

# **Characteristics of SAC Victimization Surveys**

**July 2014**

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This Report was supported by Grant No. 2012-BJ-CX-K032 from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the Justice Research and Statistics Association, and do not represent the views of the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the U.S. Department of Justice. We wish to thank Jennifer Truman and Mike Planty at BJS for their helpful comments on earlier drafts of this report.

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## Background

In recent years a growing number of SACs have become involved in conducting statewide victimization surveys. At the request of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), JRSA undertook a review of victimization surveys conducted by SACs over the last 12 years. After reviewing SAC websites, JRSA's Infobase of State Activities (ISAR), and JRSA's *SAC Publication Digest*, we identified 25 victimization surveys completed by 14 SACs. Table 1 shows the states and the survey years. All surveys assessed both violent and property crime with the exception of the Alaska survey, which looked only at intimate partner violence and sexual violence, and the 2005 and 2007 Utah surveys, which looked at sexual violence only.

JRSA reviewed all of the reports and other information produced by the SACs that described the survey methods and results.<sup>1</sup> The results of this review are presented here, along with recommendations for report content and training for future SAC victimization surveys.

## Survey Methods

Of the 25 surveys, seven were conducted by mail, with the rest conducted by phone (one survey used a combination of phone and web-based surveys). Most of the phone interviews used random digit dialing (RDD) to identify individuals to be included in the sample. Nine of the 17 RDD surveys included cell phones in their sampled phone numbers and two did not, while the remaining seven reports did not provide information on whether or not cell phones were included. The mail surveys drew their samples either from lists of licensed drivers (and individuals with state-issued identification cards) or registered voters (one SAC purchased a sample of addresses matched to names from a private company that obtained its information from the U.S. Postal Service).

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<sup>1</sup> The information available varied: most SACs produced detailed reports of the findings of the surveys, but some produced shorter reports, and one presented selected results in the form of Web-based summaries and PowerPoint slides.

Table 1. Surveys Conducted by SACs

<b>State</b>	<b>Survey Year</b>
Alaska	2010
Arizona	2013
Idaho	2003 2005 2008 2013
Illinois	2002
Indiana	2010
Kentucky	2004 2008
Maine	2006 2011
Minnesota	2002 2008
Montana	2010
Nevada	2011
Oklahoma	2010
Tennessee	2002
Utah	2002 2004 2005 2006 2007 2010
Wyoming	2011

All surveys obtained information on individuals rather than households.<sup>2</sup> All included only individuals 18 and older, except for those that obtained samples from driver’s license databases, which included individuals with valid driver’s licenses (usually 16 and older).

Almost all of the SACs partnered with either universities or private research firms to carry out the surveys. Several SACs did not specify in their reports who actually carried out the phone interviews. Some of the SACs contracted with outside entities for assistance with selecting

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<sup>2</sup> This was the case for violent crimes only. Questions related to property crime often referenced the entire household, as in “Have you or anyone in your household experienced...”

the sample and/or conducting the interviews, but completed the analyses and report writing in-house.

Table 2 shows the survey sample sizes and overall response rates for each survey. Survey sample sizes ranged from 200 to 5,508; the average sample size for phone surveys was 1,540, while the average for mail surveys was 2,980. Response rates varied from just over 9% to about 70%; the average response rate for phone surveys was 42.7% (landlines only), while the average response rate for mail surveys was 45.4%. A total of nine of the 24 reports failed to report the overall survey response rate.

The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) has published a set of standard definitions for survey response rates (AAPOR, 2011). Generally speaking (for phone surveys), surveyors may fail to contact eligible individuals; may successfully contact eligible individuals who either refuse to be surveyed or break off the survey mid-interview; or may successfully complete interviews. By dividing each of these numbers by the total number of those in the sample, researchers can report a contact rate, a refusal rate, and an overall or simple response rate.<sup>3</sup>

Of the 24 reports reviewed seven provided contact and refusal rates along with overall response rates.<sup>4</sup> Table 3 shows the reported rates for these seven surveys.

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<sup>3</sup> The AAPOR classification scheme is much more complex than what is described here, and includes calculations for multiple types of response, cooperation, refusal, and contact rates

<sup>4</sup> Several other SACs cited specific response or cooperation rates using the standard definitions provided by AAPOR.

