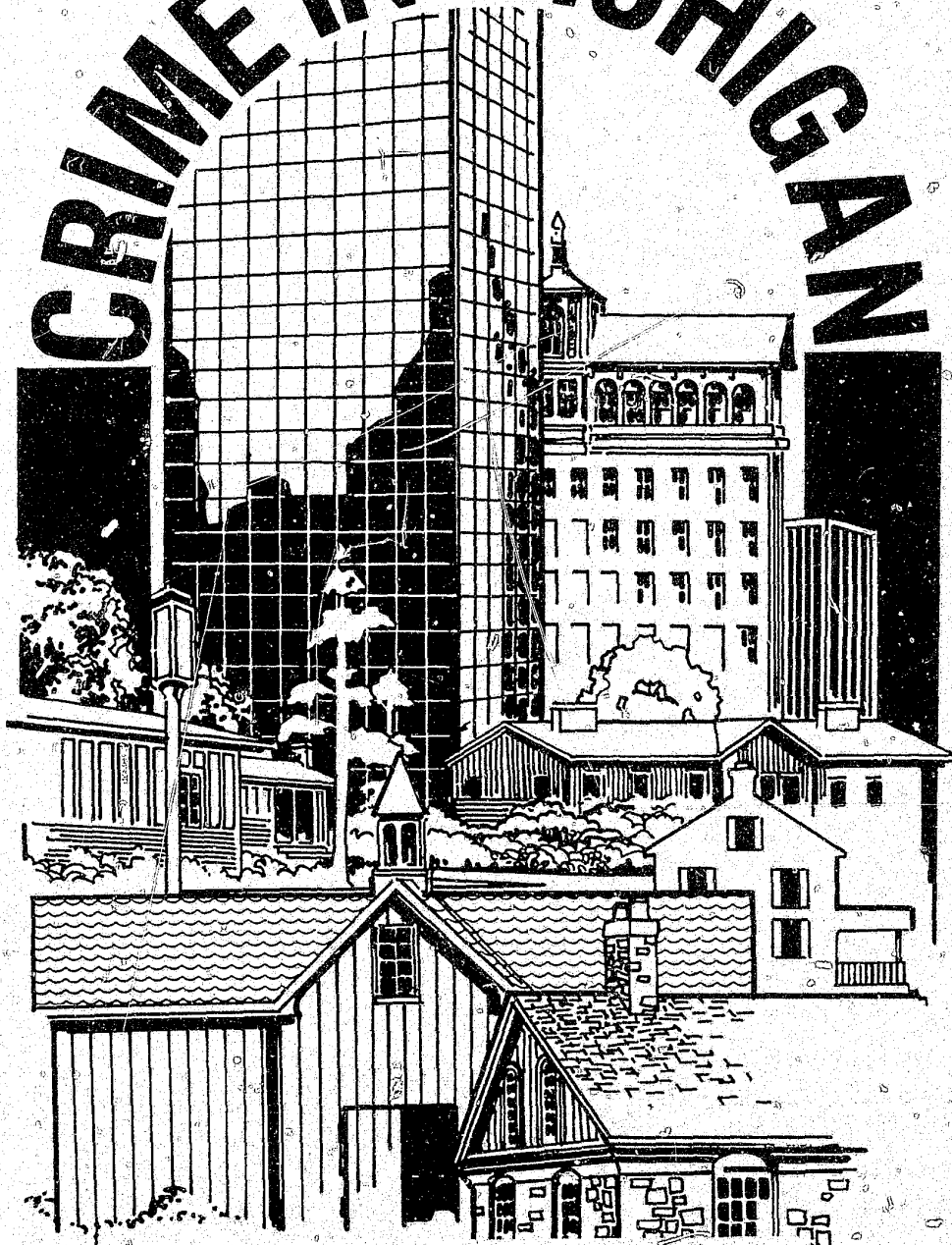


# CRIME IN MICHIGAN



**CRIME IN MICHIGAN:  
A REPORT FROM RESIDENTS  
AND EMPLOYERS  
6th EDITION 1978**

48079



CRIME IN MICHIGAN:  
A REPORT FROM RESIDENTS AND EMPLOYERS  
(6TH EDITION IN AN ANNUAL SERIES)

NCJRS

MAY 20 1978

ACQUISITIONS

ON BEHALF OF  
GOVERNOR WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN  
AND THE  
MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

AND CONDUCTED BY

MARKET OPINION RESEARCH CO.

