

**RESIDENTIAL
VICTIMIZATION IN
GRESHAM
OREGON--1977**

**Prepared By The
Oregon Law Enforcement Council**

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RESIDENTIAL VICTIMIZATION

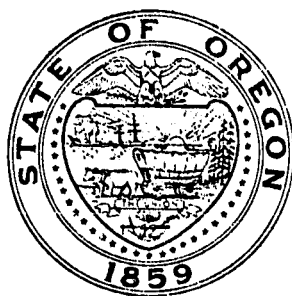
IN GRESHAM, OREGON--1977

August, 1979

NCJRS

NOV 14 1979

ACQUISITIONS



Victor Atiyeh
Governor

James Brown
Chairman
Oregon Law Enforcement Council

Keith A. Stubblefield
Administrator
Oregon Law Enforcement Council

Prepared under Grant Numbers 78 A 253.1 and 79 A 253.1 from the U.S.
Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the
Oregon Law Enforcement Council.

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OLEC Evaluation and Research Unit staff member responsible for the production of this report is:

Dennis A. Pearson

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the cooperation and assistance of the Gresham Police Department:

Chief Kent Reesor
and
Crime Prevention Officer
Cherilyn Foglio

Appreciation is also extended to Oregon Law Enforcement Council (OLEC) Support Services staff who typed this final report and assisted in the logistics of this and other surveys.

LeeAnn Pugh, Jeanne Bittner, and Charlotte Butsch

We would also like to thank Bill Hickok of OLEC's Planning and Data Analysis section for his generous help in solving the many technical problems encountered in deriving the final sample and in the analysis of the data of this and other victimization surveys.

Information regarding this study or copies of this and related reports can be obtained by writing or calling the following individuals:

Dennis Pearson
Researcher
(503) 378-4236

or

Dr. Clinton Goff
Evaluation and Research Unit Supervisor

Oregon Law Enforcement Council
2001 Front Street, N.E.
Salem, OR 97310
(503) 378-4359

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SUMMARY

A random sample of 1,000 persons/households selected from the Department of Motor Vehicles' drivers license file for Gresham, Oregon served as the basis of this residential criminal victimization survey. Of these 1,000 households, 632 (63.2%) 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 Milwaukie. 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).

NOTE: The reference period for this survey is 1977 only.

The major findings by major component area are as follows:

I. Incidence and Rates of Victimization

1. Rates of victimization in Gresham are nearly identical to rates of victimization as disclosed in Milwaukie (the comparison city) and for the nation as a whole.
2. Property Crime (burglary, theft, auto theft and vandalism) was experienced by nearly three of every ten Gresham households (29.6%) during 1977. Vandalism, theft, and burglary affected the greatest proportion of the Gresham residents. The majority (19.6%) of these were acts of vandalism. Theft occurred to 13.5 percent of the respondents. Approximately 4 percent (4.1%) of the sample experienced one or more completed burglaries. Auto theft affected .63 percent (63 hundredths of 1%) of the Gresham households.
3. One eighth (12.3%) of Gresham's households reported attempted property crime during 1977.

4. Violent Crime was disclosed by 3.2 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 and robbery were experienced by .32 percent and .16 percent of the residents of Gresham, respectively. None of the 316 female respondents disclosed a completed rape. However, two women (.63% of the female sample) revealed having been the victim of an attempted rape.
5. Attempted violent crime affected 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 43 percent to a 1169 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 26 percent and 34 percent of all crimes are reported to the police. When vandalism is excluded from this rate, the rate of reporting rises to somewhere between 32 percent and 42 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
 1. being male
 2. being young
 3. earning greater than \$25,000 per year
 4. having a college education
9. Perhaps because of the small sample size (N=632), and the relative rarity of violent crime, only one of the demographic variables was found to be significantly associated with the risk of completed violent crime. People in the youngest age group (15-29 years) accounted for the vast majority of violent crime victims. Although strict statistical significance was not attained, two other practically significant trends emerged. Increased, though statistically nonsignificant, risk of violent crime victimization was associated with:¹
 1. being male, and
 2. being nonwhite

¹Each of these demographic factors and their respective association with the risk of being victimized was determined individually. Their collective, multivariate association with risk of victimization was not determined.

10. Four demographic factors were associated with attempted violent crime. Increased risk of attempted violent crime was found to be significantly related to:¹

1. being male
2. being young
3. earning greater than \$25,000 per year
4. living in households containing between five to seven people

11. The annual cost of crime per victim (property and/or violent crime) ranges between \$239 to \$316. The annual cost of crime per citizen (victim and nonvictim alike) costs between \$27 and \$95. These estimates are based on two estimation procedures, each of which are modeled from different assumptions about individual losses (see p. 32). Both estimations include property losses and associated legal, medical expenses and wages lost from work.

Total projected residential crime is projected to have cost the citizens of Gresham nearly \$2 million during 1977.

12. The rank order and percentage of households/persons affected by type of crime, by major area of the city are listed below:

Rank	CRIME TYPE						All Completed Property Crime		All Completed Violent Crime	
	Burglary	%	Theft	%	Vandalism	%		%		%
1	SE ^a	9.5%	NW	14.7%	SW	23.1%	SW	31.5%	SE	4.5%
2	NE	2.6%	SW	13.9%	SE	20.2%	SE	30.3%	NE	3.5%
3	NW	2.6%	NE	13.1%	NE	18.8%	NE	29.7%	NW	3.4%
4	SW	.9%	SE	12.9%	NW	17.2%	NW	26.7%	SW	1.9%

^a The proportion of households burglarized in southeast Gresham is significantly greater than the proportions affected in all other sections of the city. The probability of this difference being due to chance alone is less than 5 percent.

II. Perception of Crime and Crimes-Related Issues

13. The majority (49.1%) of the citizens of Gresham feel that crime has either stabilized or decreased within the past year. Only 18.1 percent feel that crime has increased.

There are more people actually victimized by crime in Gresham (29.6%) than there are people who feel they will be the victim of crime within the next year (20.3%). Similar discrepancies between actual, current victimization and perceived, future victimization have been noted in other surveys.

¹Each of these demographic factors and their respective association with the risk of being victimized was determined individually. Their collective, multivariate association with risk of victimization was not determined.

The three crimes most often expected to occur in the coming year are (in descending order) burglary, vandalism and theft.

14. There is general support for community-based corrections in Gresham for first-time juvenile offenders, with the exception being first-time rape offenders. There is moderate support for such programs for adult first-time offenders of property and violent crimes, again, with the exception of rape. Virtually no support exists for repeat juvenile or adult offenders.

Diversionsary programs are seen as useful when applied to juvenile property crime offenders (60% agree), but not in the case of adult property crime offenders (32% agree). As in the instance of community corrections programs, Gresham residents have very little support for diversionsary programs for violent crime offenders.

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

III. Crime Prevention Knowledge and Activity

16. Although the Gresham crime prevention program had just begun late in 1977, nearly half of the residents were aware of the program in early 1978. The greatest sources of learning about the program are through the media (39%) and word of mouth (26%). Nearly 14 percent learned of the program by attending crime prevention block meetings.
17. The majority of citizens practice routine crime prevention measures such as locking house doors and windows and locking their car when parked away from home. However, barely over half of the respondents lock their cars when parked at home. Only 27 percent of the sample have engraved most of their valuable property with identification numbers and 24 percent have placed anti-burglary stickers on the house doors and windows.
18. 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

In July 1977, the City of Gresham became part of Multnomah County's Interagency Crime Prevention Program. This Police/Community Crime Prevention program involves the combined efforts of the Multnomah County Department of Public Safety and the Police Departments of Gresham, Sandy, Troutdale and the Port of Portland.

The Gresham element of this multi-agency undertaking focuses on an attempt to reduce the occurrence of burglary, theft, robbery and rape. The grant application which outlines this project states that:

This will be obtained through a well-organized program of block and group meetings, premise security surveys, a walk-in crime prevention display center, crime prevention fair, radio and media promotion, and individual officer interaction and instruction with citizens during the performance of their normal law enforcement duties.

The evaluation of crime prevention projects traditionally rests, with some notable exceptions (2,16,27),¹ 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 their report on Seattle's Exemplary Community Crime Prevention Project, aptly describe 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)

The rates of victimization for the target crimes--as well as assault, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism--will be compared between the pre-project period (1977) and two years later during an intermediate project period (1979). Victimization data for the 1979 comparison period will be gathered beginning in March 1980.

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.

Besides testing the significance of any changes in the rate of victimization, the proportion of crimes reported to the police will also be measured, compared, and tested for significance. Changes in crime prevention program awareness and participation will also be appraised. It is anticipated that the proportion of the population affected by target crimes will decrease, while reporting rates and knowledge of and participation in Gresham's crime prevention program will increase.

To simply make a pre/post (in this instance, pre-operational period vs. intermediate-operational period) comparison in Gresham will not control all of the other factors which can and do impact on the level of crime in a given community. In order to provide a similar comparison city (or "control" group) for Gresham and hence to strengthen the design of this impact evaluation, a search was undertaken to find a suburban city within the Portland Metropolitan Area that had comparable demographic and victimization characteristics. Such a city should not have had a formal crime prevention program in operation prior to and during the operation of Gresham's program. Milwaukie, Oregon, was found to meet most of the above criteria and was chosen as a comparison group. In Table 1, the most recent (1970) demographic data for Gresham and Milwaukie are presented.

Table 1
Comparison of Gresham and Milwaukie
Demographic Characteristics

City	Education ^a	Income ^b	Age ^c	Race ^d
Gresham	12.4	\$10,933	28.2	96.6%
Milwaukie	12.4	10,974	28.0	98.7%

- ^a Median years of school completed
- ^b Median family income
- ^c Median age
- ^d Percent white

Table 2
Rates of Reported Burglary Per 100,000 Population,
Gresham and Milwaukie - 1975-77

	1975 ^a			1976			1977		
	Mil.	Gre.	% Diff.	Mil.	Gre.	% Diff.	Mil.	Gre.	% Diff.
Burglary Rate	1972	1914	-3%	1566	1678	+7%	1288	1292	+0.3%

^a Based on the following population estimates 1975: Milwaukie 18,030, Gresham 21,000; 1976: Milwaukie 17,300, Gresham 23,000; 1977: Milwaukie 17,715, Gresham 26,000.

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 CP program efforts within each of the four cities.

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

II. FINDINGS

A. Proportion Victimized by Property Crime

Table 3 lists the nine types of property crimes and attempted crimes which were addressed in the survey. Adjacent to each crime type are listed the number of persons/households affected, the percentage of the sample that number represents, and the frequency of crime incidents by crime type.

Table 3
Percentage and Frequency of Property Crimes
(Gresham Sample)

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Number of Persons/House- holds Affected</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>	<u>Number of Criminal Events</u>
Burglary-Property Stolen	26	4.1%	35
Burglary-Nothing Stolen	11	1.4%	11
Burglary-Attempted	36	7.6%	48
Burglary Combined ^a	63	10.0%	94
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	.63%	4
Motor Vehicle Theft- Attempted	13	2.1%	13
Theft	85	13.5%	111
Theft-Attempted	19	3.0%	27
Vandalism	124	19.6%	236
Vandalism-Attempted	27	4.3%	31

^a "Burglary Combined" groups 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 that were used to form it (26 + 11 + 36 = 73, not 63). This is because ten households (73 - 63 = 10) 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, so that both incidents are counted.

Vandalism is the most common property offense, affecting 19.6 percent of the sample, or one out of five Gresham citizens, during 1977. Theft is the second most frequent crime in Gresham, with 13.5 percent of the residents being victimized. Attempted burglary and attempted vandalism are the third and fourth most common crimes with 7.6 percent and 4.3 percent being victimized per year. Completed burglary affects 4.1 percent, or one out of 24 households. When all types of burglary are combined into one category, 10 percent of the households were victimized by a completed or attempted burglary during 1977. Motor vehicle theft was by far the least common property offense noted by those surveyed, affecting less than 1 percent (.63 percent) of the sample.

B. Proportion Victimized by Violent Crime

Of the completed violent offenses addressed in this survey, assault with body was experienced by one out of 33 citizens (3%), making it the most frequent personal crime (see Table 4). Assault with a weapon was experienced by only two people in the sample (.32%). Robbery affected only one person (.16%), and no cases of rape were disclosed by this sample.

Because of the low incidence of completed violent crime, it becomes questionable whether or not these proportions can be viewed as being reliable. The National Crime Survey (NCS), for instance, considers estimates based on ten or fewer crimes to be unreliable and excludes them from the analysis of their (8-city report) surveys (23:iv). With the exception of assault and attempted assault with body, all other violent crimes fail to meet NCS's criteria of reliability. Consequently, these violent crime rates should be viewed as being rough estimates of the "true" proportion within the City of Gresham. However, this is not to say that these rates of violent crime victimization are so unreliable as to be of little use. It was found that there is a high degree of comparability in the rates of all crimes between Gresham and Milwaukie, violent crimes included (see Table C-1, Appendix C). This similarity of rates enhances the credibility of the survey, particularly when there is a high degree of comparability between crimes of low incidence.

Table 4
Percentage and Frequency of
Violent Crimes by Type
(Gresham Sample)

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Number of Persons/House- holds Affected</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample Affected</u>	<u>Number of Crime Events</u>
Robbery	1	.16%	1
Robbery-Attempted	2	.32%	2
Assault w/Weapon	2	.32%	2
Assault w/Weapon-Attempted	8	1.27%	10
Assault w/Body	19	3.0%	43
Assault w/Body-Attempted	25	4.0%	41
Rape	0	0	0
Rape Attempted	2	.32% a .63% b	2

^a Proportion of total weighted sample (N=632).

^b Proportion of females only (N=316).

C. Proportion Victimized by Crime Group

Table 5 lists the proportion victimized by general categories of offense. Completed property crime is the first category and includes that percentage of the sample (and the city's population aged 15 and over) who were affected by burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and vandalism. For this group of property crime victims, nearly three of every ten people were victims (29.6%). When vandalism is excluded from this group, the percentage drops to less than two in every ten citizens (17.4%). Attempted property crime was indicated by 12.3 percent of the sample; and when attempted vandalism is excluded from this group, less than one in ten (9.6%) were victims of an attempted property crime.

One or more types of violent crime (robbery, assault, or rape) were disclosed by one in every thirty-three people, or 3.2 percent of the sample. Attempted violent crime affected nearly one in every twenty-four people (4.2%).

When all victims of one or more types of completed property and/or violent crime are combined into a single comprehensive group, 29.9 percent of the sample is represented.²

D. Comparison of OUCR and Survey Crime Frequency

Table 6 lists and compares the number of incidents of completed crime by type with the number of completed crimes reported to the Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting System (OUCR). The projected crime frequency was derived by multiplying the survey frequency by one of two constants, depending upon the type of crime.³

²The reader will note that by adding the percentage of persons affected by property crime (29.6%) and violent crime (3.2%) together, the resulting percentage is 32.8 percent. This exceeds the 29.9 percent combined property/violent rate by 2.9%. This is because some of the victims of property crime were also the victim of a violent crime and to count them separately for each type of crime would result in a duplicated count, thus, inflating the rate of victimization. Consequently, the property/violent group contains single counts of those people who were victims of both a property and a violent crime.

³The projected frequency of burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, and vandalism was obtained by multiplying the survey frequency for each of these crimes by 12.207. This weighting constant was calculated from the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total Gresham population}}{\text{Average number of people per household}} \div \frac{\text{Number of surveyed}}{\text{households}}$$
$$\frac{26,000}{3.37} \div 632 = 12.207$$

The projected frequency of robbery, assault, and rape was derived by multiplying the survey frequency by 32.418. This weighting constant was calculated from the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total 15+ age population of Gresham}}{\text{Number of people in sample}} = \frac{20,488}{632} = 32.418$$

Table 5
 Percentage and Frequency of Victimization
 by Crime Group
 (Gresham Sample)

<u>Crime Group</u>	<u>Number of Persons/Households</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>
Completed Property Crime a	187	29.6%
Completed Property Crime Excluding Completed Vandalism	110	17.4%
Attempted Property Crime b	78	12.3%
Attempted Property Crime Excluding Attempted Vandalism	61	9.6%
Completed Violent Crime c	20	3.2%
Attempted Violent Crime d	26	4.2%
Completed Property and/or Violent Crime Combined e	189	29.9%
Attempted Property and/or Violent Crime Combined f	86	13.6%

a Includes burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny and vandalism.

b Includes attempts of the crimes in (a) above.

c Includes robbery, assault with weapon, assault with body, rape.

d Includes attempts of the crimes in (c) above.

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

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

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 a close similarity between the definitions of the crimes surveyed in this study and those definitions in the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), these definitions have, out of necessity, been reworded into a more understandable form. However, 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.⁴

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 for 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. A series victimization occurs when a victim discloses three or more criminal acts of a similar or identical nature. The National Crime Surveys interviewers, count such series victimizations as a single event, unless the interviewee is able to provide sufficient detail to demonstrate that each crime in the series was in fact a separate event. In the Gresham survey, as in the other three city surveys, each event within series crimes was counted as separate events. 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 effect 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.

⁴However, Anne Schneider concludes, in one of her most recent publications (18:2), that "...even though survey data might be criticized for a variety of reasons, there is accumulating evidence that criticisms directed toward the accuracy of information needed to classify crimes are not warranted."

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

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Survey Frequency</u>	<u>Projected Frequency</u>	<u>OUCR Frequency</u>	<u>% Difference</u>
Completed Burglary	35	427	188 b	127%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	49	86 c	-43%
Theft	111	1,355	791 d	+71%
Vandalism	236	2,881	291 e	+890%
Assault with Body	43	1,394	--	--
Assault with Weapons	2	65	--	--
Combined Assaults	45	1,459	115 f	+1169%
Robbery	1	32	14 g	+129%
Rape	--	--	8 h	--

a OUCR - Oregon Uniform Crime Reports.

b Excludes attempted residential burglary and all commercial burglaries.

c Due 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 since the survey-projected figures do not include commercial auto thefts.

d Excludes shoplifting and theft of/or from coin-operated machines.

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

f This is a combined total of both aggravated and nonaggravated assaults.

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

h This excludes attempted forcible rape.

