

SURVEY OF SERIOUS CRIME IN OREGON PART 2

USE OF CRIME PREVENTION
TECHNIQUES

Prepared By The
Oregon Law Enforcement Council

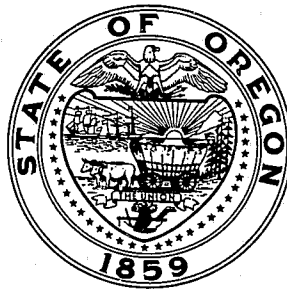
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SURVEY OF SERIOUS CRIME IN OREGON

PART 2

USE OF CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES

March, 1979



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ACQUISITIONS

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SUMMARY

Locking the house, garage, and car; using antiburglary stickers and alarm systems; engraving valuable property; and keeping firearms in the home are activities examined in this section of "Survey of Serious Crime in Oregon." The survey findings are summarized below:

* Although the survey suggests that most people use basic prevention techniques, almost one-third said they do not always lock their houses when leaving, and 45 percent of those who have a garage do not always lock it. In addition, more than half of the respondents do not always lock their car when it is parked near their residence. These suggest some areas for improvement in target hardening efforts.

* Only a small portion of the respondents said they engrave their property with an identifying number or display anti-burglary decals. This may suggest an area for emphasis as identifying numbers are particularly important in returning property to victimized owners.

* There was a consistent pattern of older, urban residents being more likely to use crime prevention techniques. Also higher income, more education and smaller household size were generally associated with greater use of one or more techniques. The pattern observed among urban residents may be due to a perception that victimization is higher in urban areas (which is true) and to the fact that crime prevention programs predominate in urban areas. Other patterns are not so readily interpreted. The greater use among higher income, more educated, groups may reflect that people with more valuable property are more concerned about protecting it.

* A possible target group for crime prevention programs is the youngest age group (15-29). This was the group least likely to use most of the crime prevention measures. This is compounded by the fact that victimization surveys, including this survey, have consistently found that victimization rates are substantially higher for young people in virtually every crime category. This pattern held for techniques involving residences, but not for motor vehicles. Young people were about as likely to lock their car at or away from home as the general population. This may reflect a different attitude toward one's vehicle as opposed to one's residence among young people. It also may reflect a perception of higher victimization. Other victimization surveys, as well as this one, suggest the youngest age group is more likely to be victim of motor vehicle theft than any other group.

* An interesting pattern was found with respect to motor vehicles. Those with the least income, education and smallest households were more likely to lock their car than other groups. This may be reflective of a greater difficulty of replacing a stolen vehicle for these groups of people.

* The experience of victimization does not seem to cause an increase in the use of crime prevention techniques or firearm ownership.

* Over one-half of the persons surveyed said they have a firearm in their home. However, when asked for the purpose of keeping a weapon, seventy percent said it was for recreation or for a hobby. Twenty five percent listed protection against crime as the reason.

INTRODUCTION

In the mid-sixties and early seventies, law enforcement agencies began to put more emphasis on preventing crime rather than reacting to it. The theory underlying most crime prevention programs is that many crimes are crimes of opportunity and could be prevented if more citizens observed basic precautions. Although these precautions are nothing new, the concept of a police or citizen program devoted specifically to crime prevention is relatively recent.

Target hardening, or making potential targets of crime more difficult to victimize, is the goal of most prevention programs. This is done by encouraging such practices as making unoccupied residences appear occupied, reducing the number of hiding places near a residence, and making sure all door and window locks are effective, operable, and in use. Other activities include sponsoring neighborhood awareness, and making tools available to mark valuable property with identification numbers.

In Oregon, crime prevention programs were first started in the larger metropolitan areas, particularly Portland and Multnomah County. At present, such programs are operating in most parts of the state and the majority are now or were initially funded by the Oregon Law Enforcement Council (OLEC).

In 1978, OLEC conducted a mail-out survey to estimate the level of crime victimization in Oregon, including crimes not reported to the police. The survey also included two other series of questions. One concerned respondents' attitudes toward selected issues relating to the criminal justice system and to the relative seriousness of crime in local areas. The second concerned the extent to which respondents make use of crime prevention or security measures. The crime prevention series, examined in this volume, may be useful in establishing baseline data for evaluation of crime prevention programs.

A question on the use of firearms was included to determine which population groups are most likely to own guns and for what purposes. Although firearms are not recognized as effective protection against crime and are more often the instruments of crime or accidents, it may still be that people are responding to crime by arming themselves.

The decision to go ahead with the survey was spurred by the successful application of an inexpensive survey technique in other areas of the country as well as the recent completion of a similar survey by the OLEC Evaluation Unit to gather data in Roseburg, Oregon for evaluation of a local crime prevention program. (Appendix A describes the method used.) The Roseburg questionnaire was modified and expanded into several other versions for evaluating crime prevention programs in selected Oregon cities. A version for assessing trends over the state as a whole became the basis for Survey of Serious Crime in Oregon: Part 1, "Perception of Crime and Criminal Justice Issues," Part 2, "Use of Crime Prevention Techniques," and Part 3, "Analysis of Victimization."

Of what use is this sort of information? It may serve as comparison data for evaluating crime prevention programs or methods. Evaluations are currently underway in five communities. In conducting these evaluations, OLEC will compare use of techniques in each city with this statewide survey. The information in this report may also be useful in streamlining the efforts of crime prevention officers by helping them judge which prevention measures are not working, define groups unlikely to use preventive measures, and zero in on highly-victimised groups that could be protecting themselves better.

