CRIME SURVEY OF CITIZENS IN EL PASO COUNTY: VICTIMIZATION, FEAR, AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A telephone survey of a probability sample 1200 households in El Paso County was conducted in November, 1996. A previous victimization survey of the city of Colorado Springs had been conducted in 1978.

In 1996, one member over 18 years of age from each household was interviewed. Respondents reported criminal victimizations during the previous six months for themselves and their households.

The interview schedule (1996) contained four parts. Part 1, a screening questionnaire, determined if a victimization had taken place. If a victimization had occurred, Part 2 (incident report) gathered information on loss/injury, reporting/response, and disposition of the case. Part 3 measured attitudes toward the police and sheriff's deputies. Part 4 gathered demographic information.

(1) What were the victimization rates for reported and unreported crimes in El Paso County in 1996?

The following rates per 1000 population per year were determined for the city and the county by the victimization survey: theft (183.6 and 124.4), burglary (19.2 and 15.6), motor vehicle theft (8.2 and 5.2), assault (45.2 and 46.6), assault with a weapon (19.4 and 20.8), sexual assault (4.8 and 2.6), and vandalism (89.4 and 75.3).

(2) Were the victimization rates for the city of Colorado Springs different from those of the remainder of El Paso County?

Except for theft, none of the differences observed in the rates of victimization for the city versus the county was statistically significant. For theft, the rate for the city of Colorado Springs was higher than the rate for El Paso County, and the difference was statistically significant; it was not due to sampling error.

(3) How did the rates of crime in the city and county compare to national rates?

As compared to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS, 1993 and 1994), rates determined by the local victimization survey generally were lower than the national rates. For theft, the local rate was lower than the national rate, and for burglary the local rate was about one-third the national rate. The local rate for motor vehicle theft was less than half the national rate. The local rate for assault was about the same as the national rate. The rate for assault with a weapon was higher than the national rate. The local rate for sexual assault was slightly higher than the national rate.

(4) As determined by the local victimization surveys, how did the rates of crime for the city in 1996 compare to the rates in 1978?

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November 1, 1997

Dr. Ed Spivey, Supervisor
Research and Development
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705 South Nevada
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-2169

Dear Ed,

Enclosed is a revised version of the victimization report. I have fixed the problems that you pointed out in your letter of October 15. The problem stemmed from changes in the methodology made by the federal government in the 1990s that were designed to tease-out more unreported crime. While the changes were successful at accomplishing this goal, the downside of the teasing for our 1996 survey was that data analysis became much more complicated because answers to the screening questions did not lead directly to the final crime categories, as they did in the 1978 survey. Wouldn't it be nice if a screening question asked for the information simply--"Was a vehicle stolen?"

Of course, we wanted to have our methodology match exactly the methods used by the federal government. In the first version of the report, I attempted to keep the analysis as simple as possible, and this attempt resulted in doing violence to the statistics in the final categories. I am pleased that you looked carefully at the findings. Even though the additional analysis was exceptionally tedious, I am satisfied with the results, and I trust that you will be heartened by the fact that rates are much more in line with those from the comparison groups. Of course, the discussion has been changed to reflect the revised findings.

Sincerely,

Rick

Richard L. Dukes

October 15, 1997

Professor Richard Dukes
Department of Sociology
Colorado University, the Springs
Austin Bluffs Parkway
Colorado Springs, CO 80907

Dear Rick:

Sorry to hear about your accident, and I appreciate your having called me before our scheduled meeting. I hope things are progressing well for you. I am writing to give you a brief summary of the concerns expressed at that meeting, which Bob Hughes can amplify for you. In addition to the remarks herein, I'm enclosing Captain Kean's copy of the study, which he has annotated.

Our concern is not that some of the findings appear to be unfavorable to the Police Department or the Sheriff's Office. Rather, we are concerned that some of the responses appear to have been treated in ways that differ markedly from those in the national victimization survey from which this one was drawn and with which its results are compared, so that the consequent comparisons are of unlike data. Two specific examples are the responses concerning motor vehicle theft and assaults. The narrative of the study takes special note of those results, largely because of their marked contrast with the national figures. Some suppositions are then constructed which raise serious questions about local reporting rates generally..

1. *Motor vehicle theft.* The screening questions and follow-up questions in the local survey lump together the responses for theft of vehicles, attempted theft of vehicles, and theft of parts. In the national survey, the responses are captured as discrete items. The national figure used subsequently for motor vehicle theft is the figure captured as completed motor vehicle theft. The local figure used for comparison is a composite of completed or attempted thefts of vehicles or of parts. These are two very different crimes and are clearly distinguished in our legal system. As the local figures on dollar values would suggest, thefts of parts or accessories greatly outnumber thefts of vehicles. The question as asked locally would equate the completed theft of a Porsche with the attempted theft of a hubcap. The national figures show that 92.4% of completed motor vehicle thefts are reported. The corresponding local figure is 41.2%--but that figure does not by any means represent the same thing that the national figure represents. Yet in the study the two are treated as being identical.

2. *Assault.* A similar situation arises in the treatment of assaults. The national figure separates completed assaults and threats with a weapon from attempted assaults. The local figure does not, and it uses the simple term "threatened" instead of "threatened with a weapon." Obviously, the local figure will also include verbal threats, whereas the national one does not. Like the incidents of theft, the local and national reporting rates show a considerable disparity.

It seems that these two instances of great disparity between local and national reporting rates, and between local rates today and in 1978, raised questions for the researchers but did not prompt them to examine the survey instruments to determine whether the local and national figures represented comparable data. Nor was the 1978 local survey examined to determine if its data were comparable. Apparently, it was assumed in both instances that data were comparable. How to explain the vastly different reporting rates? The narrative section beginning on page 45 makes a number of suppositions—suppositions which cast a distinctive coloration upon the whole study. Unfortunately, the great disparities upon which those suppositions are based do not exist in fact, so the suppositions themselves are virtually meaningless.

As you will note from Captain Kean's annotations, there were some questions concerning time limitations which seem to open the door to any point in an interviewee's history rather than a specific six-month period. Given the fact that so few actual incidents of victimization occurred, it is possible that the lack of time delimitation could skew the results.

Yours truly,

Edward Spivey, Supervisor
Research and Development

For theft and burglary, local rates in 1996 were substantially lower than they were in 1978. For motor vehicle theft, the local rate in 1996 was lower than the rate in 1978. For assault, the local rate in 1996 was about double the local rate for 1978. (Over the same period, the national rate tripled; see below.) The local rate for vandalism in 1996 was almost three times as high as it was in 1978. For 1978, no data were available for assault with a weapon, or sexual assault, so no comparisons could be made.

(5) How did the local rates for 1978 and 1996 compare with national rates for 1978 and 1994?

For theft, the local rate decreased slightly, but the national rates almost doubled. For burglary, the local rates decreased to about one-third of the 1978 level, and national rates decreased about one-third of the 1978 level, so the local decrease was much sharper. For motor vehicle theft, the local rate decreased, but the national rate remained about the same. For assault, the local rate doubled, and the national rate more than tripled. No comparison could be made for assault with a weapon, sexual assault or vandalism.

(6) What were the local reporting rates of crime in 1996?

The following reporting rates for city and county were determined by the victimization survey: theft (44% and 26%), burglary (36% and 0%; the latter percent was based on 3 cases), motor vehicle theft (86% and 100%; the latter percentage was based on only one case), assault (33% and 50%), assault with a weapon (47% and 83%), sexual assault (28% and no cases), and vandalism (43% and 30%).

(7) Did the city and county have different rates of reporting crime in 1996?

No statistically significant differences were observed in the rates of reporting crime between the city and the county.

(8) Did reporting rates for the city of Colorado Springs change between 1978 to 1996?

From 1978 to 1996 the local rate of reporting theft remained the same at a little over 40%. For burglary, the rate of reporting in 1978 was 65%. In 1996, the reporting rate was 36%. This decrease was statistically significant. For motor vehicle theft, the 1978 rate was 93%, and in 1996, it was 86%. For assault the reporting rate was 57% in 1978, and it decreased significantly to 33% in 1996. For vandalism, the reporting rate in 1978 was 62%, and in 1996 the rate had decreased significantly to 43%.

(9) Did national reporting rates change between 1978 and 1994?

Nationally, the reporting rates for theft, burglary, assault, assault with a weapon remained about the same, but the rate for reporting motor vehicle theft increased, and the reporting rate for sexual assault decreased.

(10) How did Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) estimates of <u>reported</u> crime compare locally and for the nation?

In both the local survey and the national one, interviews with respondents produced reported rates of crime that were higher than those for the UCR. The only exception were the rates for burglary in Colorado Springs. The UCR rate was 9.2, and the Victim Survey rate was 6.8; however, the difference was within the 95% confidence interval, so the rates could have been the same.

(11) What attitudes did local respondents have about police and sheriff's deputies in 1996?

Respondents in both the city and county believed local law enforcement agencies were doing a good job. Also, results for 1996 showed that respondents felt that most law enforcement officers could be trusted and they were trying to help.

(12) Did beliefs that police were doing a good job change between 1978 and 1996?

In 1978 the mean was 2.90. The numbers were scaled, 1 = poor, 2 = average, 3 = good, 4 = excellent. In 1996, the mean response was 3.07. This difference was statistically significant.

(13) To what extent did local residents fear becoming victims of crime in 1996?

Respondents from both the city and county felt very safe in their neighborhoods as shown by the means of 3.33 (city) and 3.55 (county) on the 4-point scale (4 = very safe). The difference between these means was statistically significant. The feeling of safety was not as strong when the question was posed in terms of a "general fear of crime." Scores for respondents in both the city (mean = 2.44) and county (mean = 2.33) indicated that respondents were somewhat fearful of crime. When local respondents indicated the extent to which they felt someone might try to harm them in at work/school, in the neighborhood, at home, or at other times, the mean responses were between 1 (never) and 2 (rarely). On the first two items, county residents expressed significantly greater feelings of safety than city residents.

(14) How did the 1996 feeling of safety for residents of the city compare with the feeling of safety in 1978?

The mean for the city of 3.81 was much higher than the mean of 3.06 for the 1978 survey. This difference was statistically significant.

(15) What relationships exist among seriousness of victimization, reporting of crime, fear of personal victimization, attitudes toward police or sheriff's deputies, and demographic characteristics of citizens?

A multivariate model showed that the more serious the victimization in a household, the more likely the crime was to be reported. The more serious the victimization, the greater the fear of personal victimization by the respondent. Women were slightly more fearful of personal victimization than men. The greater the fear of personal victimization, the less positive were the attitudes toward police. Women, older respondents, and white respondents held more positive attitudes toward police than men, younger respondents, and non-white respondents.

INTRODUCTION

The evaluation of the effectiveness of police activities always has been difficult (Brady, 1995; Hoover, 1996). In the evaluation of community oriented policing, the situation is more difficult because the measures used to evaluate the police, such as crimes reported to police, are likely to be influenced by new practices that encourage greater interaction between citizens and police. One frequent measure of the effectiveness of police activities is the crime rate, as reported in the Uniform Crime Report. Since the index crimes in the UCR are based on crimes that are reported to police, the UCR is especially sensitive to changes in the relationship between citizens (as actual or potential crime victis) and the police. Since, citizens will report a greater percentage of crimes to officers in a highly trusted and respected police department than to those in a more formal, distant, and enforcement-oriented force, the crime rate in the former jurisdiction may appear to be higher than the rate in the latter. Thus, effectiveness (as measured by the reported crime rate) may seem lower than in departments in which a lack of trust and respect results in a lower percentage of reported crime.

Also, the increased interaction and trust that are promoted by community oriented policing may be offset by an outdated belief by citizens that greater police presence indicates that crime is a more serious problem. Ironically, fear of crime might increase while the rate of crime decreases. Finally, community oriented policing may encourage police to focus their efforts on public order and offenses which are misdemeanors or code violations. In this case, citizens might evaluate police favorably, they may become less fearful about crime, but the actual rate of serious crimes might be unaffected by police activity (Kramer & McElderry, 1994).

Clearly, the evaluation of community oriented policing must go beyond data on reported crime. It must examine the relations among police practice, citizen attitudes, and reported/unreported crime.

Victim surveys have been designed to estimate rates of victimization for both reported and unreported crime. The Bureau of Justice statistics has conducted an annual National Crime Victimization Survey since 1973. The NCVS surveys have served as a model for identifying actual rates of crime, since data from victim surveys were not affected by the victim's decision to report a crime or by the police decision to record it officially. Unfortunately, data from the national survey cannot be used to establish a baseline rate of crimes in a specific state or municipality, because the sample sizes for these entities were too small. Second, for serious crimes, the rates of victimization were too low to allow application of sample findings to the state or city level. Third, some items on the screening instrument were reworded in 1993, so earlier rates for some crimes were not directly comparable to later ones. Finally, the National Crime Survey did not include information on attitudes toward police or fear of crime.

The problems with UCR and NCVS data were important considerations for the SPAN (Special Police Analysis Network) Advisory Committee when it commissioned a local crime survey as the major research project to be conducted under the NIJ locally initiated collaborative research grant. The Advisory Committee determined that the survey was crucial to the evaluation of process and impact of community oriented policing programs.

The local victimization survey was designed to answer fifteen questions.

(1) What were the total victimization rates for reported and unreported crimes in El Paso County in 1996?

(2) Were the victimization rates for the city of Colorado Springs different from those of the remainder of El Paso County?

(3) How did the rates of crime in the city and county compare to national rates?

(4) As determined by two local victimization surveys, how did the rates of crime for the city in 1996 compare to the rates in 1978?

(5) How did the local rates of crime for 1978 and 1996 compare with national rates from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for 1978 and 1994?

(6) What were the local reporting rates of crime in 1996?

(7) Did the city and county have different rates of reporting crime in 1996?

(8) Did reporting rates for the city change between 1978 and 1996?

(9) Did national reporting rates as determined by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) change between 1978 and 1994?

(10) How did Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) estimates of reported crime compare locally and for the nation?

(11) What attitudes did local respondents have about police and sheriff's deputies in 1996?

(12) Did beliefs that police were doing a good job change between 1978 and 1996?

(13) To what extent did local residents fear becoming victims of crime in 1996?

(14) How did the 1996 feeling of safety for residents of the city compare with the feeling of safety in 1978?

(15) What relationships exist among seriousness of victimization, reporting of crime, fear of personal victimization, attitudes toward police or sheriff's deputies, and demographic characteristics of respondents?

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The most general source of information on crime rates based on victimization is the National Crime Victimization Survey. The most recent year for which results are available is 1994, and these results were presented only in the form of summaries (Perkins and Klaus, 1996). The methods of the present study mirrored those of the NCVS to allow local findings to be compared with national ones. The NCVS reports also included data on the rate at which victims reported crimes to law enforcement authorities, and on ecological and demographic features that were associated with victimization.

The NCVS reported rates of victimization for the personal crimes of rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault and theft. The rates of these crimes were substantially higher for males, younger persons, persons with lower incomes, for blacks and Hispanics and for urban and suburban persons (in that order; Perkins & Klaus, 1996, p. 4). The Uniform Crime Report analyzes crimes that were reported to police. The UCR showed that rates of reported crimes varied directly with city size. The larger the city, the higher the rate. Characteristics of offenders arrested for reported crimes were consistent with their pattern of representation among crime victims. Higher rates were observed for younger persons, blacks, and Native Americans. No Hispanic rates are available in the UCR. Finally, males are even more overrepresented in arrest data than they are in victimization reports (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1995).

The pattern of relationship between demographic characteristics and personal crimes also held for property and household crimes in both the UCR and NCVS. The only exception to this pattern was that Hispanics had the highest rates for burglary of all ethnic/racial groups in the NCVS (Perkins and Klaus, 1996, p. 5)

There is a striking similarity among the variables that were associated with victimization, variables that were associated with crimes known to the police, and characteristics of persons arrested for crimes. This similarity suggests that much crime occurs among members of similar groups or communities, a notion that has significance for community oriented policing because it suggests that solving problems within communities will lower the rates of many types of crimes. Although the data contained in the UCR were gathered via a different methodology than those for the NCVS, studies which have controlled for these differences have demonstrated that the findings are highly consistent. Biderman and Lynch (1991) reported that after appropriate statistical controls were used,

> With only two minor exceptions, the points of inflection and direction of change at these points were the same for the equated components rates of the two series. NCVS-UCR differences in the magnitude of rate of changes and the general levels of crime were also greatly reduced. The trends for the two series converged rather than diverged over the period [1973 to 1988] studied (Biderman & Lynch,1991,p.101).

Differences between the rates of crime discovered by the two series of reports can be accounted for by the decision of the victim to report (or not to report) the incident to the police and the discretion of the police officer to handle the complaint formally (or informally). In 1994, only 35.9% of crimes discovered through victim survey were reported to the police. The reporting rates ranged from a high of 92.4% for motor vehicle thefts to a low of 13.0 % for thefts of less than $50. Overall, 41.2% of personal crimes and 33.9% of property crimes were reported to authorities (Perkins and Klaus, 1996, p. 3).

Although information on police discretion was not gathered by the NCVS, many studies have been conducted on the police decision to take formal action on a complaint (see Walker, 1994). Factors that influence police decisions were similar to the reasons

which victims gave for reporting the crime, such as seriousness of the crime, the extent of loss or injury, the lack of prior relationship between victim and offender, the likelihood that police action would be effective, and the extent to which police action would be appropriate (Walker, 1994; Black, 1989; Vera Institute of Justice, 1981.)

The rate at which victims reported incidents to the police has increased gradually since 1973, and the rate of increase has varied by the type of crime. Between 1973 and 1992 the rate of reporting for all crimes increased from 32% to 39%. The reporting rate for personal crimes increased from 28% to 37%, and the rate for property offenses increased from 22% to 30% (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1992, p. 7). However, the evidence suggests that the greatest source of increase in UCR rates cannot be accounted for by either an increase in crime or by the increased rate of reporting. Perhaps the increase in UCR rates can be explained best by the tendency to treat an increasing array of possible misdemeanor and ordinance violations through the formal procedures of arrest and charge (Jencks, 1993 ; Walker, 1994). For example, in 1972 police reported dealing formally with 55% of juvenile offenders. By 1995, the percentage increased to 71.6% (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1973; 1995).

