

The Annual Strategic Plan for the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice:

MISSION

- Promote broad philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice systems in Utah.
- Facilitate coordination among criminal and juvenile justice agencies and stakeholders.
- Coordinate statewide efforts to reduce crime and victimization in Utah.

VISION

We envision a justice system that is unified across branches and levels of government:

- Serves the community and instills public confidence and support.
- Ensures the safety and security of all citizens, provides assistance for victims, and affords a just process for those who violate the law.
- Is founded on principles of respect for diversity, timely and equal access to services, and a comprehensive approach to criminal and juvenile justice that includes prevention and treatment.

CCJJ's vision is of a system which:

- Serves the community
- Inspires public confidence
- Ensures public safety
- Provides meaningful assistance to victims
- Protects constitutional rights and liberties
- Provides just and proportional penalties to those who violate the law
- Respects diversity and advances it in its workforce
- Provides timely and equal access to justice
- Emphasizes prevention and treatment
- Focuses on returning offenders to the community as productive citizens through educational, vocational, and treatment programs
- Advances research and evidence-based practices

SCOPE OF THIS PLAN

CCJJ's annual strategic plan is designed to:

- identify critical issues in the criminal and juvenile justice system
- offer plans to address critical issues
- provide guidance to agency staff in directing their work
- provide measurable benchmarks and outcomes for achievement of goals and objectives

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice recognizes the importance of having a coordinated strategic plan to identify opportunities to enhance the health and safety of the citizens of the state. This plan is the result of CCJJ's commitment to promote a criminal and juvenile justice system that enhances quality of life in Utah.

Throughout the planning process, CCJJ has built on well-established partnerships to foster a stronger, more responsive, and more effective system with collaboration and cooperation as the basis of its efforts. This plan defines CCJJ's mission and vision, articulates its guiding principles, and presents goals and objectives designed to meet the emerging needs of the justice system in the coming year and into the future. The goals and objectives presented here have both short-term and long-term impacts. Goals which describe the day-to-day operation of the agency have not been included in this plan.

STAKEHOLDERS

CCJJ's stakeholders include:

- Attorney General
- Board of Pardons and Parole
- Citizens of the state of Utah
- Courts
- Crime Victims Services
- Defense Bar
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Public Safety
- Domestic and sexual violence treatment providers and prevention agencies
- Federal Law Enforcement
- Governor and Governor's Staff
- Juvenile Justice Services
- Legislators
- Police
- Prosecutors
- Sheriffs
- State Board of Education
- Substance abuse and mental health prevention and treatment agencies and providers
- Victims of crime and victim advocates

CCJJ'S CORE ACTIVITIES

CCJJ impacts the criminal juvenile justice system through the following core activities:

- 1. Philosophical Agreement:**
Promoting philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice system in Utah.
- 2. Agency Coordination and Communication:**
Providing a mechanism for coordinating the functions of the various branches and levels of government concerned with criminal and juvenile justice.
- 3. Crime Reduction:**
Coordinating statewide efforts to reduce victimization and crime in Utah.
- 4. Criminal and Juvenile Justice Research:**
Studying, evaluating, and reporting on the status of crime in the state and on the effectiveness of criminal and juvenile justice policies, procedures, and programs that are directed toward the reduction of crime in the state.
- 5. Legislation and Budget Analysis:**
Providing analysis and recommendations on all criminal and juvenile justice legislation, state budget, and facility requests, including program and fiscal impact on all components of the criminal and juvenile justice system.
- 6. Grant Management:**
Providing analysis, accountability, recommendations, and supervision for state and federal criminal and

juvenile justice grant monies.

7. Public Awareness:

Providing public information on the criminal and juvenile justice system and offering technical assistance to agencies or local units of government on methods to promote public awareness.

8. Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning:

Providing a comprehensive criminal and juvenile justice plan annually.

9. Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems and Sharing:

Promoting the development of criminal and juvenile justice information systems that are consistent with common standards for data storage and are capable of appropriately sharing information.

10. Victim Services:

Providing services, support, and financial assistance to victims of crime.

11. Disproportionate Minority Contact:

Coordinating efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contacts in the justice system.

12. Prevention of Domestic and Sexual Violence:

Coordinating efforts to reduce domestic and sexual violence.

13. Prevention of Substance Abuse:

Coordinating efforts to reduce substance abuse.

14. Sentencing:

Establishing sentencing policy for adult and juvenile offenders.

CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

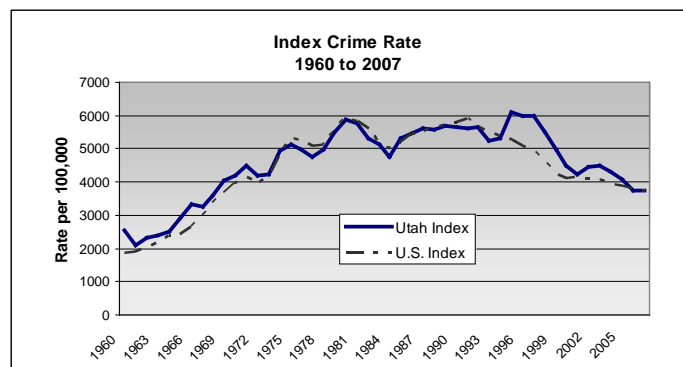
CCJJ's efforts are guided by the issues and concerns of the criminal and juvenile justice system. Economic factors, crime trends, public concerns, substance abuse, legislative actions, and population pressures drive the system and determine CCJJ's focus.

