

Summary of Findings



Idaho Crime Victimization Survey

Principal Investigators:
Mary K. Stohr, Ph.D.
Department of Criminal Justice Administration
Boise State University

Salvador P. Vázquez
Statistical Analysis Center Director
Idaho State Police

2000

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including

Police Services and Satisfaction
and
County Crime Rate Comparisons

Principal Investigators:

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

Salvador P. Vázquez
Statistical Analysis Center Director
Idaho State Police

Idaho Crime Victimization Survey – 2000

Other Manuscript Analysts/Authors:

Craig Prescott – Department of Criminal Justice Administration – Boise State University
David Green – Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence

Additional Authors and Contributors to the Idaho Crime Victimization Survey:

Idaho State Police – Planning, Grants and Research – Shellee Smith Daniels, Grants/Contracts Officer

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

Idaho State Police – Robin Elson – Bureau of Criminal Identification

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare –
Ginger Floerchinger-Franks, Dr. P.H. – Injury Prevention Program
James Aydelotte – Vital Statistics

Meridian Police Department – Captain William Musser

Idaho Department of Labor – Robert Uhlenkott

University of Idaho –
J.D. Wulfhorst – SSRU Director
Barbara Foltz – Social Science Research Unit

Idaho State Police – Planning, Grants and Research – Steve Raschke, Bureau Chief, Editor

Contact Information

Salvador P. Vázquez
Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
Idaho State Police
P.O. Box 700
Meridian, ID 83680-0700
Email: pgr@isp.state.id.us
Phone: (208) 884-7040

Introduction

The third Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was initiated in the spring of 2000 as a means of enhancing our knowledge and understanding of crime victimization phenomena in Idaho. The survey instrument was design to elicit information using standard questions regarding property and violent crimes, and was generally modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The ICVS departed from the national model to some extent by the inclusion of questions regarding domestic violence, child abuse, sexual harassment in the workplace, hate crime, perceptions of crime, and police services.

A random sample of 2,489 Idaho households was surveyed during the months of March and April, 2000. Each survey question asked was in reference to the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the survey; respondents were limited to household residents 18 years of age or older. This sample size represents the views or opinions of adult Idaho residents within +/-1.96 margin of error at the 95% confidence level.

The data for this report were analyzed based on relative populations and are presented in the form of per capita victimization rates. Per capita rates can be extended to produce rates per population for the related groups or subgroups as indicated. A per capita rate, if multiplied by 1,000, will produce crime or victimization rates pertaining to 1,000 individuals.

The section on police services presented in this analysis was expanded from the full victimization survey report to provide more detailed information about this topic. General crime rate comparisons for the ten most populated Idaho counties were also made available in this report.

Summary of Findings

Findings from administration of this survey indicated that crime in Idaho for the period 1999 to 2000 generally declined, with some exceptions.

An increased incidence of both domestic violence and child abuse was noted during this time frame. The increase in domestic violence incidence was primarily attributed to the subcategories of physical abuse and stalking/harassment. Child abuse reported in this survey includes a range of incidents from exposure to sexually explicit materials through various media to physical harm, neglect and sexual abuse.

Violent crime experienced rate decreases, with the exceptions of sexual assault and rape. Property crimes also decreased during the 1999-2000 period, particularly for crimes of burglary and motor vehicle related thefts.

Sexual harassment in the workplace experienced slight decreases over the 1999 survey data, although it is important to note that this is only the second year for inclusion of this survey topic area.

Hate crime was a new category in the 2000 survey; therefore, valid trend comparisons are not possible. Respondents did provide a number of reasons that they feel vulnerable to hate crime in Idaho. Among the most important were race, religion, occupation, ethnicity, gender, age, and sexual orientation.

Automobile collisions involving drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs was one of the few categories in which increases were noted during the 1999-2000 period.

Property Crimes

Rates of Crime against property experienced a combined overall decline of 21.5% from 1999 to 2000. The average per capita rate was 0.299 per person; the equivalent of 299 of every 1,000 persons 18 years of age or older were victims of property crime in 2000.

- ⓪ Total larceny/theft crimes decreased 9.5%.
- ⓪ Total motor vehicle related theft decreased 31.2%
- ⓪ Total vandalism decreased 13.3%
- ⓪ Total burglary decreased 35.4%

Victim Characteristics (property crime)

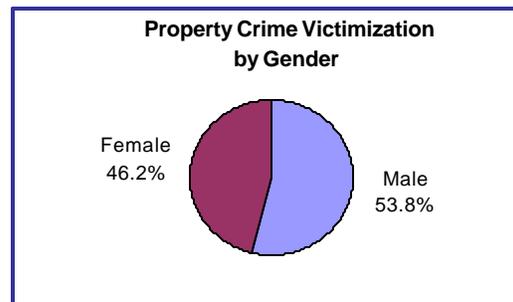
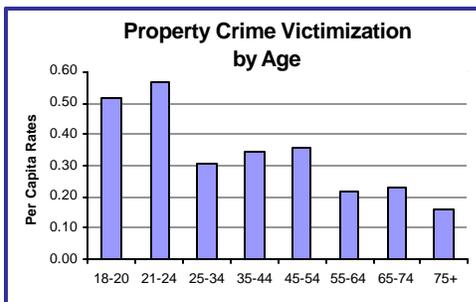
- ◆ Males were more likely to be victims of property crimes than were females.
- ◆ Persons between ages 18 and 24 experienced the highest property victimization on a per capita basis.
- ◆ Income had a varying effect on the percentage of persons reporting victimizations. Persons from all income brackets were affected by one type of property crime or another.
- ◆ Persons living in more urbanized settings experienced 3.6 times more property crime than those in rural living areas.