No doubt, mandatory arrest statutes have increased the extent to which complaints have been recorded formally, so UCR rates have increased accordingly. Also, many states have adopted mandatory arrest policies for domestic violence. Formerly, a significant proportion of these incidents were dismissed as "personal disputes" or "low level misdemeanors." Under community oriented policing, officers are required to take seriously a wide range of behaviors which formerly represented disorder and interpersonal disputes rather than offenses that require prosecution.

The media have shaped public perceptions of crime, and they have increased feelings of fear (Hickman-Barlow, Barlow & Chirricos, 1995a; Hickman-Barlow, Barlow & Chirricos, 1995b; Liska and Baccaglini, 1990; Livingston, 1994). Whitman and Loftus (1996) reported that although 83% of Americans thought crime was a serious problem, only 17% thought it was a serious problem in their community (1996 ,p. 30). This finding suggested that the identification of crime as a major issue in society was not based on personal experience of crime as a victim or the likelihood of victimization in the community, workplace, school, neighborhood, or home. Whitman and Loftus (1996) reported that the media were the typical source of perceptions of crime as a problem. A majority of respondents (76%) said they had formed their opinions about the seriousness of crime from television or the newspaper. Only 22% of the respondents based their belief about the seriousness of crime on personal experience (Whitman & Loftus, 1996, p. 32).

Even more complicated are connections between independent variables of police-citizen interaction, police prevention of crime, and police responses to crime and the dependent variable of perceived police effectiveness. Race, class and age have been found to be important predictors of attitudes toward the police. Negative perceptions of the police have been most pronounced among young African-Americans (Parker, 1995).

METHOD

A survey of victimization and citizen attitudes in Colorado Springs was conducted almost twenty years ago (Dukes, 1978). While the earlier study has become dated, it still provides a basis for comparisons of rates of crimes, rates of reporting, and attitudes toward police. Instruments used in the present study are reasonably consistent with those

of the earlier survey, except that changes in the NCVS instruments in 1993 are reflected in the local instruments for 1996.

Also, sampling and interviewing procedures were different in 1978 and 1996. In 1978, researchers drew a sample of addresses within the Colorado Springs city limits from the Colorado Springs City Directory. Where a telephone number was listed for the address, a telephone interview was attempted. If no telephone number was listed in the city directory, if telephone was disconnected, or if contact could not be made after four attempts, the survey instrument was mailed to the address. Both businesses and private residences were contacted.

Sampling Procedures

In 1996, the sampling was conducted by Survey Sampling (SSI) of Fairfield, Connecticut. SSI started with a computer data bank of over 60 million directory listed households. Using area code and exchange data obtained from the telephone company and a proprietary database, the file of listed telephone numbers was subjected to a cleaning and validation process to ensure that all exchanges currently were valid.

All telephones in El Paso County had the Area Code of 719. Within this area code, telephone exchanges and working blocks which contained three or more listed residential telephone numbers were considered valid, and they were represented in the SSI database. A block was defined as the set of 100 contiguous numbers that were identified by the first two digits of the suffix in a telephone number.

Exchanges were assigned to a single county on the basis of listed residential telephone households. Nationally, about 70% of all exchanges appear to fall totally within the boundaries of a single county. Within El Paso County, the percentage was far less; nevertheless, exchanges that overlapped county boundaries were assigned to the

county of plurality, or the county with the highest number of listed residents within the exchange. This procedure prevented overrepresentation of these exchanges.

Next, numbers within El Paso County were selected. The required quota of unique telephone numbers was obtained by systematically sampling cases from all working blocks of numbers in all telephone exchanges in El Paso county.

Next, a sampling interval was calculated by dividing the number of listed telephone households for the county by the quota for the county. Each exchange had a probability of selection equal to its share of listed telephone households.

Using a random start within the first interval for the county, exchanges and working blocks were selected systematically. Within each selected block, the final two digits of the phone number were randomly chosen from the range 00-99. Before this phone number was included in the sample, its eligibility was verified. If the number was found to be ineligible, subsequent numbers were checked sequentially, and the first eligible number was selected for the block.

To determine if a number was eligible for selection, it was passed against SSI's database of 11.2 million businesses. If the number was a known business listing, it was considered ineligible for selection, and it was replaced as described above. This process significantly reduced the proportion of unproductive numbers in the sample.

Participants

In the 1996 study, one respondent over eighteen years of age was contacted from each of 1200 households in El Paso County, Colorado during November, 1996. The respondent reported on victimization for the household and for himself/herself during the previous six months. Tabulation of the genders of respondents revealed that both men and women were represented equally among the respondents (see Table 1).

Table 1: Gender of Respondents in 1996 Survey

Gender of Respondent	Number of Respondents	Percent
Male	611	50.9
Female	589	49.1
TOTAL	1200	100.0

Apparently, the screening procedures used to select the respondent within the household worked well (see below) because without screening, most likely, the result would have been an overrepresentation of women among the respondents.

Table 2: Age of Respondents in 1996 Survey

Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percent
18 - 24	165	13.9%
25 - 34	294	24.9
35 - 44	335	28.3
45 - 54	211	17.8
55 and up	178	15.1
Refused	17	Missing
TOTAL	1200	100.0

Tabulation of age distributions showed strong representation for each of the five age categories (see Table 2). Apparently the screening worked well for the age distribution because without it, the result most likely would have been an overrepresentation of older respondents.

Tabulation of race/ethnicity of respondents presented on Table 3 showed that the percentages in each category matched closely the percentages from the United States Census (1995). Unfortunately, this census count used the category, Hispanic, rather than

Latino. On Table 3 the two categories were assumed to be similar. Results on Table 3 show clearly that the sampling and contact procedures resulted in interviews of respondents that matched closely the population on race/ethnicity.

Finally, most sampling and contact procedures leave out households that move often. Results on Table 4 show that over one-fifth of the households in the sample had

Table 3: Race/ethnicity of Respondents in 1996 Survey Compared to Census Data for 1995

Race/Ethnicity of Respondent	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents	Percent from U. S. Census (1995)
White	946	80.1	80.1
African-American	59	5.0	7.7
Hispanic/Latino	89	7.5	8.4
Asian	24	2.0	2.9
Native-American	5	.4	.9
Other	58	4.9	No Data
Refused	19	Missing	No Data
TOTAL	1200	99.9	100.0

Table 4: Residential Mobility of Households in 1996 Survey

Has household been located at current address for one year or more?	Number of Households	Percent of Households
Yes	955	79.9
No	250	20.1
Refused	5	Missing
TOTAL	1200	100.0

Been at the current address for one year or less. The result supports the notion that procedures did not create an overrepresentation of geographically stable households.

Interviewing Procedures

The interviews were conducted by Voter / Consumer Research (V/CR) of Houston, Texas. Usually interviewers at V/CR make 3 complete passes through the sample file. According to their protocol, the ideal number of interviews that would be completed (by attempt) would be 60/30/10. That is 60% of the completed interviews would result from first attempts, 30% of the completed interviews would result from second attempts, and 10% of completed interviews would result from third attempts. For this project the interviewers made some fourth attempts. The number and percentage of completions for each attempted contact are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Number and Percentage of Completions for Each Interview Attempt

ATTEMPT	Number	Percent
First Attempt	644	53.7
Second Attempt	304	25.3
Third Attempt	164	13.7
Fourth Attempt	43	3.6
Scheduled Callback	45	3.7
TOTAL	1200	100.0

Also, the interviewers completed 45 interviews during scheduled callbacks. The interviewers did not keep a record of which callback produced a completed interview; however, they made a note that the interview was completed after the first attempt. The results on Table 5 show that the interviewing procedures resulted in completion rates that were close to the initial protocol that was established by V/CR.

V/CR opened 11 replicates. Interviewers made three complete passes through each replicate, and as noted above, they made a fourth pass through five additional replicates. Each replicate was an independent sample unto itself, subject to the same controls and sampling procedures as SSI applied to the overall sample file, so by controlling the number of replicates that were opened, the interviewers ensured that second and third calls would be made and that the sample was geographically representative of the county.

Screening of Respondents

As mentioned in an earlier section, a screening technique was used by the interviewer to select the respondent within the household. This procedure insured that younger respondents were represented in the sample. The interviewer said, "Hello, I'm [interviewer's name] with Voter / Consumer Research. We are working with the Colorado Springs Police Department, the El Paso County Sheriff's Department, and Colorado University, Colorado Springs, on a survey of crime victimization in the region. May I please speak with the youngest male, 18 or older who is available now?" If the youngest male over eighteen years was not available, the interviewer asked for the youngest female over eighteen.

Informed Consent

Interviewers obtained informed consent from each respondent. After the respondent was selected within a household, the interviewer asked formally for permission to interview the respondent. The interviewer advised the respondent that the results would be used to estimate the unreported crime rate in the community and to assess attitudes toward law enforcement. The interviewer advised the respondent that the survey was

confidential, and no individual answers would be used in the report. The interviewer advised the respondent that participation was voluntary.

The interviewer said, "Let me assure you that your household was chosen randomly, and all your answers are strictly confidential. The results of this survey will be summarized in a report written by the university. May we proceed?" If the respondent answered, 'yes,' the interviewer began asking about victimization (see Appendix A). "I am going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers. As I go through them, tell me if any of these things happened to you or any member of your household during the last 6 months, that is, since May, 1996."

The interview began with questions adapted from NCS-1 (Screening Questionnaire). If no victimization took place, attitudes toward law enforcement and demographic information was gathered (see Appendix A). If a victimization had occurred, questions adapted from NCS-2 (Incident Report) were completed for each incident. If a respondent wished to report a previously unreported crime or sought counseling, a referral was given to the respondent by the interviewer.

After the interview was completed, the interviewer offered to answer questions from the respondent. Respondents were invited to call the investigators for answers to questions that the interviewer could not provide. The interviewer concluded the interview by saying, "Thank you for your participation. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. Results will be used to improve law enforcement in the community."

Coding of Refusals

Under guidelines of informed consent, refusals by respondents were facilitated. Several types of refusals were recorded. Interviewers coded most refusals as "Respondent

Not Available" (RNA). The code of "refusal" (R) was used for only the hardest and most adamant refusals, such as one in which the respondent said flatly that he would not participate. The coding of a refusal as RNA meant that the interviewer would call the number again, and perhaps she would reach a different member of the household, or perhaps this time the original respondent would be in a better mood. RNA also stood for other situations, such as no one over eighteen years was available at that time, or that a potential respondent currently was too busy to give an interview. If the respondent did not give the interviewer a specific time to call back and a specific name to ask for, the case was coded as RNA. If the respondent gave the interviewer a time and name, he set up a Scheduled Callback (SC).

Disposition of Telephone Calls

The overall disposition of the calls identified the outcome of each dial. Results presented on Table 6 show that 13,160 calls were made. Of these calls, the largest number, 5864 (44.6%), resulted in no answer. By comparison, 1155 calls (8.8%) resulted in a completed interview.

The final disposition of the calls was the result of the last dialing on each phone number (see Table 7).

In other words, if a phone number was dialed three times, each result was recorded in the overall disposition, but only the result of the third dialing was recorded in the final disposition. A total of 8494 cases were available, and at least one attempt at contact was made for 5541 cases from this total. In a telephone survey, if too many calls result in no

answer, disconnect, refusal, mid-interview termination, or language problems, the respondents who are interviewed could be quite different from the initial sample.

Table 6: Overall Disposition, Number, and Percentage of Calls

OVERALL DISPOSITION OF CALL	Number	Percent
No Answer/Answering machine	5864	44.5
	894	6.8
Disconnected phone	797	6.2
Business/Government phone	2386	18.1
Respondent not available	2386	18.1
Initial refusal	720	5.5
Computer/FAX tone	139	1.1
blems	51	.4
Scheduled callback	177	1.3
Declined participation	347	2.6
Mid-interview termination	60	.5
REGULAR COMPLETIONS	1155	8.8
CALLBACK COMPLETIONS	45	.3
TOTAL COMPLETIONS	13160	100.0

Most likely, this bias would mean that respondents were less mobile, since they were at home to answer the phone, and the phone had not been disconnected. Of course, a disconnected phone could indicate a greater chance the household had moved, was of lower socioeconomic status, and the respondent was not English-speaking.

Table 7: Final Disposition, Number, and Percentage of Calls

FINAL DISPOSITION OF CALL	Number	Percent
No Answer/Answering machine	1244	22.4
Phone busy	47	.8
Disconnected phone	797	14.4
Business/Government phone	527	9.5
Respondent not available	383	6.9
Initial refusal	720	13.0
Computer/Fax tone	139	2.5
Language problems	51	.9
Scheduled callback	26	.5
Declined participation	347	6.3
Mid-interview termination	60	1.1
COMPLETED INTERVIEWS	1200	21.7
Sample Loaded	8494	100.0
Sample Used	5541	65.2
Sample Not Used	2953	34.8

V/C R used the following formula to compute the response rate: Response Rate = completed interviews (1200) + quota filled (14) + households screened out (0) / completed interviews (1200) + quota filled (14) + households screened out (0) + initial refusals (720) + declined participation (347) + mid-interview terminations (60) = 1214/2341 = 51.8 = 52%.

Recently, V/C R has conducted three national surveys. The response rates using the above formula were 35%, 47%, and 54%, so the response rate for the victimization survey compares favorably to the other studies that used similar methodology. However,

compared to the 1978 victimization survey response rate of 76% (Dukes, 1978), the response rate for the 1996 victimization survey was substantially lower. V/CR maintained that using their methodology, a lower rate did not indicate that the sample was biased, and results from Tables 1-4 backed-up this claim. The data showed a close relation between the sample and the population. In fact, compared to respondents for the 1978 victimization study who were older and more female than the population, the sample of respondents in the 1996 study were much more representative of the population.

Another sampling issue is the use of listed telephone numbers versus random digit dialing (RDD). The methodology used by SSI and V\CR used the first 8 digits of a complete telephone number from a published list. The last 2 digits were generated randomly, so the sampling technique essentially was random digit dialing.

Approximately 95% of households had a telephone (Cottreau, 1997), and the 5% that did not have a phone were likely to have lower socioeconomic standing than households that had a telephone. This source of bias has been known since the 1930s, and the effect on samples has decreased as the percentage of households that have a phone has increased.

A newer problem has been the increase in unlisted numbers and the discovery that households that had an unlisted number were different than households that had a listed one. Recently, about 25% of all households in the United States had unlisted numbers, and members of these households were younger, had less education, and lower incomes (Cottreau, 1997). From this information, the omission from the sample of households that had unlisted numbers would result in crime rates and reporting rates that were lower than the actual ones.

The main advantage of random digit dialing was the inclusion of unlisted numbers. The advantage of using listed numbers would have been a greater production rate because more of the numbers would have worked. Recently, the relative advantages of the two techniques were debated by survey researchers, and results were interesting. For example, in the most recent presidential election, use only of published numbers would have resulted in greater accuracy in the prediction of results. The final Harris Poll used random digit dialing, and Harris predicted that President Clinton's margin of victory would be 12%. In an experiment, results from households that had unlisted numbers were removed from the sample to simulate a poll that had used only published numbers. The estimated margin of victory in the experiment was 8%, a figure that was much closer to the actual margin of 8.4% (Cottreau, 1997).

Computation of Rates of Victimization

On the screening questionnaire, the interviewer asked the respondent if a particular type of incident had occurred to the respondent or a member of the household during the previous six months. If the respondent answered "yes," the interviewer probed, "How many times?" The number of incidents was divided by the total number of members in all households in the sample. For instance, respondents reported 28 burglaries for the six month period preceding the interview, so the estimated yearly number of burglaries was 56. A total of 919 respondents who lived in the city of Colorado Springs replied to the item. Households had an average of 3.16 members, so for this item, respondents reported for 2904 people. Yearly burglaries (58) divided by family members (2904) gave the rate per person per year. Multiplying by 1000 gave the standard rate of 19.3 burglaries per 1000 people per year.

Notes on Technical Decisions

Several technical decisions were made in the computation of rates. On Table 8 (below), the rates were presented for city and county, but this information was not available for every incident. Characteristics of an incident were gathered only for one incident of each type per household. Due to increased complexity of coding multiple incidents and the possibility of exhausting respondents, data for second, third, fourth, or more frequent incident of the same type were not gathered. Even the computation of the numbers of these incidents was confusing. The formula was the summation for each type of incident of the number of respondents times (number of incidents minus one).

For example, respondents in the city of Colorado Springs told interviewers that 28 burglaries had occurred. Of these 28 incidents, 17 respondents told interviewers that only one burglary had occurred in the previous six months, so interviewers took an incident report for all occurrences, that is one incident. However, four respondents said that two burglaries had occurred for their household during the previous six months, and interviewers took an incident report only on the first occurrence; therefore, four of the burglaries had known characteristics, and four burglaries had unknown characteristics because no incident report was taken. Additionally, one respondents reported that three burglaries had occurred during the previous six months. The interviewer took an incident report on the first occurrence, so two burglaries had unknown characteristics. A total of 22 incident reports were taken. The number of incidents having no report was eight, so these eight incidents had unknown characteristics.

Additional Screening Questions

One screening question asked about incidents in which the offender was known to the respondent. The incident report provided information on monetary loss (if any) and the type of injury (if any). Results showed only small monetary losses (< $500), so incidents of this type were folded into the rate for theft. Of the respondents that reported injury, the cases were folded into the rates for assault (two-thirds) and assault with a weapon (one-third). The rates of attempted crime and threats were estimated from other categories, and they were used to adjust the number of incidents perpetrated by and offender that was known to the victim.

Two additional screening questions were asked. One of them inquired about other incidents in which a criminal offense might have taken place. The second additional screening question asked about calls to police. These items tried to insure that no incidents were overlooked by respondents. Criminal victimizations that were recalled as a result of these additional screening items were classified into one of the other categories.