ANALYSIS

PREVENTING BURGLARY

LOCKING THE HOUSE

In 1977, more than one-fourth of all Index Crime* was burglary, and most of it (64%) happened at private residences.¹ Of these residential burglaries, one-third were accomplished by simply entering through an unlocked door or window. In the results below, notice that almost one-third of those surveyed said they do not always lock their houses when leaving, and 45 percent of those who have a garage do not always lock it. Ten percent are unable to secure their residences because of inoperable locks.

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
When no one is at home, I _____ lock all doors and windows before leaving.		
Always	641	69.1
Usually	135	14.6
Sometimes	70	7.6
Rarely or Never	72	7.8
There is always someone at home when I leave.	10	1.0
Total	<u>928</u>	<u>100.0</u>
My garage door is _____ closed and locked when I am not around.		
Always	363	39.6
Usually	113	12.3
Sometimes	61	6.7
Rarely or Never	121	13.2
I do not have a garage.	259	28.2
Total	<u>916</u>	<u>100.0</u>
All my door and window locks work properly	831	90.2
Not all Do	91	9.8
Total	<u>921</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*Murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft

¹State of Oregon Analysis of Criminal Offenses and Arrests - OLEC, 1978.

TRENDS*

In examining the following trends, it is apparent that each of these crime prevention activities increases among older people and among those living in urban areas. It is reasonable to expect those in urban areas to make greater use of prevention techniques. First, prevention programs are more prevalent and have been operating longer in urban areas, particularly in Portland. Second, victimization occurs at a higher rate in urban areas. However, it is interesting that young people are least likely to utilize these basic prevention techniques as victimization surveys have consistently found young people to experience higher rates of victimization than older people. This pattern, found in virtually every crime category, is discussed in the third report of this survey. It has also been observed in the National Crime Panel Survey.² The fact that youth are a highly victimized group and also make less use of target hardening techniques suggests that priority should be given to programs which focus on this group.

Always Locking Doors and Windows

Likelihood: Increases with age

 Increases as household size decreases

 Increases in urban areas

 Increases in districts west of the Cascades

Always Locking Garage Doors

Likelihood: Increases with age

 Increases with income

 Highest in 2-4 person households, decreases as household size increases and with single person households

 Increases in urban areas

 Increases for victims of property crime. A victim of a person crime (robbery, assault, etc.) is about as likely to be indifferent as he is to always lock the garage.

Having Operable Locks

Likelihood: Increases with age

 Increases as household size decreases

 Increases in urban areas

 Decreases for victims of crime

*For supporting data on all trends, see appendix C.

²See Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1975, U.S. Department of Justice.

ANTIBURGLARY DECALS AND ALARMS

Antiburglary stickers* and alarm systems are used by relatively few Oregonians; only 13.6 percent have decals, and less than 3 percent have operable alarms. Of the 139 respondents whose unstickered residences were burglarized, only 11, or 8.5 percent, decided to use stickers afterward. The vast majority of burglaries (86%) occurred in homes without decals, but whether decals constituted protection for those that experienced no break-in is questionable since the decals proved ineffective for 14 percent of burglarized residences.

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
I have antiburglary decals on my doors and windows.	125	13.6
I do not.	<u>795</u>	<u>86.4</u>
Total	920	100.0
My home was burglarized in 1977 and at the time decals were:		
Displayed	23	2.5
Not displayed, but have since been added	11	1.2
Not displayed, and are still not	128	14.5
No burglary occurred.	<u>723</u>	<u>81.8</u>
Total	885	100.0
I have an operating burglar alarm system in my home.	26	2.6
I do not.	<u>883</u>	<u>97.1</u>
Total	909	100.0

TRENDS

Consistent with trends for locking the house, the tendency to use antiburglary decals increases among older and urban residents. Higher incomes, smaller households, and residences west of the Cascades also were indicated by most decal users, but some of these factors may also reflect higher age and more urban environment. If so, the suggestion still holds that urban young people are the likely targets for crime prevention programs. There was no difference among population groups in the use of alarm systems--the tendency was uniformly low. The pattern involving higher income groups making greater use of this and other techniques suggests that those with more valuable property may be more concerned about protection. It also may relate to a perception of higher victimization. Victimization surveys have found that for household crimes, victimization rates are higher for higher income groups.

*Antiburglary stickers are normally distributed by police departments, particularly in conjunction with property engraving campaigns. These decals, when placed on windows or doors, are designed to discourage burglary by warning potential intruders that valuables have been engraved with identifying numbers and can be traced if stolen.

Using Decals

Likelihood: Increases with age
Increases with income
Increases in urban areas
Increases in districts west of the Cascades

Decals Ineffective

Likelihood: * Highest in 45-64 age group, next highest 15-29 age group
* Highest in households of eight or more persons, fairly stable and much lower in all other household sizes
Increases in urban areas

Adding Decals After Being Burglarized

Likelihood: * Increases if non-white
* Highest in households of eight or more persons
* Lowest for age group 30-44
* Increases in urban areas

No Decals Before or After Being Burglarized

Likelihood: Decreases with age
Increases with household size
Increases in rural areas

Using Burglar Alarms

No significant trends

FIREARMS AT HOME

Many Oregonians keep firearms in their homes for various uses. Of survey respondents, 57.2 percent indicated they kept a gun, and of the four choices offered as reasons in the questionnaire, crime prevention was most often checked after recreational or collector's use. The population group comparisons yielded some interesting results as shown in the trends which follow.

*Questionable due to small sample size. See Appendix C for actual values.

