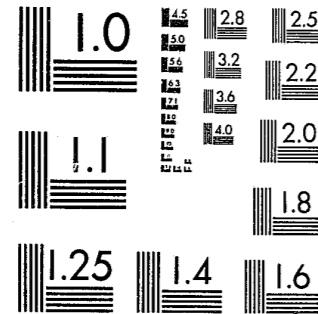


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PROJECT SEARCH & INFORM

Cincinnati-Hamilton County

Ohio

1979-1980

73314

PROJECT
SEARCH & INFORM

Cincinnati-Hamilton County, Ohio

1979-1980

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U.S. Dept. of Justice, LEAA
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PREFACE

During the 1970's various types of victimization, attitude, opinion, perception, and "reaction to crime" surveys have been carried out in the United States. Most of these have treated the elderly as one age category, e.g. 60 and over (Midwest Research Institute, 1977; Rifai, 1976; and St. Petersburg Police Dpt., 1978) or 65 and over (Forston & Kitchens, 1974; U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1975, 1977, and 1978-Florida and 1978-San Francisco). Some have used other age categories, e.g., 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, and 75-84 (Maryland Dept. of Police, 1977); 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, and 85 and over (Rifai, 1978); or 60-69 and 70 and older (Venters & Thompson, 1978).

Some projects have involved face-to-face interviews (Forston & Kitchens, 1974; Rifai, 1976; Maryland Dept. of Police, 1977; U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1975, 1977, and 1978-San Francisco), some telephone interviews (Midwest Research Institute, 1977; and U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1978-San Francisco), some mail questionnaires (U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1978-Florida); and some have been based on incidence of crime (Midwest Research Institute, 1977; and St. Petersburg Police Dept., 1978).

However, since the general population and the average life-span of those 65 years of age and older are both increasing locally as well as nationally, and in order to achieve some balance within the sub-groups in this survey, three age categories were employed: 65-69, 70-74, and 75 and older. The percentages of male and female respondents and of the three age categories were approximately the same as the 1980 projections for Hamilton County. The interviewers used to conduct this survey were carefully selected from the 65 and over group and specially trained for this task.

The purpose of the Search & Inform survey in Questionnaire I was to assess the inter-relationship of certain demographic and socio-demographic factors

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including self-report of current status; fear of crime, protection practices; victimization incidents in the past year; evaluations of police and courts; and recommendations as to increasing safety, security, and well-being of those 65 years of age and older. Follow-up Questionnaire II measured the usage and the crime-related effect of the telephone directory and information packet which was presented immediately after the initial interview.

Interview Questionnaire I was completed in a face-to-face interview situation which required approximately one hour. The personal victimization questions were designed to elicit the reporting of all crime incidents during the one year immediately prior to the date of the interview. Questions related to attitudes, opinions, behaviors, and evaluations did not have this one-year time constraint.

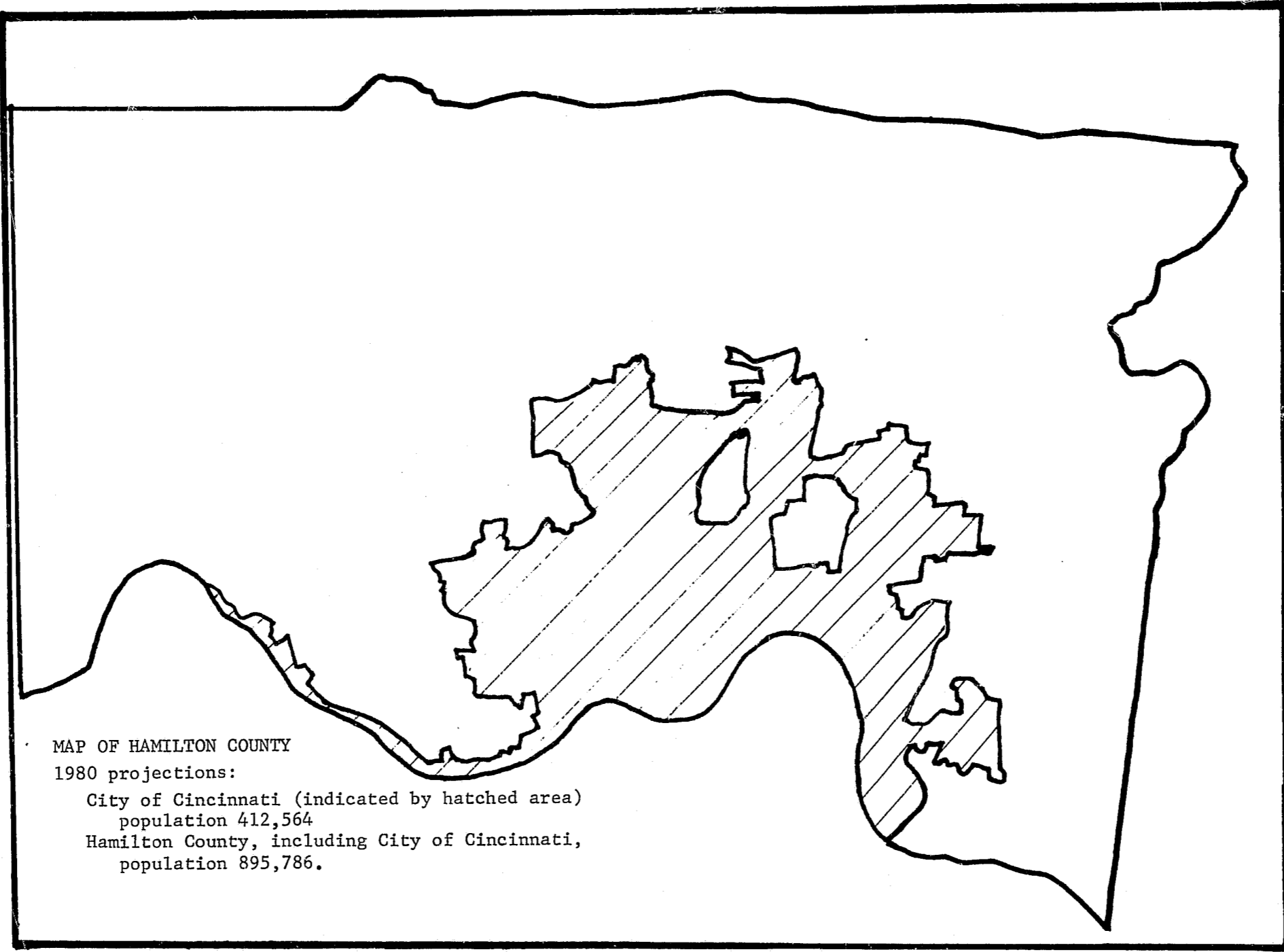
Interview Questionnaire II was accomplished by telephone with those interviewees who had indicated their willingness to have a call-back. Questionnaire II measured the value and any crime-related effect of a brief telephone Directory of Services to the Elderly and a crime prevention packet presented following the complete administration of Questionnaire I. Call-backs occurred approximately three months following presentation of information packets.

In this report, analytical statements of significant differences in comparisons are based on statistical analysis. Attention may frequently be called to trends, particularly within the three age categories.

The order of presentation of the data and statistical analysis tables in this report generally correspond to the analytical discussions. Copies of SEARCH & INFORM Questionnaires I and II and of the Directory of Services to the Elderly make up Appendix II. Appendix III supplies information on sample design and size; interviewer selection and training; development of Questionnaire I, Questionnaire II, telephone directory and crime prevention packet; and the analysis of the nominal data of this survey.

The map showing the dividing lines between the City of Cincinnati and the County of Hamilton and including the projected population estimates follows the Preface. The 1980 projected population estimates were made by the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus and provided by the Better Housing League of Cincinnati.

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MAP OF HAMILTON COUNTY
1980 projections:
City of Cincinnati (indicated by hatched area)
population 412,564
Hamilton County, including City of Cincinnati,
population 895,786.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Statements of the key findings of this survey are presented here for the convenience of the reader. Each of the five major sections of the findings are summarized in more detail in the body of the report.

Questionnaire I

Victimization Experiences: An overall rate of 13 percent (10 in county, 16 in city) was reported when including only more traditional offense-descriptions and excluding fraud and harassment by telephone. When fraud and harassment by telephone are included, the overall victimization rate climbs abruptly to 70 percent (county 64, city 75). When this victimization rate is refined to reflect multiple victimizations of some respondents, the rate becomes 44 percent (41 in county, 47 in city). City respondents more than county, and female respondents more than male, experienced victimization, with fraud and harassment by telephone as substantially the two highest victimization categories.

Fear of Crime: A majority of respondents were of the opinion that crime is actually more serious than the news media report, and that their chances of being attacked or robbed have gone up in the past few years. They also believed that younger citizens are less apt to be victimized than older citizens. Additionally, although the majority of respondents felt at least reasonably safe walking alone in their neighborhoods in the daytime, after dark a majority felt at least somewhat unsafe. The main reason respondents believed older people may not call the police after victimization is, overwhelmingly, "fear of retaliation". "Fear of going to court", "desire to avoid a big hassle" or "being too confused or upset at the time" were also thought to be important reasons.

Behavior Reactions of Self and Others: Respondents did report taking some precautionary measures to protect themselves from crime. When afraid, city

residents tended to rely more on family and friends, whereas county residents tended to rely more on the police. Also, there was a group of respondents who had limited or changed their activities in the past few years. Although this is a relatively low percentage and includes more city than county residents and more females than males, it indicates an unfortunate curtailment of life-satisfaction.

Police performance was evaluated positively and significantly higher than court performance. Respondents generally reflected a high degree of unwillingness to be involved in the court process, primarily based on a lack of confidence in the court's ability to protect them from retaliation and to minimize other negative experiences connected with pressing charges and making a court appearance.

Current Status: The majority of respondents positively evaluated their well-being and capability to deal with physical limitations, health problems, and economic stress. Additionally, the majority evaluated their age as "middle aged" or "young". These findings indicate a relatively healthy level of psychological functioning.

Suggestions for Change: Respondents emphasized as their major problems and concerns: Inflation and income, safety against crime, dishonesty in government, health care, juvenile delinquency, both public and Senior Citizen transportation, better police protection, loneliness, and self-reliance. They also evidenced interest in participating in a "Call-A-Neighbor" program. A substantial majority overall believed that older people talking and doing things together in community centers with children and adolescents would increase mutual respect.

Questionnaire II

The participation in the follow-up telephone interview for Questionnaire II, approximately three months after the first interview, is considered high (76 percent in county, 81 in city).

Evaluation of Information Packet: A majority, more in the city than in the county, reported that they keep the Directory of Services for the Elderly in a convenient place. City residents reported having looked at the crime prevention packet more than county residents. Some noted that it was informative, useful, interestingly presented, reminded them to be more aware and careful, and valuable to have and share. Approximately one-third of respondents indicated the face-to-face interview and crime prevention information had made a positive contribution. Some emphasis was placed on the discovery that people care about or are interested in older people.

Further Victimization Experiences: The rate of victimizations reported over the approximately three-month period projected to a twelve-month period would be some 14 percent in the county and 9 percent in the city (with 2.3 percent electing not to respond, and no questioning by the interviewer as to specific crimes as was done in the original interview).

Recommendations based on the survey findings follow the Summary Charts in the section entitled Recommendations.

Chart A. Summary findings on victimization and fear

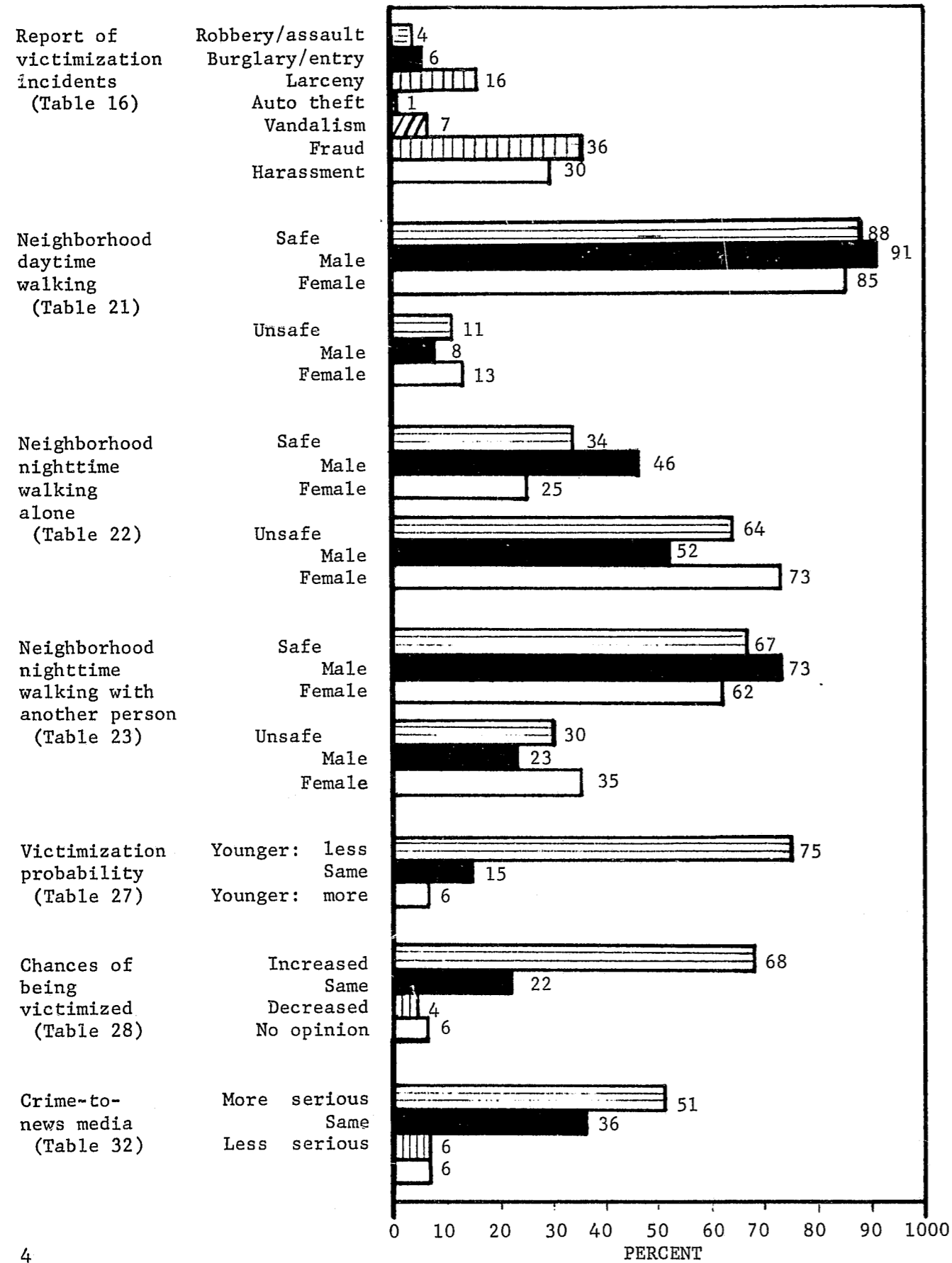
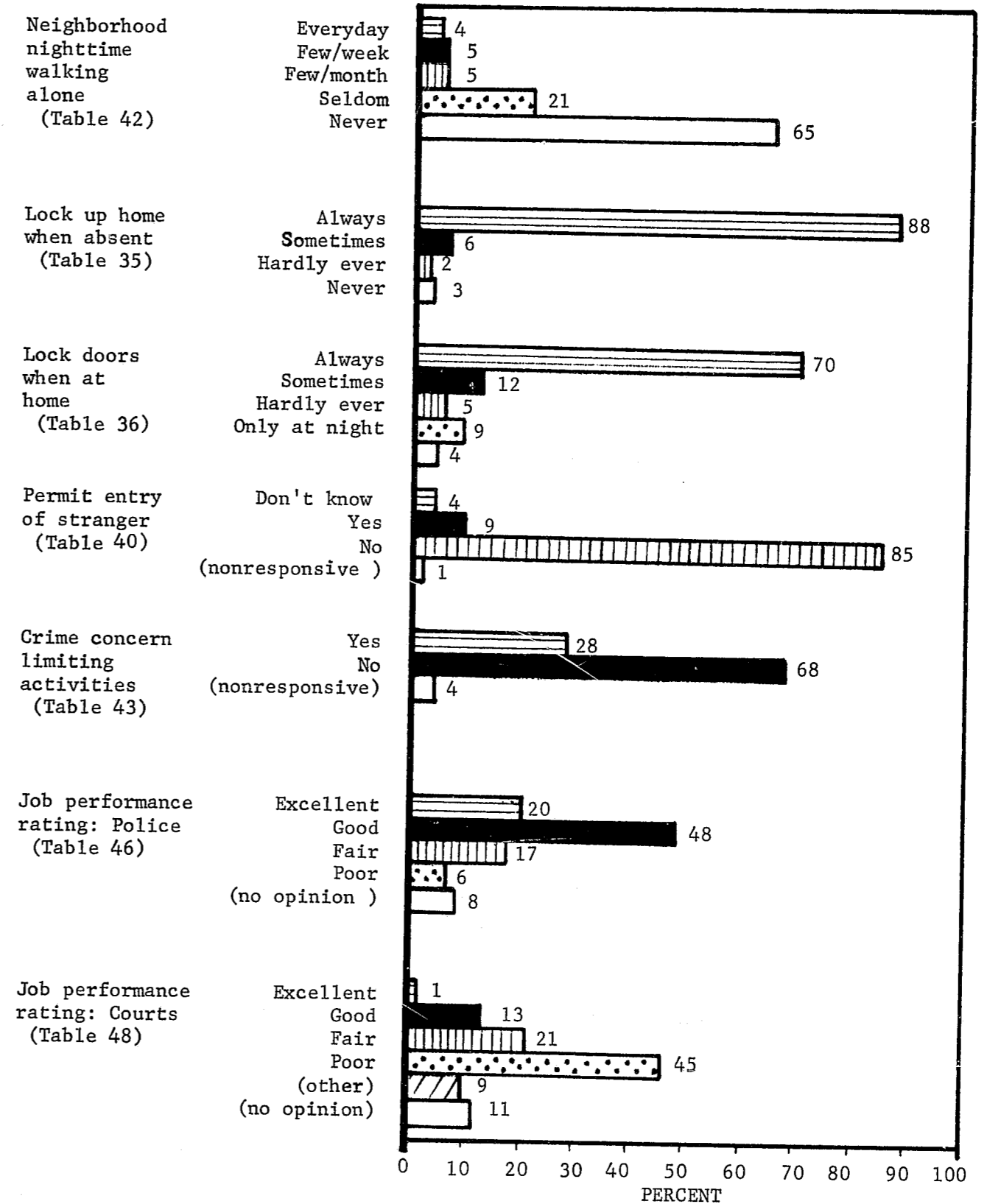


Chart B. Summary findings on behavior reactions and evaluations



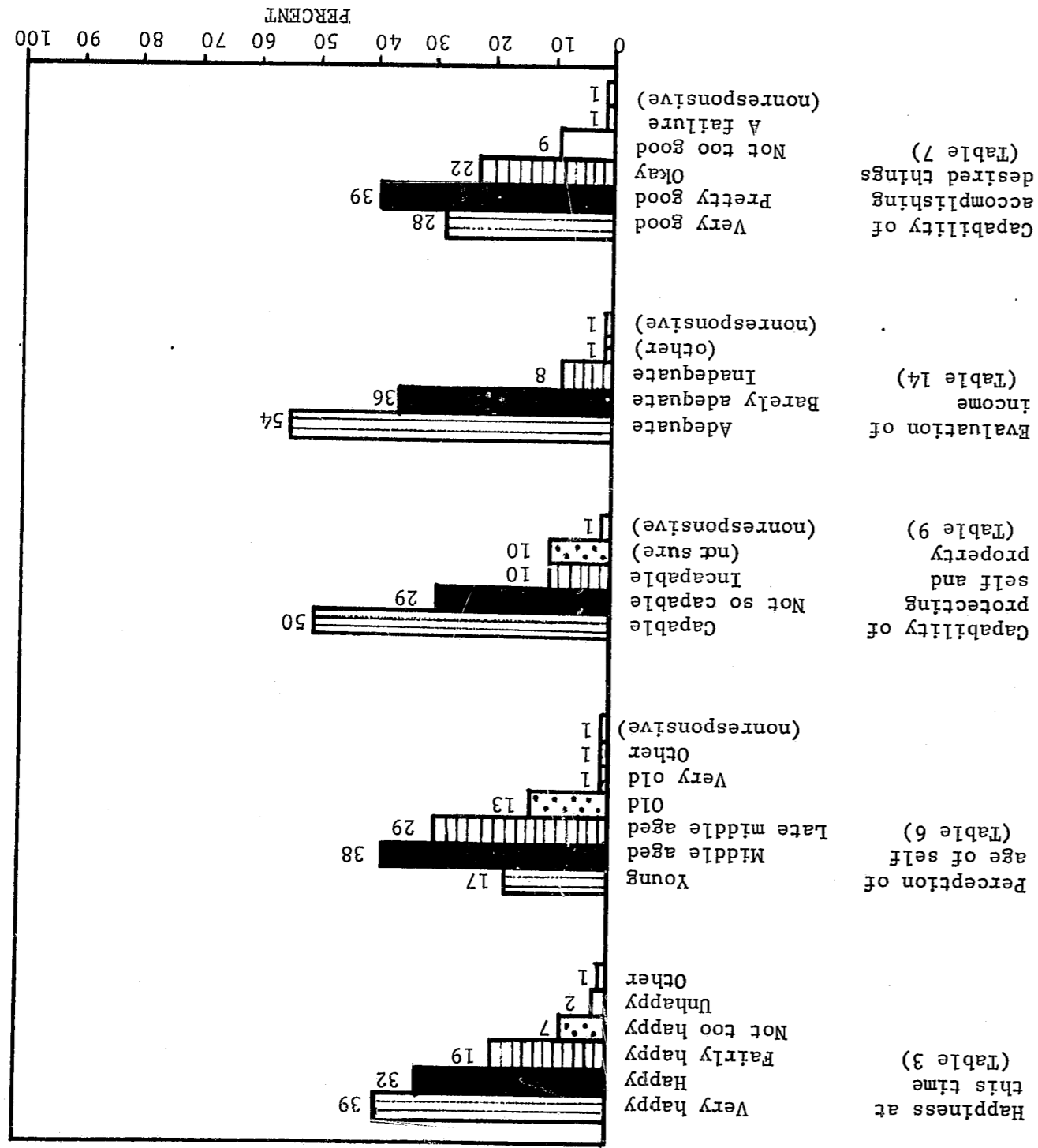
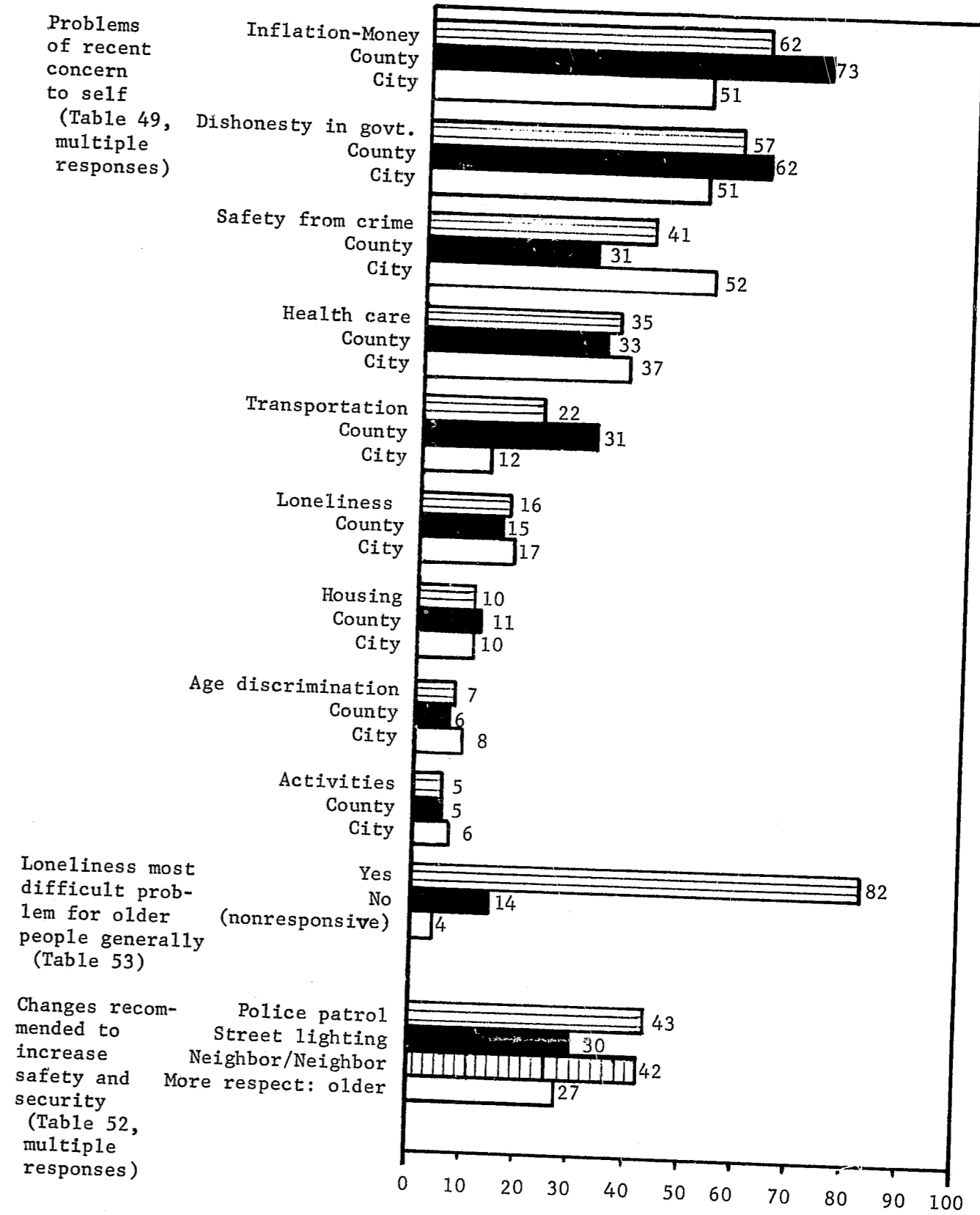


Chart C. Summary findings on current status

Chart D. Summary findings on suggestions for change



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is very clear that the number and complexity of the most important problem-areas which the older people face require the development of a "Master Plan for the Elderly" in the Cincinnati-Hamilton County area. Such a plan must, of necessity, extend far beyond the criminal justice system.

Those areas of service which normally contribute to life-satisfaction and which are usually considered as "remote prevention" in relation to crime, such as adequate transportation and meaningful activity programs, should form the foundation on which priorities for action and implementation are established and stratified. Other areas, of more proximate prevention, often referred to as "target hardening", such as educating to prevent "crimes of permitted entry" and better use of security hardware, should be heavily emphasized. At the time of victimization or observation of an offense, steps must be taken to bolster the confidence of the older person so that a higher level of immediate reporting will occur. After entrance into the criminal justice system as victims or witnesses, every effort must be made to minimize the trauma and to facilitate the participation of older citizens by extending traditional services to new levels of concern, including innovative and dynamic programs to protect those who fear retaliation and to interpret the criminal justice process to the unsophisticated, especially to those suffering hearing loss, sight impairment, etc.

It is very important to note that "justice delayed is often justice denied", especially with older citizens who are least able to cope with long delays whether relating to time of hearings or delay in reception of victim compensation for injuries incurred. A neighborhood "Victim Assistance Center" properly planned, organized, and funded, probably provides the best vehicle to deliver these services. This was emphasized earlier by Bishop, et al. (1979) who cautioned that ". . . elderly victimization prevention and assistance programs are worthwhile but that

great care must be exercised in choosing organizations and personnel to run them." Realistic programs to relate to these needs can also be very effective in providing opportunity for neighborhood control and "elderly helping elderly" as can easily be observed in the operation of "neighborhood ombudsmen", "elderly criminal justice liaison", etc. A readily available source of support and assistance to these efforts can be obtained by tapping into programs such as the "Hands Up" program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. (See Suggestions for Change section.)

2. Programs should be developed relating to the opinion expressed by the older people surveyed that joint activities in community centers with children and teen-agers would increase their mutual respect--thus not only serving as a positive force in the prevention of crime, but also adding to general life-satisfaction. This concept can be readily implemented in such action programs as joint "share-a-hobby", "share-a-skill" experiences, group "rap sessions", mutual "need swapping", etc. For example, the latter activity was implemented in at least one location nationally and resulted in such interesting developments as the elderly "swapping" their aid in obtaining a choice location for a basketball court for teen-agers in exchange for youth assistance in arranging a "quiet period" during the evening hours. Additionally, it is strongly recommended that local government and all other appropriate agencies make every effort to cooperate with the important national effort "Spotlight on Senior Americans" sponsored by the Colgate-Palmolive Company as the 1980 project for its on-going "Help Young America" program. (See Suggestions for Change section.)

3. Programs of personal support, such as "Call-A-Neighbor", should be increased and intensified with a high degree of local control and involvement. Survey findings support the telephone as a very important means of older people

remaining involved and less isolated. Such programs should be located in well-accepted, neighborhood community facilities, like the churches, Senior Citizen Centers, service clubs, etc., and should be developed and accomplished by "non-professionals". With this approach, both calling and being called contribute to feelings of self esteem and well-being.