Folding-in Crimes Discovered by Other Screening Questions

The first screening question asked the respondent about things that were stolen during the previous six months. If one or more things were stolen, an incident report asked for additional details; however, the first screening question was not the only one that gathered information on theft. The reader will see below that some thefts involved automobile parts, and some thefts were perpetrated by an offender known to the victim. These incidents became part of the overall theft rate. Additionally, some assaults were perpetrated by an offender known to the victim. These incidents were folded into the rates for assaults and assaults with a weapon.

On the instrument, the incident reports that followed all screening questions were of the same format (see appendix). For property crimes, information on losses was gathered, and losses of zero dollars were considered to be attempted theft, so they were not considered further. For personal crimes, information on injury was gathered.

Theft of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts

Unfortunately, the property questions on the incident report did not discriminate between a vehicle and parts, so losses less than $500 were counted as parts, and losses of $500 or more were counted as vehicles. This procedure was conservative. That is, it probably overestimated the theft rate for vehicles, and it underestimated the rate for parts. Less then 20% of the thefts of motor vehicles/parts were over $500 (counted as vehicles). Additionally, thefts of vehicles/parts under $500 (counted as parts) were added to incidents of thefts from the first screening question.

Assaults and Threats of Assaults

The screening questions did not discriminate between actual assaults and threats of assaults. Fortunately, the incident report asked if the offender hit, knocked down, or actually attacked the victim. Of the incidents regarding assault that were discovered by the screening questions, the incident reports revealed that slightly less than one-third of them involved an actual assault, so two thirds must have been threats. The reader is reminded that an incident report was completed only for the first incident revealed by a screening question. About one-third of the assaults were the first ones, and two-thirds of the assaults were the second (or subsequent) assaults that were reported by the respondent for the household during the previous six months. These corrections canceled each other, so the number of "first" assaults from the screening questions accurately represented the

number of actual assaults that were discovered by that question; however, the total number of assaults also included assaults by an offender known to the victim that were discovered by the sixth screening question.

On the sixth screening question, the respondent was asked to tell the interviewer about incidents (other than those already mentioned) that were committed by someone she/he knew. The incident report could discriminate between a theft and an assault. Unfortunately, it could not discriminate completely between an assault and an assault with a weapon; however, the screening questions for assault (question 4) and assault with a weapon (question 5) showed that of all assaults, approximately one-third involved a weapon. Then, from information above, about one-third of each type of assault was an actual assault and not merely a threat. Approximately two-thirds of the assault incidents were discovered directly (from screening questions 4 and 5), and approximately one-third of the assault incidents were discovered indirectly (from question 6). Assaults and assaults with a weapon were assigned based on the proportions. The additions of information from the sixth screening question to the rates for theft, assault, and assault with a weapon made the rates more accurate.

RESULTS

Rates of Victimization

On Table 8, the rate for each offense are presented for city and county. Since a sample was used, sampling error could have affected results. For example, the methodology could have resulted in contacting a greater proportion of victims than existed in the population. A confidence interval showed hypothetical results of additional samples. The 95% confidence interval was used because it was the standard benchmark.

On Table 8, for the city, the rate of theft was 183.6 per 1000 population per year. Due to sampling error, in 95 of 100 subsequent samples, the rate would vary between 162.6 and 204.6. In only 5% of subsequent samples would the obtained rate have been below 162.6 or above 204.6.

Most differences observed in the rates of victimization for the city versus the county on Table 8 were small. The greatest difference in rates was for theft. In fact, the lower limit of the confidence interval for the city of 162.6 was higher than the upper limit for the county of 158.6, so the difference in rates was statistically significant.

Rates obtained for other crimes were roughly similar for city and county, and for every category of crime, the confidence intervals overlapped. This overlap showed no statistically significant difference in rates at the .05 level of significance.

The reader should not be surprised that the confidence intervals for the county generally showed wider ranges. This increase in the confidence interval was a result of the smaller number of cases in the county.

About three-quarters of the cases in the sample came from inside the city, and about one-quarter of the cases came from outside the city but within the county.

The low numbers of incidents in the county caused some of the confidence intervals to have 0% as the lower limit, but this result does not mean that the county is crime-free.

Comparison of Local and National Rates

For some crimes, comparable data are available from the national surveys for 1993 and 1994, so these rates can be compared to city and county rates from the local survey for 1996. As seen on Table 9, for theft, the local rates were much lower than the national rate. This difference

Table 8: City and County Estimated Victimization Rates per 1000 Population for Various Offenses

Type of Offense	Loca-tion	Rate/ 1000 (1996)	95% Confidence Interval (1996)	Local Rate (1978)*	National Rate (1978)*	National	
						1993	1994
Theft	City	183.6	162.6 to 204.6	201.4	119.9	242.6	235.7
	County	124.4	90.2 to 158.6	**	***	***	**
Burglary	City	19.3	10.3 to 28.3	67.6	86.0	59.9	54.4
	County	15.6	0 to 31.2				
Motor Vehicle Theft	City	8.2	3.4 to 13.0	11.3	17.3	19.6	17.5
	County	5.2	0 to 12.2				
Assault	City	45.2	34.2 to 56.2	22.2	12.1	42.9	42.7
	County	46.6	25.4 to 67.8				
Assault With Weapon	City	19.4	12.8 to 26.0	No data	9.7	12.1	11.6
	County	20.8	6.8 to 34.8				
Sexual Assault	City	4.8	1.4 to 8.9	No data			
	County	2.6	0 to 7.8				
Vandalism	City	89.4	70.1 to 109.3	30.6		No data	
	County	75.3	41.6 to 106.4				

*Rates were not corrected. Multipliers were not used (see text).

** No data available for county in 1978. These cells were left blank for simplicity.

*** This type of cell was left blank for simplicity; see cell above.

was statistically significant because the upper boundary of the confidence interval was well below the national rate. For burglary, the local rate was about one third the national rate, and this difference was statistically significant. For motor vehicle theft, the local rate was less than half of the national rate, and this difference was statistically significant. For assault, the local rate was close to the national rate. For assault with a weapon, the local rate was higher than the national rate. The local rate of sexual assault was slightly higher than the national rate.

Comparison of Local Rates for 1978 and 1996

Comparable data for 1978 and 1996 were available only for Colorado Springs, so comparisons were made only for the city. For theft, the local rate for 1996 was lower than the rate for 1978, but the upper boundary of the confidence interval contained the 1978 rate, so the difference was not statistically significant. For burglary, the rate for 1996 was less than one-third the rate for 1978, and this difference was statistically significant. For motor vehicle theft, the 1996 rate was lower than the 1978 rate, but since the upper boundary of the confidence interval contained the 1978 rate, the difference was not statistically significant. For assault, the rate for 1996 was approximately twice as high as the rate for 1978, and the difference was statistically significant. No comparisons could be made for assault with a weapon or sexual assault. For vandalism, the rate for 1996 was almost three times higher than the rate for 1978, and this difference was statistically significant. When the rates for 1996 were lower than in 1978, they were striking because of changes in methodology of the national survey between 1978 and 1996. Rand, Lynch, and Cantor (1997) estimated that earlier rates of theft should be multiplied by 1.27 to make them comparable to later ones, and earlier rates of burglary

should be multiplied by 1.20. That is, in any comparison using earlier and later rates, the later rate might appear to be higher because more sensitive screening questions resulted in respondents telling the interviewer about more incidents. Despite the more careful screening, local rates for theft, burglary, and motor vehicle theft decreased, and these findings are especially noteworthy.

For assault the local rate in 1996 was about double the rate in 1978. The multiplier from Rand, Lynch, and Cantor (1997) for assault was 1.75, so when the 1978 rate of 22.2 was multiplied by 1.75, the adjusted rate for 1996 was 38.85. While the 1996 rate of 45.2 still is higher, the rate of 38.85 is above the lower boundary for the confidence interval for 1996; therefore, the difference between the adjusted rate for 1978 and the rate for 1996 is not statistically significant.

Reporting Rate

During completion of an incident report, interviewers asked respondents if the crime had been reported to police. Table 9 presents estimated reporting rates for each type of offense. The reporting rates were computed separately for city and county. Generally, the rates are self explanatory; however, for burglary, the reporting rate was 36% for the city, but in the county, none of the four burglaries was reported, so the rate was 0%. For motor vehicle theft, the reporting rate for the city was 86%, and the rate for the county was 100% because the only motor vehicle theft was reported. For sexual assault, the reporting rate for the city was 28%, but the rate for the county was 0% because the only sexual assault was not reported. When all cases were reported or all cases were unreported, no confidence interval could be computed. For categories in

which the confidence intervals for both city and county could be computed, the boundaries overlapped, so differences were not statistically significant.

Comparison of Local and National Rates of Reporting

Local residents were more likely to report the crime of theft than victims nationwide, and this difference was statistically significant. Local rates of reporting all other crimes were equal to, or lower than, those for similar crimes nationwide, and differences, when they occurred, were not statistically significant, so local reporting rates were similar to rates nationwide.

Comparisons of 1978 and 1996 Local Rates of Reporting

From 1978 to 1996 the local rate of reporting theft remained about the same (see Table 9, columns 3-5). In 1978, the reporting rate for theft was 44% for the city, and in 1996 it was 41%. Since the confidence interval for 1996 was 34% to 48%, the 1978 percent was not significantly different from the 1996 value. For burglary, the rate of reporting in 1978 was 65%. In 1996, the reporting rate was only 36%, and the confidence interval was 17% to 55%. Since the 1978 reporting rate of 65% was beyond the confidence interval, the earlier value was higher than the later one to a statistically significant degree. Decreases in reporting rates for motor vehicle theft, assault, and vandalism were observed, but differences were not statistically significant.

The nationwide studies showed that for theft, burglary, assault, and assault with a weapon, the rates for 1978, 1993, and 1994 were similar (see Table 9, columns 6-8). The rates for reporting motor vehicle theft showed and increase from 1978 to 1993 and 1994, and the rates for sexual assault showed a decrease from 1978 to 1993 and 1994.

Table 9: City and County Estimated Reporting Rates for Various Offenses

Type of Offense	Loca-tion	Report-ing Rate (1996)	95% Confidence Interval	Local Rate (1978)	National Rate (1978)	National Rate	
						1993	1994
Theft	City	41%	34% to 48%	44%	24%	26%	27%
	County	26%	11% to 41%	*	**	**	**
Household Burglary	City	36%	17% to 55%	65%	47%	49%	51%
	County	0%	***				
Motor Vehicle Theft	City	86%	73% to 97%	93%	66%	78%	78%
	County	100%	***				
Assault	City	33%	15% to 52%	57%	37%	40%	40%
	County	50%	16% to 84%				
Assault with Weapon	City	47%	20% to 74%	No data	53%	53%	52%
	County	83%	48% to 100%				
Sexual Assault	City	28%	0% to 63%	No data	49%	29%	32%
	County	0%	***				
Vandalism	City	43%	33% to 53%	62%	No data	No data	No data
	County	30%	12% to 48%				

* No data available for county in 1978. These cells were left blank for simplicity.

** This type of cell was left blank for simplicity; see cell above.

*** No cases (or all cases) were reported, so no confidence interval could be computed.

Reconciling UCR and Victimization Survey Results

The main advantage of victimization surveys such as the national and the local ones is to estimate the rate of unreported crime. Findings from the local victimization survey were examined further using reported offenses. Results for four offenses are presented on Table 10. The first column of the table shows the UCR reported rate for theft, burglary, assault with a weapon, and motor vehicle theft. This rate should be comparable to the rate for reported offenses from the victim survey. The rate of reported offenses for the victim survey was computed by taking the offense rate from Table 8 and multiplying it by the reporting rate from Table 9. For theft, the total offense rate for Colorado Springs was 184/1000 population per year. This rate was multiplied by a 41% reporting rate. The product was a reported rate of theft of 75.4/1000 population per year, as determined by the survey.

Of course, some differences between the UCR data and the survey could have been due to sampling error, so Table 8 presented 95% confidence intervals for the crime rate, and Table 9 presented 95% confidence intervals for the reporting rate. For Table 10, a new confidence interval was created using a worst-case scenario (the lowest crime rate multiplied by the lowest reporting rate) and a best-case scenario (the highest crime rate multiplied by the highest reporting rate). Since two assumptions at the 95% confidence interval were used, the new confidence interval was wider than the original ones because for the 95% confidence intervals, the error rate was 5%. For the joint effects of an estimated crime rate and an estimated reporting rate, the error rate was .05 x .05 = .0025. Using the error rate of .0025, the new confidence interval was 1.00 - .0025 = .9975, and this value was rounded to 99.8%. The new confidence interval was interpreted as follows:

in 998 of 1000 subsequent surveys, the reported rate of theft would fall between 55.4/1000 and 98.4/1000. Since the method of calculating the confidence intervals was conservative, the estimated reporting rate from the survey (Table 10, column 3) should have corresponded to the rate from the UCR (Table 10, column 1).

For theft, the UCR rate was 38.8, and the rate for the local survey was 75.4 The local survey overestimated the theft rte, and since the UCR rate was not included in the confidence interval of the survey, the difference was statistically significant. For burglary, the local estimates corresponded more closely The UCR rate of 9.2 was higher than the rate of 6.8 from the survey, but it fell within the confidence interval that ranged from 1.7 to 15.4. For assault with a weapon, the UCR rate of 2.6 was below the local survey rate of 8.9,but the confidence interval of 2.6 to 19.2 barely included the UCR rate, so the difference between the UCR and the local survey is not statistically significant. For motor vehicle theft, the UCR rate of 3.5 was below the local survey rate of 6.9, but the confidence interval for the local survey contained the UCR rate, so the difference was not statistically significant. In sum, the use of different methods of calculating reported rates produced different results, and for theft, the difference was statistically significant.

Further analyses showed that the national reporting rates for the NCVS differed widely from the national rates for the UCR for burglary and motor vehicle theft (see Table 10, columns 4 and 5). For theft, the UCR rate was 32.1/1000, and this rate was almost exactly the rate of 32.4/1000 that was estimated from the NCVS. For burglary, the UCR reported a rate of 10.5/1000, and the NCVS reported 27.5/1000, so the survey overestimated the rate. No confidence intervals were computed for the national data because the sample size of 120,000 cases was large enough that the confidence interval

Table 10: Local and National Measures of Rates of Reported Crime per 1000 Population for Four Types of Offenses

	UCR Rate: Colo. Spgs. (1995)	Victim Survey (rate x reporting) Colo. Spgs. (1996)	99.8% C.I. Victim Survey Colo. Spgs. (1996)	UCR Rate*: U.S. (1994)	NCVS Survey (rate x reporting)* U.S. (1994)
Theft	38.8	184 x .41 = 75.4	163 x .34= 55.4 to 205 x .48= 98.4	32.1	120 x .27 = 32.4
Burglary	9.2	19 x .36 = 6.8	10 x .17= 1.7 to 28 x. 55= 15.4	10.5	54 x .51 = 27.5
Assault With Weapon	2.6	19 x .47 = 8.9	13 x .20= 2.6 to 26 x .74= 19.2	4.2	12 x .52 = 6.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	3.5	8 x .86 = 6.9	3 x .73= 2.2 to 13 x .97= 12.6	6.2	18 x .78 = 14.0

* Sample sizes were large enough that confidence intervals were virtually the same as figures shown in cells.

was less than ± .5 percentage point. In short, the figures in columns 4 and 5 were very accurate.

For assault with a weapon, the UCR reported a rate of 4.2, and the NCVS reported a rate of 6.2. These rates were similar. For motor vehicle theft, the UCR reported a rate of 6.2, and the NCVS reported a rate of 14.0. The NCVS overestimated the rate.

In both the local survey and the national one, interviews with respondents produced reporting rates that were higher than those for the UCR. The only exception to this finding is that in Colorado Springs, the victim survey produced a rate for burglary of 6.8, a rate that was lower than the reported rate of 9.2; however, the confidence interval for

the survey included the rate of 9.2, so the difference was not statistically significant. Discussion of the reasons for this finding appears below.

City Size and Crime Rates

Using data from Table 8, local rates for theft, burglary, and motor vehicle theft were below the national rates. The local rate for assault was approximately equal to the national rate, and the rate for assault with a weapon was higher than the national rate.

Using data from Table 8, the local rates for theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft have decreased, but the rate for assault has increased. Three factors may be (have been) at work. Since 1978, the local rate of assault has doubled from 22.2 to 45.2. In 1978, the local rate was double the national one (22.2 versus 12.1), so a local cause may be at work. Since 1978, the local rate has doubled, but the national rate has more than tripled from 12.1 to over 42, so a portion of the local increases may have been due to factors beyond the region, that is the local area may be following national trends. Third, since Colorado Springs has grown to almost one-half million persons, a higher rate for assault for the local area should have been expected. As seen on Table 11, rates of all crimes were higher in large urban areas than the nationwide average because this average included reports from smaller cities and towns where rates were much lower. For example, the rate of assault (with a weapon) for medium sized cities was double the rate for the nation as a whole.

Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement and Feelings of Fear and Safety

Results on Table 12 present attitudes of respondents toward law enforcement/police officers, feelings of safety, and fear of victimization. Two of nine items from the 1996 survey were a part of the instrument used in 1978, but

Table 11: Uniform Crime Rates per 1000 Population by Type of Offense and Population Group

	Colo. Spgs. Metro.* (1978)	Colo. Spgs. Metro.* (1995)	U. S. Cities 250k-499k (1995)	U. S. Population (1995)
Theft	33.9	38.8	51.0	32.1
Burglary	17.8	9.1	17.4	10.5
Assault with Weapon	2.5	2.7	8.6	4.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	3.4	3.5	14.0	6.2

* In 1978, UCR computations combined El Paso and Teller Counties into one Metropolitan Area having a population 295,600. In 1995, UCR tabulated data for El Paso County by itself. The county population was 463,765 persons, and of these persons, 324,441 lived in the city of Colorado Springs.

unfortunately, no items that measured attitudes toward police appeared in the NCVS. Therefore, no comparisons could be made with groups other than local respondents.