Offender Characteristics (property crime)

- ⊕ Offender characteristics vary by type of property crime.
- ⊕ Larceny/theft offenders were more likely to be males (85.5%) than females (14.5%), with ages ranging from 15 to 32.
- ⊕ Motor vehicle related theft offenders were more likely to be males (91.8%) than females (8.2%), with ages ranging from 14 to 34.
- ⊕ Vandalism offenders were more likely to be males (86.1%) than females (19.2%), with ages ranging from 6 to 85.
- ⊕ Burglary offenders were more likely to be males (83.4%) than females (16.8%), with ages ranging from 9 to 54.

Police Involvement (property crime)

- ★ 60.2% of larceny/theft incidents were not reported to the police.
- ★ 52.0% of motor vehicle related theft incidents were not reported to the police.
- ★ 52.8% of vandalism incidents were not reported to the police.
- ★ 41.6% of burglaries were not reported to the police.



Violent Crimes

Overall, violent crime rates declined 15.4% from 1999 to 2000. The average per capita rate was 0.073 per person, i.e. - 73 of every 1,000 persons 18 years of age or older were victims of violent crime.

- ⓪ Total murder and related crime decreased 1.9%
- ⓪ Total sexual assault and rape increased 39.3%
- ⓪ Total non-sexual assault decreased 20.4%
- ⓪ Total robbery decreased 13.5%
- ⓪ Total driving under the influence and resulting auto collisions increased by 18.9%

Victim Characteristics (violent crime)

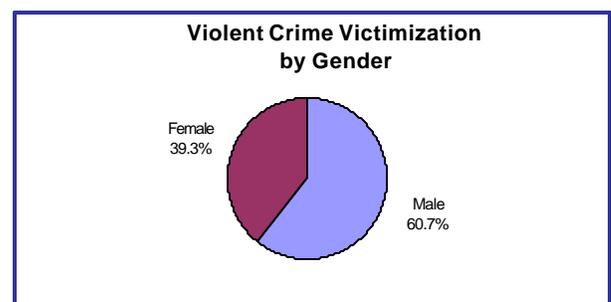
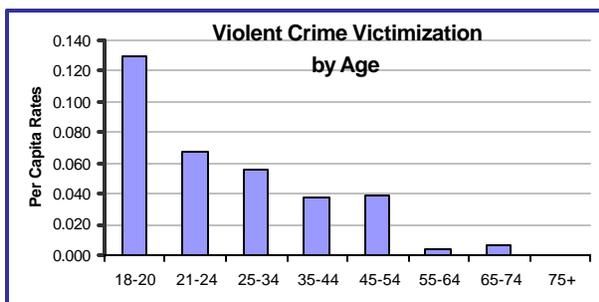
- ◆ With the exception of sexual assault and rape, males were more likely than females to be victims of violent crime.
- ◆ Younger adults experienced higher rates of violent crime than adults over the age of 54, at which point violent crime rates virtually become nil. Persons between ages 18 and 20 experienced most violent crimes, closely followed by individuals aged 21 to 24 and 25 to 34, respectively.
- ◆ More than half (56.4%) of violent crime involved victims whose household income is under \$40,000. People in the lower income categories appear more likely to be victimized by violent crime, although persons with over \$100,000 annual income experienced 20.3% of violent crime.
- ◆ Persons living in more urbanized settings are 3.7 times more likely to be victims of violent crime than those living in rural areas.

Offender Characteristics (violent crime)

- ⊕ Offenders were usually recognized by the victim (84.5%)
- ⊕ Most offenders were males (75.5%), with females representing 24.5% of offenders. The mean age of offenders was 26.8 years.
- ⊕ Offenders were most likely to be white (81.1%) or of Hispanic origin (12.7%). The state racial mix for offenders during 1999 was 89.9% white and 7.4% Hispanic.
- ⊕ Approximately one third of violent crime offenders were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at time of the offense.
- ⊕ 10.4% of automobile collisions involved drivers under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances.

Police Involvement (violent crime)

- ⊗ 50.0% of robbery incidents were not reported to the police.
- ⊗ 55.1% of verbal confrontations were not reported to the police.
- ⊗ 54.6% of physical assault incidents were not reported to the police.
- ⊗ 33.3% of victims attacked with gun or a knife did not report the incident to the police.
- ⊗ 37.5% of victims attacked with a weapon did not report the incident to the police.
- ⊗ 45.5% of victims attacked with thrown objects did not report the incident to the police.
- ⊗ 48.0% of murder threats/attacks were not reported to the police.
- ⊗ 53.8% of other threats/attacks were not reported to the police.



All offenses examined relative to their percent of the population.

Domestic Violence

Overall survey rates for crimes of domestic violence increased 19.8% from 1999 to 2000. This rate represents respondents living with a spouse or significant other. The average victimization rate for this group was 0.056, or 56 of every 1,000 persons aged 18 or older. More than 50% of all domestic violence involved incidents of emotional abuse.

- 📍 Physical Abuse increased 131.6%.
- 📍 Sexual abuse increased from zero in 1999 to 2 per 1,000 persons in 2000.
- 📍 Emotional Abuse increased 6.2%.
- 📍 Stalking/Harassment increased 94.6%.