Table 2. Survey Sample Sizes and Response Rates

<b>State</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Response Rate</b>
Alaska	871	9.3%
Arizona	1,336 land 542 cell	
Idaho		
2003	1,265	69.9%
2005	2,406	49.1%
2009	2,664 land 565 cell	48.1% 20.4%
2013	1,152 land 383 cell	31.2% (combined)
Illinois*	1,602	28.1%
Indiana	2,500	68.6%
Kentucky		
2004	1,991	26.2%
2008*	4,407	36.7%
Maine		
2006	803	
2011	837	
Minnesota		
2002*	4,161	57.0%
2008*	5,508	59.0%
Montana*	2,555	56.0%
Nevada	2,448 land 487 cell	46.9% 33.6%
Oklahoma	200	
Tennessee*	454	24.0%
Utah		
2002*	2,170	57.1%
2004	2,002	
2005	1,223 (women)	
2006	1,199	
2007	1,816 (women)	
2010	861 land 174 cell 974 online	
Wyoming	1,698	26.0%

\*mail survey



Table 3. Survey Contact and Refusal Rates

<b>State</b>	<b>Contact Rate</b>	<b>Refusal Rate</b>
Idaho (2003)	61.3%	31.3%
Idaho (2009)	59.4% landline 31.6% cell	36.0% landline 64.3% cell
Idaho (2013)	58.7% combined	30.2% combined
Illinois*	75.9%	71.8%**
Indiana*	45.5%	31.4%
Kentucky (2008)	88.1%	63.3%**
Tennessee*	76.1%	76.1%**

\* Raw numbers only provided in report

\*\*Includes refusals and non-responses

Thirteen of the reports included tables that compared their samples to the populations of their states on key demographic characteristics. The typical characteristics examined included: age (13 reports), gender (13 reports), race (13 reports), education level (11 reports), income/poverty (10 reports), ethnicity (10 reports), geographic area (8 reports), and employment status (7 reports). Other variables examined included marital status, length of residence in the state, mental or physical disability, and housing status/type.

Of the 25 reports examined, 15 explicitly indicated whether or not the sample had been weighted. Of these, three indicated that no weighting had been done. The most common variables used to weight the samples included age, race, gender, and region of the state.

### Survey Contents

All but three of the SAC reports indicated the source of the survey questions. The majority (13 reports) indicated that their surveys were modeled after/used questions from BJS' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Five SACs indicated that they had modeled their instruments after those used in other states' crime victimization surveys. The surveys that focused specifically on sexual assault credited the Washington State survey of sexual assault (Berliner & Fine, 2001), which itself was based on questions from the National Women's Study

(Kilpatrick, Edmunds, & Seymour, 1992) and the National Violence Against Women Survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

All of the general crime surveys asked about, at a minimum, violent and property crime. The violent crime category most often included rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault. Other specific types of violent crime measured by the surveys included: threats of violence/intimidation; domestic violence and child abuse; hate crime; and stalking/intimidation. Property crimes typically included: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism. The other types of crime most often included in the surveys were identity theft, computer crime, and credit card theft.

About half of the surveys included additional questions related to the crimes reported by respondents. The most common of these additional questions concerned whether the victim had reported the crime to the police (and reasons for non-reporting). Other questions included whether drugs or alcohol were involved in the crime; the offender's relationship to the victim; whether the offender was an adult or a juvenile; and consequences of the crime for the victim.

A total of 15 of the 24 surveys asked additional questions not specifically related to victimization.<sup>5</sup> The most common of these questions revolved around perceptions of the performance of law enforcement officers ("Overall, how would you rate the job that law enforcement is doing in your community?") A few surveys asked more specific questions regarding how law enforcement officers treat citizens or law enforcement's ability to deal with specific problems, such as violence or drugs (see Appendix D).

Another commonly-asked set of questions on surveys concerned respondents' fear of crime and perceptions of neighborhood safety. These issues were explored with questions like: "Do you think crime is a problem in your community?" "Is there any place within a mile of your

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<sup>5</sup> About half of the reports reviewed included a copy of the complete survey instrument in an appendix to the report.

home where you would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night?” “How concerned are you about someone breaking into your home while you are not there?” Some surveys also asked for perceptions of whether crime had been increasing or decreasing (see Appendix C).

Finally, a wide variety of other types of questions was asked of survey respondents. Examples of these other questions included inquiries about the presence of protective devices in the home; presence of a gun in the home (and why the respondent keeps a gun in the home); views regarding causes of, and appropriate responses to, crime in general; and views on capital punishment (see Appendix E).

### Survey Results

Selected results from the SAC victimization surveys are provided in the appendices. Appendix A provides a summary of estimates of victimization rates per 1,000 population for violent, property, intimate partner violence, stalking, and fraud/identity theft offenses. Appendix B shows the intimate partner violence questions from the various state surveys and the percentage of respondents who gave positive responses to each question. Appendix C lists questions related to community safety and fear of crime, along with the responses for each question. Appendix D shows questions related to the performance of law enforcement agencies and officers. Finally, Appendix E provides selected “other” questions included in the surveys and the responses to those questions.

### Conclusions and Recommendations for Training

As noted previously, SACs differed in how they reported the findings of their victimization surveys. While most wrote full-length reports, others provided shorter reports or presented the findings in other formats. Those SACs that did write longer reports may have

chosen to omit certain technical details of the survey methods, given that the audiences for their findings were state policymakers.

