



MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Office of Justice Programs

The 2016 Minnesota Crime Victimization Survey

Final Report: September 2017

Funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics
Grant Number 2015-BJ-CX-K020

The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Executive Summary

The Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center, a part of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), administered a statewide survey of victimization in late 2016 for the first time since 2010. The mixed-mode survey collected data on experiences with crime victimization within the previous year, perceptions of safety and police effectiveness, and basic demographic information from 1,560 adults via mailed and web-based surveys. To ensure a representative sample with an adequate proportion of racial and ethnic minority respondents, households from majority non-white neighborhoods were over-sampled. The resulting sample, coupled with sample weights, provides a portrait similar to that of Minnesota residents as a whole.

Table 1 displays a summary of reported victimizations among the survey respondents. About 37 percent of all respondents to this survey reported victimization of any form included in the survey.

Table 1. Summary of Victimization Reports from the 2016 Minnesota Crime Victimization Survey (n = 1,560)

Victimization Types	Percent reporting at least one victimization event	Of victims, percent reporting repeat events	Percent that reported event to police ^a
Any Offense Victimization	37.2%	38.3%	29.9%
Property Offense Victimization	33.1%	34.0%	28.7%
Home Vandalism	5.4%	36.2%	64.6%
Home Burglary	5.8%	24.1%	58.0%
Car Vandalism/Break-In	10.7%	29.8%	34.6%
Fraudulent Account Access	17.7%	32.9%	10.4%
Misuse of Identifying Information	2.9%	33.5%	31.1%
Financial Scams	4.3%	-- ^b	7.0%
Person Offense Victimization	10.2%	79.1%	67.2%
Stalking	9.6%	38.3%	-- ^b
Domestic Violence	1.5%	97.3%	80.5%
Sexual Assault/No Penetration	1.3%	75.5%	9.5%
Sexual Assault w/Penetration	0.1%	100.0%	-- ^c
Robbery	0.3%	89.8%	94.6%
Assault	0.5%	58.0%	35.0%

a – Responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

b – Follow-up question was not asked for this victimization type

c – No respondents answered this question

Compared to the most recent Minnesota Crime Victimization Survey, self-reported victimization has remained stable or risen slightly for certain types of crime. Over this same period of time, most types of serious crimes have continued to decline since the 1990s, according to official crime data.

Of the respondents that reported victimization(s) in this survey, approximately 38 percent were victimized more than once, and a little less than 30 percent reported the most recent victimization event to the police. Only age, income, and geographic location were significantly associated with experiencing any form of victimization covered in this survey. The youngest respondents (ages 18 to 24), the highest-income respondents (\$100,000 per year or more), and Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area residents all had the highest rates of victimization.

Property offense victimization was the most common form of victimization reported in this survey, with one-third of respondents reporting at least one form of property offense victimization. Of those victims, 34 percent were victimized more than once within the year. More than 70 percent of these victimization events were *not* reported to the police. Of the specific types of property offenses included in this survey, fraudulent account access (e.g., unauthorized use of credit cards or bank accounts) was the most common form of victimization; approximately 18 percent of respondents reported at least one instance of fraudulent account access. Credit card/bank account fraud and victimization by a financial scam were least likely to be reported to the police. For all forms of property crime, rates of victimization varied significantly by age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, and geographic location.

About 10 percent of respondents were victims of person (violent) offenses. Victims of person offenses, more than victims of property offenses, were repeatedly victimized; nearly 80 percent of person victims reported that they were victimized more than once within the year. These offenses were also more likely to be reported to the police compared to property offenses; about 67 percent of person offenses were reported to the police. Because of low incidence of violent victimization, the rates could not be analyzed by demographic characteristics.

Most of the respondents to this survey who reported any form of victimization did not seek treatment for a mental or emotional health condition as a result of that victimization event(s), nor did most of the victimized respondents seek any sort of victim assistance. Most victimized respondents also did not think that they were victimized due to any personal characteristic (e.g., age, gender, or race).

Consistent with prior surveys, a majority of Minnesotans continue to report feeling safe in their neighborhoods. The following respondent characteristics were associated with the highest levels of perceived neighborhood safety:

- Younger age (ages 25 to 54)
- Male gender
- White/non-Hispanic race/ethnicity
- Long neighborhood tenure (5 years or more)
- Heterosexual orientation
- Higher income (\$60,000 or more)
- Residence outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area

A majority of Minnesotans also continue to have favorable attitudes toward their local police, reporting that police are effective at controlling local crime and responding to calls for help. The following respondent characteristics were associated with the highest levels of perceived police effectiveness:

- Older age (ages 65 and older)
- White/non-Hispanic race/ethnicity
- Long neighborhood tenure (5 years or more)
- Heterosexual orientation
- Residence outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area

Less than a third of survey respondents had any contact with police within the previous year. Whether they rated that contact as positive or negative depended on the reason for contact. Victims of crime, witnesses of crime, respondents reporting problems to police, and respondents involved in traffic stops generally rated their interactions with police as positive. Conversely, pedestrians stopped for questioning, respondents having vehicle issues, respondents who were arrested, and respondents who had a business or home alarm issue generally rated their interactions with police as negative. Whether respondents rated police contact as positive or negative also depended on certain personal characteristics. For certain types of police-respondent interactions, female respondents, white/non-Hispanic respondents, Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area respondents, and wealthier respondents generally rated their interactions with police as more positive.

More than a third of survey respondents reported that they had firearms in their homes. The following respondent characteristics were associated with having a firearm:

- Older age (ages 55 and older)
- Male gender
- White/non-Hispanic race/ethnicity
- Higher income (\$60,000 or more)
- Residence outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area

Of the 37 percent of respondents who did have firearms in their home, a little more than a third also had a conceal-and-carry permit. This figure is higher than in a previous survey, and is consistent with official statistics that show a growing number of permit holders in the state. Younger respondents (ages 18 to 34), male respondents, racial or ethnic minority respondents, and respondents with higher household incomes (\$100,000 or more) were more likely to hold a conceal-and-carry permit.

Overall, the results of this survey reveal that self-reported victimizations are not following the same pattern as official crime data. While crimes reported to law enforcement agencies continue to decline, self-reported victimizations have remained stable or have slightly increased, depending on the crime type. Moreover, despite Minnesotans' confidence in the police, some of the most common and most serious types of offenses do not come to the attention of police. Subsequent research should examine why so many crimes go unreported and how victims can be encouraged to report crimes and access resources they may need.

Introduction

In late 2016 and early 2017, the Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center (MNSAC) completed a statewide crime victimization survey that measured respondents' experiences with crime, perceptions of neighborhood safety, and attitudes toward police among a sample of Minnesota adults. Because Minnesota has not yet completed implementation of an incident-based crime reporting system, surveys such as this one are important for understanding the experiences and characteristics of crime victims, providing information on crime not reported to police, providing information not contained in official police records, and assessing crime trends. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) has tracked the victimization experiences of Americans since 1973. However, NCVS data are not available by region or at the state level. Thus, statewide crime victimization surveys such as this one can provide state-level data that the NCVS cannot.

Minnesota has administered six similar surveys in the past, with the most recent survey administered in 2010 (MNSAC, 2011). The current survey was revised since its last iteration in order to improve questions and to stay up-to-date with the most recent research. Moreover, the 2010 survey placed a special emphasis on domestic violence victimization, while the current survey does not. There are several questions that have remained consistent in this series of surveys, as well as questions consistent with the NCVS in order to allow for a year-to-year trend analysis and a comparison to national trends. However, a perfect comparison to previous Minnesota surveys and the NCVS is not possible given that there are variations in survey content (e.g., crime types included and question wording) and sampling methodology (e.g., the NCVS includes persons 12 years of age and older, while Minnesota surveys include only adults).

Based on feedback from the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey (MCVS) and previous drafts of the current survey, changes were made to the current survey, notably:

- i** The 2010 MCVS included two questions about domestic violence victimization: one question asked about domestic violence victimization within the previous year, and the other question asked about domestic violence victimization over the respondent's lifetime. The current survey includes only one question about domestic violence victimization within the previous year, and has fewer and different follow-up questions. The follow-up questions in the current survey are similar to the follow-up questions for other forms of violent victimization, with the exception of asking whether or not minor children were present during the domestic violence victimization event. The current survey does not ask about why victims did not contact law enforcement, or what specific actions they took in response to the domestic violence victimization event, as the previous survey did.
- i** The current survey asks whether certain victimization events occurred more than once within the previous year, but does not attempt to measure how many times an event occurred, as the

previous survey did. The current survey narrows the focus of follow-up questions to the most recent victimization event (if a certain type of victimization occurred more than once in the previous year). Referring only to the most recent victimization event, the current survey asks (1) whether or not the respondent contacted police, (2) for an estimate of monetary losses (for property offenses and financial information/identity theft crimes only), and (3) for the victim-perpetrator relationship (if known and only for financial/identity crimes and person/violent offenses).

-  The current survey added the household size and the number of minor children in the household to the basic demographic/background information questions.
-  The current survey asks a series of questions that attempt to measure stalking victimization (Question 10, items A through I) as the previous survey did, but the wording of the initial question, some of the specific items, and the follow-up questions have been altered to stay current with the most recent stalking victimization research. This change includes the addition of an item that asks about victimization by the non-consensual posting of sexually explicit photos or videos on the internet or other public forums (i.e., “revenge porn”). There are also additional follow-up questions that attempt to establish whether or not the individual stalking behaviors followed a pattern that is indicative of stalking.
-  The current survey includes an expanded number of victim-perpetrator relationship options for violent victimization event questions (not including domestic violence), including the addition of (1) a coworker, colleague, or supervisor; (2) a customer, client, or patient; and (3) other.
-  The current survey does not include questions about threatened violence (i.e., violence that was suggested but not actually carried out) or separate questions about violence that was committed without the use of a weapon and then again asked with the use of weapons (the previous survey included both). These questions about threatened violence could be confused with questions about violence that was actually committed. Similarly, separate questions about assault victimization without the use of a weapon and assault victimization with the use of a weapon could be confusing to respondents. Thus, the survey included questions only about assaults that were committed without or with the use of a weapon all in one question (Question 15).

The information in this report is a complement to the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) statistics, Minnesota’s official source of reported crime. The UCR is a crime reporting system administered nationally by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In Minnesota, UCR data are collected by local law enforcement and maintained by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). These records contain information on the most serious type of offenses (e.g., murder, rape, burglary) and many less serious offenses (e.g., simple assault, fraud, drug offenses) that are reported to or known by police. Because the UCR is based on crimes reported to law enforcement agencies, it does not contain information on crimes that do not come to the attention of law enforcement. With some exceptions, the UCR also does not include victim characteristics or victim-perpetrator

relationships. This survey includes information on several types of victimization events, regardless of whether or not they were reported to police. Moreover, the data produced by this survey include victim characteristics as well as victim-perpetrators relationships.

Methodology

The MNSAC contracted with the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) to complete the 2016 MCVS. The survey was conducted using a mixed-mode form of data collection (web-based and mailed paper surveys) on a sample stratified in such a way as to secure a disproportionately higher number of surveys from racial and ethnic minorities. The period of data collection was between October 12, 2016, and February 6, 2017. A total of 1,560 surveys were received by close of data collection, which exceeded the target number of 1,000 surveys.

Questionnaire Development

The 2016 MCVS was developed by the MNSAC based on the NCVS and adapted to reflect issues of immediate interest to the state of Minnesota. The WYSAC formatted the questionnaire into a scannable document and programmed it for online survey administration to enable the mixed mode of data collection envisioned for this project.

Mode of Contact and Mode of Data Collection

Initial contact with survey respondents was made in the form of a mailed letter sent via the United States Postal Service (USPS). The mode of data collection was mixed; survey respondents were given the option to complete the survey online or to respond by using the paper survey sent in the mail according to the survey administration protocol described below.

Sampling Frame, Sample Design, and Sample Size

The population of interest for this survey was the adult Minnesota population. The pool of potential respondents (i.e., the sampling frame) included all Minnesota households with mailable addresses contained in the delivery sequence file (DSF) maintained by the USPS. The project specifications called for a disproportionately high number of completed surveys—about 400 of the total target of 1,000—to be obtained from representatives of the racial/ethnic minorities living in the state. This

Survey Quick Facts

Survey Start and End Dates

October 12, 2016 to February 6, 2017

Mode of Data Collection

Mixed: Web-based and mailed paper surveys

Completed Surveys

1,560 Total; 472 web-based (30%); 1,088 mailed paper (70%); 417 from racial/ethnic minorities (27%)

Response Rates

Total sample: 25.6%; high density (50%+), non-white block groups: 23.1%; remainder block groups: 28.3%

Survey Length

Eight pages

Margins of Error

Statewide: ± 2.48 percentage points at 95% confidence
High density BGs: ± 4.79 percentage points at 95% confidence
Remainder BGs: ± 2.90 percentage points at 95% confidence

requirement called for the use of a two-strata probability sample. Stratum One was designed to include high-density, minority block groups (BGs), meaning BGs composed of 50 percent or greater non-white residents. Stratum Two included the remaining Minnesota BGs. The final sampling frame consisted of 207 BGs in Stratum One and 3,900 BGs in Stratum Two. Stratum One was oversampled to secure the desired number of completed surveys from racial/ethnic minorities. A total of 6,500 mailable addresses were drawn into the sample, including 3,500 from Stratum One and 3,000 from Stratum Two.¹ See Appendix A for more details regarding the stratum definitions.

Survey Administration

The final survey instrument was designed to fit on eight pages of a scannable document so that completed surveys could be scanned using optical mark recognition (OMR) technology, rather than manual entry into a database. By using scannable documents, manual data entry error was eliminated, significantly reducing the potential for data entry error. The necessary number of paper copies were printed commercially on heavier-weight paper, using two tabloid sheets folded into booklet format. At the same time, the questionnaire was programmed for online survey administration using Qualtrics software.

