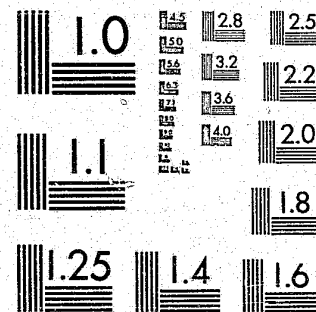


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IMPACT OF CRIME ON WISCONSIN BUSINESS

(A survey of the membership of the  
Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce)

written by

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February 1983

647049

### Executive Summary

Studies of business-related crime have tended to focus on illegal corporate behavior as opposed to examining the consequences of crime, particularly community crime, on business operations. Direct and indirect crime on and off business premises may have an adverse affect on profits, employee morale, productivity, location and expansion decisions, executive recruitment, and availability of labor pools.

Crime is not the only factor affecting business decisions in the State of Wisconsin. Cost of living, extent of union organization, worker's compensation insurance rates, taxes, regulations and regulator's attitudes were recently cited as being detractors to doing business in Wisconsin. However, crime is a serious enough problem to the business community to merit close attention.

The impetus for developing a survey to measure crime's impact on business decisions was the direct result of the creation of a Committee on Business, Law Enforcement and Economic Crime. Established in May, 1982, under the auspices of the Governor and the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, the Committee seeks as one of its main objectives, the development of the most economically feasible and effective crime prevention/loss prevention programs for private, business and corporate citizens.

The membership of the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce (WMC) was surveyed inasmuch as WMC represents 2,500 businesses (primarily manufacturing) and approximately 120 Chambers of Commerce throughout the State.

Of a total of 2,490 surveys mailed to corporate executives throughout the State, 48 were initially returned as undeliverable and 625 surveys were submitted for analysis, representing a return rate of 25%. The majority of returned surveys (59%) were either completed by the president (38%) of a firm or its vice-president (21%).

#### Major survey findings included:

- Crime losses for the entire membership of the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce is estimated at \$46,232,000. By comparison, the total value of all reported property losses in Wisconsin in 1980 was \$84,636,543.
- Pilferage/employee theft, drug and alcohol abuse, vandalism, burglary and general theft were most often cited as serious direct threats against business and projected to be "serious" in future years.
- Respondents view property and alcohol/drug related crimes as the most serious crime problem in their communities. Drug offenses, burglary, theft, vandalism, robbery, drunk driving and arson were seen as "serious" in future years.

- Thirty-seven percent (225 of 605 responses) of respondents listed community crime as "very important" or "important" in their affect upon major corporate decisions. In terms of direct threats against business, 31% (192 of 613 responses) listed crime's influence as "very important" or "important" on major corporate decisions.
- Estimated total number of citizens employed by those firms viewing community crime as influencing major corporate decisions was 279,056.
- Despite the relative importance of the community crime problem, only 13% (78 of 594 respondents) are currently involved in a local crime prevention program. Additionally, it was discovered that 9.5% of respondents employed a full-time security director and nearly two-thirds of respondents estimated their security-related expenditures were less than \$5,000.
- Over 87% (535 of 614 responses) of those surveyed listed the quality of response and services provided to their firms by local law enforcement (i.e. sheriffs, police) as "excellent" or "good". However, less than 64% (385 of 611 responses) of those surveyed had established regular contacts with their law enforcement agency.
- Of those surveyed, 38% (82 of 246 responses) requested Committee assistance in developing a community crime prevention program and 31% (116 of 370 responses) indicated a need for assistance in developing an employee oriented crime prevention program.

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APPENDIX

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ACQUISITIONS



## I. Introduction

Studies of business-related crime have tended to focus on illegal corporate behavior as opposed to examining the consequences of crime, particularly community crime, on business operations.<sup>1</sup> Despite the fact that the cost of crime to business, nationally, is estimated at \$40 billion a year,<sup>2</sup> "no systematic effort to study the impact of external community crime on business operations"<sup>3</sup> has been undertaken. External crimes refer to those crimes which occur in the community either on or off business premises. Such crimes may have an adverse affect on profits; employee morale, absenteeism, and productivity; location and expansion decisions; executive recruitment; and availability of labor pools and customers. Recently, business executives have been more outspoken about crime's influence on their operations and the environment in which they function.