Economy:

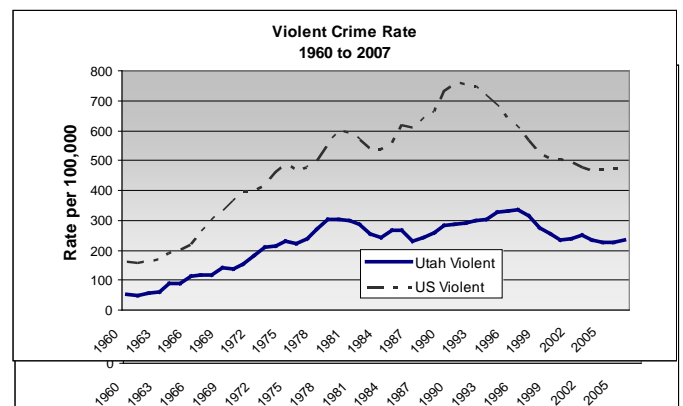
- The national recession has spread to Utah and is impacting all aspects of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Decreases in state and local tax revenues have forced cutbacks in all state and most local criminal justice agencies. In the coming year, these cuts may mean:
 - Fewer officers will be on the streets
 - Limits will be placed on prison, juvenile custody, and jail space
 - Criminal cases will take more time to process through the system
 - Less treatment and supervision resources will be available for adult and juvenile offenders

Crime:

- Utah's total crime rate has declined over the last years and continues to reflect national crime trends.
- In 2007, the index crime rate was 3,735 per 100,000 population which was essentially identical to the 2006 rate.
- Since its most recent peak in 1995, Utah's total index crime rate decreased, returning to levels last reported in 1969.
- Utah's violent crime rate in 2007 was 235 per 100,000, a 4.6% increase from 2006.
- However, Utah's 2007 violent crime rate was still lower than the high reached in 1997. And, Utah's violent crime rate continues to be less than half of national figure, which was 467 per 100,000 in 2007.
- Property crime rates remained essentially unchanged between 2006 and 2007, with a 2007



10
to



30%
the
rate

of 3,500 per 100,000. The 2007 rate was the lowest since 1969.

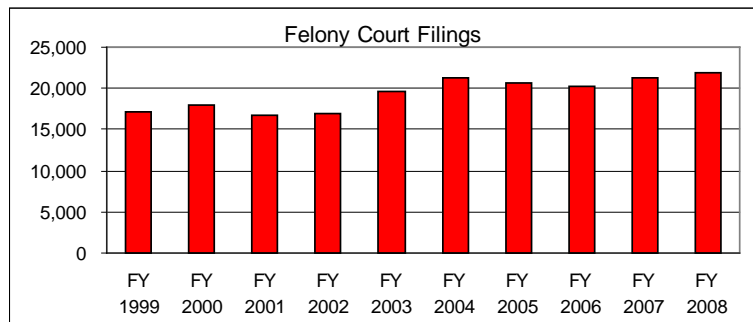
- Utah's property crime rates closely parallel national rates.

Arrests:

- Accompanying the decrease in crime rate is a decrease in the rate of arrests for index crimes—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson—over the last 20 years.
- In 1986, the arrest rate for index crimes was 1,534 per 100,000. In 2007, this decreased to 755 per 100,000.
- However, the overall arrest rate, which includes crimes not on the index crime list, especially drug offenses, alcohol offenses, and DUI did not show significant change.
- The 1986 total arrest rate was 5,969 per 100,000 compared to 5,188 per 100,000 in 2007. The actual number of arrests (rather than the rate) in 2007 was substantially higher than in 1986.

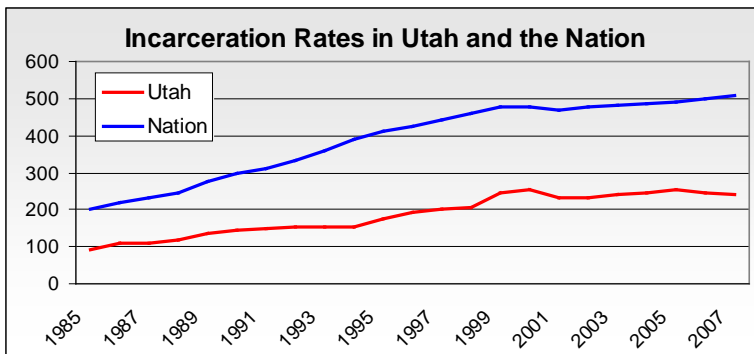
Courts:

- Utah's courts have seen an increase in felony case filings since FY'99, growing by 27% between FY'99 and FY'08.
- Civil filings have also increased in the last two years, growing by 17% between FY'06 and FY'08.



Corrections:

- Inmate population continues to increase at the rate of about 180 additional inmates each year.
- Utah's incarceration rate continues to be less than half of the national rate and is one of the lowest in the nation.
- The state's incarceration rate on December 31, 2007, was 239 per 100,000 compared to 506 per 100,000 for the United States as a whole.



- However, Utah's incarceration rate has increased more quickly than the national rate—Utah's rate increased by 157% between 1985 and 2007 compared to the national increase of 150%.
- Probation and parole resources have also been strained by the influx of offenders.

Jails:

- County jails across the state are experiencing growth and overcrowding.

Gangs:

- Several recent gang-related crimes have elevated concern in the state about the impact of gangs.
- In 2008, Governor Huntsman established the Governor's Gang Taskforce to make recommendations on combating gangs in Utah.

Sexual Violence:

- The national rate of reported rapes in 2007 was 30.0 per 100,000, which was a reduction of 2.9% from 2006. This compares to Utah's rate of 34.3 per 100,000 in 2007, which was essentially the same as 2006.
- Utah's high forcible rape rate continues to be a concern.
- Addressing the needs of the victims of rape is a focus of the criminal justice community.

Family Violence:

- CCJJ's 2007 Crime Victimization Survey found that the lifetime rate of domestic violence victimization in Utah had increased from approximately 16% in 2004 to 21% in 2006.

- The state has created the Governor's Child and Family Cabinet Council to address the issues of family violence and child abuse.
- Domestic violence homicide and dating violence are ongoing concerns for the state.

