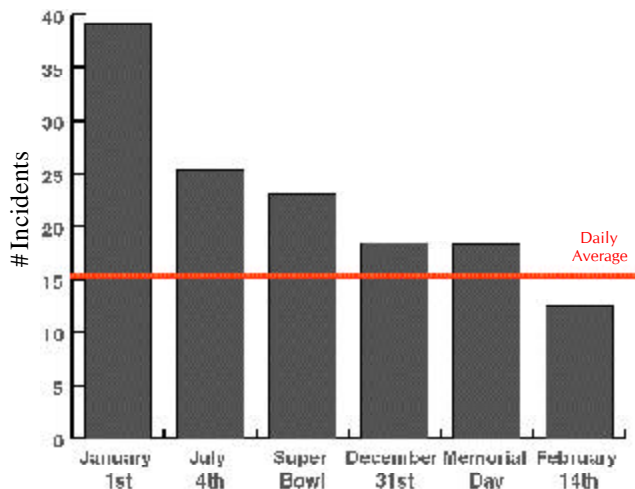
Chart 1. Historical Daily and Hourly Incidence of Domestic Violence (1995-2001).



mestic victimization was 2.7 times higher on New Year’s Day than it was on the average day.

Other days, like April 15th, Thanksgiving and Christmas were at or slightly below the daily average. But, the incidence of domestic violence during Valentine’s Day was significantly below the daily average.

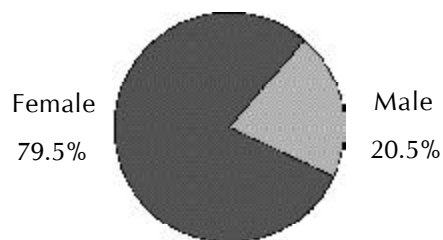
Chart 2. Holidays and Domestic Violence (1995-2001).



Victims

Gender Analysis. As represented by Chart 3, victims were more likely to be female (79.5%) than male (20.5%). The average age of the female victim was 30.2. The average age of the male victim was 33.1.

Chart 3. Victims of Domestic Violence by Gender.



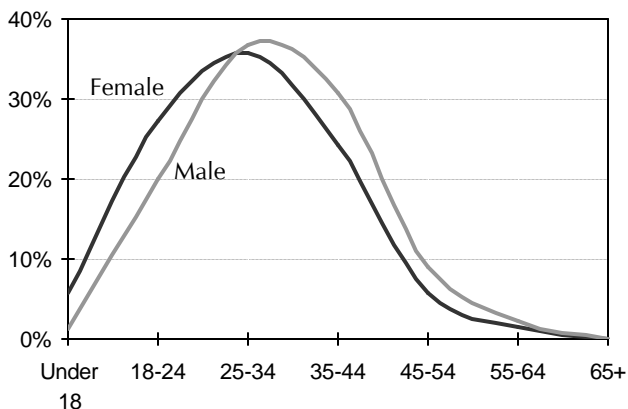
The overall gender proportion of domestic victimization remains consistent throughout the years for the period of 1995-2001. For every ten incidents of domestic violence, approximately eight affected women and two affected men.

Chart 4 depicts the age at which female versus male victims were more likely to be involved in domestic violence incidents. Overall, female victims tended to be younger than male victims. Levels of victimization for males ages 37 and older were higher than for females of this same age range. At around age 38, the level of victimization for both sexes steadily decreases as age increases. After age 64, the level of victimization for females or males is negligible.

Identified on Table 1 is a list of victim characteristics, including: age, race, ethnicity and whether they were an adult or a juvenile, the latter defined as any person under age 18. Juvenile females were reported as victims approximately 19 times more often than juvenile males. Also, the juvenile female population represents 5.7% of the total reported female victimizations.

Male victims were usually adults (98.8%), who experienced most of their victimization at age 25 to 44.

Chart 4. Percentage Domestic Violence by Age and Gender.



Of total domestic violence victims, 96.4% were white, 1.4% were American Indian/Alaskan, and less than 1% were people of Black or Asian descent. About 40% of all Black victims were male, 21% of all Native American/Alaskan, 20% of all white victims and 19% of all Asian victims were male.

By ethnic origin, 82% of all Hispanic victims were female. Hispanic females comprised 9.3% of the total number of female victims, while Hispanic males comprised 7.7% of the total male victim population.

Gender ratios of domestic violence, based on race and ethnicity, were found to be consistently higher for females, although the racial disparity does not represent actual intra or interracial relationships; 1.5 Black female victims for every Black male victim. 3.8 female American Indian victims for every American Indian male victim. 3.9 White female victims

Table 1. Victim Characteristics.*

Victim Characteristics	Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%
N	31,365		8,078	
Age				
Mean	30.2		33.1	
Median	29		32	
Race				
White	30,631	96.4	7,806	95.8
American Indian	432	1.4	113	1.4
Black	151	0.5	99	1.2
Asian	131	0.4	30	0.4
Unknown	436	1.4	96	1.2
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	2,953	9.3	628	7.7
Non-Hispanic	27,549	86.7	7,207	88.5
Unknown	1,279	4.0	309	3.8
Adult/Juvenile				
Adult	29,680	94.3	7,996	98.8
Juvenile	1,806	5.7	95	1.2

* Percent within groups.

for every White male victim. 4.4 Asian female victims for every Asian male victim. 4.7 Hispanic female victims for every Hispanic male victim.

Urban and Rural Areas.¹ Approximately 71.3% of total domestic violence incidents from 1995-2001 were reported in urban counties and 28.7% in rural counties. This ratio suggests that persons living in more urbanized settings are slightly more susceptible to experience or at least to report domestic violence victimization than those living in the more rural areas of the state.

Type of Offense. The average number of offenses per incident for the years 1995 to 2001, was 1.12. Table 2 reflects the top 13 types of offenses committed against male and female victims. Females experienced 25,861 simple assaults, which accounted for 79% of the total offenses committed against females. The majority of offenses committed against males were also simple assault (85.8%). Female victims were slightly less likely to experience aggravated assault in proportion to male victims (7.8% compared to 8.7%). Except for simple and aggravated assault, females experienced a substantially larger variety of offenses at higher rates than males.

Type of Injury. About 65% of all male and female victims reported apparent minor injuries (Table 3). Another third of all male and female victims had no injury reported. Of all incidents where injuries were reported, female victims experienced more severe injuries than male victims.

1. Urban counties include the seven most densely populated counties in the state (Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, and Twin Falls), which comprise approximately 62% of the Idaho population. All other (37) counties in Idaho were classified as rural.

Table 2. Type of Offense by Gender (1995-2001).

