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OLDER AMERICANS' CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

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PREFACE

The research data contained in this report was gathered over the period from September, 1975 to July, 1976. The research was supported through Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds in conjunction with Multnomah County, Portland, Oregon through the state bloc grant program. This data is designed to provide a background of information concerning the older adult and the problems of crime. The decision was made at the outset of the research to incorporate several types of methodologies and provide as much quantitative and impressionistic data as feasible under the cost and time limitations.

There are many individuals and organizations who contributed to the initiation and completion of this report. Special acknowledgement should be given to Lt. J. Richard Piland, Project Administrator and Manager of the Multnomah County Division of Public Safety Crime Prevention Unit who spent many hours as author and facilitator of the L.E.A.A. grant. The staff of the Crime Prevention Unit as a whole was uniquely supportive of the research effort and responded with patience and tolerance to the somewhat frantic research schedule. The project could not have been accomplished without the sustained support and encourage-

ment of Donald E. Clark, Chairman, Multnomah County Board of Commissioners; Dr. Lee P. Brown, Director of Justice Services; and Sheriff Edgar E Martin, Director, Multnomah County Division of Public Safety. Special mention should be made of the initial impetus for the project provided by Captain Louis P. Rinehart who was Director of the Division of Public Safety when this project was originally proposed by Mr. George Sunderland, Crime Prevention Director of the American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association.

Marlene A. Young Rifai

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Preface.....	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
Background Review.....	1
Purposes.....	3
Methods of Research.....	5
The Random Sample.....	6
The Case Reviews.....	12
Qualitative Observation.....	14
Environmental Survey.....	15
Research Findings.....	17
Random Sample Survey.....	17
A. Characteristics of Respondents.....	17
B. Characteristics of the Incidents of Victimization.....	27
C. Relationship of the Victimization Incident and the Victim.....	34
D. Fear of Crime Among Older Persons.....	37
E. Attitudes of the Older Person Toward the Criminal Justice System.....	43
F. Legal Knowledge and the Older Adult.....	55
G. The Older Adult and Crime Prevention Activities.....	60
Environmental Survey.....	75
Area 1.....	75
Area 2.....	77
Area 3.....	78

(Continued)

BACKGROUND REVIEW

	Pages
Area 4.....	80
Area 5 & 6.....	81
Area 7.....	82
Area 8.....	84
Area 9.....	85
Area 10.....	87
Observational Analysis.....	89
Area A.....	89
Area B.....	100
Area C.....	105
The Case Reviews.....	112
A. Characteristics of Criminal Incidents.....	112
B. Victim Attitudes Toward the Criminal Justice System.....	115
Conclusions.....	121
References.....	123
Other Crime Prevention Programs for Older Adults....	126
Appendix A (Random Sample Data & Maps).....	132
Appendix B (Legal Knowledge Scale).....	295
Appendix C (Environmental Survey Maps).....	298
Appendix D (Observational Maps).....	317
Appendix E (Some of the Instruments Used).....	323

Although crime affects all age groups of the population, the impact of crime upon the older crime victim has been considered especially harmful. The person over the age of 60 has been considered by many investigators especially vulnerable to crime and physically fragile. The concern among the general public which focuses on the problems of crime and the older person has been growing. However, despite the growing anxiety about the problems of crime among the older adult population, until recently little comprehensive research had been completed. In the last three years some basic research has suggested victimization patterns among the elderly. In 1973, a report was published on a criminal victimization study completed in the Houston Model Cities neighborhood which gave some basic preliminary insight into the problems of elderly crime victims. (Forston, Kitchens, 1973) In 1975, Missouri Research Institute published an interim report on a research project begun in 1972 concerning information on the commission of crime and the effect of crime on older victims. (M.R.I., 1975) In 1976, two other reports which expanded upon the data from Texas became available. One sought to replicate the original Houston survey throughout the whole of Texas. (Martin & Reban, 1976) The other focused on continuing implications of the original research by investigating reporting and non-reporting of crime among older adults. (Ernst, Jodry, Friedsam, 1976)

All of these studies have been helpful in defining some

initial concepts in the field of study focusing on victimization of older persons. Most have indicated that the hypothesis of a few years ago which suggested older persons are victimized more than other age groups is invalid unless qualified in regard to specific types of crime or other additional variables. However, all studies have simultaneously focused on the vulnerability of older persons to the impact of crime in terms of income, physical disability and psychological stability.

The research contained in this report was begun in July, 1975. It was designed through the Multnomah County Division of Public Safety in order to collect data on victimization and fear of victimization among persons over the age of 60 to provide a basis for program implementation in crime prevention and victim assistance for older persons.

PURPOSES

There were three primary objectives in conducting this study. The first objective was concerned with gathering data on the criminal victimization of the older adult. Secondary purposes under this overall goal included assessing the rate of victimization among persons over 60; determining the types of crimes most prevalent among such victims; projecting characteristics which distinguish older victims from non-victims; assessing the types of fear and anxiety toward crime; determining the relationship of that fear to certain demographic variables; and determining the relationship of fear to actual victimization.

The second primary objective was to gather data on the relationship of the older adult to the criminal justice system. Secondary purposes considered under this primary objective included determining attitude components of the older adult toward different exposure levels to the law enforcement branch of the system and the judicial branch of the system; determining the relationship of their attitudes toward the criminal justice system and their behavior as indicated through reporting and non-reporting habits; determining the perceived and actual needs of an older crime victim following victimization.

The third primary objective was to gather data on the cognitive understanding of the legal system by the older adult. Secondary considerations under this objective concerned the relationship of different levels of cognitive understanding to various demographic factors; the relationship of the levels of cognitive understanding to the overall attitude toward the criminal justice system; and the relationship of this cognitive

understanding of the law and the legal system to access to both the criminal and civil judicial system.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

The research which was the basis of this report was done in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. This area is a metropolitan area of about 567,000 persons. About 107,000 of that population are over 60. The general demographic components of the population are similar to many cities throughout the United States with one major exception. There is a very low racial mix in the overall area. According to census data of 1970, the black population forms 2% of the total, the white population constitutes 96% and other races comprise another 2%. This difference in racial components could significantly affect the ability to generalize to the rest of the country. For this reason a small supplementary study was done in certain census tracts which were characterized by approximately 50% black and 50% white population. Data from this study was used to modify the interpretation of the more generalized study.

The demographic aspects of the population over the age of 60 according to the census data are as follows. The urban component of those over the age of 60 is about 98.2%. The rural component of the area is 1.8%. Approximately 60% of the older population is women, 40% is men. 2% of the older population is black, 1.5% is a minority other than black. It is estimated that as of 1970 (of the non-institutionalized persons over 60), 20.4% were below the poverty level. An additional 11.4% in 1970 had incomes below 12.5% of the poverty level representing the number of near poor.

It is estimated that approximately 50% of the older adults

are married. Another one-third are unrelated individuals living alone. 10% live with others and approximately 6% live in group quarters including homes for the aged, hospitals and nursing homes.

The overall research was based on four types of methodologies. In the first six months, a random sample survey of 500 persons over the age of 60 was finished. In the last six months of the first year, case reviews of over 300 police records of victims over the age of 60 were compiled. In-depth case studies of 75 of those crime victims were compiled after a random selection from the initial file. Qualitative observation was made in three high crime areas which had a high concentration of older persons for a period of approximately three months. Finally, data was gathered on varying environmental factors which were observed in the immediate areas surrounding the houses of those randomly selected individuals used in the initial sampling. The results of the methodologies were integrated for purposes of interpretation and general conclusions.

The Random Sample

Due to the fact that there is no comprehensive list of persons over the age of 60 by individual identification in the Portland/Multnomah County area, the process of deriving the random sample was somewhat arduous. The sample proposed using the individual as the basic sampling unit. In order to do this, some preliminary screening was necessary to identify this unit. The City of Portland and Multnomah County are composed of 153 census tracts. From

census tract data the percentage of older persons in each tract was calculated using a mobility and death factor to update the census data to the 1975 projection. On the basis of census data, the overall area was stratified on the basis of income and sex in order to provide more accurate results. The overall area was broken down through this method to 10 base areas for sampling. Census block data was then used to narrow the areas of older persons and to provide the list necessary for preliminary screening. All blocks with no older persons were eliminated from the sampling process. Blocks were then given a weighted value depending upon how many older persons were listed on each block and amplified by an estimating figure to correspond to the data adjustment made in the census tract determination. Each block's chance of being designated as the location of an ultimate survey interview would be directly proportionate to the number of older persons on that block. If Block A had one older person on it, that block would receive one pre-designated number to be used in the random sample selection. If Block B had 20 older persons, it would receive 20 pre-designated numbers for selection. Random selection of 500 numbers from the total possible 107,000 numbers was provided through computer facilities. The screening process was then employed to find the designated older persons on each of the blocks corresponding to the 500 selected numbers.

Since it was anticipated that the screening process would involve contact with numerous persons under the age of 60, a short interview form was designed to compile rudimentary data on such persons for later comparison with those over the age of

60. The screening process involved rigid guidelines for interviewers in order to find the designated older person. Interviewers were instructed to follow the following mapping when identifying the proper older person for selection.

- A. Go to the first block in you area. Determine the Northwest corner and start your door to door contact with the first house you find as you start clockwise and go around the block. At each house inquire if a person over the age of 60 lives there. Where no such person is found, administer the short questionnaire. Where such a person is found, administer the short questionnaire and request a chance for re-interview, taking the name, address and phone number. Once the number of persons over age 60 on that block needed for the study is identified, go on to the next block.
- B. At the second block determine the Northeast corner and start your door to door contact with the first house you find as you start walking from the Northeast corner to the Southeast corner and go around the block. Same interview procedure as above.
- C. At the third block determine the Southeast corner and start your door to door contact with the first house you find as you start walking from the Southeast corner to the Southwest corner and go around the block.
- D. At the fourth block, determine the Southwest corner and start your door to door contact with the first house you find as you start walking from the Southwest corner

- D. to the Southeast corner and around the block.
- E. At the fifth block, determine the middle of the North side of the block and start your door to door contact with the first house you find as you proceed to the Northwest corner in a counterclockwise manner and go around the block.
- F. At the sixth block determine the middle of the East side of the block and start your door to door contact with the first house you find as you proceed to the Northeast corner in a counterclockwise manner and go around the block.
- G. At the seventh block, determine the middle of the South side of the block and start your door to door contact with the first house you find as you proceed to the Southeast corner in a counterclockwise manner and go around the block.
- H. At the eighth block, determine the middle of the West block and start your door to door contact with the first house you find as you proceed to the Southwest corner in a counterclockwise manner and go around the block.
- I. At the ninth block, begin the process again starting with letter A.
- J. Repeat process until all designated older persons are identified in your area.

All interviewers were supplied with sample maps to aid them in determining the starting point at each block. This procedure still retains some bias to corner and center houses but minimizes

the sampling bias to a large extent.

The block selection proved to be extremely accurate and the screening process was complete after 800 individual contacts. 500 persons had been found over the age of 60 and 300 persons had been contacted under the age of 60. Of the 500 persons selected over the age of 60, approximately 50 indicated that they did not want to be re-contacted. Although all were re-contacted and asked if they would change their minds, these 50 were resolute. Another 20 had originally indicated that they were either willing to be re-contacted or would consider it. Due to death and other factors such as vacation or work schedules, these 20 were not able to be re-contacted. There were a total of 430 respondents in the final survey.

The survey interviews averaged one hour in length. Some required more time due to the number of criminal victimizations which had occurred to the respondent. Some required less time depending upon the ability of the interviewer. The interviewers were different for the screening interview from those who participated in the survey interviews. Each set of interviewers was trained by the research director before they went into the field. The interviewers who aided in administering the survey interviews had all had similar experience at one time or another. The five interviewers who did approximately 330 interviews were all middle-aged, white middle-class women. The research director did approximately 100 interviews.

The interviews which were involved in the survey contained a variety of types of questions. These questions dealt with factors such as income, sex, family ties, activities in the

community, health and community contact. The answers to these questions were used to establish key variables for use in later analysis. The results of the questions were used in constructing a health index, a social isolation scale and a visibility scale.

The second type of question concerned anxiety and concern about crime. Questions included those indicating concern of being a victim of an assault, fear of walking in local neighborhood areas, fear of being burglarized or becoming the victim of theft, avoidance of general city areas and concern about obtaining help in case of emergency.

The third type of question focused on actual incidence of victimization. Questions concerned whether or not one had been a victim. What types of activity had been taken by victims and non-victims to protect themselves from crime? If one had been a victim, what type of crime was involved, who was the offender, when did it happen, how much was lost in terms of monetary or physical factors?

The fourth type of question centered on the relationship between the criminal justice system and the older adult. Questions ranged from types of exposure to the police and courts, to police reporting behavior, to attitude scales concerning police and court system. Within this type there were open-ended questions concerning improvements in the criminal justice system and problem areas in the criminal justice system.

The fifth type of question dealt with the understanding of the legal system by the older person. A legal cognition scale was used to measure knowledge of the law along with questions indicating awareness of legal assistance and access to lawyers.

After the interviewing was completed, 4% of those interviewed were re-contacted by the research director. This was done at random in order to validate and check the original information given in the interviews. The recontact was made by telephone. No major mistakes were found. In two cases the respondents changed their original answers regarding age. In several other cases additional information was voluntarily given regarding an experience with crime. In some of these questions that additional information was about a crime which had happened after the first contact for interview and therefore was not within the survey's limits.

The Case Reviews

Case reviews of police records included gathering data on the processing of the case after the police report as well as data on police response. The police records for the months of March, April and May were used for background data. All of the records revealing a victim over the age of 60 of a crime during those months were used as base data. There were over 300 such cases. Since there could be some ambiguity as to whether or not a victim was over the age of 60 for the purposes of the study, the following rule was used. If the victim was over the age of 60 at the time of the incident, the file would be included in the study. Police report data from all 300 cases were cataloged and the case processing from time of the police report was noted. All 300 victims were contacted once by telephone and asked preliminary questions to verify the police report as well as to enlarge upon

the data concerning the incident. All such victims were further asked brief questions concerning their satisfaction with the police and their treatment. This data was also cataloged for further information.

75 of the 300 cases were selected through stratified sampling based upon the type of crime involved. The 300 cases had been drawn from the major types of crime including: purse-snatch, assault, robbery, burglary and rape. The 75 cases chosen for further investigation were in proportion to the overall number of victims in each category. The cases were reviewed through another more extensive telephone interview and a personal contact with the victim. In cases where the victim requested it, there was further follow-ups made and contact was maintained with the victim until the victim notified the office that such contact was no longer necessary. In these case studies, the focus was information relating to the satisfaction of the victim with the police; case-related communication between the police and the victim; follow-up information on availability of services to the victim; and suggestions by the victim as to further information or services needed.

In no case were victims pressured to participate in the research. They were informed in the initial stages of contact that this was a voluntary process and they could withdraw from the process at any time. Of the original 300 contacts made, approximately 50 did not want to become involved in the research, although 10 did agree to answer the preliminary questions. Five of the 75 selections for intensive case review did not want personal contact with the researcher. Another 10 refused such

contact when the researcher arrived at the house. Two more did not complete the intensive open-ended questions at their home. This means that there was complete data on 77% of those contacted for intensive questioning.

Qualitative Observation

Qualitative observation techniques were employed in three high crime areas. The areas were chosen with regard to high concentration of older persons as well as with regard to high crime areas in general according to police report information. One of the reasons for selecting the areas for observation was that in one of the areas, the random sampling had not indicated a crime problem among the population while at the same time, persons who had experience in the area stated that the incidence of crime was very high. The incongruence of the media and police impressionistic data with the random sample suggested that perhaps the type of data gathering through the random sample was not appropriate to this area. Acting on this suggestion, the research was expanded to include qualitative observation in the three major high crime areas.

The observation techniques generally included the following methods. An observer was trained in certain basic techniques in observation and recording for each of the three areas. The observer then was assigned to the selected area for a period of 8 hours a day over a three month time span. The observer kept daily notes on persons talked to, incidents seen, and places visited. These daily notes coupled with selected taped interviews

from subjects were especially informative on the development of the neighborhood area or current practices in the neighborhood. These subjects were chosen on the basis of the observer's information in the area. Another type of interview was also obtained. When over 5 persons in the neighborhood area voluntarily identified another individual as particularly knowledgeable on neighborhood affairs or neighborhood crime, there was an attempt to contact that identified individual and tape an interview with them. The interviews in all of these cases were strictly open-ended and ranged over a variety of subjects dealing with community support systems, crime, victimization and criminal justice system response.

Environmental Survey

For all of the blocks in which data was gathered in the random sample through formal interviewing, supplementary data was gathered on environmental aspects of the houses in the area and their surroundings. There was some desire to provide a data base for comparing certain environmental features with overall victimization rates. Given the fact that many persons suggest that environmental features such as good lighting, visible doorways and attractive residences decrease the chance of criminal victimization, it was thought that preliminary data gathered on such features when coupled with victimization data may prove useful.

An investigator went to each block area and compiled information on the following items. First, a judgmental opinion

was made by the investigator based on theoretical research regarding the adequacy of the lighting in the area. Second, the actual number of street lights was noted. The type of housing in each area was described either in terms of apartment houses, multi-family dwellings, single family dwellings or federal housing project homes. It was noted whether the houses had lawns or grassy areas, whether there were strong distinctions of individual family territories, whether the doorways and yards were well lit, whether doorways were visible from the street or by neighbors, and finally whether it was an old or new neighborhood. The area was noted by the investigator as predominantly low-income housing or representing high, middle or mixed income levels. The surrounding area was described also in terms of being commercial, residential, industrial, rural or mixed.

Information was also gathered regarding the specific house or dwelling unit identified in the random sample. Such information centered on whether that particular residence had good lighting, whether it was attractive and what type of entrance was constructed to the dwelling.

Finally, it was noted whether or not certain types of urban features were within the area. It was suggested that the investigator determine whether there was a grocery store, a school, a shopping center, a bus stop, a major street, a major intersection, or a park/recreation area existing within a three block radius of the selected block.

These results were compiled in frequency tabulation along with the victimization rates for the area under consideration.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Random Sample Survey

A. Characteristics of the Respondents

Although this was a random sample, because of the small percentage of the total population, there is sometimes a question concerning the accuracy of representation of the total population. Table I indicates the distribution of income levels, age, sex, and race among the respondents. These are quite closely related to the overall characteristics of the general age group in the population according to the census data.

Some of the key questions of the overall survey and the response frequency broken down by area and sex are compiled in Appendix A. The description of the 10 basic areas in the environmental surveys should be of interest since it helps to put the areas in the urban perspective. The map at the beginning of Appendix A should also be useful for those who are familiar with the Portland/Multnomah County area.

Other significant characteristics of the respondents include their response to questions concerning community involvement, family ties, social isolation and health problems. These factors have often been suggested as potential problem areas for older persons.

TABLE I

Characteristic	Male	Female
Income Levels (\$ per month)		
0-100	3%	-
100-200	6%	11%
200-300	12%	18%
300-400	11%	11%
400-500	12%	8%
500-600	7%	6%
600-700	6%	5%
700-800	6%	2%
800....	11%	6%
Age		
60-64	18%	15%
65-69	26%	22%
70-74	20%	24%
75-79	14%	14%
80-84	11%	14%
85 & Over	4%	5%
Over 65	7%	7%
Race		
White	93%	96%
Black	5%	4%
Non-White	2%	-

The difference between individual perception of health and actual health problems which could affect criminal vulnerability was interesting. Generally, most respondents felt that their health was good. 86% of the women and 83% of the men felt that they were in good health. However, when asked about problems relating to seeing, hearing, and general mobility difficulties, 49% of the women and 47% of the men indicated some infirmities. 15% of the women stated that they stayed at home because of their health problems. 13% of the men stayed at home because of their health. It appeared on closer analysis that if the perception of health was poor, there was a high likelihood that this health problem would limit the individual's mobility in the community as a whole. If the perception of health was good, the individual would not stay at home due to the health problem but often had a problem which contributed to decreased capability in perception when attempting to function as normal.

The relationship with an individual's family as well as the involvement with friends and social activities were used to construct a social isolation scale. Many of the respondents did indicate that they lived alone. 49% of the women lived by themselves and 21% of the men lived alone. However, this in itself is not a predictor of social isolation. Many persons who in fact live alone may have very close friends and families which provide a wide-range of support in their everyday activities. The questions with the weights indicated in Table II are the basis for the overall determination of levels of social isolation.

TABLE II

<u>HEALTH INDEX</u>			
X	YES	NO	Y
Problem Hearing	1	0	Severe 6
Problem Seeing	1	0	Moderate 3
Problem Walking	1	0	Slight 1
Problem Mobility	1	0	
Score: z_i where $x_i y_i = z_i$			
<u>ISOLATION INDEX</u>			
Add Scores from weighted questions:			
Live alone?		Yes = 0	No = 10
How many with you?	1 Person = 0		More = 4
Family in area?		Yes = 5	No = 0
How many family?	1 Person = 0		More = 2
Family visits?			
Daily = 8	Weekly = 6	Bi-weekly = 4	Monthly = 2
Family telephone?			
Daily = 7	Weekly = 5	Bi-weekly = 3	Monthly = 1
Neighbor visits?			
Daily = 8	Weekly = 6	Bi-weekly = 4	Monthly = 2
Social Group Attendance?			
Daily = 7	Weekly = 5	Bi-weekly = 3	Monthly = 1
Social Group Members?		Yes = 5	No = 0
Know most neighbors?		Yes = 8	No = 0

The total possible score on the scale was 72. The average score attained on the scale by persons in the groups under the age of 60 was 50. This scale does not take into account employment activities which would generally add to the social contact. The average score attained by men over the age of 60 was 44.5. The average score for women was 39.4. Although women in general lived alone more often than men, their scores included higher rates of social group attendance which tended to bring the scores more in line with the scores for men. The bar chart in Table III indicates this overall comparison of isolation scores. There seemed strong indication that persons over the age of 60 were more isolated than persons under the age of 60. The levels of social contact seemed to decrease. Since many persons live alone, this contact may be limited to once or twice a week either through personal contact or by telephone. The implications that this fact might have for crime vulnerability are apparent. As the social network becomes weaker there are fewer ways of maintaining neighborhood watch programs, implementing community communication networks or dissipating the impact of crime once it occurs.

A scale was incorporated which dealt with visibility in the community at large. This scale was constructed in order to test the hypothesis that persons with greater visibility in the community would be more vulnerable to crime since they would be out on the street more and less often in their homes. Table IV indicates the questions which were combined to create a scaling of the levels of visibility. The total possible score in this scale was 48. Again, the scale did not include visibility as a result of employment. However, in tests of persons under the age of 60, the average score

TABLE III

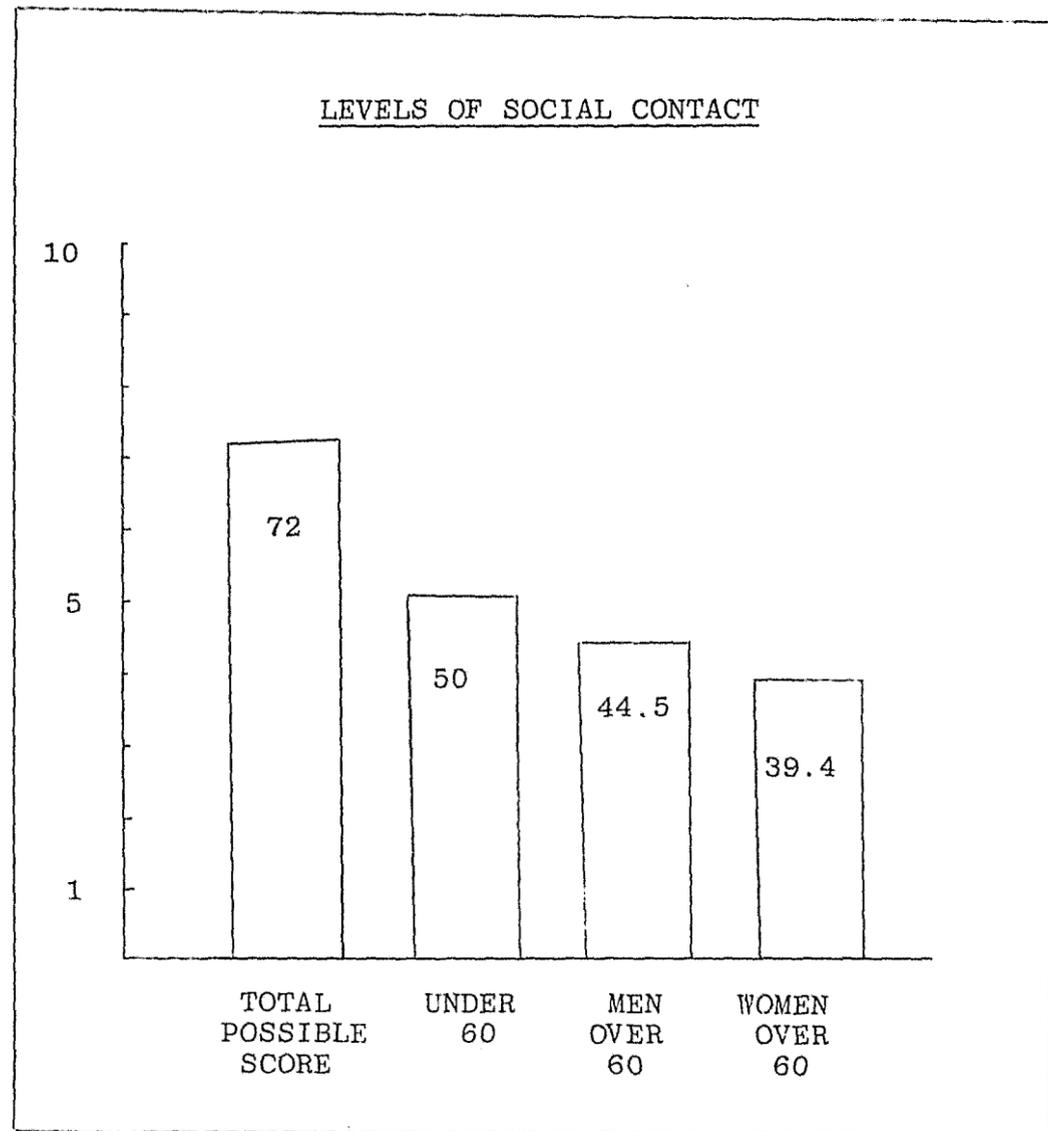


TABLE IV

VISIBILITY INDEX

Add scores from weighted questions:

Grocery Store?
 Daily = 8 Weekly = 6 Bi-weekly = 4 Monthly = 2

Shopping Center?
 Daily = 8 Weekly = 6 Bi-weekly = 4 Monthly = 2

Post Office?
 Daily = 4 Weekly = 3 Bi-weekly = 2 Monthly = 1

Bank?
 Daily = 7 Weekly = 5 Bi-weekly = 3 Monthly = 1

Social Group Attendance?
 Daily = 8 Weekly = 6 Bi-weekly = 4 Monthly = 2

Group Membership
 Yes = 5 No = 0

Transportation:
 Walk = 6 Bus = 8 Car = 4 Driver = 2

was 30. For persons over the age of 60, the average score for men was 25.0 and for women it was 22.9. Since employment is a much greater contributor to either social contact or visibility for persons under the age of 60, the differences between these two age groups would be considerably stronger if that had been taken into consideration. Based on this scaling, it would seem that older persons are much less visible as a whole in the community than persons under 60. Research needs to continue in comparing the visibility levels of each group to the overall crime or victimization rates of each group in order to really understand whether or not older persons are more victimized in relationship to their activity level. This could be a crucial factor in understanding the impact of crime upon this select group of individuals.

The data gathered on the characteristics of the respondents was designed to be used in discriminant analysis based on categories of victim and non-victim. This type of analysis was to be used in order to construct a formula relating to the probability of being a victim. Discriminant analysis is a statistical tool which maximizes the differences between two distinct groups in order to create a statistical basis for interpreting the characteristics of the two groups. The interesting result of this analysis was that there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups. There were minor levels of difference as suggested in Table V where the numerical differences in the means of each group with regard to each characteristic are listed. However, there was little difference between the two groups that could be

TABLE V

VARIABLE MEANS BY GROUP AND DIFFERENCES IN MEANS			
Variable	Victim	Non-Victim	Difference
Sex	1.36290	1.30939	.05351
Age	71.60081	72.49171	-.89091
Income	3.48790	2.98895	.49895
Health	1.54032	2.13260	-.59227
Isolation	40.58065	40.92818	-.34753
Visibility	23.74597	24.11602	-.37005

used to distinguish characteristics of victims and non-victims. The differences which seemed the strongest between the two categories were based on health and income. The data seemed to indicate that sex is a minor factor in considering whether or not one has a high probability of being a victim. What was interesting in regard to health, was a slight indication that the more severe health problems fall within the non-victim category. This may be a result of a tendency to continue one's activities in proportion to the overall feeling of well being. However, if the slight difference in the visibility scale is noted, it would seem that those with a higher visibility score also fall into the non-victim category. Since this data is not at a statistically significant level, it is imprudent to draw any general conclusions but there is indication that further research would be helpful to clarify these types of suggestions. The other area of interest is the income level difference. Income levels seem to be higher among victims than among non-victims. Here it is worthwhile noting that the figures used in the analysis were the results of income categories rather than actual income figures. In other words, a score of 3 would indicate an income between 200 and 300 dollars while a score of 4 would indicate an income between 300 and 400 dollars. If the actual income figures had been used in maximizing the differences between the two groups, this difference would have been more dramatic. This indicates caution should be used with regard to this analysis as a whole. When dealing with scores based on scalings, the results may not be as accurate as if the whole range of questions had been used in the discriminant analysis. This is a manifestation of research discretion and con-

sideration but should be noted when dealing with the overall results.

The final aspect of interest in the discriminant analysis was the results of the differences between victim and non-victim when seen in relationship to the area of the city in which a person lived. The interesting facet of this analysis is that this variable as well had no statistically significant impact on the determination of whether or not there was a higher probability of becoming a victim. If the frequency tables are noted, there are some major differences found between the rates of victimization in one area and another. However, when used in relationship to all the other variables and maximized with relationship to victim and non-victim, this aspect becomes fairly insignificant.

B. Characteristics of the Incidents of Victimization

The rate of victimization among all respondents was 58%. This rate was inclusive of all reported victimizations which had ever occurred to the respondents. 248 respondents indicated that they had been victimized at one time or another. These respondents were characterized as the "victims" in the overall research. The victims reported 524 incidents of victimization which illustrates a strong tendency for multiple victimizations to occur to the same person. Of all incidents reported, 55% had occurred in the last three years. Approximately 30% had occurred within the last year. Table VI indicates the breakdown by year of victimization incidents. Over one third of the victims had been victimized more than once and could be termed "multiple victims." The average rate of victimizations for such "multiple victims" was 4 incidents each. There did seem to be a trend for victimization incidents to

TABLE VI

As near as possible when did this event take place?	Male		Female	
within last year	27%/57		32%/99	
within last 3 years	24%/51		26%/81	
within last 5 years	22%/47		19%/60	
within last 10 years	8%/18		10%/32	
more than 10 years ago	18%/38		11%/35	

increase as a person grew older.

The type of crime occurring in such victimization incidents is crucial to understanding the overall nature of criminal incidents. The types of crime were divided into three overall categories which included sub-categories of standard crime denominations. The three categories included: Property crimes (burglary, theft, vandalism); Non-violent confrontation crimes (fraud, harrassment, obscene phone calls and non-violent extortion); and Violent personal confrontation crimes (robbery, purse-snatch and assault). Other crimes which were included in the survey but which did not involve a significant number of respondents were murder and sexual crimes. 63% of all crimes reported fell within the category of property crime. Table VII indicates the comprehensive breakdown of frequency relationships. The second highest category of reported criminal incidents was the Non-violent confrontation crimes which included 23% of the victimizations. It is interesting to note the large number of cases involving harrassment and obscene phone calls. 12% of the incidents were Violent personal confrontation crimes. Within this last category of incidents, it is of particular interest to note that the incidence of robbery among the male and female groups was cataloged at the same rates. Robbery included purse-snatch and pick-pocket within this survey. The implications of these similar rates may be that older persons over-estimate the vulnerability of women to purse-snatch and under-estimate the vulnerability of the older man to minor muggings and pick-pockets. In reviewing the description of incidents as related by the respondents, many of the characteristics

TABLE VII

<u>PROPERTY CRIMES</u>	MALE	FEMALE
Burglary	13%/27	18%/56
Theft	28%/60	24%/74
Vandalism	22%/46	21%/66
<u>NON-VIOLENT CONFRONTATION</u>		
Fraud	6%/12	5%/16
Harassment/Obscene Calls	15%/32	20%/61
<u>VIOLENT CONFRONTATION</u>		
Robbery	5%/17	8%/24
Assault	6%/13	2%/7
<u>OTHER</u>		
Sexual Crimes, Murder	2%/4	1%/4

TABLE VII A

Area	1		2		3		4	
	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F
Victim	73%	48%	54%	56%	64%	53%	58%	67%
Non-Victim	27%	44%	46%	44%	36%	47%	42%	33%
Burglary	37%	12%	16%	17%	9%	7%		29%
Theft	16%	47%	26%	36%	27%	25%	40%	20%
Robbery	16%	6%		8%		7%	10%	11%
Vandalism	5%	12%	37%	28%	36%	25%	20%	18%
Assault	16%		5%			4%		2%
Fraud		6%	11%	6%		4%	10%	
Harassment/ Obscene Calls	5%	12%	5%	6%	18%	25%	20%	16%
Other	5%				9%	4%		
Area	5		6		7		8	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Victim	94%	71%	73%	65%	45%	58%	64%	60%
Non-Victim	6%	29%	27%	35%	54%	42%	36%	40%
Burglary	16%	17%	8%	13%	9%	18%	17%	22%
Theft	22%	17%	38%	25%	18%	21%	25%	22%
Robbery	11%	10%	15%	4%	18%	21%		
Vandalism	8%	37%	19%	19%	45%	12%	17%	17%
Assault	11%	3%	4%	4%		6%		
Fraud	8%		2%	4%		9%	17%	17%
Harassment/ Obscene Calls	22%	17%	13%	16%	9%	12%	25%	22%
Other	3%			6%				
Area	9		10					
	M	F	M	F				
Victim	17%	14%	75%	68%				
Non-Victim	83%	86%	25%	32%				
Burglary	29%	63%	3%	14%				
Theft	14%		34%	19%				
Robbery				2%				
Vandalism	14%	13%	32%	23%				
Assault	14%		5%					
Fraud	14%	13%	5%	7%				
Harassment/ Obscene Calls	14%	13%	18%	35%				
Other			3%					

of the mugging of a male victim and the purse-snatch of a female victim were similar. The "mugging" of the male victim most often took place close to his home. He generally suffered no injury but was forced to give up his wallet and any personal property he was carrying. When injury did occur it was the result of the jostling and pushing by the offender to obtain the wallet or property or because the victim resisted. The time of such an incident was usually associated with cashing a social security check at the bank or going shopping at the local store. All of the items are very similar to the traditional purse-snatch incident involving older women.

In regard to the characteristics of victimization incidents in general, the following items were apparent. Offenses took place generally in the afternoon or late night and the large majority occurred in or near the home. Table VIII indicates the frequency of such incident descriptions. In most cases the victim did not know who had perpetrated the offense and did not feel that (s)he could describe the offender. However, in those cases where an offender was described, the description most often involved a juvenile suspect. Another aspect of descriptions was that most victims described more than one offender and many times a female juvenile was involved.

Approximately 20% of the violent personal confrontation crimes involved physical injuries which resulted in medical bills over \$100.00. 30% of all crimes involved property loss or damage in amounts over \$100.00.

TABLE VIII

What time of Day?		
	MALE	FEMALE
Morning	6%/12	5%/16
Afternoon	23%/49	29%/92
Evening	29%/62	23%/72
Night	28%/60	25%/79
Where did Incident Occur?		
Home	75%/160	79%/245
Street	11%/24	11%/34
Parking Lot	3%/7	3%/9
Other	8%/17	4%/14

C. Relationship of the Victimization Incident and The Victim

Having discerned certain characteristics of the victimization incident as well as denoting characteristics of older persons in general, analysis was attempted to ascertain if certain characteristics of the crime victim would affect the extent or degree of victimization. Degree of victimization was to be determined by use of four related aspects. First consideration would be made of whether or not one had been victimized and how many times (s)he had been a victim. This would be considered the incidence of victimization. Second, the type of crime involved in the victimization incident would be included. Third, the degree of victimization would be affected by the amount of monetary or economic loss. Fourth, the degree of victimization would take into consideration the amount and type of personal injury. Instead of constructing an arbitrary scale based on these four aspects, the variables were used in multivariate multiple regression analysis in conjunction with seven independent variables. The independent variables related to the characteristics of the older person were sex, victim/non-victim, age, income, health, social isolation and visibility. The last three variables were based on the developed indices referred to earlier in this report.

The results of this statistical analysis can be summarized as follows. The only aspect of victimization which was related in a statistically significant way to the seven independent variables was the type of crime. The formula developed for explaining the relationship based on the analysis is:

$$y(\text{type of crime}) = -0.70 + .094x_1 - .027x_2 + .309x_3 \\ + .086x_4 + .030x_5 - .041x_6 + .126x_7$$

Where:

x_1 = sex; x_2 = victim/non-victim; x_3 = age; x_4 = income;

x_5 = health; x_6 = isolation; x_7 = visibility.

The significance level is as follows:

F value = 2.093 for $n_1 = 7$, $n_2 = 400$ degrees of freedom

P (F) 2.03 = 0.05

P (F) 2.69 = 0.01

The relationship among the seven independent variables is significant in the explanation of the type of crime that took place when at the same time considering the other three dependent variables of incidence of victimization, economic loss, and physical injury. In reviewing the formula, it appears that the least important variable in determining the type of crime is health. The victim/non-victim category is of course noncontributory since it would be an anomaly to consider this category in relationship to type of crime. The strongest variables contributing to crime determination are age and visibility. These two variables actually might work together somewhat in determining type of crime since the younger person may be much more active in the community and therefore have a higher level of visibility. Visibility could be associated with the type of crime since it could contribute to such offenses as assault or robbery. The chances for becoming a victim of violent confrontation crimes as well as the increased

chance for becoming a victim of burglary due to absence from home should be considered. The interpretation of the visibility and age variables also may lend some understanding to the low impact of health as a variable to consider in type of crime. Persons with high degrees of physical disabilities are much more likely to remain at home and decrease their visibility levels.

The relationship of the type of crime to area considerations was also partially explored. The indications were that in relationship to type of crime, there was some significance in the area in which a person lived. Referring to the map found in Appendix A, Area 7 showed a higher rate for robbery and theft than other areas of the city. This is probably due to the "downtown" nature of the urban environment in this section of the city. It is probably also indicative of the muggings within this region. Area 8 had a fairly high rate of crimes categorized as fraud and extortion. Area 8 is an area of relatively high socio-economic levels. It is probably more susceptible to attempts by illegitimate salespersons and consumer con games than other areas. Area 9 had the highest rate of burglary in the city. This should be considered with some caution, since on an overall level the rate of victimization as a whole was very low in Area 9 when compared to other areas of the city. This means other areas might actually have higher numbers of burglary but the rate of burglary in proportion to other crimes was highest with regard to Area 9. Area 1 also seemed particularly afflicted by burglary. Theft was fairly widespread throughout the city. Vandalism seemed particularly high throughout Areas 2, 3, and 10.

The Areas which had the most overall crime were Areas 4, 5, 6 and 7. It should be noted that 4, 5, and 6 did not appear to have any problem with a particular type of crime but were generally higher crime areas.

D. Fear of Crime Among Older Persons

Studies have indicated that to some extent fear of crime may be disproportionate to actual victimization data, particularly among older persons. (Pope & Feyerherm, 1976) In this study 89% of the respondents felt crime was on the increase and close to 95% rated crime as a high concern in their daily lives. While many studies have suggested a high level of fear among the older persons and many programs assume such levels of fear, there has been little concrete analysis of the components of that fear.

Using answers from eight different questions concerning anxiety drawn from the interview data from the random sample survey, a factor analytic study was done. Some of the data was drawn from a composite of several series of questions. Table IX indicates the factor loadings of the various answers and the three dimensions which had statistical significance. The first of the dimensions could be termed "Specific Situation and Area Concerns." This dimension was based on questions which emphasized concern with walking in the neighborhood, visiting other specific areas in the city, and concern about specific crime situations. The second dimension could be categorized as "Anxieties Toward Other People." This dimension focused on the fear of anxiety which was expressed toward strangers and brief contacts with salespersons or new neighbors. The third dimension was labeled

TABLE IX

FACTOR MATRIX (VARIMAX)

VARIABLE	1	2	3
People quiet & Law- Abiding ?	-0.1072	0.7939	0.0597
People cause Trouble?	-0.0871	0.8065	-0.0649
Safety in Neighborhood after Dark?	-0.6983	0.0462	-0.1825
Places in Area Avoid due to Safety?	-0.4381	0.2553	-0.2825
Concern about House Broken Into?	-0.5678	0.0665	0.1914
Crime on Increase?	-0.0480	0.0184	0.9188
More Crime in This Area than Other?	-0.6231	0.0056	-0.0099
Concern about Help In Emergency	-0.4556	0.2352	0.1612
	1 - "Specific Situation and Area Concerns"		
	2 - "Anxieties about Other People"		
	3 - "Generalized Anxiety"		

"Generalized Anxiety" and was based on fears and concern expressed about the crime situation as a whole or concern about the possible increases in crime.

The factor scores based on the factor loadings were used in multiple regression analysis with eight variables: sex, isolation, victim/non-victim, age, income, health, visibility and area of city. Although the significance score was lower than would have been expected if original dependent variables had been used, the score could be considered statistically significant with the use of factor scores as dependent variables.

The dimension of "Specific Situation and Area Concerns" was significantly related to sex, victimization incidence, isolation and eight of the ten areas in the city. The relationship to sex may be explained by the frequency tabulations which indicate that there is a higher level of anxiety felt by women in relationship to going out at night alone coupled with a higher level of isolation due to the number of women who live alone. If other frequency tabulations are considered this interpretation is reinforced since men and women responded in relatively equal numbers to the concern about burglary or theft. The higher level of anxiety exhibited by women may be a partial explanation for the policy decision in most criminal justice jurisdictions to focus crime programs on those crimes affecting older women more than those affecting older men. The relationship of this dimension to victimization incidence is probably a natural phenomena. It might be explained by the general increase in concern and fear which accompanies the aftermath of victimization. The explanation

is supplemented by some preliminary investigations of the data in regard to multiple victims. There seemed to be a marginal increase in anxiety among those persons who had been victimized one time. Those persons suffering two or more victimizations, generally showed a strong active increase in the level of anxiety. Further research should probably take place on the actual rate of increase and the relationship to the time period between victimizations and the type of crime. Isolation also seemed related to the strength of anxiety toward crime. This could be partially explained by the larger numbers of women who exist in isolation. It could also be explained in relationship to some data which resulted from the case studies to be discussed in more depth in that section of this report. Generally, it seemed that those persons who lived in most isolation and with little community support, were those who felt most alienated from their urban environment and the social service network. They were most withdrawn from contact with the social system in general. Many times there was a manifestation of lack of faith in system response and resilience. Such perceptions contributed to withdrawal from society but also would account for stronger fear toward that society. There is as well some tendency for persons to withdraw more following a criminal incident with the intent of increasing their personal protection. As the isolation increases, fear increases which in turn promotes further isolation. Further research is necessary to explore the ramifications and fully understand the theory that fear and isolation may become joined in a feed-back and response loop. This loop may be the adaptive

mechanism of a personality system which is threatened by the impact of victimization.

The area considerations focusing on this dimension of anxiety were interesting. Three areas of the city did not show a significant concern with this dimension. These three areas were Areas 2, 8 and 10 (see map in Appendix A). It is suggested that this dimension of anxiety relates to levels of community contact. If such a fear shows a fairly high level, there would probably be less community contact among that area. The fear would sustain introversion and possibly alter behavior patterns, as indicated in the discussion of isolation. It was thought at an earlier stage in the research that this was supported in the characteristics of areas showing a high fear level and those showing relatively low fear levels. Upon closer analysis, however, the data in the random sample did not show a clear relationship to levels of isolation in each of the areas and the fear levels or high community contact and fear levels. It was then thought that the fear levels may in fact be associated with the actual victimization rates in each of these areas. However, again this proved inconclusive. Some of the areas with overall low victimization rates had very high levels of fear. Other areas with relatively high levels of victimization had lower fear levels. It may be worthwhile to consider some impressionistic data regarding the areas in question. The three areas with highest intensities of anxieties are 4, 5, and 6. These areas are known throughout the community as high crime risk areas. Media, neighborhood rumor, and general policy discussions often focus on the areas as serious

crime problems. These areas also have fairly high levels of crime rate for all age groups as opposed to the victimization data present for only the age group of 60 and over. This type of information which is available to the general public may very well influence the perception of the persons living in such area and cause higher levels of fear. Such impressionistic data may also aid in interpreting one of the areas with insignificant fear indication along this dimension, Area 8. Area 8 is traditionally thought of in the Portland/Multnomah County area as a high socio-economic community with strong internal community support networks. Again such an overall impression of the area may influence the perceptions of the residents despite quantitative data indications.

The second dimension of anxiety was labeled "Anxieties about Other People." Although this dimension was significant only one major variable was particularly related to the concern. The victim/non-victim dichotomy showed some significance with regard to this anxiety. This is probably explained by the somewhat natural tendency of a victim to become more cautious, apprehensive and suspicious of unfamiliar persons who approach him/her.

The third dimension of anxiety, "Generalized Anxiety" seemed to reflect a concern with respect to all variables although there was no significant relationship with any particular one. This dimension is an indicator of the discomfort and uneasiness which seemed to permeate the interviews when the questions focused on the problems of crime and the increase in crime. Some of the answers in the open-ended questions seemed to show some relationship between this fear and recent stories in the media. Television broadcasts and newspaper stories concerning recent crime incidents

exacerbated the overall concern although such concern lacked direction.

The causes and characteristics of fear of crime among older persons are central to further research on the impact of crime on this age group. There has really been very little study made of the nature of fear and behavior and attitude modifications which can result from such fear.

E. Attitudes of the Older Person Toward The Criminal Justice System

Questions from the random sample revealed a strong support for the police and the criminal justice system in general while simultaneously indicating a feeling of ambiguity and dissatisfaction with the court system. These attitudes are reflective of similar manifestations in other studies. There have been indications in gerontological research that older persons are often more "system-oriented" than other groups. Some research has indicated that the general support for the criminal justice system is strong but it vacillates with certain areas and certain races. (Sundeen & Mathieu, 1976; Sundeen, 1976) In this study, data concerning the criminal justice system was formulated on the basis of three types of questions. First, there were direct questions using Yes or No answers based on police effectiveness, response, satisfaction with the police, exposure to the court system, satisfaction with the court system, etc. Second, through a three stage testing process a Likert-Type Scale indicating direction of attitudes was formulated. This scale included statements about the police and the court system and asked for

levels of agreement and disagreement by the respondents. Finally, the random sample survey included some open-ended questions concerning the efficacy of the criminal justice system as well as soliciting suggestions for changes within the system.

Support for the police was noted in the first type of questions. There was a general awareness of police functioning in various neighborhoods. 53% of all respondents indicated that they saw police cars in their area on a regular basis. 74% stated that they felt policing policies were effective in their neighborhood.

When each area of the city was examined individually, there were some differences noted in the perceptions of the police. The two areas which had the lowest number of persons rating the police as effective were in Areas 9 and 6. In Area 9 only 60% of the persons felt the police were effective and in Area 6 only 66 2/3% of the persons felt the police were effective. This is somewhat below the average for the city as a whole.

Several possible explanations could be advanced for this difference. First both Area 9 and Area 6 are somewhat unique in the Portland/Multnomah County area in their community self-perception. Area 9 includes a city other than Portland which has fairly strong self-orientation. This city is Gresham. It has its own police force and many of its own service networks. On the other hand, due to funding policies many of the monies for services in that area are administered through Multnomah County government. The lower level of police support in this

area may be an indication that the police in this city are less effective than those in the Portland/Multnomah County police bureaus. It may also reflect the lack of strong ties to the overall governmental policies affecting this area which may result in less overall system orientation which affects the perception of the police by the citizens. Area 6 is also characterized by strong community self-perceptions. Area 6 includes much of "North Portland." There are essentially five strong neighborhood areas in this "North Portland" area. These neighborhoods have grown up on a geographic peninsula which historically has been somewhat separated from the rest of Portland. The neighborhoods have developed to some extent as insular entities. This area has been internally unified by its differences from the urban core of Portland. Again, this separation from the city center of Portland may result in little orientation to the overall system and the police which support that system.

It has been hypothesized by some that areas which have the strongest support for the police may be the areas in which there are the most patrol cars and/or the areas which have had most satisfaction in receiving police response to emergency calls. The data does not indicate that this is the case. The two areas that had the lowest numbers of persons observing patrol cars on a regular basis had high numbers of persons who felt the police were effective. Approximately 29% of the respondents in Area 10 and 31% of the respondents in Area 8 reported seeing a police car on a regular basis. This is considerably below the city-wide average of 53% of respondents. However, approximately 74.5% of

the persons in Area 8 and 82.5% of the persons in Area 10 reported they thought the police were very effective.

It might be useful to note here that these two areas are areas which had the lowest fear levels. It might be that the perception of security is extended or justified by a corresponding perception of police protection.

In general persons who had occasion to call the police were favorably impressed. There was an interesting distinction between persons who called the police for a general type of service and victims who had called to report a crime. Of all persons who called the police for aid, 83% thought the response was good. Of all victims who had reported their victimization, only 68% were satisfied with what the police did. Although the percentage of those satisfied is still fairly strong, there is a substantial drop. Of those dissatisfied some said that there had been no police response to their call. Others indicated a general dissatisfaction with the handling of the case but did not make a distinction between police function and prosecutorial function.

The direct questions concerning contact with the courts and the legal system showed high levels of exposure to these institutions. Of those that had been to court, there was a slightly higher number of men than women. An average of approximately 46% of all respondents stated they had been in court. There was some variance between areas of the city reflected in the data. The areas showing the highest rates

of exposure to the courts were Areas 3 and 4. The areas with the lowest number of persons having been to court were Areas 5 and 8.

It was interesting to note the capacities in which people attended a court proceeding. The largest number indicated they had been in attendance through jury duty. It had been preliminarily thought that more females than males would have attended in this capacity but the rates of participation were equal. Approximately 17% of both sexes had been on jury duty. The second most common reason for being in court was as a party to a case. Here there was a higher rate among men than among women, 12% of the men had been party to a case and 9% of the women. Finally, approximately 8% of the respondents had been a witness in a case. The implications of this figure can be explored further when the data related to police reporting is examined. The numbers of victims that report crime are quite low. Less than half contact the police. The number of persons who testify about the incident are much lower. Less than 5% of all victims interviewed participated in this capacity. This may be related to the low numbers of arrest that reach an adversary process. If few persons report and testify as a witness in a criminal case it will affect the percentage of respondents as a whole who appear as witnesses in court.