Sex Offender Management:

- Public concerns about sex offenders have led to the call for legislation tightening sex offender registration requirements, increasing the length of sentences for sex offenders, and creating residency restrictions for sex offenders.
- The Sentencing Commission is working to coordinate Utah's response to the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection Act, which includes a number of requirements for state sex offender registration laws and operations.

Mentally Ill Offenders:

- Mentally ill offenders pose a challenge for the system at all levels.
- Estimates show that approximately 16% of the prison and jail populations are mentally ill. Addressing the issues of mentally ill offenders throughout the system from arrest to incarceration has become crucial.
- Research by the University of Utah Criminal Justice Center on Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI) offenders released from Utah's prisons between 1988 and 2002 showed that SMI offenders were much more likely than non-SMI offenders to return to prison within 3 years.
- The Mentally Ill Offender Initiative has studied these issues and is continuing to make recommendations for addressing the needs of this population across the system.

Criminal Justice Information Systems:

- Utah is recognized as a leader in the integration of criminal justice information systems through the creation of the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS), which brings together data from state and local agencies.
- Efforts continue to improve data systems and make information available to all parts of the criminal justice community.

Substance Abuse:

- The Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence (USA AV) Coordinating Council brings together many different points of view and sources of expertise on alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse, including representatives of the prevention, treatment, justice, and public/environmental health systems.
- The Council oversees the implementation and evaluation of the Drug Offender Reform Act (DORA), which increases treatment and supervision resources for felony probationers in selected areas throughout the state.
- In FY 2008, the primary drug of choice for men entering public treatment programs in Utah was alcohol (37.9%); the primary drug of choice for women was methamphetamine (33.7%).
- In national studies, Utah ranks among the lowest states for the following substance abuse measures (and age groups): past month illicit drug use (12-17 and 18-25); past month and past year marijuana use (all age groups); past year cocaine use (18-25); past month alcohol use (12+, 12-17, 12-20 and 18-25); past month binge alcohol use (all age groups); and past month tobacco and cigarette use (all age groups).
- Utah is among the top 10 states in the nation for nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs among persons aged 12 and older, especially for pain relievers.
- Admissions to Utah's public treatment system for prescription drug abuse have increased 40% since 2006 (from 5.0% in 2006, to 6.1% in 2007, and to 7.0% in 2008.) Utah women are more likely to be admitted to treatment for prescription drug use than men. Approximately 11.5% of women reported prescription drugs as their primary drug of choice compared to 5% of men.

State and Federal Grant Programs:

- CCJJ will serve as the administering agency for American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds provided through the Justice Assistance Grants program.
- These funds will be used to support state and local criminal justice agencies and retain jobs that would otherwise be lost.

Juvenile Justice:

- Juvenile crime and arrest rates have shown large reductions in recent years.
- In the last 10 years, the average number of juveniles in a secure care facility in the state has remained essentially unchanged, in spite of an increase in the age-at-risk population.
- Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) with the system continues to be a concern for juvenile justice and has led to the appointment of a DMC coordinator. Plans to address these issues have been developed and specific objectives are being pursued.

STRATEGIC FOCUS

Goal 1: Promote an effective juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

1. Work through CCJJ and the Utah Board on Juvenile Justice (UBJJ) on development of a juvenile competency statute.
2. Work with national groups and Utah’s Congressional delegation on efforts to support the reauthorization of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
3. Coordinate with the Mentally Ill Offender taskforce on juvenile issues.

* Objective 3a was removed since it was incomplete.

Goal 2: Reduce the disproportionate representation of minority youth at decision points within the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

1. Obtain and evaluate data on disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system.
2. Increase awareness of DMC issues among professional communities.
3. Increase the utilization of diversion rate for Hispanic youth in Utah County and for both white and Hispanic youth in Weber County.

Goal 3: Assist in developing a statewide strategy to address the impact of mentally ill offenders in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Objectives:

1. Assist local judicial districts in establishing mental health courts throughout the state.
2. Assist in creating a model for dealing with mentally ill offenders in judicial districts which do not have the resources to establish a mental health court.
3. Continue to identify funding needs for services for mentally ill offenders.
4. Work to establish an ongoing process for coordinating issues relating to mentally ill offenders.
5. Assist in discussions on juvenile competency issues.
6. Assist in improving access to court data on individuals adjudicated mentally ill for firearm background checks.

Goal 4: Increase safeguards and protections offered to survivors of domestic violence.

Objectives:

1. Assist the Legislature in strengthening laws that deal with strangulation and dating violence protection orders.
2. Continue efforts to ensure the safety of domestic violence survivors by shaping better judicial system practices through the Domestic Violence Justice Work Group.
3. Review state policy on protective orders.
4. Complete research on domestic violence homicides.

Goal 5: Address issues resulting from sexual violence in the state.

Objectives:

1. To be Determined

Goal 6: Coordinate implementation and evaluation of the Drug Offender Reform Act (DORA).

Objectives:

1. Oversee the implementation of DORA.
2. Provide reporting and evaluation for DORA.
3. Continue the ongoing evaluation of the DORA Pilot Project.
4. Review the DORA philosophy and model for possible revisions in the coming year.
5. Facilitate communication among the involved parties—courts, law enforcement, Corrections, and treatment agencies.

Goal 7: Improve Utah’s sentencing process through the work of the Utah Sentencing Commission.

Objectives:

1. Consider establishment of a guideline for the use of jail sentences as a condition of probation.
2. Complete a statement on the philosophy of juvenile justice.
3. Complete work on a domestic violence sentencing matrix for use in misdemeanor cases.
4. Review the impact of statutes which allow juveniles to be sentenced as adults.

Goal 8: Coordinate efforts to reduce substance abuse in Utah and mitigate the effects of substance abuse on the citizens of the state.

