

**Perceptions of Crime, Feelings of Safety, and Experiences
of Victimization in Saskatchewan Jurisdictions Policed by
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

Technical Report

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Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science
and Justice Studies**

University of Saskatchewan

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May, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Study Objectives

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is responsible for policing much of rural Saskatchewan. One of the guiding goals of the RCMP is to engage in crime prevention and crime reduction efforts to increase feelings of public safety and reduce fear of crime among citizens who live in RCMP-policed areas. Specifically, the RCMP operates under the premise that: Reducing Crime + Preventing Crime = Increased Public Safety + Reduced Fear of Crime

In an effort to better understand the extent to which the RCMP is achieving its goals, a telephone survey was conducted with a random sample of respondents who reside in areas that are policed by the RCMP. This survey assessed: a) perceptions of crime; b) perceptions of safety; c) fear of crime in the past month; d) self-reported victimization in the past year; e) the reporting of crimes to the police; and f) relevant demographic characteristics of the sample. Data from the survey were used to assess the relationship between perceptions of crime and safety, fear of crime, and victimization and the extent to which official crime rates provided by the RCMP corresponded with the victimization rates and perceptions of crime derived from the survey.

Method

Telephone interviews were conducted with a random sample of Saskatchewan residents who resided in areas of the province policed by the RCMP. To be eligible to participate in the study, respondents had to be 18 years or older and Saskatchewan residents for at least one year. A total of 715 responses were obtained and a response rate of 26% was achieved. The results of the survey are generalizable to the Saskatchewan population living in RCMP-policed jurisdictions $\pm 3.7\%$ at the 95% confidence interval (19 times out of 20). All telephone interviews took place during an eight day period between November 12 and 20, 2013 and were conducted by the University of Saskatchewan's Social Sciences Research Laboratories (SSRL). The interviews took, on average, 13 minutes to complete.

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, univariate tests including *t*-tests and ANOVA, non-parametric tests including the Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis, and correlations.

Participants

Approximately 61% of the sample was female; 39% was male. The majority of participants were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities (92%); 5% self-identified as First Nation, Métis, or Inuit, and 3% identified as visible minorities. Most respondents lived in a hamlet, village, or town (46%), 33% lived on an acreage or farm, 18% lived in a city, and 2% lived on reserve. Geographically, as defined by the RCMP's district boundaries, most participants lived in the South district (42%), followed by the Central district (36%) and North district (22%).

Results

Perceptions of Crime

Perceptions that Crime has Increased, Decreased, or Stayed the Same

Of the 704 respondents who had lived in Saskatchewan for the past three years, most respondents perceived crime rates to have either remained the same (45.5%) or to have increased (43.7%) in their communities, while a small minority (8.3%) perceived crime to decrease. Perceptions of

crime among respondents were not congruent with declining trends observed in official crime statistics. According to the crime rates provided by the RCMP broken down by North, Central, and South districts, crime rates have decreased in all districts over the past three years.

Perceptions of Crime in Own Community Compared to Others

Approximately half (51%) of respondents in the current sample perceived that there was less crime in their community compared to other communities, while 34% perceived their communities to have about the same amount of crime and 12% perceived their communities to have higher amounts of crime.

Satisfaction with Policing

Approximately 79% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with policing in Saskatchewan, while 18% were dissatisfied with policing. Respondents living in the North district were significantly more dissatisfied with policing than those living in other districts.

Perceptions of Safety

Safety in Own Community, Home, and When Walking Alone in the Dark

The vast majority of respondents felt safe in their communities (94%) or in their own homes after dark (97%); many also felt safe when walking alone in their communities after dark (75%). Among respondents who did not feel safe when walking alone after dark, the most common reasons cited were the existence of crime and violence, gangs, drugs, and new or transient people in their communities. A lack of police presence was also mentioned.

Influence of Feelings about Safety and Crime on Daily Activities

The majority of participants (71%) indicated that their feelings about safety and crime had little influence on their activities, while 29% reported that their feelings had some or a big influence on their activities.

Changes in Safety of the Past Year

Compared to one year ago, the vast majority (81.8%) of participants indicated that there was no difference in how safe they felt in their community; 11.3% felt less safe and 6.3% felt more safe.

Satisfaction with Safety

Approximately 91% of respondents were satisfied with their level of personal safety from crime; 7% were dissatisfied.

Fear of Crime

Approximately half of the respondents (50.6%) had not feared *any* crime in the past month, while the other half (49.4%) had feared at least one crime. Among the total sample of 715 respondents, 31% of participants had feared identity theft, 28.1% had feared at least one property crime, 12.7% had feared at least one violent crime, 5.6% had fear gang violence, and 3.8% had feared at least one hate crime. The number of times participants feared specific crimes ranged from 1 to 55 times. Respondents who were female, Aboriginal, or lived on reserve reported more instances of fear in the past month than their counterparts.

For the occasion during the last month when participants felt most fearful, the most intense ratings were reported for the various violent crimes assessed (where mean ratings ranged from 3.0 to 3.8 on a scale from 0 to 5). Crimes targeting religion elicited the lowest intensity of fear (mean rating of 1.7). The intensity of fear for the other crimes assessed through the survey was above the midpoint of the scale (i.e., mean ratings ranged between 2.6 to 2.9), suggesting that at least a moderate level of fear was experienced during respondents' most fearful episode.

There was a strong positive correlation between the number of times fear was experienced and the intensity of fear reported ($r=.60$). Weak to moderate relationships were found between the fear of crime variables and questions assessing perceptions of crime and safety. Some of the more robust relationships ($r=.30$ to $.39$) indicated that more instances of fear (collapsed across all crimes) were associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's community, home, and when walking alone after dark, as well as with lower satisfaction with one's personal safety. Notably, stronger correlations emerged with respect to the intensity of fear and perceptions of crime and safety variables, potentially because both sets of items tended to measure affect.

Victimization

Overall, 26.3% of the total sample reported that they had experienced at least one crime in the past year, while the remaining 74.3% had not experienced any of the crimes assessed in the survey. Approximately 16.6% had experienced one or more property crimes, 10.5% had experienced one or more violent crimes, 4.5% had self-reported identity theft, 1.0% had experienced one or more hate crimes, and 0.7% had self-reported gang violence. The incidence of self-reported victimization ranged anywhere from 1 to 52 times per type of crime. There was a significant relationship between the total number of times victimization occurred (collapsed across all crimes) and numerous demographic characteristics of the respondents such as their age, employment status, ethnicity, marital status, location of residence, and the district in which they lived.

Across all types of crimes, respondents most frequently identified a stranger as the perpetrator of the crime (31.8%), followed by not having any information about the perpetrator (28.6%), and the perpetrator being a friend or acquaintance (18.6%), family member (8.4%; other than a spouse or intimate partner), or a current or former intimate partner or spouse (6.2%). Percentages were based on the total number of perpetrators identified ($N=371$).

There was a moderate, positive relationship between the total number of times victimization was experienced and the total number of times fear of crime occurred ($r=.31$). Overall, there was a weak to very weak relationship between the number of victimization experiences that occurred and perceptions of crime and safety. For instance, the total number of times victimization occurred (collapsed across all crimes) was associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's community ($r=-.25$) and when walking alone in the dark ($r=-.25$), as well as with less satisfaction with one's personal safety from crime ($r=-.24$) and with policing ($r=-.23$). In addition, victimization occurrences were associated with perceiving that crime had increased in one's community during the past three years ($r=.23$) and that crime was higher in one's community compared to other communities ($r=.21$).

Reporting Crime

Of the 184 respondents who reported experiencing at least one crime, 58.1% indicated that they did not report all of the crimes they had experienced to the police, 6.5% indicated they had only reported some of the crimes they experienced, while 33.7% reported all of the crimes they identified in the survey to the police. Several reasons were offered by respondents to explain why they had not reported all crimes, with the top four reasons being: 1) the incident was too minor or not important enough to warrant reporting; 2) the police could not do anything about the crime; 3) the incident was dealt with in another way; or 4) the police would not help with the crime.

Self-Reported Victimization Compared to Official Crime Rates

Across all three districts (North, Central South), for nearly all types of crime, victimization rates derived from the self-reported survey data were substantially higher than the official crime rates provided by the RCMP. However, there were two crimes for which the official crime rate was higher than the victimization rate based on the survey: property damage (this crime rate was only higher in the North district) and physical attacks (this crime rate was higher in all three districts).

Limitations

Some of the most notable limitations of the study that should be taken into consideration when reviewing the results were that: 1) not all residents in Saskatchewan have a telephone and therefore could not potentially participate in the study; 2) males and individuals who identify as First Nation, Métis, or Inuit were underrepresented in the survey; 3) some types of fear and victimization experiences occurred at a low frequency and the victimization rates obtained for these crimes may not be representative of the population; and 4) not all crimes were assessed by the survey (e.g., impaired driving, drug-related crimes, and severe violent crimes such as murder), yet these unmeasured crimes may have influenced the results obtained.

Conclusions

One of the primary goals of this survey was to collect information to determine whether the RCMP's strategy of reducing crime and preventing crime in order to increase public safety and reduce fear was mirrored in the perceptions of Saskatchewan residents. Several results speak to the degree to which this proposition holds true. Notably, perceptions of crime and safety in Saskatchewan did not necessarily mirror the decreases in official crime rates that had been observed over the past three years. Thus, residents did not perceive crime to be decreasing to the same degree that it had been reported to decline. However, despite these perceptions (or the lack thereof), respondents generally were satisfied with their level of personal safety and felt safe in their communities and homes. Second, there were only weak to moderate relationships between the number of victimization experiences self-reported, the amount of fear respondents indicated, and their perceptions of safety. These weak to moderate relationships suggest that the experience of crime is not the only factor that influences perceptions of safety and fear. Finally, the study found that perceptions of safety and fear were not equal among all respondents. Individuals who were female, Aboriginal, living on reserve, or living in the North district were most often identified as experiencing more fear and victimization than their counterparts. Thus, the survey results suggest that special efforts may be needed to reduce fear and victimization among these subpopulations. In future, the RCMP may consider conducting such surveys on a regular basis to further assess its progress towards its goals, as well as to monitor changes in the attitudes and experiences of Saskatchewan residents that may not be captured through other means.

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INTRODUCTION

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is responsible for policing much of rural Saskatchewan. One of the guiding goals of the RCMP is to engage in crime prevention and crime reduction efforts to increase feelings of public safety and reduce fear of crime among citizens who live in RCMP-policed areas. Specifically, the RCMP operates under the premise that:

Reducing Crime + Preventing Crime = Increased Public Safety + Reduced Fear of Crime

In an effort to better understand the extent to which the RCMP is achieving its goals, a telephone survey was conducted with a random sample of respondents who reside in areas policed by the RCMP to assess their perceptions of crime, including their feelings of safety and fear of crime, as well as their experiences with victimization. Before presenting the results of this survey, however, some background information is provided to situate the discussion of crime in a Saskatchewan context.

The Saskatchewan Context

To fully understand perceptions of crime, feelings of safety, and experiences of victimization in Saskatchewan, it is important to consider the unique demographic characteristics of Saskatchewan. Historically, since the 1950s, Saskatchewan had experienced minimal changes to its population with population gains and losses cancelling each other out over time and the total population remaining below one million (Ruecker, 2012). However, in 2009, the population started to steadily increase (Ruecker, 2012) and, by the beginning of 2014, the population had grown to 1.1 million residents (Statistics Canada, 2014). Thus, Saskatchewan has found itself in a time of growth and has been experiencing changing demographic characteristics as a result of that growth, which may potentially influence perceptions of crime and safety in the province.

Another feature of Saskatchewan worth noting is the geographic dispersion of residents: most residents live in the southern or central regions of the province (whose terrain can be characterized as prairie), with a minority of residents living in the northern region (which is characterized topographically as being heavily forested and having many lakes). Such topographical terrain has implications for how spread out communities are and the ease at which residents are able to access services, including police services, both of which are factors that may impact perceptions of safety and crime.

Finally, Saskatchewan's demographic characteristics make it unique compared to other provinces in Canada. The median age of residents living in the province is 37.3 years, with the largest proportion of its population falling between the ages of 0 to 24 years (Ruecker, 2012). Further, the 2011 National Household Survey indicated that 76% of Saskatchewan's population identified as being of European descent, 10% identified as First Nation, and 5% as Métis. Thus, Saskatchewan has one of the largest Aboriginal populations in Canada, second only to Manitoba (Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics, 2011). Moreover, within the context of crime, Saskatchewan's Aboriginal population is overrepresented among the offender population and more likely to commit and experience crime (Wormith & Ferguson, 2013), suggesting that this may be a group whose perceptions of crime and safety may differ from the general population.

Crime in Saskatchewan

Crime in Saskatchewan has been a prominent issue for many years. Although Saskatchewan has a fairly small population relative to other Canadian provinces, especially to those of a similar geographic size, Saskatchewan had the highest provincial crime rate in Canada in 2012 (Ministry of Justice, 2013). In fact, its crime rate was more than double the national crime rate (Ministry of Justice, 2013). Saskatchewan also had the highest crime severity index in Canada, which was 1.9 times higher than the national crime severity index, while Regina had the second highest crime severity index among all Canadian cities (Perrault, 2013). Further, in 2012, Saskatchewan had the highest provincial violence crime severity index (even with the violent crime rate and violent crime severity index decreasing by 8% and 7%, respectively, from the previous year).

Despite these alarming statistics, concerted efforts have been made over the past decade to lower both the crime rate and crime severity index in Saskatchewan. In fact, according to police-reported statistics, 2012 marked the eighth out of the past nine years in which both the crime rate and crime severity index has fallen within the province. Indeed, between 2011 and 2012, the crime rate and crime severity index decreased by 7% and 4%, respectively (Ministry of Justice, 2013; Perreault, 2013). These declining trends observed in Saskatchewan are consistent with trends that have been occurring in the broader Canadian landscape. Crime rates have generally been decreasing in Canada since 1991 and, in 2012, the lowest crime rate was observed since 1972 (Perreault, 2013).

Perceptions of Crime and Safety in Saskatchewan

To date, limited research has been conducted to determine whether Saskatchewan residents perceive their communities and the province overall to be a safer place to live in keeping with the declines that have been observed provincially with respect to the crime rate and crime severity index. Two notable examples of studies that have been conducted in recent years that, in part, assess perceptions of crime, feelings of safety, and self-reported victimization experiences in Saskatchewan include Taking the Pulse Saskatchewan 2012, which was conducted by researchers at the University of Saskatchewan (McDowell et al., 2012; Wormith & Ferguson, 2013), and the General Social Survey 2009 (GSS), which was conducted by Statistics Canada (Brennan, 2011).

Focusing first on Taking the Pulse 2012, this survey examined a random sample of 1,750 Saskatchewan residents' perceptions of a host of social issues, including six items on crime, crime reduction, and policing. Taking the Pulse revealed that 48% of Saskatchewan residents perceived that crime had remained the same in their communities over the past three years, while 36% perceived crime to have increased and 15% indicated that crime had decreased. Thus, contrary to what would be expected in light of the falling provincial crime rates, most residents did not perceive that crime had decreased in their communities. Despite the residents' perceptions that crime had either stayed the same or increased in their communities, the vast majority (92%) reported that they felt safe from crime in their communities and 83% indicated that they were satisfied with policing in Saskatchewan over the past 12 months. While the brief examination offered by Taking the Pulse provided some initial insight into Saskatchewan residents' perceptions of crime and safety, it did not focus explicitly on rural areas. As a result, it

is difficult to draw conclusions specifically about residents living in RCMP-policed jurisdictions from this survey.

Turning next to the GSS, the GSS assesses perceptions of crime and safety among Canadian citizens, as well as self-reported experiences of victimization (Brennan, 2011; Perreault & Brennan, 2010). The GSS is a national survey that is conducted with a stratified, random sample of 19,500 respondents from across Canada on a 5 year cycle; the most recent cycle was completed in 2009. Some information derived from the survey is made available at the provincial and municipal level. In terms of perceptions of safety and crime in Saskatchewan, the 2009 GSS revealed that 81% of respondents living in Saskatoon and 83% of respondents living in Regina did not feel at all worried when home alone during the evening or night. In addition, 88% of Saskatoon-based respondents and 90% of Regina-based respondents felt very or somewhat safe when walking alone in their neighborhoods after dark. These findings indicate a high perceived level of safety among respondents living in these urban Saskatchewan environments (Brennan, 2011). With respect to perceptions of whether crime had increased in their neighbourhood during the last five years, 63% of respondents living in Saskatoon perceived that crime had stayed the same and 24% perceived that crime had increased. Similarly, 62% of respondents living in Regina perceived that crime had stayed the same, while 20% had perceived crime to increase (Brennan, 2011). Thus, Regina and Saskatoon respondents of the GSS were less likely to perceive that crime had increased than the provincial sample employed in *Taking the Pulse*, suggesting that there may be critical differences between the perceptions of residents living in major urban centres and those living in other areas of the province. Alternatively, it may be that *Taking the Pulse*, which was conducted more recently, reflected some of the impact of population growth in many Saskatchewan communities vis-à-vis perceptions of crime and safety.

Additional information about perceptions of crime and safety in Saskatchewan can be gleaned from research undertaken by the Saskatoon and Regina municipal police forces to understand public perceptions of policing and crime in their respective communities (Insightrix, 2012 as cited by Edwards, 2012; Jones & Ruddell, 2011). In Saskatoon, a community survey revealed that 91.8% of respondents on the survey were very or somewhat satisfied with the Saskatoon Police Service and 74.1% of respondents perceived themselves to be sufficiently safe in their community (although how safety was defined is unknown; Insightrix, 2012 as cited by Edwards, 2012). In Regina, a telephone survey conducted with 505 respondents had a similar pattern of results as the 2009 GSS (Jones & Ruddell, 2011). Here, 64% perceived crime in their neighbourhood to have stayed the same while 18% perceived it to have increased, 56% felt safe from crime when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, and 21.6% perceived that crime kept them from doing the things they like to do.

Victimization in Saskatchewan

A final topic worth considering in the context of perceptions of crime and safety is the role that actual victimization experiences play in shaping these perceptions. The RCMP's underlying premise is to increase safety and reduce fear by decreasing and preventing crime. Official police statistics can be employed to determine whether there is any evidence that crime is occurring less frequently; however, these statistics only reflect incidents that are officially reported to the police. This is problematic as the literature (e.g., Perreault & Brennan, 2010; Rountree & Land, 1996) suggests that officially reported crimes reflect only a portion of the crime that occurs and

that it is necessary to conduct self-report victimization surveys to fully determine the “dark figure” of crime (i.e., the amount of crime that goes unreported). Moreover, research has indicated that all experiences of crime (including those that go unreported to the police) impact individuals’ perceptions of crime and safety (Rountree & Land, 1996). The 2009 GSS has been one of the few surveys conducted in Canada that has attempted to assess the dark figure of crime (Perreault & Brennan, 2010). Notably, the 2009 GSS indicated that 25% of the population 15 year or older had been the victim of at least one crime in the preceding 12 months (Perreault & Brennan, 2010). Further, the 2009 GSS found that only 31% of all incidents that respondents experienced were reported to the police. Reporting rates were highest for household victimization (i.e., break and enter, motor vehicle theft, theft of household property, and vandalism; 36%), and slightly lower for violent crimes (29%) and personal property theft (28%). Some of the most common reasons offered for not reporting crimes included believing that the incident was not important enough, believing that the police could do nothing to help, dealing with the situation in another way, and considering the incident to be a personal matter.

Another national survey conducted with a sample of 1,500 Canadians who were 18 years or older, and which included Saskatchewan specific statistics, indicated that 7% of Canadians, and 13% of Saskatchewan respondents, had been a victim of a criminal act in the previous 6 months, with 72% of these respondents indicating that they had reported the crime to the police (The Environics Institute, 2011). In this study, the number of respondents reporting crime was more than double the estimate obtained from the GSS, while those experiencing crime was less than half. Finally, in their study of the Regina Police Service, Jones and Ruddell (2011) found that 27% of their sample had been victimized in the past two years and that 63% of these respondents had reported every instance of crime to the police. Again, the amount of reported crime in this study was much higher than the figure obtained from the 2009 GSS. Consequently, the lack of consistency among these studies suggests the need for a focused investigation of victimization in the jurisdictions of interest, as a comprehensive understanding of the occurrence of crime in RCMP-policed areas in Saskatchewan is not possible from existing sources.

Research Objectives

In light of the limited information available about perceptions of crime and safety, fear of crime, and victimization in Saskatchewan, and in order to facilitate the RCMP’s objective to determine whether its efforts to prevent and reduce crime are reflected in the opinions and experiences of the general public, a survey was conducted to measure the perceptions of residents living in RCMP-policed jurisdictions. Specifically, the survey assessed:

- Perceptions of crime, including perceived changes in crime over time and satisfaction with policing
- Feelings of safety, including safety in one’s community, home, and when walking alone in the dark, as well as overall satisfaction with safety and the influence of perceptions of safety on daily activities
- Fear of crime during the past month, including whether fear occurred for 13 different crimes, the number of times fear occurred, and the intensity of the most severe instance of fear for each crime

- Self-reported victimization during the past year, including whether a crime had been experienced for 14 different crimes, the number of times victimization occurred, and the perpetrator(s) of the crime
- The extent to which crime was reported to the police and reasons for not reporting crime
- The relationship between perceptions of crime, feelings of safety, fear of crime, and victimization
- The extent to which official crime rates provided by the RCMP correspond with perceptions of crime and victimization rates derived from the survey

METHOD

Survey Sample and Generalizability

Telephone interviews were conducted with a random sample of Saskatchewan residents who resided in areas of the province policed by the RCMP. Accordingly, Saskatchewan residents living in the cities of Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, and Weyburn were excluded from the sample, as these six cities are policed by municipal police forces. Further, to be eligible to participate in the study, respondents had to be 18 years of age or older and Saskatchewan residents for at least one year.

A total of 715 responses were obtained and a response rate of 26% was achieved. The results of the survey are generalizable to the Saskatchewan population living in RCMP-policed jurisdictions $\pm 3.7\%$ at the 95% confidence interval (19 times out of 20). All telephone interviews took place during an eight day period between November 12 and 20, 2013 and were conducted by the University of Saskatchewan's Social Sciences Research Laboratories (SSRL). The interviews took, on average, 13 minutes to complete.

Data Collection Procedures

Prior to beginning data collection, ethical approval was sought and obtained from the University of Saskatchewan's Behavioural Research Ethics Review Board. Once ethical approval was obtained, the SSRL proceeded with data collection. First, the SSRL purchased a package of phone numbers that included both landlines and cellphone numbers (11% of the purchased phone numbers were for cell phones) from ASDE Survey Sampler Inc. in Gatineau, Quebec to facilitate the random digit dialling procedure necessary to obtain a random sample. Next, interviewers were trained to conduct the survey, and the survey was pilot tested to determine whether any changes were needed before beginning full scale data collection. The pilot test revealed that no additional changes to the survey were required. Data collection then commenced until complete. Survey responses were entered in a database using computer-aided telephone interviewing (CATI) software. Once data collection concluded, all data was de-identified and sent to the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and Justice Studies for analysis. The data are stored on a password protected network drive.

In terms of data collection procedures during the interview itself, upon randomly calling one of the purchased phone numbers, the interviewer provided a brief introduction to the survey and invited the person in the household who was 18 years of age or older and who was having the next birthday to complete the survey. The strategy of asking for participants with the next birthday was intended to mitigate any issues with potential respondent selection bias (as females and the elderly are more likely to answer the telephone in multi-person households; Dillman, Smyth, & Christian, 2009). Once informing the appropriate participant about the study, including his/her right to withdraw from the study at any time during the study (see Appendix A for additional information about how the study was described to participants), informed consent was obtained from the participant, and the survey began. At the conclusion of the study, participants were thanked for their participation and informed that they could access the results of the study on the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and Justice Studies' website.

Although the survey was not expected to elicit emotional distress, there was recognition among the research team that discussing past victimization experiences could potentially cause some participants to experience negative feelings. In the event that participants became distressed, interviewers were instructed to explicitly ask the respondent if they wished to stop the survey or if they would like a phone number for a crisis intervention centre located in their geographic area where they could speak with someone further about how they were feeling (see Appendix A for more detailed information).

Survey Design

The survey was designed to assess respondents' perceptions of crime, feelings of safety, fear of crime, and experiences with victimization. Accordingly, the survey was comprised of four sections addressing these topics and a demographics section. Specifically, the survey asked respondents about:

- Their perceptions of crime in Saskatchewan over the past three years, their perceptions of crime in their own community compared to others, and their satisfaction with policing in Saskatchewan
- Their feelings of safety in their communities, homes, and when walking alone; the influence that feelings of safety and crime had on their daily behaviours; and the extent to which they felt more or less safe compared to: a) other communities and b) a year ago
- The number of times they felt fearful about being the victim of various types of crime over the past month (i.e., car theft, theft by force, home break-ins; property vandalism; identify theft; physical attacks; bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse; sexual assault; gang violence; or hate crimes based on ethnicity, religion, gender, or sexual orientation) and the intensity of their fear on the occasion during the past month they felt the most fearful (in relation to each of the aforementioned crimes)
- The number of times they had been a victim of various types of crime during the past year (i.e., vehicle theft; theft by force or threat of force; theft of personal property; property vandalism; identify theft; cybercrime; physical attacks; bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse; sexual assault; gang violence; and hate crimes targeting ethnicity, religion,

gender, or sexual orientation), the perpetrators of any crimes they had experienced, and whether they had reported these crimes to the police

- Their demographic characteristics, including sex, age, education level, employment status, marital status, country of birth, identity as First Nation, Métis, or Inuit, identity as a visible minority, household income, and location of residence (e.g., on a farm/acreage, village, town, or city)

It should be noted that respondents' postal codes were also gathered in order to determine the RCMP district (i.e., North, Central, or South) in which they lived (see Appendix B for a map of district boundaries). In addition, two questions pertaining to the length of time participants had lived in their current residence and a description of any moves in the past year were included to determine whether: a) there were any differences in the perceptions and experiences of crime among respondents who had recently moved compared to those who had not; and b) the perceptions and experiences of crime among respondents who had recently moved could be reasonably attributed to their current community.

The questions included on the survey were largely closed-ended, with a few open-ended questions intended to solicit respondents' opinions about various topics. The format of the questions varied across different sections of the survey. The perceptions of crime and safety questions were primarily Likert-type items; the fear of crime questions included yes/no questions, items assessing the number of times fear occurred, and semantic differential items asking respondents to rate the intensity of their fear; the victimization section included yes/no questions, items eliciting the frequency of victimization; and categorical questions regarding the identity of perpetrators and reasons for not reporting crime.

The majority of questions included in the survey were adapted from questions used on past surveys, and included either the same or similar questions used in the following surveys:

- Taking the Pulse 2012 (developed at the University of Saskatchewan; MacDowell et al., 2012)
- General Social Survey 2009 (developed by Statistics Canada, 2009)
- Alberta Justice 2011-12 Public Opinion Survey (published by Alberta Justice)
- Alberta Solicitor General and Public Security 2012 Survey of Albertans (published by Alberta Solicitor General and Public Security)
- British Crime Survey 2010 (developed by the Office for National Statistics)
- Public Perceptions of Safety from Crime in the Auckland Region 2012 (published by Community Safety – Auckland Council)
- Community Perceptions of the Regina Police Service 2011 (published by the University of Regina; Jones & Ruddell, 2011)
- Farrall (2004)
- Gray, Jackson, & Farrall (2008)

Prior to being finalized, the survey was reviewed by representatives of RCMP "F" Division and their suggestions, such as including items specific to gang violence and cybercrime, were incorporated into the final survey design. A copy of the survey can be found in Appendix A.

Data Analysis

Prior to conducting any analyses, the data was cleaned and several variables were recoded to ensure that lower numbers reflected lower scores on a given item and higher numbers reflected higher scores. Next, the responses of respondents who indicated they had moved within the last year were examined. Only 16 respondents indicated they had moved within the previous year and all but four indicated they had either moved within the same community or had moved between areas that were policed by the RCMP. For the remaining four participants, it was unclear whether they had lived in RCMP-policed areas for the full year; however, there were no significant differences between these participants' responses and those of other respondents; as a result, they were retained in the sample.

Data collection then proceeded on a section by section basis. First, descriptive statistics were obtained to determine the frequency of various responses. It should be noted that responses of "don't know" and "not stated" were included in any totals used to calculate percentages, but were not shown separately in the various figures and tables that ensue. Next, data were checked to determine whether the assumption of normality had been met and analyses were conducted to determine whether there were any differences in the responses provided to each question on the basis of demographic characteristics. Where possible, univariate analyses were completed using parametric statistics such as *t*-tests and analysis of variance (ANOVA); however, for some questions, the assumption of normality was severely violated, which meant that it was not appropriate to use *t*-tests and ANOVA. For these items, it was necessary to use non-parametric statistics such as the Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis test (which are equivalent to *t*-tests and ANOVA, respectively; Field, 2013). Non-parametric statistics were primarily used with the fear of crime and victimization data. In addition, chi square tests were used to analyze categorical variables. Finally, correlational analyses were completed to assess the relationship between perceptions of safety, fear of crime, and victimization. Again, because the assumption of normality had been severely violated in much of the fear of crime and victimization data, the non-parametric Spearman correlation coefficient was employed.