Operating in this way, growth into other areas of service and advocacy is encouraged and can more readily occur. Effectiveness training to reach goals set by groups of older people in Senior Citizen Centers, church or club organizations, nursing homes, or retirement homes should be explored. Different groups might be interested to work toward becoming more effective in different types of life situations, for example, in finding and making new friends, in refusing requests to "babysit" or "house-sit" for relatives, to request physician to write out instructions, to express preferences for food, activities, programs, schedules, etc. Trained staff or volunteers could lead these groups. (See Suggestions for Change section.)

4. Intense efforts to alert older persons to the extent of the problem of consumer fraud and to arm them with effective means of prevention should be developed utilizing techniques particularly appropriate to their life-style. For example, survey data very clearly indicate that the majority of the group can be most easily reached through TV announcements on early and late evening news programs. These announcements, if planned and presented by members of the older group, along with selected youth and minority representatives, have the potential of attracting and holding the attention of a large number of the target group.

5. The problem of telephone harassment is properly in the domain of Cincinnati Bell and local law enforcement officials. The extent and seriousness of the problem is substantiated by survey data which indicate that a heightened

degree of effort on the part of the appropriate agencies is required. This approach is preferable to other programs; such as, news media releases might result in increased harassment due to the suggestibility of some of the viewing and listening audience.

6. The lack of adequate public transportation requires that appropriate authorities address this need in planning and funding local public transportation services. While the expression of the need is county-wide, including the City of Cincinnati, residents of outlying county areas particularly seem to face activity limitations and, therefore, a lessening of life-satisfaction. While some very commendable efforts to alleviate this problem are conducted by agency-operated Senior Citizen buses and vans and private volunteer auto drivers, more transportation of all types is needed.

7. An important avenue for elderly "self-help" and "neighborhood control" action is the "block-watch" and "hot-line" concepts. Although the support and close liaison of local law enforcement is required to implement either program successfully, actual organization and implementation can readily be accomplished with indigenous leadership. Ranging in number from a mere handful in very small communities to as many as 9000 in a large metropolitan area, such programs seem to have an ample supply of volunteers and a wide-range of particular techniques. Whether crisis calls go directly to a police switchboard or through some intermediate step, and whether training is directly administered or utilizes "trained trainers", a real contribution to crime prevention and a heightened feeling of community safety results.

8. Although the complexity of the subject-areas and the data resulting from this survey present numerous opportunities for additional analysis and

QUESTIONNAIRE I

I. CURRENT STATUS

This section of the report deals with self-perceptions of current happiness and life-satisfaction; health and physical limitations, capabilities, activities, etc.; evaluation of income; and respect received from younger persons. The findings were drawn from Data Tables 3 through 15 found in Appendix I. The relevant question or questions for each table are noted directly below the table involved.

Life-satisfaction, health, and activities

The great majority of both males and females evaluated themselves as happy¹ (Table 3) with a significantly greater percentage of males than females in all age categories evaluating themselves as "very happy" (X² Table I-1). Self evaluation of general life-satisfaction (Table 4) reflected clearly that both males and females were more satisfied² than dissatisfied with their lives in general at the time of interview. Respondents in the county were generally more satisfied than city respondents, except for a reversal with females 75 and older.

Respondents evaluated their health and physical disabilities (Table 5) and categorized themselves using the more popular age-labels placed on different groups in our culture (Table 6). Respondents in the county (84 percent) viewed themselves as significantly more healthy for their age than city (74) respondents (X² Table I-2). In terms of how seriously physical disabilities restrict activities, even to the point of keeping respondents in their dwellings, again those in the county (11 percent) felt less restricted than those in the city (25). Additionally, the

¹ Happy in this paragraph includes responses "very happy", "happy", and "fairly happy".

² Satisfied in this paragraph includes responses "very satisfied" and "somewhat satisfied", and dissatisfied includes responses "somewhat dissatisfied" and "very dissatisfied".

majority of respondents reflect younger age perception of themselves with 55 percent in both the county and the city thinking of themselves as "young" or "middle aged", and 30 percent in the county and 28 percent in the city thinking of selves as "late middle aged". Thus there were only 15 percent in the county and 17 percent in the city thinking of themselves as "old", "very old", "other", or electing not to respond. Blacks tended to view themselves as younger less frequently than whites in the county (35 vs. 47 percent) and in the city (44 vs. 59); and females more frequently than males in the county (57 vs. 52) and in the city (59 vs. 49). It appears that the number of respondents evaluating themselves as "healthy for their age", experiencing minor or no limitation of activities due to physical disability, and the general identification of self as younger than late middle aged are similar. The number of respondents considering themselves "not healthy" for their age (county 12 percent, city 20) tends to be similar to number of respondents estimating how capable they will be in accomplishing something important to them or something they have not done before (Table 7). In the county 9 percent and in the city 14 percent expected that when trying something important or something new it would turn out "not too good", "a failure", or gave no response (Table 7). The difference between the white respondents evaluation of such self competency (9 percent) as "not too good", "a failure", or nonresponsive, and the black respondents' evaluation (28) is significant (χ^2 Table I-3).

Markides, et.al. (1977) noted that self-reported health evaluation and scoring on an activity index both were strong predictors of life satisfaction (as measured by the 13-item version of "Life-Satisfaction" originally proposed by Neugarten). However, they also noted that income had an influence on life satisfaction indirectly through activities. These findings tend to agree with those of Reid, et.al. (1977) who found that positive self-concept in the elderly

correlated with the belief in one's internal locus of control; and with those of Linn & Hunter (1979) who concluded that better psychological status, especially internal locus of control, is associated with younger age perception, and that blacks tend to view selves younger less often than whites and females more often than males. Rodin and Langer (1977) completed a study in which it was found that increased personal responsibility in nursing home residents resulted in improvement in activity level and a more positive affective state as measured by questionnaire. Schulz (1975) found similar improvement in a group of retirement home residents who were given control over a positive event. These two studies indicate that the increasing of the elderly's perceptions of control over relatively minor events, can have a powerful effect on their coping skills and psychological functioning.

Major limitations as reported in the county and city differed among age categories (Table 8). More respondents in the county reported increasing major limitations with age (65-69: 9 percent; 70-74: 10; and 75 and older: 13), whereas in the city the trend was reversed (65-69: 24 percent; 70-74: 20; and 75 and older: 17). Of the marital status groups, "widowed" respondents in the city reported the highest level of major limitations (17 percent) and "married" reported the lowest (12). Respondents' evaluation of their feelings of capability to protect self and personal property at home or elsewhere is reported in Table 9 which shows those assuming themselves "capable" (54 percent in county, 48 in city); "not so capable" (25 in county, 32 in city); and "incapable" (8 in county, 12 in city). Noteworthy is the fact that more in the county (13 percent) than in the city (3) were "not sure" of their capability to protect self and personal property.

Respondents were requested to relate specifically to their current activities as to types and frequency. Table 10 provides feedback as to activities of

those respondents who considered that they had minor or no health or disability limitations as well as those respondents with "major limitations". The basic questions were asked somewhat differently for the two limitation categories, but the responses were recorded in the same response format. It is clear that the telephone is of major importance to the everyday well-being of both county and city respondents reporting minor or no limitations, with 66 percent in the county and 68 in the city reporting daily use of the telephone for outgoing and incoming calls. When comparing those with major and those with minor or no health or disability limitations, those with major limitations have less regular or less frequent telephone communication (62 percent in county, 63 in city). Those with major limitations in both county and city leave their living quarters substantially less frequently than those with minor or no limitations: "Hardly ever" (13 vs. 6 percent in county, 19 vs. 6 in city), "Never" (21 vs. 2 in county; 11 vs. 3 in city). The implications for possible remedial action are discussed in section IV of this report.

Differences between county and city residents, between sexes and races, and among ages as to the frequency of shopping and necessary business errands are noted (Table 11). Overall, county male residents leave home for necessary errands as shopping or business more "everyday" or "twice a week" (83 percent) than male city residents (70) which might relate to males in the county driving the family car. However, female residents in the county also go out "everyday" or "twice a week" (66 percent) which is more frequently than female residents in the city (60). There is a clear general trend across age categories, marital status, and income (except for reversal in the "never married", and in the \$3000-\$5999 bracket in the city) for shopping and necessary business errands "everyday" or more than "twice a week or more" in both county and city. City black residents reported leaving home more frequently for necessary errands

"once a week" or "two or three times a month" (39 percent) than did county black residents (33), but overall black residents (37) leave home for necessary errands "once a week" or "two or three times a month" more than white residents (20). The difference between black and white respondents in shopping and business errand patterns is striking, especially in the category "other" which was frequently selected when someone else took such responsibilities. Generally, the trend to leave home for necessary errands decreases in frequency from "every day" to "twice a week" to "two or three times a month" in higher income brackets. Those residents nonresponsive as to their incomes, especially in the city, responded generally more like lower income residents, with 28 percent in the city having the highest response in the category "other".

Table 12 shows that participation in three or more social, church, civic, or professional organizations is greater across sex, age, and income (including nonresponsives) for all respondents (42 percent) than participation in two (27) or one (26) organization. There is not a significant difference between the participation of males and females, but there is between the participation of black and white respondents (X^2 Table I-4), especially in participating in three or more organizations or none.

The question related to time spent watching TV or listening to the radio and the follow-up question seeking identification of TV news programs "never missed" was included in Questionnaire I to secure information as to the most popular TV station and time for spot announcements directed to those over 65 years of age. Noteworthy in this report is the fact that 45 percent of all respondents spend up to three hours daily and 33 percent spend four hours or more watching TV or listening to radio (Table 13). Of these, 679 of the 1000 respondents in this survey reported listening to evening news programs with some tuning in on more than one news program. These findings will be commented on in the Recommendation section.

Income evaluation

Table 14 indicates that over 50 percent of both county and city respondents evaluated their income as "adequate for living comfortably" (county, 55 percent; city, 53). More respondents in the city, 38 percent, than in the county, 35, evaluated their incomes as "barely adequate", with "inadequate" evaluation 9 in the county and 7 in the city. In spite of the fact that 61 percent of all respondents reported their annual income as less than \$6000 (36 less than \$3000), 71 stated they were "happy" or "very happy"; 48, "very satisfied" with their lives at this time; and 55, thinking of themselves as "young" or "middle aged". Notwithstanding various medical problems and physical limitations of older age, only 15 percent viewed their health or disability as a "major limitation" of activities.

Respect shown older people

In the respondents' evaluation of the respect people younger than 35 accord people older than 65 (Table 15), black respondents reflected significantly higher extreme judgments "always", "never", "other" or were more nonresponsive than white respondents (χ^2 I-5). However, both white respondents (72 percent) and black respondents (52) felt that older people were "always" or "usually" treated with respect by the younger group. Of the three age categories, more of those 75 and older felt that older people were "always" or "usually" treated with respect by the younger group. It is important to note that this question relates to the "group younger than 35" and not specifically to adolescents and children. This latter group is shown later in this report, Sections III and IV, to be a source of concern of sufficient degree to lead to recommendation of programs to alleviate communication problems and to improve respect levels. Of the four marital status categories, more of the "never married" (74 percent), and the "divorced/separated" (74) than of the "married" (69) or "widowed" (66) felt that

older people were "always" or "usually" treated with respect by the younger group. In relation to income, the percentages of responses "always" or "usually" treated with respect by the younger group show a trend-increase to the higher income brackets, excluding the group nonresponsive as to income figure.

Results presented in the first section of this report in relation to the current status of the Cincinnati-Hamilton County respondents indicated that the majority of both men and women in the county and in the city evaluate positively their happiness, their life satisfaction at this time, their health for their age, and their capabilities to do new and important things. The majority of county residents evaluated themselves as being capable of protecting themselves and their personal property. This representative sample, especially in the county, seems to reflect capability to adapt to the physical disabilities, health problems, and economic stresses of being over age 65. These findings tend to support other research findings of previous studies in the 1970's indicating that psychological functioning is associated with younger age perception in the elderly. This raises the question as to whether there is some experience-reinforced, culturally-accepted, peer-supported perception of these challenging experiences of older age.

II. VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES AND FEAR OF CRIME

This section of the report deals with direct and vicarious victimizations, including practices inviting potential fraud, experienced during the year preceding the interview. Also explored are the fear for personal safety in various situations at different times of the day and night; perceptions of crime trends, victimization vulnerability, and media crime coverage; and reasons for older people not calling the police after victimization. Whether or not the fear of crime impacts on activity patterns is also considered in this section. The findings here are drawn from Data Tables 16 through 33 found in Appendix I. The relevant question or questions for each table are noted directly below the table involved.

Victimization experiences

Table 16 reflects a total of 699 victimization incidents (322 occurring in the county and 377 in the city) during the year preceding the date of the interview for Questionnaire I. Incidents included robbery and assault, burglary and illegal entry, larceny, auto theft, vandalism, fraud (including consumer fraud), and harassment by telephone. The victimization rate is 70 percent, (64 percent in county, 75 percent in city). However, where this figure is refined to reflect the number of individuals who suffered multiple victimizations, then the rate is reduced to 44 percent (41 percent in county, 47 percent in city). Females experienced more victimization incidents than males and more of both sexes were victimized in the city than in the county. There was a significant difference in victimization noted among the marital status categories of county residents and those respondents residing in the city, "married" being more victimized in the county, and "never married" and "divorced/separated" being more victimized in the city (X^2 Table I-6). In relation to race-dwelling categories, of the 561

victimizations of white respondents, the majority occurred to whites living in single family and four-unit or more than four-unit dwellings. Of the 138 victimizations of black respondents, the majority occurred to blacks living in single family, Metropolitan Housing, or four-unit apartments.

While it is not possible to compare the rate of victimization of Cincinnati-Hamilton County elderly with the rate reported in many other studies due to the fact that fraud, including consumer fraud, and harassment by telephone, were not included as victimization categories in the other studies; nevertheless, the crime categories applied to the current project are relatively close to those of the Portland-Multnomah County project (Rifai, 1976) which reported a victimization rate of 58 percent of the approximately 500 interviewed men and women 60 years of age and over when recording all previous victimizations which had ever been experienced. Victimization were defined in that study as: 1) property damage (burglary, theft, vandalism); 2) non-violent confrontation (fraud and harassment/obscene phone calls); and 3) violent confrontation (sexual crimes and murder which involved only a total of eight incidents). The Portland/Multnomah study emphasized that people over 60 are "not necessarily victimized by crime in general more than other age groups", but that they "may be more often victims of such crimes as purse-snatch, burglary, vandalism and consumer fraud" and "are afflicted most severely with 'quasi-criminal' offenses such as harassment, extortion, and small 'con-games'" (Rifai, p. 121). In the current study the victimization incidents are ranked highest for fraud, then harassment by telephone, larceny, vandalism, burglary, robbery and assault, and least for auto theft. In comparing the two victimization rates, the differences in age categories must be considered. Additionally, the Rifai study did include a breakdown for the year preceding the interview which resulted in 57 victimization incidents reported by men and 99 incidents by women, totaling 156 incidents. This would appear to be a victimization

rate during the year preceding interview of 31 percent in the 10 base areas of Portland/Multnomah County for people 60 years of age and older. Comparing this with the findings in this study--41 percent in the county, 47 percent in the city, overall, a 44 percent victimization rate of people 65 years of age and older was found.

The emphasis on fraud in this report is in keeping with the increased attention which is being called to fraud, especially consumer fraud, in relation to the older citizen. Among the issues included in the 1979 national legislative objectives adopted at the annual meeting of the NRTA/AARP Legislative Council was:

"... steps to reduce consumer fraud and development of educational and informational programs to alert the elderly to fraudulent practices and schemes."³

Similar emphasis was recommended by the Cincinnati Consumer Protection Office during the development of this project.⁴

Several questions included in Questionnaire I related to behaviors of older citizens which might possibly invite fraud. One area explored related to contracting for goods and services, including the purchase of cemetery plots or future funerals from door-to-door salesmen, or paying in advance for work done around living quarters. Table 17 shows that behaviors which might invite fraud are more prevalent among county residents (N=143, 29 percent) than among city residents (N=68, 14 percent).

The question of the payment schedule of life insurance policies (Table 18) reflects a high percentage carrying two or more life insurance policies (county 50 percent, city 43, overall 46). Significantly few respondents reported premium

³ AARP News Bulletin, Vol. XX, No. 3, Washington, D.C., Mar. 1979, p. 6.

⁴ Conference with Noel Morgan representing Consumer Protection Office at Xavier University, February 15, 1969.

payments "every week" or "every other week" in either county or city, and 16 percent in county and 27 in city reported paying "once a month". Only 2 percent overall reported feeling they were sold too much insurance. Within this representative sample, the likelihood of insurance fraud was not indicated.

Opinions as to any possible relationship between the charges of health-care professionals and the older patient's medicare status (Table 19) indicated that residents in both county and city believed that the charge was "more because older person is on medicare" (54 vs. 39 percent), charge the "same" (28 vs. 37), and charge "less" (.06 vs. 1). In the county 15 percent and in the city 20 percent stated they didn't know. When considering the response of various sub-groups of categories reporting that they were of the opinion that health-care professionals charge more for older people on medicare, the following seem noteworthy in relation to the response "charging MORE": 1) Both males and females in the county compared to the city (males 56 vs. 45 percent, females 52 vs. 35); 2) of all marital status groups, married (58 vs. 47); 3) white respondents compared to black respondents (50 vs. 30), with the lowest percentage being black respondents in the county (12).

Significantly few respondents reported either rape or any attempt to sexually assault any person living in respondents' dwellings or the victimization of friends or relatives during the year preceding the interview (Table 20).

Neighborhood safety

Regardless of age, sex, or geographical area, Table 21 shows that the majority evaluated their safety walking alone during the daylight in the neighborhood as safe⁵ (males 91 percent, females 85; county 94, city 81). The San Francisco

⁵ In this discussion the responses "very safe" and "reasonably safe" were combined into the category "safe".

(1978) report on their population 65 and over showed that white males (91 percent), black males (90), white females (81), and black females (78) evaluated their being out alone during the day as safe. The National Crime Survey (1977) reported 89 percent males and 82 percent females feeling safe in their neighborhoods in the eight impact cities when out alone during the day. Cincinnati-Hamilton County respondents apparently feel about as safe out alone in the daytime as similar age groups in San Francisco and in the eight impact cities of the National Crime Survey (Atlanta, Baltimore, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis).

When evaluating the safety of neighborhoods when walking alone after dark (Table 22), 51 percent of the county residents and 77 percent of city residents (71 percent males and 83 females) considered themselves unsafe.⁶ When comparing these findings with the San Francisco study in which 68 percent of the 65 and over group reported feeling unsafe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, county residents are reflecting less; and city residents, both males and females, are reflecting more fear of being out alone at night than the San Francisco residents. The belief that walking alone in the neighborhood after dark is unsafe tends to increase with age for both men and women in the city, whether walking alone or walking with another person (Table 23). Results presented in Table 24 indicate that walking in a shopping center or mall is considered safe by a majority of respondents (males 86 percent, females 79; county 84, city 80). Approximately equal feelings of being safe in their own dwellings are reflected whether comparing responses of county and city or male and female respondents (Table 25).

Table 26 shows that few men and women in the county or city reported that they did not have a safe place to sit or walk outdoors when the weather was good (county 3 percent, city 9; men 2 and women 8).

⁶ In this discussion responses "Somewhat unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into the category "unsafe".

Evaluation of crime trends

Certain differences again emerged among respondent groups as they considered the general crime trend along with neighborhood and community crime trends, and the probability of victimization.

Overall, 75 percent (70 in county, 80 in city) were of the opinion that the younger citizens are less apt to be victimized than the older citizens, with 15 percent overall (19 in county, 11 in city) perceiving the probability of victimization being the same (Table 27).

Both men (64 percent) and women (71), especially those with income less than \$3000 (75) and blacks in the city (88) believed that their chances of being attacked or robbed have "Gone Up" in the past few years (Table 28). The smallest percentages are noted among those with income \$12000 and over (52 percent) and "divorced/separated" in the county (50). The differences among the five answer choices between men and women are very significant (χ^2 Table I-7). Comparing this study with the San Francisco (1978) study (61 percent) and the Public Opinion About Crime (1977) report (males 58 percent, females 57), citizens 65 years of age and older were apparently more concerned about the probability of being attacked or robbed in Cincinnati-Hamilton County in 1979 than residents in San Francisco in 1974 and in the eight impact cities in 1972-73.

Table 29 indicates that more men than women in both county and city are "very concerned" or "somewhat concerned" about having their dwelling broken into (men 40 percent, women 33). This concern was greatest in men and women 65-69 and least, in men and women 75 and older. Individual answers to the question asking whether respondents had more concern about being mugged, assaulted, or robbed at home or on the street frequently indicated difficulty in responding due to the crime potential being related to two different locations in the same question. Despite this difficulty, 39 percent of men and 41 percent of women reported

being "very concerned" or "somewhat concerned" (Table 30). Overall, 38 percent reported that they were "not worried" and 21 percent that they "did not think about it", with insignificant differences between sexes or geographical areas. There is no way to assess the feelings which may accompany such responses.

More respondents in the city felt that the level of crime in their neighborhoods was "more" (8 percent) or "about the same" (43) as in other neighborhoods, with 34 percent in the city and 69 percent in the county feeling that there was "less" (Table 31). Overall, outsiders, persons not living within the neighborhood, were much more likely than neighborhood residents (48 vs. 10 percent) to have been viewed as the criminal perpetrators. More city than county residents felt that crime is committed about equally by neighborhood residents and outsiders (24 vs. 13 percent). However, 20 percent did not have an opinion as to the residence of offenders. It should be noted that the term "neighborhood" could have been quite differently interpreted by individual respondents.

Relatively few respondents (6 percent) perceived that crime is less serious than the news media report, with a range from 3 percent in the "less than \$3000" and "\$9000-11999" income brackets to 10 percent in the "\$3000-5999" bracket (Table 32). The greatest percentage (51 percent) agreed with the statement that "crime is more serious than newspapers and TV say", with black respondents (58) evidencing more emphasis than white respondents (50), and those with income less than \$3000 (59) believing it was more serious. Overall, there was no significant difference between county and city opinions as to the seriousness of crime. When comparing the Cincinnati-Hamilton County findings with those of the San Francisco (1978) study, fewer in the present study responded that crime is "less serious" or "about as serious" (43 vs. 48 percent), a higher percentage reported it was "more serious" (51 vs. 39 percent), and fewer expressed "no opinion" (6 vs. 12 percent) than in the San Francisco study. The exploration of the relationship

between TV dramas involving crime and violence and both the elderly's fear of crime and behaviors believed to lessen their vulnerability might shed further light on the factors contributing to the elderly's opinions, fears, and behaviors.

Reluctance to report criminal victimization

The final question in Questionnaire I was formulated to explore reasons why people over 65 think that those in their age-range would not notify the police after being victimized (Table 33). Respondents were encouraged to indicate three out of a choice of 14 possible reasons. "Afraid offender would retaliate or come back and get even" was clearly the most frequent reason chosen by both county (66 percent) and city (70) residents; "Not wanting to take time and get in a big hassle" was the second choice of city residents (36) and the third choice of county residents (20); and "Too confused or upset at the time" was the second choice of county residents (29) and the third choice of city residents (30). The fourth choice of both county residents (16 percent) and city residents (24) was "Afraid of going to court". The table reflects that there was a higher percentage selecting all of the above reasons among city residents than among county residents. Substantial sex differences are noted among age categories: 1) age 65-69, more women than men in the county (77 vs. 62) and in the city (79 vs. 71) indicated "fear offender would retaliate"; 2) age 70-74, more men than women in the city (52 vs. 30) selected the reason as "not wanting to take the time and get into a big hassle", and, overall, more women than men (31 vs. 23) selected "confusion or upset" as a reason; and 3) age 75 & over, more women than men in the county (68 vs. 55) indicated fear of retaliation. Overall, "fear of retaliation", "too confused or upset at the time" and "afraid to go to court" were the reasons for not reporting victimization selected more by women than by men. These findings are related to one of the specific recommendations of this survey.

Results presented in this section have indicated that females experienced more victimizations than males and city residents more than county residents, with fraud and harassment by telephone being the two highest victimization incidents. Behaviors inviting possible fraud were reported more among county than among city residents. Irrespective of demographic characteristics, a very high percentage in both county and city felt at least reasonably safe walking alone in their neighborhoods in the daytime; but, when neighborhood safety out alone at night was the question, 51 percent in the county and 77 in the city felt at least somewhat unsafe, and 19 in the county and 42 in the city would continue to feel unsafe even though another person were walking with them.

Findings also indicate the opinions that younger citizens are less apt to be victimized than older citizens and that older people's chances of being attacked or robbed have risen in the past few years. More than one-third of the respondents in both county and city were at least somewhat concerned about their dwellings being broken into. Some fifty percent of both county and city residents felt that crime was actually more serious than the news media reported. "Fear of retaliation" was the primary reason selected for not reporting victimization to the police. "Fear of going to court", as well as "desiring to avoid a big hassle" or being "too confused or upset at the time" were frequently reported reasons also.

III. BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS OF SELF AND OTHERS

Whether or not older respondents' behavioral reactions at home and in the community relate to their levels of fear of crime is a matter treated in this section. Data Tables 34 through 48 present the results on which this discussion is based. The relevant question or questions for each table are noted directly below the table involved.

Questions related to crime-deterrent behavioral reactions were placed toward the end of the survey so that their consideration would not effect the expression of feelings, attitudes, and opinions as to personal safety and vulnerability.

Precautions to avoid victimization

To whom do older people turn when feeling afraid for any reason? Table 34 indicates that family members (29 percent) and friends (11) are most apt to be contacted for help by city residents, with police more apt to be called by county residents (53) than by city residents (42). Respondents in both county (97 percent) and city (94) expect immediate help from whomever they might call. But, what precautions do older men and women take themselves to insure their safety? When questioned as to locking doors and windows whenever leaving home, in the county 86 percent and in the city 90 percent report "always", in comparison with 5 percent in the county and 3 percent in the city reporting "hardly ever" or "never" (Table 35). But, there is a clear shift, regarding keeping doors locked when household members are at home (Table 36), with 63 percent in the county and 77 percent in the city reporting "always" and 22 percent in the county and 13 percent in the city reporting "hardly ever", "only at night", or "never".

Newspaper, TV, banks, and social agency personnel have placed strong emphasis on the importance of older citizens using check or money order to pay bills in order to decrease robbery or assault incidents. Table 37 indicates that both

county (83 percent) and city (78) residents do use check and money order substantially more often than cash to pay monthly bills.

Of the respondents reporting victimizations,⁷ excluding fraud and harassment by telephone, 93 in the county and 143 in the city, only 20 in the county and 42 in the city indicated that they took additional precautions after self or a household member experienced a victimization incident (Table 38). It is important to re-emphasize that the report of victimizations experienced directly was limited to the period of the year preceding the interview.

In response to questions concerning potential crimes with "permitted entry", there is little difference between county respondents (9.6 percent) and city respondents (1.2) permitting a delivery man, door-to-door salesman, or a stranded motorist to come into their dwellings to get a drink of water or use the telephone (Table 40). Although relatively few respondents are involved, it is interesting to note that 5 percent in the county and 4 percent in the city indicated that they did not know what they would do--but would decide according to such things as the stranger's appearance and the total situation. However, more males than females in both the county (17 vs. 4 percent) and in the city (17 vs. 4); more "married" (16) or "divorced/separated" (12) in the city; and more white respondents (11) than black respondents (4) would permit a stranger to enter to get a drink of water or to use the telephone.

Over twice as many county residents (19 percent) as city residents (8) have a watch-dog, but even in the county this is a low percentage (Table 39).

⁷ These victimizations include only robbery and assault, burglary and illegal entry, larceny, auto theft, vandalism, and assault, rape or attempt to sexually assault household member.

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County residents have reported 88 incidents to the police in the past and, of these, 16 incidents were followed up by the police; city residents have reported 104 with 21 followed up (Table 41).

The frequency with which persons actually walk alone in the neighborhood after dark should be compared with respondents' evaluation of safety in walking alone in such situations. In the county 56 percent (male 37, female 69) and in the city 75 percent (male 66, female 80) reported "never" walking alone in the neighborhood when it's dark (Table 42). For comparison, the findings presented in Table 22, 51 percent of county respondents (men 35, women 62) and 77 percent of city respondents (men 71, women 83) evaluated the safety of an older person walking alone in his/her neighborhood after dark, as "somewhat unsafe" or "very unsafe". The comparison would indicate county residents tend to take the precautionary measure of never walking alone at night in their neighborhoods after dark more than city residents do. However, several other factors could well be influencing this trend as well as the safety factor.

Victoria Jaycox of the National Council of Senior Citizens (1978), in reviewing recent research on fear of crime among the elderly, concluded:

"The elderly's fear of crime, then, appears to be a product of their recognition of both the external and internal realities they face. The external realities, the risks of victimization, are different for different subgroups, who measure their relative vulnerabilities with reasonable accuracy. The inner reality is their increasing incapacity to recover from certain kinds of assaults, a gerontological actuality which favors no particular race or class. Perhaps, then, our fearful elderly are no more or less irrational than their younger neighbors" (Jaycox, p. 333).

Table 43 indicates that 28 percent of the respondents (county 19, city 36) reported that they had limited or changed their activities in the past few years because of concern with crime. Table 44 shows that 13 percent of county and 17 percent of city respondents reported not going places to do desired things because of danger of being robbed or hurt. Women in the city reported curtailing such activities most, especially those aged 65-69. Responses to the open-ended question which probed for specific activities being avoided due to fear of crime are summarized in Table 45. County residents evidenced almost three times as much non-attendance at desired activities as did city residents (N=171 vs. N=65).