The Figgie Report Part II: The Corporate Response<sup>4</sup> to the Fear of Crime noted senior executives of Fortune 1000 Companies take extensive measures to protect themselves and the corporations they head. The report also noted business executives have a deep dissatisfaction with the present criminal justice system. In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, business leaders indicated the perceived quality of life influences business decisions and "one of the most important factors in perceived quality of life turns out to be crime."<sup>5</sup>

Especially during this period of economic difficulty, a balanced perspective must be brought to bear when examining crime's potential influence on business decisions within any given community. Crime may be only one of a number of negative factors executives take into consideration when making business decisions. A recent study of Wisconsin Manufacturers<sup>6</sup> noted that business leaders listed taxes (capital gains, corporate, etc.), cost of living, extent of union organization, worker's compensation insurance rates, regulations and regulator's attitudes as detractors to doing business in Wisconsin. However, few problems generate as much concern and fear among all sectors of society as the problem of crime. Crime is a serious enough problem to the business community to merit close attention.

## II. Rationale and Survey Methodology

Crime is not strictly a law enforcement problem: Crime is a community problem. The business sector represents a significant part of any given community. In an effort to respond to the need for greater cooperation between the public and private sectors, a Committee on Business, Law Enforcement and Economic Crime was established under the auspices of the Governor's Office and the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice in May, 1982. The Committee was created to develop a productive liaison between public- and private-sector protective services which would lead to the most economically feasible and effective crime prevention/loss prevention program for all private, business, and corporate citizens of the state. (See appendix for Committee membership.) The Committee's first act was to survey top business executives throughout the state to inter alia assess community crime as it affects businesses, to learn executives' perceptions toward the criminal justice system, and to assess

direct threats against businesses. A number of factors went into the decision to survey the membership of the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce.

- The Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce (WMC) represents nearly 2,500 businesses (primarily manufacturing) and approximately 120 Chambers of Commerce throughout the state.
- Crime problems affecting Wisconsin retailers have been, and continue to be, addressed under the auspices of the Wisconsin Coalition to Prevent Shoplifting. Largely as a result of the Coalition's efforts, the Legislature enacted a revision to the former shoplifting law. Under 270, Laws of 1981, "shoplifting" is now termed "retail theft" to reflect the seriousness of the crime.
- There is evidence the public perceives the need for government to work with the business community in addressing the needs of this state. A survey of 624 Wisconsin families, conducted in 1981, concluded "business ought to be playing a role in facilitating and creating both the solutions and the vital interactions between government, business, the media, and the public they all seek to serve."
- There is the belief among some business leaders that better communication between business and government policy-makers should lead to more competent government policies. Indeed, "many (business) executives see themselves as a group whose policy positions merit particular attention because, ultimately, it will be the resources from their institutions that bear the costs of government decisions."

Based on input from the Committee members, a survey instrument was developed (see appendix). Surveys, along with a letter of explanation, were mailed under the auspices of former Governor Lee Dreyfus in an effort to stress the importance of the survey. Of a total of 2,490 surveys mailed to corporate executives throughout the state, 48 were initially returned as undeliverable, and 625 surveys were submitted for analysis, representing a return rate of 25%. The majority of returned surveys (59%) were either completed by the president (38%) of a firm or its vice-president (21%). Twenty-seven percent were completed by another officer within the organization.

### III. DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Introduction

As noted previously, approximately twenty-five (25) percent of the surveys were completed and returned. However, the number answering individual questions varied somewhat from the 625 total surveys returned. While the subsequent data analysis will summarize the most important findings of the survey, more detailed analyses are available upon request.

#### B. General Corporate Information

As the following table indicates, the county of survey respondents closely parallels Wisconsin population data.

Table 1: Company Location

Location of Company	N	Percent of Total	Cumulative Percent
Milwaukee	139	22.5	22.5
Waukesha	60	9.7	32.2
Dane	56	9.1	41.3
Winnebago	32	5.2	46.5
Racine	23	3.7	50.2
Outagamie	21	3.4	53.6
Brown	21	3.4	57.0
Marathon	21	3.4	60.4
Washington	18	2.9	63.3
Walworth	15	2.4	65.7
Rock	14	2.3	68.0
All Other	198	32.0	100.0
Total	618	100.0	100.0

Other general characteristics of the surveyed firms are summarized in Tables 2 through 5.