Victim Characteristics (domestic violence)

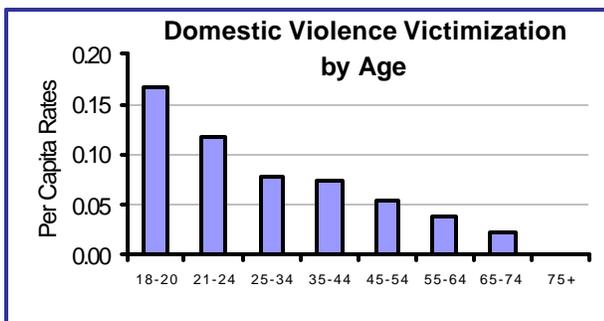
- ◆ Females (65.8%) were far more likely to be victims of domestic violence than were males (34.2%). For approximately every 2 incidents of domestic violence victimization perpetrated on women, there was one victimization perpetrated on men.
- ◆ Younger adults (18 to 20) experienced the highest victimization rates for physical, sexual and stalking/ harassment, and the lowest rates of emotional abuse. Victimization rates for this type of crime tend to decrease as age increases, i.e. - the older people are, the less they are to become a victim of domestic violence.
- ◆ The highest rates of domestic violence were experienced by people in the lowest income category (under \$10,000). The rate of domestic violence is inversely proportional to the level of income; as the level of income increases, incidents of domestic violence decrease.
- ◆ Persons living in more urbanized settings are slightly more susceptible to domestic violence victimization than are those living in rural areas.

Offender Characteristics (domestic violence)

- ⊕ Most offenders were males (74.4%), with females representing a significantly lower share of offenders (25.6%). The age range for offenders was from 19 to 80, with a mean age of 43.8.
- ⊕ Most offenders were likely to be white (89.2%), with significantly lower shares from other racial groups such as black (2.7%), of Hispanic origin (2.7%) and American Indian (2.7%). The state racial mix in 1999 was 89.9% white, 0.4% black, 1.0% American Indian, and 7.4% Hispanic.
- ⊕ Approximately 42% of offenders were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the offense.

Police Involvement (domestic violence)

- ⊗ 83.1% of domestic violence incidents were not reported to the police.
- ⊗ Reasons for not reporting to the police include:
 - * Abuse not that bad
 - * Private matter
 - * Police wouldn't do anything
 - * Abuse would get worse
 - * Abuse was my fault



All offenses examined relative to their percent of the population.

Child Abuse

Child abuse rates, including combinations of physical harm, neglect and sexual abuse increased 41.5% from 1999 to 2000. Exposure to explicit pornography via the media or Internet is excluded from this rate for purposes of consistency and comparability. Since children were not directly asked any questions during this survey, the adult household respondent provided this information.

- ❶ Incidents of physical harm increased 106.7%, affecting 12.1 children per 1,000 households.
- ❶ Neglect increased 24.6%, affecting 8.1 children per 1,000 households.
- ❶ Sexually offensive behavior increased 44.0%, affecting 6.0 children per 1,000 households.
- ❶ Other form of sexual abuse increased 47.7%, affecting 2.8 children per 1,000 households.
- ❶ Exposure to sexually explicit materials or acts increased by 106.7% affecting 36.6 children per 1,000 households.
- ❶ Exposure to sexually explicit materials through the internet affecting 35.8 children per 1,000 households.
- ❶ Exposure to sexually explicit materials through television affecting 92.6 children per 1,000 households.

Victim Characteristics (child abuse)

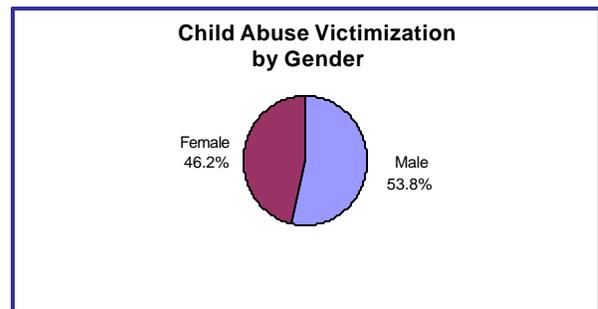
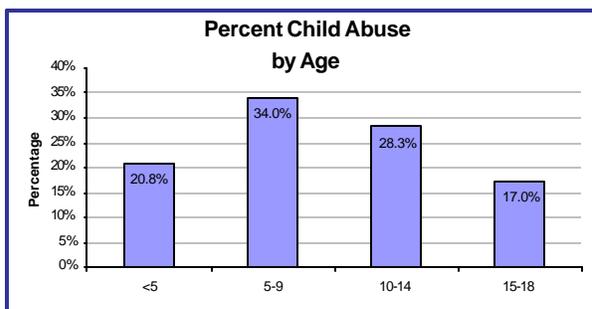
- ◆ On average, a child victim of physical abuse/neglect was victimized 4.2 times and sexually abused 3.1 times.
- ◆ Male children (53.8%) were more likely to be affected by child abuse than female children (46.2%).
- ◆ Children under the age of 5 experienced 21% of all child abuse reported, while those age 5 through 9 experienced 34%. After age 10, the percentage of children abused decreases: for children aged 10 through 14, the reported percentage was 28%; for children aged 15 through 18, the reported percentage was 17%.
- ◆ Children living in households within the \$40,000 to \$50,000 annual income range were most likely to be affected by some form of child abuse, although children in nearly all income brackets were also affected.
- ◆ Children living in rural areas were slightly more susceptible to child abuse than those living in more urbanized counties.
- ◆ In an extremely high percentage of cases (92.1%), victims of child abuse were repeatedly abused by same offender.