There were 2.7 times as many burglaries projected from the survey as were reported to the police (427 vs. 188).

There were fewer projected auto thefts than those reported to the police. This is not unusual. Scott Decker found in a comparison of victimization and Uniform Crime Report data in twenty-six cities that there were nearly 10 percent fewer survey-disclosed auto thefts than the number of auto thefts reported to the police (4:50-51). The reasons for this under-representation of auto thefts in the survey are likely due to at least two factors. One is simple forgetting, the other is sampling error. Auto theft has one of the highest reporting rates of any crime; because of this, most auto thefts that occur are reported to the police, and those that are not disclosed on a survey may have been forgotten. Additionally, a phenomenon called "backward projection" may have been operating, whereby some of the victims may have mistakenly placed the occurrence of an auto theft at sometime prior to the reference period (1977), when it actually occurred during the reference period.

Another (and perhaps the major) factor is that because of the extremely low rate of auto theft (63 hundredths of 1% of the total households in Gresham), the sampling error becomes so large that the range of the absolute number of auto thefts becomes so large as to be of little reliability.⁵

There were nearly twice as many projected larcenies as were reported in the OUCR (1,355 vs. 791).

The incidence of projected survey vandalism was extremely discrepant compared to the OUCR incidence of vandalism. There were nearly ten times the number of projected vandalisms as are recorded in the OUCR (2,881 vs. 291).

The crime which accounts for the largest divergence between projected survey and OUCR crime frequency is assault. When both assault with a weapon and assault with body are combined and compared with aggravated and simple assault as reported in the OUCR, the projected assaults exceed those reported to the police by over twelve times (1,459 vs. 115).

The rate of robbery and rape were too small to make any statistically reliable projections and comparisons.

⁵With a sample of 632 and an auto theft rate of .63 percent, the 95 percent confidence interval for the "actual" rate of victimization lies between .02 percent to 1.24 percent. When this is transformed into an estimate of the absolute frequency, the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 2 to 96 auto thefts. Since the OUCR incidence of auto theft falls within this range (86), there is no significant difference between the projected survey incidence (49) and the OUCR incidence (86).

E. Reporting Rates

The percentage of crimes reported to the police are listed in Table 7.

Table 7
Percent of Crime Reported To Police ^a
(Gresham Sample)

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Crimes</u>	<u>Number Reported</u>	<u>Percentage Reported</u>
Burglary	35	9	25.7%
Larceny	111	42	37.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft ^b	4	2	50.0%
Vandalism	236	49	20.8%
Robbery ^b	1	1	100.0%
Assault with Body	43	8	18.6%
Assault with Weapon ^b	2	0	0.0%
Rape ^b	0	--	--
Total	432	111	25.7%
Total, excluding vandalism	196	62	31.6%

^a The "Police" includes the Gresham Police Department, Multnomah County Department of Public Safety, the Oregon State Police and other police departments.

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

The incidence of motor vehicle theft, robbery, assault with a weapon and rape are so low that, with this size of a sample, no reliable estimates of the actual incidence and reporting of each of these crimes can be made.

Burglary was reported in approximately 26 percent of all incidents. This is likely a low estimate of the "true" reporting rate since the national average rate of reporting for completed residential burglary was 48 percent in 1976 (24:48). Larceny was reported 37.8 percent of the time. Vandalism was reported in one out of every five times it occurred (20.8 percent). Assault with body was reported 18.6 percent of the time. This too is an unusually low rate of reporting and could likely be due to the relatively minor (if any) injury resulting from such assaults.

When all crimes are combined, 25.7 percent were reported to the police; but with vandalism excluded, 31.6 percent were reported.

It may be that these reporting rates are an underestimate of the actual rate of reporting. Of 432 completed survey-disclosed crimes committed in Gresham in 1977, only 111 were indicated to have been reported to the police and 167 were indicated not to be reported to the police. This leaves a balance of 154 unaccounted for crimes.

Several alternatives can be presented for these 154 unknown crimes, ranging from the most conservative as presented in Table 7 to an approach which adds a correction factor to each reporting rate as was done for Table 8. No adjustment was made in deriving the data presented in Table 7, assuming instead that none of the 154 unaccounted for crimes were reported to the police. The result of these unadjusted reporting rates is that they do not take into account that portion of these 154 crimes which may have actually been reported to the police. This conservative approach is summarized below:

111	Crimes Reported	25.7%
167	Crimes Not Reported	38.7
154	Crimes Unknown	35.6
432		99.9%

A more liberal approach is to assume that a percentage of these 154 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 these adjusted reporting rates.

The adjusted reporting rates in Table 8 are based on an unproven assumption that the rate of reporting among crimes of unknown reporting disposition is equal to the rate of reporting of those crimes having 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. This unadjusted figure makes no assumptions about the data and treats it at face value. The "true" reporting rate likely lies somewhere between these two estimates.⁶

⁶One 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 for this problem was made on the current (1978) statewide crime survey.

Table 8
Adjusted Frequency and Percent of Crime
Reported to the Police
(Gresham Sample)

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Crimes</u>	<u>Adjusted Number Reported</u> ^a	<u>Adjusted Percentage Reported</u>
Burglary	35	13	37.1%
Larceny	111	53	47.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	3	75.0%
Vandalism	236	66	27.9%
Robbery	1	1	100.0%
Assault with Body	43	12	27.9%
Assault with Weapon	2	0	0.0%
Rape	0	--	--
Total	432	148	34.3%
Total, excluding vandalism	196	82	41.8%

^a These 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: 35 total crimes
 9 Definitely Reported (25.7%)
 12 Definitely Not Reported (34.3%)
 21 Total Accounted for burglaries

35-21 = 14 Unaccounted for burglaries = (40.0%)
 100.0%

If we assume that 25.7 percent of these 14 unaccounted for burglaries were actually reported to the police, then 25.7% of 14 = 3.6 or 4 crimes would be added to the 9 which were definitely reported. Thus, 9 + 4 = 13, or 37.1 percent of all burglaries, were reported to the police.

There were 164 people who listed reasons for not reporting crime. Their responses are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9
Reasons for Not Reporting Crime
(N = 164)

Reason	N	%
Useless to report--nothing could/would be done	70	43
Not important enough	56	34
Too busy with other matters/not enough time	10	6
Afraid of police/prosecutor investigation	7	4
Afraid of retaliation	2	1
Other reasons	19	12
Total	164	100

F. Risk of Victimization by Sex

Figure 1 depicts the proportion of men and women victimized by three types of property crime: (1) all completed (actual) property crime; (2) all completed property crime, excluding vandalism; and (3) all attempted property crime.

For both actual and attempted property crime, there were significantly more males than females victimized. Differences in the percentage of men and women victimized by actual property crime excluding vandalism were not statistically significant.⁷ While over one of every three men were the victims of an actual property crime (35.5%), only one of every four women were victims of similar crimes (24.7%).

Although violent crime was experienced by three times as many men as women (3.3% vs. .8%), this difference did not quite reach statistical significance ($p = .0646$). This is partially attributable to the low absolute frequency of completed violent crime within this sample.

⁷If two sets of values are significantly different, this means that there is a 5 percent or less probability that the difference is due to chance alone. In the above instance, comparing rates of completed property crime victimization for men and women, their respective risks (men: 35.5%, women: 24.7%) are divergent enough so that this difference in risks has a probability of occurring by chance alone of only .004 (4 in 1,000, or .4 of 1%). Levels of significance are commonly expressed with the letter "p," followed by a decimal number indicating the probability of a chance difference (e.g., a 5% probability is written as: $p = .05$).

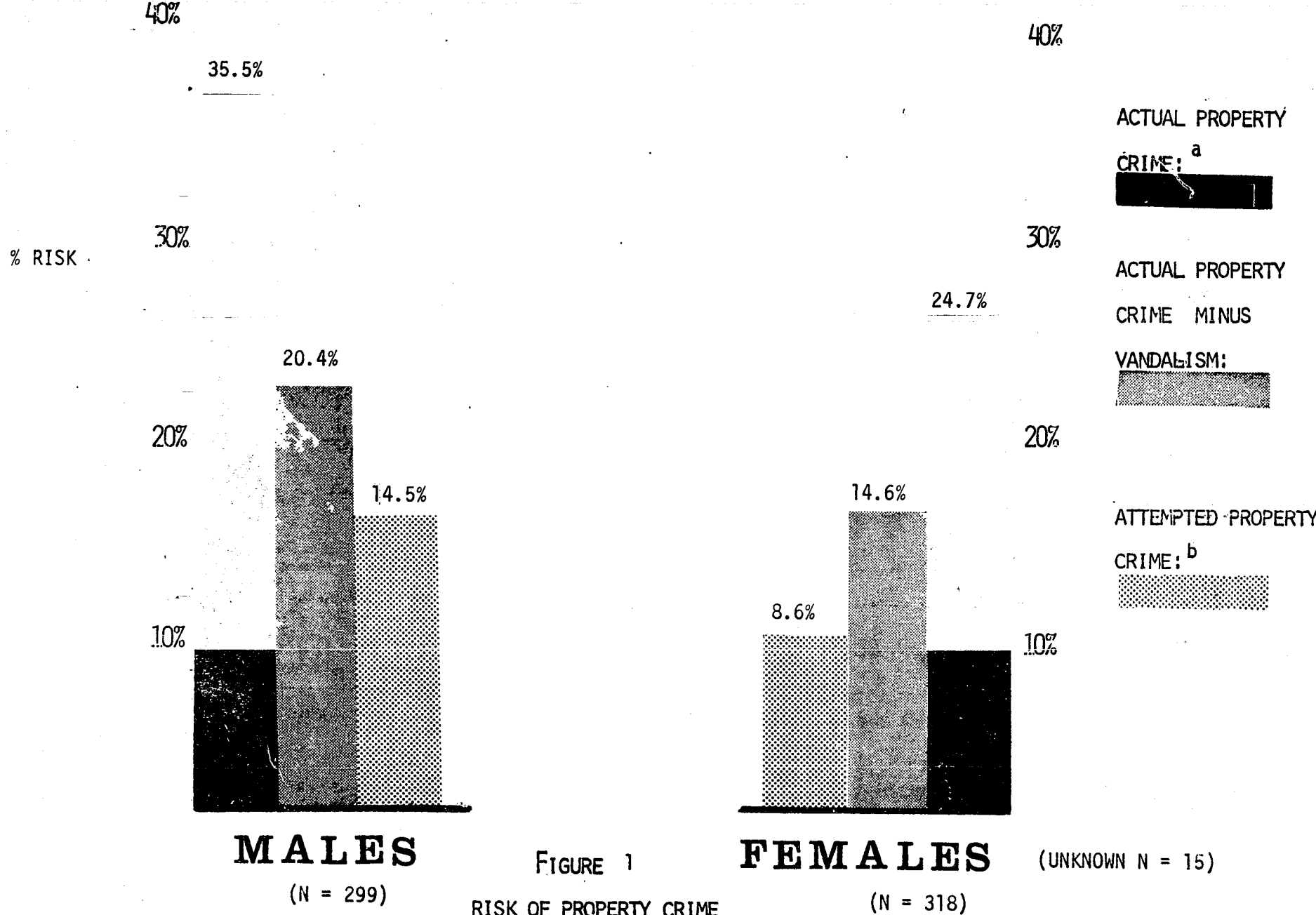
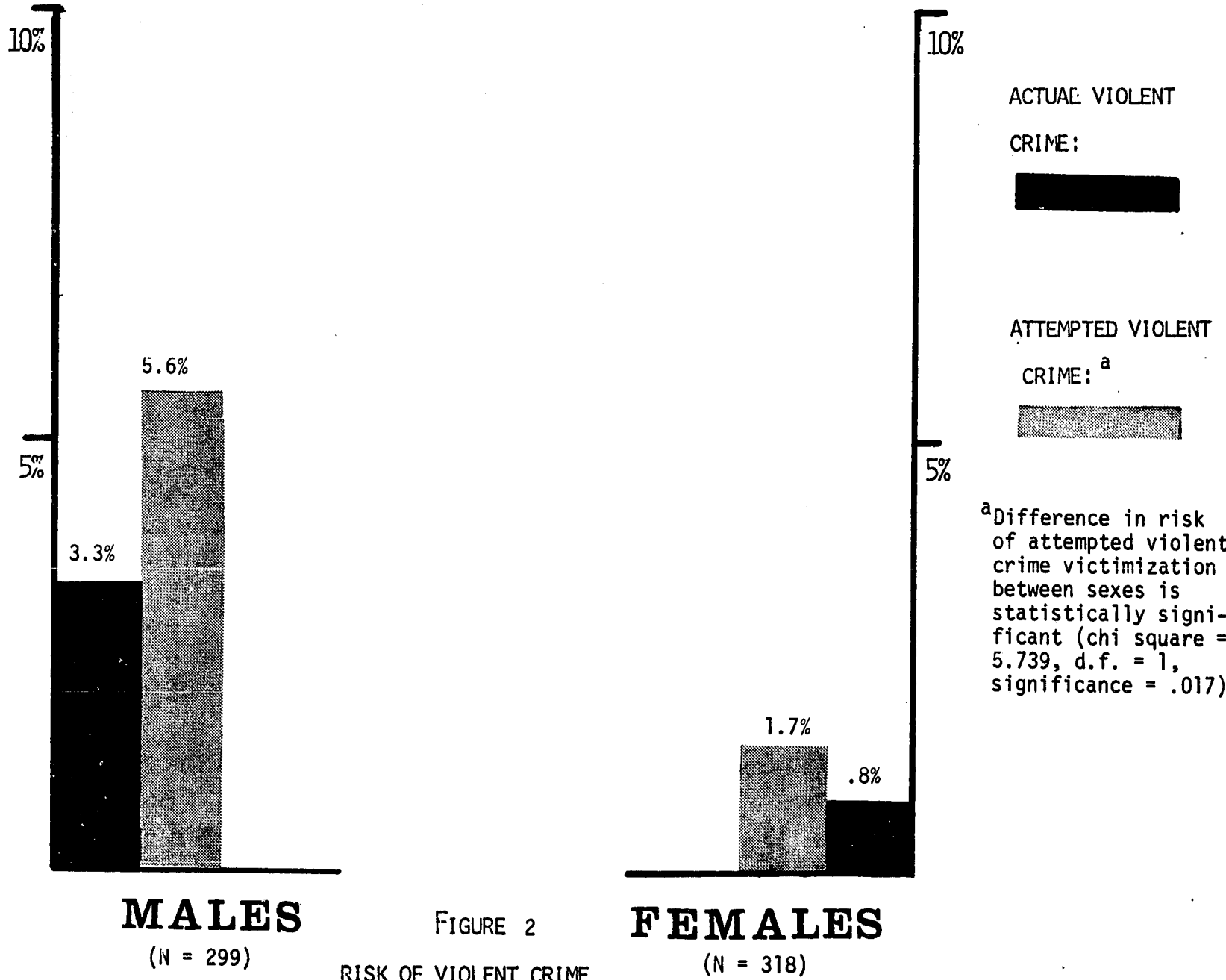


FIGURE 1
RISK OF PROPERTY CRIME
VICTIMIZATION BY SEX

^a Difference in risk of property crime between sexes is statistically significant (chi square = 8.141, d.f. = 1, significance: p = .004).

^b Difference in risk of attempted property crime between sexes is statistically significant (chi square = 4.667, d.f. = 1, significance = .031).

% RISK



MALES
(N = 299)

FEMALES
(N = 318)

FIGURE 2
RISK OF VIOLENT CRIME
VICTIMIZATION BY SEX

^aDifference in risk of attempted violent crime victimization between sexes is statistically significant (chi square = 5.739, d.f. = 1, significance = .017).

Figure 2 shows that there was a significant difference between the sexes in their rates of attempted violent crime victimization. Five point six percent of the men and .8% of the women were affected by attempted violent crime. In other words, for every woman victimized by an attempted violent crime (probably a threat or minor physical confrontation) seven men were victims of such acts.

Risk of Victimization by Age

For all three forms of property crime, the youngest age group (15-29) is victimized more often than those in the three older age groups (see Figure 3).

Violent crime and age share the same type of relationship. For both completed and actual violent crime, the youngest age group (15-29) experiences the highest risk of victimization (see Figure 4).

Risk of Victimization by Ethnicity

In the Gresham sample, only 25 people (4.0%) are members of a non-Caucasian ethnic group. Because of this, it is difficult to demonstrate any significant differences in the risk of victimization. With this small group of nonwhites,⁸ extreme differences between expected and observed crime rates are necessary to achieve significance. With this limitation in mind, no significance was found in the rate of property victimization between ethnic groups (see Figure 5).