PUBLISHED

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OF JUSTICE

NOTE

This report is based on three survey projects developed by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and administered by Market Opinion Research, a national research organization headquartered in Detroit. The citizens' attitude and opinion survey is the sixth annual survey in a series. The data presented shows trends over six years.

The large amounts of data collected in the three survey projects summarized here preclude printing of all data. Readers interested in further detail on demographic or geographic subgroups may contact.

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## FOREWORD

Crime in Michigan: A Report From Residents and Employers is a citizen report.

The crimes detailed here are those householders and business persons say occurred at their places of residence or business in 1977. The attitudes and opinions presented here are the views a representative sample of Michigan citizens age 16 and over hold about the criminal justice system as it operates today.

This report is a highlight summary of studies made by Market Opinion Research for the Office of Criminal Justice Programs on behalf of Governor William G. Milliken and the Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice.

Data for this citizen report were collected in three studies made in February, March and April 1978. Data came from:

1. An attitudinal and opinion survey of a probability sample of 800 Michigan households, with the individual in each household to be interviewed randomly selected from those residents age 16 and over. The survey is based on in-home personal interviews.
2. Incident reporting of six categories of crimes, incident by incident, with detailed questions about each incident which occurred the year prior to interview. These reports were gathered by personal interview from the same 800 citizens interviewed in the attitudinal and opinion survey. This data on household and personal victimization were projected from the sample of 800 households to the 3,024,000 households in Michigan to provide statewide estimates of incidents of crime. The detailed questions on each incident include type of crime, kind and value, stolen property, property damage, manner of access to the household, insurance coverage and payment, recovery of property, medical insurance coverage and payment of victims, and demographic data about offenders and victims. This detail is being used for analysis by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and is not included completely in this summary report.

3. Summary reporting of incidents of eight categories of crime which occurred at places of employment in Michigan. Two thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven (2167) employment reporting sites were chosen randomly by computer from the lists of employment sites maintained by the Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC).<sup>\*</sup> Reporting forms were mailed to the Comptroller or Business Manager at each chosen place of employment with a covering letter from Governor William G. Milliken requesting cooperation in filling out and returning the form. Detailed reporting covered kinds of crimes and numbers of incidents, estimated value of all articles taken, kinds of articles, value of articles recovered, property damage, insurance coverage, manner of access to place of employment, weapons seen, persons injured or killed, reporting to police, and apprehension of offenders.

Reporting forms were returned by 1276 places of employment (60%). Data from 1000 forms<sup>\*\*</sup> were projected from the sample to the total of 128,734 places of employment on the MESC roles. As with household incidents reports, detail is being analyzed by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and is covered only in summary form here.

An attitudinal and opinion survey about crime and the criminal justice system has been conducted for the Office of Criminal Justice Programs for the past six years, 1973-1978. The collection of crime incidence data from both households and places of employment is new this year. Purposefully, many questions in this year's attitude and opinion survey match those asked in prior years. This means data can be presented, and trends assessed, for all the years for which a particular question has been asked. In each year, answers to every question have been analyzed by subgroups: The same subgroups, projected to total households, were used for analyzing the incident reporting of crime this year.

Incident reporting of crime at places of employment, projected to total employment reporting sites in the state, was also analyzed by subgroups.