With the above caveats in mind, it appears that most SACs could have provided greater detail about sampling methodology in their reports. This information could have been included either in appendices to the report, or in a separate technical report.<sup>6</sup> Although almost all SACs reported an overall response rate, most did not provide detailed information, as recommended by AAPOR, about contact rates, refusal rates, and cooperation rates (although a few SACs provided AAPOR-specified rates). Most SACs contracted the survey work to local universities or other research organizations. It is not clear if the SACs received more detailed information from these entities and failed to (or decided not to) report it, or if the information was not received. While the various types of contact, refusal and cooperation rates suggested by AAPOR may involve more detail than is really needed, we would recommend that at a minimum SACs report a contact rate, a refusal rate, and a response rate. For RDD surveys, the contact rate would be the proportion of the initial sample that was successfully contacted (excluding phone numbers that were never answered, individuals who were deceased, etc.). The refusal rate would be the number of people who refused to participate in the survey. An accounting of partial responders (those who terminated the survey before completion), and how these were handled by the SAC, should also be provided. For mail surveys, the contact rate excludes the number of surveys returned because of invalid addresses, individuals who were deceased, etc. The number of individuals who returned the survey noting that they refused to participate should be reported, but more important in mail surveys is the proportion of surveys that apparently reached their intended targets but were never returned. As with phone surveys, an accounting of how the SAC handled returned mail surveys with partial information should be provided.

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<sup>6</sup> JRSA did not contact the SACs to see if this type of technical information was in fact available.

AAPOR suggests that reports of survey methods include “a discussion of the precision of findings, including, if appropriate, estimates of sampling error with references to other possible sources of error...and a description of any weighting or estimating procedures used” (AAPOR, nd). Although most SACs reported the estimated standard error for their surveys, few provided confidence intervals for survey findings. Most SACs provided information on how cases were weighted, along with comparisons of sample and state population characteristics.

Most SACs reported the time period over which the survey took place, which is important to know for assessing possible external influences on responses. Only a few SACs reported the average length of the interviews. In addition, only about half of the reports examined included a copy of the complete interview form.

Almost all SACs based their crime victimization questions on those used in previous surveys, usually the NCVS. SACs that asked other questions, such as those regarding police performance or fear of crime, often did not cite the sources of those questions. As the appendices of this report show, comparison across SACs reveals similar questions and answer choices, but often there were variations in how the same type of question was phrased. Since small differences in wording may result in different responses, it would be useful to know how the specific wording for questions was arrived at. SACs generally did not report whether (phone) interviewers were permitted to clarify questions for respondents and, if they were, how often they did so.

In victimization surveys, it is possible for the respondent to have been victimized more than once during the reference time period (usually the 12 months prior to the interview). Most SACs failed to report whether multiple instances of victimization during the time period were counted as a single victimization (as they would be when reporting the percentage of the sample

that was victimized) or as multiple victimizations (as they might be when computing a victimization rate).

To inform future survey efforts on the part of the SACs, JRSA could institute a series of training webinars on topics related to basic survey construction and sampling.<sup>7</sup> SACs should also be familiar with the procedures used by survey administrators to track respondents and record individual contacts with respondents. Finally, ideas for reporting methods and survey results should also be included as part of the training.

This report can provide useful information for SACs who are considering undertaking victimization surveys in the future. The appendices provide wording for specific types of questions, on a number of topics, that have been included as part of previous surveys. SACs can compare question wording and also examine response frequencies to determine which questions might be useful for inclusion in their own future victimization surveys.

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<sup>7</sup> Again, since we cannot ascertain the degree to which SACs have additional knowledge and information that was simply not reported in the documents reviewed, a needs assessment of the SACs regarding victimization survey issues should be undertaken prior to designing a training series.