Police and court evaluations

It was the opinion of 75 percent of the respondents in the county (males 75, females 75) and 63 percent in the city (males 64, females 62) that police protection performance was "excellent" or "good" (Table 46). More had "no opinion" in the city (11 percent) than in the county (7) and these respondents frequently verbalized that they had no basis for judging. The significant differences between white and black respondents when evaluating the job performance of the police (X^2 Table I-8) reflect a relationship pattern where a greater percentage of white respondents give a significantly higher rating of "excellent" and a greater percentage of black respondents give ratings "fair", "poor" or "no opinion".

Table 47 shows that the majority of respondents felt that the police treat older people with respect ("excellent" or "good": county 77 percent, city 68). In evaluating police honesty in the neighborhood and community, more respondents in the county expressed the belief that "most" police are honest (county 57 percent, city 21), but more in the city were of the opinion that "some" police are honest (county 9, city 51). Again, the relatively high percentage of respondents unwilling to make a judgment due to lack of knowledge or having no opinion (county 32, city 18) lends credence to these findings. The relationship pattern in the evaluation of respect accorded older people by the police (X^2 Table I-9) reflects a greater percentage of white respondents giving a significantly higher rating of "excellent" and a greater percentage of black respondents giving the evaluation of "good", "fair", or "poor". "No opinion" on this question has approximately the same percentage for both white and black respondents.

The majority of older citizens clearly placed greater emphasis on the main job of the police being to "prevent crimes" (county 67 percent, city 60) rather than to "catch criminals" (Table 47).

The evaluation of court performance in relation to offenders who break the laws affecting the safety and legal rights of the older citizen shows that only 14 percent of respondents (county 10, city 19) feel that court performance was "excellent" or "good". Overall, 75 percent (county 79, city 71) evaluated the court performance as "fair", "poor", or "other", with 11 percent expressing no opinion (Table 48). "Other" required specifying responses and such evaluations were lower than "poor". The significant difference between white and black respondents when evaluating the job performance of the courts (X^2 Table I-10) is noted in the markedly higher percentages of black respondents evaluating the court as "excellent" and "good" or expressing "no opinion" and the higher percentages of white respondents evaluating the court as "fair", "poor", or "other".

Here the "no opinion" percentage of black respondents is more than twice the percentage of white respondents.

Question 81 related to how many respondents in the survey had ever been asked to testify in court in relation to a crime committed against an elderly person. Of the eight in the county reporting being asked to testify, only one person testified; and of the 14 in the city, none testified. (The fact that three in the county and 28 in the city were nonresponsive could reflect that a greater number were asked to testify, but there is no evidence in direct support of this hypothesis.)

It is challenging to attempt to bring together the findings on the items related to older people testifying, reasons older people do not report victimization, and total victimizations with the findings on those items related to the evaluations of the police and the courts. The majority of older citizens emphasized the prevention of crime and the positive evaluation of the police. However, the majority reported to the police barely 50 percent (56 percent in county, 46 in city) of criminal incidents out of a total of 93 victimizations in the county and 143 in the city during the past year (not counting fraud and harassment by telephone).

These findings might well lend themselves to further research based on the hypothesis that: Older citizens will avoid difficult, time-consuming experiences, such as calling and reporting to the police, pressing charges, and going to court; especially when they believe that the predicted outcome is either not to their advantage or that the fear of retaliation by the accused offender would be increased. This may even carry over to their unwillingness to testify for another older citizen against whom some crime has been committed.

IV. SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE

Findings on certain specific questions which suggest remedial actions that might be taken in Cincinnati-Hamilton County to improve the well-being, life-satisfaction, and personal safety of older people are presented in this section. Data Tables 49 through 55 present the results on which this discussion is based. The relevant question or questions for each table are noted directly below the table involved.

In some instances criminal justice and other governmental or social agencies might provide the most appropriate response. However, it is important to note that some of the proposed remedial actions would lend themselves very readily to planning and implementation by older citizen-groups, independent of government or social agencies, with perhaps only agency liaison or ombudsman involvement. These suggestions are explored in this section, with references to other action projects, and appropriate recommendations are summarized in the Recommendations section of the report.

Problems and concerns

Given eleven choices of problems of recent concern, and multiple responses encouraged, "Inflation-Income-Money" was the problem ranked first by county respondents whereas city respondents were most concerned with "Safety against crime" (Table 49). The problem ranked second by county and city respondents was the same: "Dishonesty in government". The third ranking concern by respondents in the county was "Health care" and by the city, "Inflation-Income-Money". Three times as many county respondents (N=157) as city respondents (N=58) viewed "Transportation" as an important recent concern, and city respondents (N=246) evaluated "Juvenile delinquency" as substantially more of a concern than did

county respondents (N=150). Concern with juvenile delinquency is discussed under Participation Interests later in this section.

In response to an "open-ended" question as to the one thing that could be done in their neighborhoods or communities to increase general satisfaction of older people, Table 50 shows that county respondents emphasized the need for better public transportation, including a senior bus or minibus; in contrast, city respondents emphasized the need for better police protection. City respondents frequently questioned why police patrol cars could not drive through all neighborhood streets occasionally rather than just patrolling the main streets as they believed this would be a deterrent to crime. Ranking third, overall, was the emphasis placed on older people doing more to help one another and to help themselves.

Table 51-A reflects how older people usually travel for personal, business, or social reasons when they do not own or drive a car. Friends, public bus, and Senior Citizen transportation are used much more by city respondents than county respondents, whereas county respondents rely somewhat more on family. In reality, public bus and Senior Citizen transportation are much more available in the city than in the county.

Table 52 shows that county respondents ranked the five most important changes in the neighborhood and community which would increase their own feelings of safety and security: "Neighbor helping neighbor" (N=222), "Better transportation" (N=156), "Better police patrol" (N=130), "More respect for the older citizen" (N=123), and "Improved street lighting" (N=119). City respondents ranked the five highest as: "Better police patrol" (N=302), "Neighbor helping neighbor" (N=195), "Improved street lighting" (N=181), "More respect for the older citizen" (N=151), "Clear trash and cut back shrubbery" (N=146). Tables 49, 50, 51, and 51-A, as well as Table 52, all indicate the need for men and women over age 65 to have better transportation to meet their personal, business, and social needs.

James N. Tien, et al. (1979) in reviewing the research literature and assessing street-lighting projects as to the impact of street lighting on crime and the fear of crime,⁸ noted:

"While there is no statistically significant evidence that street lighting affects the level of crime, there is a strong indication that increased lighting--perhaps uniformity of lighting--decreases the fear of crime. The evidence is unclear as to whether better street lighting reduces crime or merely displaces it, sending a would-be burglar, car thief, or purse snatcher to a less well-lighted area. In some areas studied, the rate of crime actually increased in certain well-illuminated areas. This may have been because car thieves were better able to see what they were doing or because more crime was reported when residents could better see the incidents taking place. 'Uniformity of lighting' was perhaps the most important element in reducing the fear of crime (p. 336)."

As to the concern related to "Dishonesty in government", Maggie Kuhn, founder and convener of the Gray Panthers, an organization which emphasizes "Youth and Age in Action", frequently suggests in her personal appearances that old people should become the "watch dogs" of social and governmental agencies. Many "old people", as she feels they would prefer to be called, have the time, the interest, and, in some instances, quite specific professional or business background experience which renders them knowledgeable. She stressed, in 1978, the importance of "steering committees and task forces to bring people together, especially the old and the young, to take the risks of social change."⁹

In Section II of this report the majority of respondents were reported as expressing the opinion that crime prevention is more important than catching criminals. Realistically, when considering the city respondents' emphasis on the need for better police protection, there are a number of reasons why such

⁸ National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Criminal Justice Abstracts Vol. 11, No. 3, Sept. 1979.

⁹ Thirteenth Interagency Workshop of the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences held at the Criminal Justice Center in Sam Houston, State University, Texas, 1978.

protection is difficult to increase, for example--funding limitations, and the differing theories as to how police should function to provide maximum protection for citizens. Consideration might well be given to programs involving volunteers, including older people as a support service in law enforcement.

Cohn, et al., (1978) found that those white working-class subjects in Philadelphia who belonged to a community organization emphasizing crime prevention reported less fear of crime and more control over it than those who did not belong to such an organization but engaged in many crime avoidance behaviors.

Some special programs have directed their attention to increasing the citizen involvement in crime prevention and the reporting of crime. The Seattle Law & Justice Planning Office, Community Crime Prevention Program, encourages residents to participate in block-watches, security inspections, and property-marking campaigns which are reported as reducing the chances of being burglarized. Also, in Seattle, volunteers from Neighborhood House are part of the Mayor's Neighborhood Crime Control Council focusing on crime prevention techniques that symbolize its motto, "Neighbor Helping Neighbor". One of the major goals of this city's program is to coordinate neighborhood crime prevention activities with city and law enforcement officials. The program is reported as at least reducing the fear of crime.¹⁰

In Baltimore, Maryland, volunteers organized block-watches, cleared trash, trimmed shrubbery, and operated a crime reporting hotline to increase neighborhood safety and thus help crime prevention.¹¹

Victoria Jaycox (1978), Director of the program Criminal Justice and the Elderly, called attention to "Neighborhood Watch" implemented broadly in

¹⁰ National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Criminal Justice Abstracts, Vol. 11, No. 3, Sept. 1979, pp.348-9.

¹¹ LEAA Newsletter, Vol. 8, No. 1, January, 1979, p. 13.

Milwaukee as well as to tenant patrols and escort services similar to the one she considers most successful which is run by the Elderly Antivictimization Project in Washington, D.C. The Assistant Director, John Stein, stated in discussing the prospects for elderly being more involved with crime prevention:

". . . the experience of many crime prevention projects based outside of police departments indicates that there is virtually nothing that police officers do in the crime prevention field that trained civilians do not do equally well and perhaps more cheaply (p. 9)."¹²

Further exploration of an appropriate role for volunteer support of police prevention efforts could well be of benefit.

Frequently in the evaluation of specific crime prevention and victim-assistance programs the statement appears suggesting that to be effective a program must be ready to confront neighborhood concerns more extensive than its crime problems. For example, Contra Costa County, California, was forced to move to volunteer membership in their crime prevention program as government money dried up. They found that trained citizens could assume more responsibility for crime prevention education, citizenship education for students, victim and witness assistance, vandalism, and traffic.¹³ Stephanie L. Mann who recruited and trained 20 community self-help committees stated, "They focused on the importance of neighborhoods getting together to help themselves and each other in a community responsibility program." George Sunderland, National Director of Crime Prevention Program of NRTA/AARP, has plugged for police to utilize the elderly as a "volunteer resource".¹³

Another crime prevention program involving older volunteers is the "Senior Power" program in Akron, Ohio, wherein a Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Unit has

¹² CJE Newsletter, Summer, 1979.

¹³ Community Crime Prevention Letter, Vol. 7, No. 4, Dec., 1979, p. 4 and 9.

enrolled 9,000 residents.¹⁴ Each member is assigned a number to use to alert police anonymously to suspicious occurrences in the neighborhood. The program sends out a newsletter to its members and places crime prevention tips in local newspapers.

Tampa, Florida Seniors are organized not only to help victims, but also to hold many public meetings aimed at involving the community with crime prevention. The organization is housed in a community mental health center and has the reputation of an efficient referral system with positive relations with law enforcement agencies, according to a review of the program by G. Byrne.¹⁵

The program "Citizen Alert" involves the Philadelphia Citizens Crime Commission and the District Attorney working together to alert citizens of specific criminal activity, frauds, and "scams" as they are brought to the attention of the local police. Specific advisories are issued and a "Citizen Alert" is immediately prepared and wired to the daily press, radio, and TV stations, often within hours. Among the crimes brought to the public's attention have been "guaranteed roofing" which proved to be ineffective, "gasoline saving" gadgets and additives testing no significant savings, fraudulent home owners and auto insurance sales, and two burglars gaining entry into homes posing as city water department inspectors.¹⁶

In response to the specific question as to whether or not loneliness is the most significant and difficult problem older people have to face in day-to-day living, 80 percent in the county and 85 in the city agreed (Table 53). Of those disagreeing, concerns with money, health and old age, transportation, and

¹⁴ CJE Newsletter, Fall, 1979, p. 3.

¹⁵ CJE Newsletter, Fall, 1979, p. 6.

¹⁶ Washington National News Reports. Community Crime Prevention Digest, Vol. 7, No. 6, February, 1980, p. 6.

self-reliance were most frequently mentioned among the less than 20 percent overall. The interviewers noted that frequently interviewees would explain that the statement about loneliness being the most difficult problem might "generally be true for others--but not for me", and then they would proceed to tell the various activities and coping skills which they possessed, and, finally--"I like my life the way it is, etc." The emphasis was again being placed on personal control of life-situation as a key element in life-satisfaction. The percentage of those selecting loneliness as a problem of recent personal concern (Table 49, county 15 percent, city 17) is much lower than the percentage responding that loneliness is the most difficult problem older people face in day-to-day living (Table 53, county 80, city 85). The difference may well be due to the fact that the first identifying loneliness as a personal concern and the second was less threatening in that it involved evaluation of loneliness as a problem to older people in general. This problem has been noted previously by observers as a criminogenic factor related to victimization of the elderly (Hahn, 1976).

Participation interests

Table 54 reflects the interest in participation in a "Call-A-Neighbor" program. The extension of such a program appears to be of more interest to county respondents than to city respondents (48 vs. 26 percent), although more city respondents (17) than county respondents (11) reported already being in such a program. Of those interested, attention should be called to the desire to "call others" or "both call others and be called". The Co-Directors and interviewers became increasingly aware during the survey that there are many churches in the Cincinnati-Hamilton County area which not only have the space and active volunteers, but, more importantly, have pastors who are interested in the broad welfare not only of their parishioners but also of the older

residents in their general neighborhoods and communities. A number of churches have apparently developed their own telephone support organizations.

Table 55 reports the findings for Item 25 wherein the respondents were requested to predict the result if young people (children and adolescents) and older people talked together or did things together more frequently in community centers. Positive evaluation of this type of activity-program is overwhelmingly reflected by 78 percent of county respondents and 72 percent of city respondents. Of these, the majority (64 percent in county, 58 in city), predicted that such activities would "increase respect for each other." There was a group in both the county and the city who believed it would "increase respect for older people" and even a few who believed it would "increase respect for younger people." The pattern of positive response to this item appears to be general across sex, age, race, marital status, and income. The importance of respect is also supported by the responses in Table 52 where 123 in the county and 151 in the city selected "More respect for the older citizen" as a change in the neighborhood and community which would increase their own feelings of safety and security. The findings emphasized in this paragraph are considered important in conjunction with the level of concern about juvenile delinquency and are reflected in the Recommendations section.

A number of projects involving juveniles and the elderly have been developed and implemented. Two which Silberman (1978) discusses in his book Criminal Violence, Criminal Justice are briefly related to: 1) In East Palo Alto, California, in a community of 18,000 poverty-stricken, predominantly black people, a Community Youth Responsibility Program was organized with a Community Panel composed of four adults and three youngsters. With a Board of 12 Directors, composed of seven adults and five youngsters, they are funded by state and federal agencies. 2) Puerto Rico Center for Orientation and Services is

designed to prevent delinquency, to assist citizens in defining their problems and needs in a way which was intended to reduce dependence, and to enhance dignity and self respect. Special emphasis is placed on the community and its youth.

Silberman closes his review of these two programs with the comment that from such projects important lessons can be learned about wasted talent and ability, and about the human capacity for change.

The Golden Bridge Project, developed in 1978 by Family Service of Butler County, Ohio, is an "inter-generational" program which has been evaluated as "paying large dividends."¹⁷ As a part of this program many troubled or court-involved youths were employed to work part-time at minimum wage in the homes of older persons to do such tasks as errands, yard work, letter-writing, and reading. Careful matching of youth-elderly and training of the youth were emphasized as important to the success of the program, with follow-up visits by project staff members to see that the program was proceeding in an appropriate and satisfactory manner.

"Help Young America" was created by the Colgate-Palmolive Company as a youth-aid service in 1972.¹⁸ It offers cash awards to youth ages six-to-17 for community service programs. The national goal for 1979 was "Help Senior Americans". It is interesting to note that the 1980 goal is "Spotlight on Senior Americans" which involves intergenerational community projects. Such project has attracted participation by Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Clubs, Girls Clubs, Camp Fire Girls, and 4-H.

Other community crime prevention programs have developed during recent years with a shift in the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards
¹⁷ Council on Aging, Cincinnati. Age-Wise, Vol. 7, No. 8, October, 1979.

¹⁸ AARP News Bulletin, Vol. XXI, No. 1, January, 1980, p. 2.
Contact: Help Young America, P.O. Box 1058, FDR Station,
New York, N.Y. 10022.

and Goals to emphasize: "Action by private citizens is at the heart of community crime prevention."¹⁹ Among such programs are the following, referenced in Steps to Safer Neighborhoods and Schools.²⁰ Neighborhood Watch in Los Angeles, Citizens' Local Alliance for a Safer Philadelphia (CLASP); volunteers of the Community Resources Division of Maricopa County, Arizona; and the National Elderly Victimization Prevention and Assistance Program initiated in Milwaukee in 1975. CLASP, together with the Chamber of Commerce, developed business participation in crime prevention for community and business. Also included in this publication is reference to youth Escort Patrols in Harlem, and the "Hands Up" program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a national volunteer effort to halt crime, which has a chairman for local projects in Cincinnati. The "Hands Up Process Guide" outlines the development of a Community Crime Profile to serve as a basis for a broad community summit on crime which would establish priorities for action and implementation.

Another challenging volunteer program involved originally 20 housewife volunteers and other female volunteers in New York City who worked on Friday and Saturday nights at the particular police station in the precinct in which they lived.²⁰ Their receptionist duties include greeting visitors, learning the needs and listening to the requests of local residents, providing information or putting the inquirer in touch with the appropriate official in the station or in a city agency. This project was evaluated as having the capacity to "humanize the police" and reduce friction between the police and the community while, at the same time, permitting the station house to provide greater service to the

¹⁹ Goldsmith, Jack. Community Crime Prevention and the Elderly, Crime Prevention Review, July, 1975, p.2.

²⁰ National Alliance for Safer Cities (Executive Director, Harry Fleischman). Steps to Safer Neighborhoods and Schools, June, 1979.

people in terms of advice and counsel on their health, housing, education, and welfare programs. It also relieves policemen from desk duty so that they are free to patrol the neighborhood. The success of this project has been such that it is reported to have spread to virtually every precinct in New York.

Some schools have special projects, for example, the Clifton school in Cincinnati has one involving the delivery of such essential services to senior citizens in the community as shopping at grocery or drug store, escorting elderly to some appointment, shoveling snow, or completing other household tasks. Six students are donating one and one-half hours of time three days a week and pay their own transportation costs. As the students make these contacts they also distribute packets containing suggestions for preparing for winter emergencies, a list of valuable service telephone numbers, and a form which older persons can sign requesting help which is then returned to the Clifton Senior Multiservice Center.²¹

A great deal of emphasis seems to be placed today on "Outreach Programs" tailored to reach more older people who are isolated, physically handicapped, or simply have never participated in any on-going senior program. Kushler and Davidson (1978) reported a study in which they concluded that the "mode of contact is a critical determinant in whether the elderly individuals actually gain access to community resources (p. 359)." In-person contact was found to be significantly the best approach, but they also raised the question as to whether some of what is being done in programming for the elderly at the present time is necessarily the most effective course of action. They recommended further research to explore the "effectiveness of service programs for the elderly,

²¹ The Cincinnati Enquirer, January 7, 1980.

particularly by developing and including systematic methods for gaining direct feedback, in terms of participation and opinion, from the elderly themselves (p. 361)."

The question is raised as to whether the citizens over 65 should be more directly involved in planning, implementing, and working through programs which have to do with their problems and well-being. From a number of the research projects reported in this section, it would appear that older people do become motivated and involved to carry through a number of different types of programs.

Webster Groves, Missouri Police Department, employed about 30 delinquents and pre-delinquent youths in jobs ranging from yard and maintenance work for elderly residents to typing, telephone answering, and washing police cars as long as the youths were enrolled in school. Volunteer teachers also provided one-to-one speech therapy and tutoring in remedial reading.²² The fact that every city has many elderly with educational tutoring skills provides an opportunity for effective programming in this area.

Some of this survey's interviewees in the Sharonville area related with considerable pride and satisfaction that the Sharonville Police Department had tried a program where juveniles were trained and actually did some street patrolling on foot. This degree of approval in one community indicates that further exploration of this concept might well be warranted.

In summarizing this section, respondents have emphasized as their major problems and concerns: Inflation and income, safety against crime, dishonesty in government, health care, juvenile delinquency, both public and Senior Citizen transportation, better police protection, loneliness, and self-reliance. They also evidenced interest in participating in a "Call-A-Neighbor" program. A

²² National Alliance for Safer Cities. Steps to Safer Neighborhoods and Schools, June, 1979, p. 29.

substantial majority of the respondents overall expressed their opinion that talking and doing things together in community centers with children and adolescents would increase the respect they have for each other.

The references included in this section support many different types of programs which have made or might make positive contributions to alleviating problems and concerns similar to those of the older citizens in Cincinnati-Hamilton County. If a particular project involving both youth and older people were to be developed, it should be carefully tailored to fit the differing and specific needs of those neighborhoods or communities in which it would be implemented and should have both youth and age representation in the planning, organization, and on-going implementation of the program.

QUESTIONNAIRE II

This brief telephone interview follow-up questionnaire explored the value of the one-page telephone Directory of Services to the Elderly in Cincinnati and Hamilton County and the packet of crime prevention material. This information had been presented and explained by the interviewers at the conclusion of the administration of Questionnaire I approximately three months previously. It had been suggested that the directory be kept near the telephone or in a convenient place. Finally, a question was asked pertaining to any personal victimization which might have occurred since the administration of Questionnaire I.

The findings were drawn from Data Tables 56 through 60 found in Appendix I. The relevant question or questions for each table are noted directly below the table involved.

A comparison of Questionnaire I and Questionnaire II participation is summarized in Table 56. The willingness to respond to Questionnaire II (76 percent in county and 81 in city) can be considered high.

Telephone directory evaluation

The Directory of Services to the Elderly was a one-page listing of the telephone numbers of important agencies offering a wide range of services to the elderly. The directory was coded for use by Cincinnati or Hamilton County residents (See Appendix II). The results, as indicated in Table 57, show a noteworthy difference in the value and use of the directory between the 52 percent in the county and the 68 percent in the city reporting that they still have it in a convenient place (X^2 Table II-1). However, the number reporting actually having used the directory is significantly small (1 percent in county, 11 in city). The fact that the period of time involved is approximately three months is again noted.

Crime prevention packet evaluation

City residents reported having looked at the packets on crime prevention more than county residents (53 vs. 31 percent), but seemingly found it of less use and value than county residents (22 vs. 28 percent). The value of the crime prevention packet was frequently emphasized for its being informative, useful, and interestingly presented; or that it served to remind them to be more aware and careful; or that it was valuable to have and to share (Table 58).

The findings reported in Table 59 reflect that significantly more city than county respondents (62 vs. 38 percent) had discussed the directory or the crime prevention material with someone else, such as a friend or relative (X^2 Table II - 2).

The majority of respondents to Questionnaire II in both county (62 percent) and city (71) expressed the opinion that the first interview and crime prevention information did not help them to do anything that had made them feel safer and happier (Table 60). However, of the 35 percent in the county who stated that the first interview and the crime prevention information had made a positive contribution, the most important gain was expressed as the discovery that people care about older people; second, that they had become better informed, or had valuable information available if needed, or had their self confidence increased; and third, that they had become more aware, alert, or cautious. Of the 27 percent in the city, the most important contribution to their increased feelings of safety or happiness was that they had become more aware, alert, or cautious; second, that they had discovered people care about older people; and third, that they took some specific actions as a result of the first interview.

This factor of assuring older people that "other people care" is recognized more frequently as the proper base for "programs with a heart." Such programs increase communication with the elderly, provide safety from crime and from

unexpected accidents and illness, and generally raise the level of life-satisfaction. An outstanding current example of this is the Olathe, Kansas, Community Crime Prevention program which is a stratified program of needed services based heavily on the "people care" concept.²³

Further victimization experience

The final item in Questionnaire II related to any possible victimization experienced by the respondents since the first individual interview. The victimization rate appears low, 3.4 percent in the county and 2.2 in the city, during approximately a three-month period of time (Table 61). If this were projected to a twelve-month period, the rate in the county would be approximately 14 percent and in the city 9 percent. This is a reversal trend from that noted in victimization experiences reported in Section II of this report which indicated that city respondents (47 percent) experienced more victimizations than county (41). Even though 76 percent of the 500 respondents originally interviewed in the county and 81 percent of the 500 in the city were willing to complete the telephone interview, it should be noted that 2.1 percent in the county and 2.5 percent in the city did not wish to respond to the question on further victimization since the original interview. Also the telephone interviewer was usually not the same person who completed the first face-to-face interview, even though the name of the first interviewer was mentioned at the beginning of the call. Therefore, this finding may best be interpreted as reflecting the value of using an older person in a face-to-face interview when seeking information that the interviewee has some reluctance to provide. Such interview also provides opportunity to ask about each victimization category rather than using the general question used in the telephone interview.

²³

Washington National News Reports, Inc. Community Crime Prevention Digest, Vol. 7, No. 6, February, 1980, pp. 1-2.

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APPENDIX 1

Survey data tables

The 61 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the SEARCH & INFORM survey conducted in Cincinnati-Hamilton County between April 15, 1979, and January 15, 1980. They generally parallel the report's analytical discussion, but questionnaire sequence was planned to maximize responsiveness of older people. For a given population, each table clearly indicates number and/or percent distribution of responses to each item. There is a note beneath each data table identifying the item that served as the data source. There is also an indication if multiple responses were possible or encouraged.

Data preparation was accomplished by data cards being key punched directly from coded Questionnaire I and verified by the Xavier University Computer Center, Cincinnati, Ohio. Data preparation for Questionnaire II items was accomplished by hand analysis.

As an expedient in presenting the tables, table headings and certain categories were reworded or abbreviated. In some instances data from several items were combined in one table. The questionnaire facsimiles (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories.

The first two data tables summarize demographic statistics as to age, sex, race, income, marital status, and type of dwelling of respondents. Then, data tables 3-15 were used in preparing the "Current Status" section of this report. Tables 16-33 relate to "Victimization and Fear of Crime" and tables 34-48 summarize "Behavioral Reactions of Self and Others". Tables 49-55 reflect respondents' "Suggestions for change" and complete the presentation of data related to Questionnaire I. The report on Questionnaire II items is based on data tables 56-61. Chi-Square tables I-1 through I-10 and II-1 and II-2 follow.

TABLE 1. Age, sex, and race of Hamilton County and City of Cincinnati Search & Inform interviewees

		<u>AGE</u>		<u>AGE</u>		<u>AGE</u>			
		<u>N</u>		<u>N</u>		<u>N</u>		<u>N</u>	
<u>AGE</u>									
65-69				70-74				75 & older	
Male		132		Male		128		Male	
County		69		County		76		County	
City		63		City		52		City	
Female		179		Female		163		Female	
County		86		County		84		County	
City		93		City		79		City	
		<u>N</u>	<u>*%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>*%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>*%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>*%</u>
Total Male and Female		311	31.1	291	29.1	398	39.8		
County		155	15.5	160	16.0	185	18.5		
City		156	15.6	131	13.1	213	21.3		

		<u>N</u>	<u>*%</u>			<u>N</u>	<u>*%</u>
<u>SEX</u>				<u>RACE</u>			
County				County			
Male		212	21.2	White		443	44.3
Female		288	28.8	Black		57	5.7
				Other		0	0.0
City				City			
Male		198	19.8	White		372	37.2
Female		302	30.2	Black		127	12.7
				Other		1	0.1
Total				Total			
Male		410	41.0	White		815	81.5
Female		590	59.0	Black		184	18.4
				Other		1	0.1

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 1, 2, and 3.

*% relates to percentage of total number of interviewees in survey, 1000.

TABLE 2. Income, marital status, and type of dwelling of Hamilton County and City of Cincinnati Search & Inform interviewees

	<u>County</u>		<u>City</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>INCOME</u>						
Less than 3,000	139	27.8	225	45.1	364	36.4
3,000 to 5,999	128	25.6	119	23.8	247	24.7
6,000 to 8,999	103	20.6	55	11.0	158	15.8
9,000 to 11,999	41	8.2	25	5.0	66	6.6
12,000 and over	36	7.2	46	9.2	82	8.2
Nonresponsive	53	10.6	30	5.8	83	8.3
Total	500	100.0	500	99.9	1000	100.0
<u>DWELLING</u>						
Rooming house	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Duplex house	42	8.4	43	8.6	85	8.5
Four-unit apartment	35	7.0	76	15.2	111	11.1
More than four-unit apartment	51	10.2	118	23.6	169	16.9
Metropolitan housing	5	1.0	88	17.6	93	9.3
Single family house	327	65.4	135	27.0	462	46.2
Other	39	7.8	40	8.0	79	7.9
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0	1000	100.0
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Never married	32	6.4	50	10.0	82	8.2
Married	212	42.4	153	30.6	365	36.5
Widowed	238	47.6	265	53.2	504	50.4
Divorced or separated	18	3.6	31	6.2	49	4.9
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0	1000	100.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 6, 8, and 9.