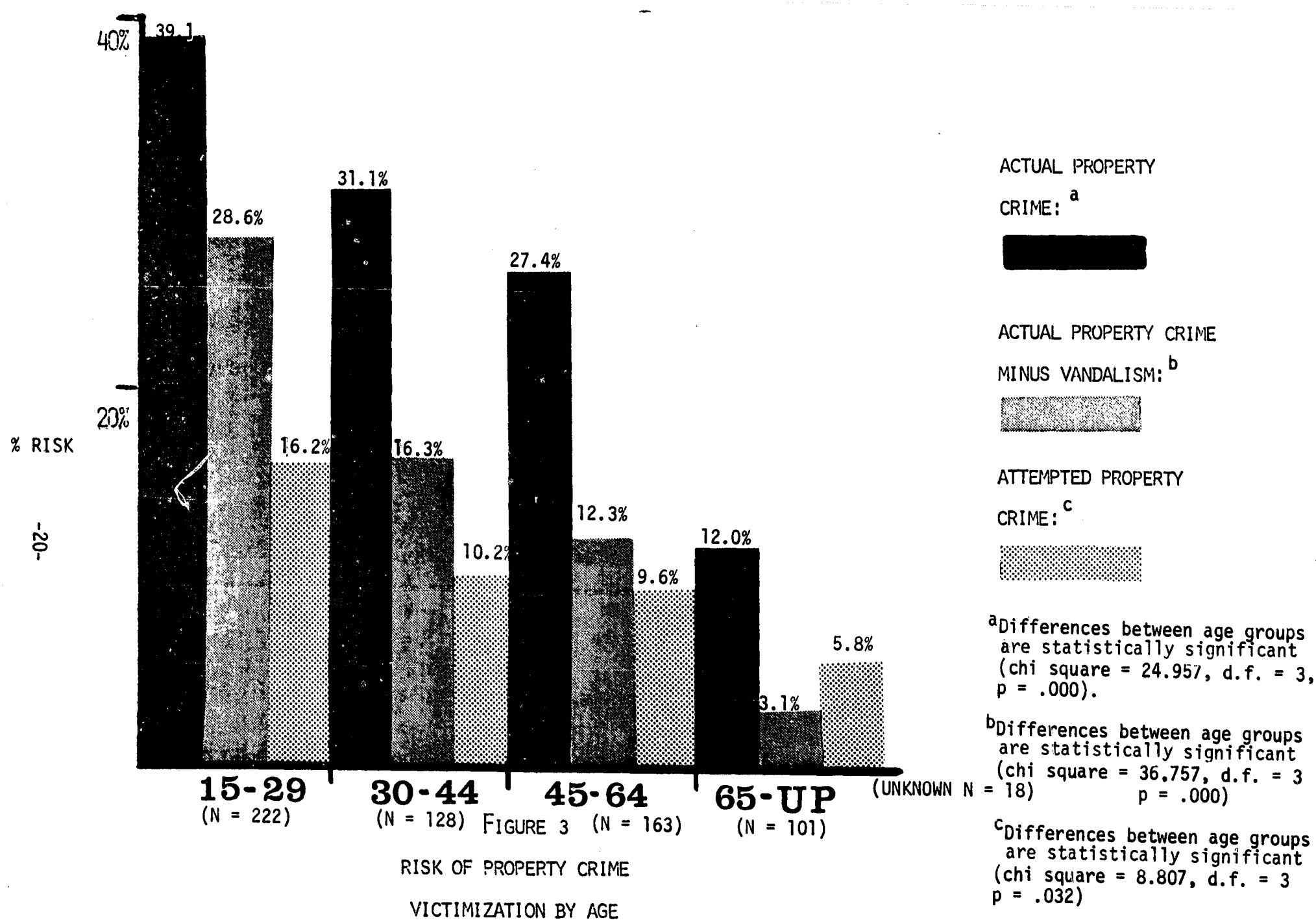
Although the nonwhite group disclosed rates of violent crime victimization three times that of the white group, this variation is not statistically significant (see Figure 6).

Risk of Victimization by Income

There is a significantly higher proportion of those households earning greater than \$25,000 per year that experience completed property crime. When vandalism is excluded from this analysis, the differences in risk between income groupings loses its statistical significance. Attempted property crime risk is nearly identical for the lower and middle income groups and rises insignificantly in the high income group (see Figure 7).

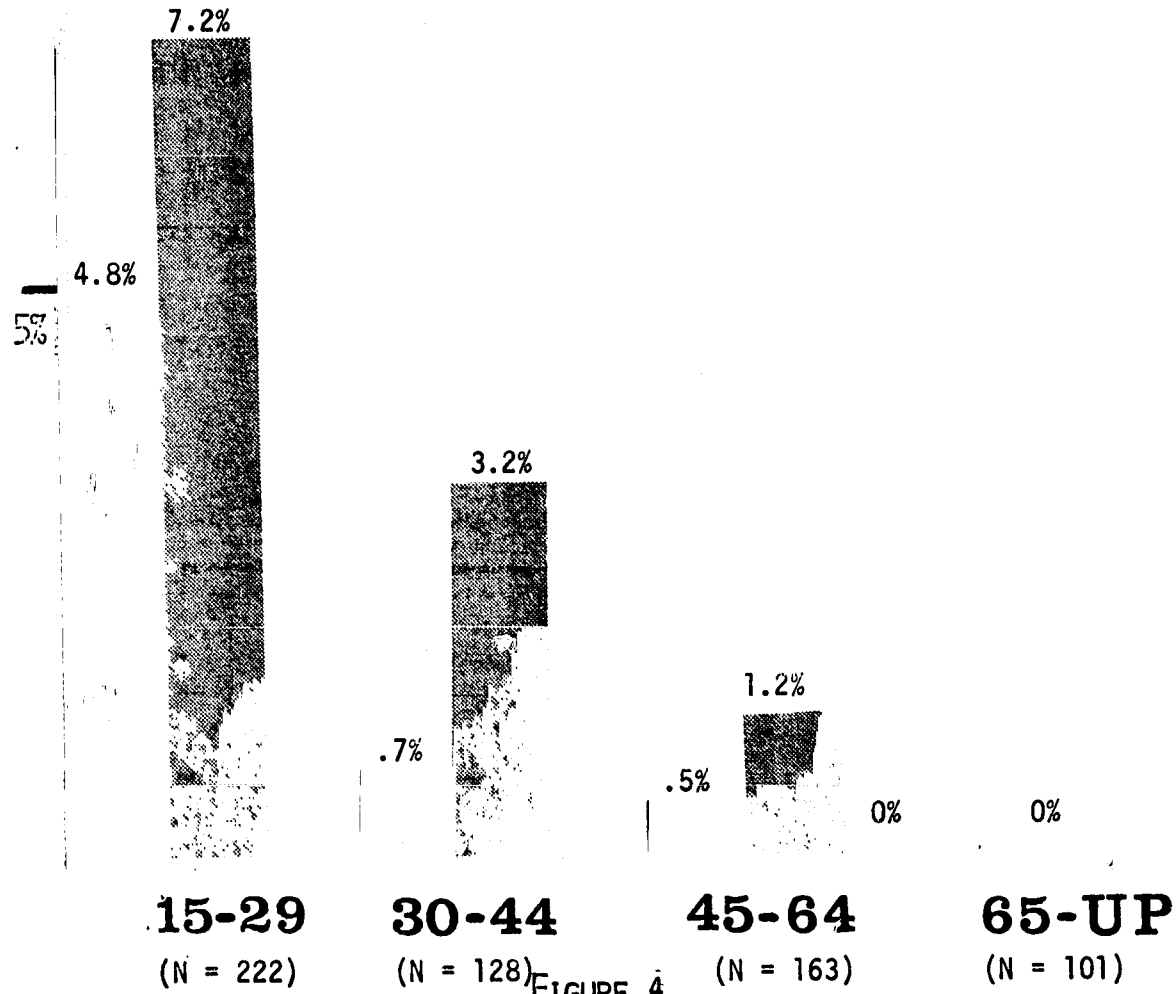
The risk of violent crime between income groups is virtually the same. However, for this sample, the risk of attempted violent crime was significantly higher among those in the highest income group (see Figure 8).

⁸ The "nonwhite" category includes American Indians, Asians, Black or Afro-America, Hispanics, and any other non-Caucasian group.



10%

% RISK



ACTUAL VIOLENT

CRIME:^a



ATTEMPTED VIOLENT

CRIME:^b



^aDifferences in the risk of violent crime victimization between age groups are statistically significant (chi-square = 13.90, d.f. = 3, significance p = .003).

^bDifferences in the risk of attempted violent crime between age groups are statistically significant (chi-square = 15.05, d.f. = 3, significance p = .002).

FIGURE 4

RISK OF VIOLENT CRIME
VICTIMIZATION BY AGE

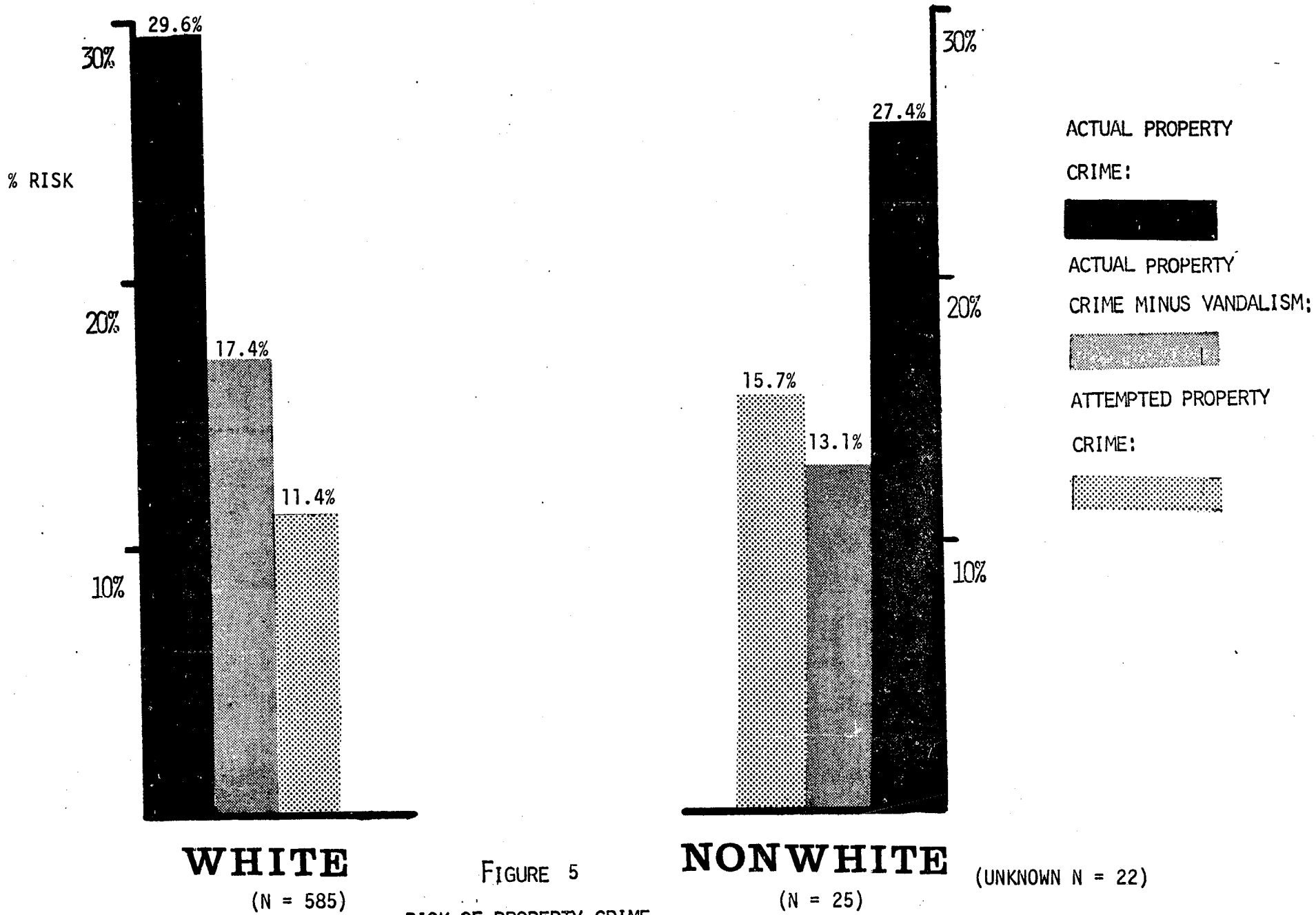
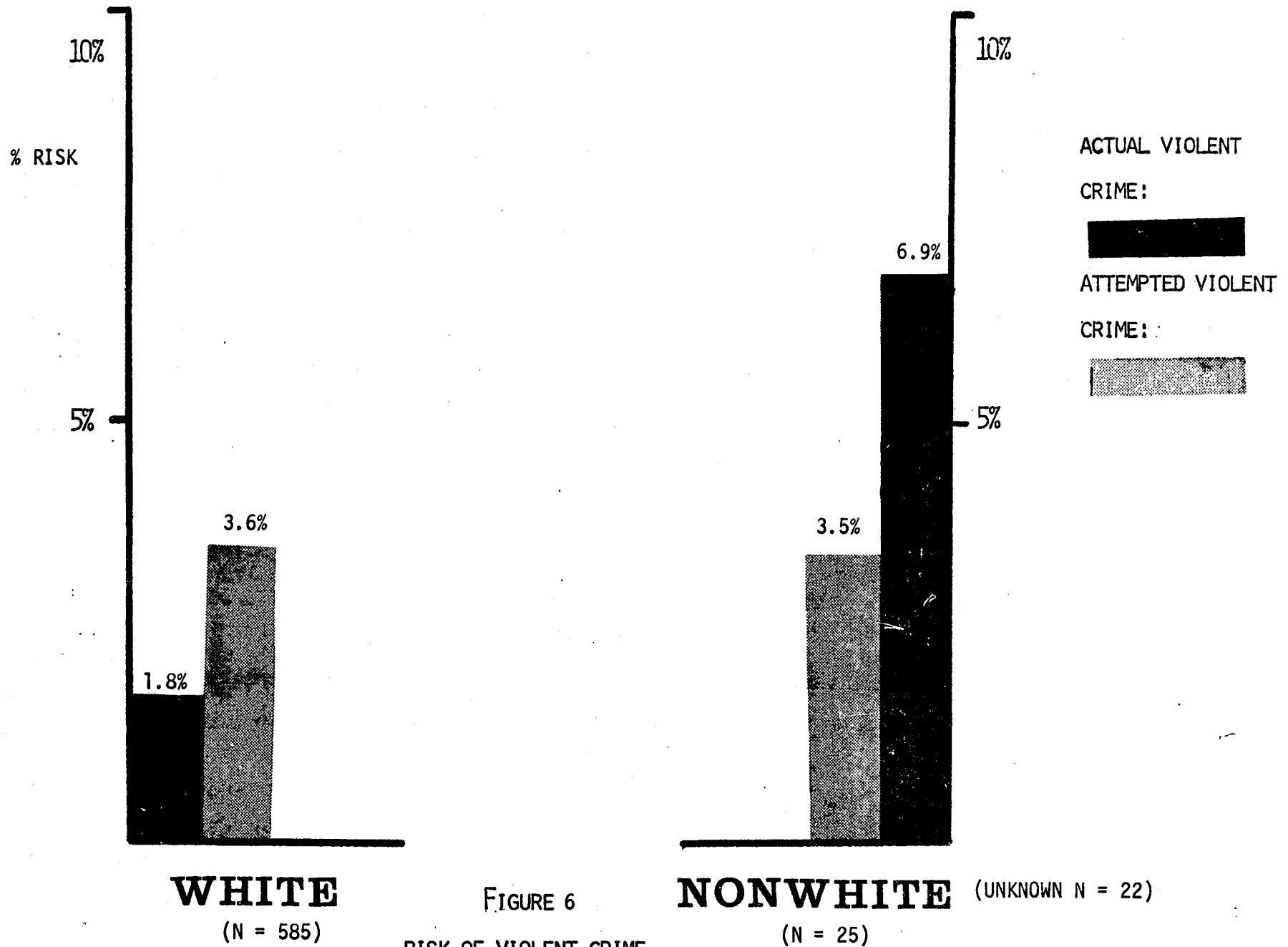


FIGURE 5
RISK OF PROPERTY CRIME
VICTIMIZATION BY ETHNICITY



WHITE
(N = 585)

FIGURE 6

RISK OF VIOLENT CRIME
VICTIMIZATION BY ETHNICITY

NONWHITE (UNKNOWN N = 22)
(N = 25)

Risk of Victimization by Education 9

There is significantly more risk of completed property crime among those with some level of college education (see Figure 9). However, when vandalism is removed from this analysis, the significance of the differences is lost, indicating that burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft affect nearly the same proportion of the population regardless of education. However, in this sample, vandalism does disproportionately affect those with higher educations.

There were no significant differences in the risk of violent crime between education groups (see Figure 10). However, due to the relatively low incidence of violent crime, coupled with the low number of people in the elementary education group, no conclusions can be drawn from the apparent lack of violent crime in this lowest education group. Had the sample size (N=18) been larger for the elementary group, the risk of violent crime could likely have been equal to or greater than those with more education. The similarity of violent crime risk in both the high school and the college groups can be viewed with a higher degree of confidence, since both of these groups contain relatively large samples (N=315 and N=275, respectively).

Risk of Victimization by Size of Household

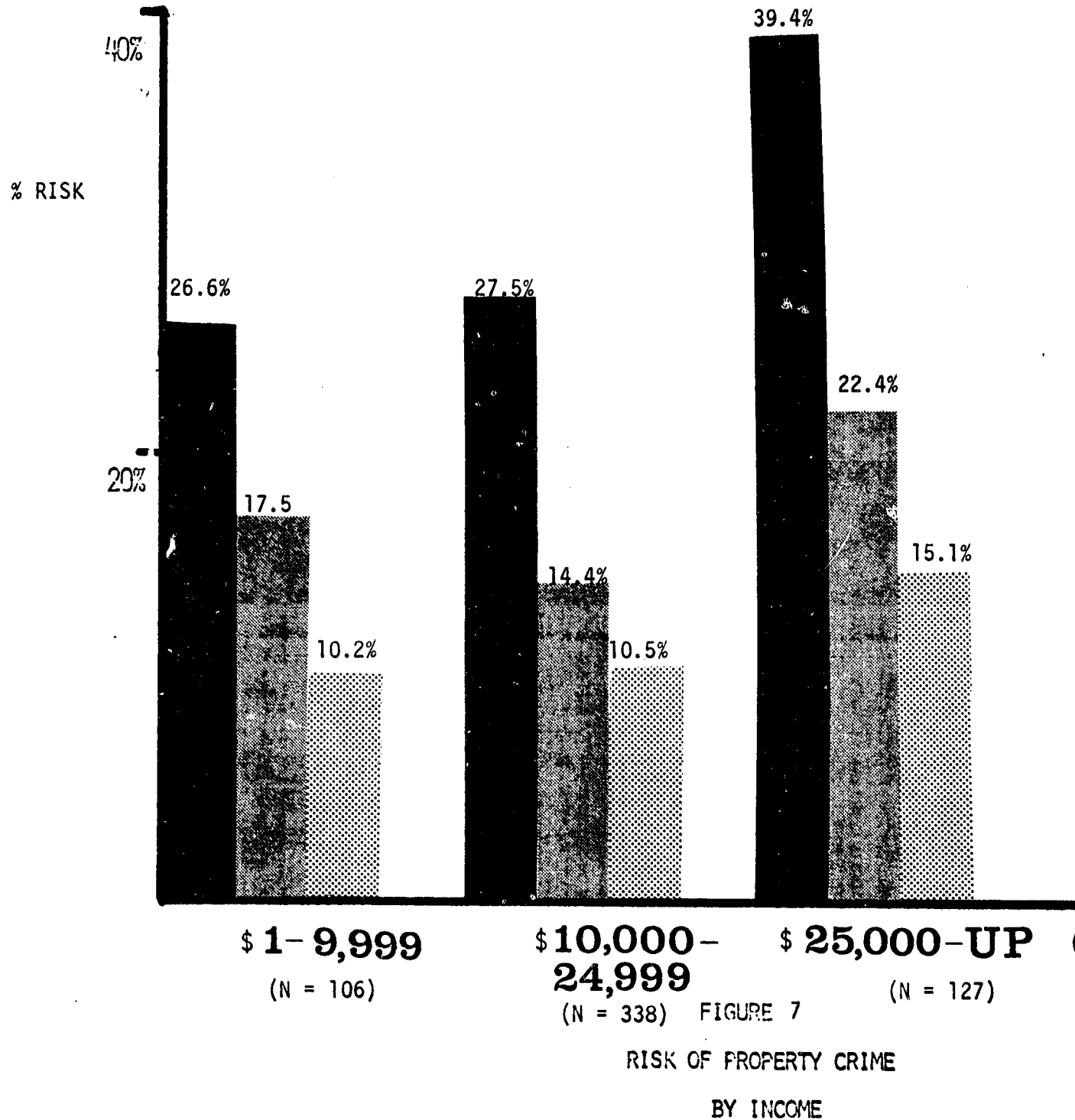
There are no significant differences in the risk of property crime when compared by the number of people per household (see Figure 11).