Objectives:

1. Formulate legislation to strengthen Utah’s DUI laws.
2. Create a scientific, standardized process for scheduling controlled substances in Utah.
3. Complete the Utah Strategic Substance Abuse Prevention Plan.
4. Participate in Utah’s health system reform efforts to advocate for inclusion of a substance abuse treatment benefit in all health care plans.
5. In cooperation with appropriate agencies, develop policies, procedures, and education/outreach regarding substance use during pregnancy.
6. Provide oversight for Utah’s Parents Empowered Underage Drinking Prevention Campaign.
7. Assist in efforts to combat prescription drug abuse in Utah.
8. Assist in updating Utah’s workplace drug testing statutes.
9. Formulate strategies for protecting Utah’s citizens against methamphetamine-contaminated properties.
10. Clarify responsibilities of the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council regarding community violence.

Goal 9: Study, evaluate, and report on the status of crime in Utah and on the effectiveness of criminal justice policies, procedures, and programs that are directed toward the reduction of crime in the state.

Objectives:

1. Coordinate evaluation of the impact of DORA.
2. Complete research on domestic violence homicide, domestic violence incidence, and dating violence incidence.
3. Conduct the biennial Utah Victimization Survey
4. Conduct a survey to assess the impact of gangs on the state.

Goal 10: Provide objective measurement and public accountability on the effectiveness of CCJJ in meeting its goals.

Objectives:

1. Continue efforts to improve the accuracy and usefulness of CCJJ’s performance measures.

2. Evaluate and update CCJJ's scorecard.
3. Implement the balanced scorecard for each CCJJ budget program.

Goal 11: Assist in national economic stimulus efforts through American Recovery and Reinvestment Act grants.

Objectives:

1. Distribute ARRA grant funds to state and local criminal justice agencies
2. Track the number of jobs created through ARRA-associated grants and the impact of these programs through performance measurements.
3. Ensure that ARRA grants are appropriately monitored and reported.

Goal 12: Support victims of crime in the recovery process through the Crime Victims Reparations (CVR) program.

Objectives:

1. Continue efforts to improve the economic health of the victim reparation fund.
2. Evaluate the impact of changes to policies on reimbursement of medical providers.
3. Implement the new CVR data system.
4. Continue participation in initiatives to improve offender restitution collection.

Goal 13: Implement CCJJ's new jail reimbursement program.

* Jail reimbursement is a program where the State of Utah pays county jails to house low risk prisoners to help alleviate prison overcrowding at the state penitentiary. The Utah jail reimbursement program was moved this fiscal year from the Utah Department of Corrections to the CCJJ.

Objectives:

1. Establish the jail reimbursement program.
2. Provide statutorily required reports on jail reimbursement.
3. Assist in creating annual jail reimbursement budget request.

Goal 14: Address issues caused by gang activity in the state.

Objectives:

1. Continue efforts of the Governor's Gang Taskforce to assess the impact of gangs across the state.
2. Continue efforts to assist in the establishment of a statewide gang information system.

Goal 15: Support projects designed to promote offender accountability.

Objectives:

1. Assist in addressing issues surrounding failure to appear in court, offender transportation and the statewide warrant system.
2. Consider projects to improve offender payment of restitution, fines, and other court-ordered obligations.

* no projects are being considered for funding with this award that would be designed to improve the payment process of restitution, fines, and other court-ordered obligations for Utah offenders.

2) Tri-annual Crime Victimization Survey.

2010 UTAH CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY RESULTS

Nature and Extent of Criminal Justice Problems in Utah:

Analysis in the following pages describes recent trends relevant to Utah's crime problem. Although Utah may not have the highest reported crime rate in the nation, a significant amount of crime that does occur in our communities is going unreported. The analysis will also demonstrate that the most severe crime problems in Utah may be caused by the use of and demand for illegal drugs.

Analysis of Index Crime in Utah

- Utah's total index crime rate has closely followed the national trends since 1960. During most of this period, Utah's index crime rate was actually higher than the national rate. Currently, Utah's crime rate is essentially equal to the national rate. Utah's violent crime rate is about half of the national rate, but the property crime rate, lead by larceny, is generally slightly higher than the national one. The 2010 survey sample was larger and more balanced across important demographic categories (i.e., sex, age) than previous surveys, and included more diverse methods of data collection (online, cell phone) in addition to the traditional sampling of landline telephones (see Table 1).
- Responses were collected from 2009 individuals from across the state on questions assessing crime victimization and various perceptions and opinions about crime in the state and their community.

Victimization Rates Down From Previous Surveys

- Victimization rates are down in the current assessment overall, and for most crime categories and specific crimes (Tables 2-4).
- As in past surveys, respondents were asked if they had been victims of various property (motor vehicle theft, auto burglary, vandalism, burglary, larceny, and the special category of identity theft), person (robbery, assault, threats of violence, and the special category of stalking), and sexual (rape and other sexual assault) crimes in the previous year.
- Overall, 51.0% of respondents experienced at least one of the crimes listed (down from 53.6% in 2006). 35.2% experienced at least one of the traditional property crimes in the previous year (down from 38.5% in 2006); 7.2% experienced at least one of the traditional person crimes (down from 8.8% in 2006); and 0.9% experienced a sexual crime (down from 2.7% in 2006).
- The only specific crime rates that increased significantly from the previous survey were larceny (8.8%, up from 5.7%) and identity theft (21.5%, up from 14.1%). The identity theft rate is relatively high compared to national survey estimates (~5%).
- This general decrease likely reflects both recent decreases in official crime statistics and also some changes that were made to the questions (i.e., emphasis on crimes experienced in Utah only).

Sex Crimes and Stalking Had the Greatest Impact on Victims in the Previous Year

- 13.1% of victims indicated that their prior year victimization had either a lot or quite a lot of impact on their lives. This impact was significantly greater for victims of sex crimes (27.8%), stalking (25.8%), and person crimes (24.8%).
- 32.7% of assault victims, 22.2% of rape victims, and 11.8% of robbery victims reported being injured in at least one of the incidents they experienced.