The areas of the city which reflected the highest rates of court exposure also reflected high rates of attendance on jury

duty or as a party to a case. It was interesting that the highest rate of those who had participated as a witness in a court proceeding was found in Area 9 which has been noted previously as an area with relatively low victimization rates, relatively high fear levels, and relatively low numbers of persons feeling that the police were effective. This area also had high rates of reporting and signing criminal complaints in regard to victimization incidents.

Contact with a lawyer was very high among this age group. 76% of the men and 96% of the women had gone to a lawyer concerning a legal problem. This figure indicates that there is a high level of at least minimal contact with the legal system. When asked if (s)he would go to a lawyer if problems occurred with contracts, wills or other legal items, 95% of the respondents answered affirmatively. This questions reaffirmed the impression that most had had favorable contact under previous conditions. The most common reason cited for not using a lawyer was that it was too expensive. Approximately 4% of the respondents mentioned this as a reason. This was equivalent to 80% of those who said they would not use a lawyer.

The Likert-type scale indicated strong support for law enforcement agencies but a feeling of ambivalence and dissatisfaction with the court system as a whole. When discussing this latter system, it is important to note that judges, prosecutors and "courts" were lumped together so that no distinctions were precisely drawn. Table X indicates the answers to the specific questions composing the Likert-type scale and Table XI suggests

Table X - Likert-Type Questions

	Strongly Agree		Generally Agree		Undecided		Generally Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Response	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
The court system deserves more respect than people give it.	10%	11%	29%	35%	27%	30%	25%	19%	8%	4%	0%	1%
Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.	34%	35%	38%	35%	12%	14%	12%	11%	3%	1%	1%	1%
By and large it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.	19%	19%	38%	32%	21%	27%	18%	18%	1%	3%	0%	1%
Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.	46%	57%	35%	28%	8%	10%	3%	5%			8%	1%
Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.	22%	22%	42%	38%	23%	27%	9%	11%	1%	1%	3%	
Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.	24%	32%	56%	49%	14%	16%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.	38%	37%	48%	48%	10%	10%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%
It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.	32%	21%	41%	35%	13%	24%	10%	14%	1%	4%	3%	2%
	1%	2%	12%	7%	14%	21%	51%	50%	17%	18%	4%	1%
	(2)											(4)
	2%	5%	12%	10%	15%	18%	47%	45%	23%	22%	1%	(2)

(Contain the actual number of responses)

Table XI- Likert-Type Scale Scores

Court Support
(Highest score possible = 25)Police Support
(Highest score possible = 25)

Scores	Frequency	Percent	Score	Frequency	Percent
5	6	1	10	2	0
6	15	3	11	1	0
7	21	5	12	3	1
8	28	7	13	3	1
9	33	8	14	8	2
10	50	12	15	17	4
11	39	9	16	30	7
12	66	15	17	35	8
13	56	13	18	55	13
14	36	8	19	67	16
15	35	8	20	62	14
16	15	3	21	50	12
17	19	4	22	43	10
18	2	0	23	30	7
19	5	1	24	8	2
20	1	0	25	15	3
21	2	0			
Mean = 11.70			Mean = 19.35		
STD = 3.0871			STD = 2.7481		

the results of scale scoring. There was no strong distinction between sexes in general attitudes scaling. Examining the individual questions of the scale there was some difference between men and women concerning the need to "get tough" with offenders. Women on the whole seemed less inclined to strongly agree with the need for more stringent police methods and court sentencing. It is important to note that most everyone did support the stringent methods but there were more women who disagreed with this trend than there were men. The question which revealed the greatest distinction between sexes was that concerning the use of shotguns and police dogs by the police. 73% of the men and only 56% of the women indicated agreement with this question. It should be explained that this question lumped both tactics together due to preliminary testing. Questions which focused on one strategy or the other did not show the same preliminary distinctive results as the question which lumped the strategies. This might be explained by the fact that the two strategies together indicated overall policy toward stronger and tougher enforcement mechanisms. The disadvantage of lumping the strategies, however, was noted in the final interviewing. There was some tendency for respondents to try and dichotomize the techniques and respond favorably to one rather than the other. If we consider cursory impressions from reading through all of the interviews, there would be an indication that many of the women who seemed ambivalent about strongly agreeing with this statement, often suggested they would be in favor of the use of dogs but not shotguns. There may be methodological implications in reviewing these results. The answers on the whole to the question concerning police having

leeway to "get tough" were much stronger among both sexes than the answers to the question which focused on specific methods of "getting tough." It is not unusual that more persons can agree with a general policy than can agree on a method to implement that policy.

The ambivalence to the court system and the support of the police was strongly reflected in the open-ended questions used in the interviews. Questions were asked concerning perspectives by the older adult on problems within the criminal justice system as well as possible solutions to those problems. When responding to a question which asked what problems there were in the system, most adults focused on the following considerations. The juvenile justice system was mentioned numerous times as being too lenient with youth. It was felt younger persons should be held responsible for their actions. Many persons reiterated their support for the police and mentioned that they felt the police needed more funding as well as more personnel. The courts and the prosecutorial system were often blamed for the increase in crime. Statements were made which included "The judges don't know what's going on out here..." "The police do the best they can but the District Attorney just turns those guys loose..." "The judges should get out here and see the problems in this neighborhood..." "It doesn't do any good to call the police because they can't do anything more than I can..." "The police can arrest but the kids are back on the street the next day anyway..." Simultaneously, when the question was focused on improvements or possible ways to deal with the problem of crime,

judges and courts were the center of attention. Stricter sentences were suggested by many. It was felt that particularly juveniles should be punished in some way so that they would learn the consequences of crime. Some people suggested that the judges actually visit the high crime neighborhoods to observe the problems so that they would understand what the "average citizen" faces every day. One suggestion which was quite prevalent focused on the need to provide recreation and alternate environments for young people. Older people seemed to be very cognizant that many young people have few constructive opportunities for utilization of extra hours. They seemed very sympathetic to the problems of youth while at the same time emphasizing that discipline was a necessary corollary to provision of services.

The feelings expressed concerning attitudes toward the police and the courts were amplified partially by the data gathered concerning the crime reporting habits of older victims. It is significant that less than half of all those who stated they had been victimized, actually reported their victimization. Less than half of the victimizations as a whole were reported. Other studies have confirmed this trend among other age groups as well as among other populations over the age of 60. (Ernst, Jodry & Friedman, 1976; Tomas, Goldsmith & Goldsmith, 1974; Ennis, 1976) The recent report done in Texas concerning reporting habits of the older adult is particularly interesting in relationship to the data gathered in Multnomah County. The conclusions of the Texas study are particularly interesting as a source of comparable findings. In the data assembled from the random sample, the following

items are of interest regarding reporting behavior. There was no obvious distinction between the reporting habits of men and women. About 47% of all victimizations involving women were reported and approximately 48% of all victimizations of men. Generally the police responded to the report and in most cases an officer was sent to the residence. In 1% of the cases which were reported, the victim said the police did not respond.

Of those which did not report their victimization, the reasons given for failure to report primarily emphasized that the police could not do anything and/or that the incident was too trivial to report. 30% of the non-reporting women and 34% of the non-reporting men indicated that they felt the police could not do anything and that there was no reason to report. 48% of the non-reporting women and 31% of the non-reporting men stated that the incident was too trivial to report to the police. Other reasons which were mentioned included (s)he did not want to get the offender in trouble. However, these statements only constituted about 2% of all persons who did not report. Some of the figures might be amplified because approximately 5% of all respondents listed multiple reasons for non-reporting. Among those persons who felt the incident was too trivial for reporting, many emphasized that the monetary value of the loss was a central issue in reporting or non-reporting. The Texas study suggests that non-reporters seem to believe that seriousness of crime can be measured by the monetary value involved. It states that non-reporters tend not to report crimes involving monies less than \$25.00. The data in the Multnomah County study lends inferential support to this conclusion.

Although further data analysis could be done which would compare the results to reporters and non-reporters with the relative isolation levels of each group and their contact with police and the criminal justice system, some preliminary impressions from reviewing the data would indicate that there were higher numbers of non-reporters among the highly isolated older persons. Further the perceptions of the police and the effectiveness of the criminal justice system tend to be more negative among non-reporters than reporters.

F. Legal Knowledge and the Older Adult

Some studies have suggested that lack of knowledge concerning the laws will affect both the practical access to the legal system by portions of the population as well as affect the levels of alienation among the population. Since the legal system may be considered to include the criminal justice system and since many aspects of civil law are tangential and integral to criminal law, this study attempted to investigate the levels of cognitive understanding and affective response of the older adult to the law. There was attempt to relate this information to overall attitudes toward the criminal justice system as well as access to the criminal justice system.

Ten true and false questions concerning legal rights and duties were administered in the interviews. These questions were the same as those used by Albrecht/Green in a study done on low income groups. (Albrecht & Green, 1974) Respondents were allowed to read each question while the interviewer read the question to him/her. Albrecht and Green stated in their study that the questions used were not difficult to understand and were very

basic. In the pilot study for this sample, it was determined that several questions were somewhat complex. Alternate simplified questions were developed to aid the interviewer and the respondent reach a better understanding of the queries. It was felt that such alternatives did little more than clarify the original statements. The questions and their alternatives are presented in Appendix B.

The ten questions had been used by Albrecht/Green to form a legal knowledge scale. The answers were given pre-determined scores. A correct answer was worth "2", a "don't know" response was worth "1", and a wrong answer was worth "0". This gives the scale a slight bias toward ambivalence and indecision. The rationale was that this would discourage guessing as well as give credit to those who at least recognized their lack of knowledge. The rating system and assumptions used by Albrecht/Green aided in the interpretation of the data. (See Appendix B)

The results indicated a strong lack of legal awareness among the respondents. Less than half have correct answers on seven out of ten items. It seemed that very few were aware of basic rights. More than half thought that the presumption of innocence meant that an accused would have to prove charges false in a criminal trial. More than half thought they could be forced to testify at a trial and were not aware that they could exercise the privilege of silence on a self-incriminating issue. More than half thought a person could be tried more than once for the same crime.

Those issues which most persons answered correctly seem to reflect media indoctrination of police activity and courtroom drama. The right

to be advised by the police of constitutional protections was almost universally known. Similarly, the right to an attorney was well recognized. In some interviews respondents specifically noted that they had learned these things from television shows. The other most often correct answer reflected the adult pre-disposition to youth. There were a large number of persons who knew or felt that a minor was not legally responsible for a contract that (s)he had signed. In an impressionistic review of the interviews, it seemed that many of the persons who answered correctly on this item also had noted in the open-ended questioning that one of the problems with the criminal justice system was the lack of accountability among the younger population.

The results of the overall scoring on the legal knowledge scale showed that females generally scored higher than males. These results should be interpreted in light of the impression that more women were indefinite in their responses while men tended to be slightly more definite even when they were wrong. Due to the bias in favor of uncertainty, the more prevalent "don't know" answers among the women increased the overall scores.

There was some possibility that the area of residence might relate to the numbers of persons who scored well on the knowledge index. This impression seemed further related to the numbers of persons in the area which perceived themselves in higher economic levels. The areas in which there were higher percentages of persons perceiving themselves in middle income groups were often areas which had higher numbers of persons with high level knowledge scores. There were no questions on the interview schedules which

related to previous occupation or educational levels. It may be that persons with self-perceived higher income levels represent higher educational levels. What was indicated was that there was some difference between actual economic levels and perceived income levels. Due to the leveling impact of retirement pensions and social security many persons who in fact lived on ranges of low middle or low income, perceived themselves in the middle or upper income levels.

In one particular area of the city which has a reputation for being composed of middle and upper socio-economic groups, the legal knowledge scale results were very high (Area 8). The persons in this area had the highest numbers of people who perceived their income level in the middle income bracket. However, according to the answers to specific income questions, this area reflected fairly low levels of actual income. In this particular area, women again scored consistently better than men. In this instance, however, the scores were a result of accuracy rather than simple uncertainty. It would seem that a closer analysis of the relationship of legal knowledge to the socio-economic background of the individuals and the area in which they live could be a potentially fruitful direction of future inquiry.

The legal knowledge scores of the respondents were analyzed with relationship to the scores on the Likert-type attitude scale focused on the criminal justice system which was reviewed above. Table XII indicates the correlation matrix which resulted from the statistical analysis. The items on the legal knowledge scale were entered separately since there was a mix between

TABLE XII

VARIABLE	EXP	LK01	LK02	LK03	LK04	LK05	LK06
EXP	0.10000E 01	-0.74599E-01	-0.11662E-01	-0.37180E-01	0.99221E-01	0.33817E-01	-0.11768E-01
LK01	-0.74599E-01	0.10000E 01	0.11746E 00	0.10031E-01	-0.24297E-01	0.61118E-01	0.11607E 00
LK02	-0.11662E-01	0.11746E 00	0.10000E 01	-0.62300E-02	0.14546E 00	0.17738E-01	0.45929E-01
LK03	-0.37180E-01	0.10031E-01	-0.62300E-02	0.10000E 01	-0.11904E 00	0.24736E-01	0.10811E 00
LK04	0.99221E-01	-0.24297E-01	0.14546E 00	-0.11904E 00	0.10000E 01	0.72640E-02	-0.52645E-01
LK05	0.33817E-01	0.61118E-01	0.17738E-01	0.24736E-01	0.72640E-02	0.10000E 01	0.75444E-01
LK06	-0.11768E-01	0.11607E 00	0.45929E-01	0.10811E 00	-0.52645E-01	0.75444E-01	0.10000E 01
LK07	0.40198E-01	0.30056E-01	0.75835E-01	0.11170E-01	0.62994E-01	0.65607E-01	-0.72674E-03
LK08	0.69539E-02	-0.84038E-01	0.50692E-01	-0.39648E-01	0.11898E 00	0.25381E-01	-0.24585E-02
LK09	0.47194E-02	-0.85171E-01	0.35839E-03	0.10055E-01	0.15487E 00	0.86766E-01	-0.70020E-02
LK10	-0.87318E-01	0.11361E 00	0.12992E 00	0.89789E-03	-0.28263E-01	0.53211E-01	0.22782E 00
CORT	0.18505E-01	-0.34234E-01	-0.85437E-01	-0.84671E-02	-0.67054E-01	-0.44817E-01	-0.11132E 00
POLI	0.83493E-01	0.66220E-01	0.21042E-01	0.62454E-01	0.70790E-01	0.63543E-01	0.70823E-01

LK07

VARIABLE	EXP	LK01	LK02	LK03	LK04	LK05	LK06	CORT	POLI
EXP	0.40198E-01	0.30056E-01	0.75835E-01	0.11170E-01	0.62994E-01	0.65607E-01	-0.72674E-03	0.10000E 01	0.83493E-01
LK01	0.30056E-01	0.75835E-01	0.11170E-01	0.62994E-01	0.65607E-01	-0.72674E-03	0.10000E 01	0.18505E-01	0.66220E-01
LK02	0.75835E-01	0.11170E-01	0.62994E-01	0.65607E-01	-0.72674E-03	0.10000E 01	0.18505E-01	0.34234E-01	0.6220E-01
LK03	0.11170E-01	0.62994E-01	0.65607E-01	-0.72674E-03	0.10000E 01	0.18505E-01	0.34234E-01	0.85437E-01	0.21042E-01
LK04	0.62994E-01	0.65607E-01	-0.72674E-03	0.10000E 01	0.18505E-01	0.34234E-01	0.85437E-01	0.84671E-02	0.62454E-01
LK05	0.65607E-01	-0.72674E-03	0.10000E 01	0.18505E-01	0.34234E-01	0.85437E-01	0.84671E-02	0.67054E-01	0.70790E-01
LK06	-0.72674E-03	0.10000E 01	0.18505E-01	0.34234E-01	0.85437E-01	0.84671E-02	0.67054E-01	0.44817E-01	0.63543E-01
LK07	0.10000E 01	0.18505E-01	0.34234E-01	0.85437E-01	0.84671E-02	0.67054E-01	0.44817E-01	0.11132E 00	0.70823E-01
LK08	0.66855E-01	0.26155E 00	0.12787E 00	0.10000E 01	0.64489E-01	0.10000E 01	0.10983E 00	0.13014E 00	0.63962E-01
LK09	0.26155E 00	0.12787E 00	0.10000E 01	0.64489E-01	0.10000E 01	0.10983E 00	0.13014E 00	0.78283E-03	-0.65371E-01
LK10	-0.43760E-02	-0.13014E 00	0.63962E-01	0.78283E-03	-0.65371E-01	0.13917E 00	0.28391E-01	-0.79649E-01	0.13917E 00
CORT	-0.13014E 00	0.63962E-01	0.78283E-03	-0.79649E-01	-0.10983E 00	0.10000E 01	-0.28725E 00	0.18505E-01	0.28391E-01
POLI	0.63962E-01	0.78283E-03	-0.79649E-01	-0.10983E 00	0.10000E 01	-0.28725E 00	0.18505E-01	0.34234E-01	0.6220E-01

civil and criminal law related items. It was felt that it would be more accurate to compare these items separately with the attitude scale because many of those questions dealt specifically with how the criminal courts functioned. There was no statistical significance evident in the relationship of the low legal knowledge scores and the scores on the attitude scale.

Reviewing the relationship which could exist between the levels of knowledge and exposure to the justice system as a whole, the following implications could be suggested. The preliminary analysis suggests severe lack of knowledge on the part of older adults concerning their legal rights. Most seem to be willing to utilize an attorney and are aware of programs for legal assistance but if they do not understand their rights they may in fact have limited access to legal counsel (see above for numbers who would use attorneys if necessary). Persons who are not aware of the legal rights and duties under the existing structure of law may fall into conduct which will require legal action for resolution. They also may often fall victim to such conduct. The basic understanding of the law may be imperative for equitable distribution of justice in both civil and criminal arenas of the legal system.

G. The Older Adult and Crime Prevention Activities

A more specific issue with regard to the problems of crime and the older adult and overall activity of the criminal justice system, is the effective utilization of crime prevention strategies among the older community. A final area of focus of the random

sample interviews dealt with the behavioral modifications of the older person due to fear of crime and/or actual victimization by criminal activity.

There have been suggestions by other studies that fear of crime affects housing decisions by older persons, freedom of mobility, and social behavior and morale. Some studies indicate that older persons modify their actions in ways designed to reduce their potential exposure to crime. (Brown, E., 1975; Lebowitz, B.D., 1975; Regnier, V., 1974) Since this research was originally planned to provide some kinds of understanding concerning strategies for crime prevention which would be especially effective among older persons, interest was focused on the types of action taken to prevent or deter criminal victimization.

Respondents who had been victims of crime were all asked whether or not they had taken any action to prevent crime as a result of their victimization. Respondents who had not been victims of crime were queried as to whether or not they had taken any positive measures to protect themselves due to concern about crime. Of all persons interviewed, 62.5% indicated that they had taken positive measures to protect themselves. However, there was a considerable increase in the protective behavior taken by victims of crime. In the non-victim category only 25% of the males and 21% of the females stated they had acted to protect themselves. In the victim category

approximately 42% of the men and 37% of the women had attempted to make themselves more secure. The implications of these figures are that although the fear of crime is very wide-spread and generally elevated among older persons, the impetus to behavioral change as a result of that fear is considerably increased if there has been direct contact with crime.

The types of behavior mentioned by respondents as being employed for protective purposes were numerous. Such activities fell into nine categories. Table XIII illustrates those categories and outlines the general proportion of the older community who were involved in such action.

There has been a formal crime prevention program in Multnomah County since 1972. This program has emphasized the need for actively making it more difficult for a potential offender to commit a crime. It has included such activities as distribution of pamphlets and educational materials that outline the need to lock doors and windows; the need for adequate lighting; the need for neighborhood coordination and mutual help; and the need to identify property. Other facets of crime prevention materials in the area have focused on watching and reporting, methods to avoid purse-snatch, rape education and theft prevention. Due to this extensive network of information which has been available throughout

TABLE XIII

Non-Victims:	Female	Male	Victims:	Female	Male
Do not carry purse, wallet, or money?	4%	1%	8%	8%	
Do not go out at nite?	14%	10%	17%	10%	
Have acquired a weapon?	2%	1%	2%	5%	
Have installed locks on windows and doors?	13%	11%	21%	20%	
Have done property identification?	2%	5%	12%	13%	
Have been to a Block Meeting?	1%	1%	4%	5%	
Leave lights on when go out?	10%	7%	12%	11%	
Have acquired a dog or alarm system?	3%	2%	3%	7%	
Other	4%	5%	9%	12%	

the city/county region, the data gathered concerning older persons' reactions to the crime threat was particularly valuable. If there were low numbers of persons taking advantage of the programs available or actually acting in accordance with such suggestions, there may be some problems in communication with the older population.

A total of approximately 9% of the men and 12% of the women stated that they had stopped carrying a wallet, money or a purse when they left home. 8% of each sex who had been victims had adopted this behavior. If this is analyzed with regard to victimization rate recorded in relationship to street robberies (including purse-snatch) it will be noted that this is exactly the proportion of persons in both sexes who stated that they had been robbed. It may be difficult to prove how many persons who had actually been robbed had resorted to this method of protection, but the coincidence of the proportion makes it a plausible hypothesis that a high percentage did take this action in responses to victimization.

Only about 20% of the men and 33% of the women stated that they no longer went out at night in order to prevent victimization. Many studies have suggested that this type of restricted behavior is common among those persons who are particularly concerned about

the problem of crime. Among the persons in this city/county area other explanations for the restrictions upon such behavior might be equally valid. 89% of the females in the study did state that they did not go out at night and 74% of the males had a similar response. This restraint in night activity did not relate directly to the fear of crime but corresponded to other reasons.

This interpretation was bolstered by the review of the number of persons who felt that their area was generally safe. A high proportion of persons identified their neighborhood as safe but identified other areas of the city/county region as unsafe. Only 20% of the men and 26% of the women thought of their immediate area as one in which there were places to avoid due to lack of security. This figure corresponds to the above data. Table XIV outlines some further results. 95% of the women and 89% of the men felt that most of their neighbors were quiet and law-abiding. However, over half of the respondents suggested that there were other areas of the city that should be avoided. It was interesting in this regard that while there were six prominent neighborhoods mentioned as unsafe in the city as a whole, persons within each neighborhood region often failed to recognize their own area as being less secure. Table XV illustrates the responses to questions concerning area safety. 10%

TABLE XIV

AREA	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Are neighbors quiet and law abiding?	91%	96%	92%	100%	91%	94%	83%	97%	69%	95%	95%	94%	85%	97%	93%	90%	94%	93%	94%	91%
Yes	9%	4%	6%		9%	6%	17%	3%	25%	5%	7%	15%	3%	7%	10%	6%	7%	6%	6%	9%
No	18%	19%	15%	22%	18%	18%	17%	21%	38%	14%	9%	12%	15%	9%	7%	10%	44%	21%	25%	23%
Are there trouble-makers in the area?	73%	78%	85%	78%	82%	79%	83%	76%	56%	86%	91%	85%	77%	91%	93%	90%	56%	79%	75%	77%
Yes																				
No																				

TABLE XV

QUESTIONS:		Male	Female
Do you walk in the area at night?			
Yes		24%	9%
No		74%	89%
How safe do you feel when you do walk?			
Very safe		16%	5%
Somewhat safe		8%	8%
Somewhat unsafe		9%	4%
Very unsafe		5%	10%
No response		62%	74%
Would you feel safer walking with someone else?			
Yes		57%	70%
No		27%	17%
If you had to walk in the dark, how safe would you feel?			
Very safe		29%	11%
Somewhat safe		21%	21%
Somewhat unsafe		20%	26%
Very unsafe		16%	33%
No response		14%	9%
Are there nearby areas you avoid due to safety?			
Yes		20%	26%
No		77%	73%
Are there city areas you avoid due to safety?			
Yes		50%	56%
No		42%	38%

of the male victims and 17% of the female victims had stopped going out at night. These figures are suggestive when compared to the numbers of persons who actually considered it unsafe to go out at night. 14% of both men and women confirmed that walking at night was unsafe. It may be that self-imposed restraints in night activity might be equally related to fear and actual experiences with crime. However, other reasons for such restraint such as health, transportation and inclination to go out may be much more important.

There has been much media coverage concerning the increase in acquisition of weapons as a response to the increase in crime. Contrary to this popular conception, it would seem that among older persons the ownership and acquisition of such weapons is not highly related to the problem of crime. Only 6% of the men and 4% of the women had acquired a weapon for protection. Weapons mentioned by respondents often were not firearms. Women used hand-carried gas propellant and some still carried hat-pins. The percentage of both victim and non-victim females was similar. However, among the men, 5% indicated that they had acquired the weapon after victimization.

There seemed to be some indication in other answers that many persons owned weapons for other reasons but did not necessarily view them as a solution to the threat of crime. However, persons who did admit to such ownership of a weapon often stated that the ownership did decrease his/her overall anxiety about crime. Statements

were made such as: "I have a shotgun for hunting so I don't worry much..." "I have a few old guns my father left me and figure if anything happened, I could always use them..."

The most common action taken to protect against the threat of crime was the installation of locks. 31% of the men and 34% of the women had added locks to doors or windows in hopes of decreasing chances of victimization. Victimization did relate to a sharp increase in the proportionate numbers of persons installing locks. Twice as many victims had put on some type of lock as non-victims. The addition of locks to the home seemed to have a psychological effect on the participant as well as provide a physical manifestation of security. Among those persons interviewed, many of the respondents asked questions before or after the interview, focusing on information on locks and their installation. Among case study victims interviewed, one of the most common questions concerned types of locks to install and how to install them.

Some traditional crime prevention strategies seemed to have low participant rates particularly among non-victims. Among this category of persons, only 1% had attended a block meeting and only 3.5% had engraved their property. The rate of persons using engraving equipment went up sharply after the occurrence of victimization. 13% of the men and 12% of the women in this category had had their property engraved. However, the number of persons attending block meetings was still fairly low. 4½% of the victims had participated in a block meeting. This difference may illustrate that the property identification activity is more easily effectuated in response to crime than

the more activist behavior involved in block meetings. It is probable that with the decreased levels of participation found among older adults and the heightened levels of fear, group involvement with potentially unknown persons could be difficult to induce.

Close to 20% of the respondents left their lights on when they left their home at night or went on vacation. This seemed a common action for both victims and non-victims. The strategy was often coupled with the addition of locks. Lighting and locks represented a focal point of activity both of which reinforced each other. These two activities related to the reduction of anxiety about crime.

About 9% of the men and 6% of the women had acquired either a dog or installed an alarm system in order to protect against an intrusion. There was no difference in behavior utilization between the victim and non-victim categories among the females. There was a great increase in this type of behavior among men who had been victimized. These findings should be modified slightly to reflect the fact that some people mentioned that they already had dogs which contributed to their sense of security but had not acquired the animals for that specific reason. This was similar to the action and response with regard to weapons acquisition. The act of obtaining an alarm system was much more prevalent among the victims than was the act of obtaining a dog. This may indicate that the increase in this behavior among the men that had been victimized probably is an increase in alarm protection.

A related item in behavior modification due to fear of crime or criminal victimization is that concerning choice of residential location. As was indicated above, some studies have suggested that housing choices are related to fear of crime. Since housing is a predominant concern of older persons, this fact was probed in terms of alleged behavior change.

All persons in the study were asked about the length of time they had lived in their current residence. The results are given in Table XVI. Those persons who had lived in their home for less than ten years were asked to itemize the reasons for their move to the area. Table XVII shows the primary reasons for the move and the frequency of response to each reason. Only 5% indicated that security of the area or their fear of crime was a motivating factor in their choice of location. The most often cited reasons for the move were economic benefits, convenience to shops, and family or friends in the area.

Area 9 (see map at beginning of Appendix A) again stands out in this analysis as being somewhat unique in the complexity of the overall data results. This area has the largest number of persons who had moved in the last ten years. In this area, there was also a fairly large number of persons who indicated that their move was motivated by the reputed safety of the area. This area had been previously mentioned as possessing one of the highest levels of fear in the city/county area. Simultaneously, it also has one of the lowest actual crime rates. These somewhat incongruous findings could be explained in the following manner. This area is characterized by large numbers of "new" residents, many

TABLE XVI

AREA	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
How long have you lived here?																						
less than 1 year		7%		3%		3%	17%	9%	6%		3%	23%	6%		5%		7%		5%			
1-5 years		4%	15%	6%	27%	3%	17%	9%	6%	5%	6%	23%	27%	7%	10%	6%	18%	19%	18%			
5-10 years	9%	11%	15%	9%	18%	6%	17%	12%	6%	10%	14%		9%		5%	6%	21%	6%	5%			
more than 10 years	91%	78%	62%	81%	55%	88%	50%	70%	81%	90%	82%	91%	54%	58%	93%	80%	89%	54%	75%	73%		
Before you moved here where did you live?																						
Another part of city/county area.		19%	31%	9%	9%	6%	17%	15%	6%	10%	18%	9%	15%	27%		10%	17%	18%	19%	18%		
Another part of Oregon.		4%			9%		8%	6%					3%			5%		7%	5%			
Out of State			6%						6%				8%					11%	5%			
No response	100%	78%	69%	84%	82%	94%	75%	79%	88%	90%	82%	91%	77%	70%	93%	85%	83%	64%	81%	73%		

REASONS FOR MOVING:	MALE	FEMALE
	Increase Safety	5%
Schools	5%	2%
Convenience to Shops	18%	19%
Environment	9%	10%
Economic/Income Level	18%	16%
Family & Friends	6%	10%
Nothing in Particular	3%	3%
Other	8%	12%

TABLE XVII

of which have moved there due to high concern about crime. Elsewhere in this study, it has been noted that this area is somewhat insulated from direct system contact to governmental functioning. It reflects a lack of strong traditional neighborhood ties. The move then might further insulate and isolate the fearful new residents. This would be a reflection of the suggested feed-back loop reaction with fear and isolation. The concern about crime remains high. The area, however, in fact is not closely connected with high density urban areas of the city/county region so the crime rate is actually low. The perception of the older resident reflects his/her concerns and not the reality around him/her to the lack of integration with his/her new neighborhood. This example should illustrate the extreme importance of localizing data results.

Reflecting upon these data results, the four most common activities taken by older adults in response to the threat of crime include not going out at night, adding locks to the doors and windows, leaving the lights in the house on when the resident is gone, and marking personal property with crime prevention identification. Although some of these activities illustrate awareness of current crime prevention programs, the most striking aspect of such behavior, is the relatively low participation level by the population group as a whole. Adding locks is the activity most common to the group but only 32.5% of the population has made any attempt to accomplish such an activity. Considering the high levels of fear registered in this study as well as other research, behavior levels seem far below what could be promoted.

Environmental Surveys

These surveys were brief but covered all of the blocks which had been identified in the random sample. The following findings have been modified in some respects by information gathered through the random sample as well as information from the observational research in affected areas. The findings are also modified in part by the information which was gathered at group interviews in the area with local senior citizen associations. These findings should be read with the understanding that the information is cursory and preliminary. At the same time the data was helpful in providing some general distinctions between the areas.

Area 1

Area 1 includes much of what is commonly known as the "near-Southeast" of the County. This area has fairly large densities of older persons in certain census tracts. It also has a fairly large proportion of older persons who are below the poverty level. The blocks which were surveyed in the environmental analysis are depicted on Map A in Appendix C. There were a total of 48 blocks reviewed for environmental characteristics.

About half of the blocks were rated as having adequate lighting. The average number of street lights per block was 1.85 lights or close to two street lights per block. The area was generally composed of single family dwellings. There were two blocks which were part of housing projects and one block which was primarily multi-family dwellings. The blocks generally were situated in older neighborhoods although about five blocks involved rather new

developments. Much of the area could be classified as low middle income and low income housing although there were small pockets of high income housing and several mixed income areas. The blocks observed were by and large in residential areas.

The actual dwellings in which an older person was identified as living were rated generally as having adequate lighting. In most cases there were doorway lights which could be used and the doorways were visible either from the street or by neighbors. The dwellings were rated as average in overall maintenance appearance.

The area seemed to provide general proximity to needed services. 39 of the blocks were located within three blocks of a major through street. 28 of the blocks were within three blocks of a bus-stop. This latter figure is not as impressive as it may appear. This means that 20 of the blocks on which older persons lived were farther than 3 blocks away from a bus-stop. For a person with somewhat decreased mobility or a general health problem, this has quite an impact on transportation and ability to participate actively in the community. If the transportation problem is interpreted in light of the fact that only 16 blocks were within three blocks of a grocery store, the accessibility for an older person to services, particularly in winter months, might be quite restricted. If the results here are interpreted with data obtained at local group meetings in the area where persons were asked to vocalize their most prominent service needs, it would seem that transportation is critical. Many persons are confined to their areas and have difficulty accessing medical services when in need or even purchasing food on a regular basis.

Area 2

Area 2 received some of the highest general ratings concerning overall appearance of the neighborhoods and territorial indicators. Approximately 58 blocks were observed in this area. Map B in Appendix C localizes each block.

In this area about 75% of the blocks were judged to have adequate lighting. The average number of street lights in each block area was 2.7 or nearly 3 lights per block. This area was largely composed of single-family dwellings although there were 4 blocks which were composed of apartment houses or multi-family units. Most of the area reflects older neighborhoods and houses. This area generally was classified as containing middle and low-middle income housing. The blocks were primarily in residential areas. (Note: in all of these areas, this will be predominantly true since the blocks were located in relationship to the number of dwelling units and densities of older persons' residences.)

With regard to the specific dwelling surveyed on each block, lighting was considered very good. Doorways were well lit and generally visible from neighbors or street. This area as a whole stood out among all the areas as being quite attractive in appearance and well maintained. The attractiveness of the various neighborhoods may reflect pride of community in general which probably provides some insight into the reasons for the low levels of anxiety reflected in the random sample in this area. This is supported by a quick review of the frequency tabulations with regard to two questions on the random sample which relate to community cohesiveness. This area had extremely high response to the questions concerning neighborhood safety and perceptions

of neighborhood characteristics.

The proximity of services to persons within the neighborhood provided a similar concern as in other areas. 33 blocks were noted as being within three blocks of a bus-stop. 17 blocks were within that range of a grocery store. Thus, following other analysis, it would seem that close to half of the dwellings in which older persons resided were over 3 blocks away from immediate transportation and easy access to ordinary daily needs. This again should be cause for concern in providing services to the older residents of the city.

Area 3

A total of 57 blocks were surveyed in Area 3. Map C in Appendix C provides a guide to these areas.

This area was characterized in general by poor lighting. Only 12 blocks out of the region were considered adequate. Over 45 of the blocks had no more than one light per block. This indicated that there were numerous dark areas which were extremely vulnerable at night. The area had a large proportion of apartments and multi-family dwellings compared to other areas of the city. About a third of all blocks included multi-family type of dwelling units rather than single-family units. Generally the residential areas were characterized as an older neighborhood although there were a few new developments on some block areas. This is a largely residential type of neighborhood with portions involving commercial and industrial segments. Over 80% of all the blocks surveyed were within three blocks of a major through street and just under half were near a major intersection.

In surveying specific dwellings in the blocks, lighting was judged to range from poor to adequate. Although many doorways could be lit, the lights were often not utilized. This problem coupled with the lack of good street lighting made many of the areas extremely dark at night. The income range reflected in the area generally was middle income with some low income housing interspersed. The average dwelling was neat with a number judged to be attractive. There seemed to be spots in the area where pride of community was quite evident and indicators of territoriality quite strong. This area as a whole seemed dotted with some smaller areas where such pride was not as evident. Thus the average of the area as a whole was somewhat lower. The average rate of those persons who knew their neighbors in this whole area was rather low but within smaller regions there was quite a sense of community.

The largest problem of the area environmentally seemed to be the lack of good lighting. This somewhat corresponded to the fact that rather high numbers of persons in this area were cautious about going out at night and many indicated that they did feel it was unsafe. The lack of good lighting may also contribute to the fact that fairly high rates of vandalism seemed to plague the region as a whole.

Although, there were proportionately more available bus-stops in this region, local shopping facilities were on the whole not as accessible. There were ten blocks which had grocery stores within a 3 block area and 1 block which had a shopping center facility within this area. However, about 2/3 of the blocks were within 3 blocks of a bus-stop. This probably corresponds to the

closer proximity of many of the blocks to major through streets and major intersections than in some other areas of the city.

Area 4

Area 4 has 54 block areas which were surveyed. These blocks are pinpointed in Appendix C on Map D.

A majority of the blocks in this area were judged to have less than adequate lighting. The average number of street lights were about 1.5 per block. About 1/3 of the area was occupied by apartments and multi-family dwellings. Generally, about 1/5 of the area was considered a newer neighborhood. The area was considered to have middle income housing, although there were concentrations of low income. Although most of the dwellings were in residential areas, there was about 1/4 that was located in primarily a commercial area. This mix may contribute to the overall higher crime rate in this area of the city.

Most of the precise dwelling units surveyed were considered neat or attractive. Lighting at the unit was generally considered adequate and there were obvious neighborhoods within the overall area which showed pride of appearance and definite property orientation.

There was a larger number of blocks in this area with a close proximity to a grocery store or shopping center. About 3/5 of the blocks were recorded as being within a three block distance of such facilities. Approximately the same percentage were within that distance of a major street or a bus-stop. This should indicate that transportation or services is somewhat more convenient within this area of town than in some of the other areas of the city. This statement should be modified since judging

from the responses in group meetings held in this area, the perception of the availability of transportation is low. The surveys in this light may be skewed or perhaps the population has a more negative perception than what would reflect reality. Of course, it is understood that the simple location of a bus-stop is not a clear judge of the transportation available since consideration would have to be made of the bus schedules to each area. It is only one indicator which could be used.

Area 5 & 6

Due to some data compilation problems, information is not available for Area 5 with regard to the specific information recorded for the other areas. Area 6 had 63 blocks which were surveyed and they are recorded on Map E of Appendix C.

Less than half of the blocks in this area were judged to have adequate lighting. The numbers of lights per block averaged 1.78. This area includes a large number of housing project homes as well as a large number of single-family dwellings. The housing project homes are noted because the observational analysis completed and reviewed below indicated that the influence of the housing project crime problems on the rest of the area is substantial. There were more blocks reviewed in this area than in any other because the area contained a greater number of older persons than the other delineated areas. This area had approximately 12% of the older persons in Portland/Multnomah County. Most of the other areas had approximately 10%. Area 8 which will be reviewed below contained approximately 8%.

The single-family dwellings primarily were located in residential areas and were characterized by specific lawns and environmental markings of territoriality. Most of the dwellings in the housing project lacked effective lighting and visible territorial distinctions. These problems are more extensively reviewed in the observational materials. This area had more low income housing than most of the other areas in the city.

Most of the specific dwellings had adequate lighting (with the exception of those in the housing projects) and were neat in appearance. Although over half were near a major street only about 1/2 were located near a bus-stop. One third were within a three block range of a grocery store or shopping center.

Area 7

Area 7 is in the Northwest portion of Portland. It should be noted on the map, however, that this area for purposes of this research also includes part of Portland which is designated by street address as Southwest. The specific map which locates the blocks on which the environmental portion of the research was done is Map F in Appendix C.

The area was characterized by very good lighting. The average number of street lights per block was recorded as 2.67 or close to three per block. This area had a preponderance of apartment dwellings and multi-family units. This makes it distinctively different in character than other areas of the city. It is also distinctive in that much of the area is

integrated in a commercial setting. About 1/3 of the dwellings surveyed were within what could be described as a commercial area. This neighborhood is a middle income area with some high income residences in specific neighborhoods. The general appearance of the area ranged from adequate to good.

In regard to the specific dwelling units, there was generally adequate or good lighting in the area. Most were neat or attractive in appearance. It is an older neighborhood with few incidents of new development.

Services are more predominate in this neighborhood. About 90% of the blocks were within three blocks of a grocery store or shopping center. Two thirds were within 3 blocks of a bus-stop or major street. Generally this area had specific access to needed facilities.

The mixture of commercial and residential establishments as a whole is probably one contributing factor to the fact that this area is characterized by high numbers of street assaults and street robberies (purse-snatch) in comparison to other areas of the city. The proximity of apartments and residents to local commercial areas may make it a more frequented area by outsiders and make it much harder to screen by residents. This would make it more difficult to establish definite boundaries of territoriality outside of the local apartment building. There are minimal areas of lawn and small gardens in the area due to the large numbers of apartment housing. This means that there are few outside areas for conversation or neighbor coordination that are semi-private to the public at large. The characteristics of the area in regard to its particular problems with the so called area

known as "Skid Row" have been detailed under the observational analysis.

Area 8

Area 8 includes the remainder of Southwest Portland. It is characterized by generally sparser densities of older persons than other areas. It also has a relatively higher socio-economic background than some of the other areas. It is noteworthy that this area had the least number of older persons in it. The specific map which locates the blocks on which the environmental portion of the research was done is Map G in Appendix C. There were approximately 31 blocks surveyed.

The lighting in the overall area was reported as being generally adequate. There was an average of 1.94 lights to a block. This area had a preponderance of single family dwellings although in the area closer to downtown there were apartments and multi-family dwellings. It is predominantly residential in character although the downtown regions have a mixture of commercial. The area shaded on Map G indicates the juncture of downtown with the general area.

The general appearance of most of the area was rated as being adequate or good. Pride in the area was generally exhibited through the neat and attractive appearance of many of the dwellings. It is primarily an older neighborhood but there are areas in the outer fringes of the city which involve new developments. It is ranked as a middle income area which reflects the neighborhood around it. There are areas in the "West Hills" of Portland which have older citizens which could be rated as high income areas.

The specific dwelling units were considered to be adequately lit and many rated as very good at night. Most of the houses had immediate lawn areas which were obvious visual barriers which distinctively separated the house from surroundings territories.

This area is plagued by several problems which affect the services to older citizens in the region. Very few of the blocks are located in close proximity to grocery stores or shopping centers. A total of 6 blocks were identified as being within a three block radius of such service. Although bus-stops appeared within a 3 block radius of about 2/3 of the blocks, the transportation services are notably fewer in this area than in many other areas of Portland. This problem has been accentuated by the reports of senior groups in the area. Due to the lack of density of older persons, they are often denied services which are more readily available in other parts of the city.

Area 9

Area 9 is probably the largest geographic area surveyed. It includes much of the rural parts of Multnomah County. It includes the city of Gresham but contains only a small portion of the city of Portland. The density of older persons is rather uniformly distributed throughout the area and there is only one major "poverty pocket" of older adults. The specific map which locates the blocks for the environmental surveys is Map H in Appendix C.

The lighting in the general area was inadequate. The average number of street lights per block was 1.2. It is significant that 18 blocks had no street lights at all. This is probably due to the semi-rural nature of the region but it also indicates

some crime hazards. There were generally single-family dwellings in the area with a couple of apartments and multi-family dwellings apparent. This is a predominantly residential area although the existence of the city of Gresham adds a commercial flavor to that portion of the area. The area shaded on Map H shows the general area which includes Gresham.

There were mixed ratings in the area concerning appearance. There was approximately the same number of dwelling units rated as attractive, neat and average in appearance. There was a large number of lawns and yards. Most doorways could be satisfactorily lighted although in a cursory review of the dwellings at night many of the units were not lit. Due to this fact a good number of the units were given poor ratings with regard to overall lighting.

About 9 of the blocks involved new neighborhoods which is probably indicative of the growth of suburbia. There was a general trend to middle-income neighborhoods although mixed income neighborhoods were apparent as were 12 blocks classified as low income.

The access to service was fairly good especially in light of the wide-spread area which was covered. About 3/4 of the blocks were located within 3 blocks of a bus-stop. Nearly all of the blocks were within three blocks of a major through street. About 3/4 of the blocks were within three blocks of either a grocery store or a shopping center. These aspects of the area would tend to indicate that the region may be less vulnerable to crime as a whole since the older persons have less difficulty

in accessing daily needs. The lack of lighting is probably the most crucial aspect of current crime vulnerability. It is compounded by the apparent low level of use of lighting by residents in their own homes.

Area 10

Area 10 also includes large areas of semi-rural types of regions. It is sparsely populated by older persons as a whole although there is some concentration in certain census tracts. The areas with the most older persons of poverty level are generally restricted to the Southwest corner of the whole region and border closely the city/county line. Most of Area 10 is outside Portland city limits. Map I illustrates the blocks on which the environmental surveys were done.

In this area lighting was generally rated as good. The average number of lights per block was 1.93 or close to two. The general make-up of the community was single-family dwellings. The area is by and large residential with only one block being categorized as commercial.

The dwelling units were rated as primarily neat and attractive. Lighting was regarded as adequate with most doorways being lit at night. All of the residents had lawns and some type of yard. The neighborhoods were mixed with 25 of the blocks being categorized as older neighborhoods and 16 of the blocks appearing to be part of newer neighborhoods. Again this is probably a result of the growth of the city in general.

This is, on the average, a middle income neighborhood with some examples of high income homes and three blocks falling into the category of low income. The general impression of the area

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

seemed to be that pride was reflected in the appearance of the homes and the neatness of the surroundings.

The accessibility of services seemed fairly good. 3/4 of the blocks were within 3 blocks of a bus-stop. Over 3/4 were within three blocks of a through street. There was less apparent accessibility to grocery stores or shopping centers. Only 8 blocks seemed within close proximity to either. This is probably the most evident problem in the area, although it may be significant that many of the residents indicated that they were not hampered by the lack of closer commercial regions.

Observational Analysis

The observational portion of the research was undertaken in order to augment other more quantitative analysis resulting from the random sample and the environmental surveys. It provided insight into some specific problems of particular areas which affect the older person as crime victim. Problems which were central to this part of the study were related to concerns dealing with skid row, the impact of high racial mix and the considerations relating to public housing.

The three areas which were used for observation are outlined on Map 1 in Appendix D. They include Area A which comprises much of what is considered Skid Row by local urban authorities. It is limited, however, to the portion of Skid Row which is in the western half of Portland. Skid Row in Portland actually includes a portion of the Eastern area of the city. The specific areas of the entire Skid Row region is outlined on Map 2 in the Appendix. The areas which were observed are indicated on Maps 3 and 4. Area B includes most of the area in census tracts 22.01, 23.01, 23.02, 24.01, 33.01, 33.02, 34.01, 34.02, and 36.02. Area C involves the area with a large amount of public housing. The specific area affected by housing projects is indicated on Map 5.

AREA A

Area A is populated by a large number of older residents, most of whom are men. One third or better of the total population are pensioners who live within the area primarily due to economic conditions. 94% of the persons who reside in Skid Row are men.

(Jones, 1972). Nearly all of the residents who have occupied housing in the area for over one year have been victims of assault or robbery at one time or another. The local terminology refers to such incidents as "jackrolling." Jackrolling may refer to the fact that the attacker is willing to use violence to get his way. However, it is also used in a looser context to refer to robberies in general. The most common victim of jack-rollers is the older person or the alcoholic. In many cases these characteristics are coincidental.

The older person in this area is probably the most vulnerable of any category in the city. There are more severe health problems here proportionately than in other areas of the city. One study indicated that during the winter months one half of the population in this area is ill. (Cornell, et. al., 1971; Jones, 1972) The County Hospital figures indicate that they have between 110 and 145 cases from this area for every 1,000 persons. (Anderson, et.al., 1971; Cornell, et.al., 1971; Jones, 1972) Although many outsiders attribute these high rates to the problem of alcoholism, many of the cases are related to problems of age coupled with the low income problems of poor nutrition and inadequate shelter. Average income is estimated at close to \$160 a month.

Admittedly few crimes involve great quantities of money but they frequently do mean loss of all income and/or worldly possessions. An older person who is ill is the most likely target for an easy "roll" and may be robbed as many as 12 times a year. If he has no money on him, the offender will take what ever may appear to be of value whether it be shoes, pants, or shirt.

Robbery is a constant theme among the residents. There seems to be three types of robbery. The first is the "easy roll." The second type can be termed the "forced roll." The third type illustrates the "violent roll."

The "easy roll" may be perpetrated by anyone: a friend, a hotel clerk or a passer-by. It is notoriously alcohol-related. Even the victims themselves feel they have contributed to the perpetration by being drunk and rendering themselves vulnerable. It involves the incidents of robbery which occur during the night to people too drunk to resist. Many are sleeping or half-conscious. Incidents are described as follows: "The morning breakfast talk let it be known that 10 people were rolled during the night at the Drop-In Center and that it didn't take much effort because the victims were not even awake to know what was going on..." "Last night a man came in drunk and the ... pot-bellied cross eyed desk clerk carried him up the stairs and went through his pockets before putting him to bed..." The common reaction to such incidents varies "depending upon who did it..." Everyone is "just looking for a drink" so many of the "friends" are excused. Social workers, hotel personnel, "strangers" are verbally assaulted for such deeds. The "forced roll" is usually perpetrated by a "stranger." It involves a definite situation of threat and response. It usually does not include direct violence. The confrontation is made and the victim responds. Most such confrontations emphasize the difference between the "new" or "younger" members of Skid Row and the older "residents." "Youngish, long hair, heavy-set, dark haired Indian man about 21 or 22 stops the older slightly built man in front of the drop-in center. He puts his hand on the man's

shoulder and holds out his other hand. When the older person hesitates, the shoulder hand tightens and the other hand shakes toward the pocket. The old man reaches into his pocket and takes out his change. He is then left alone." There is an expectation that such "shake-downs" will occur. There is also resentment and a sense of futility. "Persons shouldn't take another man's property even if it's 20¢..." "Six years ago no one cared whether I had \$100 in my pocket, no one bothered you...Now, anybody will take you..." This type of resentment, however, is directed primarily at this type of incident which involves those other than long time members of the resident "cliques."

The 'violent roll' is becoming more and more common. These are often inter-generational crime incidents. The perpetrator is young, strong and able. The victim is older, often in ill health, and highly prone to alcoholism. Much of the violence is referred to by old-timers as "new crime." It is spoken of as being coincident with the influx of new kinds of migrants as well as the reconstruction of new shops in the area. The new migrants contribute because they are a young mobile population that seems to use violence much more frequently than older generations. The reconstruction of the area contributes to the violence since it tends to exacerbate the influx of new migrants. Migrants are attracted because the area is ripe for easy crime targets among the new shoppers and shops. However, when the easy crime which initially attracts the newcomer becomes more difficult, the newcomer switches the target to more vulnerable less lucrative types of crime: jackrolling the old pensioner for a few dollars, a bottle of wine and/or whatever good clothing he is wearing. Reconstruction has also

destroyed many of the old hotels which provided shelter and respite to older residents.