The data collection period ran from October 12, 2016, to February 6, 2017, during which time a total of four mailings were administered. The first three mailings went by the following protocol:

-  *First mailing:* A letter authored by the executive director of the Minnesota Office of Justice Programs was sent to all addresses drawn into the sample. The letter explained the purpose and importance of the survey and provided the link and a unique access code to the online version of the survey. A quasi-random, within-household selection of respondents was applied by instructing the adult household member with the next upcoming birthday to complete the survey.
-  *Second mailing:* The paper version of the survey was mailed to all households who had not responded online by that time. The cover letter once again explained the purpose and importance of the survey and provided the link and a unique access code to the online version of the survey. A postage paid return envelope was included.
-  *Third mailing:* A reminder letter soliciting participation was mailed to all households who had not yet completed the survey online or by paper. This letter again contained the link and unique access code to the online version of the survey.
-  The first three mailings went out in envelopes with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety's seal and return address.

¹ The sample of mailable addresses was purchased from the Marketing Systems Group, a national vendor specializing in the generation of scientific samples.

Before the final mailing was prepared, the response rates and number of completed surveys from each stratum were analyzed. These analyses revealed that the number of completed surveys would significantly exceed expectations, but the desired number of completed surveys from racial and ethnic minorities would not be reached. Thus, the fourth and final mailing, which included a replacement paper copy of the survey, was sent to all households in Stratum One (high-density, non-white blocks) who had not completed the survey by the time of the mailing. Mailed letters and surveys were also sent to households in Stratum Two that were flagged by the sample provider as potentially representing non-white households. A \$2 bill was included in the fourth mailing as a token of appreciation intended to increase the response rate. This mailing went out in envelopes with the WYSAC’s return address to minimize the likelihood of the mail piece being immediately discarded due to respondent recognition.

As a result of this final effort, the targeted number of completions from non-white households was not only reached, but exceeded with 417 completed surveys.

Response Rates and Margins of Error

A total of 1,560 surveys were obtained statewide. Of those completed surveys, nearly one-third (30 percent) were submitted via the web-based version. In terms of stratum, 750 surveys were completed from the non-white, high density stratum (Stratum One), including 345 non-white respondents. The remaining 811 surveys were completed by households in Stratum Two, including 72 non-white respondents. For the statewide data, a survey sample of 1,560 completions yields a margin of error of approximately ± 2.48 percentage points at 95 percent confidence. The above information is presented in more detail in Table 2.

Table 2. Response-rates and margins of error for the total sample and targeted strata

	Total	Stratum One	Stratum Two
Valid Address	6,500	3,500	3,000
Total Completes	1,561	750	811
Online Completes	472	184	288
Paper Completes	1,089	566	523
Total Non-White Completes	417	345	72
Valid Response Rate	25.6%	23.1%	28.3%
Non-White Ratio	26.7%	46.0%	8.9%
Margin of Error	± 2.48	± 4.79	± 2.90

Note: Stratum One includes high-density (50%+) non-white block groups, and Stratum Two includes the remainder of Minnesota block groups

Data Compilation and Weighting

At close of data collection, the data from the online platform were exported into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. At the same time, the paper surveys were scanned and verified and exported in the SPSS software. In all cases with apparent out-of-range values, the paper copies were revisited to verify the entries. The web- and paper-based survey files were then merged and checked for consistency, missing data, labeling, and other potential data-quality issues.

Ideally, a sample should exactly mirror the population it represents based on key demographic variables (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, sex). However, because the 2016 MCVS over-sampled majority non-white neighborhoods, the final sample consisted disproportionately of racial and ethnic minority respondents. That is, racial and ethnic minority groups accounted for larger proportions of the sample than what actually exists in the Minnesota adult population. While this overrepresentation was by design in order to allow for a more meaningful and accurate analysis of survey data for all racial and ethnic groups, the disproportionate amount of minority respondents could skew overall results. Certain age groups were also over- and underrepresented.

To correct for these imbalances, sample weights were constructed based on age, gender, stratum, and race/ethnicity. The purpose of weighting is to bring the overall sample distribution of those demographic variables in line with the actual population distribution of Minnesota. A sample weight is essentially an assigned value for how much each case should count in the overall sample. Respondents from over-represented groups have an assigned weight of less than one, and respondents from under-represented groups will have an assigned weight greater than one. Tables 3 and 4 display a breakdown of race and ethnic groups and age categories included in the final sample without and with sample weights and alongside estimates from the U.S. Census American Communities Survey's (ACS) 5-year estimates for comparison. Unless otherwise noted, weights have been used in all of the analyses presented in the results sections.

Table 3. Respondent race and ethnic categories based on the American Communities Survey and the 2016 Minnesota Crime Victimization Survey (with and without survey weights)

Race/Ethnicity Categories	U.S. Census ACS (5-year estimates)	MCVS Unweighted Data	MCVS Weighted data
White/Caucasian (non-Hispanic)	81.71%	72.73%	81.71%
Hispanic (any race)	5.00%	4.12%	5.00%
Black/African American (non-Hispanic)	5.42%	10.20%	5.42%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	4.42%	8.37%	4.42%
Other or multiple race (non-Hispanic)	3.45%	4.58%	3.45%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 4. Respondent age categories based on the U.S. Census American Communities Survey and the 2016 Minnesota Crime Victimization Survey (with and without survey weights)

Age Categories	U.S. Census ACS (5-year estimates)	MCVS Unweighted Data	MCVS Weighted data
Ages 18 to 24	12.21%	2.70%	12.21%
Ages 25 to 34	17.90%	13.98%	17.90%
Ages 35 to 44	16.21%	14.71%	16.21%
Ages 45 to 54	18.67%	15.96%	18.67%
Ages 55 to 64	16.80%	21.04%	16.80%
Ages 65 to 74	9.93%	18.93%	9.93%
Ages 75 plus	8.28%	12.66%	8.28%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Sample Description

Table 5 contains basic demographic information reported by the 1,560 respondents who completed the survey, presented without and with sample weights. Without weighting, the respondents in this sample were an average of 54.5 years old. This average was higher than the average age of Minnesotans according to the 2015 ACS, which was 37.9 years old. With weighting, the average age of this sample dropped slightly to 47.5 years of age. As for gender, a little more than half of the survey respondents were female (52 percent unweighted, 51 percent weighted), a little less than half were male (48 percent unweighted, 49 percent weighted), and very few respondents identified as transgender or of another uncategorized gender identity (less than 1 percent, unweighted and weighted).

Without sample weights, nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of the sample respondents were white/non-Hispanic, 11 percent were black or African American, 8 percent were Asian, 4 percent were white/Hispanic, 2 percent were American Indian, and the remaining 2 percent were in an uncategorized racial or ethnic group. These estimates reflect the over-sampling of minority-majority neighborhoods, showing a lower proportion of white/non-Hispanic respondents and higher proportions of minority groups than are actually present in Minnesota. With weighting, the racial and ethnic breakdown of this sample more closely resembles figures estimated by the 2015 ACS: 83 percent white/non-Hispanic, 6 percent black or African American, 4 percent Asian, 5 percent white/Hispanic, less than 1 percent American Indian, and 2 percent of other uncategorized racial or ethnic groups.

More than half of the sample respondents were married (52 percent unweighted, 55 percent weighted), followed by single or never married (21 percent unweighted, 25 percent weighted), divorced (13 percent unweighted, 10 percent weighted), widowed (9 percent unweighted, 5 percent weighted), and unmarried-cohabitating respondents (4 percent unweighted and weighted). A large majority of the respondents identified as heterosexual or straight (93 percent unweighted, 97 percent weighted), with smaller proportions identifying as gay or lesbian (3 percent unweighted, 1 percent weighted), bisexual (2 percent unweighted, less than 1 percent weighted), or as an “other” uncategorized sexual orientation (2 percent unweighted, 1 percent weighted).

More than two-thirds of the sample respondents live in a home that they own (67 percent unweighted, 70 percent weighted), and a large proportion have lived in the same neighborhood for five or more years (65 percent unweighted, 58 percent weighted). Referring to the weighted estimates, just under 60 percent of the respondents lived in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area,² with the remaining 40 percent residing in greater Minnesota. On average, the

² The seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area includes the following counties: Anoka, Dakota, Carver, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington.

respondents' households had 2.5 persons (including the respondent, all adults, and children), and less than one child (0.59 unweighted, 0.58 weighted).

A large majority of the respondents in this sample (73 percent total) have completed some form of post-secondary education. Referring only to the weighted estimates, 17 percent have completed a

Table 5. Minnesota crime victimization survey respondent demographic and background information, without (u) and with (w) sample weights (n = 1,560)

	u*	w**		u*	w**
Age			Sexual Orientation		
18 to 24	3%	12%	Heterosexual or straight	93%	97%
25 to 34	14%	18%	Gay or lesbian	3%	1%
35 to 44	15%	16%	Bisexual	2%	<1%
45 to 54	16%	19%	Other	2%	1%
55 to 64	21%	17%	Education		
65 to 74	19%	10%	No High School/GED diploma	6%	2%
75+	13%	8%	Has High School/GED diploma	14%	9%
Average age	54.5	47.5	Some post-secondary educ.	14%	17%
Gender			Technical/vocational degree	13%	11%
Male	48%	49%	Associate's degree	9%	9%
Female	52%	51%	Bachelor's degree	28%	35%
Transgender or other	<1%	<1%	Graduate degree	16%	18%
Race/Ethnicity			Total Household Income		
White/non-Hispanic	74%	83%	Less than \$20,000	17%	10%
Black/African American	11%	6%	\$20,000 to \$39,999	21%	17%
Asian	8%	4%	\$40,000 to \$59,999	17%	15%
White/Hispanic	4%	5%	\$60,000 to \$79,999	14%	15%
American Indian	2%	<1%	\$80,000 to \$99,999	11%	14%
Other	2%	2%	\$100,000 or more	20%	29%
Marital Status			Employment		
Married	52%	55%	Employed full-time	52%	64%
Single or never married	21%	25%	Employed part-time	10%	10%
Divorced	13%	10%	Unemployed and seeking	4%	3%
Widowed	9%	5%	Unemployed and not seeking	15%	11%
Unmarried-cohabitating	4%	4%	Full-time student	1%	1%
Home Ownership			Other	18%	11%
Respondent owns home	67%	70%	Household Size		
Respondent does not own home	33%	30%	Average total household size	2.54	2.50
Neighborhood Tenure			Average number of children 0-17	0.59	0.58
1 year or less	12%	17%	MSP Metro Area Residence		
More than 1 yr., less than 5 yrs.	23%	25%	Resides in metro area	75%	59%
5 years or more	65%	58%	Resides outside of metro area	25%	41%

*unweighted estimates; ** weighted estimates

Note: Not all percentages add up to 100% due to rounding

technical or vocational degree or certificate program, 9 percent hold an associate's degree, more than a third hold a bachelor's degree (35 percent), and 18 percent have completed a graduate degree. Referring again to the weighted estimates, more than half of the respondents in this sample reported total household incomes of \$60,000 per year or above. That includes 29 percent of respondents that reported total household incomes of \$100,000 per year or above. Of the remaining respondents that had total household incomes below \$60,000, 10 percent had household incomes below \$20,000 per year, 17 percent reported incomes between \$20,000 and under \$40,000 per year, and 15 percent had total household incomes between \$40,000 and just under \$60,000 per year.

Finally, turning to the employment status of the survey respondents, a majority of the respondents in this sample were employed full-time. Once again referring to the weighted estimates, 64 percent of the respondents were employed full-time, and 10 percent were employed part-time. Three percent of the respondents were unemployed and were seeking employment, while another 11 percent were unemployed but were not seeking employment. Only 1 percent of respondents reported that they were full-time students, and the remaining 11 percent of the sample had an employment status that did not fit into any of the above descriptions.

Survey Results – Crime Victimization

In this first section of results, the respondents’ experiences with victimization within the year leading up to the survey are reviewed. Respondents answered questions about six types of property and six types of person (violent) victimization.

Property Offense Victimization

Property offenses generally include non-violent crimes that involve the intentional destruction of property and thefts (e.g., burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, vandalism). The number of property crime arrests and reports has been declining nationally (FBI, 2017) and in Minnesota (BCA, 2017). In Minnesota, there were 117,534 property crimes known by law enforcement in 2016, which is a 13-percent decrease compared to the more than 134,000 property crimes known by law enforcement in 2010.

Personal Property Victimization

The first three forms of property crime victimization examined in the 2016 MCVS involve crimes of personal property: (1) home vandalism, (2) home burglary, (3) car vandalism or break-in. Respondents who answered “yes” to each type of victimization were also asked whether this type of

Table 6. Survey respondents reporting personal property crime victimization within previous 12 months

Survey Question (n = a/b & c)	a. Percent reporting at least one victimization event	b. Of victims, percent reporting repeat events	c. Percent that reported event to police ^a
Home Vandalism (n = 1,505/79)	5.4%	36.2%	64.6%
Home Burglary (n = 1,509/85)	5.8%	24.1%	58.0%
Car Vandalism/Break-In (n = 1,509/156)	10.7%	29.8%	34.6%
Summary of Personal Property Crime Victimization (n = 1,513/243)	16.0%	32.0%	47.3%

a – Responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

victimization occurred more than once within the previous year, and whether they reported the most recent victimization event to the police. A breakdown of the responses is displayed in Table 6.