A Majority of Most Person and Sex Crimes Are Committed by Someone Known to the Victim

- The current survey made a greater effort to track victim-offender relationship for person and sex crime victimization (Table 5).
- Overall, less than half of person and sex crimes experienced in the previous year (45.1%) were perpetrated by strangers. Over the lifetime, this rate decreases to 34.5%.

- A relatively large percentage of person and sex crimes are committed by casual acquaintances (24.5% in previous year, 32.6% over lifetime).
- Intimate partners (spouses or boy/girlfriends) account for 16.3% of person and sex crimes in the previous year, and 23.7% over the lifetime. Almost half (44.4%) of the rapes reported in the previous year were committed by boyfriends.

Reporting of Crime Also Down

- Rates of reporting crime to the police are down significantly in the 2010 survey compared to previous surveys (Tables 6 & 7).
- Overall, just over half (53.4%) of victims reported at least one crime they experienced in the previous year to the police, and only a third (34.1%) of the total incidents were reported.
- Reporting rates were down substantially for most crime categories and specific crimes. The one bright spot was the reporting of sexual crimes, especially rapes, though these are very low-incidence crimes in the previous year.

Victimization and Reporting Rates Varied by Important Demographic/Background Factors

- Victimization, reporting, and impact were examined in relation to the following factors: sex, age, minority status, household income, and where the victim lives (population density and county).
- Overall victimization in the previous year appeared to be more likely for younger respondents, those with moderate household incomes, and those who live in urban/metropolitan areas.
- Person crimes were more likely to be experienced by males, younger and minority respondents, and those living in urban/metropolitan areas.
- Female, rural, and lower income respondents were more likely to experience sexual crimes.
- Stalking victimization was more likely for females, younger and lower income respondents, and those living in urban/metropolitan areas, while identity theft was more likely for younger, urban, and higher income respondents.
- Older respondents (50+) and those living in lower density urban and rural areas were somewhat more likely to report crimes to the police in general.

Fewer Utahns are worried about Crime, Though Many Still Believe it is increasing

- Crime was an issue that worried 71.9% of respondents, which ranked fourth behind the economy/unemployment, education, and illegal immigration (this was 80% and the #1 issue in the 2006 survey).
- Similar to previous surveys, Utahns in 2010 reported feeling safe in their communities for the most part, though most believed that crime was at least sometimes a problem (Table 8). Also similar to previous surveys, the vast majority of respondents felt that crime had increased (47.5%) or stayed the same (46.6%) over the past three years (though objective crime rates are down in this time period), and that it would either increase further (55.0%) or stay the same (39.5%) over the next three years.
- Illegal drugs were the most commonly cited cause of crime, with 94.9% indicating they thought these were responsible for the crime problem in Utah.

Prior Year Victims and Females Report a Greater Tendency to Worry About Crime In Their Communities and Future Victimization

- Victims of crime in the previous year are less likely to feel safe in their communities, more likely to worry about crime, and more likely to expect to be victimized in the coming year. This is especially true for person and sex crime victims.
- Females are more likely than males to worry about crime, and older respondents are more likely to see crime as a problem in Utah generally and their own community specifically, as well as to believe that crime has increased over the past three years and will continue to increase.
- Respondents living in urban/metro areas are more likely to indicate that violent crime, graffiti, and gangs are a persistent problem in their communities.

Almost Half Indicate They Believe There is a Gang Presence in Their Community

- This is the first Utah Crime Survey to include a “Spotlight on Gangs and Gang Crime”, with several new questions dealing with gangs, their perceived criminal activities, and gang member involvement in victimization.
- 49.5% of respondents indicated that they know of or believe there is a gang presence in their community. Those that did indicate a presence rated them as having a moderate impact on the community (mean of 5.84 on a scale of 0-10).
- Gang presence and impact tended to vary by county and population density (Table 9), with respondents from Weber and Salt Lake counties, as well as those in urban/metro areas in general, reporting the highest impact.
- Drug possession (96.8%) and sales (96.6%) were the most frequently cited criminal activities that gangs were perceived to engage in (Figure 1), followed by vandalism (95.3%), graffiti (94.5%), and assaults (89.0%).
- Almost half (49.8%) of respondents in communities with a gang presence expect gang problems to get worse over the next 3 years.
- 13.2% of property crime victims and 11.0% of person crime victims indicated they had reason to believe that at least one of their victimizations was perpetrated by a gang member (Table 10). In general, victims (and particularly person crime victims) were more likely to report a gang presence in their community.

Table 1. Description of Samples - Current vs. 2006

Age	2006	2010	Employment Status	2006	2010
18-24	5.3%	8.0%	Employed Full-Time	38.3%	50.2%
25-34	16.5%	25.0%	Employed Part-Time	13.2%	11.0%
35-49	25.9%	28.1%	Student	1.9%	4.6%
50-64	29.0%	24.0%	Homemaker	14.4%	10.2%
65+	23.4%	14.9%	Unemployed	6.0%	6.7%
Mean Age	50.99	45.13	Retired	24.8%	17.3%
Sex	2006	2010	Geographic Distribution	2006	2010
Female	65.7%	50.0%	Urban/Metropolitan Area	72.4%	75.8%
Male	34.3%	50.0%	Lower-Density Urban*	15.9%	13.8%
			Rural	11.3%	10.3%
Race	2006	2010	Residence in Utah	2006	2010
White/Caucasian	95.1%	89.8%	Less than 3 Years	5.4%	4.5%
Black/African American	0.8%	0.8%	3 to 5 Years	4.5%	7.6%
American Indian	1.3%	0.3%	6 to 9 Years	5.3%	7.6%
Asian	0.8%	2.7%			

Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.3%	10 to 17 Years	9.5%	11.9%
Bi/Multi-Racial	1.8%	2.0%	18 Years or More	75.4%	68.5%
Other	-	4.0%			
Ethnicity	2006	2010	Living at Current Location	2006	2010
Hispanic/Latino	3.8%	5.2%	Less than 3 Years	26.4%	26.8%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	96.2%	94.8%	3 to 5 Years	15.6%	20.7%
			6 to 9 Years	13.4%	14.3%
			10 to 17 Years	16.5%	17.4%
			18 Years or More	28.0%	20.7%
Marital Status	2006	2010	Housing Type	2006	2010
Married	72.5%	72.0%	Apartment	6.0%	9.1%
Single	10.7%	16.6%	Condo/Townhouse	5.5%	7.6%
Divorced	8.6%	7.0%	Duplex	1.8%	2.6%
Widowed	7.7%	3.8%	Mobile Home	2.7%	1.3%
Separated	0.6%	0.6%	Single Family Dwelling	84.0%	79.4%
Total Household Income	2006	2010	Home Ownership	2006	2010
Less than \$30,000	21.4%	19.0%	Own	83.4%	77.9%
\$30,000 to \$59,999	36.8%	31.2%	Rent	14.9%	20.1%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	27.7%	28.5%	Other	1.7%	2.0%
More than \$100,000	14.1%	21.2%			
Education Level	2006	2010	Individuals in Household	2006	2010
8th Grade or Less	0.8%	0.3%	1	12.4%	11.7%
9th to 12th - no diploma	3.5%	1.4%	2 to 3	47.8%	48.1%
High School Graduate/GED	14.9%	12.1%	4 to 5	28.1%	27.2%
Some Post-High School	21.2%	21.2%	6 to 7	9.2%	11.0%
Technical/Vocational	10.5%	5.7%	8 or More	2.6%	2.0%
Associate's Degree	10.8%	11.6%			
Bachelor's Degree	22.8%	30.4%			
Graduate Degree	15.0%	17.4%			

Table 2. Victimization Information - 2010 Survey

	2010 Total N*	2010 Victim N	2010 Prevalence	Single Incident	Multiple Incidents	Incidence Rate#	Lifetime Prevalence^
Traditional Property Crimes	2009	707	35.2%	-	-	839.2	73.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1981	86	4.3%	73.5%	26.5%	71.7	22.7%
Auto Burglary	1994	288	14.4%	65.7%	34.3%	243.2	43.8%
Vandalism	2000	315	15.8%	64.8%	35.2%	268.0	41.2%
Burglary	1970	126	6.4%	66.1%	33.9%	101.5	26.4%
Other Theft/Larceny	1982	175	8.8%	58.6%	41.4%	163.0	23.3%
Traditional Person Crimes	2009	145	7.2%	-	-	207.1	26.9%
Robbery	2003	17	0.8%	66.7%	33.3%	16.0	4.2%
Assault	2003	55	2.7%	-	-	63.8	17.1%
- With Weapon	-	12	0.6%	72.7%	27.3%	9.0	5.1%
- Without Weapon	-	46	2.3%	46.7%	53.3%	54.8	14.9%
Threat of Violence	2002	103	5.1%	48.9%	51.1%	127.9	19.1%
Sexual Crimes	2009	18	0.9%	-	-	24.9	11.7%
Forcible Rape	1993	9	0.5%	62.5%	37.5%	8.0	7.0%

Other Sexual Assault	1992	15	0.8%	64.3%	35.7%	17.1	9.6%
Special: Identity Theft	1970	424	21.5%	62.6%	37.4%	382.2	34.5%
Special: Stalking	1994	152	7.6%	31.9%	68.1%	315.9	13.6%

* Number of respondents (excluding "Don't Know" responses and refusals)

New incidents in 2010 period (May 2009 to May 2010) per 1,000 persons age 18 and over

^ Victimization experienced in lifetime in Utah (combined previous year and prior to May 2009)

by the victim (13.4% experienced one or more behaviors)

Table 3. Crime Victimization Trends

	2004	2006	2010
Traditional Property Crimes		38.5%	35.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.4%	6.6%	4.3%
Auto Burglary	16.2%	18.1%	14.4%
Vandalism	19.6%	20.3%	15.8%
Burglary	6.6%	9.2%	6.4%
Other Theft/Larceny	7.4%	5.7%	8.8%
Traditional Person Crimes		8.8%	7.2%
Robbery	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%
Assault			2.7%
- With Weapon	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
- Without Weapon	3.7%	3.1%	2.3%
Threat of Violence	7.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Sexual Crimes		2.7%	0.9%
Forcible Rape	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Other Sexual Assault	1.5%	2.4%	0.8%
Overall Traditional Victimization	41.3%	42.5%	38.8%
Special: Identity Theft		14.1%	21.5%
Special: Stalking*	20.4%	19.2%	7.6%
Overall Victimization + Special		53.6%	51.0%

* Stalking was distinguished from harassment by level of fear experienced

Motor Vehicle Theft: "steal, or attempt to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, etc."
Auto Burglary: "steal items that belonged to you from inside any of your vehicles, such as money, purse, wallet, day planner, stereo, TV, DVD player, vehicle parts, recordings, etc."
Vandalism: "property damaged or vandalized, but not stolen"
Burglary: "break into, or try to break into, your home or some other building on your property"
Other Theft/Larceny: "anything else stolen from you without the direct use of force by another person other than incidents already mentioned"
Robbery: "take, or attempt to take, something directly from you by using force, such as a stick-up, mugging, or threat"
Assault With Weapon: "attack you with a club, knife, gun or other weapon other than hands, fists, or feet"
Assault Without Weapon: "hit, attack, or beat you by using their hands, fists, or feet"
Threat of Violence: "threaten to hit, attack, or beat you, with or without a weapon"
Forcible Rape: "force you, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them"
Other Sexual Assault: "force you, or attempt to force you, into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc."
Identity Theft: one or more of items listed in box on p.2
Stalking: one or more of items listed in box on p.3, accompanied by at least some fear for safety of self or family

Table 4. Change in Victimization Rates Within Demographic Categories - 2006 to 2010.