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## Appendix A

### Reported Victimization Rates

RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION (victimizations during last year unless otherwise indicated)																			
State and Year	Response Rate	Violent Offenses							Property Offenses						Other Offenses				
		All Violent	Robbery	Assault (all)	Agg Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation-Threats	Sexual Assault	All Property	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Vandalism	IPV (last year)*	IPV (lifetime)*	Stalking (last year)	Stalking (lifetime)	Fraud/Identity Theft
AK 2010	9.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.0	448.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ 2013	—	59.0	15.0	12.0	—	—	38.0	3.0	120.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
ID 2003	69.9%	99.6	1.6	71.1	—	—	—	8.7	249.9	11.9	36.4	67.2	4.8	62.5	48.2	159.7	8.7	—	—
ID 2005	49.1%	61.2	2.5	49.5	—	—	—	6.7	343.0	6.2	28.7	74.8	9.6	102.3	48.6	321.0	9.1	—	—
ID 2008	38.9%	135.0	—	—	22.9	59.5	63.2	12.4	229.2	14.2	47.1	87.6	47	40.6	42.6	—	45	264.5	89.2
ID 2013	31.2%	112.0	—	—	—	32.0	41.0	11.0	194	13.0	65.0	60.0	57.0	70.0	43.0	278.0	36.0	182.0	129.0
IL 2002	28.1%	130.0	30.0	90.0	—	—	—	10.0	230.0	—	70.0	140.0	10.0	80.0	30.0	—	—	—	—
IN 2010	68.6%	67.2	7.6	8.4	—	—	106.0	11.6	260.4	—	51.2	52.4	73.2	83.6	18.0	—	51.6	—	112.4
KY 2004	26.2%	—	11.0	—	11.0	24.1	—	22.1	—	—	92.0	82.9	36.2	163.2	4.5	18.6	—	—	—
KY 2008	36.7%	—	17.9	12.4	—	—	59.4	4.3	131.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159.6
ME 2006 <sup>1</sup>	—	48.57	23.66	21	—	—	85.9	17.4	145.7	—	—	—	—	—	29.9	—	117.1	—	104.6
ME 2011 <sup>4</sup>	—	38.23	13.14	20.3	—	—	74.07	11.94	137.4	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	123.06	—	150.5
MN 2002	57.0%	—	5.0	—	2.0	20.0	50.0	—	—	—	60.0	60.0	30.0	110	20.0	—	—	—	—
MN 2008	59.0%	N/A	5.0	N/A	20.0	15.0	40.0	10.0	213.0	—	—	—	90.0	—	17.2	152.1	161.9	—	78.9
MT 2010	56.0%	—	5.9	—	10	31.9	—	11.9	288.5	5.9	56.8	—	19.7	106.41	—	—	73.6	—	—
NV 2011	44.0%	221	65	84	50	53	—	8	219	—	53	182	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
OK 2010 <sup>2</sup>	34.8%	34.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	320.5	—	95.8	190.1	34.5	81.7	—	—	—	—	—
TN 2002 <sup>3</sup>	24.0%	—	19.8	110.1	—	—	—	26.43	—	—	28.63	132.2	41.9	200.44	—	—	—	—	—
UT 2002	57.1%	—	9	32	—	—	57	25	—	—	64	—	55	186	26	—	—	—	—
UT 2004	—	—	11	45	—	—	71	21	—	—	66	74	54	196	31	—	204	—	—
UT 2005	—	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UT 2006	—	88	13	35	—	—	51	27	385	—	92	57	66	158	28	210	192	—	141
UT 2007	—	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UT 2010	—	72	8	27	—	—	51	9	352	—	64	88	43	268	—	—	76	—	215
WY 2011	26.0%	—	7.66	10.01	—	—	45.94	2.95	115.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190

dashes indicate values not reported by SACs

\* actual violence; threats only are excluded

Italics are Households

<sup>1</sup> based on 803 households

<sup>2</sup> based on 200 individual; 18 >

<sup>3</sup> based on 454 individual; 18 >

<sup>4</sup> based on 837 individual; 18 >

## Appendix B

### IPV Questions

Previous Year Questions	% Positive
In ____, did your spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend harm you by pushing, shaking, slapping, kicking, punching, hitting, or choking you or harm you with an object or weapon? (MN)	1% m, 3% f
<p>In the past 12 months has your spouse or significant other:</p> <p>Abused you emotionally, examples would include name-calling, control of money, friends and time, or treating you in a belittling way? 3.0%</p> <p>Repeatedly followed, harassed, or watched, sent unsolicited phone or email or received other unwelcome communications that frightened or concerned you or that made you fear for your safety? 0.7%</p> <p>Abused you physically by hitting, pushing, shoving or choking? 0.9%</p> <p>Abused you sexually through forced or unwanted sex? (ID, 2003) 0.2%</p>	
<p>In the past 12 months, has your current or former spouse or intimate partner ever verbally threatened you, controlled your money, kept you from friends or family, or otherwise emotionally abused you? 0.9%</p> <p>In the past 12 months, has your current or former spouse or intimate partner ever verbally threatened you, controlled your money, kept you from friends or family, or otherwise emotionally abused you? (ID, 2008) 3.4%</p>	
<p>How many of these relationships have you been in where your intimate partner attacked you such as hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, choking or throwing something at you? 1.9%</p> <p>How many relationships have you been in where your intimate partner threatened you with their words or actions in such a way that made you fear for your safety? 1.3%</p> <p>Has your current or former spouse or significant other ever abused you sexually through forced or unwanted sex acts? 0.8%</p> <p>Has your partner controlled your money, kept you from friends or family, or otherwise controlled you or emotionally abused you? (ID, 2013) 3.7%</p>	
During ____, did a current or former spouse, partner or significant other slap, punch, kick or push you, intentionally hit you with an object, use a weapon such as a gun or knife against you, threaten you with violence or threaten to kill you, or did they do anything else like that? (IN) 2.2%	
In ____, did your spouse, significant other, partner or other family member injure you with an object or weapon, or hit, slap, push or kick you? (UT) 2.8%	