RESULTS

Demographic Characteristics of the Sample Population

Table 1 provides information about the demographic characteristics of the 715 respondents who completed the survey. Notably, females comprised a larger than expected proportion of the sample, while persons who identified as First Nation, Métis, or Inuit comprised a lower than expected proportion of the sample.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample (N=715)

Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage*
Sex		
Female	433	60.6%
Male	282	39.4%
Age		
20 ¹ -34	76	10.6%
35-54	233	32.6%
55-74	320	44.8%
75-99	77	10.8%
Education		
No schooling, some elementary, or some high school education	111	15.5%
High school diploma	201	28.1%
Completed technical or community college, some college, some university	273	38.2%
University degree (Bachelor's, Master's, or Professional)	127	17.8%
Employment		
Employed (full or part-time)	420	58.7%
Retired	237	33.1%
Unemployed/looking for work	14	2.0%
Other (student, caring for children or family members full-time, disabled)	43	6.0%
Country of Birth		
Canada	677	94.7%
Other Country	37	5.2%
Ethnicity		
First Nation, Métis, or Inuit	33	4.6%
Visible Minority	22	3.1%
Non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority	659	92.2%
Marital Status		
Never legally married	39	5.5%
Legally married or living with a common-law partner	531	74.3%
Separated or divorced	55	7.7%
Widowed	84	11.7%
Total Annual Household Income		
<\$50,000	177	24.8%
\$50,000 to <\$100,000	185	25.9%
\$100,000 to <\$150,000	97	13.6%
≥\$150,000	68	9.5%
Location of Residence		
A reserve	17	2.4%
An acreage or farm in a rural location	238	33.3%
Hamlet, village, resort village, or town	330	46.2%
City	127	17.8%
RCMP District in which Residence is Located		
North District	156	21.8%
Central District	260	36.4%
South District	299	41.8%

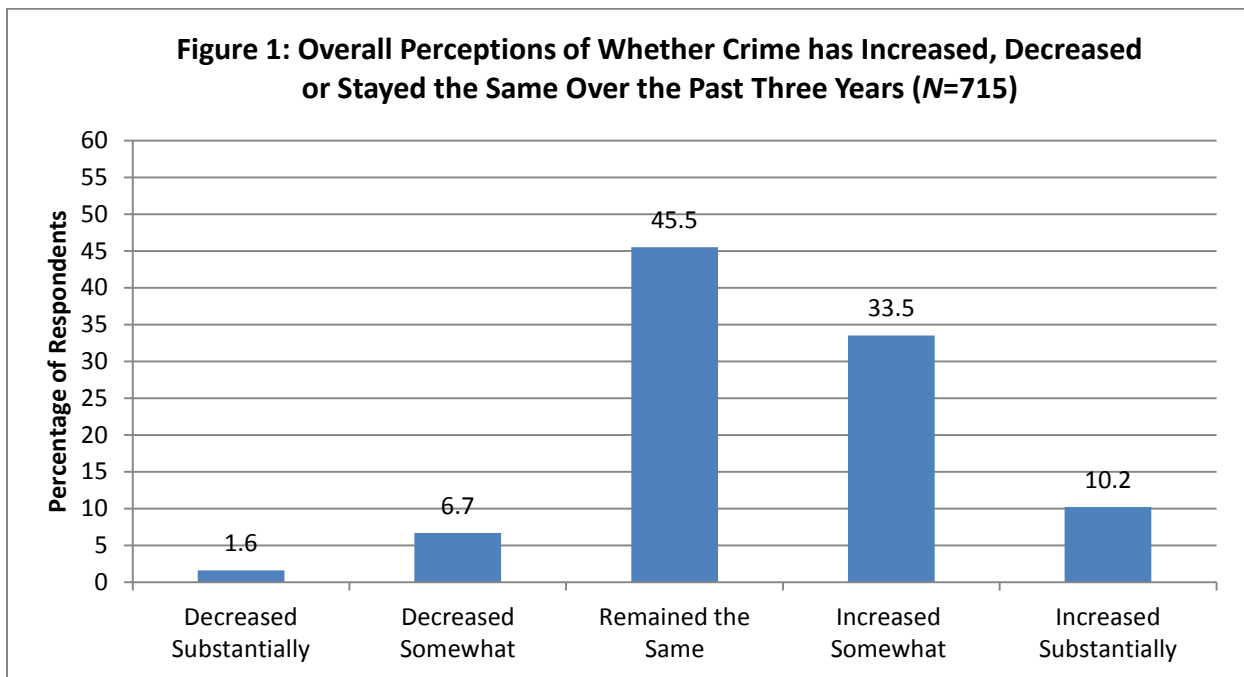
*Percentages may not total 100% as “don’t know”/“not stated” response options were not presented in the table, but were considered in the total percentage calculations.

¹ Youngest respondent in the sample was 20 years old.

Perceptions of Crime and Policing

CI. Over the last three years, do you think crime in your community has increase, decreased, or remained the same?

Of the 704 respondents who had lived in Saskatchewan for the past three years, approximately equal numbers of respondents perceived crime rates to have remained the same (45.5%) or to have increased somewhat or substantially (43.7%) over the past three years. A small minority (8.3%) perceived crime in their communities to have somewhat or substantially decreased over that duration (see Figure 1).



Note: Responses of “don’t know” and “not stated” were included in the total to calculate percentages, but were not shown separately. Respondents who lived in Saskatchewan less than 3 years were screened out for this question.

There were some differences across the three RCMP districts (i.e., North, Central, South) with respect to perceived changes in crime over the past three years, with 43.0% of Northern respondents, 48.0% of Central respondents, and 39.8% of Southern respondents perceiving that crime had substantially or somewhat increased in their communities. Almost equal proportions of respondents in each district perceived crime to remain the same (North – 48.7%, Central – 43.5%, and South – 45.8%). The perception that crime was increasing among Central district respondents was significantly different from South district respondents, $F(2, 691)=3.40, p=.034$. Figure 2 visually depicts these differences.

According to the RCMP’s crime statistics, crime rates had actually decreased in all districts over the past three years; however, these decreases were smaller in the Central and South districts and more substantial in the North district. Given the slight decreases, particularly in the Central and South districts, it may be that changes in crime rates were imperceptible to respondents and that respondents had fairly accurate perceptions of crime in their community when stating that crime had stayed the same. Annual crime rate trends (for persons and property crimes combined) for

2011 to 2013 are presented in Figure 3, while the specific annual crime rates per 1000 population broken down by district (for persons, property, and persons/property crimes combined) are presented in Table 2.

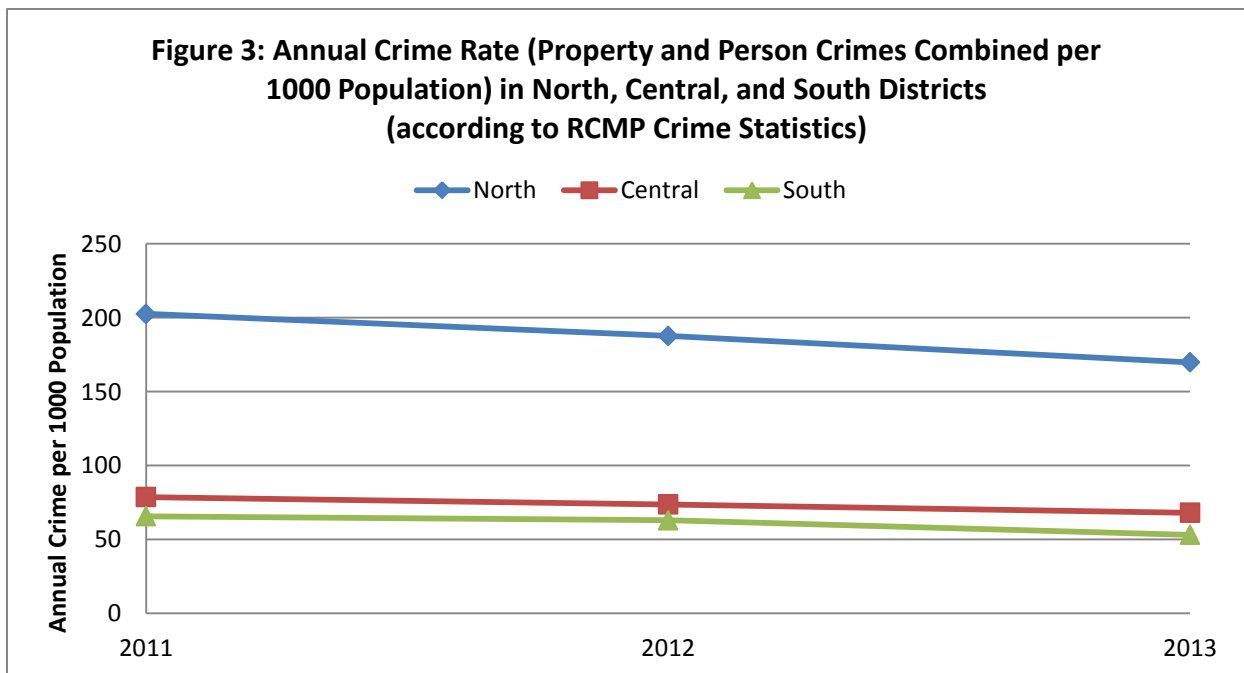
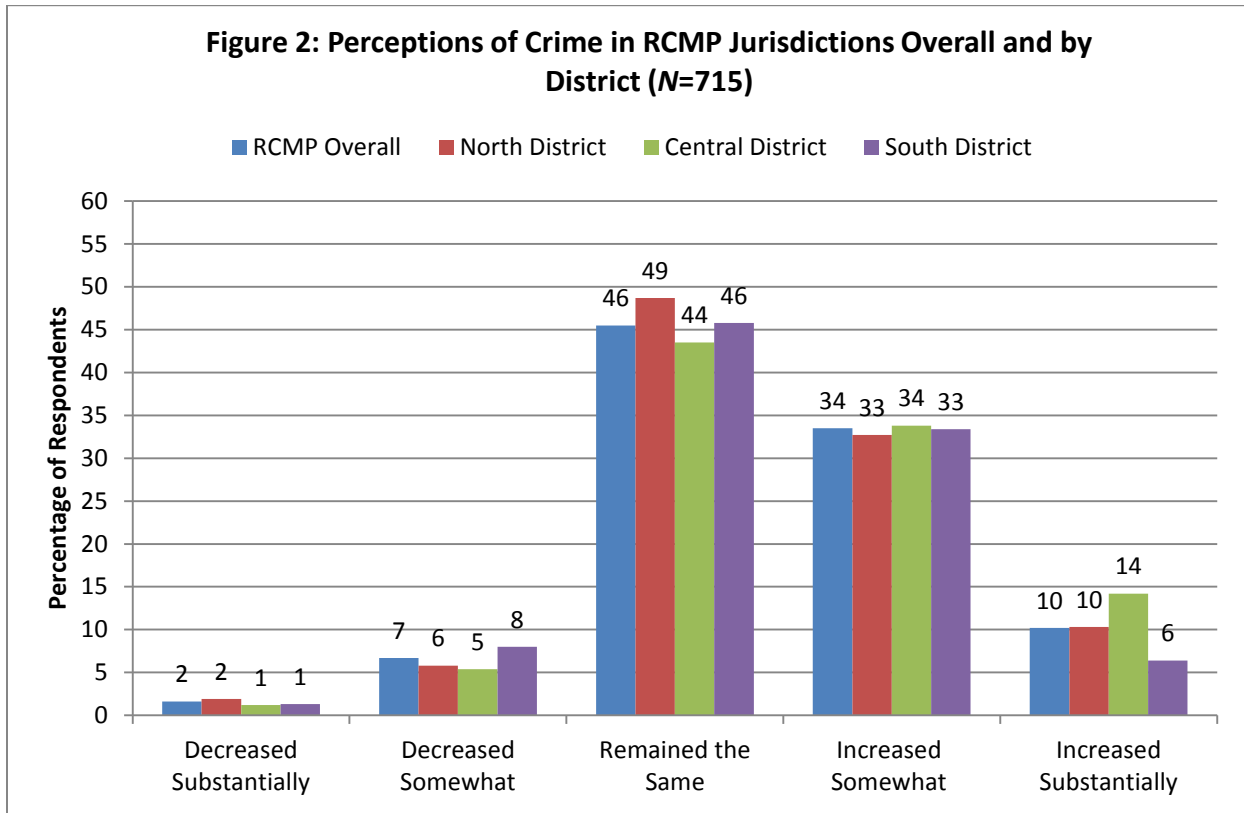


Table 2: Annual Crime Rates (for Property, Persons, and Property/Persons Crime Combined) in North, Central, and South RCMP Districts (per 1000 Population)

District	2011			2012			2013		
	Persons	Property	Persons/ Property Combined	Persons	Property	Persons/ Property Combined	Persons	Property	Persons/ Property Combined
North	59.9	142.7	202.6	55.4	132.3	187.7	50.4	119.4	169.8
Central	20.9	57.7	78.6	20.4	53.2	73.6	16.00	52.00	68.0
South	18.7	46.9	65.6	17.8	45.1	62.9	14.4	38.7	53.1

Additional differences emerged with respect to perceptions of how crime has changed in the respondents' communities over the past three years. A significant effect was found for:

- Sex, $t(692)=2.86, p<.01$. Females ($3.53[.82]^2$) were significantly more likely than males ($3.35[.82]$) to perceive crime to have increased over the past three years.
- Being born in Canada, $t(691)=2.17, p=.03$. Respondents born in Canada ($3.47[.82]$) were significantly more likely than respondents born in another country ($3.15[.87]$) to perceive crime to have increased over the past three years.
- Location of residence, $F(3, 14.60)=5.78, p=.001^3$. A post hoc Game-Howell test⁴ indicated that respondents living in cities (i.e., 5000 or more residents; $3.69[.94]$) were significantly more likely to perceive crime to have increased than respondents living in a hamlet, village, or town (i.e., up to 4999 residents; $3.34[.79]$).

C2. Compared to other communities in Saskatchewan, do you think your community has a higher amount of crime, about the same amount of crime, or a lower amount of crime?

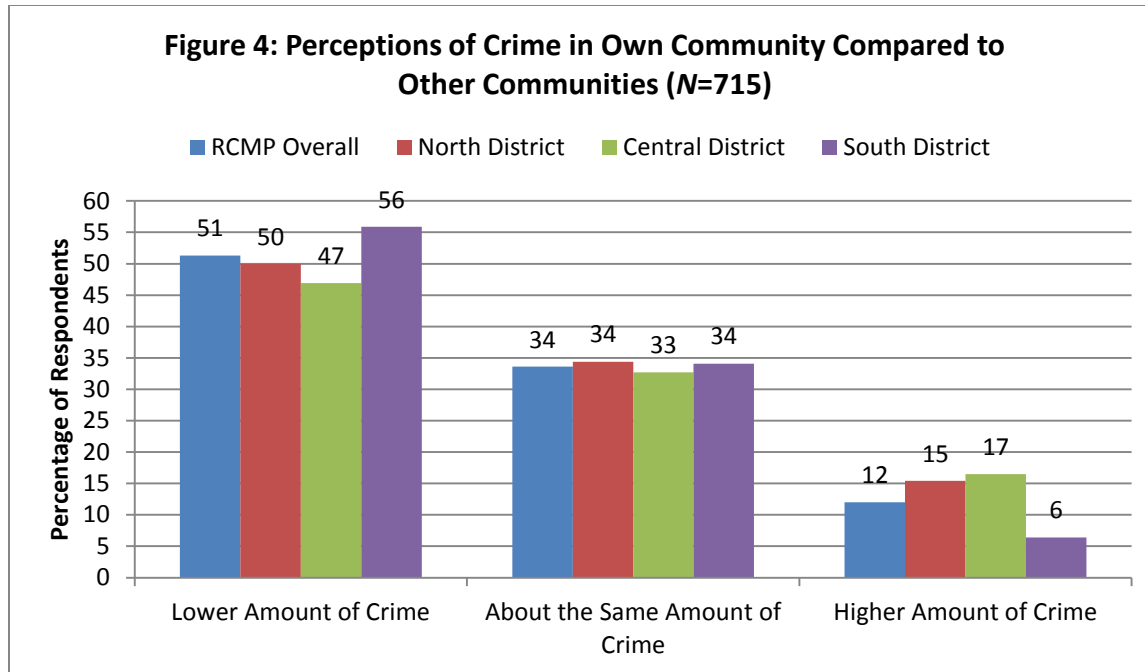
Approximately 51% of participants perceived their community to have less crime than other communities, while 34% perceived their communities to have about the same amount of crime and 12% perceived their communities to have higher amounts of crime (see Figure 4). These responses suggest that respondents tended to think more positively about their own communities compared to other communities and believed that less crime occurred in their own communities than Saskatchewan overall.

As noted in the previous section, when considering official crime rates by district, the North district had the highest crime rates, followed by Central and South districts (see Figure 3). On par with these trends, respondents in the South district were significantly less likely to perceive there to be higher amounts of crime in their own community compared to respondents from either the Central or North districts, $\chi^2(4)=16.13, p=.003$.

² Mean[Standard Deviation]

³ The Brown-Forsythe test was used as the assumption of homogeneity of variance was violated making it inappropriate to use the unadjusted ANOVA test statistic.

⁴ Post hoc test recommended when sample sizes are unequal and population variances differ (Field, 2013). Post hoc tests determine significant differences between the means of various groups assessed through an ANOVA.



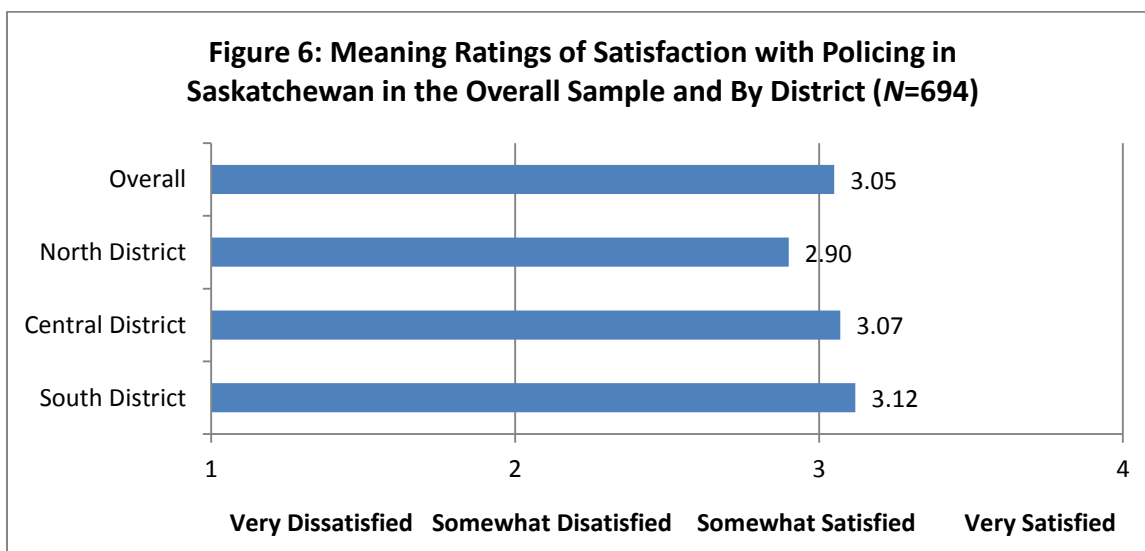
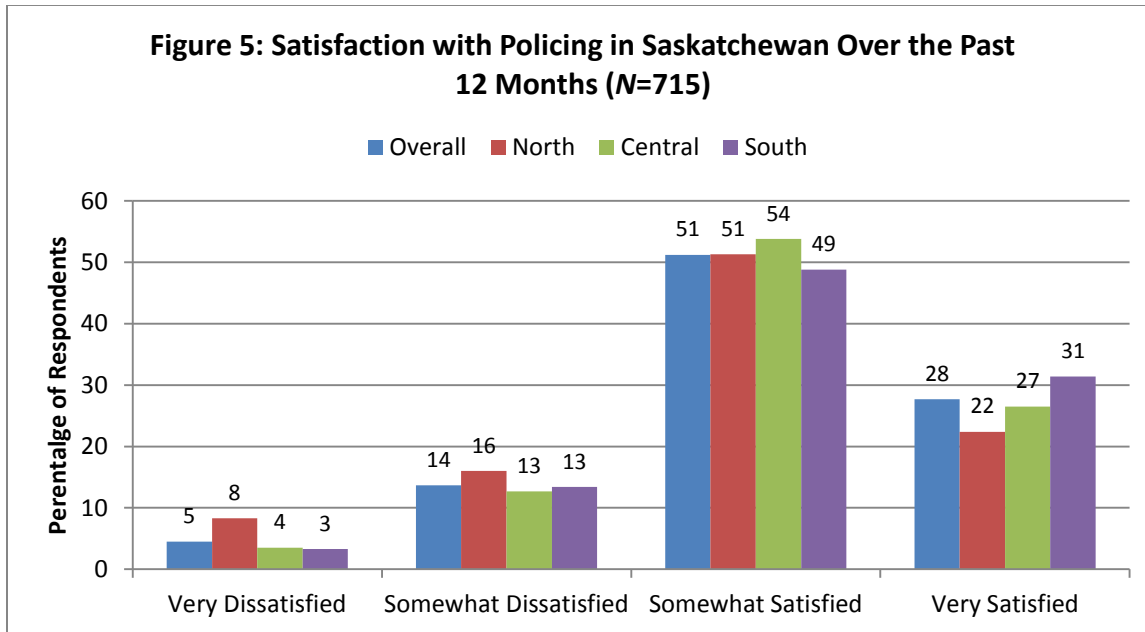
In addition, significant associations between perceptions of crime in one's own community relative to other communities were found with respect to:

- Being born in Canada, $\chi^2(2)=7.29$ $p=.03$. Respondents who were not born in Canada were significantly more likely to perceive there to be lower amounts of crime in their community compared to other communities than respondents born in Canada.
- Marital status, $\chi^2(6)=14.39$, $p=.03$. Respondents who were separated or divorced were significantly more likely to perceive higher amounts of crime in their own community compared to other communities than respondents who were never legally married, legally married or common law, or widowed. Respondents who were widowed were significantly more likely to perceive lower amounts of crime in their own community compared to other communities than respondents who were never legally married or legally married or common law.
- Location of residence, $\chi^2(6)=33.31$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve were significantly more likely to perceive that there was more crime in their community compared to other communities than respondents who lived on a farm or acreage; in a hamlet, village, or town; or a city. Further, respondents who lived in a city were more likely to perceive that there was significantly more crime in their community than respondents who lived on a farm or acreage or in a hamlet, village, or town.

C3. How satisfied are you with policing in Saskatchewan over the past 12 months?⁵

Approximately 79% of respondents indicated that they were somewhat or very satisfied with policing in Saskatchewan, while 18% were somewhat or very dissatisfied with policing. Mean satisfaction of policing was 3.05 on a 4.0 scale ($SD=.78$).

There was a significant effect of district on respondents' satisfaction with policing in Saskatchewan, $F(2, 691)=4.21, p=.02$. A post hoc Hochberg's GT2⁶ test revealed that respondents living in the North district ($M=2.90[.85]$) were significantly less satisfied with policing compared to respondents living in the South district ($M=3.12[.78]$; see Figures 5 and 6).



⁵ C3 was negatively skewed; however, there were no differences between the results obtained from parametric and non-parametric tests used to analyze this data. Therefore, the more common parametric tests were reported.

⁶ Post hoc test recommended when sample sizes are unequal (Field, 2013).

A number of significant effects emerged with respect to satisfaction with policing in Saskatchewan for the following variables:

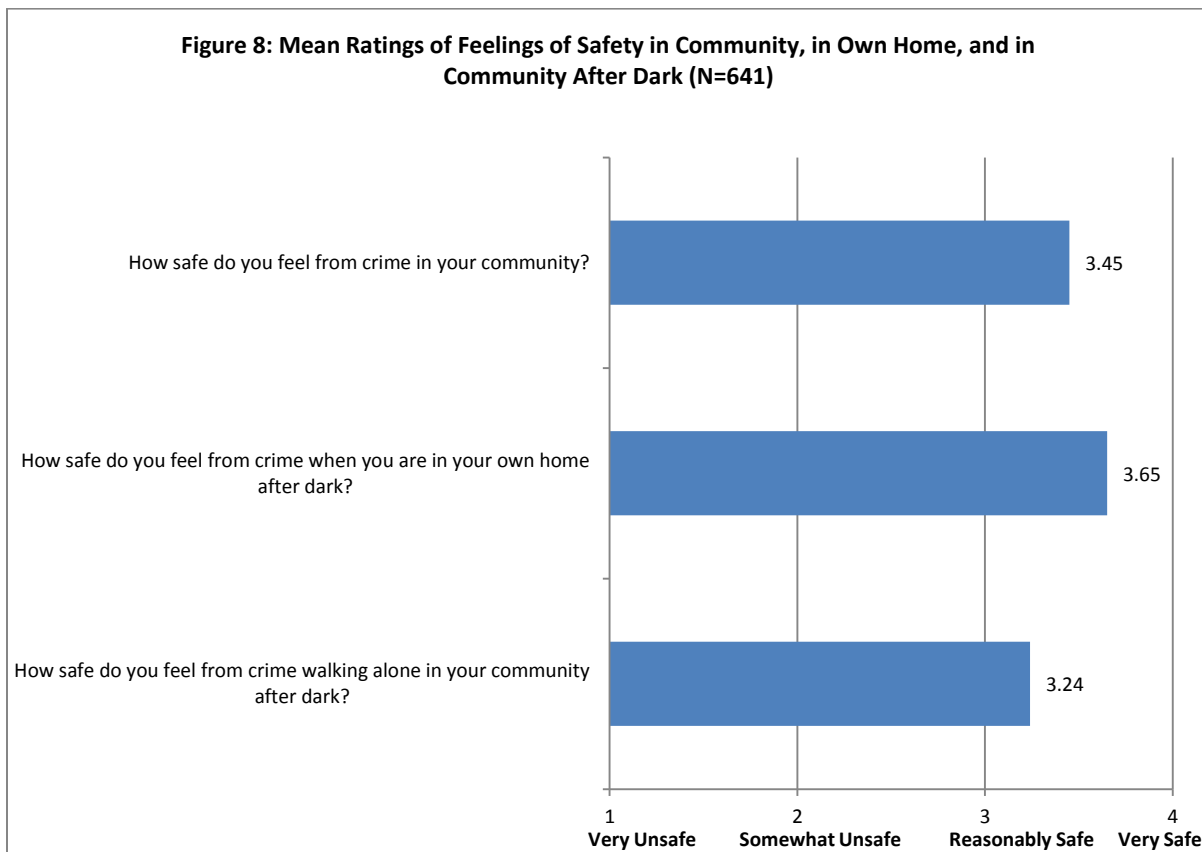
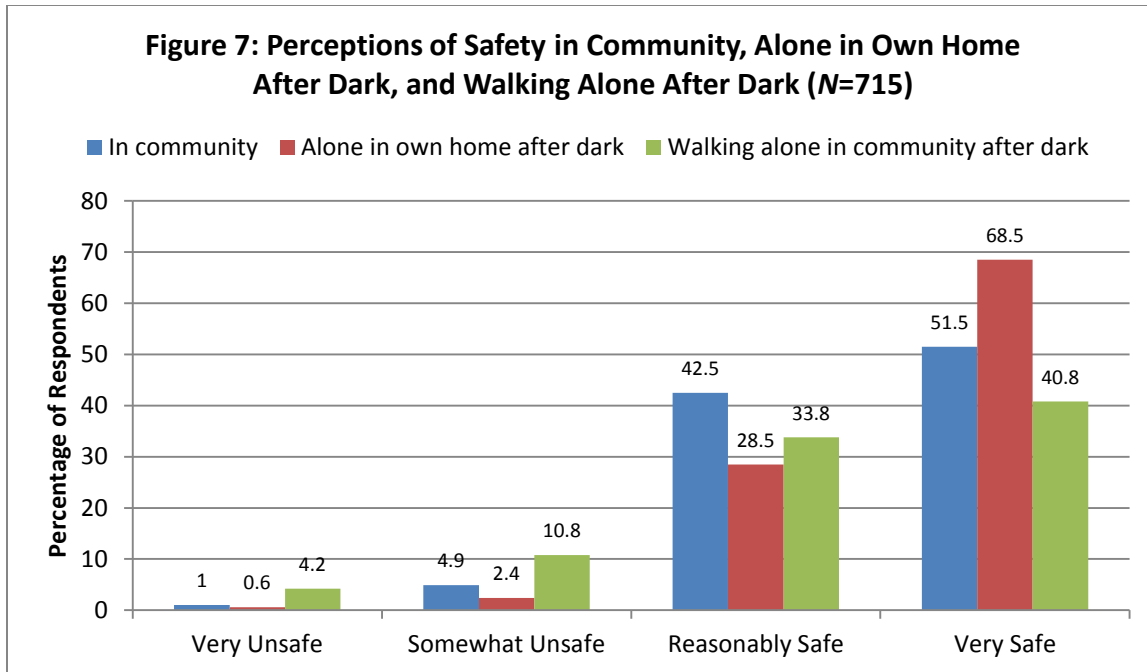
- Age, $F(3, 682)=6.56, p<.001$. A post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test revealed that respondents who were between 75 to 99 years of age (3.40[.73]) were significantly more satisfied with policing than respondents who were 18 to 34 years (2.87[.81]), 35 to 54 years (3.04[.72]), or 55 to 74 years (3.04[.78]).
- Employment status, $F(3,49.89)=6.39, p=.001$. A post hoc Games-Howell test revealed that respondents who were retired (3.27[.75]) were more satisfied with policing than respondents who were employed full- or part-time (2.96[.75]).
- Ethnicity, $F(2, 691)=16.28, p<.001$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, Aboriginal respondents (2.29[.82]) were significantly more dissatisfied with policing compared to either visible minority (3.00[.98]) or non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority respondents (3.09[.75]).
- Marital status, $F(3, 686)=4.08, p<.01$. According to a Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test, respondents who were widowed (3.31[.72]) were significantly more satisfied with policing in Saskatchewan than respondents who were never legally married (2.85[.85]) or who were legally married/living with common law partners (3.05[.76]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 59.56)=5.11, p=.003$. According to a post hoc Games-Howell test, respondents living on reserve (2.29[1.11]) were significantly less satisfied with policing than the respondents living in a hamlet, village or town (3.07[.78]) or city (3.17[.76]).

Perceptions of Safety

How safe do you feel from crime:

- *S1. In your community:*
- *S2. When you are in your own home after dark?*
- *S3. Walking ALONE in your community after dark?*

When asked how safe from crime respondents felt in their community, in their own home, and when walking in their community after dark, the vast majority of respondents indicated they felt either very or reasonably safe with respect to all three situations. Respondents experienced the strongest feelings of safety in their own homes (97% felt reasonably or very safe), followed by in their communities overall (94% felt reasonably or very safe), and then with respect to walking alone in their community after dark (70% felt reasonably or very safe; see Figure 7 for more detail). Mean ratings of safety for these items ranged from 3.24 to 3.65 out of 4.0 (see Figure 8).