Offender Characteristics (child abuse)

- ⊕ More offenders were males (60.8%) than were females (39.2%), and ranged in age from 6 to 50. The mean age for offenders in this category was 28.
- ⊕ Most offenders (88.88%) were white, with 7.7% of Hispanic origin and 7.7% of American Indian origin. The state racial mix for 1999 was 89.9% white, 1.0% American Indian, and 7.4% Hispanic.
- ⊕ Most offenders (82.8%) were not under the influence of any type of substance at the time of incident.

Police Involvement (child abuse)

- ⊕ 56.8% of incidents of neglect/physical abuse were not reported to the police.
- ⊕ 33.3% of incidents of sexual abuse were not reported to the police.



All offenses examined relative to their percent of the population.

Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

Sexual harassment in the workplace decreased 3.0% from 1999 to 2000. About 16.5% of people working outside the home experienced some form of sexual or gender-based harassment. These numbers represent a rate of approximately 165 persons out of every 1,000 who were victims of these types of incidents in 2000.

- ⓪ Unwelcome obscene jokes decreased 18.2%.
- ⓪ Exposure to offensive sexually explicit materials while on the job decreased 18.6%.
- ⓪ Unwelcome questions about dating and/or sexual behavior while on the job decreased 20.5%.
- ⓪ Gender-defamatory stories or jokes told on the job decreased 18.4%.
- ⓪ Unwelcome obscene language affected 35.7 out of every 1,000-working people in 2000. Since this question was not asked in 1999, a valid comparison cannot be made.

Victim Characteristics (sexual harassment in the workplace)

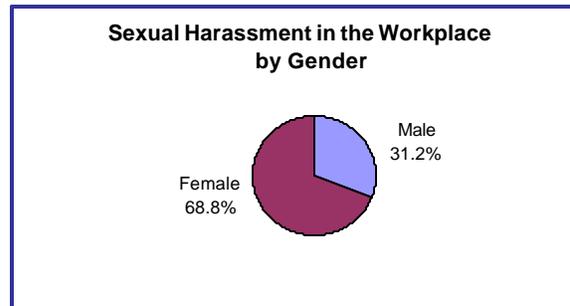
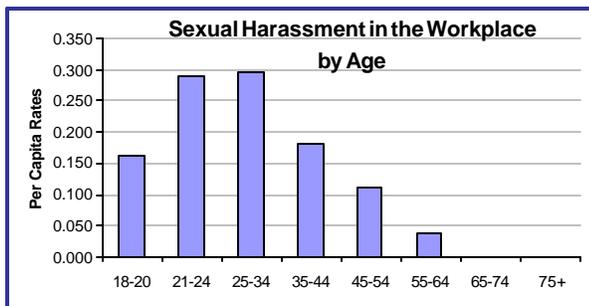
- ◆ Victims of sexual harassment in the workplace were usually people with full-time (84.3%) and permanent (90.1%) employment.
- ◆ Females (68.8%) were more likely to be victims of some form of sexual harassment in the workplace than were males (31.2%). Women experienced approximately 2.2 times more incidents of sexual harassment in the workplace than did men.
- ◆ 54.5% of victims of sexual harassment in the workplace were from 21 to 34 years of age. The most affected age group (25 to 34) was victimized at a rate of 298 per 1,000. The likelihood of experiencing this type of victimization decreases as age increases, and virtually disappears when a person approaches retirement age.
- ◆ Sexual harassment in the workplace affects individuals from all income categories, although rates of victimization were greater for individuals in the \$20,000 to \$30,000 income bracket and lesser for those in the \$100,000+ income bracket.
- ◆ There is virtually no distinction between the incidence of sexual harassment in the workplace in rural and urban environments.

Offender Characteristics (sexual harassment in the workplace)

- ⊕ Most offenders (89.2%) were males, while females represented 10.8% of offenders in this category. The age range for offenders was 18 to 78, with a mean age of 38.5.
- ⊕ Most offenders were co-workers of equal status (58.8%), while supervisors or managers comprised 22.7% of offenders. Offenders were primarily white (93.3%), while those of Hispanic origin comprised 6.7% of this group.

Actions Taken (sexual harassment in the workplace)

- ⊕ 81.6% of people who experienced this type of victimization did not file formal complaints.



Hate Crimes

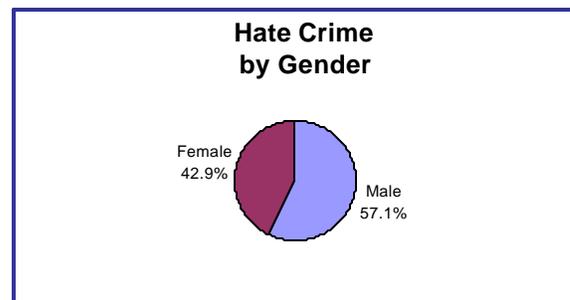
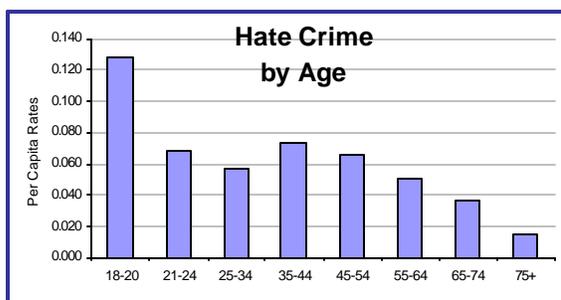
Approximately 92.5 of every 1,000 people feel they are vulnerable to hate crime for a variety of reasons; these reasons, in descending order of importance, are race, religion, ethnicity, gender, age and sexual orientation.