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
I keep one or more firearms in my home.	522	57.2
**Recreational or collector's item	473	
**Protection against crime	168	
**Occupation requirement	14	
**Other	18	
**I keep no firearms	<u>391</u>	<u>42.8</u>
	913	100.0

TRENDS

Compared with trends in other activities studied here, trends for the presence of firearms in the home show some sharp contrasts as well as some similarities. Less educated male respondents from rural eastern Oregon showed the greatest tendency to own a gun. This may reflect a traditionally higher recreational use of firearms in this population group or a belief in contrasting groups that guns are dangerous and not particularly effective in preventing crime. As with locking doors and using antiburglary stickers, gun ownership is generally more prevalent among older respondents (to age 65) and is associated with higher income and larger households (up to eight members).

Firearms at Home

Likelihood: Increases if male

 Increases with age, decreases after 65

 Increases with income

 Decreases as education increases

 Increases with household size, except decreases
 if eight persons or more

 Increases in districts east of the Cascades

 Increases in rural areas

**Multiple responses permitted.

PREVENTING THEFT

PROPERTY ENGRAVING

Engraving valuable property with an identifying number such as a or driver's license number not only increases the chance of its return if stolen, but may be a deterrent to thieves if engraved property is more difficult to sell. This technique is especially helpful when large amounts of stolen property are recovered, as in the arrest of a fencing operation. About 20 percent of those surveyed said they had engraved their property. Out of that group, about one-tenth were victims of theft. Of the group not engraving their property, 18 percent experienced theft or about double the amount for the group which did engrave. The majority of victims (76%) didn't engrave their property before or after the crime.

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
I have engraved my valuable property with identification numbers	187	20.4
I have not engraved my property	<u>733</u>	<u>79.6</u>
Total	920	100.0
Someone stole or attempted to steal valuable property		
from me in 1977 and at the time my valuables were:		
Engraved	21	2.4
Not engraved, but have been since	10	1.2
Not engraved, and are still not	132	15.1
No theft occurred or was attempted	<u>708</u>	<u>81.2</u>
Total	871	100.0

TRENDS

As with other crime preventive measures, engraving valuable property is an urban practice which tends to increase with age. Education, or lack of it, had some interesting effects as noted in the trends below.

Engraving Property

Likelihood: Increases in urban areas

Highest with college or elementary school education

Lowest with high school or technical school education

Engraving Ineffective As Deterrent

Likelihood: * Highest for ages 15-29

Engraving Property After Experiencing Theft

Likelihood: * Highest for ages 15-29

Not Engraving Property Either Before or After Experiencing Theft

Likelihood: Increases as age decreases

*Questionable due to small sample size. See Appendix C for actual values.

LOCKING THE CAR

Approximately 28 percent of all Index Crime involves theft of automobiles or articles on or in automobiles.³ Failure to lock vehicles, either at home or away from home, is often to blame -- both for auto theft and for larceny which involves stealing articles from vehicles. Of Oregonians who park a vehicle near their residence, less than half always lock it. When parking away from home, one-third of survey respondents said they do not always lock their vehicles.

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
My vehicle is _____ locked when parked near my residence		
Always	392	42.3
Usually	158	17.1
Sometimes	115	12.4
Rarely or Never	254	27.5
I do not drive a vehicle to my residence	7	0.7
Total	926	100.0
When parking away from home I _____ lock my vehicle		
Always	615	66.5
Usually	189	20.4
Sometimes	76	8.2
Rarely or Never	38	4.2
I do not own or use a vehicle	7	0.7
Total	925	100.0

TRENDS

Use of prevention measures involving automobiles exhibits slightly different patterns. Although older people are more likely to lock their car at or away from home, it is not the youngest age group (15-29), but the group 30-44 which is least likely to lock the car. This may suggest that very young people are more protective of their automobiles than their residences. It also may reflect a perception of higher victimization. Victimization surveys do show higher motor vehicle theft rates among the youngest age group. As the third part of this survey shows, the group 15-29 is the most highly victimized and the group 30-44 is the least victimized for motor vehicle theft. Another difference was observed. Crime prevention programs which stress the importance of locking the car, either at home or away from home, would do well to focus on the 30-44 age group. Those with the least income and education and the smallest households tended to lock their cars more than other groups, possibly because a vehicle is more difficult to replace in these groups. As with previous trends, those in urban areas were more likely to lock their cars. Again, this may be in response to higher victimization rates in urban areas.

³State of Oregon Analysis of Criminal Offenses and Arrests - OLEC, 1978.

Locking the Car at Home

Likelihood: Generally increases with age, except the 30-44 age group shows the least likelihood

Decreases as income increases

Highest with elementary education, lower and stable in other categories

Generally decreases as household size increases except increases again with eight or more persons

Increases in districts west of the Cascades

Increases in urban areas

Locking the Car Away From Home

Likelihood: Generally increases with age, except the 30-44 age group shows the least likelihood

Highest for \$0 - 9,999 income group, lower and stable in other categories

Generally decreases as household size increases, except is highest for eight or more persons

Increases in districts west of the Cascades

Increases in urban areas

APPENDIX A

1. METHOD
2. TABLE OF AGE-SEX WEIGHT FACTORS

METHOD

The Motor Vehicles Division was engaged to provide a sample of approximately 4,500 records containing names, addresses and limited demographic data. They supplied every 333rd record from their automated drivers license file of approximately 1.5 million records. This gave an initial file of 4,661 names from which to sample. A random sample of this file was drawn to give approximately 1,300 records. A random sample of this size, according to sampling theory, will provide a reasonably accurate estimate of how the general population over the age of 15 years in this state would react to these questions. This size sample also allows for a percentage of the potential respondents who will not answer or return the questionnaire.