Offense	Offense Committed to			
	Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%
Simple Assault	25,861	79.0	7,083	85.8
Aggravated Assault	2,559	7.8	717	8.7
Intimidation	1,927	5.9	208	2.5
Vandalism	703	2.1	121	1.5
Statutory Rape	514	1.6	10	0.1
Forcible Rape	407	1.2	1	<0.1
Kidnapping/ Abduction	299	0.9	68	0.8
Forcible Fondling	222	0.7	8	0.1
Burglary	51	0.2	10	0.1
All Other Larceny	33	0.1	4	<0.1
Murder	32	0.1	9	0.1
Robbery	26	0.1	4	<0.1
Other	87	0.3	13	0.2

Table 3. Type of Injury by Gender (1995-2001).

Type of Injury	Injury Suffered by			
	Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%
Apparent Minor Injury	20,574	64.7	5,162	63.4
Apparent Broken Bones	192	0.6	14	0.2
Other Major Injury	241	0.8	37	0.5
Possible Internal Injury	225	0.7	13	0.2
Loss of Teeth	28	0.1	5	0.1
Severe Laceration	298	0.9	110	1.4
Unconsciousness	95	0.3	1	0.0
None Reported	10,441	32.9	2,820	34.6

Location of Incident. The majority of incidents (86.6%) occurred within the confines of the victim's residence and 5.4% occurred on roadways; including highways, local roads or alleys. The remaining 8% of incidents occurred in parking lots, bars/night clubs, hotels, et cetera.

Victim-Offender Relationship. For this analysis, in domestic disputes when both participants in the incident were victims and offenders of the same offense and both were arrested the term "Victim was Offender" is used.

In 6,267 or 13.5% of victimization the victim also became offender.

Table 4 depicts domestic violence relationships between victim and offender where approximately 82.3% of victims were related to a single offender and 17.7% to multiple offenders. The number of multiple offenders victimizing a single victim ranged from 2 to 10.

Most incidents (97%) were related to single victims. About 3% of total incidents involved multiple victims.

Table 4. Victim-Offender Relationship (1995-2001).

Victim-Offender	n	%
Victim was Spouse	18,941	40.9
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	13,021	28.2
Victim was Offender	6,267	13.5
Victim was Common-Law Spouse	5,076	11.0
Victim was Ex-Spouse	2,828	6.1
Homosexual Relationship	122	0.3

In 83.6% of the cases, male offenders acted alone, while only 14.4% of female offenders did. When females become offenders of domestic violence they tend to be associated or commit the offense in conjunction with additional offenders, such as friends, acquaintances, siblings, or others known.

About 40.9% of total incidents of domestic violence occurred between spouses, 28.2% between boyfriends and girlfriends, 11% among common-law spouses and 6.1% among ex-spouses. Domestic violence among homosexual groups represented less than 0.3% of total incidents. Male householder and male partner as well as female householder and female partner relationships represent approxi-

mately 0.29% of Idaho's population. Therefore, based on population ratios, it can be concluded that domestic violence has an effect on homosexual relationships similar to or greater than other intimate relationships.

Type of Victimization. Distinctive victimization patterns were found to be present for each of the five relationships. Table 5 represents the most common offenses committed within each of the groups.

Simple assault was the most common offense recorded by police, accounting for between 60 to 86.8% of all incidents among intimates. Of all the incidents of simple assault, half were among spouses, and 30% were among boyfriend and girlfriends.

Married, common law, boyfriend/girlfriend and divorced couples all had the same relative amount of aggravated assault incidents, between 8.5 to 9.9%. Aggravated assault among homosexual relationships was slightly higher at 13%.

Over one third, 41% of all intimidation offenses occurred among boyfriend and girlfriends. The second largest group using intimidation as a form of domestic violence was divorced couples, who comprised 29% of total intimidation offenses. Intimidation was not as common among the rest of the groups, accounting for between 1.3 to 4.3% of all offenses.

Kidnapping/abduction occurred in very few reported incidents of domestic violence. 3.6% of all ex-spousal, and 2.4% of all boyfriend/

Table 5. Victimization Patterns by Relationship.

<u>Spouse/Spouse Offenses</u>	n	%
* Simple Assault	13,069	86.2
* Aggravated Assault	1,329	8.8
* Intimidation	524	3.5
* Forcible Rape	80	0.5
* Vandalism	59	0.4
* Kidnapping/Abduction	45	0.3
* Murder	22	0.1
<u>Ex-spouse/Ex-spouse Offenses</u>	n	%
* Simple Assault	1,439	60.0
* Intimidation	595	24.8
* Aggravated Assault	203	8.5
* Kidnapping/Abduction	86	3.6
* Forcible Rape	42	1.8
* Vandalism	12	0.5
* Murder	5	0.2
* Burglary	4	0.2
* Forcible Fondling	3	0.1
* Robbery	3	0.1
* Sexual Assault With Object	2	0.1
<u>Common-Law/Common-Law Spouse Offenses</u>	n	%
* Simple Assault	3,563	86.8
* Aggravated Assault	405	9.9
* Intimidation	76	1.9
* Kidnapping/Abduction	23	0.6
* Forcible Rape	16	0.4
* Vandalism	9	0.2
* Forcible Fondling	3	0.1
* Motor Vehicle Theft	3	0.1
<u>Boyfriend/Girlfriend Offenses</u>	n	%
* Simple Assault	7,913	76.4
* Aggravated Assault	900	8.7
* Intimidation	827	8.0
* Kidnapping/Abduction	252	2.4
* Burglary	177	1.7
* Forcible Rape	111	1.1
* Vandalism	110	1.1
* Theft From Building	20	0.2
* Murder	13	0.1
* Forcible Fondling	9	0.1
* Statutory Rape	9	0.1
* Motor Vehicle Theft	8	0.1
<u>Homosexual/Homosexual Offenses</u>	n	%
* Simple Assault	64	69.6
* Aggravated Assault	12	13.0
* Intimidation	4	4.3
* Burglary	4	4.3
* Statutory Rape	4	4.3
* Forcible Fondling	2	2.2
* Forcible Rape	1	1.1
* Vandalism	1	1.1

girlfriend offenses involved kidnapping/abduction. However, of all kidnapping/abduction incidents among intimates reported by police, 38% occurred in boyfriend/girlfriend relationships, and 13% were among ex-spouses.