Approximately 5 percent of respondents reported that their homes were vandalized or intentionally damaged at least once within the previous year, which is a drop from the 8 percent of respondents who reported vandalism in the 2010 survey (MNSAC, 2011). Of those respondents who experienced this type of victimization event in the 2016 MCVS, 36 percent experienced it more than once, and just under 65 percent reported the most recent event to the police.

Nearly 6 percent of 2016 MCVS respondents had their homes burglarized within the previous year, compared to 4 percent of 2010 survey respondents. This observed increase in burglaries among survey respondents is in contrast to the decrease in reported burglaries observed in the Minnesota UCR. There were just under 24,000 reported burglaries in 2010 and 18,464 reported burglaries in 2016, a 23-percent decrease (BCA, 2011, 2017). Of those 2016 MCVS respondents who were burglarized, nearly a quarter (24.1 percent) were burglarized more than once, and 58 percent reported the most recent burglary to the police.

The results in Table 6 also reveal that just under 11 percent of respondents had their vehicles vandalized or broken into within the previous year. Of that 11 percent of respondents, nearly 30 percent had this happen more than once within the previous year, and just over a third of those respondents (34.6 percent) reported the most recent event to the police. The 2010 survey asked respondents about thefts from inside motor vehicles (MNSAC, 2011), and did not ask about vehicle vandalism, making a survey-to-survey comparison difficult. Six percent of the 2010 survey respondents reported that something was stolen from inside their motor vehicles. Between 2010 and 2016, thefts from vehicles decreased by 41 percent according to each year's UCR (BCA, 2011, 2017).

The bottom of Table 6 provides a summary of property crime victimization at home among the respondents to this survey, indicating that 16 percent of all 2016 MCVS respondents experienced at least one form of victimization involving their personal property. That is compared to 14 percent of the 2010 MCVS respondents who experienced similar forms of property victimization (MNSAC, 2011). Caution should be used when comparing the 2010 and 2016 MCVS personal property victimization rates, given that the questions and sampling strategies were not identical. However, the survey questions did generally cover the same forms of victimization with the exception of motor vehicle theft, which was not included in the 2016 MCVS. Thus, it is interesting to note that the overall rate of self-reported home-property crime victimization increased by 1.4 percent between 2010 and 2016, even after omitting motor vehicle theft in the more recent survey.

Also displayed at the bottom of Table 6 is the fact that just under a third of 2016 MCVS personal property crime victims were victimized more than once, and a little under half (47.3 percent) reported their most recent victimization events to the police.

Table 7. Monetary losses by home-property victimization event type^a

Estimated monetary losses	Property victimization type		
	Home vandalism/damage (n = 82)	Home burglary (n = 87)	Car vandalism/theft (n = 161)
No monetary loss	15.6%	13.2%	21.5%
Less than \$10	10.0%	3.8%	9.8%
\$10 to \$49	11.3%	9.1%	9.0%
\$50 to \$199	17.7%	42.4%	19.4%
\$200 to \$499	25.9%	3.2%	18.1%
\$500 to \$999	7.9%	17.3%	10.3%
\$1,000 to \$1,999	1.5%	0.7%	5.3%
\$2,000 or more	10.1%	10.3%	6.6%

^a – Responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

Monetary Losses from Personal Property Crime Victimization

Victims of home vandalism, burglary, and/or car vandalism/break-ins were asked to estimate their total monetary losses from the most recent victimization event, not including losses that were covered by insurance. The response breakdowns to these follow-up questions are displayed in Table 7. Approximately 16 percent of home vandalism victims did not experience any monetary loss, and the modal category of loss ranged from \$200 to \$499 (25.9 percent of home vandalism victims). Just over 10 percent of home vandalism victims lost \$2,000 or more as a result of home vandalism.

The largest percentage of home burglary victims had losses of \$50 to \$199 (42.4 percent of home burglary victims), and a little more than 10 percent experienced losses of \$2,000 or more. About 13 percent of burglary victims reported no monetary loss.

The most frequent response among car vandalism or theft victims was \$0 (no monetary loss; 21.5 percent of victims). Approximately 38 percent of car vandalism/theft victims lost anywhere from \$50 to \$499 as a result of the victimization, and less than 7 percent lost \$2000 or more.

Personal Property Crime Victimization by Select Demographic Characteristics

To assess whether or not the above forms of property victimization are more prevalent among certain demographic groups, a series of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and independent samples *t*-tests were conducted. The ANOVAs were conducted for demographic characteristics with more than two categories (e.g., age and race/ethnicity), while the independent samples *t*-tests were conducted for demographic characteristics with only two categories (e.g., gender, sexual orientation). The results of these analyses are displayed in Table 8, and the *F*-ratio or *t*-statistic values are displayed with each demographic category. Significant *F*-ratio or *t*-statistic values (denoted by one to three asterisks [*] depending on the level of significance) indicate whether or not each form of property victimization varied significantly between groups. In other words, statistical significance

Table 8. One-way analysis of variance and independent samples *t*-test results: Property crime victimization at home by select demographic characteristics

Demographic Groups	Home Vandalism/Damage	Burglary	Car Vandalism/Theft
<i>Age Groups</i>			
18 to 24	7.6%	7.8%	3.2
25 to 34	4.5%	9.3%	11.7
35 to 44	2.1%	3.4%	6.4
45 to 54	6.8%	8.6%	8.0
55 to 64	7.0%	2.9%	7.9
65 to 74	6.1%	2.4%	4.6
75+	2.1%	2.0%	3.6
<i>F</i> -ratio	2.077*	4.047***	19.310***
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	5.2%	3.3%	13.0%
Female	5.6%	7.9%	7.9%
<i>t</i> -statistic	-0.299	-3.919***	3.240***
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>			
White/non-Hispanic	6.2%	4.4%	11.4%
Black/African American	2.8%	14.7%	2.4%
Asian	2.4%	7.4%	13.8%
White/Hispanic	<1%	12.0%	7.5%
American Indian	2.7%	1.8%	2.9%
Other	<1%	29.1%	6.5%
<i>F</i> -ratio	1.542	9.088***	1.842
<i>Total Household Income</i>			
Less than \$20,000	3.5%	7.9%	9.2
\$20,000 to \$59,000	7.2%	7.4%	12.6
\$60,000 to \$99,000	4.6%	5.1%	8.5
\$100,000 or more	5.6%	4.6%	11.6
<i>F</i> -ratio	1.351	1.481	1.477
<i>Metro Area Residence</i>			
Resides in metro area	6.7%	8.2%	11.4%
Resides outside of metro area	3.6%	2.2%	9.6%
<i>t</i> -statistic	-2.599**	-4.927***	-1.136

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

indicates that the different demographic groups had different rates of property crime victimization. Before reviewing the results displayed in Table 8, it is important to note that breaking out property crime victimization rates by demographic characteristics may be superfluous, given that households may contain other individuals from a variety of demographic groups (e.g., ages, genders, and races/ethnicities). Property crime victimization often affects entire households and not just individuals. Nevertheless, all three forms of property crime victimization varied significantly by age. Respondents ages 18 to 24 reported the highest rate of home vandalism (7.6 percent of respondents), followed by ages 55 to 64 (7 percent), and ages 45 to 54 (6.8 percent). Respondents ages 25 to 34 reported the highest rate of home burglary (9.3 percent), followed by ages 45 to 54 (8.6 percent), and ages 18 to 24 (7.8 percent). As for car vandalism and thefts, respondents ages 25 to 34 had by far the highest rate of victimization, with just under 12 percent reporting this type of victimization.

Identity Theft Victimization

The next two forms of property crime victimization included in the 2016 MCVS were (1) unauthorized use or attempted use of the respondent’s existing financial accounts (e.g., credit cards, debit cards, and bank accounts), and (2) the unauthorized use or attempted use of the respondent’s personal identifying information. These crimes are commonly referred to as identity theft.

Table 9. Survey respondents reporting identity theft victimization within the previous 12 months

Survey Question (n = a/b & c)	a. Percent reporting at least one victimization event	b. Of victims, percent reporting repeat events	c. Percent that reported event to police^a
Fraudulent Account Access (n = 1,512/256)	17.7%	32.9%	10.4%
Misuse of Identifying Information (n = 1,514/42)	2.9%	33.5%	31.1%
<i>Percent of sample reporting at least one of the above victimization events. (n = 1,516/277)</i>	19.1%	32.3%	12.5%

a – Responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

Referring to Table 9, nearly 18 percent of the current survey’s respondents experienced unauthorized access to their existing financial accounts within the previous 12 months. That is compared to 9 percent of the 2010 MCVS respondents (MNSAC, 2011). Keeping in mind differences in question wording and sampling methodology, both of this year’s rates are higher than the 2014 NCVS (the most recent year for which results are available), which found that 3 percent of

respondents experienced misuse of an existing credit card, 3 percent experienced misuse of an existing bank account, and 1 percent experienced misuse of some other type of existing financial account (Harrell, 2015). Even after combining these three separate rates, the resulting rate would still be lower than what was found in Minnesota.

Almost a third of the 2016 MCVS respondents who experienced fraudulent financial account access had this happen more than once within the year, and only 10 percent reported the most recent victimization event to the police. Thus, the vast majority of these events go unreported. Jumping to Table 10 regarding monetary loss, approximately 74 percent of respondents

Table 10. Monetary losses from fraudulent financial account access (n = 266)

Estimated monetary losses	Percent reporting losses
No monetary loss	73.8%
Less than \$10	1.0%
\$10 to \$49	2.7%
\$50 to \$199	8.1%
\$200 to \$499	4.5%
\$500 to \$999	4.2%
\$1,000 to \$1,999	2.8%
\$2,000 or more	2.8%

Note: Responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

Table 11. How stolen identifying information was used or attempted to be used (n = 44)

Fraudulent Identity Use	Percent Reporting
Opened new financial accounts (like bank accounts, credit cards, loans, etc.)	33.8%
Opened new utility accounts (like telephone/cellular telephone, electricity, etc.)	1.5%
Obtained new government-issued forms of identification (like a driver's license, passport, etc.)	4.7%
Applied for government benefits	0.9%
Applied for rental housing	1.2%
Obtained or pay for medical services	4.4%
Filed fraudulent state and/or federal tax returns	21.2%
Provided false identifying information to police or criminal courts	3.6%
Applied for a job	1.4%
Another use not mentioned above	39.4%

Note: Percentages may exceed 100% as respondents could identify more than one category; responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

who experienced this type of victimization did not experience any monetary loss, which may explain why this type of victimization often goes unreported.

Moving on to the misuse of identifying information, the 2016 MCVS found that 3 percent of respondents experienced some form of attempted or actual misuse of identifying information (Table 9). This figure represents a 1-percent increase compared to the 2010 MCVS (MNSAC, 2011). Again, keeping in mind differences in question wording and sampling methodology, these rates are higher than the less than 1 percent of 2014 NCVS respondents who reported the same (Harrell, 2015).

One third of the 2016 MCVS respondents who had their identifying information misused had this happen more than once within the previous 12 months, and just under a third reported the most recent victimization incident to the police.

Table 12. Suspected perpetrator(s) of fraudulent crime victimization event as reported by respondent

Perpetrator Description	Fraudulent financial account access (n = 267)	Misuse of identifying information (n = 49)
A current or former spouse or non-marital partner, such as a dating partner, boyfriend, or girlfriend	0.0%	0.0%
A family member other than spouse	1.2%	3.1%
A friend, neighbor or casual acquaintance	0.4%	16.4%
Someone at a private or government organization that had my personal information	n/a	0.2%
A person or business that provided a direct service to you	7.9%	3.8%
A stranger	5.4%	40.8%
Don't know/Not sure	43.4%	46.1%

Note: Percentages may exceed 100% as respondents could identify more than one category; responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

Table 11 displays how stolen identifying information was used, according to the respondents who experienced this type of victimization. The modal response was that identifying information was used to open new financial accounts (e.g., bank accounts, credit cards; 33.8 percent of victims). The second largest response category was that information was used to file fraudulent tax returns, which accounted for 21.2 percent of victims. Stolen identifying information was also used to open new utility accounts (1.5 percent), obtain government-issued identification (4.7 percent), and pay for medical services (4.4 percent), among other uses.

The bottom of Table 9 displays a summary of identity theft victimization among the 2016 MCVS respondents. Nearly 20 percent of respondents experienced one or both of these forms of victimization within the previous year. This figure is significantly higher than the 2014 NCVS, which estimated that 7 percent of U.S. residents age 16 or higher experienced this type of victimization (Harrell, 2015).

About one third of the 2016 MCVS identity theft victims were victimized more than once within the year. The vast majority of these victimizations go unreported to the police (87.5 percent). The 2014 NCVS also found that most of these victimization events (92 percent) go unreported to the police (Harrell, 2015). These crimes may go unreported because victims do not know who the perpetrators are. According to the results displayed in Table 12, a large percentage of identity theft victims do not know or are not sure who committed these crimes (43 to 46 percent).

Identity Theft Victimization by Demographic Characteristics

The ANOVA and *t*-test results displayed in Table 13 indicate whether or not identity theft victimization varies by certain demographic characteristics. Starting at the top, both forms of identity theft varied significantly by age. Respondents in the ages 45 to 54 category reported the highest rate of fraudulent account access (23.6 percent), followed closely by ages 55 to 64 (22.6 percent). Respondents in the oldest age category had the lowest rate of fraudulent account access (7.9 percent), followed closely by respondents in the youngest age category (18 to 24; 8.4 percent). As for misuse of identifying information, respondents ages 45 to 54 had the highest rate of victimization (8.3 percent), while none of the respondents in the youngest category reported this form of victimization.