These records were sorted and checked to eliminate duplicates by last name and address to assure that only one questionnaire would be sent to any one household. A random elimination procedure was used to eliminate enough records so that a final group of 1,300 remained. Mailing labels were produced and the survey forms were sent out. After two weeks, those who had not returned their survey were sent postcard reminders. After two more weeks, a second identical questionnaire was sent to those who still had not responded. At this point, a second sample group of 65 was selected to replace initial mailouts which had been returned as not forwardable by the post office. After another two-week period had elapsed, a final post card reminder was mailed to all non-respondents.

Returned questionnaires were checked and their data coded for subsequent analysis. The data was then keypunched and placed in a computer file for editing and error correction. Once this editing and correction process was completed, frequency counts were obtained for each of the variables. The demographic variables, age, and sex were cross tabulated and compared to 1977 population estimates provided by the Portland State University Center for Population Study.

The following table shows the observed (O) and expected (E) values of the percentages for each age-sex category. The weight values computed from these percentages are shown in the right two columns for males and females. Ideally, each weight value should be 1.00. Weights greater than 1.00 suggest that this particular category was underrepresented while weight values less than 1.00 suggest an overrepresentation. These weights were assigned to the 965 usable returned questionnaires resulting in an adjusted total of 931 questionnaires. This adjusted total of 931 forms the basis for all of the subsequent analyses in this report unless otherwise noted.

The final adjusted sample of 931 respondents has the following demographic characteristics. Due to the weighting factors used, the male-female percentages, 48.6 percent and 51.4 percent, as well as the 13 age group percentages, follow the statewide percentages to one tenth of one percent. The percentage for the ethnic groups based on respondents who indicated ethnic group shows 96.1 percent of the respondents to be White/Caucasian, 1.0 percent American Indian, 0.8 percent each for Asian, and Black/Afroamerican, 0.9 percent Hispanic and 0.4 percent as Other. Eleven respondents did not indicate ethnic group membership.

Responses to the gross family income categories indicated that the largest group had incomes in the range of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (33.9 percent), while the smallest category responses were for incomes of \$2,999 or less (3.4 percent) and \$50,000 or more (3.4 percent). The middle categories ranged from a low of \$3000 to \$5999 (10.5 percent) to a high of \$10,000-\$14,999 (19.3 percent) with the remaining categories between these values. The largest category for educational level was the four-year high school category (24.7 percent). The eight years or less elementary school groups combined had the smallest response (5.6 percent) while the combined college groups had a response of 41.6 percent. Two-person households represent the largest group at 33.0 percent while six or more person households represent only 7.5 percent of the respondents. Single-person households represent only 11.4 percent of the total households.

Multnomah County had the largest discrepancy between its percentage of the statewide 1976 population (23.6 percent) and the percentage of survey respondents (14.0 percent), a 9.6 percent undersampling. Washington County had a 4.2 percent oversampling while Columbia, Deschutes and Marion Counties had oversamplings of more than 1 percent but less than 2.5 percent. The remaining counties' sample percentages were close to their population percentages. Three administrative districts had more than a 1 percent deviation of population percentage from sample percentage. District 2 was undersampled by 4.6 percent while Districts 3 and 10 were oversampled by 1.6 percent and 1.9 percent respectively. The western districts were underrepresented by 3.2 percent and hence, the eastern districts were overrepresented by the same amount.

Ten demographic variables were used in the analysis of the crime prevention data to try to find any differential patterns of response. These variables were sex, age group, household size, family income, educational level, ethnic group, two residence location variables: administrative district and an urban-rural designator, and two crime victimization variables: victim/nonvictim and property crime victim/person crime victim. Some demographic variable tables are presented in Appendix B. Since some of the coded categories within a variable had small numbers of entries and some variables had large numbers of categories which tended to obscure some comparisons, these categories were collapsed. For instance, the age categories were collapsed into four groups: (1) 15-29, (2) 30-44, (3) 45-64, and (4) 65 up. Likewise, the variables--ethnic group, family income, educational level, and household size--were collapsed to a more manageable size. Also, the administrative district variable was used to construct a new variable to contrast west versus east, and the city-noncity codes were collapsed for an urban/rural comparison.

AGE-SEX WEIGHT FACTORS BASED ON
1977 POPULATION DATA

	MALE (1)	FEMALE (2)	MALE	FEMALE
	%	%		
TOTAL O	48.0	52.0		
E	<u>48.15</u>	<u>51.85</u>	<u>1.003</u>	<u>0.997</u>
15-19 O	5.3	3.9	1.198	1.564
(1) E	6.35	6.10		
20-24 O	6.4	5.9	0.998	1.100
(2) E	6.39	6.49		
25-29 O	5.9	8.3	0.886	0.702
(3) E	5.23	5.83		
30-34 O	4.9	6.8	0.927	0.690
(4) E	4.54	4.69		
35-39 O	3.4	3.8	1.088	0.974
(5) E	3.70	3.70		
40-44 O	3.1	4.6	1.029	0.717
(6) E	3.19	3.30		
45-49 O	2.8	3.3	1.143	1.021
(7) E	3.20	3.37		
50-54 O	3.0	3.1	1.107	1.155
(8) E	3.32	3.58		
55-59 O	3.7	4.5	0.859	0.762
(9) E	3.18	3.43		
60-64 O	3.1	2.7	0.929	0.800
(10) E	2.88	2.16		
65-69 O	3.2	2.0	0.728	1.345
(11) E	2.33	2.69		
70-74 O	1.9	1.3	0.895	1.623
(12) E	1.70	2.11		
75-up O	1.5	1.9	1.440	1.784
(13) E	2.16	3.39		

APPENDIX B

STATEWIDE TOTALS FOR EACH CATEGORY OF RESPONDENT*

*Victimization totals not included - see Part 3, "Analysis of Victimization."