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<sup>\*</sup> List was for first quarter 1977. Forty-six addresses were no longer usable (post office returned mailing) leaving effective base of 2121.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Two hundred and fifty-four after data processing deadline, 22 were incomplete and non-usable.

Residential Survey and Crime Incident Reporting Subgroups

	<u>% of household sample (1978)</u>
<u>Total</u>	100%
<u>Area:</u>	
Detroit/Highland Park/Hamtramck/Pontiac	19
Detroit Area Suburbs (balance of Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA))	29
Outstate Central Cities (cities in SMSAs other than Detroit)	11
Outstate Metro Suburbs (balance of outstate SMSAs)	17
Small Town/Rural (non-SMSA)	24

Victim of Crime

In response to general question about whether  
anyone in household victim of crime in past year:

Yes, victim	15
No, not victim	85

Sex of Respondent

Male	52
Female	48

Race of Respondent

White	82
Black	17
Other	1

Age of Respondent

16-24	16
25-29	59
60 and over	25

Employer Crime Incident Reporting Subgroups

	<u>% of Employment Reporting Site Sample</u>	<u>MESC Total List Comparison</u>
<u>Total</u>	100%	100%
<u>Number of Employees</u>		
0-3	44	72
4-9	28	
10-19	14	14
20-99	12	11
100+	2	3
<u>Type of Business (SIC Code)</u>		
Manufacturing	10	
Retail	25	
Wholesale	6	
Service	31	
Transportation/Communications/Utilities	3	
Agriculture/Mining/Construction	12	
All else (government, education, etc.)	2	

Because this is a summary report, differences between subgroups are pointed out only when these differences are significant.

When samples are used to estimate population figures, some allowance must be made for sampling error. This is the difference which may occur in answers reported by the sample, compared to what would have been obtained if one person age 16 and over could have been interviewed at every occupied dwelling unit in Michigan or the Comptroller/Business Manager could have been interviewed at every place of employment.

Sampling error for the clustered probability sample of 800 households is plus or minus 4% where percentages are given, or plus or minus 128,000 households where statewide totals of residences are given.

Sampling error for places of employment cannot be estimated accurately since not all of the contacted places returned their report forms. If the 1000 processed returns are assumed as a random sample of all places of employment, sampling error would be plus or minus 3.2% or plus or minus 5000 employment sites.

PART I  
THE REPORT FROM RESIDENTS  
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION:  
THE OCCURRENCE OF CRIME

Personal Victimization Experience

Reported victimization by crime has dropped markedly in the past two years. Whereas in 1976, residents of one out of every four households in Michigan answered "Yes" to the question: "Have you or anyone in this household been the victim of any crime in the past year?" today only 15% respond "Yes." The lower report appears to be a definite down trend. Victimization dropped to 19% in 1977 and continued to drop this year to the lowest level in six years of measurement (Table 1).

