

RESIDENTIAL VICTIMIZATION IN MILWAUKIE OREGON - 1977



**Prepared By The
Oregon Law Enforcement Council**

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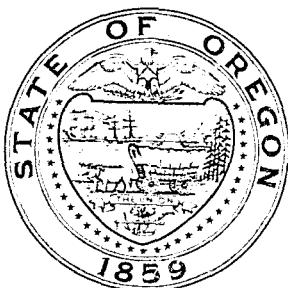
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IN MILWAUKIE, OREGON--1977

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SUMMARY

A random sample of 1,000 persons/households selected from Department of Motor Vehicles drivers license file for Milwaukie, Oregon served as the basis of this residential criminal victimization survey. Of these 1,000 households, 646 (64.6%) responded to the mailed-out survey.

This report is one of four separate baseline reports produced to document pre-crime prevention program data in the cities of Ashland, Central Point, and Gresham. Milwaukie is serving as a control group for Gresham. Below are listed the four major objectives of the four victimization surveys:

Objectives:

1. To provide a measure of the rate of criminal victimization in four cities in Oregon (Ashland, Central Point, Gresham and Milwaukie) for the crimes of burglary, larceny, robbery, assault, rape, auto theft and vandalism.
2. To provide a measure of the difference between the total number of victimizations and the number of crimes reported to the police for each jurisdiction.
3. To provide a measure of community knowledge and use of crime prevention precautions.
4. To provide baseline data concerning the above three categories (victimization, reporting behavior, and crime prevention knowledge and practice) to be compared with a follow-up survey to be conducted two years after the start of crime prevention program efforts within Ashland, Central Point, and Gresham (Milwaukie is serving as a comparison city to Gresham).

The major findings by major component area are as follows:

I. Incidence and Rates of Victimization

1. Rates of victimization in Milwaukie are nearly identical to rates of victimization as disclosed in Gresham (the comparison city) and for the nation as a whole.
2. Property Crime (burglary, theft, auto theft and vandalism) was experienced by over one-fourth (27.4%) of the residents of Milwaukie during 1977. Vandalism, theft, and burglary affected the greatest proportion of the Milwaukie respondents. The majority (19.0%) of these property crimes were acts of vandalism. Theft occurred to 10.7 percent of the respondents. Completed burglary (illegal entry into dwellings with theft) impacted 3.6 percent of Milwaukie households in 1977. Auto theft was a relatively rare crime, affecting only .62 percent (62 hundredths of 1%) of the Milwaukie households.
3. Nearly 11 percent (10.9%) of Milwaukie households reported attempted property crime in this survey.

4. Violent Crime was disclosed by 2.4 percent of the survey respondents. The majority of these violent crimes were assaults not involving the use of a weapon. Serious violent crimes; e.g., assault with a weapon, robbery and rape were experienced by .15 percent, .46 percent, and .59 percent¹ of the residents of Milwaukie, respectively.
5. Attempted violent crime was nearly twice as prevalent as actual violent crime, affecting 4.2 percent of the sample.
6. When the number of completed crimes are projected to the entire population of Milwaukie and these projected totals are compared to those crimes reported to the Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting system, huge discrepancies are evident. These differences range from a 40 percent to a 2600 percent variation between these two sources of crime data. However, the comparison of survey-disclosed crimes to official crime statistics have to be considered with some caution. A discussion of the sources of these differences is given on pp. 10-11.
7. Between 24 percent and 31 percent of all crimes are reported to the police. When vandalism is excluded from this rate, the rate of reporting rises to somewhere between 39 percent and 48 percent. These ranges in reporting rates are the result of a correction which was applied to the base (lower) figure to adjust for that portion of the crimes having unknown reporting dispositions.
8. Increased risk of property crime victimization was found to be significantly related to:
 1. being male
 2. being young
 3. being nonwhite
 4. having a high school or college education
9. Perhaps because of the small sample size (N=646), and the relative rarity of violent crime, none of the demographic variables were found to be significantly associated with the risk of violent crime. Although strict statistical significance was not attained, several practically significant trends emerged. Increased, though statistically nonsignificant, risk of violent crime victimization was associated with:
 1. being male
 2. being young
 3. being nonwhite
 4. earning between \$10,000-24,999 per year
 5. not living alone

¹This percentage figure (.59%) refers only to the female population aged 15 or over.

10. The annual cost of crime per victim (property and/or violent crime) ranges between \$154 to \$201. The annual cost of crime per citizen (victim and nonvictim alike) costs between \$20 and \$58. These estimates are based on two estimation procedures, each of which are modeled from different assumptions about individual losses (see p. 36). Both estimations include property losses and associated legal, medical expenses and wages lost from work.

When vandalism is excluded from the analysis of costs, an average loss of \$260 per victim is obtained. However, even this figure appears to be a conservative estimate when compared to the average loss of \$319 as reported in the 1974 Portland National Crime Survey.

11. Within this sample, the percentage of people affected by property crime does not vary by major area of the city.

II. Perception of Crime and Crimes Related Issues

12. The majority (53.6%) of the citizens of Milwaukie feel that crime has either stabilized or decreased within the past year. Only 13.1 percent feel that crime has increased.

There are more people actually victimized by crime in Milwaukie (28.9%) than there are people who feel they will be the victim of crime within the next year (17.2%). This may indicate a relative sense of security in spite of the actual rate of crime.

13. There is general support for community-based corrections in Milwaukie for first-time offenders. Diversionary programs also received attitudinal support for first-time property crime offenders. Virtually no support was expressed for first-time violent crime offenders.

14. In a list of fourteen social, financial, and environmental issues, three crime-related issues were ranked within the top-five concerns (third--drug-alcohol abuse; fourth--juvenile delinquency; fifth--property crime). Violent crime was ranked in tenth place, while domestic violence was rated as thirteenth.

III. Crime Prevention Knowledge and Activity

15. The majority of citizens exercise routine crime prevention measures such as locking house doors and windows when gone and locking car doors. However, few (25.4%) have engraved their property with identification numbers and even fewer (16.6%) placed anti-burglary stickers on the house doors and windows.

16. Several demographic and geographic variables were found to be related to the way people responded to the questionnaire's crime prevention items (see Section IV, B).

I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Survey

In late 1977, the City of Milwaukie, Oregon, was chosen by the Oregon Law Enforcement Council (OLEC) to participate as a comparison population in the evaluation of the City of Gresham's crime prevention program. Milwaukie was selected because of its similar size and demographic characteristics and because it has not had any formal crime prevention program operating before or during Gresham's involvement in Multnomah County's Interagency Crime Prevention Project.

The evaluation of crime prevention projects traditionally rests, with some notable exceptions (2,27), on reported crime and clearance rates for selected target crimes. Despite the use of these reported rates as indicators of crime prevention program success, there are potentially misleading and invalidating consequences of relying solely on reported rates as the primary source of program impact. Paul Cirel, et al., in his report on Seattle's Exemplary Community Crime Prevention Project, aptly describes the major weakness of using police records as the sole indication of program success or failure, particularly when such a program involves the somewhat contradictory goals of reducing the incidence of crime, while at the same time increasing the public's willingness to report crime. He wrote:

Victimization surveys show that only about half of the burglaries committed are actually reported to the police, due to citizen apathy or belief that the police cannot help anyway. Program success in increasing citizen reporting of burglaries could mask its crime reduction impact and might even produce an increase rather than decrease in burglary reports in neighborhoods receiving the services of the CCPP (Community Crime Prevention Program). Since the program goals have opposite effects on police burglary data, an independent source of data is needed to assess the program's impact on burglary. Victimization surveys provide that data... (2:47)¹

The primary indicator of project success in Gresham will be a comparison of rates of burglaries within Gresham between 1977 and 1979. Milwaukie will serve as a control group, since its demographic characteristics and rates of reported burglary were very comparable to Gresham's rates during the period 1975 through 1977 (see Tables 1 and 2). This commonality of burglary rates between Gresham and Milwaukie is important since burglary is the primary target crime of Gresham's crime prevention efforts.

¹The journalistic footnoting format will be used throughout this document. Colons (:) are used to separate the source number from its page number, and commas (,) are used to separate source numbers from themselves, when no specific page number is cited. For instance, (13:10) refers the reader to bibliographic source number 13, page 10, whereas (3,17) refers the reader to sources 3 and 17 with no specific page number given.

Table 1
Comparison of Milwaukie and Gresham Demographic Characteristics

City	Education ^a	Income ^b	Age ^c	Race ^d
Milwaukie	12.4	\$10,974	28.0	98.7%
Gresham	12.4	\$10,933	28.2	98.6%

^aMedian years of school completed

^bMedian family Income

^cMedian age

^dpercent white

Table 2
Rates of Burglary,^a Milwaukie and Gresham - 1975-77

	1975			1976			1977		
	Mil.	Gre.	% Diff.	Mil.	Gre.	% Diff.	Mil.	Gre.	% Diff.
Burglary Rate	1972	1914	+3%	1566	1678	+7%	1288	1292	+.3%

^aRate per 100,000 people based on the following population estimates: 1975--Milwaukie 18,030 and Gresham 21,000; 1976--Milwaukie 17,300 and Gresham 23,000; 1977--Milwaukie 17,715 and Gresham 26,000.

In addition to the survey's use as an evaluative device, much of it is devoted to providing descriptive information about the month and location of crimes, people's reasons for not reporting crime, their opinions regarding a variety of criminal justice-related issues, and their knowledge and practice of crime prevention activities.

This report is one of four separate baseline reports produced to document pre-crime prevention program data in the cities of Gresham, Ashland, and Central Point. Milwaukie will serve as a control group for Gresham.

Because these reports contain only baseline data, each city is treated separately. Two years from now (1981) when the follow-up surveys are complete, Gresham and Milwaukie's data will be presented within a single report for comparative purposes. Ashland and Central Point's report will also be combined into a single document.

Below are listed the four major objectives of the four victimization surveys:

Objectives:

1. To provide a measure of the rate of criminal victimization in four cities in Oregon (Ashland, Central Point, Gresham and Milwaukie) for the crimes of burglary, larceny, robbery, assault, rape, auto theft and vandalism.
2. To provide a measure of the difference between the total number of victimizations and the number of crimes reported to the police for each jurisdiction.
3. To provide a measure of community knowledge and use of crime prevention precautions.
4. To provide baseline data concerning the above three categories (victimization, reporting behavior, and crime prevention knowledge and practice) to be compared with a follow-up survey to be conducted two years after the start of crime prevention program efforts within Ashland, Central Point, and Gresham (Milwaukie is serving as a control group for Gresham).

The discussion of the methodology and sampling techniques have been placed in Appendix A. The remainder of this report will be devoted to the survey findings.

II. INCIDENCE AND RATE OF VICTIMIZATION - FINDINGS

A. Proportion Victimized by Property Crime

Vandalism, theft, and burglary affected the greatest proportion of Milwaukie respondents. Table 3 indicates that nearly one out of every five (19%) people in Milwaukie are the victims of one or more acts of vandalism during the course of 1977. Theft affects a little more than one in ten persons per year (10.7%), while the three categories of burglary and attempted burglary affected a total of one in every twelve households (7.9%). Completed burglaries were experienced by 3.6 percent of all households.

Auto theft is not a frequently occurring crime in Milwaukie. Less than 1 percent (.62%) of the sampled households were victims. Attempted auto theft was slightly more prominent with .93 percent (93 hundredths of 1%) of all households affected.

Table 3
Percentage and Frequency of Property Crimes
(Milwaukie Sample, N = 646)

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Number of Persons/Households Affected</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>	<u>Number of Criminal Events</u>
Burglary-Property Stolen	23	3.6%	25
Burglary-Nothing Stolen	11	1.7%	16
Burglary-Attempted	22	3.4%	37
Burglary Combined ^a	51	7.9%	78
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	.62%	12
Motor Vehicle Theft-Attempted	6	.93%	6
Theft	69	10.7%	87
Theft-Attempted	16	2.5%	16
Vandalism	123	19.0%	218
Vandalism-Attempted	28	4.3%	44

^a"Burglary combined" groups the victims of the three types of burglary (property stolen, nothing stolen, burglary attempted) into one category. The reader will note that the number of households affected by this combined burglary category is less than the sum of the victims used to form it ($23+11+22=56$, not 51). This smaller total results from five households which were affected by more than one type of burglary, and if counted, would result in being counted twice, thus inflating the number of affected households. In other words, a household which was the victim of both a completed and an attempted burglary is counted only once. However, the right hand column (Number of Criminal Events) counts the frequency of each type of crime regardless of multiple victimizations.

Table 4 lists all property crimes in terms of general categories. When all completed property crimes are combined, over one-fourth (27.5%) of the citizens of Milwaukie are victims of such crimes. However, many of these people have been victims of vandalism. When vandalism is excluded from this group, the proportion drops to one in seven, or 14.2 percent of the sample. Attempted property crime impacted approximately 1 in every 10 residents (9.9%). Excluding attempted vandalism from all attempted property crimes, approximately one in every 17 households were affected (6.6%).

Table 4
Percentage and Frequency of Victimization
by Crime Group
(Milwaukie Sample)

<u>Crime Group</u>	<u>Number of Persons/Households</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>
Completed Property Crime ^a	177	27.4%
Completed Property Crime Excluding Completed Vandalism	92	14.2%
Attempted Property Crime ^b	64	9.9%
Attempted Property Crime Excluding Attempted Vandalism	43	6.6%
Completed Violent Crime ^c	16	2.4%
Attempted Violent Crime ^d	29	4.5%
Completed Property and/or Violent Crime Combined ^e	187	28.9%
Attempted Property and/or Violent Crime Combined ^f	79	12.2%

^aIncludes burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny and vandalism.

^bIncludes attempts of the crimes in (a) above.

^cIncludes robbery, assault with weapon, assault with body, rape.

^dIncludes attempts of the crimes in (c) above.

^eIncludes all persons/households who were victims of one or more completed property and/or violent crimes.

^fIncludes all persons/households who were victims of one or more attempted property and/or violent crimes.

B. Proportion Victimized by Violent Crime

Violent crime is, fortunately, a relatively rare occurrence in most areas of the country. Milwaukee is no exception. Completed and attempted robbery combined affected less than 1 in 100 Milwaukee residents (.61%) aged 15 and over. Assault and/or attempted assault with a weapon was experienced by slightly more than 1 in 100 individuals (1.25%).² Assault with body (no weapon used) was inflicted on about 1 in 60 people during 1977 (1.7%). Attempted assault with body was by far the most prevalent violent crime affecting 1 in 25 people (4%).

Rape was disclosed in less than one-third of 1 percent of the overall sample (.30%). Since male homosexual rape (men raped by men) is an extremely uncommon crime amongst the general population, it makes more sense to base the rate of rape on the female population only. As can be seen in the second column of Table 5, this nearly doubled the rate of rape (from .30% to .59%). Even with this increased rate, rape remains an infrequent personal crime.³ No attempted rapes were reported in the survey.

Returning to Table 5, it can be seen that with all completed violent crimes combined, 2.4 percent of the sample were victims. Attempted violent crime was more common, with about 1 in every 25 people being victimized (4.1%).

²Assault with a weapon and assault with body are crimes that do not directly correspond to the four degrees of assault as currently found in the 1977 Oregon Revised Statutes. The difficulty of describing each degree of assault and providing examples so that the respondent can correctly discern one degree from another, necessitated this general categorization of assaultive crimes.

³Each respondent was guaranteed that the results of the survey would remain completely confidential. However, it is possible that some victims of rape or attempted rape may have felt strongly against admitting to these crimes regardless of the survey's confidentiality.

Table 5
 Percentage and Frequency of
 Violent Crimes by Type
 (Milwaukie Sample)

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Number of Persons/Households Affected</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample Affected</u>	<u>Number of Crime Events</u>
Robbery	3	.46%	3
Robbery-Attempted	1	.15%	1
Assault w/Weapon	1	.15%	1
Assault w/Weapon-Attempted	7	1.1%	10
Assault w/Body	11	1.7%	25
Assault w/Body-Attempted	26	4.0%	32
Rape	2	.30% ^a .59% ^b	4
Rape Attempted	0	0	0

^aproportion of total weighted sample (N=646).

^bproportion of females only (N=327).

C. Crime Frequency

Table 6 compares the projected survey crime frequency with the OUCR frequency. The projected crime frequency was derived by multiplying the survey frequency by one of two constants, depending upon the type of crime.⁴

There are, with the exception of burglary, great discrepancies between the projected survey frequencies and the OUCR frequencies. This comparison is made solely for illustrative purposes. Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting system records only those crimes known and reported by the police. Although there is close similarity between the definitions of the crimes surveyed in this study and those definitions in the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), these definition have, out of necessity, been reworded into a more understandable form. But because of inconsistencies in the respondent's interpretation of these definitions and their applicability to those crimes occurring to them, the respondent's classification may vary from those used by police.⁵

⁴The projected frequency of burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, and vandalism was obtained by multiplying the survey frequency for each of these crimes by 8.875. This weighting constant was calculated from the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total Milwaukie population}}{\text{Average Number of People per Household}} \div \text{Number of Surveyed Households}$$
$$\frac{17,715}{3.09} \div 646 = 8.875$$

The projected frequency of robbery, assault, and rape was derived by multiplying the survey frequency by 20.375. This weighting contant was calculated from the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total Milwaukie Population 15 years or older}}{\text{Number of people in sample}} = \frac{13,162}{646} = 20.375$$

⁵However, Anne Schneider concludes in her most recent publication (18:2) that "...even though survey data might be criticized for a variety of reasons, there is accumulating evidence that criticism directed toward the accuracy of information needed to classify crimes are not warranted."

Another problem in making direct comparisons of survey and OUCR crime incidents arises from a phenomenon termed "forward telescoping." Forward telescoping is nothing more than the respondent's tendency to telescope, or move those crimes into the reference period (1977) that actually occurred prior to the most distant month included in the survey's time frame (January 1977). This would have the effect of inflating the number of crimes reported in victimization surveys. Anne Schneider found that in a comparison of survey data and police records in Portland, Oregon, that for all personal and property crimes combined, 18 percent were telescoped incorrectly by the respondents into the reference period (18:79). This inflationary error is greatest for larceny, where 33 percent are incorrectly projected into the reference period, and least evident in the case of assaults, where 0 percent of the assaults were incorrectly pulled into the reference period. Rape and robbery were inflated by a factor of 14 percent. Burglary and auto theft were relatively unaffected by forward telescoping, with a 7 percent and 11 percent rate of telescoping, respectively. Vandalism was not covered in Schneider's study.

The error due to telescoping may be counterbalanced by forgetting. Unfortunately, there is no way to determine the extent of forgetting those crimes not reported to the police, since there would be no practical basis for checking the accuracy of these nonreported crimes.

Besides telescoping and forgetting, another source of error can result from the inclusion of series victimizations (see discussion on p. 14). The general effect of including series victimizations is that although they do not appreciably raise the proportion of people victimized, they can raise the frequency (number) of crimes.

Since it was beyond the scope of this survey to conduct a more time consuming and expensive forward records check to check for telescoping or to conduct face-to-face interviews to check for the accuracy of series victimizations, it is likely that there is a tendency for the survey-projected frequencies to be somewhat larger than is actually the case. The reader should be aware of these limitations when studying Table 6 and the accompanying text.

The project survey incidence of burglary is 40 percent greater than the OUCR frequency of reported completed residential burglaries (222 vs. 159 respectively). The incidence of motor vehicle theft exceeds the OUCR frequency by 108 percent. The survey-projected total of 106 auto thefts may, however, be an over-estimate of the actual incidence of auto theft. One of the four victims of auto theft in the survey disclosed a total of eight separate incidents of car theft.⁶

The number of thefts projected from the survey results exceed the number of OUCR thefts by 288 percent (1,773 vs. 457).

⁶It may be that some of these incidents were misclassified by the respondent as being completed auto thefts; when in fact, they were attempts or suspected attempts. No attempt was made to contact this individual to verify this unusually high number of auto thefts.

Table 6
Comparison of Survey - Projected and OUCR
Crime Frequency - 1977

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Survey Frequency</u>	<u>Projected Frequency</u>	<u>OUCR Frequency</u>	<u>% Difference</u>
Completed Burglary	25	222	159b	+40%
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	106	51c	+108%
Theft	87	772	457d	+69%
Vandalism	218	1,935	135e	+1433%
Assault with Body	25	--	--	--
Assault with Weapons	1	--	--	--
Combined Assaults	26	530	80f	+562.5%
Robbery	3	61	5g	+1220%
Rape	4	81	3h	+2600%

aOUCR - Oregon Uniform Crime Reports.

bExcludes attempted residential burglary and all commercial burglaries.

cDue to OUCR classification of vehicles, no absolutely distinct commercial/residential groups exist for auto theft. Therefore, it was decided to include all motor vehicle thefts in the OUCR frequency (column 3). The reader should be aware that this will tend to decrease the difference between the projected and the OUCR frequency of motor vehicle theft.

dExcludes shoplifting and theft of or from coin operated machines.

eExcludes an estimate of the number of vandalism involving commercial and public property. This estimate (23.7% of the total number of vandalism) was derived from an analysis of the type of property involved in vandalism reported to the police on a statewide basis (11:91).

fThis is a combined total of both aggravated and nonaggravated assaults.

gThis excludes commercial robbery (e.g., commercial houses, gas and service stations, chain stores, and banks).

hThis excludes attempted forcible rape.

Vandalism exhibits the widest discrepancy between the two measures; while 1,935 acts of vandalism were estimated to have happened in Milwaukie during 1977, only 135 were reported to the police. This represents a difference of 1,433 percent.