About 5.3% of respondents, or 53.4 of every 1,000 people, actually indicated they have been victims of hate crime, primarily due to:

- 📍 Race (38.6%).
- 📍 Religion (14.1%).
- 📍 Job/Occupations (11.0%).
- 📍 Personal Relations (9.5%).
- 📍 Gender (4.7%).
- 📍 Ethnicity (3.9%).
- 📍 Family/Spouse (3.9%).
- 📍 Political Opinions (1.6%).
- 📍 Age (0.8%).
- 📍 Other (11.8%).

Victim Characteristics (hate crime)

- ◆ Males (57.1%) were more likely to be victims of hate crime than were females (42.9%).
- ◆ Younger adults (18 to 20) were more likely to experience hate crimes than were individuals from any other age group. Hate crime appears to have no age-related boundaries.
- ◆ Hate crime impacts people from all income brackets at approximately the same rate; however, a slightly higher potential for victimization exists for individuals from the income category of less than \$10,000.
- ◆ Persons living in more urbanized settings experienced more hate crimes than people living in more rural areas of the state.
- ◆ Education levels had no influence on the rates for this type of victimization. A person holding an associate degree had approximately the same probability (13.8%) of being victimized by hate crime as a person with a doctorate degree (13.3%).



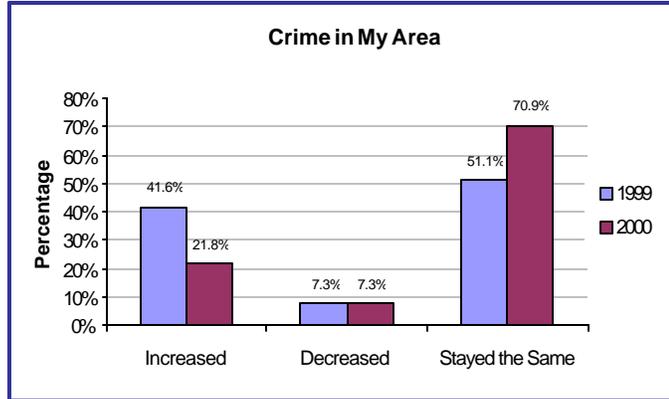
Perception of Crime and Safety in Idaho

Crime in Idaho

Idaho citizens perceive that crime in the state has increased over the last twelve months. This public perception about crime grew 10.2%, from 57.8% in 1999 to 68.0% in 2000.

Crime in My Area

Contrary to the perception of crime incidence in the entire State of Idaho, citizens' perception of crime in their immediate surroundings indicate that crime has stayed the same or experienced no significant change during the last twelve months.

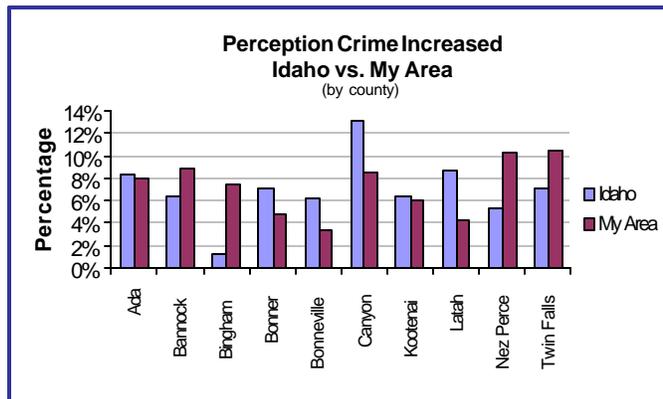


In comparison to the perception of crime in Idaho, "crime in my own area" experienced a decrease of 19.8% from those perceiving an increase in crime a year ago, down from 41.6% in 1999 to 21.8% in 2000. Citizens who perceive crime that has stayed the same account for most of the survey respondents.

Perception of Crime by County

Crime Increases

On average, the percentage of citizens perceiving that crime has increased is about the same for the state as a whole (7.0%) as for the immediate area (7.2%). Some differences exist among the counties relative to perception of crime increases, however. Bingham county respondents perceive that crime at the state level has not increased as much as it has in the immediate area (neighborhood or community). In other counties like Ada, the percentage of citizens perceiving that crime has



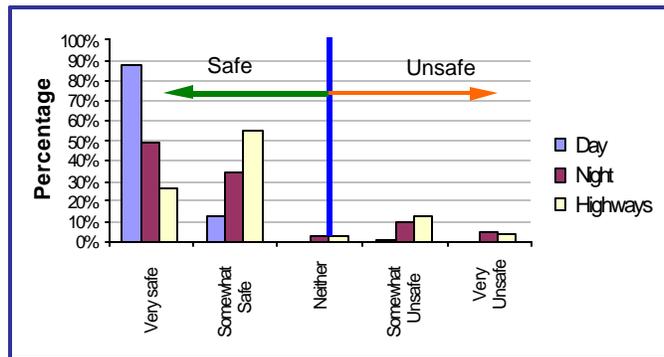
increased at the state level or in their own area is about the same. Therefore, not all county residents have the same perception about crime increases. As an example, Canyon County residents expressed typical feelings about their perception of crime: “crime increased more in other areas than in my own”. By contrast, residents of Bannock, Bingham, Nez Perce and Twin Falls Counties went against the prevalent “not in my backyard” perception, indicating that crime increased more in their area than in other areas.

Perception of Safety During the Day, Night and on Highways

The perception of safety could be considered as an indirect indicator of the level of crime for any community. The large majority of Idaho citizens feel very safe walking alone in their neighborhood during daylight hours, while less than 1% of citizens indicated that they had specific concerns for safety.