The risk of attempted violent crime was significantly greater in households having five to seven people than for either smaller or larger households. Other than this finding, there is no apparent association between household size and the risk of violent crime. Just as in the previous analysis of educational groups, the size of some of the categories makes reliable comparisons difficult. The single person household category contains 40 households, while the category containing eight or more people per household has only ten.

G. Personal Injury

Table 10 lists the percentage of those who sustained physical or psychological injury as a result of any violent crime. Only ten persons of a total of 46 victims disclosed some form of impairment. Of these ten, seven (70%) sustained some kind of psychological discomfort or trauma. None of these people sought counseling; however, two (20%) required medical attention in a doctor's office, and one (10%) received first-aid.

⁹ The elementary category contains all persons with any amount of elementary education including those graduating from elementary school and not going on to high school. The high school group contains those with any amount of high school education, including those graduating from high school and not going on to college. The college group includes those with any amount of college education, including undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate levels.




ACTUAL PROPERTY

CRIME: 

ACTUAL PROPERTY

CRIME MINUS VANDALISM: 

ATTEMPTED PROPERTY

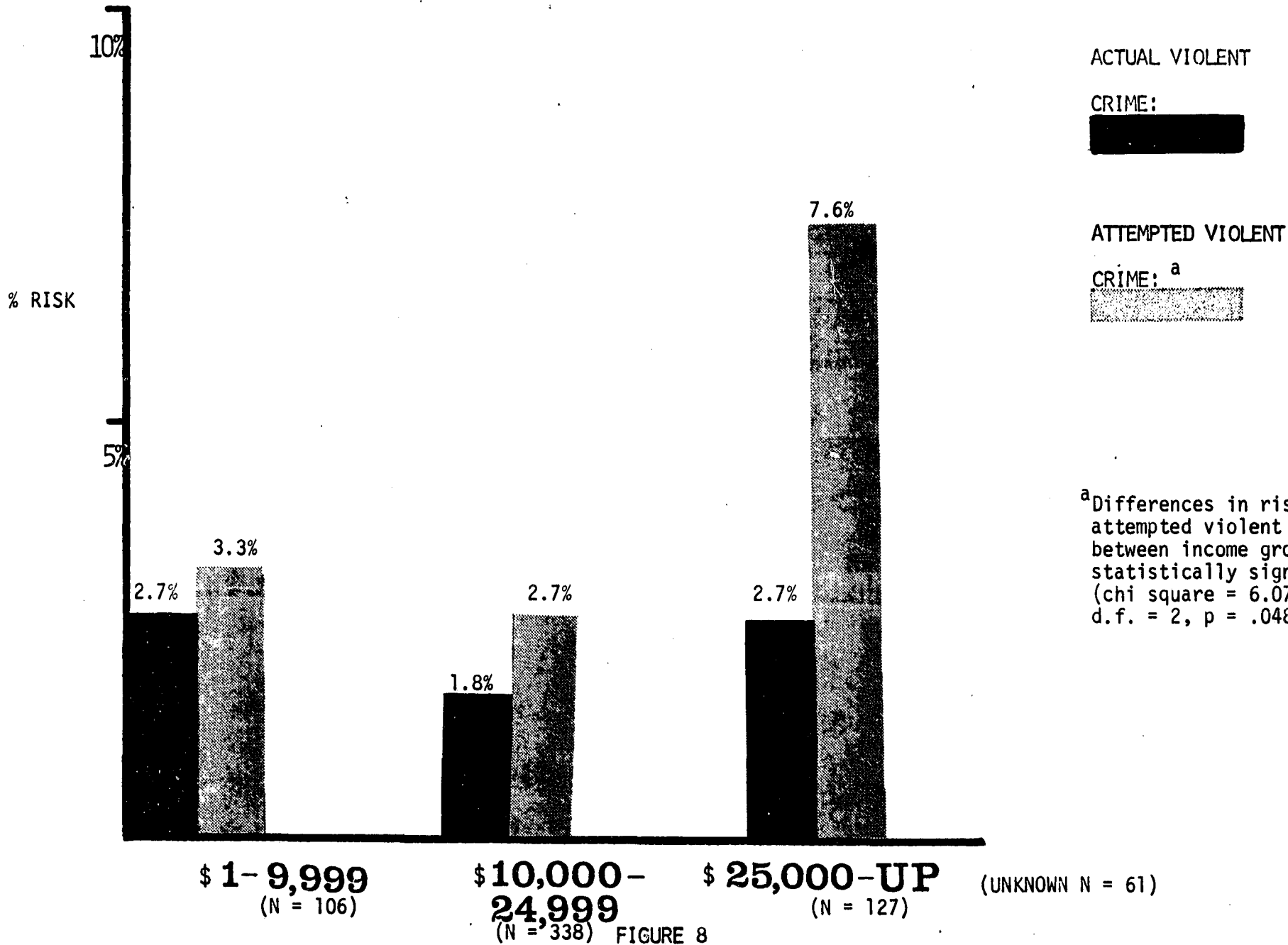
CRIME: 

^aDifferences in risk of actual property crime between income groups are statistically significant (chi square = 6.94, d.f. = 2, p = .031).

(UNKNOWN N = 61)

FIGURE 7

RISK OF PROPERTY CRIME
BY INCOME



\$ 1-9,999
(N = 106)

\$ 10,000-
24,999
(N = 338)

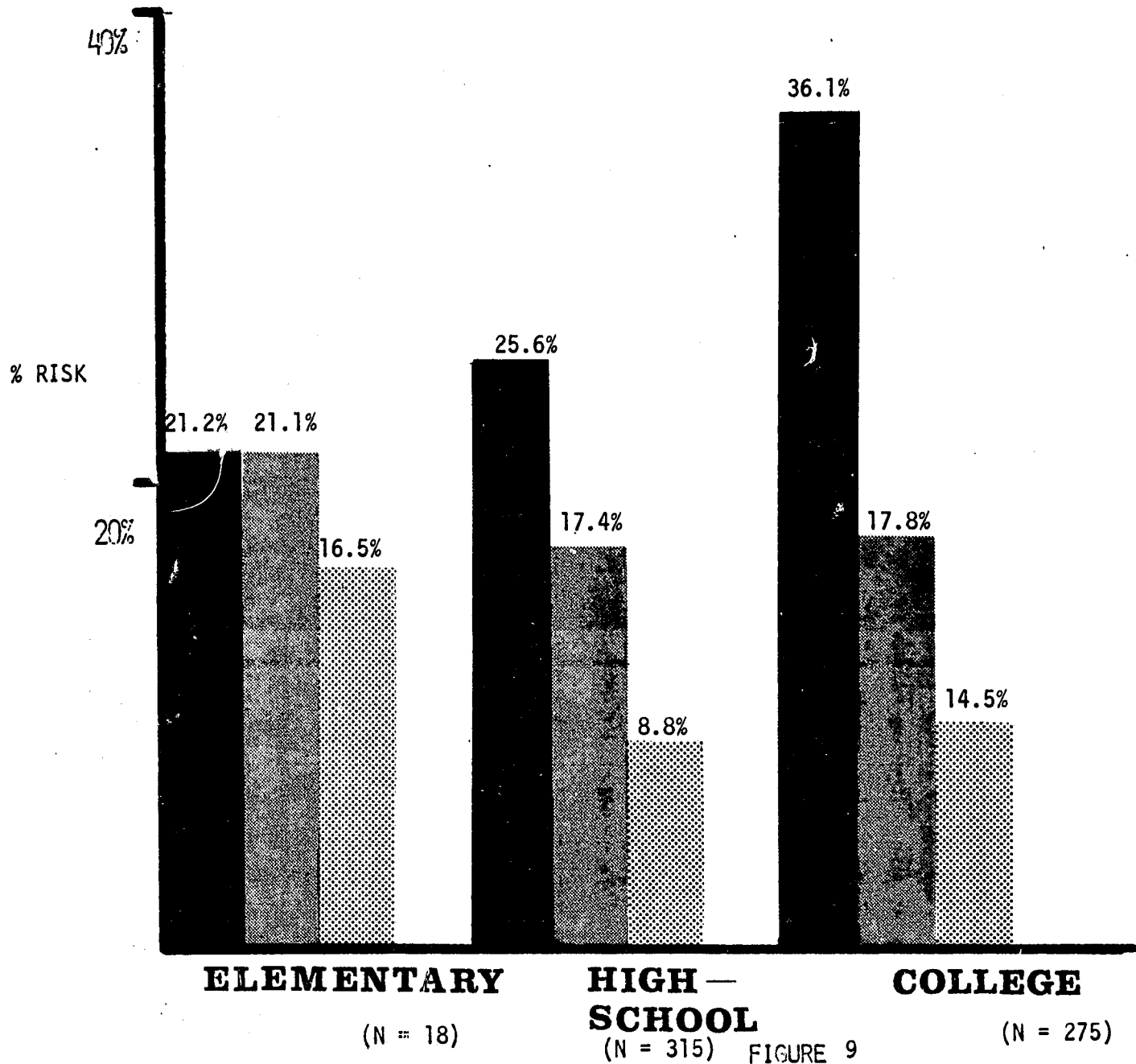
\$ 25,000-UP
(N = 127)

(UNKNOWN N = 61)

RISK OF VIOLENT CRIME

BY INCOME

FIGURE 8



ACTUAL PROPERTY CRIME: ^a



ACTUAL PROPERTY CRIME MINUS VANDALISM:



ATTEMPTED PROPERTY CRIME:

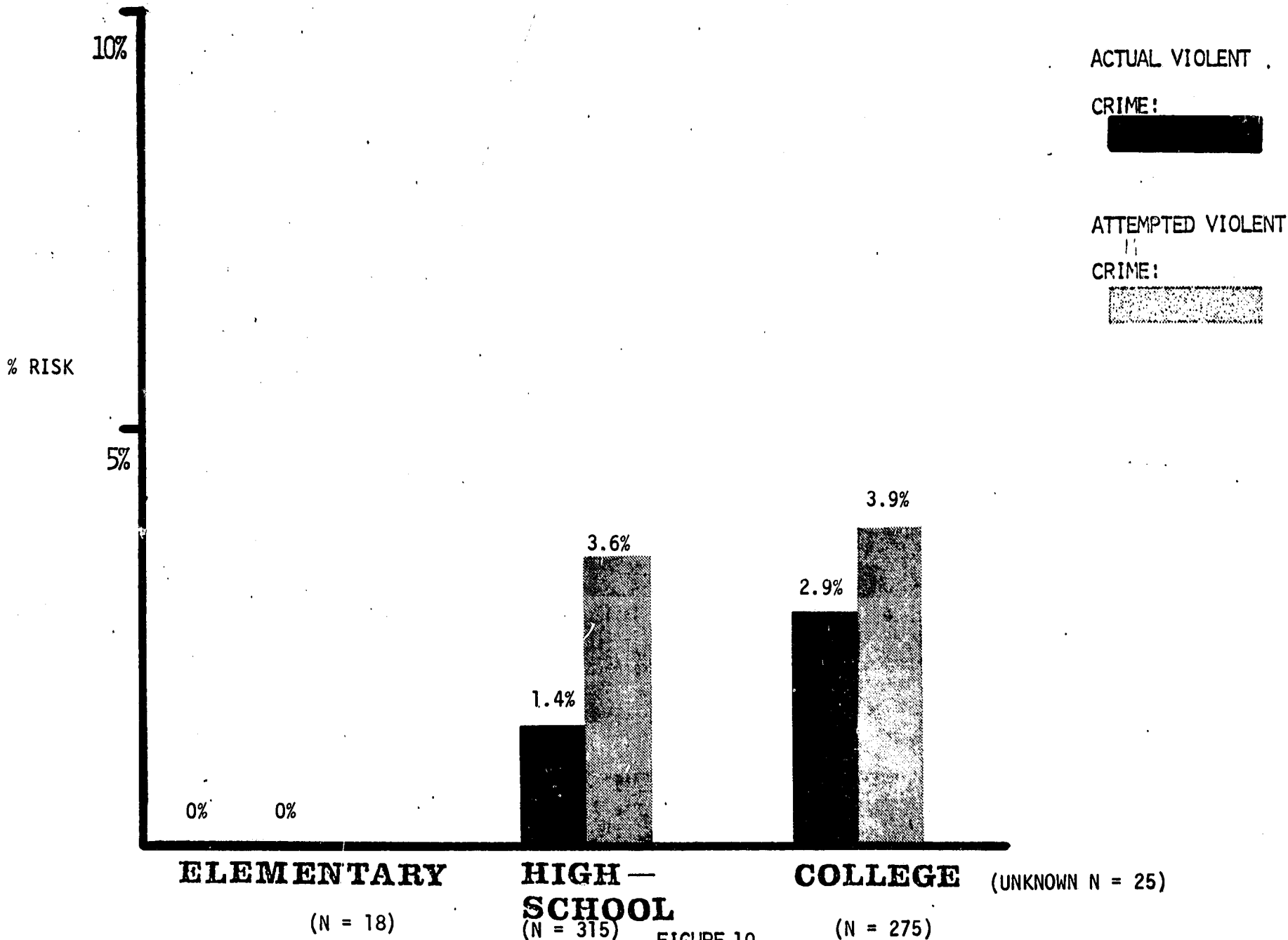


^aDifferences in risk of property crime by level of education are statistically significant (chi square = 8.459, d.f. = 2, p = .015).

(UNKNOWN N = 25)