Identity theft victimization did not vary significantly by gender, but both forms of identity theft did vary by race/ethnicity. American Indian respondents reported the highest rate of fraudulent financial account access (25.2 percent), followed closely by Asian respondents (24.5 percent). Black and African American respondents reported the lowest rate of fraudulent account access (4.2 percent). The “other” category of race and ethnicity had the highest rate of misuse of identifying information (14 percent), and Asian respondents had the lowest rate, with just 1 percent reporting this type of victimization.

Table 13. One-way analysis of variance and independent samples *t*-test results: Identity theft victimization by select demographic characteristics

Demographic Groups	Fraudulent financial account access	Misuse of personal information
<i>Age Groups</i>		
18 to 24	8.4%	0.0%
25 to 34	17.5%	<1%
35 to 44	17.5%	2.5%
45 to 54	23.6%	8.3%
55 to 64	22.6%	3.4%
65 to 74	17.9%	2.5%
75+	7.9%	2.5%
<i>F</i> -ratio	4.958***	6.882***
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	17.1%	3.3%
Female	18.2%	2.6%
<i>t</i> -statistic	-0.545	0.782
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>		
White/non-Hispanic	18.4%	2.6%
Black/African American	4.2%	2.2%
Asian	24.5%	1.0%
White/Hispanic	12.6%	8.5%
American Indian	25.2%	1.4%
Other	14.4%	14.0%
<i>F</i> -ratio	3.000**	3.768**
<i>Total Household Income</i>		
Less than \$20,000	5.9%	4.6%
\$20,000 to \$59,000	13.4%	2.4%
\$60,000 to \$99,000	19.3%	1.9%
\$100,000 or more	25.2%	4.8%
<i>F</i> -ratio	12.036***	2.581*
<i>Metro Area Residence</i>		
Resides in metro area	18.2%	4.6%
Resides outside of metro area	16.9%	<1%
<i>t</i> -statistic	-0.663	-4.622***

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

Identity theft also varied significantly by household income, with rates of victimization increasing along with income. Respondents in the highest income bracket (\$100,000 or more) had the highest rate of fraudulent account access (25.2 percent), while respondents in the lowest income bracket (less than \$20,000/year) had the lowest rate of victimization (5.9 percent). As for misuse of identifying information, respondents in the highest and lowest income brackets reported the highest rates of victimization (4.8 and 4.6 percent, respectively). Finally, fraudulent account access did not vary significantly by region, but misuse of identifying information did. Approximately 5 percent of metropolitan area residents reported this type of victimization, compared to less than 1 percent of residents outside of the metropolitan area.

Financial Scams

The last form of property crime victimization measured in the 2016 MCVS included common financial scams, whereby victims are duped into giving money to fraudsters under false pretenses. The full list of scams and survey results are displayed in Table 14. While the prevalence of all of these scams is low among the respondents to this survey, the most common type of scam victimization in this sample is paying for services not received (2.2 percent of respondents), followed closely by paying for products not received (1.8 percent of respondents). The other five forms of scams were reported by less than 1 percent of respondents, and these included: making advanced payments for counterfeit or fraudulent checks or cashier's checks (0.1 percent); contributing money to a phony charitable organization, cause, or fundraising effort (0.6 percent); investing money into a phony or fraudulent investment fund (0.5 percent); paying money to enter a phony or fraudulent lottery, sweepstakes, or raffle (0.3 percent); and giving money to a phony romantic interest that the respondent never met in person (no respondents).

Of those respondents who were victimized by the above listed scams, about 7 percent reported the scam(s) to the police.

Table 14. Percent of respondents reporting victimization by financial scams (n = 1,526)

Scam Type	Percent reporting victimization
Respondent was misled into paying for services that were never completed and/or never planned to be completed	2.2%
Respondent was intentionally misled into paying for products that were never sent and/or never received	1.8%
Respondent made advanced payments for counterfeit or fraudulent checks or cashier's checks	0.1%
Respondent contributed money to a phony charitable organization, cause, or fundraising effort	0.6%
Respondent invested money in a phony or fraudulent investment fund	0.5%
Respondent paid to enter a phony or fraudulent lottery, sweepstakes, or raffle	0.3%
Respondent gave money to a phony romantic interest that you never met in person	0.0%
<i>Percent who reported any of the above scam victimization events to police (n = 66)</i>	6.9%

Person Offense Victimization

Person offenses are crimes that involve actual or threatened violence, force, fear, and/or intimidation. These offenses are among the most serious forms of victimization, and generally account for a smaller proportion of all offenses. Between 2010 and 2016, the number of reported serious violent offenses increased from 12,661 to 13,407, which is a nearly 6-percent increase (BCA, 2011; 2017). It is important to note that the 2016 figure includes human trafficking offenses and the 2010 figure does not. However, human trafficking offenses do not account for most of that increase.

Because of the low prevalence of person offense victimizations in this sample, results are not broken down by demographic characteristics.

Stalking

Stalking is a difficult crime to measure via survey, because it involves behaviors that on their own may not be illegal and can be perceived as non-threatening, but when committed multiple times as part of a pattern by the same person, can be threatening and dangerous for victims. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, stalking is defined as “a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear” (Catalano, 2012, p. 1). To measure stalking victimization, a measure similar to the one used in the NCVS Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS) was used. Respondents were first asked whether or not anyone has “frightened, concerned, or angered” them by engaging in individual behaviors that are commonly associated with stalking. These behaviors include unwanted and unsolicited phone calls, written communication, and photos. The full list of questions along with the results of these questions are displayed in Table 15. Respondents who answered affirmatively to any of these questions were then asked if one person committed more than one of the stalking behaviors, and whether the same person committed any of the stalking behaviors on more than one occasion. Answering yes to one or both of these questions indicates a pattern of behavior that is consistent with stalking victimization.

The receipt of unsolicited or unwanted written communication (e.g., letters, e-mails, and contact by social media) was the most commonly reported stalking-related activity, with 18 percent of respondents reporting this activity. Unsolicited written communication was followed by receipt of unwanted phone calls (15.1 percent of respondents) and unwanted photos (6.3 percent of respondents). Approximately 4 percent of respondents reported that someone posted information about them or spread rumors via the internet or other methods, and a similar proportion of respondents were approached at places where the other person had no reason to be.

Table 15. Percent of respondents reporting victimization by stalking behaviors (n = 1,523)

“In the past 12 months, has anyone frightened, concerned, or angered you in any of the following ways?”	Percent reporting victimization
Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang-up calls) or left voice messages	15.1%
Sent you unsolicited and unwanted letters, e-mails, text messages, instant messages, messages through websites like Facebook, Twitter, or other forms of written communication	17.6%
Sent you unsolicited and unwanted photos via regular mail, e-mail, text message, or through websites like Facebook, Twitter, or other forms of communication	6.3%
Secretly watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system (GPS) device	2.2%
Showed up or approached you at places, such as your home, school, workplace, or recreation place, even though he or she had no reason to be there and/or was not invited	3.6%
Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents that he or she knew you didn't want	0.6%
Posted information or spread rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word-of-mouth	3.8%
Distributed harmful or sexually explicit photos/videos of you on the Internet or in other public places without your permission	0.4%
Threatened to harm your cat, dog, or other pet	1.5%

New to this iteration of the survey, respondents were asked whether someone disseminated sexually explicit photos of the respondent in a public forum (e.g., the Internet, public places) without the respondent's consent. This behavior is commonly referred to as “revenge porn.” In 2016, Minnesota enacted a law that makes it a felony to distribute sexually explicit images without the subject's permission, joining a growing number of other states that have created laws targeting revenge porn. Less than 1 percent of 2016 MCVS respondents (n = 7) indicated that they had been victims of revenge porn within the previous year.

Table 16. Percent of stalking victims reporting patterned behavior by one perpetrator and whether or not perpetrator was a current or former romantic partner (n = 384)

	Percent reporting
a. The same person committed more than one of the stalking victimization activities	21.0%
b. The same person committed one or more of the stalking activities on more than one occasion	34.5%
Respondent answered affirmative to item a and/or b – indicating patterned stalking behavior by one individual	38.3%
<i>Individual committing patterned stalking behaviors could be identified as a current or former romantic partner^a (n =147)</i>	61.3%

a – A romantic partner could be defined as a current or former spouse, significant other, or other non-marital partner, such as a dating partner (including a first date), boyfriend, or girlfriend

The results displayed in Table 16 indicate whether or not the individual activities reported above fall into a pattern indicative of stalking. About 25 percent of the total sample (n = 384) experienced at least one stalking-related activity within the previous year. Of those respondents, a total of 38.3 percent indicated that the same person committed more than one of these activities and/or the same person committed at least one of these activities on more than one occasion.

About 10 percent of the entire sample were victims of patterned stalking behaviors within the previous year. A majority of these stalking victims (61.3 percent) reported that the person committing these acts was a current or former romantic partner.

The current survey established whether or not the stalking behaviors fell into a specific pattern, while the previous survey did not. Moreover, some of the individual items are different from previous Minnesota surveys and national surveys. Thus, year-to-year and Minnesota-to-national

Table 17. Survey respondents reporting intimate partner violence within the previous 12 months

Victimization Type (n = a/b & c)	a. Percent reporting at least one victimization event	b. Of victims, percent reporting repeat events	c. Percent that reported event to police ^a
Domestic Violence Victimization (n = 1,494/22)	1.5%	97.3%	80.5%

a - Based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

b- No respondents answered this question

comparisons are tenuous. However, about 13 percent of 2010 MCVS respondents reported that they had experienced at least one form of stalking-related behavior, a slightly higher rate than the current year's survey (MNSAC, 2011). Both the current year's results and the 2010 results are higher than results from the most recent NCVS SVS stalking questionnaire, which are now more than 10 years old (Catalano, 2012). In 2006, the NCVS found that 1.5 percent of U.S. adults were victims of stalking.

Intimate Partner Violence

Table 17 displays the results of the question and follow-up questions measuring intimate partner violence.

One and a half percent of respondents (n = 22) reported that a current or former intimate partner physically assaulted them within the previous year. This rate is higher than the 1-percent rate reported in the 2010 survey (MNSAC, 2011). This rate is also greater than the less than 1 percent of 2015 NCVS respondents who reported intimate partner violence (Truman and Morgan, 2016).

Nearly all of the 2016 MCVS domestic violence victims (97.3 percent) reported that they were victimized more than once. A large majority of respondents victimized by intimate partner violence reported the most recent instance of violence to the police (80.5 percent). Seven percent of these victims sought medical attention for the most recent instance of violence (Figure 1a) and a little more than 70 percent of these victims reported that minor children witnessed the most recent violent episode (Figure 1b).

Figure 1a. Respondent sought medical attention for most recent domestic violence victimization within previous 12 months (n = 22)

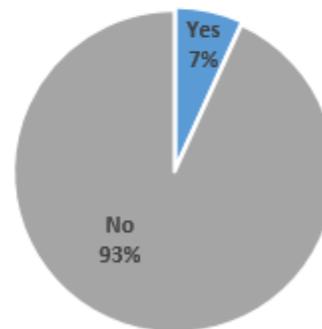
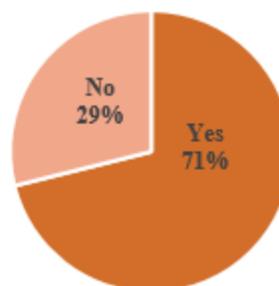


Figure 1b. One or more children age 0 to 17 witnessed most recent domestic violence victimization within previous 12 months (n = 22)



Sexual Violence Victimization

Respondents were asked about sexual violence victimization that did and did not involve penetration, and the results of these survey questions are displayed in Table 18. A little more than 1 percent of survey respondents reported that they were sexually assaulted without penetration within the previous year, which is about the same rate found in the 2010 MCVS (MNSAC, 2011). Three quarters of the 2016 victims reported that this happened more than once. Less than 10 percent of these sexual assault victims reported the most recent instance of sexual violence to the police. According to the results displayed in Table 19, most of these assaults were perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner (66.3 percent). A little more than 1 percent (1.2 percent) of these assaults were committed by a friend or casual acquaintance and less than 1 percent (0.4 percent) were committed by a stranger.

Table 18. Survey respondents reporting sexual assault victimization (without and with penetration) within the previous 12 months

Survey Question (n = a/b & c)	a. Percent reporting at least one victimization event	b. Of victims, percent reporting repeat events	c. Percent that reported event to police^a
Sexual Assault <i>without</i> Penetration (n = 1,504/19)	1.3%	75.5%	9.5%
Sexual Assault <i>with</i> Penetration (n = 1,506/2)	0.1%	100.0%	-- ^b

a - Based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

b- No respondents answered this question

Sexual violence that included penetration was less prevalent in this sample. Two survey respondents (0.1 percent) reported that they were sexually assaulted with penetration within the previous year, and both respondents experienced this more than once within that time. Neither of these respondents answered follow-up questions asking if they reported this violence to the police or if they know who committed these acts.

The rate of rape in the current survey is slightly lower than what was reported in the 2010 MCVS, which was 0.3 percent (MNSAC, 2011). However, it is important to note that the 2010 survey included attempted rape, while the current survey did not. According to official Minnesota statistics, between 2010 and 2016, the number of reported and known rapes increased by 4 percent (BCA, 2011; 2017).

The NCVS reports rape and sexual assault in one combined estimate. The 2015 NCVS found that about 0.2 percent of respondents were the victims of sexual assault and/or rape within the previous year. A majority of those victimization events consisted of attempted or threatened rape or other

forms of sexual assault that did not involve penetration. About 1.4 percent of 2016 MCVS respondents reported a sexual assault without penetration and/or with penetration. Notably, the Minnesota rate is higher than the national rate; however, caution should be used when comparing these estimates given differences in methodology between the two surveys.