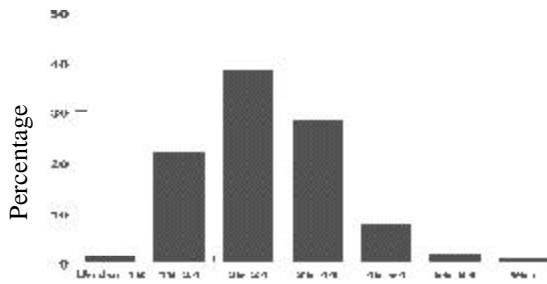
Of all reported incidents involving forcible rape among intimates, 44% occurred in boyfriend/girlfriend relationships, and 32% occurred within married couple relationships. 17% of all forcible rapes happened among ex-spouses, 6.4% among common-law spouses, and only .4% in homosexual couples.

There were 40 murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenses reported among intimates. Over half (55%) of the murder offenses occurred in married couple relationships. Boyfriend/girlfriend relationships accounted for 32.5% of all murder offenses, and divorced couples, 12.5%. The number of times various other offenses occurred between intimates is shown on the preceding table.

Marital Status Characteristics. As previously stated, 79.5% of all victims of domestic violence were female and 20.5% were male. However, the percent of victims who were female versus male varied depending on the type of intimate relationship (Table 6), as well as the demographic characteristics varied for each of the groups.

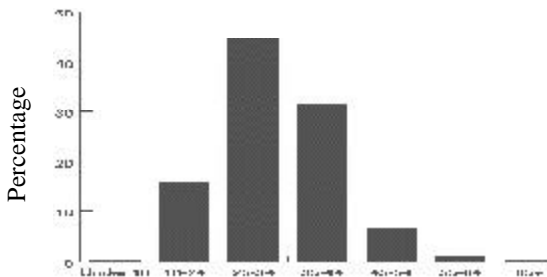
Spouse Victims. 84% were female, 16% male. Average age 32.4, most affected age groups were 18 through 44 (Chart 5). By race, White 96.7%, American Indian 0.9%, Asian 0.5%, and Black 0.5%, of all, 10.1% were Hispanic.

Chart 5. Spouse to Spouse Victimization by Age.



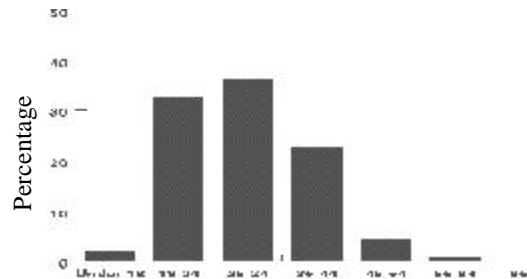
Ex-spouse Victims. 76.8% were female, 23.2% male. Average age 33, most affected age groups were 25 through 44 (Chart 6). By race, White 97.5%, American Indian 0.8%, Black 0.5%, Asian 0.2%, of all, 6.8% were Hispanic.

Chart 6. Ex-spouse to Ex-spouse Victimization by Age.



Common-law Victims. 85.6% were female, 14.4% were male. Average age 29.6, most affected age groups were 18 through 34 (Chart 7). By race, White 96.7%, American Indian 1.4%, Black 0.6% and Asian 0.2%, of all, 9.1% were Hispanic.

Chart 7. Common-Law to Common-Law Spouse Victimization by Age.

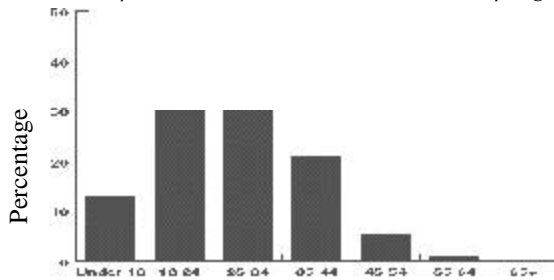


Boyfriend/Girlfriend Victims. There were more female “girlfriend” victims (88.6%) than female victims in any of the other type of relationships. Average victim age 28.3, most affected age groups were 18 through 34 (Chart 8). By race, White 96%, American Indian 1.6%, Black 0.6% and Asian 0.3%, of all, 8.8% were Hispanic.

Table 6. Characteristics of Victims by Relationship (1995-2001).

Victim	Spouse		Ex-Spouse		Common-Law		Boyfriend/G		Homosexual	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age										
Mean	32.4		33.0		29.6		28.3		32.3	
Median	31		32		28		27		31	
Std. Dev.	9.70		8.50		8.78		9.88		10.91	
n	14898		2369		4062		10736		91	
Gender										
Female	12,720	84.0	1,842	76.8	3,515	85.6	9,617	88.6	54	58.7
Male	2,430	16.0	555	23.2	590	14.4	1,239	11.4	38	41.3
Race										
White	14,657	96.7	2,338	97.5	3,969	96.7	10,421	96.0	89	96.7
Amer. Indian	136	0.9	18	0.8	59	1.4	179	1.6	-	-
Asian	79	0.5	4	0.2	10	0.2	35	0.3	1	1.1
Black	74	0.5	11	0.5	26	0.6	68	0.6	1	1.1
Unknown	208	1.4	26	1.1	41	1.0	155	1.4	1	1.1
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	1,531	10.1	163	6.8	375	9.1	958	8.8	3	3.3
Non-Hispanic	13,026	86.0	2,138	89.2	3,562	86.8	9,467	87.2	86	93.5
Unknown	597	3.9	96	4.0	168	4.1	433	4.0	3	3.3

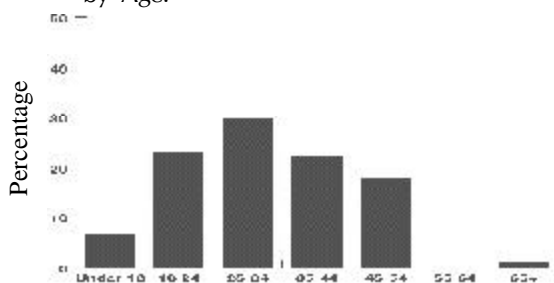
Chart 8. Boyfriend/Girlfriend Victimization by Age.



Homosexual Victims

By definition, the homosexual group is conformed of pairs of the same sex. 58.7% of female victims were linked to 58.7% female offenders and 41.3% male victims were victimized by 41.3% of male offenders. The average age was 32.3. Intimate violence within this group affects virtually the full age spectrum, but more pronounced for age 18 to 44 (Chart 9). By race, White 96.7%, Black 1.1%, and Asian 1.1%, of all, 3.3% were Hispanic.

Chart 9. Homosexual to Homosexual Victimization by Age.