	Overall*			Property			Violent/Person		
	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-
Male	39.4%	38.5%	-2.3%	39.4%	34.4%	12.7%	10.5%	8.5%	19.0%
Female	39.4%	39.0%	-1.0%	38.0%	36.0%	-5.3%	7.9%	6.0%	24.1%
18-30	43.3%	47.5%	9.7%	43.3%	41.4%	-4.4%	18.1%	12.3%	32.0%
31-50	46.0%	41.2%	10.4%	44.6%	37.9%	15.0%	9.2%	7.9%	14.1%
50+	33.7%	30.7%	-8.9%	32.8%	28.4%	13.4%	5.7%	3.4%	40.4%
Minority	43.5%	44.1%	1.4%	41.3%	39.2%	-5.1%	20.7%	11.8%	43.0%
Non-Minority	39.0%	38.2%	-2.1%	38.2%	34.7%	-9.2%	7.7%	6.7%	13.0%
Total	39.4%	38.8%	-1.5%	38.5%	35.2%	-8.6%	8.8%	7.2%	-

							18.2%
	Sexual			ID Theft			
	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-	
Male	1.2%	0.4%	66.7%	12.7%	21.3%	67.7%	
Female	3.4%	1.4%	58.8%	14.7%	21.7%	47.6%	
18-30	4.7%	1.5%	68.1%	13.5%	20.1%	48.9%	
31-50	3.2%	0.9%	71.9%	17.3%	24.4%	41.0%	
50+	1.7%	0.5%	70.6%	11.8%	19.2%	62.7%	
Minority	3.3%	1.5%	54.5%	13.0%	21.4%	64.6%	
Non-Minority	2.7%	0.8%	70.4%	14.0%	21.5%	53.6%	
Total	2.7%	0.9%	66.7%	14.0%	21.5%	53.6%	

* Overall victimization by traditional crimes assessed (does not include stalking or identity theft)

Table 5. Relationship to the victim and other offender characteristics in person and sexual crimes

Previous Year (5/2009-5/2010)

	Robbery	Assault	Threats	Rape	Sex Assault	Stalking	Overall
Spouse	0.0%	13.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	6.4%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	5.9%	13.0%	5.1%	44.4%	20.0%	9.4%	9.9%
Family Member (other than spouse)	5.9%	16.7%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	9.0%
Person/People Well Known to You (excluding family)	23.5%	16.7%	18.2%	33.3%	13.3%	18.1%	18.4%
Casual Acquaintance	17.6%	18.5%	18.2%	11.1%	33.3%	31.5%	24.5%
Stranger	52.9%	35.2%	51.0%	22.2%	33.3%	46.0%	45.1%
Someone Not Seen	29.4%	7.4%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	13.1%

Prior to May 2009

	Robbery#	Assault	Threats	Rape	Sex Assault	Stalking	Overall
Spouse	-	18.8%	11.0%	13.9%	8.6%	11.7%	11.9%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	-	10.9%	7.5%	19.0%	16.7%	16.7%	11.8%
Family Member (other than spouse)	-	15.0%	11.9%	14.7%	17.8%	5.1%	11.7%
Person/People Well Known to You (excluding family)	-	19.5%	13.1%	22.8%	25.4%	17.7%	17.1%
Casual Acquaintance	-	39.7%	29.2%	36.5%	42.7%	33.3%	32.6%
Stranger	-	54.7%	46.4%	11.0%	18.9%	35.4%	34.5%
Someone Not Seen	-	4.9%	5.1%	2.2%	3.2%	10.7%	4.9%

Note: Victims may identify more than one offender relationship category (multiple offenders and/or incidents)

Table 6. Reporting by crime type.

	Victims - Reported ≥ 1			Incident-Level		
	2004	2006	2010	2006	2010	National#

Traditional Property Crimes		64.2%	54.5%	55.2%	42.9%	39.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	77.4%	81.1%	70.9%	76.8%	53.5%	
Auto Burglary	68.9%	69.1%	58.0%	64.6%	52.0%	
Vandalism	60.1%	58.5%	45.4%	45.3%	38.8%	
Burglary	74.4%	64.2%	52.4%	60.2%	43.0%	
Other Theft/Larceny			42.3%		31.6%	
Traditional Person Crimes		48.2%	34.5%	35.0%	23.8%	48.6%
Robbery	71.4%	53.8%	47.1%	65.9%	43.8%	
Assault			41.8%		25.8%	
- With Weapon	57.1%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	44.4%	
- Without Weapon	47.1%	51.4%	39.1%	32.3%	22.7%	
Threat of Violence	36.2%	41.4%	28.2%	23.6%	20.3%	
Sexual Crimes		28.6%	22.2%	5.0%	22.0%	
Forcible Rape	54.5%	25.0%	33.0%	8.7%	37.5%	
Other Sexual Assault	33.3%	30.0%	20.0%	4.5%	14.7%	
Overall Traditional Victimization			53.4%		34.1%	
Special: Identity Theft	-		34.4%		29.1%	
Special: Stalking	*	*	21.1%	*	14.1%	

Note: Some information not available from previous reports

* Stalking assessed differently than in previous surveys

National reporting rates from the 2009 National Crime Victimization Survey; note that there are differences in the crimes assessed in each category between the two surveys, and sexual crimes are included in violent/person.

Table 7. Change in Reporting Rates for Victims of Crime Within Demographic Categories - 2006 to 2010.