The violence connected with the "rolls" instills the residents with fear. Resistance can lead to victim maiming and even death. One victim of multiple incidents is an epileptic. His leg is in a brace from where a truck ran over it some time ago. He carries scars from previous knife wounds. He received his monthly check and took part of his money to pay rent and bills. "He stopped in at Encson's to pay a bar bill of \$23. The place was partially filled and 'like a fool' he put two tens and a five down on the counter, as well as bought drinks for others. Then he went out and down the street to pay his rent. He got hit by a tall hefty black person about six foot, weighing 200 pounds. The guy had a switchblade. He first hit the old man along side the head and then cut him in the stomach. He got \$50.00 and tried to take the man's watch. After the victim got "cut" he went into a seizure and doesn't remember anything else...A man had come out of a nearby store, interferred with the rolling and sent the victim to the hospital."

Although "jackrolling" is one of the most common types of crime in the area and one of the least reported crimes due to possible retribution, it is not the only crime problem. There are frequent break-ins in individual hotel rooms. Some involve actual breaking of minimal locks but many are simply a matter of opening the door. One older fellow told the story of how he'd "lost two fishing poles, 3 sets of trousers and 2 razors from his room...the lock's long been gone...the person downstairs just lets anyone through...I don't s'pose you can call that a break in when all they got to do

is walk right through..." Over and over it is reiterated that the hotels and the local "rest spots" are not safe. Things are always missing from the local residents. Nobody seems to know for sure exactly where the things went to...a missing jacket... a missing SSI check...missing shoes...if there are witnesses, they simply don't tell.

Although some of the crime has been endemic to this area for many years, due to the recent years of violence there seems to be a definite increase in the level of fear and apprehension. Residents attempt to protect themselves by altering certain types of behavior. Many residents refuse to leave their rooms when the first of the month comes around. Others avoid street travel in the evening. But the habit of independence tends to predominate over these types of behavior and alcoholism also becomes a gnawing motivation for movement. Despite the motivations which continue to place the older persons in danger, the fear is always present. The older epileptic who was jackrolled summed it up well when he said "...I'm not afraid, no more than of a seizure...I'm afraid every step I take..."

The older victim in this area is not only afraid of the offender, he often is afraid of the police as well. Many residents in this area consider the police to be almost as much of a threat as the potential offender. The police are feared for several reasons. First, many of the police show little respect for alcoholics and often are physically rough with vagrants. The second problem with the police is that even when they are trying to help a victim, they often place that victim in jeopardy. By insisting upon a description of the offense or the offender, or even appearing to take a report, the police may be ensuring that the victim is

reassaulted or even murdered by the offender. A third problem is that some police have established a liasion with some of the jackrollers such that if the "jackroller" gives the police tips about other types of crime, they don't give him too much trouble.

The police-resident relationship is not inherently unsatisfactory. Most residents indicated their profound respect for several of the policemen in the area. These policemen were characterized by several distinctive attitudes. Generally they had won the confidence and respect of the residents through compassion and respect toward the residents. Often they had assisted the residents with certain problems such as housing or food. One man commented "He (the policeman) came lookin' for me when he heard about my dog gettin' run over...he's all right ..." Such policemen gather information on crime in the area by listening to stories and keeping their eyes open rather than grilling victims at the time of the event. They appear to take time to listen to the details in the jumbled and foggy tales. They have the patience to find the critical points. At the same time they have established certain limits within which they expect the residents to function. "The police officer wishes someone a cherry good evening and then reminds him that if he's out much later, much more drunk, he'll be spending the night in jail..." The residents indicate that most of the problems with the police stem from the "new" recruits who "don't know the ropes and don't have no respect..."

The policemen that have the respect of the residents suggest the problems are rooted in drinking. Their actions reflect a sense of "being a father to a hundred men..." There is the

attempt to watch over the residents and to use the threat of jail as a "big stick." But, simultaneously there are attempts to find places for the drunks to stay during the evening. The patrolman tends to see the old laws as more productive in the area. "Hauling people to the tank at least helps break the continuous drinking...especially in the old days when courts could give 30 days for being publicly drunk. Those days the men got a warm bed and good food and a period of drying out. Now drunkenness is not a crime but so far there is no solution offered in substitution."

The frustrations of the police in this area surpass frustrations in other areas. There is a deep commitment by some to the area but they see the distance between most "administration" and "authority" over the area as defeating much of what could be done to help these residents. There is a feeling that the local policeman is hampered by uninformed decisions on a higher level. "The other night we were out. The streets were overrun with police...the night before I had to work overtime so there would be more than one officer on call in the area." "The sergeants don't understand the area, they've never been here. Living here is different from being here a night or two...you got to know the area..."

The residents' perception of the police is confirmed somewhat in the police's perception of the residents. Some

of the new officers in the area or those temporarily assigned use a heavy-handed justice among the residents. Certain policemen were seen to kick drunk residents on the streets and physically abuse the residents while shoving them into a police car or hauling them to Detox.

The problem between the police and the local residents of this area are matched with the lack of respect for the court system. Victims indicate that one of the major reasons for non-reporting to the police about crime is fear of reprisals. Even if a victim is angry enough to report to the police, he may not be angry enough to become involved in the court system as a witness or complainant. They accept as ordained facts the following conclusions:

- 1) If you offer to witness for a crime, you will be beaten up.
- 2) The DA will be reluctant to prosecute your case against the offender.
- 3) If you appear as a witness, you will be beaten up.
- 4) The likelihood of the offender being sent to jail is negligible and you will have to face him on the streets.
- 5) Even if the offender is sent to jail, his friends will get even with you.

The resources in the area for victims of crime are not coordinated or well developed. There are about 15 local centers that provide some kind of health care assistance. These include the Walk-In Clinic, the Red Cross, Detox (the center at which alcoholics "dry out") and the Oregon Drug and Alcoholic Clinic which demands six screenings for those not from the Dammasch Hospital program (a mental health hospital). Other aid in the area which can provide emergency shelter or assistance in obtaining food includes the Salvation Army, the St. Vincent De Paul Center, the Gospel Mission and the Drop-In Center. One of the problems associated with these types of services is their religious affiliation. Many of the residents of Skid Row are severely disillusioned with religious philosophy and institutions. One old man summarized this feeling by stating, "If you get rid of the churches and their kind you would help the whole society a lot..."

Closely associated with this attitude is the strong streak of independence found among inhabitants of Skid Row. Many of the older residents have a background of work which has reinforced the sense of independence. Old sailors, loggers, construction workers, etc. tend to predominate the general population. Independence is a primary value. The result is that acceptance of free meals or shelter may threaten the values and cause a certain amount of humiliation among the comrades.

The summary of resources and the summary of the problems of crime in this area provide insight into a victim's plight. Services for victims in this type of area would not function effectively in the traditional sense. Yet, victims' services could be extra-

ordinarily effective in such an area both in crime reduction as well as in aiding older victims. The additional aspects of a victim's program which would be useful for this specific area include the following.

There should be a medical clinic for emergency care of the victims. The medical clinic is more crucial for older victims in this area because there is more violent crime and medical access is not as complete as in some other areas of Portland. Most of the crimes in this area involve some physical violence and since older residents suffer additional physical incapacities due to alcoholism and other chronic diseases, the complications due to violence can be fatal.

Another facility which has proven to be extremely useful in the Portland area (although it is not available in most other cities) is the establishment of an institution which can serve as a holding place for money and valuables. In Portland/Multnomah County this type of facility has been introduced through the "Transit Bank" which is a depository for such items designed especially for transients and local residents who cannot avail themselves of usual banking privileges. This "Bank" has been hailed as a great innovation of substantial impact by local residents. They uniformly acknowledge the contributions of the "Bank's" director, Mike Jones.

An escort service which would assist a victim in his/her passage through the criminal justice process would be extremely functional. This escort would encourage reporting and reassure potential witnesses of crime. Mike Jones has indicated the usefulness of such an institution and has on some occasions

attempted to serve as an escort to local residents in cases of emergency. Since trust is desperately needed among these men who have for the most part been disparaged and denigrated by the institutional process, a constant advocate for the victims would ease the interface between victim and the administration of "justice" considerably.

Educational workshops organized to disseminate information on methods of protection and the criminal justice processes might also be helpful. There is a considerable amount of citizen interest evinced by the residents in the area but under current conditions they feel helpless in the social order and lack motivation for involvement. Other attempts at education have been received with some enthusiasm. This may be a way to communicate as long as the instruction utilizes a "language" and style suitable for the area.

Of all the areas in which observation was conducted, this proved to be the most fascinating as well as perhaps the one with the most potential for effective action. The established institution of the Transit Bank is one which could be amplified and utilized for further work in the area given that additional funding was available to provide it with personnel and minimal supplies. Currently it operates primarily on donations and the constant struggle for survival impedes its actual capabilities. It is a prime area for further investigation and assistance to meeting the problem of a large number of older victims.

Area B

Area B includes some of the area which has been designated as a "Model Cities" area over the last few years. The racial mix

in this area is high as compared to other portions of Portland/Multnomah County. It has been estimated that the balance in some census tracts is between 40-50% white and 50-60% black. Map 3 in Appendix D illustrates the overlay of densities in the area for older persons and for older minority groups. As with other areas these two population characteristics are not instructive by themselves. The racial mix for the full population compared with the densities of older persons within that area may be much more important to levels of fear and the impact of crime.

The observation in this area was not as long as the observation in the other two areas investigated. This was due to two factors. First, there was a problem in obtaining a permanent on-site investigator. Second, there was a problem in establishing a suitable observation technique in this area. There was a greater barrier to establishing credibility in this area than in other areas. If an investigator was white, (s)he often encountered hostility or reservations from segments of the black population. If the investigator was black the reverse was true.

This is a higher crime area than some others in the city but the crime does not seem significantly increased by the inter-racial mix. There was no indication through the observation period that the crime problem was race-related. Most of the crimes discussed with persons in the area seemed to be intra-racial rather than inter-racial. This tends to support the conclusions of previous studies. (Kitchens & Forston, 1973)

A portion of the crime in the area can be attributed to the higher numbers of incidents of intra-family feuding. Several

of the residents reported stories of hearing gun-shots at night from nearby homes. One woman related that someone had recently shot at her. She had been in her home when she heard someone shouting for her to come out and talk. When she did not leave the house, shots were fired through the living room window. She said she recognized the assaulter. He was her daughter's boyfriend. Her daughter was married but was also having an affair with this man. The woman had told the man to get out of her daughter's life and this was his response. She had reported the incident to the police and signed a complaint. However, she then dropped the charges upon her daughter's request. This is a typical problem with intra-family crimes. The criminal justice system is not organized to deal with such localized squabbles unless the victim is definitely planning to pursue the matter.

A related type of intra-family problems focuses on threats and extortion. There were accounts by older persons in this area concerning threats made by relatives in order to obtain money. It is emphasized that this particular subject was mentioned more often in this area than others. There is no attempt to draw the conclusion from this fact that such threats are less numerous in other portions of Portland. Because of the period of time spent with some of the residents in this area there was a greater ability to build up some level of trust. There is another contributing factor to the responses; this area has a fairly high level of community and family contact among its older persons. While some contact can indeed be useful to prevent violent types of crime and forcible entries, such contact may

also result in more intra-family harrassment. One woman said her daughter often threatened to have her committed if she refused to share her monthly stipend with the daughter. A man in the area stated that he had signed over his home to his daughter because his son-in-law threatened that they would never visit or take care of the old man if he didn't. These are not life-endangering threats, but the emotional impact of such threats can be devastating.

There seems to be a high rate of drug-related crimes in this area and in areas bordering it. Much of the crime is attributed by residents to the problems associated with drug pushers and prostitutes. The compulsion of drugs is generally used as an explanation by residents of burglaries and street assaults. According to local stories this area has specific locations where "dealing" is common and is one of the prime areas in the city for obtaining illegal drugs.

The attitudes toward the police in this area were less positive than in the general samples or the case reviews. Some of the local interviews during the course of observation indicated that a number of the offenses were committed by persons known to the victim. Since the police were more generally feared in this area, there was a reluctance to incriminate a friend or family member. "I know who done it but no reason to give him a record..." "I don't want to start getting him in trouble, police never forget once you got a record..." This was particularly true among persons who were victims of minor types of offenses.

A related attitude was the fear of police as a whole. Many equated police intervention with trouble. One older woman stated

as she watched a police car drive by, "I get the shivers every time I see them, you never know what's going to happen next." Another person confided, "I'd never call the police unless something really awful happened, they don't treat you right..." This attitude seems to be changing somewhat and some persons reflected this change by stating that there was a difference between the police today and those that "were on the street five years ago."

Another aspect of attitudes towards the police was the feeling that the police could not do anything and that the complainant him/herself may be subject to retribution. This echoed some of the responses covered in Area C. If it is thought that the police will not be able to apprehend the offender or that the offender will be released due to lack of prosecution there is little to impel a report. Additionally, in some community areas, the persons committing the offense may indicate that such reports will result in further problems. The reaction of the victims is to avoid contact with institutional response in order to minimize further victimization.

Many of the problems in this area are income oriented. It is an "inner city" area and the low income of the neighborhoods is probably the motivation for much of the crime, drug involvement and prostitution. The older persons in this part of the city may live there in homes which originally reflected higher socio-economic levels but which have deteriorated with the years. The older person cannot move from the area because of the low income of retirement and the situation is complicated because of the

psychological losses entailed by a move when one is older. The mix of age groups in an area which is plagued by income problems as a whole makes older persons much more vulnerable to property losses. There is less capability of taking preventive action to avoid crime situations. Many persons cannot afford locks on their doors and often live in houses which have a few broken windows due to incidental vandalism. Lighting has been poor in the area for many years.

There has been a recent attempt to provide a stronger crime resistant environment in this area through a federally-funded program to provide better lighting, transportation and structural changes. If this attempt along with community development is successful in decreasing the general potential for crime in the area, there may be a strengthening of overall institutional ties with the city and the government which provides services.

Area C

Area C includes the section of the city/county area referred to as North Portland. It corresponds to Area 6 in the random sample. Much of this area was observed rather briefly, in order to concentrate research emphasis on the areas which contained public housing projects. In conversations with groups in the area, persons constantly identified these housing projects as the source of crime in the region. These projects were identified as being extremely dangerous and residents who lived outside the immediate territory avoided contact with the projects as much as possible.

When talking to the residents who lived in the housing

projects the feeling was stated that one could not be safe anywhere. Residents told of being victimized multiple times during their stay at the project. The feeling of helpfulness was almost palpable throughout the community. Each person seemed isolated from neighbors and other immediate contacts. Older persons emphasized that they were living there due to income limitations. Very few felt comfortable in their immediate environment and several emphasized that they wished to move to other subsidized housing.

"Another thing which was noticeable in the area was the fact that most of the windows had their shades drawn. There were few houses that were open to the environment around them...A few lone dogs wandered in and out of the buildings. The area was austere and was innundated in some portions with litter. Several of the dwelling units had broken windows or broken doors...While being aware that I was in a very populated area, I was struck by the total isolation of a pedestrian." (Observation diary)

Many older persons live in this area. Since most of the project is made up of single family dwelling units, there is no discrimination or separation of the older person from younger families and age groups. The ground floor of each unit has windows which are easily accessible to burglars. The project generally provides no private or even semi-private gathering areas so the surroundings generally discourage formation of neighborhood networks. The lack of space differentiation creates huge vacant

areas which are unclaimed by anyone. Such vacuums in ownership are partially filled by the establishment of youth groups who have exerted control over activities in the area.

"A striking thing about the area was the lack of community solidarity. When walking in the area, one had to be struck by the tremendous aloneness...playgrounds were virtually empty...at one time while walking through the area, I was approached by two older persons who proceeded to warn me that I'd better go back to my car if I didn't want to get hurt..." (Observation diary)

Another factor in the housing project area which would contribute to crime vulnerability was the accessibility of all dwelling units. Although there were ostensible walkways through the project, these were for the most part confined to long sidewalks extending from public sidewalks along the street. There was virtually no defined entrance area to the housing units as a whole and little definition of individual unit entrances. In order to access bus-stops in the area the older person in many cases is forced to walk across "wastelands" unescorted and unprotected.

One older man in the project told the investigator he had been "mugged" three times in the last six months. The "muggings" usually involved two or three "youths" who would attack him and take his wallet. Although no permanent physical damage had ever been inflicted, he had been knocked down twice and banged over the head once. He indicated there was no reason to call the police because by the time they would arrive the offenders would

have gone. Since the victim could not see very well and twice had had his glasses knocked off, he could not identify the perpetrators. He reasoned that with such little evidence, the police could do nothing. He went on to add that in such cases, calling the police only interfered with their tasks elsewhere.

Burglaries are quite common in the area and property crimes as a whole are everyday occurrences. There is a high concentration of "multiple" victim types. It would seem that having once pinpointed a possible target, the offenders continue to plague the victim. A 76 year old woman told of having been burglarized nine times in the last year. She had little of value left. She said the first two or three times, the offenders had taken things but in the following incidents there was only destruction of the remaining property. She showed the investigator the remnants of her furniture which had been glued and partially nailed back in place. Another woman speaks of receiving telephone calls at all hours of the night. The caller has threatened her with burglary and has advised her to "beware". She has suffered two intrusions in the last two years when she has not been home and lives in fear of the intrusion which will find her in the house.

This is an area which seems to have an extremely high level of fear. The area was significantly different than other areas of the city/county region in that older persons were much more reluctant to trust the casual stranger. The anxiety and apprehension was evident on their faces when they opened their doors to the researchers. It is an area where almost all older persons asked for some kind of identification from the investigator before

allowing interviews or casual talks. Since in some other parts of Portland in the screening interviews for the random sample, as low as 2% of the older persons requested identification, this fact in and of itself tends to reflect the fear levels.

The area seemed to obviously have few effective community support mechanisms. These community networks and communication systems seem particularly lacking among the older persons. There seemed to be higher numbers of isolated older persons in this region than in some other areas. Although there is an active program of outreach and counseling by the senior service center in the overall area, that center is somewhat removed from the immediate housing project area. The counselors from the center have fears as well concerning approaching and working in the project. There is a nutrition project meal site in one of the housing projects and it does serve some of the older persons in the area, however, the service is somewhat impeded by the initial fears and the problems associated with exposing oneself to the rest of the community.

The problems of social communication and reliable networks of support was emphasized through the fact that in a cursory survey of residents in the general housing project neighborhood, very few of them were aware of social services that were designed to meet needs which confronted them daily. It was reported by several residents that a couple of years ago some of the inhabitants were extremely agitated by the high rate of crime and attempted to form their own neighborhood patrols in order to provide minimum levels of safety. However, this attempt did not achieve anything substantial because of the great difficulty of reducing the initial

fear of fellow residents.

This area is also a good illustration of the fact that it is impossible to study the problems of crime and the older person in a vacuum. The problems afflicting the rest of the neighborhood do indeed exacerbate many of the problems from which the older person suffers. The crime in the area afflicts all age groups. The problems stem, in part, from the actual physical environment, in part from the lack of effective social networks and in part from the nature of the low income population. There is also a fairly high racial mix in certain areas. This is a fact which is sometimes overlooked in studies of older persons since that racial mix does not sustain itself throughout the age categories related to those over age 60. The fact that the mixture of age categories also brings a mixture of races adds to the fear of the older person. It is indeed very difficult for an older person who has lived relatively unexposed to other cultures and races for most of his/her life to move to a new environment which is fraught with fear and crime as well as a comparatively high level of racial mix. The different race becomes identified in part with the negative things in the environment and adds another complicating social factor to deal with when attempting to plan for the area as a whole.

The residents in this area reflect a rather skeptical attitude toward the criminal justice system. Many have tried to call the police in response to crime in the past and have found that it did little good as far as apprehending the offender. Having undergone that experience, it is difficult to convince them that there is a real meaning in alerting the police. There seems to be

a feeling among most of them that the police are trying to do a good job but that under modern circumstances it is virtually impossible. Comments such as "the policeman is a good person, but what can he do?..." "I suppose they (policemen) try hard, but you can't control those kids..." "I like the police but... I don't think I would call them again..." "They were nice enough but they seemed to be more interested in my life than catching the people who did this..." seem to reverberate in the daily logs. There is a feeling that the police do not want to be bothered with this area and that it is a "bother" for them if they are called. There is the definite feeling that the police are nice to have around and to see every once in a while, but if you're in trouble, they probably won't be able to help.

Service components which would seem to be beneficial in this area would be additional counseling and reassurance for crime victims. It would indeed be helpful if the housing project could make the residents more secure in order to deter the opportunity for some of the crime. Some environmental alterations and modifications could also be instigated to make the project more liveable. This is an area which could use community development and encouragement of citizen involvement and neighborhood support.

The Case Reviews

The case studies of victims who had been involved in a criminal incident who were over the age of 60 confirmed many of the findings of the random sample. These contacts provided additional insight into the characteristics of the criminal incidents and the needs of the victim following such incidents.

A. Characteristics of Criminal Incidents

The type of crime committed and the distribution by sex, age and area of residence for the months of February, March and April of 1976 in Portland are shown in Table XVIII. This Table deals only with crimes collected from police report information. These figures will be somewhat different from the data collected from victimization surveys since the persons involved are that select group which did report the victimization. It will be recalled from the data discussed earlier that this sector of the population represents just under half of the total number of victims.

It is obvious that of the reported crimes, purse-snatching is the crime which has the largest proportion of older victims. The statistics remain somewhat constant with regard to this crime throughout the three months. About 1/3 of the purse-snatches occurring in the western portion of the city and close to 1/2 of the purse-snatches in the eastern areas of the city involve older victims. The older population constitutes about 17% of the population in the metropolitan area as a whole. This attests to the assumption that purse-snatch incidents are disproportionate among this sector of the population.

It is difficult to compare the area data from the police reports to the area data from the random sample since the boundaries differ and the random sample study divided the metropolitan area into smaller segments. However, some considerations might be suggested. It appears in the case reviews that the North Area of Portland as a whole has the highest rates of breaking and entering with regard to older persons. The Northeast area shows the lowest numbers of such incidents. Although this may compare with the data compiled with the random sampling in North Portland, it varies significantly from that compiled in the sample interviews in Northwest Portland. This may be due to the boundary differences between the police reports and the victimization studies. In the random sample, the boundary for Northwest Portland did not follow the street divisions but included what is known as Southwest and the downtown area of Portland. This would make a noticeable difference in overall crime rates.

In examining characteristics of the criminal incidents, information varied with the types of crime. Data concerning breaking and entering focused on the point of entry, type of entry, time of day, amount of property taken, and location and activity of victim compiled from the police reports.

Although a large number of the breaking and entering incidents could not be categorized by time of day because such information was unknown, of those that included such information, the large majority of the incidents occurred from 12pm to 12am. Very few incidents occurred during the hours of 12am to 6am. Day-time breaking and enterings were more common than those at night.

This may relate to the age category researched. Older persons are more often away from home in the afternoon and early evening. Since offenders like to avoid contact with victims, late night would entail greater risk.

Most breaking and enterings occurred through the use of a door. 48% of the reports recorded the door as the point of entry. 37% of the reports recorded the window as point of entry. A key item in reviewing the materials, was the emphasis on locked or unlocked entry points. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of all entries were accomplished through unlocked windows or doors. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of all entries involved breaking a window. Other methods of entry included prying the door or window, kicking it, jimmying the lock or unknown methods.

While most of the reports regarding breaking and entering involved a property loss of \$50 or less, it was significant that 13% of the reports involved property losses of \$500 or more. Another 18% of the reports involved property losses of \$100-\$500. The potential impact on fixed income victims can be readily implied when such figures are evident.

One of the repeated concerns voiced by older citizens in group meetings and activities is the concern emanating from fear of being burglarized while in the home. This fear does not seem to be well grounded in the facts of breaking and entering. Less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breaking and entering reports indicated that the victim was in the home. Close to two-thirds demonstrated that the victim was usually not at home or was on vacation. This corroborates the general assumption by law enforcement personnel mentioned

previously that burglaries more often take place when it is evident that no one is home because offenders do not want to confront interference. The figures are significant in that they should alleviate some of the fear that older persons have about crime in general.

The characteristics of the purse-snatch cases illustrated that purse-snatches generally involved small monetary losses. Approximately 75% of the cases involved less than \$50. Over half of the cases took place in the afternoon and 70% were perpetuated while the victim was walking near her home.

Street assaults constituted a small percentage of crime perpetrated against the older adult. Street robbery which might be a male corollary to female purse-snatch is more significant but this crime has less proportionate victims over the age of 60 because of the somewhat larger numbers under 60 also afflicted by this crime. Many of the characteristics are similar to purse-snatch in that the event often takes place in the afternoon and near the home.

Although these figures are sketchy, they do aid in corroborating the results of the random sample. They also provide some more precise understanding of some of the characteristics of some of the types of criminal incidents which particularly affect older persons.

B. Victim Attitudes Toward The Criminal Justice System

The contact which was made with the victims chosen from the police records added information concerning attitudes toward the criminal justice system.

Most of the victims stated that the police were very helpful

in taking a report and had good attitudes. They did not feel hassled and were generally satisfied with the police reaction. There was some concern reflected by a number of respondents that the police had been quite slow in responding. Delays of over an hour were often felt quite significant and persons would state that they wished such problems could be corrected. At the same time most victims indicated general support for the police and justified the delays by stating that the police were overworked.

Satisfaction with the criminal justice system varied with the amount of monetary loss. When the loss was minimal, the victims seemed much more supportive of the system in general. Often they indicated appreciation of the mere fact that the police took a report. However, when there was a more substantive loss, there was an increase in dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction was notably directed more at the courts and the system of prosecution than at the police. Complaints centered around the following items:

- Lack of information on case proceedings
- Lack of juvenile accountability
- Confiscation of the victim's property without compensation in order to prosecute a case
- Lack of protection for the victim who wishes to sign a complaint

All victims contacted were asked whether or not there were any services (s)he would like to see made available to future victims which were not available to him/her. Concerns varied, but several suggestions were prominent for victim services of assistance. One concern was focused on the helplessness a victim can feel when faced with the challenge of legal proceedings and procedures which he rarely fully understands.

Some victims indicated that while they would report a crime, they

did not want to have to serve as a witness to give testimony because they didn't know what went on in court. A few victims stated that while they had reported this crime to the police, they would not report future incidents unless they were extreme because they felt the report accomplished nothing.

Financial assistance funds were commonly suggested. In most cases it was thought that such funds should be limited to emergency situations. The attitude toward such funds was interesting. Persons suggesting such assistance generally stated that others might need such help while simultaneously stating that they personally would avoid its use. The attitude toward compensation for items lost or injury suffered was also mentioned often as a good idea. However, again there was a reluctance to affirm undue compensation. Most persons favored types of restitution over direct state compensation payments.

Very few victims wanted any future contact or further reassurance. There was a larger proportion that indicated interest in obtaining crime prevention information. This seemed reasonable in light of the findings of the random sample study which indicated that victims tended to increase their protective behavior. However, many victims specifically emphasized their lack of desire for further aid or contact concerning the incident.

The attitude toward reassurance and outside social contact may be partially explained by the amount of inherent community or family support a victim may have. A question presented to the victims addressed whether or not the victim had family, friends or neighbors to talk to following the incident. 80% of the victims

had such ready support. This response would suggest some validity to the hypothesis that victims who report crimes are generally much more integrated in the community support networks than are non-reporters. (See above as well as note Ernst, Jodry, & Friedsam, 1976) If such victims have such support, it is not surprising that they do not want outside interference or intrusion from the police or a social agency.

Another question asked of the victims focused on social responsibility and the moral efficacy of calling the police after being victimized. 75% of the case study victims indicated that they felt it was their "duty to report." This may emphasize both the integration with the community as a whole as well as the strong systems orientation of older persons. The desire to do the "right" thing is evident here. Duty, responsibility and societal obligation seem to have a large impact.

Another interesting impression derived from conversation with victims was that for a large number of them, there was little increase in fear. This seemed related to the fact that there was minimal dollar loss and very few had suffered injury. Family support and friends also seemed to help many victims dispel their initial reaction to the incident. This meant little sustained reaction over time.

The characteristics which accompanied the victims who felt more fearful following the incident included the following aspects: More women admitted to a concern or fear of crime than did men. Low income persons who had suffered loss were also among those who had a heightened concern about fear. If the victim had been victimized several times fear seemed to escalate to sustained terror. Although few frequently victimized persons were

contacted in this section of the research, there was a number that had undergone major behavior modifications due to the increase of fear. One woman reported to changing her sleeping hours to the daytime and staying up all night because she was afraid that someone would break-in. Another woman related plaintively that she felt much more lonely now because since her series of victimizations, she could no longer go out and see people on the street. (It should be noted that this study did not document the victimization history. If a victim was selected, it was known that (s)he had been victimized once by the police report data, however, the conversations with the victims were used to determine further victimizations.) A man who was contacted originally as a victim and refused to participate in the study telephoned the office six months later saying his refusal was based on the fact that he had been victimized so many times, he feared any contact from strangers. However, additional incidents had occurred over those six months that had made him desperate enough to make the contact. Among those who were fearful, often health reasons were listed among the reasons for that fear. One woman emphasized that she was afraid of another attack because she couldn't run well due to a problem with the veins in her legs. Another person talked about a heart problem and how when there was such an incident, (s)he couldn't sleep for weeks and lost many pounds. It seemed that deficient health did not necessarily cause the high fear levels associated with the criminal incident but if the fear was

heightened due to other convening reasons, health problems did exacerbate that fear.

The fear levels that existed among the small percentage of victims which could be termed "crisis" victims contributed to some degree of skepticism concerning the criminal justice system. Those victims which suffered the most evident ramifications of fear were often those who indicated they would not report to the police again. They felt the police could not do anything substantial about the incident and that all of that contact with strangers only made them more vulnerable to future attack.

These types of impressions provided supplementary information to that information already gathered through the random sample. The summary of the case reviews is a synthesis of both interviews and telephone contact. Since many of the questions were left unstructured in order to glean maximum impressionistic data as well as some quantitative understanding of the victim's situation, any particular suggestion included here is by no means consistently articulated by victims. There were no items which reflected unanimity. Even cursory case inquiries are felt to add a dimension to the overall understanding of the victim's perception of the criminal situation.

CONCLUSIONS

The following list summarizes some of the key aspects of problems surrounding the older person and the criminal justice system.

- 1) Persons over the age of 60 are not necessarily victimized by crime in general more than other age groups.
- 2) With regard to certain types of crime such as purse-snatch, burglary, vandalism, consumer fraud, persons over the age of 60 may be more often victims than other age groups.
- 3) Often older persons are afflicted most severely with "quasi-criminal" offenses such as harassment, extortion, and small "con-games."
- 4) Persons over the age of 60 often have extremely high fear levels concerning crime.
- 5) The high level of fear when combined with other aging problems may cause significant behavioral changes.
- 6) Persons over the age of 60 who are victims of crime often suffer more severely than other age groups due to economical, psychological and physical vulnerabilities.

- 7) Strong community support networks and family contact can significantly reduce the level of fear and the impact of crime on the older adult.
- 8) The need for such support is probably more important to a victim than economic support.
- 9) The older person is very supportive of the criminal justice system in theory but tends to avoid contact in practice.
- 10) The older person often feels isolated and alienated from current system functioning. (S)he lacks knowledge concerning the functions of the system and is alienated by the high perception of criminal threat.
- 11) Current crime prevention strategies have some inherent problems in implementation for older persons.
- 12) Most crime problems must be analyzed with regard to the specific area concerned because environmental and social factors intercede dramatically at a local level.

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OTHER CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS
FOR OLDER ADULTS

PROGRAMS IN CRIME PREVENTION FOR OLDER PERSONS

Crime Prevention Program for the Elderly
Attn: Bonnie Seiff de Olivares, Criminal Justice Planner
Mayor's Office of Baltimore City
Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice
City Hall - 26 South Calvert Street, Room 1101
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
301-396-4370

Senior Citizens Law Enforcement Involvement Program
Attn: Stephen M. Studdert
Brigham City Police Department
20 North Main Street
Brigham City, Utah 84302
801-723-3421

Chicago Police Department
Attn. Director Ira Harris
1121 South State Street
Chicago Illinois 60605
312-744-5490

Cuyahoga County Commissioners Senior Safety & Security Program
Attn: Fred D. Middleton, Esg. Director SSSP
Senior Safety & Security Program
1276 West 3rd Street
Marion Building, #512
Cleveland, OH 44113
216-241-2700 x 554 or 696-1874

Senior Citizens Volunteer Crime Prevention Program
Attn: Paul G. Smith, Lieutenant
Cottage Grove Police Department
28 South 6th Street
Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424
503-942-2464

Improving the Reporting of Crimes
Attn: Marvin Ernst, Ph.D.
Center for Studies in Aging
North Texas State University
Denton, Texas 76203
817-788-2181

Symposium on Safety
Attn: Sgt. Clarence Shepard, Director P/CR Unit
Evansville Police Department
15 N.W. 7th Street
Evansville, IN 47708
812-426-5542

Senior Citizen Lock Project
 Attn: Sgt. Joel H. Wolvos
 South Bend Police
 701 W. Sample Street
 South Bend, IN
 219-284-9265

Locks for the Elderly
 Attn: Caren Pemberton
 Office of Crime Prevention
 1510 - First Avenue North
 St. Petersburg, Florida 33705
 813-893-7623

Project: Concern
 Attn: Jeffrey Symons
 City of St. Petersburg/Junior League of St. Petersburg, Incorporated
 1510 - 1st Avenue North
 St. Petersburg, Florida 33705
 813-893-7623

Security Planning for HUD-Assisted Housing
 Attn: Dr. Morton Leeds, Director Special Concerns Staff
 Special Concerns Staff-Office of Housing Management
 U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
 451 7th Street, S.W. - Room N. 9108
 Washington, D.C. 20410
 202-755-6548

Houston Model Cities Victimization Project
 AARP funded project on Victimization of Older Persons and
 Reporting Problems
 Attn: Dr. Marvin Ernst
 Director of Research
 Dallas Geriatric Research Institute
 2525 Centerville Road
 Dallas, Texas 75228

The Elderly as Victims of Street Crimes in Wilmington, Delaware
 Attn: Special Agent Mike Kirchenbauer
 Wilmington Crime Resistance Task Force
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 P.O. Box 1872
 Wilmington, Delaware 19899

Santa Cruz Research on Elderly as Victims of Crime
 Attn: Mr. Thomas Nohrdan
 Department of Administration Analyst
 Santa Cruz County Sheriff - Corrections
 P.O. Box 623
 Santa Cruz, California 95016

Neighborhood Security Aide Program, Milwaukee County
 Attn: Mr. William W. Chase, Director
 Neighborhood Security Aide Program
 Room 1, Courthouse, Ground Floor
 901 North 9th Street
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233
 414-278-5021

Prevention--Crimes Against the Elderly
 Attn: Mrs. June Sherwood, Director
 Office of the Attorney General
 Crime Prevention Unit
 3580 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 938
 Los Angeles, California 90010
 213-620-3286

"Crime Cautions for Seniors"
 Attn: Captain Hartley
 Minneapolis Police Department
 Community Relations Division
 Room 130, City Hall
 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415
 612-348-6870

Victimization of Elderly
 Attn: Rita Schwartz
 New York City Dept. of the Aging
 250 Broadway
 New York, NY 10007
 212-566-0154

Older Americans' Crime Prevention Research
 Attn: Marlene A. Young Rifai, Ph.D., J.D.
 Multnomah County Division of Public Safety
 10525 S.E. Cherry Blossom Drive, #101
 Portland, Oregon 97216
 503-255-1891

Sacramento Police Department
 Attn: Robert C. Benton, Lieutenant
 625 H Street
 Sacramento, California 95814
 916-449-5731

Crimes Against the Elderly
 Attn: Captain F. G. Bowers, Jr.
 Sarasota City Police Department
 P.O. Box 3528
 Sarasota, Florida 33578
 813-366-8000 x 291

Crime, Safety and the Senior Citizen
 Attn: Philip J. Gross
 International Association of Chiefs of Police
 Technical Research Services Divisions
 11 Firstfield Road
 Gaithersburg, MD 20760
 301-948-0922

Operation Lifeline
 Attn: Linda G. Walton & Robert E. Harris
 Huntington Police Department
 Crime Prevention Unit
 Huntington, WV 25717
 304-696-5575

Aid to Elderly Victims of Crime
 Attn: John Cyprus
 Mid-America Regional Council
 20 West 9th Street
 Kansas City, Missouri 64105
 816-474-4240

Pinellas C. Jr. Deputy League
 Attn: Sgt. Richard C. Mullen
 Pinellas County Sheriff's Department
 Crime Prevention Unit
 250 W. Ulmerton Road
 Largo, Florida 33540
 813-585-9911 x 291

Safety Committee of the JSPOA Senior Citizens Advisory Council
 Attn: Mrs. Alice Watson or Mrs. Ellen Camerieri
 Jamaica Service Program for Older Adults
 92-47 165th Street
 Jamaica, New York 11433
 212-657-6500

Interagency Task Force on Crime Against the Elderly
 Attn: Leon Harper, Deputy Director
 Los Angeles County Department of Senior Citizens Affairs
 601 South Kingsley Drive
 Los Angeles, California 90005
 213-385-4221

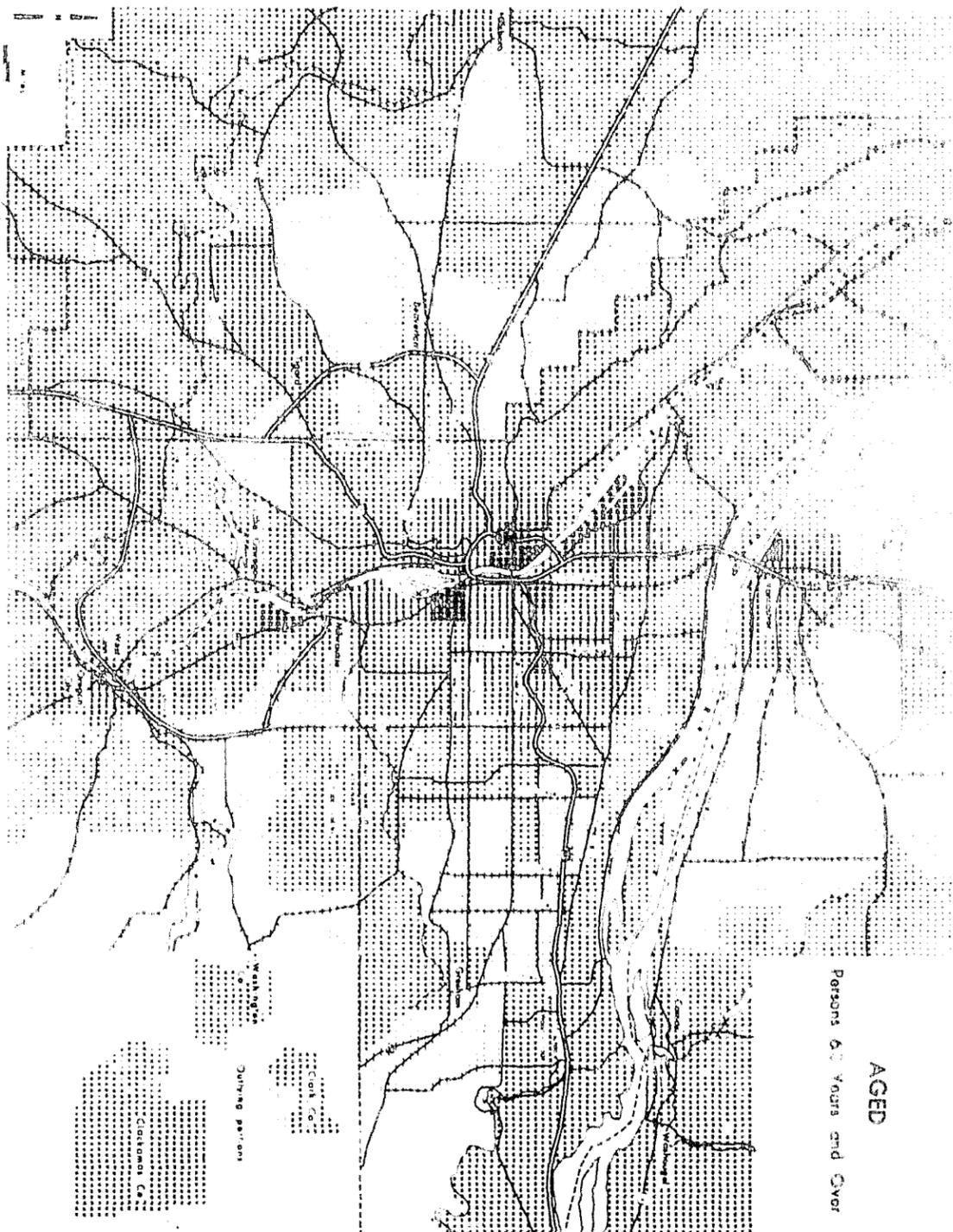
Crime Prevention for Senior Citizens
 Louisville Division of Police
 633 West Jefferson Street
 Louisville, Kentucky 40202
 502-581-2569 or 3443

Crime Prevention Program
 Attn: George Sunderland, Senior Coordinator
 NRTA/AARP
 1909 K Street N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20049

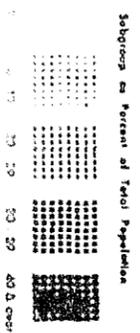
Citizen Involvement Program
 Attn: Ms. Catherin E. Pugh, Director
 Council on Criminal Justice
 26 S. Calvert Street, Room 101
 Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Evaluation of AARP/NRTA Program
 Attn: Dr. Sharon Y. Moriwaki
 Ethel Perry Andrus Gerontology
 University Park
 University of Southern California
 Los Angeles, California 90007

APPENDIX A



AGED
Persons 65 Years and Over



Cleveland, Ohio, 1970
Persons 65 Years and Over

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
	Yes	16 45% / 41%
	No	22 55% / 59%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
	Yes	5 / 19%
	No	11 45% / 22%
	No response	22 55% / 59%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
	Less than one year	2 / 7%
	1 - 5 Years	1 / 4%
	5 - 10 Years	4 9% / 11%
	More than 10 Years	31 91% / 78%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
	5 Another area of the city/county	/ 19%
	1 Another area of Oregon	/ 4%
	32 Out of State	100% / 78%
	No response	
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
	Safer Neighborhood	7 18% / 19%
	Schools	2 9% / 4%
	Convenience	5 9% / 15%
	Environment	6 27% / 11%
	Economic Factors	6 27% / 11%
	Family & Friends	6 / 22%
	Nothing Particular	2 / 7%
	Other	1 / 4%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
	No response	
	Yes	32 100% / 78%
	No	6 / 22%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
	No response	
	Yes	36 91% / 96%
	No	2 9% / 4%
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
	No response	2 9% / 4%
	Yes	7 18% / 15%
	No	29 73% / 78%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
	A. Youth	6 9% / 19%
	Over 21	1 / 4%
	Middle Age	1 / 4%
	Over 60	1 9% /
	B. Black	
	Chicano	
	White	4 9% / 11%
	C. Male	4 9% / 11%
	Female	1 9% /
	Both	2 9% / 4%
	D. 1 Person	3 9% / 7%
	More than 1	5 18% / 11%
	E. Low Income	2 9% / 4%
	Middle Income	1 9% /
	High Income	
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
	No response	3 9% / 7%
	Yes	6 45% / 4%
	No	29 45% / 89%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
	No response	26 45% / 78%
	Very safe	3 18% / 4%
	Somewhat Safe	6 27% / 11%
	Somewhat unsafe	1 9% /
	Very unsafe	2 / 7%
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
	No response	13 18% / 41%
	Yes	18 64% / 41%
	No	7 18% / 19%
21. How safe would you feel if you had to walk alone around here after dark?		
	No response	12 18% / 37%
	Very safe	2 18% /
	Somewhat Safe	7 36% / 11%
	Somewhat unsafe	8 18% / 22%
	Very unsafe	9 9% / 30%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
	No response	3 / 11%
	Yes	27 91% / 63%
	No	8 9% / 26%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	10	9% / 33%
Very safe	21	64% / 52%
Somewhat Safe	7	27% / 15%
Somewhat unsafe		
Very unsafe		
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	4	9% / 11%
Yes	7	18% / 19%
No	27	73% / 70%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	6	/ 22%
Yes	20	73% / 44%
No	12	27% / 33%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response	3	/ 11%
Very concerned	12	36% / 30%
Somewhat concerned	12	27% / 33%
Not worried	11	36% / 26%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response	3	/ 11%
Yes	22	91% / 44%
No	13	9% / 44%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	17	18% / 56%
Very concerned	6	9% / 19%
Somewhat concerned	5	27% / 7%
Not worried	10	45% / 19%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response	3	/ 11%
Yes	33	91% / 85%
No	2	9% / 4%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response	3	/ 11%
More	3	9% / 7%
About the same	11	9% / 37%
Less	17	64% / 37%
Don't Know	4	18% / 7%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	21	73% / 48%
Non-Victim	15	27% / 44%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	8	26% / 9%
No	10	33% / 9%
No response	20	41% / 82%
33. What have you done?		
1	Not carry wallet, money or purse	/ 4%
6	Avoid going out at night	9% / 19%
2	Have at home or carry a weapon	/ 7%
4	Added locks to doors & windows	/ 15%
3	Crime prevention marked property	9% / 7%
1	Attended block meetings	/ 4%
7	Keep lights on when gone	9% / 22%
2	Got a dog or installed alarm system	/ 7%
Other		
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	12	26% / 45%
No	5	11% / 18%
No response	21	63% / 36%
35. What have you done?		
4	Not carry wallet, money or purse	27% / 4%
5	Avoid going out at night	9% / 15%
3	Have at home or carry a weapon	18% / 4%
5	Added locks to doors & windows	20% / 11%
2	Crime prevention marked property	9% / 4%
8	Attended block meetings	
1	Keep lights on when gone	27% / 19%
1	Got a dog or installed alarm system	/ 4%
1	Other	9% /

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.

No response		
Strongly agree	6	27% / 11%
Generally agree	15	55% / 33%
Undecided	7	/ 26%
Generally disagree	8	9% / 26%
Strongly disagree	2	9% / 4%

B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.

No response	1	/ 4%
Strongly agree	15	45% / 37%
Generally agree	14	36% / 37%
Undecided		
Generally disagree	8	18% / 22%
Strongly disagree		

C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.

No response	1	/ 4%
Strongly agree	8	18% / 22%
Generally agree	8	27% / 19%
Undecided	9	9% / 30%
Generally disagree	9	36% / 19%
Strongly disagree	3	9% / 7%

D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.

No response	1	9% /
Strongly agree	30	64% / 85%
Generally agree	6	27% / 11%
Undecided		
Generally disagree	1	/ 4%
Strongly disagree		

E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial

No response	1	9% /
Strongly agree	8	18% / 22%
Generally agree	14	36% / 37%
Undecided	14	36% / 37%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree	1	/ 4%

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.

No response	2	18% /
Strongly agree	10	27% / 26%
Generally agree	19	45% / 52%
Undecided	5	9% / 15%
Generally disagree	2	/ 7%
Strongly disagree		

G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.

No response		
Strongly agree	15	55% / 33%
Generally agree	17	36% / 48%
Undecided	5	9% / 15%
Generally disagree	1	/ 4%
Strongly disagree		

H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.

No response	2	/ 7%
Strongly agree	9	18% / 26%
Generally agree	14	36% / 37%
Undecided	5	/ 19%
Generally disagree	8	45% / 11%
Strongly disagree		

I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.

No response		
Strongly agree	20	82% / 41%
Generally agree	16	18% / 52%
Undecided	1	/ 4%
Generally disagree	1	/ 4%
Strongly disagree		

J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.