Currently, assault is defined by the Oregon Revised Statutes as being a crime with four degrees of seriousness. Since there would be great difficulty in trying to redefine these degrees into events understandable to the average citizen, only two types of assault were used in the survey (assault with a weapon and assault with body). However, these two categories of assault do not correspond exactly to the OUCR/FBI classifications of aggravated and non-aggravated assault. Although most aggravated assaults do involve the use of some type of weapon or implement and most simple assaults no not, there are instances where this pattern does not occur. Therefore, both survey categories of assault were combined and compared to a combined aggravated/nonaggravated OUCR grouping. When these merged assault categories are used, 530 estimated assaults occurred in Milwaukie during 1977, while only 80 were reported to the police. This represents a difference of 562.5 percent. Of the 26 survey incidents of assault, 25 (96%) were assault with body which would indicate that the vast majority of these assaults were of a relatively minor nature, most likely equivalent to assault in the third or fourth degree (see ORS 163.160). Whether or not the degree of injury sustained by these victims would be sufficient to cause any serious physical injury is not certain. However, it appears from the personal injury reported in Table 9, that a total of thirteen people or 76 percent of the seventeen surveyed victims of violent crime who responded to this question received injuries requiring first-aid or treatment at a doctor's office. No hospitalization due to assaultive crimes was reported by anyone in the survey. In any event, it seems that many times more assaultive crime is occurring than is known to the police.

The two remaining violent crimes, robbery and rape show even greater disparity with official OUCR data. The total Milwaukie projection of 61 noncommercial robberies contrasts with a total of only 5 OUCR reported noncommercial robberies during 1977. This means that the number of survey-projected robberies exceeds those reported to the police by 1120 percent. An even more radical disparity exists between the number of survey-projected rapes and the total OUCR recorded rapes. Here the projected incidents exceed the OUCR incidents by 2,600 percent (81 vs. 3 respectively).

Why there is such a gross difference between these estimates is not certain. However, several plausible explanations can be expounded. One is that due to chance error, this particular sample contains more victims of robbery and rape than is typical of the general Milwaukie population.

Another possible explanation is that persons answering this question may have been indicating rapes and robberies which happened to other members of their household and not to themselves alone. Since all violent crimes (assault, robbery, and rape) were projected on the basis of the number of individuals aged 15 or over, any time a respondent disclosed violent crimes that occurred to other family members, any projections made from these returned questionnaires would be correspondingly inflated. Although each personal crime question in the survey specifically used the first-person "me" in its wording, it is possible that some people were responding for other household members.

One of the victims of violent crime may have overestimated the number of separate assaults which they experienced. There were 11 victims of assault with body. Of these, 10 were the victims of a single assault and the remaining one reported 15 assaults. In a telephone interview or a face-to-face interview, it is common procedure to limit the number of such series crimes to a maximum of three crime events if the respondent is unable to provide the interviewer with sufficiently detailed information to substantiate that each of the alleged crimes were, in fact, separate events. (23:58)

Similar series crimes were also included in the number of motor vehicle thefts, theft, and vandalism. Each questionnaire which contained reports of series victimizations was carefully screened to eliminate any obvious inconsistencies or exaggerated reporting of victimization. Beyond this precaution, the only way of determining the accuracy of these series victimizations would be to personally interview these people. This was felt to be beyond the scope of this survey. And even if such reinterviewing were done, there is no certain way of determining if the information so disclosed is 100 percent accurate. Cross-validating victimization data with a reverse or forward police records check is useful only for those crimes which were reported to the police. Since many assaults, thefts and vandalisms go unreported, there is, in most instances, no source of verification other than the victims for many of these crimes.

D. Reporting Rates

Table 7 depicts the number and percentage of each crime reported to the police. The total crimes reported to the police are listed in the bottom two rows. The first total shows the percentage of all crimes which were reported to the police (23.9%). This low figure is a result of the inclusion of vandalism--a notoriously underreported crime. The second total shows that when vandalism is excluded from the total, 38.7 percent, or nearly four in ten crimes, are reported to the police.

It may be that these reporting rates are an underestimate of the actual rate of reporting. Of the 373 completed crimes committed in Milwaukee, only 89 were indicated to have been reported to the police and 144 were indicated not to be reported to the police. This leaves a balance of 140 unaccounted for crimes.

Several alternatives can be presented for these 140 unknown crimes. One conservative approach is followed in the data depicted in Table 7, while a less conservative treatment which adds a correction factor to each reporting rate was followed in the case of the data in Table 8. No adjustment was made in deriving the data presented in Table 7 by assuming that none of the 140 unaccounted for crimes was reported to the police. The result of these unadjusted reporting rates is that they do not take into account that portion of these 140 crimes which may have actually been reported to the police. This conservative approach is summarized below.

Table 7
 Frequency and Percent of Crime
 Reported To Police^a
 (Milwaukie Sample)

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Crimes</u>	<u>Number Reported</u>	<u>Percentage Reported</u>
Burglary	25	18	72.0%
Larceny	87	29	33.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	6	50.0%
Vandalism	218	29	13.3%
Robbery ^b	3	1	33.3%
Assault with Body	25	4	16.0%
Assault with Weapon ^b	1	1	100.0%
Rape ^b	2	1	50.0%
Total	373	89	23.9%
Total, excluding vandalism	155	60	38.7%

^aThe "Police" includes the Milwaukie Police Department, Clackamas County Sheriff's Department, the Oregon State Police and other law enforcement agencies.

^bFrequencies for these crimes are so low in th s sample that the proportion reported to the police is not necessarily reliable.

A more liberal approach is to assume that some of these 140 unknown crimes equal to the proportion known to be reported to the police were also reported to the police. By adding this proportion of the unknown crimes assumed to be reported to those definitely reported, the rate of reporting is raised appreciably. Table 8 presents the results of this adjusted reporting rate.

The adjusted reporting rates in Table 8 are based on an unproven assumption. The assumption is that the rate of reporting among crimes of unknown reporting disposition is equal to the rate of reporting of those with known reporting disposition. It is beyond the scope of this survey to determine the actual rate of reporting for the crimes of unknown reporting disposition. The most valid reporting rate, if one would choose between the two estimates, is probably the unadjusted reporting rate in Table 7. The "true" reporting rate likely lies somewhere between these two estimates.⁷

⁷One factor which may have contributed to the high rate of unaccounted for reporting dispositions resulted from placing the reporting-related questions some distance from the crime questions themselves. An attempt to correct this problem was made on the current (1978) statewide crime survey. The follow-up survey (1979) will likely incorporate these changes in each of the four city surveys.

Table 8
 Adjusted Frequency and Percent of Crime
 Reported To Police
 (Milwaukie Sample)

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Crimes</u>	<u>Adjusted Number Reported^a</u>	<u>Adjusted Percentage Reported</u>
Burglary	25	20	80.0%
Larceny	87	38	43.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	7	58.3%
Vandalism	218	41	18.8%
Robbery	3	1	33.3%
Assault with Body	25	7	28.0%
Assault with Weapon ^b	1	1	100.0%
Rape ^b	2	1	50.0%
Total	373	116	31.1%
Total, excluding vandalism	155	75	48.4%

^aThese adjusted figures add that percentage of crimes of unknown reporting disposition which are assumed to have actually been reported, to those crime which were definitely reported to the police. For example:

Burglary: 25 total crimes

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 18 \text{ Definitely reported} & = & 72\% \\ 4 \text{ Definitely not reported} & = & 16\% \\ \hline 22 & & \end{array}$$

$$25-22 = 3 \text{ Unaccounted for burglaries} = \frac{12\%}{100\%}$$

If we assume that 72 percent of these 3 unaccounted for burglaries were actually reported to the police, then $(72\%) (3) = 2.16$ crimes would be added to the 18 which were definitely reported. Thus, $18 + 2 = 20$ or 80 percent all burglaries were reported to the police (not 72% as in Table 7).

^bFrequencies for these crimes are so low in this sample that the proportion reported to the police is not necessarily reliable.

There were 102 persons who listed reasons for not reporting crime. Table 9 summarizes the relative importance of each of these reasons.

Table 9
Reasons for Not Reporting Crimes
(N=102)

<u>Reason</u>	<u>%</u>
Useless to Report--Nothing could/would be done	60.4%
Not Important Enough	30.0%
Afraid of Retaliation	2.1%
Too Busy	1.3%
Miscellaneous Reasons	6.2%

E. Risk of Victimization

Figures 1 through 12 depict the risk of property and violent crime victimization by sex, age, ethnicity, income, education, and household size.

Risk of Victimization By Sex

Figure 1 reveals that men have a significantly greater risk of property crime victimization than do women (31% vs. 23.6%).⁸

The differences in the risk of property crime excluding vandalism and the risk of attempted property crime are not statistically significant. However, the general trend is for men to experience greater amounts of these two types of crime (16.3% vs. 11.6%, and 10.7% vs. 6.8%) respectively.

Figure 2 depicts a greater risk of violent crime among men, 3.4 percent vs. 1.7 percent. However, perhaps due to the rarity of violent crime and the resulting small sample of violent crime victims, these risk values are not significantly different.

⁸If two sets of values are statistically different, this typically means that there is a 5 percent or less probability that the difference is due to chance alone. In the above case, the probability (p) is equal to 4.70 percent and is customarily expressed as p=.047.

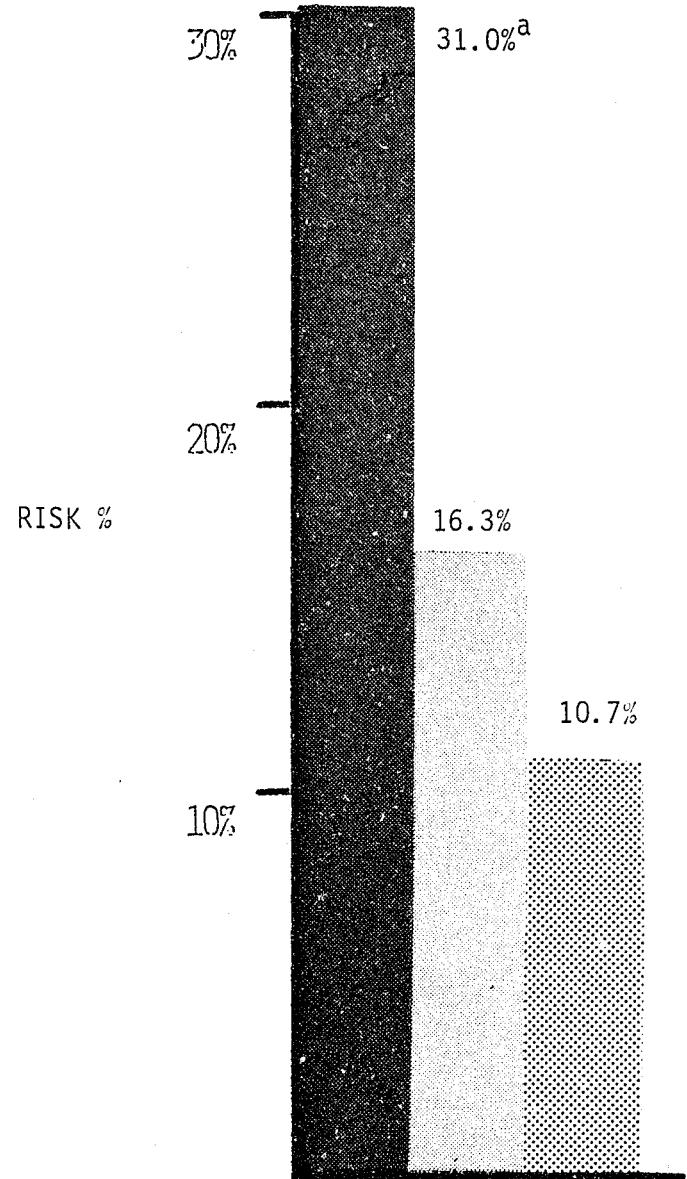
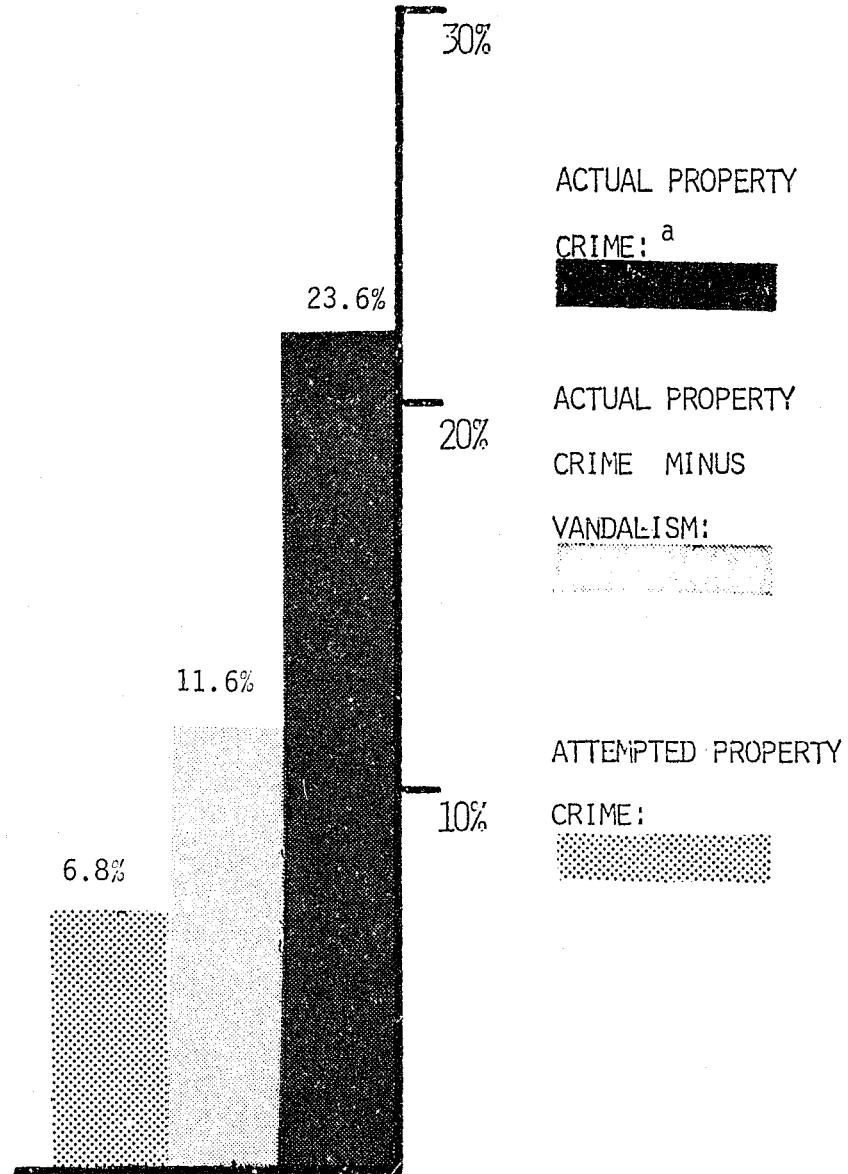
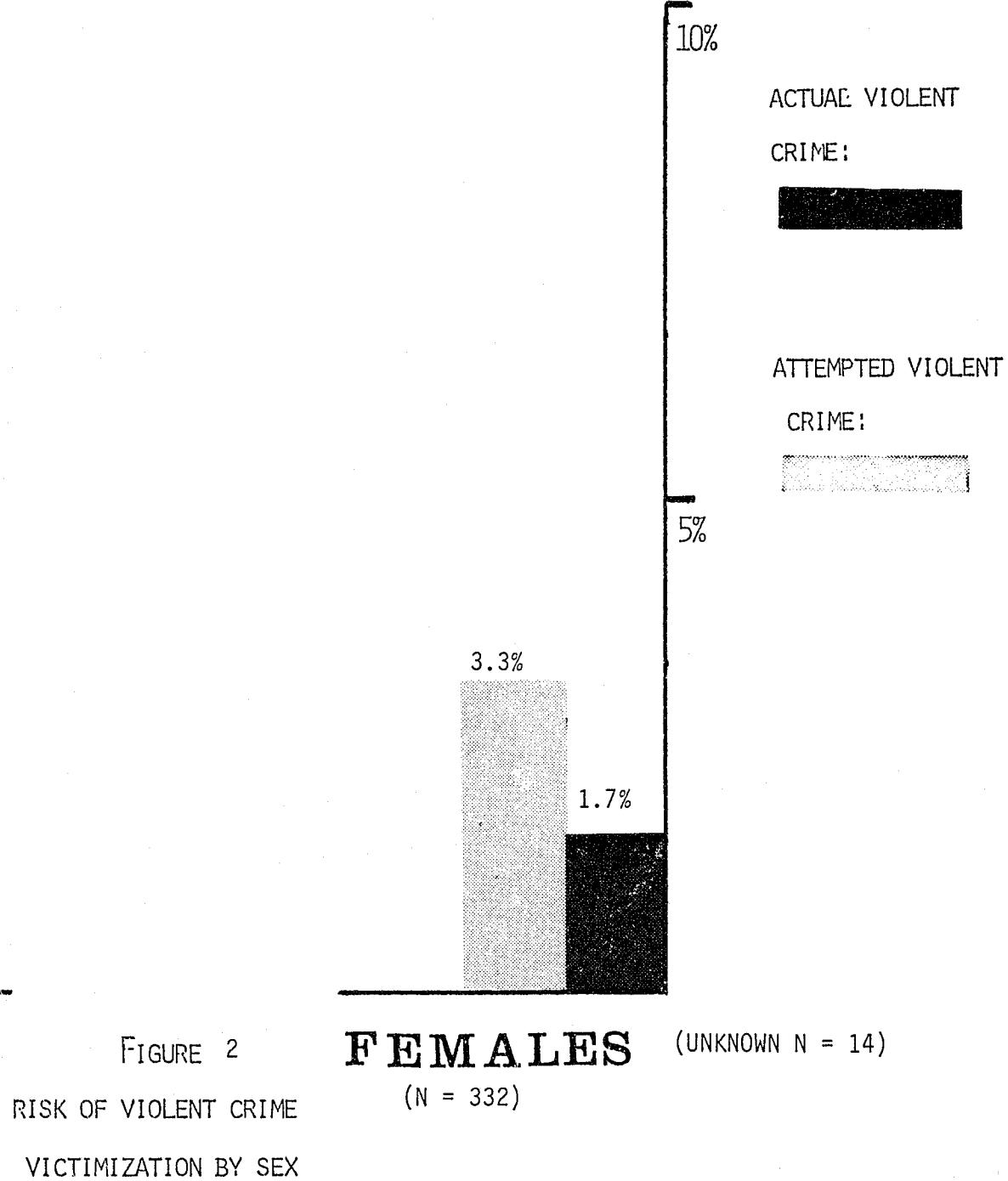
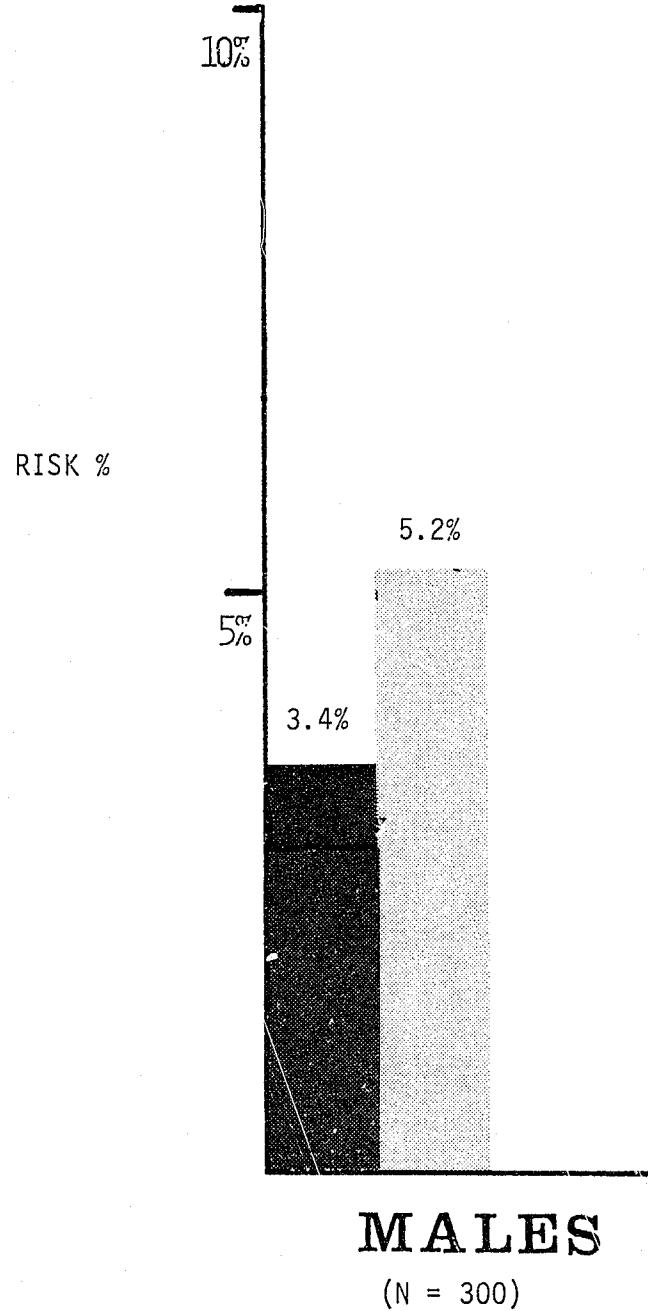


FIGURE 1
RISK OF PROPERTY CRIME
VICTIMIZATION BY SEX



^aDifference in risk of property crime between sexes is statistically significant (Chi-square = 3.95, d.f. = 1, p = .047)



Risk of Victimization By Age

Age is strongly associated with victimization. Figure 3 displays an inversely linear relationship between age and the risk of property crime. The youngest age group (15-29) exhibit the highest risk (32.95%), while the oldest age group (65+) manifests the lowest risk (14.3%).⁹

For property crime, excluding vandalism, the same tendency occurs; however, the 30-44 age group shows a slightly greater chance of victimization than the youngest age group (18.2% vs. 18.0%). The difference between age groups for property crime, excluding vandalism is also statistically significant.¹⁰ No statistically significant relationship exists between age and the risk of attempted property crime.