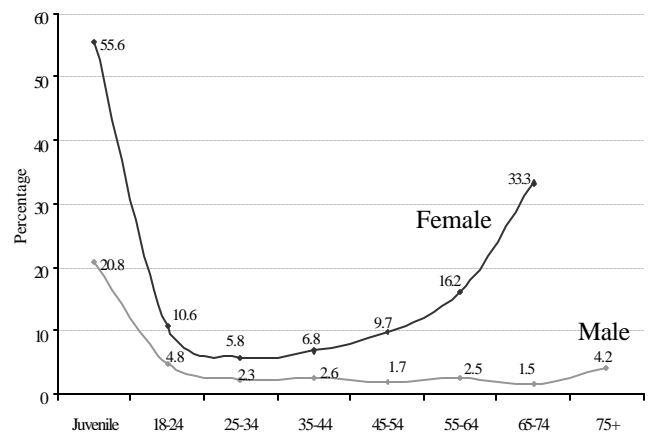
Offenders

Single and multiple offenders. Approximately 82.3% of all offenders of domestic violence acted alone in the commission of the crime, while the other 17.7% participated with multiple offenders. By age, the younger the

offender, the greater the likelihood of acting in conjunction with multiple offenders in a single incident. As the age increases, the offender will most likely act alone.

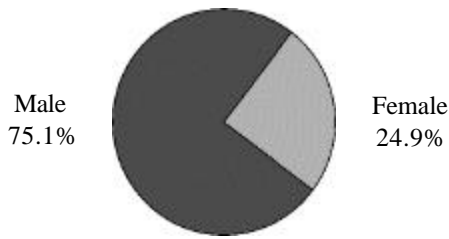
- **Male offenders.** Of all juveniles 20.8% offended in conjunction with more offenders, while 79.2 acted alone. The likelihood that a male will act with others decreases throughout the age spectrum.
- **Female offenders.** In the commission of the offense more than 50% of all female juvenile acted in multiples. Females in the age category 25-34 where the least likely to act in multiples; most (94.2%) were single offenders. After age 34, the likelihood of offending in group increases with age (Chart 10).

Chart 10. Multiple Offenders of Domestic Violence by Age Group and Gender.



Gender Analysis. Of all offenders of domestic violence, 75.1% were male, and 24.9% were female (Chart 11). On average, females (30.4) were two years younger than the average male offender (32.3). Approximately

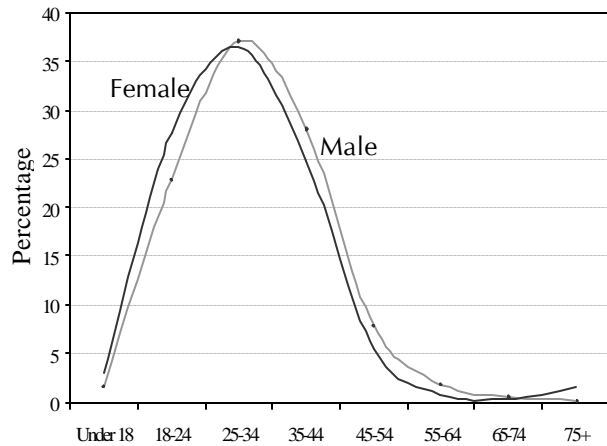
Chart 11. Offenders of Domestic Violence by Gender.



88.7% of total incidents of domestic violence were committed by offenders between 18 to 44 years old. As Chart 12 portrays, females were more likely to commit domestic violence offenses at a younger age than male. The average age for female offenders was 30.4 while males averaged 32.3.

Furthermore, age of offenders by type of relationship indicate that boyfriend/girlfriends offend more at earlier ages (mean 29.9) than any other relationships (Table 11). The average offender from the ex-spouse group was older (mean 34.6) than the average offender from

Chart 12. Offenders of Domestic Violence by Age Group and Gender.



the spouse group (mean 33.8). During the period 1995-2001 there were 245 domestic incidents for the group 75 and older, of which 76.3% or almost four out of every five offenders were female.

The type of offenses committed by each of the relationships varied according to the relationship. For example: offenses committed amongst spouses may not be the same as

Table 11. Characteristics of Offenders by Relationship (1995-2001).

Offender	Spouse		Ex-Spouse		Common-Law		Boyfriend/G		Homosexual	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age										
Mean	33.8		34.6		30.9		29.9		32.8	
Median	33.0		33.0		30.0		29.0		32.0	
Std. Dev.	9.7		9.0		8.6		9.5		8.9	
N	15,026		2,345		4,081		10,685		91	
Age Group										
Juvenile	62	0.4	2	0.1	32	0.8	397	3.7	1	1.1
18 thru 24	2641	17.6	269	11.5	1089	26.7	3406	31.9	19	20.9
25 thru 34	5761	38.3	1015	43.3	1617	39.6	3604	33.7	37	40.7
35 thru 44	4754	31.6	759	32.4	1068	26.2	2499	23.4	25	27.5
45 thru 54	1351	9.0	225	9.6	233	5.7	629	5.9	6	6.6
55 thru 64	304	2.0	59	2.5	37	0.9	128	1.2	2	2.2
65 thru 74	106	0.7	13	0.6	4	0.1	19	0.2	0	0.0
75+	46	0.3	3	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Race										
White	14,540	96.4	2,300	96.3	3,891	95.1	10,198	94.5	87	94.6
Amer. Indian	165	1.1	18	0.8	50	1.2	205	1.9	1	1.1
Black	159	1.1	28	1.2	106	2.6	225	2.1	1	1.1
Asian	71	0.5	10	0.4	13	0.3	35	0.3	2	2.2
Unknown	149	1.0	32	1.3	31	0.8	125	1.2	1	1.1

offenses committed amongst ex-spouses, as well, typical offenses of common-law couples may differ from offenses among the boyfriend/girlfriend relationship.

Spouse Offender Profile. This relationship presents the most uniform offending pattern throughout the age spectrum; spousal offenders were highly concentrated in the middle years. Approximately 69.9% were between 25 to 44 years old. By race, most offenders were White (96.4%). 1.4% were American Indian/Alaskan, 1.1% were Black, and less than 1% were Asian.

By type of offense, most of the offenses committed by males were simple assault (86%), aggravated assault (8.5%) and intimidation (3.7%). Males in proportion to females committed more crimes of intimidation (91%) and 100% of all sexual assault and burglary. During this seven-year period, male spouses reported 73% of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter.

Table 12. Spouse to Spouse Offenders by Offense (1995-2001)*.

<i>Offenders Ratio: Male=84%, Female=16%</i>			
Offense	Male	Female	Total
Simple Assault	10,934	2,094	13,028
Aggravated Assault	1,074	252	1,326
Intimidation	475	48	523
Forcible Rape	80	0	80
Vandalism	51	8	59
Kidnapping/Abduction	36	9	45
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	16	6	22
Sexual Assault With An Object	7	0	7
Burglary	6	0	6
Forcible Sodomy	4	0	4

* Most significant offenses. Chi-Square < .001

The most common offenses committed by females was simple (87%) and aggravated assault (10%). Although comprising only 16% of the spousal offender population, females committed 20% of the kidnapping/abduction and 27% of the murder offenses. (Table 12).