No response	3	9% / 7%
Strongly agree	12	55% / 22%
Generally agree	12	27% / 33%
Undecided	6	/ 22%
Generally disagree	4	9% / 11%
Strongly disagree	1	/ 4%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response	4	18% / 7%
Strongly agree	2	9% / 4%
Generally agree	2	/ 7%
Undecided	3	9% / 7%
Generally disagree	20	36% / 59%
Strongly disagree	7	27% / 15%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response	2	9% / 4%
Strongly agree	1	/ 4%
Generally agree	6	9% / 19%
Undecided	3	9% / 7%
Generally disagree	14	45% / 33%
Strongly disagree	12	27% / 33%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	7	18% / 19%
No	31	82% / 81%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	31	82% / 81%
Yes	5	18% / 11%
No	2	/ 7%
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	5	/ 19%
Yes	26	73% / 67%
No	7	27% / 15%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	15	73% / 26%
Often	5	/ 19%
Sometimes	12	27% / 33%
Never	6	/ 22%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	14	36% / 37%
No	23	55% / 63%
No response	1	9% /

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response	1	9% /
Yes	18	55% / 44%
No	19	36% / 56%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	21	45% / 59%
Witness	3	9% / 7%
Jury	5	/ 19%
Party to Case	7	27% / 15%
Other	1	9% /
Multiple Roles	1	9% /
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response	1	9% /
Yes	34	91% / 89%
No	3	/ 11%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response	1	9% /
Yes	37	91% / 100%
No		
46. Why Not?		
No response	38	100% / 100%
Too expensive		
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary		
Other		
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	20	64% / 48%
False	8	27% / 19%
Don't Know	10	9% / 33%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	14	45% / 33%
False	10	18% / 30%
Don't Know	14	36% / 37%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	16	36% / 44%
False	11	36% / 26%
Don't Know	11	27% / 30%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	32	91% / 81%
False	5	9% / 15%
Don't Know	1	/ 4%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	16	27% / 48%
False	12	45% / 26%
Don't Know	10	27% / 26%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	18	45% / 48%
False	15	36% / 41%
Don't Know	5	18% / 11%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	38	100%/100%
False		
Don't Know		
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	20	55% / 52%
False	8	27% / 19%
Don't Know	10	18% / 30%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	35	100% / 89%
False	1	/ 4%
Don't Know	2	/ 7%
J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	24	73% / 59%
False	9	18% / 26%
Don't Know	5	9% / 15%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
Every day	7	45% / 7%
Once or more a week	15	55% / 70%
Every couple weeks	4	/ 15%
Once a month	1	/ 4%
Less than once a month		
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
Every day	2	9% / 4%
Once or more a week	10	45% / 19%
Every couple weeks	4	/ 15%
Once a month	11	36% / 26%
Less than once a month	8	9% / 26%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
Every day	1	/ 4%
Once or more a week	8	36% / 14%
Every couple weeks	5	18% / 11%
Once a month	6	9% / 19%
Less than once a month	13	27% / 37%
D. Go to the Bank?		
Every day	8	
Once or more a week	6	27% / 19%
Every couple weeks	19	18% / 15%
Once a month	4	36% / 56%
Less than once a month		9% / 11%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
No response		
Yes	24	45% / 70%
No	14	55% / 30%
50. How often do you go?		
Every day	1	/ 4%
Once or more a week	10	45% / 19%
Every couple of weeks	4	/ 15%
Once a month	3	/ 11%
Less than once a month	3	/ 11%
No response	17	55% / 41%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
No response	1	9% /
Yes	8	9% / 26%
No	29	82% / 74%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?		
Family member	17	18% / 56%
Neighbor	22	55% / 59%
Friend	18	45% / 48%
Police	35	91% / 93%
Other	3	18% / 4%
53. How do you usually get around?		
Walk		
Bus	6	27% / 11%
Car	14	45% / 33%
Driven	4	9% / 11%
Taxi	1	/ 4%
Never go Anywhere	2	/ 7%
Multiple Ways	11	18% / 33%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?		
No response	7	/ 26%
Yes	8	9% / 26%
No	29	91% / 70%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?		
0-100		
100-200	5	18% / 11%
200-300	6	/ 22%
300-400	5	9% / 15%
400-500		
500-600	5	/ 19%
600-700		
700-800	3	18% / 4%
800----		
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?		
Social Security	13	/ 48%
SSI payments	3	9% / 7%
Pension		
Trust or Annuity Fund		
Help from Relatives		
Other	1	/ 4%
Soc. Sec. & Pension	19	73% / 41%
57. Do you have a savings account?		
No response		
Yes	34	82% / 93%
No	4	18% / 7%
58. Do you have a checking account?		
No response		
Yes	32	82% / 85%
No	6	18% / 15%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...		
Low income	17	45% / 44%
Middle income	20	55% / 52%
High income		
No response	1	/ 4%
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"		
No response		
Yes	6	9% / 19%
No	30	82% / 78%

QUESTIONS: AREA #	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY %	MALE / FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?			
	Burglary 9	37%	12%
	Theft 11	16%	47%
	Robbery 4	16%	6%
	Vandalism 3	5%	12%
	Assault 3	16%	
	Fraud 1		6%
	Extortion 3	5%	12%
	Other 1	5%	
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?			
	Within last year 18	37%	65%
	Within last 3 years 3	16%	
	Within last 5 years 10	32%	24%
	Within last 10 years 1		6%
	More than 10 years ago 3	16%	
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?			
	No response 8	26%	18%
	Morning 1		6%
	Afternoon 6		35%
	Evening 9	37%	12%
	Night 12	37%	29%
4. Where did the incident take place?			
	No response		
	Home 26	63%	82%
	Street 5	21%	6%
	Parking lot 2	11%	
	Other 2	5%	6%
5. Do you know who did it?			
	No response 1		6%
	Yes 9	32%	18%
	No 26	68%	76%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?			
	A. Youth 9	16%	35%
	Over 21 4	16%	6%
	Middle Age 1		6%
	Over 60		
	B. Black 3	11%	6%
	Chicano/Mexican		
	White 8	21%	24%
	C. Male 9	21%	29%
	Female 2	5%	6%
	Both 2	5%	6%

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
D. 1 person	4	11%	12%
more than 1 person	9	21%	29%
E. Low income	6	11%	24%
Middle income	1		6%
High income	1		6%
7. Did you report this incident to the police?			
No response	1	5%	
Yes	14	42%	35%
No	21	53%	65%
8. Did the police respond?			
No response	22	58%	65%
Yes	13	37%	35%
No	1	5%	
9. Did you file a complaint?			
No response	23	63%	65%
Yes	8	26%	18%
No	5	11%	18%
10. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?			
No response	22	58%	65%
Yes	1		6%
No	13	42%	29%
11. Were you satisfied with what the police did?			
No response	22	58%	65%
Yes	10	32%	24%
No	4	11%	12%
12. Do you know if the offender was apprehended?			
No response	24	68%	65%
Yes	2	5%	6%
No	10	26%	29%
13. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?			
No response	30	84%	82%
Yes	2	5%	6%
No	5	11%	18%
14. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?			
No response	23	63%	65%
Yes	9	26%	24%
No	4	11%	12%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
15. Why didn't you report the incident?			
Didn't want to get involved	6	16%	18%
Police couldn't do anything	8	11%	35%
Incident too trivial	1	5%	
Police would'nt come anyway			
Didn't want to get offender in trouble			
Other	1	5%	
16. Was there any personal injury to you?			
No response	28	79%	76%
Yes	4	16%	6%
No	4	5%	18%
17. How much were your medical bills?			
No response	31	79%	94%
\$0-50	2	5%	6%
\$50-100			
\$100-500	1	5%	
\$500-over	2	11%	
18. Do you still suffer from the injury?			
No response	32	84%	94%
Yes	2	11%	
No	2	5%	6%
19. How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?			
No response	8	26%	18%
\$0-10	6	5%	29%
\$10-50	9	32%	18%
\$50-100	6	11%	
\$100-500	1	5%	
\$500----	5	21%	6%
20. Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?			
No response			
Insurance			
Offender Paid			
Retrieved Property			
No Recovery			
Other			

QUESTIONS : AREA # 2	SUBJECTS RESPONDING:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
1. Do you live alone?		
	Yes	16 15% / 44%
	No	29 85% / 56%
2. How many other people live here?		
	0	17 15% / 47%
	1	28 85% / 53%
	2	
	Over 3	
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?		
	Yes	36 85% / 78%
	No	9 15% / 22%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?		
	Every day	8 15% / 19%
	Once or more a week	19 38% / 44%
	Every couple weeks	6 8% / 16%
	Once a month	3 15% / 3%
	Less than once a month	4 15% / 6%
	No Response	5 8% / 13%
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?		
	Every day	16 23% / 41%
	Once or more a week	11 15% / 28%
	Every couple weeks	3 8% / 6%
	Once a month	1 / 3%
	Less than once a month	3 15% / 3%
	No Response	8 15% / 19%
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?		
	Every day	14 31% / 31%
	Once or more a week	14 15% / 38%
	Every couple weeks	9 31% / 16%
	Once a month	5 15% / 9%
	Less than once a month	3 8% / 6%
	No response	
7. What is your age?		
	60-64	8 31% / 13%
	65-69	8 23% / 16%
	70-74	11 23% / 25%
	75-79	4 / 13%
	80-84	10 15% / 25%
	85---	3 8% / 6%
	Over 60	1 / 3%
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?		
	Yes	34 69% / 78%
	No	11 31% / 22%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	32	69% / 72%
No	13	31% / 28%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	9	23% / 19%
No	23	46% / 53%
No response	13	31% / 28%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	1	/ 3%
1 - 5 Years	4	15% / 6%
5 - 10 Years	5	15% / 9%
More than 10 Years	34	62% / 81%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
7 Another area of the city/cbunty		31% / 9%
Another area of Oregon		/ 6%
2 Out of State		69% / 84%
36 No response		
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood	2	/ 6%
Schools	1	8% /
Convenience	22	38% / 53%
Environment	9	15% / 22%
Economic Factors	23	54% / 50%
Family & Friends	3	/ 9%
Nothing Particular	4	23% / 3%
Other	8	15% / 19%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response		
Yes	34	77% / 75%
No	11	23% / 25%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response		
Yes	44	92% / 100%
No	1	8% /
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response		
Yes	9	15% / 22%
No	34	85% / 78%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	5	15% / 9%
Over 21	3	/ 9%
Middle Age	1	/ 3%
Over 60		
B. Black		
Chicano		
White	7	15% / 16%
C. Male	7	8% / 19%
Female		
Both	2	8% / 3%
D. 1 Person	1	/ 3%
More than 1	8	15% / 19%
E. Low Income	1	/ 3%
Middle Income	6	15% / 13%
High Income	1	/ 3%
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response		
Yes	9	31% / 16%
No	36	69% / 84%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	33	69% / 75%
Very safe	4	23% / 3%
Somewhat Safe	5	/ 16%
Somewhat unsafe	2	8% / 3%
Very unsafe	1	/ 3%
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	7	23% / 13%
Yes	34	54% / 84%
No	4	23% / 3%
21. How safe would you feel if you <u>had</u> to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response	10	38% / 16%
Very safe	2	8% / 3%
Somewhat Safe	21	31% / 53%
Somewhat unsafe	9	8% / 25%
Very unsafe	2	8% / 3%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response		
Yes	35	69% / 81%
No	10	31% / 19%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	5	15% / 9%
Very safe	30	62% / 69%
Somewhat Safe	9	23% / 19%
Somewhat unsafe		
Very unsafe	1	/ 3%
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response		
Yes	7	/ 22%
No	38	100% / 78%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response		
Yes	24	46% / 56%
No	21	54% / 44%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response		
Very concerned	8	15% / 19%
Somewhat concerned	20	46% / 44%
Not worried	17	38% / 38%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response		
Yes	26	85% / 47%
No	19	15% / 53%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	19	15% / 53%
Very concerned	3	23% /
Somewhat concerned	6	8% / 16%
Not worried	17	54% / 31%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response		
Yes	41	100% / 88%
No	4	/ 13%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response		
More	2	/ 6%
About the same	12	38% / 22%
Less	29	54% / 69%
Don't Know	2	8% / 3%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	25	54% / 56%
Non-Victim	20	46% / 44%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	16	31% / 38%
No	6	15% / 13%
No response	22	46% / 50%
33. What have you done?		
2		Not carry wallet, money or purse / 6%
12		Avoid going out at night 23% / 28%
15		Have at home or carry a weapon
4		Added locks to doors & windows 38% / 31%
4		Crime prevention marked property 23% / 3%
2		Attended block meetings 8% / 3%
7		Keep lights on when gone 23% / 13%
3		Got a dog or installed alarm system 8% / 6%
4		Other 8% / 9%
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	21	46% / 47%
No	4	8% / 9%
No response	20	46% / 44%
35. What have you done?		
9		Not carry wallet, money or purse / 28%
17		Avoid going out at night 23% / 44%
1		Have at home or carry a weapon 8% /
19		Added locks to doors & windows 46% / 41%
6		Crime prevention marked property / 19%
3		Attended block meetings / 9%
13		Keep lights on when gone 23% / 31%
7		Got a dog or installed alarm system
7		Other 15% / 16%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.		
A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.		
No response		
Strongly agree	2	8% / 3%
Generally agree	12	8% / 34%
Undecided	16	38% / 34%
Generally disagree	13	31% / 28%
Strongly disagree	2	15% /
B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.		
No response		
Strongly agree	26	46% / 63%
Generally agree	11	38% / 16%
Undecided	5	15% / 9%
Generally disagree	4	/ 13%
Strongly disagree		
C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.		
No response		
Strongly agree	15	54% / 25%
Generally agree	12	23% / 28%
Undecided	12	8% / 34%
Generally disagree	6	15% / 13%
Strongly disagree		
D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.		
No response	9	69% /
Strongly agree	25	15% / 72%
Generally agree	8	15% / 19%
Undecided	2	/ 6%
Generally disagree	1	/ 3%
Strongly disagree		
E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial		
No response	1	8% /
Strongly agree	18	54% / 34%
Generally agree	17	38% / 38%
Undecided	8	/ 25%
Generally disagree	1	/ 3%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.		
No response		
Strongly agree	22	31% / 56%
Generally agree	9	46% / 9%
Undecided	10	15% / 25%
Generally disagree	4	8% / 9%
Strongly disagree		
G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.		
No response		
Strongly agree	18	15% / 50%
Generally agree	17	62% / 28%
Undecided	7	15% / 16%
Generally disagree	3	8% / 6%
Strongly disagree		
H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.		
No response	3	/ 9%
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	4	8% / 9%
Undecided	15	38% / 31%
Generally disagree	22	46% / 50%
Strongly disagree	1	8% /
I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.		
No response		
Strongly agree	23	38% / 56%
Generally agree	18	38% / 41%
Undecided	3	15% / 3%
Generally disagree	1	8% /
Strongly disagree		
J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.		
No response		
Strongly agree	17	23% / 44%
Generally agree	9	31% / 16%
Undecided	15	38% / 31%
Generally disagree	3	/ 9%
Strongly disagree	1	8% /

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response	1	/ 3%
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	6	23% / 9%
Undecided	9	15% / 22%
Generally disagree	25	54% / 56%
Strongly disagree	4	8% / 9%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response		
Strongly agree	1	/ 3%
Generally agree	4	8% / 9%
Undecided	11	38% / 19%
Generally disagree	19	38% / 44%
Strongly disagree	10	15% / 25%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	22	54% / 47%
No	23	46% / 53%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	23	46% / 53%
Yes	16	31% / 38%
No	6	23% / 9%
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	39	77% / 91%
No	5	23% / 6%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	9	23% / 19%
Often	12	15% / 31%
Sometimes	20	54% / 41%
Never	4	8% / 9%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	16	62% / 25%
No	29	38% / 75%
No response		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	22	46% / 50%
No	23	54% / 50%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	24	54% / 53%
Witness	3	8% / 6%
Jury	13	23% / 31%
Party to Case	2	8% / 3%
Other	3	8% / 6%
Multiple Roles		
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	37	69% / 88%
No	8	31% / 13%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response	1	8% /
Yes	42	85% / 97%
No	2	8% / 3%
46. Why Not?		
No response	43	92% / 97%
Too expensive	1	8% /
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary	1	/ 3%
Other		
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	14	31% / 31%
False	13	31% / 28%
Don't Know	18	38% / 41%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	24	46% / 56%
False	7	23% / 13%
Don't Know	14	31% / 31%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	32	54% / 78%
False	5	15% / 9%
Don't Know	14	31% / 31%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	40	77% / 94%
False	3	15% / 3%
Don't Know	2	8% / 3%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	26	38% / 66%
False	11	31% / 22%
Don't Know	8	31% / 13%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	26	54% / 59%
False	9	31% / 16%
Don't Know	9	15% / 22%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	43	92% / 97%
False		
Don't Know	2	8% / 3%
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	38	77% / 88%
False	2	8% / 3%
Don't Know	5	15% / 9%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	45	100% / 100%
False		
Don't Know		
J. A <u>witness</u> in a trial must answer <u>all</u> questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	11	31% / 22%
False	30	62% / 69%
Don't Know	2	8% / 3%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
Every day	3	15% / 3%
Once or more a week	34	62% / 81%
Every couple weeks	6	15% / 13%
Once a month		
Less than once a month	2	8% / 3%
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
Every day	2	15% /
Once or more a week	16	23% / 41%
Every couple weeks	12	31% / 25%
Once a month	9	8% / 25%
Less than once a month	6	23% / 9%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
Every day		
Once or more a week	4	8% / 9%
Every couple weeks	8	31% / 13%
Once a month	6	8% / 16%
Less than once a month	27	54% / 63%
D. Go to the Bank?		
Every day		
Once or more a week	3	15% / 3%
Every couple weeks	12	31% / 25%
Once a month	16	38% / 44%
Less than once a month	11	15% / 28%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
No response	1	8% /
Yes	36	69% / 84%
No	8	23% / 16%
50. How often do you go?		
Every day		
Once or more a week	19	38% / 44%
Every couple of weeks	7	15% / 16%
Once a month	3	/ 9%
Less than once a month	8	15% / 19%
No response	8	31% / 13%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
No response		
Yes	11	23% / 25%
No	34	77% / 75%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?		
	Family member	23 46% / 53%
	Neighbor	19 15% / 53%
	Friend	7 8% / 19%
	Police	36 85% / 78%
	Other	
53. How do you usually get around?		
	Walk	
	Bus	7 15% / 16%
	Car	16 54% / 28%
	Driven	3 / 9%
	Taxi	
	Never go Anywhere	1 8% /
	Multiple Ways	18 23% / 47%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?		
	No response	
	Yes	2 / 6%
	No	43 100% / 94%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?		
	0-100	2 15% /
	100-200	5 8% / 13%
	200-300	8 15% / 19%
	300-400	5 15% / 9%
	400-500	6 / 19%
	500-600	3 15% / 3%
	600-700	1 / 3%
	700-800	
	800----	1 / 3%
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?		
	Social Security	16 38% / 34%
	SSI payments	
	Pension	
	Trust or Annuity Fund	1 / 3%
	Help from Relatives	
	Other	4 8% / 9%
	Soc. Sec. & Pension	22 46% / 50%
57. Do you have a savings account?		
	No response	1 8% /
	Yes	41 77% / 97%
	No	3 15% / 3%
58. Do you have a checking account?		
	No response	1 8% /
	Yes	39 85% / 88%
	No	5 8% / 13%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...		
	Low income	16 54% / 28%
	Middle income	27 38% / 69%
	High income	1 / 3%
	No response	1 8% /
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"		
	No response	
	Yes	7 15% / 16%
	No	38 85% / 84%

QUESTIONS: AREA #	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?			
	Burglary 9	16%	17%
	Theft 18	26%	36%
	Robbery 3		8%
	Vandalism 17	37%	28%
	Assault 1	5%	
	Fraud 4	11%	6%
	Extortion 3	5%	6%
	Other		
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?			
	Within last year 12	32%	17%
	Within last 3 years 15	16%	34%
	Within last 5 years 13	16%	28%
	Within last 10 years 9	26%	11%
	More than 10 years ago/6	11%	11%
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?			
	No response 2	5%	3%
	Morning 1		3%
	Afternoon 14	26%	25%
	Evening 23	47%	39%
	Night 13	21%	25%
4. Where did the incident take place?			
	No response		
	Home 37	47%	78%
	Street 11	32%	14%
	Parking lot 3	5%	6%
	Other 4	16%	3%
5. Do you know who did it?			
	No response		
	Yes 7	11%	14%
	No 48	89%	86%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?			
	A. Youth 4	5%	8%
	Over 21 2	5%	3%
	Middle Age 4	5%	8%
	Over 60		
	B. Black		
	Chicano/Mexican		
	White 9	16%	17%
	C. Male 11	16%	22%
	Female		
	Both		

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
D. 1 person	6	5%	14%
more than 1 person	6	5%	14%
E. Low income			
Middle income	2	5%	3%
High income	2	5%	3%
7. Did you report this incident to the police?			
No response	1		3%
Yes	25	21%	58%
No	29	79%	39%
8. Did the police respond?			
No response	29	79%	39%
Yes	22	21%	50%
No	4		11%
9. Did you file a complaint?			
No response	29	79%	39%
Yes	16	11%	39%
No	10	11%	22%
10. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?			
No response	30	79%	42%
Yes	1	5%	
No	24	16%	58%
11. Were you satisfied with what the police did?			
No response	29	79%	39%
Yes	23	21%	53%
No	3		8%
12. Do you know if the offender was apprehended?			
No response	29	79%	39%
Yes	4		11%
No	22	21%	50%
13. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?			
No response	42	89%	69%
Yes	1		3%
No	12	11%	28%
14. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?			
No response	32	79%	47%
Yes	19	16%	44%
No	4	5%	8%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
15. Why didn't you report the incident?			
	2		8%
Didn't want to get involved			3%
Police couldn't do anything	12	21%	22%
Incident too trivial	9	21%	14%
Police would'nt come anyway	4	21%	
Didn't want to get offender in trouble			
Other	1		3%
16. Was there any personal injury to you?			
No response	49	95%	86%
Yes			
No	6	5%	14%
17. How much were your medical bills?			
No response	54	100%	97%
\$0-50			
\$50-100	1		3%
\$100-500			
\$500-over			
18. Do you still suffer from the injury?			
No response	54	100%	97%
Yes			
No	1		3%
19. How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?			
No response	11	11%	25%
\$0-10	14	32%	22%
\$10-50	14	26%	25%
\$50-100	6	21%	6%
\$100-500	5	5%	11%
\$500----	5	5%	11%
20. Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?			
No response			
Insurance			
Offender Paid			
Retrieved Property			
No Recovery			
Other			

QUESTIONS : AREA # 3	SUBJECTS RESPONDING:	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
1. Do you live alone?			
	Yes	17	18% / 44%
	No	28	82% / 56%
2. How many other people live here?			
	0	21	36% / 50%
	1	17	36% / 38%
	2	6	27% / 9%
	Over 3	1	/ 3%
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?			
	Yes	37	73% / 85%
	No	8	27% / 15%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?			
	Every day	10	9% / 26%
	Once or more a week	11	45% / 18%
	Every couple weeks	8	9% / 21%
	Once a month	8	9% / 21%
	Less than once a month	4	9% / 9%
	No Response	3	9% / 6%
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?			
	Every day	19	45% / 41%
	Once or more a week	13	27% / 29%
	Every couple weeks	3	9% / 6%
	Once a month	2	9% / 3%
	Less than once a month	5	/ 15%
	No Response	3	9% / 6%
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?			
	Every day	13	27% / 29%
	Once or more a week	20	55% / 41%
	Every couple weeks	2	/ 6%
	Once a month	2	/ 6%
	Less than once a month	7	9% / 18%
	No response	1	9% /
7. What is your age?			
	60-64	9	27% / 18%
	65-69	13	36% / 26%
	70-74	9	9% / 24%
	75-79	4	9% / 9%
	80-84	8	9% / 21%
	85---	1	9% /
	Over 60	1	/ 3%
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?			
	Yes	40	82% / 91%
	No	5	18% / 9%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	17	45% / 35%
No	28	55% / 65%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	10	27% / 21%
No	7	18% / 15%
No response	28	55% / 65%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	1	/ 3%
1 - 5 Years	4	27% / 3%
5 - 10 Years	4	18% / 6%
More than 10 Years	36	55% / 88%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
3 Another area of the city/county		9% / 6%
1 Another area of Oregon		9% /
Out of State		
41 No response		82% / 94%
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood		
Schools	4	/ 12%
Convenience	15	45% / 29%
Environment	4	/ 12%
Economic Factors	9	18% / 21%
Family & Friends	8	18% / 18%
Nothing Particular	1	/ 3%
Other	9	18% / 21%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response		
Yes	31	73% / 68%
No	14	27% / 32%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	42	91% / 94%
No	2	9% / 3%
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response		
Yes	8	18% / 18%
No	36	82% / 79%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	5	/ 15%
Over 21	4	18% / 6%
Middle Age		
Over 60		
B. Black		
Chicano		
White	9	27% / 18%
C. Male	6	9% / 15%
Female	1	9% /
Both	3	9% / 6%
D. 1 Person	3	18% / 3%
More than 1	7	9% / 16%
E. Low Income	7	9% / 18%
Middle Income	2	9% / 3%
High Income		
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response	2	18% /
Yes	3	/ 9%
No	40	82% / 91%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	34	55% / 82%
Very safe	1	/ 3%
Somewhat Safe	3	18% / 3%
Somewhat unsafe	6	27% / 9%
Very unsafe	1	/ 3%
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	2	9% / 3%
Yes	38	64% / 91%
No	5	27% / 6%
21. How safe would you feel if you <u>had</u> to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response	1	9% /
Very safe	2	/ 6%
Somewhat Safe	16	55% / 29%
Somewhat unsafe	16	27% / 38%
Very unsafe	10	9% / 26%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response		
Yes	37	100% / 76%
No	8	/ 24%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	6	/ 18%
Very safe	33	82% / 71%
Somewhat Safe	2	/ 6%
Somewhat unsafe	3	18% / 3%
Very unsafe	1	/ 3%
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response		
Yes	14	45% / 26%
No	31	55% / 74%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	3	9% / 6%
Yes	23	73% / 44%
No	19	18% / 50%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response	1	9% /
Very concerned	5	18% / 9%
Somewhat concerned	19	9% / 53%
Not worried	20	64% / 38%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response	1	9% /
Yes	26	73% / 53%
No	18	18% / 47%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	17	9% / 47%
Very concerned	5	18% / 3%
Somewhat concerned	7	/ 21%
Not worried	18	73% / 29%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response	3	/ 9%
Yes	38	82% / 85%
No	4	18% / 6%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response	1	9% /
More	1	9% /
About the same	12	18% / 29%
Less	22	55% / 47%
Don't Know	9	9% / 24%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	25	64% / 53%
Non-Victim	20	36% / 47%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	11	9% / 29%
No	9	27% / 18%
No response	25	64% / 53%
33. What have you done?		
2	Not carry wallet, money or purse	/ 6%
6	Avoid going out at night	9% / 15%
1	Have at home or carry a weapon	/ 3%
6	Added locks to doors & windows	9% / 15%
	Crime prevention marked property	
	Attended block meetings	
4	Keep lights on when gone	/ 12%
1	Got a dog or installed alarm system	/ 3%
2	Other	/ 6%
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	19	45% / 41%
No	5	27% / 6%
No response	21	27% / 53%
35. What have you done?		
2	Not carry wallet, money or purse	/ 6%
4	Avoid going out at night	/ 12%
	Have at home or carry a weapon	
6	Added locks to doors & windows	9% / 15%
5	Crime prevention marked property	27% / 6%
	Attended block meetings	
2	Keep lights on when gone	/ 6%
3	Got a dog or installed alarm system	9% / 6%
8	Other	27% / 15%

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.

No response		
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	18	36% / 41%
Undecided	17	9% / 47%
Generally disagree	9	45% / 12%
Strongly disagree	1	9% /

B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.

No response		
Strongly agree	9	18% / 21%
Generally agree	20	45% / 44%
Undecided	12	18% / 29%
Generally disagree	3	9% / 6%
Strongly disagree	1	9% /

C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.

No response		
Strongly agree	4	9% / 9%
Generally agree	15	55% / 26%
Undecided	12	18% / 29%
Generally disagree	7	9% / 18%
Strongly disagree		

D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.

No response		
Strongly agree	17	55% / 32%
Generally agree	15	18% / 38%
Undecided	8	27% / 15%
Generally disagree	5	/ 15%
Strongly disagree		

E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial

No response		
Strongly agree	3	27% /
Generally agree	15	27% / 35%
Undecided	22	27% / 56%
Generally disagree	5	18% / 9%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.

No response		
Strongly agree	4	18% / 6%
Generally agree	18	55% / 35%
Undecided	17	27% / 41%
Generally disagree	5	/ 15%
Strongly disagree	1	/ 3%

G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.

No response		
Strongly agree	13	36% / 26%
Generally agree	20	45% / 44%
Undecided	10	9% / 26%
Generally disagree	2	9% / 3%
Strongly disagree		

H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.

No response		
Strongly agree	7	18% / 15%
Generally agree	20	55% / 41%
Undecided	7	9% / 18%
Generally disagree	11	18% / 26%
Strongly disagree		

I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.

No response		
Strongly agree	17	55% / 32%
Generally agree	21	36% / 50%
Undecided	7	9% / 18%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree		

J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.

No response		
Strongly agree	11	55% / 15%
Generally agree	12	9% / 32%
Undecided	8	9% / 21%
Generally disagree	14	27% / 32%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response		
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	4	27% / 3%
Undecided	14	27% / 32%
Generally disagree	26	45% / 62%
Strongly disagree	1	/ 3%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response		
Strongly agree	1	/ 3%
Generally agree	3	27% /
Undecided	10	9% / 26%
Generally disagree	29	64% / 65%
Strongly disagree	2	/ 6%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	22	55% / 47%
No	23	45% / 53%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	23	45% / 53%
Yes	17	36% / 38%
No	5	18% / 3%
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	6	9% / 15%
Yes	36	73% / 82%
No	4	18% / 3%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	21	55% / 44%
Often	14	27% / 32%
Sometimes	7	18% / 15%
Never	2	/ 6%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	18	64% / 32%
No	27	36% / 68%
No response		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	26	82% / 50%
No	19	18% / 50%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	19	18% / 50%
Witness	1	/ 3%
Jury	11	27% / 24%
Party to Case	8	27% / 15%
Other	3	9% / 6%
Multiple Roles	3	18% / 3%
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	38	82% / 85%
No	7	18% / 15%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	44	100% / 97%
No	1	/ 3%
46. Why Not?		
No response	45	100% / 100%
Too expensive		
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary		
Other		
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	16	27% / 38%
False	3	9% / 6%
Don't Know	26	64% / 56%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	18	55% / 35%
False	5	18% / 9%
Don't Know	22	27% / 56%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	17	27% / 41%
False	7	18% / 15%
Don't Know	20	55% / 41%

CONTINUED

2 OF 4

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	35	82% / 76%
False	3	9% / 6%
Don't Know	7	9% / 18%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	16	36% / 35%
False	9	27% / 18%
Don't Know	20	36% / 47%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	15	9% / 41%
False	18	73% / 29%
Don't Know	12	18% / 29%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	41	91% / 91%
False		
Don't Know	4	9% / 9%
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	22	73% / 41%
False	5	/ 15%
Don't Know	18	27% / 44%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	37	91% / 79%
False	2	9% / 3%
Don't Know	6	/ 18%
J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	25	64% / 53%
False	14	36% / 29%
Don't Know	6	/ 18%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
Every day	8	27% / 15%
Once or more a week	29	64% / 65%
Every couple weeks	3	/ 9%
Once a month	2	/ 6%
Less than once a month	3	9% / 6%
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
Every day	1	/ 3%
Once or more a week	5	18% / 9%
Every couple weeks	4	/ 12%
Once a month	13	36% / 26%
Less than once a month	22	45% / 50%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
Every day		
Once or more a week		
Every couple weeks	1	/ 3%
Once a month	14	36% / 29%
Less than once a month	29	55% / 68%
D. Go to the Bank?		
Every day	2	18% /
Once or more a week	5	18% / 9%
Every couple weeks	9	27% / 18%
Once a month	22	27% / 56%
Less than once a month	7	9% / 18%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
No response		
Yes	27	64% / 59%
No	18	36% / 41%
50. How often do you go?		
Every day	1	9% /
Once or more a week	12	18% / 29%
Every couple of weeks	1	/ 3%
Once a month	2	9% / 3%
Less than once a month	11	27% / 24%
No response	18	36% / 41%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
No response		
Yes	5	/ 15%
No	40	100% / 85%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?		
Family member	12	18% / 29%
Neighbor	11	9% / 29%
Friend	5	18% / 9%
Police	35	82% / 76%
Other	6	27% / 9%
53. How do you usually get around?		
Walk		
Bus	2	/ 6%
Car	10	36% / 18%
Driven	6	/ 18%
Taxi		
Never go Anywhere	1	/ 3%
Multiple Ways	26	64% / 56%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?		
No response		
Yes	14	36% / 29%
No	31	64% / 71%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?		
0-100		
100-200	6	/ 18%
200-300	6	18% / 12%
300-400	8	9% / 21%
400-500	2	9% / 3%
500-600	4	9% / 9%
600-700	2	9% / 3%
700-800	2	9% / 3%
800----+	3	9% / 6%
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?		
Social Security	10	/ 29%
SSI payments		
Pension	1	/ 3%
Trust or Annuity Fund		
Help from Relatives		
Other	1	9% /
Soc. Sec. & Pension	31	82% / 65%
57. Do you have a savings account?		
No response	3	9% / 6%
Yes	39	91% / 85%
No	3	/ 9%
58. Do you have a checking account?		
No response	3	9% / 6%
Yes	35	73% / 79%
No	7	18% / 15%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...		
Low income	18	73% / 29%
Middle income	22	18% / 59%
High income		
No response	2	/ 6%
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"		
No response		
Yes	4	18% / 6%
No	40	82% / 91%

QUESTIONS: AREA #	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?		
	Burglary 3	9% / 7%
	Theft 10	27% / 25%
	Robbery 2	/ 7%
	Vandalism 11	36% / 25%
	Assault 1	/ 4%
	Fraud 1	/ 4%
	Extortion 9	18% / 25%
	Other 2	9% / 4%
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?		
	22 Within last year	45% / 61%
	9 Within last 3 years	36% / 18%
	6 Within last 5 years	9% / 18%
	1 Within last 10 years	/ 4%
	1 More than 10 years ago	/ 4%
		9% /
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?		
	No response 4	18% / 7%
	Morning 3	9% / 7%
	Afternoon 14	45% / 32%
	Evening 7	9% / 21%
	Night 10	18% / 29%
4. Where did the incident take place?		
	No response	
	Home 31	82% / 79%
	Street 5	/ 18%
	Parking lot	
	Other 2	9% / 4%
5. Do you know who did it?		
	No response 1	9% /
	Yes 10	45% / 18%
	No 28	45% / 82%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?		
	A. Youth 5	9% / 14%
	Over 21 3	18% / 4%
	Middle Age 2	9% / 4%
	Over 60 1	/ 4%
	B. Black	
	Chicano/Mexican	
	White 10	27% / 25%
	C. Male 9	45% / 14%
	Female	
	Both 1	/ 4%

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
5	D. 1 person	18%	11%
7	more than 1 person	27%	14%
7	E. Low income	27%	14%
3	Middle income	9%	7%
	High income		
7.	Did you report this incident to the police?		
	No response		
	Yes	18	55% / 43%
	No	21	45% / 57%
8.	Did the police respond?		
	No response	25	64% / 64%
	Yes	14	36% / 36%
	No		
9.	Did you file a complaint?		
	No response	27	55% / 75%
	Yes	2	9% / 4%
	No	10	36% / 21%
10.	Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?		
	No response	24	64% / 61%
	Yes	3	/ 11%
	No	12	36% / 29%
11.	Were you satisfied with what the police did?		
	No response	24	64% / 61%
	Yes	14	27% / 39%
	No	1	9% /
12.	Do you know if the offender was apprehended?		
	No response	24	55% / 64%
	Yes	3	/ 11%
	No	12	45% / 25%
13.	Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?		
	No response	35	91% / 89%
	Yes	1	/ 4%
	No	3	9% / 7%
14.	Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?		
	No response	25	64% / 64%
	Yes	10	9% / 32%
	No	4	27% / 4%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
15.	Why didn't you report the incident?		
	Didn't want to get involved		
	Police couldn't do anything	9	18% / 25%
	Incident too trivial	4	9% / 11%
	Police would'nt come anyway		
	Didn't want to get offender in trouble		
	Other	4	18% / 7%
16.	Was there any personal injury to you?		
	No response	36	82% / 96%
	Yes		
	No	3	18% / 4%
17.	How much were your medical bills?		
	No response	39	100% / 100%
	\$0-50		
	\$50-100		
	\$100-500		
	\$500-over		
18.	Do you still suffer from the injury?		
	No response	38	100% / 96%
	Yes		
	No	1	/ 4%
19.	How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?		
	No response	13	18% / 39%
	\$0-10	5	27% / 7%
	\$10-50	11	9% / 36%
	\$50-100	5	18% / 11%
	\$100-500	4	18% / 7%
	\$500----	1	9% /
20.	Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?		
	No response		
	Insurance		
	Offender Paid		
	Retrieved Property		
	No Recovery		
	Other		

QUESTIONS : AREA # 4		SUBJECTS RESPONDING:		FREQUENCY BY %	
				MALE	FEMALE
1. Do you live alone?					
	Yes	16		17%	42%
	No	29		83%	58%
2. How many other people live here?					
	0	17		17%	45%
	1	24		75%	45%
	2	2		8%	3%
	Over 3	2			6%
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?					
	Yes	32		58%	76%
	No	12		42%	21%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?					
	Every day	6			18%
	Once or more a week	20		58%	39%
	Every couple weeks	4			12%
	Once a month	6		8%	15%
	Less than once a month	8		25%	15%
	No Response	1		8%	
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?					
	Every day	19		50%	39%
	Once or more a week	14		17%	36%
	Every couple weeks	5		17%	9%
	Once a month	3		8%	6%
	Less than once a month	3			9%
	No Response	1		8%	
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?					
	Every day	23		75%	42%
	Once or more a week	10			30%
	Every couple weeks	3			9%
	Once a month	2			6%
	Less than once a month	7		25%	12%
	No response				
7. What is your age?					
	60-64	6		17%	12%
	65-69	16		50%	30%
	70-74	6		8%	15%
	75-79	7			21%
	80-84	6		25%	9%
	85---	1			3%
	Over 60	3			9%
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?					
	Yes	44		100%	97%
	No	1			3%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	21	33% / 52%
No	24	67% / 48%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	3	8% / 6%
No	18	25% / 45%
No response	24	67% / 48%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	5	17% / 9%
1 - 5 Years	5	17% / 9%
5 - 10 Years	6	17% / 12%
More than 10 Years	29	50% / 70%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
7 Another area of the city/county		17% / 15%
3 Another area of Oregon		8% / 6%
Out of State		
35 No response		75% / 79%
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood	1	8% /
Schools		
Convenience	6	17% / 12%
Environment		
Economic Factors	5	25% / 6%
Family & Friends	4	8% / 9%
Nothing Particular		
Other	4	8% / 9%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response		
Yes	35	92% / 73%
No	10	8% / 27%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response		
Yes	42	83% / 97%
No	3	17% / 3%
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	9	17% / 21%
No	35	83% / 76%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	8	17% / 18%
Over 21	2	/ 6%
Middle Age		
Over 60		
B. Black	4	8% / 9%
Chicano		
White	4	8% / 9%
C. Male	7	8% / 18%
Female	1	/ 3%
Both	4	17% / 6%
D. 1 Person	2	8% / 3%
More than 1	9	8% / 24%
E. Low Income	7	17% / 15%
Middle Income	3	/ 9%
High Income		
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response		
Yes	6	42% / 3%
No	39	58% / 97%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	17	17% / 45%
Very safe	5	33% / 3%
Somewhat Safe	5	8% / 12%
Somewhat unsafe	7	25% / 12%
Very unsafe	11	17% / 27%
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	31	83% / 64%
No	13	17% / 33%
21. How safe would you feel if you <u>had</u> to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response		
Very safe	5	33% / 3%
Somewhat Safe	8	25% / 15%
Somewhat unsafe	8	25% / 15%
Very unsafe	24	17% / 67%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response		
Yes	41	92% / 91%
No	4	8% / 9%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	3	8% / 6%
Very safe	25	75% / 48%
Somewhat Safe	10	17% / 24%
Somewhat unsafe	5	/ 15%
Very unsafe	2	/ 6%
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response		
Yes	13	8% / 36%
No	32	92% / 64%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	30	58% / 70%
No	14	42% / 27%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response		
Very concerned	19	42% / 42%
Somewhat concerned	14	42% / 27%
Not worried	12	17% / 30%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response		
Yes	32	83% / 67%
No	13	17% / 33%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	12	17% / 30%
Very concerned	4	/ 12%
Somewhat concerned	14	42% / 27%
Not worried	15	42% / 30%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response		
Yes	42	83% / 97%
No	3	17% / 3%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response		
More	1	/ 3%
About the same	11	25% / 24%
Less	25	67% / 52%
Don't Know	8	8% / 21%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	29	58% / 67%
Non-Victim	16	42% / 33%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	8	42% / 9%
No	9	8% / 24%
No response	28	50% / 67%
33. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse		
Avoid going out at night	7	25% / 12%
Have at home or carry a weapon	1	8% /
Added locks to dooors & windows	7	33% / 9%
Crime prevention marked property		
Attended block meetings		
Keep lights on when gone	3	/ 9%
Got a dog or installed alarm system		
Other	2	17% /
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	20	33% / 48%
No	6	25% / 9%
No response	19	42% / 42%
35. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse	1	/ 3%
Avoid going out at night	9	8% / 24%
Have at home or carry a weapon	1	/ 3%
Added locks to dooors & windows	18	17% / 48%
Crime prevention marked property	5	/ 15%
Attended block meetings		
Keep lights on when gone	5	17% / 9%
Got a dog or installed alarm system	1	8% /
Other	7	17% / 15%

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.

No response		
Strongly agree	5	8% / 12%
Generally agree	19	58% / 36%
Undecided	12	25% / 27%
Generally disagree	7	8% / 18%
Strongly disagree	2	/ 6%

B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.

No response		
Strongly agree	14	17% / 36%
Generally agree	22	58% / 45%
Undecided	4	8% / 9%
Generally disagree	5	17% / 9%
Strongly disagree	2	/ 6%

C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.

No response		
Strongly agree	7	17% / 15%
Generally agree	19	42% / 42%
Undecided	9	25% / 18%
Generally disagree	5	8% / 12%
Strongly disagree	5	8% / 12%

D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.

No response		
Strongly agree	23	42% / 55%
Generally agree	15	50% / 27%
Undecided	6	8% / 15%
Generally disagree	1	/ 3%
Strongly disagree		

E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial

No response		
Strongly agree	4	17% / 6%
Generally agree	24	58% / 52%
Undecided	14	17% / 36%
Generally disagree	3	8% / 6%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.

No response		
Strongly agree	4	8% / 9%
Generally agree	23	50% / 52%
Undecided	10	25% / 21%
Generally disagree	6	8% / 15%
Strongly disagree	2	8% / 3%

G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.

No response		
Strongly agree	11	17% / 27%
Generally agree	26	67% / 55%
Undecided	7	17% / 15%
Generally disagree	1	/ 3%
Strongly disagree		

H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.

No response		
Strongly agree	3	17% / 3%
Generally agree	9	25% / 18%
Undecided	11	8% / 30%
Generally disagree	18	50% / 36%
Strongly disagree	4	/ 12%

I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.

No response		
Strongly agree	10	25% / 21%
Generally agree	27	67% / 58%
Undecided	4	/ 12%
Generally disagree	3	8% / 6%
Strongly disagree	1	/ 3%

J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.

No response		
Strongly agree	6	8% / 15%
Generally agree	26	75% / 52%
Undecided	8	8% / 21%
Generally disagree	5	8% / 12%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response		
Strongly agree	1	3%
Generally agree	4	17% / 6%
Undecided	7	8% / 18%
Generally disagree	22	50% / 48%
Strongly disagree	11	25% / 24%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response		
Strongly agree	2	6%
Generally agree	6	25% / 9%
Undecided	8	24%
Generally disagree	19	42% / 42%
Strongly disagree	10	33% / 18%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	19	50% / 39%
No	26	50% / 61%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	26	50% / 61%
Yes	18	42% / 39%
No	1	8% /
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	3	9%
Yes	29	75% / 61%
No	13	25% / 30%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	17	75% / 24%
Often	7	21%
Sometimes	17	17% / 45%
Never	4	8% / 9%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	14	42% / 27%
No	31	58% / 73%
No response		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	26	67% / 55%
No	19	33% / 45%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	23	50% / 52%
Witness	5	8% / 12%
Jury	9	25% / 18%
Party to Case	5	8% / 12%
Other	2	6%
Multiple Roles	1	8% /
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	38	75% / 88%
No	7	25% / 12%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	42	92% / 94%
No	3	8% / 6%
46. Why Not?		
No response	43	100% / 94%
Too expensive		
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary	1	3%
Other	1	3%
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	19	58% / 36%
False	4	8% / 9%
Don't Know	22	33% / 55%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	16	50% / 30%
False	7	17% / 15%
Don't Know	22	33% / 55%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	14	33% / 30%
False	10	42% / 15%
Don't Know	21	25% / 55%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	34	83% / 73%
False	7	17% / 15%
Don't Know	4	/ 12%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	20	33% / 48%
False	8	33% / 12%
Don't Know	17	33% / 39%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	17	25% / 42%
False	19	50% / 39%
Don't Know	9	25% / 18%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	43	100% / 94%
False		
Don't Know	2	/ 6%
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	17	50% / 33%
False	10	42% / 15%
Don't Know	18	8% / 52%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	40	92% / 88%
False	2	/ 6%
Don't Know	3	8% / 6%
J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	22	33% / 55%
False	19	67% / 33%
Don't Know	4	/ 12%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
Every day	12	42% / 21%
Once or more a week	31	58% / 73%
Every couple weeks		
Once a month	1	/ 3%
Less than once a month	1	/ 3%
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
Every day	5	17% / 9%
Once or more a week	16	67% / 24%
Every couple weeks	7	/ 21%
Once a month	11	8% / 30%
Less than once a month	6	8% / 15%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
Every day	1	/ 3%
Once or more a week	8	33% / 12%
Every couple weeks	9	17% / 21%
Once a month	17	42% / 36%
Less than once a month	10	8% / 27%
D. Go to the Bank?		
Every day	1	/ 3%
Once or more a week	8	25% / 15%
Every couple weeks	10	42% / 15%
Once a month	23	33% / 58%
Less than once a month	3	/ 9%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
No response		
Yes	35	58% / 85%
No	10	42% / 15%
50. How often do you go?		
Every day		
Once or more a week	19	25% / 48%
Every couple of weeks	5	/ 15%
Once a month	5	17% / 9%
Less than once a month	6	17% / 12%
No response		
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	6	/ 18%
No	38	100% / 79%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?		
	Family member	13 17% / 33%
	Neighbor	11 8% / 30%
	Friend	5 / 15%
	Police	35 100% / 70%
	Other	5 8% / 12%
53. How do you usually get around?		
	Walk	2 17% /
	Bus	4 / 12%
	Car	13 42% / 24%
	Driven	1 / 3%
	Taxi	
	Never go Anywhere	
	Multiple Ways	25 42% / 61%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?		
	No response	
	Yes	2 / 6%
	No	43 100% / 94%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?		
	0-100	
	100-200	4 17% / 6%
	200-300	6 8% / 15%
	300-400	3 / 9%
	400-500	5 17% / 9%
	500-600	3 / 9%
	600-700	7 33% / 9%
	700-800	2 / 6%
	800----	7 17% / 15%
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?		
	Social Security	9 8% / 24%
	SSI payments	
	Pension	
	Trust or Annuity Fund	
	Help from Relatives	
	Other	3 17% / 3%
	Soc. Sec. & Pension	31 67% / 70%
57. Do you have a savings account?		
	No response	1 / 3%
	Yes	40 83% / 91%
	No	4 17% / 6%
58. Do you have a checking account?		
	No response	1 / 3%
	Yes	41 83% / 94%
	No	3 17% / 3%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...		
	Low income	12 50% / 18%
	Middle income	30 50% / 73%
	High income	1 / 3%
	No response	1 / 3%
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"		
	No response	
	Yes	3 8% / 6%
	No	42 92% / 94%

QUESTIONS: AREA #	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?		
	Burglary 13	/ 29%
	Theft 13	40% / 20%
	Robbery 6	10% / 11%
	Vandalism 10	20% / 18%
	Assault 1	/ 2%
	Fraud 1	10% /
	Extortion 9	20% / 16%
	Other	
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?		
	12 Within last year	20% / 22%
	19 Within last 3 years	30% / 36%
	14 Within last 5 years	40% / 22%
	7 Within last 10 years	10% / 13%
	3 More than 10 years ago	/ 7%
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?		
	No response 7	10% / 13%
	Morning 3	/ 7%
	Afternoon 19	40% / 33%
	Evening 16	30% / 29%
	Night 9	20% / 16%
4. Where did the incident take place?		
	No response	
	Home 38	40% / 76%
	Street 9	30% / 13%
	Parking lot 4	20% / 4%
	Other 4	10% / 7%
5. Do you know who did it?		
	No response 2	/ 4%
	Yes 17	20% / 33%
	No 36	80% / 62%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?		
	A. Youth 15	20% / 29%
	Over 21 5	10% / 9%
	Middle Age 1	/ 2%
	Over 60	
	B. Black 8	10% / 16%
	Chicano/Mexican	
	White 11	10% / 22%
	C. Male 17	20% / 33%
	Female 1	/ 2%
	Both	

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
14	D. 1 person	10%	29%
4	more than 1 person	10%	7%
	E. Low income		7%
	Middle income		7%
	High income		
7. Did you report this incident to the police?			
	No response		
	Yes	20%	71%
	No	80%	29%
8. Did the police respond?			
	No response	80%	31%
	Yes	20%	64%
	No		4%
9. Did you file a complaint?			
	No response	80%	36%
	Yes	20%	40%
	No		24%
10. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?			
	No response	80%	40%
	Yes		4%
	No	20%	56%
11. Were you satisfied with what the police did?			
	No response	80%	36%
	Yes	10%	44%
	No	10%	20%
12. Do you know if the offender was apprehended?			
	No response	90%	36%
	Yes		4%
	No	10%	60%
13. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?			
	No response	90%	49%
	Yes		4%
	No	10%	47%
14. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?			
	No response	80%	38%
	Yes		36%
	No	20%	27%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
15. Why didn't you report the incident?			
	Didn't want to get involved		
	Police couldn't do anything		11%
	Incident too trivial	60%	13%
	Police wouldn't come anyway		
	Didn't want to get offender in trouble		
	Other	10%	2%
16. Was there any personal injury to you?			
	No response	49%	89%
	Yes	3%	4%
	No	3%	7%
17. How much were your medical bills?			
	No response	53%	98%
	\$0-50	2%	2%
	\$50-100		
	\$100-500		
	\$500-over		
18. Do you still suffer from the injury?			
	No response	52%	96%
	Yes		
	No	3%	4%
19. How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?			
	No response	10%	18%
	\$0-10	8%	16%
	\$10-50	10%	18%
	\$50-100	7%	13%
	\$100-500	13%	20%
	\$500----	7%	16%
20. Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?			
	No response		
	Insurance		
	Offender Paid		
	Retrieved Property		
	No Recovery		
	Other		

QUESTIONS : AREA # 5		SUBJECTS RESPONDING:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
1. Do you live alone?			
	Yes	14	25% / 48%
	No	23	75% / 52%
2. How many other people live here?			
	0	14	31% / 43%
	1	18	56% / 43%
	2	4	6% / 14%
	Over 3		
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?			
	Yes	32	94% / 81%
	No	5	6% / 19%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?			
	Every day	7	25% / 14%
	Once or more a week	17	56% / 38%
	Every couple weeks	6	6% / 24%
	Once a month	2	/ 10%
	Less than once a month	5	13% / 14%
	No Response		
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?			
	Every day	16	56% / 33%
	Once or more a week	16	25% / 57%
	Every couple weeks		
	Once a month	2	13% /
	Less than once a month	3	6% / 10%
	No Response		
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?			
	Every day	13	50% / 33%
	Once or more a week	8	13% / 29%
	Every couple weeks	2	6% / 5%
	Once a month	7	6% / 29%
	Less than once a month	5	25% / 5%
	No response		
7. What is your age?			
	60-64	8	25% / 19%
	65-69	8	19% / 24%
	70-74	8	19% / 24%
	75-79	7	31% / 10%
	80-84	4	6% / 14%
	85---	2	/ 10%
	Over 60		
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?			
	Yes	33	81% / 95%
	No	4	19% / 5%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	16	38% / 48%
No	21	63% / 52%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	8	25% / 19%
No	8	13% / 29%
No response	21	63% / 52%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	1	6% /
1 - 5 Years	1	6% /
5 - 10 Years	3	6% / 10%
More than 10 Years	32	81% / 90%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
3 Another area of the city/county		6% / 10%
1 Another area of Oregon		6% /
1 Out of State		6% /
33 No response		88% / 90%
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood	1	6% /
Schools		
Convenience	1	6% /
Environment	2	13% /
Economic Factors	2	6% / 5%
Family & Friends	1	6% /
Nothing Particular		
Other	1	/ 5%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response		
Yes	26	63% / 76%
No	11	27% / 24%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response	2	6% / 5%
Yes	31	69% / 95%
No	4	25% /
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response	1	6% /
Yes	9	38% / 14%
No	27	56% / 86%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	3	13% / 5%
Over 21	1	/ 5%
Middle Age		
Over 60		
B. Black	2	13% /
Chicano		
White	2	13% /
C. Male	2	13% /
Female		
Both	5	19% / 10%
D. 1 Person	1	6% /
More than 1	7	31% / 10%
E. Low Income	6	31% / 5%
Middle Income		
High Income		
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response		
Yes	4	19% / 5%
No	33	81% / 95%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	19	50% / 52%
Very safe	4	13% / 10%
Somewhat Safe	4	13% / 10%
Somewhat unsafe	2	6% / 5%
Very unsafe	8	19% / 24%
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	1	6% /
Yes	23	63% / 62%
No	13	31% / 38%
21. How safe would you feel if you <u>had</u> to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response	1	/ 5%
Very safe	3	13% / 5%
Somewhat Safe	2	6% / 5%
Somewhat unsafe	9	31% / 19%
Very unsafe	22	50% / 67%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response		
Yes	30	81% / 81%
No	7	19% / 19%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	5	13% / 14%
Very safe	19	50% / 52%
Somewhat Safe	9	25% / 24%
Somewhat unsafe	3	6% / 10%
Very unsafe	1	6%
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	1	6% /
Yes	8	38% / 10%
No	28	56% / 90%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	2	6% / 5%
Yes	18	44% / 52%
No	17	50% / 43%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response		
Very concerned	11	31% / 19%
Somewhat concerned	17	38% / 52%
Not worried	9	31% / 19%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response		
Yes	26	81% / 62%
No	11	19% / 38%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	11	19% / 38%
Very concerned	3	13% / 5%
Somewhat concerned	3	6% / 10%
Not worried	20	63% / 48%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response	4	13% / 10%
Yes	27	69% / 76%
No	6	19% / 14%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response		
More	6	31% / 5%
About the same	15	44% / 38%
Less	15	25% / 52%
Don't Know	1	/ 5%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	30	94% / 71%
Non-Victim	7	6% / 29%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	2	6% / 5%
No	4	/ 19%
No response	31	94% / 76%
33. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse		
Avoid going out at night		
Have at home or carry a weapon		
Added locks to doors & windows	2	6% / 5%
Crime prevention marked property		
Attended block meetings		
Keep lights on when gone		
Got a dog or installed alarm system		
Other	1	/ 5%
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	24	63% / 67%
No	6	25% / 10%
No response	7	13% / 24%
35. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse	7	25% / 14%
Avoid going out at night	10	31% / 24%
Have at home or carry a weapon	3	13% / 5%
Added locks to doors & windows	14	38% / 38%
Crime prevention marked property	9	25% / 24%
Attended block meetings	4	19% / 5%
Keep lights on when gone	9	25% / 24%
Got a dog or installed alarm system	4	19% / 5%
Other	5	13% / 14%

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.