Figure 4 indicates a tendency for younger people to be the most victimized by violent crime. Although there is a steadily decreasing risk of victimization as one grows older (3.6%-2.4%-1.2%-0%), the relatively small numbers of actual violent crime (total N=16) decreased the chance of demonstrating a statistically significant difference between groups. Despite this small subsample, the difference in risk of attempted violent crime between age groups is significant.¹¹

Risk of Victimization by Ethnicity

Nonwhites¹² exhibit over twice the risk of property crime victimization as do whites.¹³ (See Figure 5.) Ethnicity proved to be more strongly associated with property crime than any other demographic factor.

The contrast in risk between ethnic groups is even greater for completed property crime, excluding vandalism¹⁴ (13.0% for whites vs. 50.9% for nonwhites). The difference in risk of attempted property crime is not significantly different.

Violent crime also varied by ethnic group. Figure 6 shows that over twice the number of nonwhites than whites were victims of a completed violent crime. However, due to the small number of violent crimes, this large difference is not statistically significant. There is over three times as much attempted violent crime in the nonwhite group as in the white group. This difference approached but did not attain statistical significance.¹⁵

⁹(p=.007), or 7 chances in 1,000 that this difference is due to chance alone.

¹⁰(p=.001)

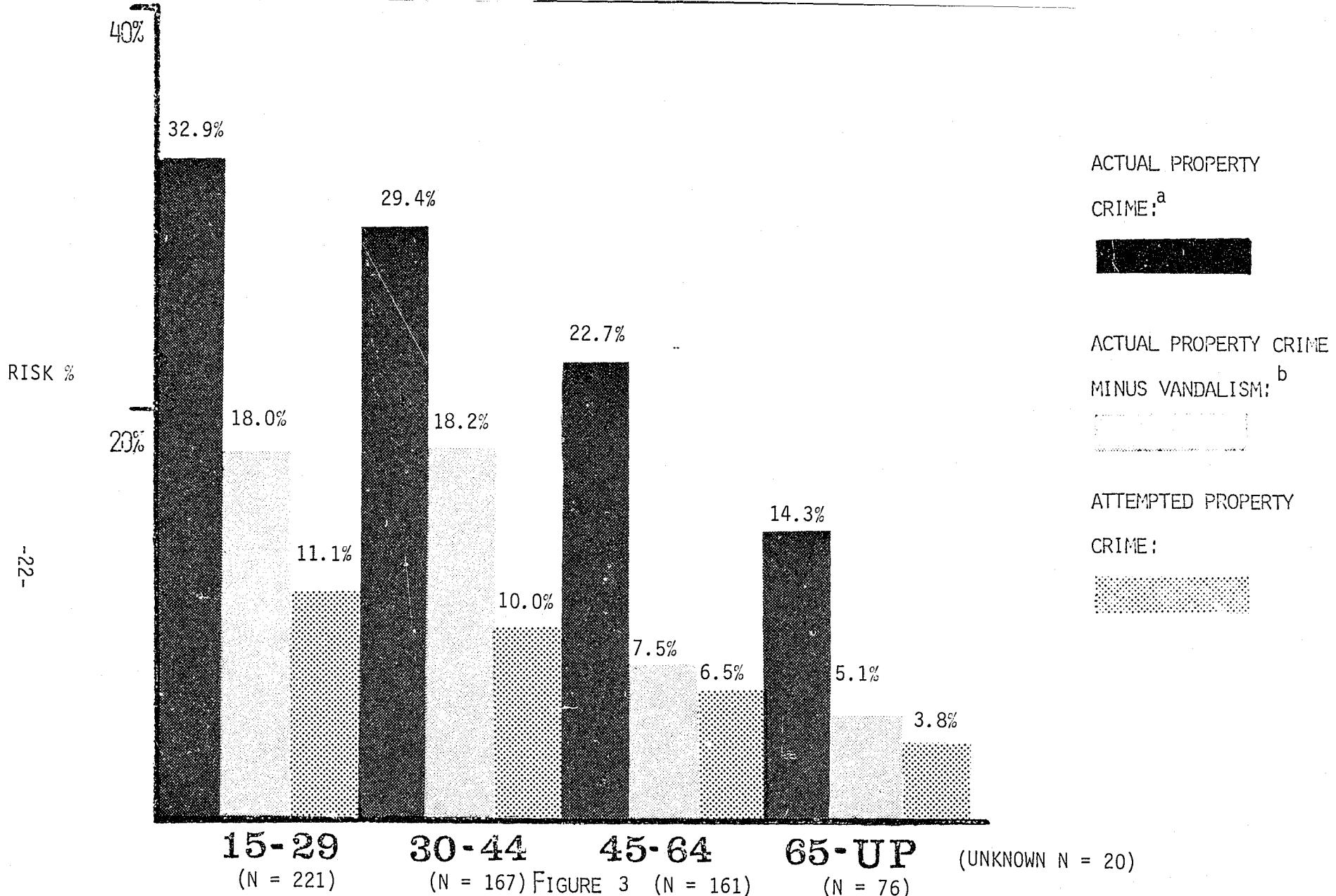
¹¹(p=.01)

¹²The ethnic category "nonwhites" includes American Indian, Asian, Black or Afro-American, Hispanic and any other noncaucasian group.

¹³(p=.0001)

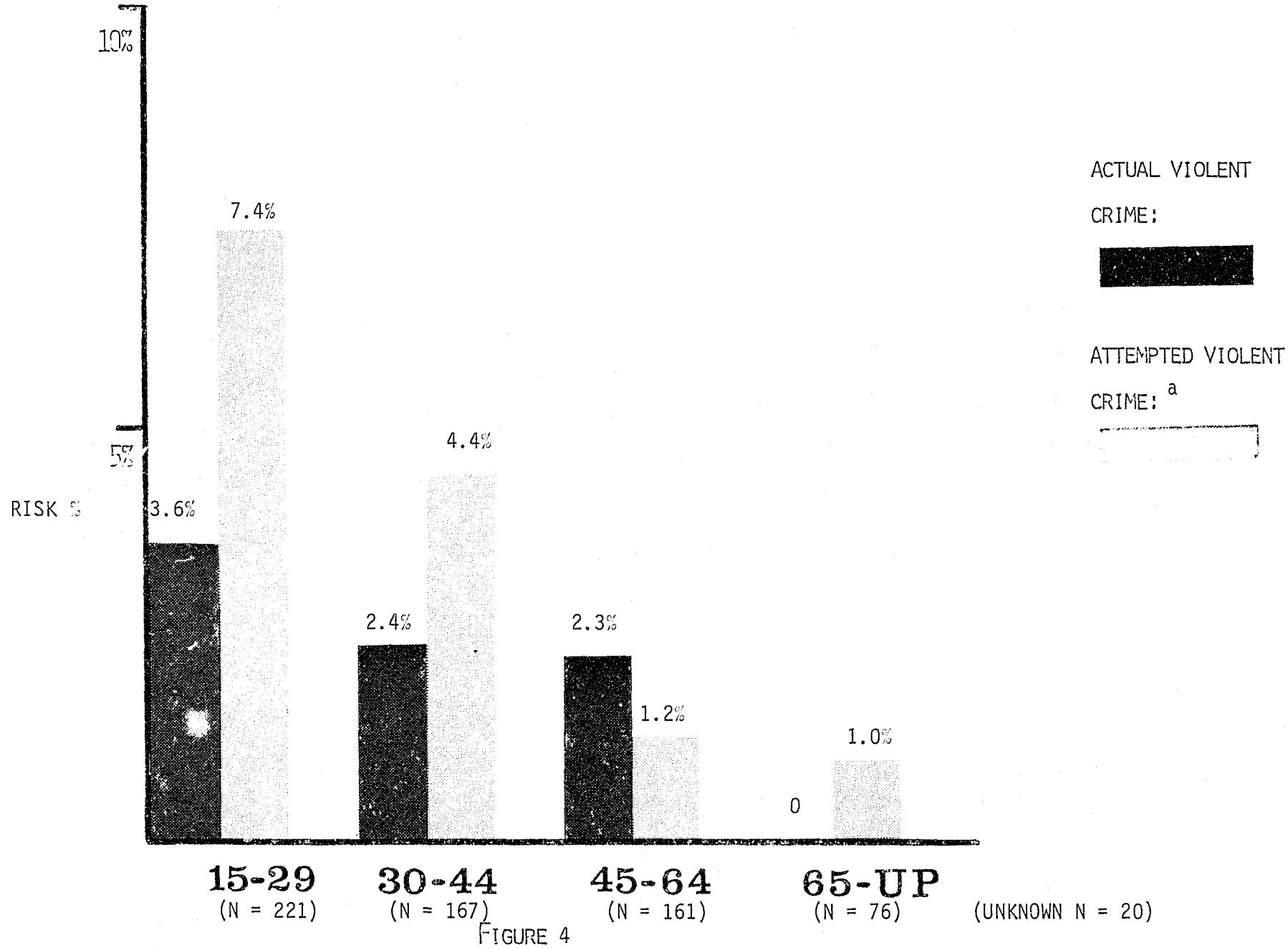
¹⁴(p=.0001)

¹⁵(p=.077)



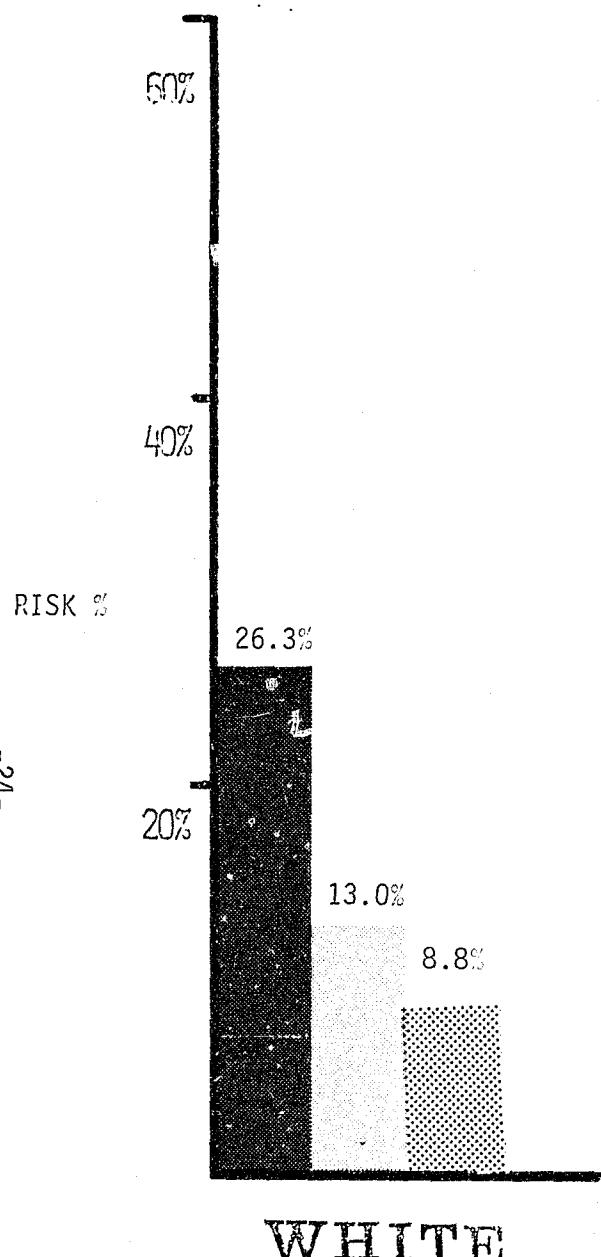
^aDifferences in the risk of property crime between age groups are statistically significant. (Chi-square = 12.207, d.f. = 3, significance p = .007).

^bDifferences in the risk of property crime (excluding vandalism) between age groups are statistically significant. (Chi-square = 16.177, d.f. = 3, signif. = .001)



RISK OF VIOLENT CRIME
VICTIMIZATION BY AGE

^aDifferences in risk of attempted violent crime between age groups are statistically significant. (Chi-square = 11.441, d.f. = 3, p = .01).

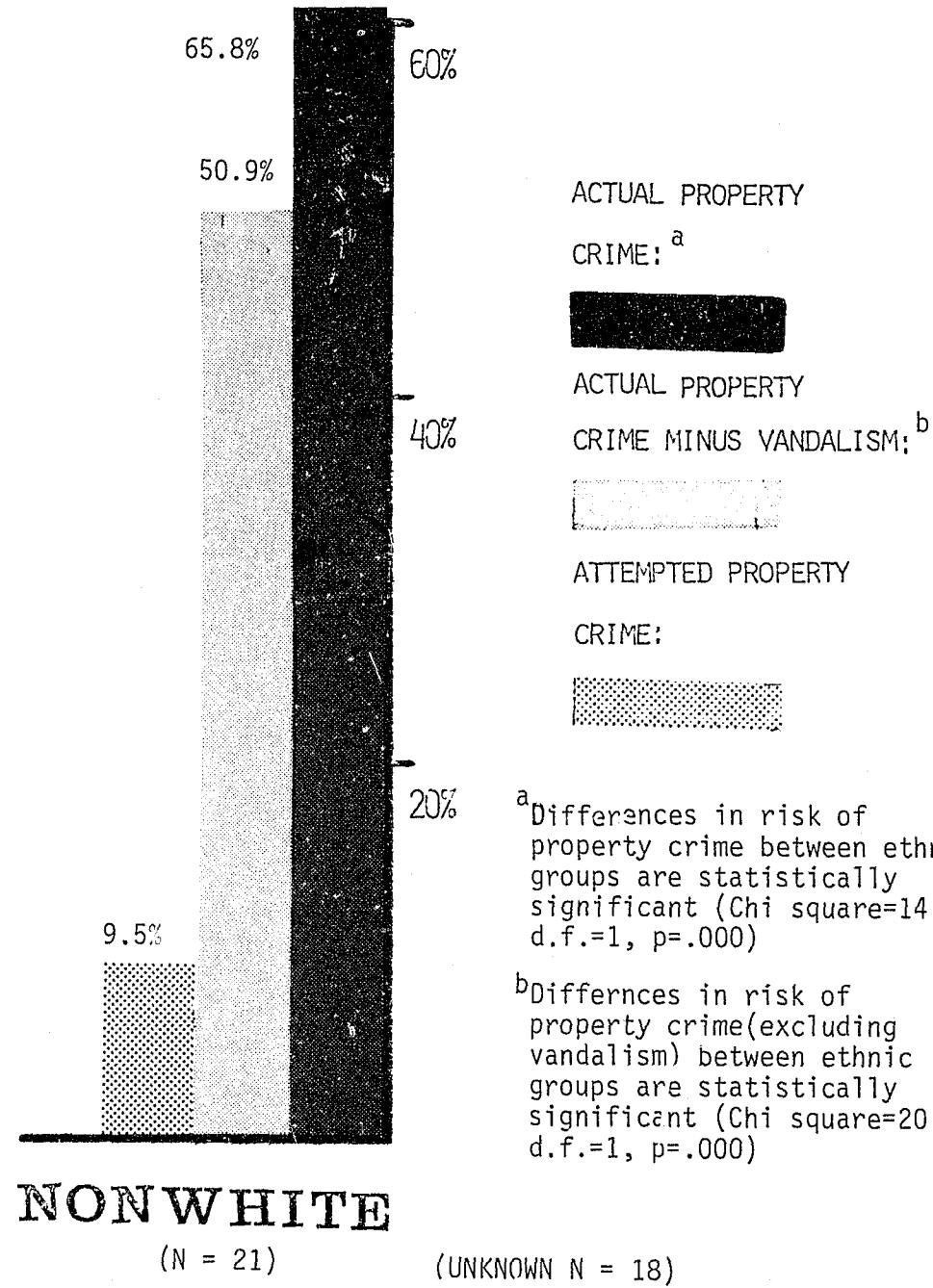


WHITE
(N = 606)

FIGURE 5

RISK OF PROPERTY CRIME

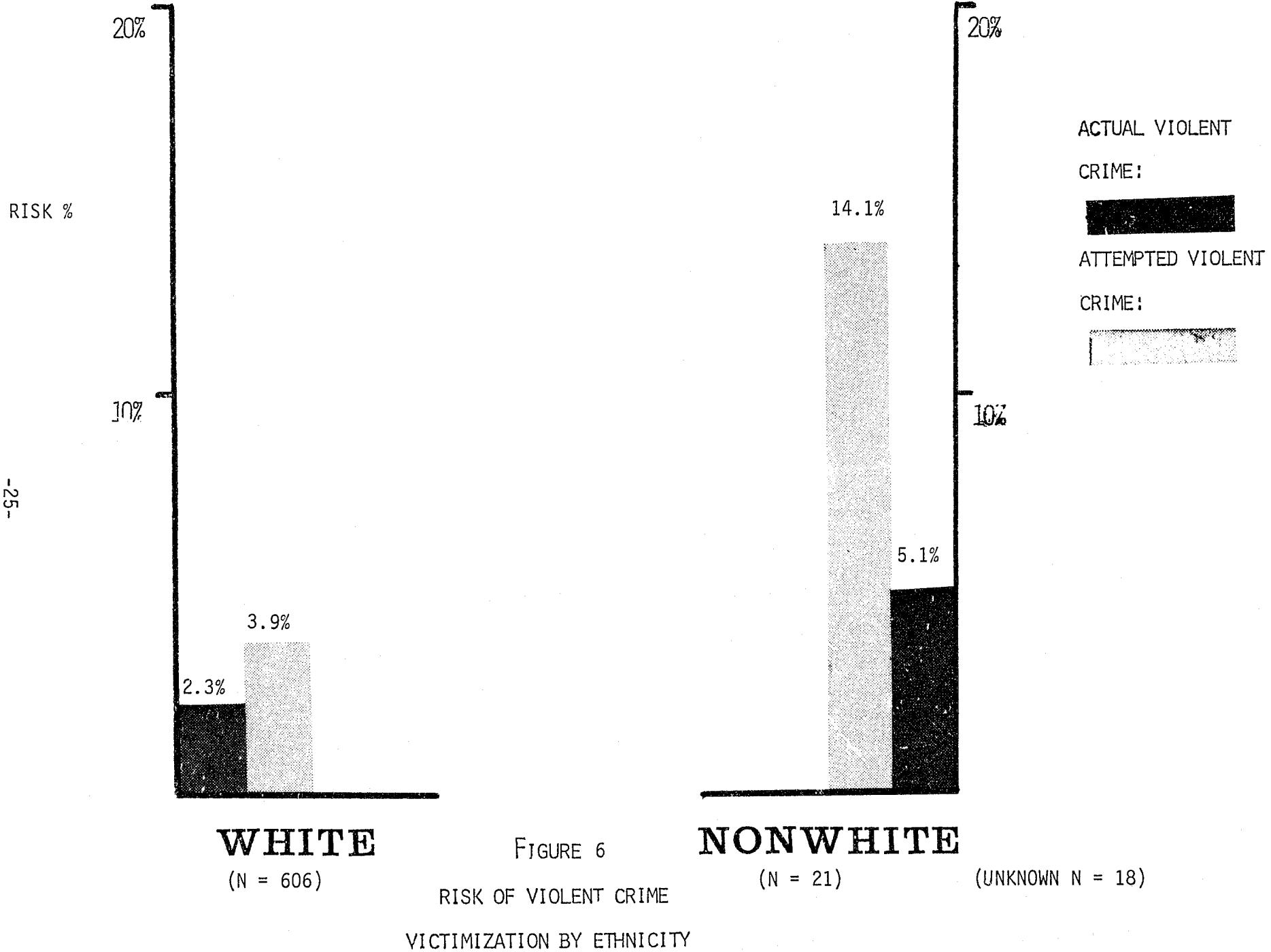
VICTIMIZATION BY ETHNICITY



ACTUAL PROPERTY CRIME: ^a

ACTUAL PROPERTY CRIME MINUS VANDALISM: ^b

ATTEMPTED PROPERTY CRIME:



Risk of Victimization by Income

Surprisingly, no association was found between property victimization and income in the Milwaukie sample. Inspection of Figure 7 shows that there is virtually no difference in the risk of actual (completed) property crime and income group (27.6% - 27.8% - 27.0%). The same pattern of uniform risk across income levels holds true for actual property crime excluding vandalism and for attempted property crime.

Figure 8 illustrates that the majority of violent crimes occurred within the middle income group (\$10,000-\$24,999), while nearly equal proportions occurred in the lowest and highest income groups. None of these differences proved to be significant.