SEX

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
Male	452	48.6	48.6	48.6
Female	479	51.4	51.4	100.0
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 931 Missing Cases 0

AGE

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
15-19	118	12.6	12.6	12.6
20-24	121	13.0	13.0	25.7
25-29	104	11.2	11.2	36.9
30-34	87	9.3	9.3	46.2
35-39	70	7.5	7.5	53.7
40-44	61	6.5	6.5	60.2
45-49	61	6.6	6.6	66.8
40-54	64	6.9	6.9	73.8
55-59	62	6.7	6.7	80.4
60-64	47	5.0	5.0	85.5
65-69	47	5.1	5.1	90.6
70-74	36	3.8	3.8	94.4
75 and over	52	5.6	5.6	100.0
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 931 Missing Cases 0

ETHNIC GROUP

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
American Indian	9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Asian	7	0.8	0.8	1.8
Black Afro-American	7	0.8	0.8	2.6
White Caucasian	884	95.0	96.1	98.7
Hispanic	8	0.9	0.9	99.6
Other	4	0.4	0.4	100.0
	<u>11</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 920 Missing Cases 11

GROSS INCOME CATEGORIES

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
\$2999 or less	31	3.3	3.4	3.4
\$3000-\$5999	94	10.1	10.5	13.9
\$6000-\$9999	119	12.7	13.2	27.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	173	18.5	19.3	46.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	304	32.6	33.9	80.4
\$25,000-\$49,999	145	15.6	16.2	96.6
\$50,000 or more	31	3.3	3.4	100.0
	<u>35</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 896 Missing Cases 35

EDUCATION LEVEL

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
Elem Sch 1-4 yrs	3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Elem Sch 5-7 yrs	9	1.0	1.0	1.3
Elem Sch 8 yrs	40	4.3	4.3	5.6
High Sch 1-3 yrs	153	16.5	16.5	22.1
High Sch 4 yrs	230	24.7	24.8	46.9
Technical School	107	11.5	11.5	58.4
College 1-3 yrs	220	23.6	23.7	82.1
College 4 yrs	109	11.7	11.8	93.9
College Postgrad	57	6.1	6.1	100.0
	<u>3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>Missing</u>	100.0
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 928 Missing Cases 3

HOUSEHOLD SIZE CATEGORIES

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
Myself	105	11.3	11.4	11.4
One Other	306	32.8	33.0	44.3
Two Others	182	19.5	19.6	63.9
Three Others	172	18.5	18.5	82.5
Four Others	93	10.0	10.0	92.5
Five Others	42	4.5	4.6	97.0
Six Others	10	1.1	1.1	98.1
Seven Others	7	0.8	0.8	98.9
Eight Others	2	0.2	0.2	99.1
Nine or More	8	0.9	0.9	100.0
	<u>4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>Missing</u>	100.0
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 928 Missing Cases 4

COUNTY

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
Baker	9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Benton	23	2.5	2.5	3.4
Clackamas	75	8.1	8.1	11.5
Clatsop	11	1.1	1.1	12.6
Columbia	27	3.0	3.0	15.6
Coos	20	2.2	2.2	17.7
Crook	5	0.6	0.6	18.3
Curry	12	1.3	1.3	19.7
Deschutes	30	3.2	3.2	22.8
Douglas	40	4.3	4.3	27.1
Gilliam	1	0.1	0.1	27.3
Grant	2	0.2	0.2	27.5
Harney	2	0.2	0.2	27.6
Hood River	5	0.5	0.5	28.1
Jackson	41	4.4	4.4	32.5
Jefferson	7	0.8	0.8	33.3
Josephine	19	2.1	2.1	35.4
Klamath	16	1.8	1.8	37.1
Lake	2	0.2	0.2	37.3
Lane	96	10.3	10.3	47.6
Lincoln	10	1.1	1.1	48.7
Linn	30	3.2	3.2	52.0
Malheur	12	1.3	1.3	53.3
Marion	83	8.9	8.9	62.2
Morrow	2	0.2	0.2	62.4
Multnomah	130	14.0	14.0	76.4
Polk	13	1.4	1.4	77.8
Sherman	2	0.2	0.2	78.0
Tillamook	10	1.0	1.0	79.0
Umatilla	26	2.8	2.8	81.8
Union	8	0.9	0.9	82.7
Wallowa	8	0.9	0.9	83.6
Wasco	12	1.3	1.3	84.9
Washington	117	12.6	12.6	97.5
Yamhill	<u>23</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	100.0
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 931 Missing Cases 0

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
1	20	2.2	2.2	2.2
2	350	37.6	37.6	39.8
3	119	12.8	12.8	52.6
4	63	6.8	6.8	59.3
5	96	10.3	10.3	69.6
6	40	4.3	4.3	73.9
7	33	3.5	3.5	77.4
8	60	83.9	6.4	83.9
9	19	2.0	2.0	85.9
10	42	4.6	4.6	90.4
11	18	1.9	1.9	92.4
12	31	3.4	3.4	95.7
13	26	2.8	2.8	98.5
14	<u>14</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	100.0
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 931 Missing Cases 0