No response			
Strongly agree	1		/ 5%
Generally agree	12	25%	/ 38%
Undecided	11	25%	/ 33%
Generally disagree	11	44%	/ 19%
Strongly disagree	2	6%	/ 5%

B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.

No response			
Strongly agree	12	44%	/ 24%
Generally agree	15	31%	/ 48%
Undecided	7	19%	/ 19%
Generally disagree	2	6%	/ 5%
Strongly disagree	1		/ 5%

C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.

No response			
Strongly agree	6	19%	/ 14%
Generally agree	13	44%	/ 29%
Undecided	8	13%	/ 29%
Generally disagree	9	25%	/ 24%
Strongly disagree	1		/ 5%

D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.

No response			
Strongly agree	22	56%	/ 62%
Generally agree	9	25%	/ 24%
Undecided	3	13%	/ 5%
Generally disagree	3	6%	/ 10%
Strongly disagree			

E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial

No response			
Strongly agree	3	13%	/ 5%
Generally agree	24	69%	/ 62%
Undecided	8	13%	/ 29%
Generally disagree	1		/ 5%
Strongly disagree	1	6%	/

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.

No response			
Strongly agree	8	44%	/ 5%
Generally agree	15	25%	/ 52%
Undecided	9	25%	/ 24%
Generally disagree	4	6%	/ 14%
Strongly disagree	1		/ 5%

G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.

No response	1		/ 5%
Strongly agree	4	13%	/ 10%
Generally agree	27	69%	/ 76%
Undecided	2	6%	/ 5%
Generally disagree	2	13%	/
Strongly disagree	1		/ 5%

H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.

No response			
Strongly agree	1	6%	/
Generally agree	9	31%	/ 19%
Undecided	9	19%	/ 29%
Generally disagree	18	44%	/ 52%
Strongly disagree			

I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.

No response			
Strongly agree	8	31%	/ 14%
Generally agree	19	50%	/ 52%
Undecided	7	13%	/ 24%
Generally disagree	3	6%	/ 10%
Strongly disagree			

J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.

No response	1	6%	/
Strongly agree	10	50%	/ 10%
Generally agree	18	44%	/ 52%
Undecided	6		/ 29%
Generally disagree			
Strongly disagree	2		/ 10%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response		
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	2	13% /
Undecided	5	13% / 14%
Generally disagree	25	69% / 67%
Strongly disagree	5	6% / 19%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response		
Strongly agree	1	6% /
Generally agree	4	6% / 14%
Undecided	7	25% / 14%
Generally disagree	20	50% / 57%
Strongly disagree	5	13% / 14%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	18	63% / 38%
No	19	38% / 62%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	19	38% / 62%
Yes	16	63% / 29%
No	2	/ 10%
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	2	6% / 5%
Yes	29	81% / 76%
No	6	13% / 19%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	16	56% / 33%
Often	6	25% / 10%
Sometimes	12	19% / 43%
Never	3	/ 14%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	15	38% / 43%
No	22	63% / 57%
No response		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	11	31% / 29%
No	26	69% / 71%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	27	69% / 76%
Witness	1	/ 5%
Jury	4	19% / 5%
Party to Case	3	6% / 10%
Other	1	/ 5%
Multiple Roles	1	6% /
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	28	69% / 81%
No	9	31% / 19%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	34	94% / 90%
No	3	6% / 10%
46. Why Not?		
No response	34	94% / 90%
Too expensive	1	/ 5%
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary	1	6% /
Other	1	/ 5%
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	15	56% / 29%
False	3	13% / 5%
Don't Know	19	31% / 67%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	12	31% / 33%
False	8	25% / 19%
Don't Know	17	44% / 48%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	10	19% / 33%
False	11	44% / 19%
Don't Know	16	38% / 48%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	14	81% / 5%
False	17	6% / 76%
Don't Know	6	13% / 19%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	23	63% / 62%
False	5	13% / 14%
Don't Know	9	25% / 24%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	17	44% / 48%
False	13	44% / 29%
Don't Know	7	13% / 24%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	34	88% / 95%
False		
Don't Know	3	13% / 5%
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	15	44% / 38%
False	7	25% / 14%
Don't Know	15	31% / 48%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	30	69% / 90%
False		
Don't Know	7	31% / 10%
J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	18	56% / 43%
False	14	31% / 43%
Don't Know	5	13% / 14%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
7	Every day	19% / 19%
25	Once or more a week	69% / 67%
2	Every couple weeks	6% / 5%
	Once a month	
3	Less than once a month	6% / 10%
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
1	Every day	6% /
16	Once or more a week	44% / 43%
6	Every couple weeks	13% / 19%
7	Once a month	19% / 19%
7	Less than once a month	19% / 19%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
	Every day	
2	Once or more a week	6% / 5%
3	Every couple weeks	13% / 5%
15	Once a month	44% / 38%
17	Less than once a month	38% / 52%
D. Go to the Bank?		
	Every day	
5	Once or more a week	25% / 5%
8	Every couple weeks	19% / 24%
18	Once a month	38% / 57%
6	Less than once a month	19% / 14%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
	No response	
	Yes	29
	No	8
		69% / 86%
		31% / 14%
50. How often do you go?		
	Every day	
	Once or more a week	14
	Every couple of weeks	7
	Once a month	3
	Less than once a month	5
	No response	8
		38% / 38%
		6% / 29%
		6% / 10%
		19% / 10%
		31% / 14%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
	No response	
	Yes	12
	No	25
		38% / 29%
		63% / 71%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?		
	Family member	12 13% / 48%
	Neighbor	11 13% / 43%
	Friend	1 / 5%
	Police	20 69% / 48%
	Other	2 13% /
53. How do you usually get around?		
	Walk	1 6% /
	Bus	1 6% /
	Car	12 38% / 29%
	Driven	5 / 24%
	Taxi	
	Never go Anywhere	
	Multiple Ways	18 50% / 48%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?		
	No response	3 6% / 10%
	Yes	4 13% / 10%
	No	30 81% / 81%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?		
	0-100	3 19% /
	100-200	2 6% / 5%
	200-300	7 13% / 24%
	300-400	5 19% / 10%
	400-500	3 13% / 5%
	500-600	2 13% /
	600-700	3 6% / 10%
	700-800	1 / 5%
	800----	3 13% / 5%
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?		
	Social Security	19 50% / 52%
	SSI payments	
	Pension	
	Trust or Annuity Fund	
	Help from Relatives	
	Other	1 / 5%
	Soc. Sec. & Pension	16 44% / 43%
57. Do you have a savings account?		
	No response	
	Yes	33 88% / 90%
	No	4 13% / 10%
58. Do you have a checking account?		
	No response	
	Yes	32 69% / 100%
	No	5 31% /

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...		
	Low income	17 56% / 38%
	Middle income	20 44% / 62%
	High income	
	No response	
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"		
	No response	
	Yes	3 19% /
	No	33 75% / 100%

QUESTIONS: AREA #		TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY %	
			MALE	FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?				
	Burglary	11	16%	17%
	Theft	13	22%	17%
	Robbery	7	11%	10%
	Vandalism	14	8%	37%
	Assault	5	11%	3%
	Fraud	3	8%	
	Extortion	13	22%	17%
	Other	1	3%	
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?				
	17	Within last year	30%	20%
	23	Within last 3 years	27%	43%
	16	Within last 5 years	27%	20%
	3	Within last 10 years	5%	3%
	7	More than 10 years ago	11%	10%
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?				
		No response		
		Morning	6	16%
		Afternoon	25	35%
		Evening	18	27%
		Night	11	14%
4. Where did the incident take place?				
		No response	3	8%
		Home	53	78%
		Street	8	8%
		Parking lot	1	
		Other	2	5%
5. Do you know who did it?				
		No response	4	5%
		Yes	27	46%
		No	36	49%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?				
	A.	Youth	26	35%
		Over 21	10	22%
		Middle Age	1	3%
		Over 60		
	B.	Black	18	32%
		Chicano/Mexican		20%
		White	11	19%
	C.	Male	28	46%
		Female	2	5%
		Both	1	3%

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
15	D. 1 person	24% / 20%
16	more than 1 person	27% / 20%
	E. Low income 17	35% / 13%
	Middle income 4	/ 13%
	High income 1	3% /
7. Did you report this incident to the police?		
	No response 1	3% /
	Yes 32	46% / 50%
	No 34	51% / 50%
8. Did the police respond?		
	No response 36	57% / 50%
	Yes 30	41% / 50%
	No 1	3% /
9. Did you file a complaint?		
	No response 38	62% / 50%
	Yes 15	24% / 20%
	No 14	14% / 30%
10. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?		
	No response 39	62% / 53%
	Yes	
	No 28	38% / 47%
11. Were you satisfied with what the police did?		
	No response 40	65% / 53%
	Yes 20	22% / 40%
	No 7	14% / 7%
12. Do you know if the offender was apprehended?		
	No response 36	57% / 50%
	Yes 5	8% / 7%
	No 26	35% / 43%
13. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?		
	No response 52	81% / 73%
	Yes 3	5% / 3%
	No 12	14% / 23%
14. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?		
	No response 37	59% / 50%
	Yes 16	11% / 40%
	No 14	30% / 10%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
15. Why didn't you report the incident?		
	Didn't want to get involved	
	7 Police couldn't do anything	14% / 7%
	18 Incident too trivial	22% / 33%
	2 Police would'nt come anyway	
	Didn't want to get offender in trouble	3% / 3%
	6 Other	14% / 3%
16. Was there any personal injury to you?		
	No response 59	84% / 93%
	Yes 6	16% /
	No 2	/ 7%
17. How much were your medical bills?		
	No response 60	81% / 100%
	\$0-50 2	5% /
	\$50-100 2	5% /
	\$100-500 1	3% /
	\$500-over 2	5% /
18. Do you still suffer from the injury?		
	No response 63	89% / 100%
	Yes 3	8% /
	No 1	3% /
19. How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?		
	No response 15	24% / 20%
	\$0-10 14	19% / 23%
	\$10-50 22	24% / 43%
	\$50-100 5	8% / 7%
	\$100-500 6	14% / 3%
	\$500---- 5	11% / 3%
20. Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?		
	No response	
	Insurance	
	Offender Paid	
	Retrieved Property	
	No Recovery	
	Other	

QUESTIONS : AREA # 6	SUBJECTS RESPONDING:	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
1. Do you live alone?			
	Yes	19	18% / 44%
	No	36	77% / 56%
2. How many other people live here?			
	0	20	18% / 47%
	1	29	64% / 44%
	2	5	18% / 3%
	Over 3	2	/ 6%
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?			
	Yes	39	73% / 68%
	No	17	27% / 32%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?			
	Every day	6	18% / 6%
	Once or more a week	17	32% / 29%
	Every couple weeks	9	14% / 18%
	Once a month	14	18% / 29%
	Less than once a month	8	18% / 12%
	No Response		
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?			
	Every day	15	37% / 24%
	Once or more a week	28	47% / 53%
	Every couple weeks	4	5% / 9%
	Once a month	2	/ 6%
	Less than once a month	5	18% / 3%
	No Response	2	/ 6%
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?			
	Every day	19	36% / 32%
	Once or more a week	10	23% / 15%
	Every couple weeks	10	18% / 18%
	Once a month	11	18% / 21%
	Less than once a month	5	/ 15%
	No response		
7. What is your age?			
	60-64	11	23% / 18%
	65-69	10	18% / 18%
	70-74	13	27% / 21%
	75-79	8	14% / 15%
	80-84	4	/ 12%
	85---	2	5% / 3%
	Over 60	8	14% / 15%
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?			
	Yes	45	91% / 74%
	No	11	9% / 26%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	27	45% / 50%
No	29	55% / 50%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	7	/ 21%
No	20	45% / 29%
No response	29	55% / 50%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	1	/ 3%
1 - 5 Years	3	5% / 6%
5 - 10 Years	3	14% /
More than 10 Years	49	82% / 91%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
7 Another area of the city/county		18% / 9%
Another area of Oregon		
Out of State		
49 No response		82% / 91%
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood		
Schools		
Convenience	1	5% /
Environment	1	/ 3%
Economic factors	2	5% / 3%
Family & Friends		
Nothing Particular	3	9% / 3%
Other	1	/ 3%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	41	91% / 62%
No	14	9% / 35%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response		
Yes	53	95% / 94%
No	3	5% / 6%
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	6	9% / 12%
No	49	91% / 85%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	6	9% / 12%
Over 21	2	/ 6%
Middle Age		
Over 60		
B. Black	2	/ 6%
Chicano		
White	4	9% / 6%
C. Male	3	9% / 3%
Female	1	/ 3%
Both	2	/ 6%
D. 1 Person		
More than 1	6	9% / 12%
E. Low Income	2	5% / 3%
Middle Income	3	/ 9%
High Income		
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response	2	/ 6%
Yes	5	23% /
No	49	77% / 94%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	48	77% / 91%
Very safe	3	9% / 3%
Somewhat Safe	3	9% / 3%
Somewhat unsafe	1	5% /
Very unsafe	1	/ 3%
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	10	14% / 21%
Yes	33	59% / 59%
No	13	27% / 21%
21. How safe would you feel if you had to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response	3	/ 9%
Very safe	12	41% / 9%
Somewhat Safe	11	23% / 18%
Somewhat unsafe	7	18% / 9%
Very unsafe	23	18% / 56%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response		
Yes	50	91% / 88%
No	6	9% / 12%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	3	5% / 6%
Very safe	36	77% / 56%
Somewhat Safe	14	9% / 35%
Somewhat unsafe	3	9% / 3%
Very unsafe		
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	2	9% /
Yes	15	14% / 35%
No	39	77% / 65%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	1	5% /
Yes	22	32% / 44%
No	33	64% / 56%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response		
Very concerned	15	23% / 29%
Somewhat concerned	27	59% / 41%
Not worried	14	18% / 29%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response		
Yes	34	86% / 44%
No	22	14% / 56%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	22	14% / 56%
Very concerned	2	9% /
Somewhat concerned	9	18% / 15%
Not worried	23	59% / 29%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response	2	5% / 3%
Yes	48	95% / 79%
No	2	/ 6%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response		
More	9	9% / 21%
About the same	14	23% / 26%
Less	22	59% / 26%
Don't Know	11	9% / 26%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	38	73% / 65%
Non-Victim	18	27% / 35%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	14	18% / 29%
No	3	9% / 3%
No response	39	73% / 68%
33. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse		
Avoid going out at night	3	/ 9%
Have at home or carry a weapon		
Added locks to doors & windows	3	5% / 6%
Crime prevention marked property	1	5% /
Attended block meetings		
Keep lights on when gone	2	5% / 3%
Got a dog or installed alarm system		
Other	2	5% / 3%
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	24	50% / 38%
No	13	23% / 24%
No response	19	27% / 38%
35. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse	8	14% / 15%
Avoid going out at night	7	5% / 18%
Have at home or carry a weapon	2	5% / 3%
Added locks to doors & windows	10	18% / 18%
Crime prevention marked property	10	23% / 15%
Attended block meetings	5	9% / 9%
Keep lights on when gone	8	9% / 18%
Got a dog or installed alarm system	2	/ 6%
Other	2	5% / 3%

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.

No response		
Strongly agree	6	5% / 15%
Generally agree	15	18% / 32%
Undecided	16	36% / 24%
Generally disagree	15	27% / 26%
Strongly disagree	4	14% / 3%

B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.

No response		
Strongly agree	15	23% / 29%
Generally agree	27	59% / 41%
Undecided	7	/ 21%
Generally disagree	6	18% / 6%
Strongly disagree	1	/ 3%

C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.

No response	1	/ 3%
Strongly agree	9	9% / 21%
Generally agree	23	50% / 35%
Undecided	13	23% / 24%
Generally disagree	10	18% / 18%
Strongly disagree		

D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.

No response	1	/ 3%
Strongly agree	23	32% / 47%
Generally agree	25	59% / 35%
Undecided	4	/ 12%
Generally disagree	3	9% / 3%
Strongly disagree		

E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial

No response		
Strongly agree	5	9% / 9%
Generally agree	28	55% / 47%
Undecided	20	32% / 38%
Generally disagree	3	5% / 6%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.

No response		
Strongly agree	7	9% / 15%
Generally agree	28	55% / 47%
Undecided	14	23% / 26%
Generally disagree	7	14% / 12%
Strongly disagree		

G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.

No response	1	/ 3%
Strongly agree	9	14% / 18%
Generally agree	32	77% / 44%
Undecided	11	/ 32%
Generally disagree	3	9% / 3%
Strongly disagree		

H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.

No response	2	/ 6%
Strongly agree	5	/ 15%
Generally agree	20	41% / 32%
Undecided	12	9% / 29%
Generally disagree	17	50% / 18%
Strongly disagree		

I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.

No response		
Strongly agree	18	23% / 38%
Generally agree	30	59% / 50%
Undecided	6	14% / 9%
Generally disagree	2	5% / 3%
Strongly disagree		

J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.

No response	3	/ 9%
Strongly agree	13	27% / 21%
Generally agree	28	59% / 44%
Undecided	5	5% / 12%
Generally disagree	5	9% / 9%
Strongly disagree	2	/ 6%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response	2	5% / 3%
Strongly agree	1	/ 3%
Generally agree	3	5% / 6%
Undecided	10	9% / 24%
Generally disagree	29	59% / 47%
Strongly disagree	11	23% / 18%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response	2	/ 6%
Strongly agree	1	/ 3%
Generally agree	7	9% / 15%
Undecided	7	5% / 18%
Generally disagree	25	64% / 32%
Strongly disagree	14	23% / 26%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	24	36% / 47%
No	32	64% / 53%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	32	64% / 53%
Yes	16	27% / 29%
No	8	9% / 18%
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	8	5% / 21%
Yes	35	86% / 47%
No	12	9% / 29%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	18	41% / 26%
Often	9	18% / 15%
Sometimes	23	41% / 41%
Never	4	/ 12%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	23	50% / 35%
No	33	50% / 65%
No response		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	20	45% / 29%
No	36	55% / 71%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	36	55% / 71%
Witness	3	9% / 3%
Jury	9	18% / 15%
Party to Case	4	9% / 6%
Other	2	/ 6%
Multiple Roles	2	9% /
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	40	68% / 74%
No	16	32% / 26%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	54	100% / 94%
No	2	/ 6%
46. Why Not?		
No response	54	100% / 94%
Too expensive	1	/ 3%
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary	1	/ 3%
Other		
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	24	59% / 32%
False	8	18% / 12%
Don't Know	23	23% / 53%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	17	32% / 29%
False	3	5% / 6%
Don't Know	35	64% / 62%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	22	55% / 29%
False	10	14% / 21%
Don't Know	23	32% / 47%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	44	95% / 68%
False	2	/ 6%
Don't Know	9	5% / 24%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	27	50% / 47%
False	14	36% / 18%
Don't Know	14	14% / 32%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	16	23% / 32%
False	28	68% / 38%
Don't Know	10	9% / 24%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	49	86% / 88%
False	2	9% /
Don't Know	4	5% / 9%
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	23	50% / 35%
False	13	27% / 21%
Don't Know	18	23% / 38%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	49	95% / 82%
False		
Don't Know	6	5% / 15%
J. A <u>witness</u> in a trial must answer <u>all</u> questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	24	45% / 41%
False	23	50% / 35%
Don't Know	7	/ 21%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
Every day	2	5% / 3%
Once or more a week	49	95% / 82%
Every couple weeks	2	/ 6%
Once a month	1	/ 3%
Less than once a month	2	/ 6%
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
Every day	10	
Once or more a week	11	18% / 18%
Every couple weeks	12	18% / 21%
Once a month	12	23% / 21%
Less than once a month	20	41% / 32%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
Every day	6	
Once or more a week	8	18% / 6%
Every couple weeks	10	18% / 12%
Once a month	10	14% / 21%
Less than once a month	28	50% / 50%
D. Go to the Bank?		
Every day	4	
Once or more a week	12	5% / 9%
Every couple weeks	27	36% / 12%
Once a month	11	45% / 50%
Less than once a month		14% / 24%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	35	55% / 68%
No	20	45% / 29%
50. How often do you go?		
Every day	3	/ 9%
Once or more a week	16	27% / 29%
Every couple of weeks	7	9% / 15%
Once a month	3	9% / 3%
Less than once a month	5	9% / 9%
No response	22	45% / 35%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
No response		
Yes	13	14% / 29%
No	42	82% / 71%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?			
	Family member	11	18% / 21%
	Neighbor	14	18% / 29%
	Friend	7	5% / 18%
	Police	45	82% / 79%
	Other	4	9% / 6%
53. How do you usually get around?			
	Walk	2	5% / 3%
	Bus	3	/ 9%
	Car	22	68% / 21%
	Driven	9	5% / 24%
	Taxi	1	/ 3%
	Never go Anywhere	1	/ 3%
	Multiple Ways	18	23% / 38%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?			
	No response	4	/ 12%
	Yes	1	5% /
	No	51	95% / 88%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?			
	0-100		
	100-200	2	/ 6%
	200-300	9	/ 26%
	300-400	8	14% / 15%
	400-500	10	32% / 9%
	500-600	2	5% / 3%
	600-700	1	5% /
	700-800	2	9% /
	800----	6	14% / 9%
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?			
	Social Security	14	14% / 32%
	SSI payments		
	Pension	2	/ 6%
	Trust or Annuity Fund		
	Help from Relatives		
	Other	4	9% / 6%
	Soc. Sec. & Pension	31	64% / 50%
57. Do you have a savings account?			
	No response		
	Yes	50	91% / 88%
	No	6	9% / 12%
58. Do you have a checking account?			
	No response		
	Yes	48	86% / 85%
	No	8	14% / 15%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...			
	Low income	23	41% / 41%
	Middle income	29	55% / 50%
	High income	1	/ 3%
	No response	2	5% / 3%
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"			
	No response		
	Yes	4	5% / 9%
	No	52	95% / 91%

QUESTIONS: AREA #		TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY %	
			MALE	FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?				
	Burglary	11	8%	13%
	Theft	31	38%	25%
	Robbery	9	15%	4%
	Vandalism	19	19%	19%
	Assault	4	4%	4%
	Fraud	3	2%	4%
	Extortion	20	13%	26%
	Other	3		6%
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?				
	24	Within last year	19%	28%
	27	Within last 3 years	31%	23%
	19	Within last 5 years	23%	15%
	11	Within last 10 years	4%	17%
	18	More than 10 years ago	23%	13%
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?				
		No response	16	6% / 25%
		Morning	4	2% / 6%
		Afternoon	23	21% / 25%
		Evening	23	31% / 15%
		Night	34	40% / 28%
4. Where did the incident take place?				
		No response	1	/ 2%
		Home	89	88% / 89%
		Street	2	4% /
		Parking lot	1	/ 2%
		Other	8	8% / 8%
5. Do you know who did it?				
		No response	2	2% / 2%
		Yes	20	15% / 25%
		No	79	83% / 74%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?				
	A.	Youth	14	8% / 19%
		Over 21	5	2% / 8%
		Middle Age		
		Over 60	1	/ 2%
	B.	Black	11	8% / 13%
		Chicano/Mexican		
		White	9	4% / 13%
	C.	Male	15	10% / 19%
		Female	3	2% / 4%
		Both		

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
5	D. 1 person		/ 9%
12	more than 1 person	13%	/ 11%
	E. Low income	1	2% /
	Middle income	4	8% /
	High income	1	/ 2%
7. Did you report this incident to the police?			
	No response	4	4% / 4%
	Yes	52	56% / 47%
	No	44	40% / 47%
8. Did the police respond?			
	No response	59	60% / 57%
	Yes	42	40% / 43%
	No		
9. Did you file a complaint?			
	No response	72	71% / 72%
	Yes	6	6% / 6%
	No	23	23% / 23%
10. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?			
	No response	57	52% / 60%
	Yes	1	/ 2%
	No	43	48% / 38%
11. Were you satisfied with what the police did?			
	No response	54	46% / 60%
	Yes	38	44% / 32%
	No	9	10% / 8%
12. Do you know if the offender was apprehended?			
	No response	61	56% / 64%
	Yes	4	4% / 4%
	No	36	40% / 32%
13. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?			
	No response	88	85% / 89%
	Yes		
	No	13	15% / 11%
14. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?			
	No response	64	54% / 72%
	Yes	23	25% / 21%
	No	14	21% / 8%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
15. Why didn't you report the incident?			
	1	Didn't want to get involved	/ 2%
	23	Police couldn't do anything	27% / 19%
	11	Incident too trivial	10% / 11%
		Police would'nt come anyway	
		Didn't want to get offender in trouble	
	6	Other	/ 11%
16. Was there any personal injury to you?			
	No response	97	96% / 96%
	Yes	3	4% / 2%
	No	1	/ 2%
17. How much were your medical bills?			
	No response	99	96% / 100%
	\$0-50	2	4% /
	\$50-100		
	\$100-500		
	\$500-over		
18. Do you still suffer from the injury?			
	No response	99	96% / 100%
	Yes		
	No	2	4% /
19. How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?			
	No response	33	23% / 42%
	\$0-10	9	6% / 11%
	\$10-50	22	25% / 19%
	\$50-100	7	8% / 6%
	\$100-500	17	23% / 11%
	\$500----	13	15% / 11%
20. Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?			
	No response		
	Insurance		
	Offender Paid		
	Retrieved Property		
	No Recovery		
	Other		

QUESTIONS : AREA # 7	SUBJECTS RESPONDING:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
1. Do you live alone?	Yes	33 62% / 76%
	No	13 38% / 24%
2. How many other people live here?	0	35 69% / 79%
	1	10 23% / 21%
	2	1 8% /
	Over 3	
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?	Yes	30 69% / 64%
	No	15 31% / 33%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?	Every day	13 38% / 24%
	Once or more a week	14 31% / 30%
	Every couple weeks	6 8% / 15%
	Once a month	1 / 3%
	Less than once a month	9 15% / 21%
	No Response	2 / 6%
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?	Every day	17 31% / 39%
	Once or more a week	14 31% / 30%
	Every couple weeks	4 8% / 9%
	Once a month	3 8% / 6%
	Less than once a month	6 15% / 12%
	No Response	2 8% / 3%
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?	Every day	22 54% / 45%
	Once or more a week	13 15% / 33%
	Every couple weeks	7 8% / 18%
	Once a month	1 8% /
	Less than once a month	3 15% / 3%
	No response	
7. What is your age?	60-64	7 15% / 15%
	65-69	9 31% / 15%
	70-74	12 23% / 27%
	75-79	4 8% / 9%
	80-84	9 23% / 18%
	85---	3 / 9%
	Over 60	2 / 6%
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?	Yes	39 77% / 88%
	No	7 23% / 12%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	20	46% / 42%
No	26	54% / 58%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	2	8% / 3%
No	24	46% / 55%
No response	20	46% / 42%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	5	23% / 6%
1 - 5 Years	12	23% / 27%
5 - 10 Years	3	/ 9%
More than 10 Years	26	54% / 58%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
11 Another area of the city/county		15% / 27%
1 Another area of Oregon		/ 3%
1 Out of State		8% /
33 No response		77% / 70%
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood	1	8% /
Schools	1	8% /
Convenience	15	31% / 33%
Environment	3	8% / 6%
Economic factors	6	23% / 9%
Family & Friends	3	8% / 6%
Nothing Particular		
Other	13	31% / 27%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	33	85% / 67%
No	12	15% / 30%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response		
Yes	43	85% / 97%
No	3	15% / 3%
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response	1	8% /
Yes	5	15% / 9%
No	40	77% / 91%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	1	8% /
Over 21	1	8% /
Middle Age		
Over 60		
B. Black	1	/ 3%
Chicano		
White	1	/ 3%
C. Male		
Female		
Both	2	/ 6%
D. 1 Person		
More than 1	2	/ 6%
E. Low Income	13	100% /
Middle Income	2	/ 6%
High Income		
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response		
Yes	12	54% / 15%
No	34	46% / 85%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	33	38% / 85%
Very safe	5	38% /
Somewhat Safe	4	8% / 9%
Somewhat unsafe	2	8% / 3%
Very unsafe	2	8% / 3%
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	1	8% /
Yes	38	69% / 88%
No	7	23% / 12%
21. How safe would you feel if you <u>had</u> to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response	1	8% /
Very safe	8	38% / 9%
Somewhat Safe	9	23% / 18%
Somewhat unsafe	20	23% / 52%
Very unsafe	8	8% / 21%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response	1	/ 3%
Yes	38	100% / 76%
No	7	/ 21%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	6	/ 18%
Very safe	28	69% / 58%
Somewhat Safe	7	15% / 15%
Somewhat unsafe	4	8% / 9%
Very unsafe	1	8% /
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response		
Yes	20	38% / 45%
No	26	62% / 55%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	2	/ 6%
Yes	30	54% / 70%
No	14	46% / 24%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response		
Very concerned	4	8% / 9%
Somewhat concerned	12	23% / 27%
Not worried	30	69% / 64%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response	1	8% /
Yes	22	54% / 45%
No	23	38% / 55%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	25	38% / 61%
Very concerned	4	/ 12%
Somewhat concerned	5	15% / 9%
Not worried	12	46% / 18%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response	2	/ 6%
Yes	42	100% / 88%
No	2	/ 6%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response		
More	6	/ 18%
About the same	20	38% / 45%
Less	13	62% / 15%
Don't Know	7	/ 21%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	25	45% / 58%
Non-Victim	21	54% / 42%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	11	/ 33%
No	12	45% / 18%
No response	23	55% / 48%
33. What have you done?		
1	Not carry wallet, money or purse	/ 3%
5	Avoid going out at night	/ 15%
2	Have at home or carry a weapon	/ 6%
3	Added locks to dooors & windows	/ 9%
1	Crime prevention marked property	/ 3%
1	Attended block meetings	/ 3%
4	Keep lights on when gone	/ 12%
1	Got a dog or installed alarm system	/ 3%
5	Other	8% / 12%
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	16	54% / 27%
No	5	/ 15%
No response	25	46% / 58%
35. What have you done?		
2	Not carry wallet, money or purse	/ 6%
4	Avoid going out at night	/ 12%
1	Have at home or carry a weapon	/ 3%
6	Added locks to dooors & windows	15% / 12%
2	Crime prevention marked property	8% / 3%
1	Attended block meetings	
1	Keep lights on when gone	/ 3%
1	Got a dog or installed alarm system	8% /
8	Other	31% / 12%

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.

No response		
Strongly agree	5	15% / 9%
Generally agree	20	46% / 42%
Undecided	12	23% / 27%
Generally disagree	8	15% / 18%
Strongly disagree	1	/ 3%

B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.

No response		
Strongly agree	14	38% / 27%
Generally agree	16	15% / 42%
Undecided	8	23% / 15%
Generally disagree	7	15% / 15%
Strongly disagree	1	8% /

C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.

No response		
Strongly agree	4	15% / 6%
Generally agree	14	31% / 30%
Undecided	15	38% / 30%
Generally disagree	12	15% / 30%
Strongly disagree	1	8% /

D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.

No response		
Strongly agree	24	69% / 45%
Generally agree	15	15% / 39%
Undecided	4	8% / 9%
Generally disagree	3	8% / 6%
Strongly disagree		

E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial

No response		
Strongly agree	6	15% / 12%
Generally agree	20	62% / 36%
Undecided	19	23% / 48%
Generally disagree	1	/ 3%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.

No response		
Strongly agree	8	8% / 21%
Generally agree	18	62% / 30%
Undecided	13	15% / 33%
Generally disagree	6	15% / 12%
Strongly disagree	1	/ 3%

G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.

No response		
Strongly agree	13	23% / 30%
Generally agree	29	69% / 61%
Undecided	3	8% / 6%
Generally disagree	1	/ 3%
Strongly disagree		

H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.

No response		
Strongly agree	6	15% / 12%
Generally agree	11	31% / 21%
Undecided	13	15% / 33%
Generally disagree	16	38% / 33%
Strongly disagree		

I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.

No response		
Strongly agree	14	31% / 30%
Generally agree	22	46% / 48%
Undecided	7	23% / 12%
Generally disagree	3	/ 9%
Strongly disagree		

J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.

No response		
Strongly agree	6	23% / 9%
Generally agree	16	38% / 33%
Undecided	7	23% / 12%
Generally disagree	3	/ 9%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response		
Strongly agree	1	3%
Generally agree	5	12%
Undecided	9	21%
Generally disagree	28	55%
Strongly disagree	3	9%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response		
Strongly agree	2	3%
Generally agree	6	12%
Undecided	3	3%
Generally disagree	33	76%
Strongly disagree	2	6%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	19	42%
No	27	58%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	27	58%
Yes	18	42%
No	1	8%
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	3	9%
Yes	38	76%
No	5	15%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	27	48%
Often	5	12%
Sometimes	10	27%
Never		
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	12	18%
No	34	82%
No response		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	25	64%
No	21	36%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	22	39%
Witness	4	8%
Jury	8	18%
Party to Case	5	15%
Other	6	18%
Multiple Roles	1	8%
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	35	79%
No	11	21%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response	1	8%
Yes	43	94%
No	2	6%
46. Why Not?		
No response	46	100%
Too expensive		
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary		
Other		
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	24	48%
False	6	18%
Don't Know	16	33%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	14	39%
False	7	9%
Don't Know	25	52%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	16	33%
False	10	21%
Don't Know	20	45%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	40	92% / 85%
False	3	/ 9%
Don't Know	3	8% / 6%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	21	54% / 42%
False	12	23% / 27%
Don't Know	13	23% / 30%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	23	38% / 55%
False	15	31% / 33%
Don't Know	8	31% / 12%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	44	92% / 97%
False	1	8% /
Don't Know	1	/ 3%
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	20	31% / 48%
False	9	31% / 15%
Don't Know	17	38% / 36%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	41	85% / 91%
False	1	8% /
Don't Know	4	8% / 9%
J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	23	54% / 48%
False	22	46% / 48%
Don't Know	1	/ 3%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
Every day	7	8% / 18%
Once or more a week	33	85% / 67%
Every couple weeks	2	/ 6%
Once a month		
Less than once a month	3	8% / 6%
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
Every day	1	/ 3%
Once or more a week	13	23% / 30%
Every couple weeks	4	/ 12%
Once a month	5	8% / 12%
Less than once a month	22	69% / 39%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
Every day	1	/ 3%
Once or more a week	6	8% / 15%
Every couple weeks	5	8% / 12%
Once a month	12	38% / 21%
Less than once a month	21	46% / 45%
D. Go to the Bank?		
Every day	6	
Once or more a week	12	8% / 15%
Every couple weeks	24	23% / 27%
Once a month		62% / 48%
Less than once a month	3	8% / 6%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
No response		
Yes	29	46% / 70%
No	17	54% / 30%
50. How often do you go?		
Every day	2	/ 6%
Once or more a week	15	31% / 33%
Every couple of weeks	3	/ 9%
Once a month	3	/ 9%
Less than once a month	7	15% / 15%
No response	16	54% / 27%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
No response		
Yes	4	8% / 9%
No	42	92% / 91%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?			
	Family member	11	15% / 27%
	Neighbor	14	38% / 27%
	Friend	6	8% / 15%
	Police	29	77% / 58%
	Other	12	23% / 27%
53. How do you usually get around?			
	Walk	2	8% / 3%
	Bus	1	8% /
	Car	6	8% / 15%
	Driven	3	/ 9%
	Taxi		
	Never go Anywhere		
	Multiple Ways	34	77% / 73%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?			
	No response		
	Yes	4	/ 12%
	No	42	100% / 88%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?			
	0-100	1	/ 3%
	100-200	8	15% / 18%
	200-300	7	23% / 12%
	300-400	3	8% / 6%
	400-500	6	15% / 12%
	500-600	1	8% /
	600-700	2	/ 6%
	700-800		
	800----	4	8% / 9%
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?			
	Social Security	7	23% / 12%
	SSI payments		
	Pension		
	Trust or Annuity Fund		
	Help from Relatives		
	Other	4	/ 12%
	Soc. Sec. & Pension	33	77% / 70%
57. Do you have a savings account?			
	No response	1	8% /
	Yes	37	54% / 91%
	No	8	38% / 9%
58. Do you have a checking account?			
	No response	1	8% /
	Yes	31	54% / 73%
	No	14	38% / 27%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...			
	Low income	20	62% / 36%
	Middle income	20	38% / 45%
	High income	3	/ 9%
	No response		
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"			
	No response		
	Yes	2	/ 6%
	No	44	100% / 94%

QUESTIONS: AREA #	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?			
	Burglary	7	9% / 18%
	Theft	9	18% / 21%
	Robbery	9	18% / 21%
	Vandalism	9	45% / 12%
	Assault	2	/ 6%
	Fraud	3	/ 9%
	Extortion	5	9% / 12%
	Other		
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?			
	20 Within last year		64% / 38%
	5 Within last 3 years		/ 15%
	8 Within last 5 years		/ 24%
	7 Within last 10 years		27% / 12%
	5 More than 10 years ago		9% / 12%
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?			
	No response	2	9% / 3%
	Morning	4	9% / 9%
	Afternoon	13	27% / 29%
	Evening	10	18% / 24%
	Night	13	36% / 26%
4. Where did the incident take place?			
	No response	1	/ 3%
	Home	27	55% / 62%
	Street	12	27% / 26%
	Parking lot	3	9% / 6%
	Other	1	9% /
5. Do you know who did it?			
	No response		
	Yes	20	36% / 47%
	No	25	64% / 53%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?			
	A. Youth	14	27% / 32%
	Over 21	5	/ 15%
	Middle Age	4	9% / 9%
	Over 60	1	/ 3%
	B. Black	6	27% / 9%
	Chicano/Mexican		
	White	15	9% / 41%
	C. Male	17	27% / 41%
	Female	4	/ 12%
	Both	1	9% /

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
10	D. 1 person	9%	26%
10	more than 1 person	27%	21%
	E. Low income	18%	21%
	Middle income	9%	12%
	High income		6%
7. Did you report this incident to the police?			
	No response		
	Yes	45%	44%
	No	55%	56%
8. Did the police respond?			
	No response	55%	56%
	Yes	45%	44%
	No		
9. Did you file a complaint?			
	No response	73%	65%
	Yes		12%
	No	27%	24%
10. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?			
	No response	55%	62%
	Yes		6%
	No	45%	32%
11. Were you satisfied with what the police did?			
	No response	55%	59%
	Yes	45%	38%
	No		3%
12. Do you know if the offender was apprehended?			
	No response	55%	59%
	Yes	9%	6%
	No	36%	35%
13. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?			
	No response	91%	76%
	Yes		6%
	No	9%	18%
14. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?			
	No response	55%	62%
	Yes	18%	18%
	No	27%	21%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
15. Why didn't you report the incident?			
	Didn't want to get involved		
	Police couldn't do anything	18%	9%
	Incident too trivial		12%
	Police would'nt come anyway		
	Didn't want to get offender in trouble		3%
	Other	18%	9%
16. Was there any personal injury to you?			
	No response	36	91% / 76%
	Yes	4	9% / 9%
	No	5	15%
17. How much were your medical bills?			
	No response	41	91% / 91%
	\$0-50	1	3%
	\$50-100		
	\$100-500	1	3%
	\$500-over	2	9% / 3%
18. Do you still suffer from the injury?			
	No response	41	91% / 91%
	Yes	1	3%
	No	3	9% / 6%
19. How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?			
	No response	13	18% / 32%
	\$0-10	7	27% / 12%
	\$10-50	9	18% / 21%
	\$50-100	4	9% / 9%
	\$100-500	7	9% / 18%
	\$500----	5	18% / 9%
20. Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?			
	No response		
	Insurance		
	Offender Paid		
	Retrieved Property		
	No Recovery		
	Other		

QUESTIONS : AREA # 8	SUBJECTS RESPONDING:	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
1. Do you live alone?			
	Yes	11	14% / 45%
	No	22	86% / 50%
2. How many other people live here?			
	0	7	/ 35%
	1	21	71% / 55%
	2	5	21% / 10%
	Over 3		
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?			
	Yes	25	86% / 65%
	No	9	14% / 35%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?			
	Every day	3	7% / 10%
	Once or more a week	16	71% / 30%
	Every couple weeks	2	7% / 5%
	Once a month	3	/ 15%
	Less than once a month	9	14% / 35%
	No Response	1	/ 5%
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?			
	Every day	11	50% / 20%
	Once or more a week	14	36% / 45%
	Every couple weeks	2	/ 10%
	Once a month	3	7% / 10%
	Less than once a month	4	7% / 15%
	No Response		
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?			
	Every day	7	14% / 25%
	Once or more a week	12	36% / 35%
	Every couple weeks	8	21% / 25%
	Once a month	5	21% / 10%
	Less than once a month	2	7% / 5%
	No response		
7. What is your age?			
	60-64	6	21% / 15%
	65-69	4	7% / 15%
	70-74	11	29% / 35%
	75-79	6	21% / 15%
	80-84	3	7% / 10%
	85---	1	/ 5%
	Over 60	3	14% / 5%
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?			
	Yes	30	79% / 95%
	No	2	14% /

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	8	36% / 15%
No	26	64% / 85%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	1	7% /
No	7	29% / 15%
No response	26	64% / 85%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	1	/ 5%
1 - 5 Years	2	/ 10%
5 - 10 Years	1	/ 5%
More than 10 Years	29	93% / 80%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
2 Another area of the city/county		/ 10%
1 Another area of Oregon		/ 5%
Out of State		
30 No response		93% / 85%
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood		
Schools		
Convenience		
Environment	1	/ 5%
Economic Factors	2	/ 10%
Family & Friends	1	7% /
Nothing Particular	1	/ 5%
Other		
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response		
Yes	23	71% / 65%
No	11	29% / 35%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response		
Yes	31	93% / 90%
No	2	7% / 5%
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response		
Yes	3	7% / 10%
No	31	93% / 90%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	3	7% / 10%
Over 21	1	/ 5%
Middle Age	1	7% /
Over 60		
B. Black		
Chicano		
White	3	7% / 10%
C. Male	2	7% / 5%
Female		
Both		
D. 1 Person	1	/ 5%
More than 1	1	/ 5%
E. Low Income	14	100% /
Middle Income	2	/ 10%
High Income		
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response		
Yes	7	21% / 20%
No	27	79% / 80%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	29	79% / 90%
Very safe	3	14% / 5%
Somewhat Safe	1	/ 5%
Somewhat unsafe	1	7% /
Very unsafe		
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	5	14% / 15%
Yes	19	50% / 60%
No	9	29% / 25%
21. How safe would you feel if you <u>had</u> to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response	2	14% /
Very safe	12	50% / 25%
Somewhat Safe	6	/ 30%
Somewhat unsafe	7	29% / 15%
Very unsafe	7	7% / 30%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response		
Yes	29	79% / 90%
No	5	21% / 10%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	6	29% / 10%
Very safe	23	64% / 70%
Somewhat Safe	4	7% / 15%
Somewhat unsafe	1	/ 5%
Very unsafe		
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	1	7% /
Yes	5	14% / 15%
No	28	79% / 85%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	2	7% / 5%
Yes	20	50% / 65%
No	12	43% / 30%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response		
Very concerned	5	/ 25%
Somewhat concerned	18	57% / 50%
Not worried	11	43% / 25%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response		
Yes	26	86% / 70%
No	8	14% / 30%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	8	14% / 30%
Very concerned	1	7% /
Somewhat concerned	11	36% / 30%
Not worried	14	43% / 40%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response		
Yes	32	86% / 100%
No	2	14%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response		
More		
About the same	7	29% / 15%
Less	25	64% / 80%
Don't Know	2	7% / 5%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	21	64% / 60%
Non-Victim	13	36% / 40%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	6	21% / 15%
No	8	14% / 30%
No response	20	64% / 55%
33. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse		
Avoid going out at night	6	21% / 15%
Have at home or carry a weapon		
Added locks to doors & windows	2	/ 10%
Crime prevention marked property	1	/ 5%
Attended block meetings		
Keep lights on when gone	3	14% / 5%
Got a dog or installed alarm system	2	7% / 5%
Other		
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	13	43% / 35%
No	7	21% / 20%
No response	14	36% / 45%
35. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse	1	/ 5%
Avoid going out at night	4	21% / 5%
Have at home or carry a weapon		
Added locks to doors & windows	6	21% / 15%
Crime prevention marked property	6	7% / 25%
Attended block meetings	3	7% / 10%
Keep lights on when gone	4	14% / 10%
Got a dog or installed alarm system	3	21% /
Other	2	/ 10%

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.

No response		
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	14	29% / 50%
Undecided	12	43% / 30%
Generally disagree	7	29% / 15%
Strongly disagree	1	/ 5%

B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.

No response		
Strongly agree	7	29% / 15%
Generally agree	22	50% / 75%
Undecided	4	21% / 5%
Generally disagree	1	/ 5%
Strongly disagree		

C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.

No response		
Strongly agree	4	21% / 5%
Generally agree	20	36% / 75%
Undecided	10	43% / 20%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree		

D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.

No response		
Strongly agree	14	43% / 40%
Generally agree	17	50% / 50%
Undecided	3	7% / 10%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree		

E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial

No response		
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	13	43% / 35%
Undecided	21	57% / 65%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.

No response	1	7% /
Strongly agree	1	7% /
Generally agree	14	36% / 45%
Undecided	15	43% / 45%
Generally disagree	3	7% / 10%
Strongly disagree		

G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.

No response		
Strongly agree	5	21% / 10%
Generally agree	20	57% / 60%
Undecided	9	21% / 30%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree		

H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.

No response		
Strongly agree	4	7% / 15%
Generally agree	17	64% / 40%
Undecided	4	14% / 10%
Generally disagree	9	14% / 35%
Strongly disagree		

I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.

No response		
Strongly agree	5	21% / 10%
Generally agree	25	71% / 75%
Undecided	4	7% / 15%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree		

J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.