Mean responses on Table 12 showed that respondents in both the city and county believed local law enforcement agencies were doing a good job. In fact, means for both city (3.07) and county (3.11) were higher than the city mean for 1978 (2.90), and the differences were statistically significant. The small difference between the city mean for 1996 and the county mean for 1996 was not statistically significant.

Results for 1996 showed that respondents felt that most law enforcement officers could be trusted. Both means were greater than 4 points on the 5-point scale, and the small difference between the city mean (4.09) and the county mean (4.06) was not statistically significant.

Another item measured police punitiveness. It said, "Police would rather try to catch you doing something wrong than try to help you." Means for city (2.36) and county (2.21) showed that respondents disagreed with the item, and the small difference between the means was not statistically significant.

Feelings of Safety and Fear

Data on Table 12 show that respondents from both the city and county felt safe in their neighborhoods. On the 4-point scale, the means of 3.33 for the city and 3.55 for the county showed that respondents scored between reasonably safe and very safe. The mean response on this item for the county was higher than the mean response for the city, and the difference was statistically significant. Furthermore, both city and county means for 1996 were higher than the city mean for 1978, and these differences were statistically significant.

However, the mean feeling of safety was not as high when the question was posed in terms of a "general fear of crime." Scores for respondents in both the city (2.44) and county (2.33) indicated that respondents were between descriptors of "a little" and "somewhat" fearful of crime. The small difference between the means for the city and the county was not statistically significant. This finding was consistent with one by Whitman and Loftus (1996) in which people reported feeling that crime was a bigger problem in society than it was in their local communities. As presented on Table 12, when respondents indicated the extent to which they felt someone might try to harm them in their daily round of experiences at school, work, home and community, the mean scale responses were between 1 (never) and 2 (rarely). Mean responses for the county were lower than mean responses for the city. The differences showed that respondents who

lived in the county felt safer than respondents who lived in the city, and two of the four differences (at work/school and in the neighborhood) were statistically significant.

Multivariate Analyses

A multivariate analysis of attitudes toward police officers and sheriff's deputies was conducted using structural equation modeling (SEM). This technique is unsurpassed in capturing relations among variables in a single model. Unfortunately, the presentation may be quite technical for readers who are not familiar with factor analysis or SEM, so please bear with us. An excellent introduction to factor analysis was presented by Child (1970), and introductions to Structural Equation Modeling appeared in Bentler (1995) and in Dunn, Everitt and Pickles (1993).

Factor Analysis

Factor analysis and structural equation modeling (SEM) with latent variables were used as the main analytic tools in this analysis. They formed a strategy for combining into a scale items on the questionnaire that measured similar concepts such as attitudes toward law enforcement officers and feelings of fear and safety. Each scale represented a latent construct that underlaid the items that made it up, such as fear of being hurt underlaid items that measured fear at work and school, fear in the neighborhood, fear at home, and fear at other times.

Before factor analysis was developed, virtually the only way to combine items was to add them together, and addition remains an important method for scales that contain more than five items and for scales that have been constructed using formal scaling techniques. Formal scaling is a time consuming and expensive process. Often, thousands of subjects are required to construct and test the scale. For scales composed of smaller

Table 12: Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement Officers, Fear of Victimization, and Feelings of Personal Safety

Item	City Mean (s.d.) 1996	County Mean (s.d.) 1996	City Mean (s.d.) 1978
ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT How good a job is being done by your local law enforcement agency? (4=excellent; 1=poor)	3.07 (.75)	3.11 (.81)	2.90** (.76)
Most law enforcement officers can be trusted. (1=strongly disagree; 5=strongly agree)	4.09 (.96)	4.06 (1.06)	No data
Law enforcement officers would rather try to catch you doing something wrong than try to help you. (1=strongly disagree; 5=strongly agree)	2.36 (1.30)	2.21 (1.22)	No data
FEELINGS OF FEAR AND SAFETY Generally, how safe is your neighborhood? (4=very safe; 1=very unsafe)	3.33 (.63)	3.55* (.56)	3.06**
How fearful are you of crime? (1=not at all; 5=very)	2.44 (1.08)	2.33 (1.05)	No data
How often do you feel that someone might try to harm you: at work or school? (1=never; 5=every day)	1.54 (.86)	1.43* (.70)	No data
In your neighborhood?	1.55 (.82)	1.37* (.61)	No data
At home?	1.32 (.65)	1.26 (.49)	No data
At other times?	1.69 (.81)	1.67 (.85)	No data

* Difference between the 1996 city and county means was statistically significant (1996) beyond the .05 level.

** Difference between the 1978 score and either of the 1996 scores was statistically significant beyond the .05 level

numbers of items, and for scales representing more specialized constructs (such as those in this report), a sophisticated but less time consuming technique can be used. The items can be weighted for their contribution to an underlying construct or factor.

Factor analysis is a statistical technique in which interrelated items are represented by a single, composite variable. To explain this composite, consider the fact that the relation between two variables can be shown graphically by lines that form a "v." When the lines are unrelated, the angle is 90 degrees, and when the relation is perfect, the lines lie on top of one another (angle of 0 degrees). As the description implies, the smaller the angle between these two lines, the greater the relation. Extending this notion, the interrelation among a set of variables can be shown by a series of these lines. For a large number of variables, the pattern may look like the stays on an umbrella that is partially deployed. Unfortunately for the description using the umbrella analogy, the stays have equal angles with each other (and with the shaft); however, in the real world, the relations among the variables (and with the shaft) typically are different from each other.

To describe the relations among the variables, a coefficient (similar to a correlation) typically is presented for each angle. For analyses having more than three variables, this presentation can become cumbersome. For instance, ten coefficients must be used to describe the relations among five variables, and fifty coefficients are required to describe the relations among ten variables! The formula is: n x (n-1) /2. For this reason, statisticians developed the notion of a single factor (or composite variable) to represent the relations among a set of variables.

In the umbrella analogy, this factor is represented by the wooden umbrella shaft, and the mathematics of factor analysis place this shaft in the exact middle of the stays. The shaft is the factor, and it forms the smallest possible angle with each stay. It is the best fitting composite variable.

In the real world, variables may be related to each other in several sets or clusters. Variables within a set may be closely related to each other, but the sets themselves may be less closely related. Therefore, a separate factor can be useful to describe each set of variables. Finally, the factors may be related to each other. These ideas form the basic foundation of factor analysis.

It is important to distinguish between exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. In the former technique, variables are "dumped into the hopper" of a mathematical meat grinder to see which ones are related to each other and how many factors are needed to account for the interrelations among these variables. In confirmatory factor analysis, the researcher predicts which variables will "load together" on which factors.

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) goes a step beyond factor analysis because not only does it create factors, but also it allows for the examination of relations among factors. In SEM, factors are called latent variables. SEM has three main advantages over other statistical techniques. First, as discussed above, in contrast to ad hoc, additive scales, latent variables or factors are better able to represent the subtleties of a higher-level, more abstract, constructs such as fear and attitudes toward police.

Second, latent variables (factors) are error-free constructs. These constructs, such as self esteem or institutional bonding, represent the shared variance among a set of

measured variables (items). By using latent variables (rather than measured variables), relationships among them can be assessed without the usual "noise" of measurement error that is present in additive scales.

Finally, SEM provides a fit index. This index is a statistic that indicates the overall strength of the relationships among the variables of the model. In a simple model the fit index can be the same as a multiple correlation coefficient, but in more complex models, many multiple correlation coefficients would be required to describe the findings. A fit index is much more elegant than a series of multiple correlations. Fit indices have a range between zero and one, and higher coefficients indicate a better fit between the data and the model.

Figure 1 summarizes results of the structural equation model of victim fear, reporting, and attitudes toward police. On the figure, latent variables (unmeasured factors) were shown by circles, and measured variables were shown by squares. Also, curved lines showed nuisance correlation coefficients that were not considered to be causal.

On the figure, the arrows on the right side showed that two variables loaded on Factor I. The first of these two variables was perception by respondents that police/sheriff's deputies were doing a good job. This variable loaded .50 on the factor. The second variable that loaded on Factor I was measured by the item that said, "Law enforcement officers would rather try to catch you doing something wrong than try to help you." It loaded .79. The scale of this item was reversed, so higher numerical values meant more disagreement with the item, that is police would rather help people than

catch them doing something wrong. As a general rule, a variable must have a loading of at least .50 on a factor before the factor can be considered to underlay it.

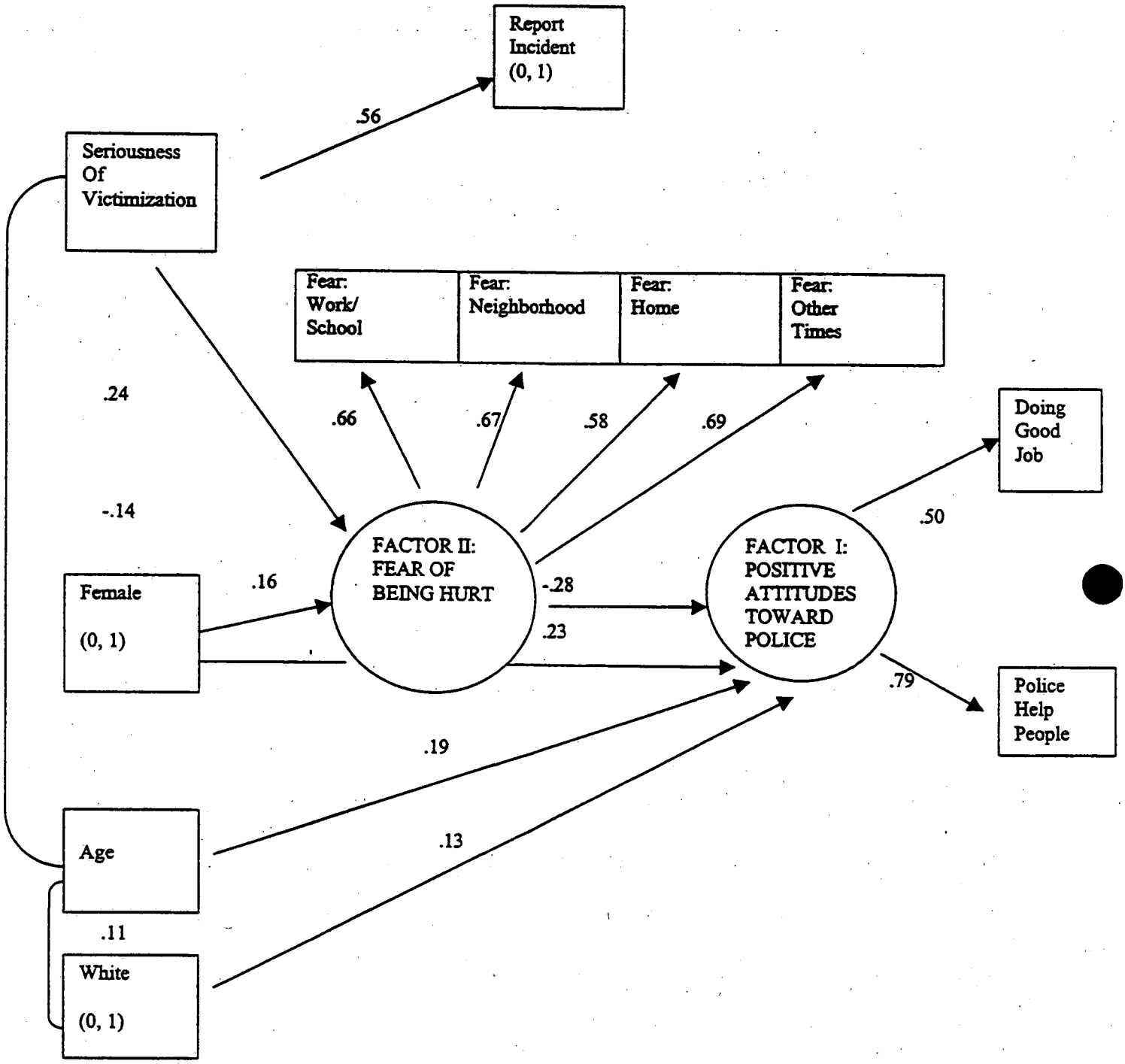
Another variable, trust in police, was predicted to load on Factor 1, but it did not reach the .50 cutoff, so it was eliminated from further consideration. Since the two variables that loaded on Factor I measured attitudes toward police/ sheriff's deputies, the factor was called, Positive Attitudes Toward Police.

Four variables were predicted to load on Factor II. These variables measured how fearful the respondent was in various contexts: at work or school, in the neighborhood, at home, and at other times. All of them loaded above .50. The factor was called Fear of Being Hurt.

Beginning on the left top of the model, the reader can see that the more serious the victimization, the greater the reporting of the incident to police/sheriff's deputies, and this relation was strong (regression coefficient = .56). Seriousness was coded as follows: no victimization = 1, property crime < $250) = 2, property crime > $250 = 3, personal crime with no injury = 4, and personal crime with injury = 5). The notation "(0,1)" on the figure indicated that the variable was "dummy-coded," that is, the coding was 0 when the incident was not reported, and coding was 1 when the incident was reported to police.

The model showed that the more serious the victimization, the greater the fear of being hurt (.24). Also, women (coded 1) were more fearful of being hurt than were men (coded 0). This relation was small in magnitude, as shown by the regression coefficient of .17, and women held more positive attitudes toward police/sheriff's deputies (.23) than men. Incidentally, the arrow from Female to Factor I was routed under the symbol for Factor II to save space. Older respondents held more positive attitudes toward police than

Figure 1: Structural Equation Model of Victim Fear, Reporting, and Attitudes Toward Police



Comparative Fit Index (CFI) = .97
All relations significant, p <,001

younger respondents (.19). White respondents (coded 1) held more positive attitudes toward police than non-white respondents (coded 0).

All relations shown in the model were statistically significant beyond the .001 level. The significant relationships meant that the findings were not due to sampling error, so they could be generalized to the population of local respondents. Stated another way, the relations shown in the model for the sample would have relations in the same direction in 999 of 1000 subsequent samples, so the null hypothesis of zero relations is rejected, and the relations shown are inferred to be greater than zero in the population.

The aim of a structural equation model is to capture the maximum amount of covariance (interrelation) among all of variables by using as few statements of relations as possible (shown by arrows). A saturated model would contain every relations, so it would have an arrow connecting every pair of variables. Since the model shown on Figure 1 contains 11 variables (shown as squares), a saturated version of this model would have 55 arrows ($n \times (n-1)/1 = 11 \times (11-1) - 55$).

The model presented in Figure 1 is a restricted model. It attempts to capture as much covariance as possible using only the 14 relations shown by the arrows. The Comparative Fit Index (CFI) is a measure of how well a model captures all of the covariance. A value of the CFI above .90 shows a well-fitting model. The actual CFI of .97 for the model of victim fear, reporting, and attitudes toward police showed that the model fitted the data very well.

DISCUSSION

Results showed that the rate of local crime has decreased for all categories except assault and vandalism. For motor vehicle theft, the local decrease bucks a national trend.

The increase in assault may be due to local factors, including growth, or to national trends. Local reporting rates for burglary, assault, and vandalism also have decreased, but the greater rate of assault and lower reporting rates do not seem to be a result of poor relations between the police and the community. Since 1978, the county doubled in size, and law enforcement agencies have become more professional and bureaucratized. Community oriented policing has represented an attempt by police to create more personal relations with citizens, and police should continue to promote feelings of safety among citizens.

Victimization Rates

Victimization rates were the same for households in the city and households outside the city of Colorado Springs but within El Paso County. The only exception to this general finding was that the rate of theft for the city was higher (183.6/1000) than it was for the county (124.4/1000).

Comparison of national rates for 1978 to those for 1993 and 1994 can help us to understand if these changes were unique to this locality, or if they reflected larger processes of change occurring throughout the nation. Comparisons in rates for the national data must be undertaken with caution because the survey methodology was redesigned in 1993 to capture a greater portion of incidents of sexual assault and other (more minor) infractions such as theft and assault. Therefore, an increase in these offenses should be expected due to the difference in methodology. In fact, theft decreased from the uncorrected 1978 rate. For assault, the multiplier was 1.75, and the rate for 1996 was about double the 1978 rate. Incidentally, national rates for 1978 that were cited

below (and in Table 8) were not corrected, so they were comparable to the local rates for 1978.

The local decrease in burglary rates was consistent with the decrease nationwide during this time. The rate of assault increased in both the local and national surveys, indicating consistent rates of change at both levels. However, as mentioned above, locally the theft rate decreased slightly from 1978 to 1996, but nationally the rate increased significantly. Nationally, the rate of motor vehicle theft increased slightly, but the local rate decreased slightly.

The introduction of local community oriented policing seems to have had an impact of lowering the rate of property crime, especially burglary. Apparently, community oriented policing has had an effect on assault too, but most likely it has muted a national upward trend that has tripled the national rate. The local rate has "only" doubled.

Reporting Rates

Overall, the rates at which respondents indicated they had notified the police of victimizations were similar for the city and county. County residents tended to report personal crimes at a greater rate, and city residents tended to report, but none of the differences were statistically significant.

In 1978, local reporting rates were higher than the national ones. Generally, national reporting rates remained about the same, except for motor vehicle theft and sexual assault which decreased. Local rates decreased, so by 1996 local reporting rates were approximately the same as national rates.

Perhaps the redesign of the national survey was successful at finding out about more incidents of sexual assault, and perhaps the additional incidents of theft and assault were less serious, and the less serious incidents were reported less frequently. This same mechanism may be at work for other categories of crime. Respondents may be telling interviewers about a greater number of less serious incidents, and if seriousness were controlled, victims would be reporting the incidents at the same rate as earlier. While this notion made sense, it could not explain why national rates remained the same.