TABLE 3. Happiness at this time of life (Percent)

	N	Very happy	Happy	Fairly happy	Not too happy	Unhappy	Other	Non-responsive
MALE								
65-69	132	46.2	25.8	16.7	6.8	3.8	0.8	
County	69	52.2	27.5	8.7	8.7	1.4	1.4	
City	63	39.7	23.8	25.4	4.8	6.3	0.0	
70-74	128	43.0	28.1	19.5	6.2	1.6	1.6	
County	76	48.7	25.0	19.7	1.3	2.6	2.6	
City	52	34.6	32.7	19.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	
75 & older	150	45.3	28.0	17.3	7.3	1.3	0.7	
County	67	47.8	28.4	17.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	
City	83	43.4	27.7	16.9	8.4	2.4	1.2	
Total	410	44.9	27.3	17.8	6.8	2.2	1.0	
County	212	49.5	26.9	15.6	5.2	1.4	1.4	
City	198	39.9	27.8	20.2	8.6	3.0	0.5	
FEMALE								
65-69	179	34.6	31.3	21.8	8.9	2.2	0.6	0.6
County	86	36.0	36.0	20.9	5.8	1.2	0.0	
City	93	33.7	27.2	22.8	12.0	3.3	1.1	1.0
70-74	163	30.7	40.5	19.0	8.0	0.0	1.8	
County	84	29.8	44.0	17.9	7.1	0.0	1.2	
City	79	31.6	36.7	20.3	8.9	0.0	2.5	
75 & older	248	36.7	35.1	17.8	5.6	2.4	2.4	
County	118	37.3	35.6	19.5	4.2	0.8	2.5	
City	130	36.2	34.6	16.2	6.9	3.8	2.3	
Total	590	34.4	35.4	19.3	7.3	1.7	1.7	0.2
County	288	34.7	38.2	19.4	5.6	0.7	1.4	
City	302	34.2	32.9	19.3	9.0	2.6	2.0	
GRAND TOTAL	1000	38.7	32.1	18.7	7.1	1.9	1.4	0.1
County	500	41.0	33.4	17.8	5.4	1.0	1.4	
City	500	36.4	30.8	19.6	8.8	2.8	1.4	0.2

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 11. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 4. General life-satisfaction at present time (Percent)

	N	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Sometimes satisfied-sometimes dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Other	Non-responsive
MALE								
65-69	132	50.0	21.2	19.7	6.8	2.3	0.0	
County	69	50.7	21.7	21.7	2.9	2.9	0.0	
City	63	49.2	20.6	17.5	11.1	1.6	0.0	
70-74	128	47.6	28.1	21.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	
County	76	47.4	34.2	17.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	
City	52	48.1	19.2	26.9	3.8	0.0	1.9	
75 & older	150	50.0	24.0	22.7	2.7	0.7	0.0	
County	67	41.8	32.8	22.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	
City	83	56.6	16.9	22.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	
Total	410	46.8	26.8	21.2	3.7	1.2	0.2	
County	212	46.7	29.7	20.3	1.4	1.9	0.0	
City	198	52.0	18.7	22.2	6.1	0.5	0.5	
FEMALE								
65-69	179	43.6	26.2	23.5	3.9	1.7	0.6	0.6
County	86	45.3	26.7	23.3	3.5	1.2	0.0	
City	93	41.9	25.8	23.6	4.3	2.2	1.1	1.1
70-74	163	47.2	25.8	20.2	3.1	3.1	0.6	
County	84	44.0	31.0	16.7	3.6	3.6	1.2	
City	79	50.6	20.3	24.1	2.5	2.5	0.0	
75 & older	248	48.4	25.0	22.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	
County	118	42.4	28.8	25.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	
City	130	53.8	21.5	19.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	
Total	590	46.6	25.6	22.0	3.9	1.4	0.3	0.2
County	288	43.8	28.8	22.2	3.5	1.4	0.3	
City	302	49.3	22.5	21.9	4.3	1.3	0.3	0.3
GRAND TOTAL	1000	47.7	25.1	21.7	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.1
County	500	45.0	29.2	21.4	2.6	1.6	0.2	0.0
City	500	50.5	21.0	22.0	5.0	1.0	0.4	0.2

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 27. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 5. Evaluation of health and serious activity restriction due to physical disability

	County		City		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Healthy for age	419	83.8	370	74.0	789	78.9
Not healthy for age	61	12.2	100	20.0	161	16.1
Other	17	3.4	14	2.8	31	3.1
Nonresponsive	3	0.6	16	3.2	19	1.9
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0	1000	100.0
(1) Serious restriction of activities						
General mobility	47	9.4	118	23.6	165	16.5
Seeing	29	5.8	47	9.4	76	7.6
Hearing	17	3.4	28	5.6	45	4.5
Other	48	9.6	84	16.8	132	13.2
(2) Restricted inside much of time due to disability						
	57	11.4	126	25.2	183	18.3

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 13, 54-A, and 55-B.
 (1) Multiple responses on 54-A.
 (2) Responses requested on 55-B only of those indicating serious restriction of activities on 54-A.

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TABLE 6. Self evaluation in regard to age (Percent)

	N	Young	Middle aged	Late middle aged	Old	Very old	Other	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>								
Male	410	13.4	37.3	29.8	16.3	1.5	1.5	0.2
County	212	12.3	40.1	30.7	14.2	0.9	1.4	0.5
City	198	14.6	34.3	28.8	18.7	2.0	1.5	
Female	589	18.8	38.7	29.0	10.4	1.0	1.4	0.7
County	288	17.4	39.2	29.9	10.8	0.7	1.0	1.0
City	301	20.3	38.2	28.2	10.0	1.3	1.7	0.3
<u>AGE</u>								
65-69	310	21.3	49.7	22.9	4.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
County	155	19.4	51.6	22.6	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
City	155	23.2	47.7	23.2	3.9	0.6	1.3	
70-74	291	14.8	41.9	30.0	10.0	0.7	1.0	1.4
County	160	15.0	38.8	31.2	11.2	0.6	1.3	1.9
City	131	14.5	46.6	28.2	8.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
75 & older	398	14.3	26.1	33.9	21.4	2.0	2.3	
County	185	11.9	30.3	35.7	18.9	1.1	2.2	
City	213	16.4	22.5	32.4	23.5	2.8	2.3	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>								
Never married	82	30.5	34.1	28.0	4.9	0.0	1.2	1.2
County	32	37.5	37.5	21.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	
City	50	26.0	32.0	32.0	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Married	365	15.3	39.7	29.6	13.4	0.5	1.1	0.2
County	212	13.2	42.0	28.8	13.7	0.5	1.4	0.5
City	153	18.3	36.6	30.7	13.1	0.7	0.7	
Widowed	503	14.5	37.4	30.2	13.9	1.6	1.8	0.6
County	238	13.9	37.0	32.7	12.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
City	265	15.1	37.7	27.9	15.1	1.9	2.3	
Divorced/separated	49	24.5	40.8	20.4	10.2	4.1	0.0	
County	18	16.7	50.0	27.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	
City	31	29.0	35.5	16.1	12.9	6.5	0.0	

TABLE 6. concluded

	N	Young	Middle aged	Late middle aged	Old	Very old	Other	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>								
White	814	18.8	39.1	27.0	11.7	1.4	1.6	0.5
County	443	16.9	40.4	29.1	10.8	0.7	1.4	0.7
City	371	21.0	37.5	24.5	12.7	2.2	1.9	0.3
Black	184	7.1	34.3	39.7	17.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
County	57	1.8	33.3	38.6	22.8	1.8	0.0	1.8
City	127	9.4	34.6	40.2	15.0	0.0	0.8	
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0		
<u>INCOME</u>								
Less 3000	364	16.2	37.1	30.8	12.9	1.4	1.4	0.3
County	139	11.5	36.7	33.8	14.4	0.7	2.2	0.7
City	225	19.1	37.3	28.9	12.0	1.8	0.9	
3000-5999	247	16.2	36.8	30.0	14.2	1.2	0.8	0.8
County	128	15.6	41.4	27.3	13.3	0.8	0.0	1.6
City	119	16.8	31.9	32.8	15.1	1.7	1.7	
6000-8999	158	19.0	37.3	29.8	12.7	0.0	0.6	0.6
County	103	15.5	36.9	33.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
City	55	25.5	38.2	23.6	10.9	0.0	1.8	
9000-11999	66	7.6	51.5	22.7	12.1	0.0	4.5	1.5
County	41	4.9	56.1	22.0	9.8	0.0	7.3	
City	25	12.0	44.0	24.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
12000 & above	82	18.3	36.6	30.5	9.8	2.4	2.4	
County	36	22.2	30.6	41.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	
City	46	15.2	41.3	21.7	13.0	4.4	4.4	
Non-responsive	82	20.7	39.0	24.4	12.2	2.4	1.2	
County	53	26.4	41.5	20.8	7.5	3.8	0.0	
City	29	10.3	34.5	31.0	20.7	0.0	3.4	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>								
County	500	16.6	38.1	29.3	12.8	1.2	1.4	0.6
City	500	15.2	39.6	30.2	12.2	0.8	1.2	0.8
	500	18.0	36.6	28.4	13.4	1.6	1.6	0.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 12. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 7. Evaluation of success in accomplishing important things (Percent)

	N	Very good	Pretty good	Okay	Not too good	Failure	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>							
Male	409	27.2	37.1	23.1	10.5	1.7	0.5
County	212	25.5	45.3	20.8	5.7	2.4	0.5
City	197	28.9	28.9	25.4	15.2	1.0	0.5
Female	589	29.6	39.8	20.7	8.5	0.1	1.4
County	288	28.5	43.8	19.1	7.6	0.3	0.7
City	301	30.6	35.9	22.3	9.3	0.0	2.0
<u>AGE</u>							
65-69	309	29.1	40.5	18.4	10.7	1.0	0.3
County	155	30.3	43.2	20.0	4.5	1.9	0.0
City	154	27.9	37.7	16.9	16.9	0.0	0.6
70-74	291	27.4	42.5	20.2	8.9	0.4	0.7
County	160	28.8	47.5	17.5	5.6	0.0	0.6
City	131	26.0	37.4	22.9	12.2	0.8	0.8
75 & older	398	28.5	35.0	25.1	8.6	1.0	1.7
County	185	23.2	42.7	21.6	9.7	1.6	1.1
City	213	33.8	27.2	28.6	7.5	0.5	2.3
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>							
Never married	82	36.6	31.7	21.9	8.5	0.0	1.2
County	32	31.3	34.4	21.9	12.5	0.0	0.0
City	50	40.0	30.0	22.0	6.0	0.0	2.0
Married	364	29.6	41.9	21.1	5.8	0.5	1.1
County	212	26.9	47.6	19.8	3.8	0.9	0.9
City	152	32.2	36.2	22.4	7.9	0.0	1.3
Widowed	503	26.1	37.9	22.3	11.5	1.3	0.9
County	238	26.9	43.7	19.7	7.6	1.7	0.4
City	265	25.3	32.1	24.9	15.5	0.8	1.5
Divorced/separated	49	34.9	32.8	18.0	14.4	0.0	0.0
County	18	27.8	33.3	16.7	22.2	0.0	0.0
City	31	41.9	32.3	19.4	6.5	0.0	0.0

TABLE 7. concluded

	N	Very good	Pretty good	Okay	Not too good	Failure	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>							
White	814	29.8	40.0	21.6	6.9	0.4	1.3
County	443	27.5	46.0	21.9	3.6	0.2	0.7
City	371	32.1	34.0	21.3	10.2	0.5	1.9
Black	183	24.2	31.3	16.5	23.7	4.4	0.0
County	57	24.6	31.6	3.5	31.6	8.8	0.0
City	126	23.8	31.0	29.4	15.9	0.0	0.0
Other	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>INCOME</u>							
Less 3000	364	28.4	32.9	18.7	16.7	2.6	0.8
County	139	26.6	36.0	18.7	13.7	4.3	0.7
City	225	30.2	29.8	18.7	19.6	0.9	0.9
3000-5999	246	23.3	44.7	24.6	7.0	0.0	0.4
County	128	21.1	53.9	19.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
City	118	25.4	35.6	29.7	8.5	0.0	0.8
6000-8999	158	32.8	38.1	24.4	3.4	0.0	1.4
County	103	29.1	39.8	25.2	4.9	0.0	1.0
City	55	36.4	36.4	23.6	1.8	0.0	1.8
9000-11999	66	29.8	49.7	16.5	2.0	0.0	2.0
County	41	19.5	63.4	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
City	25	40.0	36.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	4.0
12000 & above	82	41.5	40.2	15.9	1.2	0.0	1.2
County	36	47.2	38.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
City	46	37.0	41.3	17.4	2.2	0.0	2.2
Non-responsive	82	23.0	34.5	35.3	4.6	0.0	2.6
County	53	32.1	41.5	18.9	5.7	0.0	1.9
City	29	13.8	27.6	51.7	3.4	0.0	3.4
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>							
County	500	27.2	44.4	19.8	6.8	1.2	0.6
City	500	29.8	33.0	23.4	11.6	0.4	1.8

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 15. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 8. Perceived limitations of activities due to ill health or disability (Percent)

	N	Not at all	Minor limitations	Major limitations	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>					
Male	409	51.1	33.5	15.4	
County	212	57.1	31.6	11.3	
City	197	44.7	35.5	19.8	
Female	587	48.2	36.5	15.3	
County	286	53.5	36.0	10.5	
City	301	43.2	36.9	19.9	
<u>AGE</u>					
65-69	309	54.0	29.4	16.5	
County	155	63.2	27.7	9.0	
City	154	44.8	31.2	24.0	
70-74	291	49.8	35.7	14.4	
County	160	55.6	34.4	10.0	
City	131	42.7	37.4	19.8	
75 & older	396	45.4	39.4	15.2	
County	183	47.5	39.3	13.1	
City	213	43.7	39.4	16.9	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>					
Never married	81	49.4	34.6	16.0	
County	32	46.9	40.6	12.5	
City	49	51.0	30.6	18.4	
Married	365	55.6	32.0	12.3	
County	212	59.4	29.7	10.8	
City	153	50.3	35.3	14.4	
Widowed	501	45.9	36.7	17.4	
County	236	53.0	36.0	11.0	
City	265	39.6	37.4	23.0	
Divorced/separated	49	38.8	44.9	16.3	
County	18	44.4	50.0	5.6	
City	31	35.5	41.9	22.6	

TABLE 8. concluded

	N	Not at all	Minor limitations	Major limitations	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>					
White	811	54.9	33.3	11.8	
County	441	59.4	33.1	7.5	
City	370	49.5	33.5	17.0	
Black	184	25.5	44.0	30.4	
County	57	21.1	42.1	36.8	
City	127	27.6	44.9	27.6	
<u>INCOME</u>					
Less 3000	363	34.2	42.1	23.7	
County	139	36.7	45.3	18.0	
City	224	32.6	40.2	27.2	
3000-5999	246	48.8	36.2	15.0	
County	127	57.5	34.6	7.9	
City	119	39.5	37.8	22.7	
6000-8999	157	61.8	30.6	7.6	
County	102	63.7	28.4	7.8	
City	55	58.2	34.5	7.3	
9000-11999	66	59.1	30.3	10.6	
County	41	58.5	31.7	9.8	
City	25	60.0	28.0	12.0	
12000 & above	82	70.7	24.4	4.9	
County	36	72.2	19.4	8.3	
City	46	69.6	28.3	2.2	
Non-responsive	82	65.8	25.6	8.5	
County	53	66.0	26.4	7.5	
City	29	65.5	24.1	10.3	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>					
	1000	49.2	35.1	15.3	0.4
County	500	54.8	34.0	10.8	0.4
City	500	43.6	36.2	19.8	0.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 14. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 9. Capability of protecting self and property (Percent)

	N	Capable	Not so capable	Incapable (can't)	Not sure	Non-responsive
MALE						
65-69	132	62.9	20.4	8.3	7.6	0.8
County	69	69.6	14.5	7.2	7.2	1.5
City	63	55.6	27.0	9.5	7.9	
70-74	128	56.2	29.7	8.6	5.5	
County	76	65.8	19.7	7.9	6.6	
City	52	42.3	44.2	9.6	3.8	
75 & older	150	54.0	30.0	8.0	8.0	
County	67	55.2	28.4	6.0	10.4	
City	83	53.0	31.3	9.6	6.0	
Total	410	57.6	26.8	8.3	7.1	0.2
County	212	63.7	20.7	7.1	8.0	0.5
City	198	51.0	33.3	9.6	6.1	
FEMALE						
65-69	179	44.1	26.8	11.2	17.3	0.6
County	86	52.3	16.3	9.3	22.1	
City	93	36.6	36.6	12.9	12.9	1.1
70-74	163	48.5	32.5	9.2	9.8	
County	84	47.6	33.3	9.5	9.5	
City	79	49.4	31.6	8.9	10.1	
75 & older	248	44.4	29.8	13.3	11.7	0.8
County	118	39.8	32.2	9.3	17.8	0.8
City	130	48.5	27.7	16.9	6.2	0.8
Total	590	45.4	29.7	11.5	12.9	0.5
County	288	45.8	27.8	9.4	16.7	0.3
City	302	45.0	31.4	13.5	9.3	0.7
GRAND TOTAL	1000	50.5	28.6	10.2	10.5	0.2
County	500	53.5	24.8	8.4	13.0	0.2
City	500	47.5	32.3	12.0	8.0	0.2

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 23. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 10. Activities related to health and disability limitations (Percent)

	Everyday	Few times a month	Monthly	Hardly ever	Never	Other Non-responsive
Visit or be visited by friends, relatives, etc.						
County						
Minor/no limitations	31.1	54.8	5.9	7.5	0.2	0.4
Major limitations	24.5	50.9	5.7	13.2	5.7	0.0
City						
Minor/no limitations	29.7	50.6	7.1	10.3	2.0	0.3
Major limitations	21.0	54.0	3.0	13.0	9.0	0.0
Call or be called on phone by friends, relatives, etc.						
County						
Minor/no limitations	66.4	27.3	0.5	4.7	0.9	0.2
Major limitations	62.3	17.0	5.7	5.7	9.4	0.0
City						
Minor/no limitations	68.3	20.7	2.3	7.3	1.0	0.4
Major limitations	63.0	16.0	2.0	8.0	10.0	1.0
Leave living quarters for social or enjoyable events						
County						
Minor/no limitations	63.8	2.8	23.1	5.9	2.1	2.4
Major limitations	34.0	9.4	17.0	13.2	20.8	5.7
City						
Minor/no limitations	66.2	5.0	12.8	6.3	2.8	6.8
Major limitations	49.0	9.0	10.0	19.0	11.0	2.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 11. Frequency of shopping and necessary business errands (Percent)

	N	Every-day	Twice/week or more	Once/week	2-3 times/month	Other	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>							
Male	406	36.4	40.1	12.3	5.9	5.2	
County	209	40.2	42.6	11.0	1.4	4.6	
City	197	32.5	37.6	13.7	10.7	5.6	
Female	588	22.8	40.3	15.8	10.7	10.4	
County	288	21.2	45.1	19.1	9.4	5.2	
City	300	24.3	35.7	12.7	12.0	15.3	
<u>AGE</u>							
65-69	309	31.1	44.0	12.0	5.8	7.1	
County	154	37.0	46.8	9.7	1.9	4.5	
City	155	25.2	41.3	14.2	9.7	9.7	
70-74	289	33.6	39.8	14.9	6.6	5.2	
County	159	35.2	40.9	15.7	5.0	3.1	
City	130	31.5	38.5	13.8	8.5	7.7	
75 & older	396	22.5	37.6	15.9	12.6	11.4	
County	184	17.4	44.6	20.7	10.3	7.1	
City	212	26.9	31.6	11.8	14.6	15.1	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>							
Never married	82	34.2	35.4	13.4	6.1	11.0	
County	32	25.0	46.9	25.0	0.0	3.1	
City	50	40.0	28.0	6.0	10.0	16.0	
Married	363	34.7	44.4	12.4	5.0	3.6	
County	211	37.0	46.0	10.4	3.8	2.8	
City	152	31.6	42.1	15.1	6.6	4.6	
Widowed	501	22.6	38.1	16.6	12.0	10.8	
County	237	22.4	41.8	19.8	8.4	7.6	
City	264	22.7	34.8	13.6	15.2	13.6	
Divorced/separated	48	32.2	39.6	8.3	8.3	12.5	
County	17	35.3	47.1	5.9	11.8	0.0	
City	31	29.0	35.5	9.7	6.5	19.4	

TABLE 11. concluded

	N	Every day	Twice/week or more	Once/week	2-3 times/month	Other	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>							
White	813	32.2	42.1	13.8	6.3	5.6	
County	443	30.9	45.4	15.8	4.5	3.4	
City	370	33.8	38.1	11.4	8.4	8.4	
Black	180	11.1	32.2	17.2	20.0	19.4	
County	54	14.8	33.3	14.8	18.5	18.5	
City	126	9.5	31.7	18.3	20.6	19.8	
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
<u>INCOME</u>							
Less 3000	362	20.4	37.6	15.2	14.4	12.4	
County	137	18.2	41.6	18.2	13.1	8.8	
City	225	21.8	35.1	13.3	15.1	14.7	
3000-5999	245	33.9	33.9	17.6	6.1	8.6	
County	127	36.2	37.0	18.1	3.1	5.5	
City	118	31.4	30.5	16.9	9.3	11.9	
6000-8999	157	30.0	49.0	14.7	5.1	1.3	
County	103	27.2	50.5	16.5	4.9	1.0	
City	54	35.2	46.3	11.1	5.6	1.9	
9000-11999	66	31.8	51.5	9.1	4.6	3.0	
County	41	34.1	53.7	7.3	2.4	2.4	
City	25	28.0	48.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	
12000 & above	82	41.5	47.6	4.9	3.7	2.4	
County	36	38.9	52.8	2.8	0.0	5.6	
City	46	43.5	43.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	
Non-responsive	82	28.0	37.8	14.6	7.3	12.2	
County	53	34.0	41.5	17.0	3.8	3.8	
City	29	17.2	31.0	10.3	13.8	27.6	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>							
County	500	28.3	40.0	14.3	8.7	8.2	0.6
City	500	29.0	43.8	15.6	6.0	5.0	0.6
	1000	27.5	36.2	13.0	11.4	11.4	0.6

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 43. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 12. Participation in social, church, civic, or professional organizations (Percent)

	N	One	Two	Three or more	None	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	410	29.8	24.6	39.8	5.8	
County	212	27.8	25.0	39.6	7.5	
City	198	31.8	24.2	39.9	4.0	
Female	587	23.9	28.6	43.1	4.4	
County	287	18.8	27.5	48.1	5.6	
City	300	28.7	29.7	38.3	3.3	
<u>AGE</u>						
65-69	309	27.8	26.8	40.8	4.5	
County	154	23.4	22.1	48.7	5.8	
City	155	32.3	31.6	32.9	3.2	
70-74	290	25.9	27.2	44.1	2.8	
County	160	23.8	27.5	44.4	4.4	
City	130	28.5	26.9	43.8	0.8	
75 & older	398	25.4	26.9	40.7	7.0	
County	185	21.1	29.2	41.1	8.6	
City	213	29.1	24.9	40.4	5.6	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Never married	82	22.0	29.3	42.7	6.1	
County	32	18.8	34.4	40.6	6.3	
City	50	24.0	26.0	44.0	6.0	
Married	365	24.9	26.3	43.8	4.9	
County	212	25.9	25.0	42.5	6.6	
City	153	23.5	28.1	45.8	2.6	
Widowed	500	27.4	27.4	40.4	4.8	
County	237	20.3	27.4	46.0	6.3	
City	263	33.8	27.4	35.4	3.4	
Divorced/separated	49	30.6	24.5	38.8	6.1	
County	18	22.2	16.7	55.6	5.6	
City	31	35.5	29.0	29.0	6.5	

TABLE 12. concluded

	N	One	Two	Three or more	None	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>						
White	814	24.1	25.2	46.2	4.6	
County	443	22.1	25.5	47.2	5.2	
City	371	26.4	24.8	45.0	3.8	
Black	182	36.3	35.2	22.0	6.6	
County	56	26.8	33.9	23.2	16.1	
City	126	40.5	35.7	21.4	2.4	
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
<u>INCOME</u>						
Less 3000	361	35.5	28.8	30.2	5.5	
County	138	22.5	28.3	40.6	8.7	
City	223	43.5	29.1	23.8	3.6	
3000-5999	247	22.3	32.0	41.3	4.5	
County	128	18.0	32.8	43.0	6.3	
City	119	26.9	31.1	39.5	2.5	
6000-8999	158	23.4	19.6	51.9	5.1	
County	103	26.2	18.4	48.5	6.8	
City	55	18.2	21.8	58.2	1.8	
9000-11999	66	16.7	28.8	54.6	0.0	
County	41	22.0	24.4	53.7	0.0	
City	25	8.0	36.0	56.0	0.0	
12000 & above	82	14.6	22.0	61.0	2.4	
County	36	27.8	27.8	41.7	2.8	
City	46	4.3	17.4	76.1	2.2	
Non-responsive	82	22.0	22.0	45.1	11.0	
County	53	24.5	22.6	45.3	7.5	
City	29	17.2	20.7	44.8	17.2	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1000	26.2	26.9	41.6	5.0	0.3
County	500	22.6	26.4	44.4	6.4	0.2
City	500	29.8	27.4	38.8	3.6	0.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 60. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 13. Time spent watching TV or listening to radio (Percent)

	N	Not at all	Several times a week	Every day up to three hours	Four hours or more	Non-responsive
Total	1000	1.2	17.5	45.4	33.1	2.8
County	500	0.6	17.8	46.2	33.2	2.2
City	500	1.8	17.2	44.6	33.0	3.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 30. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 13A. TV news programs "never missed"

	WLW		CBS		ABC	
	6:00	11:00	6:00	11:00	5:30	11:00
Sub Total	133	71	184	112	109	70
County	101	60	131	87	76	50
City	32	11	53	25	33	20

	WLW	CBS	ABC
Total	204	296	179
County	161	218	126
City	43	78	53

Evening news program

Grand Total	679
County	505
City	174

NOTE: Data based on follow up to interview questionnaire Item 30.