Lifetime Questions	% Positive
In your lifetime, have you ever been a victim of domestic violence? (ID, 2003)	16.0%
In your lifetime has your current or former spouse or intimate partner ever abused you physically by hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, or choking?	10.0%
In your lifetime, has your current or former spouse or intimate partner ever verbally threatened you, controlled your money, kept you from friends or family, or otherwise emotionally abused you?	15.1%
In your lifetime, has your current or former spouse or significant other ever abused you sexually through forced or unwanted sex acts?"	3.3%
In your lifetime, has your current or former spouse or intimate partner ever repeatedly followed, harassed, or watched you, sent you unsolicited phone calls, e-mails, or other unwelcome communications that frightened you or that made you fear for your safety? For example, they left threatening voice or e-mails, entered your home without your knowledge, or watched you while at work, home or other private location. (ID, 2008)	4.7%
How many of these relationships have you been in where your intimate partner attacked you such as hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, choking or throwing something at you?	20.5%
How many relationships have you been in where your intimate partner threatened you with their words or actions in such a way that made you fear for your safety?	11.8%
Has your current or former spouse or significant other ever abused you sexually through forced or unwanted sex acts?	6.1%
Has your partner controlled your money, kept you from friends or family, or otherwise controlled you or emotionally abused you? (ID, 2013)	15.0%
In your lifetime, has a spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend, or girlfriend pushed, shaken, slapped, kicked, punched, hit or choked you, or harmed you with an object or weapon? (MN)	not reported
During your entire lifetime, has your spouse, significant other, partner or other family member injured you with an object or weapon, or hit, slapped, pushed or kicked you? (UT)	21.0%

## Appendix C

### Community Safety and Fear of Crime Questions

Question	Response*										
How safe do you feel in your community? (ID, 2006)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>almost always/always safe</td> <td>89.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sometimes</td> <td>9.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>never/almost never</td> <td>1.5%</td> </tr> </table>	almost always/always safe	89.5%	sometimes	9.2%	never/almost never	1.5%				
almost always/always safe	89.5%										
sometimes	9.2%										
never/almost never	1.5%										
How safe do you feel in your community? (ID, 2013)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>almost always/always safe</td> <td>93.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sometimes</td> <td>5.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>never/almost never</td> <td>1.4%</td> </tr> </table>	almost always/always safe	93.3%	sometimes	5.3%	never/almost never	1.4%				
almost always/always safe	93.3%										
sometimes	5.3%										
never/almost never	1.4%										
How safe do you feel in your community? (ME 2006)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>almost always/always</td> <td>95.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sometimes</td> <td>3.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>never/almost never</td> <td>1.5%</td> </tr> </table>	almost always/always	95.0%	sometimes	3.5%	never/almost never	1.5%				
almost always/always	95.0%										
sometimes	3.5%										
never/almost never	1.5%										
How safe do you feel in your community? (OK)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>very safe</td> <td>54.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>somewhat safe</td> <td>41.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>somewhat unsafe</td> <td>2.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>very unsafe:</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> </table>	very safe	54.6%	somewhat safe	41.9%	somewhat unsafe	2.5%	very unsafe:	0.9%		
very safe	54.6%										
somewhat safe	41.9%										
somewhat unsafe	2.5%										
very unsafe:	0.9%										
How safe do you feel in the community? (WY)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>always</td> <td>44.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>almost always</td> <td>49.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sometimes</td> <td>4.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>almost never</td> <td>1.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>never</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> </table>	always	44.8%	almost always	49.2%	sometimes	4.6%	almost never	1.1%	never	0.3%
always	44.8%										
almost always	49.2%										
sometimes	4.6%										
almost never	1.1%										
never	0.3%										
How safe do you feel in your community? (AZ)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>always/almost always</td> <td>84.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sometimes</td> <td>11.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>never/almost never</td> <td>3.8%</td> </tr> </table>	always/almost always	84.5%	sometimes	11.6%	never/almost never	3.8%				
always/almost always	84.5%										
sometimes	11.6%										
never/almost never	3.8%										
How safe do you feel in the community where you live? (MT)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>always</td> <td>35.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>almost always</td> <td>57.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sometimes</td> <td>5.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>almost never</td> <td>0.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>never</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> </table>	always	35.4%	almost always	57.9%	sometimes	5.9%	almost never	0.6%	never	0.3%
always	35.4%										
almost always	57.9%										
sometimes	5.9%										
almost never	0.6%										
never	0.3%										
How safe do you feel in the community where you live? (UT)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>always</td> <td>20.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>almost always</td> <td>64.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sometimes</td> <td>13.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>almost never</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>never</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> </table>	always	20.9%	almost always	64.3%	sometimes	13.1%	almost never	0.9%	never	0.7%
always	20.9%										
almost always	64.3%										
sometimes	13.1%										
almost never	0.9%										
never	0.7%										
Is there any place within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night? (ID)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>yes</td> <td>30.0%</td> </tr> </table>	yes	30.0%								
yes	30.0%										
Is there any area within one mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night for fear of placing yourself in danger of being the victim of a crime? (MT)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>yes</td> <td>29.4%</td> </tr> </table>	yes	29.4%								
yes	29.4%										
Is there any area within one mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? (TN)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>yes</td> <td>45.0%</td> </tr> </table>	yes	45.0%								
yes	45.0%										
Is there any area within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk or jog alone at night? (UT)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>yes</td> <td>40.4%</td> </tr> </table>	yes	40.4%								
yes	40.4%										