Another explanation was that the local survey in 1978 included an older and more female sample of respondents. These respondents may have been victimized less, and they may have been more likely to report a victimization when it happened. Even though the 1978 study attempted to make statistical corrections for the sample, it is possible that differences between 1978 and 1996 were due to sample differences.

In both the local survey (1996) and the national one (1993 and 1994), interviews with respondents generally produced reporting rates that were higher than those for the UCR. Perhaps victims told interviewers that they (or their family members) had reported offenses when they had not. Perhaps victims reported low level offenses to police, and the officers never recorded them. Perhaps victims reported offenses to authorities other than police, so the offenses never became part of the UCR. Recently, families of slain students asked Congress to force colleges and universities to release crime data. Parents charged that educational institutions covered-up crime by treating reportable offenses as internal disciplinary matters to maintain an unblemished image of life on campus (Associated Press, 1997).

While these possible explanations make some sense, they do not account for all of the results. The apparent decrease in reporting is not consistent with the goals of community oriented policing in any obvious way.

Citizen Attitudes and Perceptions

Results showed that local residents believed police officers and sheriff's deputies were doing a good job, they could be trusted, and they were interested in helping citizens. Furthermore, respondents felt safe in their own communities and neighborhoods, but they retained a general fear of crime. Greater respondent fear in the city means that CSPD officers have a tougher job than sheriff's deputies.

Overall, findings indicated that both the police department and the sheriff's office have created a positive image in the community, one that is a central component of community oriented policing. So far, both agencies have been successful in communicating the philosophy of community oriented policing to residents through education, public relations, changes in officer behavior, and programs involving police in helping situations (D.A.R.E., PAL, etc.).

Additionally, in the city, perceptions that police have been doing a good job have increased from 1978 to 1996. Unfortunately, positive attitudes toward police have not translated into greater reporting, as the reader will see below. The reason for this finding is unclear.

Respondents felt "very safe" in their own neighborhoods, and the scale score in 1996 was almost one full point higher than in 1978, so respondents felt significantly safer in their neighborhoods. However, this feeling of safety was not entirely consistent with

findings that showed increases in rates of personal victimizations such as assaults. Although improvements in police work may have accounted for some of the improvement in perceptions, results from this study do not explain them directly.

One possible indirect explanation is suggested by results regarding personal safety. Respondents felt least fear of being harmed at home, then in their neighborhoods, and they felt the most fear at school or work and at other times. Home and neighborhood were viewed as safe, even though a respondent continued to have a general fear of crime.

Therefore, the general fear of crime seems to be only minimally, and indirectly related, to the belief one might be harmed, or is actually not safe at home or in the neighborhood. This reasoning suggests that the general fear of crime that has been widely discussed in the media, in political debates, and by community groups, is rooted neither in the actual daily experiences of the respondents, nor in their fear of the possibility of their own victimization.

We speculate that the general fear of crime grew out of the complex relation between citizens and the larger community, and it has become a generalized, vague, and diffuse proxy for an observation that "a lot of bad things are happening." This fear is a social issue about what is wrong in society. It is not necessarily a belief that respondents actually will be victimized.

Explanations from Multivariate Analyses

The use of the multivariate model accomplished three purposes. First, it provided a general summary of the data, and the variables that were related to each other (The complete set of findings for all variables is presented Appendix B). Second, it identified likely causal connections among the variables.

Third, it provided measures of the relative importance (strength of relationship) among the variables.

Variables that predicted positive attitudes toward law enforcement were, in increasing order of importance, race (whites more favorable), age (older more favorable) and sex (females more favorable). The only variable which significantly predicted rates of reporting victimization to the police was the seriousness of victimization, and this is predicted at a very high level. It may have been significant that attitudes toward the police (as voiced by the respondent) did not appear to be important in predicting reporting rates for victimizations of the household.

Only two variables significantly predicted the fear of being hurt--seriousness of past victimization (of the household) and being female. The final prediction established by the multivariate model was that the fear of being hurt (in itself, strongly associated with victimization and being female) was the most significant predictor of negative attitudes toward the police. Clearly the seriousness of past victimization is crucial in determining two important components of police-community relations: whether the crime is reported and fear of being hurt.

Being female also predicted the fear of being hurt, which was associated with negative attitudes toward the police, but independently, being female also predicted positive attitudes toward the police. Fear of being hurt was the strongest predictor of attitudes toward the police. As fear of being hurt decreased, positive attitudes toward police increased.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Overall, the picture for the local area looks quite good. Many of the crime rates have stayed the same or decreased despite national trends and local growth that was expected to raise them. The relatively high rate for assaults is an issue that is in need of further study, including research on the reasons for the relatively low rate of reporting these victimizations to the police despite positive evaluation of police and sheriff's deputies.

The feeling of personal safety in one's neighborhood was high in 1978, and it became higher by 1996. Perhaps this increase in the feeling of safety was an impact of improved policing services, but the present study could not confirm this hunch. Clearly increased feelings of safety occurred despite increases in rates of serious crime.

Even though respondents felt safe in their neighborhoods, they feared crime in general. Further research should be undertaken to clarify the similarities and differences between actual fear of becoming a victim of a crime, a sense of safety or order in the community, and a generalized belief that crime is a serious problem about which one might be "fearful" without expecting to be victimized.

For persons who have been victims of crime, the more serious the victimization, the more fearful one was. That is, seriousness of crime was one significant component of fear of crime in the community that was not dependent on perceptions of the police. Rather, seriousness determined perceptions of police. Reducing the rates of serious crimes will reduce fear, which in turn will improve perceptions of police effectiveness. The multivariate model highlighted this relation, and it reminded us that attitudes toward police were generated from many sources, but a most important criterion was the actual

extent of victimization. Lessening the seriousness of crime victimization will reduce fear of crime and increase the view that police are effective.

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APPENDIX A
Interview Schedule
UCCS/CSPD/EPCSD SCREENING OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION

Case Number: __ __ __ __

Telephone Number: (719) __ __ __ - __ __ __ __

Interviewer Name:

Contact Record: Code/date
___/____ ___/____ ___/____ ___/____ ___/____ ___/____
C=Complete NA=No Answer B=Busy D=Disconnect A=Ans. Mach.

Screening Code: ___Youngest 18 or over ___Any 18 or over

I am going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers. As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened during the last 6 months, that is since _____ ___, 1996.

1. Was something belonging to you or a member of your household stolen, such as:
   (a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book-
   (b) Clothing, jewelry, or calculator-
   (c) Bicycle or sports equipment-
   (d) Things in your home--like a TV, stereo, or tools--
   (e) Things outside your home such as a garden hose or lawn furniture-
   (f) Things belonging to children in the household-
   (g) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, cameras, or cassette tapes-
   OR
   (h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you or a member of your household?

   Did any incidents of this type happen to you or any member of your household?

   How many times?

2. (Other than any incidents already mentioned) has anyone-
   (a) Broken in or ATTEMPTED to break into your home by forcing a door or window, pushing past someone, jimmying a lock, cutting a screen, or entering through an open door or window?
   (b) Has anyone illegally gotten in or tried to get into a garage, shed or storage room?
   (c) Has anyone illegally gotten in or tried to get into a hotel or motel room or vacation home where you were staying?

Did any incidents of this type happen to you or any member of your household?

How many times?

3. What was the TOTAL number of cars, vans, trucks, motorcycles, or other motor vehicles owned by you or any other member of your household during the last 6 months? Include those you no longer own._____

During the last 6 months (other than any incidents already mentioned,) (was it/were any of them)-
(a) Stolen or used without permission?
(b) Did anyone steal any parts such as a tire, tape deck, hubcap or battery?
(c) Did anyone steal any gas from (it/them)?
OR
(d) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal any vehicle or parts attached to (it/them)?

Did any incidents of this type happen to you or to any members of your household?

How many times?

4. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____ ___, 1996, were you or any member of your household attacked or threatened-
(a) At home including the porch or yard-
(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home-
(c) At work or school-
(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport-
(e) While riding in any vehicle-
(f) On the street or in a parking lot-
(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting-
OR
(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack you or any member of your household at any of these places?

Did any incidents of this type happen to you or to any members of your household?

How many times?

5. (Other than incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked you or any member of your household in any of these ways (Exclude telephone threats)-
(a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife-
(b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick-
(c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle-
(d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking-
(e) Any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack-
(f) Any face to face threats-
OR

(g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

Did any incidents of this type happen to you or to any members of your household?

How many times?

6. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you or any member of your household have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by (Exclude telephone threats)-
(a) Someone at work or school-
(b) A neighbor or friend-
(c) A relative or family member-
(d) Any other person you've met or known?

Did any incidents of this type happen to you or any member of your household?

How many times?

7. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you or any member of your household been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by-
(a) Someone you didn't know before-
(b) A casual acquaintance-
OR
(c) Someone you know well?

Did any incidents of this type happen to you or any member of your household?
How many times?

8. Did anyone in the household call the police during the last 6 months to report something (else) that you thought was a crime? (other than incidents already mentioned)
How many times?

9. Did anything happen to you or to members of your household that you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)?
How many times?

10. Now Is like to ask about vandalism that may have been committed during the last 6 months against your household. Vandalism is the deliberate, intentional damage to or destruction of household property. Examples are breaking windows, slashing tires, and painting graffiti on walls. Since _____ ___, 1996, has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by you or someone else in your household. (EXCLUDE any damage in conjunction with incidents already mentioned.)

How many times?

What was the total dollar amount of damage? $_____

UCCS/CSPD/EPCSD VICTIMIZATION INCIDENT REPORT

Case Number: ___ ___ ___ ___

Incident Number:___

You said that during the last 6 months, an incident occurred that involved_____.

Where did this incident occur?
___ within the city limits of Colorado Springs
___ within El Paso County, but outside of Colorado Springs
___ Outside of El Paso County

If personal crime ask,
Did the offender hit you (or any member of your household), knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?

What were the injuries you or a member of your household suffered, if any?
___None
___Raped
___Attempted Rape
___Sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
___Knife or stab wounds
___Gun shot, bullet wounds
___Broken bones or teeth knocked out
___Internal injuries
___Knocked unconscious
___Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth
___Other (specify)_____

What was the total amount of medical expenses for you or any member of your household (if any) resulting from this incident (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury related expenses. $_____

If property crime ask,
What was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? (Include recovered property.) $_____

Was any of the PROPERTY recovered? ___Yes ___No

Considering any damage, what was the value of the recovered property? $_____

Did police find out about the incident? ___Yes ___No

Did you or a member of your household report the incident to police? ___Yes ___No

If No, What was the reason it was not reported to police?
___Dealt with another way
___Not important enough to report

___Insurance wouldn't cover

___Police couldn't do anything
___Police wouldn't help
___Other reason

If Yes, Besides the fact that it was a crime, did YOU or a member of your household have any other reason for reporting this incident to police?
___To get help with this incident
___To recover loss
___To get offender
___To let police know
___Other

How soon after police found out did they respond?

What did they do while they were there?
___Took report
___Searched/looked around
___Took evidence (fingerprints, inventory, etc.)
___Questioned witnesses or suspects
___Promised surveillance
___Promised to investigate
___Made arrest
___Other
___Don't know

What did the police do in following up this incident?
___Took report
___Questioned witnesses or suspects
___Did or promised surveillance/investigation
___Recovered property
___Made arrest
___Stayed in touch with respondent/household
___Other
___Nothing (to respondent's knowledge)
___Don't know

Did you or a member of your household sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities?
___Yes ___No

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with this incident?
___Yes ___No

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than the police--that deals with victims of crime?

In general, how good a job is being done by your local law enforcement agency?
___An excellent job
___A good job
___An average job
___A poor job

Generally, how safe is your neighborhood?
___Very safe
___Reasonably safe
___Somewhat unsafe
___Very unsafe

How fearful are you of crime?
___Extremely
___Very
___Somewhat
___A little
___Not at all

How often do you feel that someone might try to physically harm you?

	Never	Rarely	Some days	Most days	Every day
At work or school	1	2	3	4	5
In my neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5
At home	1	2	3	4	5
At other times	1	2	3	4	5

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Law enforcement officers would rather try to catch you doing something wrong than try to help you.	1	2	3	4	5
Most law enforcement officers can be trusted.	1	2	3	4	5

RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Now just a few final questions for statistical purposes only:

Sex (by observation) ____Male ____Female

How old are you? ____years

How many persons lived in the household during the last six months, that is since May, 1996? ____persons

How many of these persons are under 18 years old? ____persons

Has the family lived at this address for 1 year or longer?
____yes
____no

How many years has the family lived at this address? ____years (if less than one year) How many months has the family lived at this address? ____months

Is the address within the city limits of Colorado Springs?
____yes
____no

Is your racial or ethnic heritage white, black, hispanic or what?
____White
____Black
____Hispanic
____Asian
____Native American
____Other
____Refused

APPENDIX B

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR ITEMS ON THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE.

Was something belonging to you or a member of your household stolen?*

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	190	15.8	15.9	15.9
NO	2	1006	83.8	84.1	100.0
Did not know	3	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How many times was something stolen?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1010	84.2	84.3	84.3
	1	132	11.0	11.0	95.3
	2	40	3.3	3.3	98.7
	3	11	.9	.9	99.6
	4	3	.3	.3	99.8
	5	1	.1	.1	99.9
	10	1	.1	.1	100.0
Refused	.	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean .227 Median .000 Std dev .648

Has anyone gotten in illegally during the last six months?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	32	2.7	2.7	2.7
NO	2	1166	97.2	97.3	100.0
Did not know	.	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

* Note: Approximate wording from the interview schedule has been added to this appendix as an aid in the interpretation of the frequency tables.

How many times did someone get in illegally?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1168	97.3	97.3	97.3
	1	25	2.1	2.1	99.4
	2	6	.5	.5	99.9
	3	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean .033 Median .000 Std dev .217

How many motor vehicles were owned by you or any other member of your household during the last six months?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	27	2.3	2.3	2.3
	1	237	19.8	20.1	22.4
	2	420	35.0	35.7	58.1
	3	250	20.8	21.2	79.4
	4	140	11.7	11.9	91.2
	5	49	4.1	4.2	95.4
	6	21	1.8	1.8	97.2
	7	14	1.2	1.2	98.4
	8	6	.5	.5	98.9
	9	5	.4	.4	99.3
	10	3	.3	.3	99.6
	11	1	.1	.1	99.7
	13	1	.1	.1	99.7
	15	1	.1	.1	99.8
	20	1	.1	.1	99.9
	40	1	.1	.1	100.0
Refused	.	23	1.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 2.615 Median 2.000 Std dev 1.984

Were any vehicles or parts stolen during the last six months?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	68	5.7	5.8	5.8
NO	2	1101	91.8	94.2	100.0
Refused	.	27	2.3	Missing	
Did not know	3	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How many times did this happen?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1132	94.3	94.5	94.5
	1	53	4.4	4.4	98.9
	2	8	.7	.7	99.6
	3	2	.2	.2	99.7
	4	2	.2	.2	99.9
	5	1	.1	.1	100.0
Refused	99	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean .073 Median .000 Std dev .358

Were you or a member of your household attacked or threatened?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	93	7.8	7.8	7.8
NO	2	1105	92.1	92.2	100.0
Did not know	3	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How many times?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1107	92.3	92.4	92.4
	1	60	5.0	5.0	97.4
	2	18	1.5	1.5	98.9
	3	5	.4	.4	99.3
	4	1	.1	.1	99.4
	5	1	.1	.1	99.5
	6	2	.2	.2	99.7
	10	2	.2	.2	99.8
	15	1	.1	.1	99.9
	20	1	.1	.1	100.0
Refused	99	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean .156 Median .000 Std dev .952

Other than incidents above, has anyone attacked you or any member of your household with a weapon?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	63	5.3	5.3	5.3
NO	2	1135	94.6	94.7	100.0
Did not know	3	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1.947 Median 2.000 Std dev .223

How many times?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1137	94.8	94.9	94.9
	1	44	3.7	3.7	98.6
	2	9	.8	.8	99.3
	3	6	.5	.5	99.8
	4	2	.2	.2	100.0
Refused	99	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean .073 Median .000 Std dev .365

Other than incidents above, were any incidents committed by someone you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	62	5.2	5.2	5.2
NO	2	1135	94.6	94.8	100.0
Did not know	3	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What kind of incident was it?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
THEFT	1	14	1.2	22.6	22.6
ATTACK/ATTEMPT	2	16	1.3	25.8	48.4
THREAT	3	32	2.7	51.6	100.0
Did not apply	.	1138	94.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How many times?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1138	94.8	95.2	95.2
	1	39	3.3	3.3	98.4
	2	6	.5	.5	98.9
	3	6	.5	.5	99.4
	4	3	.3	.3	99.7
	5	1	.1	.1	99.7
	6	1	.1	.1	99.8
	10	2	.2	.2	100.0
Refused	99	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean .094 Median .000 Std dev .590

Have you or any member of your household been forced to engage in unwanted sexual activity during the last six months?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	10	.8	.8	.8
NO	2	1188	99.0	99.2	100.0
Did not know	3	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How many times?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1190	99.2	99.2	99.2
	1	9	.8	.8	100.0
Refused	99	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean .008 Median .000 Std dev .086

Did anyone in your household call the police during the last six months to report something that you thought was a crime (other than incidents already mentioned)?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	138	11.5	11.6	11.6
NO	2	1054	87.8	88.4	100.0
Refused	3	8	.7	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How many times?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	93	7.8	67.4	67.4
	2	31	2.6	22.5	89.9
	3	7	.6	5.1	94.9
	4	4	.3	2.9	97.8
	6	1	.1	.7	98.6
	10	1	.1	.7	99.3
	12	1	.1	.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1062	88.5	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1.594 Median 1.000 Std dev 1.412

Did anything happen to you or to members of your household that you thought was a crime but did not report to police (other than incidents already mentioned)?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	43	3.6	3.6	3.6
NO	2	1155	96.3	96.4	100.0
Did not know	3	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How many times?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	33	2.8	76.7	76.7
	2	7	.6	16.3	93.0
	3	1	.1	2.3	95.3
	5	2	.2	4.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1157	96.4	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.395	Median	1.000	Std dev	.929