Ex-spouse Offender Profile. Ex-spouses offend the least at younger ages and the most (75.7%) in their middle age (25 to 44). By race, 96.3% were White, 1.2% were Black, less than 1% were American Indian or Asian.

By type of offense, male ex-spouses committed mostly simple assault (58%) and intimidation offenses (29%). Although making up 78.8% of the male ex-spouse population ratio, males committed 88% of all intimidation offenses, and 100% of all forcible rape offenses within the group.

Table 13. Ex-spouse to Ex-spouse Offenders by Offense (1995-2001)*.

<i>Offenders Ratio: Male=78.8%, Female=23.2%</i>			
Offense	Male	Female	Total
Simple Assault	1052	383	1,435
Intimidation	524	71	595
Aggravated Assault	155	48	203
Kidnapping/Abduction	41	45	86
Forcible Rape	42		42
Vandalism	9	3	12
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	3	2	5

* Most significant offenses. Chi-Square < .001

Female ex-spouses were mostly offenders of simple assault (64%), intimidation (12%), and aggravated assault (8%). Female offenders made up 23% of the total number of ex-spouse offenders, but committed 27% of the simple assaults and 52% of the kidnapping/abductions offenses (Table 13).

Common-Law Offender Profile. This relationship offends more than spouses and ex-spouses at younger age, but less than the boyfriend/girlfriend. After age 40, the offending trend resembles that of the spouses. Most offenders (92.5%) were between 18 to 44 years old. By race, there were more Black (2.6%) and American Indian (1.9%) offenders in this group. However, the majority (95%) were still White.

By offense, male offenders proportionally committed more offenses of intimidation, kidnapping/abduction, sexual assault, and vandalism than female offenders.

Female offenders committed more simple (86%) and aggravated assault (13%) than other offenses. Although females made up 14.4% of the total population of common-law offenders, females committed 19% of all aggravated assaults (Table 14).

Boyfriend/Girlfriend Offender Profile. This group proportionally offends more at a younger age than any of the other four relationships. Approximately one third or 31.9% of all boy-

friend/girlfriend offenders were 18 to 24 years old. By race, most were White (94.5%) and Black or American Indian (2.1%).

By offense, male offenders committed proportionally more intimidation, sexual assault, and offenses of burglary against their counterparts than female offenders did. Male offenders also committed 100% of all murder/nonnegligent manslaughter and most offenses of sexual assault.

Although females made up 11.4% of the total boyfriend/girlfriend offenders, females committed 19% of all aggravated assaults, 15% of all robberies, and 14% of all offenses of vandalism against their male counterparts (Table 15).

Homosexual Offender Profile. Over one third (40.7%) of all offenders in this group were 25 to 34 years old. By race, most were White (94.5%), Asian (2.2%), and Black or American Indian at 1.1%.

Table 14. Common-law to Common-law Offenders by Offense (1995-2001)*.

<i>Offenders Ratio: Male=85.6%, Female=14.4%</i>			
Offense	Male	Female	Total
Simple Assault	3,052	507	3,559
Aggravated Assault	329	76	405
Intimidation	69	7	76
Kidnapping/Abduction	20	3	23
Forcible Rape	16		16
Vandalism	8	1	9
Sexual Assault			
With An Object	7	-	7
Forcible Fondling	3	-	3
Motor Vehicle	3	-	3

* Most significant offenses. Chi-Square < .001

Table 15. Boyfriend/Girlfriend to Boyfriend/Girlfriend Offenders by Offense (1995-2001)*.

<i>Offenders Ratio: Male=88.6%, Female=11.4%</i>			
Offense	Male	Female	Total
Simple Assault	6,908	981	7,889
Aggravated Assault	724	172	896
Intimidation	773	53	826
Statutory Rape	482	9	491
Forcible Rape	252		252
Forcible Fondling	172	4	176
Vandalism	96	15	111
Kidnapping/Abduction	109	1	110
Murder**	15	0	15
Robbery	17	3	20
Burglary	12	1	13
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	0	9
Sexual Assault			
With An Object	8	0	8
Forcible Sodomy	4	0	4
Larceny	3	1	4

* Most significant offenses. Chi-Square < .001

** Negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

By offense, male offenders proportionally committed a higher number of aggravated assaults than female offenders in same sex relationships. While only men committed forcible sodomy female offenders committed a higher number of simple assaults, intimidation, and forcible fondling (Table 16).

Table 16. Male to Male and Female to Female Offenders by Offense (1995-2001)*.

<i>Offenders Ratio: Male=41.3%, Female=58.7%</i>			
Offense	Male	Female	Total
Simple Assault	22	42	64
Aggravated Assault	8	4	12
Intimidation	1	3	4
Forcible Fondling	1	3	4
Vandalism	2	2	4
Forcible Sodomy	2	0	2
Murder/Nonnegligent			
Manslaughter	1	0	1
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	1	1

* Most significant offenses. Chi-Square < .001

Offender Using Alcohol or Drugs

In 10,736 or 26.9% of victimizations, offenders of domestic violence were suspected of using or acting while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

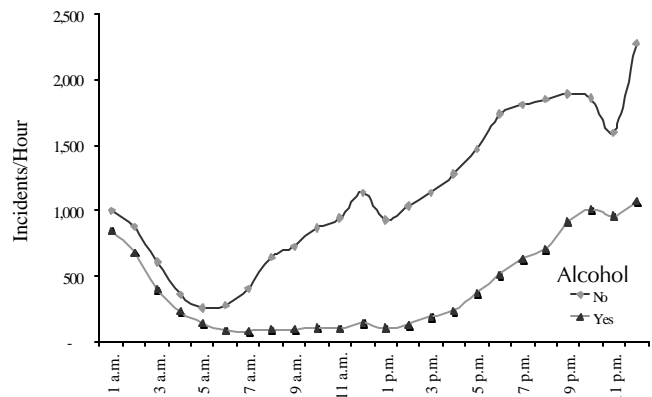
- x 24.8% Alcohol
- x 0.9% Alcohol/Drugs
- x 1.2% Drugs

Incidents involving individuals under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs were more pronounced on Saturday and Sunday (40.4%) than during the weekdays, however, offenders under the influence of only drugs were associated with slightly more incidents of domestic violence on weekdays than on weekends. Wednesday was the weekday with the highest presence of drug use. The months of Janu-

ary, July, and December reported higher percentages of alcohol in relation to domestic incidents. The proportion of incidents involving alcohol and/or drugs was highly correlated to three holidays: New Years, Christmas, Thanksgiving Day and the day of the Super Bowl.