CITY - NON-CITY CODES

	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Cumulative Adj. Frequency (Percent)</u>
Portland	170	18.3	18.3	18.3
Salem	52	5.6	5.6	23.9
Eugene	59	6.3	6.3	30.2
Corvallis	15	1.6	1.6	31.8
Medford-				
Central Point	25	2.7	2.7	34.5
Non-City	<u>610</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>65.5</u>	100.0
Total	931	100.0	100.0	

Valid Cases 931 Missing Cases 0

APPENDIX C

DATA IN SUPPORT OF TRENDS

LOCKING DOORS AND WINDOWS

		<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N*	641	135	70	72	10	928
Total	%	69.1	14.6	7.6	7.8	1.0	100.0
Male		313	72	22	37	8	452
		69.3	15.8	4.8	8.2	1.7	48.7
Female		328	63	49	35	2	476
		68.8	13.3	10.2	7.3	0.4	51.3

Chi Square = 14.15339 with 4 D.F. Significance = .0068

15-29		225	51	30	31	6	343
		65.5	15.0	8.6	9.1	1.8	37.0
30-44		135	39	18	24	1	217
		62.1	17.9	8.5	11.2	0.3	23.4
45-64		175	29	14	15	2	234
		74.7	12.3	5.9	6.3	0.9	25.2
65-up		106	16	9	2	1	134
		79.7	12.0	6.4	1.2	0.7	14.4

Chi Square = 25.65262 with 12 D.F. Significance = 0.0120

Single Person		78	17	6	3	0	104
		75.0	16.3	6.1	2.6	0.0	11.2
2-4 Persons		469	93	44	45	6	658
		71.3	14.2	6.8	6.9	0.9	71.2
5-7 Persons		81	24	16	21	3	145
		55.8	16.3	11.2	14.7	2.0	15.7
8 or More Persons		10	1	2	3	1	18
		58.0	6.8	13.6	15.0	6.5	1.9

Chi Square = 32.57762 with 12 D.F. Significance = 0.0011

*N = Number or actual count

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Total</u>
Western Dist.	558 71.8	112 14.4	48 6.2	52 6.7	8 1.0	778 83.8
Eastern Dist.	83 55.0	23 15.5	22 14.7	20 13.3	2 1.4	150 16.2

Chi Square = 24.50305 with 4 D.F. Significance = 0.0001

Urban	249 78.4	32 10.0	14 4.5	19 6.1	3 0.9	318 34.2
Rural	392 64.2	103 16.9	56 9.2	53 8.6	7 1.1	610 65.8

Chi Square = 20.62019 with 4 D.F. Significance = 0.0004

LOCKING THE GARAGE

		<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	363	113	61	121	259	916
Total	%	39.6	12.3	6.7	13.2	28.2	100.0
Male		175	68	33	58	113	447
		39.2	15.3	7.5	12.9	25.2	48.8
Female		188	45	28	63	146	469
		40.1	9.5	5.9	13.4	31.1	51.2

Chi Square = 9.84552 with 4 D.F. Significance 0.0431

15-29	120	34	31	39	117	341
	35.2	9.9	9.1	11.5	34.3	37.3
30-44	83	35	13	36	49	216
	38.2	16.4	6.2	16.7	22.5	23.6
45-64	99	26	9	40	59	232
	42.6	11.2	4.0	17.0	25.3	25.4
65-up	62	18	7	6	34	126
	48.8	14.1	5.8	4.4	26.9	13.8

Chi Square = 36.41261 with 12 D.F. Significance 0.0003

\$0-9,999	90	21	14	23	122	271
	33.4	7.8	5.2	8.4	45.3	29.5
\$10,000-24,999	200	67	30	67	110	473
	42.2	14.1	6.3	14.2	23.2	51.6
\$25,000-up	73	25	17	31	26	173
	42.4	14.6	9.8	18.0	15.2	18.8

Chi Square = 64.24336 with 8 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
Single Person	32 33.0	7 7.2	2 2.1	3 3.6	53 54.2	97 10.6
2-4 Persons	279 42.5	78 11.9	44 6.7	89 13.6	166 25.3	655 71.8
5-7 Persons	46 32.1	26 17.8	15 10.5	25 17.3	32 22.3	144 15.8
8 or More Persons	5 28.1	2 12.7	0 0.0	3 20.2	6 39.1	16 1.8

Chi Square = 55.19897 with 12 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

Urban	147 46.9	40 12.9	22 7.0	34 10.9	69 22.2	312 34.1
Rural	217 35.9	73 12.0	39 6.5	87 14.3	189 31.3	604 65.9

Chi Square = 14.42380 with 4 D.F. Significance = 0.0061

Property Crime Victim	110 41.7	33 12.4	14 5.2	34 13.0	73 27.8	265 83.9
Person Crime Victim	14 26.8	7 13.6	12 23.2	3 5.1	16 31.3	51 16.1

Chi Square = 21.98338 with 4 D.F. Significance = .0002

LOCKING THE CAR AT HOME

		<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	392	158	115	254	7	926
Total	%	42.3	17.1	12.4	27.5	0.7	100.0
15-29		124 36.5	64 18.9	50 14.7	99 29.0	3 0.9	341 36.8
30-44		76 34.8	32 14.5	30 13.8	79 36.5	1 0.4	217 23.5
45-64		110 46.9	46 19.7	22 9.4	55 23.7	1 0.4	234 25.3
65-up		82 61.3	16 12.0	13 9.8	21 15.5	2 1.3	134 14.4