Question	Response*	
Would you be afraid to walk alone in your neighborhood at night? (TN)	yes	23.0%
How often are you fearful of being the victim of a violent crime? (ME 2006)	almost always/always sometimes never/almost never	2.2% 13.2% 84.7%
How often are you fearful of being a victim of a violent crime? (MT)	always/ almost always sometimes almost never/never	3.0% 17.3% 79.7%
Are you fearful of being the victim of a violent crime? (UT)	always/ almost always sometimes almost never/never	3.4% 27.6% 68.8%
How often are you fearful of being the victim of a violent crime?(WY)	always/ almost always sometimes almost never/never	0.9% 7.6% 91.5%
How often are you fearful of being a victim of a violent crime? (AZ)	always/almost always sometimes never/almost never	4.2% 17.9% 77.2%
Do you worry that criminals will hurt your loved ones? (UT)	always almost always sometimes almost never never	5.4% 7.3% 42.9% 32.1% 12.0%
Fear of criminal victimization prevents me from doing things I would like to do. (KY)	strongly agree somewhat agree somewhat disagree strongly disagree	4.9% 12.6% 22.3% 56.3%
Does the fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do? (UT)	always almost always sometimes almost never never	0.5% 1.4% 15.3% 42.2% 40.4%
How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do? (WY)	always almost always sometimes almost never never	0.5% 1.1% 7.6% 16.4% 74.4%
How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do? (ID)	always/almost always sometimes almost never/never	1.4% 7.6% 91.0%

Do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted when you're in your home? (UT)	always almost always sometimes almost never never	0.8% 1.4% 16.5% 45.2% 35.9%
Are you afraid to be in your home alone at night? (TN)	yes	9.0%
<b>Question</b>	<b>Response*</b>	
I am afraid that someone will break into my house while I'm away. (KY)	strongly agree somewhat agree somewhat disagree strongly disagree	16.8% 36.4% 24.5% 19.0%
Do you think about your home being broken into or vandalized when you're not there? (UT)	always almost always sometimes almost never never	5.0% 8.2% 44.4% 32.3% 9.9%
How concerned are you about someone breaking into your home while <u>you are not there</u> ? (AZ)	very a little not at all	25.8% 42.7% 30.0%
How concerned are you about someone breaking into your home while <u>you are there</u> ? (AZ)	very a little not at all	20.9% 32.4% 45.4%
How concerned are you about having your property vandalized? (AZ)	very a little not at all	20.3% 36.6% 41.4%
Do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted when you leave your home? (UT)	always almost always sometimes almost never never	1.7% 2.0% 25.0% 46.6% 24.7%
I am afraid of having my money/possessions taken from me. (KY)	strongly agree somewhat agree somewhat disagree strongly disagree	11.3% 27.6% 28.3% 29.8%
I am afraid of being attacked by someone with a weapon. (KY)	strongly agree somewhat agree somewhat disagree strongly disagree	6.6% 25.3% 28.9% 35.8%

I am afraid to go out at night because I might become a victim of crime. (KY)	strongly agree 7.1% somewhat agree 17.7% somewhat disagree 26.9% strongly disagree 45.1%
I am afraid of being murdered. (KY)	strongly agree 3.6% somewhat agree 11.3% somewhat disagree 22.9% strongly disagree 58.8%
<b>Question</b>	<b>Response*</b>
Do you think crime is a problem in your community? (ID, 2008)	always/almost always 14.6% sometimes 49.4% never/almost never 36.0%
How often is crime a problem in your community (ID, 2013)	always/almost always 11.0% sometimes 41.6% never/almost never 39.1%
To what degree is crime a problem in your community? (OK)	a serious problem 16.5% a moderate problem 29.1% a slight problem 34.3% not a problem 19.2%
To what degree do you think crime is a problem in your community? (UT)	always 5.1% almost always 8.9 % sometimes 57.0% almost never 26.9% never 2.0%
To what degree do you think crime is a problem in your community? (WY)	always 4.3% almost always 7.0% sometimes 57.7% almost never 23.7% never 7.3%
To what degree do you think crime is a problem in your community? (AZ)	always/almost always 15.2% sometimes 43.1% never/almost never 40.0%
Over the past three years, I believe that crime in my community has decreased. (KY)	strongly agree 7.5% somewhat agree 29.8% somewhat disagree 30.6% strongly disagree 25.8%
Over the past three years, do you believe crime in your community has: (ME 2011)	greatly/somewhat decreased 9.1% stayed the same 52.7% greatly or somewhat increased 38.2%

Over the past three years, do you believe that crime in your community has: (MT)	greatly decreased	1.4%
	somewhat decreased	6.6%
	stayed the same	49.6%
	somewhat increased	37.3%
	greatly increased	5.1%
Crime in my community over the past year has... (ID)	decreased	6.9%
	stayed the same	57.0%
	increased	36.1%
Crime in the state over the past year has...(ID)	decreased	4.4%
	stayed the same	32.8%
	increased	62.9%

\* In all surveys, response categories were provided to respondents. Original response categories may have been combined by SACs or JRSA for reporting purposes.