No response		
Strongly agree	4	14% / 10%
Generally agree	19	64% / 50%
Undecided	5	14% / 20%
Generally disagree	5	7% / 20%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response		
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	1	/ 5%
Undecided	4	7% / 15%
Generally disagree	19	64% / 50%
Strongly disagree	10	29% / 30%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response		
Strongly agree	1	/ 5%
Generally agree	1	/ 5%
Undecided	2	/ 10%
Generally disagree	15	57% / 35%
Strongly disagree	15	43% / 45%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	24	57% / 80%
No	10	43% / 20%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	12	57% / 20%
Yes	18	36% / 65%
No	4	7% / 15%
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	1	7% /
Yes	25	79% / 70%
No	7	14% / 25%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	6	14% / 20%
Often	5	7% / 20%
Sometimes	20	71% / 50%
Never	2	7% / 5%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	13	43% / 35%
No	20	50% / 65%
No response	1	7% /

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	11	50% / 20%
No	23	50% / 80%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	24	57% / 80%
Witness	1	7% /
Jury	5	29% / 5%
Party to Case	3	7% / 10%
Other	1	/ 5%
Multiple Roles		
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	29	86% / 85%
No	5	14% / 15%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	34	100% / 100%
No		
46. Why Not?		
No response	34	100% / 100%
Too expensive		
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary		
Other		
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	11	21% / 40%
False	14	36% / 45%
Don't Know	8	36% / 15%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	7	43% / 55%
False	6	7% / 25%
Don't Know	10	43% / 20%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	14	57% / 35%
False	11	14% / 45%
Don't Know	8	29% / 20%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	28	64% / 95%
False	1	7% /
Don't Know	4	21% / 5%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	17	36% / 60%
False	9	29% / 25%
Don't Know	7	29% / 15%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	5	7% / 20%
False	22	50% / 75%
Don't Know	6	36% / 5%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	30	71% / 100%
False		
Don't Know	3	21% /
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	13	29% / 45%
False	14	43% / 40%
Don't Know	6	21% / 15%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	28	71% / 90%
False	1	7% / 5%
Don't Know	4	21% / 5%
J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	13	29% / 45%
False	15	43% / 45%
Don't Know	5	21% / 10%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
Every day	5	7% / 20%
Once or more a week	27	79% / 80%
Every couple weeks	1	7% /
Once a month		
Less than once a month	1	7% /
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
Every day		
Once or more a week	6	21% / 15%
Every couple weeks	13	36% / 40%
Once a month	10	43% / 20%
Less than once a month	5	/ 25%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
Every day	2	7% / 5%
Once or more a week	11	14% / 45%
Every couple weeks	8	43% / 10%
Once a month	7	7% / 30%
Less than once a month	5	21% / 10%
D. Go to the Bank?		
Every day		
Once or more a week	3	/ 15%
Every couple weeks	5	21% / 10%
Once a month	25	79% / 70%
Less than once a month	1	/ 5%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
No response		
Yes	28	86% / 80%
No	6	14% / 20%
50. How often do you go?		
Every day	1	7% /
Once or more a week	17	36% / 60%
Every couple of weeks	5	14% / 15%
Once a month	3	14% / 5%
Less than once a month	3	21% /
No response	5	7% / 20%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
No response	1	7% /
Yes	9	21% / 30%
No	24	71% / 70%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?		
Family member	5	29% / 5%
Neighbor	16	36% / 55%
Friend	1	/ 5%
Police	23	71% / 65%
Other	3	14% / 5%
53. How do you usually get around?		
Walk	2	7% / 5%
Bus	6	14% / 20%
Car	18	57% / 50%
Driven	3	7% / 10%
Taxi	1	7% /
Never go Anywhere		
Multiple Ways	4	7% / 15%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?		
No response	2	14% /
Yes	6	21% / 15%
No	26	64% / 85%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?		
0-100		
100-200	2	7% / 5%
200-300	6	/ 30%
300-400	2	14% /
400-500	4	7% / 15%
500-600		
600-700	1	/ 5%
700-800	1	7% /
800----	3	21% /
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?		
Social Security	7	7% / 30%
SSI payments		
Pension	1	/ 5%
Trust or Annuity Fund		
Help from Relatives		
Other	1	7% /
Soc. Sec. & Pension	18	71% / 40%
57. Do you have a savings account?		
No response	1	7% /
Yes	32	93% / 95%
No	1	/ 5%
58. Do you have a checking account?		
No response	1	7% /
Yes	33	93% / 100%
No		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...		
Low income	8	21% / 25%
Middle income	24	71% / 70%
High income		
No response	2	7% / 5%
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"		
No response		
Yes	1	/ 5%
No	33	100% / 95%

QUESTIONS: AREA #		TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY %	
			MALE	FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?				
	Burglary	6	17%	22%
	Theft	7	25%	22%
	Robbery			
	Vandalism	5	17%	17%
	Assault			
	Fraud	5	17%	17%
	Extortion	7	25%	22%
	Other			
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?				
	9	Within last year	8%	44%
	11	Within last 3 years	50%	28%
	3	Within last 5 years	17%	6%
	1	Within last 10 years		6%
	6	More than 10 years ago	25%	17%
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?				
		No response	5	8% / 22%
		Morning	4	17% / 11%
		Afternoon	10	17% / 44%
		Evening	3	25%
		Night	8	33% / 22%
4. Where did the incident take place?				
		No response		
		Home	27	92% / 89%
		Street		
		Parking lot	1	8% /
		Other	1	/ 6%
5. Do you know who did it?				
		No response	1	/ 6%
		Yes	12	33% / 44%
		No	16	67% / 44%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?				
	A.	Youth	6	17% / 22%
		Over 21	3	8% / 11%
		Middle Age	2	/ 11%
		Over 60		
	B.	Black		
		Chicano/Mexican		
		White	7	25% / 22%
	C.	Male	8	25% / 28%
		Female		
		Both		

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
6	D. 1 person	25% / 17%
2	more than 1 person	/ 11%
	E. low income	1 / 6%
	Middle income	5 17% / 17%
	High income	
7. Did you report this incident to the police?		
	No response	
	Yes	11 50% / 28%
	No	19 50% / 72%
8. Did the police respond?		
	No response	19 50% / 72%
	Yes	7 25% / 22%
	No	4 25% / 6%
9. Did you file a complaint?		
	No response	24 75% / 83%
	Yes	3 17% / 6%
	No	3 8% / 11%
10. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?		
	No response	22 75% / 72%
	Yes	
	No	8 25% / 28%
11. Were you satisfied with what the police did?		
	No response	22 75% / 72%
	Yes	6 25% / 17%
	No	2 / 11%
12. Do you know if the offender was apprehended?		
	No response	24 75% / 83%
	Yes	
	No	6 25% / 17%
13. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?		
	No response	26 75% / 94%
	Yes	
	No	4 25% / 6%
14. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?		
	No response	23 75% / 78%
	Yes	5 17% / 17%
	No	2 8% / 6%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
15. Why didn't you report the incident?		
	1 Didn't want to get involved	/ 6%
	5 Police couldn't do anything	17% / 11%
	5 Incident too trivial	8% / 22%
	1 Police would'nt come anyway	
	Didn't want to get offender in trouble	8% /
	3 Other	8% / 11%
16. Was there any personal injury to you?		
	No response	30 100% / 100%
	Yes	
	No	
17. How much were your medical bills?		
	No response	30 100% / 100%
	\$0-50	
	\$50-100	
	\$100-500	
	\$500-over	
18. Do you still suffer from the injury?		
	No response	30 100% / 100%
	Yes	
	No	
19. How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?		
	No response	12 33% / 44%
	\$0-10	7 25% / 22%
	\$10-50	5 / 28%
	\$50-100	2 17% /
	\$100-500	3 17% / 6%
	\$500----	1 8% /
20. Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?		
	No response	
	Insurance	
	Offender Paid	
	Retrieved Property	
	No Recovery	
	Other	

QUESTIONS : AREA # 9	SUBJECTS RESPONDING:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
1. Do you live alone?		
	Yes 16	22% / 43%
	No 30	78% / 57%
2. How many other people live here?		
	0 20	28% / 54%
	1 14	33% / 29%
	2 11	39% / 14%
	Over 3 1	/ 4%
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?		
	Yes 32	67% / 75%
	No 13	33% / 25%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?		
	Every day 4	11% / 7%
	Once or more a week 16	17% / 46%
	Every couple weeks 3	6% / 7%
	Once a month 3	11% / 4%
	Less than once a month 10	33% / 14%
	No Response 10	22% / 21%
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?		
	Every day 19	22% / 54%
	Once or more a week 7	22% / 11%
	Every couple weeks	
	Once a month 4	6% / 11%
	Less than once a month 4	22% / 4%
	No Response 11	28% / 21%
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?		
	Every day 14	17% / 39%
	Once or more a week 14	28% / 32%
	Every couple weeks 1	6% /
	Once a month 3	11% / 4%
	Less than once a month 6	22% / 7%
	No response 8	17% / 18%
7. What is your age?		
	60-64 7	11% / 18%
	65-69 13	33% / 25%
	70-74 10	22% / 21%
	75-79 10	11% / 29%
	80-84 1	6% /
	85--- 2	6% / 4%
	Over 60 3	11% / 4%
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?		
	Yes 41	78% / 96%
	No 4	17% / 4%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	26	50% / 61%
No	20	50% / 39%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	12	17% / 32%
No	14	33% / 29%
No response	20	50% / 39%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	2	/ 7%
1 - 5 Years	6	6% / 18%
5 - 10 Years	7	6% / 21%
More than 10 Years	31	89% / 54%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
8 Another area of the city/county		17% / 18%
2 Another area of Oregon		/ 7%
3 Out of State		/ 11%
33 No response		83% / 64%
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood	9	17% / 21%
Schools	4	22%
Convenience	14	39% / 25%
Environment	15	22% / 39%
Economic Factors	17	39% / 36%
Family & Friends	9	17% / 21%
Nothing Particular	2	/ 7%
Other	3	/ 11%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response	1	/ 4%
Yes	34	61% / 82%
No	11	39% / 14%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response		
Yes	43	94% / 93%
No	3	6% / 7%
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response		
Yes	14	44% / 21%
No	32	56% / 79%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	13	39% / 21%
Over 21	1	/ 4%
Middle Age	1	/ 4%
Over 60		
B. Black		
Chicano		
White	15	39% / 29%
C. Male	8	28% / 11%
Female	1	/ 4%
Both	5	11% / 11%
D. 1 Person	2	/ 7%
More than 1	13	39% / 21%
E. Low Income	5	17% / 7%
Middle Income	4	6% / 11%
High Income		
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response		
Yes	6	11% / 14%
No	40	89% / 86%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	27	72% / 50%
Very safe	8	17% / 18%
Somewhat Safe	2	/ 7%
Somewhat unsafe		
Very unsafe	9	11% / 25%
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	13	33% / 25%
Yes	24	39% / 61%
No	9	28% / 14%
21. How safe would you feel if you <u>had</u> to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response	15	44% / 25%
Very safe	8	17% / 18%
Somewhat Safe	3	/ 11%
Somewhat unsafe	8	11% / 21%
Very unsafe	12	28% / 25%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response	1	/ 4%
Yes	29	67% / 61%
No	16	33% / 36%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	8	22% / 14%
Very safe	28	61% / 61%
Somewhat Safe	7	11% / 18%
Somewhat unsafe	2	6% / 4%
Very unsafe	1	/ 4%
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	1	/ 4%
Yes	7	17% / 14%
No	38	83% / 82%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	10	33% / 14%
Yes	23	44% / 54%
No	13	22% / 32%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response		
Very concerned	18	44% / 36%
Somewhat concerned	12	22% / 29%
Not worried	15	33% / 32%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response		
Yes	38	94% / 75%
No	8	6% / 25%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	9	6% / 29%
Very concerned	12	33% / 21%
Somewhat concerned	9	17% / 21%
Not worried	16	44% / 29%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response	2	/ 7%
Yes	42	89% / 93%
No	2	11% /
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response	1	/ 4%
More	5	11% / 11%
About the same	9	6% / 29%
Less	20	56% / 36%
Don't Know	11	28% / 21%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	7	17% / 14%
Non-Victim	39	83% / 86%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	22	56% / 43%
No	14	17% / 39%
No response	10	28% / 18%
33. What have you done?		
8	Not carry wallet, money or purse	11% / 21%
8	Avoid going out at night	17% / 18%
2	Have at home or carry a weapon	/ 7%
7	Added locks to doors & windows	17% / 14%
2	Crime prevention marked property	6% / 4%
6	Attended block meetings	
2	Keep lights on when gone	17% / 11%
1	Got a dog or installed alarm system	/ 7%
1	Other	6% /
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	3	6% / 7%
No	2	6% / 4%
No response	41	89% / 89%
35. What have you done?		
1	Not carry wallet, money or purse	6% /
2	Avoid going out at night	6% / 4%
1	Have at home or carry a weapon	6% /
2	Added locks to doors & windows	6% / 4%
1	Crime prevention marked property	6% /
1	Attended block meetings	
1	Keep lights on when gone	/ 4%
2	Got a dog or installed alarm system	6% / 4%
1	Other	

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.

No response	1	/	4%
Strongly agree	13	22%	/ 32%
Generally agree	6	11%	/ 14%
Undecided	13	39%	/ 21%
Generally disagree	7	17%	/ 14%
Strongly disagree	6	11%	/ 14%

B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.

No response	2	6%	/ 4%
Strongly agree	23	44%	/ 54%
Generally agree	3	11%	/ 4%
Undecided	6	11%	/ 14%
Generally disagree	9	17%	/ 21%
Strongly disagree	3	11%	/ 4%

C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.

No response	4	11%	/ 7%
Strongly agree	17	28%	/ 43%
Generally agree	4	17%	/ 4%
Undecided	6	11%	/ 14%
Generally disagree	14	28%	/ 32%
Strongly disagree	1	6%	/

D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.

No response	3	6%	/ 7%
Strongly agree	37	72%	/ 86%
Generally agree	3	11%	/ 4%
Undecided	2	6%	/ 4%
Generally disagree	1	6%	/
Strongly disagree			

E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial

No response	6	17%	/ 11%
Strongly agree	16	33%	/ 36%
Generally agree	9	22%	/ 18%
Undecided	15	28%	/ 36%
Generally disagree			
Strongly disagree			

QUESTIONS

FREQUENCY BY %
MALE / FEMALE

F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.

No response	1	6%	/
Strongly agree	27	44%	/ 68%
Generally agree	6	22%	/ 7%
Undecided	10	17%	/ 25%
Generally disagree	2	11%	/
Strongly disagree			

G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.

No response	1	6%	/
Strongly agree	31	39%	/ 86%
Generally agree	6	17%	/ 11%
Undecided	6	28%	/ 4%
Generally disagree	1	6%	/
Strongly disagree	1	6%	/

H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.

No response	3	6%	/ 7%
Strongly agree	23	33%	/ 61%
Generally agree	8	28%	/ 11%
Undecided	3	17%	/
Generally disagree	8	11%	/ 21%
Strongly disagree	1	6%	/

I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.

No response	1	6%	/
Strongly agree	34	61%	/ 82%
Generally agree	6	22%	/ 7%
Undecided	1	6%	/
Generally disagree	3	/	11%
Strongly disagree	1	6%	/

J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.

No response	5	17%	/ 7%
Strongly agree	20	50%	/ 39%
Generally agree	5	11%	/ 4%
Undecided	11	6%	/ 29%
Generally disagree	3	6%	/ 7%
Strongly disagree	4	/	14%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response	3	17% /
Strongly agree	2	6% / 4%
Generally agree	6	6% / 18%
Undecided	11	17% / 29%
Generally disagree	5	22% / 4%
Strongly disagree	19	33% / 46%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response	2	6% / 4%
Strongly agree	6	6% / 18%
Generally agree	5	17% / 7%
Undecided	11	22% / 25%
Generally disagree	5	17% / 7%
Strongly disagree	17	33% / 39%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	18	44% / 36%
No	28	56% / 64%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	23	44% / 54%
Yes	20	39% / 46%
No	3	17% /
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	10	22% / 21%
Yes	30	44% / 79%
No	6	33% /
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	13	28% / 29%
Often	11	22% / 25%
Sometimes	19	50% / 36%
Never	3	/ 11%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	18	28% / 46%
No	27	72% / 50%
No response	1	/ 4%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	19	50% / 36%
No	27	50% / 64%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	29	61% / 64%
Witness	11	17% / 29%
Jury	2	6% / 4%
Party to Case	3	17% /
Other	1	/ 4%
Multiple Roles		
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	34	78% / 71%
No	12	22% / 29%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	44	89% / 100%
No	2	11% /
46. Why Not?		
No response	43	89% / 96%
Too expensive		
Don't trust lawyers	1	6% /
Not necessary	2	6% / 4%
Other		
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	24	50% / 54%
False	6	17% / 11%
Don't Know	16	33% / 36%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	19	50% / 36%
False	10	33% / 14%
Don't Know	17	17% / 50%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	26	61% / 54%
False	10	22% / 21%
Don't Know	10	17% / 25%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	33	72% / 71%
False	7	22% / 11%
Don't Know	6	6% / 18%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	22	50% / 46%
False	11	39% / 14%
Don't Know	13	11% / 39%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	19	22% / 54%
False	20	56% / 36%
Don't Know	7	22% / 11%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	40	89% / 86%
False	2	11% /
Don't Know	4	/ 14%
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	18	44% / 36%
False	13	28% / 29%
Don't Know	15	28% / 36%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	36	67% / 86%
False	2	11% /
Don't Know	8	22% / 14%
J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	19	33% / 46%
False	19	50% / 36%
Don't Know	7	11% / 18%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
2	Every day	/ 7%
40	Once or more a week	94% / 82%
1	Every couple weeks	/ 4%
1	Once a month	6% /
1	Less than once a month	/ 4%
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
2	Every day	/ 7%
11	Once or more a week	33% / 18%
6	Every couple weeks	17% / 11%
9	Once a month	22% / 18%
9	Less than once a month	22% / 18%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
3	Every day	
6	Once or more a week	6% / 7%
15	Every couple weeks	11% / 14%
7	Once a month	28% / 36%
	Less than once a month	17% / 14%
D. Go to the Bank?		
1	Every day	6% /
8	Once or more a week	28% / 11%
6	Every couple weeks	6% / 18%
28	Once a month	61% / 61%
1	Less than once a month	/ 4%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
	No response	1 / 4%
	Yes	30 67% / 64%
	No	15 33% / 32%
50. How often do you go?		
	Every day	4 / 14%
	Once or more a week	15 44% / 25%
	Every couple of weeks	3 / 11%
	Once a month	2 11% /
	Less than once a month	3 6% / 7%
	No response	19 39% / 43%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
	No response	2 6% / 4%
	Yes	12 33% / 21%
	No	32 61% / 75%

QUESTIONS			FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?			
	Family member	23	44% / 54%
	Neighbor	31	67% / 68%
	Friend	31	78% / 61%
	Police	40	78% / 93%
	Other	2	/ 7%
53. How do you usually get around?			
	Walk	1	6% /
	Bus	2	6% / 4%
	Car	31	67% / 68%
	Driven	4	/ 14%
	Taxi		
	Never go Anywhere		
	Multiple Ways	8	22% / 14%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?			
	No response		
	Yes	6	22% / 7%
	No	40	78% / 93%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?			
	0-100		
	100-200	2	/ 7%
	200-300	7	22% / 11%
	300-400	3	11% / 4%
	400-500	2	6% / 4%
	500-600	4	11% / 7%
	600-700		
	700-800		
	800----	4	11% / 7%
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?			
	Social Security	18	50% / 32%
	SSI payments		
	Pension	1	6% /
	Trust or Annuity Fund		
	Help from Relatives		
	Other	1	/ 4%
	Soc. Sec. & Pension	26	44% / 64%
57. Do you have a savings account?			
	No response	1	/ 4%
	Yes	39	67% / 96%
	No	6	33% /
58. Do you have a checking account?			
	No response	1	/ 4%
	Yes	40	83% / 89%
	No	5	17% / 7%

QUESTIONS			FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...			
	Low income	28	72% / 54%
	Middle income	18	28% / 46%
	High income		
	No response		
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"			
	No response		
	Yes	8	28% / 11%
	No	38	72% / 89%

QUESTIONS: AREA #	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?		
	Burglary 7	29% / 63%
	Theft 1	14% /
	Robbery	
	Vandalism 2	14% / 13%
	Assault 1	14% /
	Fraud 2	14% / 13%
	Extortion 2	14% / 13%
	Other	
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?		
	8 Within last year	71% / 38%
	2 Within last 3 years	14% / 13%
	3 Within last 5 years	14% / 25%
	2 Within last 10 years	/ 25%
	More than 10 years ago	
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?		
	No response 1	/ 13%
	Morning	
	Afternoon 3	/ 38%
	Evening 5	43% / 25%
	Night 6	57% / 25%
4. Where did the incident take place?		
	No response	
	Home 15	100% / 100%
	Street	
	Parking lot	
	Other	
5. Do you know who did it?		
	No response	
	Yes 4	29% / 25%
	No 11	71% / 75%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?		
	A. Youth 3	/ 38%
	Over 21 1	14% /
	Middle Age 3	29% / 13%
	Over 60	
	B. Black	
	Chicano/Mexican	
	White 5	43% / 25%
	C. Male 4	43% / 13%
	Female	
	Both	

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
3	D. 1 person	29%	13%
2	more than 1 person	14%	13%
	E. Low income	14%	
	Middle income		13%
	High income		
7. Did you report this incident to the police?			
	No response	1	14%
	Yes	11	57% / 88%
	No	3	29% / 13%
8. Did the police respond?			
	No response	4	43% / 13%
	Yes	11	57% / 88%
	No		
9. Did you file a complaint?			
	No response	4	43% / 13%
	Yes	5	29% / 38%
	No	6	29% / 50%
10. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?			
	No response	5	57% / 13%
	Yes	6	43% / 38%
	No	4	/ 50%
11. Were you satisfied with what the police did?			
	No response	5	57% / 13%
	Yes	10	43% / 88%
	No		
12. Do you know if the offender was apprehended?			
	No response	5	57% / 13%
	Yes	1	/ 13%
	No	9	43% / 75%
13. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?			
	No response	13	100% / 75%
	Yes		
	No	2	/ 25%
14. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?			
	No response	5	57% / 13%
	Yes	9	29% / 88%
	No	1	14% /

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
15. Why didn't you report the incident?			
	Didn't want to get involved		
	Police couldn't do anything	14%	/
	Incident too trivial		
	Police would'nt come anyway		
	Didn't want to get offender in trouble	29%	/
	Other		
16. Was there any personal injury to you?			
	No response	13	71% / 100%
	Yes	1	14% /
	No	1	14% /
17. How much were your medical bills?			
	No response	14	86% / 100%
	\$0-50	1	14% /
	\$50-100		
	\$100-500		
	\$500-over		
18. Do you still suffer from the injury?			
	No response	14	86% / 100%
	Yes		
	No	1	14% /
19. How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?			
	No response	1	14% /
	\$0-10	4	43% / 13%
	\$10-50	2	/ 25%
	\$50-100		
	\$100-500	4	29% / 25%
	\$500----	4	14% / 38%
20. Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?			
	No response		
	Insurance		
	Offender Paid		
	Retrieved Property		
	No Recovery		
	Other		

QUESTIONS : AREA # 10	SUBJECTS RESPONDING:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
1. Do you live alone?	Yes	10	6% / 41%
	No	28	94% / 59%
2. How many other people live here?	0	11	13% / 41%
	1	23	81% / 45%
	2	3	6% / 9%
	Over 3	1	/ 5%
3. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/ county area?	Yes	31	88% / 77%
	No	7	13% / 23%
4. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?	Every day	8	31% / 14%
	Once or more a week	13	31% / 36%
	Every couple weeks	5	6% / 18%
	Once a month	2	6% / 5%
	Less than once a month	10	25% / 27%
	No Response		
5. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?	Every day	16	31% / 50%
	Once or more a week	11	25% / 32%
	Every couple weeks	3	13% / 5%
	Once a month	1	6% /
	Less than once a month	7	25% / 14%
	No Response		
6. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?	Every day	13	31% / 36%
	Once or more a week	10	25% / 27%
	Every couple weeks	6	13% / 18%
	Once a month	2	/ 9%
	Less than once a month	7	31% / 9%
	No response		
7. What is your age?	60-64	4	13% / 9%
	65-69	12	25% / 36%
	70-74	11	25% / 32%
	75-79	6	25% / 9%
	80-84	4	13% / 9%
	85---	1	/ 5%
	Over 60		
8. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?	Yes	31	81% / 82%
	No	7	19% / 18%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
9. Do you have any problems with hearing, seeing walking or general mobility?		
Yes	18	50% / 45%
No	20	50% / 55%
10. Do you feel you have to stay at home much of the time because of this problem?		
Yes	4	19% / 5%
No	14	31% / 41%
No response	20	50% / 55%
11. About how long have you lived here?		
Less than one year	1	/ 5%
1 - 5 Years	7	19% / 18%
5 - 10 Years	2	6% / 5%
More than 10 Years	28	75% / 73%
12. Before you moved here, where did you live?		
7 Another area of the city/county		19% / 18%
1 Another area of Oregon		/ 5%
1 Out of State		/ 5%
29 No response		81% / 73%
13. When you moved here, what was it about the neighborhood that influenced you most into moving here?		
Safer Neighborhood	1	/ 5%
Schools		
Convenience		
Environment	1	6% /
Economic Factors	1	/ 5%
Family & Friends	2	/ 9%
Nothing Particular		
Other	4	13% / 9%
14. Do you know most of your neighbors?		
No response		
Yes	30	94% / 68%
No	8	6% / 32%
15. Would you say that most of the people around here are quiet and law-abiding?		
No response		
Yes	35	94% / 91%
No	3	6% / 9%
16. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble?		
No response		
Yes	9	25% / 23%
No	29	75% / 77%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
17. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they are?		
A. Youth	4	13% / 9%
Over 21	3	6% / 9%
Middle Age	1	6% /
Over 60		
B. Black		
Chicano		
White	5	19% / 9%
C. Male	4	6% / 14%
Female		
Both	1	6% /
D. 1 Person	1	/ 5%
More than 1	7	25% / 14%
E. Low Income	1	6% /
Middle Income	1	/ 5%
High Income		
18. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark?		
No response		
Yes	3	6% / 9%
No	35	94% / 91%
19. How safe do you feel when walking here at night?		
No response	34	94% / 86%
Very safe	3	6% / 9%
Somewhat Safe	1	/ 5%
Somewhat unsafe		
Very unsafe		
20. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?		
No response	8	19% / 23%
Yes	23	38% / 77%
No	7	44% /
21. How safe would you feel if you had to walk alone around here after dark?		
No response	1	6% /
Very safe	18	56% / 41%
Somewhat Safe	7	25% / 14%
Somewhat unsafe	10	13% / 36%
Very unsafe	2	/ 9%
22. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight?		
No response		
Yes	28	81% / 68%
No	10	19% / 32%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
23. How safe do you feel when walking?		
No response	5	13% / 14%
Very safe	30	81% / 77%
Somewhat Safe	2	6% / 5%
Somewhat unsafe	1	/ 5%
Very unsafe		
24. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response		
Yes	6	13% / 18%
No	32	88% / 82%
25. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel that they are unsafe?		
No response	1	6% /
Yes	22	50% / 64%
No	15	44% / 36%
26. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?		
No response	1	6% /
Very concerned	4	19% / 5%
Somewhat concerned	17	50% / 41%
Not worried	16	25% / 55%
27. Do you own a car?		
No response		
Yes	32	94% / 77%
No	6	6% / 23%
28. How concerned are you about having your car broken into?		
No response	6	6% / 23%
Very concerned	2	6% / 5%
Somewhat concerned	10	25% / 27%
Not worried	20	63% / 45%
29. Do you think that crime is on the increase?		
No response		
Yes	35	94% / 91%
No	2	6% / 5%
30. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?)		
No response		
More	3	6% / 9%
About the same	1	/ 5%
Less	29	75% / 77%
Don't Know	5	19% / 9%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
31. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes...would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you?		
Victim	27	75% / 68%
Non-Victim	11	25% / 32%
32. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself?		
Yes	4	6% / 14%
No	5	19% / 9%
No response	29	75% / 77%
33. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse		
Avoid going out at night		
Have at home or carry a weapon		
Added locks to doors & windows	3	6% / 9%
Crime prevention marked property	1	6% /
Attended block meetings	1	/ 5%
Keep lights on when gone	1	
Got a dog or installed alarm system		6% /
Other	1	6% /
34. Since being victimized have you taken any safe guards to protect yourself?		
Yes	15	44% / 36%
No	12	31% / 32%
No response	11	25% / 32%
35. What have you done?		
Not carry wallet, money or purse		
Avoid going out at night	1	/ 5%
Have at home or carry a weapon		
Added locks to doors & windows	2	6% / 5%
Crime prevention marked property	7	19% / 18%
Attended block meetings	2	6% / 5%
Keep lights on when gone		
Got a dog or installed alarm system	2	/ 9%
Other	3	13% / 5%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
36. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.		
A. The court system deserves more respect than people give it.		
No response		
Strongly agree	7	13% / 23%
Generally agree	11	31% / 27%
Undecided	10	19% / 32%
Generally disagree	7	25% / 14%
Strongly disagree	3	13% / 5%
B. Too much attention is being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police.		
No response		
Strongly agree	15	38% / 41%
Generally agree	15	38% / 41%
Undecided	6	13% / 18%
Generally disagree	2	13% /
Strongly disagree		
C. By and large, it is the judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection.		
No response		
Strongly agree	8	6% / 32%
Generally agree	18	56% / 41%
Undecided	8	19% / 23%
Generally disagree	4	19% / 5%
Strongly disagree		
D. Judges and courts are not strict enough with criminals.		
No response		
Strongly agree	13	19% / 45%
Generally agree	18	63% / 36%
Undecided	7	19% / 18%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree		
E. Criminal courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial		
No response		
Strongly agree	3	19% /
Generally agree	19	44% / 55%
Undecided	13	25% / 41%
Generally disagree	3	13% / 5%
Strongly disagree		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE	
F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway.		
No response		
Strongly agree	4	19% / 5%
Generally agree	20	38% / 64%
Undecided	9	31% / 18%
Generally disagree	5	13% / 14%
Strongly disagree		
G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood.		
No response		
Strongly agree	6	19% / 14%
Generally agree	26	56% / 77%
Undecided	6	25% / 9%
Generally disagree		
Strongly disagree		
H. The police deserve more respect than people in this neighborhood give them.		
No response		
Strongly agree	1	/ 5%
Generally agree	12	38% / 27%
Undecided	12	38% / 27%
Generally disagree	13	25% / 41%
Strongly disagree		
I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to.		
No response		
Strongly agree	11	25% / 32%
Generally agree	21	63% / 50%
Undecided	3	6% / 9%
Generally disagree	3	6% / 9%
Strongly disagree		
J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now.		
No response		
Strongly agree	8	13% / 27%
Generally agree	15	44% / 36%
Undecided	9	13% / 32%
Generally disagree	5	25% / 5%
Strongly disagree	1	6% /

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time.		
No response		
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	5	25% / 5%
Undecided	10	25% / 27%
Generally disagree	17	38% / 50%
Strongly disagree	6	13% / 18%
L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it.		
No response		
Strongly agree		
Generally agree	3	13% / 5%
Undecided	11	25% / 32%
Generally disagree	16	31% / 50%
Strongly disagree	8	31% / 14%
37. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency?		
Yes	8	19% / 23%
No	30	81% / 77%
38. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?		
No response	30	81% / 77%
Yes	7	13% / 23%
No	1	6% /
39. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?		
No response	5	13% / 14%
Yes	31	88% / 77%
No	2	/ 9%
40. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area?		
Every day	5	6% / 18%
Often	7	13% / 23%
Sometimes	25	81% / 55%
Never	1	/ 5%
41. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative?		
Yes	20	38% / 64%
No	18	63% / 36%
No response		

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
42. Have you ever been to court?		
No response		
Yes	16	44% / 41%
No	22	56% / 59%
43. If so, in what capacity?		
No response	23	56% / 64%
Witness	1	6% /
Jury	7	13% / 23%
Party to Case	4	19% / 5%
Other	1	/ 5%
Multiple Roles	2	6% / 5%
44. Have you ever gone to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	31	81% / 82%
No	7	19% / 18%
45. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer?		
No response		
Yes	36	94% / 95%
No	2	6% / 5%
46. Why Not?		
No response	21	/ 95%
Too expensive	15	94% /
Don't trust lawyers		
Not necessary	2	6% / 5%
Other		
47. Legal Cognition/ True-False		
A. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.		
True	18	69% / 32%
False	2	/ 9%
Don't Know	18	31% / 59%
B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?		
True	17	50% / 41%
False	2	13% /
Don't Know	19	38% / 59%
C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.		
True	18	56% / 41%
False	5	19% / 9%
Don't Know	15	25% / 50%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors.		
True	25	69% / 64%
False	4	19% / 5%
Don't Know	9	13% / 32%
E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.		
True	15	44% / 36%
False	9	38% / 14%
Don't Know	14	19% / 50%
F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.		
True	16	44% / 41%
False	11	31% / 27%
Don't Know	11	25% / 32%
G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.		
True	32	88% / 82%
False	1	6% /
Don't Know	5	6% / 18%
H. Many credit contracts provide a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.		
True	18	50% / 45%
False	9	25% / 23%
Don't Know	11	25% / 32%
I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.		
True	27	75% / 68%
False	2	6% / 5%
Don't Know	9	19% / 27%
J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.		
True	15	31% / 45%
False	12	38% / 27%
Don't Know	11	31% / 27%

QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
	MALE	FEMALE
48. How often do you do the following things?		
A. Go to the store for drugs or food?		
7	Every day	25% / 14%
29	Once or more a week	69% / 82%
	Every couple weeks	
	Once a month	
2	Less than once a month	6% / 5%
B. Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items?		
2	Every day	13% /
20	Once or more a week	75% / 36%
5	Every couple weeks	6% / 18%
3	Once a month	/ 14%
8	Less than once a month	6% / 32%
C. Go to the Post Office?		
6	Every day	13% / 18%
3	Once or more a week	6% / 9%
10	Every couple weeks	25% / 27%
19	Once a month	56% / 45%
	Less than once a month	
D. Go to the Bank?		
10	Every day	
6	Once or more a week	38% / 18%
17	Every couple weeks	13% / 18%
5	Once a month	44% / 45%
	Less than once a month	6% / 18%
49. Do you belong to a church or a social organization?		
	No response	
	Yes	30
	No	8
		75% / 82%
		25% / 18%
50. How often do you go?		
	Every day	
	Once or more a week	18
	Every couple of weeks	3
	Once a month	6
	Less than once a month	2
	No response	9
		25% / 64%
		13% / 5%
		31% / 5%
		/ 9%
		31% / 18%
51. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of emergency?		
	No response	
	Yes	7
	No	31
		19% / 18%
		81% / 82%

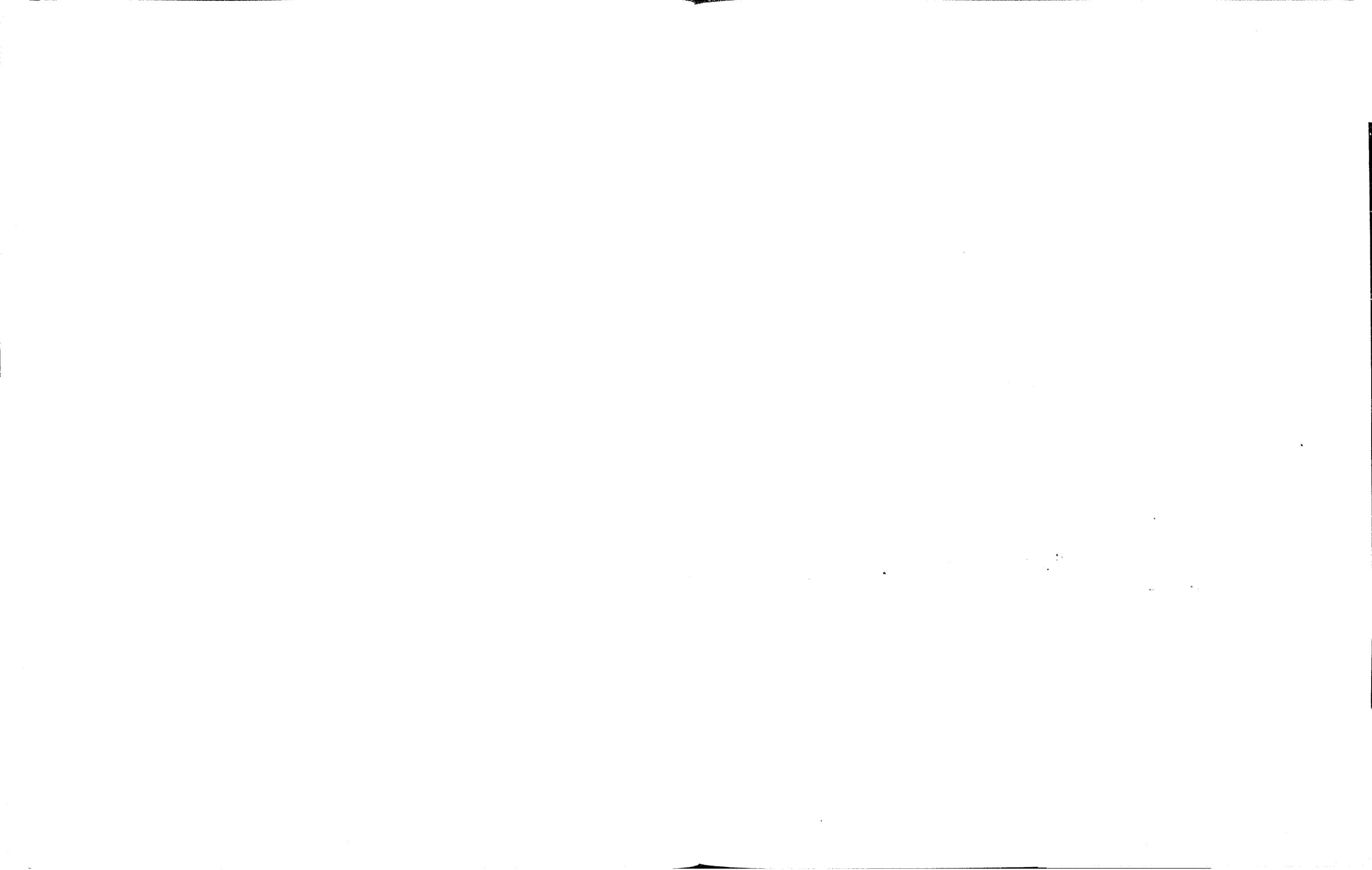
QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
52. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help?			
	Family member	2	/ 9%
	Neighbor	8	13% / 27%
	Friend		
	Police	23	75% / 50%
	Other	5	13% / 14%
53. How do you usually get around?			
	Walk	3	19% /
	Bus	2	/ 9%
	Car	25	75% / 59%
	Driven	4	/ 18%
	Taxi		
	Never go Anywhere		
	Multiple Ways	4	6% / 14%
54. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs?			
	No response	1	6% /
	Yes	5	6% / 18%
	No	32	88% / 82%
55. Check the category which describes what your monthly income is?			
	0-100		
	100-200	3	/ 14%
	200-300	6	25% / 9%
	300-400	6	6% / 23%
	400-500	2	13% /
	500-600	3	6% / 9%
	600-700	6	13% / 18%
	700-800	3	19% /
	800----	2	13% /
56. Could you tell me what is the source of your income?			
	Social Security	14	31% / 41%
	SSI payments		
	Pension		
	Trust or Annuity Fund		
	Help from Relatives		
	Other	4	13% / 9%
	Soc. Sec. & Pension	17	50% / 41%
57. Do you have a savings account?			
	No response		
	Yes	35	88% / 95%
	No	3	13% / 5%
58. Do you have a checking account?			
	No response		
	Yes	36	100% / 91%
	No	2	/ 9%

QUESTIONS		FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
59. Do you consider yourself as having a...			
	Low income	20	56% / 50%
	Middle income	13	31% / 36%
	High income	2	6% / 5%
	No response	3	6% / 9%
60. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that?"			
	No response		
	Yes	2	13% /
	No	36	88% / 100%

QUESTIONS: AREA #	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS:	FREQUENCY BY % MALE / FEMALE
1. What was the type of crime involved?		
	Burglary 7	3% / 14%
	Theft 21	34% / 19%
	Robbery 1	/ 2%
	Vandalism 22	32% / 23%
	Assault 2	5% /
	Fraud 5	5% / 7%
	Extortion 22	18% / 35%
	Other 1	3% /
2. As near as possible, when did this event take place?		
	14 Within last year	11% / 23%
	18 Within last 3 years	16% / 28%
	15 Within last 5 years	24% / 14%
	8 Within last 10 years	13% / 7%
	24 More than 10 years ago	34% / 26%
3. Can you remember what time of day it happened?		
	No response 21	29% / 23%
	Morning 2	3% / 2%
	Afternoon 14	18% / 16%
	Evening 20	24% / 26%
	Night 23	24% / 33%
4. Where did the incident take place?		
	No response 4	/ 9%
	Home 62	82% / 72%
	Street 6	8% / 7%
	Parking lot 1	/ 2%
	Other 8	11% / 9%
5. Do you know who did it?		
	No response 4	3% / 7%
	Yes 16	26% / 14%
	No 61	71% / 79%
6. Can you describe the person who did it?		
	A. Youth 8	13% / 7%
	Over 21 2	3% / 2%
	Middle Age 3	3% / 5%
	Over 60 1	3% /
	B. Black 1	3% /
	Chicano/Mexican 8	11% / 9%
	White 8	11% / 9%
	C. Male 9	13% / 9%
	Female 1	/ 2%
	Both 3	8% /

QUESTIONS:	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
6	D. 1 person	5%	9%
2	more than 1 person	5%	
	E. Low income		
	Middle income 2	3%	2%
	High income 1	3%	
7.	Did you report this incident to the police?		
	No response 7	5%	12%
	Yes 32	58%	23%
	No 42	37%	65%
8.	Did the police respond?		
	No response 55	45%	84%
	Yes 28	55%	16%
	No		
9.	Did you file a complaint?		
	No response 57	58%	81%
	Yes 6	8%	7%
	No 18	34%	12%
10.	Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report?		
	No response 60	61%	86%
	Yes 2	5%	
	No 18	34%	14%
11.	Were you satisfied with what the police did?		
	No response 64	66%	91%
	Yes 10	18%	7%
	No 7	16%	2%
12.	Do you know if the offender was apprehended?		
	No response 62	63%	88%
	Yes 6	11%	5%
	No 13	26%	7%
13.	Were you asked to testify or identify the offender?		
	No response 64	68%	88%
	Yes 3	5%	2%
	No 14	26%	9%
14.	Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case?		
	No response 64	68%	88%
	Yes 10	16%	9%
	No 7	16%	2%

QUESTIONS	TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	FREQUENCY BY %	
		MALE	FEMALE
15.	Why didn't you report the incident?		
	1 Didn't want to get involved		2%
	7 Police couldn't do anything	5%	12%
	17 Incident too trivial	13%	28%
	2 Police would'nt come anyway		
	Didn't want to get offender in trouble	3%	2%
	10 Other	13%	12%
16.	Was there any personal injury to you?		
	No response 80	97%	100%
	Yes		
	No 1	3%	
17.	How much were your medical bills?		
	No response 81	100%	100%
	\$0-50		
	\$50-100		
	\$100-500		
	\$500-over		
18.	Do you still suffer from the injury?		
	No response 81	100%	100%
	Yes		
	No		
19.	How much were the items stolen/damaged worth?		
	No response 29	29%	42%
	\$0-10 14	13%	21%
	\$10-50 18	29%	16%
	\$50-100 6	5%	9%
	\$100-500 9	18%	5%
	\$500---- 5	5%	7%
20.	Did you retrieve the property or did anyone give you any money or repay you in anyway for the loss?		
	No response		
	Insurance		
	Offender Paid		
	Retrieved Property		
	No Recovery		
	Other		



Question (CIRCLES = CORRECT)	True		False		Don't know	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. The loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner.	51%	39%	16%	15%	33%	45%
2. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court.	40%	38%	18%	13%	40%	48%
3. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30 per month but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed.	45%	42%	24%	19%	31%	40%
4. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors. (A minor cannot be legally responsible for a signed contract.)	81%	73%	10%	13%	8%	14%
5. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.	45%	49%	32%	19%	23%	32%
6. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.	31%	45%	48%	35%	21%	19%
7. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.	89%	93%	4%	--	6%	7%
8. Many credit contracts provide for a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.	49%	46%	25%	18%	24%	35%

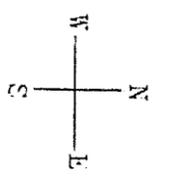
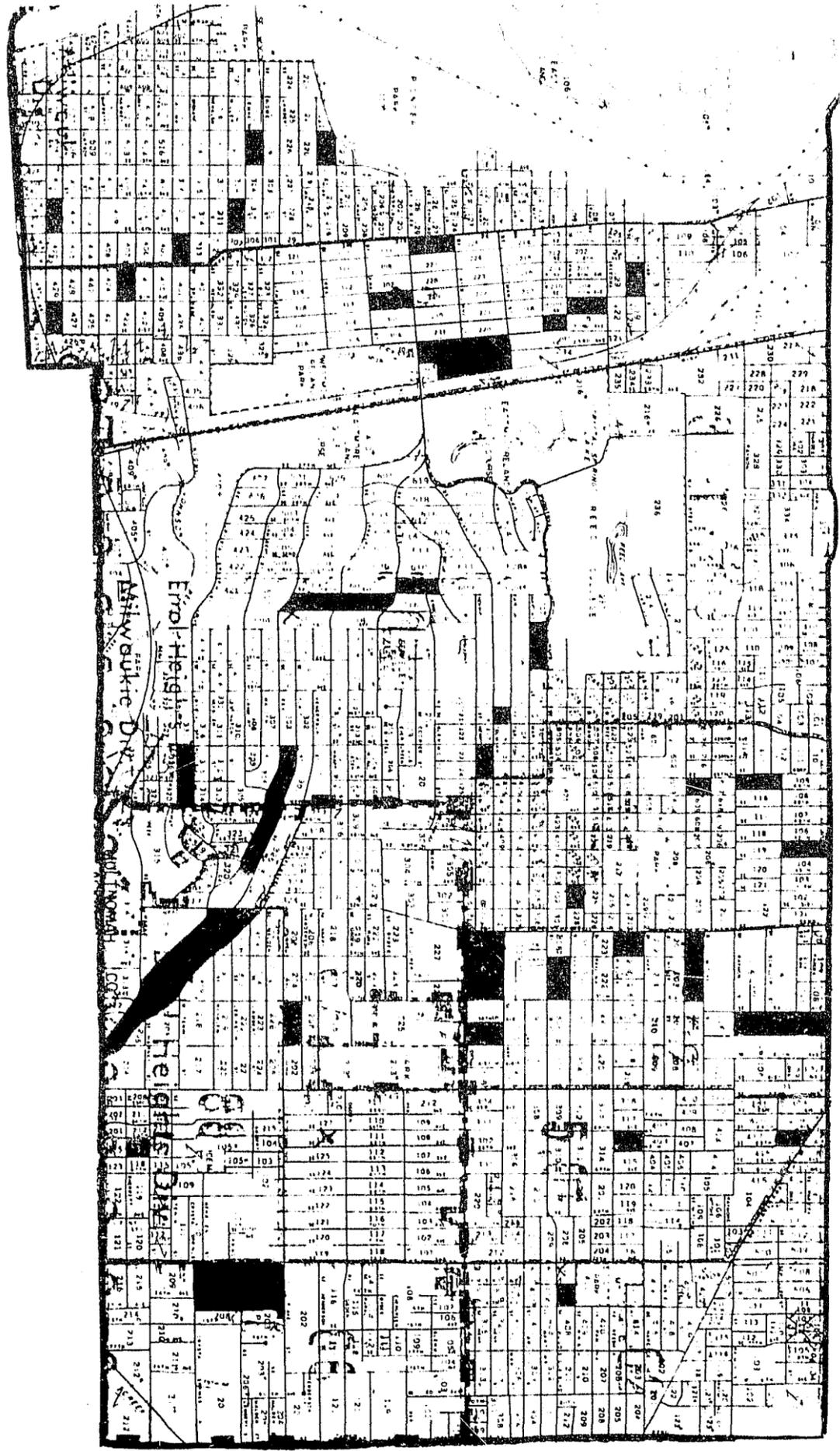
Question	True		False		Don't Know	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
9. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.	84%	87%	3%	2%	12%	11%
10. A witness in a trial must answer <u>all</u> questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.	44%	46%	45%	39%	10%	14%

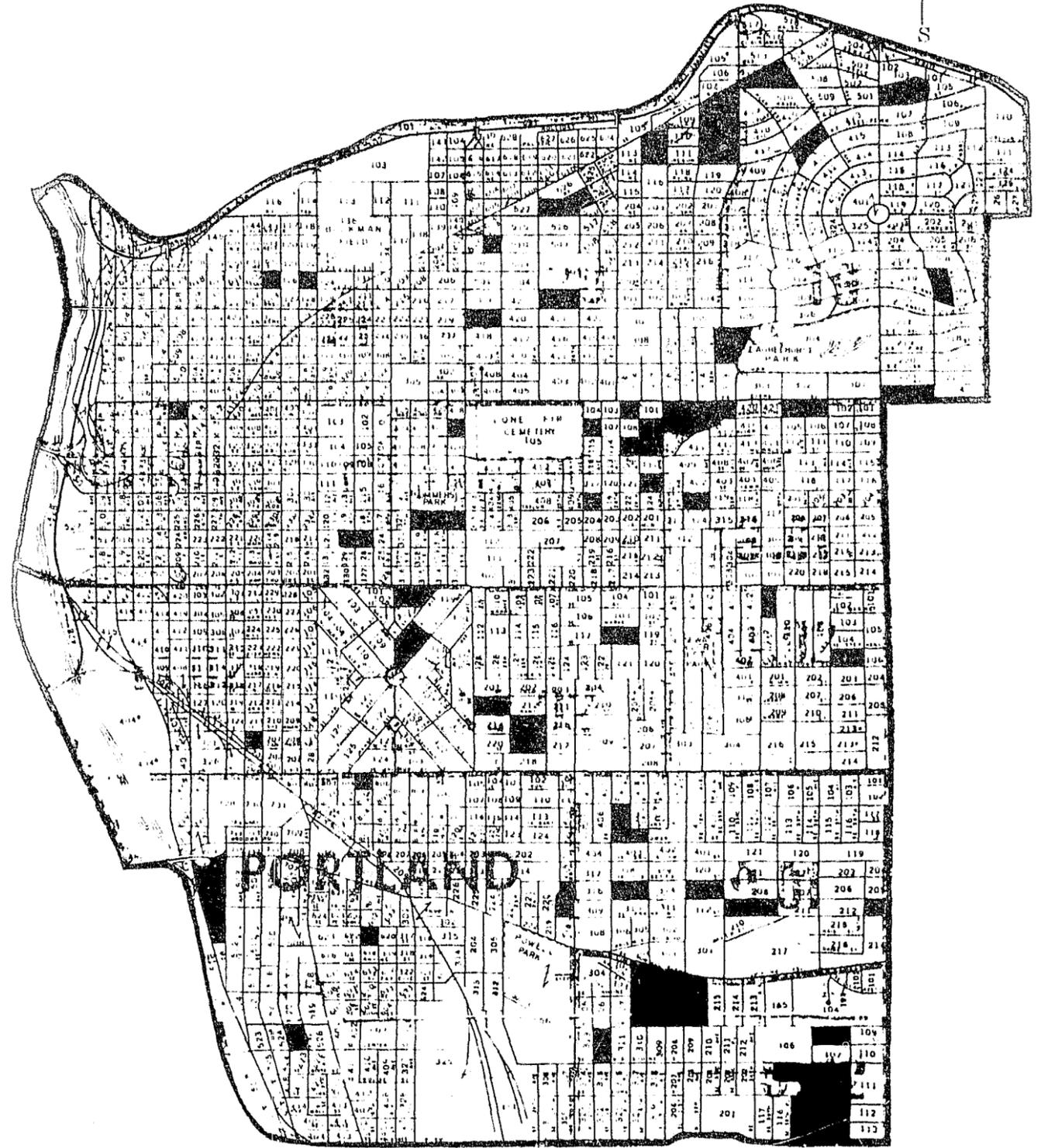
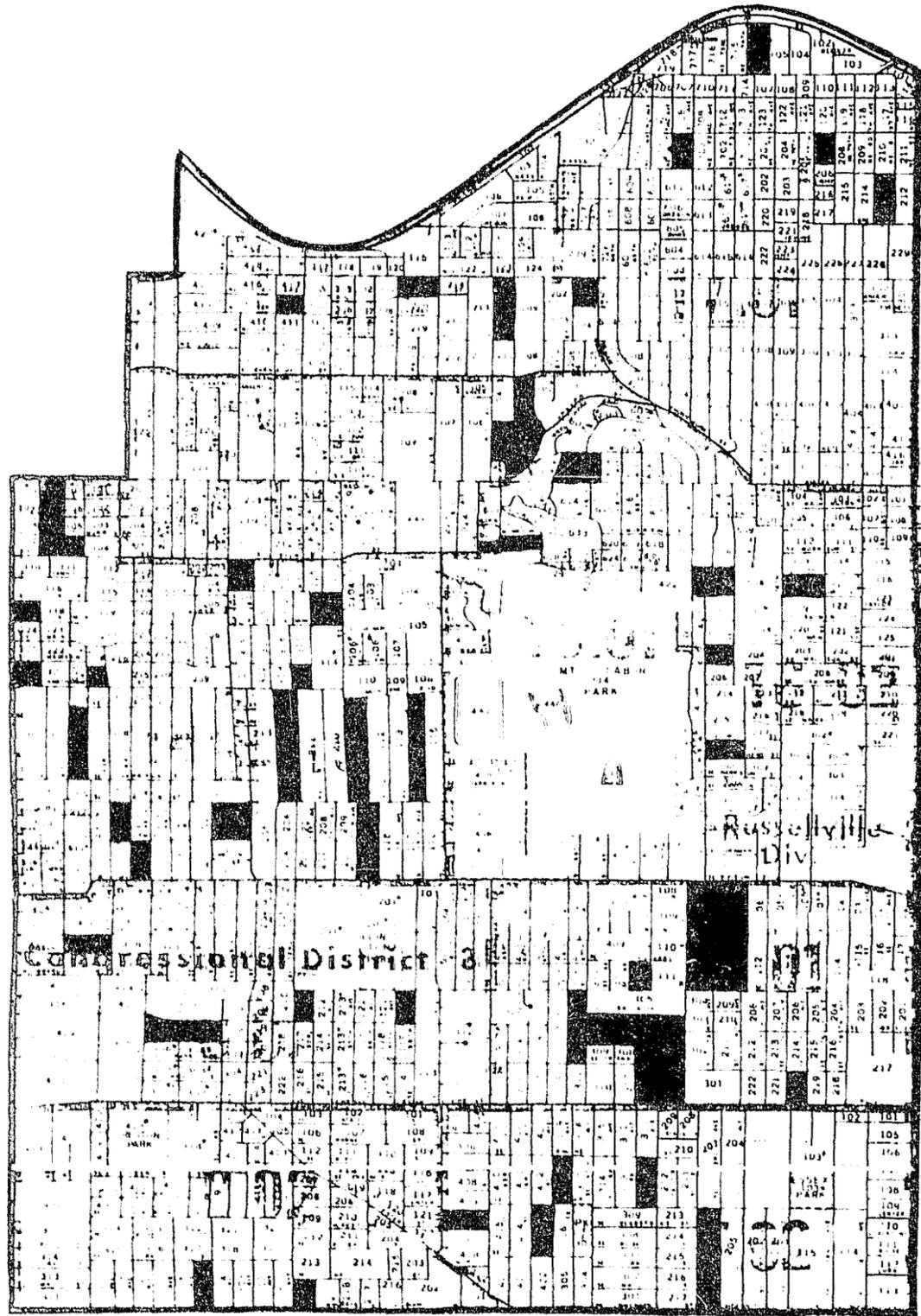
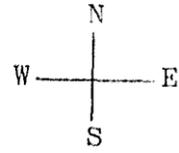
Score: Correct Answer = 2
 Don't know = 1
 Incorrect Answer = 0