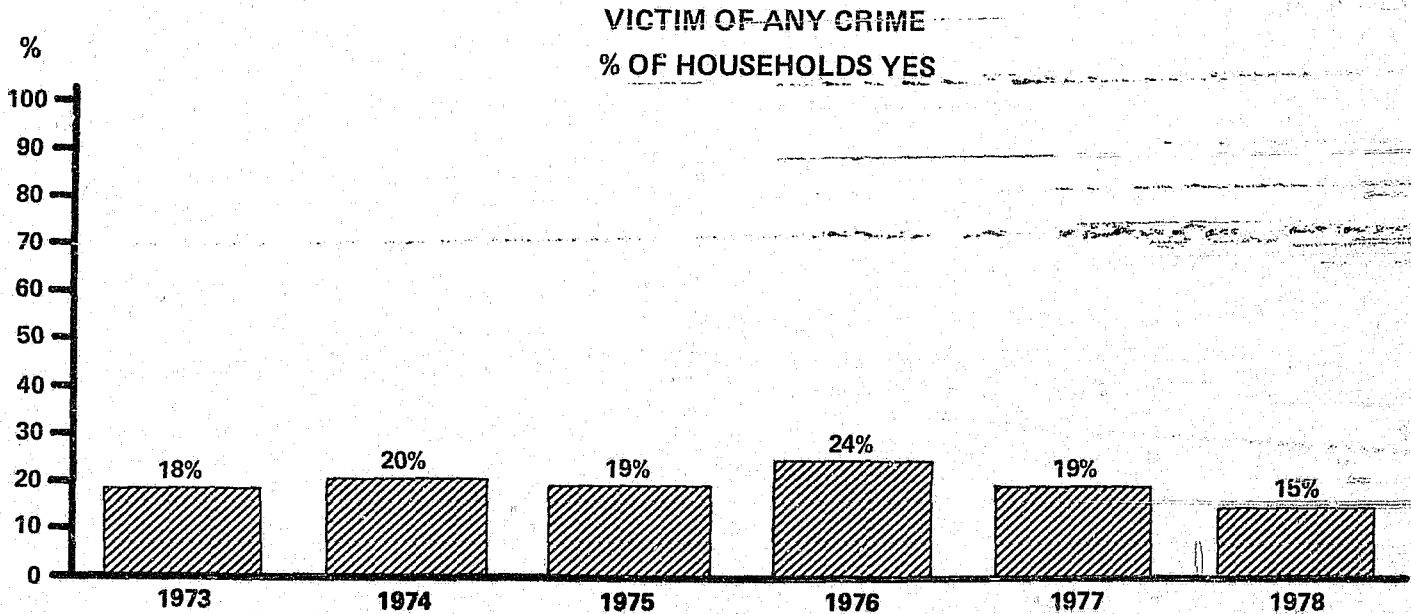


Table 1

Have you or anyone in this household been the victim of any crime in the past year?

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Change 1973-78
Yes	18%	20%	19%	24%	19%	15%	- 3
No	82	80	81	76	81	84	+ 2
Not stated	--	--	--	1	*	*	0
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

\*Less than 1%.

Whereas last year outstate cities were reporting the highest level of victimization, this year Detroit and the cities in the Detroit SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) do. As in the past, victimization is higher among older teens and young adults and drops for those past the age of 25 (Table 1a).

Table 1a

1978 Victimization by Area

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac</u>	<u>Detroit Area Suburbs</u>	<u>Outstate Central Cities</u>	<u>Outstate Metro Suburbs</u>	<u>Small Town/ Rural</u>
Yes, household victim of crime	15%	22%	14%	19%	13%	12%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(88)	(136)	(192)

1978 Victimization by Sex, Race and Age

	<u>--- Sex ---</u>		<u>-- Race ----</u>		<u>----- Age -----</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>16-24</u>	<u>25-59</u>	<u>60+</u>
Yes, household victim of crime	16%	15%	16%	10%	28%	13%	12%
BASE	(420)	(380)	(654)	(135)	(124)	(469)	(206)

## Perception of Crimes in the Neighborhood

The perception that crime has occurred in the neighborhood has dropped markedly this year. As with the reports of personal victimization, this year's report by 39% is the lowest in six years of measurement (Table 2).