Risk of Victimization by Educational Level

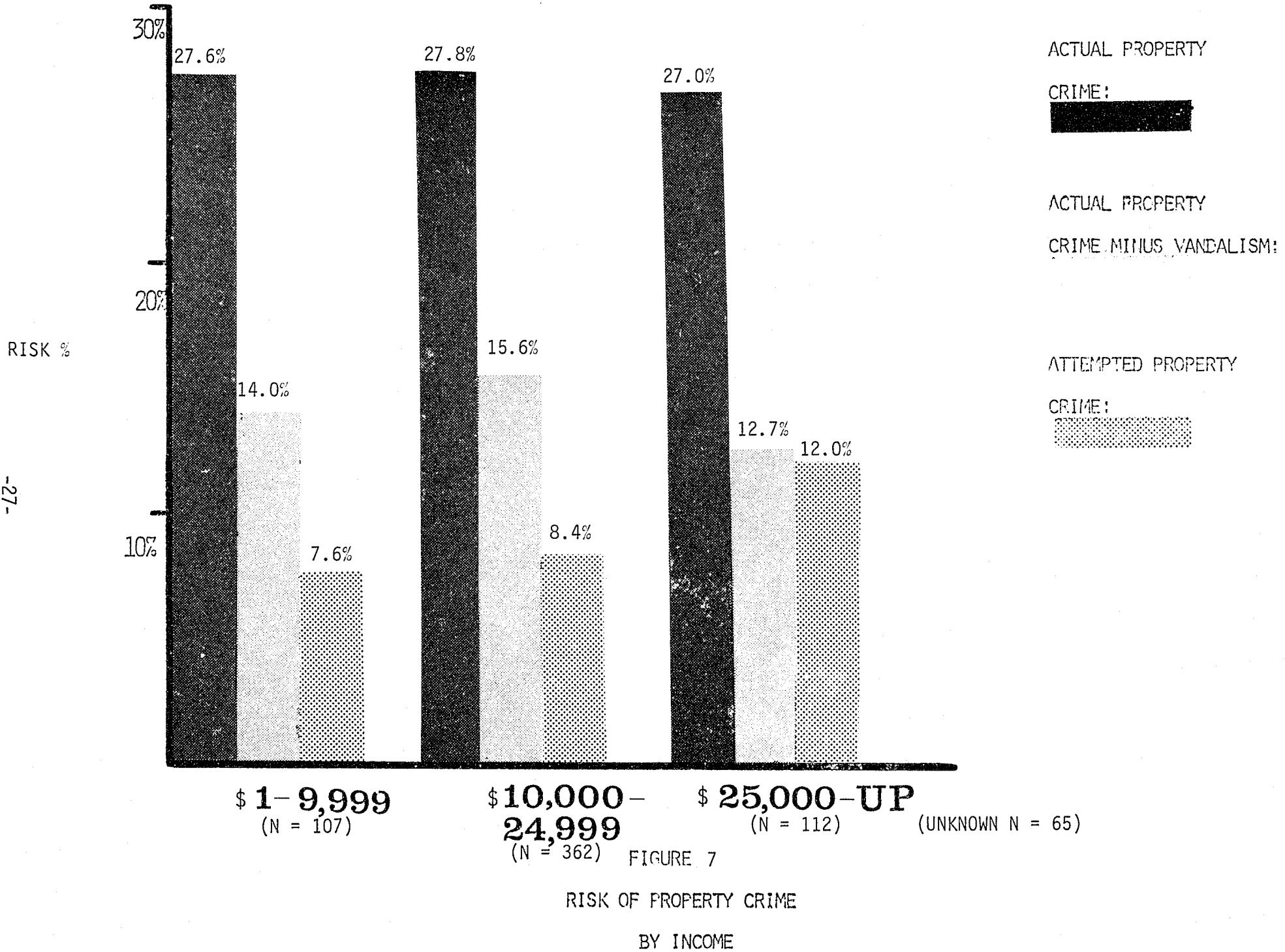
The high school and college educated groups experienced significantly more property crime than those with elementary education.¹⁶ However, when vandalism is removed from the analysis, the relationship becomes curvilinear, in that the risk of property crime rises from 6.8 percent in the elementary group to 15.8 percent in the high school category and finally decreases to 11.8 percent among the college educated group.

There is a positive association between education and risk of attempted property crime. The risk of attempted property crime increases from 0 percent to 8.1 percent to 10.2 percent in the elementary, high school and college groups, respectively.

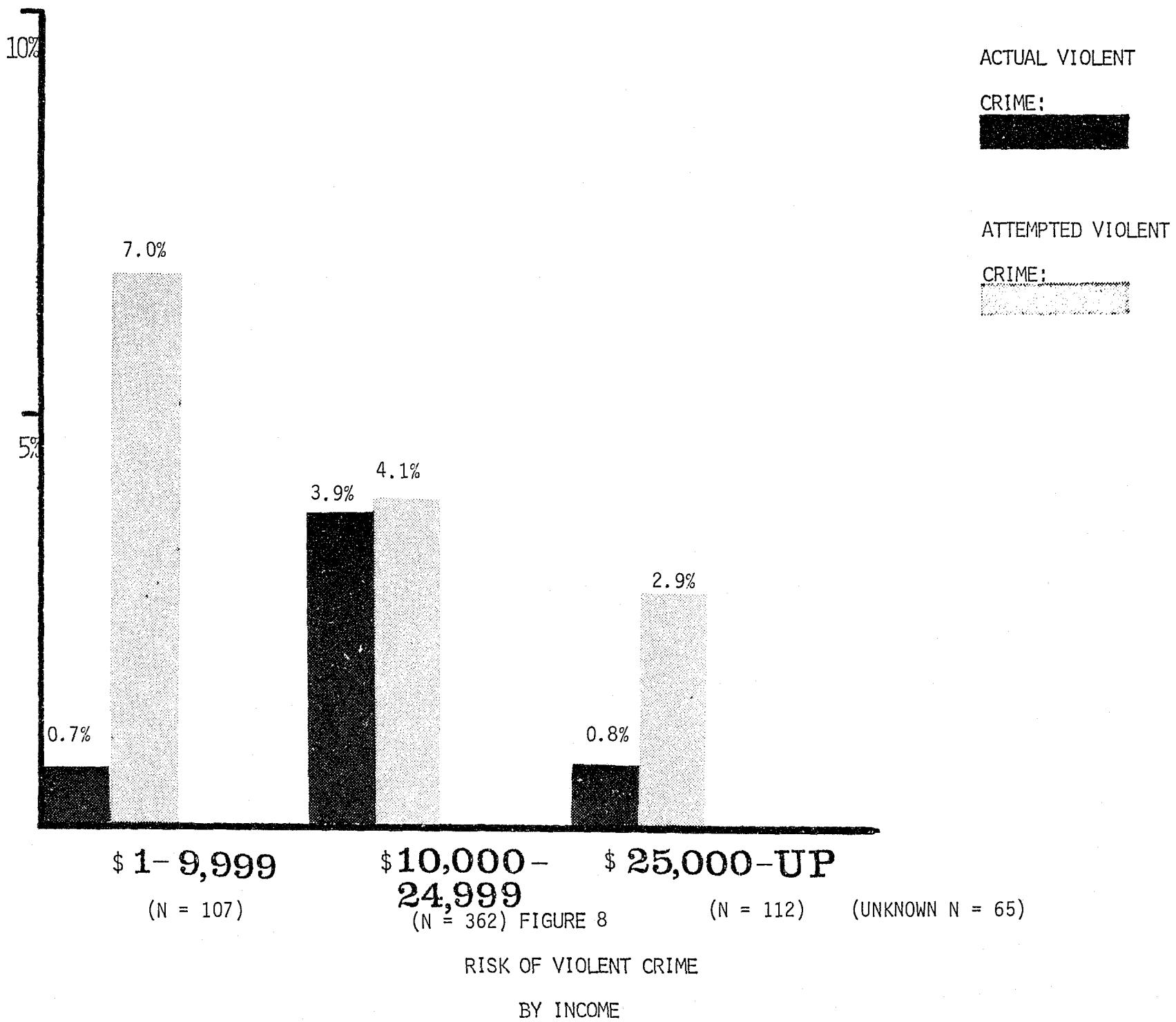
These results should be viewed with caution, however. The elementary education group contains only 24 people; and consequently, may not accurately portray the actual level of victimization among people in this educational category.

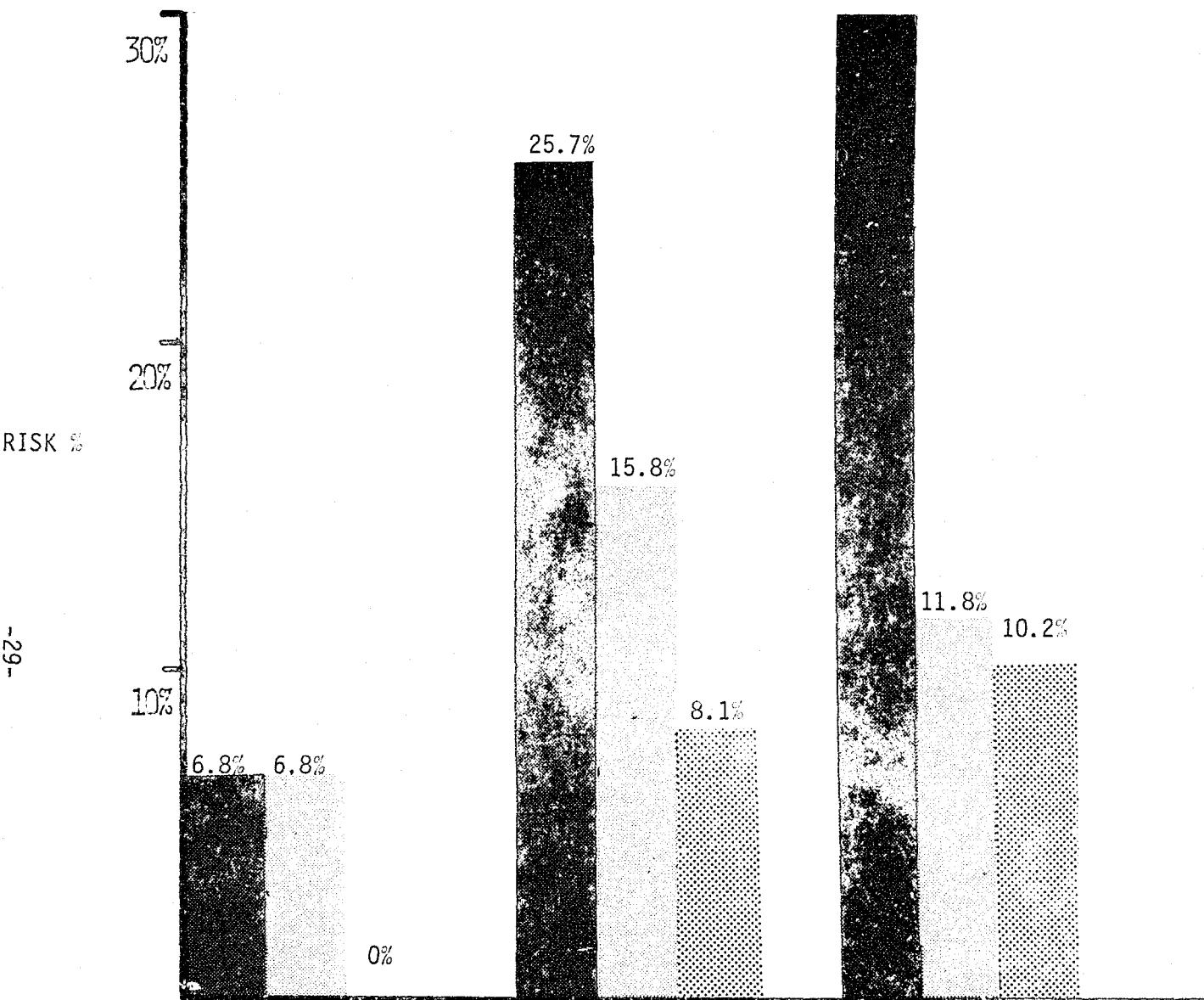
The risk of violent crime does not vary significantly by the level of one's education. No violent crime was reported by the respondents in the elementary group; but this may be due to the small (N=24) sample size of the group and not to its actual level of victimization. The high school and college groups have similar levels of both completed and attempted violent crime.

¹⁶(p=.038) The elementary education level contains those people with any amount of elementary education, including those who graduated from elementary school but who did not go on to high school. The high school level contains those persons with any amount of high school education, including those who graduated from high school and/or a technical school but did not continue on to college. The college level includes those people with any amount of college education, including all levels of graduate and undergraduate schooling. The small sample size precluded the use of more narrowly defined educational categories in the analysis.



RISK %





ELEMENTARY

(N = 24)

**HIGH -
SCHOOL**
(N = 322)

FIGURE 9

COLLEGE

(N = 227) (UNKNOWN N = 27)

RISK OF PROPERTY CRIME
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

ACTUAL PROPERTY

CRIME,^a

ACTUAL PROPERTY

CRIME MINUS VANDALISM:

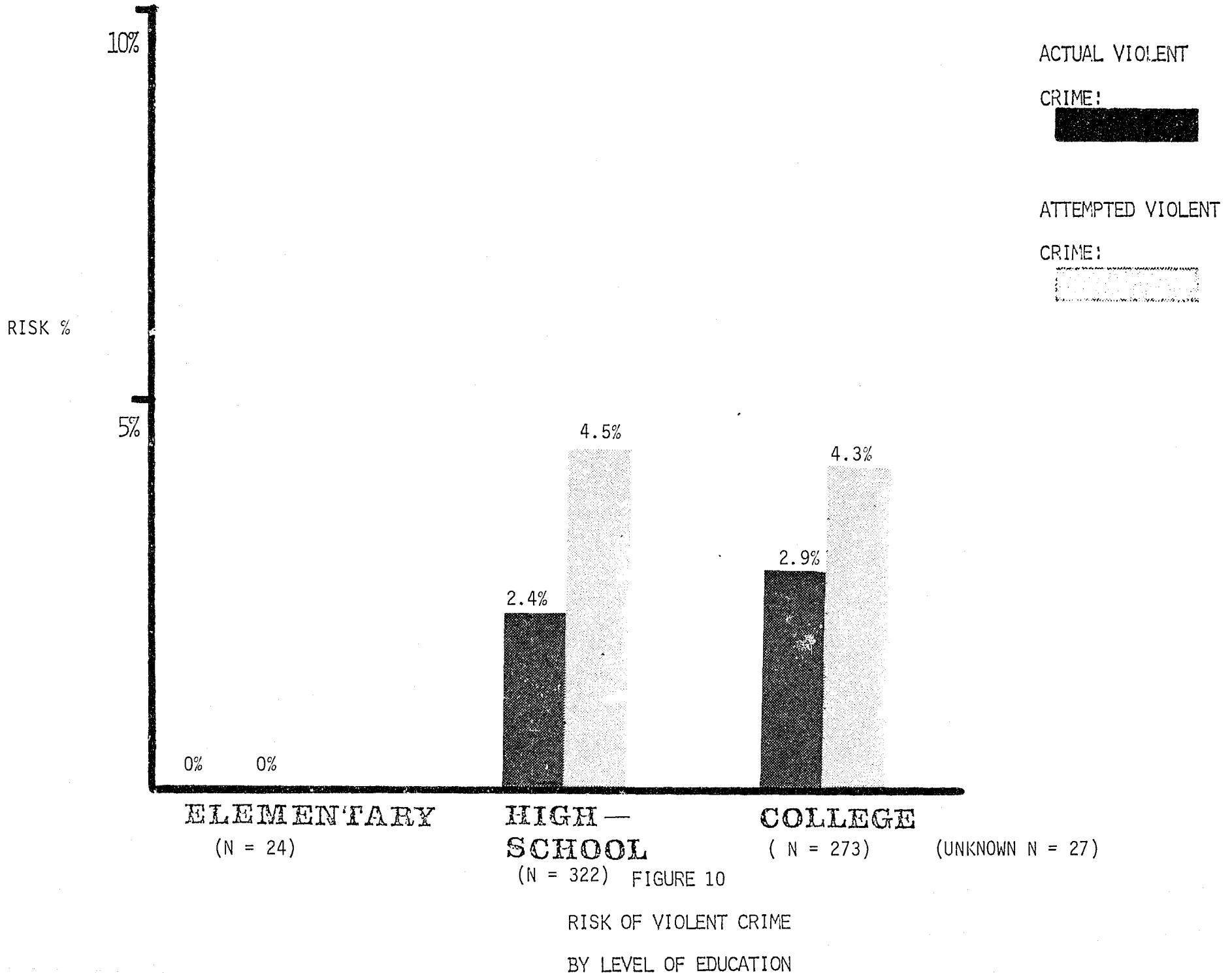
* * * * *

ATTEMPTED PROPERTY

CRIME:

* * * * *

^aDifferences in risk of actual property crime between educational groups are statistically significant (Chi-square = 6.547, d.f. = 2, p = .038)



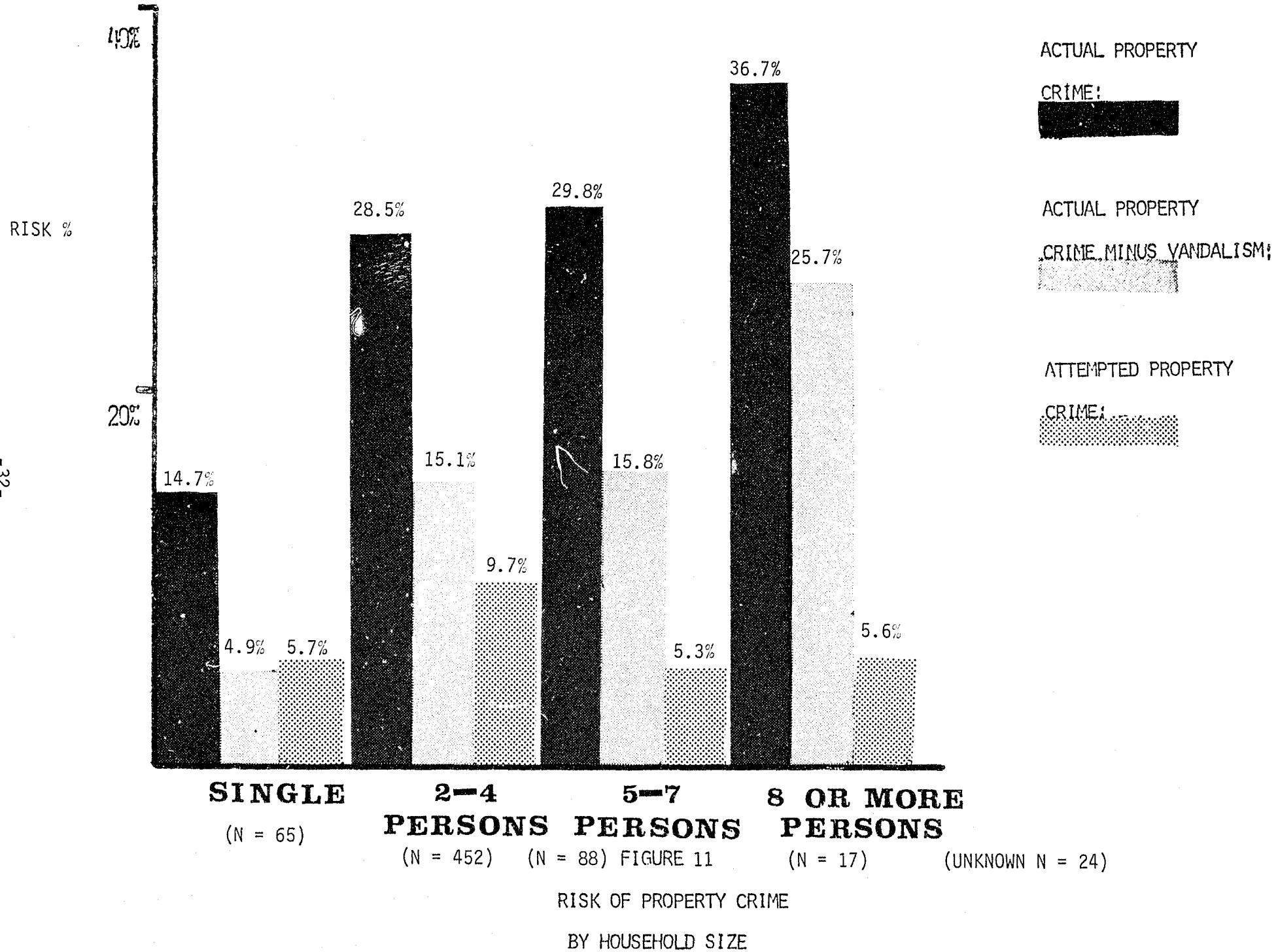
Risk of Victimization by Household Size

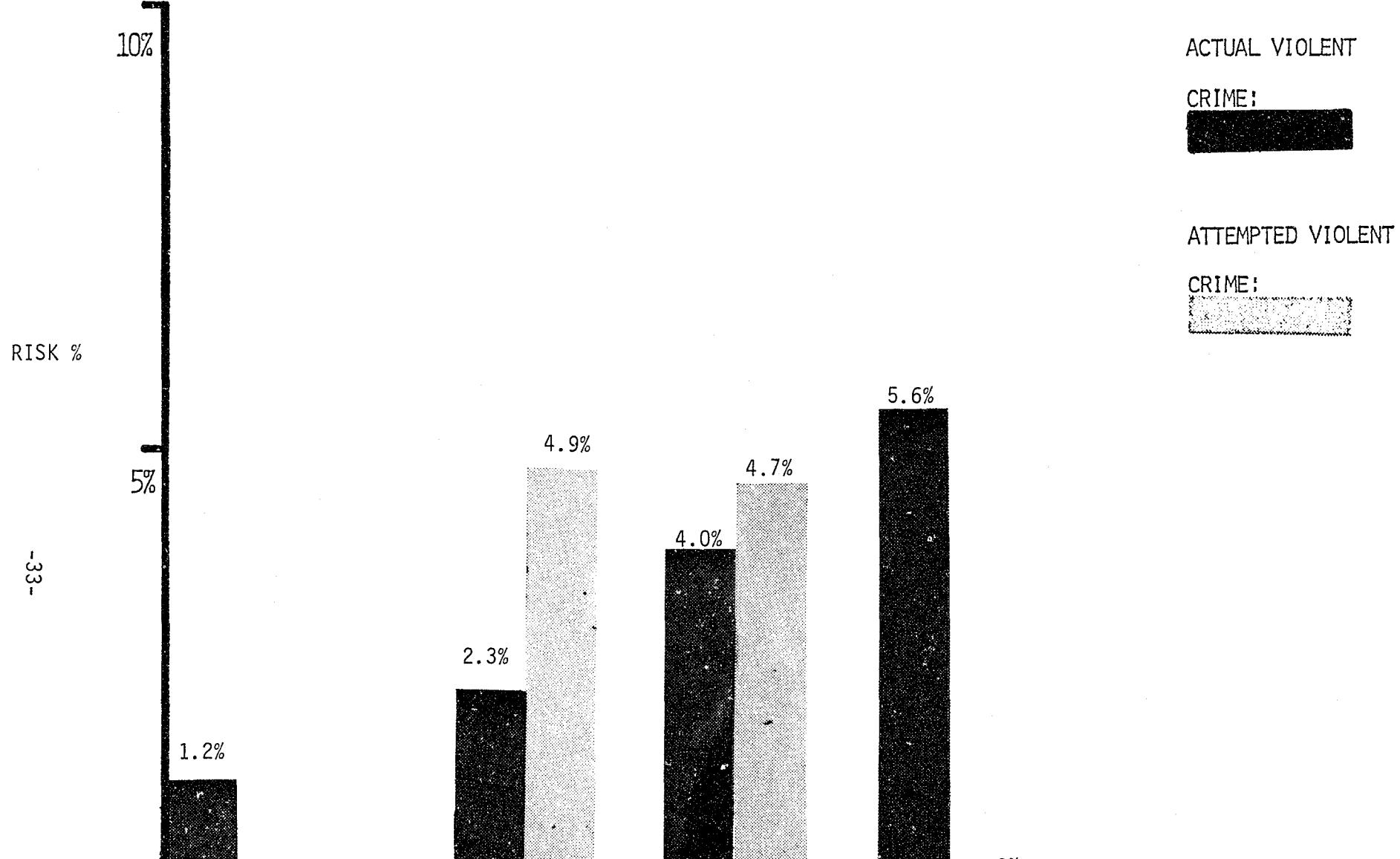
The risk of actual property crime increases from a low of 14.7 percent in single person residences to 36.7 percent in those households inhabited by eight or more people. These risk rates are not significantly different. Risk of property crime excluding vandalism follows a similar increasing rate. Attempted property crime risk is highest within the 2-4 person category of residences and is nearly identical across the remaining categories (5.7%, 5.3%, and 5.6%).