S1. Perceptions of Safety from Crime in own Community⁷

With respect to perceptions of safety from crime in one's own community, significant effects were found for:

- Ethnicity, $F(2, 740)=8.80, p<.001$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, respondents were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities (3.48[.62] were significantly more likely to feel safer in their communities than either visible minority (3.05[.79]) or Aboriginal respondents (3.15[.80]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 707)=11.39, p<.001$. A post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test revealed that respondents living on reserve (2.71[.85]) felt significantly less safe in their communities than respondents living on a farm or acreage (3.45[.63]); in a hamlet, village, or town (3.53[.58]); or in a city (3.33[.69]). Further, those living in a city felt significantly less safe in their communities than respondents living in a hamlet, village, or town.

S2. Perceptions of Safety from Crime When Alone in One's Own Home

In terms of perceptions of safety from crime when alone in one's home after dark, significant effects were found for:

- Sex, $t(647.88)=2.21, p=.03$. Men (3.71[.52]) were significantly more likely to feel safe in their own homes after dark than women (3.61[.58]).
- Ethnicity, $F(2, 54.49)=4.14, p=.02$. According to a Games-Howell post-hoc test, non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority respondents (3.67[.53]) felt significantly more safe than respondents who identified as Aboriginal (3.36[.82]) or as a visible minority (3.36[.74]).
- Location, $F(3, 55.29)=6.48, p=.001$. A Games-Howell post-hoc test indicated that respondents living on reserve (3.00[.87]) felt significantly less safe in their own homes compared to respondents who lived on acreages or farms (3.64[.56]) or in hamlets, villages, or towns (3.72[.48]).

S3. Perceptions of Safety from Crime When Walking Alone After Dark

A number of significant effects were also found with respect to feelings of safety from crime when walking alone in one's community after dark for:

- Sex, $t(637.58)=6.95, p<.001$. Men (3.71[.52]) were significantly more likely to feel safe when walking alone in their community after dark than women (3.06[.90]).
- Ethnicity, $F(2, 46.90)=5.90, p<.01$. According to a Games-Howell post hoc test, non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority respondents (3.29[.80]) felt significantly more safe walking alone after dark than respondents who identified as Aboriginal (2.72[1.13]).

⁷ S1, S2, and S3 were negatively skewed; however, the results obtained from parametric and non-parametric tests used to analyze this data were consistent. Therefore, the more common parametric tests were reported.

- Location of residence, $F(3, 74.91)=15.00, p<.001$. A Games-Howell post hoc test revealed that respondents living on reserve (2.07[1.03]) felt significantly less safe when walking alone in their community after dark than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm (3.35[.79]); hamlet, village or town (3.35[.74]); or in a city (2.93[.96]). Examining location of residence even further, 53% (9/18) of respondents living on reserve reported that they felt unsafe walking alone in their communities after dark.

S4. What is the main reason you do not feel safe from crime when walking alone in your community after dark?

If participants indicated that they felt somewhat or very unsafe when walking alone in their communities after dark, they were asked to provide the main reasons underlying why they felt that way. Of the 107 respondents who were asked this question, 103 provided at least one reason explaining why they felt unsafe when walking alone after dark. The existence of crime and violence in the respondents' communities was the most common reason cited. The presence of gangs, drugs in the community, new or transient people, and a lack of police presence were also among the top five reasons. A complete list of reasons is provided in Table 3.

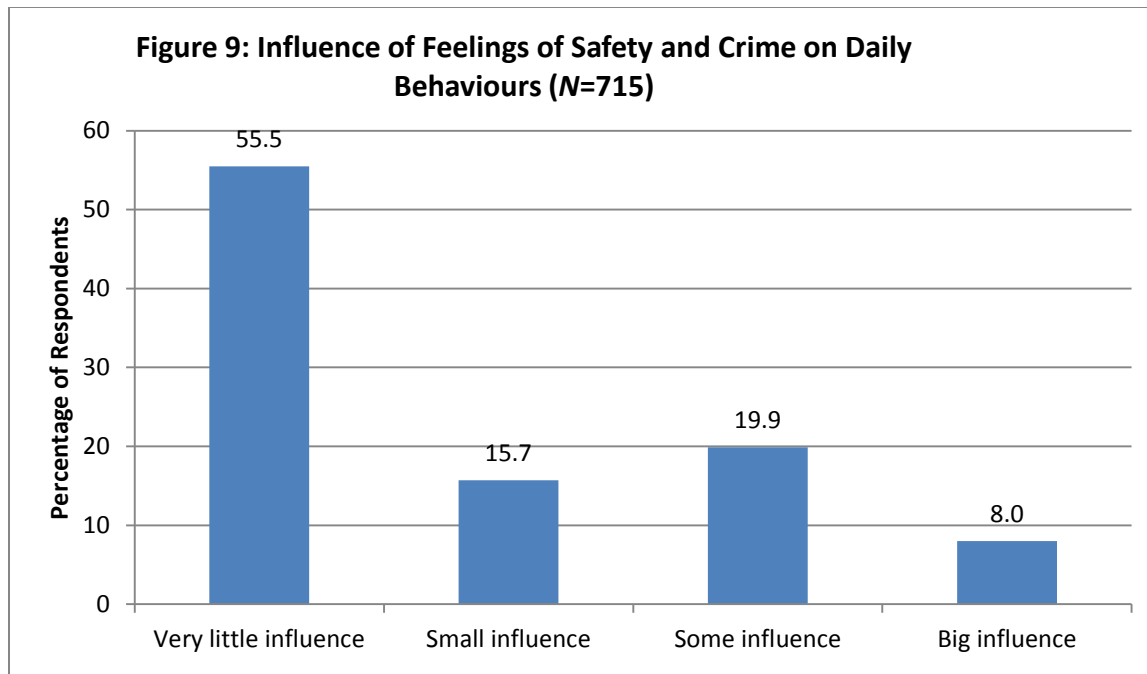
Table 3: Reasons for Feeling Unsafe When Walking Alone in Community after Dark

Reason	Percentage of Responses (N=103)	Number of Responses (n)
Existence of crime and violence in community	27.9%	28
Presence of gangs	11.7%	12
Drugs in community	9.7%	10
Presence of new or transient people in community	8.7%	9
Lack of police presence	8.7%	9
Fear of animal attacks	7.8%	8
Presence of intoxicated people	6.8%	7
Fear of the unknown (e.g., unknown attackers)	5.8%	6
Too many people on the streets after dark	5.8%	6
Groups of youth on the street	4.9%	5
Presence of Aboriginal people in community	4.9%	5
Live on a farm or acreage	3.9%	4
No specific reason, just do not feel safe	3.9%	4
Have been a victim of crime themselves	3.9%	4
Poor/inadequate lighting	2.9%	3
Dangerous driving	2.9%	3
Being female	1.9%	2
Do not walk outside anyway	1.0%	1
Being a senior	1.0%	1

Note: Some participants provided more than one reason; thus, responses do not total 100%.

S5. How much, if at all, do your feelings about safety and crime influence what you do on a daily basis, such as the things you do and the places you go?

When asked whether feelings about safety and crime influenced the participants' daily activities, the majority (71%) indicated that their feelings had either very little or a small influence, while the remaining 29% reported that their feelings had some or a big influence (see Figure 9). Reflective of the majority indicating that their daily behaviours were not readily influenced by their feelings about safety and crime, mean response ratings to this question were 1.80 ($SD=1.02$), which is well below the midpoint of the scale (2.5; the scale ranged from 1 to 4).



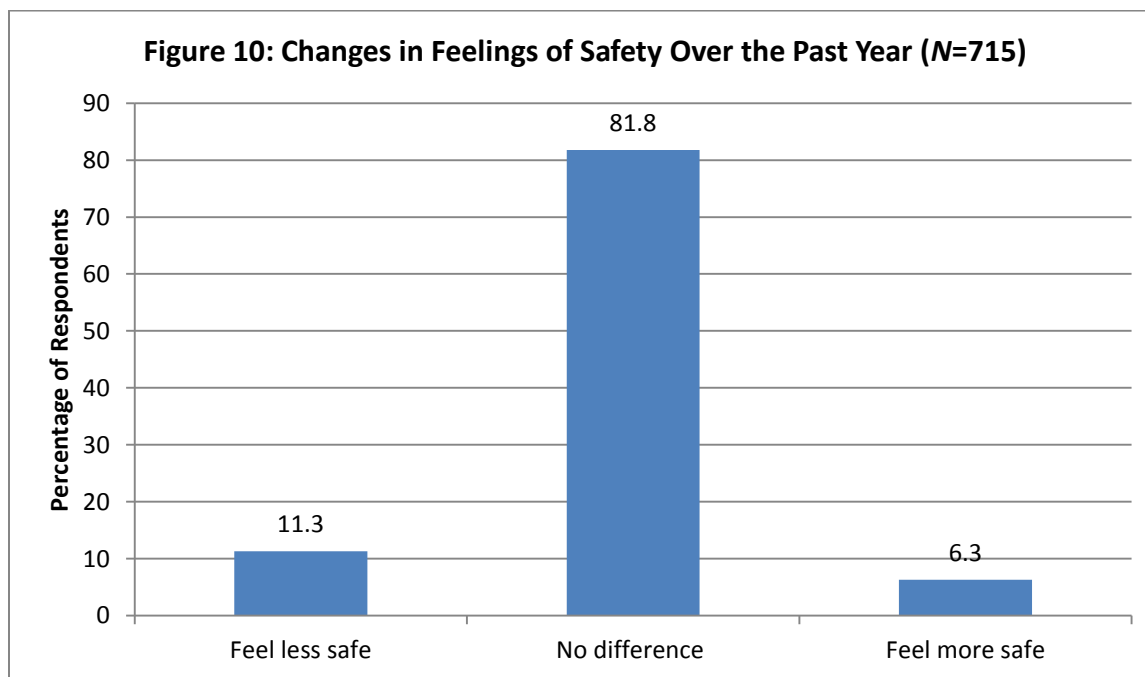
Upon closer examination of this item, significant effects were found for:

- Sex, $t(705)=2.25$, $p<.03$. Females' (1.87[1.04]) daily activities were significantly more likely to be influenced by feelings related to safety and crime than males (1.78[.99]); however, the mean responses for both men and women were still below the midpoint.
- Age, $F(3, 374.12)=3.19$, $p=.02$. According to a post-hoc Games-Howell test, respondents who were 75 to 99 years of age (1.51[.84]) were significantly less likely to be influenced by feelings of safety of crime than those who were 18 to 34 years (1.96[1.08]) or 35 to 54 years (1.87[1.05]).
- Employment, $F(3, 702)=5.84$, $p=.001$. A post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test revealed that feelings about safety and crime were significantly less likely to influence what retired respondents (1.64[.97]) did on a daily basis than individuals who were unemployed and looking for work (2.50[.94]) or who were not working for reasons such as being a student and caring for family full-time (2.14[1.10]).

- Ethnicity, $F(2, 55.32)=6.90, p<.01$. A post hoc Games-Howell test revealed that the daily activities of respondents who were Aboriginal (2.48[1.28]) were significantly more likely to be influenced by feelings of safety and crime than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities (1.76[.99]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 700)=7.64, p<.001$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, the daily activities of respondents living on reserve (2.88[1.32]) were significantly more likely to be influenced than respondents living on an acreage or farm (1.72[.99]); in a hamlet, village, or town (1.78[1.01]); or in a city (1.89[.99]).

S6. Thinking of the experiences of you and your family over the past year, do you now feel more safe, less safe, or is there no difference in how safe you feel from crime in your community?

When asked to reflect upon how safe respondents felt based on their own and their families' experiences over the past year, the vast majority indicated that there was no difference in how safe they felt (81.8%) in their communities, a small minority indicated they felt less safe (11.3%), and an even smaller proportion of respondents reported that they felt more safe (6.3%; see Figure 10).



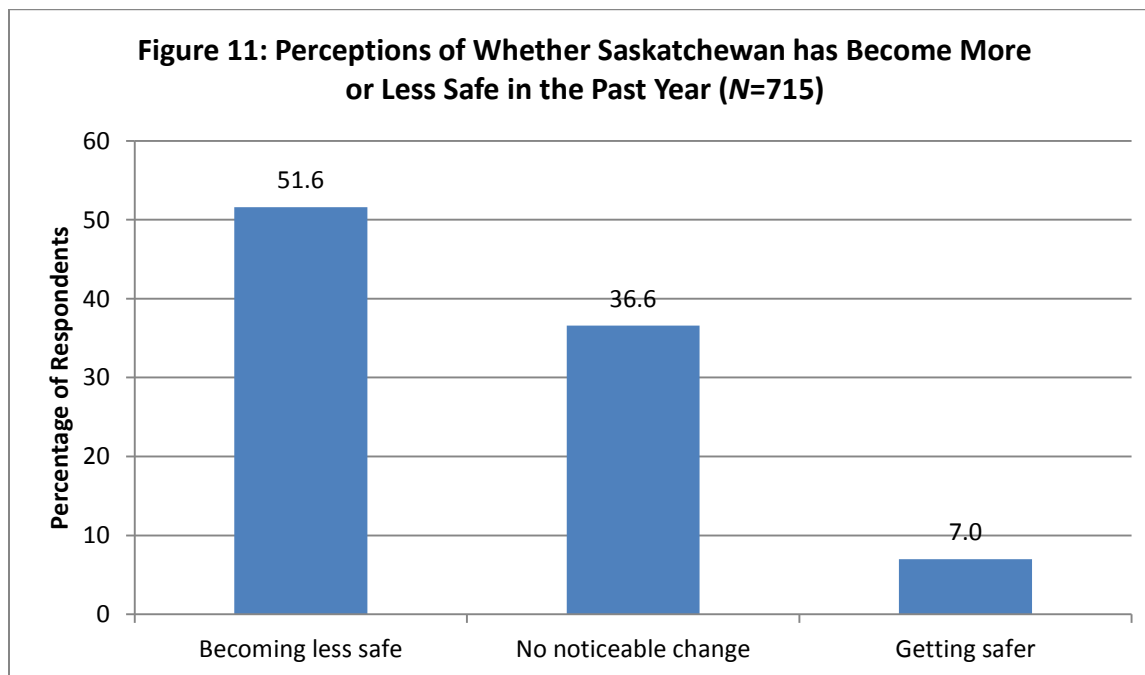
Significant effects for this question were found with respect to:

- Education, $\chi^2(6)=14.00, p=.03$. Respondents who had less than a high school diploma were significantly more likely to feel safer over the past year than respondents who had a high school education, had completed technical school or some university or college, or had a university degree.

- Employed, $\chi^2(6)=13.41, p=.03$. Respondents who were employed full- or part-time were significantly more likely to feel less safe over the past year than respondents who were retired or who were not working for reasons such as being a student or being a full-time caregiver.
- Ethnicity, $\chi^2(4)=9.84, p=.43$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority were significantly more likely to report no difference in how they felt than respondents who were Aboriginal or visible minorities.
- Location of residence, $\chi^2(6)=21.44, p<.01$. Respondents who lived on reserve or in a city were significantly more likely to report feeling less safe compared to a year ago than respondents living on an acreage or farm or in a hamlet, village, or town.

S7. Thinking of the experiences of what you may know from both personal experience and what you have read, seen, or heard, is Saskatchewan getting safer, becoming less safe, or has there been no noticeable change in safety from crime in the past year?

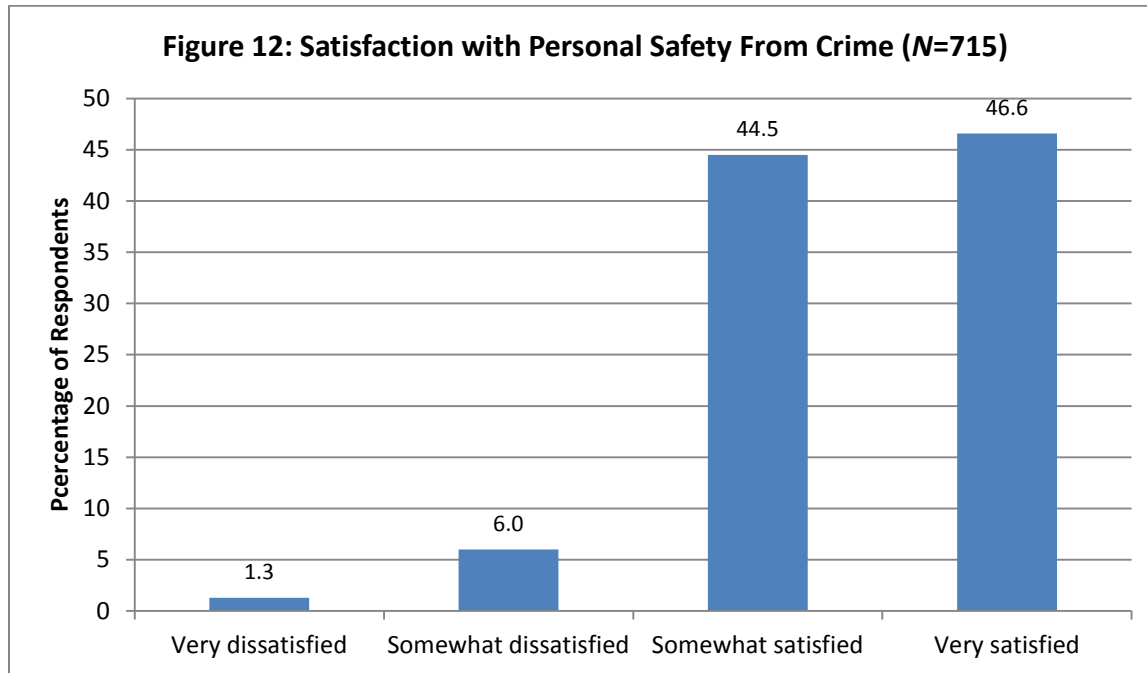
Participants were asked to reflect upon whether Saskatchewan as a whole had become more or less safe in the past year. Here, approximately half of the sample perceived that, based on what they had read, seen, or heard, Saskatchewan was becoming less safe, one-third perceived there to be no change, while the remaining respondents perceived that Saskatchewan was becoming safer (see Figure 11).



For this question, there was a significant effect for sex, $\chi^2(2)=11.08, p<.01$. Female respondents were significantly more likely than male respondents to perceive that Saskatchewan was becoming less safe based on what they had seen, read, or heard.

S8. In general, how satisfied are you with your personal safety from crime?

Overall, respondents were satisfied with the level of their perceived personal safety from crime—approximately 91% were somewhat or very satisfied, while only 7% were somewhat or very dissatisfied (see Figure 12). The mean rating of satisfaction on this 4-point scale was 3.36 ($SD=.66$).



There were a few subpopulations that were more likely to be satisfied or dissatisfied with their personal safety from crime. Specifically, a significant effect was found for:

- Employment, $F(3, 698)=4.695, p<.01$. A Hochberg's GT2 test revealed that individuals who were retired (3.51[.64]) were significantly more likely to be satisfied with their personal safety than individuals who were employed full- or part-time (3.34[.65]).
- Ethnicity, $F(2, 699)=7.24, p=.001$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, individuals who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities were more likely to be satisfied with their personal safety than either individuals who identified as Aboriginal (3.10[.87]) or as a visible minority (3.0[.84]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 54.48)=5.14, p<.01$. A post hoc Games-Howell test indicated that individuals who lived on reserve (2.71[1.05]) were significantly less satisfied with their personal safety than individuals who lived in a hamlet, village, or town (3.46[.58]). Individuals who lived in hamlets, villages, or town had the highest levels of personal satisfaction.

S9. What is one thing that could make you feel safer from crime?

Respondents who indicated that they were somewhat or very dissatisfied with their personal safety from crime were asked to describe one thing that would make them feel safer from crime. A total of 52 participants indicated that they were dissatisfied with their personal safety and 46 of these participants provided an explanation. A stronger police presence and more patrolling were identified by more than one-third of these participants. A desire for stronger punishment for individuals who commit crimes and having an RCMP detachment located in one's community (or having police work directly in one's community) were also among the most common suggestions about how to enhance feelings of safety from crime. A complete list of suggestions is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Perceptions of What Could Make Respondents Feel Safer from Crime

Reason	Number of Responses (n)	Percentage of Responses (N=46)	Percentage of Total Sample (N=715)
More police presence and patrolling	17	37.0%	2.7%
Stronger punishments	9	19.6%	1.3%
Have police/RCMP detachment in respondents' community	4	8.9%	0.6%
Police response/better response times when police are called	2	4.3%	0.3%
Better training for new police officers	2	4.3%	0.3%
Education and programming to address crime among youth and newcomers	2	4.3%	0.3%
More community crime watch initiatives	2	4.3%	0.3%
Purchase an alarm system or cameras	2	4.3%	0.3%
Societal change where people have more respect	2	4.3%	0.3%
Move to a community that has less crime	1	2.2%	0.1%
Less immigration	1	2.2%	0.1%
A separate mechanism developed by the federal government to regulate the RCMP and police wrongdoings	1	2.2%	0.1%
Removal of neighbour's dog	1	2.2%	0.1%
Live in a small community	1	2.2%	0.1%
More police involvement in community	1	2.2%	0.1%

Note: Some participants provided more than one reason; therefore, responses do not total 100%.

Perceptions of Crime and Safety: A Correlational Analysis

The perceptions of crime and safety examined in the two preceding sections assessed similar types of thoughts and feelings, many of which were related to each other. Table 5 summarizes the correlations between these various items. The meaning of the correlations is described below.

A strong positive correlation⁸ (where $r > .51$ to $.66$) was found among several items where:

- Greater perceptions of safety from crime in one's community were strongly associated with greater perceptions of safety in one's own home, when walking alone after dark, and with higher overall ratings of satisfaction with personal safety from crime.
- Greater perceptions of safety from crime when in one's own home were positively correlated with greater perceptions of safety when walking alone in the dark and with overall satisfaction with personal safety from crime.
- Greater perceptions of safety from crime when walking alone after dark were correlated with greater satisfaction with personal safety from crime.

A moderately strong negative correlation (where $r > -.40$ to $-.43$) was found among several items:

- Perceptions that crime had increased in one's community during the past three years were associated with lower perceptions of safety in one's own community.
- Perceptions of higher amounts of crime in one's community compared to other communities were associated with feeling more unsafe in one's community and when walking alone in the dark.

A moderately strong positive correlation (where $r = .43$) was found among two items where:

- Higher satisfaction with policing was related to more satisfaction with personal safety.

A moderate negative correlation (where $r = -.31$ to $-.36$) was found for the following items where:

- Perceptions that crime had increased in one's community during the past three years were associated with lower perceptions of safety when walking alone after dark in one's community, feeling less safe from crime in one's community over the past year, and lower overall satisfaction with personal safety from crime.
- Perceptions that there was more crime in one's own community compared to other communities were associated with feeling unsafe in one's own home and with less satisfaction with overall safety.
- Greater perceptions of feeling unsafe when walking alone after dark were associated with feelings of safety and crime having a greater impact on daily activities.
- Perceptions that feelings of safety and crime have an influence on daily activities were associated with lower ratings of satisfaction with personal safety.

⁸ Correlations with an absolute value $\geq .50$ reflect strong correlations; those that are $\geq .40$ are moderately strong; those that are $\geq .30$ are moderate; those that are $\geq .20$ are weak; and those that are $\geq .10$ are very weak (Field, 2013).

A moderate positive correlation (where $r=.30$ to $.39$) was found for several pairs of items, whereby:

- Perceptions that crime had increased in one's community during the past three years were associated with perceptions that there was more crime in one's own community compared to others.
- Greater satisfaction with policing was associated with greater perceptions of safety from crime in one's own community.
- Perceptions of feeling safe from crime in one's own community were associated with feeling safer from crime in one's community over the past year.

A weak negative correlation (where $r=-.20$ to $-.29$) was found for the following items where:

- Perceptions that crime had increased in one's community during the past three years were associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's own home and perceptions that Saskatchewan has become less safe during the past year.
- Perceptions that crime was higher in one's own community compared to other communities in Saskatchewan were associated with lower satisfaction with policing and with feeling less safe from crime in one's community in the past year.
- Perceptions of feeling safe in one's community and in one's home were associated with feelings about safety and crime having less of an impact on one's daily activities.

A weak positive correlation (where $r=-.20$ to $-.29$) was found for the following items:

- Perceptions that there were higher amounts of crime in one's own community compared to other communities were associated with feelings about safety and crime having a greater influence on one's daily activities.
- Greater satisfaction with policing was associated with stronger feelings of safety from crime in one's own home and when walking alone after dark.
- Stronger feelings of safety from crime in one's own home or when walking alone after dark were associated with feeling more safe in one's community during the past year.
- Perceptions of feeling safer in one's own community over the past year were associated with perceptions that Saskatchewan had become safer over the past year, as well as with greater satisfaction with personal safety from crime.
- Perceptions that Saskatchewan had become safer over the past year were associated with greater satisfaction of personal safety from crime.

Correlations that were weaker (i.e., where $r<.20$) generally reflected correlations with the item pertaining to whether Saskatchewan had become more or less safe over the past year.

Table 5: Correlations of Crime and Safety Items

Item	Change in crime in own community (Past 3 years)	Crime in own community compared to other communities	Satisfaction with policing	Safety from crime in own community	Safety from crime in own home	Safety from crime when walking after dark alone	Influence of crime and safety on daily activities	Change in feelings of safety in community (past year)	Change in safety in Saskatchewan (past year)	Satisfaction with personal safety
Change in crime in own community (Past 3 years)	----	.39	-.19	-.40	-.26	-.35	.17	-.36	-.29	-.30
Crime in own community compared to other communities		----	-.20	-.43	-.31	-.43	.21	-.24	ns	-.34
Satisfaction with policing			----	.35	.25	.23	-.19	.21	.17	.43
Safety from crime in own community				----	.66	.61	-.28	.30	.17	.59
Safety from crime in own home					----	.55	-.25	.25	.16	.51
Safety from crime when walking after dark alone						----	-.33	.25	.12	.54
Influence of crime and safety on daily activities							----	-.12	-.11	-.36
Change in feelings of safety in community (past year)								----	.26	.29
Change in safety in Saskatchewan (past year)									----	.22
Satisfaction with personal safety										----

Note: All correlations were significant at the $p=.01$ level unless otherwise specified as non-significant (ns). For all items, higher scores reflected stronger levels of endorsement of an item (e.g., higher scores indicated perceptions of crime increasing, perceptions of more crime, greater satisfaction with policing, stronger feelings of safety, perceptions of crime having a greater influence on daily activities, perceptions of feeling/becoming safer, and greater satisfaction with safety).

Fear of Crime

Respondents were asked to answer a series of questions about 13 separate crimes to determine how fearful they were of these crimes happening to them during the past month. Specifically, respondents were asked whether they had experienced fear of each crime in the past month and, if they had, how many times they had experienced this type of fear and the intensity of their fear during the occasion they felt the most fearful. To facilitate analysis (and increase power), the crimes were grouped together according to the categories of criminal victimization employed by Statistics Canada (2013) to report police statistics. The five resulting categories included: a) violent crimes; b) property crimes; c) hate crimes; d) identity theft; and e) gang violence (see Table 6 for the survey items associated with each category).

Table 6: Categories of Crime Broken Down by Survey Item and Statistics Canada Terminology

Type of Crime	Applicable Survey Items	Terminology Employed by Statistics Canada
Violent Crimes	F5. Bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse	Criminal harassment and uttering threats
	F6. Theft by force or threat of force	Robbery
	F7. Physical attack	Assault
	F8. Sexual assault or rape	Sexual assault
Property Crimes	F1. Home break-in and theft	Breaking and entering
	F2. Property vandalism	Mischief
	F3. Car theft	Theft of motor vehicle
Hate Crimes	F10. Crime targeting ethnic origin	Not specified
	F11. Crime targeting religion	Not specified
	F12. Crime targeting gender identity	Not specified
	F13. Crime targeting sexual orientation	Not specified
Identity Theft	F4. Identity theft	Other criminal code conduct
Gang Violence	F9. Gang violence*	Not specified

Note: Gang violence was not defined in the survey and could therefore refer to violent crimes, property crimes, or other crimes. Thus, this item was analyzed on its own.

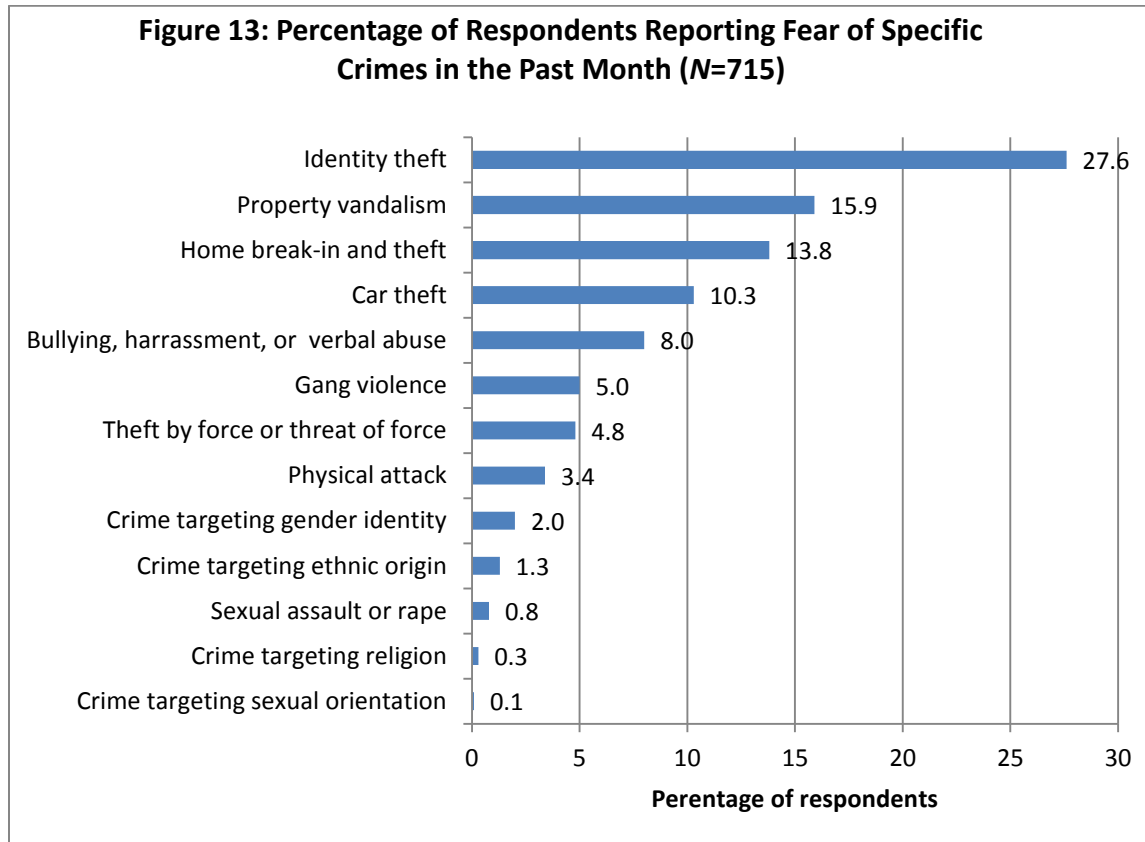
Percentage of Respondents that Experienced Fear of Crime

Approximately half of the respondents (50.6%) had not feared *any* crime in the past month, while the other half (49.4%; $n=353$) had feared at least one crime. In fact, 24.1% of the total sample had feared one type of crime, 12.4% had feared two types of crimes, 5.3% had feared three crimes, 3.5% had feared four crimes, and 4.1% had feared 5 to 10 crimes.