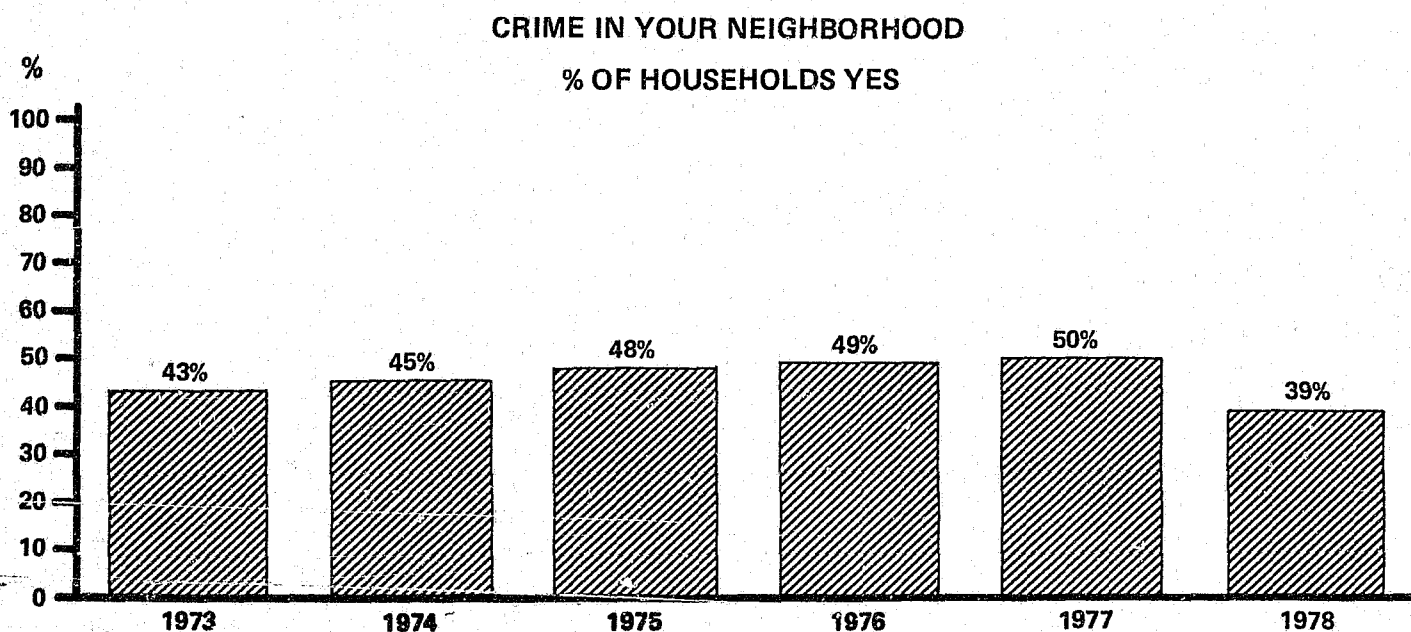


Table 2

Now about crime in your neighborhood, have there been any crimes in your neighborhood in the past year, not involving your own family?

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Change 1973-78
Yes	43%	45%	48%	49%	50%	39%	- 4
No	56	55	52	50	50	61	+ 5
Refused/Not stated	1	--	--	1	--	--	- 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	



Table 2a

1978 Knowledge of Crimes in Neighborhood by Area

	Total	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
Yes, crimes in neighborhood	39%	49%	39%	42%	35%	34%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(88)	(136)	(192)
(IF YES)						
Burglary/Breaking and entering	66	81	70	65	57	48
Larceny/Theft	20	17	18	16	17	30
Vandalism	17	11	20	11	23	21
Robbery	9	19	6	8	4	8
Drug offenses	8	8	7	11	11	8
Auto theft	7	11	8	5	6	3
Assault	6	8	2	19	2	5
Homicide	6	16	1	5	2	5
Drunk driving	4	5	1	11	4	2
Forcible rape	3	1	2	5	6	3
Drunkenness	3	1	2	11	--	2
Arson	2	1	1	3	2	5
Family offenses	2	1	--	5	--	6
Disorderly conduct	2	3	2	3	--	2
Weapons	2	1	--	3	--	5
Statutory rape	1	3	--	--	2	2
Fraud	1	1	1	3	2	--
Prostitution	1	--	--	8	--	--
Gambling	1	--	--	5	--	--
Forgery and counterfeiting	*	--	--	--	--	2
Liquor offenses	--	--	--	--	--	--
Embezzlement	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vagrancy	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	10	11	7	11	19	8
Don't know/Not stated	2	4	1	3	2	2
BASE	(315)	(75)	(90)	(37)	(47)	(66)

1978 Knowledge of Crimes in Neighborhood by Victimization, Sex, Race and Age

	-- Household --		--- Sex ---		-- Race --		----- Age -----		
	Victim Past Year	Not Victim	Male	Female	White	Black	16-24	25-29	60+
Yes, crimes in neighborhood	67%	34%	40%	39%	39%	39%	41%	41%	41%
BASE	(123)	(675)	(420)	(380)	(654)	(135)	(124)	(469)	(206)

\* Less than 1% mention.