Table 19. Suspected perpetrator of most recent sexual assault without penetration victimization event as reported by respondent (n = 19)

Perpetrator Description	Percent reporting
A current or former spouse, significant other, or non-marital partner such as a dating partner (including first date), boyfriend, or girlfriend	66.3%
A family member other than spouse	0.0%
A friend or casual acquaintance	1.2%
A stranger	0.4%
Don't know or not sure	0.0%

Non-Sexual Violence Victimization

The 2016 MCVS measured two forms of non-sexual violence: robbery and assault. Robbery is defined as taking money or property from someone using fear, intimidation, and/or force. Unlike burglary, robbery involves direct contact between the victim and perpetrator. Between 2010 and 2016, the number of reported or known robberies increased by 11 percent, from 3,363 robberies in 2010 to 3,725 in 2016 (BCA, 2011; 2017). Less than 1 percent of respondents (0.3 percent) to the 2016 MCVS reported that someone (other than a current or former intimate partner) took

Table 20. Survey respondents reporting robbery and assault victimization within the previous 12 months

Survey Question (n = a/b & c)	a. Percent reporting at least one victimization event	b. Of victims, percent reporting repeat events	c. Percent that reported event to police ^a
Robbery (n = 1,501/4)	0.3%	89.8%	94.6%
Assault <i>Not including domestic violence</i> (n = 1,504/8)	0.5%	58.0%	35.0%
<i>Percent of sample reporting at least one of the above victimization events.</i> (n = 1,506/12)	0.8%	69.0%	56.5%

a – Responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

something directly from them using force or violence within the previous year (Table 20). This rate is the same as what was found in the 2010 MCVS (MNSAC, 2011). A large majority of the 2016 MCVS robbery victims (89.8 percent) indicated that they were robbed more than once within the year, and most of these victims (94.6 percent) reported the most recent robbery incident to the police.

The present survey defines assault as physically harming another person with or without the use of a weapon, *not including* domestic violence (assault by a current or former intimate partner). The UCR has two categories of assault: aggravated assault and other assault. Aggravated assault is the felony level of assault, involving serious injury to the victim and/or the use of a weapon. Other, or simple, assault is the less serious form of assault. Between 2010 and 2016, the number of reported or known aggravated assaults in Minnesota stayed about the same, increasing by less than 1 percent, while the number of simple assaults decreased by 8 percent. The MCVS is unable to distinguish between simple and aggravated assaults experienced by respondents.

The 2016 MCVS found that less than 1 percent (0.5 percent) of respondents were physically attacked by someone other than a current or former intimate partner within the previous year (Table 20). The 2016 MCVS asked respondents about assault with or without the use of a weapon within a single question, while the 2010 survey asked two separate questions. The 2010 MCVS found that 1

Table 21. Suspected perpetrator(s) of violent victimization event as reported by respondent

Perpetrator Description	Robbery Victimization (n = 5)	Assault Victimization (n = 8)
A family member other than spouse	77.7%	21.3%
A friend, neighbor or casual acquaintance	79.6%	11.5%
A co-worker, colleague, or supervisor	0.0%	1.2%
A customer, client, or patient	0.0%	44.4%
A stranger	17.3%	13.0%
Other	2.3%	2.1%
Don't know/Not sure	1.2%	2.5%

Note: Percentages may exceed 100% as respondents could identify more than one category; based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

percent of respondents were assaulted without the use of a weapon, and 0.2 percent were assaulted with the use of a weapon (MNSAC, 2011).

More than half of 2016 assault victims (58 percent) were assaulted more than once within the year, and a little more than a third (35 percent) reported the most recent assault to the police.

In total, 0.8 percent of the total sample experienced at least one robbery and/or assault within the previous year, and just under 70 percent of these victims experienced at least one of these forms of violence more than once (Table 20). A majority (56.5 percent) of the most recent acts of violence were reported to the police.

Based on the results displayed in Table 21, victim-offender relationships differ between robberies and assaults. A large majority of robbery victims reported that the suspected perpetrator was a family member (other than a spouse; 77.7 percent) or a friend, neighbor or casual acquaintance (79.6 percent). The modal victim-offender relationship for assault victims was a customer, client, or patient (44.4 percent), followed by a family member other than a spouse (21.3 percent), and a stranger (13 percent).

A Summary of 2016 MCVS Victimization and Responses to Victimization

Referring to Table 22, about 37 percent of the current survey’s respondents reported at least one form of victimization, compared to 35 percent of 2010 MCVS respondents (MNSAC, 2011). Of the 2016 respondents who were victimized, 38.3 percent were victimized more than once, and about 30 percent reported their most recent victimization to the police. Property offense victimization is the

Table 22. Summary of Victimization Types from the 2016 Minnesota Crime Victimization Survey (n = 1,560) (n = 1,560)

Victimization Types (n = a/b & c)	a. Percent reporting at least one victimization event	b. Of victims, percent reporting repeat events	c. Percent that reported event to police^a
Property Offense Victimization (n = 1527/458)	33.1%	34.0%	28.7%
Person Offense Victimization (n = 1527/38)	10.2%	79.1%	67.2%
Any Offense Victimization (n = 1527/465)	37.2%	38.3%	29.9%

a – Responses based on most recent victimization event if multiple events occurred in previous 12 months

b – No respondents answered this question

Table 23. Characteristics of respondents reporting any form of victimization (n = 1,527)

	Percent Reporting Any Form of Victimization
<i>Age Groups</i>	
18 to 24	47.8%
25 to 34	33.3%
35 to 44	30.8%
45 to 54	43.8%
55 to 64	41.5%
65 to 74	36.1%
75+	22.0%
<i>F-ratio</i>	7.988***
<i>Gender</i>	
Male	37.5%
Female	36.5%
<i>t-statistic</i>	0.429
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	
White/non-Hispanic	37.5%
Black/African American	34.6%
Asian	39.0%
White/Hispanic	25.6%
American Indian	49.9%
Other	57.0%
<i>F-ratio</i>	2.149
<i>Neighborhood Tenure</i>	
1 year or less	37.9%
More than 1 yr., less than 5 yrs.	41.8%
5 years or more	35.3%
<i>F-ratio</i>	1.123
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>	
Heterosexual or straight	37.4%
Gay, lesbian, bisexual or other	31.5%
<i>t-statistic</i>	0.834
<i>Total Household Income</i>	
Less than \$20,000	22.4%
\$20,000 to \$59,000	37.5%
\$60,000 to \$99,000	35.6%
\$100,000 or more	45.0%
<i>F-ratio</i>	8.207***
<i>Metro Area Residence</i>	
Resides in metro area	41.4%
Resides outside of metro area	31.0%
<i>t-statistic</i>	-4.136***

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

most common type of victimization reported in this survey. Consistent with this finding, property offenses account for most of the offenses included in the UCR. While property offense victimization is more common, person offenses are more likely to be repeated and more likely to be reported to the police compared to property offenses.

To assess whether or not general rates of victimization were more prevalent among certain demographic groups, a series of ANOVA and independent samples *t*-tests were conducted. The results, displayed in Table 23, reveal that the risk of victimization varies significantly by age, household income, and geographic location. The youngest age group in this survey (ages 19 to 24) reported the highest rate of victimization (47.8 percent), as did the highest income group (\$100,000 per year or more; 45 percent) and respondents residing in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area (41.4 percent). Rates of overall victimization *did not* vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, neighborhood tenure, or sexual orientation.

Responses to Victimization

A series of questions were asked of survey respondents who reported at least one form of victimization in

Figure 2. Respondent received treatment for a mental or emotional health condition related to a victimization event(s) reported in survey (n = 499)

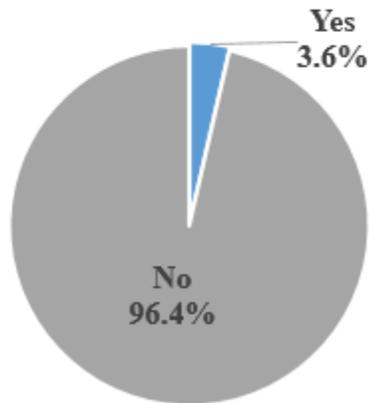
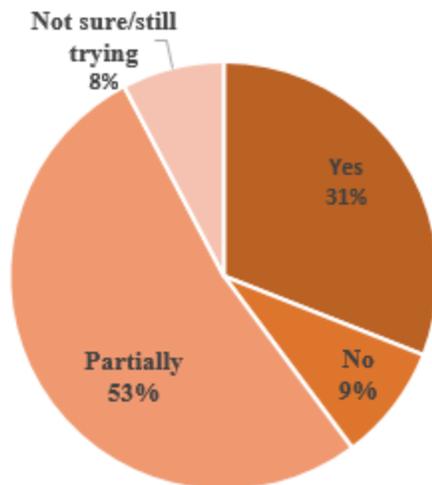


Figure 3. If victim did seek victim services, were services received? (n = 29)



any part of the survey. Most of these questions pertained to actions taken by the respondents as a result of the victimization event(s).

As displayed in Figure 2, a small percentage of the victims in this survey (3.6 percent) received treatment for a mental or emotional health condition related to the victimization event(s) reported in this survey. Six percent of the victim-respondents sought some form of victim assistance, including a temporary shelter, counseling services, or financial assistance (Figure 3a). Of those victims who sought services, 84 percent received services either fully or partially (Figure 3b). Nine percent of those victims did not receive the services they sought, and 8 percent were either unsure or were still trying to receive services.

Of the 94 percent of victim-respondents who did not try to obtain victim services, a majority (75.4 percent) did not seek services because they did not think they needed any services (Table 24). Among the other reasons victimized respondents did not seek services, about 3 percent did not know about any services that might be

available, and 2.8 percent had a prior bad experience with a victim assistance program. Less than 1 percent of victims did not seek services because they received services from elsewhere (0.6 percent), and a similar percentage did not have a way to call in or access services via the internet (0.5 percent). A little less than 6 percent of victims did not seek victim services for some other reason not listed in the question.

Respondents who experienced any form of victimization covered in this survey were asked whether they think they were targeted for victimization because of a personal characteristic, including gender, race, age, national origin, a disability (mental, physical, sensory), sexual orientation or gender

expression, or religion. The full list of characteristics and survey results are listed in Table 25. A majority of the victim-respondents (55 percent) did not think their victimization was motivated by any of these characteristics. Besides “none of the above,” the other most frequently occurring responses included the respondent’s gender (5.8 percent), race (3.3 percent), and age (1.8 percent).

Table 24. Reasons why victims did not seek services from victim assistance programs (n = 446)

Reasons for not seeking services	Percent reporting
Respondent did not need any services	75.4%
Respondent did not know about services that might be available	3.3%
Respondent had a prior bad experience with victim assistance programs	2.8%
Respondent received services elsewhere	0.6%
Respondent did not have a way to call in or access victim services on the internet	0.5%
Other reason not listed above	5.6%

Table 25. Victims’ perceptions of perpetrator motivation (n = 499)

“Do you believe the incident(s) was motivated by bias/prejudice related to your...”	Percent reporting
Gender	5.8%
Race	3.3%
Age	1.8%
National origin	0.7%
Mental disability	0.7%
Physical disability	0.7%
Sexual orientation	0.5%
Gender expression	0.1%
Religion	0.3%
Sensory disability	<.1%
None of the above	55.0%

Survey Results - Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety and Police Effectiveness

Despite slight increases in recent years, the rate of violent crime has fallen sharply nationally and in Minnesota since its peak in the 1990s (BCA, 2017; FBI, 2017). In fact, serious crime in Minnesota is the lowest it has been in 50 years, according to the most recent UCR (Mannix and Sinner, 2017).³ The public’s perception of crime and safety, however, has not always followed actual crime rates. Since the early 2000s, a majority of surveyed Americans have reported that crime is worse in the current year than the year before (Gallup, 2016). With few exceptions, crime has generally fallen in each subsequent year. Similarly, a 2016 Pew Research Center Survey found that 57 percent of surveyed registered voters thought that crime was worse in 2016 compared to 2008, when in fact rates of property and violent crime are significantly down between those years (Gramlich, 2017; Pew Research Center, 2016a).

Even though Americans generally seem to think that crime is a worsening problem, they still have confidence in the police. A 2016 Pew Research Center poll found that more than three quarters of surveyed Americans (77 percent) either had “a lot” or “some” confidence in their local police departments (Pew Research Center, 2016b).

Table 26. Response breakdowns for perceptions of neighborhood safety and police effectiveness (n = 1,526)

<i>Neighborhood Safety</i>	Responses				
	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>
I feel safe in my neighborhood.	1%	4%	7%	48%	41%
I feel safe walking around in my neighborhood at night	4%	9%	19%	40%	28%
Fear of crime prevents me from doing what I would like to do in my neighborhood. [<i>Reverse-Coded</i>] ^a	3%	7%	10%	40%	41%
<i>Police Effectiveness</i>					
I think my local police department is effective at controlling crime in my neighborhood.	3%	6%	30%	47%	13%
I think my local police department is effective at responding to calls for police help in my neighborhood.	3%	3%	26%	47%	21%
<i>Police Presence</i>					
I often observe police patrolling my neighborhood	16%	27%	24%	28%	5%

a - Responses to this statement were recoded so that disagree statements equal agree statements and vice versa; coding of neutral statements remained the same.

³ “Serious crime” refers to UCR Part I crimes, which include the following: criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, and human trafficking (sex and labor).

To assess perceptions of neighborhood safety, crime, and police effectiveness in Minnesota, respondents to the survey were asked to agree or disagree with a series of six statements: Three statements concerned feelings of neighborhood safety and perceptions of crime, two statements pertained to perceptions of police effectiveness, and one statement measured how often respondents observed police patrolling in their neighborhoods over the previous year. These statements and the corresponding response patterns are displayed in Table 26.