Table 2: Annual Gross Sales Company-Wide

Sales Category	N	Percent of Total
Less than \$1 Million	82	13.4
\$1 - \$5 Million	208	33.9
\$5 - \$25 Million	146	23.8
\$25 - \$250 Million	103	16.8
Over \$250 Million	75	12.2
Total	614	100.1

Table 3: Percentage of Sales in Wisconsin

Sales Percentage	N	Percent of Total
0 to 20	218	40.8
21 to 40	44	8.2
41 to 60	36	6.7
61 to 80	51	9.6
81 to 100	185	34.6
Total	534	99.9

Average (Mean) percentage of sales in Wisconsin = 50.3%;  
Median = 47.5%

Table 4: Number of Wisconsin Employees

Number of Employees	N	Percent of Total
0 to 50	251	41.8
51 to 500	257	42.8
Over 500	92	15.3
Total	600	99.9

Average (Mean) employees = 332; Median = 80

The values of these two measures are far apart since several respondents had a very large number of employees (i.e. over 2,000).

Table 5: Value of Wisconsin-Based Physical Assets

Amount	N	Percent of Total
Under \$1 Million	181	29.9
\$1 - \$5 Million	196	32.4
\$5 - \$25 Million	128	21.2
\$25 - \$100 Million	61	10.1
Over \$100 Million	39	6.4
Total	605	100.0

#### C. General Security Information

Several questions addressed the issue of company policy vis-a-vis security. First, it was discovered that 9.5% of respondents (59 of 622) employed a full-time security director. Further, as is seen in Table 6, nearly two-thirds of the respondents estimated their security-related expenditures were less than \$5,000.

Table 6: Annual Company Expenditures for Security

Expenditure Amount	N	Percent of Total	Cumulative Total
None	87	14.3	14.3
Less than \$1,000	184	30.2	44.5
\$1,000 to \$5,000	122	20.0	64.5
\$5,000 to \$10,000	57	9.3	73.8
\$10,000 to \$50,000	72	11.8	85.6
\$50,000 to \$250,000	65	10.7	96.3
Over \$250,000	23	3.8	100.1
Total	610	100.1	100.1

#### D. Direct Threats Against Business

A major purpose of this section is to determine the relative seriousness of various crimes both at present and in the future. Table 7 presents information on the five offenses viewed as the most serious among the twenty-two listed in the survey.

Table 7: Seriousness of Crime, Current and Future Problem

Crime	Percent Indicating "Very Serious" or "Serious" During Past Year	Percent Projected to be Serious in Future Years
Pilferage/Employee Theft	17.6	17.3
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	14.5	16.3
Vandalism	14.3	14.0
Burglary	14.0	10.6
General Theft	13.0	8.7

An average of only three (3) percent of the respondents viewed the remaining seventeen offenses as serious problems either during the past year or in the future.

This survey also attempted to estimate the annual losses caused by various forms of crime. While the figures in Table 8 are rough estimates, they do provide a basis for determining crime-related losses to Wisconsin firms.

Table 8: Annual Losses Due to Crime

Loss Amount Category	N	Total Estimated Loss*
\$0	50	0
\$1 - \$1,000	199	99,500
\$1,000 - \$10,000	227	1,248,500
\$10,000 - \$50,000	82	2,460,000
\$50,000 - \$100,000	23	1,725,000
\$100,000 - \$250,000	7	1,225,000
Over \$250,000	16	4,800,000
Total	604	\$11,558,000

\*These figures were obtained by multiplying the mid-point of each category by the number of respondents in that category, except for the final category where a figure of \$300,000 was used.

If one assumes that the loss amounts of these firms (approximately one-fourth of those sent a survey) are representative of the losses of the firms not responding to the survey, one might estimate a total loss figure of \$46,232,000 (4 x \$11,558,000) for the entire membership of the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce. In 1980, the total value of all reported property stolen in Wisconsin was \$84,636,543.<sup>10</sup>

Table 9 presents information on the relative importance given security-related threats in terms of their impact upon major corporate decisions (e.g. expansion, relocation).