TABLE 14. Evaluation of income (Percent)

	N	Adequate for living comfortably	Barely adequate	Inadequate (not adequate)	Other	Non-responsive
MALE						
65-69	132	55.3	34.8	8.3	0.0	1.5
County	69	50.7	39.1	10.1	0.0	1.5
City	63	61.3	30.6	6.5	0.0	1.6
70-74	128	57.0	35.9	6.2	0.8	
County	76	59.2	34.2	6.6	0.0	
City	52	53.8	38.5	5.8	1.9	
75 & older	150	58.7	33.3	6.7	0.7	0.7
County	67	53.7	37.3	6.0	1.5	1.5
City	83	62.7	30.1	7.2	0.0	
Total	410	57.1	34.6	7.1	0.5	0.7
County	212	54.7	36.8	7.5	0.5	0.5
City	198	59.6	32.3	6.6	0.5	1.0
FEMALE						
65-69	179	48.0	39.1	10.1	1.7	1.1
County	86	51.2	36.0	10.5	1.2	1.2
City	93	45.2	41.9	9.7	2.2	1.1
70-74	163	47.2	42.9	8.0	1.8	
County	84	51.2	38.1	8.3	2.4	
City	79	43.0	48.1	7.6	1.3	
75 & older	248	57.2	32.7	8.1	1.2	0.8
County	118	60.2	28.0	9.3	0.8	1.7
City	130	54.6	36.9	6.9	1.5	
Total	590	51.7	37.5	8.6	1.5	0.8
County	288	54.9	33.3	9.3	1.4	1.1
City	302	48.7	41.4	8.0	1.7	0.3
GRAND TOTAL	1000	53.9	36.3	8.0	1.1	0.7
County	500	54.8	34.8	8.6	1.0	0.8
City	500	53.0	37.8	7.4	1.2	0.6

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 16. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 15. Estimate of frequency with which older people are treated respectfully by people younger than 35 (Percent)

	N	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Other	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>							
Male	407	26.1	39.8	25.8	5.2	1.2	2.0
County	211	22.7	44.5	24.2	3.3	1.4	3.8
City	196	29.6	34.7	27.6	7.1	1.0	0.0
Female	585	33.8	36.2	24.3	3.9	1.0	0.7
County	288	36.5	41.3	18.4	2.4	0.7	0.7
City	297	31.3	31.3	30.0	5.4	1.3	0.7
<u>AGE</u>							
65-69	308	25.0	38.0	29.2	5.5	1.0	1.3
County	154	26.0	40.3	26.6	3.9	1.3	1.9
City	154	24.0	35.7	31.8	7.1	0.6	0.6
70-74	290	29.3	37.6	27.9	3.1	1.4	0.7
County	160	31.3	41.3	23.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
City	130	26.9	33.1	33.1	5.4	1.5	0.0
75 & older	394	36.0	37.6	19.3	4.6	1.0	1.5
County	185	34.1	45.9	13.5	3.2	0.5	2.7
City	209	37.8	30.1	24.4	5.7	1.4	0.5
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>							
Never married	82	34.2	40.2	19.5	3.7	1.2	1.2
County	32	34.4	46.9	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
City	50	34.0	36.0	20.0	6.0	2.0	2.0
Married	361	25.5	43.7	24.1	4.2	1.4	1.1
County	211	24.6	46.9	22.7	2.4	1.4	1.9
City	150	26.7	39.3	26.0	6.7	1.3	0.0
Widowed	500	34.0	32.2	26.6	4.8	1.0	1.4
County	238	34.0	39.1	19.7	3.8	0.8	2.5
City	262	34.0	26.0	32.8	5.7	1.1	0.4
Divorced/separated	49	28.6	44.9	22.4	4.1	0.0	0.0
County	18	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
City	31	16.1	51.6	25.8	6.5	0.0	0.0

TABLE 15. concluded

	N	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Other	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>							
White	811	30.6	41.3	23.4	3.4	0.7	0.5
County	442	28.1	45.9	22.4	2.7	0.2	0.7
City	369	33.6	35.8	24.7	4.3	1.4	0.3
Black	180	31.1	21.1	31.7	8.9	2.8	4.4
County	57	50.9	17.5	8.8	3.5	7.0	12.3
City	123	22.0	22.8	42.3	11.4	0.8	0.8
<u>INCOME</u>							
Less 3000	360	29.2	29.2	31.7	5.5	2.5	2.0
County	139	32.4	34.5	23.0	2.2	3.6	4.3
City	221	27.1	25.8	37.1	7.7	1.8	0.5
3000-5999	247	35.6	33.6	23.5	5.7	0.4	1.2
County	128	33.6	39.1	21.1	3.9	0.0	2.3
City	119	37.8	27.7	26.1	7.6	0.8	0.0
6000-8999	156	30.8	47.4	19.9	1.3	0.0	0.6
County	103	27.2	51.5	18.4	1.9	0.0	1.0
City	53	37.7	39.6	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
9000-11999	66	21.2	54.6	21.2	3.0	0.0	0.0
County	41	19.5	56.1	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
City	25	24.0	52.0	16.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
12000 & above	81	23.5	54.3	16.1	3.7	1.2	1.2
County	35	28.6	48.6	17.1	5.7	0.0	0.0
City	46	19.6	58.7	15.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Non-responsive	81	36.6	39.0	20.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
County	53	35.8	41.5	18.9	3.8	0.0	0.0
City	29	37.9	34.5	24.1	3.4	0.0	0.0
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1000	30.4	37.4	24.7	4.4	1.1	2.0
County	500	30.6	42.6	20.8	2.8	1.0	2.2
City	500	30.2	32.2	28.6	6.0	1.2	1.8

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 24. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 16. Summary of victimization incidents by age, marital status, race, and dwelling

	N	Robbery & assault		Burglary & illegal entry	
		County	City	County	City
AGE					
65-69	235	1	8	8	2
Male	96	1	4	2	2
Female	139	0	4	6	0
70-74	205	0	9	4	5
Male	79	0	4	3	1
Female	126	0	5	1	4
75 & older	259	0	9	8	12
Male	84	0	2	2	4
Female	175	0	7	6	8
Total	*699	1	26	20	19
Male	259	1	10	7	7
Female	440	0	16	13	12
MARITAL STATUS					
Never married	59	0	2	1	2
Married	258	1	4	7	6
Widowed	346	0	17	10	10
Divorced/separated	36	0	3	2	1
Total	*699	1	26	20	19
DWELLING					
	N	White	Black	White	Black
Rooming house	1	0	0	1	0
Duplex	53	1	1	1	0
Four unit apartment	80	8	1	5	2
More than 4 unit apartment	123	3	0	3	2
Metropolitan housing	60	2	2	0	0
Single family	332	3	1	19	3
Other	50	4	1	3	0
Total	*699	21	6	32	7
White	561				
Black	138				
Other	1				

TABLE 16. concluded

	Larceny		Auto Theft		Vandalism		Fraud (including consumer fraud)		Harassment by telephone	
	County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City
	17	23	0	2	12	5	39	50	40	28
	6	8	0	2	3	2	18	27	13	8
	11	15	0	0	9	3	21	23	27	20
	18	16	0	2	8	5	45	33	38	22
	10	4	0	2	5	2	24	12	10	2
	8	12	0	0	3	3	21	21	28	20
	10	31	0	2	7	12	40	46	27	55
	2	10	0	2	1	3	22	16	4	16
	8	21	0	0	6	9	18	30	23	39
	45	70	0	6	27	22	124	129	105	105
	18	22	0	6	9	7	64	55	27	26
	27	48	0	0	18	15	60	74	78	79
	7	9	0	0	2	3	4	13	4	12
	18	17	0	5	11	6	61	54	42	26
	17	39	0	1	14	12	55	52	57	62
	3	5	0	0	0	1	4	10	2	5
	45	70	0	6	27	22	124	129	105	105
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7	2	0	0	5	0	20	0	15	1
	10	4	1	0	2	1	25	1	20	0
	21	5	0	0	7	1	38	6	34	3
	3	5	1	3	1	1	6	13	8	15
	36	11	0	1	25	1	95	32	92	13
	9	2	0	0	5	0	14	3	8	1
	86	29	2	4	45	4	198	55	177	33

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 33-A, 34-A, 34-C, 35-A, 36-A, 40-A, 41, 44, 45-A, 46, 50-A, and 51-B.

*This number represents incidents reported by 440 respondents (322 incidents involving 206 in the county and 377 incidents involving 234 in the city).

TABLE 17. Contract with door-to-door salesman and advance payment for work at home

	County N	City N	Total N
Contract with door to door salesman			
Furnace repair	4	1	5
Chimney repair	1	1	2
Roof or gutter repair	8	3	11
Foundation repair or replacement	1	0	1
Blacktop driveway or walk	4	2	6
Tree, shrubbery, yard trimming	55	23	78
Other	5	6	11
Contract with door-to-door salesman for cemetery plot or own funeral	32	9	41
Advance payment for work done around living quarters	33	23	56
Total	143	68	211

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 48, 49 and 51-A. Multiple responses possible.

TABLE 18. Life insurance policies and payments

	County N	City N	Total N
Number of policies			
One	146	162	308
Two	134	151	285
Three	73	40	113
Four	25	16	41
Five or more	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	394	377	771
None	106	123	229
Payments on policies			
Weekly	2	1	3
Biweekly	1	4	5
Monthly	82	137	219
Other	295	205	500
Nonresponsive (usually paid by someone else)	<u>14</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>44</u>
Total	394	377	771

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 52-B and 52-C.

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TABLE 19. Comparison of health care pricing policies between medicare and non-medicare recipients (Percent)

	N	More	Less	Same	Don't know	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	409	50.9	0.7	32.5	13.9	2.0
County	211	56.4	0.5	26.5	14.2	2.4
City	198	44.9	1.0	38.9	13.6	1.5
Female	588	43.4	1.2	33.3	20.8	1.4
County	288	52.1	0.7	29.9	16.3	1.0
City	300	35.0	1.7	36.7	25.0	1.7
<u>AGE</u>						
65-69	309	48.2	1.3	32.4	16.5	1.6
County	154	59.1	1.3	22.7	15.6	1.3
City	155	37.4	1.3	41.9	17.4	1.9
70-74	290	42.1	1.4	39.0	16.6	1.0
County	160	47.5	0.6	36.9	13.8	1.3
City	130	35.4	2.3	41.5	20.0	0.8
75 & older	398	48.2	0.5	29.2	20.1	2.0
County	185	55.1	0.0	25.9	16.8	2.2
City	213	42.3	0.9	31.9	23.0	1.9
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Never married	82	42.7	1.2	35.4	20.7	0.0
County	32	46.9	0.0	28.1	25.0	0.0
City	50	40.0	2.0	40.0	18.0	0.0
Married	365	53.7	0.6	30.1	14.3	1.4
County	212	58.5	0.5	25.9	14.2	0.9
City	153	47.1	0.7	35.9	14.4	2.0
Widowed	502	42.8	1.4	34.9	18.9	2.0
County	238	51.7	0.8	30.7	14.3	2.5
City	264	34.8	1.9	38.6	23.1	1.5
Divorced/separated	49	35.4	0.0	31.2	31.2	2.1
County	17	41.2	0.0	29.4	29.4	0.0
City	31	32.3	0.0	32.3	32.3	3.2

TABLE 19. concluded

	N	More	Less	Same	Don't know	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>						
White	814	50.1	1.1	33.1	15.0	0.7
County	443	59.1	0.7	29.1	10.8	0.2
City	371	39.4	1.6	37.7	19.9	1.3
Black	182	30.2	0.6	33.0	30.8	5.5
County	56	12.5	0.0	23.2	51.8	12.5
City	126	38.1	0.8	37.3	21.4	2.4
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<u>INCOME</u>						
Less 3000	362	36.7	1.7	35.1	24.0	2.5
County	138	39.9	0.0	26.1	29.7	4.3
City	224	34.8	2.7	40.6	20.5	1.3
3000-5999	247	51.0	0.4	33.2	14.2	1.2
County	128	59.4	0.0	27.3	12.5	0.8
City	119	42.0	0.8	39.5	16.0	1.7
6000-8999	158	48.1	1.9	33.5	14.6	1.9
County	103	55.3	2.9	31.1	9.7	1.0
City	55	34.5	0.0	38.2	23.6	3.6
9000-11999	66	60.6	0.0	27.3	12.1	0.0
County	41	68.3	0.0	26.8	4.9	0.0
City	25	48.0	0.0	28.0	24.0	0.0
12000 & over	82	54.9	0.0	34.2	9.8	1.2
County	36	52.8	0.0	38.9	8.3	0.0
City	46	56.5	0.0	30.4	10.9	2.2
Non-responsive	82	52.4	0.0	25.6	22.0	0.0
County	53	64.2	0.0	26.4	9.4	0.0
City	29	31.0	0.0	24.1	44.8	0.0
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
	1000	46.3	1.0	32.9	17.9	1.9
County	500	53.8	0.6	28.4	15.4	1.8
City	500	38.8	1.4	37.4	20.4	2.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 47. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 20. Direct and vicarious experience with victimization incidents (Percent)

	County	City	Total
1. Rape or attempt to sexually assault any person living in dwelling			
No	99.6	99.6	99.6
Yes	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nonresponsive	0.2	0.4	0.3
2. Assault or threaten to assault any person living in dwelling			
No	98.6	95.8	97.2
Yes	1.2	3.4	2.3
Nonresponsive	0.2	0.8	0.5
3. Friends or relatives victimized during past year			
No	91.6	88.8	90.2
Yes	8.2	9.8	9.0
Nonresponsive	0.2	1.4	0.8

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 37-A (1), 38-A (2), and 42-A (3).

TABLE 21. Evaluation of older person's safety in neighborhood in daylight (Percent)

N	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Non-responsive
<u>MALE</u>					
65-69					
County	132	59.1	31.1	4.5	3.8
City	69	69.6	23.2	2.9	2.9
	63	47.6	39.7	6.3	4.8
70-74					
County	128	64.8	28.9	3.9	2.3
City	76	77.6	22.4	0.0	0.0
	52	46.2	38.5	9.6	5.8
75 & older					
County	150	47.3	42.0	4.0	4.7
City	67	65.2	33.3	0.0	0.0
	83	33.7	49.4	7.2	8.4
Total					
County	410	56.6	34.4	4.1	3.7
City	212	71.1	26.1	0.9	0.9
	198	41.4	43.4	7.6	6.6
<u>FEMALE</u>					
65-69					
County	179	36.9	52.0	7.3	1.1
City	86	56.5	38.8	3.5	1.2
	93	20.0	66.7	11.1	1.1
70-74					
County	163	37.4	49.7	9.2	3.1
City	84	52.4	41.7	3.6	2.4
	79	21.8	59.0	15.4	3.8
75 & older					
County	248	47.3	42.0	4.0	4.7
City	118	57.6	33.1	2.5	3.4
	130	25.4	46.9	10.8	13.8
Total					
County	590	38.6	46.4	7.6	4.9
City	288	55.7	37.3	3.1	2.4
	302	22.8	56.0	12.1	7.4
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>					
County	1000	46.0	41.5	6.2	4.4
City	500	62.0	32.4	2.2	1.8
	500	30.0	50.6	10.2	7.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 53-A. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 22. Evaluation of older person's safety in neighborhood after dark (Percent)

	N	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Non-responsive
MALE						
65-69	132	11.4	33.3	22.0	30.3	3.0
County	69	14.5	44.9	23.2	13.0	4.3
City	63	7.9	20.6	20.6	49.2	1.6
70-74	128	14.8	35.2	22.7	26.6	0.8
County	76	18.4	44.7	26.3	10.5	0.0
City	52	9.6	21.2	17.3	50.0	1.9
75 & older	150	8.0	35.3	16.0	38.0	2.7
County	67	13.4	52.2	17.9	13.4	3.0
City	83	3.7	22.0	14.6	58.5	1.2
Total	410	11.2	34.6	20.0	32.0	2.2
County	212	15.6	47.2	22.6	12.3	2.4
City	198	6.6	21.3	17.3	53.3	1.5
FEMALE						
65-69	179	7.3	22.9	24.6	44.1	1.2
County	86	8.1	33.7	36.0	22.1	0.0
City	93	6.5	13.0	14.1	65.2	1.1
70-74	163	4.9	20.9	20.9	52.1	1.2
County	84	6.0	27.4	23.8	41.7	1.2
City	79	3.8	14.1	17.9	64.1	0.0
75 & older	248	4.0	16.5	20.6	54.4	4.4
County	118	5.9	27.1	25.4	38.1	3.4
City	130	2.3	6.9	16.2	69.2	5.4
Total	590	5.2	19.7	21.9	50.7	2.5
County	288	6.6	29.2	28.1	34.4	1.7
City	302	4.0	10.7	16.0	66.7	2.7
GRAND TOTAL	1000	7.7	25.8	21.1	43.0	2.4
County	500	10.4	36.8	25.8	25.0	2.0
City	500	5.0	14.8	16.4	61.0	2.8

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 53-B. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 23. Evaluation of personal safety walking with another person in neighborhood after dark (Percent)

	N	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Non-responsive
MALE						
65-69	132	28.0	48.5	10.6	8.3	4.5
County	69	39.1	46.4	5.8	5.8	2.9
City	63	15.9	50.8	15.9	11.1	6.3
70-74	128	32.8	40.6	16.4	8.6	1.6
County	76	40.8	44.7	7.9	3.9	2.6
City	52	21.2	34.6	28.8	15.4	
75 & older	150	26.6	44.0	11.3	14.7	3.3
County	67	35.8	46.3	10.4	1.5	6.0
City	83	19.3	42.2	12.0	25.3	1.2
Total	410	29.0	44.4	12.7	10.7	3.2
County	212	38.7	45.8	8.0	3.8	3.8
City	198	18.7	42.9	17.7	18.2	2.5
FEMALE						
65-69	179	16.8	53.6	14.0	13.4	2.2
County	86	20.9	62.8	12.8	3.5	
City	93	12.9	45.2	15.0	22.6	4.3
70-74	163	15.3	46.0	20.2	17.8	0.6
County	84	17.9	57.1	17.9	7.1	
City	79	12.7	34.2	22.8	29.1	1.3
75 & older	248	13.3	43.5	14.5	24.6	4.0
County	118	16.9	50.8	14.4	13.6	4.2
City	130	10.0	36.9	14.6	34.6	3.8
Total	590	14.9	47.3	15.9	19.3	2.5
County	288	18.4	56.2	14.9	8.7	1.7
City	302	11.6	38.7	16.9	29.5	3.3
GRAND TOTAL	1000	20.7	46.1	14.6	15.8	2.8
County	500	27.0	51.8	12.0	6.6	2.6
City	500	14.4	40.4	17.2	25.0	3.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 53-C. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 24. Feeling of safety walking to and around shopping center alone

	N	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not able to walk	Non-responsive
MALE							
65-69	132	36.4	50.8				
County	69	30.4	58.0	3.8	2.3	3.0	3.8
City	63	42.8	42.8	2.9	0.0	4.3	4.3
				4.8	4.8	1.6	3.2
70-74	128	39.8	46.1	9.4	0.0	2.3	2.3
County	76	40.8	47.4	7.9	0.0	2.6	1.3
City	52	38.5	44.2	11.5	0.0	1.9	3.8
75 & older	150	30.7	54.0	4.0	2.0	4.7	4.7
County	67	29.8	58.2	0.0	1.5	6.0	4.5
City	83	31.3	50.6	7.2	2.4	3.6	4.8
Total	410	35.4	50.5	5.6	1.5	3.4	3.7
County	212	34.0	54.2	3.8	0.5	4.2	3.3
City	198	36.9	46.5	7.6	2.5	2.5	4.0
FEMALE							
65-69	179	25.7	56.4	8.9	2.8	2.8	3.4
County	86	29.1	55.8	9.3	2.3	2.3	1.2
City	93	22.6	57.0	8.6	3.2	3.2	5.4
70-74	163	23.3	62.0	8.0	3.1	1.8	1.8
County	84	21.4	63.1	8.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
City	79	25.3	60.8	7.6	3.8	1.3	1.3
75 & older	248	24.2	48.4	6.8	5.6	9.3	5.6
County	118	18.6	55.1	6.8	3.4	10.2	5.9
City	130	29.2	42.3	6.9	7.7	8.5	5.4
Total	590	24.4	54.6	7.8	4.1	5.2	3.9
County	288	22.6	57.6	8.0	2.7	5.6	3.5
City	302	26.2	51.7	7.6	5.3	5.0	4.3
GRAND TOTAL	1000	28.9	52.9	6.9	3.0	4.5	3.8
County	500	27.4	56.2	6.2	1.8	3.0	3.4
City	500	30.4	49.6	7.6	4.2	4.0	4.2

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 57. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 25. Feeling of safety in own room, apartment, home (Percent)

	N	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Non-responsive
MALE						
65-69	132	86.4	9.1	3.8	0.0	0.8
County	69	88.4	8.7	2.9	0.0	0.0
City	63	84.1	9.5	4.8	0.0	1.6
70-74	128	84.4	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
County	76	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
City	52	82.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	1.9
75 & older	150	81.3	17.3	0.7	0.0	0.7
County	67	83.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.5
City	83	79.5	19.3	0.0	1.2	0.0
Total	410	83.9	13.9	1.2	0.2	0.7
County	212	85.8	12.7	0.9	0.0	0.5
City	198	81.8	15.2	1.5	0.5	1.0
FEMALE						
65-69	179	77.1	20.7	1.7	0.6	
County	86	74.4	23.3	2.3	0.0	
City	93	79.6	18.3	1.1	1.1	
70-74	163	74.2	23.3	1.2	0.0	1.2
County	84	70.2	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
City	79	78.5	16.5	2.5	0.0	2.5
75 & older	248	75.4	23.0	1.6	0.0	
County	118	72.0	24.6	3.4	0.0	
City	130	78.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	
Total	590	75.6	22.4	1.5	0.2	0.3
County	288	72.2	25.7	2.1	0.0	0.0
City	302	78.8	19.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
GRAND TOTAL	1000	79.0	18.9	1.4	0.2	0.5
County	500	78.0	20.2	1.6	0.0	0.2
City	500	80.0	17.6	1.2	0.4	0.8

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 58. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 26. Whether or not safe place
to sit or walk outdoors (Percent)

	N	Yes	No	Non- responsive
<u>MALE</u>				
65-69	132	97.0	2.3	0.8
County	69	100.0	0.0	0.0
City	63	93.7	4.8	1.5
70-74	128	97.7	1.6	0.8
County	76	98.7	1.3	0.0
City	52	96.2	1.9	1.9
75 & older	150	96.7	3.3	0.0
County	67	100.0	0.0	0.0
City	83	94.0	6.0	0.0
Total	410	97.1	2.4	0.5
County	212	99.5	0.5	0.0
City	198	94.4	4.5	1.0
<u>FEMALE</u>				
65-69	179	92.2	7.3	0.6
County	86	95.3	4.7	0.0
City	93	89.2	9.7	1.1
70-74	163	90.2	9.2	0.6
County	84	96.4	3.6	0.0
City	79	83.5	15.2	1.3
75 & older	248	90.3	8.5	1.2
County	118	94.9	5.1	0.0
City	130	86.2	11.5	2.3
Total	590	90.8	8.3	0.8
County	288	95.5	4.5	0.0
City	302	86.4	11.9	1.7
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>				
County	500	97.2	2.8	0.0
City	500	89.6	9.0	1.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 59-B. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

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TABLE 27. Perception of difference in probability of victimization between younger and older age groups (Percent)

	N	Young less apt	Young more apt	Chances are same	No opinion	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	410	75.6	6.1	13.9	4.4	
County	212	72.6	5.7	16.5	5.2	
City	198	78.8	6.6	11.1	3.5	
Female	588	74.7	6.3	15.5	3.6	
County	238	67.0	9.0	20.1	3.8	
City	300	82.0	3.7	11.0	3.3	
<u>AGE</u>						
65-69	310	74.2	7.1	15.8	2.9	
County	155	66.5	9.0	20.6	3.9	
City	155	81.9	5.2	11.0	1.9	
70-74	290	76.2	5.5	14.1	4.1	
County	160	71.9	7.5	16.9	3.8	
City	130	81.5	3.1	10.8	4.6	
75 & older	398	74.9	6.0	14.6	4.5	
County	185	69.7	6.5	18.4	5.4	
City	213	79.3	5.6	11.3	3.8	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Never married	82	80.5	7.3	12.2	0.0	
County	32	75.0	9.4	15.6	0.0	
City	50	84.0	6.0	10.0	0.0	
Married	364	72.2	7.1	16.5	4.1	
County	212	69.3	6.6	19.3	4.7	
City	152	76.3	7.9	12.5	3.3	
Widowed	502	75.5	5.6	14.5	4.4	
County	238	69.3	8.0	18.1	4.6	
City	264	81.1	3.4	11.4	4.2	
Divorced/separated	49	77.3	5.6	12.7	4.4	
County	18	61.1	11.1	22.2	5.6	
City	31	93.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	

TABLE 27. concluded

	N	Young less apt	Young more apt	Chances are same	No opinion	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>						
White	814	72.7	6.1	16.8	4.3	
County	443	68.8	6.3	20.5	4.3	
City	371	77.4	5.9	12.4	4.3	
Black	183	85.2	6.6	6.0	2.2	
County	57	73.7	17.5	3.5	5.3	
City	126	90.5	1.6	7.1	0.8	
Other	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<u>INCOME</u>						
Less 3000	362	82.9	4.4	8.0	4.7	
County	139	74.8	8.6	10.8	5.8	
City	223	87.9	1.8	6.3	4.0	
3000-5999	247	74.5	8.1	14.6	2.8	
County	128	72.7	8.6	14.8	3.9	
City	119	76.5	7.6	14.3	1.7	
6000-8999	158	63.9	8.2	24.7	3.2	
County	103	63.1	7.8	26.2	2.9	
City	55	65.5	9.1	21.8	3.6	
9000-11999	66	68.2	7.6	21.2	3.0	
County	41	63.4	7.3	26.8	2.4	
City	25	76.0	8.0	12.0	4.0	
12000 & above	82	68.3	4.9	22.0	4.9	
County	36	55.6	2.8	33.3	8.3	
City	46	78.3	6.5	13.0	2.2	
Non-responsive	82	75.6	4.9	14.6	4.9	
County	53	73.6	5.7	17.0	3.8	
City	29	79.3	3.4	10.3	6.9	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
County	500	74.8	6.2	14.8	3.9	0.3
City	500	69.4	7.6	18.6	4.4	0.0
		80.2	4.8	11.0	3.4	0.6

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 68. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 28. Perception of change in probability of being attacked or robbed during past few years (Percent)

	N	Up	Down	Unchanged	No opinion	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	410	63.9	2.4	27.1	6.6	
County	212	58.0	2.8	32.1	7.1	
City	198	70.2	2.0	21.7	6.1	
Female	589	71.1	4.6	18.0	6.3	
County	288	70.5	4.5	19.4	5.6	
City	301	71.8	4.7	16.6	7.0	
<u>AGE</u>						
65-69	311	73.0	2.9	18.9	5.1	
County	155	71.6	2.6	21.9	3.9	
City	156	74.4	3.2	16.0	6.4	
70-74	290	69.7	3.1	20.0	7.2	
County	160	65.0	3.8	23.8	7.5	
City	130	75.4	2.3	15.4	6.9	
75 & older	398	63.3	4.8	25.1	6.8	
County	185	60.0	4.9	28.1	7.0	
City	213	66.2	4.7	22.5	6.6	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Never married	82	79.3	4.9	13.4	2.4	
County	32	71.9	3.1	21.9	3.1	
City	50	84.0	6.0	8.0	2.0	
Married	365	66.0	2.5	26.0	5.5	
County	212	64.2	3.3	28.3	4.2	
City	153	68.6	1.3	22.9	7.2	
Widowed	502	68.7	4.4	19.7	7.2	
County	238	66.4	4.2	21.4	8.0	
City	264	70.8	4.5	18.2	6.4	
Divorced/separated	49	59.2	4.1	24.5	12.2	
County	18	50.0	5.6	33.3	11.1	
City	31	64.5	3.2	19.4	12.9	

TABLE 28. concluded

	N	Up	Down	Unchanged	No opinion	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>						
White	815	64.9	3.7	25.0	6.4	
County	443	64.6	3.4	26.9	5.2	
City	372	65.3	4.0	22.8	7.8	
Black	183	82.5	3.8	7.1	6.6	
County	57	70.2	7.0	8.8	14.0	
City	126	88.1	2.4	6.3	3.2	
Other	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<u>INCOME</u>						
Less 3000	363	74.9	3.9	14.0	7.2	
County	139	66.9	6.5	17.3	9.4	
City	224	79.9	2.2	12.1	5.8	
3000-5999	247	69.6	4.4	20.7	5.3	
County	128	71.9	3.9	18.8	5.5	
City	119	67.2	5.0	22.7	5.0	
6000-8999	158	60.8	5.7	29.8	3.8	
County	103	63.1	3.9	29.1	3.9	
City	55	56.4	9.1	30.9	3.6	
9000-11999	66	60.6	1.5	31.8	6.1	
County	41	56.1	0.0	41.5	2.4	
City	25	68.0	4.0	16.0	12.0	
12000 & above	82	52.4	2.4	34.2	11.0	
County	36	47.2	2.8	41.7	8.3	
City	46	56.5	2.2	28.3	13.0	
Non-responsive	82	69.5	0.0	23.2	7.3	
County	53	67.9	0.0	26.4	5.7	
City	29	72.4	0.0	17.2	10.3	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
County	500	65.2	3.8	24.8	6.2	0.1
City	500	71.0	3.6	18.6	6.6	0.2

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 69. Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 29. Concern about having room, apartment, home broken into (Percent)

	N	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not worried	Don't think about it	Other	Non-responsive
MALE							
65-69	132	12.1	33.3	37.9	14.4	0.7	1.5
County	69	14.5	34.8	29.0	20.3	1.4	
City	63	9.5	31.8	47.6	7.9	0.0	3.2
70-74	128	10.2	32.0	37.5	18.8	0.0	1.6
County	76	13.2	28.9	32.9	25.0	0.0	
City	52	5.8	36.5	44.2	9.6	0.0	3.8
75 & older	150	8.0	26.7	46.7	18.7	0.0	
County	67	7.5	32.8	34.3	25.4	0.0	
City	83	8.4	21.7	56.6	13.3	0.0	
Total	410	10.0	30.5	41.0	17.3	0.2	1.0
County	212	11.8	32.1	32.1	23.6	0.5	
City	198	8.1	28.8	50.5	10.6	0.0	2.0
FEMALE							
65-69	179	6.7	33.0	34.6	25.1	0.6	
County	86	9.3	36.0	23.3	30.2	1.2	
City	93	4.3	30.1	45.2	20.4	0.0	
70-74	163	7.4	29.4	39.9	22.7	0.0	0.6
County	84	10.7	26.2	34.5	28.6	0.0	
City	79	3.8	32.9	45.6	16.5	0.0	1.3
75 & older	248	5.2	21.4	41.9	30.2	0.8	0.4
County	118	5.9	21.2	42.4	29.7	0.0	0.8
City	130	4.6	21.5	41.5	30.8	1.5	
Total	590	6.3	27.1	39.2	26.6	0.5	0.3
County	288	8.3	27.1	34.4	29.5	0.3	0.3
City	302	4.3	27.2	43.7	23.8	0.6	0.3
GRAND TOTAL	1000	7.8	28.5	39.9	22.8	0.4	0.6
County	500	9.8	29.2	33.4	27.0	0.4	0.2
City	500	5.8	27.8	46.4	18.6	0.4	1.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 66. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 30. Concern about being mugged, assaulted, robbed at home or on street (Percent)

	N	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not worried	Don't think about it	Other	Non-responsive
MALE							
65-69	132	9.1	30.3	40.9	18.9	0.8	
County	69	10.1	29.0	37.7	21.7	1.4	
City	63	7.9	31.7	44.4	15.9	0.0	
70-74	128	7.0	34.4	43.8	14.1	0.0	0.8
County	76	7.9	39.5	31.6	21.1	0.0	
City	52	5.8	26.9	61.5	3.8	0.0	1.9
75 & older	150	6.7	29.3	42.7	21.3	0.0	
County	67	7.5	34.3	26.9	31.3	0.0	
City	83	6.0	25.3	55.4	13.3	0.0	
Total	410	7.6	31.2	42.4	18.3	0.2	0.2
County	212	8.5	34.4	32.1	24.5	0.5	
City	198	6.6	27.8	53.5	11.6	0.0	0.5
FEMALE							
65-69	179	6.1	36.3	30.7	22.3	4.5	
County	86	5.8	36.0	23.3	29.1	5.8	
City	93	6.5	36.6	37.6	16.1	3.2	
70-74	163	9.8	36.2	28.2	24.5	0.0	1.2
County	84	7.1	35.7	23.8	32.1	0.0	1.2
City	79	12.6	36.7	32.9	16.4	0.0	1.3
75 & older	248	7.7	28.2	41.5	21.8	0.8	
County	118	7.6	28.8	40.7	22.0	0.8	
City	130	7.7	27.7	42.3	21.5	0.8	
Total	590	7.8	32.9	34.6	22.7	1.7	0.3
County	288	6.9	32.9	30.6	27.1	2.1	0.3
City	302	8.6	32.8	38.4	18.5	1.3	0.3
GRAND TOTAL	1000	7.7	32.2	37.8	20.9	1.1	0.3
County	500	7.6	33.6	31.2	26.0	1.4	0.2
City	500	7.8	30.8	44.4	15.8	0.8	0.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 67-A. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 31. Opinions about crime in neighborhood (Percent)

	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Comparison of neighborhood level of crime with other places.			
More	2.2	7.8	4.0
About the same	16.8	43.2	30.0
Less	68.8	34.0	51.4
Don't know	10.6	13.0	11.8
Nonresponsive	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Neighborhood identity of those committing crime			
By people living here	8.0	12.0	10.0
By outsiders	52.0	44.0	48.0
Equally by people living here and outsiders	13.4	23.6	18.5
No crime happening	6.0	0.8	3.4
Don't know	20.0	19.0	19.5
Nonresponsive	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 71 (1) and 72 (2).