By the time of the day, alcohol was also associated with incidents occurring during the evening, particularly around midnight and the first hours of the new day. From 6:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. incidents involving alcohol were proportionally low (Chart 13).

Chart 13. Alcohol/Drug Related Domestic Violence Incidents by Time of Day (1995-2001).



Alcohol/Drugs by Offense.

* *Simple Assault.* Of the 32,718 offenses of simple assault, 25.9% were associated with offenders suspected of using alcohol, 1.1% with drugs, and 0.7% with both alcohol and drugs.

* *Aggravated assault.* Of the 3,338 offenses of aggravated assault, 32.7% included offenders suspected of using alcohol, 2.2% drugs, and 1.9% alcohol and drugs.

* *Statutory Rape.* 3.8% of offenders were suspected of using alcohol, 1.2% drugs, and 0.4% both alcohol and drugs.

* *Forcible rape.* Offenders were twice as likely to commit forcible rape when under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs than offenders using only alcohol. However, offenders were suspected of alcohol/drug use in only 19.4% of forcible rapes.

* *Kidnapping/Abduction.* 10.1% of offenders were suspected of using alcohol, 2% of using drugs, and 1.3% the combination of alcohol and drugs (Table 17).

Table 17. Offenders Suspected of Using or Under the Influence of Alcohol/Drugs by Offense (1995-2001)*.

Offense (% within Offense)	Alcohol/Drugs		Total
	Yes (26.9%)	No (73.1%)	
Simple Assault	9,081 27.8%	23,637 72.2%	32,718 100%
Aggravated Assault	1,232 36.9%	2,106 63.1%	3,338 100%
Intimidation	172 8.1%	1,946 91.9%	2,118 100%
Statutory Rape	28 5.4%	492 94.6%	520 100%
Forcible Rape	78 19.4%	325 80.6%	403 100%
Kidnaping/Abduction	41 13.4%	264 86.6%	305 100%
Forcible Fondling	13 5.6%	219 94.4%	232 100%
Vandalism	21 24.4%	65 75.6%	86 100%
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	8 19.0%	34 81.0%	42 100%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	6 60.0%	4 40.0%	10 100%
Robbery	5 16.7%	25 83.3%	30 100%
Sexual Assault With Object	5 25.0%	15 75.0%	20 100%
Drug Equipment Violations	6 35.3%	11 64.7%	17 100%
Burglary	5 31.3%	11 68.8%	16 100%
Forcible Sodomy	6 54.5%	5 45.5%	11 100%

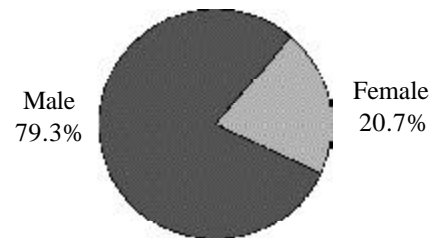
* Most significant offenses. Chi-Square < .001

Arrests

For every 100 offenders of domestic violence 46 were arrested; a ratio of one arrest for every 2.2 offenders. As well, for every 100 victims 64 offenders were arrested; a ratio of three victims to arrests.

Gender. The male/female ratio for arrested offenders of domestic violence was 79.3 to 20.7% (Chart 14). In comparison to the 79.5 and 20.5% female/male victims, offenders ratio indicates that male offenders as well as female offenders have similar likelihood to be arrested when involved in incidents of domestic violence.

Chart 14. Arrestees by Gender (1995-2001).



Type of Arrests

Of 25,563 persons arrested from 1995 to 2001, 12,977 or 50.8% were taken into custody without a warrant or previous incident report, 6,811 were taken into custody based on warrant and/or previous incident report, and 5,775 or 22.6% were summoned or cited to appear in court at a later date.

Time to Arrest. In 85.5% of the cases, arrests were made during the same day the incident was reported, 4.9% of arrests were made one day later, and 9.6% of arrests were made some time after two days.

Comparatively, more females (92.3%) were arrested during the same day of the incident than were males (84.4%). Male offenders may be more likely to leave the premises of the incident before the police respond, therefore avoiding the potential for immediate arrest.

Arresting Offense. Most of the arrests were related to offenses of simple assault (84.8%) and aggravated assault (8.7%). A smaller proportion of arrests involved incidents of intimidation, kidnapping, rape, drugs, and driving under the influence.

Male or female offenders of aggravated assault were equally likely to be arrested. However, female offenders of simple assault and vandalism were slightly more likely to be arrested than were males. Males were more likely to be arrested for offenses related to sexual abuse (see Table 18).

Some of the arrests, particularly those that occurred some time after the date of the incident may reflect a variety of offenses that may or may not be directly related to the original incident, for example: A person committed an offense against his/her intimate partner and left the scene before police responded, some time later this person is arrested for driving under the influence (DUI). The police will document an arrest for DUI because DUI is the arresting

Table 18. Arresting Offense by Gender (1995-2001).

<i>Arrest Ratio: Male=79.3%, Female=20.7%</i>			
Offense	Male	Female	Total
Simple Assault	17,043 78.6%	4,628 21.4%	21,671 100.0%
Aggravated Assault	1,779 80.1%	442 19.9%	2,221 100%
Intimidation	450 93.8%	30 6.3%	480 100%
Statutory Rape	134 99%	1 1%	135 100%
Kidnapping/Abduction	128 93%	9 7%	137 100%
Forcible Rape	111 100.0%	0 0.0%	111 100%
Vandalism	65 65.0%	35 35.0%	100 100%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	55 70.5%	23 29.5%	78 100%
Forcible Fondling	74 98.7%	1 1.3%	75 100%
Driving Under the Influence	43 88%	6 12%	49 100%
Disorderly Conduct	37 80.4%	9 19.6%	46 100%
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	31 79.5%	8 20.5%	39 100.0%
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	20 71%	8 29%	28 100%
Liquor Law Violations	15 60.0%	10 40.0%	25 100%
Weapon Law Violations	14 87.5%	2 12.5%	16 100%
Trespass of Real Property	9 69%	4 31%	13 100%

offense. Therefore, persons could be arrested for offenses that do not mirror offenses from the original incident of domestic violence.