Table 9: Importance of Security-Related Threats

<u>Importance</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Very Important	33	5.4
Important	159	25.9
Relatively Unimportant	293	47.8
Totally Unimportant	128	20.9
Total	613	100.0

#### E. Community Crime - Its Effect on Business

In addition to direct threats on business, it is clear that patterns of crime in the community may impact upon business decisions. Thus, several questions were posed to discern the view of business leaders toward crime in their firm's community. Table 10 summarizes these views relative to eight offenses, both in terms of present and future years.

However, the two columns in Table 10 are not directly comparable since data in the first column are based upon individual questions for each offense while the figures in the second column represent a choice of offenses in response to one question (see questions 16 and 17 in the survey).

Table 10: Seriousness of Crime in the Community

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Percent Indicating "Very Serious" or "Serious" at Present</u>	<u>Percent seen as Serious in Future Years</u>
Robbery	44.3	24.9
Sexual Assault	38.6	15.1
Burglary	56.0	34.1
Theft	57.5	27.1
Drug Offenses	56.1	36.7
Vandalism	56.8	27.1
Drunken Driving	58.7	21.2
Arson	28.7	11.5

The data imply that the respondents view property and alcohol/drug-related crimes as the most serious crime problems in the community.

In addition, 37.2% (225 of 605 responses) of those surveyed viewed these community crime problems as "very important" or "important" in their effect upon major company decisions. A total of 69,764 Wisconsin citizens were employed by these 225 firms. If one assumes the survey responses (approximately one-fourth of those sent a survey) accurately reflect the attitudes of those not responding to the survey, an estimated total of 279,056 (69,764 times 4) Wisconsin citizens are employed with firms viewing their community crime problem as having an important effect upon major company decisions. However, despite the relative importance of the community crime problem, only 13% (78 of 594 responses) of the responding firms are currently involved in a local crime prevention program.

#### F. The Security Program

This section of the survey attempted to evaluate the various security programs and policies of the respondents' firms. Table 11 summarizes the relative importance given security in relation to a firm's other functions such as productivity or profitability.

Table 11: Importance of Security Function

<u>Relative Importance</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Above Average	93	15.2
Average	295	48.0
Below Average	226	36.8
Total	614	100.0

Also, the relative importance of security function did not correlate highly with the size of the firm surveyed.

Those surveyed were also asked to indicate which of eighteen (18) specific security countermeasures were employed at their firm. Table 12 enumerates the five measures most often noted.

Table 12: Security Countermeasures Used

<u>Item</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent of Total Respondents</u>
Security Lighting Equipment	443	70.9
Safes and Vaults	441	70.6
Fire Alarms	334	53.4
Burglar Alarms	260	41.6
Key Control Programs	223	35.7

Several questions addressed the issue of formal written security policies and procedures. Approximately 38.6% (235 of 608) of all respondents indicated that their firm had such formal policies and nearly 92% (216 of 235) of these stated that such policies and procedures were consistent for all employee levels. Also, larger firms were more likely to use such formal policies and procedures. And, when asked to rate the effectiveness of their firms' security



programs, over 85% (490 of 574 responses) of those surveyed rated the programs as effective. Finally, data in Table 13 reveal the policy of surveyed firms with regard to the formal prosecution of employees engaged in illegal behavior.

Table 13: Prosecution Policy

Policy	N	Percent of Total
Always Prosecute	82	14.3
Usually Prosecute	93	16.2
Depends*	302	52.6
Seldom Prosecute	48	8.4
Never Prosecute	49	8.5
Total	574	100.0

\* e.g. seriousness of offense, rank or seniority of the employee, or cooperation of employee.

#### G. Business/Law Enforcement Interaction

The penultimate section of the survey examines the relationship between the firm and local law enforcement together with the respondents' evaluation of the performance of local criminal justice entities. For example, over 87% (535 of 614 responses) of those surveyed rated the quality of response and services provided to their firm by local law enforcement as "excellent" or "good". However, less than 64% (389 of 611 responses) of those surveyed had established regular contacts with their local law enforcement agency. Such contacts as had been made tended to be with either agency heads (30%), patrol officers (28%), or detectives/investigators (20%).