FIGURE 9

RISK OF PROPERTY CRIME BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

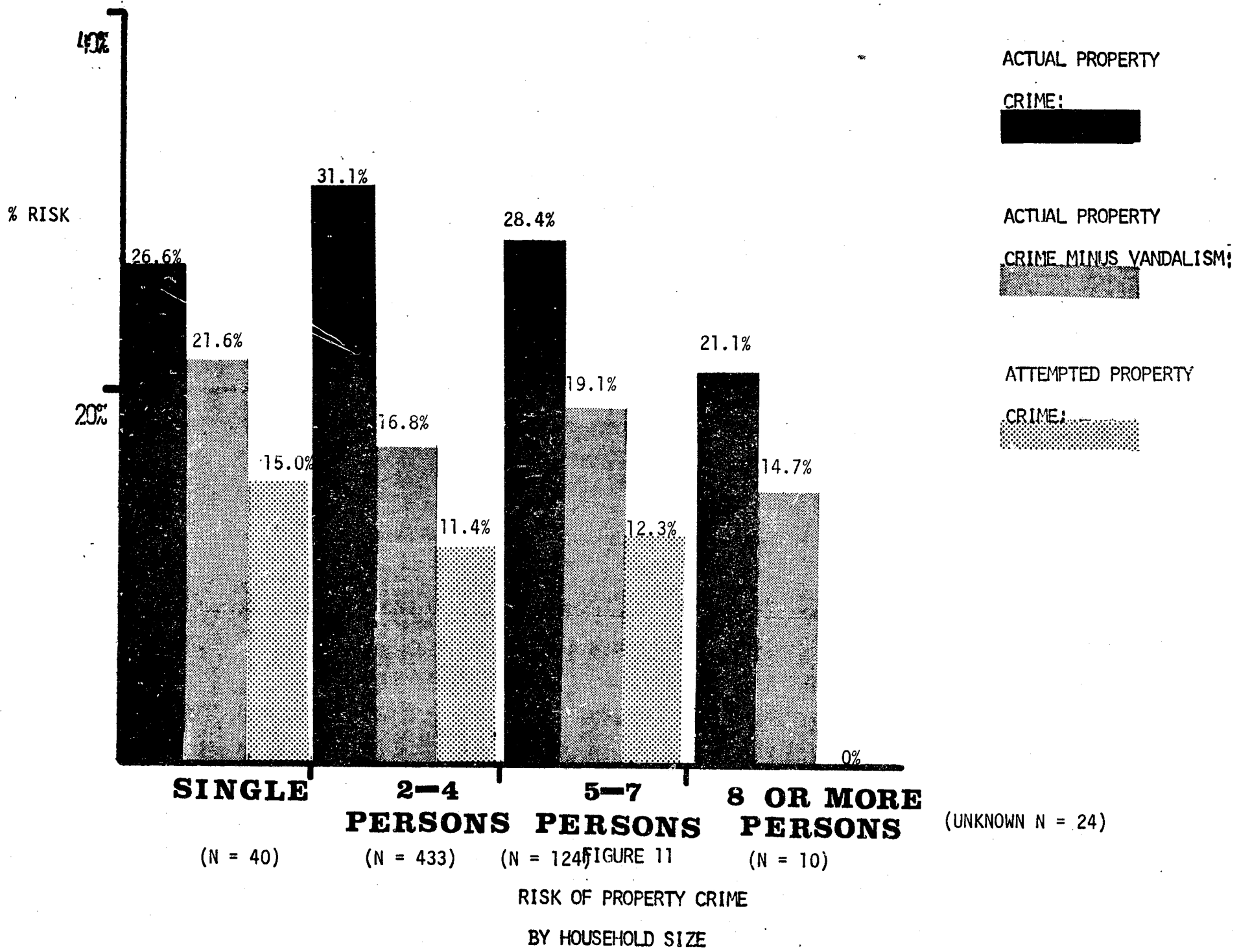


RISK OF VIOLENT CRIME

BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

FIGURE 10

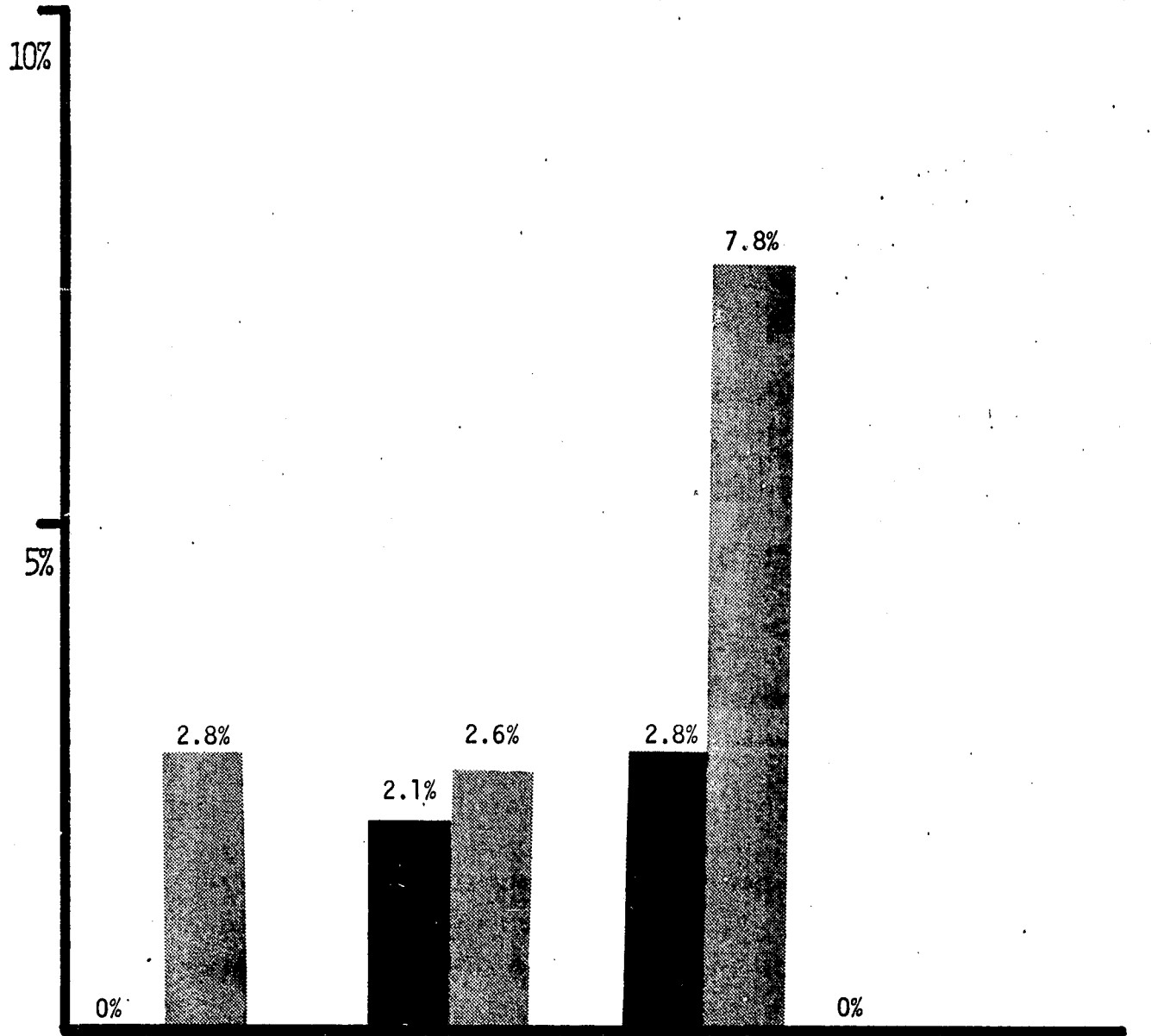
(UNKNOWN N = 25)



(UNKNOWN N = 24)

FIGURE 11

% RISK



ACTUAL VIOLENT

CRIME:



ATTEMPTED VIOLENT

CRIME: ^a



^aDifferences in the risk of attempted violent crime victimization between household groups are statistically significant (chi square = 8.005, d.f. = 3 p = .046).

SINGLE

(N = 40)

2-4 PERSONS

(N = 433)

5-7 PERSONS

(N = 124) FIGURE 12

8 OR MORE PERSONS

(N = 10)

(UNKNOWN N = 24)

RISK OF VIOLENT CRIME

BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

When these ten individuals' injuries are compared to the total of 46 people who were the victims of one or more actual or attempted violent crimes (see second column of Table 10), only a small minority (21.8%) of these 46 people disclosed some form of injury. The remaining 79.2 percent sustained no injury or did not respond to the question.

H. Use of Weapons

Table 11 documents the type of weapons used in attempted and completed violent crimes.

The data in Table 11 illustrates that the vast majority (75%) of the assault victims were not assaulted with a weapon, but were confronted with threats or were attacked with fists or feet. The remaining 25 percent were attacked or threatened with a gun, knife, club or other type of deadly implement.

Table 10
Personal Injury a

	Percentage of Those Indicating Injury (N=10) a	Percentage of All Victims of Actual or Attempted Violent Crime (N=46) b
1. Received first-aid	10%	2.2%
2. Required medical attention in doctors office or hospital (not overnight)	20%	4.4%
3. Required hospitalization for more than 24 hours	0%	0%
4. Psychologically disturbed, but no counseling	70%	15.2%
5. Received psychological counseling	0%	0%
6. No injury or unknown	--	79.2%

a Each percentage is the proportion of the total number of respondents who indicated some type of injury (N=10).

b Each 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=46).

Table 11
Type of Force Used in Violent Crimes a
(N = 44)

<u>Type of Force</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bodily Threats	38.6%	17
Fists, Feet, etc.	36.4%	16
Gun	4.5%	2
Knife	4.5%	2
Club	4.5%	2
Other Weapon	11.4%	5
Total	99.9%	44

^a The total refers to the 44 respondents who indicated some form of force used in crimes against them.

I. 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 (71%) 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 loss is \$239 to \$316. This average includes victims of vandalism, a crime not covered in the National Crime Survey (NSC).

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.

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	\$50,827 a	\$272	\$1,647,170 c	\$80
2. Low Estimate	36,139 b	193	441,149 d	22
<u>Associated Legal, Medical, and Miscellaneous Costs</u>				
1. High Estimate	\$8,948 e	\$47 9	\$290,076 h	\$14
2. Low Estimate	\$8,948 f	\$47 9	\$109,228 i	5
<u>Total</u>				
1. High Estimate	\$59,775	\$316 9	\$1,937,786	\$95
2. Low Estimate	45,087	239 9	550,377	27

a (N=187) Based on a correction factor which substitutes the average loss (mean loss) for those persons (54 of 187) who indicated that 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 affected property had similar property losses as those who did. This may not necessarily be so.

b (N=133) Based on the 133 individuals who indicated a property loss. This represents 71 percent of the total of 187 people who were victims of one or more completed property crimes.

c (N=20,488) Based on the total estimated 15-year-old or older population of Gresham. This high projection assumes that the sample property loss represents: $\frac{632}{20,488}$, or $\frac{1}{32.418}$ of the total 15+ population. Thus,

$(\$50,827) (\frac{1}{32.418}) = \$1,647,710.$

d (N=7,715) Based on the total estimated number of households in Gresham. This low projection figure assumes that the sample property loss represents $\frac{632}{7,715}$, or $\frac{1}{12.207}$ of the total estimated number of households in Gresham.

Thus, $(\$36,139) (\frac{1}{12.207}) = \$441,149.$

e 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 monetary loss of some extent (see Footnote a).

f (N=34) Based on the total of 34 individuals who listed a miscellaneous loss of some kind.

g (N=189) Based on the 189 individuals who were victims of one or more actual property and/or violent crimes.

h (N=20,488) Based on the total estimated 15+ year or older population of Gresham.

i (N=7,715) Based on the total number of households in Gresham.

Table 13 discloses that the majority of people who were the victims of crime and suffered some monetary losses did not receive any compensation from insurance companies. This majority category (67.3%) may contain both those who were insured but not covered for the specific losses incurred, or those who simply were not covered at all. Of those who did receive some compensation, the majority were reimbursed for all or more than half of their losses (23%).

Table 13
Percent of Victims Receiving Insurance Compensation
(N = 104)

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
All losses covered	9	8.6%
More than 1/2 of losses covered	15	14.4%
Less than 1/2 of losses covered	10	9.6%
None of the losses were covered	<u>70</u>	<u>67.3%</u>
Total	104	100.0%

J. Location of Crimes

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

There is generally very poor accounting as to the location of crimes. With the exception of theft and burglary, most locations of the crimes were not indicated by the respondents or were indicated in a way that made it difficult, if not impossible, to determine which crime happened at which location.

Table 15 lists the percentage of the sample affected by type of completed crime within each of four geographic quadrants in Gresham. The rate of property crime ranges from a low of 26.7 percent in the northwest (NW) section of the city to a high of 31.5 percent in the southwest (SW) section. These differences are not statistically significant. However, the rate of completed burglary is significantly higher in the southeast quadrant of the city. Nearly one of ten households (9.5%) were burglarized compared to less than 1 percent in the southwest quadrant.

Rates of violent crime varied from 1.9 percent in southwest Gresham to 4.5 percent in the southeast section. The total number of violent crime victims (N=20) is insufficient to test for statistical differences between areas of Gresham.

Table 14
Location of Completed (Actual)
Crime by Type

	<u>Burglary</u> (N=35)	<u>Theft</u> (N=111)	<u>M.V.</u> <u>Theft</u> (N=4)	<u>Van-</u> <u>dalism</u> (N=236)	<u>Robbery</u> (N=1)	<u>Aslt.</u> <u>w/ Body</u> (N=43)	<u>Aslt.w/</u> <u>Weapon</u> (N=2)	<u>Rape</u> (N=0)
In the street, within a few blocks of home		2%		3.4%				
In the street, away from home		.9%		2.1%		9.3%		
In commercial establishment		2.7%		.8%		4.7%		
In my home	48.5%	6.3%		5.5%		4.7%		
Outside, but near home (yard, porch, etc.)		26.1%		20.8%				
In my apt. building								
At work, on job	8.6%	4.5%		2.1%		9.3%		
At school	5.7%	9.9%		.4%		2.3%		
Other location	2.9%	4.5%	25%	2.1%	100%			
Unknown	34.3%	43%	75%	62.8%	--	69.7%	100%	--

Although there were no significant differences in rates between quadrants, it appears that Quadrant 4 (southeast Gresham) has the second highest rate of combined property crime and the highest rate of combined violent crime.

K. Property Crime by Month

The top (heavy line) of Figure 13 suggests a positive linear direction to the trend of all property crimes combined.¹⁰ Both vandalism and theft tend to increase in frequency over the course of the year. Some of this tendency for increased occurrence of crime in the latter half of the year may be attributable to forward telescoping. Burglary, however, was indicated so few times (N=22) that this distribution may not be a reliable depiction of the actual monthly distribution. Too few motor vehicle thefts and violent crimes were mentioned to include them in this graph.

¹⁰Least square equation: $Y' = 11.54 (x) + 1.108$, ($r = .69$).

Table 15
Percentage of Citizens Affected by Completed Crime
by Area of the City

<u>Geocode</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Vandalism</u>	<u>M.V. Theft</u> ^a	<u>All Comp. Property Crime</u> ^c	<u>All Comp. Violent Crime</u> ^d
1 (NE) (N=229)	2.6%	13.1%	18.8%	.87%	29.7%	3.5%
2 (NW) (N=116)	2.6%	14.7%	17.2%	--	26.7%	3.4%
3 (SW) (N=108)	.9%	13.9%	23.1%	.93%	31.5%	1.9%
4 (SE) (N=178)	9.5% ^b	12.9%	20.2%	.56%	30.3%	4.5%

^a Motor Vehicle Theft

^b The rate of burglary in southeast Gresham is significantly higher than it is in the other three quadrants of the city.

^c Differences in the rate of total property crime are statistically insignificant.

^d Differences in the rate of violent crime are statistically insignificant.

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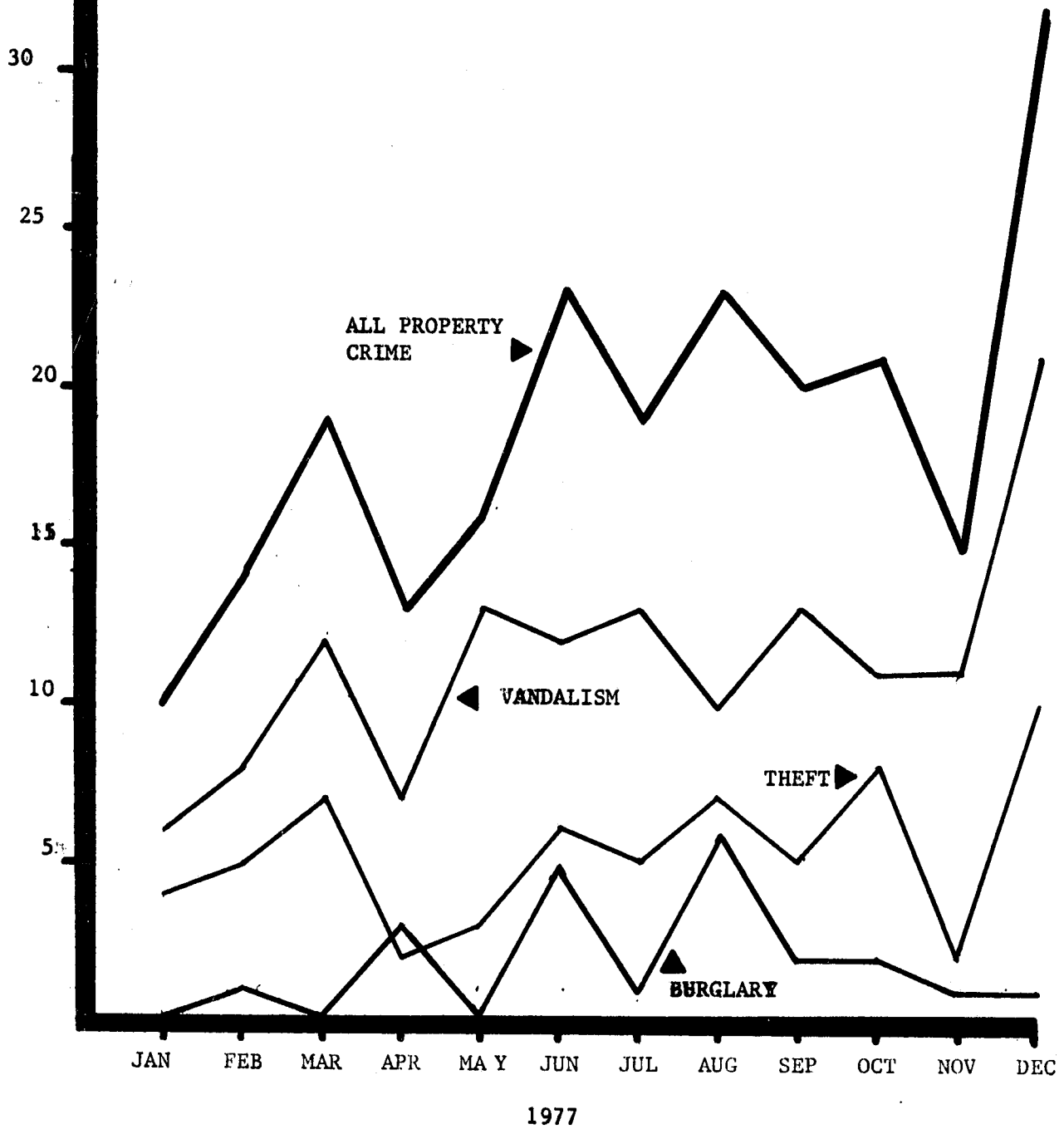


FIGURE 13

Frequency of Property Crime by Month ^a

^aBased on a total of 225 survey-disclosed completed property crimes. This total represents 52 percent of all survey-disclosed actual property crimes (N = 432).

III. PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND CRIME-RELATED ISSUES

A. Neighborhood Crime Trend

Table 16 reveals that the largest share of people in Gresham (39.4%) feel that crime has stabilized in the past year (1977). Another 9.7 percent feel that in general crime has decreased, while 18.1 percent are of the opinion that crime has increased. Nearly 19 percent (18.7%) are undecided, and 14.1 percent had not lived in their current neighborhood for the previous year. Combined, nearly half (49.1%) indicated a stable or declining perception of recent crime trends within their neighborhood.

Table 16
Perception of Crime Trend

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

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Increased	111	18.1%
Decreased	59	9.7%
Stabilized	241	39.4%
No Opinion	133	18.7%
Haven't Lived in Neighborhood Long enough	<u>86</u>	<u>14.1%</u>
Total	622	100.0%

B. Perceived Likelihood of Future Victimization

One fifth (20.3%) of the residents of Gresham felt that they would be the victim of a crime during 1978. Table 17 tabulates responses to a question asking whether or not respondents believe that they are going to be the victim of a crime during the coming year.

Table 17
Perceived Likelihood of Future Victimization

Do you believe that you are likely to be the victim of a crime during the next year? If so, what type?