The risk of completed violent crime also increases with the size of household, from 1.2 percent in single person residences to 5.6 percent in homes or apartments containing eight or more people. No attempted violent crime was indicated by single and eight-or-more-persons households. The two intermediate categories (2-4 and 5-7 persons) showed nearly identical risks of attempted violent crime (4.9% and 4.7% respectively).

F. Personal Injury

There was a total of 42 people (6.5% of the sample) who indicated completed and/or attempted violent crime victimization during 1977. Table 10 lists five categories of medical and psychological injury and the proportion of those indicating some degree of injury within each category. The most frequently reported type of injury (34.5%) was some degree of psychological injury where professional counseling was not sought. No one reported needing hospitalization for more than 24 hours; however, 27.5 percent required first-aid and another 17.2 percent needed the attention of a doctor to treat injuries. These percentages are not based on the entire group of victims of violent and property crime.





SINGLE 2-4 5-7 8 OR MORE
PERSONS PERSONS PERSONS PERSONS
 (N = 65) (N = 452) (N = 88) FIGURE 12 (N = 17) (UNKNOWN N = 24)

RISK OF VIOLENT CRIME
 BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Table 10
Personal Injury

	Percentage of Those Indicating Injury (N=29) ^a	Percentage of Victims of Actual or Attempted Violent Crime (N=42) ^b
1. Received first-aid	27.5%	19.0%
2. Required medical attention in doctor's office or hospital (not overnight)	17.2%	11.9%
3. Required hospitalization for more than 24 hours	0%	0%
4. Psychogically disturbed, but no counseling	34.5%	23.8%
5. Received psychological counseling	20.7%	14.3%
6. Unknown	<u>NA</u>	<u>30.9%</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%

^aEach percentage is the proportion of the total number of respondents who indicated some type of injury (N=29).

^bEach percentage is the proportion of the total number of all victims of actual or attempted violent crime, whether or not any injury was sustained (N=42).

G. Use of Weapons

Table 11 documents the type of weapon used in the commission of violent or attempted violent crimes.

Table 11
Type of Force Used in Violent Crimes^a
(N = 34)

Type of Force	Percentage of Total	Number
Bodily Threats	44.1%	15
Fists, Feet, etc.	26.5%	9
Gun	5.9%	2
Knife	2.9%	1
Club	5.9%	2
Other Weapon	<u>14.7%</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	100.0%	34

^aThe total refers to the 34 respondents who indicated some form of force used in crimes against them.

H. Monetary Loss

The costs associated with crime are grouped into two general types. The first consists of the estimated replacement value of any stolen property. The second includes any medical or legal costs, lost wages, or any other cost incurred as a result of crime. The total value of each of these two categories and the projected city wide values are listed in Table 12.

High and low estimates of property losses and associated, nonproperty costs were derived to give a range of loss based upon two major assumptions. The high estimate assumes that those not indicating their losses sustained losses equal to the average value of those who did indicate losses. The low estimate does not assume this at all, instead all projections and calculations of average losses are based upon only that portion (54%) of the victims who indicated property losses.

Secondly, the high estimate projects total losses (property and associated losses) on the basis of the number of individuals aged 15 or over, not the number of households, as is the case with the low estimate.

When all victims of property and/or violent crimes are divided into the total losses and costs from crime the range of costs is \$154 to \$201. This average includes victims of vandalism, a crime not covered in the National Crime Survey (NCS).

Table 12
Sample and Projected Monetary Losses

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Survey Total</u>	<u>Average Loss Per Victim</u>	<u>Projected Total Loss</u>	<u>Average Loss Per Citizen</u>
<u>Property Loss Only</u>				
1. High Estimate	\$27,391a	\$155	\$558,092c	\$42
2. Low Estimate	18,570b	105	164,809d	13
<u>Associated Legal, Medical, and Miscellaneous Costs</u>				
1. High Estimate	10,280e	559	209,455h	16
2. Low Estimate	10,280f	559	91,235i	7
<u>Total</u>				
1. High Estimate	\$37,671	\$201	\$767,547	\$58
2. Low Estimate	\$28,850	\$154	\$256,044	\$20

a(N = 177) Based on a correction factor which substitutes the average loss (mean loss) for those persons (84 of 177) who indicated they were the victim of a completed property crime, but who did not enter the value of the property involved. This assumes that those who did not enter the value of the stolen or damaged property had similar property losses as those who did.

b(N = 93) Based on the 93 individuals who indicated a property loss. This represents 53 percent of the 177 people who were victims of one or more completed property crimes.

c(N = 13,162) Based on the total estimated 15 year old or older population of Milwaukie. This high projection assumes that the sample property loss represents $\frac{646}{13,162}$ or $\frac{1}{20.375}$ part of the total 15+ population.

Thus, $(\$27,391)(20.375) = \$558,092$.

d(N = 5,733) Based on the total estimated number of households in Milwaukie. This low projection figure assumes that the sample property loss represents $\frac{646}{5,733}$ or $\frac{1}{8.875}$ part of the total number of households in Milwaukie.

Milwaukie. Thus, $(\$18,570)(8.875) = \$164,809$.

e(N = 33) No correction factor was used for those not indicating an associated cost, since it was not assumed that associated (non-property) costs of crime affect all victims. It was assumed, however, that by definition, completed property crime must involve a loss of some extent (see footnote a).

f(N = 33) Based on a total of 33 individuals who were victims of one or more actual property and/or violent crimes.

g(N = 187) Based on a total of 187 individuals who were victims of one or more actual property and/or violent crimes.

h(N = 13,162) Based on the total estimated 15 year old or older population of Milwaukie.

i(N = 5,733) Based on the total number of households in Milwaukie.

Unfortunately, we have no way of separating the costs of each type of crime since each respondent was asked to indicate their total property loss and total associated costs for all crimes combined. If it were possible to isolate these costs, so that the dollar loss from vandalism could be removed, it is likely that the cost per victimization would increase.

Of the 187 victims of actual property or violent crime, 102 (55%) indicated the extent of their insurance coverage of the costs associated with their victimizations.

Table 13 tabulates their responses.

Table 13
Percent of Victims Receiving Insurance Compensation
(N=102)

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
All losses covered	10	9.8%
More than 1/2 of losses covered	15	14.7%
Less than 1/2 of losses covered	4	3.9%
None of the losses were covered	<u>73</u>	<u>71.6%</u>
Total	102	100.0%

I. Location of Crimes

The location of each completed crime covered in the survey is listed in Table 14.

Table 14 reveals, not unexpectedly, that the majority of property crimes occur in or near the home. The few incidents of violent crime reported in the survey make it unreliable to infer general locations of all such crimes in Milwaukie. However, with this limitation in mind, the three robberies reported occurred on the street or in a commercial establishment. The majority of those assaults and rapes where locations were noted occurred in or near the home. Had a larger sample been obtained, the distribution of personal crimes could likely reverse, with more personal crimes occurring away from the home. The 1971-72 Portland National Crime Survey revealed that of the total 7,800 assaultive crimes reported in the survey, 76 percent (5,900) took place inside a nonresidential building, on a street, or within a park or field. (3:76)

Table 14
Location of Completed (Actual)
Crime by Type

	Burglary N=23	Theft N=69	M.V. Theft N=4	Vandal. N=123	Robbery N=3	Aslt. w/Body N=11	Aslt.w/ Weapon N= 1	Rape N=2
In the street, within a few blocks of home		6%			3%	33%	9%	
In the street, away from home					2%	33%		
In commercial establishment		4%				33%	9%	
In my home	60%	23%			8%		9%	100%
Outside, but near home (yard, porch, etc.)		44%	25%	46%			18%	
In my apartment building		2%			2%			
At work on job		4%			2%			
At school		6%			4%			
Other location		4%			4%			50%
Unknown	40%	7%	75%	29%	--	55%	--	--

Table 15 lists the percentage of the sample affected by type of completed crime, within each of four major police patrol districts in Milwaukie. The fifth column ("All Completed Property Crime") indicates that there is little difference in the total proportion of people within each geographic group who are affected by property crime. Although the number of people experiencing some type of violent crime is too few in this sample to draw any comparisons, there does seem to be general agreement in the proportion experiencing violent crime across the four police districts.

Table 15
Percentage of Inhabitants Affected by Crime by
Area of the City

<u>Geocode</u>	<u>% Burglary</u>	<u>% Theft</u>	<u>% Vandalism</u>	<u>% M.V. Theft^a</u>	<u>% All Completed Property Crime^b</u>	<u>% All Completed Violent Crime^c</u>
2 (N=117)	5.2%	6.8%	21.4%	--	28.2%	1.6%
3 (N=40)	5.0%	12.5%	17.5%	--	26.6%	2.3%
4 (N=256)	2.3%	14.1%	16.4%	1.17%	28.0%	2.1%
5 (N=212)	3.8%	7.5%	19.3%	.47%	25.0%	3.6%

^aMotor Vehicle Theft

^bDifferences in rate of property crime between geocode areas are not statistically significant.

^cNumber of victims too small to make statistical comparisons between geocodes (N=16).

J. Property Crime By Month

Figure 13 depicts the frequency of completed property crime occurring by month. Violent crimes were excluded since there were only a total of 24 completed violent crimes where the victims indicated the month of occurrence. To plot these 24 violent crimes by month would likely be an unreliable indicator of the actual distribution of violent crimes. The greatest incidence of property crimes occurs from August through October, with a sharp drop in November, returning to a relatively high rate in December and January.

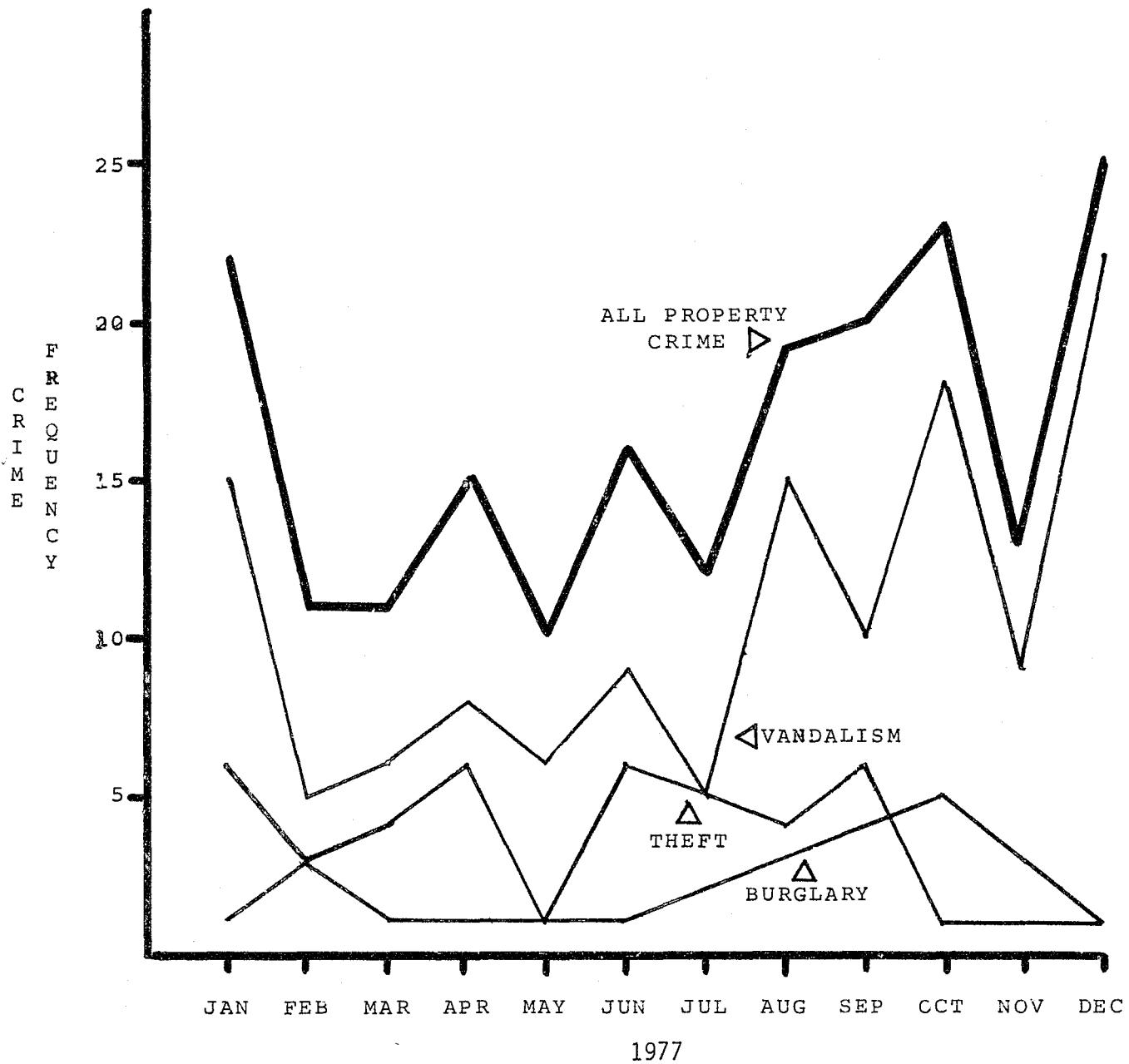


FIGURE 13
FREQUENCY OF PROPERTY CRIME BY MONTH^a

^aBased on a total of 198 survey-disclosed, completed property crimes. This total represents 58 percent of all survey-disclosed actual property crimes (N = 342).

III. PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND CRIME-RELATED ISSUES

A. Neighborhood Crime Trend

The majority (55.6%) of the citizens of Milwaukie feel that crime has either stabilized or decreased in their neighborhood within the past year (see Table 16). Only 13.1 percent of those responding to this item feel that crime has increased. This indicates that there is a close similarity between the reported crime trend in Milwaukie and people's perceptions of that trend. For the crimes of rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft and vandalism, the rates of reported crime have been decreasing in Milwaukie since 1975.¹⁷

Table 16
Perception of Crime Trend^a
(Respondents = 622, Nonrespondents = 24)

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Increased	82	13.1
Decreased	51	8.2
Stabilized	295	47.4
No Opinion	133	21.4
Haven't lived in neighborhood long enough	<u>61</u>	<u>9.8</u>
Total	622	100.0%

^aThis table is based on responses to the following question: "Within the past year, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?"

B. Perceived Likelihood of Future Victimization

Seventeen percent (17.2%) of the Milwaukie residents feel that they will be the victim of a crime within the next year. Table 17 tabulates responses to a question asking whether or not respondents believe that they are going to be victimized during the next year.

¹⁷See Oregon Law Enforcement Council, State of Oregon Analysis of Criminal Offenses and Arrests for the years 1975, 1976, and 1977.

Table 17
Perceived Likelihood of Future Victimization^a

<u>Response</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	107	17.2
No	313	50.4
No Opinion	<u>202</u>	<u>32.4</u>
Total	622	100.0

^aThe data in this table is based on responses to the following questions:
"Do you believe that you are likely to be the victim of a crime during the next year? If so, what type?"

This finding indicates that the residents of Milwaukie feel less liable to experience crime than is actually the case. Looking at Table 4, it can be seen that 28.9 percent of the sample experienced an actual property and/or violent crime during 1977, yet only 17.2 percent feel that they will be a victim in the future.

Table 18 reveals the proportion indicating which specific type(s) of crime they think they will likely be the victims of during the next year.

C. Treatment of Juvenile Status Offenders

The majority (79.7%) think that juvenile status offenders¹⁸ should be placed in facilities where they are not in contact with adult criminals and criminal juvenile offenders.

¹⁸Status offenders are those juveniles (under 18) who have committed a crime that does not apply to adults (e.g., running away from home, possession of alcohol, truancy, etc.).

Table 18
Type of Crime Perceived Most Likely to Occur

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Vandalism	45	36%
Burglary	33	26%
Theft	27	22%
Robbery	8	6%
Unknown	3	2%
Rape	2	2%
Attempted M.V. Theft	2	2%
Attempted Vandalism	1	.8%
Attempted Burglary	1	.8%
Assault w/Weapon	1	.8%
Assault (Undetermined)	1	.8%
Attempted Assault (Undetermined)	<u>1</u>	<u>.8%</u>
	125	100.0%

^aThe data in Table 18 are based on responses to the second part of the question used to form Table 17. (See Table 17, footnote a.)

Table 19
Treatment of Status Offenders

I think that non-criminal status offenders should be:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Held in jail with <u>adult and criminal juvenile offenders.</u>	24	4.0
Held in juvenile detention homes with <u>criminal juvenile and status offenders.</u>	50	8.2
Held in other facilities where they are <u>not in contact with adult criminals and criminal juvenile offenders.</u>	480	79.7
Released without court supervision.	45	7.4
Other Alternative	4 <hr/> 603	.6 <hr/> 100.0

Only 12.2 percent of those who responded to this question felt that juvenile status offenders should be placed in institutions where they are in contact with adult or juvenile criminal offenders.

In answer to the question of increased taxes in support of juvenile offender prevention programs, 45.7 percent support or strongly support such programs, while 20.4 percent do not support these programs and any associated increase in taxes. A large percentage (34%) are undecided (see Table 20).

Table 20
Support for Increased Juvenile Offender Prevention Programs

"I'd be willing to pay more taxes to treat juvenile offenders to prevent them from becoming adult offenders."

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Strongly agree	78	12.4
Agree	210	33.3
Uncertain	215	34.0
Disagree	78	12.4
Strongly disagree	51 <hr/> 633	8.0 <hr/> 100.0

D. Access to Criminal Records

More people disagreed than agreed that a person's criminal records should be available to anyone, including employers. Nearly 44 percent disagreed while 38.5 percent agreed. Approximately 18 percent were undecided (see Table 21).

Table 21
Access to Criminal Records

Do you feel that a person's criminal records should be made available to anyone who asks for them, including to employers or potential employers?

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	244	38.5
No	276	43.6
Not Sure	113	17.9
	<u>633</u>	<u>100.0</u>

E. Sentencing Disparity

The residents of Milwaukee are about evenly divided on the issue of the perceived equality of sentencing in criminal trials. About 25 percent think it likely or very likely that people with similar criminal backgrounds who are convicted of current crimes of a similar nature will receive identical sentences. Slightly over 28 percent feel that the chance of similar or dissimilar sentences are equal ("50/50 chance"), while 27.8 percent assume that it is unlikely or very unlikely that the two offenders in this hypothetical case will receive similar sentences (see Table 22).

Table 22
Perception of Sentencing Disparity

If two people with similar criminal backgrounds are convicted of the same crime in your community, how likely do you think it is that they will receive the same sentence?

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Very likely (76-100% chance)	59	9.3
Likely (51-75% chance)	100	15.7
About 50-50% chance	180	28.4
Unlikely (25-49% chance)	119	18.7
Very unlikely (0-24% chance)	58	9.1
Have no idea	<u>120</u> <u>636</u>	<u>18.9</u> <u>100.0</u>

F. Acceptance of Community Corrections in Milwaukie

Respondents were asked whether they support, oppose or are undecided about the establishment of corrections programs in their community, such as halfway houses and work release centers. They were asked to indicate their degree of support or opposition according to three crime types and four classifications of offenders. The first crime type is violent crime involving first-time and repeat juvenile or adult offenders. Results of this survey item are listed in Table 23.