Chi Square = 43.20284 with 12 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

\$0-9,999	142 50.9	31 11.2	30 10.7	70 25.1	6 2.1	279 30.1
\$10,000-24,999	187 39.6	89 18.9	66 14.0	129 27.3	1 0.2	472 51.0
\$25,000-up	63 35.9	38 21.5	19 10.8	56 31.8	0 0.0	175 18.9

Chi Square = 29.90640 with 8 D.F. Significance = 0.0002

Elementary	29 55.4	4 8.2	6 12.0	12 22.6	1 1.8	52 5.6
High-Tech School	200 40.8	81 16.6	69 14.2	138 28.2	1 0.2	489 53.0
College	162 42.5	72 18.9	38 10.0	104 27.2	5 1.3	382 41.4

Chi Square = 13.64837 with 8 D.F. Significance = 0.0914

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
Single Person	68 65.8	11 10.2	9 8.5	11 10.6	5 4.8	104 11.3
2-4 Persons	277 42.2	118 17.9	75 11.4	185 28.2	2 0.3	657 71.2
5-7 Persons	38 26.1	26 18.2	27 18.8	53 36.8	0 0.0	145 15.7
8 or More Persons	7 43.2	3 19.9	3 18.7	3 18.2	0 0.0	16 1.8

Chi Square = 75.75177 with 12 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

Western Dist.	347 44.7	137 17.7	92 11.9	195 25.2	4 0.5	776 83.8
Eastern Dist.	45 29.8	21 13.9	23 15.1	59 39.4	3 1.8	150 16.2

Chi Square = 20.71347 with 4 D.F. Significance = 0.0004

Urban	174 55.1	51 16.0	30 9.4	59 18.8	3 0.8	316 34.2
Rural	217 35.7	107 17.6	85 14.0	195 32.0	4 0.7	609 65.8

Chi Square = 35.69781 with 4 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

LOCKING THE CAR AWAY FROM HOME

		<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	615	189	76	38	7	925
Total	%	66.5	20.4	8.2	4.2	0.7	100.0
15-29		224	71	25	18	3	341
		65.5	20.9	7.4	5.2	0.9	36.9
30-44		129	48	28	11	1	216
		59.5	22.1	12.8	5.2	0.5	23.4
45-64		161	52	15	6	1	234
		68.7	22.2	6.3	2.4	0.4	25.3
65-up		102	18	8	4	2	134
		76.3	13.5	6.1	2.8	1.3	14.4

Chi Square = 20.39380 with 12 D.F. Significance = 0.0600

\$0-9,999	189	48	23	13	6	278
	68.0	17.1	8.2	4.6	2.1	30.1
\$10,000-24,999	310	102	41	18	1	472
	65.7	21.7	8.7	3.8	0.2	51.0
\$25,000-up	116	39	12	8	0	175
	66.0	22.5	6.9	4.5	0.0	18.9

Chi Square = 13.38105 with 8 D.F. Significance = 0.0994

Single Person	76	16	6	1	5	104
	73.1	15.0	5.7	1.4	4.8	11.3
2-4 Persons	437	129	56	31	2	655
	66.7	19.7	8.6	4.7	0.3	71.1
5-7 Persons	88	40	12	5	0	145
	60.7	27.8	8.2	3.3	0.0	15.8
8 or More Persons	13	3	0	1	0	18
	74.6	18.6	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.9

Chi Square = 39.11443 with 12 D.F. Significance = 0.0001

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely or Never</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
Western Dist.	528 68.2	157 20.3	57 7.4	28 3.6	4 0.5	775 83.8
Eastern Dist.	87 57.7	32 21.2	19 12.4	10 6.9	3 1.8	150 16.2

Chi Square = 11.92815 with 4 D.F. Significance = 0.0179

Urban	229 72.2	54 17.0	24 7.6	7 2.4	3 0.8	316 34.2
Rural	386 63.5	135 22.2	52 8.5	31 5.1	4 0.7	609 65.8

Chi Square = 9.14304 with 4 D.F. Significance = 0.0576

ENGRAVING I.D. NUMBERS

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	187	733	920
Total	%	20.4	79.6	100.0
Elementary		12	39	52
		23.6	76.4	5.6
High-Tech School		86	399	485
		17.7	82.3	52.8
College		89	292	381
		23.4	76.6	41.5

Chi Square = 4.55451 with 2 D.F. Significance = 0.1026

Urban		78	239	316
		24.6	75.4	34.4
Rural		110	494	604
		18.2	81.8	65.6

Chi Square = 4.88112 with 1 D.F. Significance = 0.0272

ENGRAVING VS. VICTIMIZATION

		<u>Non-Victim</u>	<u>Victim, Never Engraved</u>	<u>Victim, Engraved Pre-Crime</u>	<u>Victim, Engraved Post-Crime</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	708	132	21	10	871
Total	%	81.2	15.1	2.4	1.2	100.0
15-29		244	62	11	6	322
		75.5	19.3	3.3	1.9	37.0
30-44		173	31	4	1	210
		82.6	14.9	2.1	0.5	24.1
45-64		182	31	6	3	223
		81.6	14.1	2.8	1.5	25.6
65-up		108	7	0	0	115
		93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	13.2

Chi Square = 21.37947 with 9 D.F. Significance 0.0111

USING ANTIBURGLARY STICKERS

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	125	795	920
Total	%	13.6	86.4	100.0
15-29		36 10.5	306 89.5	342 37.2
30-44		25 11.8	189 88.2	214 23.3
45-64		39 16.8	194 83.2	233 25.3
65-up		25 19.3	105 80.7	130 14.2