<u>Response</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	123	20.3%
No	270	44.3%
No Opinion	<u>215</u>	<u>35.4%</u>
Total	608	100.0%

This finding indicates that the residents of Gresham feel less liable to experience crime than is actually the case. The data in Table 5 shows that 29.9 percent of the sample experienced an actual property and/or violent crime during 1977, yet Table 17 indicates that only 20.3 percent feel that they will be a victim in the coming year. Although all types of crime are implied in the wording of the question, it could be that some people excluded their possible victimization by minor crime (e.g., petty theft and vandalism) when answering this question and assumed that we were referring to more serious crime (i.e., burglary, robbery, assault, etc.).

Table 18 reveals the proportion of those who indicated which specific type(s) of crime they feel they will be a victim of during the next year.

C. Treatment of Juvenile Status Offenders

The majority of the residents of Gresham (82.7%) think that juvenile status offenders¹¹ should be placed in facilities where they are not in contact with adult criminals and criminal juvenile offenders.

Only 9.7 percent of those who answered 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, 48.2 percent "support" or "strongly support" such programs, while 20.7 percent do not support these programs and any associated increase in taxes. A large percentage (31.1%) are undecided (see Table 20).

¹¹Status 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, etc.).

Table 18
 Type of Crime Perceived Most Likely to Occur a
 (N = 154)

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Burglary	49	31.8%
Vandalism	37	24.0%
Theft	32	20.8%
Robbery	14	9.1%
Unknown	6	3.9%
Assault with Body	5	3.2%
Attempted Assault with Body	3	1.9%
Assault/Undetermined	2	1.3%
Rape	2	1.3%
Attempted Assault/Undetermined	1	.7%
Attempted Assault	1	.7%
M.V. Theft	1	.7%
Attempted Burglary	<u>1</u>	<u>.7%</u>
Total	154	100.0%

a The data in Table 18 are based on responses to the second part of the question used to form Table 17.

Table 19
Treatment of Status Offenders

I think that juvenile, noncriminal (status offenders) should be:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Held in jail with adult and criminal juvenile offenders	24	4.2%
Held in juvenile detention homes with criminal juvenile and status offenders	32	5.5%
Held in other facilities where they are not in contact with adult criminals and criminal juvenile offenders	483	82.7%
Status offenders should be released without court supervision	44	7.5%
Other alternative	<u>1</u>	<u>.1%</u>
Total	584	100.0%

Table 20
Support for Increased Juvenile Offender Prevention Programs

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Strongly agree	97	15.8%
Agree	199	32.4%
Uncertain	192	31.1%
Disagree	92	14.9%
Strongly disagree	<u>36</u>	<u>5.8%</u>
Total	616	100.0%

D. Access to Criminal Justice Records

More people disagreed than agreed with the policy that a person's criminal records should be available to anyone, including employers. Approximately 44 percent disagreed while nearly 38 percent agreed. Nearly 19 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	233	37.6%
No	270	43.6%
Not Sure	<u>116</u>	<u>18.7%</u>
Total	619	100.0%

E. Sentencing Disparity

The residents of Gresham are about equally divided on the issue of equality of sentencing in criminal trials. About one-quarter (23.6%) 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. Approximately one-third (30.6%) feel that the chance of similar or dissimilar sentences are equal (50%-50% chance), while 28.1 percent suspect that it is unlikely or very unlikely that the two offenders in this hypothetical case will receive similar sentences.

F. Acceptance of Community Corrections in Gresham

Respondents were asked whether they support, oppose or are undecided about the establishment of community corrections facilities in their community, such as 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 and adult offenders. Results of this survey item are listed in Table 23.

The distribution of answers in Table 23 evidences that a majority of people support community correctional programs for first-time juvenile offenders. A slight majority of Gresham's residents support such programs for first-time adult offenders. The vast majority are opposed to such programs for both repeat juvenile and repeat adult offenders (70.4% and 76.7%, respectively).

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)	53	8.5%
Likely (51-75% chance)	95	15.1%
About 50-50% chance	192	30.6%
Unlikely (25-49% chance)	114	18.2%
Very unlikely (0-24% chance)	62	9.9%
Have no idea	<u>110</u>	<u>17.6%</u>
Total	626	100.0%

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>Violent Crimes</u> (e.g., homicide, robbery, or assault)	My Position		
	<u>% Support</u>	<u>% Oppose</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
First-time juvenile offenders	62.3%	21.9%	15.8%
First-time adult offenders	50.7%	32.4%	17.0%
Repeat juvenile offenders	13.8%	70.4%	15.8%
Repeat adult offenders	10.5%	76.7%	12.7%

Table 24 reports the results of the above question posed in terms of violent sexual crimes committed by first-time and repeat juvenile and adult offenders. Most residents are opposed or indecisive for this group of offenders, particularly in the case of repeat offenders, where 90.5 percent and 91.6 percent of the respondents are against or undecided about community programs for juvenile and adult recidivists, respectively.

Table 24
Acceptance of Community Corrections for Violent Sexual Offenders

<u>Violent Sexual Crimes</u> (e.g., rape)	<u>My Position</u>		
	<u>% Support</u>	<u>% Oppose</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
First-time juvenile offenders	40.1%	46.3%	13.6%
First-time adult offenders	30.1%	56.7%	13.2%
Repeat juvenile offenders	9.5%	79.3%	11.2%
Repeat adult offenders	8.4%	80.9%	10.7%

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 Crimes</u> (e.g., theft and burglary)	<u>My Position</u>		
	<u>% Support</u>	<u>% Oppose</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
First-time juvenile offenders	71.3%	17.1%	11.6%
First-time adult offenders	57.3%	27.9%	14.8%
Repeat juvenile offenders	16.3%	69.7%	14.0%
Repeat adult offenders	12.2%	74.8%	13.0%

More than seven out of ten people in Gresham support community corrections for first-time juvenile offenders and nearly six out of ten people support such programs for adult, first-time offenders. Support drops markedly for both repeat juveniles (16.3%) and repeat adult offenders (12.2%).

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 first-time violent offenders. Comparatively little support exists for those convicted of rape.

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 crime is not serious or are referred to non-criminal social service agencies for attention and/or treatment. The majority of Gresham residents are in support of diversionary programs for first-time, juvenile, property crime offenders but not for first-time, adult, property crime offenders. Virtually no support exists for diversionary programs for first-time, violent crime offenders.

Table 26
Acceptance of Diversion 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>% No</u>	<u>% Not Sure</u>
For juvenile offenders	60.1%	24.7%	15.2%
For adult offenders	31.8%	46.9%	21.4%

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

	<u>% Yes</u>	<u>% No</u>	<u>% Not Sure</u>
For juvenile offenders	10.9%	75.5%	13.7%
For adult offenders	6.6%	82.1%	11.3%

H. Rating of Community Issues

The opinion portion of the questionnaire ended by having each respondent rate the seriousness of fourteen community problems or 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.

Property tax and the cost of living were ranked as the number one and two concerns respectively. There are two crime related issues among the five most serious concerns--drug/alcohol abuse (rated third) and juvenile delinquency (rated fourth). Property crime was ranked sixth, almost tying with Land Use/Zoning. The average score for property crime and land use/zoning were nearly identical (5.55 and 5.54, respectively).

Violent and white collar crime and domestic violence are of relative little concern for the majority of Gresham residents. Violent crime ranked ninth, white collar crime ranked tenth, and domestic violence was rated thirteenth out of fourteen positions.

Table 27
Rank Order of Community Issues
(N = 608)
(High Mean Value {average} = high priority)

<u>Rank/Issue</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
1. Property Tax	7.37	7.98	10	2.66
2. Cost of Living	6.72	7.13	10	2.57
3. Drug/Alcohol Abuse	6.32	6.70	10	3.00
4. Juvenile Delinquency	5.66	5.56	5	2.88
5. Land Use/Zoning	5.55	5.48	10	3.24
6. Property Crime	5.54	5.38	5	2.71
7. Pollution/Environmental Concerns	4.69	4.80	5	2.89
8. Quality of Education	4.53	4.37	5	3.00
9. Violent Crime	4.49	4.21	5	3.21
10. White Collar Crime	4.40	4.27	5	3.74
11. Unemployment	4.28	4.21	5	2.75
12. Poverty	3.88	3.48	5	2.73
13. Domestic Violence	3.61	3.30	0	2.74
14. Race/Ethnic Relations	2.62	2.05	0	2.39

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 response to these items when divided into victim, nonvictim, and combined victim/nonvictim categories. For purposes of this examination, victims are defined as persons and households experiencing burglary, theft or motor vehicle theft only. Vandalism and violent crimes were excluded because of their relative non-preventability. The nonvictim category contains those experiencing no crime during 1977; and the combined group includes everyone in the sample, regardless of their victimization.

Nearly 50 percent of the respondents are aware of Gresham's crime prevention program. Of those who are aware of the program, the largest percentage (39%) were exposed to it through the media. The second largest percentage (26%) found out about the program through word of mouth. Twenty percent of the sample were made cognizant through contact with Gresham's Crime Prevention Officer and/or by attending a neighborhood block meeting. This is a remarkably high proportion of the population of Gresham, considering that the program had only become operational during the last few months of 1977.

The vast majority (82.4%) of citizens always lock their doors and windows when no one is home; however, only 55 percent of the respondents always lock their garage door. There is a tendency approaching statistical significance for a smaller proportion of victims vs. nonvictims to always secure their garage door (52.3% vs. 56.4%). Also, there are slightly fewer (6% fewer) victims who always lock their car doors when parked near their home. This is unexpectedly reversed in the case of parking their cars at location away from their homes. More victims than nonvictims (83.8% vs. 73.7%) always lock their doors when parked away from their homes.

Overall, 27.2 percent of the sample had engraved most of their valuable and engravable property. Slightly more victims had marked their property than nonvictims. This is likely a result of the victimization itself alerting victims to the need to be able to identify their property in the event of a future crime and the possible recovering of their property. Of those victims who engraved their property, 57 percent (8 of 14) engraved it before their victimization, while 43 percent (6 of 14) engraved it after their victimization (see Item 8).

Significantly more victims than nonvictims have displayed antiburglary stickers or warning decals on their windows or doors ($p = .03$). Of those displaying such warnings ($N=19$), the majority (14 of 19) displayed them prior to their victimization, while the remainder (5 of 19) displayed them afterward.

Table 28
Response to Crime Prevention Items By Victim/Non-Victim
(Gresham Sample) ^a

	Non-Victims		Victims ^b		Combined ^c	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1. Are you aware of the crime prevention program in Gresham?						
Yes	217	49.8%	53	48.2%	308	49.8%
No	218	50.1%	57	51.8%	311	50.2%
Unknown	12	--	2	--	13	--
Totals	<u>447</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
2. Have you or a member of your family been contacted by or received information about Gresham's Crime Prevention Program through any of the following sources? (Check <u>all</u> that apply.)						
Radio/TV/Newspaper articles	152	40.0%	34	36.9%	212	39.0%
Public or organizational meetings	42	11.0%	11	12.0%	58	10.7%
Word of mouth	94	24.7%	24	26.1%	141	25.9%
Crime prevention block meetings	51	13.4%	15	16.3%	75	13.8%
Contact with Gresham's Crime Prevention Officer	24	6.3%	6	6.5%	34	6.3%
Other sources	17	4.5%	2	2.2%	23	4.2%
Totals	<u>380</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
3. 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	361	82.8%	88	80.7%	510	82.4%
Usually	53	12.2%	14	12.8%	76	12.2%
Sometimes	8	1.9%	1	.9%	10	1.6%
Rarely or never	13	3.1%	4	3.7%	21	3.4%
Doesn't apply: there is always someone else home when I leave	0	0%	2	1.8%	2	.3%
Unknown	10	--	3	--	13	--
Totals	<u>445</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

^a This analysis excludes missing (unknown) data from the percentage figures and the chi-square statistics.

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

^c "Combined" includes victims of all crimes and all nonvictims. Since this group includes vandalism and violent crime victims this combined category is larger than the sum of the "nonvictims" and "victims" categories.

	Non-Victims		Victims		Combined	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
4. Do you keep your garage door(s) closed and <u>locked</u> as a matter of course?						
Always	245	56.4% ^d	57	52.3%	339	55.0%
Usually	60	13.7%	23	21.1%	101	16.4%
Sometimes	12	2.7%	5	4.6%	19	3.1%
Rarely or never	18	4.1%	5	4.6%	28	4.6%
Doesn't apply: don't have a garage	100	23.0%	19	17.4%	129	20.9%
Unknown	12	--	2	--	17	--
Totals	447	100.0%	111	100.0%	633	100.0%
5. How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle <u>parked near your home</u> ?						
Always	227	52.5%	51	46.4%	315	51.1%
Usually	100	23.2%	35	31.8%	149	24.2%
Sometimes	50	11.5%	15	13.6%	76	12.3%
Rarely or never	52	11.9%	9	8.2%	72	11.7%
Doesn't apply: don't own or use a car, truck, etc.	4	.9%	0	--	4	.7%
Unknown	14	--	1	--	17	--
Totals	447	100.0%	111	100.0%	633	100.0%
6. How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle <u>parked at some other location away from your home</u> ?						
Always	324	73.7%	93	83.8%	471	75.6%
Usually	75	17.0%	14	12.6%	103	16.5%
Sometimes	20	4.5%	2	1.8%	24	3.9%
Rarely or never	18	4.0%	2	1.8%	22	3.5%
Doesn't apply: don't own or use a car, truck, etc.	3	.8%	0	--	3	.5%
Unknown	7	--	1	--	8	--
Totals	447	100.0%	112	100.0%	631	100.0%
7. Have you engraved most of your valuable property with identification numbers?						
Yes	109	25.1%	36	33.0%	168	27.2%
No	325	74.9%	73	67.0%	449	72.8%
Unknown	13	--	2	--	15	--
Totals	447	100.0%	111	100.0%	632	100.0%

^d There is a notable, but statistically insignificant, tendency for victims to leave their garage door(s) unlocked when they are away (p=.084).

	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, 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		34	32.0%	N/A	
I was a victim, but property was <u>not</u> engraved.	N/A		58	54.7%	N/A	
Engraved before the crime occurred	N/A		8	7.6%	N/A	
Engraved after the crime occurred	N/A		6	5.7%	N/A	
Unknown	N/A		5	--	N/A	
Totals			111	100.0%		
9. Are antiburglary stickers or warning decals in place on your home windows or doors?						
Yes	90	21.1% ^e	33	30.8%	144	23.8%
No	335	78.9%	74	69.2%	460	76.2%
Unknown	22	--	5	--	29	--
Totals	447	100.0%	112	100.0%	631	100.0%
10. 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?						
Does not apply, I wasn't a victim	N/A		34	33.7%	N/A	
I was a victim, but warning decals were <u>not</u> displayed	N/A		48	47.5%	N/A	
Decals <u>displayed</u> before the crime occurred	N/A		14	13.9%	N/A	
Decals displayed after the crime occurred	N/A		5	5.0%	N/A	
Unknown	N/A		10	--	N/A	
Totals			111	100.0%		

^e There is a statistically significant relationship between victimization and whether or not antiburglary decals are in place. Significantly, more victims (31%) display such warnings, compared to non-victims (21%) (p=.03). This does not mean that the display of decals caused the victimization(s). It simply may be that the antiburglary stickers were applied as a result of the victimization(s).

	Non-Victims		Victims		Combined	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
11. Are <u>all</u> your house or apartment door and window locks in operable condition?						
Yes	405	95.9%	98	92.5%	574	95.2%
No	17	4.1%	8	7.5%	29	4.8%
Unknown	24	--	5	--	30	--
Totals	<u>446</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
12. Do you keep one or more firearms in your home?						
No	202	42.1%	42	31.1%	278	40.0%
Yes. If so, for what purpose: (Check one or more reasons)						
Recreation (hunting, target shooting, gun collecting, etc.)	209	43.5%	57	42.2%	297	42.7%
Protection for possible crimes against you, your family or your home	58	12.1%	26	19.3%	93	13.4%
Occupational requirement (police officer, security guard, private investigator, etc.)	4	.8%	3	2.2%	10	1.4%
Other reasons	7	1.5%	7	5.2%	17	2.4%
Totals	<u>480</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>695^f</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
13. Do you have an operating burglar alarm system in your home or apartment?						
Yes	9	2.2%	5	4.7%	18	3.0%
No	418	97.8%	101	95.3%	587	97.0%
Unknown	19	--	6	--	27	--
Totals	<u>446</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

^f The combined total for Item #12 (N = 695) is greater than the sample size because respondents checked more than one reason for having guns in their homes.

Practically all (95.9%) of the residents live in homes where all of their window and door locks are in operable condition. Insignificantly fewer (92.2% vs. 95.9%) victims than nonvictims have locks that work.

Fifty-six percent of the households of Gresham have some type of firearm on their premises. Over four out of every ten Gresham households (42.7%) contain one or more firearms for recreational purposes, while slightly more than one in every ten households (13.4%) maintain a weapon for purposes of protection. Only 1.4 percent of the sample have firearms because of an occupational requirement. Finally, the remaining 2.5 percent possess weapons for miscellaneous reasons.

Three percent of the households of Gresham are protected by a burglar alarm system. The percentage of victims who have burglar alarms is slightly greater than for nonvictims (4.6% vs. 2.2%).

B. Demographic Analysis of Crime Prevention Responses

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

Crime Prevention and Geocodes¹²

Responses to two crime prevention questions varied significantly by area of the city.

The first of these concerned the proportion of people within each area of the city that had learned of the crime prevention program through word of mouth. Table 29 illustrates that Northeast Gresham has a comparatively greater percentage of people who have learned of the program through word of mouth.

A second crime prevention item having an association with area of the city are the questions asking whether or not respondents lock their car doors when parked near home. Table 30 describes this association. There is a greater proportion of people in the northeast and northwest sections of Gresham who "always" lock their car doors when parked near their homes (58.1% and 51.9% vs. 43.0% and 46.8%). Conversely, there are fewer people in the northeast and northwest section who "rarely or never" lock their car doors while parked near home.

¹²For purposes of this survey each respondent's address was placed within one of four geocoded areas of the city.