Although a smaller proportion of Michigan householders are reporting crime in their neighborhoods this year than in prior years, when asked directly whether crime in their neighborhood has increased, decreased or stayed about the same, only 10% report a decrease. Two-thirds say neighborhood crime is at the same level as last year. However, 12% fewer people report an increase, opting instead to perceive the level the same.

Table 3

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

	<u>Total 1973</u>	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1973-78</u>
Increased	26%	20%	29%	25%	26%	14%	-12
Remained the same	57	62	56	54	55	66	+ 9
Decreased	7	6	4	7	7	10	+ 3
Haven't lived here one year	6	6	5	8	4	7	+ 1
Don't know	4	7	6	7	8	4	0
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

### Specific Incident Reporting/Household and Personal Victimization

For the first year in the six in which the Office of Criminal Justice Programs has acquired citizen feedback on crime, each surveyed household was asked to give an incident-by-incident report on all incidences of (1) breaking and entering, (2) property stolen from household without breaking and entering, (3) property stolen from member of household while not at home (from vehicles, etc.), (4) criminal destruction or vandalism of property, (5) crime of violence such as murder, assault, rape, armed robbery against any member of household and (6) anything else the respondent considered a crime against the household or anyone who lives in it.

The detailed incidence reporting shows that more households have been victims than the 15% who responded "Yes" to the general question about whether anyone in the household had been a victim of crime in the past year. Presumably, if incident reports had been obtained in prior years, this under reporting would have occurred then too. Thus, it is still valid to assume that crime has dropped in Michigan during the past year.

The projected number of incidents and percent of households who were victims of one or more of each of the six categories of crime, are shown in Table 4 for the total state and for each of the five types of areas. In order of number of households affected, the categories are:

<u>Crime Category</u>	<u>State Total/Incidents (Projected)</u>	<u>% of Households Victimized</u>
Property stolen from household without breaking and entering	541,000 (+13,500)	13% (+2.5%)
Criminal destruction or vandalism of property	369,000 (+ 7,500)	8 (+ 2.0%)
Property stolen from member of household while not at home	251,000 (+ 5,000)	8 (+ 2.0%)
Breaking and entering	168,000 (+ 2,500)	5 (+ 1.5%)
Anything else respondent considered crime against household or anyone in it (reported incidents were trivial -- peeping Tom, etc.)	87,000 (+ 1,200)	3 (+ 1.3%)
Victim of crime of violence, murder, assault, rape, armed robbery	31,000 (+ 250)	1 (+ 0.8%)

These numbers and those shown in Tables 4 and 5 are the projection of figures from the sample survey of 800 households to provide an estimate for the state's total of 3,024,000 occupied dwelling units. Allowance should be made for sampling error, the differences in figures from a sample survey of 800 compared to the true population figure if all occupied dwelling units in the state had been contacted. The possible sampling error differences are shown in parentheses above.