Among the total sample of 715 respondents, approximately 31% of participants indicated that they experienced fear of identity theft, 27.6%⁹ of respondents feared one or more property crimes (the percentage of participants reporting fear to specific property crimes ranged from 10% to

⁹ Percentages of composite crimes (e.g., property crimes-28%) do not equal the simple addition of the percentage of respondents who experienced each type of crime (e.g., property vandalism-18%, car theft-12%, and home break-ins-16%) within a category because some respondents experienced fear of more than one type of crime in each category.

16%), and 12.7% of respondents feared one or more violent crimes (the percentage of respondents reporting fear to specific violent crimes ranged from 1% to 8%). In addition, 5.0% of respondents reported fear of gang violence. Fear of hate crimes was least common, with 3.7% of the sample reporting fear to one or more hate crimes (the percentage of respondents reporting fear for specific hate crimes ranged from 0.1 to 2%; see Figure 13).

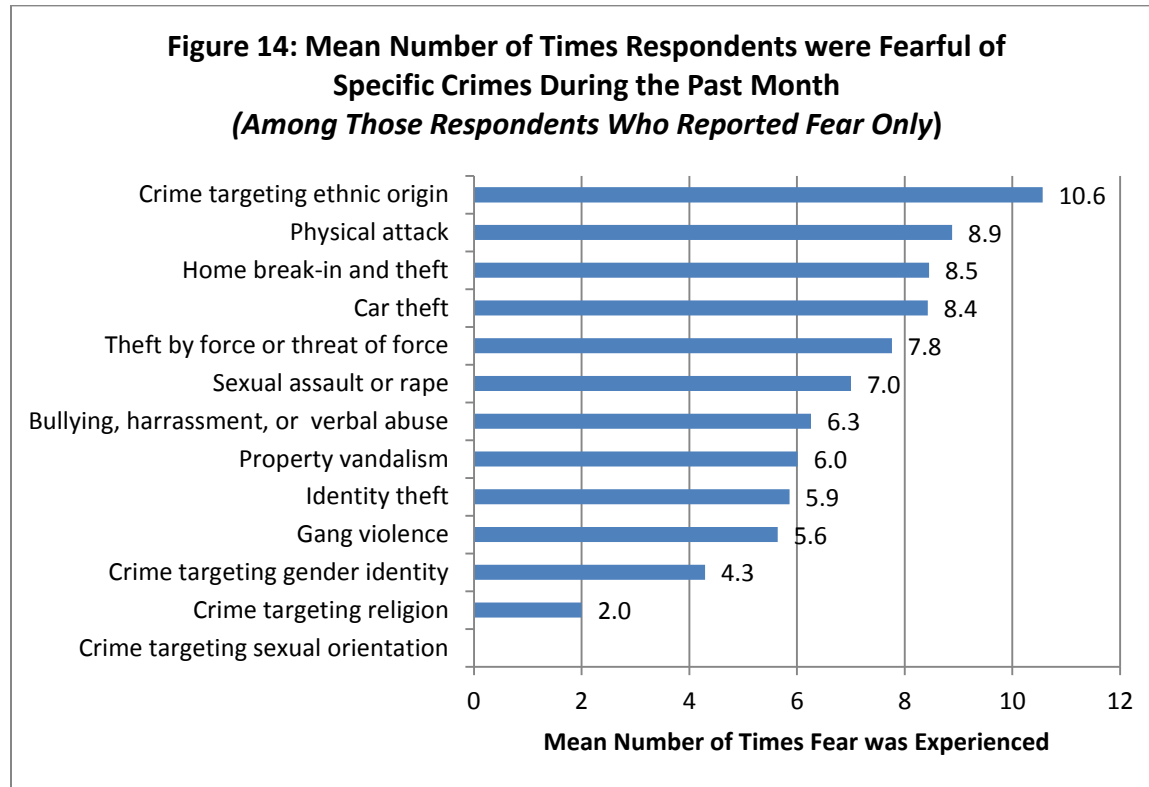


Number of Times Fear was Experienced

The number of times participants experienced fear of specific crimes ranged anywhere from 1 to 55 times in the past month. The mean number of times respondents were fearful of specific crimes are provided in Figure 14, where it is important to note that the crimes that were feared by the most respondents were not necessarily the same crimes for which the most occurrences of fear were reported. For instance, some of the more common types of crimes that were feared, such as identity theft and property vandalism, were among the crimes that had lower frequencies of fear associated with them. Thus, crimes for which individuals were mostly likely to report experiencing fear in the past month were not necessarily the same crimes for which individuals experienced the most episodes of fear.

Table 7 provides more detailed information about the number of times respondents were fearful of each crime and the total number of times fear occurred for each crime. Overall, when participants did experience fear for a given crime, they were more likely to experience fear multiple times in the last month rather than just once. In fact, the distribution of fear of crime was bimodal (i.e., respondents more frequently reported between 1 to 5 episodes and 30 to 31 episodes than 6 to 29 episodes). Moreover, the estimation of 30 to 31 episodes of fear in the past

month suggests that fear of crime was a daily occurrence in some respondents' lives. A total of 4,570 instances of fear were reported by respondents.



Note: For crime targeting sexual orientation, there was only one respondent who reported this type of fear.

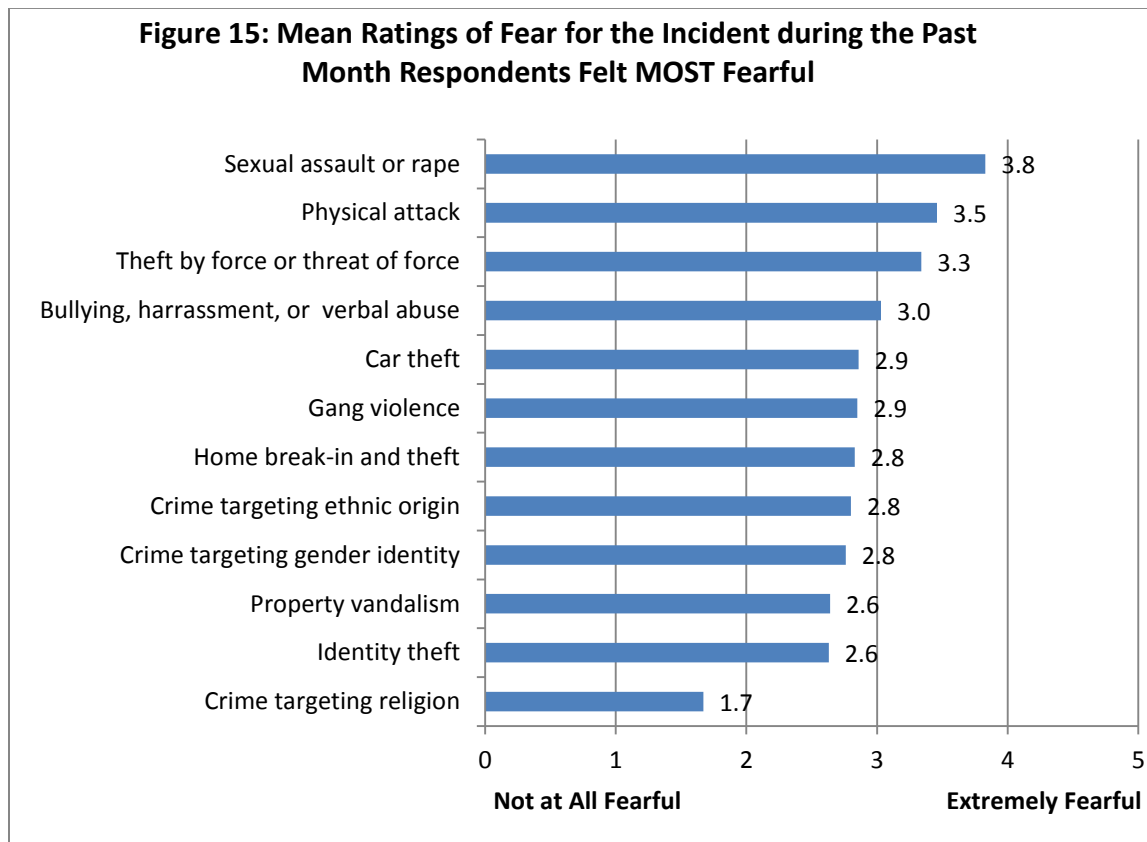
Table 7: Number of Times Respondents Experienced Fear by Type of Crime

Type of Fear	1 time (n)	2-3 times (n)	4-5 times (n)	6-9 times (n)	10-19 times (n)	20-29 times (n)	30-31 times (n)	> 31 times (n)	Total Number Respondents Reporting Fear	Total Instances Of Fear
Identity theft	65	68	26	8	9	3	16	2	197	1155
Property vandalism	34	44	15	3	4	1	13	--	114	685
Home break-in and theft	21	33	18	2	5	1	19	--	99	838
Car theft	20	25	8	2	3	2	14	--	74	624
Bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse	11	24	10	2	4	--	6	--	57	357
Gang violence	11	13	5	1	2	1	3	--	36	203
Theft by force or threat of force	12	14	--	--	1	--	7	--	34	264
Physical attack	9	5	--	2	2	2	4	--	24	213
Crime targeting gender identity	7	3	2	1	--	--	1	--	14	60
Crime targeting ethnic origin	2	3	--	--	2	1	1	--	9	95
Sexual assault or rape	2	2	1	--	--	--	1	--	6	42
Crime targeting religion	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
Crime targeting sexual orientation	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	30

Intensity of Fear

In order to gauge the intensity of the fear experienced by respondents when they do become fearful of crime, respondents were asked to rate how fearful they felt on the occasion during the past month they felt *most* fearful on a six-point scale ranging from not at all fearful (0) to extremely fearful (5). The mean ratings of fear for each type of crime are provided in Figure 15. All of the mean ratings were above the midpoint of 2.5 for each of the crimes included on the survey, except for crimes targeting religion (where it should be noted that only 3 participants reported experiencing this type of fear and, thus, the sample size for this question is small) and crimes targeting sexual orientation (where there was only one respondent who reported this type of fear). This suggests that at least a moderate level of fear was experienced during the respondents' most fearful episode in the past month.

The crimes for which participants reported the highest levels of fear were those which were classified in our study as violent crimes (i.e., mean ratings ranged from 3.0 to 3.8). Crimes targeting religion elicited the lowest intensity of fear (mean rating of 1.7). The intensity of fear experienced in relation to the other crimes assessed in the survey, which included all of the property crimes, identity theft, and crimes targeting one's ethnic origin or gender identity, fell within a fairly limited range (i.e., mean ratings ranged between 2.6 to 2.9).



For crime targeting sexual orientation, there was only one respondent who reported this type of fear.

Significant Differences in Fear of Crime by Relevant Demographic Variables

In order to determine whether there were differences in the number of times fear occurred and the intensity of fear experienced for various types of crime among different subpopulations included in the sample, a series of statistical analyses were conducted. Analyses were first conducted on fear collapsed across all crimes and for the five categories of crime identified previously. An analysis of each specific type of crime followed this more global analysis.

Frequency of Fear of Crime

A number of demographic variables were found to have a significant effect in relation to the five categories of crime, as well as with many individual crimes.

Total Number of Times Fear of Crime Occurred - Collapsed Across all Crimes

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear of crime occurred and the following variables:

- Sex, $U=66,037.50$, $z=2.02$, $p=.04^{10}$. Overall, females reported more experiences of fear than males.
- Age, $H(3)=30.11$, $p<.001^{11}$. Respondents who were 75 to 99 years of age experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear compared to respondents who were 18 to 34 ($p<.01$), 35 to 54 ($p<.001$), and 55 to 74 ($p=.02$). Further, respondents who were 55 to 74 years experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear than those who were 35 to 54 years ($p=.002$).
- Employment, $H(3)=19.61$, $p<.001$. Individuals who were retired experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear than those who were employed full- or part-time ($p<.001$) or not working for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or being disabled ($p=.05$).
- Ethnicity, $H(3)=15.10$, $p=.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear of crime than those who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.003$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=21.97$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p=.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p=.001$).

Violent Crimes

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to violent crimes occurred and the following variables:

- Sex, $U=66,155.00$, $z=3.33$, $p=.001$. Overall, females reported more experiences of fear with respect to violent crimes than males.

¹⁰ Test statistic for Mann-Whitney U.

¹¹ Test statistic for Kruskal-Wallis.

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=37.61$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear related to violent crimes than respondents who were Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or visible minorities ($p<.001$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=25.93$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were never legally married experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to violent crimes than those who were legally married or common law ($p=.01$). Further, those who were separated or divorced reported significantly more episodes of fear than those who were legally married or common law ($p<.001$) or widowed ($p=.01$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=44.85$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to violent crimes than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).

Property Crimes

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear of property crimes occurred and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=24.69$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were 75 to 99 years old reported significantly fewer episodes of property crime fear than respondents who were 18 to 34 ($p<.01$) or 35 to 54 ($p<.001$). Further, respondents who were 55 to 74 experienced fewer instances of fear related to property crime than those who were 35 to 54 years ($p<.01$).
- Employment, $H(3)=23.92$, $p<.001$. Individuals who were retired experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear related to property crime than those who were employed full- or part-time ($p<.001$) or not working for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or being disabled ($p=.01$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=15.38$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to property crimes than those who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=23.06$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to property crimes than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).

Hate Crimes

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to hate crimes occurred and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=9.35$, $p=.03$. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to hate crimes than respondents who were 55 to 74 years ($p=.05$).

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=34.36$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to hate crimes than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.001$) and visible minorities ($p=.003$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=24.34$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to hate crimes than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).

Identity Theft

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to identity theft occurred and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=11.32$, $p=.01$. Respondents who were 75 to 99 years old experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear related to identity theft than respondents who were 35 to 54 years ($p=.01$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=13.58$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on an acreage or farm experienced significantly more instances of fear related to identity theft than respondents who lived in a city ($p=.01$).

Gang Violence

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to gang violence occurred and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=14.02$, $p=.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to gang violence than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=46.20$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to gang violence than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$). Further, respondents who lived in a city reported significantly more instances of fear than those who lived in a hamlet, village, or town ($p=.01$).

Home Break-in and Theft

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to home break-ins and theft occurred and the following variables:

- Employment, $H(3)=12.01$, $p=.01$. Individuals who were retired experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear related to home break-ins than those who were employed full- or part-time ($p=.02$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=40.55$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear related to home break-ins than respondents who were Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or visible minorities ($p=.01$).

- Location of residence, $H(3)=38.89$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to home break-ins than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$). Respondents who lived in a hamlet, village, or town also reported significantly fewer instances of fear related to home break-ins than respondents who lived in a city ($p=.01$).
- District, $H(2)=6.17$, $p=.05$. Respondents in the North district experienced significantly more instances of fear related to home break-ins than respondents who lived in the South districts ($p=.05$).

Property Vandalism

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to property vandalism occurred and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=10.29$, $p=.02$. Respondents who were 75 to 99 years experienced significantly fewer occurrences of fear related to property vandalism than respondents who were 35 to 54 years, ($p=.03$).
- Education, $H(3)=8.17$, $p=.04$. Respondents who had a university education reported significantly more episodes of fear related to property vandalism than respondents who had completed technical college or some university/college ($p=.04$).
- Employment, $H(3)=16.72$, $p=.001$. Individuals who were retired experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear related to property vandalism than those who were not working for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or being disabled ($p=.01$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=13.61$, $p=.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to property vandalism than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=38.64$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to property vandalism than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).

Vehicle Theft

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to vehicle theft occurred and the following variable:

- Location of residence, $H(3)=10.51$, $p=.02$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to vehicle theft than respondents who lived in a hamlet, village, or town ($p=.01$).

Bullying, Harassment, or Verbal Abuse

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse occurred and the following variables:

- Employment, $H(3)=10.91$, $p=.01$. Individuals who were retired experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear of bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than those who were not employed full- or part-time ($p=.04$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=33.14$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities experienced significantly fewer episodes of fear related to bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than respondents who were Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or visible minorities ($p=.01$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=44.67$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were never legally married experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than those who were legally married or common law ($p<.001$) or widowed ($p=.01$). Further, participants who were separated or divorced reported significantly more episodes of fear than those who were legally married or common law ($p<.001$) or widowed ($p<.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=51.85$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to bullying, harassment, and verbal abuse than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).

Theft by Force or Threat of Force

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to theft by force or threat of force occurred and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=31.18$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to theft by force or threat of force than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.001$) and visible minorities ($p=.03$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=72.63$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to theft by force or threat of force than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).
- District, $H(2)=6.17$, $p=.05$. Respondents in the North district experienced significantly more instances of fear related theft by force or threat of force than respondents who lived in the South district ($p=.05$).

Physical Attack

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to physical attacks occurred and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=11.34$, $p=.003$. Respondents who were visible minorities experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to being physically attacked than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.01$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=17.46$, $p=.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to physical attacks than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p=.03$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.01$); or in a city ($p=.02$).

*Sexual Assault*¹²

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to sexual assault occurred and the following variables:

- Sex, $U=61,899.00$, $z=1.98$, $p=.05$. The number of times females feared being the victim of sexual assault in the past month was significantly greater than the number of times males reported this fear.
- Employment, $H(3)=21.69$, $p=.001$. Individuals who were not working for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or being disabled experienced significantly more episodes of fear of sexual assault than those who were retired ($p<.001$) or employed full- or part-time ($p<.001$).

Crimes Targeting Ethnic Identity

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to crimes targeting ethnic identity occurred and the following variables:

- Education, $H(3)=10.71$, $p=.01$. Respondents who had a university education reported significantly more episodes of fear related to crimes targeting ethnic identity than respondents who had completed technical college or some university/college ($p=.05$) or a high school diploma ($p=.01$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=56.61$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to crimes targeting ethnic identity than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.001$) and visible minorities ($p=.002$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=40.17$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to crimes targeting ethnic identity than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).

¹² Caution should be used in interpreting these results as few respondents reported this crime.

*Crimes Targeting Religion*¹³

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to crimes targeting religion occurred and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=9.37$, $p=.01$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to crimes targeting religion than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.01$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=20.47$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to crimes targeting religion than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).

Crimes Targeting Gender Identity

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to crimes targeting gender identity occurred and the following variables:

- Sex, $U=62,663.00$, $z=2.49$, $p=.01$. The number of times females feared being the victim of a crime on the basis of their gender identity was significantly greater than the number of times males reported this fear.
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=9.43$, $p=.01$. Respondents who were Aboriginal experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to crimes targeting their gender identity than respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.01$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=11.41$, $p=.01$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more instances of fear related to crimes targeting their gender identity than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p=.03$) or in a hamlet, village, or town ($p=.01$).

*Crimes Targeting Sexual Orientation*¹⁴

A significant effect was found for the total number of times fear related to crimes targeting sexual orientation occurred and the following variables:

- Employment, $H(3)=16.61$, $p=.001$. Individuals who were not working for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or being disabled experienced significantly more episodes of fear related to crimes targeting one's sexual orientation than those who were retired ($p=.001$) or employed full- or part-time ($p=.001$).

Intensity of Fear

Several of the same demographic variables that were found to have a significant effect related to the number of times fear was experienced also had an effect with respect to the intensity of fear reported.

¹³ Caution should be used in interpreting these results as few respondents reported this crime.

¹⁴ Caution should be used in interpreting these results as few respondents reported this crime.

Average Intensity of Fear – Collapsed Across All Crimes

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear averaged across all crimes and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=27.71$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal rated their intensity of fear with respect to the most fearful incident they had experienced in the past month higher than non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority participants ($p<.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=25.18$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve rated their fear of various crimes more intensely than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).
- District, $H(2)=8.53$, $p=.01$. Respondents who lived in the North district rated the intensity of their fear of crime higher than respondents who lived in the Central district ($p=.01$).

Violent Crimes

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear averaged across all violent crimes and the following variables:

- Employment, $H(3)=9.42$, $p=.02$. Respondents who were unemployed for reasons such as raising children, being a student, or being disabled rated their fear related to violent crimes more intensely than respondents who were employed full-or part-time ($p=.04$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=14.09$, $p=.001$. Respondents who were Aboriginal rated the intensity of their fear of violent crimes higher than non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority participants ($p<.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=13.40$, $p<.01$. Respondents who lived on reserve rated their fear of violent crimes more intensely than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p=.01$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.01$); or in a city ($p=.02$).
- Region, $H(2)=6.40$, $p=.04$. Respondents who lived in the North district rated the intensity of their fear of violent crimes higher than respondents who lived in the South district ($p=.04$).

Property Crimes

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear averaged across all property crimes and the following variables:

- Education, $H(3)=9.61$, $p=.02$. Respondents who had less than a high school education reported more intense fear of property crimes than respondents who had university degrees ($p=.03$) or had completed technical college or some college/university classes ($p=.05$).

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=16.46$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority participants rated their intensity of fear with respect to property crimes lower than respondents who were Aboriginal ($p=.01$) or visible minorities ($p=.01$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=22.92$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve rated their fear of property crimes more intensely than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.01$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.01$).
- Region, $H(2)=11.08$, $p<.01$. Respondents who lived in the North district rated the intensity of their fear of property crimes higher than respondents who lived in the Central district ($p=.03$) or the South district ($p<.01$).

Hate Crimes

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear averaged across all hate crimes and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=10.71$, $p=.01$. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old experienced significantly more intense episodes of fear related to hate crimes than respondents who were 35 to 54 years ($p=.03$).

Identity Theft

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear related to identity theft and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $F(2, 219)=5.99$, $p<.01$. According to a Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test, Aboriginal participants (3.54[1.33]) rated their most fearful experience of identity theft in the past month higher than non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority participants (2.53[1.25]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 217)=3.40$, $p=.02$. A Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test revealed that respondents who lived on reserve (4.00[1.41]) had significantly higher ratings of fear related to identity theft than respondents who lived on an acreage or farm (2.45[1.24]) or in a hamlet, village, or town (2.68[1.29]).

Gang Violence

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear related to gang violence and the following variables:

- Employment, $F(3, 36)=3.17$, $p=.04$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, respondents who were unemployed for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or being disabled (4.50[.58]) experienced significantly more intense fear with respect to gang violence than respondents who were employed full- or part-time (2.63[1.15]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 36)=3.16$, $p=.04$. A Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test revealed that respondents who lived on reserve (4.17[.75]) had significantly higher ratings of fear related to gang violence than respondents who lived in a hamlet, village, or town (2.29[1.11]).

- District, $F(2, 37)=4.24, p=.02$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, respondents who lived in the North district (3.80[.79]) provided more intense ratings of fear related to gang violence than respondents who lived in the Central (2.58[1.31]) and South districts (2.45[1.29]).

Home Break-ins

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear related to home break-ins and theft and the following variables:

- Education, $F(3, 106)=4.80, p=.004$. According to a Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test, individuals who had less than a high school education (3.58[.77]) had significantly more intense feelings of fear related to home break-ins than respondents who had a high school education (2.38[1.28]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 106)=4.39, p=.01$. A Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test revealed that respondents who lived on reserve (3.91[.94]) had significantly higher ratings of fear related to home break-ins than respondents who lived in a hamlet, village, or town (2.46[1.12]).

Property Vandalism

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear related to property vandalism and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $F(2, 127)=6.61, p<.01$. According to a Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test, Aboriginal participants (3.58[1.31]) rated their most fearful experience of property vandalism during the past month higher than non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority participants (2.48[1.23]).
- Income, $F(3, 72)=3.35, p=.02$. A Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test revealed that respondents who had an annual household income of less than \$50, 000 (3.33[1.20]) rated their most fearful experience with property vandalism in the past month higher than respondents whose total annual household income was between \$50, 000 to less than \$100, 000 (2.31[1.12]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 124)=4.76, p<.01$. A Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test revealed that respondents who lived on reserve (3.91[.94]) had significantly higher ratings of fear related to property vandalism than respondents who lived on a farm or acreage (2.65[1.34]); in a hamlet, village, or town (2.36[1.21]); or in a city (2.67[1.14]).
- District, $F(2, 127)=3.52, p=.03$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, respondents who lived in the North district (3.03[1.34]) provided more intense ratings of fear related to property vandalism than respondents who lived in the South district (2.33[1.12]).

Car Theft

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear related to car theft and the following variables:

- Location of residence, $F(3, 82)=4.96, p<.01$. A Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test indicated that respondents who lived on reserve (4.20[.84]) had significantly higher ratings of fear related to car theft than respondents who lived in a hamlet, village, or town (2.32[1.17]).
- District, $F(2, 83)=5.26, p=.01$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, respondents who lived in the North district (3.53[1.17]) provided more intense ratings of fear related to car theft than respondents who lived in the South district (2.48[1.13]).

Bullied, Harassed, or Verbally Abused

A significant effect was found for the intensity of fear related to being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $F(2, 55)=4.50, p=.02$. According to a Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test, Aboriginal participants (3.90[1.20]) rated their most fearful experience of being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused in the past month higher than non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority participants (2.74[1.31]).
- Location of residence, $F(3, 54)=2.94, p=.04$. A Hochberg's GT2 post hoc test indicated that respondents who lived on reserve (3.89[1.05]) had significantly higher ratings of fear related to being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused than respondents who lived in a city (2.25[1.36]).
- District, $F(2, 55)=4.33, p=.02$. According to a post hoc Hochberg's GT2 test, respondents who lived in the North district (3.86[1.10]) provided more intense ratings of fear related to bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than respondents who lived in the Central district (2.60[1.14]).

Fear of Crime: A Correlational Analysis*Number of Times Fear Occurred and Average Intensity of Fear*

A correlational analysis was conducted to determine the strength of the relationship between the total number of times fear was reported by respondents (collapsed across all crimes) and the overall average intensity of fear. There was a strong positive correlation between these variables where $r=.60^{15}$ meaning that as the number of instances of fear increased, the more intense ratings of fear became. A consistent pattern of relationships also was found for specific subsets of crimes. For instance, more occurrences of fear specific to violent crimes were strongly associated with more intense ratings of fear for violent crimes. Since these patterns of correlations add little by way of new information, they have not been included in the report.

¹⁵ Spearman's correlation coefficient was employed since the assumption of normality was severely violated in these variables.

Fear of Crime and Perceptions of Crime and Safety

An additional correlational analysis was completed to examine the relationship between the number of instances of fear that occurred and the average intensity of fear to perceptions of crime and safety. The five categories of crime were used to examine these relationships.

Number of Instances of Fear and Perceptions of Crime and Safety

The correlations for the number of instances of fear that occurred and perceptions of crime and safety can be found in Table 8. A number of weak to moderate relationships were observed for several pairs of variables.

There was a moderate relationship ($r=\pm.30$ to $.39$) between the following pairs of variables, indicating that:

- The more times fear was experienced (total and property), the less safe from crime respondents felt in their community, home, and when walking alone after dark.
- The more times participants feared property crimes, the more likely they were to report feeling less safe from crime in their community over the past year.
- Participants who more often feared crime overall and property crimes in particular also reported lower levels of satisfaction with their personal safety.

There was a weak relationship ($r=\pm.20$ to $.29$) for many of the remaining pairs of items, whereby:

- The greater the number of times fear was experienced overall, as well as in relation to violent and property crimes, the more likely participants were to indicate that crime had increased in their community in the past three years and that their feelings about safety and crime had a big influence on their daily activities.
- Fear of violent crimes and gang violence were associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's community, home, and when walking alone after dark.
- More frequent instances of fear overall and for property crimes in particular were associated with less satisfaction with policing.
- More frequent instances of fear overall and for violent crimes in particular were related to feeling less safe in one's community over the past year.
- More frequent instances of fear overall was associated with perceiving there to be more crime in one's own community compared to others.
- More frequent instances of fear related to violent crimes were correlated with lower levels of satisfaction with personal safety.

Table 8: Correlations between Number of Instances of Fear and Perceptions of Crime and Safety

	Number of Times Fear Occurred - TOTAL	Number of Times Fear Occurred - VIOLENT	Number of Times Fear Occurred - PROPERTY	Number of Times Fear Occurred - HATE	Number of Times Fear Occurred - IDENTITY	Number of Times Fear Occurred - GANG
Change in crime in own community (Past 3 years)	.23	.20	.27	.08*	ns	.19
Crime in own community compared to other communities	.21	.14	.18	.10	.10*	.18
Satisfaction with policing	-.25	-.14	-.26	ns	-.16	Ns
Safety from crime in own community	-.36	-.26	-.34	-.16	-.18	-.22
Safety from crime in own home	-.34	-.23	-.31	-.17	-.19	-.21
Safety from crime when walking after dark alone	-.34	-.27	-.32	-.16	-.15	-.27
Influence of crime and safety on daily activities	.29	.23	.29	.18	.15	.15
Change in feelings of safety in community (past year)	-.26	-.20	-.30	-.17	ns	.19
Change in safety in Saskatchewan (past year)	.13	-.10	-.09*	ns	-.08*	-.13
Satisfaction with personal safety	-.38	-.29	-.38	-.17	-.18	-.18

Note: All correlations were significant at $p=.01$ except for correlations noted * where $p=.05$ or as not-significant. For all items, higher scores reflected stronger levels of endorsement of an item (e.g., higher scores indicated perceptions of crime increasing, perceptions of more crime, greater satisfaction with policing, stronger feelings of safety, perceptions of crime having a greater influence on daily activities, perceptions of feeling safer, perceptions of becoming safer, and greater satisfaction with safety).