The distribution of responses in Table 23 indicates that a majority of people in Milwaukie oppose or are undecided about the establishment of community corrections programs in Milwaukie for persons convicted of violent crimes. The only exception to this is in the case of first-time juvenile offenders where 56.7 percent support such programs.

Table 24 reports the results of the above question posed in terms of violent sexual crimes committed by first-time or repeat juvenile or adult offenders. For this group of offenders, most residents are opposed or indecisive about such correctional programs. This is particularly evident in the case of repeat adult offenders, where 90.4 percent of those surveyed were opposed or indifferent toward this issue.

Table 23
Acceptance of Community Corrections for Violent Offenders

Over-all, would you say you support or oppose the establishment in your community of correctional programs, such as halfway houses or work release centers? Please indicate your opinion for EACH of the following types of criminal offenders.

<u>Correctional Programs In Your Community For:</u>	<u>Support</u> <u>%</u>	<u>My Position</u> <u>Oppose</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Don't Know</u> <u>%</u>
<u>Violent Crimes</u> (e.g., homicide, robbery, or assault)			
First-time juvenile offenders	56.7	26.7	16.6
First-time adult offenders	44.3	35.1	20.6
Repeat juvenile offenders	13.5	66.5	20.0
Repeat adult offenders	11.3	70.5	18.2
Total N = 621			

Table 24
Acceptance of Community Corrections for Violent Sexual Offenders

<u>Violent Sexual Crime</u> (e.g., rape)	<u>Support</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Oppose</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Don't Know</u> <u>%</u>
First-time juvenile offenders	34.2	48.0	17.8
First-time adult offenders	26.0	56.8	17.2
Repeat juvenile offenders	10.5	74.8	14.7
Repeat adult offenders	9.6	76.5	13.9
Total N = 621			

The greatest support for community corrections programs was found for property crime offenders. Table 25 describes these findings.

Table 25
Acceptance of Community Corrections for Property Offenders

<u>Property</u> (e.g., theft and burglary)	<u>Support</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Oppose</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Don't Know</u> <u>%</u>
First-time juvenile offenders	68.8	16.6	14.6
First-time adult offenders	56.2	29.0	14.8
Repeat juvenile offenders	20.9	61.3	17.8
Repeat adult offenders	17.9	65.2	17.0
Total N = 621			

Nearly 69 percent of the sample support community corrections for first-time juvenile offenders, and 56.2 percent support such programs for first-time adults offenders. Support drops markedly for both repeat juveniles (20.9 percent) and repeat adult offenders (17.9%).

Generally, there is little support for repeat offenders regardless of age or type of current offense. The strongest support is for first-time property and violent offenders. First-time rapists have much less backing from the residents of Milwaukie.

G. Acceptance of Diversion Programs

Community corrections programs are usually directed toward convicted offenders, while diversionary programs extract the offender before formal adjudication has taken place. These diverted offenders are then released without obligation, if the offense is minor, or are referred to non-criminal social service agencies for attention and/or treatment. The majority of Milwaukie residents are in support of diversionary programs for first-time, property crime juvenile offenders, but not for first-time, property-crime adult offenders. Virtually no support exists for diversionary programs for first-time, violent crime offenders (see Table 26).

Table 26
Acceptance of Diversionary Programs

Diversion is the practice of dealing with criminals in such a way that the conventional criminal justice system does not become involved. Examples of such diversion are warning and release, community service, or referral to other noncriminal social agencies.

Generally, do you think that diverting first-time property crime (e.g., theft, burglary) offenders is a good idea?

	<u>Yes</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Not Sure</u> <u>%</u>
For juvenile offenders	59.1	22.6	18.3
For adult offenders	34.6	40.6	24.8

Generally, do you think that diverting first-time violent crime (e.g., homicide, rape, assault) offenders is a good idea?

	<u>Yes</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Not Sure</u> <u>%</u>
For juvenile offenders	9.2	75.8	15.0
For adult offenders	5.0	78.8	14.2

H. Rating of Community Issues

The opinion portion of the questionnaire ended by having each respondent rate the seriousness of fourteen community problems/issues on a 0 (not serious) to 10-point (serious) scale. Table 27 lists these issues in descending order of seriousness by mean (average) score. The most serious rated concern is property tax, with the least serious being race relations. Six of the fourteen items are crime or crime-related issues. Of these, three (drug/alcohol abuse, juvenile delinquency, and property crime) were ranked among the top five issues. The remaining three crime-related issues were violent crime, ranked tenth; white collar crime, ranked twelfth; and domestic violence, ranked thirteenth.

Table 27
Rank Order of Community Issues
(N=638)

Rank/Issue	Mean (Average)	Median ^a	Mode ^b	S.D. ^c
1. Property Tax	6.53	6.95	10	2.80
2. Cost of Living	6.49	6.69	10	2.75
3. Drug/Alcohol Abuse	6.07	6.18	5	2.92
4. Juvenile Delinquency	5.67	5.63	5	2.79
5. Property Crime	5.18	5.23	5	2.74
6. Pollution/Environ. Concerns	4.86	4.85	5	2.87
7. Quality of Education	4.54	4.57	5	3.03
8. Land Use/Zoning	4.42	4.69	5	3.13
9. Unemployment	4.07	4.15	5	2.66
10. Violent Crime	4.06	3.51	0	3.19
11. Poverty	4.01	4.08	5	2.63
12. White Collar Crime	3.76	3.44	0	3.01
13. Domestic Violence	3.36	3.10	0	2.67
14. Race Relations	2.61	2.10	0	2.46

^aMedian: That point in the distribution of responses where 50 percent of the respondents checked values lower and 50 percent of the respondents checked values higher than the median point.

^bMode: That category of response (0-10) chosen by the largest number of respondents.

^cS.D. (Standard Deviation): An index of the average variation or dispersion of responses around the mean (average score).

IV. CRIME PREVENTION KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIVITY

A. General Findings

A series of eleven crime prevention questions were contained in the survey. Table 28 illustrates the distribution of responses to these items when divided into victim, nonvictim, and combined victim/nonvictim subsamples. For purposes of this analysis, victims are defined as persons experiencing burglary, theft or motor vehicle theft only. Vandalism and violent crimes were excluded because of their relative nonpreventability.

Responses to Question 1 in Table 28 indicate that 10 percent more non-victims than victims always lock their house doors and windows when gone. This difference is not statistically significant. This tendency for non-victims to lock their house and car doors more often than victims holds true for items 2 and 3. However, responses to Question 4 reverse this pattern, with slightly more victims than nonvictims (4.4%) reportedly always locking their car doors while away from home.

Virtually the same proportion of victims and nonvictims (25.7% vs. 23.3%) report that they have engraved most of their valuable property with identification numbers (see Table 28, Item #5).

The majority (62.6%) of the victims did not have their property engraved at the time of their victimization (theft or burglary). Nearly 10 percent (9.9%) of the victims had engraved their property prior to their victimization, while 5.5 percent engraved property after their victimization.

Few people (16.6% of the combined sample) have placed antiburglary stickers on their home windows or doors. Nearly seven out of ten people (69.6%) did not have antiburglary stickers displayed at the time of their victimization. Very few had displayed warning decals before (3.3%) or after (4.3%) their victimization.

Nearly identical proportions of victims (91.3%) and nonvictims (93.0%) report that all of their home door and window locks are in operable condition.

The majority of households report having one or more firearms in their homes. The difference between those victims and nonvictims who have firearms is not significant. The greatest percentage of those who have a gun(s) keep them for recreational purposes only (39.5%). Nearly 11 percent of the sample keep a gun or guns in their homes for protection against possible crime against themselves or their household.

Only 2.9 percent (N=18) of the combined sample have operating burglar alarm systems in their homes. Although a greater proportion of victims than nonvictims have alarm systems, this difference is insignificant (5% vs. 2.3%).

Table 28
 Response to Crime Prevention Items By Victim/NonVictim
 (Milwaukie Sample)^a
 (N=646)

	Non-Victims		Victims ^b		Combined ^c	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. How often do you lock <u>all</u> the doors and windows to your home when you are leaving and no one else is there?						
Always	371	82.9%	68	73.8%	532	82.8%
Usually	52	11.7%	16	17.0%	73	11.4%
Sometimes	10	2.3%	5	5.8%	17	2.7%
Rarely or never	11	2.5%	2	1.9%	15	2.3%
Doesn't apply: there is always someone else home when I leave	2	.5%	2	1.7%	5	.8%
Unknown	3	--	0	--	5	--
2. Do you keep your garage door(s) closed and <u>locked</u> as a matter of course?						
Always	235	53.5% ^d	41	45.7%	337	53.3%
Usually	65	14.7%	12	12.9%	90	14.2%
Sometimes	21	4.7%	8	8.7%	31	4.9%
Rarely or never	23	5.1%	10	11.5%	40	6.3%
Doesn't apply: don't have a garage	97	21.9%	19	21.1%	136	21.5%
Unknown	10	--	1	--	12	--
3. How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle <u>parked near your home</u> ?						
Always	238	53.2%	44	48.0%	340	52.9%
Usually	113	25.3%	23	25.6%	165	25.7%
Sometimes	48	10.7%	12	12.7%	72	11.2%
Rarely or never	45	10.1%	13	13.7%	62	9.6%
Doesn't apply: don't own or use a car, truck, etc.	3	.7%	0	--	4	.6%
Unknown	3	--	0	--	4	--

^aThis analysis excludes missing responses from percentage figures and from the chi-square statistic.

^b"Victims" includes victims of burglary, theft or motor vehicle theft only. Vandalism and violent crimes were excluded because of their relative nonpreventability.

^c"Combined" includes all victims and all non-victims.

^dThere is a notable, but statistically insignificant, tendency for victims to leave their garage door(s) unlocked when they are away ($p=.068$).

	Non-Victims		Victims		Combined	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
4. How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle <u>parked at some other location away from your home?</u>						
Always	339	76.2%	73	80.1%	493	77.4%
Usually	82	18.4%	11	12.4%	112	17.6%
Sometimes	18	4.0%	4	4.9%	23	3.6%
Rarely or never	5	1.1%	2	2.6%	8	1.3%
Doesn't apply: don't own or use a car, truck, etc.	1	.2%	0	--	1	.1%
Unknown	6	--	0	--	8	--
5. Have you engraved most of your valuable property with identification numbers?						
Yes	109	24.8%	21	23.3%	164	25.9%
No	331	75.2%	70	76.7%	470	74.1%
Unknown	12	--	0	--	12	--
6. If you were the victim of a property crime (theft or burglary) between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977, was your property engraved before or after the crime(s)? (Check <u>only one</u>)						
Does not apply, I wasn't a victim	N/A		19	20.9%	N/A	
I was a victim, but property was <u>not</u> engraved.	N/A		57	62.6%	N/A	
Engraved before the crime occurred	N/A		9	9.9%	N/A	
Engraved after the crime occurred	N/A		5	5.5%	N/A	
Unknown	N/A		1	--	N/A	
7. Are antiburglary stickers or warning decals in place on your home windows or doors?						
Yes	75	16.9%	13	14.1%	88	14.3%
No	368	83.1%	79	85.9%	526	85.7%
Unknown	13	--	0	--	13	--

	Non-Victims		Victims		Combined	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
8. If you were the victim of a property crime (theft or burglary) between January 1, 1977, and December 31, 1977, were antiburglary stickers or warning decals displayed before or after the crime(s) took place?						
Does not apply, I wasn't a victim	N/A		18	20.2%	N/A	
I was a victim, but warning decals were not displayed	N/A		64	71.9%	N/A	
Decals displayed before the crime occurred	N/A		3	3.4%	N/A	
Decals displayed after the crime occurred	N/A		4	4.4%	N/A	
Unknown	N/A		3	3.3%	N/A	
9. Are <u>all</u> your house or apartment door and window locks in operable condition?						
Yes	421	93.0%	84	91.3%	599	94.3%
No	24	5.0%	8	8.7%	36	5.7%
Unknown	5	--	0	--	11	--
10. Do you keep one or more firearms in your home?						
No	228	48.1%	44	45.4%	317	46.8%
Yes. If so, for what purpose: (Check one or more reasons)						
Recreation (hunting, target shooting, gun collecting, etc.)	187	39.5%	36	37.1%	268	39.5%
Protection for possible crimes against you, your family or your home	45	9.5%	13	13.4%	74	10.9%
Occupational requirement (police officer, security guard, private investigator, etc.)	5	1.1%	4	4.4%	9	1.3%
Other reasons	9	1.9%	0	--	10	1.5%
11. Do you have an operating burglar alarm system in your home or apartment?						
Yes	10	2.3%	5	5.0%	18	2.9%
No	424	97.7%	87	95.0%	604	97.1%
Unknown	16	--	0	--	25	--

B. Demographic Analysis of Crime Prevention Responses

The relationship between several demographic factors and responses to the crime prevention items were also analyzed. Only those associations demonstrating a statistically significant relationship will be reported.

Crime Prevention and Geocode¹⁹

There were four crime prevention items which were found to vary significantly by area of the city. Table 29 contains the answers to the question asking whether the respondent's garage door is kept locked by geocode area.

There are significantly fewer people in geocode Area 3 who always lock their garage doors. Geocode Area 3 also contains a larger proportion of people to whom this question does not apply.

¹⁹For purposes of this survey, each respondent was placed in one of four areas of the city.

Table 29
Proportion Locking Garage Door by Geocode^a

Do you keep your garage door(s) closed and locked as a matter of course?

Geocode	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or Never	Doesn't Apply	Total
	N	N	N	N	N	N
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2	43	15	7	9	40	115
	37.6%	13.1%	6.4%	7.9%	35.0%	18.8%
3	9	1	3	2	23	39
	24.4%	3.8%	7.5%	6.0%	58.4%	6.3%
4	132	34	12	15	56	249
	53%	13.7%	4.8%	5.9%	22.6%	40.6%
5	138	37	8	12	15	211
	65.3%	17.7%	4.0%	5.8%	7.3%	34.3%
Total	323	88	31	38	135	615
	52.5%	14.3%	5.0%	6.3%	21.9%	100.0%

^aChi Square = 77.25, d.f. = 12, significance = .000. Analysis excludes missing data.

The second significant relationship was the association between geocode and response to the question concerning door and window lock operability. Table 30 describes this relationship. Apparently, significantly fewer people in Geocode Area 3 have locks that work.

Table 30
Proportion of Households Having Operable Locks by Geocode^a

Are all your house or apartment door and window locks in operable condition?

<u>Geocode</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	109 95.1%	6 4.9%	115 18.5%
3	31 81.5%	7 18.5%	38 6.2%
4	234 93.1%	17 6.9%	252 40.9%
5	205 97.1%	6 2.9%	211 34.3%
Total	579 94.1%	36 5.9%	616 100.0%

^aChi Square = 15.06, d.f. = 3, significance = .002. This analysis excludes missing data.

Table 31 shows that the proportion of households with one or more firearms varies significantly by area of the city. The percentage of homes with firearms present ranges from 36.1 percent in Area 5 to 62.7 percent in Area 3. There is evidently something about the particular population of Area 3 which is causing this significant difference. The probability of this difference being due to chance alone is only 7 in 10,000, much too remote to be practically useful in explaining this variation in household possession of firearms.

Table 32 describes the relationship between the percentage of households having firearms for recreational purposes by area of the city. Again, Area 5 has the highest proportion of firearm owners.

Table 31
Proportion of Households Having Firearms by Geocodes

<u>Geocode</u>	Yes <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	No <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	52 44.1%	66 55.9%	118 18.2%
3	15 36.1%	26 63.9%	41 6.3%
4	120 46.8%	136 53.2%	256 39.6%
5	133 62.7%	79 37.3%	213 32.95
Total	329 50.9%	317 49.1%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 19.41, d.f. = 4, significance = .0007.

This table is based on responses to the following question: "Do you keep one or more firearms in your home?"

Table 32
Proportion of Households Having Firearms
for Recreational Purpose by Geocodes

<u>Geocode</u>	Yes <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	No <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	43 36.5%	75 63.5%	118 18.2%
3	11 27.3%	29 72.7%	41 6.3%
4	97 37.8%	159 62.2%	256 39.6%
5	111 52.2%	102 47.8%	213 32.9%
Unknown	5 28.8%	14 71.2%	19 2.9%
Total	267 42.4%	379 58.6%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 17.304, d.f. = 4, significance = .0017.

Crime Prevention by Sex

Four crime prevention items varied significantly by the sex of the respondent. Table 33 illustrates that a greater percentage of men report having operable door and window locks in their homes.

Table 33
Proportion of Households Having Operable Locks by Sex

Are all of your house or apartment door and window locks in operable condition?

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	283 96.5%	10 3.5%	293 47.1%
Female	304 92.2%	26 7.8%	330 52.9%
Total	587 94.2%	36 5.8%	623 100.0%

^aChi Square = 4.57, d.f. = 1, significance = .033. This analysis excludes missing data.

The remaining three crime prevention questions which varied significantly by the sex of the respondent dealt with the possession and use of firearms.

As might be expected, more men than women (59% vs. 42.8%) disclose having one or more firearms or their premises (see Table 34).

Table 35 indicates that 49.7 percent of the male and 34.4 percent of the female respondents have firearms for recreational purposes. This difference is significant. Also, more than twice the proportion of men than women maintain one or more firearms for the protection of themselves, their families and their property (see Table 36). Of course, it may be that some women may have been answering this question from the viewpoint of themselves alone and not with reference to their husbands and/or sons who would be more likely to own a firearm. The point being that the distribution of firearms among households may be uniform between the sexes; but since it is more likely that the male members of households are the actual owners of these firearms, men will answer affirmatively more often than women.

Future versions of this survey instrument will word this question so that it is clear whether we are asking about the mere presence or actual ownership of firearms.

Table 34
Proportion of Households Having Firearm(s) by Sex^a

<u>Sex</u>	Yes <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	No <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	177 59.0%	123 41.0%	300 46.4%
Female	142 42.8%	190 57.2%	332 51.4%
Unknown or Missing	4 28.6%	10 71.4%	14
Total	323 50.0%	323 50.0%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 16.57, d.f. = 2, significance = .005.

Table 35
Proportion of Households Having Firearms
for Recreational Purposes by Sex^a

<u>Sex</u>	Yes <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	No <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	149 49.7%	151 50.3%	300 46.5%
Female	114 34.4%	218 65.6%	332 51.4%
Unknown	4 28.6%	10 71.4%	332 51.4%
Total	379 58.6%	267 41.4%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 16.31, d.f. = 2, significance = .0003.

Table 36
Proportion of Households Having Firearms
for Protection Purposes by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	48 16.0%	252 84.0%	300 46.5%
Female	25 7.5%	307 92.5%	332 51.4%
Unknown	1 7.1%	13 92.9%	14 2.2%
Total	74 11.5%	572 88.5%	646 100.0%

Crime Prevention and Age

Five crime prevention items varied by age. The first of these was the item which asked how often respondents lock their car doors when parked near their homes (see Table 37).

Table 37
Proportion Locking Vehicle While Parked Near Home by Age^a

<u>Age</u>	<u>Always</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Usually</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Sometimes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Rarely</u> <u>or Never</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>
15-29	98 44.9%	69 31.4%	32 14.7%	20 9.0%	219 35.3%
30-44	85 50.9%	38 22.7%	22 13.1%	22 13.4%	167 26.9%
45-64	93 58.6%	37 23.5%	17 10.8%	11 7.1%	159 25.6%
65-up	54 71.6%	15 19.8%	1 .8%	6 7.7%	77 12.2%
Total	331 53.3%	159 25.6%	72 11.6%	59 9.5%	621 100.0%

^aChi Square = 27.086, d.f. = 9, significance = .0014. Missing data and the "Does not apply" category were removed from this analysis.

Table 37 indicates that the two older age groups (45-64 and 65-up) "always" lock their car doors when parked near their home to a greater extent than the younger age groups (58.6% and 71.6% vs. 44.9% and 50.9%).

Age is also found to be associated with the engraving of property with identifying numbers (see Table 38). Those over 65 showed a marked increase in the proportion who have marked their property with identifying information. The percentage of the sample who have marked or engraved their property ranges from 19 percent for the 30-44 year old age groups to 37.4 percent for the 65+ age group.

The displaying of antiburglary stickers varies significantly with age (see Table 39). Again, there is a tendency for older people, particularly those over 65, to exhibit antiburglary decals. Only 8.1 percent of those 30-44 years of age use antiburglary decals, while 24.9 percent of the 65+ age group participate in this crime prevention tactic.

Table 38
Proportion of Households Engraving Property by Age^a

<u>Age</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
15-29	62 27.9%	159 72.1%	221 35.7%
30-44	32 19.0%	135 81.0%	166 26.9%
45-64	38 24.2%	120 75.8%	158 25.6%
65+	27 37.4%	46 62.6%	73 11.8%
Total	159 25.7%	460 74.3%	619 100.0%

^aChi Square = 9.96, d.f. = 3, significance = .019. Missing data was excluded from this analysis.

This table is based on responses to the following question: "Have you engraved most of your valuable property with identification numbers?"

Table 39
Proportion of Households Displaying Anti-burglary Stickers by Age

<u>Age</u>	Yes <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	No <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
15-29	42 18.9%	179 81.1%	221 35.9%
30-44	13 8.1%	152 92.9%	165 26.8%
45-64	33 20.5%	126 79.5%	159 25.8%
65+	18 24.9%	53 75.1%	71 11.4%
Total	105 17.1%	510 82.9%	615 100.0%

^aChi Square = 14.22, d.f. = 3, significance = .003. Missing data was excluded from this analysis.

This table is based on responses to the following question: "Are anti-burglary stickers or decals in place on your home windows or doors?"