Table 4

## Projected Crime Incidents in Michigan 1977/Household and Personal Victimization

	Total State	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
No. of households	3,024,000	575,000	877,000	333,000	514,000	726,000
% of households	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Breaking and Entering</u>						
No. of households	136,000	19,000	49,999	38,000	15,000	15,000
% of households any incident	5	3	6	11	3	2
1 incident	(3)	(2)	(5)	(7)	(3)	(1)
2 incidents	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(--)	(--)
3 incidents	(*)	(--)	(--)	(1)	(--)	(1)
4 or more	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Total incidents/break-ins	168,000	31,000	66,000	44,000	18,000	9,000
<u>Property stolen from household (without breaking and entering)</u>						
No. of households	382,000	76,000	106,000	60,000	64,000	76,000
% of households any incident	13	13	12	18	13	10
1 incident	(9)	(9)	(8)	(11)	(10)	(8)
2 incidents	(2)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)
3 incidents	(*)	(--)	(--)	(1)	(--)	(--)
4 or more	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(--)
Total incidents/stolen property	541,000	129,000	170,000	72,000	77,000	93,000
<u>Property stolen from member of household while away from home (from vehicles, etc.)</u>						
No. of households	227,000	45,000	76,000	38,000	30,000	38,000
% of households any incident	8	8	9	11	6	5
1 incident	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(4)	(3)
2 incidents	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(--)	(1)
3 incidents	(*)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(1)	(1)
4 or more	(*)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(1)
Total incidents/Property stolen away from home	251,000	54,000	90,000	54,000	22,000	31,000

--Nothing reported.

\*Less than 1%.

Table 4 (Cont'd.)

Projected Crime Incidents in Michigan 1977/Household and Personal Victimization

	<u>Total State</u>	<u>Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac</u>	<u>Detroit Area Suburbs</u>	<u>Outstate Central Cities</u>	<u>Outstate Metro Suburbs</u>	<u>Small Town/ Rural</u>
<u>Criminal destruction or vandalism of property</u>						
No. of households	249,000	49,000	95,000	30,000	26,000	40,000
% of households any incident	8	9	11	9	5	7
1 incident	(5)	(3)	(8)	(2)	(4)	(3)
2 incidents	(2)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)
3 incidents	(1)	(3)	(*)	(1)	(--)	(1)
4 or more	(1)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(2)
Total incidents/destruction/ vandalism	369,000	60,000	149,000	48,000	54,000	60,000
<u>Victim of crime of violence (any member of household) murder, assault, rape, armed robbery</u>						
No. of households	30,000	19,000	4,000	4,000	--	4,000
% of households any incident	1	3	*	1	--	1
1 incident	(1)	(3)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(1)
2 incidents	(*)	(--)	(--)	(1)	(--)	(--)
3 incidents or more	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Total incidents/crime of violence	31,000	20,000	4,000	4,000	--	4,000
<u>Anything else respondent considers crime against household or anyone who lives in it</u>						
No. of households	87,000	23,000	19,000	19,000	11,000	15,000
% of households	3	4	2	6	2	2

-- Nothing reported.

\*Less than 1%.

As previously mentioned, some of the detailed incident reports came from households in which the respondent initially reported that neither he/she nor any member of the household had been victim of a crime in the past year. As Table 5 demonstrates, when forced to go through category by category reporting, from 2-8% of those households which at first reported no victimization did, in fact, have some crime incidents.

Table 5

Projected Crime Incidents in Michigan 1977 for Households Which Initially Report As "Victims of Crimes" and Those Which Do Not

Number of Households

% of Households with Incident

		Initial Response To General Question ---- About Victimization ----	
		<u>Yes, Victim</u>	<u>No, Not Victim</u>
No. of Households:		465,000	2,552,000
%		100	100
<u>Report Crime on Specific Incident Question</u>			
Property stolen from household without breaking and entering		185,000	197,000
%		40	8
Criminal destruction/vandalism to property		121,000	129,000
%		26	5
Property stolen away from household		110,000	117,000
%		24	5
Breaking and entering		79,000	57,000
%		17	2
Anything else		42,000	45,000
%		9	2
Crime of violence		23,000	8,000
%		5	*

Property Stolen From Household Without Breaking and Entering  
See Table 4, pg. 13, for Projected Numbers

The kinds of property most frequently stolen from households are tools, including shop and garden tools (25% of incidents), tires, batteries, jacks, gasoline and other automotive-related (20%), bicycles (19%), cars and trucks (9%), CB and car radios (6%), stereos and tape decks (6%) and patio and garden furnishings (5%). The value of this stolen property is typically less than \$200 per incident, but in 9% of incidents in the past year the value exceeded \$1,000, and in 1% exceeded \$10,000.