During the last six months, has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by you or anyone else in your household?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	121	10.1	10.1	10.1
NO	2	1077	89.8	89.9	100.0
Did not know	3	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.899	Median	2.000	Std dev	.301

How many times?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1079	89.9	90.1	90.1
	1	83	6.9	6.9	97.0
	2	23	1.9	1.9	98.9
	3	13	1.1	1.1	100.0
Refused	99	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean	.140	Median	.000	Std dev	.474

What was the total dollar amount of damage?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	3	1	.1	1.0	1.0
	5	3	.3	3.0	4.0
	10	3	.3	3.0	7.0
	15	1	.1	1.0	8.0
	17	1	.1	1.0	9.0
	20	3	.3	3.0	12.0
	25	3	.3	3.0	15.0
	29	1	.1	1.0	16.0
	30	1	.1	1.0	17.0
	40	1	.1	1.0	18.0
	50	6	.5	6.0	24.0
	70	2	.2	2.0	26.0
	75	2	.2	2.0	28.0
	90	2	.2	2.0	30.0
	92	1	.1	1.0	31.0
	100	7	.6	7.0	38.0
	106	1	.1	1.0	39.0
	140	1	.1	1.0	40.0
	150	1	.1	1.0	41.0
	175	1	.1	1.0	42.0
	200	16	1.3	16.0	58.0
	250	3	.3	3.0	61.0
	300	7	.6	7.0	68.0
	350	1	.1	1.0	69.0
	400	3	.3	3.0	72.0
	500	6	.5	6.0	78.0
	600	4	.3	4.0	82.0
	700	2	.2	2.0	84.0
	800	4	.3	4.0	88.0
	900	1	.1	1.0	89.0
	1000	3	.3	3.0	92.0
	1400	1	.1	1.0	93.0
	1500	2	.2	2.0	95.0
	2000	1	.1	1.0	96.0
	3000	2	.2	2.0	98.0
	6500	1	.1	1.0	99.0
	23000	1	.1	1.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1079	89.9	Missing	
Refused	99	1	.1	Missing	
Do not know	99999	20	1.7	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 658.470 Median 200.000 Std dev 2397.228

You said that during the last six months, a theft occurred. Where was the property taken?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IN CITY	1	143	11.9	77.7	77.7
IN COUNTY NOT CITY	2	26	2.2	14.1	91.8
OUTSIDE COUNTY	3	15	1.3	8.2	100.0
Did not apply	.	1010	84.2	Missing	
Did not know	4	6	.5	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the value of the property that was taken?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	5	.4	2.8	2.8
	3	2	.2	1.1	3.9
	5	3	.3	1.7	5.5
	7	1	.1	.6	6.1
	9	1	.1	.6	6.6
	10	6	.5	3.3	9.9
	15	3	.3	1.7	11.6
	17	1	.1	.6	12.2
	20	3	.3	1.7	13.8
	25	5	.4	2.8	16.6
	27	1	.1	.6	17.1
	30	7	.6	3.9	21.0
	34	1	.1	.6	21.5
	40	6	.5	3.3	24.9
	45	1	.1	.6	25.4
	50	14	1.2	7.7	33.1
	60	1	.1	.6	33.7
	70	1	.1	.6	34.3
	75	2	.2	1.1	35.4
	80	3	.3	1.7	37.0
	89	2	.2	1.1	38.1
	90	1	.1	.6	38.7
	100	14	1.2	7.7	46.4
	120	3	.3	1.7	48.1
	125	2	.2	1.1	49.2
	140	1	.1	.6	49.7
	150	6	.5	3.3	53.0
	155	1	.1	.6	53.6
	160	1	.1	.6	54.1
	175	1	.1	.6	54.7
	200	15	1.3	8.3	63.0
	240	1	.1	.6	63.5
	250	6	.5	3.3	66.9
	280	1	.1	.6	67.4
	300	9	.8	5.0	72.4
	350	1	.1	.6	72.9
	375	1	.1	.6	73.5

	400	6	.5	3.3	76.8
	450	2	.2	1.1	77.9
	500	7	.6	3.9	81.8
	600	3	.3	1.7	83.4
	650	1	.1	.6	84.0
	700	1	.1	.6	84.5
	750	1	.1	.6	85.1
	800	2	.2	1.1	86.2
	1000	5	.4	2.8	89.0
	1100	4	.3	2.2	91.2
	1200	1	.1	.6	91.7
	1500	3	.3	1.7	93.4
	2000	1	.1	.6	93.9
	2300	1	.1	.6	94.5
	2500	1	.1	.6	95.0
	2800	1	.1	.6	95.6
	3000	1	.1	.6	96.1
	4000	1	.1	.6	96.7
	5000	1	.1	.6	97.2
	9999	1	.1	.6	97.8
	10000	2	.2	1.1	98.9
	27000	1	.1	.6	99.4
	45000	1	.1	.6	100.0
Did not apply	.	1010	84.2	Missing	
Did not know	99999	9	.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 913.657 Median 150.000 Std dev 4085.206

Was any of the property recovered?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	40	3.3	21.1	21.1
NO	2	150	12.5	78.9	100.0
Did not apply	.	1010	84.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Considering any damage, what was the value of the recovered property?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	5	.4	14.7	14.7
	3	1	.1	2.9	17.6
	5	2	.2	5.9	23.5
	10	4	.3	11.8	35.3
	15	1	.1	2.9	38.2
	25	2	.2	5.9	44.1
	30	1	.1	2.9	47.1
	50	3	.3	8.8	55.9
	70	1	.1	2.9	58.8
	100	1	.1	2.9	61.8
	125	1	.1	2.9	64.7
	200	3	.3	8.8	73.5
	250	1	.1	2.9	76.5
	300	1	.1	2.9	79.4
	400	1	.1	2.9	82.4
	500	1	.1	2.9	85.3
	600	1	.1	2.9	88.2
	1000	1	.1	2.9	91.2
	10000	1	.1	2.9	94.1
	25000	1	.1	2.9	97.1
	30000	1	.1	2.9	100.0
Did not apply	.	1160	96.7	Missing	
Did not know	99	1	.1	Missing	
Refused	99999	5	.4	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 2036.559 Median 50.000 Std dev 6710.611

Did you or a member of your household report the theft to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	84	7.0	44.2	44.2
NO	2	106	8.8	55.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1010	84.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did police find out about the theft?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	6	.5	5.7	5.7
NO	2	100	8.3	94.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1094	91.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the reason that the theft was not reported to police?

	Valid	Cum

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dealt with another way	1	20	1.7	21.1	21.1
Not important enough to report	2	38	3.2	40.0	61.1
Police could not do anything	4	19	1.6	20.0	81.1
Police would not help	5	3	.3	3.2	84.2
Other reason	6	15	1.3	15.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1094	91.2	Missing	
Did not know	7	8	.7	Missing	
Refused	8	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 2.916 Median 2.000 Std dev 1.736

Besides the fact that it was a crime, did you or a member of your household have any other reason for reporting the theft to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
To get help with this incident	1	3	.3	3.7	3.7
To recover the loss	2	13	1.1	15.9	19.5
To catch the offender	3	1	.1	1.2	20.7
To let police know	4	2	.2	2.4	23.2
Other reason	5	5	.4	6.1	29.3
No	6	58	4.8	70.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1116	93.0	Missing	
Did not know	7	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 5.037 Median 6.000 Std dev 1.681

How soon after police found out about the theft did they respond?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minutes	1	3	.3	3.3	3.3
	2	1	.1	1.1	4.4
	3	2	.2	2.2	6.7
	5	5	.4	5.6	12.2
	10	4	.3	4.4	16.7
	15	9	.8	10.0	26.7
	20	1	.1	1.1	27.8
	30	14	1.2	15.6	43.3
	45	1	.1	1.1	44.4
	60	11	.9	12.2	56.7
Over 1 hour up to 2 hours	61	6	.5	6.7	63.3
Over 2 hours up to 4 hours	62	3	.3	3.3	66.7
Over 4 hours up to 8 hours	63	3	.3	3.3	70.0
Over 8 hours up to 1 day	64	2	.2	2.2	72.2
Over 1 day up to 2 days	65	3	.3	3.3	75.6

Over 1 month to never	68	22	1.8	24.4	100.0
Did not apply	.	1110	92.5	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Median 60.000 Range 1.000 to 68.000

What did police do while they were there?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	50	4.0	43.5	43.5
Searched/looked around	2	26	2.1	22.6	66.1
Took evidence	3	6	.5	5.2	71.3
Questioned witnesses/suspects	4	14	1.1	12.2	83.5
Promised surveillance	5	4	.3	3.5	87.0
Promised to investigate	6	9	.7	7.8	94.8
Made an arrest	7	4	.3	3.5	98.3
Other	8	2	.2	1.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1130	90.6	Missing	
Did not know	9	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1247*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

What did police do in following up the theft?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	15	1.2	15.6	15.6
Questioned witnesses/suspects	2	7	.6	7.3	22.9
Took evidence	3	7	.6	7.3	30.2
Did/promised surveil./investig.	4	5	.4	5.2	35.4
Made an arrest	5	7	.6	7.3	42.7
Stayed in touch	6	13	1.1	13.5	56.2
Other	7	.0	.0	.0	56.2
Nothing	8	42	3.4	43.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1110	92.5	Missing	
Did not know	9	8	.7	Missing	
Refused	10	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1215*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Did you or a member of your household sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	16	1.3	18.4	18.4
NO	2	71	5.9	81.6	100.0
Did not apply	.	1110	92.5	Missing	
Did not know	3	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with the theft?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	9	.8	5.1	5.1
NO	2	168	14.0	94.9	100.0
Did not apply	.	1010	84.2	Missing	
Did not know	3	12	1.0	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than the police--that deals with victims of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	8	.7	4.3	4.3
NO	2	178	14.8	95.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1010	84.2	Missing	
Did not know	3	3	.3	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

You said that during the last 6 months, an incident occurred that involved a break-in. Where did this incident occur?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IN CITY	1	22	1.8	75.9	75.9
IN COUNTY NOT CITY	2	4	.3	13.8	89.7
OUTSIDE COUNTY	3	3	.3	10.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1168	97.3	Missing	
Refused	4	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the value of the property that was taken in the break-in?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	15	1.3	57.7	57.7
	3	1	.1	3.8	61.5
	35	2	.2	7.7	69.2
	40	1	.1	3.8	73.1
	50	1	.1	3.8	76.9
	125	1	.1	3.8	80.8
	200	1	.1	3.8	84.6
	400	1	.1	3.8	88.5
	500	1	.1	3.8	92.3
	1400	1	.1	3.8	96.2
	2000	1	.1	3.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1168	97.3	Missing	
Refused	99999	6	.5	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 184.154 Median .000 Std dev 471.188

Was any of the property recovered?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	3	.3	9.4	9.4
NO	2	29	2.4	90.6	100.0
Did not apply	.	1168	97.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Considering any damage, what was the value of the recovered property?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	3	1	.1	100.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1197	99.8	Missing	
Refused	99999	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household report the break-in to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	8	.7	25.0	25.0
NO	2	24	2.0	75.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1168	97.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did police find out about the break-in?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	2	.2	8.3	8.3
NO	2	22	1.8	91.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1176	98.0	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the reason the break-in was not reported to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dealt with another way	1	2	.2	8.7	8.7
Not important enough to report	2	9	.7	39.1	47.8
Insurance wouldn't cover	3	0	.0	.0	47.8
Police couldn't do anything	4	6	.5	26.1	73.9
Police wouldn't help	5	1	.1	4.3	78.2
Other reason	6	5	.4	21.7	99.9
Did not apply	.	1176	97.8	Missing	
Did not know	7	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1202*	100.0	99.9	

* Multiple responses to item

Besides the fact that it was a crime, did you or a member of your household have any reason for reporting the break-in to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
To get help with this incident	1	2	.2	25.0	25.0
No	6	6	.5	75.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1192	99.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How soon after police found out about the break-in did they respond?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minutes	1	1	.1	10.0	10.0
	2	1	.1	10.0	20.0
	5	1	.1	10.0	30.0
	7	1	.1	10.0	40.0
	30	1	.1	10.0	50.0
	60	1	.1	10.0	60.0
Over 8 hours up to 1 day	64	1	.1	10.0	70.0
Over 1 month to never	68	3	.3	30.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1190	99.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Median 45.000 Range 1.000 to 68.000

What did police do while they were there?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	6	.5	46.1	46.1
Searched/looked around	2	2	.1	15.4	61.5
Took evidence	3	0	.0	.0	61.5
Questioned witnesses/suspects	4	3	.3	23.1	84.6
Promised surveillance	5	0	.0	.0	84.6
Promised to investigate	6	1	.3	7.7	92.3
Made an arrest	7	1	.3	7.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1193	98.9	Missing	
	Total	1206*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

What did police do following up the break-in?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took a report	1	2	.2	25.0	25.0
Questioned witnesses/suspects	2	0	.0	.0	25.0
Did/promised surveil./investig.	3	0	.0	.0	25.0
Recovered property	4	0	.0	.0	25.0
Made arrest	5	2	.2	25.0	50.0
Stayed in touch	6	0	.0	.0	50.0
Other	7	0	.0	.0	50.0
Nothing	8	4	.3	50.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1190	99.2	Missing	
Do not know	9	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	4	.3	40.0	40.0
NO	2	6	.5	60.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1190	99.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with the break-in?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	3	.3	9.7	9.7
NO	2	28	2.3	90.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1168	97.3	Missing	
Did not know	3	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than the police--that deals with victims of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	2	.2	6.5	6.5
NO	2	29	2.4	93.5	100.0
Did not apply	.	1168	97.3	Missing	
Did not know	3	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

You said that during the last six months, an incident occurred that involved vehicles owned by you or members of your household. Where did this incident occur?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IN CITY	1	48	4.0	80.0	80.0
IN COUNTY NOT CITY	2	9	.8	15.0	95.0
OUTSIDE COUNTY	3	3	.3	5.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1132	94.3	Missing	
Did not know/refused	4	8	.7	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the value of the property that was taken (vehicles/parts)?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	6	.5	10.5	10.5
	2	1	.1	1.8	12.3
	6	1	.1	1.8	14.0
	10	4	.3	7.0	21.1
	15	2	.2	3.5	24.6
	20	3	.3	5.3	29.8
	25	2	.2	3.5	33.3
	30	1	.1	1.8	35.1
	34	1	.1	1.8	36.8
	35	1	.1	1.8	38.6
	40	2	.2	3.5	42.1
	45	1	.1	1.8	43.9
	50	1	.1	1.8	45.6
	80	2	.2	3.5	49.1
	100	3	.3	5.3	54.4
	120	1	.1	1.8	56.1
	155	1	.1	1.8	57.9
	160	1	.1	1.8	59.6
	200	4	.3	7.0	66.7
	300	5	.4	8.8	75.4
	350	1	.1	1.8	77.2
	400	1	.1	1.8	78.9
	500	2	.2	3.5	82.5
	600	1	.1	1.8	84.2
	1000	3	.3	5.3	89.5
	1200	1	.1	1.8	91.2
	1500	1	.1	1.8	93.0
	2200	2	.2	3.5	96.5
	3000	1	.1	1.8	98.2
	7000	1	.1	1.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1132	94.3	Missing	
Did not know	99999	11	.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 458.018 Median 100.000 Std dev 1071.433

Was the property recovered (vehicle/parts)?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	9	.8	13.2	13.2
NO	2	59	4.9	86.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1132	94.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Considering any damage, what was the value of the recovered vehicle /parts?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	2	.2	28.6	28.6
	45	1	.1	14.3	42.9
	500	1	.1	14.3	57.1
	1000	1	.1	14.3	71.4
	3000	1	.1	14.3	85.7
	7000	1	.1	14.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1191	99.3	Missing	
Did not know	99999	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1649.286 Median 500.000 Std dev 2588.791

Did you or a member of your household report the vehicle/parts theft to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	28	2.3	41.2	41.2
NO	2	40	3.3	58.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1132	94.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did police find out about the theft of the vehicle/parts?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	5	.4	12.5	12.5
NO	2	35	2.9	87.5	100.0
Did not apply	.	1160	96.7	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the reason that the vehicle/parts theft was not reported to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dealt with another way	1	6	.5	18.2	18.2
Not important enough to report	2	18	1.5	54.5	72.7
Insurance wouldn't cover	3	0	.0	.0	72.7
Police couldn't do anything	4	4	.3	12.5	84.4
Police wouldn't help	5	0	.0	.0	
Other reason	6	5	.4	15.6	100.0
Did not apply	.	1160	96.7	Missing	
Did not know	7	6	.5	Missing	
Refused	8	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Besides the fact that it was a crime, did you or a member of your household have any other reason for reporting the vehicle/parts theft to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
To get help with this incident	1	1	.1	3.6	3.6
To recover the loss	2	2	.2	7.1	10.7
To catch the offender	3	1	.1	3.6	14.3
To let police know	4	0	.0	.0	.0
Other reason	5	1	.1	3.6	17.9
No	6	23	1.9	82.1	100.0
Did not apply	.	1172	97.7	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How soon after police found out about the vehicle/parts theft did they respond?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minutes	1	1	.1	3.0	3.0
	2	1	.1	3.0	6.1
	3	1	.1	3.0	9.1
	5	3	.3	9.1	18.2
	10	2	.2	6.1	24.2
	15	3	.3	9.1	33.3
	20	1	.1	3.0	36.4
	30	2	.2	6.1	42.4
	40	1	.1	3.0	45.5
	45	1	.1	3.0	48.5
	60	2	.2	6.1	54.5
Over 1 hour up to 2 hours	61	2	.2	6.1	60.6
Over 2 hours up to 4 hours	62	2	.2	6.1	66.7
Over 4 hours up to 8 hours	63	1	.1	3.0	69.7
Over 8 hours up to 1 day	64	2	.2	6.1	75.8
Over 1 day up to 2 days	65	1	.1	3.0	78.8
Over 1 month up to never	68	7	.6	21.2	100.0
Did not apply	.	1167	97.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Median 60.000 Range 1.000 to 68.000