Significantly more younger people have firearms than older people in Milwaukie. Table 40 indicates that while 39.6 percent of those age 65 or over have one or more firearms in their households, 53.5 percent and 54.6 percent of the 15-29 and 30-44 age groups, respectively, have firearms.

Table 40
Proportion of Households Having Firearm(s) by Agea

<u>Age</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
15-29	118 53.5%	103 32.4%	221 34.2%
30-44	91 54.6%	76 24.0%	167 25.9%
45-64	74 45.9%	87 54.1%	161 25.0%
— 65+	30 39.6%	46 14.4%	76 11.7%
Unknown	15 75.0%	5 25.0%	20 3.1%
Total	329 50.9%	317 49.1%	646 100.0%

aChi Square = 11.73, d.f. = 4, significance = .0195.

Table 41 depicts a similar relationship between age and the recreational use of firearms. Only 31.4 percent of those age 65 or over maintain a gun or guns for hunting or collection purposes, while nearly one-half (48.5%) of those 30-44 years old have a firearm(s) for recreational use. Although more young people than older people have firearms for the expressed purpose of self protection, this difference did not achieve statistical significance.

Table 41
Proportion of Households Having Firearm(s)
for Recreational Purposes by Age^a

<u>Age</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
15-29	99 44.6%	123 55.4%	221 34.2%
30-44	81 48.5%	86 51.5%	167 25.9%
45-64	58 35.7%	104 64.3%	161 25.0%
65+	24 31.4%	52 68.6%	76 11.7%
Unknown	6 30.0%	14 70.0%	20 3.1%
Total	267 41.4%	379 58.6%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 10.83, d.f. = 4, significance = .0286.

Crime Prevention and Ethnicity

None of the crime prevention items were found to vary by ethnic group.

Crime Prevention and Education

None of the crime prevention items were found to vary by the level of the respondent's education.

Crime Prevention and Income

Income is associated with responses to three crime prevention items.

There is a positive association between income and the likelihood of possessing a firearm. The percentage having a gun of one type or another increases from 33.7 percent in the lowest income group to 59.9 percent in the highest income category (see Table 42). Coincident with this finding is an increased tendency for higher income groups to possess guns for the purpose of recreation and/or protection (see Tables 43 and 44).

Table 42
Proportion of Households Having Firearms by Income^a

<u>Income Group</u>	Yes N %	No N %	<u>Total</u>
0-\$9,999	36 33.7%	71 66.3%	107 16.5%
\$10,000-24,999	189 52.3%	172 47.7%	362 56.0%
\$25,000+	67 59.9%	45 40.1%	112 17.4%
Unknown	36 55.8%	29 44.2%	65 10.1%
Total	329 50.9%	317 49.1%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 17.270, d.f. = 3, significance = .0006.

Table 43
Proportion of Households Having Firearms for Recreation by Income^a

<u>Income Group</u>	Yes N %	No N %	<u>Total</u>
0-\$9,999	25 23.6%	82 76.4%	107 16.5%
\$10,000-24,999	162 44.7%	200 55.3%	362 56.0%
\$25,000+	59 52.7%	53 47.3%	112 17.4%
Unknown	21 32.7%	44 67.3%	65 10.1%
Total	267 41.4%	379 58.6%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 23.465, d.f. = 3, significance = .0000.

Table 44
Proportion Having Firearms for Self-Protection by Income^a

<u>Income Group</u>	Yes <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	No <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-\$9,999	7 6.4%	100 93.6%	107 16.5%
\$10,000-24,999	42 11.6%	320 88.4%	362 56.0%
\$25,000+	22 19.4%	90 80.6%	112 17.4%
Unknown	4 5.9%	62 94.1%	68 100.0%
Total	74 11.5%	572 88.5%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 11.589, d.f. = 3, significance = .009.

Crime Prevention and Size of Household

The number of people residing in each household was found to be significantly related to responses to six of the survey's crime prevention items.

There is a significant tendency for a greater proportion of people who live alone to lock their home than is the case in households having 2 or more members. Table 45 shows that 89.3 percent of single-member households lock their house doors and windows when gone, while 85.3 percent and 71.1 percent, respectively of the 2-4 person and 5 or more person households do likewise. The phrase "when no one else is there" is in the wording of the question; however, this qualifier may have been ignored by a portion of the multi-person households. Single people are, perhaps, more conscientious about routinely locking their house or apartment simply because no one else is usually home during their absence. In a household with more people, the chance of someone being home is obviously greater. Consequently, in fact, there may not be any difference in the actual rate of unlocked houses between single and multi-person households.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Table 45
Proportion Locking House by Household Size^a

How often do you lock all the doors and windows to your home when you are leaving and no one else is there?

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Always</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Usually</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Sometimes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>
Single	57 89.3%	5 7.4%	0 0%	2 3.3%	64 10.5%
2-4 People	382 85.3%	48 10.8%	11 2.5%	6 1.4%	448 73.1%
5 or More People	71 71.1%	19 18.7%	5 5.3%	5 5.0%	101 16.4%
Total	511 83.4%	72 11.7%	17 2.7%	13 2.2%	613 100.0

^aChi Square = 17.30, d.f. = 6, significance = .008. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

The Milwaukie respondents who live in multiperson residences tend not to lock their garage door routinely. Table 46 illustrates that while 72.2 percent of the single-person households regularly lock their garage doors, only 52.1 percent of those in households with five or more people lock their garages. This finding is particularly interesting in light of the fact that people in residences with two, three, or four people are three times as likely to be the victim of a burglary or theft than a person living alone (see Figure 11). More striking than this is that people living in households with eight or more persons are five times as likely to experience a burglary or theft.

Table 47 describes the association between the size of households and the percentage of people who lock their car doors when parked near their home. Again, people living in multiperson households are prone not to lock their car doors as often as people living alone.

Table 46
Proportion Locking Garage Door by Household Size^a

Do you keep your garage door(s) closed and locked as a matter of course?

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Always</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Usually</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Sometimes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>
Single	16 72.2%	3 11.8%	1 3.2%	3 12.8%	23 4.8%
2-4 Persons	258 71.0%	63 17.2%	18 5.0%	25 6.8%	363 76.0%
5 or More People	48 52.1%	23 24.7%	10 10.6%	12 12.6%	92 19.3%
Total	322 67.4%	88 18.4%	29 6.0%	39 8.2%	478 100.0%

^aChi Square = 14.58, d.f. = 6, significance = .024. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

Table 47
Proportion Locking Car Doors Near Home By Household Size^a

How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle parked near your home?

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Always</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Usually</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Sometimes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>
Single	43 68.0%	9 14.7%	6 9.1%	5 8.2%	63 10.3%
2-4 Persons	243 54.0%	119 26.5%	51 11.5%	34 7.6%	447 72.7%
5 or More People	42 40.5%	30 28.3%	13 12.1%	20 19.2%	104 17.0%
Total	328 53.4%	158 25.6%	70 11.3%	59 9.6%	615 100.0%

^aChi Square = 21.40, d.f. = 6, significance = .0016. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

The remaining three crime prevention-related items which were found to vary significantly with the size of a person's household concern the possession and use of firearms.

Table 48 describes the relationship between the percentage of people having one or more firearms and the size of their households. As can be seen in Table 48, those living in multiperson households are more than twice as likely to have a pistol and/or rifle at home than those living alone.

Table 49 depicts a much greater likelihood of multiperson residences having a gun for recreational purposes. Similarly, the data in Table 50 shows that people living in multiperson households are from 10 to 12 times more likely to possess a firearm for the protection of their family than are people living alone.

Table 48
Proportion of Households Having Firearm(s) by Household Size^a

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	N %	N %	
Single	16 24.4%	49 75.6%	65 10.1%
2-4 People	243 53.9%	208 46.1%	452 69.9%
5 or more People	56 53.5%	48 46.5%	104 16.1%
Unknown	14 55.2%	11 44.8%	25 3.9%
Total	329 50.9%	317 49.1%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 20.367, d.f. = 3, significance = .0001.

Table 49
Proportion of Households Having Firearm(s)
for Recreational Purposes by Household Size^a

<u>Household Size</u>	Yes <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	No <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	Total <u>Total</u>
Single	9 13.1%	57 86.9%	65 10.1%
2-4 People	204 45.1%	248 54.9%	452 69.9%
5 or more People	46 44.5%	58 55.5%	104 16.1%
Unknown	9 35.0%	16 65.0%	25 3.9%
Total	379 58.6%	46 44.5%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 24.86, d.f. = 3, significance = .0000 (less than 1 in 10,000).

Table 50
Proportion of Households Having Firearm(s)
for Purposes of Protection by Household Size^a

<u>Household Size</u>	Yes <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	No <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	Total <u>Total</u>
Single	1 1.2%	64 98.8%	65 10.1%
2-4 People	57 12.6%	395 87.4%	452 69.9%
5 or more People	16 14.9%	89 85.1%	104 16.1%
Unknown	1 4.0%	24 96.0%	25 3.9%
Total	74 11.5%	572 88.5%	646 100.0%

^aChi Square = 9.85, d.f. = 3, significance = .019.

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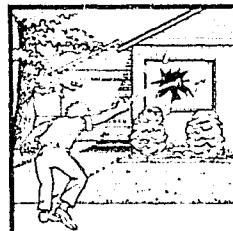
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For those we are interested in the period
January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977.

Number of Times
Event Occurred

VANDALISM

- 12 Someone intentionally or carelessly damaged my personal belongings, but did not harm me.
 13 Someone tried to damage or destroy property belonging to me, but failed.



ROBBERY

- 14 Someone took money or other valuable items directly from me, in the threat or actual use of force.
 15 Someone tried to rob me, but failed.



ASSAULT WITH WEAPON

- 16 Someone beat or attacked me with a knife, gun, club, or other weapon.
 17 Someone threatened me with a weapon but did not actually attack me with it.



ASSAULT WITH BOD

- 18 Someone hit or struck me with their fists, feet, or other parts of their body.
 19 Someone threatened to hit or strike me but did not actually do so.



Remember we are interested in the period January
1, 1977 to December 31, 1977.

Number of time,
Event occurred

RAPE

- 20 Someone assaulted and forcibly raped me.
 21 Someone sexually assaulted and touched me but did not rape me.
 22 What is the total number of crimes (burglary, robbery, theft, vandalism, rape, assault, auto theft) committed against you between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977.



If you were assaulted or raped,
what was your relationship to the
assailant?

1. Stranger
2. Friend or acquaintance
3. Spouse
4. Street or neighborhood neighbor

NOTICE

IF YOU WERE THE VICTIM OF ANY OF THE ABOVE
CRIMES, PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 13. HOW-
EVER, IF YOU WERE NOT A VICTIM OF ANY OF THESE
CRIMES DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1977 TO
DECEMBER 31, 1977 SKIP TO QUESTION 42.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each question carefully before responding. Do not skip any questions unless there are instructions to do so.

Notice that we are interested in the crimes committed against you or your property only between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977. Please do not include crimes happening before or after this period of time.

PART I: TYPES OF CRIME (OCCURRING BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1977, AND DECEMBER 31, 1977).

Please indicate the number of times within the year of January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977, that each of the following occurred. If an event never occurred in this time period, please enter "0" in the appropriate space.

NOTE: If more than one crime occurred on the same occasion, please note each crime separately in the appropriate space. For example, if your home was burglarized once and on that same occasion you were also assaulted by the burglar, you would put a "1" in the appropriate space under "burglary" and "1" in the appropriate space under "assault."

EXAMPLE: Number of Times Event Occurred

BURGLARY

- 1 1. Someone broke into my house or apartment (including garage, etc.) and property was stolen.
0 2. Someone broke into my house or apartment (including garage, etc.), but nothing was stolen.
2 3. An attempt was made to break in, but it failed.

The above example indicates that the person filling it out was the victim of one (1) burglary and two (2) attempted burglaries.

Remember, we are interested in the period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977.

Number of Times Event Occurred

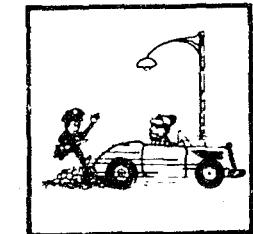
BURGLARY

1. Someone broke into my house or apartment (including garage, etc.) and property was stolen.
 2. Someone broke into my house or apartment (including garage, etc.), but nothing was stolen.
 3. An attempt was made to break in, but it failed.



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

4. Someone stole my car.
 5. Someone stole my truck.
 6. Someone stole my motorcycle.
 7. Someone stole my boat.
 8. Someone stole my aircraft.
 9. Someone attempted to steal a motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft from me but failed.



THEFT

10. Someone stole property or money belonging to me not noted above.

(*Reminder: If the property or money was taken directly from you under actual or threatened force--it was a robbery and should be marked on question #14. If the property or money was taken by someone who had entered your home, apartment, or garage without your permission--it was a burglary and should be checked on question #1).
 11. Someone tried to steal my property or money, but failed.





CRIME

SURVEY OF SERIOUS IN MILWAUKIE

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCES AND VIEWS OF CRIME IN MILWAUKIE

YOU HAVE BEEN SELECTED THROUGH A RANDOM SELECTION PROCEDURE TO HELP GIVE AN ACCURATE AND REPRESENTATIVE PICTURE OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION. THE INFORMATION GAINED THROUGH THIS STUDY MAY BE USED IN MAKING FUTURE CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISIONS. BECAUSE OF THIS, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE RECEIVE YOUR COOPERATION IN FILLING OUT THIS BOOKLET.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE TREATED ANONYMOUSLY AND CONFIDENTIALLY. EACH BOOKLET IS NUMBERED SO THAT WE CAN KEEP TRACK OF ALL THE QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO CITIZENS.

PLEASE TAKE THE FEW MINUTES REQUIRED TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THIS BOOKLET. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read and familiarize yourself with the following definitions of crime. It is important that you can distinguish between the types of crime which have or could affect you before completing the questionnaire.

Pay particular attention to the distinction between theft, burglary and robbery.

After familiarizing yourself with these definitions, go on to the next set of instructions before answering the questions. KEEP THIS PAGE ALONG SIDE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO AID YOU IN ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS.

APPENDIX B

THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CRIME DEFINITIONS

BURGLARY: Unlawful entry of a RESIDENCE or BUSINESS with or without force with the intent to commit a crime (usually the taking of property).

MOTOR VEHICLE Theft or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle (car, truck, motorcycle, boat, or airplane).

THEFT: The unlawful taking of property or money without actual or threatened force being used.

VANDALISM: Intentional or reckless destruction or defacement of property without consent of the owner.

ROBBERY: Theft of property or cash directly FROM A PERSON by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

ASSAULT WITH WEAPON: Attack with a dangerous or deadly weapon resulting in any physical injury.

ASSAULT WITH BODY: Attack without a weapon; using only fists, arms, feet or other bodily part, involving any physical injury.

RAPE: Sexual intercourse through the actual or threatened use of force. "Statutory rape" (sexual intercourse without force committed against a person under 18 years of age) is excluded.

APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE

Table A-4
Education
(Milwaukie Sample)

<u>Educational Category</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Elementary 1-4 years	1	.2%
Elementary 5-7 years	7	1.1%
Elementary 8 years	15	2.3%
High School 1-3 years	85	13.2%
High School 4 years	165	25.5%
Technical School	72	11.2%
College - 1-3 years	165	25.5%
College - 4 years	84	13.1%
College - Postgraduate	24	3.8%
Unknown	27	4.1%
Total	645	100.0%

Table A-5
Number of People in Household
(Milwaukie Sample)

<u>Number of People</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Living Alone	65	10.1%
One Other	196	30.4%
Two Others	117	18.1%
Three Others	138	21.4%
Four Others	50	7.8%
Five Others	32	4.9%
Six Others	5	.8%
Seven Others	4	.6%
Eight Others	2	.3%
Unknown	36	5.6%
Total	645	100.0%

Table A-2
Ethnic Group
(Milwaukie Sample)

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
American Indian	7	1.1%
Asian	4	.6%
White	606	93.9%
Hispanic	7	1.1%
Other	3	.5%
Unknown	18	2.9%
Total	645	100.0%
<hr/>		
Total White	606	93.9%
Total Non-White	21	3.2%
Unknown	<u>18</u>	<u>2.9%</u>
Total	645	100.0%

Table A-3
Income
(Milwaukie Sample)

<u>Income Category</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
\$2,999 or less	15	2.4%
\$3,000-5,999	34	5.2%
\$6,000-9,999	58	9.0%
\$10,000-14,999	119	18.4%
\$15,000-24,999	243	37.6%
\$25,000-49,999	106	16.3%
\$50,000 or more	7	1.0%
Unknown	65	10.1%
<hr/>		
Total	647	100.0%

To achieve equivalence between the sample and the current population of Milwaukie, a cross-tabulation of the sample's age and sex categories was made and compared with 1977 population estimates supplied by the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University. Table A-1 lists the age and sex categories used to weight the obtained sample. As can be seen by comparing the percentage figures of the first and third columns with the fifth and seventh columns of Table A-1 nearly identical proportions within each age-sex category were achieved. In total, 1977 population figures for Clackamas County estimate 47.7 percent of the County's population to be male. This compares to a weighted sample proportion of 47.8 percent male. Fifty-two point three percent (52.3%) of the population of Clackamas County is estimated to be female. The weighted sample contains 52.2 percent females. Due to a slight over representation of women in the initial, unweighted sample, the total sample size was reduced from 649 usable questionnaires to 646 in the final weighted sample.

Tables A-2 through A-5 list the ethnicity, income, education and household size distributions for the weighted Milwaukie sample.

Table A-1
Comparison of Weighted Sample with Census Estimates
(Milwaukie Sample)

AGE GROUP	1977 Census Estimates (% of Total Population) ^a				Weighted Milwaukie Sample (% of Total Population)			
	Aged 15 and Older		Sex		Aged 15 and Older		Sex	
	Male %	Male N	Female %	Female N	Male %	Male N	Female %	Female N
15-19	6.5%	856	6.1%	803	6.6%	42	6.1%	38
20-24	5.0%	658	5.9%	777	5.0%	31	5.9%	37
25-29	5.3%	697	6.4%	842	5.3%	33	6.4%	40
30-34	5.1%	671	5.5%	723	5.1%	32	5.5%	35
35-39	4.3%	566	4.4%	579	4.3%	27	4.4%	27
40-44	3.7%	487	3.7%	487	3.7%	23	3.7%	23
45-49	3.5%	461	3.6%	474	3.5%	22	3.6%	23
50-54	3.4%	448	3.5%	461	3.5%	22	3.5%	22
55-59	3.1%	408	3.2%	421	3.0%	19	3.1%	19
60-64	2.6%	342	3.0%	395	2.6%	16	3.0%	19
65-69	2.0%	263	2.3%	303	2.0%	13	2.3%	15
70-74	1.4%	184	1.8%	237	1.4%	9	1.8%	11
75+	1.8%	237	2.9%	382	1.8%	11	2.8%	17
TOTAL	47.7%	6,278	52.3%	6,884	47.8%	299	52.2%	327
GRAND TOTAL				13,162C				646 ^{b,c}

^aBased on 1977 estimates for Clackamas County from the Center for Population Research, Portland State University.

^bGrand total includes 20 individuals who, because of unknown age and/or sex, were not included in the weighted classification. However, these 20 respondents were included in the sample and its analysis.

^cThe total of 646 respondents is equal to 5 percent of the estimated 13,162 persons aged 15 or over residing in Milwaukie during 1977. Milwaukie's total estimated population was 17,715 in 1977.

In February, 1978, the Motor Vehicle Division supplied the Evaluation and Research Unit of the Oregon Law Enforcement Council with a magnetic tape listing 90,034 individual driver's license holders who resided within the three zip code areas that are contained in whole or in part within the boundaries of Milwaukie (97222, 97202, 97206). Because most of the people within these zip code areas are within the boundaries of the City of Portland, it was necessary to manually screen and later delete from the computerized file all people residing outside of Milwaukie. An employee of Milwaukie's Public Works Department who has extensive knowledge of those addresses belonging within Milwaukie's city limits was used to manually screen each address.

From this list, a random sample of approximately 1,300 names was generated for the final screening process. First, the list was edited to exclude all duplicate addresses; that is, in all those instances where more than one person was listed at a particular address, a random procedure was used to delete all but one of these persons. This resulted in a list of people who all resided at different addresses. This was done to eliminate the possibility of duplicating the incidence of household crime (e.g., burglary and motor vehicle theft) if two or more people within the same household were sent questionnaires.

Once these steps were accomplished, a final random sample of 1,000 people was chosen. This list included names, addresses, age, sex, and year of birth. Address labels were printed and the questionnaires were mailed on March 16, 1978. On the same date, 1,000 similarly derived questionnaires were sent to Gresham residents.

The initial mailing and three follow-up reminders were sent out according to a schedule which approximated that used in the 1975 and 1976 Texas victimization surveys (19, 20, 21, 22). The schedule was as follows:

1. Initial Mailing - March 16, 1978
2. First postcard reminder - March 30, 1978
3. Second questionnaire mailing - April 11, 1978
4. Second postcard reminder - April 25, 1978

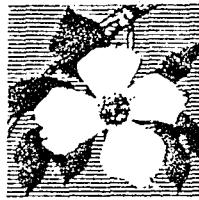
At the time of the first postcard reminder, 303 (30.3%) completed questionnaires had been returned. Two weeks later, 487 (48.7%) questionnaires had been returned and a second, identical questionnaire was sent to all nonrespondents. By the time of the last (second) postcard reminder, 600 (60.0%) of the questionnaires had been received. Questionnaires continued to arrive for another week and one-half after the last reminder. The final number of usable questionnaires totaled 649 (64.9%).