When asked to identify the greatest problem(s) faced by local law enforcement agencies, respondents most often identified budgetary constraints (30%) or conflict with prosecutorial or judicial personnel (26%). Finally, data in Table 14 summarize the respondents' evaluation of various components of their local criminal justice system.

Table 14: Evaluation of Criminal Justice System Performance

Component	Excellent-Good	Fair-Poor	Don't Know
Law Enforcement	81.4%	11.7%	6.9%
Prosecution	44.9%	36.4%	18.6%
Judiciary	42.4%	37.8%	19.8%
Corrections	40.0%	32.8%	27.2%
Defense Counsel	36.8%	23.3%	39.8%
Legislative Body*	37.4%	43.4%	19.2%

\* (e.g. City Council or County Board)

#### H. Committee Involvement

The final segment of the survey sought the input of respondents regarding potential activities of the Committee on Business, Law Enforcement and Economic Crime. Approximately 38% (82 of 296 responses) of those surveyed requested Committee assistance in developing a community crime prevention program while over 31% (116 of 370 responses) indicated a need for Committee assistance in developing an employee oriented crime prevention program. Finally, over 85% (285 of 332 responses) expressed a willingness to share security expertise and information with other Wisconsin businesses.

#### IV. COMMENTS

Portions of the survey invited business executives to comment on their perceptions of the criminal justice system; measures to improve business relationships with local law enforcement; and possible Committee initiatives to assist the business community in reducing crime. Listed below is a representative sample of comments on the aforementioned topics.

- "crime prevention seminars between business and law enforcement agencies"
- "more security inspections by the police the way we have quarterly fire inspections by the fire department"
- "increased trust and sharing of crime prevention information"
- "law enforcement to understand small businesses, costs, and what it means to try and make a profit"
- "more patrols / neighborhood beat patrols"
- "more and better communication"
- "judges are too lenient / laws too liberal; criminals are finding that crime does pay--handsomely--as they get away with it"
- "better management of police personnel"
- "police (too busy with radar)"
- "apathy/indifference on the part of the public"
- "stiffen the laws and give police more power to act"
- "inability of criminal justice system to apply appropriate penalties--especially juvenile misconduct"
- "costs of crime to consumer--what would it be if crimes were eliminated?"
- "development of appropriate legislation"
- "assistance in low cost loss prevention"
- "develop educational programs"
- "creation of a newsletter"
- "provide seminars/sharing of information"
- "assistance in developing employee crime awareness programs"
- "provide data regarding drug and alcohol abuse"



# Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup>Marshall B. Clinard, et. al., Illegal Corporate Behavior, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, October, 1979.  
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- <sup>2</sup>Chamber of Commerce of the United States, White Collar Crime: Everyone's Problem, Everyone's Loss, Washington, D.C., 1974.
- <sup>3</sup>Georgett Bennett, Community Crime Prevention: What's In It For Business? paper prepared for Crime Conference sponsored by National Crime Prevention Coalition, Insurance Information Institute and Commercial Union Life Insurance Company, The Plaza, New York City, May 25, 1982.
- <sup>4</sup>A-T-O Inc., The Figgie Report Part II: The Corporate Response to Fear of Crime A-T-O, Willoughby, Ohio, 1980.
- <sup>5</sup>Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the U.S., Central City Businesses: Plans and Problems, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979, as quoted in Bennett, op. cit.
- <sup>6</sup>Kay Plantes, Chief Economist, et. al., Wisconsin Manufacturing: Charting a Course for Renewed Vitality, Wisconsin Department of Development, Madison, Wisconsin, July, 1982.
- <sup>7</sup>Wisconsin Department of Justice, Wisconsin Merchant's Federation, Wisconsin's New Retail Theft Law: A Guide for Merchants, Wisconsin Merchant's Federation, Madison, August, 1982.
- <sup>8</sup>Dawn Wood, Midwest Survey Research, "Survey Conducted for Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce", Madison, March, 1981, p. 4.
- <sup>9</sup>Leonard Silk, Ethics and Profits, the Crisis of Confidence in American Business, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1976, p. 66.
- <sup>10</sup>Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Law Enforcement Services, Wisconsin Criminal Justice Information Crime and Arrests, 1980, Crime Information Bureau, Madison, 1981 (last year in which complete data is available).

## APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

Business Crime Survey

I. General Corporate Information

1. Company location (i.e. county, city, township, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Title of officer completing this survey \_\_\_\_\_

3. Approximate Annual Gross Sales Company-wide

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. _____ \$0 to \$50,000             | h. _____ \$26 million to \$50 million            |
| b. _____ \$51,000 to \$100,000       | i. _____ \$51 million to \$100 million           |
| c. _____ \$101,000 to \$250,000      | j. _____ \$101 million to \$250 million          |
| d. _____ \$251,000 to \$500,000      | k. _____ \$251 million to \$500 million          |
| e. _____ \$501,000 to \$1 million    | l. _____ \$501 million to \$1 billion            |
| f. _____ \$1 million to \$5 million  | m. _____ Greater than \$1 billion                |
| g. _____ \$6 million to \$25 million | n. _____ N/A (government, bank, education, etc.) |

4. Indicate the percentage of sales in Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Principal products/services provided by operation/company. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Indicate the number of Wisconsin-based employees \_\_\_\_\_

7. Approximately how much are your Wisconsin-based physical assets worth?

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. _____ \$0 to \$50,000             | h. _____ \$26 million to \$50 million   |
| b. _____ \$51,000 to \$100,000       | i. _____ \$51 million to \$100 million  |
| c. _____ \$101,000 to \$250,000      | j. _____ \$101 million to \$250 million |
| d. _____ \$251,000 to \$500,000      | k. _____ \$251 million to \$500 million |
| e. _____ \$501,000 to \$1 million    | l. _____ \$501 million to \$1 billion   |
| f. _____ \$1 million to \$5 million  | m. _____ Greater than \$1 billion       |
| g. _____ \$6 million to \$25 million |   |

II. General Security Information

8. Does firm/operation employ full-time security director?

\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

9. If YES, whom (what level) does he/she report to?

10. If NO, who (what title) is most directly responsible for security?

11. Approximate annual company expenditures for security (e.g. salary, guards, hardware, administration):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> None               | g. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$100,000   |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$1,000  | h. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$250,000   |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$5,000  | i. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$500,000   |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 | j. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$1 million |
| e. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$25,000 | k. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$5 million |
| f. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$50,000 | l. <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$5 million |

### III. Direct Threats Against Business

12. During the past year, how serious a problem have the following crimes been for your company?

Category	Type of Crime	Very Serious	Serious	Seldom Serious	Never Serious
Person	Robbery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Terrorism/Bombings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Property	Arson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Bankruptcy Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Cargo Theft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	General Theft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Check Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Commercial Bribery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Credit Card Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Extortion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Insurance Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Pilferage/Employee Theft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Category	Type of Crime	Very Serious	Serious	Seldom Serious	Never Serious
Property	Receiving Stolen Property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Securities Theft/Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Shoplifting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Vandalism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information	Computer-Related Crimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Loss of Proprietary Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Technology Theft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employee	Drug/Alcohol Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"	Embezzlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other(s), please list:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Which of the crimes listed in question #12 do you project to be most serious in future years?

14. What do you estimate to be your annual losses due to the crimes listed in question #12?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> None                | e. <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$100,000  |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> \$0 - \$1,000       | f. <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 - \$250,000 |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$10,000  | g. <input type="checkbox"/> Over \$250,000        |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 - \$50,000 |   |

15. How important are these security-related threats in terms of their impact upon major decisions by your company (e.g. expansion, relocation, product use).

- a. ☐ Very Important
- b. ☐ Important
- c. ☐ Relatively Unimportant
- d. ☐ Totally Unimportant



IV. Community Crime--Its Effect on Business

16. How serious is the effect of each of the following crimes on your firm's community?

	<u>Very Serious</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Not Serious</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Robbery	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sexual Assault	_____	_____	_____	_____
Burglary	_____	_____	_____	_____
Theft	_____	_____	_____	_____
Drug Offenses	_____	_____	_____	_____
Vandalism	_____	_____	_____	_____
Drunken Driving	_____	_____	_____	_____
Arson	_____	_____	_____	_____

17. Which of the crimes listed in question #16 will prove serious in future years?

18. How important are these community crime problems in their effect upon major decisions by your company (e.g. expansion, relocation)?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Very Important  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ Important  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ Relatively Unimportant  
d. \_\_\_\_\_ Totally Unimportant