## Appendix D

### Performance of Law Enforcement Agencies Questions

Question	Response*	
How would you rate the job law enforcement is doing in your community? (ME)	very good/good	72.5%
	acceptable	23.4%
	very bad/bad	4.1%
Overall, how would you rate the job law enforcement is doing in your community? (MT)	very good	22.5%
	good	42.5%
	acceptable	30.0%
	bad	3.9%
	very bad	1.1%
How would you rate the job law enforcement is doing in your community? (OK)	very good	47.9%
	somewhat good	41.1%
	somewhat bad	3.2%
	very bad	4.6%
How would you rate the job law enforcement is doing in your community in general? (UT)	very good	32.0%
	good	42.1%
	acceptable	20.5%
	bad	2.8%
	very bad	1.3%
I think law enforcement is doing a good job of protecting me in my community. (KY)	strongly agree	27.4%
	somewhat agree	45.9%
	somewhat disagree	15.5%
	strongly disagree	8.5%
How effective would you say your police agency is when people in your neighborhood call them for help? (AZ)	very effective	29.3%
	effective	52.8%
	ineffective	5.8%
	very ineffective	1.8%
Overall, Wyoming Law Enforcement Agencies do a good job of performing their mission (WY)	strongly agree	25.2%
	agree	57.3%
	neither agree nor disagree	12.9%
	disagree	4.0%
	strongly disagree	0.6%
In general, Wyoming Law Enforcement officers are attentive to the questions and concerns of citizens. (WY)	strongly agree	20.2%
	agree	61.5%
	neither agree nor disagree	11.3%
	disagree	5.9%
	strongly disagree	1.1%

Question	Response*	
How effective would you say your police agency is at controlling violent crime? (AZ)	very effective	23.3%
	effective	54.0%
	ineffective	8.2%
	very ineffective	1.9%
How effective would you say your police agency is at controlling drugs? (AZ)	very effective	14.9%
	effective	42.2%
	ineffective	18.9%
	very ineffective	4.7%
How effective would you say your police agency is at controlling burglary? (AZ)	very effective	18.7%
	effective	51.5%
	ineffective	14.0%
	very ineffective	2.6%
Overall, how would you describe the contact(s) you have had with LOCAL Police or Sheriff's Office? (MT)	very positive	46.2%
	somewhat positive	19.7%
	neutral	22.4%
	somewhat negative:	9.2%
	very negative	2.6%
In general, Wyoming Law Enforcement officers treat citizens with respect. (WY)	strongly agree	19.4%
	agree	62.9%
	neither agree nor disagree	10.4%
	disagree	6.2%
	strongly disagree	1.0%
How confident or not confident are you in the City Police? (WY)	very confident	28.6%
	somewhat confident	43.3%
	neutral	17.4%
	not very confident	8.2%
	not at all confident	2.4 %
How confident or not confident are you in the County Sheriff? (WY)	very confident	36.5%
	somewhat confident	42.2%
	neutral	14.6%
	not very confident	5.1%
	not at all confident	1.6%
How confident or not confident are you in the Highway Patrol? (WY)	very confident	44.3%
	somewhat confident	40.1%
	neutral	11.6%
	not very confident	3.3%
	not at all confident	0.7%

\* In all surveys, response categories were provided to respondents. Original response categories may have been combined by SACs or JRSA for reporting purposes.

## Appendix E

### Other Questions



Question	Response*	
Are there any guns or firearms in your home? (KY)	yes	54.1%
Do you keep a gun or guns in your home? (OK)	yes	54.7%
If you have a gun in your home do you keep it mainly for: (TN)	do not have a gun	41.0%
Which one of the following reasons best describes why you have gun(s) in your home? (OK)	protection and sport protection sporting another reason	73.2% 15.5% 8.4% 2.9%
If you have a gun in your home do you keep it mainly for: (TN)	protection and sport protection sporting another reason	50.0% 23.1% 20.0% 6.9%
What is the biggest single crime problem in your community? (TN)	speeding or other traffic drugs and narcotics theft or burglary drunk driving vandalism robbery or assault other	37.0% 24.9% 17.5% 8.1% 6.4% 4.7% 1.4%
Do you feel illegal drugs are a problem in your neighborhood? (ME 2006)	yes	47.6%
How often do you feel illegal drugs are a problem in your community? (UT)	never almost never sometimes almost always always	4.0% 16.0% 44.6% 18.7% 13.2%
How often do you feel gangs are a problem in your community? (UT)	never almost never sometimes almost always always	15.0% 31.7% 35.5% 8.1% 6.5%