Chi Square = 8.91333 with 3 D.F. Significance = 0.0305

\$0-9,999	25 9.1	249 90.9	274 29.8
\$10,000-24,999	63 13.3	409 86.7	472 51.3
\$25,000-up	37 21.5	137 78.5	174 18.9

Chi Square = 14.03572 with 2 D.F. Significance = 0.0009

Western District	117 15.2	654 84.8	771 83.8
Eastern District	8 5.5	141 94.5	149 16.2

Chi Square = 9.19607 with 1 D.F. Significance = 0.0024

Urban	73 23.0	244 77.0	317 34.4
Rural	53 8.7	551 91.3	603 65.6

Chi Square = 34.91905 with 1 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

DISPLAYING STICKERS VS. VICTIMIZATION

		<u>Non-Victim</u>	<u>Victim, Never Displayed</u>	<u>Victim, Displayed Pre-Crime</u>	<u>Victim, Displayed Post-Crime</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	723	128	23	11	885
Total	%	81.8	14.5	2.5	1.2	100.0
15-29		249	65	11	5	329
		75.6	19.6	3.3	1.5	37.2
30-44		177	31	4	1	212
		83.3	14.6	1.8	0.3	24.0
45-64		187	28	8	3	226
		82.7	12.3	3.5	1.5	25.6
65-up		111	5	0	2	117
		94.6	4.0	0.0	1.4	13.2

Chi Square = 26.44368 with 9 D.F. Significance = 0.0017

White	688	123	23	9	842
	81.7	14.6	2.7	1.0	96.2
Non-White	27	5	0	2	34
	79.0	14.8	0.0	6.2	3.8

Chi Square = 7.95591 with 3 D.F. Significance = 0.0469

Single Person	80	10	2	5	97
	82.8	10.4	2.0	4.9	11.0
2-4 Persons	516	90	15	3	624
	82.7	14.4	2.5	0.4	70.8
5-7 Persons	113	23	4	2	142
	79.8	16.2	2.5	1.5	16.1
8 or More Persons	11	3	2	1	18
	65.3	19.0	8.9	6.8	2.0

Chi Square = 23.50645 with 9 D.F. Significance = 0.0052

	<u>Non-Victim</u>	<u>Victim, Never Displayed</u>	<u>Victim, Displayed Pre-Crime</u>	<u>Victim, Displayed Post-Crime</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
Urban	244 80.2	41 13.4	13 4.4	6 2.0	304 34.4
Rural	479 82.6	87 15.1	9 1.6	5 0.8	580 65.6

Chi Square = 9.60739 with 3 D.F. Significance = 0.0222

LOCKS IN OPERATING CONDITION

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	831	91	921
Total	%	90.2	9.8	100.0
15-29		292 85.7	49 14.3	341 37.0
30-44		192 88.8	24 11.2	216 23.4
45-64		222 94.8	12 5.2	234 25.4
65-up		125 95.8	5 4.2	131 14.2

Chi Square = 18.29282 with 3 D.F. Significance = 0.0004

Single Person	100 95.9	4 4.1	104 11.3
2-4 Persons	593 90.8	60 9.2	653 71.1
5-7 Persons	120 83.3	24 16.7	144 15.7
8 or More Persons	15 87.3	2 12.7	18 1.9

Chi Square = 11.96722 with 3 D.F. Significance = 0.0075

Urban	302 94.4	18 5.6	319 34.7
Rural	529 87.9	73 12.1	602 65.3

Chi Square = 9.32451 with 1 D.F. Significance = 0.0023

Crime Victim	280 87.6	40 12.4	319 34.7
Non-Victim	551 91.6	51 8.4	602 65.3

Chi Square = 3.28917 with 1 D.F. Significance = 0.0697

FIREARMS AT HOME

		<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
STATEWIDE	N	391	522	913
Total	%	42.8	57.2	100.0
Male		159	287	446
		35.7	64.3	48.9
Female		231	235	466
		49.6	50.4	51.1

Chi Square = 17.32040 with 1 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

15-29		151	186	337
		44.9	55.1	36.9
30-44		82	131	213
		38.4	61.6	23.4
45-64		80	151	231
		34.6	65.4	25.3
65-up		78	54	132
		59.1	40.9	14.4

Chi Square = 22.97313 with 3 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

\$0-9,999		154	112	266
		57.7	42.3	29.1
\$10,000-24,999		176	296	472
		37.3	62.7	51.8
\$25,000-up		61	113	174
		34.9	65.1	19.1

Chi Square = 34.34560 with 2 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Row Total</u>
Elementary	16 30.7	36 69.3	52 5.7
High-Tech School	167 34.8	313 65.2	480 52.7
College	207 54.7	171 45.3	378 41.6

Chi Square = 37.39774 with 2 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

Single Person	75 73.4	27 26.6	103 11.3
2-4 Persons	268 41.3	380 58.7	648 71.2
5-7 Persons	38 27.1	103 72.9	141 15.5
8 or More Persons	8 47.2	9 52.8	18 1.9

Chi Square = 54.17651 with 3 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

Western Dist.	356 46.2	414 53.8	769 84.3
Eastern Dist.	35 24.3	108 75.7	143 15.7

Chi Square = 22.77733 with 1 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

Urban	186 58.2	134 41.8	319 35.0
Rural	205 34.5	388 65.5	593 65.0

Chi Square = 46.28157 with 1 D.F. Significance = 0.0000

END