Race and Ethnicity

Male arrestees were 95.4% White, 1.8% Black, 1.8% American Indian/Alaskan, and 0.7% Asian, while female arrestees were 95.7% White, 2.1% American Indian/Alaskan, 0.8% Blacks, and 0.7% Asian. White males as well as White females were just as likely to be ar-

rested for offenses of domestic violence. Black males, however, were 2.25 times more likely to be arrested than Black females. Females of American Indian/Alaskan and Asian descent were more likely to be arrested than their respective male counterparts. Also, males of Hispanic origin were 2.2 times more likely to be arrested than Hispanic females (Table 19).

Weapons in Possession of Arrestee

Possession of Weapons by Gender. Most of offenders (97.5%) arrested for incidents of domestic violence were not in possession of weapons at the time of the arrest, however, male and female arrestees were equally likely to be in possession of a weapon at the time of arrest.

Females were just as likely to possess firearms (23%) as they were to possess other weapons like lethal cutting instruments (20%) at the time of arrest. In about half of the instances (57%) female offenders were in possession of other types of instruments, such as clubs, blunt objects, et cetera. Likewise, males possessing weapons at the time of arrest were just as likely to possess firearms (43.9%) as lethal cutting instruments (47.9%), but less likely to possess other types of weapons, like clubs, blunt objects, et cetera (8.2%) (Table 20).

Possession of Weapons by Age Group. The relative possession of firearms at the time of the offender's arrest tends to increase as the age of the offender increases. There were more arrestees in possession of firearms for older age groups than were for younger. Younger ar-

Table 19. Race and Ethnicity of Arrestees by Gender (1995-2001).

Arrestees	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Race				
White	19,351	95.4	5,055	95.7
Black	356	1.8	42	0.8
American Indian/Alaskan	356	1.8	109	2.1
Asian	71	0.4	37	0.7
Unknown	146	0.7	40	0.8
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	2,764	13.6	332	6.3
Non-Hispanic	16,920	83.4	4,775	90.4
Unknown	596	2.9	176	3.3

restees showed a relative high tendency to possess non-firearms. The relative possession of non-firearms by arrestees tends to decrease as age increases. This suggests that younger offenders of domestic violence potentially inflict more physical injuries by using their body parts as weapons, than injuries from lethal cutting instruments or firearms. However, as age increases, offenders would probably tend to inflict a higher degree of injury or intimidation by the use or display of firearms.

Possession of weapons by Race. The relative possession of firearms and other types of weapons, excluding body parts used as a weapon was higher for arrestees of Asian descent; this group comprised .4% of arrests, however 4.6% were in possession of weapons. Blacks represent 1.5% of arrestees and 3% were in possession of weapons. Native American arrestees were 1.8% and 3% were in possession of weapons. Relatively fewer White arrestees (2%) were in possession of weapons at the time of arrest.

Table 20. Arrestee Characteristics by Type of Weapon (1995-2001).

Arrestee Characteristics	Firearm	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other Firearm	Lethal Cutting Instrument	Other* Weapon	No Weapon	Total
Gender									
Female	1	22	6	2	0	77	27	5,151	5,286
Male	19	116	53	32	5	245	42	19,786	20,298
Total	20	138	59	34	5	322	69	24,937	25,584
Age Group									
Juvenile			1	1		4		341	347
18 thru 24	2	23	8	3	1	59	10	5,707	5,813
25 thru 34	8	41	21	14	1	118	28	9,414	9,645
35 thru 44	6	45	21	10	2	90	18	7,041	7,233
45 thru 54	4	17	6	4	1	43	9	1,859	1,943
55 thru 64		8	2	1		6	3	408	428
65 thru 74		4		1		2		96	103
75+		1				1		29	31
Total	20	139	59	34	5	323	68	24,895	25,543
Race									
White	18	31	57	34	5	306	64	23,891	24,406
American Indian	2	1	1			7	2	452	465
Black		4				6	2	386	398
Asian		2	1			1	1	103	108
Unknown						2		184	186
Total	20	38	59	34	5	322	69	25,016	25,563
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	2	20	7	2		66	11	2,993	3,101
Non-Hispanic	17	111	49	29	5	241	56	21,203	21,711
Unknown	1	7	3	3		15	2	741	772
Total	20	138	59	34	5	322	69	24,937	25,584

* Clubs, blunt objects, et cetera.

NIBRS versus Victimization Surveys

The survey "Crime in the Life of Idahoans" conducted in 1997 gave path to the formulation of more comprehensive victimization surveys in 1999, 2000 and 2001; conducted by Idaho State Police in coordination with Boise State University and other agency partners. Each of the latter surveys contacted more than 2,000 Idahoans and elicited information using standard questions regarding property and violent crime generally modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The ICVS departed from the national model to

some extent for the inclusion of questions regarding domestic violence, child abuse, sexual harassment in the workplace, and hate crime.

The ICVS is a tool that provides not only a level of quantitative but mostly qualitative analysis of the 'unknown' face of crime. The intrinsic quantitative aspect of the ICVS allows for comparisons between crime perceptions and aspects that characterize the actual criminal acts, the effects of the act on the victims, places and family relationships involved with the offense and offender.

Information gathered from NIBRS versus the ICVS surveys is comparable, but not identical. The surveys measure qualitative perceptions

from the victims' point of view, while police reports provide quantitative measurement of reported crime and comprehensive documentation of actual victims, offenders and arrestees (Table 21).

Domestic Violence Rates. From 1995 to 2001, the rate of domestic violence gathered by police reports in NIBRS declined 11.6%. The victimization survey, ICVS, also shows a declining trend from 1999 to 2001. However, for the year 2001, the NIBRS rate remained stable (just increasing four-hundredths of a percent) while the ICVS rate decreased 16.5%. Because the victimization survey indicates that the amount of domestic violence is decreasing, while police reports indicate it is fairly stable, it is likely that more people are reporting their domestic violence to police.

The ICVS gives an indication of how much domestic violence goes unreported. Respondents indicated that in 2001, 5.9 times more domestic victimization occurred than was gathered in police reports. However, the ICVS includes some qualitative or non-measurable victimization, like emotional abuse, that would generally not be captured by police reports.

Victims Characteristics. Information gathered from NIBRS data about domestic violence victims indicates that for every ten victims, eight were female and two were male. This victimization ratio slightly differs from the victimization survey where for every ten victims, seven were female and three were male. This suggests that police reports capture two thirds of overall male victimization.

One drawback of the information collected in ICVS surveys is that only adults were interviewed. This leaves out much desirable information about juvenile victimization. NIBRS extensively documents domestic violence among those under 18, providing for consistently detailed demographic and trend information at various levels of analyses. Since the victimization survey excludes younger populations, demographics from police reports are a better estimate of age and racial parameters than those reported by the victimization surveys. Police reports also include more information about domestic violence among minorities than the ICVS surveys do, because of survey sampling errors or difficulty in reaching smaller population groups through telephone surveys.