Large majorities of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the provided statements, indicating that respondents generally felt safe in their neighborhoods over the previous year, and they felt that police were effective at controlling and responding to crime in their neighborhoods over the same period of time. For example, 89 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “I feel safe in my neighborhood.” More than 80 percent of respondents did not think that fear of crime prevented them from doing what they would like to do in their neighborhoods. Sixty-eight percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “I think my local police department is effective at responding to calls for police help in my neighborhood.”

The response pattern for whether or not respondents observed police patrolling their neighborhoods was more mixed. Based on “strongly disagree” and “disagree” responses, a larger proportion of respondents indicated that they *did not* observe police patrolling in their neighborhoods (43 percent). That is compared to the 33 percent of respondents who *did* observe police patrols (based on “strongly agree” and “agree” responses combined). Twenty-four percent of respondents provided a neutral response to this statement.

These results are consistent with the 2010 MCVS, which found that 93 percent of respondents always or almost always felt safe in their neighborhoods (MNSAC, 2011). Only 9 percent of the 2010 survey respondents reported that crime is always or almost always a problem in their neighborhoods. Different survey questions were used to gauge perceptions of neighborhood safety between the 2010 and 2016 MCVS, but the overall response patterns from both survey years indicate that Minnesotans generally and consistently feel safe and are not usually fearful of crime in their neighborhoods. As for police effectiveness, about 80 percent of respondents to the 2010 MCVS thought that police were readily available when respondents needed them, and 78 percent thought that just the right amount of police patrols were observed in their neighborhoods. Again, while it is difficult to make precise year-to-year comparisons given that different questions were used between the 2010 and 2016 MCVS, it appears that a consistent majority of Minnesota residents have favorable attitudes toward the police.

The Relationship between Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety and Attitudes toward Police

To assess whether or not feelings of neighborhood safety and police effectiveness are associated, simple bivariate correlation analyses between each of the six neighborhood safety and police effectiveness statements were conducted. The purpose of these analyses is to find whether or not these measures are associated. That is, as perceptions of neighborhood safety increase, do perceptions of police effectiveness also increase (a positive association) or do they decrease (a negative association)? The results displayed in Table 27 include Pearson's r correlation coefficients, which indicate the strength and direction of these relationships. Generally, correlation coefficients between absolute values of 0.00 and 0.39 indicate weak correlations, 0.40 to 0.59 indicate moderate correlations, and 0.60 to 1.00 indicate strong correlations. Associations above zero indicate positive correlations and associations below zero indicate negative correlations.

As expected, correlations between the statements reflecting neighborhood safety were positive, moderate to strong in size, and statistically significant (ranging from 0.43 to 0.75, all $p < 0.001$). For example, the correlation coefficient between the statements "I feel safe in my neighborhood" and "I feel safe walking around my neighborhood at night" was 0.75 ($p < 0.001$), indicating a strong, positive relationship. In other words, respondents who indicated that they felt safe in their neighborhoods were also likely to indicate that they felt safe walking around their neighborhoods at night.

Next, turning to the correlation between the two police effectiveness statements displayed in Table 27 (items 4 and 5), the correlation was positive, strong, and statistically significant, as expected ($r = 0.71$, $p < 0.001$). That is, respondents who indicated that their local police departments were effective at controlling crime were also likely to indicate that their local police departments were effective at responding to calls for help.

The correlations between responses to the neighborhood safety and police effectiveness statements were mostly weak in size, but all positive and significant. The Pearson's r coefficients ranged in size from 0.14 to 0.44, with all but one coefficient under 0.39 ($p < 0.001$ for all). Generally, these correlations indicate that respondents who felt safe in their neighborhoods were also somewhat likely to give a favorable rating to their local police departments.

Table 27. Pearson’s r correlation coefficients between neighborhood safety and perceptions of police measures (n = 1,526)

<i>Measures</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	1.00				
2. I feel safe walking around in my neighborhood at night.	0.75***	1.00			
3. Fear of crime prevents me from doing what I would like to do in my neighborhood. [<i>Reverse-Coded</i>] ^a	0.50***	0.43***	1.00		
4. I think my local police department is effective at controlling crime in my neighborhood.	0.44***	0.35***	0.18***	1.00	
5. I think my local police department is effective at responding to calls for police help in my neighborhood.	0.32***	0.26***	0.14***	0.71***	1.00
6. I often observe police patrolling my neighborhood.	0.01	-0.01	-0.12***	0.33***	0.25***

*** $p < 0.001$

a. Responses to this statement were recoded so that disagree statements equal agree statements and vice versa; coding of neutral statements remained the same.

The correlation coefficients between the statement “I often observe police patrolling my neighborhood” and the other five statements about neighborhood safety and police effectiveness are displayed in the bottom line of Table 27. Overall, these relationships are weak in size and some are nonsignificant. The correlations between observing police patrols and reporting feeling safe in the neighborhood and feeling safe walking around at night are close to zero (0.01 and -0.01, respectively; $p > 0.05$ for both). Thus, observing police patrols and feelings of neighborhood safety do not follow a consistent pattern, and may be unrelated. The relationship between observing patrols and whether or not crime prevents respondents from doing what they want in their neighborhoods is negative and weak in size, but significant ($r = -0.12, p < 0.001$). This correlation suggests that an increase in police presence makes people slightly less comfortable doing what they would like to do in their neighborhoods. That is not to say that police patrols have a direct impact on resident behaviors; an increase in police patrols may be indicative of more neighborhood crime, which in turn could prevent neighborhood residents from doing what they would like to do in their neighborhoods.

The correlation coefficients between observing police patrols and the two statements on police effectiveness are both positive, ranging in size from 0.25 to 0.33, and statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). These results suggest that as neighborhood residents observed more police patrols, they were also somewhat more likely to perceive their local police as effective and responsive.

Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety and Police Effectiveness by Select Demographic Characteristics

A factor analysis of individual response patterns to these six statements revealed that the three neighborhood safety and two police effectiveness statements loaded strongly on two separate

dimensions.⁴ That is to say that three neighborhood safety and two police effectiveness statements follow a consistent theme that represents an underlying variable for each set of statements. Observations of police patrols did not load well on either dimension. Based on this factor analysis, as well as the moderate to strong correlations displayed in Table 27, two separate summative indices were created: (1) average perceptions of neighborhood safety, and (2) average perceptions of police effectiveness.

With these two variables created, a series of ANOVA and independent samples *t*-tests were conducted to examine whether or not the average scores on these two indices varied significantly by different demographic characteristics. The results of these analyses are displayed in Table 28. Significant *F*-ratio or *t*-statistic values indicate that the average scores varied significantly between groups. In other words, statistical significance indicates that the different demographic groups being tested likely have different average index scores.

Starting at the top of Table 28, overall sample averages for each of the two measures are displayed. On an index that ranged from 3 to 15, with lower scores indicating lower levels of neighborhood safety, the average respondent score on the neighborhood safety index was 12.11. On an index ranging from 2 to 10, with lower values indicating lower perceptions of police effectiveness, the average respondent score was 7.40. Given that both of these average scores tilted toward the higher end of each index, the conclusion is that respondents generally felt safe in their neighborhoods and perceived their local police as effective.

Turning to average scores among age groups, feelings of neighborhood safety and perceptions of police effectiveness varied significantly by age. The youngest (ages 18 to 24) and oldest (age 75 and above) respondents to the survey both had the lowest average neighborhood safety scores (11.79 and 11.77, respectively). Respondents ages 45 to 54 had the highest average rating of neighborhood safety (12.37). Perceptions of police effectiveness also varied significantly by age. As age increases, respondents increasingly rate their local police as effective. The youngest age category reported the lowest average score (6.82), and the oldest age category reported the highest average score (7.96).

Males and females differed significantly on perceptions of neighborhood safety, but not for perceptions of police effectiveness. On average, male respondents reported feeling safer in their neighborhoods than females (12.51 and 11.77, respectively).

⁴ Neighborhood safety eigen value = 2.68, with factor loadings ranging from 0.60 to 0.83; police effectiveness eigen value = 1.50, with factor loadings ranging from 0.56 to 0.66.

Table 28. One-way analysis of variance and independent samples *t*-test results: Average neighborhood safety and perceptions of police effectiveness scores by select demographic characteristics

Demographic Groups	Average Neighborhood Safety Score	Average Police Effectiveness Score
Weighted Sample Average	12.11	7.40
<i>Age Groups</i>		
18 to 24	11.79	6.82
25 to 34	12.34	7.45
35 to 44	12.13	7.34
45 to 54	12.37	7.42
55 to 64	11.99	7.37
65 to 74	12.32	7.73
75+	11.77	7.96
<i>F</i> -ratio	2.10*	7.34***
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	12.51	7.44
Female	11.77	7.37
<i>t</i> -statistic	5.93***	0.83
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>		
White/non-Hispanic	12.24	7.46
Black/African American	11.04	7.16
Asian	11.90	7.53
White/Hispanic	11.69	6.77
American Indian	9.46	7.37
Other	12.57	6.68
<i>F</i> -ratio	7.52***	3.61**
<i>Neighborhood Tenure</i>		
1 year or less	11.95	7.14
More than 1 yr., less than 5 yrs.	11.83	7.36
5 years or more	12.26	7.59
<i>F</i> -ratio	4.74**	9.00***
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual or straight	12.20	7.41
Gay, lesbian, bisexual or other	10.84	6.84
<i>t</i> -statistic	3.94***	2.38*
<i>Total Household Income</i>		
Less than \$20,000	11.43	7.27
\$20,000 to \$59,000	11.66	7.50
\$60,000 to \$99,000	12.26	7.35
\$100,000 or more	12.80	7.59
<i>F</i> -ratio	21.18***	2.20
<i>Metro Area Residence</i>		
Resides in metro area	11.86	7.31
Resides outside of metro area	12.49	7.54
<i>t</i> -statistic	4.99***	2.67**

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

Both neighborhood safety and police effectiveness scores varied significantly across racial/ethnic groups. White/non-Hispanic respondents had the highest average neighborhood safety scores (12.24), while American Indian respondents had the lowest average scores (9.46). As for police effectiveness, Asian respondents had the most favorable attitudes toward their local police (7.53), followed closely by White/non-Hispanic respondents (7.46). The “other” uncategorized racial/ethnic group had the lowest average rating of police effectiveness (6.68), followed closely by white/Hispanic respondents (6.77).

Neighborhood safety and police effectiveness ratings also varied significantly by length of neighborhood residency and sexual orientation. Respondents who have had the longest tenures in their neighborhoods (five or more years) felt the safest (12.26) and reported the highest average rating of police effectiveness (7.59) compared to residents with shorter tenures. Compared to gay, lesbian, and bisexual respondents, respondents who self-identified as heterosexual or straight reported higher average ratings of neighborhood safety (12.20 compared to 10.84) and higher ratings of police effectiveness (7.41 compared to 6.84).

Higher-income respondents reported higher average ratings of neighborhood safety compared to lower-income residents, and these differences were statistically significant. Respondents who had total household incomes of \$100,000 or more in 2015 had the highest average neighborhood safety score (12.80) followed by respondents in the \$60,000 to 99,000 income bracket (12.26). Respondents who had total household incomes of less than \$20,000 in 2015 had the lowest average neighborhood safety score (11.43). Perceptions of police effectiveness did not vary significantly by household income.

Respondents living in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area are compared to respondents from greater Minnesota on the bottom of Table 28. Residents from outside of the metro area had higher average ratings of neighborhood safety (12.49) and police effectiveness (7.54) compared to their metro-area counterparts (11.86 and 7.31, respectively), and these differences were statistically significant.

Survey Results - Respondent Interactions with Local Police

Twenty-nine percent of the respondents (n = 442) reported having contact (of any type) with their local police departments in the previous 12 months leading up to the survey. This figure is slightly lower than the 2010 survey result, which found that 33 percent of respondents had contact with local police (MNSAC, 2011).

Respondents to the 2016 MCVS who reported having contact with local police were asked to rate that experience as positive or negative based on the type of interaction(s) they experienced. Respondents were given 10 different interaction types, including being a victim of crime, being involved in a traffic stop, and being arrested, among others. Respondent ratings could range from “very negative” to “neutral” to “very positive,” or “not applicable” if the respondent did not experience that type of interaction. The full list of respondent-police interactions and response patterns are displayed in Table 29.

Table 29. Respondent ratings of interactions with local police based on type of police interaction

<i>Interaction Types (Number of Individuals Rating Interactions)</i>	Responses				
	<i>Very Negative</i>	<i>Somewhat Negative</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Somewhat Positive</i>	<i>Very Positive</i>
Respondent was a victim of crime. (n = 137)	16%	12%	11%	20%	41%
Respondent witnessed a crime. (n = 121)	18%	11%	15%	15%	42%
Respondent reported a problem (noise, vandalism, illegally parked vehicle, etc.) (n = 229)	8%	18%	14%	22%	39%
Respondent was involved in an automobile accident or medical emergency (n = 108)	36%	5%	12%	15%	31%
Respondent was involved in a traffic stop (n = 120)	21%	9%	14%	24%	31%
Respondent was stopped in the street and/or questioned as a pedestrian (not driving) (n = 69)	61%	2%	16%	3%	18%
Respondent had a vehicle issue (car not working, keys locked inside, etc.) (n = 64)	52%	7%	10%	14%	18%
Respondent was arrested (n = 51)	56%	<1%	12%	4%	28%
Business/residence alarm (n = 74)	43%	5%	18%	2%	33%
Other (n = 63)	8%	3%	2%	8%	79%

The findings displayed in Table 29 reveal that positive or negative ratings of police interactions can vary widely depending on the type of police-respondent interaction. A majority of the respondents who interacted with police as a victim of crime, a witness of crime, or as a reporter of a nuisance (e.g., noise, vandalism, etc.) described that experience as somewhat or very positive (from 57 to 61 percent). Conversely, respondents who were stopped and questioned, had a vehicle issue, or were arrested rated those police-respondent interactions as somewhat or very negative (from 56 to 63 percent).