What did the police do while they were there on the vehicle/parts theft?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	13	1.1	41.9	41.9
Searched/looked around	2	6	.5	19.4	61.3
Took evidence	3	3	.2	9.7	71.0
Questioned witnesses/suspects	4	2	.2	6.4	77.4
Promised surveillance	5	0	.0	.0	77.4
Promised to investigate	6	2	.2	6.4	83.8
Made arrest	7	3	.2	9.7	93.5
Other	8	2	.2	6.4	99.9
Did not apply	.	1174	97.8	Missing	
Do not know	9	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1209*	100.0	99.9	

* Multiple responses to item

What did police do in following up the vehicle/parts theft?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	5	.4	15.6	15.6
Searched/looked around	2	0	.0	.0	15.6
Took evidence	3	1	.1	3.1	18.7
Did/promised surveil./investig	4	3	.2	9.4	28.1
Made an arrest	5	2	.2	6.2	34.3
Stayed in touch	6	6	.5	18.8	53.1
Other	7	0	.0	.0	53.1
Nothing	8	15	1.2	46.9	100.0
Did not apply	.	1167	96.8	Missing	
Did not know	9	7	.6	Missing	
	Total	1206*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Did you or any member of your household sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities in vehicle/parts theft?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	4	.3	13.3	13.3
NO	2	26	2.2	86.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1167	97.3	Missing	
Do not know	3	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with the vehicle/parts theft?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	6	.5	9.5	9.5
NO	2	57	4.8	90.5	100.0
Did not apply	.	1132	94.3	Missing	
Did not know	3	3	.3	Missing	
Refused	4	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than the police--that deals with victims of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	3	.3	4.5	4.5
NO	2	64	5.3	95.5	100.0
Did not apply	.	1132	94.3	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

You said that during the last six months, an incident occurred that involved an attack/threat. Where did this incident occur?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IN CITY	1	66	5.5	72.5	72.5
IN COUNTY NOT CITY	2	20	1.7	22.0	94.5
OUTSIDE COUNTY	3	5	.4	5.5	100.0
Did not apply	.	1107	92.3	Missing	
Refused	4	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did the offender hit you (or any member of your household), knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	28	2.3	30.1	30.1
NO	2	65	5.4	69.9	100.0
Did not apply	.	1107	92.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What were the injuries you or a member of your household suffered, if any, due to the attack/threat?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
None	1	9	.8	32.1	32.1
Raped	2	0	.0	.0	32.1
Attempted rape	3	0	.0	.0	32.1
Other sexual assault	4	0	.0	.0	32.1
Knife or stab wounds	5	0	.0	.0	32.1
Gun shot, bullet wounds	6	0	.0	.0	32.1
Broken bones/teeth knocked out	7	1	.1	3.6	35.7
Internal injuries	8	0	.0	.0	35.7
Knocked unconscious	9	0	.0	.0	35.7
Bruises, cuts, swelling	10	18	1.5	64.3	100.0
Other	11	0	.0	.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1172	97.7	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the total amount of medical expenses for you or any member of your household (if any) resulting from this attack/threat (including anything paid by insurance?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	14	1.2	82.4	82.4
	10	1	.1	5.9	88.2
	500	1	.1	5.9	94.1
	12000	1	.1	5.9	100.0
Did not apply	.	1181	98.4	Missing	
Did not know/refused	99999	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 735.882 Median .000 Std dev 2905.213

Did you or a member of your household report the incident to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	29	2.4	31.2	31.2
NO	2	64	5.3	68.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1107	92.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did police find out about the attack/threat?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	6	.5	9.4	9.4
NO	2	58	4.8	90.6	100.0
Did not apply	.	1136	94.7	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the reason the attack/threat was not reported to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dealt with another way	1	20	1.7	33.3	33.3
Not important enough to report	2	23	1.9	38.3	71.6
Insurance wouldn't cover	3	0	.0	.0	71.6
Police couldn't do anything	4	6	.5	10.0	81.6
Police wouldn't help	5	3	.2	5.0	86.6
Other reason	6	8	.7	13.3	99.9
Did not apply	.	1136	94.7	Missing	
Did not know	7	5	.4	Missing	
	Total	1201*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Besides the fact that it was a crime, did you or a member of your household have any other reason for reporting the attack/threat to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
To get help with the incident	1	0	.0	.0	.0
To recover loss	2	0	.0	.0	.0
To catch the offender	3	5	.4	17.9	17.9
To let police know	4	2	.2	7.1	25.0
Other reason	5	1	.1	3.6	28.6
No	6	20	1.7	71.4	100.0
Did not apply	.	1171	97.6	Missing	
Do not know	7	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How soon after police found out about the attack/threat did they respond?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minutes	1	2	.2	5.7	5.7
	2	2	.2	5.7	11.4
	3	1	.1	2.9	14.3
	5	5	.4	14.3	28.6
	10	5	.4	14.3	42.9
	15	3	.3	8.6	51.4
	20	2	.2	5.7	57.1
	30	1	.1	2.9	60.0
	60	3	.3	8.6	68.6
Over 1 hour up to 2 hours	61	3	.3	8.6	77.1
Over 1 day up to 2 days	65	1	.1	2.9	80.0
Over 1 week up to 1 month	67	1	.1	2.9	82.9
Over 1 month to never	68	6	.5	17.1	100.0
Did not apply	.	1165	97.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Median 15.000 Range 1.000 to 68.000

What did police do while they were there?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	16	1.3	40.0	40.0
Searched/looked around	2	3	.2	7.5	47.5
Took evidence	3	3	.2	7.5	55.0
Questioned witnesses/suspects	4	8	.7	20.0	75.0
Promised surveillance	5	0	.0	.0	75.0
Promised to investigate	6	3	.2	7.5	82.5
Made arrest	7	5	.4	12.5	95.0
Other	8	2	.2	5.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1171	96.6	Missing	
Do not know	9	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1212*	99.9	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

What did police do in following up the attack/threat?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	9	.7	25.7	25.7
Searched/looked around	2	6	.5	17.1	42.8
Took evidence	3	3	.2	8.6	51.4
Did/promised surveil./investig	4	1	.1	2.9	54.3
Made an arrest	5	8	.7	22.8	77.1
Stayed in touch	6	1	.1	2.9	80.0
Other	7	0	.0	.0	80.0
Nothing	8	7	.6	20.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1165	96.8	Missing	
Did not know	9	2	.2	Missing	
No Reply/refused	10	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1206*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Did you or a member of your household sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities in the attack/threat?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	13	1.1	38.2	38.2
NO	2	21	1.8	61.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1165	97.1	Missing	
Do not know	3	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with the attack/threat?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	14	1.2	15.7	15.7
NO	2	75	6.3	84.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1107	92.3	Missing	
Did not know	3	3	.3	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than the police--that deals with victims of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	13	1.1	14.1	14.1
NO	2	79	6.6	85.9	100.0
Did not apply	.	1107	92.3	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

You said that during the last six months an incident occurred that involved a weapon. Where did this incident occur?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IN CITY	1	41	3.4	69.5	69.5
IN COUNTY NOT CITY	2	12	1.0	20.3	89.8
OUTSIDE COUNTY	3	6	.5	10.2	100.0
Did not apply	.	1137	94.8	Missing	
Do not know/refused	4	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did the offender hit you (or any member of your household), knock you down, or actually attack you?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	19	1.6	32.2	30.2
NO	2	40	3.3	67.8	100.0
	.	1137	94.8	Missing	
Do not know	3	1	.1	Missing	
Refused	4	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What were the injuries you or a member of your household suffered, if any due to the attack with a weapon?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
None	1	4	.3	23.5	23.5
Raped	2	0	.0	.0	23.5
Attempted rape	3	0	.0	.0	23.5
Other sexual assault	4	1	.1	5.9	29.4
Knife or stab wounds	5	0	.0	.0	29.4
Gun shot, bullet wounds	6	0	.0	.0	29.4
Broken bones/teeth knocked out	7	1	.1	5.9	35.3
Internal injuries	8	0	.0	.0	35.3
Knocked unconscious	9	0	.0	.0	35.3
Bruises, cuts, swelling	10	11	.9	64.7	100.0
Other	11	0	.0	.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1181	98.4	Missing	
Did not know	12	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the total amount of medical expenses for you or any member of your household (if any) resulting from the attack with a weapon?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	8	.7	72.7	72.7
	430	1	.1	9.1	81.8
	500	1	.1	9.1	90.9
	12000	1	.1	9.1	100.0
Did not apply	.	1185	98.8	Missing	
Did not know	99999	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1175.455 Median .000 Std dev 3594.945

Did you or a member of your household report the attack with a weapon to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	25	2.1	39.7	39.7
NO	2	38	3.2	60.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1137	94.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did police find out about the incident?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	5	.4	13.2	13.2
NO	2	33	2.8	86.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1162	96.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the reason that the attack with a weapon was not reported to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dealt with another way	1	13	1.1	40.6	40.6
Not important enough to report	2	15	1.3	46.9	87.5
Insurance wouldn't cover	3	0	.0	.0	87.5
Police couldn't do anything	4	1	.1	3.1	90.6
Police wouldn't help	5	0	.0	.0	90.6
Other reason	6	3	.3	9.4	100.0
Did not apply	.	1162	96.8	Missing	
Did not know	7	5	.4	Missing	
Refused	8	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Besides the fact that it was a crime, did you or a member of your household have any other reason for reporting this attack with a weapon?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
To get help with this incident	1	1	.1	4.2	4.2
To recover loss	2	1	.1	4.2	8.3
To catch offender	3	2	.2	8.3	16.7
To let police know	4	2	.2	8.3	25.0
Other	5	2	.2	8.3	33.3
No other reason	6	16	1.3	66.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1175	97.9	Missing	
Did not know	7	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How soon after police found out about the attack with a weapon did they respond?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minutes	2	2	.2	6.7	6.7
	5	6	.5	20.0	26.7
	8	1	.1	3.3	30.0
	10	6	.5	20.0	50.0
	20	2	.2	6.7	56.7
	30	1	.1	3.3	60.0
	45	2	.2	6.7	66.7
	60	2	.2	6.7	73.3
More than 1 month to never	68	8	.7	26.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1170	97.5	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 30.867 Median 15.000 Std dev 27.656

What did police do while they were there?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	9	.7	25.7	25.7
Searched/looked around	2	3	.2	8.6	34.3
Took evidence	3	2	.2	5.7	40.0
Questioned witnesses/suspects	4	11	.9	34.1	71.4
Promised surveillance	5	0	.0	.0	71.4
Promised to investigate	6	0	.0	.0	71.4
Made arrest	7	8	.7	22.9	94.3
Other	8	2	.2	5.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1191	97.1	Missing	
	Total	1226*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

What did police do in following up the attack with a weapon?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	5	.4	18.5	18.5
Searched/looked around	2	2	.2	7.4	25.9
Took evidence	3	2	.2	7.4	33.3
Did/promised surveil./investig.	4	1	.1	3.7	37.0
Made an arrest	5	5	.4	18.5	55.5
Stayed in touch	6	6	.5	22.2	77.7
Other	7	1	.1	3.7	81.4
Nothing	8	5	.4	18.5	99.9
Did not apply	.	1170	97.2	Missing	
Did not know	9	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1203*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Did you or a member of your household sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities in the attack with a weapon?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	12	1.0	42.9	42.9
NO	2	16	1.3	57.1	100.0
Did not apply	.	1170	97.5	Missing	
Did not know	3	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with the attack with a weapon?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	17	1.4	29.3	29.3
NO	2	41	3.4	70.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1137	94.8	Missing	
Did not know	3	4	.3	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than the police--that deals with victims of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	13	1.1	21.0	21.0
NO	2	49	4.1	79.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1137	94.8	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

You said that during the last six months, someone you knew stole something from you, attacked or threatened to attack you or another member of your household. Where did the incident take place?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IN CITY	1	38	3.2	69.1	69.1
IN COUNTY NOT CITY	2	13	1.1	23.6	92.7
OUTSIDE COUNTY	3	4	.3	7.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1138	94.8	Missing	
Did not know/refused	4	7	.6	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did the offender hit you (or any member of your household), knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	16	1.3	33.3	36.4
NO	2	28	2.3	58.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1152	96.0	Missing	
Did not know	3	1	.1	Missing	
Refused	4	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What were the injuries you or a member of your household suffered, if any, from someone you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
None	1	4	.3	26.7	26.7
Raped	2	0	.0	.0	26.7
Attempted rape	3	0	.0	.0	26.7
Other sexual assault	4	0	.0	.0	26.7
Knife or stab wounds	5	0	.0	.0	26.7
Gun shot, bullet wounds	6	0	.0	.0	26.7
Broken bones/teeth knocked out	7	2	.2	13.3	40.0
Internal injuries	8	0	.0	.0	40.0
Knocked unconscious	9	0	.0	.0	40.0
Bruises, cuts, swelling	10	9	.8	60.0	100.0
Other	11	0	.0	.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1184	98.7	Missing	
Did not know	12	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the total amount of medical expenses for you or any member of your household (if any) resulting from the attack by someone you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	8	.7	80.0	80.0
	500	1	.1	10.0	90.0
	6000	1	.1	10.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1188	99.0	Missing	
Did not know/refused	99999	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 650.000 Median .000 Std dev 1886.355

What was the value of property that was taken by someone you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	10	1	.1	9.1	9.1
	50	2	.2	18.2	27.3
	80	1	.1	9.1	36.4
	100	2	.2	18.2	54.5
	150	1	.1	9.1	63.6
	200	1	.1	9.1	72.7
	250	1	.1	9.1	81.8
	800	1	.1	9.1	90.9
	5000	1	.1	9.1	100.0
Did not apply	.	1186	98.8	Missing	
Did not know/refused	99999	3	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 617.273 Median 100.000 Std dev 1469.871

Of property taken by someone you knew, was any recovered?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	3	.3	21.4	21.4
NO	2	11	.9	78.6	100.0
Did not apply	.	1186	98.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Considering any damage to property taken by someone you knew, what was the value of the recovered property?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	50	1	.1	100.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1197	99.8	Missing	
Did not know/refused	99999	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household report to police the incident that involved someone you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	15	1.3	24.2	24.2
NO	2	47	3.9	75.8	100.0
	.	1138	94.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did police find out about the incident that involved someone you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	5	.4	10.6	10.6
NO	2	42	3.5	89.4	100.0
Did not apply	.	1153	96.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the reason the incident involving someone you knew was not reported to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dealt with another way	1	17	1.4	37.8	37.8
Not important enough to report	2	11	.9	24.4	62.2
Insurance wouldn't cover	3	1	.1	2.2	64.4
Police couldn't do anything	4	6	.5	13.3	77.8
Police wouldn't help	5	4	.3	8.9	86.7
Other reason	6	6	.5	13.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1153	96.1	Missing	
Refused	8	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Besides the fact that it was a crime, did you or a member of your household have any other reason for reporting to police the incident that involved someone you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
To get help with the incident	1	1	.1	6.7	6.7
To recover loss	2	1	.1	6.7	13.3
To catch offender	3	0	.0	.0	13.3
To let police know	4	1	.1	6.7	20.0
Other reason	5	0	.0	.0	20.0
No reason	6	12	1.0	80.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1185	98.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How soon after police found out about the incident that involved someone you knew did they respond?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minutes	1	1	.1	5.0	5.0
	3	1	.1	5.0	10.0
	5	2	.2	10.0	20.0
	10	1	.1	5.0	25.0
	15	1	.1	5.0	30.0
	20	1	.1	5.0	35.0
	30	1	.1	5.0	40.0
	45	1	.1	5.0	45.0
	60	1	.1	5.0	50.0
Over 4 hours up to 8 hours	63	2	.2	10.0	60.0
Over 1 day up to 2 days	65	1	.1	5.0	65.0
Over 1 month to never	68	7	.6	35.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1180	98.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Median 61.500 Range 1.000 to 68.000

What did police do while they were there?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	5	.4	35.7	35.7
Searched/looked around	2	1	.1	7.1	42.8
Took evidence	3	0	.0	.0	42.8
Questioned witnesses/suspects	4	6	.5	42.9	85.7
Promised surveillance	5	0	.0	.0	85.7
Promised to investigate	6	0	.0	.0	85.7
Made arrest	7	1	.1	7.1	92.8
Other	8	1	.1	7.1	99.9
Did not apply	.	1187	98.8	Missing	
	Total	1201*	99.9	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

What did police do in following up the incident that involved someone you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	2	.2	11.8	11.8
Searched/looked around	2	2	.2	11.8	23.6
Took evidence	3	0	.0	.0	23.6
Did/promised surveil./investig.	4	0	.0	.0	23.6
Made an arrest	5	5	.4	29.4	53.0
Stayed in touch	6	0	.0	.0	53.0
Other	7	0	.0	.0	53.0
Nothing	8	8	.7	47.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1180	98.2	Missing	
Did not know	9	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1201*	100.0	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Did you or a member of your household sign a complaint against the offender (the person you knew) to the police department or the authorities?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	10	.8	55.6	55.6
NO	2	8	.7	44.4	100.0
Did not apply	.	1180	98.3	Missing	
Did not know	3	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with this incident that involved a person that you knew?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	7	.6	11.7	11.7
NO	2	53	4.4	88.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1138	94.8	Missing	
Did not know	3	1	.1	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than the police--that deals with victims of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	14	1.2	23.7	23.7
NO	2	45	3.8	76.3	100.0
Did not apply	.	1138	94.8	Missing	
Did not know	3	2	.2	Missing	
Refused	4	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

You said that during the last six months, an incident occurred that involved unwanted sexual activity. Where did this incident occur?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IN CITY	1	7	.6	70.0	70.0
IN COUNTY NOT CITY	2	1	.1	10.0	80.0
OUTSIDE COUNTY	3	2	.2	20.0	100.0
	.	1190	99.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