Intensity of Fear and Perceptions of Crime and Safety

A similar pattern of correlations was observed with respect to the intensity of fear experienced as for the number of times fear occurred. However, there were some stronger relationships exhibited between the intensity of fear and several of the fear of crime variables (see Table 9).

There was a moderately strong relationship ($r=\pm.42$ to $.49$) between intensity of fear and a handful of items pertaining to perceptions of crime and safety wherein:

- Stronger feelings of fear related to property crime were associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's community and in one's home, as well as with lower overall ratings of satisfaction with personal safety.
- Stronger feelings of fear related to violent crimes were associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's home and with lower overall ratings of satisfaction with one's personal safety, as well as with perceptions that there is a higher amount of crime in one's community compared to other communities.
- Stronger overall feelings of fear were associated with the perception that there is a higher amount of crime in one's community compared to other communities.

There was a moderate relationship ($r=\pm.30$ to $.39$) between intensity of fear and several other variables whereby:

- Higher overall ratings of fear experienced across all crimes were associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's home and when walking alone in the dark, as well as with lower ratings of satisfaction with one's present level of personal safety.
- Greater intensity of fear with respect to violent crimes was associated with feeling less safe in one's community and when walking alone in the dark.
- Greater intensity of fear related to property crimes was associated with being less satisfied with policing, feeling less safe from crime when walking alone in the dark, feeling less safe in one's community over the past year, and with perceiving there to be a higher amount of crime in one's own community compared to others.
- Greater intensity of fear related to gang violence was associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's community, feeling unsafe when walking alone after dark, feeling less safe in one's community over the past year, and perceiving there to be a higher amount of crime in one's own community compared to others.

There was a weak relationship ($r=\pm.20$ -.29) for many of the remaining pairs of items wherein:

- Greater intensity of fear overall was related to the perception that crime had increased in one's community over the past three years and that there was a higher amount of crime in one's own community compared to others. It also was related to lower levels of

satisfaction with policing and with feeling less safe in one's community over the past year.

- Greater intensity of fear specific to violent crimes was associated with feeling less satisfied with policing and perceiving feelings of crime and safety as having a bigger influence on respondents' daily activities.
- Greater intensity of fear related to property crimes was associated with the perception that crime had increased in one's community over the past three years and with feelings of crime and safety having a greater influence on respondents' daily activities. It also was associated with the perception that Saskatchewan had become less safe from crime in the past year.
- Greater intensity of fear related to identify theft was associated with feeling less safe in one's community, in one's own home, and when walking alone in the dark, as well as with lower levels of satisfaction with one's personal safety.
- Greater intensity of fear specific to gang violence was related to feeling less safe from crime in one's own home and lower levels of satisfaction with personal safety, as well as with the perception that Saskatchewan has become less safe in the past year.

Table 9: Correlations between Intensity of Fear and Perceptions of Crime and Safety

	Intensity of Fear - TOTAL	Intensity of Fear - VIOLENT	Intensity of Fear - PROPERTY	Intensity of Fear – HATE	Intensity of Fear - IDENTITY	Intensity of Fear – GANG
Change in crime in own community (Past 3 years)	.29	ns	.24	ns	ns	ns
Crime in own community compared to other communities	.21	.45	.30	ns	.12	.37
Satisfaction with policing	-.27	-.26*	-.33	ns	-.17	-.19
Safety from crime in own community	-.42	-.36	-.49	ns	-.22	-.38
Safety from crime in own home	-.34	-.46	-.45	ns	-.20	-.24
Safety from crime when walking after dark alone	-.35	-.36	-.34	ns	-.20	-.35
Influence of crime and safety on daily activities	.32	.29	.27	ns	.18	.18
Change in feelings of safety in community (past year)	-.25	ns	-.33	ns	ns	-.35
Change in safety in Saskatchewan (past year)	-.12*	ns	-.27	ns	-.11	-.28
Satisfaction with personal safety	-.39	-.44	-.40	ns	-.23	-.28

Note: All correlations were significant at $p=.01$ except for correlations noted * where $p=.05$ or as non-significant. For all items, higher scores reflected stronger levels of endorsement of an item (e.g., higher scores indicated perceptions of crime increasing, perceptions of more crime, greater satisfaction with policing, stronger feelings of safety, perceptions of crime having a greater influence on daily activities, perceptions of feeling safer, perceptions of becoming safer, and greater satisfaction with safety).

Victimization

In order to determine the extent to which the individuals in the sample had personally experienced crime in the past year, respondents were asked to indicate whether they had been the victim of various types of crime and the number of times a given crime had happened to them. They were also asked about the perpetrator of the crime. The types of crime assessed vis-à-vis victimization were largely the same crimes that were assessed for fear of crime, with a few exceptions. For example, additional items were included in the victimization section to assess personal property theft, threat of attack, and whether any incidents of identity theft or bullying, harassment, and verbal abuse could be considered cybercrimes.

Again, to facilitate analysis, the crimes were grouped together according to the categories of criminal victimization employed by Statistics Canada (2013) to report police statistics. The five resulting categories included: a) violent crimes; b) property crimes; c) hate crimes; d) identity theft; and e) gang violence (see Table 10 for the survey items associated with each category). Official statistics were also provided by the RCMP to allow for comparison of the victimization rates obtained through the survey to official crime rates. The terms employed by Statistics Canada matched the terms employed by the RCMP.

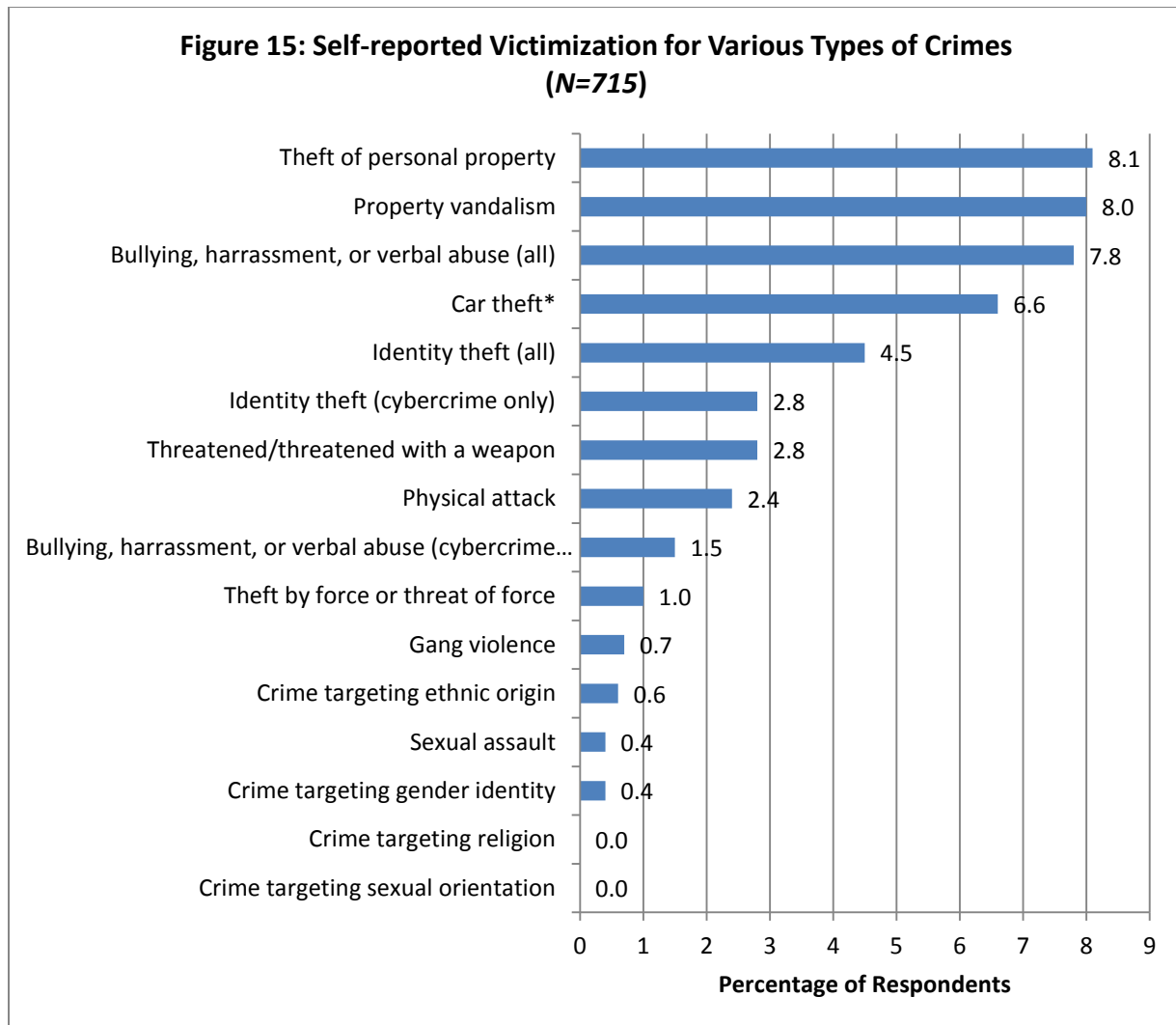
Table 10: Categories of Crime Victimization Broken Down by Survey Item, Statistics Canada, and RCMP Terminology

Type of Crime	Applicable Survey Items	Terminology Employed by Statistics Canada and the RCMP
Violent Crimes	V5. Theft by force or threat of force	Robbery
	V8. Bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse	Criminal harassment, uttering threats, harassing phone calls, intimidation, indecent phone calls
	V9. Bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse as cybercrime	Not specified
	V10. Physical attack	Assault
	V11. Threat of attack, including with weapon	Uttering threats against a person (unable to determine if a weapon was involved)
	V12. Sexual assault	Sexual assault
Property Crimes	V2. Property damage/vandalism	Mischief – Damage to, or obstruct enjoyment of property
	V3. Vehicle theft	Theft of motor vehicle
	V4. Personal property theft	Theft (excluding vehicle)
Hate Crimes	V14. Crime targeting ethnic origin	Not specified
	V15. Crime targeting religion	Not specified
	V16. Crime targeting gender identity	Not specified
	V17. Crime targeting sexual orientation	Not specified
Identity Theft	V6. Identity theft	Other criminal code conduct – Identity theft/fraud
	V8. Identity theft as cybercrime	Other criminal code conduct – Identity theft/fraud, computer crime involvement listed as yes
Gang Violence	V13. Gang violence	Not specified

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Victimization

Overall, 26.3% ($n=184$) of the sample reported that they had been the victim of at least one crime during the past year, while the remaining 74.3% had not experienced any of the crimes asked about in the survey. Most respondents had only experienced one crime (15.4%), while 5.5% had experienced two crimes, 2.4% had experienced three crimes, 1.1% had experienced 4 crimes, and 1.5% had experienced between five to seven crimes. With respect to the various categories of crime, 16.6% had experienced one or more property crimes, 10.5% had experienced one or more violent crimes, 4.5% had self-reported identity theft, 1.0% had experienced one or more hate crimes, and 0.7% had self-reported gang violence.

Some crimes were self-reported by participants at a higher frequency than others. The most common crime that respondents self-reported was theft of personal property, followed by bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse and property vandalism. Vehicle thefts and identity theft were also fairly common in the sample. Crimes related to being physically threatened or threatened with a weapon and physical attacks were fairly uncommon, while crimes such as theft by force or threat of force, gang violence, crimes targeting one's ethnic origin, sexual assaults, and crimes targeting one's religion were even less common. No incidents of crime targeting one's sexual orientation or religion were reported by the sample. A small minority of respondents considered the bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse directed toward them to be cybercrimes; that is, 20% of respondents considered at least one of the incidents they self-reported to be a cybercrime. A larger proportion of the sample considered the identify theft crimes perpetrated against them to be cybercrimes; this equated to 62% of respondents who experienced identify theft considering at least one of the crimes to be a cybercrime. Figure 15 summarizes the percentage of respondents who were victimized by crime type.



*N=663, as only based on respondents who had a vehicle in the past year.

Frequency of Victimization Occurrences

There were some discrepancies between the types of crimes that were self-reported most frequently by respondents and the crimes for which respondents experienced the most instances of victimization in the past year. For instance, crimes targeting ethnic origin and gender identity¹⁶ had the highest mean number of occurrences of victimization (see Figure 16), but were among the crimes that respondents were least likely to self-report happening to them. Thus, the crimes that occurred most commonly were not necessarily the same crimes for which individual respondents experienced the most occurrences of victimization.

Table 11 provides additional information about the number of times that respondents experienced specific types of crimes. Most commonly, when respondents indicated they had

¹⁶It should be noted that in some cases (i.e., bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse; crimes targeting one's ethnic identity or gender identity), few respondents (of an already very small subsample of respondents) experienced these crimes much more frequently than others and, consequently, the mean may be inflated for these crimes compared to what may be found in the total population.

been the victim of a crime, they had only been victimized once in the last year. However, there were some crimes for which multiple victimizations were more likely. Notably, experiences of bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse among participants ranged from 1 to 52 times, crimes targeting ethnic origin ranged from 1 to 24 times, experiences of personal property theft ranged from 1 to 20 times, and crimes targeting gender identity ranged from 3 to 12 times. All other crimes occurred within a range of 1 to 6 times. A total of 738 victimization experiences were self-reported by respondents.

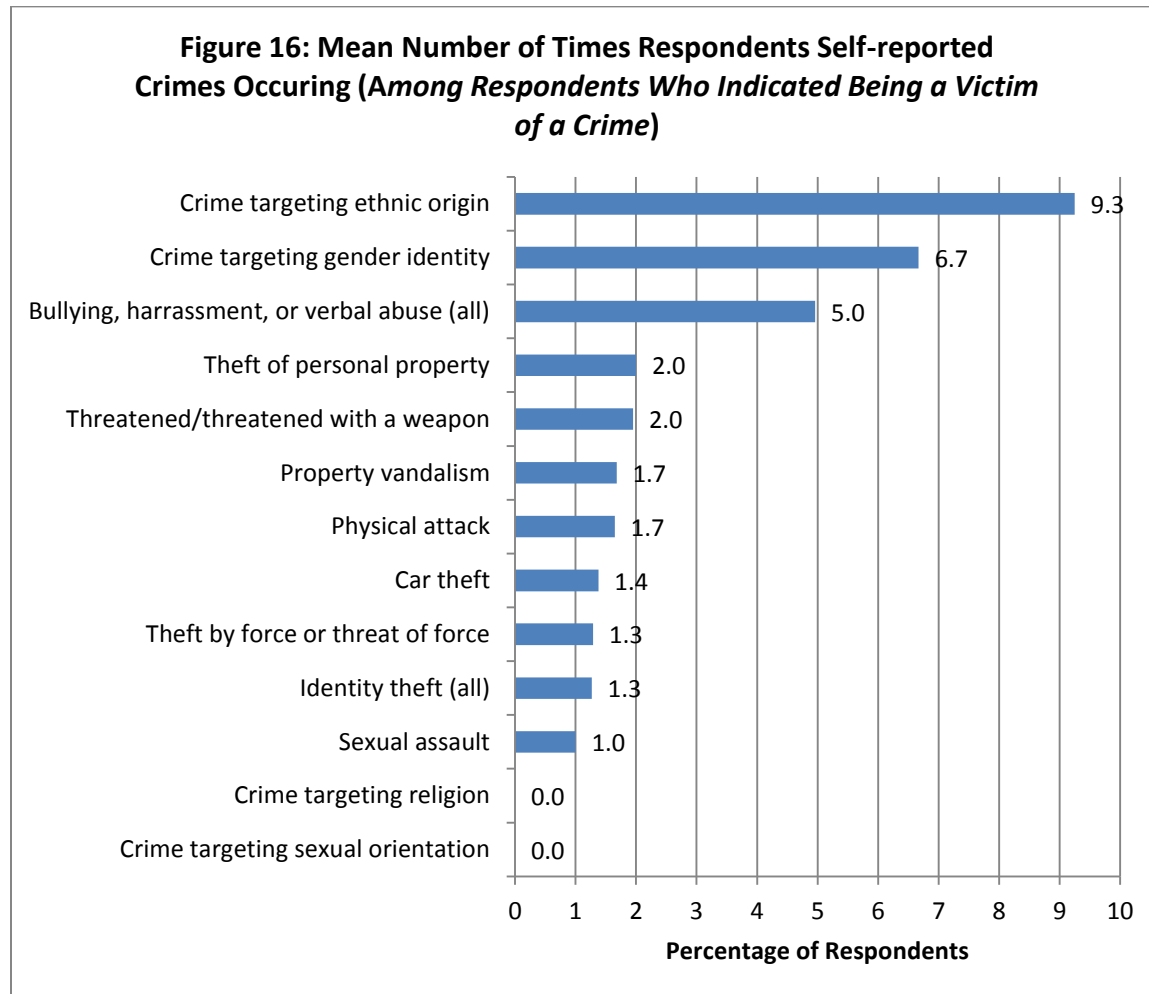


Table 11: Number Victimization Occurrences Experienced by Respondents

Type of Fear	1 time (n)	2 times (n)	3 times (n)	4 times (n)	5 times (n)	6 -9 times (n)	10-19 times (n)	≥20 times (n)	Total Instances of Crime	Total Number Respondents Experienced Crime
Personal property theft	36	9	8	3	--	1	1		116	58
Property vandalism	33	15	5	2	2	--	--	--	96	57
Bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse (all)	18	10	8	3	6	6	3	2	278	56
Car theft	33	10	4	--	--	--	--	--	65	47
Threatened/threatened with a weapon	11	5	1	1	1	1	--	--	39	20
Identity theft (all)	23	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	38	30
Crime targeting ethnic origin	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	37	4
Physical attack	10	5	1	--	1	--	--	--	28	17
Crime targeting gender identity	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	20	3
Theft by force or threat of force	5	2							9	7
Gang violence	2	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	9	5
Sexual assault	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
Crime targeting religion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Crime targeting sexual orientation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--

Perpetrators of Crimes

To obtain information about the perpetrator(s) of the crimes participants' experienced, respondents were asked to indicate who the perpetrator was for each type of crime they self-reported. For the sake of brevity, respondents were not asked to list the perpetrator for each instance of crime they experienced but instead were asked more globally to identify the perpetrator(s) for each type of crime they self-reported; however, respondents could identify more than one perpetrator. In total, information was obtained about 371 perpetrators.

The most common perpetrator varied by type of crime. Even so, across all types of crimes, respondents most frequently identified a stranger as the perpetrator of the crime (31.8%), followed by not have any information about the perpetrator (28.6%), and the perpetrator being a friend or acquaintance (18.6%), family member (8.4%; other than a spouse or intimate partner), or a current or former intimate partner or spouse (6.2%)¹⁷. A breakdown of the various types of perpetrators reported for each crime is provided in Table 12. The most common perpetrator by type of crime is highlighted in Table 13. It should be noted that many of the respondents who reported being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused made specific mention that the type of acquaintance who had perpetrated the abuse as being co-workers or bosses.

¹⁷ Percentages are based on the total number of perpetrators identified (N=371)

Table 12: Perpetrators by Type of Crime

Type of Crime	Current or Former Intimate Partner or Spouse		Other family member		Friend or acquaintance		Stranger		Information about perpetrator is unknown		Other		Description of Other
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Property vandalism	2	.5	3	.8	6	1.6	29	7.9	21	5.7	5	1.3	Gang, neighbour, RCMP, tenants of rental property, kids
Car theft	--	--	2	.5	4	1.1	21	5.7	23	6.2	2	.5	Kids, neighbour
Personal property theft	1	.3	5	1.3	10	2.7	18	4.9	32	8.6	2	.5	Kids, neighbours
Theft by force or threat of force	--	--	1	.3	2	.5	2	.5	1	.3	1	.3	RCMP
Identity theft (all)	--	--	--	--	2	.5	6	1.6	24	6.5	3	.8	Company
Bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse (all)	9	2.4	13	3.5	31	8.4	18	4.9	3	.8	4	1.1	Customers, boss or coworkers, local MP, RCMP, neighbours
Physical attack	4	1.1	4	1.1	3	.8	6	1.6	1	.3	2	.5	Neighbours, RCMP
Threatened/threatened with a weapon	4	1.1	2	.5	7	1.9	10	2.7	1	.3	--	--	
Sexual assault	1	.3	--	--	1	.3	--	--	--	--	1	.3	RCMP, guards at penitentiary
Gang violence	--	--	--	--	1	.3	5	1.3	--	--	3	.8	Gang, kids
Crime targeting ethnic origin	--	--	1	.3	2	.5	2	.5	--	--	1	.3	Coworkers, employer
Crime targeting religion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Crime targeting gender identity	2	.5	--	--	--	--	1	.3	--	--	--	--	
Crime targeting sexual orientation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
TOTAL:	23	6.2%	31	8.4%	69	18.6%	118	31.8%	106	28.6%	24	6.5%	

Total number of perpetrators identified= 371

n=Number of respondents who identified perpetrator

Table 13: Most Common Type of Perpetrator by Crime

Type of Crime	Most Common Type of Perpetrator
Property vandalism	Stranger
Car theft*	Do not know anything about perpetrator, followed closely by stranger
Personal property theft	Stranger
Theft by force or threat of force	Friend or acquaintance; stranger
Identity theft (all)	Do not know anything about perpetrator
Bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse (all)	Friend or acquaintance (several participants specifically identified co-workers and supervisors)
Physical attack	Stranger, followed closely by current or former intimate partner or spouse or other family member
Threatened/threatened with a weapon	Stranger, followed closely by friend or acquaintance
Sexual assault	Current or former intimate partner; friend or acquaintance
Gang violence	Stranger
Crime targeting ethnic origin	Stranger
Crime targeting religion	----
Crime targeting gender identity	Current or former intimate partner or spouse
Crime targeting sexual orientation	----

Significant Differences in Victimization by Relevant Demographic Variables

In order to understand which subgroups of respondents may be more or less at risk for being victimized, several demographic variables were used to examine differences in the number of times victimization was experienced with respect to the five categories of crime, as well as for each crime independently.

Number of Victimization Experiences Overall – Collapsed Across All Crime

A significant effect was found for the total number of victimization experiences that were self-reported by respondents and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=24.03$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were 75 to 99 years old reported significantly fewer incidents of crime than those who were 18 to 34 years ($p<.001$) or 35 to 54 years ($p=.02$). Further, respondents who were 55 to 74 years reported significantly fewer incidents of crime than those who were 18 to 34 years ($p=.001$).

- Employment, $H(3)=20.86$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were retired experienced significantly fewer crimes than those who were employed full- or part-time ($p<.001$) or who did not work for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or having a disability ($p=.01$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=31.64$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities reported significantly fewer incidents of crime than respondents who identified as Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or visible minorities ($p=.02$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=36.19$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were widowed experienced significantly fewer crimes than those who were never legally married ($p<.001$), separated or divorced ($p<.001$), or legally married or common law ($p=.04$). Further, those who were legally married or common law experienced significantly fewer crimes than those who were never legally married ($p<.001$) or separated or divorced ($p=.04$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=36.59$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more crimes than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$). Further, those who lived in a city experienced significantly more crimes than those who lived on an acreage or farm, ($p=.02$).
- District, $H(2)=6.40$, $p=.04$. Respondents living in the North district experienced significantly more crimes than those living in the South district ($p=.04$).

Violent Crimes

A significant effect was found for the total number of victimization experiences related to violent crimes that were self-reported by respondents and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=11.51$, $p=.01$. Respondents who were 75 to 99 years old reported significantly fewer incidents of violent crime than those who were 35 to 54 years ($p=.03$).
- Employment, $H(3)=11.33$, $p=.01$. Respondents who were retired experienced significantly fewer violent crimes than those who did not work for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or having a disability ($p=.04$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=72.16$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities reported significantly fewer incidents of violent crime than respondents who identified as Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or visible minorities ($p=.02$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=46.15$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were legally married or common law experienced significantly fewer violent crimes than those who were never legally married ($p<.001$) or separated or divorced ($p<.001$). Respondents who were widowed also experienced significantly fewer violent crimes than those who were never legally married ($p<.001$) or separated or divorced ($p<.001$).

- Location of residence, $H(3)=50.10$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more violent crimes than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p=.001$).

Property Crimes

A significant effect was found for the total number of victimization experiences that were self-reported by respondents with respect to property crimes and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=23.83$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years reported significantly more incidents of property crime than those who were 35 to 54 years ($p=.01$), 55 to 74 years ($p<.001$), or 75 to 99 years ($p<.001$).
- Employment, $H(3)=20.30$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were retired experienced significantly fewer property crimes than those who were employed full- or part-time ($p=.01$), unemployed and looking for work ($p=.05$), or who did not work for reasons such as being a student, raising children, or having a disability ($p<.01$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=12.10$, $p<.01$. Respondents who identified as Aboriginal experienced significantly more incidents of property crime than those who identified as non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.01$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=22.92$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were widowed experienced significantly fewer property crimes than those who were never legally married ($p<.001$), separated or divorced ($p=.03$), or legally married or common law ($p=.02$). Further, those who were legally married or common law experienced significantly fewer property crimes than those who were never legally married ($p<.01$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=37.89$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more property crimes than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.01$). Further, those who lived in a city experienced significantly more property crimes than those who lived on an acreage or farm, ($p=.001$) or in a village, hamlet, or town ($p=.03$).
- District, $H(2)=13.38$, $p=.001$. Respondents who lived in the North district experienced significantly more property crimes than those who lived in the South districts ($p=.001$).

Hate Crimes

A significant effect was found for the total number of hate crime victimization experiences that were self-reported by respondents and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=69.16$, $p<.001$. Respondents who identified as visible minorities experienced significantly more hate crimes than those who identified as Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.001$).

- Location of residence, $H(3)=21.98$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more hate crimes than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p<.001$).

Gang Violence

A significant effect was found for the number of instances of gang violence experienced and the following variables:

- Education, $H(3)=8.70$, $p=.03$. Respondents who had less than a high school diploma experienced significantly more incidents of gang violence than those who had a high school diploma, ($p=.04$).
- Employment, $H(3)=11.13$, $p=.01$. Respondents who were not working for reasons due to being a student, being a full-time caregiver, or having a disability reported significantly more experiences of gang violence than those who were employed full- or part-time ($p=.01$) or retired ($p=.04$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=23.11$, $p<.001$. Respondents who identified as visible minorities experienced significantly more gang violence than those who identified as Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.001$).

Property Damage

A significant effect was found for the number of instances of property damage and:

- Location of residence, $H(3)=27.99$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more incidents of property damage than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p=.02$). Further those who lived in a city reported significantly more incidents of property damage than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p=.01$) or in a hamlet, village, or town ($p=.03$).

Vehicle Theft

A significant effect was found for the number of instances of vehicle theft that were self-reported and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=10.11$, $p=.02$. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years reported significantly more incidents of vehicle theft than those who were 75 to 99 years ($p=.05$).
- Employment, $H(3)=19.82$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were unemployed and looking for work reported significantly more experiences of vehicle theft than those who were employed full- or part-time ($p=.01$) or retired ($p=.001$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=9.71$, $p<.01$. Respondents who identified as Aboriginal experienced significantly more vehicle thefts than those who identified as non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.02$).

- Location of residence, $H(3)=31.07$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more incidents of vehicle thefts than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$) or in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$), or in a city ($p=.001$). Further those who lived in a city reported significantly more incidents of vehicle thefts than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p=.02$).

Property Theft

A significant effect was found for the number of instances of property theft experienced by respondents and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=7.87$, $p=.05$. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years reported significantly more incidents of property theft than those who were 55 to 74 years ($p=.05$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=9.08$, $p=.01$. Respondents who identified as Aboriginal experienced significantly more incidents of property theft than those who identified as non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.01$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=17.99$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were never legally married self-reported significantly more incidents of property theft than those who were legally married or common law ($p<.01$) or widowed, ($p<.01$).
- District, $H(2)=19.70$, $p<.001$. Respondents living in the South district self-reported significantly fewer incidents of property theft than those living in either the North ($p<.001$) or Central ($p=.02$) districts.

Theft by Force or Threat of Force

A significant effect was found for the number of times theft by force or threat of force was self-reported and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=9.36$, $p=.01$. Respondents who identified as Aboriginal experienced significantly more incidents of theft by force or threat of force than those who identified as non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p=.01$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=34.48$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were legally married or common law self-reported significantly fewer incidents of theft by force or threat of force than those who were never legally married ($p<.001$) or separated or divorced ($p=.001$). Further, those who were widowed reported significantly fewer incidents of theft by force or threat of force than those who were never legally married, ($p<.01$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=20.95$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve reported significantly more incidents of theft by force or threat of force than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p=.02$), $H(3)=20.95$, $p<.001$.

- District, $H(2)=6.63$, $p=.04$. Respondents living in the North district self-reported significantly more incidents of theft by force or threat of force than those living in the Central district ($p=.03$).

Bullying, Harassment, or Verbal Abuse

A significant effect was found for the number of times bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse was experienced and the following variables:

- Employment, $H(3)=10.16$, $p=.02$. Respondents who were employed full- or part-time experienced significantly more incidents of bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than those who were retired ($p=.02$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=61.52$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities reported significantly fewer incidents of bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than respondents who identified as Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or visible minorities ($p<.001$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=34.25$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were never legally married self-reported significantly more incidents of bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than those who were legally married or common law ($p=.04$) or widowed, ($p=.04$). Further, those who were separated or divorced experienced significantly more incidents of bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than those who were legally married or common law ($p<.001$) or widowed ($p<.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=49.43$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more incidents of bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p=.02$).