Interaction ratings among respondents who came into contact with police because of an automobile accident were more mixed, with 41 percent of respondents describing the experience as somewhat or very negative and 46 percent of respondents reporting a somewhat or very positive interaction. Surprisingly, a majority of respondents who came into contact with police as a result of a traffic stop—an interaction that could result in a traffic citation—described the experience as somewhat or very positive (55 percent) versus somewhat or very negative (41 percent). Business or residence alarm interactions skewed more negative (48 percent), while uncategorized “other” interactions were overwhelmingly described as positive (87 percent, including 79 percent rating the interaction as very positive). Respondents were given the option of describing the “other” category of interactions in a text field, and these responses ranged from encounters with police at annual National Night Out neighborhood gatherings, to presentations by police to local organizations, to calls for additional patrols in the respondents’ neighborhoods.

Ratings of Interactions with Police by Select Demographic Characteristics

Table 30 displays the results of a series of independent samples *t*-tests that examined whether or not respondent ratings of police interactions varied by interaction types and demographic characteristics. Because a relatively small number of respondents rated these interactions (ranging from 51 to 229 respondents, depending on the interaction type), it was not possible to compare the full range of demographic categories for variables with more than two categories, including age, race/ethnicity, and income. These three measures were converted into dichotomies. Respondents below the median age (47) were classified as “younger” and respondents at or above the median age were classified as “older.” For race and ethnicity, white/non-Hispanic respondents are in one category and all racial and ethnic minority groups are in the second category. Finally, respondents were classified as below or above the poverty line depending on their annual household income and total household size.⁵

⁵ Respondents were classified with the following household size and income responses as below the poverty line: (1) more than one household member in the less than \$20,000 income bracket; (2) more than five household members in the \$20,000 to \$59,999 income bracket; and (3) more than eight household members in the \$60,000 to \$79,999 income bracket.

Table 30. Significant independent samples *t*-test results: Respondent ratings of interactions with local police by select demographic characteristics

Interaction Types				
<i>Gender Differences</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean Rating</i>	<i>t</i>
Respondent was a victim of crime.	Male	63	3.24	-2.35*
	Female	68	3.86	
Respondent witnessed a crime.	Male	51	3.06	-3.23**
	Female	64	3.95	
Respondent reported a problem	Male	112	3.45	-2.19*
	Female	107	3.85	
Respondent was involved in an automobile accident or medical emergency	Male	52	3.35	2.57*
	Female	49	2.49	
Respondent was arrested	Male	17	1.45	-2.84**
	Female	31	2.87	
Business/residence alarm	Male	33	3.75	5.75***
	Female	35	1.71	
<i>Race/Ethnicity Differences</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean Rating</i>	<i>t</i>
Respondent was a victim of crime.	White/non-Hisp.	115	3.82	4.67***
	Minority	22	2.29	
Respondent witnessed a crime.	White/non-Hisp.	106	3.68	2.98**
	Minority	15	2.44	
Respondent reported a problem	White/non-Hisp.	208	3.77	4.05***
	Minority	21	2.56	
Respondent was arrested	White/non-Hisp.	42	2.74	2.35*
	Minority	9	1.26	
<i>Metro vs. Non-Metro Differences</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean Rating</i>	<i>t</i>
Respondent reported a problem	Non-Metro	90	3.36	-2.72**
	Metro	138	3.85	
Respondent was arrested	Non-Metro	15	1.27	-3.45**
	Metro	36	2.98	
Business/residence alarm	Non-Metro	19	1.96	-2.46*
	Metro	54	3.06	
<i>Poverty Status Differences</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean Rating</i>	<i>t</i>
Respondent reported a problem	Above Poverty	189	3.84	3.21**
	Below Poverty	10	2.52	
<i>Age Differences</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean Rating</i>	<i>t</i>
Respondent witnessed a crime.	Younger	67	4.01	4.10***
	Older	50	2.90	
Respondent was involved in an automobile accident or medical emergency	Younger	54	2.59	-2.13*
	Older	49	3.30	
Respondent had a vehicle issue (car not working, keys locked inside, etc.)	Younger	30	1.41	-4.47***
	Older	29	3.04	
Respondent was arrested	Younger	28	2.98	3.11**
	Older	19	1.47	

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

Only significant differences are displayed in Table 30. Ratings of police interactions ranged from 1 (indicating a very negative experience) to 5 (indicating a very positive experience). Females generally rated their interactions with police as significantly more positive than males, including interactions as victims (3.86 versus 3.24, respectively), witnesses (3.95 versus 3.06, respectively), and nuisance reporters (3.85 versus 3.45, respectively). Females also reported their experiences as arrestees as more positive than males (2.87 versus 1.45, respectively), although the ratings of both groups skew more negative on average. Males had significantly more positive ratings of police for only two types of interactions: when they were involved in an auto accident or medical emergency (3.35 versus 2.49, respectively) and when they were involved in a business or residential alarm (3.75 versus 1.71, respectively).

Generally, white/non-Hispanic respondents rated their experiences with police as more positive than minority respondents. White/non-Hispanic respondents rated their experience with police as significantly more positive than minority respondents as victims (3.82 versus 2.29, respectively), witnesses (3.68 versus 2.44, respectively), and nuisance reporters (3.77 versus 2.56, respectively). Similar to male-female differences, white/non-Hispanic respondents reported more positive experiences as arrestees compared to minority respondents (2.74 versus 1.26, respectively), but the experiences of both groups skew more negative on average.

Metro-area residents rated their experiences with police as significantly more positive than non-metro residents for three types of interactions: as nuisance reporters (3.85 versus 3.36, respectively; skewed positive for both groups) and arrestees (2.98 versus 1.27, respectively; skewed negative for both groups), and when they were involved in business/residence alarms (3.06 versus 1.96, respectively). There was only one significant difference in ratings of police interactions between residents above and below the poverty line. Residents above the poverty line rated their interactions with police more positively than residents below the poverty line when reporting nuisance problems (3.84 versus 2.52, respectively).

Referencing the bottom portion of Table 30, four significant differences were found between ratings of police interactions by younger and older respondents. Younger respondents rated their interactions with police more positively than older respondents as witnesses of crimes (4.01 versus 2.90, respectively) and when they were being arrested (2.98 versus 1.47, respectively; skewed negative for both groups). Older respondents rated their experience with police significantly more positively than younger respondents when they were involved in an accident or medical emergency (3.30 versus 2.59, respectively) and when they were having vehicle issues (3.04 versus 1.41, respectively).

Survey Results - Firearms in the Home and Conceal-and-Carry Permits

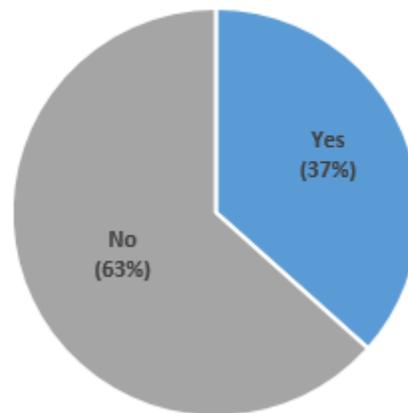
Thirty-seven percent of respondents to the 2016 MCVS reported that they had firearms in their homes (Figure 4a). This figure is a slight decrease compared to the 2010 survey, in which 41 percent of respondents reported having a firearm in the home (MNSAC, 2011). As in the 2010 survey, respondents to the 2016 MCVS who reported having a firearm in the home were also asked if they have a conceal-and-carry permit. Thirty-six percent of 2016 MCVS respondents who reported they had a firearm in their home also reported that they had a conceal-and-carry permit (Figure 4b), compared to only 8 percent of 2010 respondents. It is important to note that in the 2010 MCVS, more than a third of the gun-owning respondents declined to answer this question. However, this increase in reported conceal-and-carry permits between 2010 and 2016 is consistent with official state records. There have been multiple surges in applications for conceal-and-carry permits over the past 5 years, and the number of active permits has consistently increased since the permits became available in 2003 (Zamora, 2016).

Firearms in the Home and Conceal-and-Carry Permits by Select Demographic Characteristics

Table 31 displays the results of a series of ANOVA and independent samples *t*-tests that examine differences in firearm and conceal-and-carry permit possession between select demographic groups.

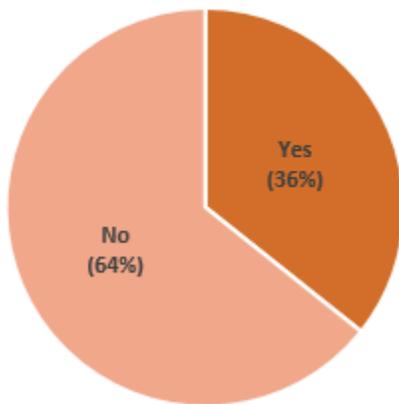
First referencing the top portion of Table 31, a significantly higher proportion of respondents age 55 and above reported having firearms in their homes (42 percent) compared to younger age categories. Conversely, of those respondents with firearms in their homes, a higher proportion of younger respondents (ages 18 to 34) reported that they had a conceal-and-carry permit compared to older age categories (35 to 47 percent compared to 28 percent, respectively).

Figure 4a. Question: Are guns (firearms) kept in your home? (n = 1,419)



A significantly larger proportion of male respondents compared to female respondents reported having firearms in their homes (45 percent compared to 28 percent, respectively) and reported having a conceal-and-carry permit (41 percent compared to 26 percent, respectively). More white/non-Hispanic respondents than respondents from racial or ethnic minority groups reported having firearms in their homes (42 percent compared to 13 percent, respectively). However, minority respondents more than non-minority respondents who possessed firearms in their homes reported having conceal-and-carry permits (63 percent compared to 34 percent, respectively).

Figure 4b. Question: If yes, do you have a conceal-and-carry permit? (n = 511)



As income increases, so too does household firearm possession. Just under half (49 percent) of respondents from households with incomes of \$100,000 or more reported having firearms in their homes, compared to 15 percent of respondents from households who made \$20,000 or less per year. A similar pattern followed for whether or not respondents had conceal-and-carry permits: 42 percent of respondents who had firearms in their homes and made \$100,000 or more per year also had a conceal-and-carry permit, compared to just 17 percent of their lower-income (less than \$20,000 per year) counterparts.

A little more than half of respondents who resided outside of the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area kept firearms in their homes, compared to 26 percent of metro-area residents; this difference was statistically significant. Similar proportions of metro- and non-metro area residents with firearms also had conceal-and-carry permits (34 percent and 37 percent, respectively).

Table 31. One way analysis of variance and independent samples *t*-test results: Proportion of respondents reporting guns in the home and conceal-and-carry permits by select demographic characteristics.

Demographic Groups	Proportion of respondents with guns in the home (n = 1,419)	Proportion of respondents with guns in the home & conceal-and-carry permits (n = 511)
Weighted Sample Proportion	36.6%	35.7%
<i>Age Groups</i>		
18 to 34	32%	47%
35 to 54	35%	35%
55+	42%	28%
<i>F</i> -ratio	5.11**	6.15**
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	45%	41%
Female	28%	26%
<i>t</i> -statistic	6.80***	3.63***
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>		
White, non-Hispanic	42%	34%
Racial or Ethnic Minority	13%	63%
<i>t</i> -statistic	8.93***	-3.45***
<i>Total Household Income</i>		
Less than \$20,000	15%	17%
\$20,000 to \$59,000	28%	26%
\$60,000 to \$99,000	40%	31%
\$100,000 or more	49%	42%
<i>F</i> -ratio	23.15***	4.04**
<i>Metro Area Residence</i>		
Resides in metro area	26%	34%
Resides outside of metro area	53%	37%
<i>t</i> -statistic	10.88***	0.80

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

Summary and Conclusions

The results of the 2016 MCVS reveal that Minnesotans continue to feel safe in their neighborhoods and hold favorable attitudes toward the police's ability to respond to and control crime. The results also show that while most forms of crime are declining according to official statistics, self-reported victimization appears to remain stable, and even rise slightly for certain types of offenses. Thus, these results demonstrate the value of self-report crime victimization surveys.

Official statistics are unable to account for the many crimes that go unreported. The most common form of crime victimization in this survey (fraudulent financial account access) is also very unlikely to be reported to the police. Moreover, a majority of assaults (65 percent) and sexual assaults (without penetration, 90.5 percent) also go unreported. Thus, despite the public's confidence in the police, some of the most common and most serious types of offenses do not come to the attention of police. When crimes go unreported, victims may be unable to access many forms of victim assistance, and they may be vulnerable to repeat victimization if the offender is not held accountable. The results of this survey suggest that we should more closely examine why some crimes go unreported to the police, and how victims can be encouraged to report crimes and get help.

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Appendix A: Stratum Definitions

The sample was stratified in order to secure the desired oversample of the non-white population in Minnesota. In order to achieve 400 completions with non-white respondents, census block groups with a high density of non-white households were oversampled. Census block groups with a non-white density of 50 percent or more were included in the oversample stratum. All remaining block groups in Minnesota were included in the remainder stratum. Table 32 details the estimated population distributions between the two strata. Of the total non-white population, 69.7 percent reside in Stratum Two, while 30.3 percent reside in Stratum One (MN block groups with 50 percent or more non-white households). In other words, 30.3 percent of the total non-white population in Minnesota reside in just 5 percent of the block groups. Stratum One was oversampled in order to achieve at least 400 completions with non-white respondents.