Table 29
Proportion by Geocode Learning of the Crime Prevention Program
Through Word of Mouth a,b

Geocode	Yes	No	Total
	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$	
1 (NE)	66 28.9%	163 71.1%	229 36.3%
2 (NW)	23 20%	93 80%	116 17.1%
3 (SW)	19 17.7%	89 82.3%	108 17.1%
4 (SE)	33 18.3%	145 81.7%	178 28.2%
Total	141 22.4%	490 77.6%	631 100%

a Chi Square = 9.088, d.f. = 3, significance = .028.

b This table is based on responses to the following question "Are you aware of the crime prevention program in Gresham?"

Table 30
Proportion by Geocode Locking Car Doors
While Parked Near Home a,b

Geocode	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely Or Never	Does Not Apply	Total
	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$
1 (NE)	131 58.1%	55 24.2%	24 10.4%	16 7.3%	0 0.0%	225 36.6%
2 (NW)	59 51.9%	31 27.8%	15 13.7%	7 6.6%	0 0.0	113 18.3%
3 (SW)	45 43.0%	23 22.5%	17 16.3%	15 14.8%	3 3.4%	103 16.8%
4 (SE)	81 46.8%	40 23.2%	19 10.8%	33 18.9%	1 .3%	173 28.2%
Total	315 51.2%	149 24.3%	75 12.1%	72 11.7%	4 .6%	615 100.0%

a Chi Square = 36.903, d.f. = 12, significance = .0002. Missing data have been excluded from this analysis.

b This table is based on responses to the following question: "How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle parked near your home?"

Crime Prevention and Sex

Two crime prevention-related items, both having to do with the reasons given for having firearms present within the home, were associated with the sex of the respondent.

Table 31 indicates that a larger percentage of men than women (19.8% vs. 10.5%) maintain one or more firearms with the intention of using them for the protection of themselves, their families and their property. 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 with male and female members is uniform; 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.

Similarly, Table 32 exhibits that men maintain firearms for miscellaneous reasons at a rate over five times greater than that of women (4.9% vs. .9%).

Table 31
Proportion of Households by Sex Having Firearms for
Purposes of Protection ^a

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
Male	59 19.8%	240 80.2%	299 47.3%
Female	33 10.5%	285 89.5%	318 50.3%
Unknown	1 6.7%	14 93.3%	15 2.3%
Total	93 14.8%	539 85.2%	632 100%

^a Chi Square = 11.414, d.f. = 2, significance = .003.

Table 32
Proportion of Households by Sex Having Firearms for
Miscellaneous Purposes ^a

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
Male	14 4.9%	285 95.3%	299 48.5%
Female	3 .9%	315 99.1%	318 51.5%
Total	17 2.8%	600 97.2%	617 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 9.15, d.f. = 1, significance = .01.

Crime Prevention and Age

A total of eight crime prevention items were found to be associated with the age of the respondent. Table 33 describes the first of these relationships--awareness of the program in Gresham and age.

Table 33 reveals that the proportion of the population of Gresham who are aware of the city's crime prevention program increases with age through age 64 and then drops slightly in the 65 and over age group.

Table 34 indicates that there is a strong tendency for the proportion of citizens who learn of the program through public meetings of one kind or another to increase with age (5.4% - 6.7% - 11.8% - 17.7%).

The data in Table 35 exhibits a mixed finding. On the one hand, fewer people in the 30-44 age group always lock their doors than people in the other age groups. However, when both "Always" and "Usually" categories are combined, there is little difference in the proportion locking their doors (95.5% - 95% - 97.2% - 90.3%). The 65 and over age group contains the largest percentage (9.7%) of persons who sometimes or rarely lock their house doors when gone.

Table 33
Proportion by Age Aware of Gresham's Crime Prevention Program ^a

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
15-29	94 43.5%	122 56.5%	216 35.8%
30-44	64 50.3%	63 49.7%	127 21.1%
45-64	94 57.7%	69 42.3%	163 27.0%
65-up	48 51.1%	49 48.9%	97 16.1%
Total	300 49.8%	303 50.2%	603 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 7.84, d.f. = 3, significance = .05. Missing data have been excluded from this analysis.

Table 34
Proportion by Age Learning of Gresham's Crime Prevention Program
Through Public Meetings ^a

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
15-29	12 5.4%	210 94.6%	222 36.2%
30-44	9 6.7%	120 93.3%	128 20.9%
45-64	19 11.8%	144 88.2%	163 26.5%
65-up	18 17.7%	83 82.3%	101 16.4%
Total	58 9.4%	556 90.6	614 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 14.644, d.f. = 3, significance = .002. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

Table 35
Proportion by Age Locking House a,b

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes and Rarely Or Never</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %
15-29	186 86.5%	19 9.0%	10 4.5%	215 35.7%
30-44	96 75.9%	24 19.1%	6 5.0%	126 20.9%
45-64	136 83.6%	22 13.6%	4 2.5%	162 26.9%
65-up	82 82.4%	8 7.9%	10 9.7%	100 16.6%
Total	500 82.8%	73 12.2%	30 5.0%	603 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 15.56, d.f. = 6, significance = .016. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

^b The category "Rarely or Never" was combined with "Sometimes" to meet the condition that less than 20 percent of the table's cells have expected frequencies of N=5 or more.

Table 36 shows that the proportion of people in the 30-44 age group who always lock their car doors is lower than the other groups. Conversely, the 30-44 year olds have a greater percentage of people who sometimes or rarely lock their car doors when parked near their homes.

Paralleling the results shown in Table 36, Table 37 reveals that the 30-44 age group lock their car doors when parked away from their homes less often than the other groups. Again, the 30-44 age group contains the largest proportion who only sometimes or rarely lock their car doors.

Responses to three firearms-related questions emerged as being significantly associated with age. The largest percentage of households maintaining firearms is the 45-64 age groups. The lowest percentage of households with firearms is among the elderly (65+).

Table 36
Proportion by Age Locking Car Doors When Parked Near Home a,b,c

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes and Rarely Or Never</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %
15-29	108 50.3%	55 25.7%	51 23.9%	214 36.1%
30-44	51 40.9%	36 29.0%	38 30.1%	125 20.9%
45-64	90 55.8%	42 25.9%	29 18.3%	161 27.0%
65-up	59 61.7%	11 11.5%	26 26.8%	96 16.0%
Total	308 51.6%	144 24.2%	144 24.2%	596 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 17.649, d.f. = 6, significance = .007. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

^b The category "Rarely or Never" was combined with "Sometimes" to meet the condition that less than 20 percent of the table's cells have expected frequencies of N=5 or more.

^c Ages were categorized into thirteen groups, following census classifications. However, due to the number expected within each cell of the cross-tabulation required to meet the conditions of chi-square analysis, these thirteen age groups were condensed into four groups.

Table 37
Proportion by Age Locking Car Doors When Parked Away From Home a,b

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes and Rarely Or Never</u>	<u>Total</u>
	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$
15-29	165 75.7%	40 18.5%	13 5.9%	218 36.0%
30-44	86 68.4%	24 18.7%	16 12.9%	126 20.9%
45-64	133 81.8%	26 15.8%	4 2.4%	163 26.8%
65-up	75 75.6%	14 14.1%	10 10.3%	99 16.4%
Total	459 75.8%	104 17.1%	43 7.1%	606 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 15.781, d.f. = 6, significance = .015. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

^b The category "Rarely or Never" was combined with "Sometimes" to meet the condition that less than 20 percent of the table's cells have expected frequencies of N=5 or more.

Table 38
Proportion of Households by Age Possessing Firearms a

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	$\frac{N}{\%}$	$\frac{N}{\%}$	
15-29	118 53.2	104 46.8%	222 35.1%
30-44	73 57.0%	55 43.0%	128 20.3%
45-64	106 65.0%	57 35.0%	163 25.8%
65-up	45 44.6%	56 55.4%	101 16.0%
Unknown	12 66.7%	6 33.3%	18 2.5%
Total	354 55.7%	278 44.3%	632 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 11.69, d.f. = 4, significance = .025.

Similarly, Table 39 and 40 indicate a significant tendency for the 45-64 age group to contain the greatest proportion of households having firearms for recreational and protection purposes.

Table 39
Proportion of Households by Age Possessing Firearms for
Recreational Purposes ^a

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
15-29	107 48.0%	116 52.0%	223 35.2%
30-44	58 45.3%	70 54.7%	128 20.3%
45-64	89 54.8%	74 45.2%	163 25.8%
65-up	36 35.5%	65 64.5%	101 16.0%
Unknown	7 38.9%	11 61.1%	18 2.8%
Total	297 53.0%	335 47.0%	633 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 10.079, d.f. = 4, significance = .0391.

Table 40
Proportion of Households by Age Possessing Firearms for
Purposes of Protection ^a

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
15-29	35 15.5%	188 84.5%	222 35.2%
30-44	19 14.7%	109 85.3%	128 20.3%
45-64	34 21.1%	129 78.9%	163 25.8%
65-up	5 4.7%	96 95.3%	101 16.0%
Unknown	1 5.6%	17 94.4%	18 2.8%
Total	93 14.8%	539 85.2%	632 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 14.644, d.f. = 4, significance = .005.

Crime Prevention and Ethnicity

Relatively little association was shown between response to the crime prevention items and the racial/ethnic background of the respondents. Only two questions were found to be significantly related to ethnicity.

Table 41 shows a significantly smaller proportion of non-whites possessing firearms than whites (28% vs. 57%). Likewise, significantly more whites than nonwhites have firearms present in their homes for recreational purposes (48.3% vs. 23.8%). However, both of these relationships are based on a small nonwhite sample (N = 25).

Crime Prevention and Income¹³

Table 43 shows that the largest percentage of people learning of the Gresham crime prevention program by word of mouth are those people in the middle income group (\$10,000-24,999). Over one-quarter (26.3%) of the middle income group have learned of the program through personal contact, compared to 14.9 percent of the low income group (less than \$10,000) and 16.8 percent of the high income group (\$25,000+).

¹³ There was a notable, yet statistically insignificant (p = .072), tendency for a greater percentage of middle and high income groups to have I.D. numbers engraved on their valuable property (high income, 31.3%; middle, 23.8%; low, 15.6%).

Generally, nearly identical percentages of the three income groups are in the habit of always locking their house doors (83.1%, 81.8%, and 84.4%). However, there is a significantly smaller proportion of the low income group who usually lock their doors, and a greater proportion who only sometimes or never lock them (see Table 44).

Table 41
Proportion of Households by Ethnicity Possessing Firearms a,b

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
White	334 57.0%	252 43.0%	586 92.6%
Nonwhite	7 28%	18 72%	25 4.0%
Unknown	14 63.6%	8 36.4%	22 3.3%
Total	355 56.1%	278 43.9%	633 100.0%

a Chi Square = 10.2, d.f. = 2, significance = .01.

b "Nonwhite" contains the following ethnic groups: American Indian, Asian, Black or Afro-American, Hispanic (Spanish-speaking or Spanish heritage), and others.

Table 42
Proportion of Households by Ethnicity Possessing Firearms for Recreational Purposes a

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
White	282 48.3%	303 51.7%	585 92.5%
Nonwhite	6 23.8%	19 76.2%	25 4.0%
Unknown	9 38.9%	13 61.1%	22 3.5%
Total	335 53.0%	297 47.0%	632 100.0%

a Chi Square = 6.415, d.f. = 2, significance = .04.

Table 43
Proportion by Income Learning of Crime Prevention Program
Through Word of Mouth a

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$1-9,999	16 14.9%	90 85.1%	106 18.6%
\$10,000-24,999	89 26.3%	249 73.7%	338 59.3%
\$25,000-up	21 16.8%	105 83.2%	127 22.2%
Total	126 22.1%	445 77.9%	571 100.0%

a Chi Square = 8.684, d.f. = 2, significance = .013. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

b Seven census income categories were used to classify respondent's annual gross family income. However, due to the condition of minimum expected cell frequencies needed in chi-square analysis, these seven groups were combined into three.

Table 44
Proportion by Income Locking House Doors a,b

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>Always</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Usually</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Sometimes and Rarely Or Never</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>
\$1-9,999	35 83.1%	6 6.3%	11 10.6%	102 18.3%
\$10,000-24,999	274 81.8%	49 14.8%	12 3.5%	335 59.7%
\$25,000-up	104 84.4%	14 11.4%	5 4.2%	124 22.1%
Total	463 82.6%	70 12.5%	28 4.9%	561 100.0%

a Chi Square = 12.963, d.f. = 4, significance = .011. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

b The category "Rarely or Never" was combined with "Sometimes" to meet the condition that less than 20 percent of the table's cells have expected frequencies of N=5 or more.

As income increases so does the tendency to always lock car doors when parked away from home. Table 45 indicates a rise in this percentage from 65.3 percent to 75.3 percent to 81.9 percent.

These two significant relationships between income and the locking of house and car doors may reflect two factors--one obvious, the other speculative. The obvious fact is that generally higher income people simply have more valuable property to lose in a larceny from a car or household burglary than lower income people. Second, this tendency to lock doors among higher income people may be a result of greater exposure and adherence to common crime prevention tactics.

Higher income households own firearms to a significantly greater extent than do lower income groups (see Tables 46 and 47).

Table 45
Proportion by Income Locking Car Doors When Parked Away from Home ^a

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes and Rarely Or Never</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %
\$1-9,999	66 65.3%	20 20.3%	15 14.4%	101 18.0%
\$10,000-24,999	254 75.3%	60 17.9%	23 6.8%	337 60.1%
\$25,000-up	101 81.9%	16 12.7%	7 5.4%	123 22.0%
Total	421 74.9%	97 17.2%	44 7.8%	562 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 11.077, d.f. = 4, significance = .026. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

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Table 46
Proportion of Households by Income Possessing Firearms a

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
\$1-9,999	44 41.5%	62 58.5%	106 16.8%
\$10,000-24,999	195 57.5%	144 42.5%	339 53.6%
\$25,000-up	78 61.9%	48 38.1%	126 19.9%
Unknown	37 60.7%	24 39.3%	61 9.7%
Total	354 56.0%	278 44.0%	632 100.0%

a Chi Square = 11.43, d.f. = 3, significance = .010.

Table 47
Proportion of Households by Income Possessing Firearms for
Recreational Purposes a

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
\$1-9,999	33 30.7%	73 69.3%	106 16.8%
\$10,000-24,999	168 49.8%	170 50.2%	338 53.5%
\$25,000-up	69 54.2%	58 45.8%	127 20.0%
Unknown	27 44.7%	34 55.3%	61 9.7%
Total	297 47.0%	335 53.0%	632 100.0%

a Chi Square = 15.044, d.f. = 3, significance = .002.

Crime Prevention and Education

Of all the crime prevention items, only one, the possession and use of firearms, emerged as being significantly related to the respondent's level of education. Tables 48 and 49 describe the inclination for high school and college-educated persons to account for a disproportionate percentage of those who have firearms present in their homes. The direction of this relationship holds true for the recreational use of firearms (see Table 49).

Table 48
Proportion of Households by Education Possessing Firearms ^a

<u>Education</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	
Elementary	6 36.2%	11 63.8%	17 2.8%
High School	196 62.1%	119 37.9%	315 49.8%
College	141 51.2%	134 48.8%	275 43.5%
Unknown	11 46.5%	13 53.5%	24 3.9%
Total	354 56.0%	278 44.0%	632 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 11.099, d.f. = 3, significance = .011.

Table 49
Proportion of Households by Education Possessing Firearms for
Recreational Purposes ^a

<u>Education</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
Elementary	4 24.6%	13 75.4%	17 2.8%
High School	168 53.2%	147 46.8%	315 49.8%
College	118 42.7%	157 57.3%	275 43.8%
Unknown	7 30.2%	17 69.8%	24 3.9%
Total	297 47.0%	335 53.0%	632 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 13.241, d.f. = 3, significance = .004.

Crime Prevention and Size of Household

There is a consistent tendency for household size to vary inversely with the percentage who always lock their car doors when parked away from home. The smallest households lock their cars more often than the largest households (90.2% vs. 51.5%).

The percentage of households that contain one or more firearms steadily increases with the number of people in the household. Table 51 shows that while only 22.1 percent of those living alone have a firearm(s), 85.3 percent of the largest households (8+ people) have firearms.

Table 50
Proportion by Household Size Locking Car Doors When Parked
Away From Home ^a

<u>Size of Household</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes and Rarely Or Never</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %
Single	36 90.2%	3 7.1%	1 2.7%	40 6.9%
2-4 People	331 79.4%	72 17.2%	14 3.4%	417 72.3%
5-7 People	79 72.2%	23 21.1%	7 6.7%	109 19.0%
8 or More	5 51.5%	5 48.5%	0 0.0%	10 1.7%
Total	451	103	22	576 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 13.68350, d.f. = 6, significance = .033. Missing data has been excluded from this analysis.

Table 51
Proportion of Households by Size Possessing Firearms ^a

<u>Size of Household</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u> %	<u>N</u> %	
Single	9 22.1%	31 77.9%	40 6.3%
2-4 People	247 57.1%	186 42.9%	433 68.6%
5-7 People	76 61.3%	48 38.7%	124 19.7%
8 or More	9 85.3%	2 14.7%	11 1.6%
Unknown	13 53.1%	11 46.9%	24 3.8%
Total	354 56.0%	278 44.0%	632 100.0%

^a Chi Square = 24.057, d.f. = 4, significance = .0001.

Table 52
Proportion of Households by Size Possessing Firearms for
Recreational Purposes a

<u>Size of Household</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single	6 15.5%	34 85.5%	40 6.3%
2-4 People	209 48.3%	224 51.7%	433 68.6%
5-7 People	67 54.0%	57 46.0%	124 19.7%
8 or More	7 69.8%	3 30.2%	10 1.6%
Unknown	7 29.0%	17 71.0%	24 3.8%
Total	296 53.0%	335 47.0%	631 100.0%

a Chi Square = 24.018, d.f. = 4, significance = .0001.

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APPENDIX A
METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE

In February 1978, the Oregon Motor Vehicle Division supplied the Evaluation and Research Unit of the Oregon Law Enforcement Council with a magnetic tape listing of 22,116 individual drivers license holders who resided within Gresham's zip code area (97030). This master list was screened to identify and delete all people residing outside of Gresham's city limits. Gresham's Crime Prevention Officer and a Crime Prevention Aide edited the list.