Most respondents also indicated that their perception of safety decreases when walking alone during hours of darkness. Approximately 48% of respondents still feel very safe walking alone after dark, in addition to 34% who feel somewhat safe during these times.

**Perception of Safety
Day, Night and on Highways**

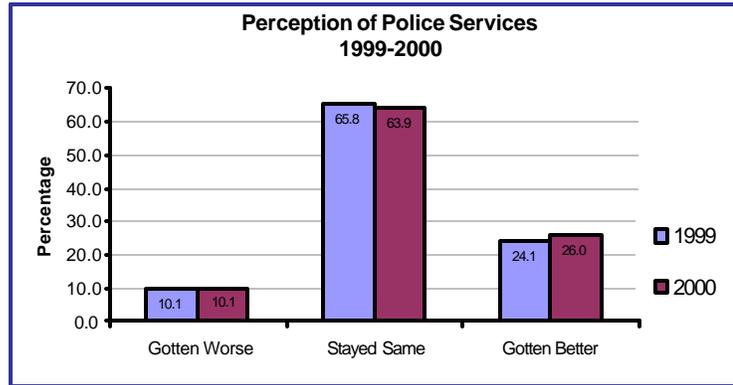


Citizens feel more comfortable walking alone in their neighborhoods than they do while traveling on our highways; however, most feel the highways are between very safe (26.2%) to somewhat safe (55.3%). The remainder of respondents (15.8%) feel that our highways are from somewhat unsafe (12.1%) to very unsafe (3.7%).

Police Services and Satisfaction

Perception of Police Services

At the state level, respondents indicated that they believe law enforcement services have remained the same or have improved during the last twelve months. When comparing responses between years 1999 and 2000, approximately 89.9% felt police services have stayed the same or have gotten better. Coincidentally, respondents indicating police services have gotten worse account for 10.1% in both years.

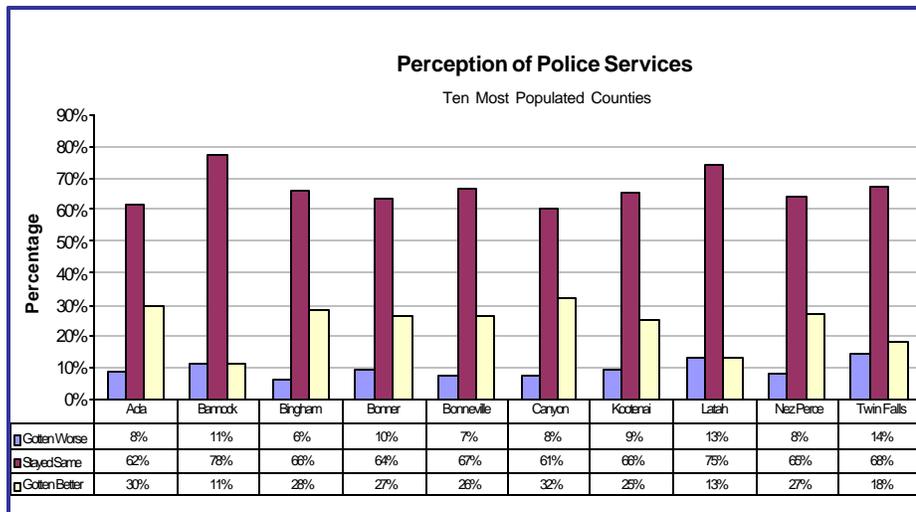


Approximately half of survey respondents who indicated police services had gotten worse have also had contact with police; in most cases the level of satisfaction reported by these respondents appears to be contingent on the outcome of their police contact. The reasons for having had police contact were primarily for traffic violations, crimes against property, respondent's relatives suspected of crimes, auto accidents, sexual abuse, and alcohol related offenses, among other undisclosed incidents.

Most of White/Caucasian respondents indicated that police services have stayed the same, while most African American and Hispanic respondents said that police services have gotten better. Most American Indian respondents indicated that police services have gotten worse.

Perception of Police Services by County

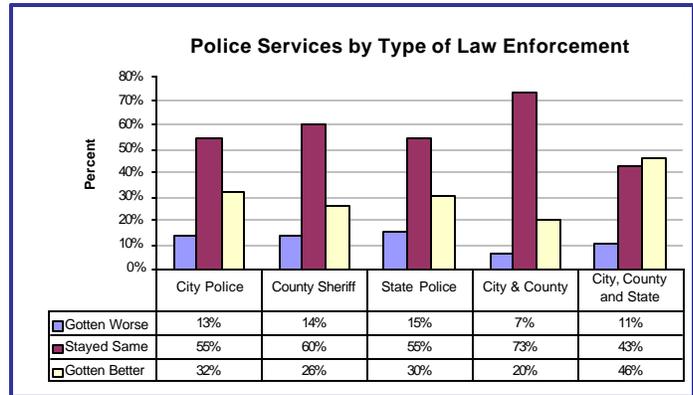
As shown in chart above, respondents indicating police services have "gotten worse" on average is 10.1%. The perception of police services for respondents in the ten most populated counties is similar to state figures.



Few of the respondents in these ten counties perceive police services have gotten worse, as is the case for Latah and Twin Falls Counties. The perception of police services for the past two years singled out Twin Falls as the county with the highest level of public dissatisfaction. It is important to note, however, that this county received more responses stating that police services have “gotten better” than stating that these services have “gotten worse” during the last year.

Police Services by Type of Law Enforcement

The public perception of police services by agency is, as indicated by the chart, about the same for the three primary groups. Interagency law enforcement responses, however, tend to generate a much more positive public perception of the services received. In cases where respondents have had contact with more than one type of law enforcement agency, they perceive that police services have improved significantly.