Physical Attacks

A significant effect was found for the number of instances of physical attacks or beatings that were self-reported and the following variables:

- Employment, $H(3)=13.39$, $p<.01$. Respondents who were unemployed and looking for work reported significantly more experiences of being attacked or beaten than those who were employed full- or part-time ($p=.02$) or retired ($p=.02$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=48.89$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities reported significantly fewer incidents of physical attacks or beatings than respondents who identified as Aboriginal ($p=.01$) or visible minorities ($p<.001$). Further, respondents who were visible minorities reported significantly more incidents of physical attacks or beatings than those who were Aboriginal ($p<.01$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=20.11$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were separated or divorced self-reported significantly more incidents of physical attacks or beatings than those who were legally married or common law ($p<.01$) or widowed, ($p<.01$). Further, those who were

never legally married self-reported more physical attacks or beatings than those who were widowed ($p=.04$).

- Location of residence, $H(3)=17.93$, $p<.001$. Respondents who lived on reserve self-reported significantly more physical attacks or beatings than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.001$); or in a city ($p=.02$).
- District, $H(2)=10.52$, $p<.01$. Respondents who lived in the North district self-reported significantly more physical attacks or beatings than those who lived in either the Central ($p=.04$) or South districts ($p<.01$).

Threat of Attack

A significant effect was found for the number of instances that threat of attack, including with a weapon, occurred and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=23.47$, $p<.001$. Respondents who identified as Aboriginal experienced significantly more incidents of being threatened with an attack, including with a weapon, than those who identified as non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.001$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=29.84$, $p<.001$. Respondents who were never legally married self-reported significantly more threats of attack than those who were legally married or common law ($p<.001$) or widowed, ($p<.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=15.30$, $p<.01$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more threats of attack, including with a weapon, than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p=.001$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p=.001$); or in a city ($p<.01$).

*Sexual Assault*¹⁸

A significant effect was found for the number of times sexual assault was self-reported and the following variables:

- Born in Canada, $U=12,826.00$, $z=2.20$, $p=.03$. Respondents who were not born in Canada reported significantly more incidents of sexual assault than those who were born in Canada.
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=9.29$, $p=.01$. Respondents who identified as visible minorities experienced significantly more sexual assaults than those who identified as Aboriginal ($p=.03$) or non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.01$).
- Marital status, $H(3)=14.67$, $p<.01$. Respondents who were separated or divorced self-reported significantly more incidents of sexual assault than those who were never legally married ($p=.05$), legally married or common law ($p=.001$), or widowed, ($p<.01$).

¹⁸ Caution should be used in interpreting these results as few respondents reported this crime.

- Location of residence, $H(3)=12.71$, $p<.01$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more sexual assaults than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.01$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.01$); or in a city ($p<.01$).

*Crimes Targeting Ethnic Identity*¹⁹

A significant effect was found for the number of times a crime targeting one's ethnic identity was self-reported and the following variables:

- Age, $H(3)=10.40$, $p=.02$. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years reported significantly more incidents of crimes targeting their ethnic identity than those who were 55 to 74 years ($p=.01$).
- Ethnicity, $H(2)=29.66$, $p<.001$. Respondents who identified as visible minorities experienced significantly more crimes targeting their ethnic identity than those who identified as Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=10.05$, $p=.02$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more crimes targeting their ethnic identity than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p=.01$) or in a hamlet, village, or town ($p=.03$).

*Crimes Targeting Gender Identity*²⁰

A significant effect was found for the number of instances a crime targeting one's gender identity was self-reported and the following variables:

- Ethnicity, $H(2)=40.75$, $p<.001$. Respondents who identified as visible minorities experienced significantly more crimes targeting their gender identity than those who identified as Aboriginal ($p<.001$) or non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities ($p<.001$).
- Location of residence, $H(3)=13.93$, $p<.01$. Respondents who lived on reserve experienced significantly more crimes targeting their gender identity than those who lived on an acreage or farm ($p<.01$); in a hamlet, village, or town ($p<.01$); or in a city ($p=.01$).

Victimization: A Correlational Analysis

Number of Times Victimization Occurred and the Number of Times Fear Occurred

Of interest in the current study is determining whether there is any correlation between experiences of victimization and the extent to which respondents were fearful of crime. Presumably, it was hypothesized that the more times respondents had been victimized, the more likely it was that they would be fearful of crime. To examine this relationship, a series of correlations were carried out to determine if the number of victimization experiences self-reported by participants was positively correlated with the number of times fear of crime occurred and the intensity of fear experienced.

¹⁹ Caution should be used in interpreting these results as few respondents reported this crime.

²⁰ Caution should be used in interpreting these results as few respondents reported this crime.

There was a moderate, positive relationship between the number of times victimization was self-reported and the number of times fear of crime occurred. That is, the more times respondents were victimized overall, the greater the total number of instances of fear that were reported. The strongest, positive relationship was observed between the number of times respondents were the victims of violent crimes and the number times they feared violent crimes. There was a weak, positive correlation between the number of property crimes that respondents experienced and the number of instances of fear they experienced in relation to property crimes. There also was a weak relationship between experiences of victimization and fear of gang violence and a very weak relationship between experiences of hate crimes and the number of times hate crimes were feared. The relationship between identify theft victimization experiences and fear of identity theft was non-significant (see Table 14 for more detail).

Table 14: Correlations of the Number of Victimization Experiences Self-Reported and the Number of Times Fear Occurred

	Number of Times Fear Occurred - TOTAL	Number of Times Fear Occurred - VIOLENT CRIMES	Number of Times Fear Occurred - PROPERTY CRIMES	Number of Times Fear Occurred - HATE CRIMES	Number of Times Fear Occurred - IDENTITY THEFT	Number of Times Fear Occurred - GANG VIOLENCE
Number Times Victimization Occurred - TOTAL	.31	.37	.28	.16	.12	.18
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - VIOLENT	.30	.46	.23	.22	.16	.12
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - PROPERTY	.25	.27	.26	.14	ns	.21
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - HATE	.14	.10	.13	.14	ns	.13
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - IDENTITY THEFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - GANG VIOLENCE	.13	.19	.09*	.08*	.11	.22

Note: All correlations were significant at $p=.01$ except for correlations noted * where $p=.05$ or as non-significant. For all items, higher scores reflected stronger levels of endorsement of an item (e.g., higher scores indicated perceptions of crime increasing, perceptions of more crime, greater satisfaction with policing, stronger feelings of safety, perceptions of crime having a greater influence on daily activities, perceptions of feeling safer, perceptions of becoming safer, and greater satisfaction with safety).

A consistent pattern of relationships was found between the number of times victimization occurred and the average intensity of fear experienced. Specifically, as the number of times victimization increased, the more intense participants' experience of fear was on the occasion

during the last month they felt most fearful. A positive, moderate relationship was also found for the number of times respondents experienced violent crimes and the intensity of fear experienced for violent crimes, as well as for the number of times property crimes were experienced and the intensity of fear for property crime. There was a weak relationship between the number of times gang violence was self-reported and ratings of the intensity of fear associated with gang violence. There were no significant relationships between intensity of fear and instances of hate crimes or identity theft (see Table 15 for more detail).

Table 15: Correlations of Number of Victimization Experiences and Intensity of Fear

	Average Intensity of Fear - TOTAL	Average Intensity of Fear - VIOLENT CRIMES	Average Intensity of Fear - PROPERTY CRIMES	Average Intensity of Fear - HATE CRIMES	Average Intensity of Fear - IDENTITY THEFT	Average Intensity of Fear - GANG VIOLENCE
Number Times Victimization Occurred - TOTAL	.35	.38	.37	ns	.17	.22
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - VIOLENT	.36	.36	.30	ns	.18	.13
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - PROPERTY	.27	.41	.33	ns	.11	.26
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - HATE	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - IDENTITY THEFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Number of Times Victimization Occurred - GANG VIOLENCE	.13*	ns	.16*	ns	ns	.21

Note: All correlations were significant at $p=.01$ except for correlations noted * where $p=.05$ or as non-significant. For all items, higher scores reflected stronger levels of endorsement of an item (e.g., higher scores indicated perceptions of crime increasing, perceptions of more crime, greater satisfaction with policing, stronger feelings of safety, perceptions of crime having a greater influence on daily activities, perceptions of feeling safer, perceptions of becoming safer, and greater satisfaction with safety).

Number of Times Victimization Occurred and Perceptions of Crime and Safety

The final element of the correlational analysis completed with respect to victimization was an examination of the extent to which experiences of victimization were related to perceptions of crime and safety.

Overall, there was a weak to very weak relationship between the number of victimization experiences that occurred and perceptions of crime and safety. In general, the total number of victimization experiences exhibited the strongest relationships with perceptions of crime,

although these relationships were still weak or very weak. Most notably, a greater total number of crimes for which victimization occurred was associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's community and when walking alone in the dark, as well with less satisfaction with one's personal safety from crime and with policing. In addition, victimization of a greater total number of crimes was associated with perceiving that crime had increased in one's community during the past three years and that crime was higher in one's community compared to other communities in Saskatchewan.

Intriguingly, compared to the total number of victimization experiences, the number of property crimes for which victimization occurred was associated a little more strongly with perceptions that crime had increased in one's community over the past three years, that crime was higher in one's own community than in other Saskatchewan communities, and with feeling less safe from crime in one's community. In contrast, the relationship between these three items and violent crimes was very weak. Further, compared to violent crimes, the number of different property crimes experienced was slightly more strongly correlated with feelings of safety in one's home and when walking alone after dark, as well as with levels of satisfaction with personal safety. However, the number of violent crimes experienced was slightly more strongly associated with satisfaction of policing than the number of property crimes. There was either a very weak or no relationship between perceptions of safety and crime items and the number of victimization experiences self-reported with respect to hate crimes, identity theft, and gang violence (see Table 16 for more detail).

Table 16: Correlations between the Number of Crimes for which Victimization Occurred and Perceptions of Crime and Safety

	Number of Times Victimization Occurred - TOTAL	Number of Times Victimization Occurred - VIOLENT CRIMES	Number of Times Victimization Occurred - PROPERTY CRIMES	Number of Times Victimization Occurred - HATE CRIMES	Number of Times Victimization Occurred - IDENTITY THEFT	Number of Times Victimization Occurred - GANG VIOLENCE
Change in crime in own community (Past 3 years)	.23	.08*	.26	ns	ns	ns
Crime in own community compared to other communities	.21	.10	.24	ns	ns	ns
Satisfaction with policing	-.23	-.22	-.17	ns	ns	ns
Safety from crime in own community	-.25	-.15	-.27	-.13	ns	-.11
Safety from crime in own home	-.17	-.12	-.15	-.12	ns	-.11
Safety from crime when walking after dark alone	-.25	-.15	-.23	-.14	ns	ns
Influence of crime and safety on daily activities	.17	.15	.14	ns	ns	ns
Change in feelings of safety in community (past year)	-.18	-.08*	-.19	ns	ns	ns
Change in safety in Saskatchewan (past year)	-.15	ns	-.17	ns	ns	-.08*
Satisfaction with personal safety	-.24	-.17	-.25	-.09*	ns	-.10

All correlations were significant at $p=.01$ except for correlations noted * where $p=.05$ or as non-significant. For all items, higher scores reflected stronger levels of endorsement of an item (e.g., higher scores indicated perceptions of crime increasing, perceptions of more crime, greater satisfaction with policing, stronger feelings of safety, perceptions of crime having a greater influence on daily activities, perceptions of feeling safer, perceptions of becoming safer, and greater satisfaction with safety).

Victimization Rates and Crime Rates

Reporting Crimes to the Police

To understand the extent to which the crimes experienced by respondents in the sample were reported to the police, respondents were asked whether they had reported all of the crimes they mentioned during the survey to the police. Of the 184 respondents who self-reported experiencing at least one crime, 58.1% ($n=107$) indicated they had not reported all of the crimes to the police, an additional 6.5% ($n=12$) indicated they had only reported some of the crimes they experienced to the police, while 33.7% ($n=62$) of respondents indicated they had reported all of the crimes they identified on the survey to the police. Thus, of the total 738 instances of victimization reported, up to 477 occurrences may have gone unreported²¹. Significant differences in reporting were found with respect to location of residence where respondents living on an acreage or farm or in a hamlet, village, or town were less likely to report all crimes experienced to the police than respondents living in a city, $\chi^2(6)=24.56, p<.001$.

Respondents who indicated they had not reported all of the crimes they had experienced to the police were asked to explain their reasons for not reporting. The reasons offered provide some insight into why there may be a discrepancy between victimization rates derived from self-report surveys and crime rates derived from official statistics. The top four reasons that were volunteered by respondents were: 1) the incident was too minor or not important enough to warrant reporting; 2) the police could not do anything about the crime; 3) the incident was dealt with in another way; or 4) the police would not help with the crime. The full list of reasons and their frequencies are provided in Table 17.

Table 17: Reasons for Not Reporting to the Police ($N=184$)

Reason	Percentage Reporting Reason (n)	Number Reporting Reason (%)
Incident was too minor or it was not important enough to report	49	26.63%
Did not think the police could do anything about it	36	19.57%
Incident was dealt with in another way	27	14.67%
Believed that the police would not help	24	13.04%
Incident was a personal matter and did not concern the police	11	5.98%
Did not want to get involved with the police or the courts	10	5.43%
Bank or credit card was involved instead of police	10	5.43%
Fear of revenge/retaliation by the offender	3	1.63%
Family members put pressure to not contact the police	2	1.09%
Did not want a child or children to be arrested or jailed	2	1.09%
Did not want a family member or partner/spouse arrested or jailed	2	1.09%
Other	10	5.43%

²¹ This estimate is very liberal and was calculated by multiplying the number of instances of victimization by the proportion of respondents who indicated they did not report all or only some of the crimes they experienced.

Self-Reported Victimization Rates Compared to Official Crime Rates

To illuminate the differences between self-reported victimization and official crime statistics, a final set of comparisons was completed in which the victimization data obtained from the survey was compared with the official statistics maintained by the RCMP. Official statistics were provided for each type of crime assessed on the survey for which there was an equivalent code used by the RCMP. The total number of annual occurrences and the annual crime rate (for persons and property crimes combined per 1000 population) were provided for each RCMP district (i.e., North, Central, and South). Only the statistics from 2013 were used in the following comparisons as the victimization experiences self-reported by participants primarily pertained to 2013.

In order to compare the victimization rates obtained from the survey and the crime rates obtained from the RCMP, a series of calculations was completed to estimate the victimization rate for a population of 1000 and the equivalent number of annual occurrences for the total district population. First, the population size the RCMP used to calculate the crime rate was derived using proportions from the information provided about the total number of occurrences and the crime rate for each crime (i.e., total annual occurrences/ X = crime rate/1000 where X is the population size). Second, the population size was employed, again using proportions, to estimate from the survey data the total number of occurrences of particular crimes at the population level (i.e., total survey occurrences [for a given crime]/715[survey sample size] = X /population [from RCMP statistics]). Third, the crime rate for a population of 1000 based on the survey data was estimated using a proportion (total survey occurrences/715 = X /1000). Finally, 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated for each crime rate/occurrence derived from the survey by multiplying the standard error of the mean for a given item by ± 1.96 (which constitutes one standard deviation from the mean of a normal distribution and which excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution; Lauritsen & Rezey, 2013). The results for each of these calculations are provided by district in the subsequent tables and figures; first, however, the overall victimization rate derived from the survey is presented.

Overall Victimization and Crime Rates

The overall victimization rate derived from the survey was 1032.17 crimes per 1000 population (95% CI=1030.74-1033.59), while the crime rate across all RCMP districts in Saskatchewan in 2013 was estimated to be 89.08 per 1000 population.²² The disparity between the two rates suggests that the dark figure of crime is substantial.

North District

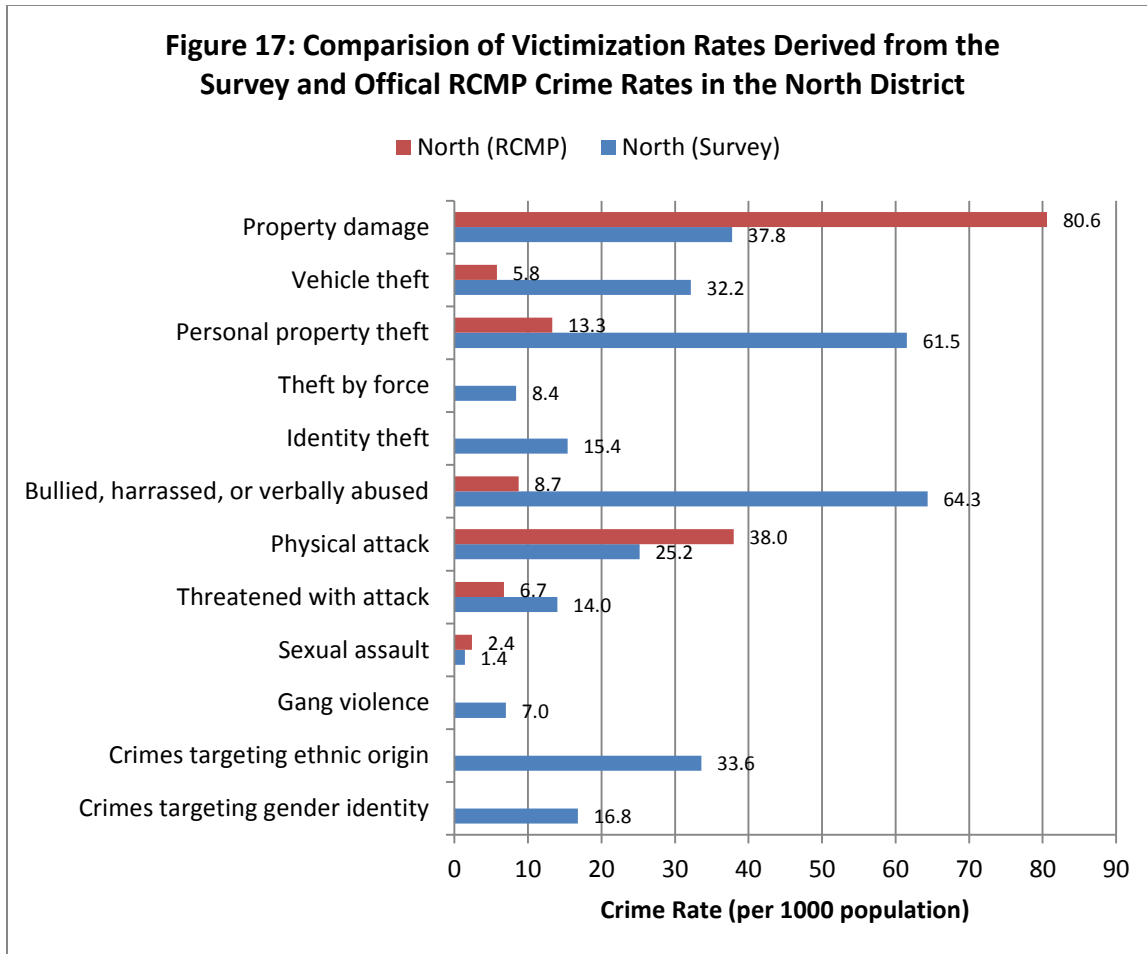
A comparison of the victimization rates based on the survey and the crime rates provided by the RCMP revealed some differences between the number of crimes that were officially reported in the North district and those that were self-reported. There were three crimes for which the statistics compiled by the RCMP indicated significantly higher crime rates than those reflected by the survey results: property damage (where there was a discrepancy of 42.8 points), physical attack (where there was a discrepancy of 12.8 points) and sexual assault (where there was a

²² The overall crime rate for RCMP districts in Saskatchewan was calculated by dividing the total number of occurrences of persons and property crime across all three districts by the total population size of all three districts (as determined by working back from the crime rates that had been provided by the RCMP) and then calculating the proportion per 1000 population.

discrepancy of 1.0 point; see Figure 17 and Table 18 for more details). The discrepancy pertaining to property damage may be due to selection bias in the survey sample where those included in the survey may not have been representative of the total population in the North (i.e., those excluded from the sample may have experienced these crimes at significantly higher rates), especially if the extremely high rate of property damage in the North is associated with a specific subpopulation. With respect to physical attacks, differences between the statistics provided by the RCMP and the wording of the survey item may have contributed to the observed discrepancies, as the data derived from the RCMP was based on multiple categories of assault whereas the survey item focused explicitly on physical attacks or beatings; thus, the categories used by the RCMP may have been more broad in nature. In terms of the discrepancy of sexual assaults, it seems that either sexual assault occurs at a relatively low frequency in this population or that those who experienced sexual assault were unwilling to report it on the survey.

With respect to the remaining items on the survey for which there was matching information available from the RCMP, the victimization rates obtained from the survey indicated that respondents were experiencing more crime than they were reporting. For instance, there was a 48.2 point difference for the victimization rates obtained from the survey for personal property theft and the crime rates documented by the RCMP; a 26.4 point difference for vehicle theft; a 55.6 difference for being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused; and a 7.3 point difference for being threatened with an attack. The RCMP crime rates specified for theft by force and identity theft were less than 1 in 1000 population; therefore, they are not reflected in Figure 17. However, one could consequently presume, based on the victimization rates derived from the survey that, compared to the RCMP's reported crime rates, there is approximately an 8.4 difference for theft by force and 15.4 point difference for identity theft. The RCMP did not have any comparable data for gang violence or any of the hate crimes measured on the survey.

Overall, it appears that respondents only reported a fraction of the crimes directed toward them and that they were especially unlikely to report being bullied, harassed, or verbal abuse. For vehicle theft, in particular, victimization rates may be higher because the survey item used was more inclusive than the code used by the RCMP since it included theft of vehicle parts whereas the comparable category employed by the RCMP was limited to (whole) vehicle theft. Similarly, the item for bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse may have been more liberal than the criteria the RCMP employ to determine whether an incident constitutes a criminal code offense.



Note: RCMP crime rates for crimes targeting religion and crimes targeting sexual orientation have been excluded from the figure as specific crime rates were not available.

Table 18: Victimization Rates and Occurrences of Crime Based on the Survey Data Compared to Official RCMP Statistics – North District

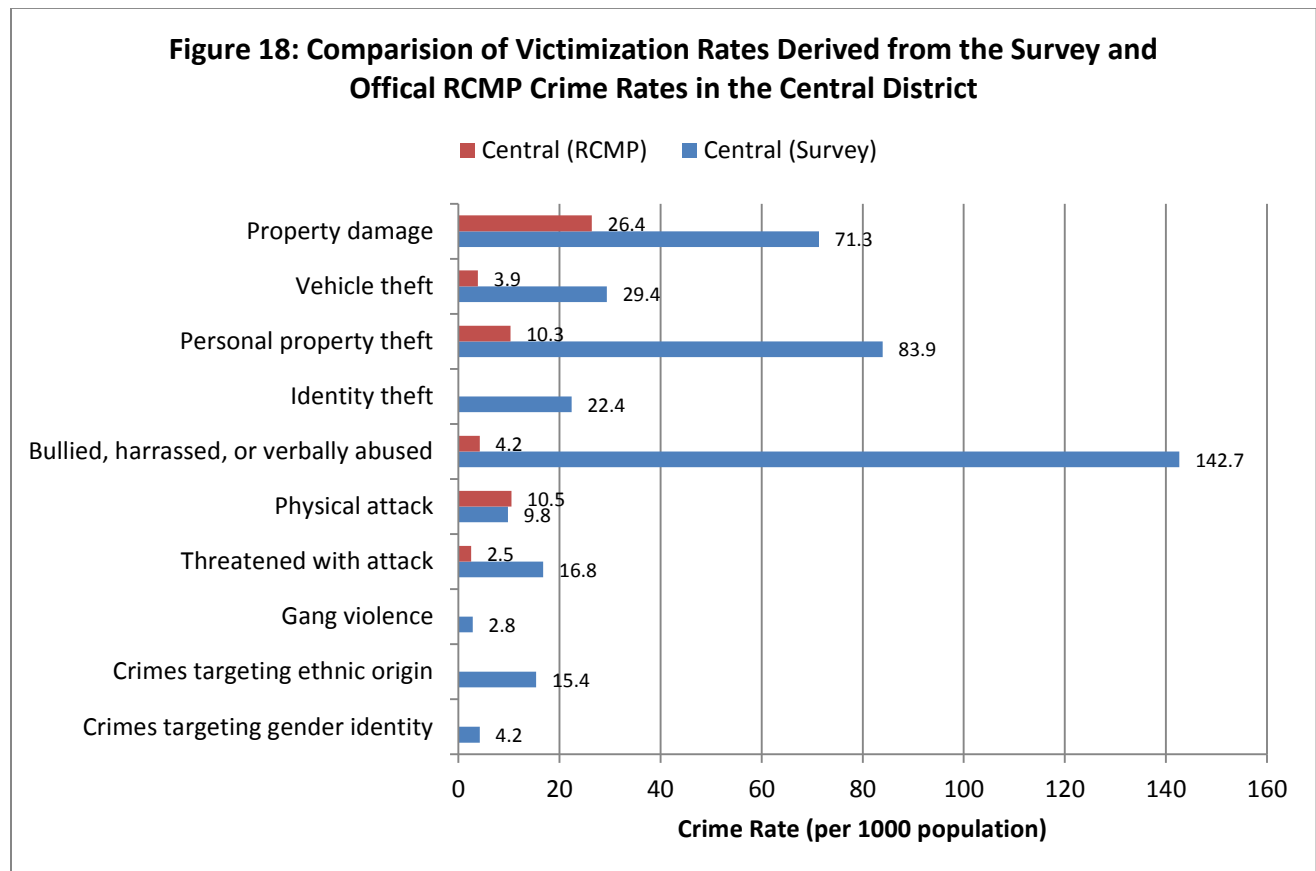
Survey Item	Comparable RCMP Indicator	Total Annual Occurrences (95% CI) SURVEY	Total Annual Occurrences Scaled to Population (95% CI) SURVEY	Total Annual Occurrences RCMP	Annual Crime Rate per 1000 Population (95%CI) SURVEY	Annual Crime Rate per 1000 Population RCMP
Property Damage	Mischief: damage to or obstruct enjoyment of property	27 (26.34-27.66)	5293 (5163-5422)	11298	37.76 (36.84-38.69)	80.61
Vehicle/ Vehicle Parts Theft	Theft of vehicle	23 (22.56-23.44)	4507 (4421-4593)	807	32.17 (31.55-32.78)	5.76
Personal Property Theft	Theft (multiple categories, except vehicle)	44 (43.57-44.43)	8627 (8543-8712)	1866	61.54 (60.94-62.14)	13.31
Theft by Force	Robbery	6 (5.43-6.57)	1176 (1064-1288)	56	8.39 (7.59-9.19)	<1
Identity Theft	Identity Theft	11 (10.42-11.58)	2156 (2043-2270)	4	15.38 (14.57-16.20)	<1
Bullied, Harassed, Verbally Abused	Intimidation, criminal harassment, indecent/ harassing phone calls, uttering threats	46 (44.74-47.26)	9012 (8766-9260)	1223	64.34 (62.57-66.10)	8.73
Physical Attack	Assault (multiple categories, except sexual)	18 (17.14-18.86)	3529 (3360-3697)	5322	25.17 (23.97-26.38)	37.97
Threaten Attack	Uttering threats against a person (unable to determine if a weapon was involved)	10 (9.35-10.65)	1959 (18.31-2086)	944	13.99 (13.08-14.90)	6.74
Sexual Assault*	Sexual assault	1 (.96-1.04)	196 (189-203)	335	1.40 (1.34-1.45)	2.39
Gang Violence	Not available	5 (3.69-6.31)	980 (723-1237)	Not available	6.99 (5.16-8.83)	Not available
Ethnic Origin Hate Crime*	Not available	24 (23.11-24.89)	4704 (4530-48799)	Not available	33.57 (32.32-34.81)	Not available
Religion Hate Crime	Not available	0	----	Not available	----	Not available
Gender Identity Hate Crime*	Not available	12 (11.56-12.44)	2352 (2266-2438)	Not available	16.78 (16.17-17.40)	Not available
Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes	Not available	0	----	Not available	----	Not available

*Note: For sexual assault and crimes targeting ethnic origin and gender identity, it was not possible to calculate the standard error of the mean. Therefore, the 95% confidence interval of the overall survey ($\pm 3.7\%$) was used to generate an estimate of the confidence interval for these items.

Central District

In contrast to the North district, in the Central district, the only crime for which the RCMP crime rate was higher than the victimization rate derived from the survey was physical attacks. In the Central district, there was a 0.7 point difference, which is substantially smaller than the discrepancy that occurred in the North district. Otherwise, the crime rates obtained from the survey indicated that respondents experienced crimes much more frequently than was reported to the police. Specifically, there was a 138.5 point difference between the victimization rate and crime rate for being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused; a 44.9 point difference for personal property theft; a 25.5 point difference for vehicle theft; a 14.3 point difference for being threatened with an attack; and a 10.0 point difference for property damage (see Figure 18 and Table 19 for more detail).

The RCMP crime rates specified for identity theft were less than 1 in 1000 population; therefore, they are not reflected in Figure 18. However, one could consequently presume that, based on the victimization rate derived from the survey, there is approximately a 22.4 difference between the victimization rate and the RCMP’s crime rate. No incidents of theft by force or sexual assault were reported on the survey and the RCMP crime rates for these two crimes were less than 1 in 1000 population. The RCMP did not have any comparable data for gang violence or any of the hate crimes measured on the survey.



Note: RCMP crime rates for theft by force, sexual assault, crimes targeting religion, and crimes targeting sexual orientation have been excluded from the figure as specific crime rates were not available.