From this list, a random sample of 1,216 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 the 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 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 Milwaukie 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

Two weeks after the final postcard reminder, 631 usable questionnaires had been received. Once these 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 reexamined, and appropriate adjustments were made.

To achieve parity between the sample and the current population of Gresham, 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 Multnomah County estimate 48.1 percent of the county's population to be male. This compares to a weighted sample proportion of 48.5 percent male (+.4%). Fifty-one point nine percent (51.9%) of the county's population aged 15 and over is estimated to be female. The weighted sample contains 51.5 percent female (-.4%). The correlation between the estimated county male population distribution and its corresponding weighted sample distribution is $r = +.957$ for males, indicating a strong significant similarity between these two estimates. For females, the correlation is $r = +.956$.

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

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

AGE GROUP	1977 Census Estimates (% of Total Population) ^a Aged 15 and Older				Weighted Gresham Sample (% of Total Population)			
	Sex		Sex		Sex		Sex	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
15-19	5.8%	1,188	5.5%	1,127	5.7%	35	5.5%	34
20-24	6.8%	1,393	7.1%	1,455	6.8%	42	7.1%	44
25-29	5.6%	1,147	5.7%	1,168	5.5%	34	5.7%	35
30-34	4.2%	860	4.0%	819	4.2%	26	4.0%	25
35-39	3.4%	697	3.1%	635	3.3%	20	3.2%	19
40-44	3.0%	615	3.0%	615	3.0%	18	3.0%	18
45-49	3.2%	656	3.3%	676	3.2%	20	3.3%	20
50-54	3.4%	697	3.7%	758	3.4%	21	3.7%	22
55-59	3.3%	676	3.6%	738	3.3%	20	3.6%	22
60-64	3.0%	615	3.3%	676	3.0%	18	3.2%	20
65-69	2.3%	471	2.9%	594	2.3%	14	2.9%	18
70-74	1.8%	369	2.4%	492	1.8%	11	2.4%	15
75+	2.5%	512	4.2%	861	3.1%	19	4.1%	25
TOTAL	48.1%	9,896	51.9%	10,614	48.5%	297	51.5%	316
GRAND TOTAL				20,510 ^c				632 ^{b,c}

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

^bGrand Total includes 19 individuals who, because of unknown age and/or sex, were not included in the above weighted classification. However, these 19 respondents were included in the sample and its analysis.

^cThe total of 632 respondents is equal to 3.1 percent of the estimated 20,510 persons aged 15 or over residing in Gresham during 1977. Gresham's total estimated population was 26,000 in 1977.

Table A-2
Ethnic Group
(Gresham Sample)

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
American Indian	5	.8%
Asian	9	1.4%
Black Afro-American	3	.5%
White Caucasian	585	92.5%
Hispanic	7	1.1%
Other	1	.2%
Unknown	22	3.5%
Total	632	100.0%
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Total White	585	92.5%
Total Non-White	25	4.0%
Unknown	22	3.5%
Total	632	100.0%

Table A-3
Income
(Gresham Sample)

<u>Income Category</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
\$2,999 or less	14	2.2%
\$3,000-5,999	37	5.8%
\$6,000-9,999	55	8.8%
\$10,000-14,999	121	19.2%
\$15,000-24,999	217	34.4%
\$25,000-49,999	116	18.4%
\$50,000 or more	10	1.7%
Unknown	62	9.7%
Total	632	100.0%

Table A-4
Education
(Gresham Sample)

<u>Educational Category</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Elementary 8 years	18	2.8%
High School 1-3 years	72	11.4%
High School 4 years	165	26.1%
Technical School	77	12.3%
College - 1-3 years	173	27.4%
College - 4 years	63	10.0%
College - Postgraduate	39	6.2%
Unknown	25	3.9%
Total	632	100.0%

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

<u>Number of People</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Living Alone	40	6.3%
One Other	213	33.7%
Two Others	105	16.5%
Three Others	116	18.3%
Four Others	58	9.1%
Five Others	34	5.4%
Six Others	32	5.1%
Seven Others	7	1.1%
Eight Others	3	.5%
Unknown	24	3.8%
Total	632	100.0%

APPENDIX B
THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND CORRESPONDENCE

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.

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:** 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.



SURVEY OF SERIOUS **CRIME** IN GRESHAM

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

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 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 1: 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

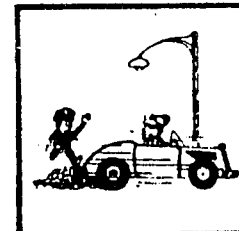
BURGLARY

- ___ 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

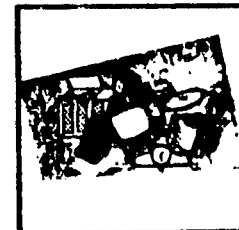
- ___ 4. Someone stole my car.
- ___ 5. Someone stole my truck.
- ___ 6. Someone stole my motorcycle.
- ___ 7. Someone stole my boat.
- ___ 8. Someone stole my aircraft.
- ___ 9. Someone attempted to steal a motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft from me but failed.



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.

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

Number of Times,
Event Occurred

VANDALISM

- ___ 12. Someone intentionally or recklessly damaged or destroyed property belonging to me.
- ___ 13. Someone tried to damage or destroy property belonging to me, but failed.

ROBBERY

- ___ 14. Someone took money or other valuables directly from me under 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 BODY

- ___ 18. Someone hit or struck me with their fists, feet, or other part(s) 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 times
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. Other household member

NOTICE

IF YOU WERE THE VICTIM OF ANY OF THE ABOVE CRIMES, PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 23. HOWEVER, 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.



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

Number of Times
Event Occurred

PERSONAL INJURY

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

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

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

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

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

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

29. 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 a crime against you occur? Please check all that apply, and indicate which crime(s) occurred at each place checked.

LOCATION OF CRIME(S)	CRIME(S) THAT OCCURRED
1. In the street, within a few blocks of home	
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)	

- 1. In the street, within a few blocks of home
- 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)

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.	Gresham Police _____	_____
2.	Multnomah Co. Dept. of Public Safety (Sheriff's Dept.) _____	_____
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
	Other Crimes (Please Specify)
15. _____	_____
16. _____	_____
17. _____	_____

B-8

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

B-9

19 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:

<u>Violent Crimes</u> (e.g., homicide, robbery, or assault)	<u>My Position</u>		
	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
First-time juvenile offenders	_____	_____	_____
First-time adult offenders	_____	_____	_____
Repeat juvenile offenders	_____	_____	_____
Repeat adult offenders	_____	_____	_____
	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
<u>Violent Sexual Crime</u> (e.g., rape)			
First-time juvenile offenders	_____	_____	_____
First-time adult offenders	_____	_____	_____
Repeat juvenile offenders	_____	_____	_____
Repeat adult offenders	_____	_____	_____
	<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
<u>Property Crimes</u> (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?

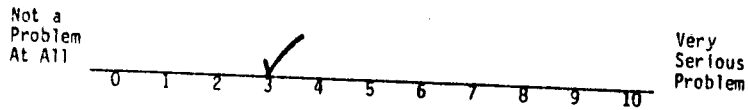
1. For juvenile offenders ___ Yes ___ No ___ Not Sure
2. For adult offenders ___ Yes ___ No ___ Not Sure

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

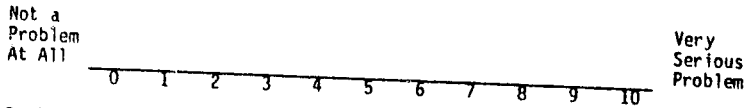
51. How do you rate the seriousness of each of the following conditions in your community?

Place a check mark (✓) directly above the number chosen for EACH ISSUE. Example:

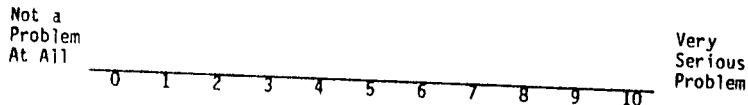


Issue

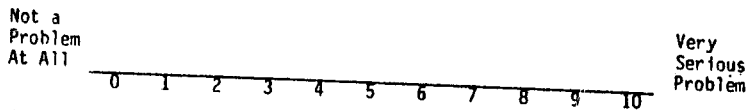
1. Cost of Living



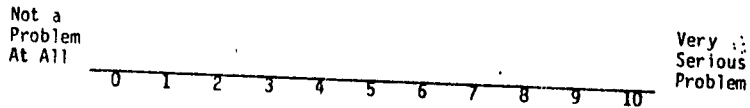
2. Quality of Education



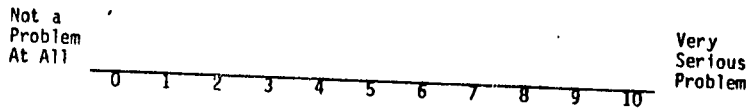
3. Domestic Violence (assaults between household members)



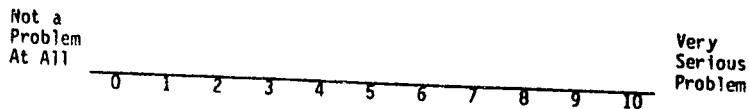
4. Juvenile Delinquency



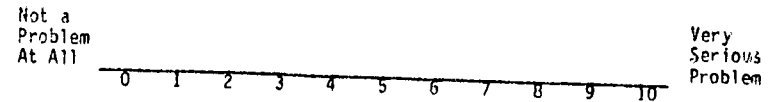
5. Pollution/Environmental Concerns



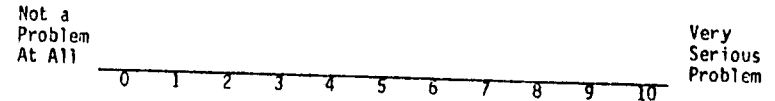
6. Drug and Alcohol Abuse



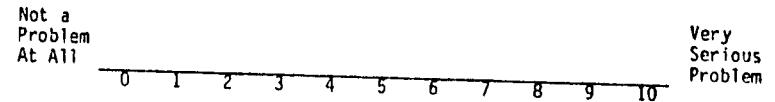
7. Poverty



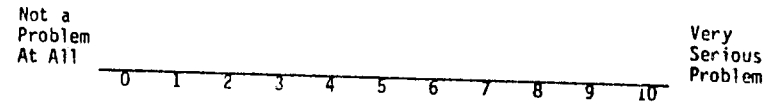
8. Property Crime (e.g., burglary, theft)



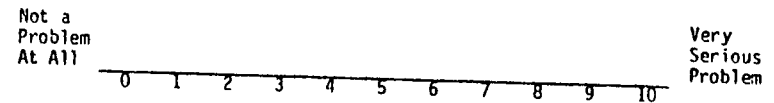
9. Property Taxes



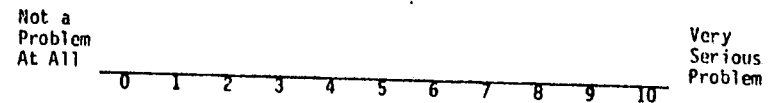
10. Racial/Ethnic Relations



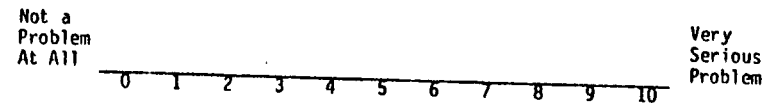
11. Unemployment



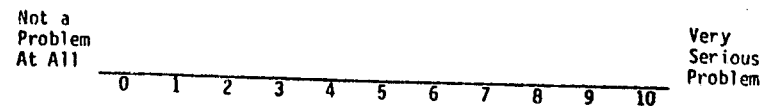
12. Violent Crime (e.g., assault, rape)



13. Land Use/Zoning Issues



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



CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

52. Are you aware of the crime prevention program in Gresham?

- ___ 1. Yes.
- ___ 2. No.

53. Have you or a member of your family been contacted by or received information about Gresham's Crime Prevention Program through any of the following sources? (Check all that apply.)

- ___ 1. Radio/TV/Newspaper articles.
- ___ 2. Public or organizational meetings.
- ___ 3. Word of mouth.
- ___ 4. Crime prevention block meeting.
- ___ 5. Contact with Gresham's Crime Prevention Officer.
- ___ 6. Other sources.
List _____

CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

54. 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

55. 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

56. 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.

57. 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.

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

- ___ 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, 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.

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

- ___ 1. Yes
- ___ 2. No

61. 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.

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

- ___ 1. Yes
- ___ 2. No

63. 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) _____

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

- ___ 1. Yes
- ___ 2. No

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR
STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY

55. What is your sex?

- ___ 1. Male
___ 2. Female

69. 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

66. What is your age?

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

67. 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) _____

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

- ___ 1. Myself only ___ 6. Five others
___ 2. One other ___ 7. Six others
___ 3. Two others ___ 8. Seven others
___ 4. Three others ___ 9. Eight others
___ 5. Four others ___ 10. Nine or more

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

- ___ 1. \$2,999 or less
___ 2. \$3,000-\$5,999
___ 3. \$6,000-\$9,999
___ 4. \$10,000-\$14,999
___ 5. \$15,000-\$24,999
___ 6. \$25,000-\$49,999
___ 7. \$50,000 or more

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

City of Gresham

150 West Powell Blvd.
Gresham, Oregon
666-3741

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT
Gresham Police Department
2534 E. Burnside
Gresham, Oregon 97030
667-9330

Dear Citizen:

Your police department and crime prevention unit needs your help! We are conducting a crime trend survey designed to more accurately measure the crime problems in Gresham. 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.

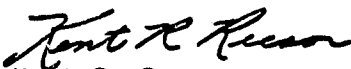
You are one of the Gresham residents who have been selected at random. Enclosed with this letter is a questionnaire booklet and a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Please read the instructions carefully, be sure to include the number of incidents and look on both sides of each page so that none of the questions will be overlooked. The information you submit will be treated anonymously and confidentially. The number appearing on the booklet's 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, or no longer resides there, you can assist us by having any adult, over 16 years of age, complete the questionnaire.

I would like to thank you in advance for your assistance and cooperation and also advise you that this survey is being funded at the state level by the Oregon Law Enforcement Council.

Sincerely,



Kent R. Reesor
Chief of Police

Post Card Reminder

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

Since you are one of only a few Gresham residents who are
in our survey, your response is very important. Please
complete the questionnaire and return it to us.

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

Sincerely,



Kent R. Reesor
Chief of Police
City of Gresham

City of Gresham

150 West Powell Blvd.

Gresham, Oregon

666-3741.

**CRIME PREVENTION UNIT
Gresham Police Department
2534 E. Burnside
Gresham, Oregon 97030
667-9330**

Dear Citizen:

Several weeks ago a questionnaire was mailed to you in an attempt to accurately measure the crime problems in Gresham, and we have not yet received your reply. Realizing that you may have been out of town at that time or that mail can be lost or misplaced, another pamphlet is being enclosed for your consideration.

Your cooperation in this survey is very important to the outcome as only a few of Gresham's almost 30,000 citizens were selected to participate in this effort. The information you and the other citizens provide will help your police department to do a better job for you.

If you have already completed the questionnaire and returned it within the last 3 or 4 days this request can be ignored. If not, please consider taking the time to fill out the questionnaire and return it 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,



Kent R. Reesor
Chief of Police

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.

APPENDIX C
COMPARISON OF RATES OF VICTIMIZATION,
GRESHAM AND MILWAUKIE

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 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 in 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-2 compares the Gresham rates of victimization with those of the United States as a whole for 1977. The rates for burglary, auto theft, robbery, assault, and rape were tested for significance. Rates for larceny were not compared because of differences in counting procedures (see footnote f, Table C-2). Vandalism was not measured by the National Survey. Of those crime rates that were compared, none were found to vary significantly from one another.

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

Crime Type	Proportion Affected		Significance ^a
	Gresham N = 632	Milwaukie N = 646	
Burglary	4.1%	3.6%	N.S.
Motor Vehicle Theft	.63%	.62%	N.S.
Theft	13.5%	10.7%	$p > .05$ 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%	$p > .05$ and $< .10$ $Z = 1.54$
Rape	0%	.30 ^b .59 ^c	N.S.
Completed Property Crime	29.6%	27.5%	N.S.
Completed Violent Crime	3.2%	2.4%	N.S.
Completed Property and/or Violent Crime	29.9%	29.0%	N.S.

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

^a N.S.: Not Significant

^b Based on total 15 and over population.

^c Based on female population, aged 15 and over.

Table C-2
 Comparison of Gresham and National Rates
 of Victimization (1977) (26:1-3)

Crime Type	Proportion Affected Gresham	National	Significance
Burglary a (Attempts included)	10.0%	8.9%	N.S.
Motor Vehicle Theft b (Attempts included)	.63%	1.7%	N.S.
Theft	13.5% f	12.3% d 9.7% e	N.A. N.A.
Vandalism	19.6%	N.A.	N.A.
Robbery	.16%	.62%	N.S.
Assault c	3.3%	2.7%	N.S.
Rape	0%	.09 (all) .17 (female only)	N.S. N.S.

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

- a Burglary includes both attempted and completed burglaries.
- b Motor Vehicle Theft includes both attempted and completed auto theft.
- c Assault with body and assault with weapon combined.
- d Household larceny, rate based on number of households.
- e Personal larceny, rate based on number of people 12 or older.
- f Theft as defined in the Gresham survey includes all forms of theft, both personal and household. The national rate is split into two categories, personal larceny and household larceny. It would not be possible to simply add these two national rates together to obtain a combined rate since it is not known how much of each proportion contains victims of both types of larceny. To assume that both groups are mutually exclusive of one another would result in a double count of each person affected by both types of crime, and therefore, inflate the true combined rate. In other words, if 12 out of every 100 households experienced a household larceny and approximately 10 out of every 100 people were victims of personal larceny, adding these two together would result in a rate of 22 larcenies per 100 persons/households. However, it may be that, for example, 4 of these 22 people experienced both types of larceny, and to count them as being in both larceny groups increases the true number of affected households/ persons (22-4=18) by 4 (22-18=4). Hence, the true combined larceny rate would be 18 per 100 households not 22 per 100 households.

Because of the inability to adjust for this difference, statistical comparisons were not made between the Gresham and National larceny rates.

END