The combination of city police and county sheriff’s officers achieved the greatest overall rating of public perception about their work; with the lowest combined “gotten worse” scores. Respondents who reported contact with city-county-state police perceived that police services have improved greatly, as verified by this combined grouping receiving more “gotten better” scores than any other combination of police services received during the last twelve months.

Satisfaction by Contact with Police

The overall level of satisfaction for respondents who have had contact with the police during the last twelve months is high, revealing that 82.1% were from very satisfied (60.6%) to somewhat satisfied (21.5%); few (2.6%) remained neutral, while 15.3% reported lower levels of satisfaction. 5.7% were somewhat dissatisfied, while 9.6% were very dissatisfied.

Gender

Comparatively, more male respondents expressed higher levels of dissatisfaction with police services than did female respondents. Most female respondents were categorized among “very satisfied” recipients of police services.

Age

Respondents under the age of 25 generally expressed a higher level of dissatisfaction (or a lower level of satisfaction) with police services when compared to those from the 25-44 age group, although

the latter age group reported mixed satisfaction levels. The group 45 or older generally indicated high levels of satisfaction with police services.

Income

The level of satisfaction with police services was not directly linked to a particular household income bracket. However, households in the middle income level reported the greatest level of satisfaction, while members of the lowest (under \$10,000) and the highest household income brackets (above \$100,000) reported a lesser degree of satisfaction.

Marital Status

Single (never married) respondents generally reported lower levels of satisfaction with police services than did those from other marital status groups.

Reason for Police Contact

The level of satisfaction with police services varied depending upon the reason for the respondent to have had contact with the police. The table below represents a list of the twenty most common and clearly identified contact reasons sorted in descending order by number of contacts.

This list ranks traffic violations as the most common reason and alcohol related incidents as the least common reason for which a person might have had contact with police during the last twelve months.

The level of satisfaction varies by reason and its classification within the table; perhaps one finding is that satisfaction is not directly related to the criticality of the crime or incident for which a person had police contact, but may simply be due to the commonality of certain types of contact, e.g. – traffic violations. About 7% of respondents had contact with police due to traffic violations and the reported their experience to have been “somewhat satisfactory”.

Most Common Reasons for Having Police Contact and Level of Satisfaction.

Reason	% Sample	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
Traffic violations	7.0%		x			
Property crimes	6.7%		x	x		
Line of work / occupational contact	4.3%	x	x			
Auto accidents / collisions	2.9%	x				
Animal control	1.7%				x	
Social visits	1.6%	x				
Neighbor disputes	1.5%	x				
Witness to crime / part of investigation	1.3%		x			
Respondent/relative suspect in crime	1.2%					x
Violent crimes	1.0%			x		
Report suspicious people/activities	0.7%	x				
Non-auto accidents	0.7%	x				
Sexual abuse / child abuse	0.6%				x	
Report drug dealers / users	0.6%			x		
Domestic violence	0.6%	x				
Harassment / stalking	0.5%				x	
False alarms	0.5%	x				
Verbal threats	0.3%					x
Tenant problems	0.2%				x	
Alcohol related	0.2%					x

As the percent of police contacts decreases, the level of satisfaction also decreases. For incidents involving violent crimes 1% of respondents rated police services as neutral. Police contact for incidents of domestic violence were usually linked to a high degree of satisfaction, although other findings in this study indicate that 83.1% of these incidents are underreported. The conclusion to be drawn from these data is that a significant number of domestic violence victims not currently reporting these incidents would be satisfied with police response if reporting did occur.

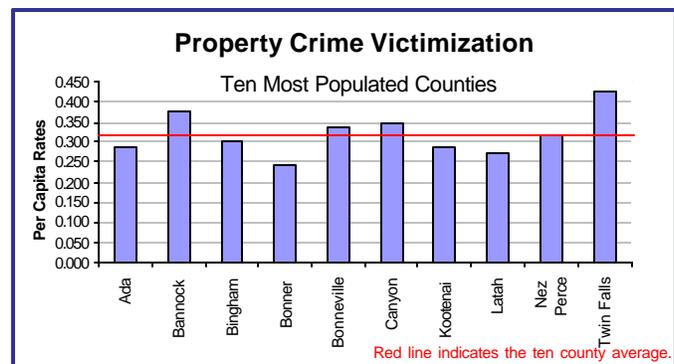
Incidents in which police did not score satisfactorily include those crimes of sexual abuse/child abuse. It is possible that law enforcement officers do not provide victims or their families with the appropriate level of attention in these cases, or that they lack the necessary training to provide better or more complete services. People experiencing this type of incidents are most likely to be dissatisfied with the services provided by police.

Alcohol related incidents ranked as the twentieth reason for which a person would have had contact with police. Most people having contact with police for this reason experienced very low levels of satisfaction.

Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties

Property Crimes

Average per capita property crime for the ten most populated Idaho counties is 0.319. This rate represents on average of 319 out of every 1,000 persons who were affected by property crime. As noted in the chart, in the 2000 survey year shows crimes against property affected people differently depending of the area they live.