Table 19: Victimization Rates and Occurrences of Crime Based on the Survey Data Compared to Official RCMP Statistics – Central District

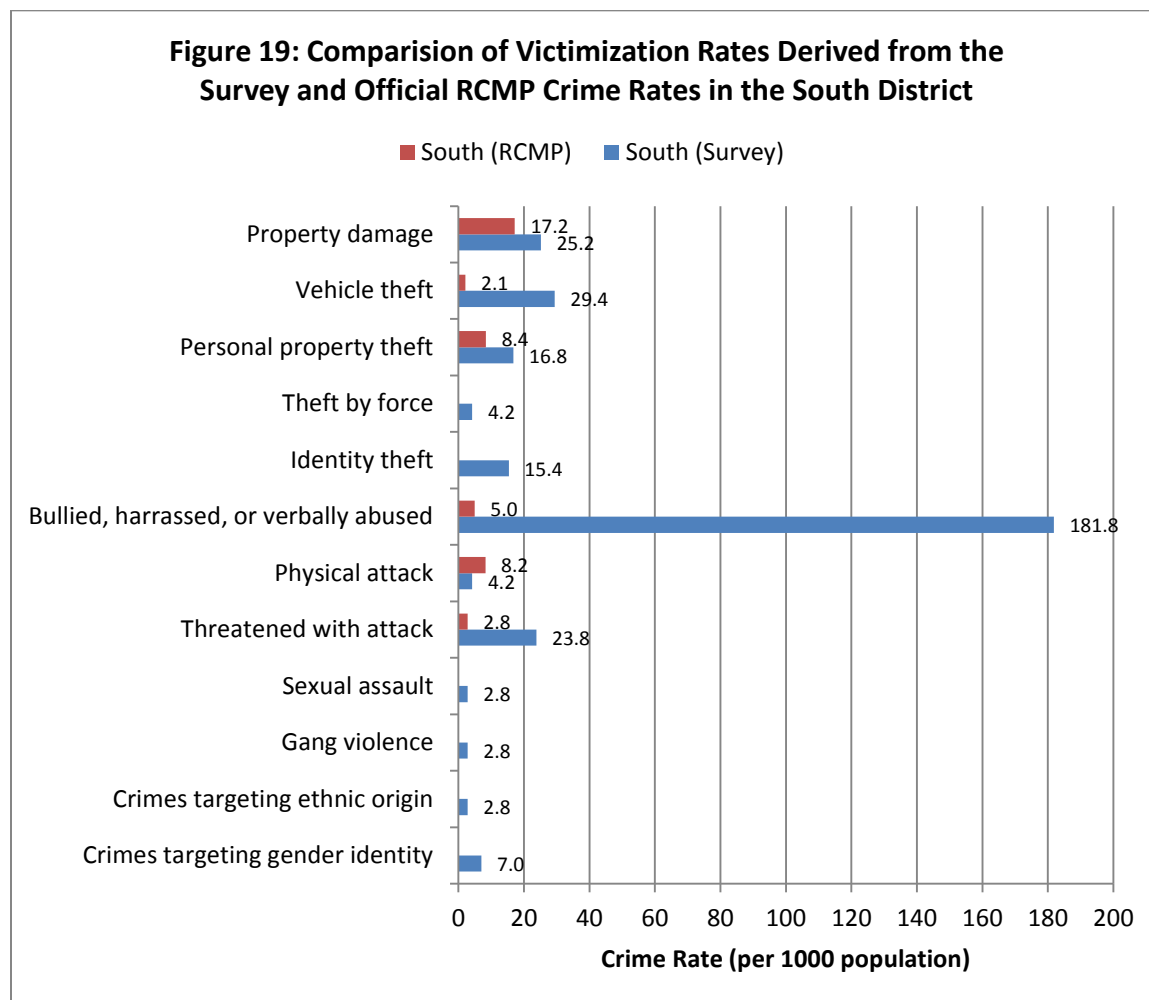
Survey Item	Comparable RCMP Indicator	Total Annual Occurrences (95% CI) SURVEY	Total Annual Occurrences Scaled to Population (95% CI) SURVEY	Total Annual Occurrences RCMP	Annual Crime Rate per 1000 Population (95% CI) SURVEY	Annual Crime Rate per 1000 Population RCMP
Property Damage	Mischief: damage to or obstruct enjoyment of property	51 (50.63-51.37)	12704 (12612-12797)	4704	71.33 (70.81-71.85)	26.41
Vehicle Theft/ Vehicle Parts Theft	Theft of vehicle	21 (20.79-21.21)	5226 (5173-5278)	685	29.37 (29.08-29.66)	3.85
Personal Property Theft	Theft (multiple categories, except vehicle)	60 (58.48-61.52)	15015 (14635-15396)	1843	83.92 (81.79-86.04)	10.3
Theft by Force	Robbery	0	----	28	----	<1
Identity Theft	Identity Theft	16 (15.76-16.24)	3985 (3926-4045)	3	22.38 (22.04-22.71)	<1
Bullied, Harassed, Verbally Abused	Intimidation, criminal harassment, indecent/harassing phone calls, uttering threats	102 (96.16-107.84)	25,399 (23945-26853)	746	142.68 (134.49-150.83)	4.19
Physical Attack	Assault (multiple categories, except sexual)	7 (6.52-7.48)	1743 (1623-1862)	1862	9.79 (9.12-10.46)	10.46
Threaten Attack	Uttering threats against a person (unable to determine if a weapon was involved)	12 (9.01-14.99)	3028 (2273-3782)	451	16.78 (12.60-20.97)	2.5
Sexual Assault	Sexual assault	0	----	139	----	<1
Gang Violence*	Not available	2 (1.93-2.07)	498 (480-516)	Not available	2.80 (2.70-2.90)	Not available
Ethnic Origin Hate Crime	Not available	11 (2.18-19.82)	2740 (543-4937)	Not available	15.38 (3.05-27.72)	Not available
Religion Hate Crime	Not available	0	----	Not available	----	Not available
Gender Identity Hate Crime*	Not available	3 (2.89-3.11)	747 (720-775)	Not available	4.20 (4.04-4.35)	Not available
Sexual Orientation Hate Crime	Not available	0	----	Not available	----	Not available

*Note: For sexual assault and crimes targeting gender identity, it was not possible to calculate the standard error of the mean. Therefore, the 95% confidence interval of the overall survey ($\pm 3.7\%$) was used to generate an estimate of the confidence interval for these items.

South District

The crimes rates obtained for the South district revealed a similar pattern of results to the Central district. Again, physical attacks were the only type of crime where the RCMP crime rates were higher than the victimization rates derived from the survey (a 4.0 difference existed). Otherwise, the victimization rates based on respondents’ self-reported data were higher than the crime rates obtained from official statistics. In particular, there was a 176.8 point difference between the victimization rate and RCMP crime rate for bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse; a 27.3 point difference for vehicle theft, a 21.0 point difference for being threatened with an attack, an 8.4 point difference for personal property theft, and an 8.0 point difference for property damage (see Figure 19 and Table 20 for more detail).

The RCMP crime rates specified for theft by force and identity theft were less than 1 in 1000 population; therefore, they are not reflected in Figure 19. However, it can be presumed based on the victimization rates derived from the survey that, compared to the RCMP’s reported crime rates, there was approximately a 4.2 point difference for theft by force and a 15.4 point difference for identity theft. The RCMP did not have any comparable data for gang violence or any of the hate crimes measured on the survey.



Note: RCMP crime rates for theft by force, sexual assault, crimes targeting religion, and crimes targeting sexual orientation have been excluded from the figure as specific crime rates were not available.

Table 20: Victimization Rates and Occurrences of Crime Based on the Survey Data Compared to Official RCMP Statistics – South District

Survey Item	Comparable RCMP Indicator	Total Annual Occurrences (95% CI) SURVEY	Total Annual Occurrences Scaled to Population (95% CI) SURVEY	Total Annual Occurrences RCMP	Annual Crime Rate per 1000 Population (95% CI) SURVEY	Annual Crime Rate per 1000 Population RCMP
Property Damage	Mischief: damage to or obstruct enjoyment of property	18 (17.79-18.21)	5284 (5222-5345)	3610	25.17 (24.88-25.47)	17.20
Vehicle Theft/ Vehicle Parts Theft	Theft of vehicle	21 (20.70-21.30)	6157 (6069-6244)	436	29.37 (28.95-)	2.08
Personal Property Theft	Theft (multiple categories, except vehicle)	12 (11.74-12.26)	3521 (3445-3597)	1752	16.78 (16.72-17.15)	8.35
Theft by Force*	Robbery	3 (2.89-3.11)	881 (849-913)	25	4.20 (4.04-4.35)	<1
Identity Theft	Identity Theft	11 (10.80-11.20)	3230 (3170-3288)	11	15.38 (15.10-15.66)	<1
Bullied, Harassed, Verbally Abused	Intimidation, criminal harassment, indecent/harassing phone calls, uttering threats	130 (126.03-133.97)	38,163 (36,998-39,329)	1039	181.82 (176.27-187.37)	4.95
Physical Attack*	Assault (multiple categories, except sexual)	3 (2.89-3.11)	881 (849-913)	1726	4.20 (4.04-4.35)	8.22
Threaten Attack	Uttering threats against a person (unable to determine if a weapon was involved)	17 (16.45-17.55)	4990 (4828-5151)	596	23.78 (23.01-24.54)	2.84
Sexual Assault*	Sexual assault	2 (1.93-2.07)	587 (567-608)	176	2.80 (2.70-2.90)	<1
Gang Violence*	Not available	2 (1.93-2.07)	587 (567-608)	Not available	2.80 (2.70-2.90)	Not available
Ethnic Origin Hate Crime*	Not available	2 (1.93-2.07)	587 (567-608)	Not available	2.80 (2.70-2.90)	Not available
Religion Hate Crime	Not available	0	----	Not available	----	Not available
Gender Identity Hate Crime*	Not available	5 (4.82-5.19)	1468 (1415-1524)	Not available	6.99 (6.74-7.26)	Not available
Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes	Not available	0	----	Not available	----	Not available

*Note: For theft by force, physical attack, sexual assault, gang violence, and crimes targeting ethnic origin and gender identity, it was not possible to calculate the standard error of the mean. Therefore, the 95% confidence interval of the overall survey ($\pm 3.7\%$) was used to generate an estimate of the confidence interval for these items.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The current survey revealed a wealth of information about perceptions of crime, feelings of safety, and experiences of victimization among Saskatchewan residents who live in areas policed by the RCMP. The key findings from the survey are summarized in the subsequent sections. The report concludes with a discussion of the limitations of the current study and some final reflections about the implications of the results.

Perceptions of Crime

Perceptions that Crime has Increased, Decreased, or Stayed the Same

Of the 704 respondents who had lived in Saskatchewan for the past three years, most respondents perceived crime rates to have either remained the same (45.5%) or to have increased (43.7%) in their communities, while a small minority (8.3%) perceived crime to have decreased. These percentages are slightly different from the Taking the Pulse 2012 survey conducted with a random sample of Saskatchewan residents in 2012 where 48% perceived that crime had remained the same in their communities, 36% perceived crime to have increased, and 15% perceived crime to have decreased (MacDowell et al., 2012). Thus, compared to a more general sample of Saskatchewan residents, those living in the RCMP jurisdictions were more likely to assume that crime had increased and less likely to perceive that crime had decreased.

Moreover, perceptions that crime had increased or stayed the same in one's community were not congruent with the declining trends in official crime rates reported during the same time period. According to the crime rates provided by the RCMP broken down by North, Central, and South districts, crime rates have decreased in all districts over the past three years; however, these decreases have been slight in the Central and South districts and more substantial in the North district. Given the slight changes in crime rates, at least in the Central and South districts, it is possible that decreases in crime were imperceptible to respondents; thus, it may be that just under half of the respondents had fairly accurate perceptions of crime in their communities in stating that crime had remained the same. Alternatively, there may be other factors influencing respondents' perceptions of crime such as media reports or their own experiences with crime. It is possible that the actual amount of victimization experienced by respondents has not declined and that crime has increased in certain communities or for certain segments of the population, but is not being reported to police and is therefore not reflected in police statistics (Wormith & Ferguson, 2013). Without having additional longitudinal self-reported victimization data, it is impossible to determine which explanation is most likely.

Finally, there were two significant differences among respondents in terms of the extent to which they perceived crime to increase in their communities. First, female respondents were more likely than males to perceive crime to have increased. This finding is consistent with the results of Taking the Pulse 2012 (MacDowell, 2012) and the GSS 2009 (Brennan, 2011). Brennan (2011) suggests that women's propensity to perceive crime to be increasing may be related to a tendency to generally be less satisfied with their levels of personal safety from crime; however, a significant effect was not found for gender with respect to levels of personal safety in the current study. A significant difference was also found for country of birth whereby Canadian-born

respondents were more likely to perceive crime to have increased than non-Canadian born respondents. This difference was also found in Taking the Pulse 2012 (McDowell, 2012).

Perceptions of Crime in Own Community Compared to Others

Approximately half (51%) of respondents in the current sample perceived there to be less crime in their community compared to other communities, while 34% perceived their communities to have about the same amount of crime, and 12% perceived their communities to have higher amounts of crime. These responses suggest that respondents tended to think more positively about their own community compared to other communities. Further, these results were similar to those obtained from the 2009 GSS where 61% of Canadians perceived their neighborhood to have lower amounts of crime compared to other neighbourhoods, 29% considered their neighbourhood to have comparable levels of crime, and 8% perceived there to be higher amounts of crime in their neighbourhood compared to others (Brennan, 2011). However, our Saskatchewan sample was slightly more likely than the Canadian sample to perceive there to be higher amounts of crimes in their own community compared to other communities.

As would be expected given official crime rates indicating that the North district had the highest crime rates, followed by the Central district and then the South district, respondents in the South district were significantly less likely to perceive higher amounts of crime in their community compared to respondents from either the Central or North districts. In addition, respondents who were separated or divorced, Aboriginal, or living on a reserve or in a city were more likely to perceive higher amounts of crime in their own community compared to others.

Satisfaction with Policing

Approximately 79% of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with policing in Saskatchewan, while 18% were dissatisfied with policing. Taking the Pulse of Saskatchewan 2012 found slightly higher levels of satisfaction with policing in Saskatchewan (83% were satisfied with policing in the province), while a community survey conducted in Regina found slightly lower levels of satisfaction with the Regina Police Service (75.2% were satisfied; Jones & Ruddell, 2011).

Respondents who lived in the North district were significantly more dissatisfied with policing than those living in other districts. Taking the Pulse 2012 also found that residents living in the rural north were the least satisfied with policing in the province. In addition, respondents who were widowed, retired, or over the age of 75 tended to be more satisfied with policing in the province, while those who were Aboriginal or living on reserve were among the least satisfied. The tendencies for respondents to become more satisfied with policing as age increases and for Aboriginal respondents to be more dissatisfied with police were also consistent with Taking the Pulse of Saskatchewan 2012.

Perceptions of Safety

Safety in Own Community, Home, and When Walking Alone in the Dark

The vast majority of respondents indicated that they felt safe in their communities (94%) or in their own homes after dark (97%); many also felt safe when walking alone in their communities after dark (75%). Such high ratings may suggest that respondents experience little fear; however,

fear of crime still occurred among half of the respondents. In comparison to the percentage of respondents on Talking the Pulse of Saskatchewan 2012 who indicated they felt safe in their communities (i.e., 91%), the current survey's results were slightly more positive. Further, a greater proportion of respondents in the current survey (i.e., 97%) reported feeling safe from crime in their own homes after dark than a sample of respondents from across Canada (83%) who answered a similar question on the GSS 2009. However, there was a lower percentage of respondents (75%) on the current survey who indicated they felt safe walking alone in their community after dark than on the GSS where 90% felt safe walking alone in the dark (Brennan, 2011). This may, in part, be a function of how the question was asked on the GSS, as individuals were screened in terms of whether they walk alone in their neighbourhood at night before being asked to rate how safe they felt in doing so. The results of the current survey also had a higher percentage of respondents who felt safe when walking alone at night compared to the community survey of the Regina Police Services where only 56% of Regina residents felt very or reasonably safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods after dark (Jones & Ruddell, 2011).

Some notable differences occurred with respect to feelings of safety. Non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority respondents typically felt more safe in their own homes and when walking alone than Aboriginal respondents, and respondents living on reserve typically felt less safe than respondents living in other locations (i.e., on an acreage or farm or in a hamlet, village, town, or city). Further, males felt significantly more safe when in their own homes after dark and when walking alone after dark than females. Similar to the current survey, the 2009 GSS also found that women tended to be more worried than men (Brennan, 2011), while Taking the Pulse reported the same pattern of results with respect to ethnicity (MacDowell et al., 2013).

Among respondents who did not feel safe when walking alone in their communities after dark, the most common reason cited was the existence of crime and violence in their communities, followed by the presence of gangs, drugs in the community, new or transient people in the community, and a lack of police presence. Thus, there is some indication that changing populations within communities may be influencing perceptions of crime and safety.

Influence of Feelings about Safety and Crime on Daily Activities

The majority of participants (71%) indicated that their feelings about safety and crime had little influence on their activities; the remaining 29% reported that their feelings had some or a big influence. The results of the current survey were comparable to findings from the community survey of the Regina Police Service where it was found that 67.5% of respondents disagreed that the possibility of crime kept them from doing the things they liked to do, 10.8% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 21.6% indicated that crime did influence their behaviours (Jones & Ruddell, 2011). Differences between these two surveys may be attributed to the current survey using a scale that did not have a mid-point, which forced respondents to decide whether their feelings of safety and crime actually had an influence on their behaviours. Feelings of safety and crime tended to have a greater impact on the daily activities of respondents who were female, Aboriginal, or who lived on reserve.

Changes in Perceived Safety over the Past Year

With respect to perceived changes in the level of safety experienced by respondents in their communities over the past year, the vast majority of participants indicated that there was no

difference in how they felt (81.8%), while a small minority indicated that they felt less safe (11.3%) and an even smaller proportion of respondents reported that they felt more safe (6.3%). Respondents who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority were significantly more likely to report no difference in how they felt compared to respondents who were Aboriginal or visible minorities. Respondents who lived on reserve or in a city were also significantly more likely to report feeling less safe compared to a year ago than respondents living on an acreage or farm or in a hamlet, village, or town.

In terms of respondents' overall perceptions about whether Saskatchewan was becoming more or less safe, 51.6% of the sample perceived that, based on what they had read, seen, or heard, Saskatchewan was becoming less safe, 37% perceived there to be no change, while the remaining 7% of respondents perceived that Saskatchewan was becoming safer. These responses mirror those related to perceptions of whether crime had increased in one's community over the past three years where similar proportions of respondents indicated that crime had increased or stayed the same. Such perceptions are in contrast to reports that crime rates and the crime severity index have been decreasing for the past eight of nine years (Ministry of Justice, 2013).

Satisfaction with Safety

Overall, respondents were satisfied with their level of personal safety from crime—approximately 91% were somewhat or very satisfied, while only 7% were somewhat or very dissatisfied. The percentage of respondents who were satisfied with their personal safety from crime on the current survey was slightly lower than the percentage of Canadians (93%) and Saskatchewanians (94%) who reported satisfaction with their personal safety on the 2009 GSS (Brennan, 2009). Regardless, such ratings provide support for the notion that, for most residents, the RCMP has facilitated a sufficient level of safety in the areas it polices.

Respondents who were retired were more likely to be satisfied with their levels of personal safety, as were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority respondents. Further, those living on reserve reported less satisfaction with safety, while those who lived in hamlets, villages, or towns reported the highest levels of personal satisfaction with their safety. Among those respondents who were dissatisfied with their level of safety, more than one-third spoke to a need for a stronger police presence and more patrolling in their communities. A desire for stronger punishment for individuals who commit crimes and having an RCMP detachment directly in one's community (or having police work directly in one's community) were also among the more common suggestions about how to enhance feelings of safety from crime. Taking the Pulse 2012 explicitly asked respondents to rate their endorsement of their preferred strategies for reducing crime. Here, stronger punishment, more prevention programs, and greater social equality were identified more frequently than more policing (MacDowell et al., 2012; Wormith & Ferguson, 2013). However, it should be noted that all respondents who completed the Taking the Pulse survey were asked this question, whereas only those who felt unsafe when walking alone in the dark were asked this question in the current study. Thus, the differences in responses between the two surveys may be due to the current study focusing only on a particular subset of respondents.

The Relationship between Perceptions of Crime and Safety

Not surprisingly, perceptions of crime were correlated with perceptions of safety. Most notably, greater perceptions of safety from crime in one's community were strongly associated with greater perceptions of safety in one's own home, walking alone after dark, and with higher overall ratings of satisfaction with personal safety from crime ($r > .51$ to $.66$). In addition, perceptions that crime had increased in one's community during the past three years were strongly correlated with lower perceptions of safety in one's own community ($r = -.40$). Further, perceptions of higher amounts of crime in one's community compared to other communities were associated with feeling more unsafe in one's community ($r = -.43$) and when walking alone in the dark ($r = -.43$). Finally, higher satisfaction with policing was correlated with higher satisfaction with personal safety from crime ($r = .43$).

Fear of Crime

Just over half of all respondents (50.6%) had not feared *any* crime in the past month, while the other half (49.4%) had feared at least one crime. Among the total sample of 715 respondents, approximately 31% of participants indicated they had experienced fear of identity theft, 28.1% reported fear of at least one property crime, 12.7% reported fear of at least one type of violent crime, 5.6% experienced fear of gang violence, and 3.8% reported fear of at least one hate crime. There was much diversity in terms of the number of times participants experienced fear for specific crimes, ranging anywhere from 1 to 55 times in the past month.

The intensity of fear respondents experienced on the occasion during the last month they felt most fearful was measured using a scale ranging from 0 to 5 where 0 was not at all fearful and 5 was extremely fearful. The most intense experiences of fear were reported for the various types of violent crimes assessed (i.e., mean ratings ranged from 3.0 to 3.8 on a scale), while crimes targeting religion elicited the lowest intensity of fear (mean rating of 1.7). The intensity of fear experienced in relation to the other crimes assessed in the survey, which included all of the property crimes, identity theft, and crimes targeting ethnic origin or gender identity, fell within a fairly limited range (i.e., mean ratings ranged between 2.6 to 2.9). Since the ratings of fear were typically above the midpoint of the scale (i.e., 2.5), it seems that at least a moderate level of fear was experienced during the respondents' most fearful episode in the past month.

There were a number of subgroups in the sample who were more likely to experience fear of crime. Overall, respondents who were female, Aboriginal, or lived on reserve reported more instances of fear in the past month than those who were male; non-Aboriginal/non-visible minorities; or who lived on an acreage or farm or in a hamlet, village, town, or city. Conversely, respondents who were retired or between the ages of 75 to 99 years reported fewer instances of fear in the past month compared to other employment and age groups. A similar pattern of results were found for the five categories of crime assessed in the survey, with some slight differences for each type of crime. With respect to the intensity of fear, respondents who were Aboriginal, lived on reserve, or who were located in the North district had higher ratings of fear compared to those who were non-Aboriginal/non-visible minority; lived on an acreage or farm or in a hamlet, village, town, or city; or who lived in the Central district. Again, this pattern of results was fairly consistent across categories of crime pertaining to violent crimes, property crimes, identity theft, and gang violence, with some minor differences within each category.

There was a strong positive correlation between the number of times fear occurred and the intensity at which fear was experienced ($r=.60$), where the more instances of fear respondents experienced, the more intensely they rated the instance during the past month for which they felt the most fearful. Weak to moderate relationships were found between the fear of crime variables and those assessing perceptions of crime and safety. Some of the more robust relationships ($r=.30$ to $.39$) indicated that more instances of fear (collapsed across all crimes) were associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's community, home, and when walking alone after dark, as well as with lower levels of satisfaction with one's personal safety.

Notably, stronger correlations emerged with respect to the intensity of fear and perceptions of crime and safety, potentially because both sets of items measured affect by asking respondents how they *felt*. Regardless, there was a moderate to strong relationship ($r=.30$ to $.49$) between the intensity of fear and various items pertaining to perceptions of crime and safety where stronger average ratings of fear (collapsed across all crimes) were associated with feeling less safe from crime in one's community, in one's home, and when walking alone in the dark, as well as with lower overall ratings of satisfaction with personal safety. Thus, perceptions of safety seemed to, in part, be tied to the number of times fear occurred and the intensity of that fear. Further, given that stronger correlations emerged between ratings of how fearful respondents felt and perceptions of safety and crime, this suggests that the intensity of fear experienced was more strongly associated with perceptions of safety and crime than the number of times fear occurred.

Victimization

Overall, 26.3% of the total sample reported that they had experienced at least one crime in the past year, while the remaining 74.3% had not experienced any of the crimes assessed in the survey. In terms of the categories of crime self-reported, 16.6% had experienced one or more property crimes, 10.5% had experienced one or more violent crimes, 4.5% had self-reported identity theft, 1.0% had experienced one or more hate crimes, and 0.7% had self-reported gang violence. The 2009 GSS also found that the most common types of crimes participants' self-reported were property crimes, followed by violent crimes (Perreault & Brennan, 2010). Most respondents only experienced a single incident with respect to any given type of crime; however, some respondents experienced multiple victimizations. The incidence of self-reported victimization ranged anywhere from 1 to 52 times per type of crime.

Across all types of crimes, respondents most frequently identified a stranger as the perpetrator of the crime (31.8%), followed by information about the perpetrator being unknown (28.6%), and the perpetrator being a friend or acquaintance (18.6%), family member (8.4%; other than a spouse or intimate partner), or a current or former intimate partner or spouse (6.2%).²³ It should be noted that many of the respondents who reported being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused made specific mention that the abuse had been perpetrated by co-workers or bosses. These results are quite different than those obtained from the 2009 GSS where the most common perpetrator was someone known to the victim (Perreault & Brennan, 2010).

²³ Percentages are based on the total number of perpetrators identified ($N=371$).

As with the other variables examined in the survey, there were significant differences in the amount of victimization experienced among subgroups of respondents represented in the sample. Specifically, the total number of times victimization occurred (collapsed across all crimes) was related to age, employment status, ethnicity, marital status, location of residence, and the district in which respondents live. For instance, respondents who were between the ages of 54 to 99, retired, or widowed experienced significantly fewer crimes. Conversely, individuals who were Aboriginal or visible minorities, lived on a reserve or in a city, or who were separated or divorced experienced significantly more crime than their counterparts. Finally, respondents who lived in the North district self-reported significantly more victimization experiences than those who lived in the South. A similar pattern of results was obtained for specific categories of crime, with some slight differences specific to each category.

There was a moderate, positive relationship between the number of times victimization occurred and the number of times fear of crime occurred ($r=.31$). That is, more frequent victimization experiences were associated with more frequent experiences of fear. The strongest, positive relationship was observed between the number of times respondents were the victims of violent crimes and the number times they feared violent crimes ($r=.46$). A slightly stronger relationship was found between the number of times victimization occurred and the average intensity of fear experienced. As the number of occurrences of victimization increased, the greater participants' experience of fear was for the crime during the past month for which they were the most fearful, ($r=.35$). Again, these slightly stronger correlations suggest that intensity of fear may be a slightly better measure of fear than the number of times fear occurred.

Overall, there was a weak to very weak relationship between the number of victimization experiences that occurred and perceptions of crime and safety. For instance, the total number of times victimization occurred (collapsed across all crimes) was associated with feeling less safe from in one's community ($r=-.25$) and when walking alone in the dark ($r=-.25$), as well with less satisfaction with one's personal safety from crime ($r=-.24$) and with policing ($r=-.23$). In addition, victimization occurrences were associated with perceiving that crime had increased in one's community during the past three years ($r=.23$) and that crime was higher in one's community compared to other communities in Saskatchewan ($r=.21$).

This correlational analysis suggests that direct experiences of victimization have some relationship to perceptions of safety and crime, but not a strong one. These results also indicate that victimization is more strongly associated with fear of crime than with perceptions of safety and crime. Further, on the basis of this information, and the weak to moderate relationships that were observed, it seems that reducing crime and preventing crime may not necessarily translate into changes of equivalent magnitude in terms of perceived safety and fear. Finally, in interpreting these results and drawing conclusions about their implications, it is important to keep in mind that correlations do not provide information about cause and effect. That is, on the basis of these results, we cannot know whether victimization leads to increased fear of crime, increased perceptions of crime, or decreased feelings of safety.

Reporting Crime

Of the 184 respondents who reported experiencing at least one crime, 58.1% of these respondents indicated that they did not report all of the crimes they experienced to the police, an additional 6.5% indicated that they had only reported some of the crimes they experienced, while 33.7% indicated they had reported all of the crimes they identified in the survey to the police. Several reasons were volunteered by respondents to explain why they had not reported all crimes to the police, with the top four reasons being: 1) the incident was too minor or not important enough to warrant reporting; 2) the police could not do anything about the crime; 3) the incident was dealt with in another way; or 4) the police would not help with the crime. These reasons were also among the most common reasons reported on the 2009 GSS (Perreault & Brennan, 2010).

Self-Reported Victimization Rates Compared to Official Crime Rates

To illuminate the differences between the amount of self-reported victimization that occurs and the amount of victimization that is captured by official crime statistics, the victimization rates per 1000 population for each type of crime assessed on the survey were calculated and compared with the official crime rates provided by the RCMP for each district (i.e., North, Central, South). This comparison revealed a number of differences between the crime rates derived from police statistics and the victimization rates based on the survey. Across all districts, for nearly all types of crime (i.e., vehicle theft; personal property theft; bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse; threat of attack), victimization rates based on the self-reported survey data were substantially higher than the crime rates provided by the RCMP. In fact, there were two crimes for which the RCMP had negligible crime rates (e.g., identity theft and theft by force), but the survey indicated that the crimes had occurred fairly frequently among respondents. Given that nearly 65% of the sample indicated that they did not report all of the crimes that had happened in the last year, these discrepancies were not surprising and suggest that the dark figure of crime is quite substantial.

Notably, however, there were two crimes for which the statistics compiled by the RCMP indicated significantly higher crime rates than those derived from the survey results: property damage (this crime rate was only higher in the North district where it occurred at a much higher rate than other crimes) and physical attacks (this crime rate was higher in all three districts). With respect to property damage in the North district, this incongruent finding may be due to selection bias in the survey sample where those included in the survey were not representative of the total population in the North, especially if the extremely high rate of property damage in the North is associated with a specific subpopulation. With respect to physical attacks, differences between the statistics provided by the RCMP and the wording of the survey item may have contributed to the discrepancies, as the data derived from the RCMP were based on multiple categories of assault whereas the survey item focused only on physical attacks or beatings; thus, the categories used by the RCMP were likely more inclusive.