Once the questionnaires were coded and keypunched, the data were placed on a computer file. Several runs were made to screen for coding errors. Obvious errors were corrected, and where questionable data was spotted, the original questionnaire was re-examined and appropriate adjustments were made.

APPENDIX C

COMPARISON OF GRESHAM, MILWAUKIE, AND NATIONAL RATES OF VICTIMIZATION

CITY OF MILWAUKIE



POLICE DEPARTMENT
2566 S.E. Harrison • phone 659-2345

Dear Citizen of Milwaukie:

Several weeks ago a pamphlet questionnaire was mailed to you entitled "Survey of Serious Crime in Milwaukie", and we have not yet received your reply. Realizing that mail can be lost or misplaced, I am enclosing another pamphlet for you to complete.

I would like to emphasize the importance of your cooperation in this survey. You are one of only 1,000 persons selected to participate in this effort. The information you and your fellow citizens provide will help your police department to do a better job for you.

If you have already mailed me your original pamphlet within the last 3 or 4 days, ignore this request. If not, I again request your cooperation by taking the time to fill out the questionnaire and return it to me in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope. Remember, your answers will be treated anonymously and confidentially.

Thank you again for your assistance in helping your police department do a better job for you.

Sincerely,

CITY OF MILWAUKIE

Ronald C. Schanaker
Chief of Police

RCS:ck

P. S. If you still have the first survey form and return envelope available, please return this unused survey booklet in this enclosed return envelope to help reduce our project costs.

Have you returned your "Survey of Serious Crime in Milwaukie" to us? We need your response to help us develop crime trends.

Since you are one of only 1,000 Milwaukie residents who are in our sample, your response is very important. Please complete the questions and return it to us.

If you have already returned your form, we thank you for your participation and cooperation.

Sincerely,


Ronald C. Schanaker, Chief of Police
2566 S.E. Harrison St., Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

[37.] In which of the following months did a crime against you occur? Please check all that apply, and indicate which crimes occurred during each month checked.

MONTH OF CRIME(S)	CRIME(S) THAT OCCURRED
1. January 1977	_____
2. February 1977	_____
3. March 1977	_____
4. April 1977	_____
5. May 1977	_____
6. June 1977	_____
7. July 1977	_____
8. August 1977	_____
9. September 1977	_____
10. October 1977	_____
11. November 1977	_____
12. December 1977	_____

NOTICE TO POLICE

[38.] As far as you know, were the police or other law enforcement authorities notified of the crime(s) that occurred to you between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977?

1. Yes, they were notified of all incidents.
2. They were notified of some but not all of the incidents.
3. They were notified of none of the incidents.

[39.] Indicate the type and number of crimes reported to the following agencies:

	TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF CRIMES
1.	Milwaukee Police	_____
2.	Clackamas Co. Sheriff	_____
3.	Oregon State Police	_____
4.	Other Agency Specify Agency Name:	_____

[40.] Please list below each crime against you between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977 that was not reported to the police, as far as you know.

	TYPE OF CRIMES NOT REPORTED	NUMBER OF CRIMES NOT REPORTED
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____

[41.] What was the main reason why crime(s) you listed in Question 40 was/were not reported to the police? PLEASE CHECK THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT REASON.

- 1. Felt it was useless to report because nothing could/would be done.
- 2. Afraid of retaliation.
- 3. Afraid of police investigation.
- 4. Felt the crime wasn't important enough to report.
- 5. Felt too much time would be required of me if I reported the crime--loss of work, etc.
- 6. Did not get around to it because I was busy with other matters.
- 7. Afraid or embarrassed by what prosecutor and investigator might ask or find out.
- 8. Other (please describe) _____

[42.] Between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977, how often were each of the following crimes committed against other members of your household?

DO NOT INCLUDE CRIMES PREVIOUSLY NOTED

1. — Doesn't apply, there are no other members of my household.
2. — Doesn't apply, there were no crimes committed against other members of my household.

NUMBER OF TIMES CRIME OCCURRED	TYPE OF CRIME
3.	Robbery
4.	Attempted Robbery
5.	Theft
6.	Attempted Theft
7.	Motor Vehicle Theft
8.	Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft
9.	Assault
10.	Attempted Assault
11.	Rape
12.	Attempted Rape
13.	Murder
14.	Attempted Murder
15.	Other Crimes (Please Specify)
16.	_____
17.	_____

Answers will be interpreted in the period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977.

Answers to these
questions
will be interpreted

REACTIVE INJURY

I was the victim of one or more of the crimes defined, but I was not physically or mentally injured.

I required first aid following a crime against me, but no hospitalization.

I received medical attention in a doctor's office or hospital following a crime against me, but no overnight hospitalization.

I required hospitalization for more than 24 hours as a result of a crime.

I was psychologically disturbed as a result of a crime, but I received no counseling.

I received psychological counseling as a result of a crime against me.

If you were a victim of one or more crimes between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977, which of the following weapons were used in any of the crimes? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

1. No weapon was used in any of the crimes.

2. Bodily threats.

3. Fists, Feet, etc.

4. Gun.

5. Knife.

6. Club.

7. Other weapon.

PROPERTY LOSS

30. If your property was burglarized, stolen, or robbed between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977, what was the total replacement value of the loss or losses? Please specify: \$ _____.

31. If you are not sure of the exact total replacement value of the property loss(es), what is your estimate of the total replacement value?

- 1. Less than \$5.
- 2. \$5 to \$19.
- 3. \$20 to \$49.
- 4. \$50 to \$99.
- 5. \$100 to \$199.
- 6. \$200 to \$499.
- 7. \$500 to \$999.
- 8. \$1,000 to \$1,999.
- 9. \$2,000 to \$2,999.
- 10. \$3,000 to \$3,999.
- 11. \$4,000 to \$4,999.
- 12. \$5,000 or more.

COSTS OF CRIME TO VICTIM

32. Which of the following costs of crime occurring between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977 apply to you (if any)? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

- 1. I had no costs due to any crime occurring against me between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977.
- 2. Medical or psychological treatment following a crime.
- 3. Legal expenses following a crime.
- 4. Wages lost from work following a crime.
- 5. Other Costs (please specify) _____.

33. If you had any medical, legal, lost wages, or other costs of crime, what was the total value of these costs? (DO NOT INCLUDE PROPERTY LOSS COVERED IN QUESTIONS 30 and 31. Please specify Costs. \$ _____).

34. If you are not sure of the exact total value of the costs, what is your estimate of the total costs?

- 1. Less than \$5.
- 2. \$5 to \$10.
- 3. \$20 to \$49.
- 4. \$50 to \$99.
- 5. \$100 to \$199.
- 6. \$200 to \$499.
- 7. \$500 to \$999.
- 8. \$1,000 to \$1,999.
- 9. \$2,000 to \$2,999.
- 10. \$3,000 to \$3,999.
- 11. \$4,000 to \$4,999.
- 12. \$5,000 or more.

INSURANCE COVERAGE

35. Did your insurance cover any of the costs or expenses from crime(s) occurring between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977? (Including property losses covered in Questions 30, 31 and other costs covered in Questions 32 and 33.)

- 1. Question doesn't apply: I had no loss from any crime.
- 2. Yes, insurance covered all losses and expenses.
- 3. Insurance covered over half but not all of the losses and expenses.
- 4. Insurance covered some but less than half of the loss and expenses.
- 5. Insurance covered none of the losses or expenses.

LOCATION OF CRIME

36. In which of the following places did the following crimes occur? Please check all that apply, and indicate which criminal occurred at each place checked.

Location where CRIME(S) OCCURRED

- 1. In the street, with no few blocks of time.
- 2. In the street, away from home (more than a few blocks).
- 3. In a store, bar, or other commercial location.
- 4. In my home or apartment.
- 5. Outside but near my home (yard, porch, etc.).
- 6. In my apartment building.
- 7. At work, on the job.
- 8. At school.
- 9. Other location (please specify) _____.

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

43. Within the past year, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

- 1. Crime has increased.
- 2. Crime has decreased.
- 3. Crime has stayed about the same.
- 4. No opinion.
- 5. Haven't lived here that long.

44. Do you believe that you are likely to be the victim of a crime during the next year?

- 1. Yes. If "Yes", what type: _____
- 2. No.
- 3. No Opinion.

45. Criminal justice officials have distinguished two general types of juvenile offenders (below age 18); these are 1) Criminal juvenile offenders and 2) Status juvenile offenders. Criminal juvenile offenders are those juveniles who have committed a crime (e.g., burglary, assault, etc.). Status juvenile offenders are those juveniles who have committed a crime that does not apply to adults (e.g., running away from home, minor in possession of alcohol, etc.).

How do you feel such status offenders (non-criminal) should be treated by the juvenile authorities?

- 1. Held in jail with adult and criminal juvenile offenders.
- 2. Held in juvenile detention homes with criminal juvenile and status offenders.
- 3. Held in other facilities where they are not in contact with adult criminals and criminal juvenile offenders.
- 4. Status offenders should be released without court supervision.

46. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "I would be willing to pay more taxes to treat juvenile offenders to prevent them from becoming adult criminals." (Please check only one choice.)

- 1. Strongly agree.
- 2. Agree.
- 3. Uncertain.
- 4. Disagree.
- 5. Strongly disagree.

47. Do you feel that a person's criminal records should be made available to anyone who asks for them, including to employers or potential employers?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Not Sure

48. If two people with similar criminal backgrounds are convicted of the same crime in your community, how likely do you think it is that they will receive the same sentence?

- 1. Very likely (76-100% chance).
- 2. Likely (51-75% chance).
- 3. About 50-50% chance.
- 4. Unlikely (25-49% chance).
- 5. Very unlikely (0-24% chance).
- 6. Have no idea

49. Over-all, would you say you support or oppose the establishment in your community of correctional programs, such as halfway houses or work release centers? Please indicate your opinion for EACH of the following types of criminal offenders.

Correctional Programs
In Your Community For:

Violent Crimes (e.g., homicide, robbery, or assault)
My Position
Support Oppose Don't Know

First-time juvenile offenders _____

First-time adult offenders _____

Repeat juvenile offenders _____

Repeat adult offenders _____

Support Oppose Don't Know

Violent Sexual Crime (e.g., rape)

First-time juvenile offenders _____

First-time adult offenders _____

Repeat juvenile offenders _____

Repeat adult offenders _____

Support Oppose Don't Know

Property Crimes (e.g., theft and burglary)

First-time juvenile offenders _____

First-time adult offenders _____

Repeat juvenile offenders _____

Repeat adult offenders _____

50. Diversion is the practice of dealing with criminals in such a way that the conventional criminal justice system does not become involved. Examples of such diversion are warning and release, community service or referral to other non-criminal social agencies.

Generally, do you think that diverting first-time property crime (e.g., theft, burglary) offenders is a good idea?

1. For juvenile offenders Yes No Not Sure

2. For adult offenders Yes No Not Sure

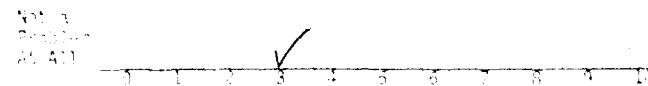
Generally, do you think that diverting first-time violent crime (e.g., homicide, rape, assault) offenders is a good idea?

3. For juvenile offenders Yes No Not Sure

4. For adult offenders Yes No Not Sure

11. Do you consider the following conditions to be problems in your community?

Please place a check mark (✓) directly above the number chosen for EACH ISSUE. Every issue



Issue

1. Cost of Living



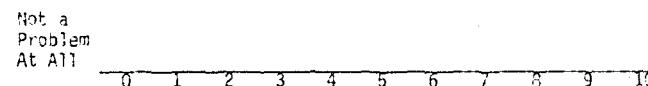
2. Quality of Education



3. Domestic Violence
(assaults between household members)



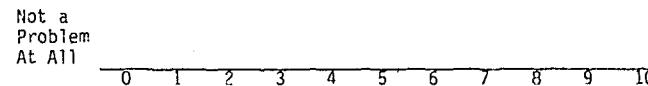
4. Juvenile Delinquency



5. Pollution/Environmental Concerns



6. Drug and Alcohol Abuse



7. Poverty



8. Property Crime (e.g., burglary, theft)



9. Property Taxes



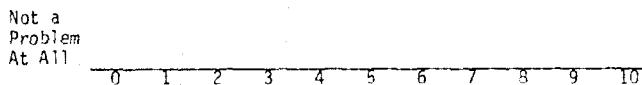
10. Racial/Ethnic Relations



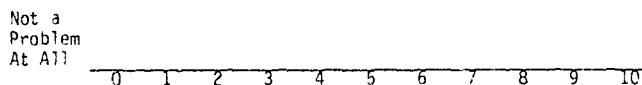
11. Unemployment



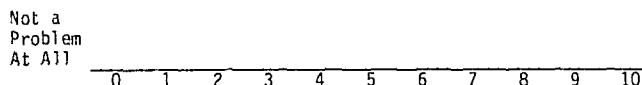
12. Violent Crime (e.g., assault, rape)



13. Land Use/Zoning Issues



14. White Collar Crime
(e.g., employee theft, graft, fraud)



CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

52. How often do you lock all the doors and windows to your home when you are leaving and no one else is there?

- 1. Always
- 2. Usually
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Rarely or never
- 5. Doesn't apply: there is always someone else at home when I leave

53. Do you keep your garage door(s) closed and locked as a matter of course?

- 1. Always
- 2. Usually
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Rarely or never
- 5. Doesn't apply. don't have a garage

54. How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle parked near your home?

- 1. Always
- 2. Usually
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Rarely or never
- 5. Doesn't apply: don't own or use a car, truck, etc.

55. How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle parked at some other location away from your home?

- 1. Always
- 2. Usually
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Rarely or never
- 5. Doesn't apply: don't own or use a car, truck, etc.

56. Have you engraved most of your valuable property with identification numbers

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

57. If you were the victim of a property crime (theft or burglary) between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977, was your property engraved before or after the crime(s)? (Check only one)

- 1. Does not apply, I wasn't a victim.
- 2. I was a victim, but property was not engraved.
- 3. Engraved before the crime occurred.
- 4. Engraved after the crime occurred.

58. Are antiburglary stickers or warning decals in place on your home windows or doors?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

59. If you were the victim of a property crime (theft or burglary) between January 1, 1977 and December 31, 1977, were anti-burglary stickers or warning decals displayed before or after the crime(s) took place?

- 1. Does not apply, I wasn't a victim.
- 2. I was a victim, but warning decals were not displayed.
- 3. Decals displayed before the crime occurred.
- 4. Decals displayed after the crime occurred.

60. Are all your house or apartment door and window locks in operable condition?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

61. Do you keep one or more firearms in your home?

- 1. No.
 - Yes. If so, for what purpose: (Check one or more reasons)
- 2. Recreation (hunting, target shooting, gun collecting, etc.)
- 3. Protection for possible crimes against you, your family or your home
- 4. Occupational requirement (police officer, security guard, private investigator, etc.)
- 5. Other reasons (Specify) _____

62. Do you have an operating burglar alarm system in your home or apartment?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY

63. What is your sex?

- 1. Male
- 2. Female

64. What is your age?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. 15-19 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. 45-49 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 20-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. 50-54 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 25-29 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. 55-59 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. 30-34 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. 60-64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. 35-39 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. 65-69 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. 40-44 | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. 70-74 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 13. 75 and over |

65. Which of the following racial or ethnic categories fits you best?

- 1. American Indian
- 2. Asian
- 3. Black or Afro-American
- 4. White or Caucasian (non-hispanic)
- 5. Hispanic (Spanish-speaking or Spanish heritage)
- 6. Other (please specify) _____

66. Which of the following categories represents your family's total yearly income before taxes?

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. \$2,999 or less |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. \$3,000-\$5,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. \$6,000-\$9,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. \$10,000-\$14,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. \$15,000-\$24,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. \$25,000-\$49,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. \$50,000 or more |

67. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Elementary School

- 1. 1-4 years
- 2. 5-7 years
- 3. 8 years

High School

- 4. 1-3 years
- 5. 4 years

Technical School

- 6. Technical School
Attendance beyond high school

College

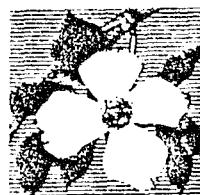
- 7. 1-3 years
- 8. 4 years
- 9. Post-graduate degree

68. How many people live with you in your household?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Myself only | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Five others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. One other | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Six others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Two others | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Seven others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Three others | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Eight others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Four others | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Nine or more |

Thank you for your cooperation! Please place this questionnaire in the enclosed return envelope and drop it in the mail.

CITY OF MILWAUKIE



POLICE DEPARTMENT
2566 S.E. Harrison • phone 659-2345

Dear Citizen of Milwaukie:

Your police department needs your help! We are conducting a crime trend survey designed to more accurately measure the crime problems in Milwaukie. As you may be aware, distribution of police resources and establishment of priorities are usually based on statistics derived from crimes reported to the police. It is generally believed that many crimes are not reported for various reasons. If this is true in our community, your assistance may well help us understand and address the true crime picture.

You are one of 1,000 Milwaukie citizens who have been selected at random. Enclosed with this letter is a questionnaire booklet and a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Please read the instructions carefully and be sure to include the number of incidents of each type of crime you experienced. The information you submit will be treated anonymously and confidentially. The number appearing on the booklets' face enables us to keep track of them.

Remember, by knowing what crimes occur, when they occur, who they are perpetrated against as well as which areas of the city are involved, your police department will be able to do a better job for you.

If the person to whom this letter is addressed is unable to complete the questionnaire, you can assist us by having any adult, over 16 years of age, who has lived in the home since January 1, 1977, complete the questionnaire.

I would like to advise you that this project was funded by the Oregon Law Enforcement Council. The City of Milwaukie is privileged to have been selected to participate in a survey project of the caliber. Thank you, in advance, for your assistance and cooperation.

Sincerely,

CITY OF MILWAUKIE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald C. Schanaker".

Ronald C. Schanaker
Chief of Police

RCS:ck

The percentages of the respondents victimized by type of crime in Milwaukie and Gresham were compared to determine whether or not there are any statistically significant differences. The "Z" test of proportions was used. Table C-1 gives the results of this analysis.

Only two crimes (theft and assault with body) approached but did not attain statistical significance. However, even these two differences were only significant between $p = .05$ and $p = .10$. In other words, there is somewhere between a 5 percent and a 10 percent probability that the differences in the rates of victimization for these two crimes between the two cities can be attributed to chance. This means that, with the possible exception of theft and assault, Gresham and Milwaukie have virtually identical rates of victimization.

This finding is notable for two reasons. One result of the close similarity of victimization rates is that it provides evidence of the equivalence of the two cities during the pre-crime prevention program period. This means that any subsequent comparisons will be made from a common base with no need to adjust the two samples through analysis of covariance or other means.

The second consequence of this comparability in preprogram victimization is the credibility it lends to the questionnaire and methodology used. This high intergroup correlation ($r=.99$) indicates that the instrument is consistent in its measurement of victimization. Of course, a portion of these victimization rates include a certain amount of error due to random fluctuations. Another source of error is the capacity of victims to accurately recall crime and the time it occurred. Simple forgetting, deliberate omission, and the movement of victimization into or out of the reference time period ("forward" and "backward telescoping") are examples of such sources of error. Since there is such close correspondence between these two samples, it appears that the "true" rate of victimization (plus random and systematic sources of error) is being measured reliably across both samples.

Table C-1
Comparison of Rates of Victimization, Gresham and Milwaukie

Crime Type	Proportion Affected		Significance ^a
	Gresham	Milwaukie	
Burglary	4.1%	3.6%	N.S.
Motor Vehicle Theft	.63%	.62%	N.S.
Theft	13.5%	10.7%	>.05 and < .10 Z = 1.56
Vandalism	19.6%	19.0%	N.S.
Robbery	.16%	.46%	N.S.
Assault w/Weapon	.32%	.15%	N.S.
Assault w/Body	3.0%	1.7%	>.05 and < .10 Z = 1.54
Rape	0%	.30 ^a (all) .59 ^b (female only)	N.S.
Completed Property Crime	29.6%	27.5%	N.S.
Completed Violent Crime	2.0%	2.4%	N.S.
Completed Property and/or Violent Crime	29.9%	29.0%	N.S.

r = .997, d.f. = 9, significance = .01.

^aN.S.: Not Significant

^bBased on female population

Table C-2 displays the proportion of the Milwaukie population victimized by type of crime in comparison to the National Crime Survey for 1977. As in Table C-1, the comparison of Milwaukie and National victimization rates are very much in agreement with one another (r = .99). Using the z-test for proportions, none of the differences in the two sets of crime rates reached statistical significance.

Table C-2

Comparison of Milwaukie and National Rates
of Victimization (1977) (26:1-3)

Crime Type	Proportion Affected		Significance
	Milwaukie	National ^c	
Burglary ^a	7.9%	8.8%	N.S.
Motor Vehicle Theft ^b	1.6%	1.7%	N.S.
Theft	10.7%	12.2%	N.S.
Vandalism	19.0%	N/A	N/A
Robbery	.46%	.62%	N.S.
Assault	1.85%	2.7%	N.S.
Rape	.30 ^c (all) .59 {female only}	.09 ^d (all) .17 {female only}	N.S. N.S.

r = .99, d.f. = 5, significance = .01.

^aBurglary: The Milwaukie and National rate includes both attempted and completed burglaries.^bMotor Vehicle Theft: The Milwaukie and National rates include both attempted and completed auto theft.^cNational rates based on the U.S. population 12 years of age or older. Milwaukie rates are based on the Milwaukie population 15 years or older.^dRates for rape are based on the general population and the rate for the female population only. Number of affected people in Milwaukie (N = 2) is too small to make valid statistical comparisons.

END