Question	Response*																								
I have placed new devices in my home for protection from crime (KY)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>yes</td> <td>21.2%</td> </tr> </table>	yes	21.2%																						
yes	21.2%																								
Which of the following steps have you taken to feel safer from crime? (OK)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>inst. more secure door/window locks</td> <td>38.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>purchased dog</td> <td>29.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>purchased gun</td> <td>27.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>installed burglar alarms</td> <td>26.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>installed security lights</td> <td>24.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>displayed security sticker</td> <td>13.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>purchased pepper spray</td> <td>10.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>involved in neighborhood watch</td> <td>10.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>completed a self-defense course</td> <td>9.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>carried an object for defense</td> <td>7.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>something else</td> <td>18.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>took no action</td> <td>8.5%</td> </tr> </table>	inst. more secure door/window locks	38.1%	purchased dog	29.1%	purchased gun	27.3%	installed burglar alarms	26.9%	installed security lights	24.5%	displayed security sticker	13.8%	purchased pepper spray	10.7%	involved in neighborhood watch	10.5%	completed a self-defense course	9.3%	carried an object for defense	7.7%	something else	18.4%	took no action	8.5%
inst. more secure door/window locks	38.1%																								
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completed a self-defense course	9.3%																								
carried an object for defense	7.7%																								
something else	18.4%																								
took no action	8.5%																								
Which of the following do you feel most contribute to crime in Oklahoma?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>drug, alcohol, or other sub. abuse</td> <td>35.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>decline of family values/discipline</td> <td>32.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>the economy</td> <td>11.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>street gangs</td> <td>3.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>improper sentencing of offenders</td> <td>3.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ineffective anti-gang/drug enforce.</td> <td>1.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lack of adequate law enforcement</td> <td>1.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>violent movies, TV, video games</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>guns</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>something else</td> <td>4.6%</td> </tr> </table>	drug, alcohol, or other sub. abuse	35.1%	decline of family values/discipline	32.1%	the economy	11.0%	street gangs	3.6%	improper sentencing of offenders	3.0%	ineffective anti-gang/drug enforce.	1.4%	lack of adequate law enforcement	1.4%	violent movies, TV, video games	0.9%	guns	0.8%	something else	4.6%				
drug, alcohol, or other sub. abuse	35.1%																								
decline of family values/discipline	32.1%																								
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violent movies, TV, video games	0.9%																								
guns	0.8%																								
something else	4.6%																								
Which of the following statements best describes your opinion of released offenders? (OK)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>dangerous or untrustworthy</td> <td>27.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lazy, drain on society</td> <td>22.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>normal, no different than others</td> <td>21.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>reformed, contributing members</td> <td>13.5%</td> </tr> </table>	dangerous or untrustworthy	27.3%	lazy, drain on society	22.4%	normal, no different than others	21.2%	reformed, contributing members	13.5%																
dangerous or untrustworthy	27.3%																								
lazy, drain on society	22.4%																								
normal, no different than others	21.2%																								
reformed, contributing members	13.5%																								
Which of the following do you feel should receive the most money and support in the fight against crime? (OK)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>education/prevention</td> <td>27.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adjudication process</td> <td>23.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>stopping illegal drugs</td> <td>23.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>treatment/rehab</td> <td>12.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>something else</td> <td>9.8%</td> </tr> </table>	education/prevention	27.3%	adjudication process	23.5%	stopping illegal drugs	23.5%	treatment/rehab	12.3%	something else	9.8%														
education/prevention	27.3%																								
adjudication process	23.5%																								
stopping illegal drugs	23.5%																								
treatment/rehab	12.3%																								
something else	9.8%																								

Question	Response*								
To what degree to you support capital punishment? (OK)	<table> <tr> <td>strongly support</td> <td>63.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>somewhat support</td> <td>23.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>somewhat against</td> <td>3.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>strongly against</td> <td>3.5%</td> </tr> </table>	strongly support	63.8%	somewhat support	23.1%	somewhat against	3.9%	strongly against	3.5%
strongly support	63.8%								
somewhat support	23.1%								
somewhat against	3.9%								
strongly against	3.5%								
Do you have a family member who you suspect abuses alcohol or drugs, including prescription drugs? (ID)	<table> <tr> <td>yes, alcohol</td> <td>7.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>yes, drugs</td> <td>4.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>yes, both</td> <td>6.3%</td> </tr> </table>	yes, alcohol	7.7%	yes, drugs	4.5%	yes, both	6.3%		
yes, alcohol	7.7%								
yes, drugs	4.5%								
yes, both	6.3%								
Were you directly affected by someone either committing suicide or attempting suicide in 2008? (ID)	<table> <tr> <td>suicide</td> <td>4.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attempting suicide</td> <td>3.4%</td> </tr> </table>	suicide	4.6%	attempting suicide	3.4%				
suicide	4.6%								
attempting suicide	3.4%								

\* In all surveys, response categories were provided to respondents. Original response categories may have been combined by SACs or JRSA for reporting purposes.