Limitations

When reviewing the results of this study, it is important to take into consideration several limitations of the data. Many of the limitations identified reflect those common to telephone

surveys. First, not all residents in Saskatchewan have a telephone; therefore, these individuals were excluded from possible participation in the survey and may have represented a group that is somehow unique from the respondents who did participate in the study. Second, the demographic profile of our sample suggested that there was a selection bias in our study where males and Aboriginal persons were underrepresented. That is, 61% of respondents were female, indicating that males and females were not equally represented in the survey. Further, only 4.6% of respondents in our sample identified as First Nation, Métis, or Inuit, when approximately 15% of the population of Saskatchewan is estimated to be Aboriginal. Given that random digit dialing was employed, this bias was presumably due, at least in part, to self-selection (i.e., individuals choosing not to complete the survey). A third limitation of the survey was that respondents were asked on several occasions to estimate the number of times fear occurred in the past month and the number of victimizations that occurred in the past year. When estimating the frequency of events over a defined period of time, respondents typically use various estimation techniques (e.g., counting specific occurrences, estimating how often something typically happens in a month or year) to arrive at their estimates, which may influence the accuracy of the information provided (Dillman et al., 2009). Thus, recall bias among respondents may have inadvertently contributed to some inaccuracy in the results.

Fourth, some types of fear and victimization experiences (e.g., the hate crimes, sexual assault) occurred at relatively low frequency and were reported by only a handful of respondents. As a result, the results presented for those crimes should be viewed cautiously, as they may not be representative of the entire population. Fifth, an item pertaining to home break-in was not included in the victimization section and should be included in any future iterations of the survey. In addition, when asked to identify the perpetrator of a crime, many respondents did not select the friend/acquaintance option, even when the perpetrator was someone known to them. Using a response option such as “someone else known to you” may elicit more accurate responses to this question. Finally, it is important to recognize that not all possible crimes were captured on this survey (e.g., impaired driving, crimes related to drugs, and more severe violent crimes such as murder were excluded from the survey). It is possible that respondents had encountered additional types of crimes in the past year that influenced their perceptions of safety and crime that were consequently not reflected in the current study, yet influenced the results obtained.

Conclusions

One of the primary goals of this survey was to collect information to determine whether the RCMP’s strategy of reducing crime and preventing crime in order to increase public safety and reduce fear is mirrored in the perceptions of Saskatchewan residents living in the areas it polices. While it is difficult to provide any definitive conclusions on the basis of the survey, it is possible to highlight some findings that have implications for this goal. Notably, perceptions of crime and safety in Saskatchewan did not necessarily mirror the decreases in official crime rates that have been observed over the past three years. This suggests that residents did not perceive crime to be reducing at the same degree it was supposed to have declined. Based on the large amount of crime that goes unreported, as reflected by respondents own indication that they did not report all crimes that happened to them and the substantial differences between the victimization rates derived from the survey and crime rates based on official police statistics, it is possible that

crime may not actually be decreasing. However, it is impossible to determine if this is the case on the basis of the current study, as it requires self-reported victimization to be monitored over time. Despite their perceptions that crime is increasing or staying the same in Saskatchewan, respondents were generally satisfied with their personal level of safety and felt safe in their communities and homes. The majority were also satisfied with policing services in Saskatchewan. This suggests that most respondents were satisfied with their current feelings of safety from crime.

Another interesting finding that emerged from the study was that there were only weak to moderate relationships between the number of victimization experiences self-reported, the amount of fear respondents indicated, and their perceptions of safety. Fewer victimization experiences were associated with experiencing less fear of crime and feeling more safe, which is consistent with the premise that reducing and preventing crime will lead to increased feelings of public safety and reduced fear; however, the weak to moderate relationships suggest that the experience of crime is not the only contributing factor to perceptions of safety and fear.

A final finding from the study that has implications for practice is the tendency for certain subgroups within the sample to routinely experience fear of crime more often and to be victimized more frequently. Specifically, individuals who were female, Aboriginal, living on reserve, and living in the North district were most often identified as experiencing more fear or victimization than their counterparts. Thus, the survey results suggest that special efforts may be needed to reduce fear and victimization among these subpopulations.

In closing, the current survey has significantly added to our knowledge about perceptions of crime, feelings of safety, and fear of crime in RCMP-policed jurisdictions in Saskatchewan, as well as the amount of victimization that occurs. Differences between the results of previous surveys assessing the perceptions of Saskatchewan residents and the current survey affirmed the importance of conducting a focused examination of rural Saskatchewan to obtain a comprehensive understanding of this particular population's perceptions of crime, safety, and victimization.²⁴ In future, the RCMP may consider conducting such surveys on a regular basis to further assess its progress towards its goals, as well as to monitor changes in the attitudes and experiences of Saskatchewan residents that may not be captured through other means.

²⁴ In an effort to obtain a complete picture of perceptions of crime, safety, and fear, as well as victimization and reporting in Saskatchewan, the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and Justice Studies has completed a survey comparable to the one employed in the current study with a sample of respondents representing the entire population of Saskatchewan. The results of this study may serve to further illuminate trends and differences between residents living in different areas of Saskatchewan (including in RCMP policed jurisdictions).

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APPENDIX A: SURVEY

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME, SAFETY, AND VICTIMIZATION (FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE NOV 8, 2013)

INTRODUCTION

INTRO1./INTRO3.

Hello, my name is (FIRST NAME ONLY) and I am calling on behalf of Dr. Stephen Wormith and other researchers at the University of Saskatchewan. We are conducting a short 15-minute telephone survey on crime and policing in Saskatchewan. Results of this survey may be found on the University of Saskatchewan's Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and Justice Studies website in the summer of 2014. The RCMP also will be using the results of this survey to inform their services.]

INTRO2.

May I please speak with the person in your household who is 18 years of age or older, and who is having the next birthday?

1. Yes, speaking **CONTINUE TO INTRO4**
2. Yes, I'll get him/her **REPEAT INTRODUCTION (INTRO3) AND CONTINUE**
3. Not available **ARRANGE CALLBACK - REQUEST RESPONDENTS FIRST NAME (RECORD IN NOTES) AND ARRANGE CALLBACK (PRESS THE CTRL AND END KEYS)**

INTRO4.

I would like to invite you to participate in this survey. The survey takes about 15 minutes to complete, but may take less or more time depending on your answers. Participation is voluntary, and you can stop the survey at any time. Let me assure you that the information we collect is kept strictly confidential and none of the answers that you provide will be attributed to you personally. The survey has been approved by the University of Saskatchewan Research Ethics Board and is funded by the RCMP.

Are you willing to participate in the survey?

1. Yes **CONTINUE**
2. No **THANK AND END INTERVIEW**
3. Later/Not right now **ARRANGE CALLBACK - REQUEST RESPONDENT'S FIRST NAME (RECORD IN NOTES) AND ARRANGE CALLBACK (PRESS THE CTRL AND END KEYS)**

INTRO5.

Before we begin, may I please have your (complete six character) postal code?

IF RESPONDENT IS RELUCTANT, YOU CAN ASSURE THEM THAT THEIR POSTAL CODE WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY (TO UNDERSTAND DIFFERENCES BY REGION/ GEOGRAPHY OF THE PROVINCE) AND WILL NOT BE USED TO IDENTIFY THEM IN ANY WAY.

ENSURE RESPONDENT PROVIDES COMPLETE SIX CHARACTER POSTAL CODE.

ALL SIX CHARACTER POSTAL CODES MUST BEGIN WITH AN 'S', OTHERWISE THANK AND END THE INTERVIEW *NOW* (SIMULTANEOUSLY PRESS THE CTRL AND END KEYS) AND CODE AS 'NOT QUALIFIED'

1. (RECORD POSTAL CODE)

INTRO6.

Also, may I please confirm how many years you have lived in Saskatchewan?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Less than one year | (SKP NOTQAL) |
| 2. 1 to 2 years | |
| 3. 3 or more years | |
| 8. (Don't Know) | (SKP NOTQAL) |
| 9. (Refused) | (SKP NOTQAL) |

IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR OR RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW OR REFUSES TO ANSWER, PLEASE THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR INTEREST. INDICATE THAT MANY OF THE SURVEY QUESTIONS ARE BASED RESIDENCY OF GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO ONE YEAR. AS A RESULT, THEY ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE.

INTRO7.

(DO NOT READ)

RECORD SEX FROM RESPONDENT VOICE.

1. Male
2. Female

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

I would like to begin the survey by asking you about your perceptions of crime.

C1.

Over the last three years, do you think crime in your community has... ?

(READ LIST)

[For the purposes of this survey, “community” refers to your neighbourhood in which you live, as well as the town or city to which you belong.]

1. Increased Substantially
2. Increased Somewhat
3. Remained the Same
4. Decreased Somewhat
5. Decreased Substantially
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

C2.

Compared to other communities in Saskatchewan, do you think your community has a higher amount of crime, about the same amount of crime, or a lower amount of crime?

1. Higher amount of crime
2. About the same amount of crime
3. Lower amount of crime
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

C3.

How satisfied are you with policing in Saskatchewan over the past 12 months? Are you... ?

(READ LIST)

1. Very Satisfied
2. Somewhat Satisfied
3. Somewhat Dissatisfied
4. Very Dissatisfied
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

I would now like to ask you a few questions about your personal perceptions of safety. For each of the following questions, please indicate whether you feel very safe, reasonably safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe.

S1.

How safe do you feel from crime in your community?

1. Very Safe
2. Reasonably Safe
3. Somewhat Unsafe
4. Very Unsafe
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

S2.

How safe do you feel from crime when you are in your own home after dark?

1. Very safe
2. Reasonably safe
3. Somewhat unsafe
4. Very unsafe
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

S3.

How safe do you feel from crime walking ALONE in your community after dark?

[If the respondent cannot walk, ask if they would go out in a wheelchair.]

1. Very safe **(SKP S5)**
2. Reasonably safe **(SKP S5)**
3. Somewhat unsafe
4. Very unsafe
5. (Does not walk alone) **(SKP S5)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP S5)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP S5)**

S4.

[If somewhat or very unsafe] What is the main reason you do not feel safe from crime walking alone in your community after dark?

(DO NOT PROMPT)

1. RECORD VERBATIM
8. (Don't know)
9. Refused

S5.

How much, if at all, do your feelings about safety and crime influence what you do on a daily basis, such as the things you do and the places you go? Would you say it has a... ?

(READ LIST)

1. Big influence
2. Some influence
3. A small influence
4. Very little influence
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

S6.

Thinking of the experiences of you and your family over the past year, do you now feel more safe, less safe, or is there no difference in how safe you feel from crime in your community?

1. Feel more safe
2. Feel less safe
3. No difference in how you feel
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

S7.

Thinking of what you may know from both personal experience and what you have read, seen, or heard, is Saskatchewan getting safer, becoming less safe, or has there been no noticeable change in safety from crime in the past year?

1. Getting safer
2. Becoming less safe
3. No noticeable change

- 8. (Don't Know)
- 9. (Refused)

S8.

In general, how satisfied are you with your personal safety from crime? Would you say you are...? **(READ LIST)**

- 1. Very Satisfied **(SKP FINTRO)**
- 2. Somewhat satisfied **(SKP FINTRO)**
- 3. Somewhat dissatisfied
- 4. Very dissatisfied
- 5. No opinion **(SKP FINTRO)**
- 8. (Don't Know) **(SKP FINTRO)**
- 9. (Refused) **(SKP FINTRO)**

S9.

What is one thing that would make you feel safer from crime?

1. RECORD VERBATIM

- 8. (Don't Know)
- 9. (Refused)

FEAR OF CRIME

I will now ask you some questions about how fearful you are about becoming a victim of crime.

F1.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about having your home broken into and having something stolen?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No **(SKP F2)**
- 8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F2)**
- 9. (Refused) **(SKP F2)**

F1a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

- 1. (Don't Know)
- 2. (Refused)

F1b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about having your home broken into and having something stolen. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

6 (Don't Know)

7 (Refused)

F2.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about having your property vandalized?

1. Yes

2. No **(SKP F3)**

8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F2)**

9. (Refused) **(SKP F2)**

F2a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)

2. (Refused)

F2b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about having your property vandalized. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F3.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about having your car stolen?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP F4)**
3. Not applicable **(SKP F4)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F4)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP F4)**

F3a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

F3b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about having your car stolen. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F4.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being the victim of identity theft?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP F5)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F5)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP F5)**

F4a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

F4b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being the victim of identity theft. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F5.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused by anyone?

1. Yes

2. No **(SKP F6)**

8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F6)**

9. (Refused) **(SKP F6)**

F5a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: _ _

1. (Don't Know)

2. (Refused)

F5b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being bullied, harassed, or verbally abused. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F6.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about having something taken from you by force or threat of force?

1. Yes

2. No **(SKP F7)**

8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F7)**

9. (Refused) **(SKP F7)**

F6a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

F6b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about having something taken from you by force or threat of force. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F7.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being physically attacked or beaten?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP F8)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F8)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP F8)**

F7a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

F7b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being physically attacked or beaten. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F8.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being sexually assaulted or raped?

1. Yes

2. No **(SKP F9)**

8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F9)**

9. (Refused) **(SKP F9)**

F8a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)

2. (Refused)

F8b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being sexually assaulted or raped. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F9.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being the victim of gang violence?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP F10)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F10)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP F10)**

F9a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

F9b.

Consider the time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being the victim of gang violence. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F10.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being the victim of a crime because of your ethnic origin or skin colour?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP F11)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F11)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP F11)**

F10a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

F10b.

Consider the time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being a victim of a crime because of your ethnic origin or skin colour. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F11.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being the victim of a crime because of your religion?

1. Yes

2. No **(SKP F12)**

8. (Don't Know) **(SKP F12)**

9. (Refused) **(SKP F12)**

F11a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)

2. (Refused)

F11b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being the victim of a crime because of your religion. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F12.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being the victim of a crime because of your gender identity?

[For the purposes of this survey, “gender identity” refers to your sense of self as male or female or, in some cases, both or neither.]

- 1. Yes
- 2. No **(SKP F13)**
- 8. (Don’t Know) **(SKP F12)**
- 9. (Refused) **(SKP F12)**

F12a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

- 1. (Don’t Know)
- 2. (Refused)

F12b.

Consider a time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being the victim of a crime because of your gender identity. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

F13.

During the past month, have you ever felt fearful about being the victim of a crime because of your sexual orientation?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No **(SKP VINTRO)**
- 8. (Don’t Know) **(SKP VINTRO)**
- 9. (Refused) **(SKP VINTRO)**

F13a.

[If yes] How many times have you felt like this in the past month?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

F13b.

Consider the time in the past month you felt MOST fearful about being the victim of a crime because of your sexual orientation. On a scale of 0 to 5, where 0=not at all fearful and 5=extremely fearful, how fearful were you?

0 – Not at all fearful

1

2

3

4

5 – Extremely fearful

VICTIMIZATION

VINTRO

I am now going to ask you some questions about experiences you may have had with being a victim of different types of crime during the past year. For each type of crime, I would like you to indicate whether that crime happened to you and how many times it happened. For the purposes of this survey, please include acts committed by family and non-family members.

V1.

During the past 12 months, did anyone deliberately damage or destroy any property belonging to you or anyone in your household, such as a window or a fence?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V2)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V2)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V2)**

V1a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

V1b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V2.

During the past 12 months, did you own a motor vehicle, such as a car, truck, or motorcycle?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V4)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V4)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V4)**

V3.

During the past 12 months, did anyone steal or try to steal your vehicle or a part of it, such as a battery, hubcap, or radio?

1. Yes
2. No
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

V3a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

V3b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V4.

During the past 12 months *[excluding any motor vehicles]*, did anyone steal your personal property?

1. Yes
2. No (SKP V5)
8. (Don't Know) (SKP V5)
9. (Refused) (SKP V5)

V4a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: _ _

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

V4b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V5.

During the past 12 months, did anyone take or try to take something from you by force or threat of force?

1. Yes
2. No (SKP V6)
8. (Don't Know) (SKP V6)
9. (Refused) (SKP V6)

V5a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

V5b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V6.

During the past 12 months, did anyone steal your identity or use your personal information without your permission to obtain money or credit?

1. Yes
2. No (SKP V8)
8. (Don't Know) (SKP V8)
9. (Refused) (SKP V8)

V6a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: _ _

1. (Don't Know
2. (Refused)

V6b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V7.

Would you consider your experience with the theft of your identity or personal information to be a cybercrime, that is, a crime involving the Internet or a computer?

1. Yes
2. No
3. In some cases
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

V8.

During the past 12 months, did anyone bully, harass, or verbally abuse you?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V10)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V10)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V10)**

V8a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know
2. (Refused)

V8b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V9.

Would you consider your experience with bullying, harassment, or verbal abuse to be a cybercrime, that is a crime involving the Internet or texting?

1. Yes
2. No
3. In some cases
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

Now I'm going to ask you about whether you were attacked in the past 12 months. An attack can be anything from being hit, slapped, pushed or grabbed, to being shot or beaten.

V10.

During the past 12 months, were you attacked by anyone?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V11)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V11)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V11)**

V10a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know
2. (Refused)

V10b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V11.

During the past 12 months, did anyone threaten to hit or attack you or threaten you with a weapon?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V12)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V11)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V11)**

V11a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know
2. (Refused)

V11b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V12.

During the past 12 months, has anyone forced you or attempted to force you into any unwanted sexual activity, by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? Remember that all information provided is strictly confidential.

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V13)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V13)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V13)**

V12a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: _ _

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

V12b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V13.

During the past 12 months, were you a victim of gang violence?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V14)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V14)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V14)**

V13a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

V13b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V14.

During the past 12 months, were you a victim of crime that you feel was motivated by hatred towards you because of your ethnicity or skin colour?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V15)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V18)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V18)**

V14a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: _ _

1. (Don't Know
2. (Refused)

V14b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
10. (Refused)

V15.

During the past 12 months, were you a victim of crime that you feel was motivated by hatred towards you because of your religion?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V16)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V18)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V18)**

V15a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: _ _

1. (Don't Know
2. (Refused)

V15b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. Refused

V16.

During the past 12 months, were you a victim of crime that you feel was motivated by hatred towards you because of your gender identity?

1. Yes
2. No **(SKP V17)**
8. (Don't Know) **(SKP V17)**
9. (Refused) **(SKP V17)**

V16a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: __

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

V16b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. (Refused)

V17.

During the past 12 months, were you a victim of crime that you feel was motivated by hatred towards you because of your sexual orientation?

1. Yes
2. No (SKP V18)
8. (Don't Know) (SKP V18)
9. (Refused) (SKP V18)

V17a.

How many times did that happen?

Record number of times: _ _

1. (Don't Know)
2. (Refused)

V17b.

And, which of the following best describes the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime[s]?

[READ LIST, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Current or former intimate partner or spouse
2. Other family member
3. Friend or acquaintance
4. Stranger
5. Or do you not know anything about the perpetrator or perpetrators
6. Other--SPECIFY
9. Refused

V18.

[If respondents indicated that any crime happened to them] Now, thinking about all of the crimes that happened to you over the past year, did you report all of the crimes to the police?

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: THIS QUESTION SHOULD ONLY BE ASKED IF THE RESPONDENT "YES" TO ANY OF THE ABOVE CRIMES)

1. Yes (SKP H1)
2. No
3. Only some of them
4. Not applicable (SKP H1)
8. (Don't Know) (SKP H1)
9. (Refused) (SKP H1)

V19a.

[If no or only some of them] What were the main reasons why you did not report the incident[s] to the police?

[DO NOT READ, ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

1. Did not want to get involved with the police or the courts
2. Did not think the police could do anything about the incident
3. Belief that the police would not help
4. Fear of revenge/retaliation by the offender
5. Incident was too minor or it was not important enough
6. Incident was a personal matter and did not concern the police
7. Incident was dealt with in another way
8. Did not want anyone to find out about the incident
9. Family members put pressure to not contact the police
10. Fear of publicity or media coverage
11. Did not want a family member or partner/spouse to get arrested or jailed
12. Did not want a child or children to be arrested or jailed
13. Other, specify: _____
98. (Don't Know)
99. (Refused)

DEMOGRAPHICS

To make sure that we are talking to a cross section of Saskatchewan residents, we need to get a little information about your background.

H1.

In what year were you born?

0001. (ENTER YEAR OF BIRTH)

9999. (Refused)

H2.

What is the highest level of education that you have completed? **(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)**

1. No Schooling
2. Some Elementary School
3. Completed Elementary School
4. Some Secondary / High School
5. Completed Secondary / High School
6. Some Technical or Community College
7. Completed Technical or Community College
8. Some University
9. Bachelor's Degree
10. Master's Degree
11. Professional Degree (e.g., Law Degree, Medical Degree)
12. Doctorate
99. (Refused)

H3.

Are you currently self-employed, working for pay, retired, unemployed or looking for work, a student, caring for a family, or something else? **(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)**

IF RESPONDENT PROVIDES TWO ANSWERS, ASK FOR THE CATEGORY THAT DESCRIBES THEM BEST. DO NOT USE THE 'OTHER' OPTION UNLESS THE CATEGORIES PROVIDED ARE UNSUITABLE.

01. Self-employed (with or without employees)
02. Working for pay (full or part time, includes on paid leave)
03. Student and working for pay
04. Caring for children or other family members and working for pay
05. Retired and working for pay
06. Retired and not working
07. Unemployed / Looking for work
08. Student and not working
09. Caring for children or other family members full time
10. Disabled
11. Other
99. (Refused)

H4.

Counting yourself, how many people live in your household?

IF ASKED, THIS INCLUDES ALL PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND NOT JUST FAMILY MEMBERS.

01. (RECORD NUMBER 1 – 20)
99. (Refused)

H5.

And how many of your household members are under 18 years of age?

01. (RECORD NUMBER 0 – 19)

99. (Refused)

H6.

In which country were you born?

1 Canada

(SKIP TO H8)

2 Other Country - *PLEASE SPECIFY*

(CONTINUE)

9. (Refused)

SKIP TO H8)

H7.

In what year did you come to Canada?

0001. (RECORD YEAR 1901-2012)

9999. (Refused)

H8.

Are you a member of a visible minority community (that is, a person, other than an Aboriginal person, who is non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour)?

1. Yes

(SKPH10)

2. No

8. (Don't Know)

9. (Refused)

H9.

Are you First Nation, Métis or Inuit?

1. Yes

2. No

8. (Don't Know)

9. (Refused)

H10.

Which of the following best describes your present marital status? Are you... ? **(READ LIST)**

1. Never legally married
2. Legally married (and not separated)
3. Separated, but still legally married
4. Living with a common-law partner
5. Divorced
6. Widowed
9. (Refused)

H11.

Could you please tell me your total annual household income from all sources in 2012. Was it...? **(READ LIST)**

IF ASKED, ALL SOURCES INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT INCOME (WAGES OR SALARY), SAVINGS, PENSIONS, RENT, ETC.

01. Less than \$25,000
02. \$25,000 to less than \$50,000
03. \$50,000 to less than \$75,000
04. \$75,000 to less than \$100,000
05. \$100,000 to less than \$125,000
06. \$125,000 to less than \$150,000
07. \$150,000 to less than \$175,000
08. \$175,000 or more
98. (Don't Know)
99. (Refused)

H12.

Which of the following best describes the location where you live? Do you live:

[READ LIST]

1. On a reserve
2. On an acreage or farm in a rural location
3. In a hamlet [an unincorporated community]
4. In a village or resort village [population 100-499]
5. In a town [population 500-4999]
6. In a city [population ≥5000]
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

H13.

How long have you lived at your current location? **[DON'T READ]**

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. < 1 year | (CONTINUE) |
| 2. 1 – 2 years | (SKP END) |
| 3. 3 or more years | (SKP END) |
| 9. Refused | (SKP END) |

H13a.

How many months have you lived there?

[DON'T READ]

1. 0-5 months
2. 6-11 Months
8. Don't Know
9. Refused

H14. Answer if H13= 1

[If less than 1 year] Which of the following best describes your move during the last year. Did you move:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Within the same rural area, reserve, village, town, or city | (SKP END) |
| 2. From a city to a rural area, reserve, village or town | (CONTINUE) |
| 3. From a reserve, rural area, village, or town to a city | (CONTINUE) |
| 4. More than once to more than one reserve, rural area, village, town, or city | (SKP END) |
| 8. (Don't Know) | |
| 9. (Refused) | |

H15. Answer If (h14 = 2) | (h14 = 3)

[If moved to/from a city] Was the City that you moved [to/from] one of the following: Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, or Estevan?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Refused

CONCLUSION

Thank you very much. Those are all the questions that I have! Before you go, would you like me to give you the contact numbers for either the researchers or the University of Saskatchewan Research Ethics Board?

[If yes, provide appropriate contact numbers given the location of the participant:]

Dr. Lisa Jewell: 306-966-2707

Dr. Stephen Wormith: 306-966-6818

University of Saskatchewan Research Ethics Board: 1-888-966-2975 or 306-966-2975

Thanks again!

IF A RESPONDENT BECOMES OBVIOUSLY UPSET DURING THE INTERVIEW

If at any point in the study, a participant sounds distressed, ask the respondent: It sounds like you are upset and I am worried that the survey is bringing up difficult memories for you. If you would like, we could stop the survey or we can continue on with it—what would you like to do?

If the respondent chooses to stop the survey, ask him or her: Would you like a phone number for a crisis line where you can speak with someone further about how you're feeling right now?

Do you mind telling me what part of the province you live in (e.g., Southwest, West, Northeast, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert)—I would like to give you the number for your area?

If the respondent chooses to continue the survey, say to them at the end: It seemed like you were upset during an earlier part of our interview. Would you like a phone number for a crisis line where you could to speak with someone further about how you are feeling? Do you mind telling me what part of the province you live in (e.g., Southwest, West, Northeast, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert)—I would like to give you the number for your area?

Crisis Centres by Geographic Region:

Saskatoon Crisis Intervention Service (24 hours) – 306-933-6200

Regina Mobile Crisis Service (24 hours) – 306-525-5333

Southwest Crisis Services (Swift Current; 24 hours) – 306-778-3833 or 1-800-567-3334

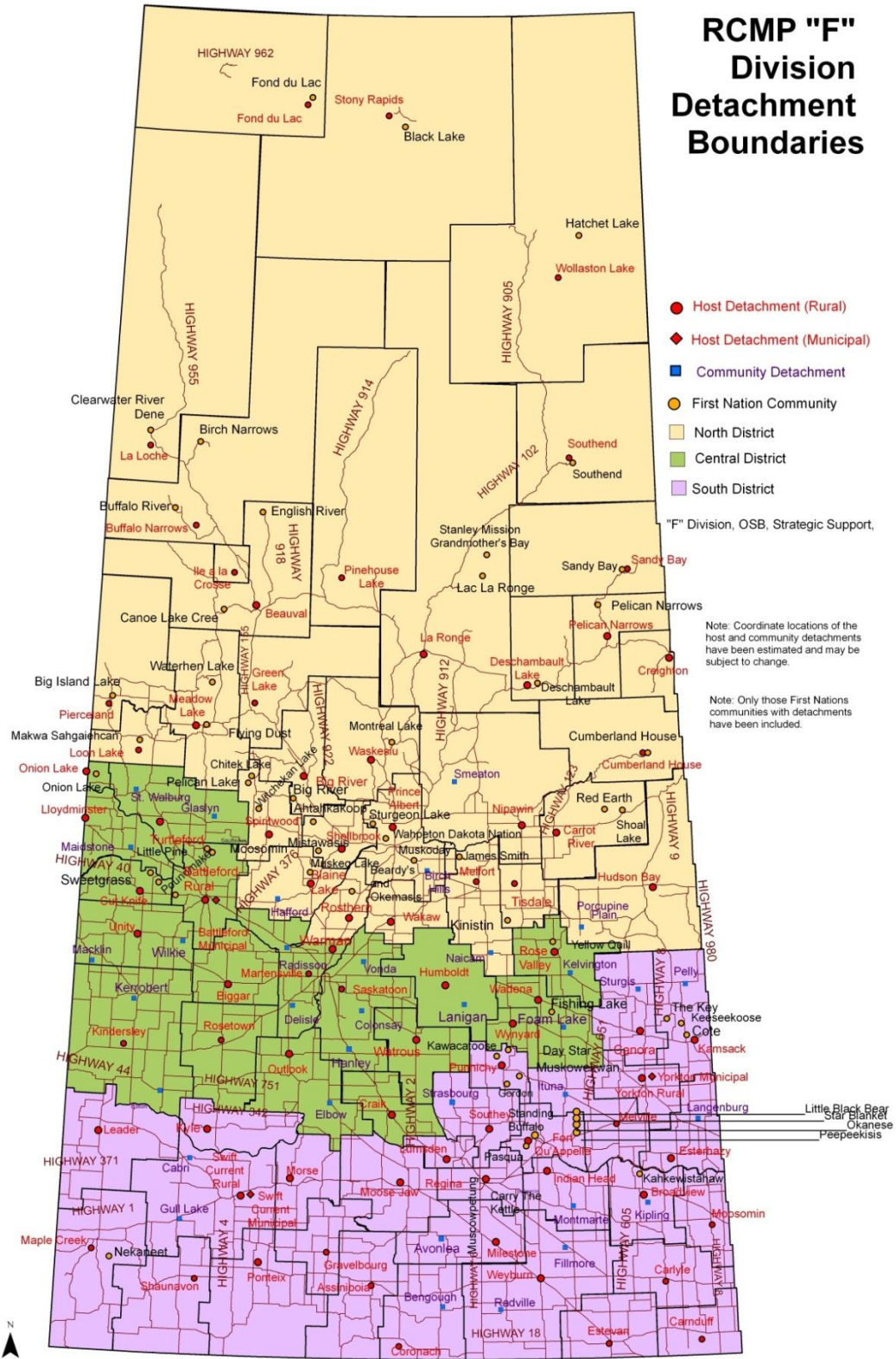
West Central Crisis & Family Support Centre (Kindersley, Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm) – 306-463-6655

North East Crisis Intervention Centre (Melfort; 24 hours) – 1-800-611-6349

Hudson Bay and District Crisis Centre (Hudson Bay; 24 hours) – 1-800-611-6349

Prince Albert Mobile Crisis Unit (24 hours) – 306-764-1011

APPENDIX B: MAP OF RCMP DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



Source: RCMP "F" Division