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TABLE 32. Perception of discrepancy between actual seriousness of crime and newspaper and TV reporting (Percent)

	N	Less	More	Same	No opinion	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	410	6.3	50.7	36.1	6.8	
County	212	6.1	50.0	36.3	7.5	
City	198	6.6	51.5	35.9	6.1	
Female	588	6.3	51.2	36.7	5.8	
County	288	5.9	52.8	36.8	4.5	
City	300	6.7	49.7	36.7	7.0	
<u>AGE</u>						
65-69	311	6.1	55.3	34.7	3.9	
County	155	5.2	59.4	32.9	2.6	
City	156	7.1	51.3	36.5	5.1	
70-74	290	6.6	50.0	35.5	7.9	
County	160	7.5	50.6	35.0	6.9	
City	130	5.4	49.2	36.2	9.2	
75 & older	397	6.3	48.4	38.5	6.8	
County	185	5.4	45.9	41.1	7.6	
City	212	7.1	50.5	36.3	6.1	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Never married	82	4.9	47.6	43.9	3.6	
County	32	3.1	28.1	65.6	3.1	
City	50	6.0	60.0	30.0	4.0	
Married	364	6.9	49.7	37.4	6.0	
County	212	5.7	50.9	37.7	5.7	
City	152	8.6	48.0	36.8	6.6	
Widowed	502	6.2	52.2	34.9	6.8	
County	238	6.3	53.8	33.2	6.7	
City	264	6.1	50.8	36.4	6.8	
Divorced/separated	49	6.1	53.1	34.7	6.1	
County	18	11.1	72.2	16.7	0.0	
City	31	3.2	41.9	45.2	9.7	

TABLE 32. concluded

	N	Less	More	Same	No opinion	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>						
White	815	6.4	49.4	38.4	5.8	
County	443	6.3	49.2	39.7	4.7	
City	372	6.5	49.7	36.8	7.0	
Black	182	6.0	58.2	28.0	7.7	
County	57	3.5	70.2	12.3	14.0	
City	125	7.2	52.8	35.2	4.8	
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
<u>INCOME</u>						
Less 3000	362	3.0	58.8	31.2	6.9	
County	139	1.4	61.2	27.3	10.1	
City	223	4.0	57.4	33.6	4.9	
3000-5999	247	10.1	49.8	34.4	5.7	
County	128	10.9	51.6	32.8	4.7	
City	119	9.2	47.9	36.1	6.7	
6000-8999	158	7.0	46.8	40.5	5.7	
County	103	4.9	50.5	38.8	5.8	
City	55	10.9	40.0	43.6	5.5	
9000-11000	66	3.0	45.4	48.5	3.0	
County	41	2.4	43.9	51.2	2.4	
City	25	4.0	48.0	44.0	4.0	
12000 & above	82	8.5	46.3	41.5	3.7	
County	36	13.9	41.7	44.4	0.0	
City	46	4.3	50.0	39.1	6.5	
Non-responsive	82	8.5	36.6	43.9	11.0	
County	53	5.7	41.5	49.1	3.8	
City	29	13.8	27.6	34.5	24.1	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
County	1000	6.3	50.9	36.4	6.2	0.2
City	500	6.0	51.6	36.6	5.8	0.0
City	500	6.6	50.2	36.2	6.6	0.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 70. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 33. Most important reasons older people do not notify police after victimization (Percent)

	MALE							
	65-69		70-74		75+		Total	
	Cty.	City	Cty.	City	Cty.	City	Cty.	City
A Not want to take time and get in big hassle	24.6	36.5	27.6	51.9	20.9	32.5	24.5	38.9
B Not want harm or punishment to come to offender	2.9	4.8	5.3	0.0	1.5	3.6	3.3	3.0
C Afraid offender would retaliate or come back and get even	62.3	71.4	63.2	75.0	55.2	66.3	60.4	70.2
D Police couldn't do anything about it	7.2	7.9	10.5	5.8	7.5	7.2	8.5	7.1
E Police wouldn't do anything about it	8.7	19.0	1.3	9.6	7.5	13.3	5.7	14.1
F Didn't know how or if police should be notified	1.4	1.6	6.6	11.5	6.0	6.0	4.7	6.1
G Too confused or upset at the time	34.8	30.2	22.4	23.1	25.4	30.1	27.4	28.3
H Not sure if offender would be caught	10.1	22.2	2.6	17.3	7.5	15.7	6.6	18.2
I Thought it was private-not criminal matter	1.4	0.0	3.9	1.9	7.5	4.8	4.2	2.5
J Fear of insurance cancellation or increased insurance cost	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5
K Afraid someone in authority or family member would:								
1) Take away some independence								
2) Take charge of older person's money								
3) Make older person move where rent might be higher								
Totals for K (1) (2) (3)	1.4	9.5	2.6	7.7	3.0	0.8	2.4	9.7
L Afraid of going to court	14.5	20.6	15.8	23.1	16.4	22.9	15.6	22.2

TABLE 33. concluded

	FEMALE								GRAND TOTAL	Total County	Total City
	65-69		70-74		75+		Total				
	Cty.	City	Cty.	City	Cty.	City	Cty.	City			
	16.3	44.1	11.9	30.4	20.3	27.7	16.7	33.4	27.8	20.0	35.6
	2.3	2.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.8	0.7	3.0	2.4	1.8	3.0
	76.7	78.5	66.7	67.1	67.8	65.4	70.1	69.9	68.0	66.0	70.0
	4.7	3.2	6.0	10.1	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.4
	11.6	11.8	4.8	7.6	7.6	8.5	8.0	9.3	9.1	7.0	11.2
	7.0	6.5	11.8	2.5	7.6	3.1	5.9	4.0	5.1	5.4	4.8
	29.1	30.1	31.0	31.6	30.5	30.0	30.2	30.5	29.3	29.0	29.6
	11.6	24.7	9.5	8.9	5.9	11.5	8.7	14.9	12.0	7.8	16.2
	2.3	3.2	3.6	1.3	4.2	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.8	2.6
	4.7	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4
	11.6	11.8	14.3	10.1	7.6	11.5	10.8	11.2	8.9	7.2	10.6
	12.8	29.0	17.9	22.8	18.6	22.3	16.7	24.5	19.9	16.2	23.6

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 83 with multiple responses.

TABLE 34. Telephone contact for help when fearful (Percent)

	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Contact			
Family member	26.0	29.2	27.6
Friend	4.2	11.0	7.6
Neighbor	11.6	11.4	11.5
Social or agency worker	2.2	1.2	1.7
Police	53.4	41.6	47.5
Other	2.4	5.0	3.7
Nonresponsive	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Expectation of immediate help			
Yes	97.2	93.8	95.5
No	0.4	1.6	1.0
Other	0.8	2.0	1.4
Nonresponsive	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 26-A (1) and 26-B (2).

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TABLE 35. Consistency of locking doors and windows whenever leaving home (Percent)

	N	Always	Some-times	Hardly ever	Never	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	399	90.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	
County	202	88.1	4.5	4.0	3.5	
City	197	92.9	3.6	1.5	2.0	
Female	583	89.4	7.2	0.9	2.6	
County	287	87.8	8.0	1.4	2.8	
City	296	90.9	6.4	0.3	2.4	
<u>AGE</u>						
65-69	306	92.8	4.3	1.3	1.6	
County	151	91.4	4.6	2.0	2.0	
City	155	94.2	3.9	0.6	1.3	
70-74	285	89.1	6.3	1.8	2.8	
County	156	88.5	5.8	2.6	3.2	
City	129	89.9	7.0	0.8	2.3	
75 & older	391	88.0	6.9	1.8	3.3	
County	182	84.6	8.8	2.7	3.8	
City	209	90.9	5.3	1.0	2.9	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Never Married	82	96.3	1.2	2.4	0.0	
County	32	96.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	
City	50	96.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	
Married	363	92.0	3.6	1.6	2.8	
County	211	90.0	4.3	2.8	2.8	
City	152	94.7	2.6	0.0	2.6	
Widowed	490	86.7	8.8	1.4	3.1	
County	230	83.9	10.0	2.2	3.9	
City	260	89.2	7.7	0.8	2.3	
Divorced/separated	46	93.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	
County	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
City	30	90.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	

TABLE 35. concluded

	N	Always	Some-times	Hardly ever	Never	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>						
White	812	89.2	6.0	1.8	3.0	
County	441	87.8	6.3	2.5	3.4	
City	371	90.8	5.7	1.1	2.4	
Black	169	93.5	5.3	0.6	0.6	
County	48	89.6	8.3	2.1	0.0	
City	121	95.0	4.1	0.0	0.8	
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
<u>INCOME</u>						
Less 3000	352	92.6	4.8	0.3	2.3	
County	130	90.8	7.7	0.0	1.5	
City	222	93.7	3.2	0.5	2.7	
3000-5999	243	90.1	7.0	2.1	0.8	
County	127	89.0	7.1	2.4	1.6	
City	116	91.4	6.9	1.7	0.0	
6000-8999	157	86.0	6.4	2.6	5.1	
County	103	85.4	5.8	2.9	5.8	
City	54	87.0	7.4	1.9	3.7	
9000-11999	66	89.4	4.6	3.0	3.0	
County	41	85.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	
City	25	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	
12000 & above	81	91.4	6.2	2.5	0.0	
County	35	88.6	5.7	5.7	0.0	
City	46	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	
Non-responsive	82	82.9	7.3	2.4	7.3	
County	53	84.9	5.7	3.8	5.7	
City	29	79.3	10.3	0.0	10.3	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
County	500	86.0	6.4	2.4	3.0	2.2
City	500	90.2	5.2	0.8	2.2	1.6

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 61. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 36. Consistency of keeping doors locked even when household members at home (Percent)

	N	Always	Some- times	Hardly ever	Only at night	Never	Non- responsive
<u>SEX</u>							
Male	407	62.7	14.7	5.9	12.8	3.9	
County	209	53.6	17.2	6.2	18.7	4.3	
City	198	72.2	12.1	5.6	6.6	3.5	
Female	587	76.2	10.1	4.4	6.1	3.2	
County	286	71.3	11.5	5.6	8.6	2.8	
City	301	80.7	8.6	3.3	3.7	3.7	
<u>AGE</u>							
65-69	310	67.7	12.3	5.8	11.6	2.6	
County	154	62.3	14.3	5.8	15.6	1.9	
City	156	73.1	10.3	5.8	7.7	3.2	
70-74	289	72.7	11.4	3.5	9.7	2.8	
County	159	64.2	13.2	3.8	15.1	3.8	
City	130	83.1	9.2	3.1	3.1	1.5	
75 & older	395	71.4	12.2	5.6	6.1	4.8	
County	182	64.8	14.3	7.7	8.8	4.4	
City	213	77.0	10.3	3.8	3.8	5.2	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>							
Never married	82	81.7	8.5	2.4	6.1	1.2	
County	32	75.0	15.6	3.1	6.3	0.0	
City	50	86.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	
Married	365	60.0	15.6	7.1	13.4	3.8	
County	212	55.2	17.0	7.1	17.5	3.3	
City	153	66.7	13.7	7.2	7.8	4.6	
Widowed	497	76.9	9.3	4.0	6.4	3.4	
County	233	69.5	11.6	5.2	10.3	3.4	
City	264	83.3	7.2	3.0	3.0	3.4	
Divorced/separated	49	67.4	18.4	4.1	4.1	6.1	
County	18	72.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	11.1	
City	31	64.5	25.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	

TABLE 36 concluded

	N	Always	Some- times	Hardly ever	Only at Night	Never	Non- responsive
<u>RACE</u>							
White	813	69.4	11.3	5.2	10.2	3.9	
County	441	63.9	12.9	5.4	14.1	3.6	
City	372	75.8	9.4	4.8	5.6	4.3	
Black	180	76.7	15.0	4.4	2.8	1.1	
County	54	63.0	22.2	9.3	3.7	1.9	
City	126	82.5	11.9	2.4	2.4	0.8	
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	
<u>INCOME</u>							
Less 3000	360	79.7	9.4	3.1	3.6	4.2	
County	136	77.9	11.8	2.2	5.1	2.9	
City	224	80.8	8.0	3.6	2.7	4.9	
3000-5999	247	67.2	14.2	7.3	10.1	1.2	
County	128	60.2	14.8	8.6	16.4	0.0	
City	119	74.8	13.4	5.9	3.4	2.5	
6000-8999	158	65.2	12.0	7.0	10.8	5.1	
County	103	59.2	11.7	8.7	13.6	6.8	
City	55	76.4	12.7	3.6	5.5	1.8	
9000-11999	66	59.2	13.6	3.0	21.2	3.0	
County	41	48.8	14.6	4.9	26.8	4.9	
City	25	76.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	
12000 & above	81	64.2	13.6	4.9	13.6	3.7	
County	35	57.1	20.0	5.7	14.3	2.9	
City	46	69.6	8.7	4.3	13.0	4.3	
Non-responsive	81	64.2	13.6	4.9	13.6	3.7	
County	52	61.5	17.3	3.8	11.5	5.8	
City	29	75.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	3.4	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>							
County	500	63.2	13.8	5.8	12.8	3.4	1.0
City	500	77.2	10.0	4.2	4.8	3.6	0.2

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 62. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 37. Method of paying monthly bills (Percent)

	County	City	Total
By cash	25.2	21.2	23.2
By check	71.8	56.8	64.3
By money order	11.4	21.4	16.4
Other	3.0	2.4	2.7

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 63.
Multiple responses possible.

TABLE 38. Precautions taken after self or household member experienced victimization incident

	County	City	Total
0. Obtained weapon	0	2	2
1. Had checks deposited directly	1	1	2
2. Installed better locks on door	4	5	9
3. Put in alarm system or got dog	1	1	2
4. Added outdoor lighting	5	0	5
5. Improved indoor lighting	1	1	2
6. Installed bars, steel mesh on windows	0	1	1
7. Identification numbers on property	1	3	4
8. Hid valuable property	1	10	11
9. Cooperative scheme with neighbor	1	3	4
10. Other	5	15	20
Total	20	42	52

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 39-A. Item relates only to respondents having experienced victimization directly or vicariously.

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TABLE 39. Whether or not home has watch-dog (Percent)

	N	Yes	No	Non-responsive
<u>SEX</u>				
Male	396	13.6	86.4	
County	202	19.8	80.2	
City	194	7.2	92.8	
Female	570	14.0	86.1	
County	280	20.0	80.0	
City	290	8.3	91.7	
<u>AGE</u>				
65-69	301	19.9	80.1	
County	150	30.0	70.0	
City	151	9.9	90.1	
70-74	282	12.1	87.9	
County	155	16.1	83.9	
City	127	7.1	92.9	
75 & older	383	10.4	89.6	
County	177	14.7	85.3	
City	206	6.8	93.2	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				
Never married	78	10.3	89.7	
County	29	17.2	82.8	
City	49	6.1	93.9	
Married	350	18.3	81.7	
County	205	23.4	76.6	
City	145	11.0	89.0	
Widowed	488	12.3	87.7	
County	230	17.8	82.2	
City	258	7.4	92.6	
Divorced/separated	49	4.1	95.9	
County	18	11.1	88.9	
City	31	0.0	100.0	

TABLE 39. concluded

	N	Yes	No	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>				
White	792	14.9	86.1	
County	430	20.2	79.8	
City	362	7.7	92.3	
Black	173	13.9	86.1	
County	52	17.3	82.7	
City	121	8.3	91.7	
Other	1	0.0	100.0	
<u>INCOME</u>				
Less 3000	349	10.0	89.9	
County	132	14.4	85.6	
City	217	7.4	92.6	
3000-5999	238	13.9	86.0	
County	124	16.1	83.9	
City	114	9.6	90.4	
6000-8999	155	20.6	79.4	
County	101	26.7	73.3	
City	54	9.3	90.7	
9000-11999	64	26.6	73.4	
County	40	35.0	65.0	
City	24	12.5	87.5	
12000 & above	81	9.9	90.1	
County	36	19.4	80.6	
City	45	2.2	97.8	
Nonresponsive	78	14.1	85.9	
County	49	18.4	81.6	
City	29	6.9	93.1	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>				
County	1000	13.4	82.9	3.7
City	500	19.2	77.2	3.6
	500	7.6	88.6	3.8

NOTE: Data based on interview Questionnaire Item 65. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 40. Whether stranger permitted entry to home to get drink of water or use telephone (Percent)

	56	65	78	89	99 Non-responsive
	N	Don't know	No	Yes	
<u>SEX</u>					
Male	408	5.2	77.9	16.9	
County	210	5.2	78.1	16.7	
City	198	5.1	77.8	17.2	
Female	581	4.0	91.7	4.3	
County	288	4.9	90.6	4.5	
City	293	3.1	92.8	4.1	
<u>AGE</u>					
65-69	309	3.9	85.8	10.3	
County	154	4.5	86.4	9.1	
City	155	3.2	85.2	11.6	
70-74	284	5.3	83.4	11.3	
County	159	5.7	81.8	12.6	
City	125	4.8	85.6	9.6	
75 & older	396	4.3	88.1	7.6	
County	185	4.9	87.6	7.6	
City	211	3.8	88.6	7.6	
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>					
Never married	81	2.5	93.8	3.7	
County	32	6.3	90.6	3.1	
City	49	0.0	95.9	4.1	
Married	363	5.5	78.5	16.0	
County	211	5.7	79.1	15.2	
City	152	5.3	77.6	17.1	
Widowed	495	4.0	90.5	5.5	
County	237	4.2	89.5	6.3	
City	258	3.9	91.5	4.7	
Divorced/Separated	49	4.1	83.7	12.2	
County	18	5.6	94.4	0.0	
City	31	3.2	77.4	19.4	

TABLE 40. concluded

	N	Don't know	No	Yes	Non-responsive
<u>RACE</u>					
White	806	5.1	84.2	10.7	
County	441	5.4	84.4	10.2	
City	365	4.7	84.1	11.2	
Black	182	1.7	94.0	4.4	
County	57	1.8	93.0	5.3	
City	125	1.6	94.4	4.0	
Other	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	
<u>INCOME</u>					
Less 3000	351	2.0	91.3	6.7	
County	138	2.9	90.6	6.5	
City	219	1.4	91.8	6.8	
3000-5999	245	2.9	90.2	6.9	
County	128	3.1	89.1	7.8	
City	117	2.6	91.5	6.0	
6000-8999	188	3.8	85.4	10.8	
County	103	1.9	87.4	10.7	
City	55	7.3	81.8	10.9	
9000-11999	66	10.6	74.2	15.2	
County	41	12.2	70.7	17.1	
City	25	8.0	80.0	12.0	
12000 & above	80	12.5	67.5	20.0	
County	35	8.6	77.1	14.3	
City	45	15.6	60.0	24.4	
Non-responsive	82	8.5	79.3	12.2	
County	53	13.2	75.5	11.3	
City	29	0.0	86.2	13.8	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1000	4.4	85.1	9.4	1.1
County	500	5.0	85.0	9.6	0.4
City	500	3.8	85.2	9.2	1.8

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 64-A. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 41. Complaints made to police after victimization incidents and police follow-up on such reported incidents

	Complaints to police after victimization incidents		Reported incidents followed up by police	
	N		N	*%
<u>AGE</u>				
65-69	67		17	(25.4)
County	34		7	(20.6)
City	33		10	(30.3)
70-74	66		13	(19.7)
County	29		5	(17.2)
City	37		8	(21.6)
75 & older	59		7	(11.9)
County	25		4	(16.0)
City	34		3	(8.8)
<u>RACE</u>				
White	159		31	(19.5)
County	80		14	(17.5)
City	79		17	(21.5)
Black	33		6	(18.2)
County	8		2	(25.0)
City	25		4	(16.0)
Other	0		0	
<u>TOTAL</u> - 1000	192		37	(19.3)
County - 500	88		16	(18.2)
City - 500	104		21	(20.2)

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 78-A and 78-B.
* Percentage is of actual complaints made to police.

TABLE 42. Walking in neighborhood alone when it's dark (Percent)

	N	Every day	Few times a week	Few times a month	Seldom	Not able	Never	Non-responsive
<u>MALE</u>								
65-69	132	7.6	7.6	11.4	26.5	0.0	47.0	
County	69	10.1	11.6	13.0	34.8	0.0	30.4	
City	63	4.8	3.2	9.5	17.5	0.0	65.1	
70-74	128	3.9	9.4	7.0	29.7	0.0	50.0	
County	76	5.3	9.2	9.2	42.1	0.0	34.2	
City	52	1.9	9.6	3.8	11.5	0.0	73.1	
75 & older	150	7.3	5.3	0.7	29.3	1.3	56.0	
County	67	6.0	6.0	1.5	35.8	3.0	47.8	
City	83	8.4	4.8	0.0	24.1	0.0	62.7	
Total	410	6.3	7.3	6.1	28.5	0.5	51.2	
County	212	7.1	9.0	8.0	37.7	0.9	37.3	
City	198	5.6	5.6	4.0	18.7	0.0	66.2	
<u>FEMALE</u>								
65-69	179	2.8	5.6	5.6	15.6	0.6	69.8	
County	86	3.5	4.7	8.1	22.1	0.0	61.6	
City	93	2.2	6.5	3.2	9.7	1.1	77.4	
70-74	163	0.6	2.4	4.9	19.0	0.0	72.4	0.6
County	84	0.0	2.4	7.1	23.8	0.0	66.7	
City	79	1.3	2.5	2.5	13.9	0.0	78.5	1.3
75 & Older	248	2.8	2.4	2.0	11.7	0.8	80.2	
County	118	1.7	2.5	1.7	16.1	1.7	76.3	
City	130	3.8	2.3	2.3	7.7	0.0	83.8	
Total	590	2.2	3.4	3.9	14.9	0.5	74.9	0.1
County	288	1.7	3.1	5.2	20.1	0.7	69.1	
City	302	2.6	3.6	2.7	9.9	0.3	80.5	0.3
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1000	3.9	5.0	4.8	20.5	0.5	65.2	0.1
County	500	4.0	5.6	6.4	27.6	0.8	55.6	0.0
City	500	3.8	4.4	3.2	13.4	0.2	74.8	0.2

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 56. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 43. Limitation or change in activities in past few years because of crime concern (Percent)

	N	Yes	No	Non-responsive
<u>MALE</u>				
65-69	132	18.2	77.3	4.5
County	69	8.7	84.0	7.2
City	63	28.6	69.8	1.6
70-74	128	22.7	73.4	3.9
County	76	17.1	77.6	5.2
City	52	30.8	67.3	1.9
75 & older	150	18.7	76.7	4.7
County	67	10.4	82.1	7.5
City	83	25.3	72.3	2.4
Total	410	19.8	75.8	4.4
County	212	12.3	81.1	6.6
City	198	27.8	70.2	2.0
<u>FEMALE</u>				
65-69	179	35.2	53.1	1.7
County	86	22.1	74.4	3.5
City	93	47.3	49.5	3.2
70-74	163	36.2	58.3	5.5
County	84	29.8	63.1	7.1
City	79	43.1	53.2	3.8
75 & older	248	29.0	66.9	4.0
County	118	22.0	72.9	5.1
City	130	35.4	61.5	3.1
Total	590	32.9	62.9	4.2
County	288	24.3	70.5	5.2
City	302	41.1	55.6	3.3
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>				
County	500	19.2	75.0	5.8
City	500	35.8	61.4	2.8

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 73. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 44. Not going places to do desired things because of danger of being robbed or hurt (Percent)

	N	No	Yes	Non-responsive
<u>MALE</u>				
65-69	132	83.3	12.1	4.5
County	69	84.0	10.1	5.8
City	63	82.5	14.2	3.2
70-74	128	79.7	16.4	3.9
County	76	80.3	15.8	3.9
City	52	78.8	17.3	3.8
75 & older	150	84.0	12.0	4.0
County	67	85.1	10.4	4.5
City	83	83.1	13.2	3.6
Total	410	82.4	13.4	4.2
County	212	83.0	12.3	4.7
City	198	81.8	14.6	3.5
<u>FEMALE</u>				
65-69	179	74.9	20.7	4.5
County	86	77.9	18.6	3.5
City	93	72.0	22.6	5.4
70-74	163	79.8	17.8	2.4
County	84	79.8	17.9	2.4
City	79	79.7	17.7	2.5
75 & older	248	83.9	13.3	2.8
County	118	88.1	8.5	3.4
City	130	80.0	17.7	2.3
Total	590	80.0	16.8	3.2
County	288	82.6	14.2	3.1
City	302	77.5	19.2	3.3
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>				
County	500	81.0	15.4	3.6
City	500	82.8	13.4	3.8
	500	79.2	17.4	3.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 59-A. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 45. Activities desired by those fearful of being robbed or hurt

	Number	
	County	City
Shopping, window shopping	37	13
Skywalk, go downtown	45	1
Concerts, movies, plays, eat out and evening entertainment	32	13
Sightsee, trips, go out alone	4	9
Zoo, museum, convention hall, Yeatman's Cove, coliseum, parks stadium games	27	18
Senior center, church, lodge and alumni socials, visit friends	8	10
Miscellaneous (visit specific areas of city, fish, get out of house)	18	1
Total	171	65

NOTE: Data based on follow-up question to "Yes" responses to Item 59-A. Multiple responses possible.

TABLE 46. Evaluation of police performance-protection (Percent)

	N	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	No opinion	Non-responsive
<u>MALE</u>							
65-69	132	26.5	49.2	14.4	7.6	2.3	
County	69	31.9	47.8	14.5	4.3	1.4	
City	63	20.6	50.8	14.3	11.1	3.2	
70-74	128	27.3	43.8	15.6	5.5	6.2	1.6
County	76	35.5	40.8	11.8	5.3	5.3	1.3
City	52	15.4	48.1	21.2	5.9	7.7	1.9
75 & older	150	18.7	44.0	24.0	5.3	7.3	0.6
County	67	20.9	47.8	17.9	4.5	9.0	
City	83	16.9	41.0	28.9	6.0	6.0	1.2
Total	410	23.9	45.6	18.3	6.1	5.4	0.7
County	212	29.7	45.3	14.6	4.7	5.2	0.5
City	198	17.7	46.0	22.2	7.6	5.6	1.0
<u>FEMALE</u>							
65-69	179	16.8	56.4	12.8	7.8	5.0	1.1
County	86	25.6	55.8	11.6	4.7	2.3	
City	93	8.6	57.0	14.0	10.8	7.5	2.2
70-74	163	14.7	57.0	17.2	2.4	8.0	0.6
County	84	19.0	56.0	17.9	2.4	4.8	
City	79	10.1	58.2	16.5	2.5	11.4	1.3
75 & older	248	21.0	41.9	16.5	5.2	14.5	0.8
County	118	25.4	44.9	13.6	2.5	13.6	
City	130	16.9	39.2	19.2	7.7	15.4	1.5
Total	590	18.0	50.5	15.6	5.2	9.8	0.8
County	288	23.6	51.4	14.2	3.1	7.6	
City	302	12.6	49.7	16.9	7.3	11.9	1.7
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1000	20.4	48.5	16.7	5.6	8.0	0.8
County	500	26.2	48.8	14.4	3.8	6.6	0.2
City	500	14.6	48.2	19.0	7.4	9.4	1.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 76. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 47. Evaluation of police performance-other factors

	County		City		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Job police do being respectful, listening and talking to older people						
Excellent	157	31.4	238	47.6	395	39.5
Good	226	45.2	102	20.4	328	32.8
Fair	37	7.4	25	5.0	62	6.2
Poor	9	1.8	106	21.2	115	11.5
No opinion	71	14.2	29	5.8	100	10.0
Honesty of police in neighborhood and community						
Most police honest	283	56.5	104	20.8	387	38.7
Some police honest	47	9.4	257	51.4	304	30.4
Very few police honest	10	2.0	49	9.8	59	5.9
Don't know	142	28.4	20	4.0	162	16.2
No opinion	18	3.6	70	14.0	88	8.8
*Main job of police should be						
To prevent crimes	334	66.8	297	59.4	631	63.1
To catch criminals	151	30.2	172	34.4	323	32.3
Nonresponsive	15	3.0	31	6.2	46	4.6

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 75, 77, and 79. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

* The word "main" used to designate "primary" for sake of clarity in interview.