In the incident that involved unwanted sexual activity, did the offender hit you (or any member of your household), knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	1	.1	10.0	10.0
	2	9	.8	90.0	100.0
	.	1190	99.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

In the incident that involved unwanted sexual activity, what were the injuries you or a member of your household suffered, if any?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
None	1	0	.0	.0	.0
Raped	2	1	.1	100.0	100.0
Attempted rape	3	0	.0	.0	100.0
Other sexual assault	4	0	.0	.0	100.0
Knife or stab wounds	5	0	.0	.0	100.0
Gun shot, bullet wounds	6	0	.0	.0	100.0
Broken bones/teeth knocked out	7	0	.0	.0	100.0
Internal injuries	8	0	.0	.0	100.0
Knocked unconscious	9	0	.0	.0	100.0
Bruises, cuts, swelling	10	0	.0	.0	100.0
Other	11	0	.0	.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1194	99.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

As a result of the unwanted sexual activity, what was the total amount of medical expenses for you or any member of your household (including anything paid by insurance)?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	.	1199	99.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	100.0

Did you or a member of your household report the unwanted sexual activity to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	2	.2	20.0	20.0
NO	2	8	.7	80.0	100.0
	.	1190	99.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did police find out about the unwanted sexual activity?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	0	.0	.0	.0
NO	2	8	.7	100.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1192	99.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the reason the incident involving unwanted sexual activity was not reported to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dealt with another way	1	1	.1	14.3	14.3
Not important enough to report	2	2	.2	28.6	42.9
Insurance wouldn't cover	3	0	.0	.0	42.9
Police couldn't do anything	4	1	.1	14.3	57.2
Police wouldn't help	5	0	.0	.0	57.2
Other reason	6	3	.4	42.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1192	99.2	Missing	
Did not know	7	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	1201*	99.9	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Besides the fact that it was a crime, did you or a member of your household have any other reason for reporting to police the incident that involved unwanted sexual activity?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
To get help with the incident	1	1	.1	100.0	100.0
To recover loss	2	0	.0	.0	100.0
To catch offender	3	0	.0	.0	100.0
To let police know	4	0	.0	.0	100.0
Other reason	5	0	.0	.0	100.0
No reason	6	0	.0	.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1199	99.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How soon after police found out about the unwanted sexual activity did they respond?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minutes	2	1	.1	50.0	50.0
Over 1 month to never	68	1	.1	50.0	100.0
	.	1198	99.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What did police do while they were there?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Made arrest	7	1	.1	100.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1199	99.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What did the police do in following up on the unwanted sexual activity?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Nothing	8	2	.2	100.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1198	99.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities regarding the unwanted sexual activity?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	2	.2	100.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1198	99.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with the unwanted sexual activity?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	2	.2	20.0	20.0
NO	2	8	.7	80.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1190	99.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than police--that deals with victims of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	3	.3	30.0	30.0
NO	2	7	.6	70.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1190	99.2	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

You said that during the last sex months, an incident occurred that involved vandalism. Where did this incident occur?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IN CITY	1	90	7.5	76.9	76.9
IN COUNTY NOT CITY	2	23	1.9	19.7	96.6
OUTSIDE COUNTY	3	4	.3	3.4	100.0
Did not apply	.	1079	89.9	Missing	
Did not know/refused	4	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household report the vandalism to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	50	4.2	41.3	41.3
NO	2	71	5.9	58.7	100.0
Did not apply	.	1079	89.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did police find out about the vandalism?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	7	.6	9.9	9.9
NO	2	64	5.3	90.1	100.0
Did not apply	.	1129	94.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

What was the reason that the vandalism was not reported to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dealt with another way	1	11	.9	16.4	16.4
Not important enough to report	2	28	2.3	41.8	58.2
Insurance wouldn't cover	3	3	.2	4.5	62.7
Police couldn't do anything	4	17	1.4	25.4	88.1
Police wouldn't help	5	1	.1	1.5	89.6
Other reason	6	7	.6	10.4	100.0
Did not apply	.	1129	93.7	Missing	
Did not know	7	8	.7	Missing	
	Total	1204*	99.9	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Besides the fact that it was a crime, did you or a member of your household have any other reason for reporting the vandalism to police?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
To get help with the incident	1	3	.3	6.0	6.0
To recover loss	2	2	.2	4.0	10.0
To catch offender	3	1	.1	2.0	12.0
To let police know	4	5	.4	10.0	22.0
Other reason	5	1	.1	2.0	24.0
No reason	6	38	3.2	76.0	100.0
Did not apply	.	1150	95.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How soon after police found our about the vandalism did they respond?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minutes	1	2	.2	3.5	3.5
	5	3	.3	5.3	8.8
	6	1	.1	1.8	10.5
	10	4	.3	7.0	17.5
	15	4	.3	7.0	24.6
	20	2	.2	3.5	28.1
	30	4	.3	7.0	35.1
	60	5	.4	8.8	43.9
Over 1 hour up to 2 hours	61	1	.1	1.8	45.6
Over 2 hours up to 4 hours	62	2	.2	3.5	49.1
Over 4 hours up to 8 hours	63	1	.1	1.8	50.9
Over 8 hours up to 1 day	64	5	.4	8.8	59.6
Over 1 day up to 2 days	65	1	.1	1.8	61.4
Over 1 month to never	68	22	1.8	38.6	100.0
	.	1143	95.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Median 63.000 Range 1.000 to 68.000

What did police do while they were there?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	23	1.9	51.1	51.1
Searched/looked around	2	9	.7	20.0	71.1
Took evidence	3	4	.3	8.9	80.0
Questioned witnesses/suspects	4	6	.5	13.3	93.3
Promised surveillance	5	0	.0	.0	93.3
Promised to investigate	6	1	.1	2.2	95.5
Made arrest	7	1	.1	2.2	97.7
Other	8	1	.1	2.2	99.9
Did not apply	.	1165	96.0	Missing	
	Total	1213*	99.9	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

What did police do in following up the incident that involved vandalism?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Took report	1	12	1.0	21.4	21.4
Searched/looked around	2	3	.2	5.3	26.7
Took evidence	3	8	.7	14.3	41.0
Did/promised surveil./investig.	4	0	.0	.0	41.0
Made an arrest	5	1	.1	1.8	42.8
Stayed in touch	6	5	.4	8.9	51.7
Other	7	0	.0	.0	51.7
Nothing	8	27	2.2	48.2	100.0
Did not apply	.	1143	95.3	Missing	
Did not know	9	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1203*	99.9	100.0	

* Multiple responses to item

Did you or a member of your household sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities in the vandalism incident?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	10	.8	17.9	17.9
NO	2	46	3.8	82.1	100.0
Did not apply	.	1143	95.3	Missing	
Did not know	3	1	.1	Missing	
Total	1200	100.0	100.0		

As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with the vandalism incident?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	6	.5	5.2	5.2
NO	2	109	9.1	94.8	100.0
Did not apply	.	1079	89.9	Missing	
Did not know	3	6	.5	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Did you or a member of your household receive any help or advice from any office or agency--other than the police--that deals with victims of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	8	.7	6.6	6.6
NO	2	113	9.4	93.4	100.0
Did not apply	.	1079	89.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

In general, how good a job is being done by your local law enforcement agency?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
A poor job	1*	40	3.3	3.5	3.5
An average job	2*	167	13.9	14.7	18.2
A good jog	3*	592	49.3	52.0	70.1
An excellent job	4*	340	28.3	29.9	100.0
Refused	.	61	5.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 3.082 Median 3.000 Std dev .761

* Scale reversed from questionnaire to make the most favorable rating the highest value.

Generally, how safe is your neighborhood?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Very unsafe	1*	11	.9	.9	.9
Somewhat unsafe	2*	60	5.0	5.0	6.0
Reasonably safe	3*	585	48.8	49.2	55.1
Very safe	4*	534	44.5	44.9	100.0
Do not know	5	10	.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 3.832 Median 4.000 Std dev .513

* Scale reversed from questionnaire to make the most favorable rating the highest value.

How fearful are you of crime?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Not at all	1*	276	23.0	23.3	23.3
A little	2*	350	29.2	29.5	52.7
Somewhat	3*	395	32.9	33.3	86.0
Very	4*	116	9.7	9.8	95.8
Extremely	5*	50	4.2	4.2	100.0
Did not know	6	13	1.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 2.422 Median 2.000 Std dev 1.076

* Scale reversed from questionnaire to make the most favorable rating the highest value.

How often do you feel that someone might try to physically harm you at work or school?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Never	1	703	58.6	62.4	62.4
Rarely	2	328	27.3	29.1	91.5
Some days	3	61	5.1	5.4	96.9
Most days	4	9	.8	.8	97.7
Every day	5	26	2.2	2.3	100.0
Did not know	6	14	1.2	Missing	
Neither working nor in school	7	59	4.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1.516 Median 1.000 Std dev .827

How often do you feel that someone might try to physically harm you in your neighborhood?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Never	1	723	60.3	60.9	60.9
Rarely	2	375	31.3	31.6	92.5
Some days	3	61	5.1	5.1	97.6
Most days	4	6	.5	.5	98.1
Every day	5	22	1.8	1.9	100.0
Did not know	6	13	1.1	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1.508 Median 1.000 Std dev .778

How often do you feel that someone might try to physically harm you at home?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Never	1	898	74.8	75.4	75.4
Rarely	2	245	20.4	20.6	96.0
Some days	3	36	3.0	3.0	99.0
Most days	4	3	.3	.3	99.2
Every day	5	9	.8	.8	100.0
Did not know	6	9	.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1.304 Median 1.000 Std dev .615

How often do you feel that someone might try to physically harm you at other times?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Never	1	570	47.5	48.2	48.2
Rarely	2	457	38.1	38.7	86.9
Some days	3	126	10.5	10.7	97.5
Most days	4	12	1.0	1.0	98.6
Every day	5	17	1.4	1.4	100.0
Do not know	6	18	1.5	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1.688 Median 2.000 Std dev .814

Law enforcement officers would rather try to catch you doing something wrong than try to help you.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Strongly disagree	1	357	29.8	30.7	30.7
Disagree	2	451	37.6	38.7	69.4
Neutral	3	68	5.7	5.8	75.3
Agree	4	197	16.4	16.9	92.2
Strongly agree	5	91	7.6	7.8	100.0
Did not know	6	36	3.0	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 2.325 Median 2.000 Std dev 1.281

Most law enforcement officers can be trusted.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Strongly disagree	1	49	4.1	4.1	4.1
Disagree	2	50	4.2	4.2	8.4
Neutral	3	72	6.0	6.1	14.5
Agree	4	590	49.2	49.9	64.3
Strongly agree	5	422	35.2	35.7	100.0
Did not know	6	17	1.4	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 4.087 Median 4.000 Std dev .976

How old are you?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	18	41	3.4	3.5	3.5
	19	25	2.1	2.1	5.6
	20	18	1.5	1.5	7.1
	21	21	1.8	1.8	8.9
	22	10	.8	.8	9.7
	23	24	2.0	2.0	11.7
	24	26	2.2	2.2	13.9
	25	28	2.3	2.4	16.3
	26	27	2.3	2.3	18.6
	27	25	2.1	2.1	20.7
	28	43	3.6	3.6	24.3
	29	27	2.3	2.3	26.6
	30	40	3.3	3.4	30.0
	31	23	1.9	1.9	32.0
	32	24	2.0	2.0	34.0
	33	36	3.0	3.0	37.0
	34	21	1.8	1.8	38.8
	35	41	3.4	3.5	42.3
	36	39	3.3	3.3	45.6
	37	30	2.5	2.5	48.1
	38	38	3.2	3.2	51.3
	39	28	2.3	2.4	53.7
	40	40	3.3	3.4	57.1
	41	28	2.3	2.4	59.4
	42	29	2.4	2.5	61.9
	43	31	2.6	2.6	64.5
	44	31	2.6	2.6	67.1
	45	30	2.5	2.5	69.7
	46	27	2.3	2.3	71.9
	47	30	2.5	2.5	74.5
	48	21	1.8	1.8	76.2
	49	25	2.1	2.1	78.4

	50	25	2.1	2.1	80.5
	51	10	.8	.8	81.3
	52	9	.8	.8	82.1
	53	15	1.3	1.3	83.3
	54	19	1.6	1.6	85.0
	55	14	1.2	1.2	86.1
	56	8	.7	.7	86.8
	57	5	.4	.4	87.2
	58	5	.4	.4	87.7
	59	5	.4	.4	88.1
	60	11	.9	.9	89.0
	61	6	.5	.5	89.5
	62	10	.8	.8	90.4
	63	10	.8	.8	91.2
	64	8	.7	.7	91.9
	65	7	.6	.6	92.5
	66	6	.5	.5	93.0
	67	7	.6	.6	93.6
	68	4	.3	.3	93.9
	69	5	.4	.4	94.3
	70	6	.5	.5	94.8
	71	4	.3	.3	95.2
	72	11	.9	.9	96.1
	73	3	.3	.3	96.4
	74	2	.2	.2	96.5
	75	8	.7	.7	97.2
	76	8	.7	.7	97.9
	77	8	.7	.7	98.6
	78	3	.3	.3	98.8
	79	1	.1	.1	98.9
	80	5	.4	.4	99.3
	81	2	.2	.2	99.5
	82	1	.1	.1	99.6
	83	1	.1	.1	99.7
	84	2	.2	.2	99.8
	86	1	.1	.1	99.9
	88	1	.1	.1	100.0
Refused	99	17	1.4	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 40.043 Median 38.000 Std dev 14.762

What is your gender?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Male	1	611	50.9	50.9	50.9
Female	2	589	49.1	49.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

How many persons lived in the household during the last six months?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	120	10.0	10.1	10.1
	2	325	27.1	27.3	37.4
	3	278	23.2	23.4	60.8
	4	276	23.0	23.2	83.9
	5	127	10.6	10.7	94.6
	6	43	3.6	3.6	98.2
	7	13	1.1	1.1	99.3
	8	7	.6	.6	99.9
	10	1	.1	.1	100.0
Refused	19	10	.8	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 3.158 Median 3.000 Std dev 1.414

How many of these persons are under eighteen years old?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	455	37.9	42.6	42.6
	1	243	20.3	22.7	65.3
	2	232	19.3	21.7	87.0
	3	108	9.0	10.1	97.1
	4	24	2.0	2.2	99.3
	5	5	.4	.5	99.8
	6	1	.1	.1	99.9
	8	1	.1	.1	100.0
One person lived in household	.	120	10.0	Missing	
Refused	19	11	.9	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1.091 Median 1.000 Std dev 1.177

Has the household been at this address for one year or longer?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	955	79.6	79.9	79.9
NO	2	240	20.0	20.1	100.0
Refused	3	5	.4	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

(If yes) How many years has the family lived at this address?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	111	9.3	11.7	11.7
	2	134	11.2	14.1	25.9
	3	132	11.0	13.9	39.8
	4	81	6.8	8.6	48.4
	5	51	4.3	5.4	53.7
	6	58	4.8	6.1	59.9
	7	35	2.9	3.7	63.6
	8	33	2.8	3.5	67.1
	9	22	1.8	2.3	69.4
	10	39	3.3	4.1	73.5
	11	16	1.3	1.7	75.2
	12	23	1.9	2.4	77.6
	13	17	1.4	1.8	79.4
	14	13	1.1	1.4	80.8
	15	19	1.6	2.0	82.8
	16	5	.4	.5	83.3
	17	8	.7	.8	84.2
	18	17	1.4	1.8	86.0
	20	25	2.1	2.6	88.6
	21	1	.1	.1	88.7
	22	8	.7	.8	89.5
	23	4	.3	.4	90.0
	24	9	.8	1.0	90.9
	25	19	1.6	2.0	92.9
	26	3	.3	.3	93.2
	27	3	.3	.3	93.6
	28	6	.5	.6	94.2
	29	4	.3	.4	94.6
	30	8	.7	.8	95.5
	31	4	.3	.4	95.9
	32	7	.6	.7	96.6
	33	2	.2	.2	96.8
	34	1	.1	.1	96.9
	35	2	.2	.2	97.1
	36	1	.1	.1	97.3
	37	2	.2	.2	97.5
	38	2	.2	.2	97.7
	40	3	.3	.3	98.0
	43	3	.3	.3	98.3
	47	1	.1	.1	98.4
	50	2	.2	.2	98.6
	57	1	.1	.1	98.7
	72	1	.1	.1	98.8
	99	11	.9	1.2	100.0
	.	245	20.4	Missing	
	19	8	.7	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 9.442 Median 5.000 Std dev 13.251

(If no) How many months has the family lived at this address?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	26	2.2	10.8	10.8
	2	19	1.6	7.9	18.8
	3	23	1.9	9.6	28.3
	4	19	1.6	7.9	36.3
	5	33	2.8	13.8	50.0
	6	37	3.1	15.4	65.4
	7	12	1.0	5.0	70.4
	8	24	2.0	10.0	80.4
	9	15	1.3	6.3	86.7
	10	15	1.3	6.3	92.9
	11	10	.8	4.2	97.1
Refused	12	5	.4	2.1	99.2
	99	2	.2	.8	100.0
	.	960	80.0	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 6.354 Median 5.500 Std dev 9.021

Is the address within the city limits of Colorado Springs?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	926	77.2	78.9	78.9
NO	2	247	20.6	21.1	100.0
Did not know	3	23	1.9	Missing	
Refused	4	4	.3	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Mean 1.211 Median 1.000 Std dev .408

Is your racial or ethnic heritage white, black, Hispanic, or what?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WHITE	1	946	78.8	80.1	80.1
AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	59	4.9	5.0	85.1
LATINO	3	89	7.4	7.5	92.6
ASIAN	4	24	2.0	2.0	94.7
NATIVE AMERICAN	5	5	.4	.4	95.1
OTHER	6	58	4.8	4.9	100.0
Refused	7	19	1.6	Missing	
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	