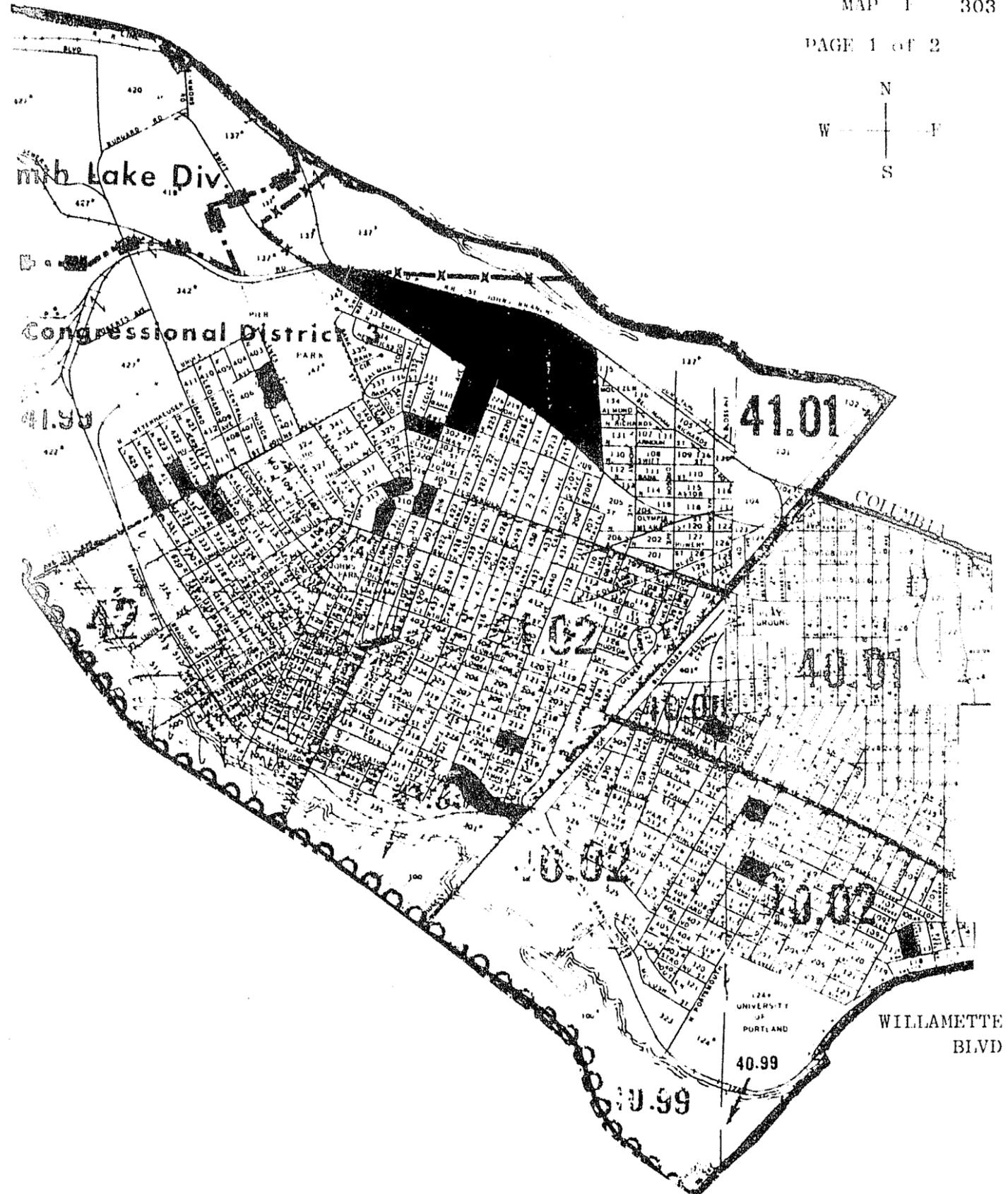
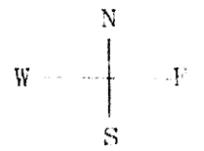
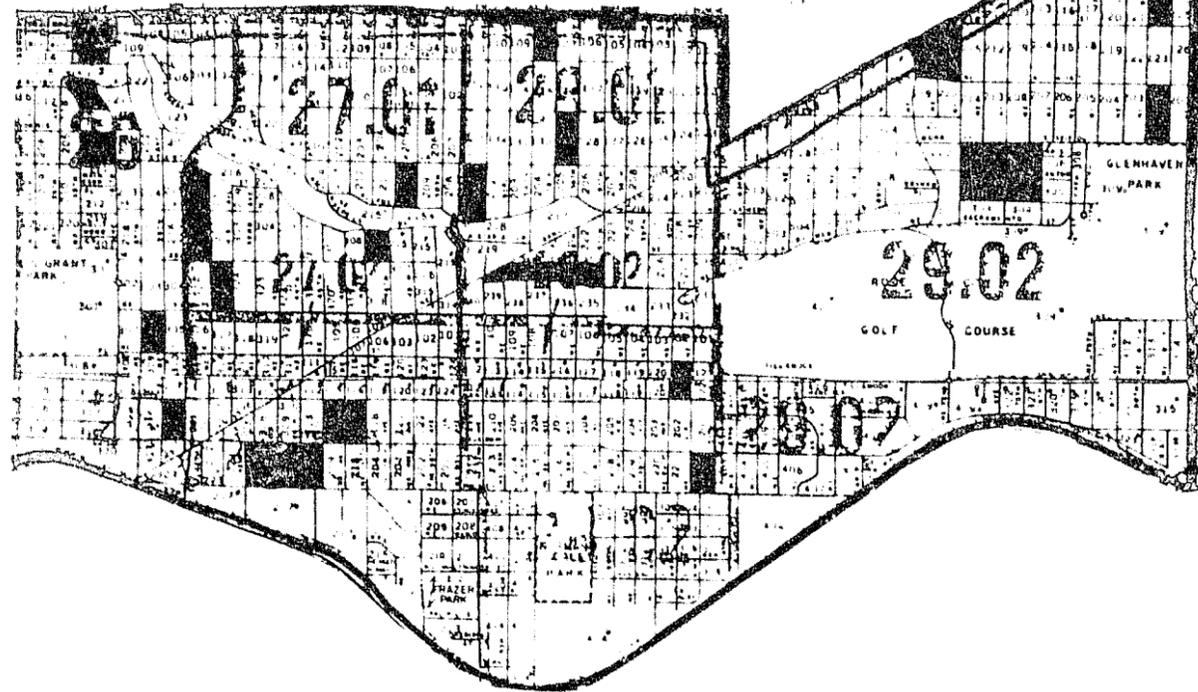
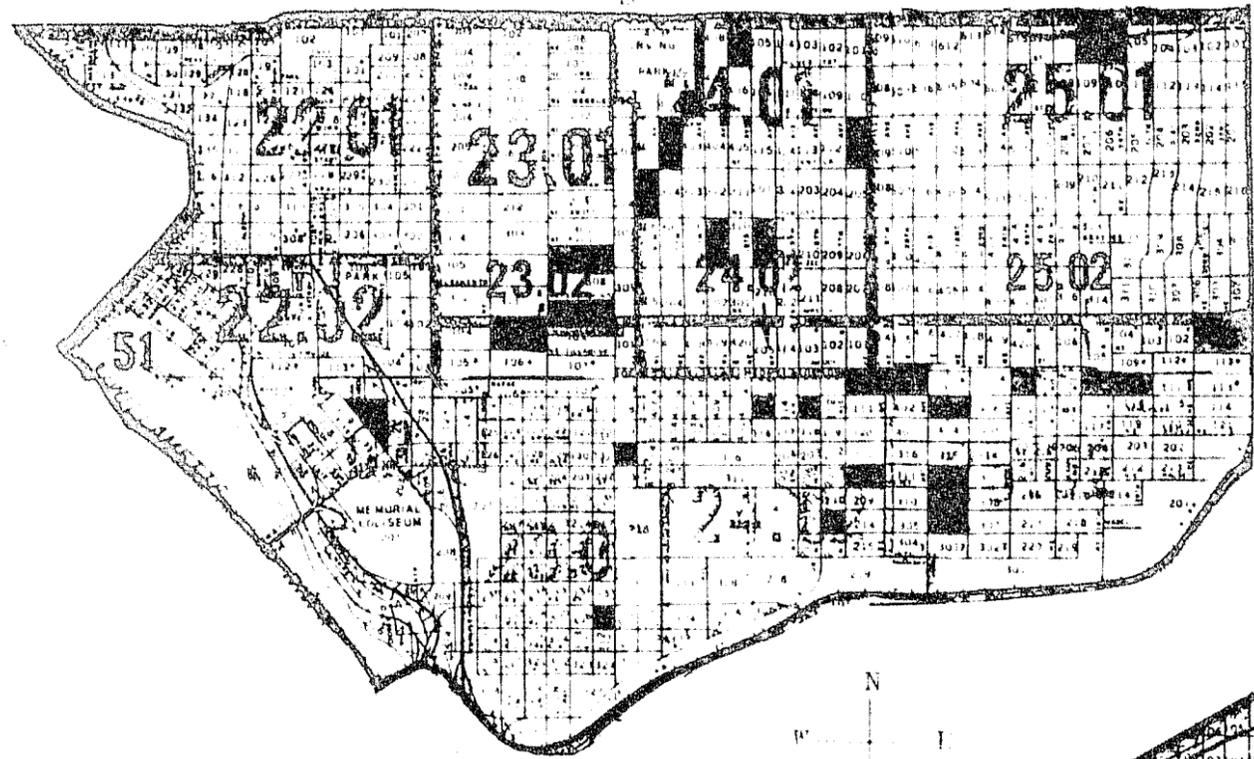
APPENDIX C

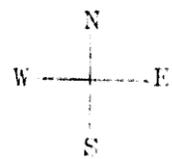
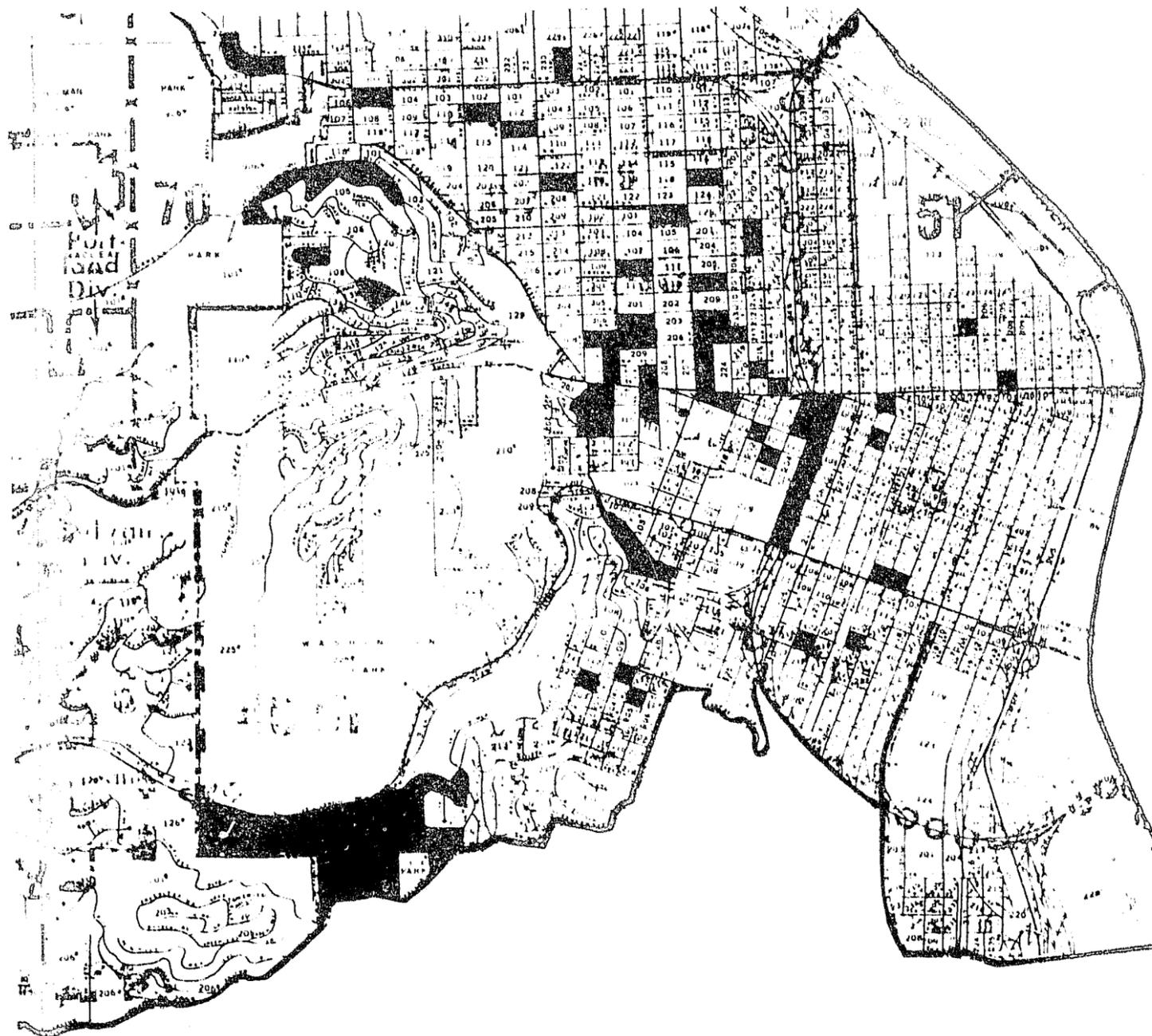
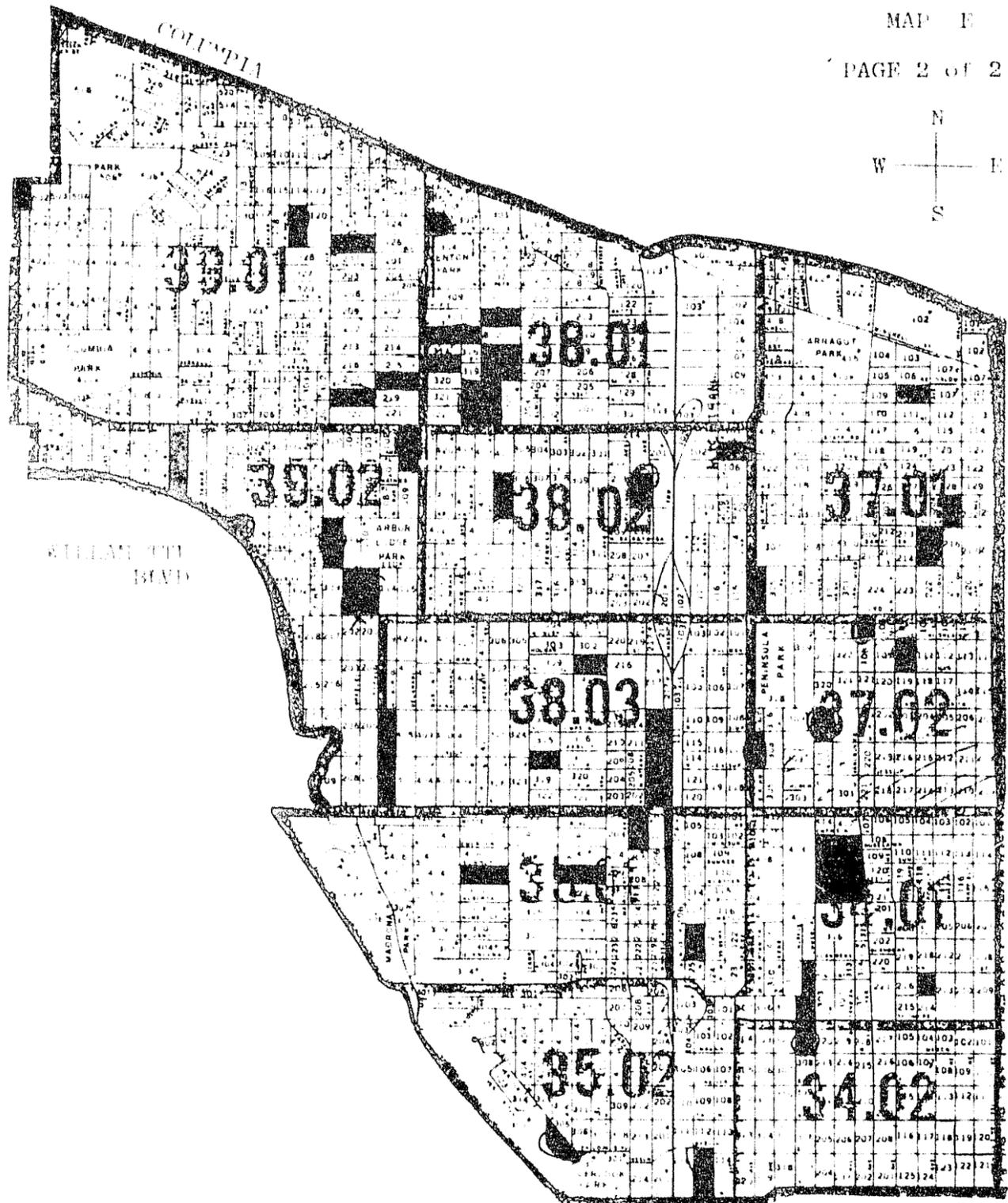
1. The following alternative probes were made for questions 4, 5, and 6:
 4. If a person under the age of 16 signs a contract with you, you probably can't make it stick.
 5. You rob a bank and the court decides you're not guilty. Later the police find new evidence against you. You can't be tried again for the robbery.
 6. The presumption of innocence means that if you're accused of a crime you must prove the charges false or be found guilty.
2. The following interpretive assumptions were made by Albrecht and Green:

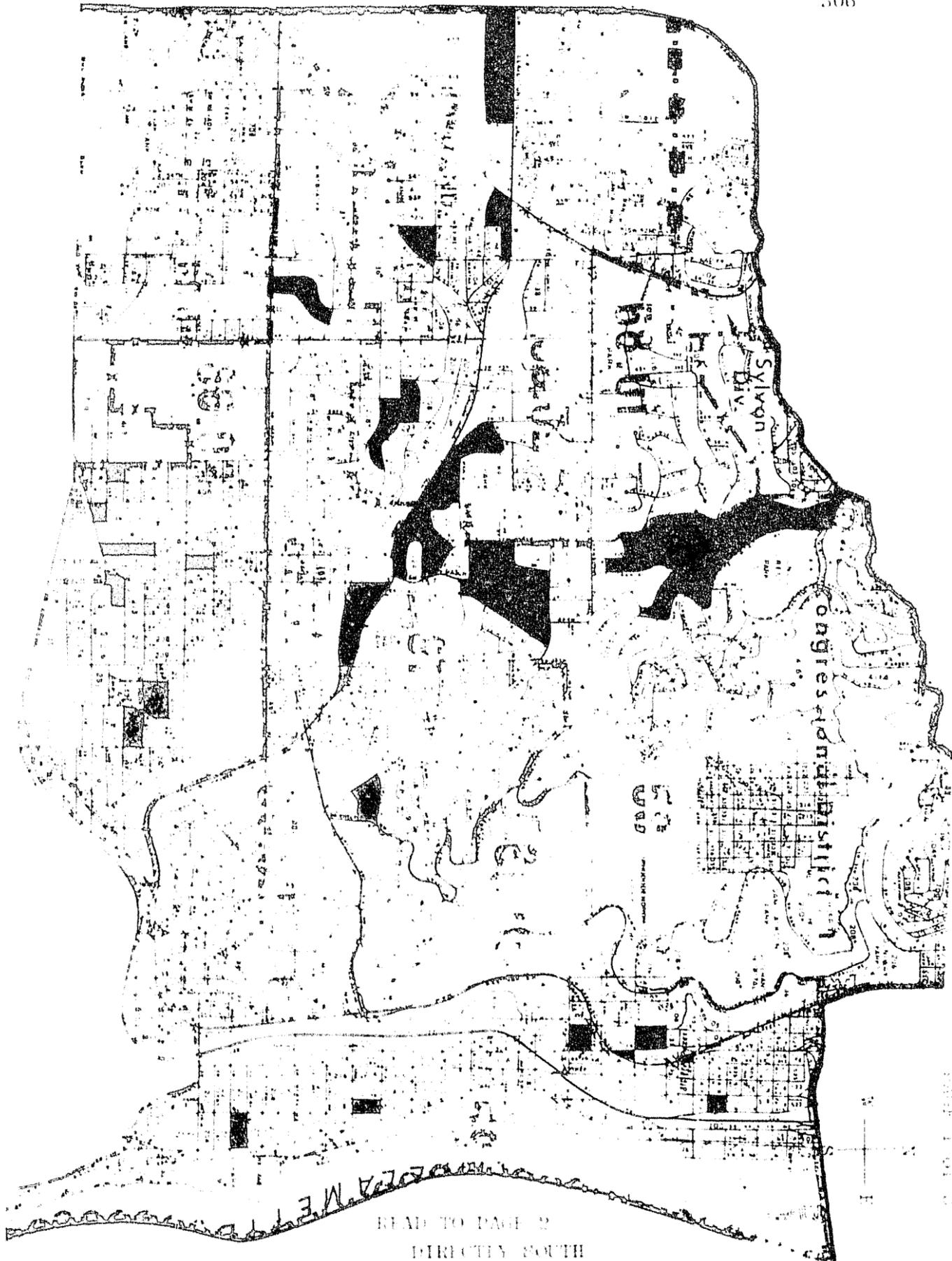
"We are aware of the difficulties and hazards involved in attempting to develop a measure of public legal knowledge. It is often argued, for example, that the law simple contains too many exceptions and too much flexibility to allow the development of statements that would elicit such information. Our effort has been to prepare statements that are straightforward and unambiguous in the general case. Our impressions in conducting the interviews were that our subjects responded to them as such, rather than seeking for or suggesting exceptions...Our position is that the hazards presented by such exceptions are important but should not rule out attempts to develop general inventories." (Albrecht and Green, 1974 at 11)



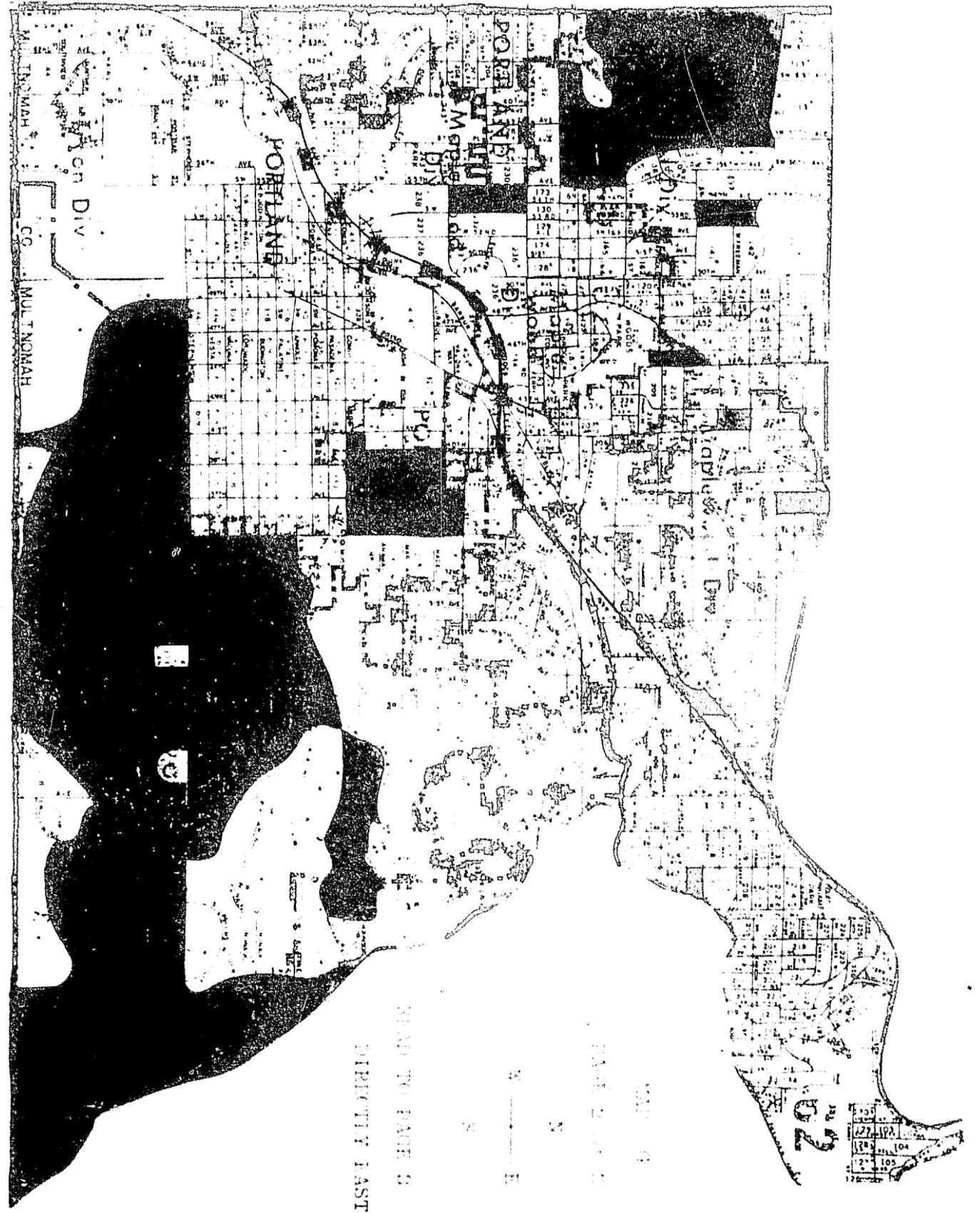








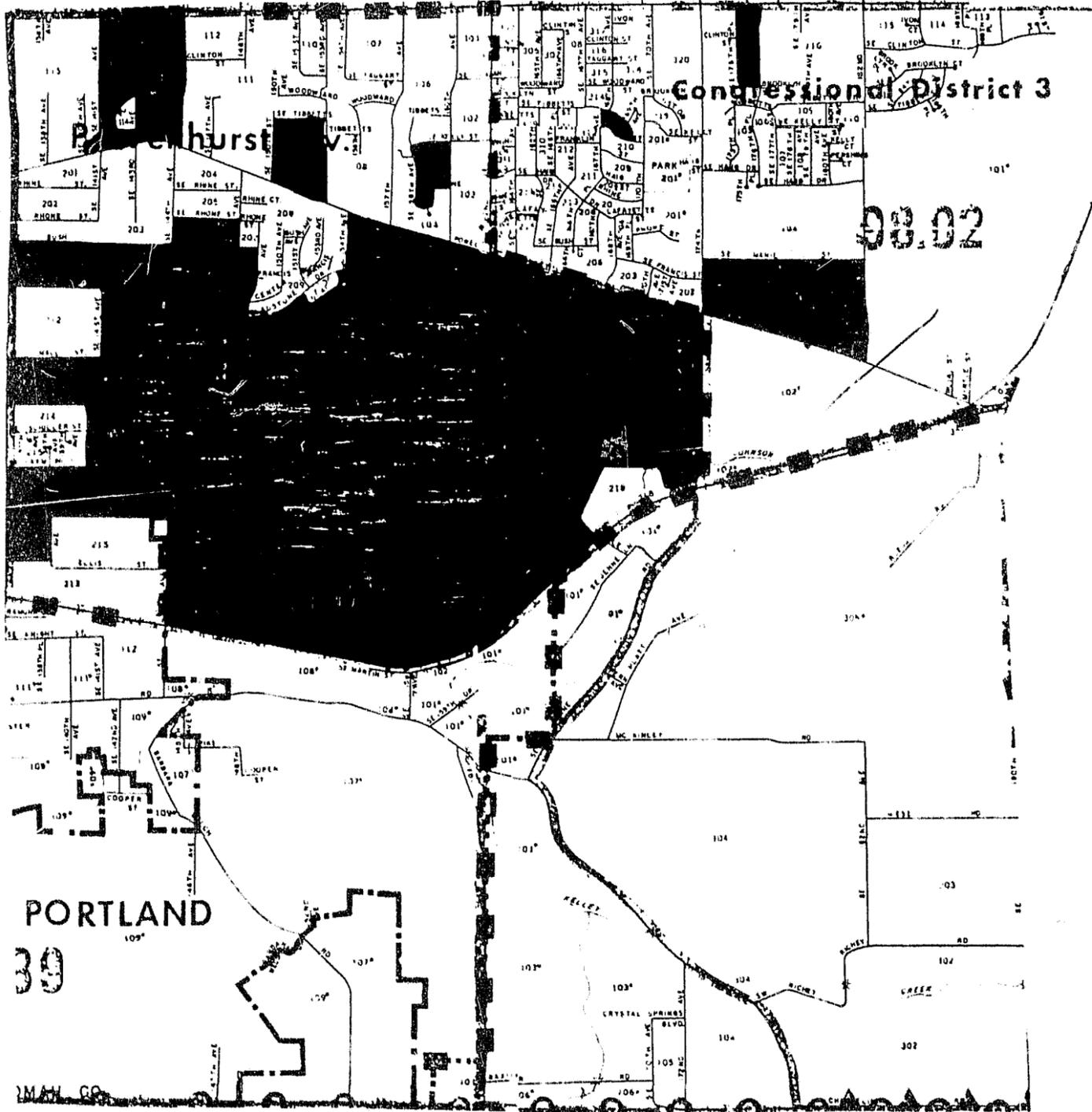
READ TO PAGE 2
DIRECTLY SOUTH



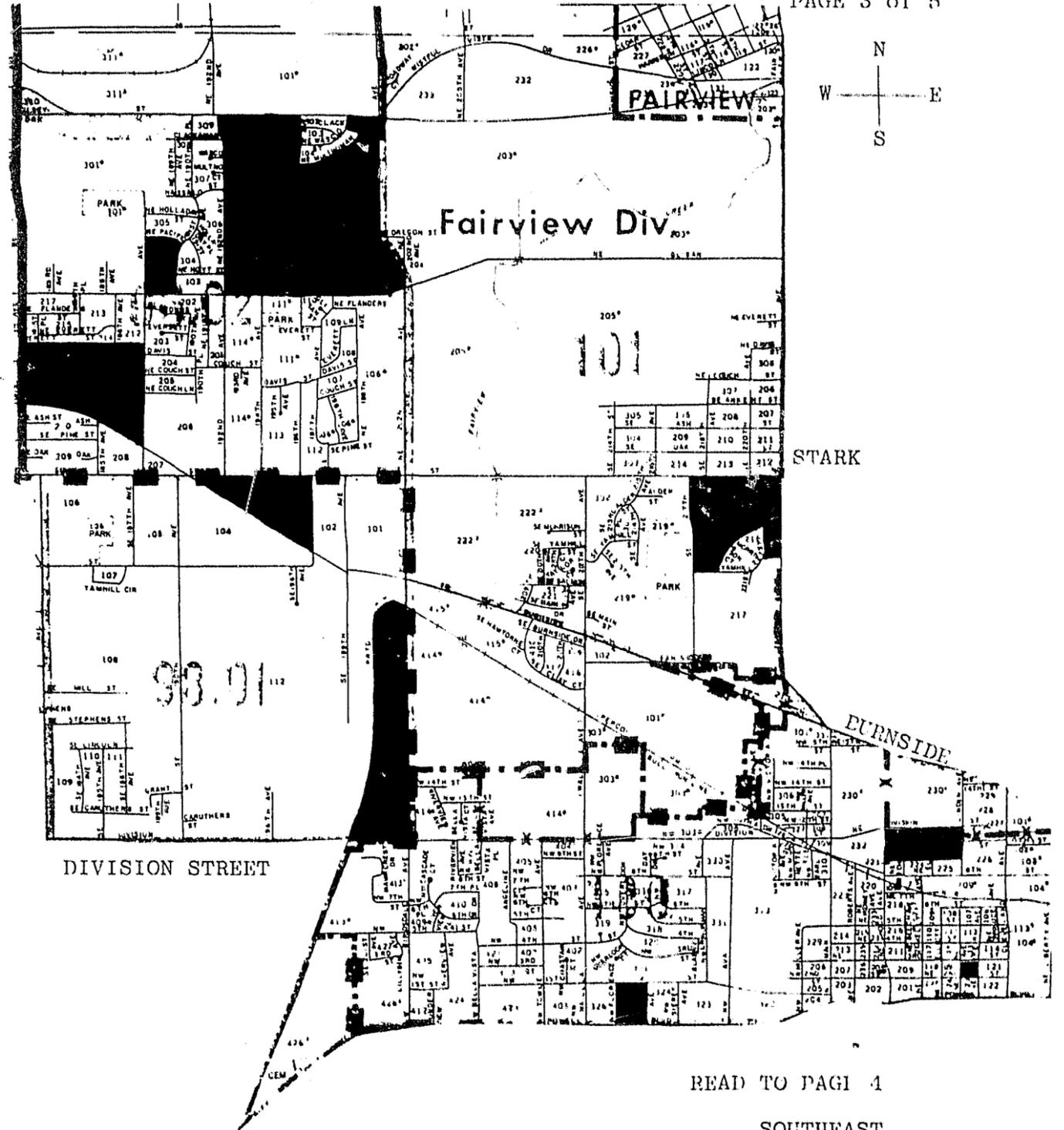
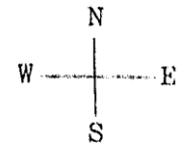
READ TO PAGE 3
DIRECTLY EAST

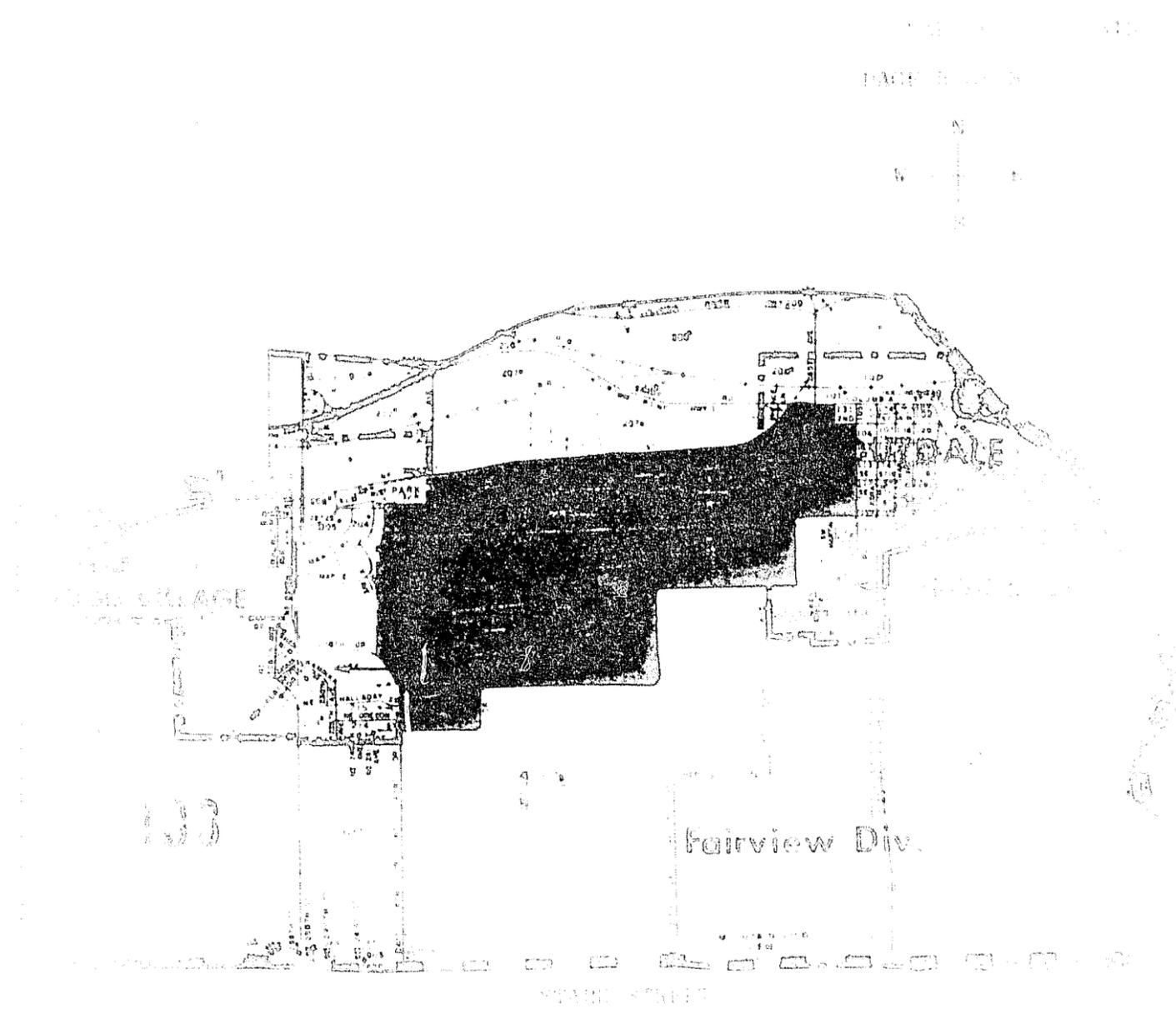
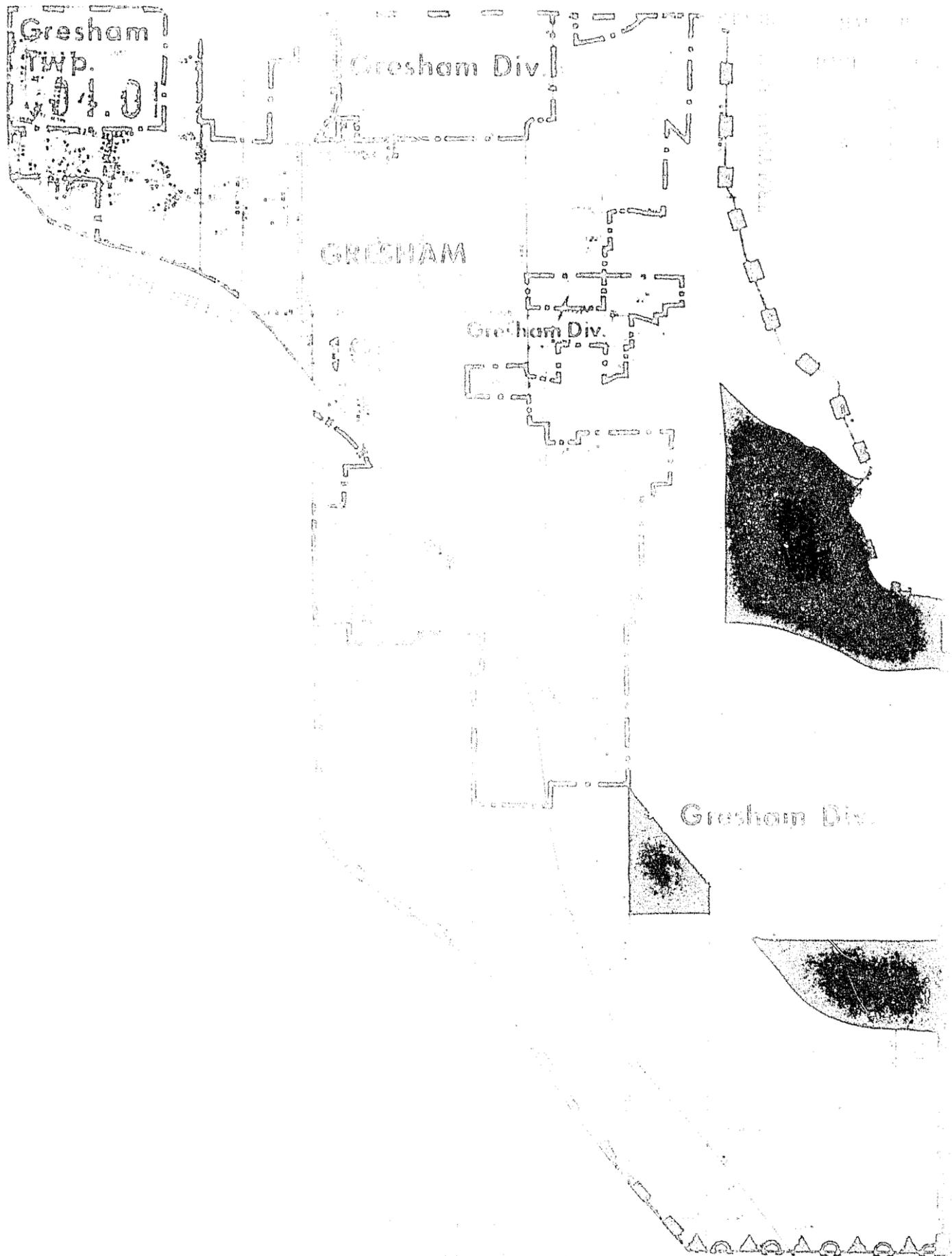


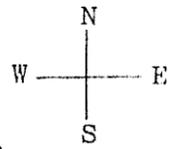
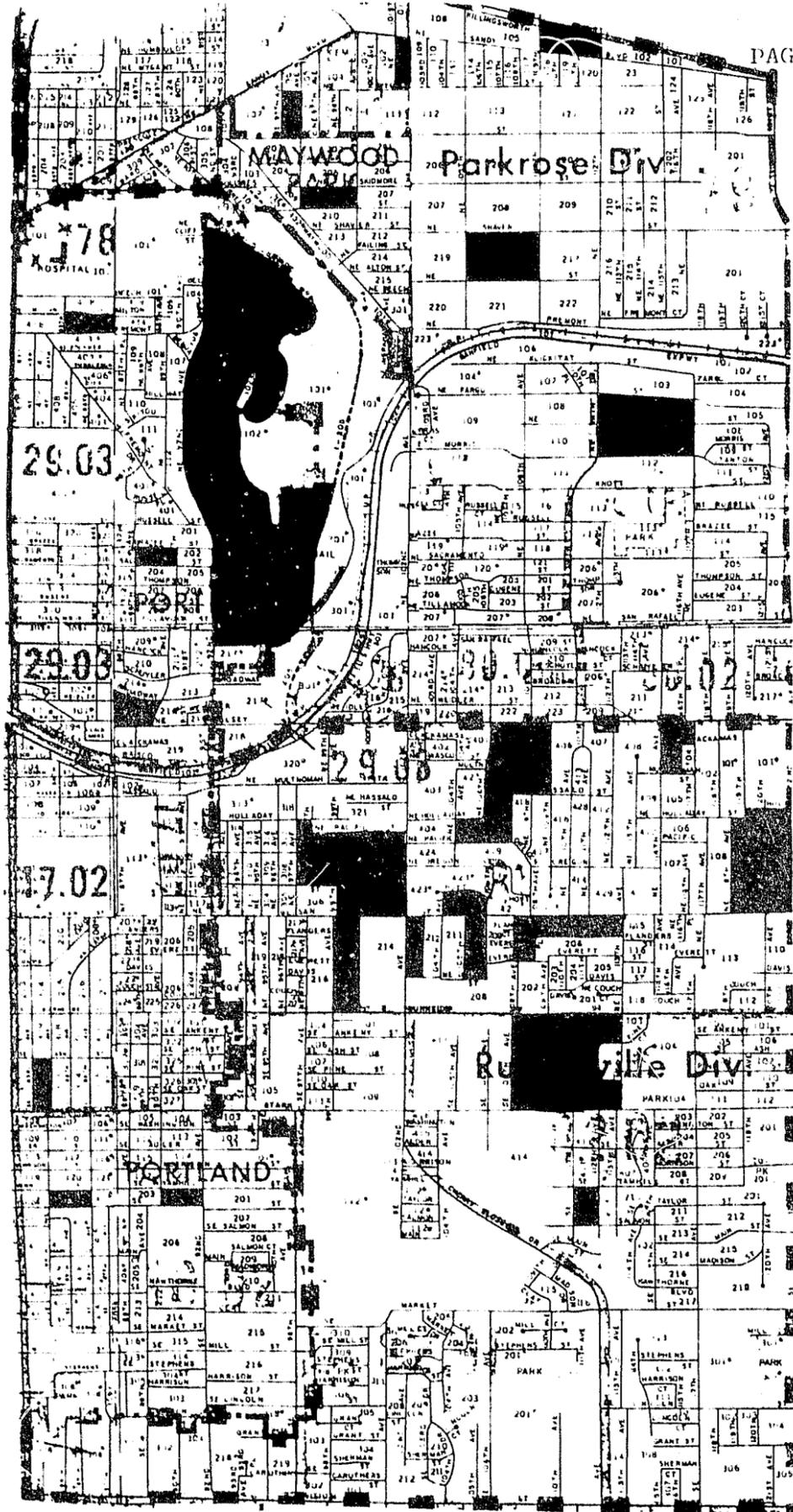
DIVISION STREET



READ TO PAGE 3
NORTHEAST





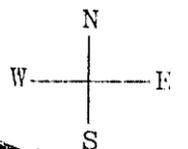
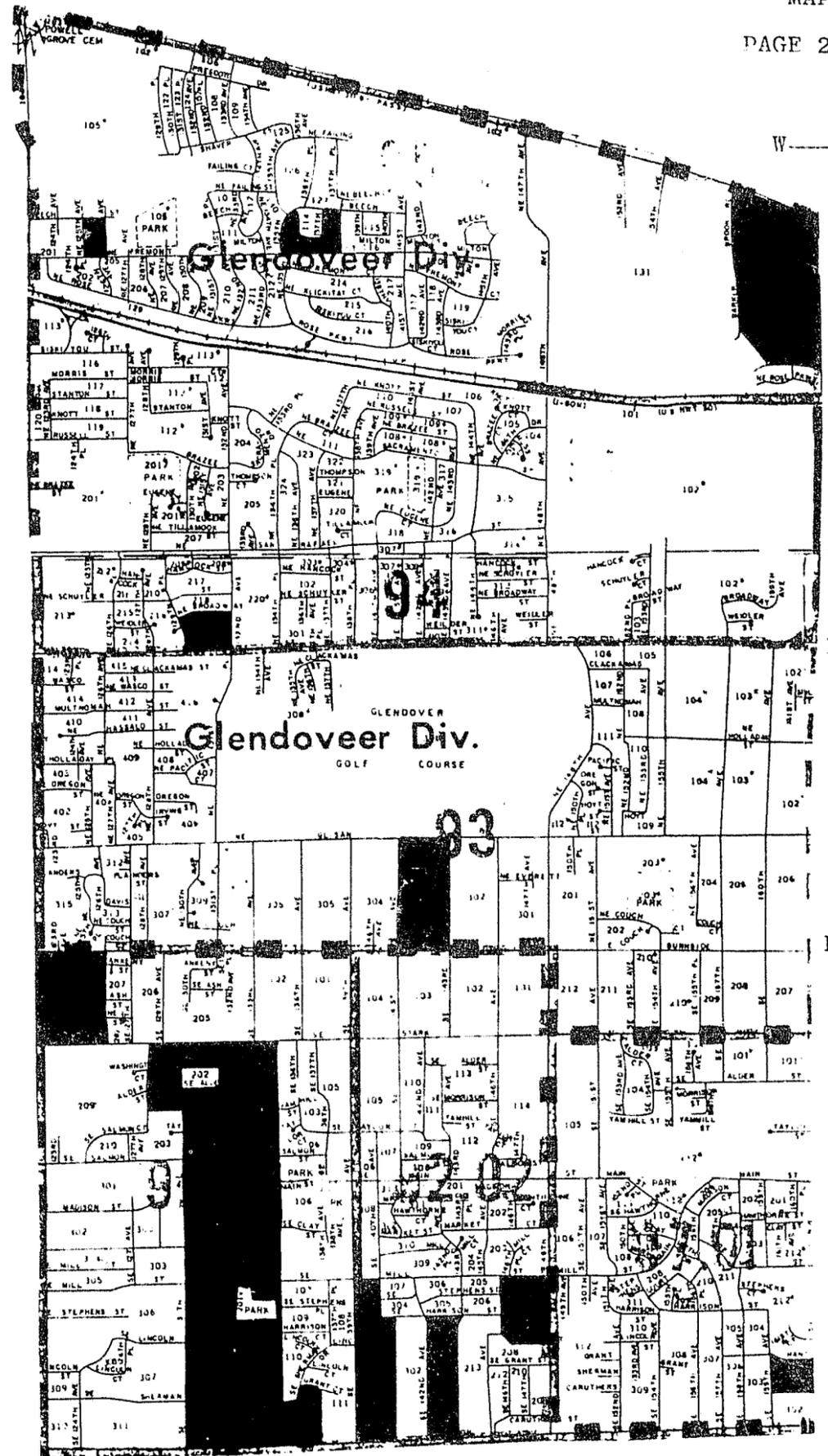