Table 32. Population Distributions for Strata One and Two

	Block Group Count	Households	Population Age 18+	White Age 18+	All Other Age 18+
Oversample/ Non-White (Stratum One)	207	91,680	181,821	63,684	56,861
(%) 18+ POP	5.00%	4.30%	4.40%	1.80%	30.30%
Remainder (Stratum Two)	3,900	2,055,930	3,962,503	3,549,458	130,985
(%) 18+ POP	95.00%	95.70%	95.60%	98.20%	69.70%
Total	4,107	2,147,610	4,144,324	3,613,142	187,846

Estimates provided by Marketing Systems Group

Appendix B: Cover Letter Text

Dear Minnesota Household:

The Minnesota Department of Public Safety is conducting a survey in an effort to better understand the extent and impact of crime on Minnesota citizens. Your household was randomly selected, along with approximately 6,000 others, to share information about your experiences with crime in the past 12 months.

Please answer the survey even if you have not been a victim of crime in the last 12 months.

The results of the survey will provide insight into Minnesotans' perceptions of safety and the nature of crime victimization. While information about reported crimes is readily available from law enforcement agencies, less is known about crimes not reported, a gap that this survey seeks to fill. In addition to asking about reported and unreported crimes, this survey asks about impact on the victim and people's perceptions of safety in their community. The results will be shared with policy makers and criminal justice agencies.

Participation in the survey is voluntary. Your privacy is important to us and we want to assure you that **your name will not be tied to any survey results and you will not be identified as a survey participant.**

To achieve a better representation of the population of the state we ask that the adult in your household with the upcoming birthday respond to the survey.

To access the online survey please go to: <http://wysac.uwyo.edu/mncrime> and enter your unique passcode (case sensitive): **[CODE]**

We have engaged the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center to collect the information. If you have any technical questions, please contact Brian Harnisch at 307-766-6103 or harnisch@uwyo.edu.

Thank you for helping us learn more about crime victimization in Minnesota.

Sincerely,

Raeone Magnuson
Executive Director
Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs

Appendix C: Survey Questions

- 1) Use the following scale to indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements based on your experiences in your neighborhood over the past 12 months:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I feel safe in my neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>				
I feel safe walking around in my neighborhood at night	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Fear of crime prevents me from doing what I would like to do in my neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>				
I often observe police patrolling my neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>				
I think my local police department is effective at controlling crime in my neighborhood.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
I think my local police department is effective at responding to calls for police help in my neighborhood.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

- 2) In the past 12 months, have you had any contact with your local police department?

- Yes
 No → *Skip to Question 3*

If yes to Question 2: Please rate your experience with local police in the following situations. Select “Not Applicable” if you did not have interaction with local police in the past 12 months for the particular situation:

	Very Positive	Somewhat Positive	Neutral	Somewhat Negative	Very Negative	Not Applicable
You were a victim of crime	<input type="checkbox"/>					
You witnessed a crime	<input type="checkbox"/>					
You reported a problem (noise, vandalism, illegally parked vehicle, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>					
You were involved in an automobile accident or medical emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>					
You were involved in a traffic stop	<input type="checkbox"/>					
You were stopped in the street and/or questioned as a pedestrian (not driving)	<input type="checkbox"/>					
You had a vehicle issue (car not working, keys locked inside, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>					
You were arrested	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Business/residence alarm	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>					

3) Are guns (firearms) kept in your home?

Yes →

If yes, do you have a conceal-and-carry permit? Yes No

No

4) In the past 12 months, did anyone vandalize or intentionally damage your home or a structure on your property?

Yes →

If yes, did this happen to you more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

No

a) Did you report this event to the police? Yes No

b) Can you estimate the total amount of money this event cost you for repairs or replacement of property? (*Do not include costs that were covered by insurance*)

No monetary loss

\$200 to \$499

Less than \$10

\$500 to \$999

\$10-\$49

\$1,000-\$1,999

\$50-\$199

\$2,000 or more

5) In the past 12 months, did anyone break into (or enter without permission) your home or a structure on your property?

Yes →

If yes, did this happen to you more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

No

a) Did you report this event to the police? Yes No

b) Were you home at the time of this event? Yes No

c) Was anything stolen? Yes No

d) Can you estimate the total amount of money this event cost you as a result of property loss and/or damaged property? (*Do not include costs that were covered by insurance*)

No monetary loss

\$200 to \$499

Less than \$10

\$500 to \$999

\$10-\$49

\$1,000-\$1,999

\$50-\$199

\$2,000 or more

6) In the past 12 months, did anyone vandalize, intentionally damage, or steal something from a car, truck, or other motor vehicle belonging to you or anyone in your household?

Yes →

No

If yes, did this happen to you more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

a) Did you report this event to the police? Yes No

b) Can you estimate the total amount of money this event cost you for repairs or replacement of property? (*Do not include costs that were covered by insurance*)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No monetary loss | <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$499 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10-\$49 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000-\$1,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50-\$199 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 or more |

7) In the past 12 months, did anyone use or attempt to use your credit cards, debit cards, bank account numbers or personal checks to make purchases or obtain money from your accounts without your permission or knowledge?

Yes →

No

If yes, did this happen to you more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

a) Did you report this event to the police? Yes No

b) Can you estimate the total amount of money this incident cost you, including lost cash, overdraft costs, other fees paid, or legal costs? (*Do not include costs that were covered by the bank, credit card company, or merchant(s)*)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No monetary loss | <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$499 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10-\$49 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000-\$1,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50-\$199 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 or more |

c) Who do you think used or attempted to use your credit cards, bank accounts, or checks? (*Check all that apply*)

- A current or former spouse or non-marital partner, such as a dating partner, boyfriend, or girlfriend
- A family member other than spouse
- A friend, neighbor or casual acquaintance
- A stranger
- A person or business that provided a direct service to you
- Don't know/Not sure

8) In the past 12 months, did anyone use or attempt to use your personal identifying information (like your name, address, social security number, etc.) without your permission or knowledge?

Yes →

No

If yes, did this happen to you more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

a) Did you report this event to the police? Yes No

b) What did they use or attempt to use your personal information for? *(Check all that apply)*

- Open new financial accounts (like bank accounts, credit cards, loans, etc.)
- Open new utility accounts (like telephone/cellular telephone, electricity, etc.)
- Obtain new government-issued forms of identification (like a driver's license, passport, etc.)
- Apply for government benefits
- Apply for rental housing
- Obtain or pay for medical services
- File fraudulent state and/or federal tax returns
- Provide false identifying information to police or criminal courts
- Apply for a job
- Another use not mentioned above

c) Who do you think used or attempted to use your personal information?
(Check all that apply)

- A current or former spouse, or non-marital partner, such as a dating partner, boyfriend, or girlfriend
- A family member other than a spouse
- A friend, neighbor or casual acquaintance
- A stranger
- Someone at a private or government organization that had my personal information
- A person or business that provided a direct service to you
- Don't know/Not sure

9) In the past 12 months, have you been the victim of any of the following financial scams or frauds? (Check all that apply)

- | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. You were intentionally misled into paying for services that were never completed and/or never planned to be completed..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. You were intentionally misled into paying for products that were never sent and/or never received..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. You made advanced payments for counterfeit or fraudulent checks or cashier's checks..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. You contributed money to a phony charitable organization, cause, or fundraising effort.... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. You invested money in a phony or fraudulent investment fund..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. You paid to enter a phony or fraudulent lottery, sweepstakes, or raffle..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. You gave money to a phony romantic interest that you never met in person..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If yes to any of the financial scams or frauds listed in Question 9, did you report any of these events to the police? Yes No

10) In the past 12 months, has anyone frightened, concerned, or angered you in any of the following ways? (Do not include bill collectors, telephone solicitors, or other sales people)

- | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang-up calls) or left voice messages..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Sent you unsolicited and unwanted letters, e-mails, text messages, instant messages, messages through websites like Facebook, Twitter, or other forms of written communication..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sent you unsolicited and unwanted photos via regular mail, e-mail, text message, or through websites like Facebook, Twitter, or other forms of communication..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Secretly watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system (GPS) device..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Showed up or approached you at places, such as your home, school, workplace, or recreation place, even though he or she had no reason to be there and/or was not invited. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents that he or she knew you didn't want..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Posted information or spread rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word-of-mouth..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Distributed harmful or sexually explicit photos/videos of you on the Internet or in other public places without your permission..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Threatened to harm your cat, dog, or other pet..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If yes to any of the items in Question 10:

a) Did one person commit more than one of these activities?

Yes No

b) Did one person commit any of these activities on more than one occasion?

Yes No

If yes to items (a) and/or (b), was this person your current or former spouse, significant other, or other non-marital partner, such as a dating partner (including a first date), boyfriend, or girlfriend?

Yes No

11) In the past 12 months, did a current or former spouse, significant other, or other non-marital partner, such as a dating partner (including a first date), boyfriend, or girlfriend physically harm you, including shoves, slaps, punches, kicks, hair pulls, strangulations, burns or other intentional assaults with or without the use of weapons?

Yes →

If yes, did this happen more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

a) Did you report this incident to the police? Yes No

b) Did you receive medical attention as a result of this incident? Yes No

12) In the past 12 months, did anyone force or coerce you into unwanted (or non-consensual) sexual contact such as touching, grabbing, fondling, that DID NOT include sexual penetration?

Yes →

If yes, did this happen more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

a) Did you report this incident to the police? Yes No

b) Did you receive medical attention as a result of this incident? Yes No

c) Who committed this act?

A current or former spouse, significant other, or non-marital partner such as a dating partner (including first date), boyfriend, or girlfriend

A family member other than spouse

A friend or casual acquaintance

A stranger

Don't know or not sure

13) In the past 12 months, did anyone force or coerce you into unwanted (or non-consensual) sexual penetration, including penetration by fingers, penis, tongue or an object?

Yes →

No

If yes, did this happen more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

a) Did you report this incident to the police? Yes No

b) Did you receive medical attention as a result of this incident? Yes No

c) Who committed this act?

A current or former spouse, significant other, or non-marital partner such as a dating partner (including first date), boyfriend, or girlfriend

A family member other than spouse

A friend or casual acquaintance

A stranger

Don't know or not sure

14) In the past 12 months, did a person(s) OTHER THAN a current or former intimate partner take something directly from you by using violence or the threat of violence?

Yes →

No

If yes, did this happen more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

a) Did you report this incident to the police? Yes No

b) Did you receive medical attention as a result of this incident? Yes No

c) Who committed this act?

A family member other than spouse

A friend or casual acquaintance

A co-worker, colleague, or supervisor

A customer, client, or patient

A stranger

Other

Don't know/not sure

15) In the past 12 months, did a person(s) OTHER THAN a current or former intimate partner hit or attack you, including shoves, slaps, punches, kicks, hair pulls, strangulations, burns or other intentional assaults with or without the use of weapons?

Yes →

If yes, did this happen more than once within the past 12 months? Yes No

No

Referring to the most recent time this happened within the past 12 months:

a) Did you report this incident to the police? Yes No

b) Did you receive medical attention as a result of this incident? Yes No

c) Who committed this act?

A family member other than spouse

A stranger

A friend or casual acquaintance

Other

A co-worker, colleague, or supervisor

Don't know/not sure

A customer, client, or patient

**If you answered YES to any of the questions 4-15, continue to question 16;
If you answered NO to ALL of these questions, please skip to question 19.**

16) Did you receive treatment for a mental or emotional health condition related to this incident(s)?

Yes No

17) Do you believe the incident(s) was motivated by bias related to your: (*Check all that apply*)

Age

Race

Sexual orientation

Mental disability

Religion

Gender expression

National origin

Sensory disability

None of the above

Physical disability

Gender

18) Did you seek out or request assistance from any victim services programs, such as temporary shelter, counseling services, or financial assistance?

Yes →

If yes, did you receive the victim assistance services you sought?

Yes Partially

No Not sure/still trying

No →

If no, why didn't you seek out or request any victim services? (*Check all that apply*)

You did not need any services

You did not have a way to call in or access victim services on the internet

You did not know about services that might be available

You had a prior bad experience with Victim assistance programs

You received assistance elsewhere

Other reason not listed

- 19) In what year were you born? 19 __ __
- 20) What is your gender?
 Male Female Transgender Other
- 21) Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin? Yes No
- 22) What is your racial background? (*Check all that apply*)
 White/Caucasian Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Asian
 Black or African American American Indian or Alaska Native Other
- 23) Which of the following best describes your marital status: (*Check one*)
 Single or never married Unmarried cohabitating Widowed
 Married Divorced
- 24) Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation: (*Check one*)
 Heterosexual or straight Bisexual
 Gay or lesbian Other
- 25) Please indicate if you can be described as having any of the following: (*Check all that apply*)
 Mental disability Sensory disability Other disability
 Physical disability Intellectual disability Does not apply
- 26) Which of the following best describes your level of education? (*Check one*)
 Did not complete high school or equivalent diploma (e.g., GED) Some post-high school education Associate's degree
 Completed high school or equivalent diploma (e.g., GED) Technical/Vocational school certificate or degree Bachelor's degree
 Graduate degree
- 27) What was your TOTAL HOUSEHOLD income in 2015 before taxes? (*Check one*)
 Less than \$20,000 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999
 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 or more
- 28) Which of the following best describes your current employment status? (*Check one*)
 Employed full-time Unemployed and seeking employment Full-time student
 Employed part-time Unemployed and **not** seeking employment Other
- 29) What is your zip code? __ __ __ __ __
- 30) Do you own or rent the place where you are currently living?
 Own Rent Other
- 31) How long have you lived at this address?
 1 year or less More than 1 year, but less than 5 years 5 years or more
- 32) Including yourself, how many people age 18 and older live in your household? (*Include yourself, family members, roommates, and boarders*) __ __
- 33) How many children ages 0-17 live in your household? __ __