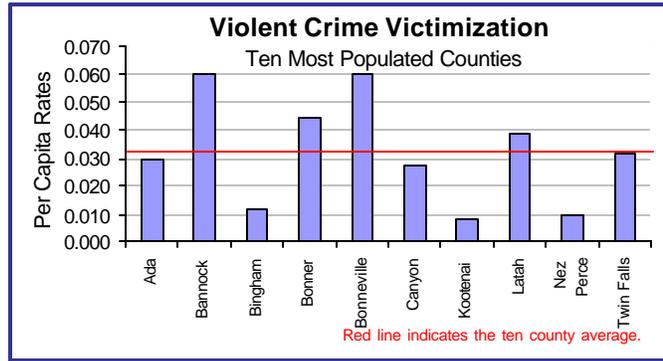
The county with the highest per capita property crime for two consecutive years is Twin Falls, although this county experienced a 50% decrease in property crime from 1999 to 2000. Bannock County, closely follows Twin Falls county with the second highest per capita property crime rates.

These rates were adjusted to reflect the likelihood that an individual would experience property crime.

Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties

Violent Crimes

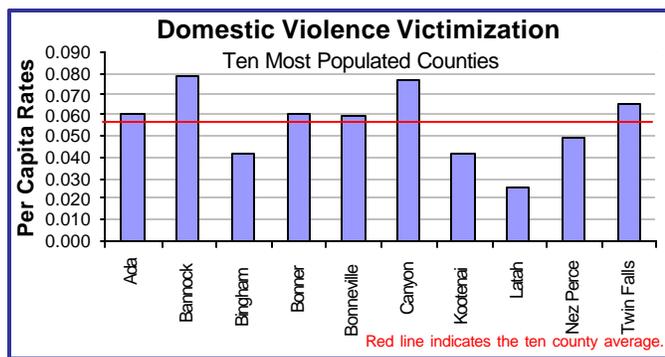
Excluding rates for verbal confrontations, the average ten county violent crime per capita rate 0.032, representing 32 victims out of every 1,000 people in the population. Bonneville and Bannock counties in southeastern Idaho region experienced the highest per capita rates in the state at 60 individuals per 1,000 population. Other counties, like Bonner and Latah from the panhandle region were also above the ten county average. Several other counties, like Kootenai, Bingham and Nez Perce had the lowest per capita rates of violent crime in the state. Canyon, Ada and Twin Falls counties also were below the average statewide rate.



These rates were adjusted to reflect the likelihood that an individual would experience violent crime.

Domestic Violence

The average per capita rates for domestic violence for the ten most populous counties is 0.056, representing victimization of 56 out of every 1,000 people. Based on survey results, the likelihood of being a victim of domestic violence is greatest in Bannock County, closely followed by Canyon and Twin Falls Counties. Other counties above the per capita average are Ada, Bonner, and Bonneville. Bingham and Latah Counties, perceived as more rural than urban, showed very low per capita rates of domestic violence.

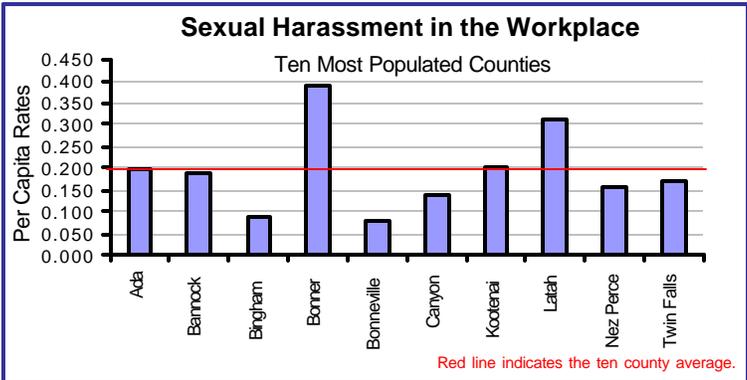


These rates were adjusted to reflect the likelihood that an individual would experience a crime of domestic violence.

Ten Most Populated Idaho Counties

Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

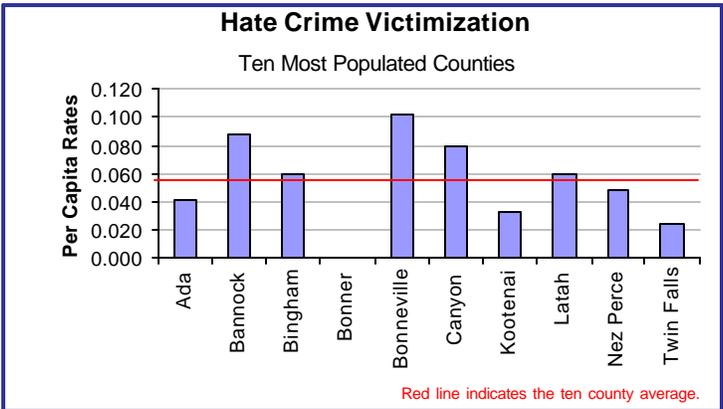
The 2000 survey findings suggest that average per capita victimization rates in this category are 0.192, reflecting victimization by 192 out of every 1,000 working people. Although there were no significant differences between urban and rural counties, rates of sexual harassment victimization are clearly greater in some counties than in others. Per capita rates of this type of victimization were greater for some counties in the panhandle region and lower in the southeastern region.



These rates were adjusted to reflect the likelihood that an individual would experience sexual harassment in the workplace.

Hate Crime

The average per capita rates for hate crime in Idaho’s ten most populated counties is 0.053, representing 53 incidents of victimization for every 1,000 people. As indicated by the chart to the right, individuals in some counties in southeastern Idaho reported higher rates of hate crime when compared to residents of other areas. A person living in Bonneville county (rate of 102 per 1,000) was about 2.5 times more likely victim of hate crime than a person in Ada county (rate of 42 per 1,000).



These rates were adjusted to reflect the likelihood that an individual would experience hate crime.

All offenses examined relative to their percent of the population.