TABLE 48. Evaluation of court performance (Percent)

	N	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Other	No opinion	Non-responsive
<u>MALE</u>								
65-69	132	2.3	12.1	18.9	49.2	8.3	9.1	
County	69	0.0	4.3	20.3	60.9	7.2	7.2	
City	63	4.8	20.6	17.5	36.5	9.5	11.1	
70-74	128	0.8	13.3	17.2	46.1	12.5	10.2	
County	76	1.3	3.9	19.7	47.4	14.5	13.2	
City	52	0.0	26.9	13.5	44.2	9.6	5.8	
75 & older	150	1.3	12.7	21.3	44.0	11.3	8.7	0.7
County	67	3.0	11.9	28.4	37.3	6.0	11.9	1.5
City	83	0.0	13.3	15.7	49.4	15.7	6.0	
Total	410	1.5	12.7	19.3	46.3	10.7	9.3	0.2
County	212	1.4	6.6	22.7	48.6	9.4	10.8	0.5
City	198	1.5	19.2	15.7	43.9	12.1	7.6	
<u>FEMALE</u>								
65-69	179	1.1	20.1	22.9	43.0	6.1	6.7	
County	86	2.3	10.5	31.4	47.7	2.3	5.8	
City	93	0.0	29.0	15.1	38.7	9.7	7.5	
70-74	163	1.2	9.8	27.6	44.2	8.0	9.2	
County	84	1.2	7.1	31.0	45.2	6.0	9.5	
City	79	1.3	12.7	24.1	43.0	10.1	8.9	
75 & older	248	0.0	10.5	19.8	43.5	8.1	17.7	0.4
County	118	0.0	10.2	24.6	44.1	3.4	17.8	
City	130	0.0	10.8	15.3	43.1	12.3	17.7	0.8
Total	590	0.7	13.2	22.9	43.6	7.4	12.0	0.2
County	288	1.1	9.4	28.5	45.5	3.8	11.8	
City	302	0.3	16.9	17.5	41.7	10.9	12.2	0.3
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1000	1.0	13.0	21.4	44.7	8.8	10.9	0.2
County	500	1.2	8.2	26.0	46.8	6.2	11.4	0.2
City	500	0.8	17.8	16.8	42.6	11.4	10.4	0.2

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 80. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 49. Problems of recent concern

	County		City		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	Order of Concern (Rank)
Multiple Choices (29-A)						
Health care	163	32.6	185	37.0	348	5
Safety against crime	154	30.8	258	51.6	412	3
Spare-time activities	24	4.8	30	6.0	54	10
Inflation-income-money	363	72.6	253	50.6	616	1
Juvenile delinquency	150	30.0	246	49.2	396	4
Dishonesty in government	311	62.2	257	51.4	568	2
Housing	53	10.6	51	10.2	104	8
Loneliness	74	14.8	84	16.8	158	7
Transportation	157	31.4	58	11.6	215	6
Age discrimination	31	6.2	38	7.6	69	9
Other	15	3.0	21	4.2	36	11

Two Choices (29-B)

Ranking of three problems of most concern

	County	City
Inflation-Income-Money	1	3
Dishonesty in government	2	2
Health care	3	
Safety against crime		1

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 29-A and 29-B. Multiple responses encouraged on 29-A; two responses only on 29-B.

TABLE 50. Recommendation to increase general life-satisfaction of older people in neighborhood and community

	County		City		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Better transportation including "Senior Bus" or minibus	152	30.4	16	3.2	168	16.8
Better police protection	25	5.0	114	22.8	139	13.9
Housing, including "Senior Citizen Apartments"	51	10.2	12	2.4	63	6.3
Help one another, do more for self, help handicapped or visit others more	15	3.0	63	12.6	78	7.8
Better street lights or more lights at night	17	3.4	33	6.6	50	5.0
Clean up community including streets, snow removal, and repair sidewalks	17	3.4	32	6.4	49	4.9
Curb juvenile delinquency, have place for kids to play, or keep teenagers off streets	9	1.8	30	6.0	39	3.9
More activities including church activities	21	4.2	25	5.0	46	4.6
Senior Citizen Center	21	4.2	12	2.4	33	3.3
More respect or help for elderly	3	0.6	20	4.0	23	2.3
Solve traffic problems	14	2.8	-	-	14	1.4
Emergency social, medical service at nights and on weekends	4	0.8	8	1.6	12	1.2
	349	69.8	365	73.0	714	71.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 28, an open-ended question.

TABLE 51. Own or drive a car

	N	Yes %	No %
Total	1000	46.1	53.9
County	500	58.2	41.8
City	500	34.0	66.0

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 31. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 51A. Usual mode of travel for personal, business or social reasons if no car

	County *N=209	City *N=330
Friends	85	132
Public bus	25	200
Taxi (cab)	6	22
Senior Citizen transportation	39	143
Family	122	101
Household member, not family	5	2
Walk	37	56
Multiple ways	22	20
Never go anywhere	8	5

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 32. Multiple responses possible.

*N refers to total number of respondents not having a car.

TABLE 52. Changes in neighborhood and community streets which would increase personal feelings of safety and security

	County		City		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Better police patrol	130	(26.0)	302	(60.4)	432	(43.2)
Improved street lighting	119	(23.8)	181	(36.2)	300	(30.0)
Clear trash and cut back shrubbery	96	(19.2)	146	(29.2)	242	(24.2)
Removal of potential hiding places around buildings	62	(12.4)	143	(28.6)	205	(20.5)
Better transportation	156	(31.2)	68	(13.6)	224	(22.4)
More respect for the older citizen	123	(24.6)	151	(30.2)	274	(27.4)
Neighbor helping neighbor (Block Watch, Tele Care)	222	(44.4)	195	(39.0)	417	(41.7)
Other	19	(3.8)	29	(5.8)	48	(4.8)
All	38	(7.6)	10	(2.0)	48	(4.8)

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 82-A. Multiple responses encouraged.

TABLE 53. Whether loneliness is most disturbing and difficult problem older people face today (Percent)

	County	City
*Loneliness	80.2	84.8
Money and rising cost of living	9.4	2.2
Transportation	3.0	0.2
Health	3.0	1.2
Self reliance	0.2	2.2
Miscellaneous problems (Each problem N=1 to 5)	4.0	3.6

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 74.

*Respondent requested to state opinion as to most difficult or disturbing problem if disagreeing with "loneliness".

TABLE 54. Interest in participation in a "Call-A-Neighbor" program

	County				City				Total			
	Total		Sub-totals		Total		Sub-totals		Grand total		Sub-totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	181	(47.2)			254	(68.0)			435	(43.5)		
Already in a program	55	(11.0)			86	(17.2)			141	(14.1)		
Yes	240	(48.0)			131	(26.2)			371	(37.1)		
Call others			61	(12.2)			35	(7.0)			96	(9.6)
Be called			11	(2.2)			15	(3.0)			26	(2.6)
Both			139	(27.8)			40	(8.0)			179	(17.9)
Not sure			29	(5.8)			41	(8.2)			70	(7.0)
Nonresponsive	24	(4.8)			29	(5.8)			53	(5.3)		
	500				500				1000			

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Items 82-B and 82-C.

TABLE 55. Prediction of level of respect resulting from mixing older and younger people in community centers (Percent)

	N	Increase respect						
		for each other	for older	for younger	No dif-ference	situation worse	Other	No opinion
<u>SEX</u>								
Male	408	60.5	12.8	1.7	18.6	2.0	3.2	1.2
County	210	61.4	12.9	2.9	19.5	0.5	1.0	1.9
City	198	59.6	12.6	0.5	17.7	3.5	5.6	0.5
Female	588	61.7	13.1	1.1	19.2	0.8	3.4	0.7
County	288	66.3	12.2	1.4	16.7	0.3	2.4	0.7
City	300	57.3	14.0	0.7	21.7	1.3	4.3	0.7
<u>AGE</u>								
65-69	308	58.4	16.2	1.6	18.8	2.3	2.3	0.3
County	154	64.3	9.7	3.2	20.1	1.3	0.6	0.6
City	154	52.6	22.7	0.0	17.5	3.2	3.9	0.0
70-74	290	64.5	12.2	1.0	18.3	0.7	2.4	1.0
County	159	65.4	11.9	1.9	17.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
City	131	63.4	12.2	0.0	19.8	1.5	3.1	0.0
75 & above	398	61.1	11.1	1.3	19.6	1.0	4.8	1.2
County	185	63.2	15.1	1.1	16.8	0.0	2.7	1.1
City	213	59.2	7.5	1.4	22.1	1.9	6.6	1.4
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>								
Never mar-ried	82	64.6	11.0	0.0	19.5	2.4	2.4	0.0
County	32	65.6	12.5	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
City	50	64.0	10.0	0.0	18.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Married	365	63.6	10.4	1.6	17.5	1.9	3.8	1.1
County	212	65.6	10.4	2.4	18.4	0.5	1.4	1.4
City	153	60.8	10.5	0.7	16.3	3.9	7.2	0.7
Widowed	500	59.4	15.2	1.2	19.2	0.6	3.4	1.0
County	236	63.6	14.0	1.7	16.9	0.0	2.5	1.3
City	264	55.7	16.3	0.8	21.2	1.1	4.2	0.8
Divorced/separated	49	57.2	12.2	2.0	26.5	2.0	0.0	0.0
County	18	55.6	16.7	5.6	16.7	5.6	0.0	0.0
City	31	58.1	9.7	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 55 concluded

	N	Increase respect							Nonre-sponsive
		for each other	for older	for younger	No dif-ference	Make situation worse	Other	No opinion	
<u>RACE</u>									
White	813	63.4	12.0	1.1	17.7	1.1	3.7	1.0	
County	443	65.2	12.4	1.8	17.4	0.5	1.6	1.1	
City	370	61.1	11.6	0.3	18.1	1.9	6.2	0.8	
Black	182	51.7	17.0	2.2	24.7	2.2	1.7	0.6	
County	55	56.4	12.7	3.6	21.8	0.0	3.6	1.8	
City	127	49.6	18.9	1.6	26.0	3.1	0.8	0.0	
<u>INCOME</u>									
Less 3000	361	56.8	16.6	0.6	20.0	2.2	3.3	0.6	
County	137	62.8	8.8	1.5	21.9	0.0	3.6	1.5	
City	224	53.1	21.4	0.0	18.8	3.6	3.1	0.0	
3-5999	247	59.1	13.0	2.0	21.2	0.8	2.8	1.2	
County	128	57.8	16.4	3.1	18.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	
City	119	60.5	9.2	0.8	24.4	0.0	4.2	0.8	
6-8999	158	62.7	13.9	1.3	18.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	
County	103	64.1	17.5	1.0	15.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	
City	55	60.0	7.3	1.8	23.6	5.5	1.8	0.0	
9-11999	66	62.1	9.1	0.0	25.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	
County	41	68.3	7.3	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
City	25	52.0	12.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	
12000 & above	82	72.0	3.7	1.2	12.2	0.0	8.5	2.4	
County	36	77.8	5.6	2.8	8.3	0.0	2.8	2.8	
City	46	67.4	2.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	13.0	2.2	
Nonre-sponsive	82	73.2	7.3	3.7	11.0	0.0	3.7	1.2	
County	53	71.7	11.3	3.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
City	29	75.9	0.0	3.4	6.9	0.0	10.3	3.4	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>									
1000	500	61.0	12.9	1.3	18.9	1.3	3.3	0.9	0.4
County	500	64.0	12.4	2.0	17.8	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.4
City	500	58.0	13.4	0.6	20.0	2.2	4.8	0.6	0.4

NOTE: Data based on interview questionnaire Item 25. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 56. Comparison of Questionnaire I and Questionnaire II participation

	County		City		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Interviewees completing Questionnaire I	500	100.0	500	100.0	1000	100.0
Interviewees completing Questionnaire II	380	76.0	406	81.2	786	78.6
Interviewees not completing Questionnaire II	120	24.0	94	18.8	214	21.4
Indicated on Questionnaire I "No return call"	93		46			
Deceased/moved	2		4			
No phone or disconnected	8		22			
No answer after minimum of three calls	6		17			
*Non-responsive when contacted	11		5			

NOTE: Data based on interviewers' records for Questionnaire II.
 *Did not wish to be interviewed again or did not remember being interviewed previously.

TABLE 57. Use of telephone Directory of Services to the Elderly

	County		City	
	N	%	N	%
Haven't needed to	76	20.0	243	59.8
No	216	56.8	64	15.8
Misplaced it	33	8.7	38	9.4
Threw it away	5	1.3	1	0.2
Don't remember getting it	41	10.8	45	11.1
Other	5	1.3	3	0.7
Yes	4	1.0	11	2.7
One call				
More than one call				
County	(3)		(7)	
City	(1)		(4)	
Still has Directory in convenient place	196	51.6	278	68.5
Does not still have Directory in convenient place	155	40.8	103	25.4

NOTE: Data based on interview Questionnaire II, Items 1-A, 1-B, and 1-C.
 *Percentages based on total number responding to Questionnaire II in County (N=380, 76 percent) and in City (N=406, 81 percent).

TABLE 58. Use or value of crime prevention packet

	County		City	
	N	%	N	%
No	143	37.6	84	20.7
Have looked at it some	118	31.0	217	53.4
Yes	105	27.6	88	21.7
Informative/useful/interesting	66		50	
Reminder to be more aware/careful	21		12	
Valuable to have/share	9		19	
Increased feelings of safety, showed people care, resulted in crime prevention actions, was used to call for help	9		7	
Nonresponsive	14	3.7	17	4.2

NOTE: Data based on interview Questionnaire II, Items 2-A and follow-up question.

TABLE 59. Discussion of Directory or crime prevention information with someone else

	County		City	
	N	*%	N	*%
No	221	58.2	142	35.0
Yes	143	37.6	253	62.3
Nonresponsive	16	4.2	11	2.7

NOTE: Data based on interview Questionnaire II, Item 2-B.
*Percentages based on total number responding to Questionnaire II in County (N=380) and in City (N=406).

TABLE 60. Effect on safety and happiness of first interview and information packet

	County		City	
	N	*%	N	*%
Did not increase feelings of safety and happiness	236	62.1	288	70.9
Increased feelings of safety and happiness	133	35.0	109	26.8
Discovered people care about/interested in older people	48		32	
Become more aware/alert/cautious	27		52	
Become better informed/have available information if needed/increased self confidence	28		6	
Feel safer/more secure/happier	5		8	
Happy because invited to express opinions and talked with interviewer or others	8		1	
Took some specific action	3		12	
"Persuaded landlady to put another lock on all apartment doors"				
"Put crime decal on window"				
"Got busy and marked possessions"				
"Changed 'living' or 'car parking' arrangement"				
"Locked doors"/"better locks"				
"Check out noise"				
Nonresponsive	11		9	2.2

NOTE: Data based on interview Questionnaire II, Item 3 and follow-up question.
*Percentages based on total number responding to Questionnaire II in County (N=380) and in City (N=406).

TABLE 61. Victimization experience since first interview

	County		City	
	N	%	N	%
No	355	93.4	371	91.4
Became more alert/aware	4	1.1	16	3.9
Yes	13	3.4	9	2.2
Victimized once	9		8	
Victimized more than once	4		1	
Important enough to call police	3		6	
Police/other agency helped	1		4	
Nonresponsive	8	2.1	10	2.5

NOTE: Data based on interview Questionnaire II, Items 4-A, 4-B, 4-C, and 4-D.

TABLE I-1. Comparison of male and female evaluations of happiness

SEX	N	Very happy		Happy		Fairly happy		*Not too happy Unhappy Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	410	184	44.9	112	27.3	73	17.8	41	10.0
Female	589	203	34.5	209	35.5	114	19.3	63	10.7
Total	*999	387		321		187		104	

$\chi^2 = 12.22 \quad p < 0.001 \quad df=3$

*Responses to last three categories combined due to size of cells if uncombined. Nonresponsive to this item: one female.

TABLE I-2. Comparison of county and city respondents as to health evaluation

AREA	N	Healthy for age		Not healthy		*Other Nonresponsive	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
County	500	419	83.8	61	12.2	20	4.0
City	500	370	74.0	100	20.0	30	6.0
Total	1000	789		161		50	

$\chi^2 = 14.48 \quad p < 0.005 \quad df=2$

*Responses to last two categories combined due to size of cells if uncombined.

TABLE I-3. Comparison of white and black respondents' evaluation of success in accomplishing important things

RACE	N	Very good		Pretty good		Okay		Not too good		*A failure Nonresponsive	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	815	241	29.6	330	40.5	176	21.6	54	6.6	14	1.7
Black	184	44	23.9	57	31.0	39	21.2	38	20.7	6	3.3
Total	*999	285		387		215		92		20	

$\chi^2 = 39.08 \quad p < 0.001 \quad df=4$

*Last two categories combined due to size of cells if uncombined. Missing: one American Indian.

TABLE I-4. Comparison of participation of white and black respondents in social, church, civic, or professional organizations

RACE	N	One		Two		Three or more		None	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	815	196	24.0	205	25.2	376	46.1	38	4.7
Black	184	66	35.9	64	34.8	40	21.7	14	7.6
Total	*999	262		269		416		52	

2
X = 38.80 p < 0.001 df=3

*Missing: one American Indian

TABLE I-5. Comparison of white and black respondents' evaluations of frequency with which older people are treated respectfully by younger people

RACE	N	Always		Usually		Sometimes		*Never Other Nonresponsive	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	815	248	30.4	335	41.1	190	23.3	43	5.2
Black	184	56	30.4	38	20.7	57	31.0	33	17.9
Total	*999	304		373		247		75	

2
X = 53.07 p < 0.001 df=3

*Responses of last three categories combined due to size of cells if uncombined. Missing: one American Indian.

TABLE I-6. Comparison of victimization experiences of county and city respondents according to marital status

AREA	N	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/separated	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
County	322	18	5.6	140	43.5	153	47.5	11	3.4
City	377	41	10.9	118	31.3	193	51.2	25	6.6
Total	*699	59		258		346		36	

2
X = 16.69 p < 0.001 df=3

*Total number of victimizations.

TABLE I-7. Comparison of the perceptions of males and females as to the probability of being attacked or robbed

SEX	N	Gone up		Gone down		Unchanged		No opinion	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	410	262	64.1	10	2.4	111	26.9	27	6.6
Female	589	419	71.2	27	4.6	106	18.0	37	6.3
	*999	681		37		217		64	

2
X = 14.04 p < 0.005 df=3

* Missing: one female

TABLE I-8. Comparison of white and black respondents' evaluation of police protection

RACE	N	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		No opinion	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	815	196	24.0	395	48.5	126	15.5	33	4.0	65	8.0
Black	184	8	4.3	88	47.8	41	22.3	23	12.5	24	13.0
Total	*999	204		483		167		56		89	

2
X = 35.18 p < 0.001 df=4

*Missing: one American Indian.

TABLE I-9. Comparison of white and black respondents' evaluation of police respectfulness of older people

RACE	N	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		No opinion	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	815	245	30.1	378	46.4	56	6.9	21	2.6	115	14.1
Black	184	16	8.7	103	56.0	30	16.3	8	4.3	27	14.7
Total	*999	261		481		86		29		142	

2
X = 45.98 (with Yates correction) p < 0.001 df=4

*Missing: one American Indian.

TABLE I-10. Comparison of white and black respondents' evaluation of court performance related to elderly's legal rights

RACE	N	Good excellent		Fair		Poor Other		No opinion	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	815	101	12.4	191	23.4	457	56.1	66	8.1
Black	184	38	20.6	23	12.5	77	41.8	46	25.0
Total	*999	139		214		534		112	

$\chi^2 = 59.67$ $p < 0.001$ $df=3$

*Both categories "excellent" and "good", and "poor" and "other" were combined as it did not change the direction of the difference and eliminated two cells which were too small if uncombined. Missing: one American Indian.

Table II-1. Comparison of county and city respondents' keeping telephone Directory available for possible use

AREA	N	No		Yes		Nonresponsive	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
County	380	155	40.8	196	51.6	29	7.6
City	406	103	25.4	278	68.5	25	6.2
Total	*786	258		474		54	

$\chi^2 = 24.14$ $p < 0.001$ $df=2$

*Total number responding to Questionnaire II.

TABLE II-2. Comparison of county and city respondents' discussion of Directory or crime prevention information with someone else

AREA	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	406	142	35.0	253	62.3	11	2.7		
Total	*786	363		396		27			

$\chi^2 = 47.86$ $p < 0.001$ $df=2$

*Total number responding to Questionnaire II.

CONTROL NUMBER _____

QUESTIONNAIRE I
SEARCH AND INFORM

	ITEM
How happy would you say you are at this time in your life:	<u>11</u>
Very Happy	0 ()
Happy	1 ()
Fairly happy	2 ()
Not too happy	3 ()
Unhappy	4 ()
Other	5 ()
(Specify: _____)	
In regard to age how do you think of yourself? I'll read the categories and you tell me how you think of yourself: (Read)	<u>12</u>
Young	0 ()
Middle aged	1 ()
Late middle aged	2 ()
Old	3 ()
Very old	4 ()
Other	5 ()
(nonresponsive)	6 ()
(Specify: _____)	
Do you consider yourself healthy for your age?	<u>13</u>
Yes	0 ()
No	1 ()
Other	2 ()
(nonresponsive)	3 ()
(Specify: _____)	
Are your choices of activities--doing things--limited by any ill health or disability?	<u>14</u>
Not at all	0 ()
Minor limitations	1 ()
(as: "slowness of old age")	
Major or many limitations	2 ()
(bedridden, wheel chair, heart trouble, etc.)	
(Specify: _____)	
When you start to do something important to you or something you haven't done before, how do you think it will turn out? (Read)	<u>15</u>
Very good	0 ()
Pretty good	1 ()
Okay (all right)	2 ()
Not too good	3 ()
A failure	4 ()
(nonresponsive)	5 ()
(Specify: _____)	
How do you evaluate your income? (Read)	<u>16</u>
Adequate for living comfortably	0 ()
Barely adequate	1 ()
Inadequate (not adequate)	2 ()
(other)	3 ()
(nonresponsive)	4 ()
(Specify: _____)	

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If interviewee has minor limitations or none 17,18,19 ()
 If interviewee has major limitations 20,21,22 ()

If MINOR or NO limitations ask:

17 How often do you visit or are you visited by friends, relatives, neighbors, minister?

If MAJOR limitations ask:

20 How often are you visited by friends, relatives, neighbors, minister?

- Everyday 0 ()
- Monthly 1 ()
- Few times a month 2 ()
- Hardly ever 3 ()
- Never 4 ()
- (nonresponsive) 5 ()

18 How often do you speak on the telephone to friends, relatives, neighbors, or other people who are important to you?

21 How often do you receive telephone calls and make them (if that is possible) to friends, relatives, social worker, minister?

- Everyday 0 ()
- Monthly 1 ()
- Few times a month 2 ()
- Hardly ever 3 ()
- Never 4 ()
- (nonresponsive) 5 ()

19 When weather permits, how frequently do you get out of your living quarters to go to some social or enjoyable place or event? (Sr. Citizen, Community Center, church, play, movie, musical)

22 When weather permits how frequently have you gone or been taken to some social or enjoyable event?

- Few times a week 0 ()
- Once a week 1 ()
- Monthly 2 ()
- Hardly ever 3 ()
- Never 4 ()
- Other 5 ()
- (nonresponsive) 6 ()

(Specify: _____)

How capable do you feel you are in protecting yourself, including your personal property, whether at home, in the neighborhood, on the street, or elsewhere? (Read)

- Capable 0 ()
- Not so capable 1 ()
- Incapable (can't) 2 ()
- (not sure) 3 ()
- (nonresponsive) 4 ()

How do you feel people younger than 35 treat people in your general age range? (Read)

- Always with respect 0 ()
- Usually with respect 1 ()
- Sometimes with respect 2 ()
- Never with respect 3 ()
- (other) 4 ()
- (nonresponsive) 5 ()

(Specify: _____)

ITEM

What do you think would be the result if young people (children, adolescents) and older people talked together or did things together more frequently in community centers? (Read)

- Increase respect for each other 0 ()
- Increase respect for older people 1 ()
- Increase respect for younger people 2 ()
- Make no difference 3 ()
- Make situation worse, not better 4 ()
- (other) 5 ()
- (no opinion expressed) 6 ()

(Specify: _____)

If you ever felt afraid--for any reason--whom would you call for help?

- Family member 0 ()
- Friend 1 ()
- Neighbor 2 ()
- Social or agency worker 3 ()
- Police 4 ()
- Other 5 ()

(Specify: _____)

Do you think this person would come immediately and help you?

- Yes 0 ()
- No 1 ()
- Other 2 ()

(Specify: _____)

Taking everything into consideration, how would you describe your satisfaction with your life in general at the present time? (Read)

- Very satisfied 0 ()
- Somewhat satisfied 1 ()
- Sometimes satisfied-sometimes dissatisfied 2 ()
- Somewhat dissatisfied 3 ()
- Very dissatisfied 4 ()
- (other) 5 ()

(Specify: _____)

What one thing do you think should be done in your neighborhood or community to increase the general life satisfaction of people in your general age range?

(Specify: _____

 _____)

(INTERVIEWER: Hand Respondent Card I)

Which of these problems has been concerning or bothering you lately? Please tell me all the problems concerning you recently. I'll read along with you:

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----|-----|------|
| A | Health care. | 0 | () | 29-A |
| B | Safety against crime | 1 | () | |
| C | Spare time activities. | 2 | () | |
| D | Inflation-Income-Money | 3 | () | |
| E | Juvenile delinquency | 4 | () | |
| F | Dishonesty in government | 5 | () | |
| G | Housing. | 6 | () | |
| H | Loneliness | 7 | () | |
| I | Transportation | 8 | () | |
| J | Age discrimination | 9 | () | |
| K | Other. | 10 | () | |

(Specify: _____)

Of these problems you have indicated, which TWO are bothering you the most recently. Pick TWO. (Indicate Respondent's choices if person seems not to remember all indicated.)

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|--------|------|
| A... | 0 () | G... | 6 () | 29-B |
| B... | 1 () | H... | 7 () | |
| C... | 2 () | I... | 8 () | |
| D... | 3 () | J... | 9 () | |
| E... | 4 () | K... | 10 () | |
| F... | 5 () | | | |

To change the subject for a time--how much do you watch TV or listen to the radio?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|----|
| Not at all. | 0 | () | 30 |
| Several times a week. | 1 | () | |
| Everyday up to three hours. | 2 | () | |
| Four hours or more. | 3 | () | |

(INTERVIEWER: Score previous use if TV or radio stolen, or out of order)

Is there any one TV news or special program you never miss?

Station/Channel: _____ Program _____ Day _____ Time _____

Is there any one radio news or special program you never miss?

Station/Dial set _____ FM _____ AM _____
Program: _____ Day _____ Time _____

Do you own or drive a car?

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|-----|----|
| (INTERVIEWER: Skip to Item 33) | Yes | 0 | () | 31 |
| | No | 1 | () | |

Since you don't drive a car, how do you usually travel within your community or downtown when you make a trip for personal, business or social reasons? (Check all indicated)

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|----|
| Friends | 0 | () | 32 |
| Public bus. | 1 | () | |
| Taxi (cab). | 2 | () | |
| Senior Citizen transportation | 3 | () | |
| Family. | 4 | () | |
| Household member, not family. | 5 | () | |
| Walk. | 6 | () | |
| Multiple ways | 7 | () | |
| Never go anywhere | 8 | () | |

ITEM

During the past year, say from about April of 1978 to April, 1979, (last Easter time to this Easter) have you been a victim of any of the following crimes? (INTERVIEWER NOTE: Present CARD II when "Yes" response to any crime.)

Did anyone attempt to actually break into your apartment, home, garage or shed in the past year?

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|------|
| No.... | 0 | () | 33-A |
| Yes... | 1 | () | |

(If "Yes", ask: When? _____)

Offender? _____

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|------|
| Known | 0 | () | 33-B |
| Unknown | 1 | () | |

Time?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----|------|
| Daylight. | 0 | () | 33-C |
| After dark. | 1 | () | |

Reported to police?

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|------|
| Yes... | 0 | () | 33-D |
| No.... | 1 | () | |

Within the last year did anyone steal property from you without your knowledge of it being taken at the time--like: (Read)

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----|------|
| From room, apartment or home | 0 | () | 34-A |
| From mail box. | 1 | () | |
| From yard or garage. | 2 | () | |
| From car | 3 | () | |
| (no) | 4 | () | |

(If property stolen, ask:

What? _____ When? _____

Reported to police?

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|------|
| Yes... | 0 | () | 34-B |
| No.... | 1 | () | |

In the past year was your automobile stolen or taken without permission--even if by a member of the family?

(If "Yes" ask:

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|------|
| No.... | 0 | () | 34-C |
| Yes... | 1 | () | |

Reported to police?

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|------|
| No.... | 0 | () | 34-D |
| Yes... | 1 | () | |

Has your room, apartment, yard, car or other property been vandalized (willful, intended destruction) in the past year?

ITEM
35-A
No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

(If "Yes" ask:

By whom? Friend 0 ()
Employee 1 ()
Attendant or nurse 2 ()
Relative 3 ()
Stranger 4 ()
Don't know who did it. 5 ()

Reported to Police? Yes... 0 ()
No.... 1 ()

(If person known, ask: How did you know who did it?

Have you had personal clothing or other personal possessions stolen, taken away from you, by anyone in the past year?

36-A
No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

(If "yes" ask:

By whom? 36-B
Friend 0 ()
Employee 1 ()
Attendant or nurse 2 ()
Relative 3 ()
Stranger 4 ()
Don't know who did it. 5 ()

What taken? _____
Reported to police? Yes... 0 ()
No.... 1 ()

(If person known, ask: How did you know who did it?