	Property			Violent/Person			Sexual		
	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-	2006	2010	+/-
Male	74.0%	53.2%	28.1%	34.6%	35.0%	1.2%	0.0%	25.0%	-
Female	62.3%	55.7%	10.6%	46.9%	34.1%	27.3%	25.0%	21.4%	14.4%
18-30	52.4%	44.4%	15.3%	27.8%	28.6%	2.9%	16.7%	14.3%	14.4%
31-50	63.0%	56.0%	11.1%	40.9%	35.9%	12.2%	30.8%	28.6%	-7.1%
50+	76.9%	61.1%	20.5%	55.6%	44.0%	20.9%	14.3%	25.0%	74.8%
Minority	50.0%	58.8%	17.6%	44.4%	33.3%	25.0%	0.0%	66.7%	-
Non-Minority	69.2%	53.9%	22.1%	40.4%	34.7%	14.1%	25.0%	13.3%	46.8%
Total	66.9%	54.5%	18.5%	41.4%	34.5%	16.7%	23.1%	22.2%	-3.9%

Note: Reporting rate is the percentage of victims who reported at least one crime incident to the police in the previous year

Figure 1. Main reasons victims did not report a crime.

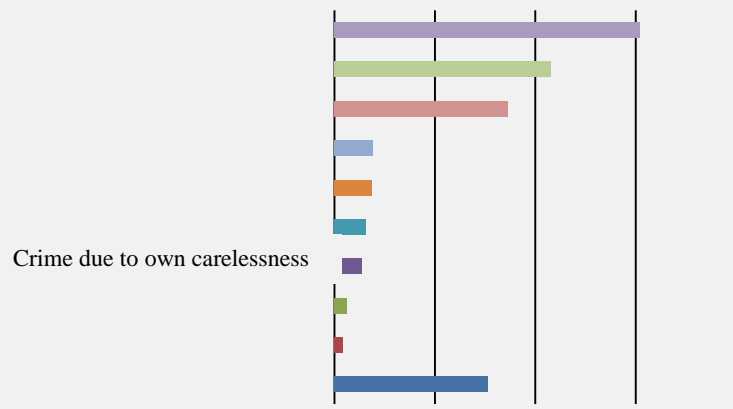


Table 8. Perceptions of crime trends in community.

Past Three Years	Greatly or Somewhat Decreased	Stayed the Same	Greatly or Somewhat Increased
2010	5.8%	46.6%	47.6%
2006	6.7%	44.3%	49.0%
2004	6.5%	44.0%	49.5%
Next Three Years	Greatly or Somewhat Decrease	Stay the Same	Greatly or Somewhat Increase
2010	5.5%	39.5%	55.1%
2006	5.9%	35.0%	59.1%
2004	5.7%	35.9%	58.4%

Table 9. Presence of gangs and associated problems by location (county and density).

Counties	Gang Presence	Gang Impact*	Gang Problem#	Graffiti Problem#	Drug Problem#	Violence Problem#
Salt Lake	52.4%	6.33	58.0%	72.8%	77.0%	49.0%
Utah	48.1%	5.43	49.2%	61.6%	84.5%	36.8%
Davis	44.4%	4.96	40.5%	51.0%	66.6%	29.4%
Weber	60.3%	6.31	63.8%	65.0%	80.4%	46.7%
Washington	57.1%	5.84	48.4%	51.7%	83.0%	47.8%
Cache	56.3%	5.48	51.3%	48.8%	76.9%	21.9%
All Other	38.1%	5.31	41.8%	58.7%	85.5%	33.8%
Population Density						
Urban/Metro	53.9%	5.97	55.6%	66.2%	78.5%	43.9%
Lower Density						
Urban	42.9%	5.28	40.1%	58.5%	81.6%	31.0%
Rural	30.2%	5.35	38.8%	51.7%	82.6%	31.5%
Overall	49.5%	5.84	51.7%	63.6%	79.3%	40.9%

* Gang impact ratings were only assessed for respondents reporting a gang presence in their community (0-10 range)

Percent of respondents indicating that gangs, graffiti/vandalism, illegal drugs, and violent crime are at least sometimes a problem in their communities (always, almost always, or sometimes a problem)

Figure 2. Perceptions of various criminal activities as associated with criminal gangs in the community.

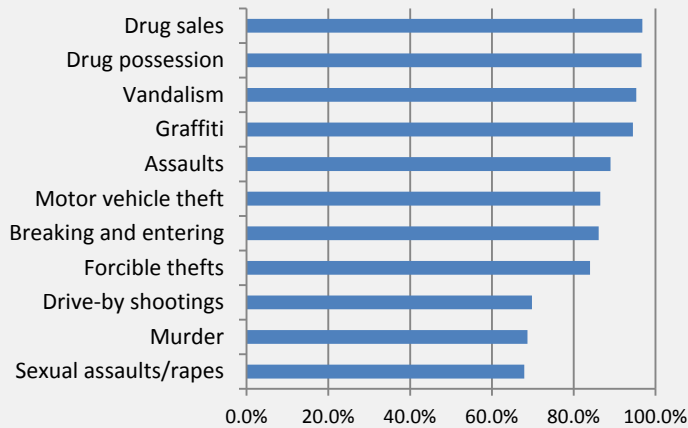


Table 10. Perceived gang presence in the community by victimization, and perceived involvement in victimization.

	Gang Presence	Gang-Involved?
Property Crime Victims	61.0%	13.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	75.7%	30.2%
Auto Burglary	64.7%	13.7%
Vandalism	63.6%	16.3%
Burglary	72.5%	11.5%
Larceny	57.2%	6.8%
Person Crime Victims	70.1%	11.0%
Robbery	68.8%	42.9%
Combined Assault	67.4%	7.3%
Threat of Violence	72.5%	8.4%
Sex Crime Victims	75.0%	-
Rape	88.9%	-
Sexual Assault	69.2%	-
All Victims*	61.1%	-
Non-Victims	42.1%	-

Note: Gang Presence indicates the respondent believes there is a gang presence in the community; Gang-Involved indicates the respondent had reason to believe the perpetrator was a gang member
 * Only traditional crimes listed above (no identity theft or stalking)

The Utah JAG SAA will conduct another crime victimization survey in the summer of 2013-14.