SAN RAFAEL

HALSEY

BURNSIDE

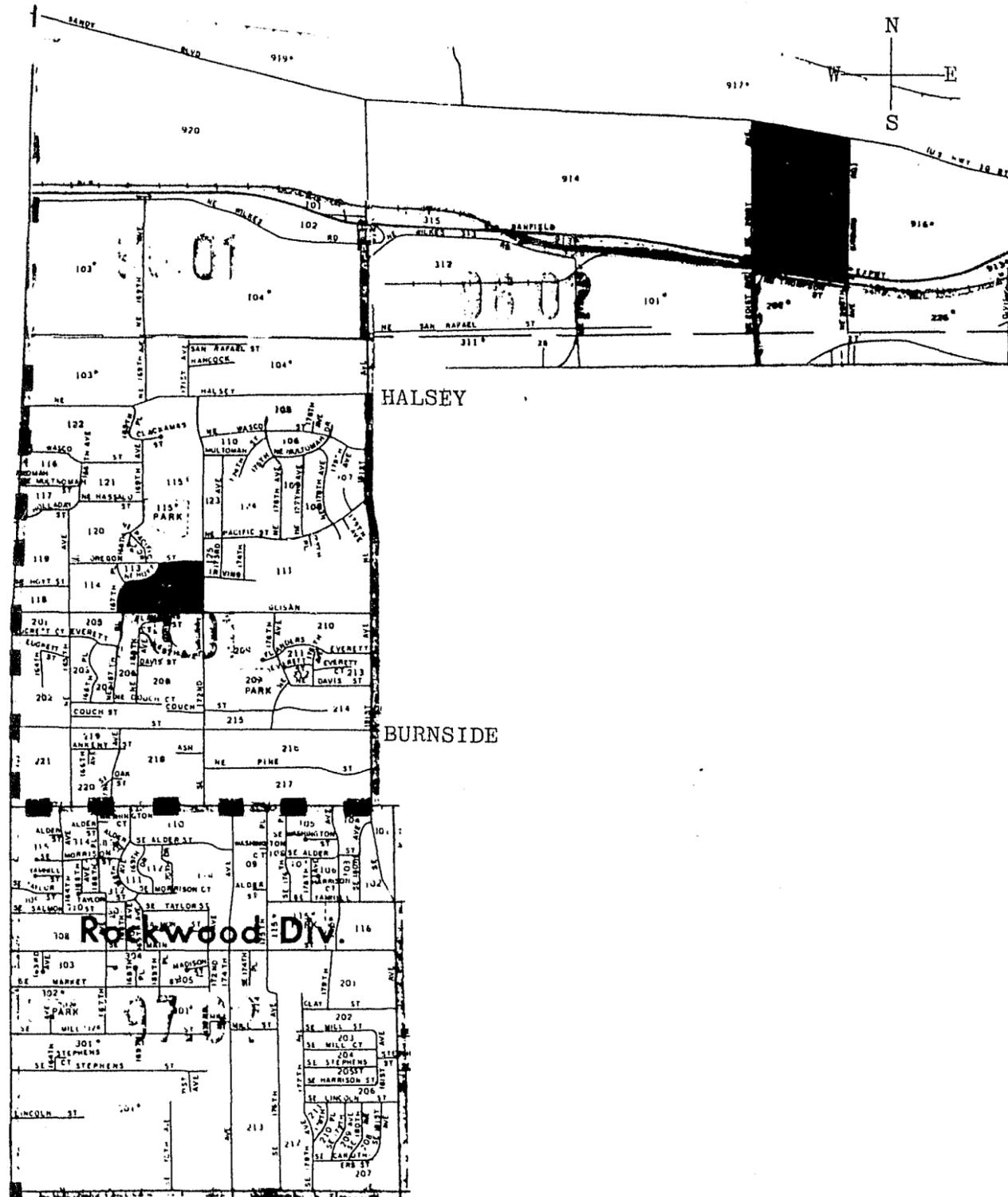
READ MAPS TO AREA 10: WEST TO EAST



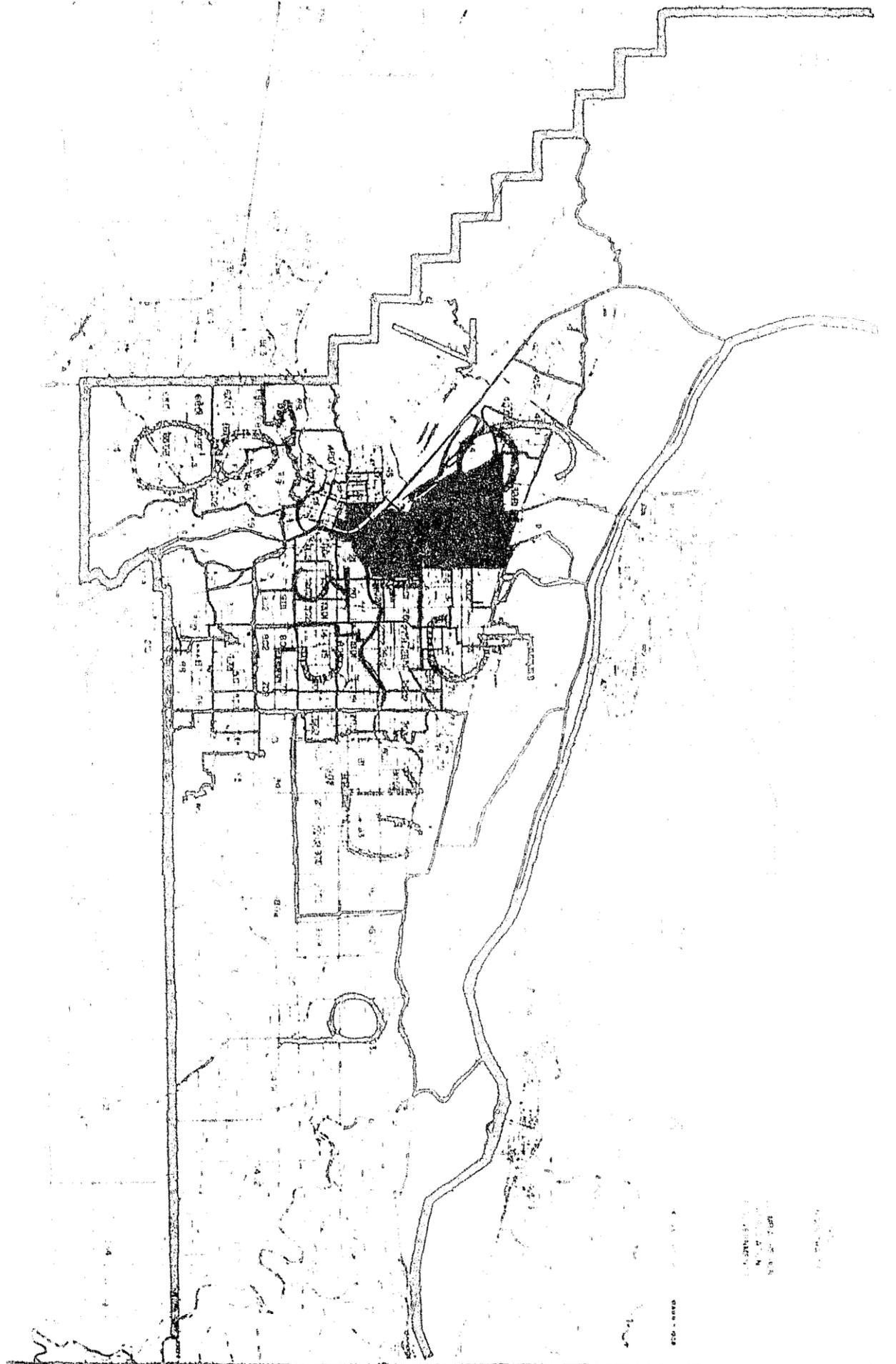
SAN RAFAEL

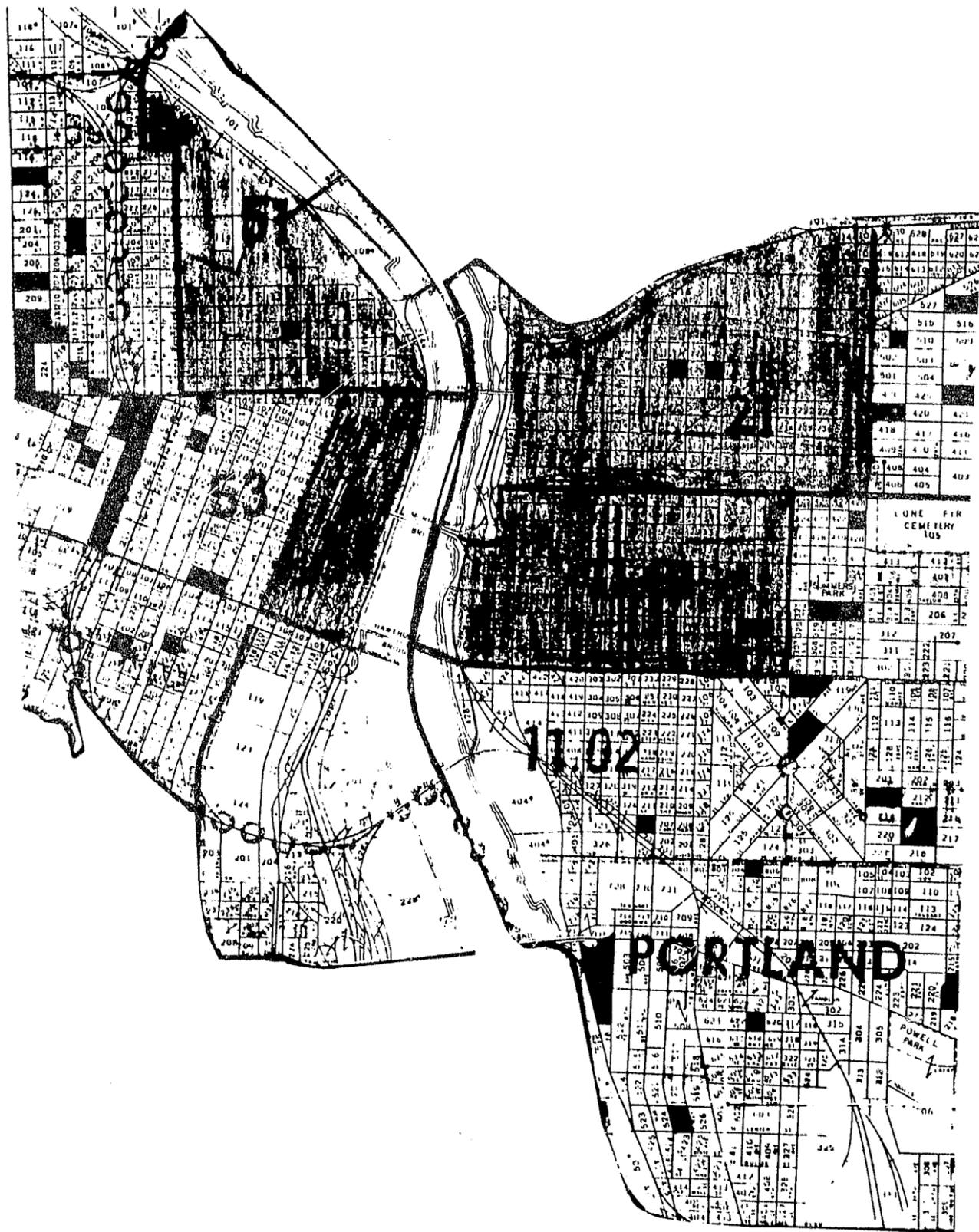
HALSEY

BURNSIDE

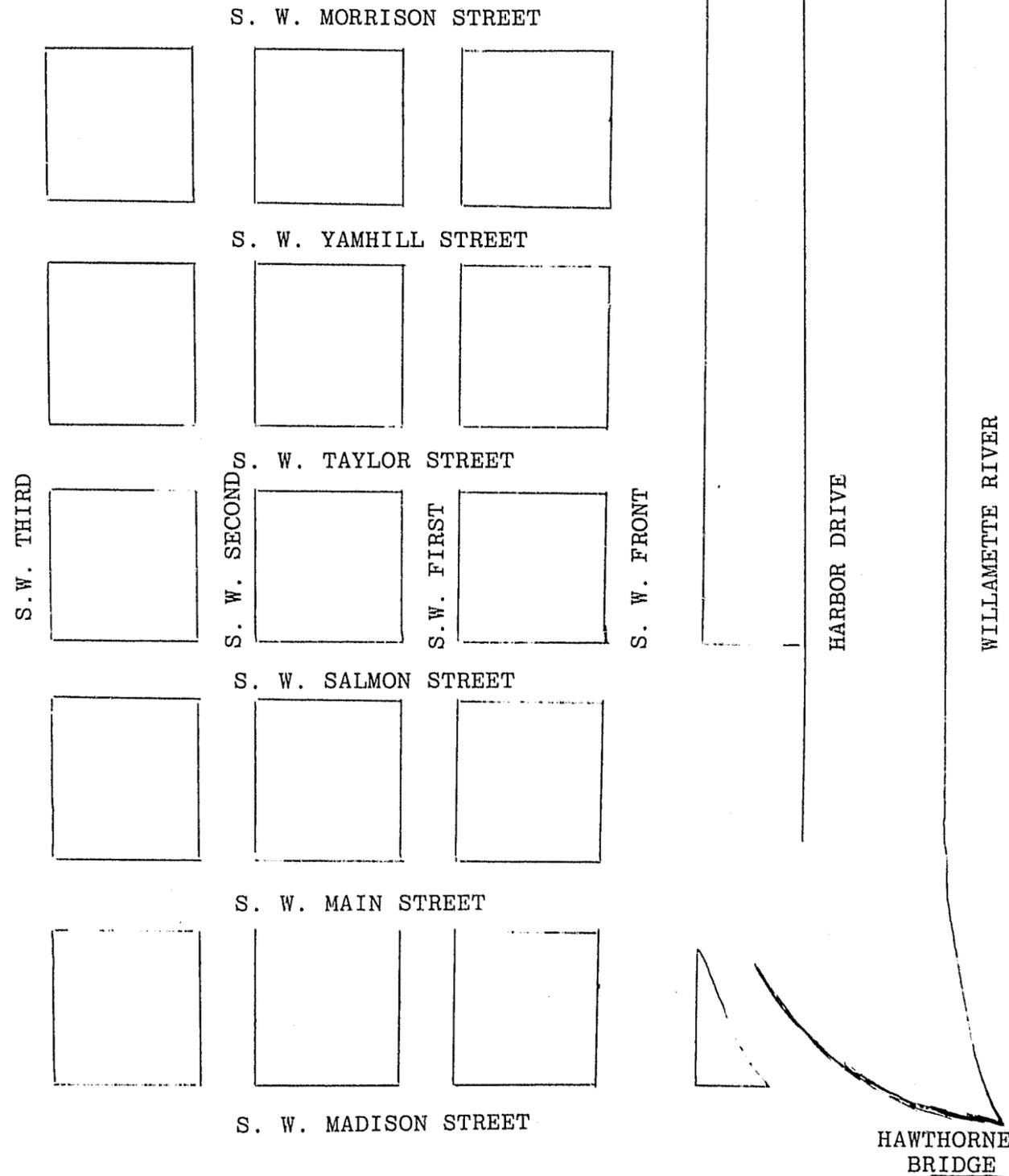


APPENDIX D





MAP 2



MAP 3

N.W. HOYT

N.W. GLISAN

N.W. FLANDERS

N.W. EVERETT

N.W. DAVIS

N.W. COUCH

W. BURNSIDE

N.W. BROADWAY

N.W. 6th

N.W. 5th

N.W. 4th

N.W. 3rd

N.W. 2nd

N.W. 1st

STEEL BRIDGE

BURNSIDE BRIDGE

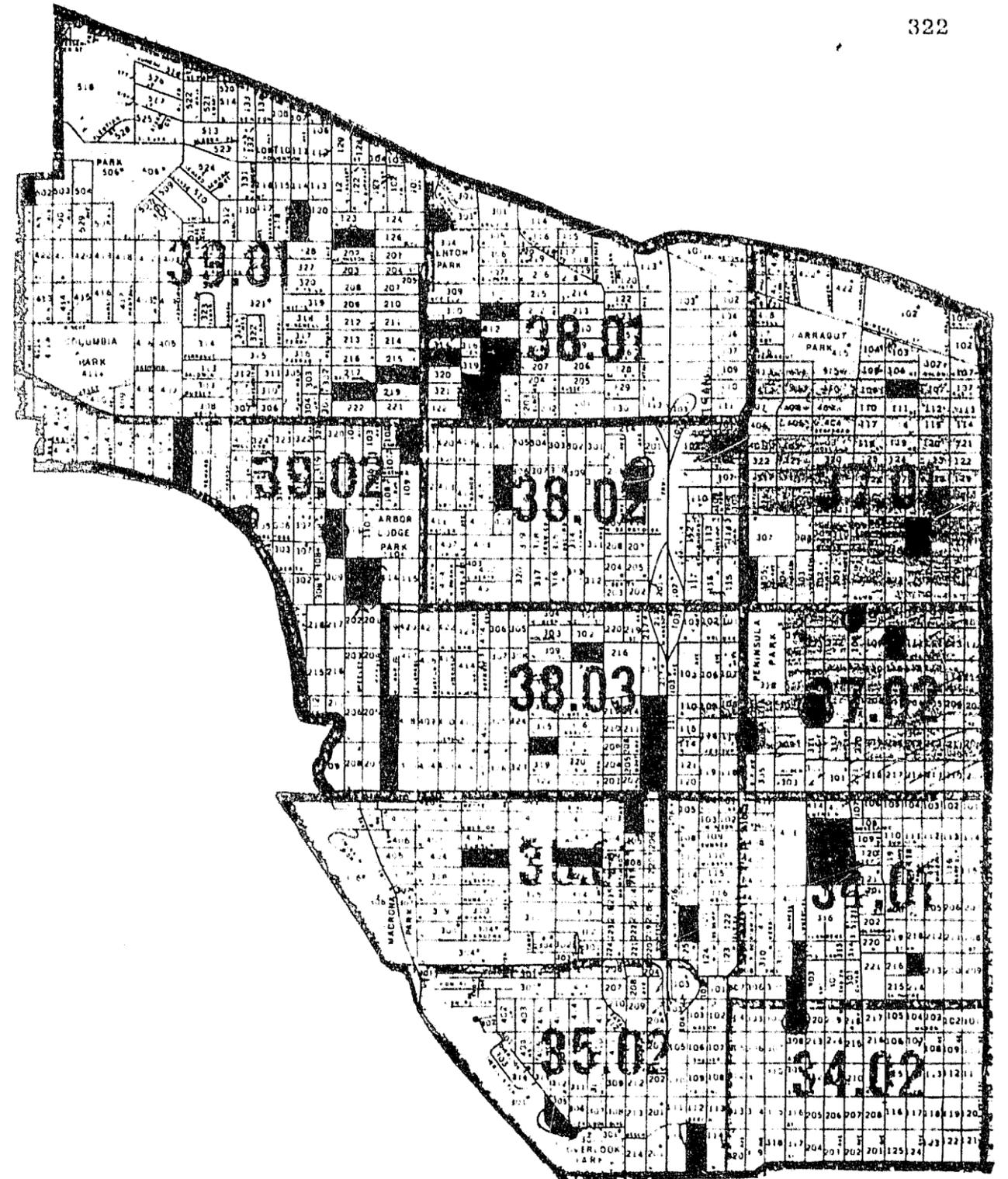
S.W. ANKENY

S.W. ASH

S.W. PINE

S.W. OAK

MAP 4



MAP 5

APPENDIX E

SCREENING INTERVIEW SCHEDULES

Older Americans' Crime Prevention Research
Multnomah County
Department of Public Safety
10525 S.E. Cherry Blossom Drive
Space 101
Portland, Oregon 97216

Phone (503) 255-1891

September 15, 1975

2.

Introduction:

Hello, I'm _____ from the Multnomah County Crime Prevention Unit. I'm working on a study to determine the impact of crime in this area and particularly the impact of crime in relationship to older persons. I would like to ask you a few questions regarding crime in your neighborhood. We would appreciate your help on this study, however, your participation is voluntary. Everything that you say is strictly confidential and no one in any government office will ever know what you said. The information we get will simply be summarized and say how many people said this, but no one will be able to tell who said what. Will you help us? Thank you very much, now on to the questions:

- 1. What is your age? (IF 60 OR OLDER ASK: Would you mind another interviewer coming back at some other time to interview you for a longer period of time? If No, then note on outside of schedule: Re-Interview Expected. If Yes, note: Re-Interview not wanted)
2. Thinking back over the last year, September 1974 until now... has any of the following things happened to you? (IF YES TO ANY, THEN ASK HOW MANY TIMES AND NOTE BESIDE QUESTION)
a. Has anyone broken into your home?
b. Have you ever found a door jimmied?
c. Has something been stolen or taken from your home?
d. Has something been taken directly from you by force?
e. Have you been a victim of a purse-snatching or pick-pockets?
f. Has your car been stolen?
g. Have things been stolen from your car?
h. Have you had your home or property vandalized?
i. Have you been beaten up?
j. Have you been hit or shoved while on the street?
k. Have you had stones or other objects thrown at you?
l. Has anyone threatened you?... attempted blackmail?...
m. Have you received obscene or threatening phone calls?

3.

- n. Has anyone sold you something through making false claims?
o. Do you feel your landlord, grocery store, or local shopping center takes or has taken unfair advantage of you?
p. Has anyone misused money you have entrusted to them?
q. Have you been in a fist fight or attacked by another?
r. Have you been a victim of any sex offense?
s. Has anyone you have known in the neighborhood been a victim of a murder?
3. Non-Victims Only: If you saw a crime committed, would you report it to the police?
4. Victims Only: When the above incidents occurred, did you report it to the police?
5. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland?
6. How much crime is there in the area compared to a year ago?
7. The crime next year in this neighborhood will be:
8. Do you think this neighborhood is safe?
9. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood after dark?
10. How concerned are you about having your house broken into?
11. Are there any particular problems related to crime, the police, or the criminal justice system which you would like to tell me about briefly?
12. What would you like to see done to help clean up the problem of crime in Portland-Multnomah County?

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME PREVENTION UNIT
10525 S.E. CHERRY BLOSSOM DRIVE, SPACE 101
PORTLAND, OREGON 97216

RANDOM SAMPLE SURVEY
OLDER AMERICANS' CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH

RECORD

NAME OF SUBJECT _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE NUMBER _____

DATE OF INTERVIEW _____

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____

CARD OF QUESTION 23

STRONGLY AGREE

GENERALLY AGREE

UNDECIDED

GENERALLY DISAGREE

STRONGLY DISAGREE

CARD FOR QUESTION 40

\$0 - 100 1 _____

\$100 - 200 2 _____

\$200 - 300 3 _____

\$300 - 400 4 _____

\$400 - 500 5 _____

\$500 - 600 6 _____

\$600 - 700 7 _____

\$700 - 800 8 _____

\$800 or over 9 _____

VANDALISM

1. HOME OR PROPERTY VANDALIZED?
2. WINDOWS BROKEN?
3. TIRES SLASHED...CAR ANTENNA BROKEN...CAR WINDOWS BROKEN?
4. WALLS MARKED OR DAMAGED?
5. FENCE BROKEN?

EXTORTION

1. ANYONE THREATENED YOU?
2. ANYONE DEMANDED ANYTHING BY MAKING THREATS ON YOU OR YOUR FAMILY?
3. ANYONE ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL?
4. HAS ANYONE EVER MADE A THREATENING OR OBSCENE PHONE CALL?

FRAUD OR SWINDLING

1. SOMEONE TOOK SOMETHING FROM YOU BY DECEIVING YOU?
2. SOMEONE LIED TO YOU WHILE SELLING YOU SOMETHING?
3. SOMEONE SOLD YOU SOMETHING THAT DIDN'T WORK AND YOU COULDN'T GET YOUR MONEY BACK?
4. HAS ANYONE GIVEN YOU A BAD CHECK?

BURGLARY

1. HOME BROKEN IN TO?
2. DOOR JIMMIED? LOCK FORCED? WINDOW FORCED?
3. GARAGE BROKEN IN TO?

THEFT

331

1. SOMETHING STOLEN OR TAKEN FROM YOUR HOME?
2. CAR STOLEN?
3. SOMETHING STOLEN FROM YOUR CAR?
4. SOMETHING STOLEN FROM YOUR MAILBOX?
5. SOMETHING STOLEN FROM YOUR YARD OR PORCH?

ASSAULT

1. HAVE YOU BEEN BEATEN UP?
2. HIT OR SHOVED WHILE ON THE STREET?
3. ATTACKED?
4. HAD STONES OR OTHER THINGS THROWN AT YOU?

ROBBERY

1. SOMETHING TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM YOU BY FORCE?
2. PURSE-SNATCHED?
3. WALLET STOLEN...PICK-POCKET?

332

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME PREVENTION UNIT
10525 S.E. CHERRY BLOSSOM DRIVE, SPACE 101
PORTLAND, OREGON 97216

START CARD 1

1-4

SUGGESTED INTRODUCTION:

HELLO, I'M _____ FROM THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY CRIME PREVENTION UNIT. HERE IS MY LETTER OF INTRODUCTION FROM THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND A FEW OTHER LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT YOU MAY WANT TO LOOK OVER BRIEFLY SINCE THEY SUPPORT OUR PROJECT AND ITS OBJECTIVES.

YOU WERE CONTACTED PREVIOUSLY AND AGREED TO LET SOMEONE COME AND TALK TO YOU REGARDING THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THE AREA. WE APPRECIATE YOUR HELP ON THIS STUDY SINCE THE RESULTS WILL BE VERY IMPORTANT IN DESIGNING A CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR OLDER PERSONS.

I WANT TO REMIND YOU THAT EVERYTHING YOU SAY WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. NO ONE OTHER THAN THE RESEARCH DIRECTOR OF THIS PROJECT WILL EVER KNOW WHAT YOU PERSONALLY SAY. THE RESULTS WILL SIMPLY BE SUMMARIZED AND STATE HOW MANY PERSONS SAID THIS OR THAT, BUT NO ONE WILL BE ABLE TO TELL WHO SAID WHAT.

EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR THE FINAL RESULTS OF OUR RESEARCH. SINCE WE DON'T WANT TO TAKE TOO MUCH OF YOUR TIME, LET'S SEE HOW FAST WE CAN GO THROUGH THEM.

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN: _____ p.m.
a.m.

1. A. Do you live here alone?
 (IF YES, GO TO 2) Yes (5) - 1
 No 2

B. (IF NO, ASK:)
 1. How many other people live here?
 (6) - 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9 or more

2. What is the relationship of each person? And, how old is each other person. (LIST ANSWERS IN FOLLOWING SPACES AND CODE IN APPROPRIATE BOXES.) (7-24)

<u>RELATED PERSON</u>	<u>AGE</u>	A	B
Wife 1	Under 29 . . . 1		
Husband .. 2	30 - 49 2		
Brother .. 3	50 - 59 3		
Sister ... 4	60 - 64 4		
Daughter . 5	65 - 69 5		
Son 6	70 - 74 6		
In-Law ... 7	75 - 79 7		
Friend ... 8	80 - 85 8		
Other 9	Over 86 9		
(IF OTHER, SPECIFY: _____)			

2. A. Do you have any close relatives living in the city/county area?
 (IF NO,-GO TO 3) Yes (25) - 1
 No 2

B. (IF YES, ASK:)
 What is the relationship of each relative? And, how far do they live from you? (LIST ANSWERS IN FOLLOWING SPACES AND CODE IN APPROPRIATE BOXES.) (26 - 39)

<u>RELATED PERSON</u>	<u>HOME</u>	A	B
Sister 1	Same Street ... 1		
Brother 2	Less than 10		
Daughter ... 3	Minutes away .. 2		
Son 4	Another Part		
In - Law ... 5	of the City/		
Mother/	County Area ... 3		
Father ... 6			
Other 7			
(IF OTHER, SPECIFY: _____)			

3. A. How often do you visit with members of your family in person?
 (40)
 every day 1
 once or more a week . 2
 every couple weeks .. 3
 once a month 4
 less than once a
 month 5

B. How often do you talk on the telephone to members of your family?
 (41)
 every day 1
 once or more a week .2
 every couple weeks ..3
 once a month4
 less than once a
 month5

C. How often do you visit or talk with your neighbors?
 (42)
 every day 1
 once or more a week .2
 every couple weeks ..3
 once a month4
 less than once a
 month5

4. What is your age? _____ (SPECIFY AND CODE BELOW)
 (IF RELUCTANT TO ANSWER, ASK: ARE YOU OVER 60? CODE 7 IF
 THE ANSWER IS YES.) (43)
 60-64 1
 65-69 2
 70-74 3
 75-79 4
 80-84 5
 85 & over . 6
 Over 60 ... 7

5. Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?
 Yes (44) = 1
 No 2

6. Do you have problems with any of the following? (READ LIST, IF NO, GO TO
 7. IF YES, CIRCLE CODE AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX. THEN ASK:) Would
 you say the difficulty was Severe, Moderate, or Slight? (RECORD ANSWER
 ACCORDING TO CODE IN APPROPRIATE BOX.) (45 - 52)

DIFFICULTY	DEGREE	A	B	NO
Hearing ... 1	Severe ... 1			
Seeing 2	Moderate . 2			
Walking ... 3	Slight3			
General Mobility. 4				

(IF YES, TO ANY ABOVE, ASK:) Do you feel you have to stay at home much
 of the time because of this problem?
 Yes (53) - 1
 No 2

7. A. About how long have you lived here? (54)
 less than one year 1
 1 - 5 years 2
 5 - 10 years 3
 more than 10 years 4

(IF MORE THAN 10, GO TO 8)

B. (IF LESS THAN 10) Before you moved here, where did you live? (55)

_____ (SPECIFY & CODE)
 Another area of the
 city/county 1
 Another area of
 Oregon 2
 Out of State 3

C. When you moved here, what was it about this neighborhood that
 influenced you most into moving here? (RECORD SPECIFIC ANSWER AND CODE)
 (56 - 63)

	Yes	No
(56) Safer Neighborhood	1	2
(57) Schools.....	1	2
(58) Convenience.....	1	2
(59) Environment	1	2
(60) Economic Factors	1	2
(61) Family & Friends	1	2
(62) Nothing Particular	1	2
(63) Other	1	2

8. Do you know most of your neighbors? (64)
 Yes 1
 No 2

9. Would you say that most of the people around here are quite and law-
 abiding? (65)
 Yes 1
 No 2

10. Are there some people in the neighborhood that cause trouble? (66)
 Yes 1
 No 2

11. If there are any trouble makers, what types of people do you think they
 are? (RECORD SPECIFIC ANSWERS, AND CODE IF APPLICABLE.)
 (67) Youth 1
 Over 21 ... 2
 Middle-Age. 3
 Over 60 ... 4

(68) Black 1
 Chicano/
 Mexican ... 2
 White 3

(69) Male 1
 Female 2

(70) 1 person .. 1
 More than
 1 person .. 2

(71) Low Income. 1
 Middle 2
 High 3

B. (IF YES, ASK:) Where? (RECORD THE ANSWER VERBATIM) (79)

END CARD 1

12. A. Do you walk in the neighborhood after dark? (72)
 (IF NO, GO TO C) Yes 1
 No 2

B. How safe do you feel when walking around here at night? (73)
 Very safe 1
 Somewhat safe 2
 Somewhat unsafe . . . 3
 Very unsafe 4

C. Would you feel safer if you were walking with someone else after dark?
 Yes (74) - 1
 No 2

D. How safe would you feel if you had to walk alone around here after
 dark? (75)
 Very safe 1
 Somewhat safe 2
 Somewhat unsafe . . . 3
 Very unsafe 4

13. Do you walk in the neighborhood during the daylight? (76)
 (IF NO, GO TO 14) Yes 1
 No 2

How safe do you feel when walking? (77)
 Very safe 1
 Somewhat safe 2
 Somewhat unsafe . . . 3
 Very unsafe 4

14. Are there places here in your area that you avoid because you feel that
 they are unsafe? (IF NO, GO TO 15) (78)
 Yes 1
 No 2

START CARD 2 (1-4)

15. A. Are there places in the city that you avoid because you feel they are unsafe? (IF NO, GO TO 16) (5)

- Yes 1
- No 2

B. (IF YES, ASK:) Where? (RECORD ANSWER VERBATIM) (6)

16. How concerned are you about having your house broken into? (7)

- Very concerned 1
- Somewhat concerned 2
- Not worried 3

17. Do you own a car? (8)
(IF NO, GO TO 18)

- Yes 1
- No 2

How concerned are you about having your car broken into? (9)

- Very concerned 1
- Somewhat concerned 2
- Not worried 3

18. Do you think that crime is on the increase? (10)

- Yes 1
- No 2

19. How much crime do you think there is in this neighborhood as compared to other parts of Portland? (Gresham?) (11)

- Much more 1
- About the same 2
- Less 3
- Don't Know 4

20. I'm going to show and read to you some descriptions of possible crimes. This is a very important part of our research so we'll go through these descriptions several times to make sure we get all the information we need. The first time we go through them, would you tell me if any of these things has ever happened to you? (HAND CRIME CARDS TO SUBJECT. READ ALOUD YOUR COPY. WHENEVER THE SUBJECT ANSWERS YES, STOP AND ASK QUESTIONS ON THE VICTIMIZATION FORM. FILL OUT A SEPERATE VICTIMIZATION FORM FOR EACH INCIDENT.) (CHECK BOXES BELOW IF SUBJECT IS A VICTIM OR NON-VICTIM)

- (12)
- Victim 1
- Non-Victim 2

21. Now, as we quickly review these cards, will you tell me if you have had any close friend, relative, or neighbor who has had any of these things happen to them? (CHECK FOLLOWING LISTS, AND CODE WHERE APPROPRIATE, IF SUBJECT RESPONDS YES TO ANY CARD OR INCIDENT.) (13 - 44)

TYPE OF CRIME	VICTIM	WHEN	WHERE VICTIM LIVES	A	B	C	D
Burglary 1	Friend . . . 1	last year .. 1	same street 1				
Theft 2	Relative . 2	last 3 years.2	w/n 5 blocks ... 2				
Robbery 3	Neighbor . 3	last 5 years.3	another part of				
Vandalism 4	Spouse ... 4	last 10 years.4	city/county 3				
Assault 5		over 105	out-of-state ... 4				
Fraud 6							
Extortion 7							
Other 8							

22. A. (IF SUBJECT IS NON-VICTIM, SEE 20, ASK:)

1. Since all the talk in the papers and on radio and T.V. about crime, have you done anything in anyway to protect yourself? (45)

- Yes 1
- No 2

2. (IF YES, ASK:) What have you done?
(RECORD ANSWER VERBATIM AND CODE IF APPLICABLE) (46 - 54)

- (46) Not carry wallet, money or purse 1
- (47) Avoid going out at night .. 2
- (48) Have at home or carry a weapon 3
- (49) Added Locks to Doors and Windows 4
- (50) Crime Prevention marked Property 5
- (51) Attended Block Meeting 6
- (52) Keep Lights on when gone .. 7
- (53) Got a Dog or Installed Alarm System 8
- (54) Other 9

B. (IF SUBJECT IS VICTIM, ASK:)

1. Since being victimized have you taken any safeguards to protect yourself? (55)

- Yes 1
- No 2

2. (IF YES, ASK:) What have you done?
(RECORD ANSWER VERBATIM AND CODE IF APPLICABLE) (56 - 64)

- (56) Not carry wallet, money or purse 1
- (57) Avoid going out at night ... 2
- (58) Have at home or carry a weapon 3
- (59) Added Locks to Doors and Windows 4

- (60) Crime Prevention marked Property5
- (61) Attended Block Meeting6
- (62) Keep Lights on when gone ...7
- (63) Got a Dog or Installed Alarm System8
- (64) Other9

23. I'm going to read to you a list of statements and as I read, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, are undecided, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement. (65 - 76)

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
 Strongly Generally Generally Strongly
 Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Disagree

- (65)A. The Court System Deserves More Respect than People Give It. _____
- (66)B. Too much attention is Being given to protecting the rights of people who get into trouble with the police _____
- (67)C. By and large, it is the Judges and the courts that cause the crime problem and not lack of police protection. _____
- (68)D. Judges and Courts are not strict enough with criminals. _____
- (69)E. Criminal Courts in Multnomah County give people accused of crimes a fair trial. _____
- (70)F. Most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted so the police cannot do anything about crime anyway. _____
- (71)G. Generally, the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood. _____

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
 Strongly Generally Generally Strongly
 Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Disagree

- (72)H. The Police Deserve more Respect than People in this neighborhood give them _____
- (73)I. Police ought to have leeway to act tough with people when they have to. _____
- (74)J. There should be more use of shotguns and police dogs than there is now. _____
- (75)K. There seem to be many police who just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time _____
- (76)L. It is no good reporting a crime to the police because they will not do anything about it. _____

END CARD 2

START CARD 3 (1 - 4)

24. Have you ever had the occasion to call the police on an emergency? (5)
(IF NO, GO TO 26)

Yes 1
No 2

25. Did you think the response of the police to your emergency call was good?
(6)

Yes 1
No 2

26. Do you think general policing policies in this neighborhood are effective?
(7)

Yes 1
No 2

27. How often do you see police cars patrolling in this area? (8)

Every Day 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Never 4

28. Have you ever had a police officer as a friend or relative? (9)

Yes 1
No 2

29. Have you ever been to court? (10)
(IF NO, GO TO 30)

Yes 1
No 2

In what capacity? (RECORD ANSWER AND CODE IF APPLICABLE) (11)

Witness 1
Jury 2
Party to Case . . . 3
Other 4

30. Have you ever gone to a lawyer? (12)

Yes 1
No 2

31. If you had a problem dealing with your property, your will, a contract or social security payments, would you go to a lawyer? (13)

Yes 1
No -2

(IF NO TO 31, ASK:) Why not? (RECORD REASON AND CODE IF APPROPRIATE) (14)

too expensive 1
don't trust lawyers . . . 2
not necessary 3
other 4

32. Now we would like to ask you some questions relating to certain areas of the law. We would like you to answer each of these questions true, false or tell us if you don't know. This is not a test. It is a way to measure how effective the legal system is in telling you about your rights. (15 - 24)

True (1) False (2) Don't Know (3)

(15) A. The Loser in a civil case must pay the attorney fees of the winner?

(16) B. Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant do not appear in a small claims court?

(17) C. Suppose you buy something on credit and the payments are \$30.00 per month, but you are unable to pay that much and pay only \$10.00 per month. You cannot be taken to court, nor have the item repossessed

(18) D. Contract laws generally are not held binding for minors. (A minor cannot be legally responsible for a signed contract.

(19) E. If a court finds a person not guilty for a robbery and then the police find some new evidence, the person cannot be tried in court again for that robbery.

(20) F. In a trial, the presumption of innocence means that an accused person must prove the charges are false.

(21) G. Police must advise a person of his constitutional rights whenever they perform an arrest no matter how serious the charge.

(22) H. Many credit contracts provide for a period of time in which the purchaser may change his mind and cancel the contract.

(23) I. Citizens of this country have the right to have an attorney present whenever the police question them.

(24) J. A witness in a trial must answer all questions even if they will establish his own involvement in a crime.

True(1) False(2) Don't Know(3)

_____ _____ _____

33. Now back to some general things. How often do you do the following things?

A. (25) Go to the store for drugs or food?

- Every day 1
- Once or more a week 2
- Every couple of weeks 3
- Once a month 4
- Less than once a month 5

B. (26) Go to a shopping center for miscellaneous items? (Probe: for instance Lloyd Center, Eastport Plaza, Mall 205, etc.)

- Every day 1
- Once or more a week 2
- Every couple of weeks 3
- Once a month 4
- Less than once a month 5

C. (27) Go to the Post Office?

- Every day 1
- Once or more a week 2
- Every couple of weeks 3
- Once a month 4
- Less than once a month 5

D. (28) Go to the Bank?

- Every day 1
- Once or more a week 2
- Every couple of weeks 3
- Once a month 4
- Less than once a month 5

34. Do you belong to a church or a social organization? (29)

- Yes 1
- No 2

(IF YES TO 34) How often do you go? (30)

- Every day 1
- Once or more a week 2
- Every couple of weeks 3
- Once a month 4
- Less than once a month 5

35. Some people we've talked to say that they are concerned about various things. Are you concerned about any of the following? (31)

- | | Yes(1) | No (2) |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1. The rise in crime | ___ | ___ |
| 2. High Taxes. | ___ | ___ |
| 3. Inflation. | ___ | ___ |
| 4. Corrupt Government. | ___ | ___ |
| 5. Poor Police Protection. | ___ | ___ |

36. Are you worried about being able to get help in case of an emergency? (32)

- Yes 1
- No 2

37. If you ever felt afraid, whom would you call for help? (33-37)
(RECORD ANSWER AND CODE IF APPROPRIATE.)

- | | Yes | No |
|--------------------|-----|----|
| (33) Family member | 1 | 2 |
| (34) neighbor | 1 | 2 |
| (35) friend | 1 | 2 |
| (36) police | 1 | 2 |
| (37) other | 1 | 2 |

38. How do you usually get around? Do you walk, go by bus, drive your own car, ride with someone, go by taxi, or what? (38)

- Walk 1
- Bus 2
- Car 3
- Driven 4
- Taxi 5
- Never go Anywhere 6

39. Do you feel you need better transportation for your everyday needs? (39)

Yes 1
No 2

40. I am going to hand you a card which has categories of monthly income written on it. Would you mind checking the category which describes what your monthly income is? (40)

41. Could you tell me what is the source of your income? (RECORD ANSWER AND CODE IF APPROPRIATE) (41)

Social Security 1
SSI payments 2
Pension 3
Trust or Annuity Fund . . 4
Help from Relatives . . . 5
Other 6

42. Do you have a savings account? (42)

Yes 1
No 2

43. Do you have a checking account? (43)

Yes 1
No 2

44. Do you consider yourself as having a (44)

low income 1
middle income 2
high income 3

45. Sometimes you hear people say about something that happened to them, "I don't know whether that was against the law, but a person should be punished for doing something like that. Besides what you've told me already, has anyone done anything to you recently that made you feel like that? (45)

(IF YES RECORD VERBATIM THE INCIDENT)

Yes 1
No 2

46. Are there any particular problems related to crime, the police, or the criminal justice system which you would like to tell me about briefly.

47. What would you like to see done to help clean up the problem of crime in Portland-Multnomah County?

Time Interview Ended _____ p.m.
a.m.

CONTINUED

4 OF 5

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIME PREVENTION UNIT
10525 S.E. CHERRY BLOSSOM DRIVE, SPACE 101
PORTLAND, OREGON 97216

RANDOM SAMPLE SURVEY: VICTIMIZATION FORM

RECORD

NAME OF SUBJECT _____

START CARD A (1-5)

1. What was the type of crime involved? (TAKE NAME FROM TOP OF CARD AND CODE)
(6)

- Burglary 1
- Theft 2
- Robbery 3
- Vandalism 4
- Assault 5
- Fraud 6
- Extortion 7
- Other 8

2. As near as possible, when did this event take place? (7)

- within last year 1
- within last 3 years 2
- within last 5 years 3
- within last 10 years 4
- more than 10 years ago 5

3. Can you remember what time of day it happened? (8)

- morning 1
- afternoon 2
- evening 3
- night 4

4. A. Where did the incident take place? (9) (RECORD ANSWER AND CODE)

- home 1
- street 2
- parking lot 3
- other 4

B. (IF NOT AT HOME, ASK:) What area of town? (RECORD ANSWER) (10)

5. A. Do you know who did it? (11)
(IF NO, GO TO 6) Yes 1
No 2

B. (IF YES, ASK:) Can you describe the person who did it? (RECORD AND CODE IF APPLICABLE)

- (12) Youth 1
- Over 21 2
- Middle-Age 3
- Over 60 4
- (13) Black 1
- Chicano/
- Mexican 2
- White 3

- (14) Male 1
- Female 2
- (15) 1 person 1
- More than
- 1 person 2
- (16) Low Income 1
- Middle 2
- High 3

A
6./Did you report this incident to the police? (17)
(IF NO, GO TO C.)

- Yes 1
- No 2

B. (IF YES, ASK:)

1. Did the police respond? (18) Yes 1
No 2

2. How long did you wait for a response? (RECORD VERBATIM) (19)

3. Did you file a complaint? (20) Yes 1
No 2

4. Did you feel the police hassled you while you made your report? (21)
Yes 1
No 2

5. Were you satisfied with what the police did? (22)
Yes 1
No 2

6. Do you know if the offender was apprehended? (23)
Yes 1
(If No, GO TO 8) No 2

7. Were you asked to testify or identify the offender? (24)
Yes 1
No 2

8. Were you satisfied with the outcome of the case? (25)
Yes 1
No 2

C. (IF NO, ASK:) Why didn't you report the incident? (26) (RECORD THE ANSWER AND CODE IF APPROPRIATE)

- Didn't want to get involved 1
- Police couldn't do anything 2
- Incident too trivial 3
- Police wouldn't come anyway 4
- Didn't want to get offender
- in trouble 5
- Other 6

CASE STUDY FORM

Victims Name _____
 Last First Middle
 Police Files: march 1976, B+E, R, SE, UNK Case # 76-17934
 Victim's DOB: 3/17/08
 Address: _____ Phone: _____
 B. Address: same B. Phone: same
 Occupation: housemother

Recorded Details

Reported by: same
 Name Address Phone
 Time of Event: 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm 2/27 - 3/7/76
 Hour Date
 Time of Report: 1:45 pm 3/8/76
 Hour Date
 Type of Premises: Res Apt
 Method & Point of Entry: rear door
 Instrument & Force Used: pass key or Lloyd
 Location of Victim: 1909 SW Lausell St
 Activity of Victim: baby sitting
 Location of Property: in hall cupboard
 Property Taken: planter 500
cat 300
vase 500

Witnesses: none
 Name Address Phone

Suspects: none

F/W

CASE STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello, I'm _____ and I work with Multnomah County's Crime Prevention Unit. We have been studying police records dealing with persons who have been victims of crime during the last few months. Our records indicate that you were a victim of a burglary in March of this year. We are doing research in order to assess citizen reaction to crime. Your participation would be extremely helpful but of course is strictly voluntary. Would you be willing to talk to me now for a few minutes regarding this incident and your feelings about it?

1. WOULD YOU DESCRIBE BRIEFLY IN YOUR OWN WORDS WHAT HAPPENED?

I was away from my apartment babysitting and when I returned home I found that someone had entered my place and taken and moved some things.

2. DID THE POLICE RESPOND QUICKLY TO YOUR CALL?.....YES X NO _____

3. DID YOU THINK THE POLICE WERE COURTEOUS & HELPFUL WHEN THEY ARRIVED?.....YES X NO _____

4. DID ANY OF THE QUESTIONS THE POLICE ASKED YOU UPSET OR DISTURB YOU?YES _____ NO X

(IF YES TO #4) IF YOU CAN REMEMBER, WHICH QUESTIONS BOTHERED YOU?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

5. ABOUT HOW LONG DID THE POLICE SPEND WITH YOU? 10-15 minutes

6. DID THEY REFER YOU TO ANY OTHER SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE AFTER THE INCIDENT?.....YES _____ NO X

(IF YES TO #6) WHAT WERE THESE SOURCES?

1. _____
2. _____

7. DO YOU HAVE ANY GENERAL COMMENTS YOU WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH US ON POLICE BEHAVIOR?

They did everything they could.

C.S.QUESTIONNAIRE (2)

8. SINCE THIS INCIDENT HAVE YOU TAKEN ANY PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PROTECT YOURSELF?YES X NO

(IF YES TO #8) WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

Changed my locks.

9. DID THE POLICE SUGGEST ANY MEASURES FOR FURTHER PROTECTION?.....YES NO X

(IF YES TO #9) WHAT TYPES OF THINGS DID THEY SUGGEST?

10. WERE YOU CONCERNED ABOUT CRIME BEFORE THIS INCIDENT?.....YES NO X

11. ARE YOU MORE CONCERNED NOW AFTER BECOMING A VICTIM?.....YES X NO

12. DO YOU WORRY THAT YOU MIGHT BE ----- AGAIN?YES X NO

13. ARE YOU MORE AFRAID NOW THAN BEFORE?YES NO X

14. DID YOU HAVE FAMILY, FRIENDS OR NEIGHBORS TO TALK TO FOLLOWING THE INCIDENT?.....YES X NO

15. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A VISIT FROM A COMMUNITY AIDE TO DISCUSS THE INCIDENT IN FULLER DETAIL?.....YES NO X

16. WOULD YOU LIKE SOMEONE TO DROP BY OR TELEPHONE YOU OCCASIONALLY TO MAKE SURE EVERYTHING IS OK?.....YES NO X

17. HAVE YOU HEARD ANYTHING ABOUT YOUR CASE SINCE THE POLICE REPORT?.....YES NO X

18. IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT THE PROCESSING OF YOUR CASE?.....YES NO X

(IF YES TO #18) WHAT TYPES OF THINGS?

19. SO THAT WE MAY HELP OTHER VICTIMS BETTER IN THE FUTURE, ARE THERE ANY SUGGESTIONS YOU COULD MAKE TO THE POLICE CONCERNING THEIR ACTIONS?

NONE

C.S.QUESTIONNAIRE (3)

20. ARE THERE ANY SERVICES FOR VICTIMS YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE MADE AVAILABLE WHICH WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO YOU?

NONE

Thank you very much for your time and assistance. If you have any questions in the future concerning this study or concerning crime prevention activities please do not hesitate to contact us. We appreciate your efforts to help us.

END

Faint handwritten text, possibly a signature or date.