Victims in NIBRS data were relatively close in age to Idaho's average of 33.2. Female victims were 30.2 while males were two years older (33.1). However, victims from the ICVS study were on average 37.9. Apparently, higher age average for the ICVS victims resulted from excluding responses from people under age 18.

For racial characteristics of victims and offenders, NIBRS reports victimization rates that closely mirror the racial mix of the state, but due to its own limitations, race and statistics for individuals of Native American/Alaskan descent are somewhat inconclusive.

By ethnicity, police reports indicated that 9% of individuals involved in intimate partner violence were Hispanic, while only 7% of the ICVS respondents were. Presumably, NIBRS

Table 21. NIBRS versus Idaho Victimization Survey 2001.

	NIBRS	ICVS 2001	
Year	Domestic Violence Rate x 1,000 Persons		
1999	4.37		31.7
2000	4.43		43.0
2001	4.47		26.5
Victims Characteristics			
Gender			
Female	79.5%		69.5%
Male	20.5%		30.5%
Age			
Female	30.2		37.9
Male	33.1		(combined)
Race			
White	96.3%		94.9%
Native American	1.3%		5.1%
Black	0.6%		n/a
Asian	0.4%		n/a
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.0%		7.4%
Non-Hispanic	91.0%		92.6%
Type of Offenses			
Simple Assault	80.2%	Emotional	67.0%
Aggravated Assault	8.0%	Other Abuse	33.0%
Intimidation	5.2%		<i>Physical</i> 44.8%
Vandalism	2.0%		<i>Sexual</i> 14.9%
Statutory Rape	1.3%		<i>Stalking</i> 40.2%
Forcible Rape	1.0%		
Offender Characteristics			
Gender			
Male	75.1%		74.5%
Female	24.9%		25.6%
Age			
	31.8		43.8
Race			
White	95.6%		89.2%
Native American	1.4%		2.7%
Black	1.6%		2.7%
Asian	0.4%		1.4%
Other	1.0%		4.0%
Area Characteristics			
	(Reported)		(Likelihood)
Urban	73.3%		49.0%
Rural	28.7%		51.0%
Alcohol Related			
Use of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the commission of the offense	26.90%		41.60%

is a better indicator of the amount of domestic violence for Hispanics since the ICVS surveys encountered difficulties crossing over cultural barriers to survey individuals of Hispanic origin.

Type of Offenses. Of the total offenses reported by police to NIBRS, 88% were physical assault (simple plus aggravated assault), 5.2% were offenses of intimidation and 2.3% were sexual assault. The most prevalent type of abuse reported to the victimization survey was incidents of emotional (67%) abuse with other types of abuse comprising 33%. The other types of abuse included physical (44.8%), stalking (40.2%), and sexual abuse (14.9%). Comparatively, the ICVS suggests that for every incident of sexual abuse among intimates reported to the police there are 4.5 incidents unreported.

Offenders. Information from NIBRS about offenders' gender coincides with the victimization survey; males offend approximately 75% and females 25%. From both sources, offenders were found to be generally older than victims. The victimization survey, in contrast to NIBRS, had higher offending rates for minority groups.

Urban/Rural Areas. Urban victims tend to report more incidents of domestic violence than victims from the more rural areas of the state. The ICVS suggests that a person living in urban as compared to rural counties has the same likelihood of becoming a victim of domestic violence, but a person from urban areas is most likely to report victimization to the police.

Use of Alcohol/Drugs. The use of alcohol and/or drugs in the commission of crime is of particular importance when related to incidents of domestic violence. Alcohol is often considered to be highly associated with incidents of domestic violence. Alcohol was involved in 27% of NIBRS incidents among intimate partners. Alcohol/drugs were reported in 42% of the total domestic victimization recorded by the ICVS survey. However, based on NIBRS and on the rate of alcohol consumption, the probability that a person is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the offense is approximately 13.5%.

Conclusions

The information reported by police agencies to the statewide repository (NIBRS) is rich and invaluable in the analysis of crime patterns, trends and crime profiling. Analyses of police reports based on victim-offender relationships best describe victimization among intimates and provide for an ample overview of the effects of group behavior that ultimately reflect on society. The study of the relationships between reported, unreported and crime characteristics, provides for an augmented understanding of the interaction of society in the criminal justice system.

The Idaho Crime Victimization Survey validates and complements the authenticity of data reported by police. The NIBRS is an invaluable and seldom used data set for the analysis of important criminal justice issues, like domestic

violence, drug arrests, violent crime trends, etc. Due to the richness of information contained in NIBRS, in-depth analysis of a variety of criminal issues can be done to help decision makers.

Glossary

Arson. To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device. Only fires determined through investigation to have been unlawfully and intentionally set are classified as arson.

Assault Offenses. An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Aggravated Assault. 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. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).

Burglary/Breaking and Entering. The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property. To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal

property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Driving Under the Influence. Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic. This offense includes driving while intoxicated and operating a bus, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence.

Drug Equipment Violations. The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

Drug/Narcotic Offenses. The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Drug/Narcotic Violations. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Drunkness. To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

Extortion/Blackmail. To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of

criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.

Forcible Fondling. The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Forcible fondling includes indecent liberties and child molesting.

Fraud Offenses. The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with some thing of value or to surrender a legal right. By definition, fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either tangible or intangible.

Forcible Rape. The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth). This offense includes the forcible rape of both males and females.

Forcible Sodomy. Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Homicide Offenses. The killing of one human being by another.

Intimidation. 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. Intimidation involves an offender making some type of threat to the victim without actually using or displaying a weapon. Such threats can be made in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

Kidnapping/Abduction. The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian. This offense includes not only kidnapping and abduction, but hostage situations as well.

Larceny/Theft Offenses. The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

Liquor Law Violations. The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. The willful killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified in this category. Although offenders may be charged

with lesser offenses (e.g., negligent manslaughter), if the killing was willful or intentional it must be reported as murder or nonnegligent manslaughter. The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., do not affect the reporting of offenses in this category; these are law enforcement statistics. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders are not classified as murder or negligent manslaughter.

Negligent Manslaughter. The killing of another person through negligence. Included in this offense are killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, etc. Not included are deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence; and accidental traffic fatalities.

Robbery. The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Sexual Assault With an Object. To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An object or instrument is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia.

Sex Offenses, Forcible. Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible. Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

Simple Assault. 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. Included are offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence.

Stolen Property Offenses. Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

Weapon Law Violations. The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Include violations such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minors.

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