19. Is your firm currently involved in a Crime Prevention Program in your community?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't Know

V. The Security Program

20. How important is security to your firm in relation to other business functions (e.g. productivity, profitability)?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Highest Importance  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ One of the Most Important Functions  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ Average Importance  
d. \_\_\_\_\_ Minor Importance  
e. \_\_\_\_\_ Not Important

21. Which of the following security countermeasures are used at your firm? (Please check all that apply)

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| _____ Armored Car/Armed Carrier         | _____ Guards (contract)             |
| _____ Burglar Alarms                    | _____ Investigative Accountants     |
| _____ Closed Circuit T.V.               | _____ Investigators (contract)      |
| _____ Communications Equipment          | _____ Investigators (in-house)      |
| _____ Electronic Sensors or Systems     | _____ Key Control Programs          |
| _____ Electronic Access Control Systems | _____ Polygraph/Deception Detection |
| _____ Fire Alarms                       | _____ Safes and Vaults              |
| _____ Guard Dogs                        | _____ Security Lighting Equipment   |
| _____ Guards (in-house)                 | _____ Undercover Operatives         |
| _____ Other(s), please list: _____      |                                     |

22. Which of the security countermeasures listed in question #21 are most effective?

23. Does your firm have formal written security policies and procedures?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't Know

24. If YES to question #23, are these security policies consistent for all employee levels?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't Know

25. How would you rate the effectiveness of your firm's security program?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Very Effective c. \_\_\_\_\_ Ineffective  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ Effective d. \_\_\_\_\_ Totally Ineffective

26. Which of the following phrases best describes your firm's policy on the formal prosecution of employees engaged in illegal activity?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Always Prosecute  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ Usually Prosecute  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ Depends (e.g. seriousness of offense, rank or seniority of employee, cooperation of employee)  
d. \_\_\_\_\_ Seldom Prosecute  
e. \_\_\_\_\_ Never Prosecute

# VI. Business/Law Enforcement Interaction

27. How would you rate the quality of response and services provided to your facilities by your local law enforcement agency?

- a. ☐ Excellent                      d. ☐ Poor  
b. ☐ Good                              e. ☐ Don't Know  
c. ☐ Fair

28. Have you established regular contacts with your law enforcement agency?

☐ Yes                      ☐ No                      ☐ Don't Know

29. What level within your local law enforcement agency do you have most contact with?

- a. ☐ Agency head (e.g. Sheriff, Chief of Police)  
b. ☐ Middle level staff (e.g. inspectors, bureau chiefs)  
c. ☐ Detectives/investigators  
d. ☐ Patrol officers  
e. ☐ No contact

30. Are there any specific measures you would recommend to improve the working relationships of law enforcement and business/private security?

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31. What is the greatest problem(s) facing your local law enforcement agency in the performance of its duties? (Check all that apply)

- a. ☐ Budgetary constraints  
b. ☐ Lack of personnel  
c. ☐ Inadequate training of personnel  
d. ☐ Insufficient community support/cooperation  
e. ☐ Conflict with prosecutorial or judicial personnel  
f. ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
g. ☐ Don't Know

32. Which term best describes the performance of the following components of your local criminal justice system?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Law Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prosecution (D.A.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Defense Counsel (e.g. private or public defender)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Judiciary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrections (e.g. jail)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legislative Body (e.g. City Council, County Board)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

VII. Committee Involvement (The Committee on Business, Law Enforcement and Economic Crime, made up of leading security and law enforcement experts, has as one of its functions to assist and advise on corporate security and crime problems.)

33. Please indicate what operational assistance, if any, your firm would like to receive in the areas of crime prevention, loss prevention and security from the Committee:

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34. Would you like assistance in developing a community crime prevention program?

☐ Yes                      ☐ No                      ☐ Not Sure

35. Would you like assistance in developing an employee oriented crime prevention program?

☐ Yes                      ☐ No                      ☐ Not Sure

36. If you desire assistance, please indicate a phone number where you can be reached: \_\_\_\_\_

37. Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

38. Is your company/firm willing to share security expertise and information with other Wisconsin businesses?

☐ Yes                      ☐ No                      ☐ N/A

**END**