Did anyone rape or attempt to sexually assault any person in your household or living here?

37-A
No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

(If "Yes" ask:

Victim? _____ Where? _____

Reported to police? Yes... 0 ()
No.... 1 ()

Did anyone assault--that is, hit or beat, or threaten to assault you or any person living here?

38-A
No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

(If "Yes" ask:

Victim? _____ Where? _____

Reported to police? Yes... 0 ()
No.... 1 ()

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If Respondent reported no crimes on Items 33 through 38, skip to Item 40.)

After the first incident you just reported to me of yourself or someone in your household or living here being a victim of some crime, did you take any of the following precautions to protect against further crime? Did you do any of these things? (Present CARD III and check all answers) I'll read along with you--

39-A

A Obtained a weapon 0 ()
B Had checks deposited directly to bank account 1 ()
C Installed special or better locks or steel mesh on doors. 2 ()
D Put in alarm system or got a dog. 3 ()
E Added more outdoor lighting 4 ()
F Improved indoor lighting (use timer, keep light burning). 5 ()
G Had bars or steel mesh installed on windows 6 ()
H Put police identification numbers on personal property 7 ()
I Hid valuable personal property. 8 ()
J Developed a cooperative scheme with neighbors 9 ()
K Other 10 ()
Describe: _____
(Specify: _____)

Do you feel these precautions you've taken have given you added protection from crime? 39-B
Yes... 0 ()
No.... 1 ()

Within the past year have you been assaulted--hit or knocked down, robbed of your money or personal possessions on the street or in any building other than where you live? 40-A

No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

(If "Yes" say:
Tell me where and what you lost and its money value
Where? What lost? Money value?

Did you take any special precautions after this experience? 40-B
Stop carrying your wallet, money, or purse 0 ()
Stay home after dark 1 ()
Stay home in the daytime 2 ()
Not go out on the streets alone. 3 ()
Other (Specify: _____) 4 ()

Did you or anyone in household receive any threatening or obscene phone calls during the past year? 41
No. 0 ()
Yes 1 ()
(Nonresponsive) 2 ()

(If "Yes" ask:
What did you do about it?

Do you have any friends or relatives who have been victims of any crime during the past year--at home, on the street, anywhere?

(If "Yes" ask:

Who? _____

What crimes? _____

How many of these (refer to number given by respondent above) do you know were reported to the police?

How often do you leave your room, apartment or home to do necessary errands like grocery shopping, going to drug store, a shopping center, the post office or bank now that the weather is better?

(Read)

(Specify: _____

Have you had any of the following experiences in the past year? (Read each category and wait for response)

- A Been given a bad check which was never made good. 0 ()
- B Made a bad investment because of false promises 1 ()
- C Been given counterfeit money. 2 ()
- D Been persuaded to draw money out of the bank because someone promised to make much more money for you. 3 ()
- E None. 4 ()
- F (nonresponsive). 5 ()

(If A, B, C, or D, ask:

By whom? _____ For what? _____

ITEM

No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

42-B
One 0 ()
Two 1 ()
Three 2 ()
Four. 3 ()
Five. 4 ()
Six or more 5 ()

42-C
One 0 ()
Two 1 ()
Three 2 ()
Four. 3 ()
Five. 4 ()
Six or more 5 ()

43

Everyday 0 ()
Twice a week or more 1 ()
Once a week. 2 ()
Two or three times a month 3 ()
Other. 4 ()

44

ITEM

Within the last year have you paid any money to a public official (such as a policeman, an inspector), a landlord or housing administrator, or a nursing home or hospital attendant so that person would do something for you?

(If "Yes" ask: Paid to whom?

(job, position--no names)

For what? _____

Did person keep the agreement.

45-A
No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

45-B
Yes... 0 ()
No.... 1 ()

Do you feel that anyone has taken advantage of you by misrepresenting what was being sold to you--or by charging you too much or charging you a higher price than you had been told the item would cost--or in some other way tried to cheat you in relation to any of these? (Present CARD IV) I'll read along with you--

- A Eyeglasses or eye examination. 0 ()
- B Hearing aid. 1 ()
- C Dentures or dental work. 2 ()
- D "Sure cures" or new "miracle" medications or treatments. 3 ()
- E Health program or "better" health products 4 ()
- F Car repair 5 ()
- G TV repair. 6 ()
- H Social club or dancing lessons 7 ()
- I Number of pills or capsules in drug prescription 8 ()
- J Travel or special tour 9 ()
- K Money owed by another family member but not paid back to you as agreed upon 10 ()
- L None 11 ()
- M Other (Specify: _____) 12 ()

46

Since people over 65 now have Medicare--what's your opinion about the charges of health-care professionals like doctors, nurses, pharmacists, etc.--are they: (Read)

- A Charging MORE because the older people are on Medicare 0 ()
- B Charging LESS because the older people are on Medicare 1 ()
- C Charging about the SAME whether older people on Medicare or not. 2 ()
- (don't know) 3 ()
- (nonresponsive). 4 ()

47

Have you agreed to pay for any home improvement with a door-to-door salesman who was selling any of the following? (Read and check each one indicated)

ITEM
48

A Furnace repair (perhaps salesman told you your furnace was dangerous or about to "blow up") 0 ()

B Chimney repair or screens over chimney to keep out birds. 1 ()

C Roof or gutter repair ("tar the roof"). 2 ()

D Foundation repair or replacement. 3 ()

E Blacktop driveway or walk 4 ()

F Tree, shrubbery or yard trimming. 5 ()
(no). 6 ()

G Other (Specify: _____) 7 ()

Have you paid in advance to have any work done around your room, apartment or home?

49

Yes... 0 ()

No.... 1 ()

Have you ever paid cash in advance to any door-to-door salesman or home improvement salesman for any specific purchase or service and never received the purchased item or the service?

50-A

No.... 0 ()

Yes... 1 ()

(If "Yes" ask:

Did you do anything about it? 50-B

No.... 0 ()

Yes... 1 ()

(If "Yes" ask: What? _____)

Have you ever signed a contract with a door-to-door salesman to purchase a cemetery or burial plot or pay for your own future funeral? Ask:

51-A

Cemetery Plot? 0 ()

Funeral? 1 ()

Do you feel it was a fair price? 51-B

Yes. 0 ()

No 1 ()

Don't know 2 ()

Do you carry any life insurance?

52-A

No.... 0 ()

Yes... 1 ()

(If "Yes" say: It would be valuable for us to have more information--

How many policies do you have? 52-B

One 0 ()

Two 1 ()

Three 2 ()

Four. 3 ()

Five or more. 4 ()

ITEM
52-C

How do you pay?

Every week 0 ()

Every other week 1 ()

Once a month 2 ()

Other. 3 ()

(Specify: _____)

Do you feel you were sold too much insurance or charged too much? 52-D

No.... 0 ()

Yes... 1 ()

(If "Yes" Comment: _____)

Are the beneficiaries on your life insurance policy younger people? 52-E

Yes... 0 ()

No.... 1 ()

Now, let's talk about something quite different--
How safe do you feel about each one of the following?

How safe do you feel an older person would be walking alone in your neighborhood during daylight? (Read) 53-A

Very safe. . . .0 ()

Reasonably safe.1 ()

Somewhat unsafe.2 ()

Very unsafe. . .3 ()

(nonresponsive).4 ()

How safe do you feel an older person would be walking alone in your neighborhood after dark? (Read) 53-B

Very safe. . . .0 ()

Reasonably safe.1 ()

Somewhat unsafe.2 ()

Very unsafe. . .3 ()

(nonresponsive).4 ()

How safe would you feel walking (or with mobility limitations: say: if you were able to walk) with another person in your neighborhood after dark? (Read) 53-C

Very safe. . . .0 ()

Reasonably safe.1 ()

Somewhat unsafe.2 ()

Very unsafe. . .3 ()

(nonresponsive).4 ()

Do you have any physical disabilities which seriously restrict your activities as: (Read) 54-A

General mobility restricted0 ()

Use: cane _____ walker _____

Seeing.1 ()

Hearing2 ()

Other3 ()

(Specify: _____)

(If any disability reported:
Do you feel you have to stay in much of the time because of it? 55-B

Yes... 0 ()

No.... 1 ()

ITEM

How often do you actually walk in your neighborhood alone when it's dark? (Read)

Everyday.	0	()	<u>56</u>
Few times a week.	1	()	
Few times a month.	2	()	
Seldom, if ever.	3	()	
Not able to walk.	4	()	
Never.	5	()	

How safe do you feel when you're alone walking to and around in a shopping mall or store? (Read)

Very safe.	0	()	<u>57</u>
Reasonably safe.	1	()	
Somewhat unsafe.	2	()	
Very unsafe.	3	()	
Not able to walk (nonresponsive).	4	()	
	5	()	

How safe do you feel in your own room, apartment, or home? (Read)

Very safe.	0	()	<u>58</u>
Reasonably safe.	1	()	
Somewhat unsafe.	2	()	
Very unsafe.	3	()	
(nonresponsive).	4	()	

Are there places you would simply like to go or things you would like to do but do not because you think there is a danger of being robbed or hurt? (If "Yes" ask:)

No.....	0	()	<u>59-A</u>
Yes.....	1	()	

To do what? _____ Where?--What general area? _____

Do you have a safe place to sit or walk outdoors when weather is good? (If "No" ask:)

Yes.....	0	()	<u>59-B</u>
No.....	1	()	

Would you like to? Yes..... 0 () 59-C
 No..... 1 ()

How many organizations like social clubs, senior citizen or community center, church, civic or professional organizations do you belong to?

One.	0	()	<u>60</u>
Two.	1	()	
Three or more.	2	()	
None.	3	()	

When you leave your home, even if only for a short time, do you lock your doors and windows? (Read if necessary)

Always.	0	()	<u>61</u>
Sometimes.	1	()	
Hardly ever.	2	()	
Never.	3	()	

ITEM

When you or other household members are at home, do you lock your doors? (Read if necessary)

Always.	0	()	<u>62</u>
Sometimes.	1	()	
Hardly ever.	2	()	
Only at night.	3	()	
Never.	4	()	

How do you pay your bills? (Read if necessary)

By cash.	0	()	<u>63</u>
By check.	1	()	
By money order.	2	()	
Other.	3	()	

(Specify: _____)

Would you let a delivery man, a door-to-door salesman, a stranded motorist come into your apartment or home to get a drink of water or use your telephone if you had never seen that person before? (If "Yes" ask:)

Don't know.	0	()	<u>64-A</u>
No.	1	()	
Yes.	2	()	

Would you ask for any identification or other information? (If "Yes" ask: What? _____)

Don't know.	0	()	<u>64-B</u>
No.	1	()	
Yes.	2	()	

Do you have a dog that is a watchdog, even though also a pet?

Yes.	0	()	<u>65</u>
No.	1	()	

Some people worry a great deal about having their room, apartment or home broken into--others are not so concerned. Are you (Read)

Very concerned.	0	()	<u>66</u>
Somewhat concerned.	1	()	
Not worried.	2	()	
Don't think about it.	3	()	
Other.	4	()	

(Specify: _____)

Some people worry a great deal about being mugged, assaulted, knocked down and their money or possessions taken away from them at home or on the streets. Are you (Read)

Very concerned.	0	()	<u>67-A</u>
Somewhat concerned.	1	()	
Not worried.	2	()	
Don't think about it.	3	()	
Other.	4	()	

(Specify: _____)

Do you worry more about being assaulted and robbed at home or on the streets?

At home.	0	()	<u>67-B</u>
On the streets.	1	()	
No difference (same).	2	()	

Some people believe that younger citizens are more likely to be victims of crime than older citizens--others think the opposite. Which of these do you think? (Read)

ITEM
68

A That younger are LESS apt to be victimized than older 0 ()
 B That younger are MORE apt to be victimized than older 1 ()
 C That their chances of being victimized are about the same 2 ()
 D No opinion. 3 ()

Now, I have a few other questions about your opinion concerning crime. Please take this card (CARD V). Look at the top set of statements. Which one do you agree with? I'll read along with you:

69

A My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years. 0 ()
 B My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE DOWN in the past few years. 1 ()
 C My chances of being attacked or robbed haven't changed in the past few years. 2 ()
 D No opinion. 3 ()

Which of the second set at the bottom of the card do you agree with most? I'll read along with you:

70

A Crime is a LESS serious problem than the newspapers and TV say. 0 ()
 B Crime is a MORE serious problem than the newspapers and TV say. 1 ()
 C Crime is about as serious a problem as the newspapers and TV say. 2 ()
 D No opinion. 3 ()

Do you think your neighborhood has more or less crime than other places?

71

More. 0 ()
 About the same. 1 ()
 Less. 2 ()
 Don't know. 3 ()
 (nonresponsive) 4 ()

Now, for a minute, think about any crimes which MAY be happening in your neighborhood--would you say they are committed mostly by people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

72

No crimes happening in the neighborhood. 0 ()
 By people living here. 1 ()
 By outsiders 2 ()
 Equally by people living here and outsiders. 3 ()
 Don't know 4 ()
 (nonresponsive). 5 ()

In general, have you limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of your concern with crime?

73

Yes. 0 ()
 No 1 ()

Many people are saying today that loneliness is the most disturbing and difficult problem older people have to face in day-to-day living. Do you agree or disagree? (If "Disagree" ask:

74

Agree 0 ()
 Disagree. 1 ()

What do you think is the most disturbing or difficult problem older people have to face? _____

Some people believe the main job of the police is to prevent crime from happening--others believe the main job of the police is to catch people who have committed crimes. Do you believe the police should be mainly concerned with: (Read)

ITEM
75

Preventing crimes--keeping crimes from happening. 0 ()
 Catching criminals--after crime has been committed. 1 ()

How good a job do the police do in giving protection to the people in your neighborhood or community? (Read)

76

Excellent 0 ()
 Good. 1 ()
 Fair. 2 ()
 Poor. 3 ()
 (no opinion). 4 ()

How good a job do the police do in being respectful, listening to and talking with older people like yourself? (Read)

77

Excellent 0 ()
 Good. 1 ()
 Fair. 2 ()
 Poor. 3 ()
 (no opinion). 4 ()

Have you ever complained to the police about some crime committed against you? (If "Yes" ask:

78-A

No 0 ()
 Yes. 1 ()

Did the police follow up your complaint? (If "No" ask: Why do you think the police did not?

78-B

Yes. 0 ()
 No 1 ()

What do you think of the police around your neighborhood and community? (Read)

79

Most police are honest. 0 ()
 Some police are honest. 1 ()
 Very few police are honest. 2 ()
 Don't know. 3 ()
 (no opinion). 4 ()

What kind of a job do you feel the courts are doing in relation to offenders who break the laws affecting the safety and legal rights of the older citizen? (Read)

80

Excellent 0 ()
 Good. 1 ()
 Fair. 2 ()
 Poor. 3 ()
 (other) 4 ()
 (no opinion). 5 ()

(Specify: _____)

Have you ever been asked to testify in court in relation to a crime committed against an elderly person? (If "Yes" ask:

81

Yes 0 ()
 Did you? Testify. 1 ()
 Not testify. 2 ()
 (If "No" ask: Why not? _____ No 3 ()

What changes in the neighborhood and community streets would increase your feelings of safety and security? (Present CARD VI. Read---and encourage selection of all that apply.)

- A Better police patrol. 0 ()
- B Improved street lighting. 1 ()
- C Clear trash and cut back shrubbery. 2 ()
- D Removal of potential hiding places around buildings 3 ()
- E Better transportation 4 ()
- F More respect for the older citizen. 5 ()
- G Neighbor helping Neighbor (Block Watch, Tele-Care). 6 ()
- H Other (Specify: _____) 7 ()
- I (all) 8 ()

ITEM

82-A

Would you be interested to participate in a Call-A-Neighbor program? (Telephone program)

- (If "Yes", ask: No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

82-B

- Would you like to:
- Call others 0 ()
 - Be called 1 ()
 - Both. 2 ()
 - Already in a calling program. 3 ()

82-C

If older people like yourself do not notify police after being victimized in ANY of the many ways we have talked about today--what would you say are the main reasons? (Present CARD VII) Please select no more than three reasons--I'll read along with you

- A Did not want to take the time and get in a big hassle 0 ()
- B Did not want harm or punishment to come to offender 1 ()
- C Afraid offender would retaliate or come back and get even 2 ()
- D Police couldn't do anything about it. 3 ()
- E Police wouldn't do anything about it. 4 ()
- F Didn't know how or if police should be notified 5 ()
- G Too confused or upset at the time 6 ()
- H Not sure if offender would be caught. 7 ()
- I Thought it was a private--not a criminal matter 8 ()
- J Fear of insurance cancellation or increased insurance cost. 9 ()
- Afraid someone in authority or family member would:
- K 1) Take away some of older person's independence 10 ()
- K 2) Take charge of older person's money 11 ()
- K 3) Make older person move where rent might be higher 12 ()
- L Afraid of going to court. 13 ()

83

If you have been victimized in ANY of the many ways we've talked about today--Were you helped by any community agency, special group or organization?

- (If "Yes", ask: No.... 0 ()
Yes... 1 ()

84-A

- What agency or organization: _____
- Did they contact you first or did you contact them?
- I contacted them 0 ()
 - They contacted me. 1 ()

84-B

Now, we need some information in order to include your responses in the proper group of older citizens interviewed. As I told you before, your name will NOT be on your QUESTIONNAIRE which carries only a code number. No individual's responses will ever be identified in any way.

- Please tell me how old you were on your last birthday? (Age _____) ITEM 1
- 65-69 0 ()
 - 70-74 1 ()
 - 75 and above. 2 ()

- Sex: . . . Male . . . 0 () 2
Female . . . 1 ()
- Race: White 0 () 3
Black 1 ()
Other 2 ()
- (Specify: _____
(ask if necessary)

Which of the following best describes your living arrangements?

- (If noninstitutional: 4 (If institutional: 5)
- Alone. 0 ()
 - With spouse (married). 1 ()
 - With family. 2 ()
 - With roommate (unrelated). 3 ()
 - With friends 4 ()
 - With group 5 ()
 - (nonresponsive). 6 ()
 - Nursing home. 0 ()
 - Hospital. 1 ()
 - Home for elderly. 2 ()
 - Retirement home 3 ()
 - Other (Specify: _____) 4 ()

(Present Income CARD VIII) Indicate which category best describes your own family or personal income--or give me your monthly income.

- A Less than \$ 3,000. 0 () 6
- B \$ 3,000 to \$ 5,999 1 ()
- C \$ 6,000 to \$ 8,999 2 ()
- D \$ 9,000 to \$11,999 3 ()
- E \$12,000 and over 4 ()
- F (nonresponsive). 5 ()

How long have you lived here, at this place or address? 7

- Less than 6 months. 0 ()
- Six months to 1 year. 1 ()
- One to 3 years. 2 ()
- Three to 10 years 3 ()
- Over 10 years 4 ()

How would you describe your dwelling? (Read if necessary) 8

- Rooming house 0 ()
- Duplex house. 1 ()
- Four-unit apartment 2 ()
- More than four-unit apartment 3 ()
- Metropolitan Housing. 4 ()
- Single family house 5 ()
- Other (Specify _____) . 6 ()

Which of the following best describes your marital status? 9

- Never married 0 ()
- Married 1 ()
- Widowed 2 ()
- Divorced or separated 3 ()

We might have to call you on the telephone about some question we have on this survey. That would be all right with you? 10

- Yes 0 ()
- No 1 ()
- (nonresponsive) 2 ()

Control Number _____

Interviewer _____
(initials)

QUESTIONNAIRE II

Project: SEARCH & INFORM

Telephone Follow-up

This is _____ from the Xavier University Cincinnati Survey of older citizens. One of our interviewers filled out a questionnaire with you about three months ago. Do you remember when _____ came to see you? After you answered a lot of questions you were given some papers and pamphlets. We wonder if any of these papers were of help to you.

1-A Have you used or called any of the telephone numbers on the Blue Telephone listing? 1-A

- Haven't needed to.....0 ()
- No.....1 ()
- Misplaced it.....2 ()
- Threw it away.....3 ()
- Don't remember getting it.....4 ()
- Other.....5 ()

Specify: _____

If "Yes", ask: Yes..... 6 ()

1-B One call or more than one ? 1-B
One.....0 ()
More than one....1 ()

1-C Do you still have the Blue Directory sheet in a handy place? 1-C
No0 ()
Yes.....1 ()

2-A Did you find the packet on crime prevention of any use or value? 2-A
No.....0 ()
Have looked at it some...1 ()
Yes..... 2 ()

If "Yes", ask:
How? _____

2-B Have you talked about the telephone numbers or any of the other information with anyone else--like a friend a relative--anyone? 2-B
No.....0 ()
Yes.....1 ()

If "Yes", ask:

With whom? _____

(list friend, relative but NO NAMES used in survey.)

3 Did the first interview and the information given you help you to do anything that has made you feel safer or happier? 3
No..... 0 ()
Yes 1 ()

If "Yes", ask:

What? _____

4-A One last question: Has anyone stolen anything from you, cheated you, or committed any other crime against you since you talked with the interviewer? 4-A
No..... 0 ()
I've become more alert, aware..... 1 ()
Yes 2 ()

If "Yes", ask:

4-B Have you been victimized once or more than once? 4-B
Once 0 ()
More than once 1 ()

4-C Did you feel that it was important enough that you called the police? 4-C
No..... 0 ()
Yes 1 ()

4-D Did the police or some other agency give you help in some way? 4-D
No 0 ()
Yes 1 ()

If "Yes", ask:

What did the Police or other agency do for you?

Appendix III

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Survey population

Survey results presented in this report are based on data gathered between mid-April, 1979, and January 15, 1980, from 1000 men and women over age 65, 500 living within the limits of the City of Cincinnati, and 500 living within Hamilton County outside of the Cincinnati city limits. Since the survey data are based on a representative sample of one percent of the population 65 years of age and over in the Cincinnati-Hamilton County 1980 projection¹ and not a total population, the results are estimates.

Estimates from this survey are based on the data obtained from a representative sample which was appropriate to the best 1980 demographic projections available for Hamilton County:

Projections by Battelle Labs and by Atchley & Smith of the Scripps Foundation for Hamilton County, 1980; Age 65-69 32 to 34 percent; age 70-74 28 to 29, and age 75 & above 38 to 39.²

Ohio Commission on Aging, Hamilton County, 1980 sex projection: Male 39 percent and female 61.³

In each of ten statistical neighborhoods in the City of Cincinnati and in each of ten geographical areas in Hamilton County, consideration of these demographic factors was given in seeking and accepting interviewees to round out the representative sample. The Co-director located and invited interview-participation through Senior Citizen and Nutrition Centers; health fairs; retirement homes;

¹Battelle Labs projection made available by the Better Housing League, Cincinnati, Ohio.

²Battelle Labs and Atchley & Smith projections made available by the Better Housing League, Cincinnati, for county, sub-county, and Cincinnati-Hamilton County forecasts with 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census as basic statistical data.

³Ohio Commission on Aging telephone call, March 12, 1979.

nursing homes; Metropolitan Housing; home for the sightless; homebound through Meals-on-Wheels programs and Home Aid Service; churches and church-related services; independent clubs and organizations of older citizens--as well as through various governmental and social agencies.

Representative sample

As a result of the broad contacts made by the Co-director in securing this representative sample, 95 percent were drawn from a non-institutional living arrangement and 5 percent from such institutional settings as retirement home, convent, home for the sightless, and nursing home.⁴ Interviewees living in various types of dwellings, and representing all marital status situations were included. Consideration of black-white ratios was evaluated only in relation to each of the specific twenty areas.⁵ However, over-all, 18 percent of interviewees were black (6 percent in the county, 13 in the city). The pattern of representation from the various types of dwellings, levels of income, and different marital status groups indicates that this representative sample seemed to tap realistically across these categories.

Interviewers

Potential interviewers were contacted through Senior Citizens' Centers and clubs, churches, Council on Aging Job Registry, and township Police Department or mayor's office. The original group of nine interviewers attended a two-day training workshop at Xavier University. Due to time pressure, some interviewers' attrition, and the need to have interviewers in certain outlying county areas who

⁴Institutionalized population over 65 estimated about 4 to 5 percent at any given time. Hendricks, Jon and C. Davis, Aging in Mass Society: Myths and Realities, Cambridge, Mass: Winthrop Publ. 1977.

⁵1980 projections for black population in Hamilton County vary from 14 percent, Atchley & Smith, Scripps Foundation, Miami University to 18 percent, City Planning Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio.

would be able to find rural addresses and provide their own transportation, it became expedient to employ and train six additional interviewers. The ten interviewers who accomplished most of the 1000 interviews involving Questionnaire I were: three white men, three white women, two black men, and two black women; and the three telephone interviewers who accomplished Questionnaire II were two white and one black woman. Training was accomplished at the Department of Corrections, Xavier University, and involved the two Co-directors of this project, one of whom was the Department Director, and it additionally involved the Assistant Department Director as training consultant. Each interviewer was checked out by one of the Co-directors who was also available throughout the project to answer questions, give assistance, and deal with specific problems related to any interviewee or to the questionnaires.

It was stressed, both in training the interviewers, and in all of the Co-directors' presentations to potential interviewers individually or in groups, that there would be no pressure for interviewees to respond to questions with which they did not feel comfortable.

All appointments, set at a time convenient for the interviewees were made by telephone. The name and description of the interviewer was always provided so that the interviewer would be recognized before the door was opened. The interviewers also carried some personal identification as well as a letter of introduction from one of the Co-directors of the program.

Development of Questionnaire I

In the development of Questionnaire I used in this study, careful consideration was given to other questionnaires which had been used in somewhat similar surveys during the 1970's (Forston & Kitchens 1974; U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1975, 1977 and 1978; Rifai, 1976; Midwest Research Institute, 1977; Montgomery County, 1977; St. Petersburg Police Dept., 1978; Klechor & Bishop, 1978). Suggestions

as to Questionnaire I item content and structure were secured from a number of administrators and staff in city and state agencies involved with services to the elderly, including Cincinnati City Council Task Force on Crime Against the Elderly; regional, county, and city criminal justice personnel. Academically input and review were obtained from several sociologists and psychologists, both on and off campus. Trial runs with Questionnaire I were accomplished with colleagues and volunteer elderly men and women in two areas in Cincinnati. Such interview data were not used in the actual sample. These provided opportunities to check such factors as time necessary to complete the interview and to present the information packet; interviewee fatigue due to length of the instrument; and appropriateness of language-level for older interviewees coming from, different socio-economic, educational, and cultural backgrounds.

The first interview began with more neutral questions related to opinions and feelings about current life satisfactions, activities, coping skills, and recent problems of personal concern. Then, questions shifted to the exploration of victimization experiences, both direct and vicarious, including fraud and harassing phone calls. The next group of questions dealt with the fear of crime in relation to the effect which such fear and any physical disabilities had on activities. Following this were questions related to certain crime prevention behaviors of the interviewees, opinions as to crime trends, and evaluations of police and court performance. Finally, interviewees had the opportunity to recommend specific changes to increase feelings of safety and security and to indicate their possible interest in a "Call-a-Neighbor" program. The final question related to the reasons older people do not notify police after victimization.

A few key areas had several related questions placed in different parts of the questionnaire in order to check consistency of response. Questions

related to evaluation of personal safety preceded crime prevention behaviors of self and others so that evaluation of prevention measures would not immediately affect evaluation of feelings of personal safety in various life situations. The necessary demographic information was recorded at the end of the interview. It was hypothesized that older people might feel more willing to give such information as age, income, and marital status after becoming more comfortable with the non-pressured interview techniques, which included non-response to a question.

Development of Questionnaire II

This was a telephone interview follow-up questionnaire exploring the value of the one-page telephone Directory of Services to the Elderly in Cincinnati-Hamilton County and of the packet on crime prevention presented on the completion of Questionnaire I approximately three months previously.

On completing Questionnaire I each interviewee was asked if it would be acceptable to call back about some question on the survey. Even the interviewers did not know that there would be a telephone follow-up interview. Only those interviewees who had indicated willingness to be called were contacted for the Questionnaire II interview.

Directory and crime prevention packet

The selection of specific telephone numbers to be included in the Directory of Services to the Elderly was made after consultation with Pro-Seniors, Information and Referral of the Community Chest, Public Library, and Council on Aging. Copy of the directory is included in Appendix III.

The crime prevention packet included the following publications:

Association of Home Care Agencies, Cincinnati
Coordinated Home Care

Community Chest and Council, Cincinnati
Information and Referral: 721-7900

Council on Aging, Cincinnati
Brochure listing Available Services

Division of Crime Prevention
A Citizen's Handbook
Auto Theft
Crime Prevention for the Senior Citizen
Inventory Record of Your Valuables
Operation Crime Alert (stickers)
Residential Burglary

Sears, Roebuck and Company
Home Security

Analysis of nominal data

Most of the data from the interviews were at the nominal level of measurement and, therefore, required employing the chi-square statistic for contingency tables. The chi-square test determined whether or not the obtained distribution of observations into certain item categories conformed to theoretically determined expectations. In some instances categories were combined in order to avoid theoretical frequencies less than 10. The basic statistical null hypothesis is that the variables in a specific table are independent of one another. If a chi-square value was found significant at the 0.05 level or lower, it was considered to be significant and the null hypothesis was rejected. Since the significance of the chi-square value merely indicates the presence of some type of relationship, which could be either linear or curvilinear, inspection of the contributions to chi-square from the different contingency table cells is necessary in interpretation.¹

¹Comrey, Andrew L. Elementary Statistics: A Problem Solving Approach. Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1975.

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