Only half of such stolen property incidents were reported to the police; and in only 10% of incidents was the property later recovered. Sixty percent of the stolen items were not covered by insurance.

The same proportions of households occupied by whites as those occupied by blacks had property stolen from the household (13%). Such thefts were in slightly higher proportions in outstate cities (18%) than elsewhere.

Criminal Destruction or Vandalism of Property  
See Table 4, pg. 14, for Projected Numbers

Property destruction and vandalism was at a slightly higher level in the Detroit suburbs (11%) than across the state (8%) which means it affected white households (9%) more than black ones (4%). The most frequent occurrences involved broken windows and outdoor lights (28% of incidents) or damage to cars (25%).



Only half (48%) of incidents were reported to police. Damage was almost entirely less than \$300 and one-third of incidents involved damage of less than \$25. Half was uninsured.

Property Stolen From Member of Household While Not At Home  
See Table 4, pg. 13, for Projected Numbers

Cash and wallets were stolen in 14% of off-premise thefts in the past year. CB radios, tapes and tape decks and coats are the next most frequently stolen items away from home. CBs account for 11% of incidents, tapes and tape decks for 9% and coats for another 9%.

Cars are the most valuable item stolen off the home premises and represent 7% of such incidents of theft. Car-related items account for a large proportion of off-premise theft. In addition to the CBs and tape decks are tires (7%), car radios (2%), batteries (2%).

While the stolen cars have values in the \$500-\$5,000 range, most other items stolen from persons away from home have values of less than \$400. One-quarter of incidents fall in the \$100-\$200 value range. In 16% the items taken are worth less than \$25.

Fifty-nine percent of the off-premise thefts were reported to the police, but only 9% of the items stolen were recovered. There was no insurance for 52% of the items taken.

Most of the away from household thefts took place in a public place, but 13% occurred at work, 13% at someone else's home and 9% at school.

Breaking and Entering  
See Table 4, pg. 13, for Projected Numbers

Black households were slightly more victimized by incidents of breaking and entering (7%) than white ones were (4%), though the differences are too small to be conclusive. Incidents were at slightly higher levels in outstate cities (11%), though Detroit was similar to the rest of the state (5%).

In 58% of incidents, the offender entered by a window but in 39% entry was via a door. Two-thirds of breaking and enterings were accompanied by theft, with audio-visual equipment by far the items most often taken (45% of incidents). Other stolen items (each accounts for 13% of incidents) were money, appliances and furniture. The value of items stolen during breaking and enterings show a broad range, mostly from \$200-\$2,500. Insurance was paid on 13% of articles

Four-fifths (79%) of breaking and entering incidents were reported to the police, but only 11% of articles stolen were recovered later.

In half of breaking and entering incidents there was damage to the home, usually involving less than \$50 in damage.

#### Violent Crimes

See Table 4, pg. 14 for Projected Numbers

Violent crimes affected 1% of households in Michigan in the past year and 3% of Detroit cities households (Detroit, Highland Park, Hamtramck and Pontiac). A murder or homicide did not occur in any of the 800 households surveyed, but there were reports of assault with injury, rape and armed robbery. Virtually all of these crimes were reported to the police (88%) and offenders identified in half of incidents. Half of the offenders were known to the victims and two-thirds were under 21. A weapon was used in one-half of the incidents, usually a handgun. Victims were two-thirds female and two-thirds in the 16-24 age range.

#### All Other Crimes

See Table 4, pg. 14 for Projected Numbers

Other crimes reported were largely of a trivial nature, the only one getting appreciable mention being peeping Toms. Other incidents were largely minor altercations within a neighborhood between neighbors or with youths.

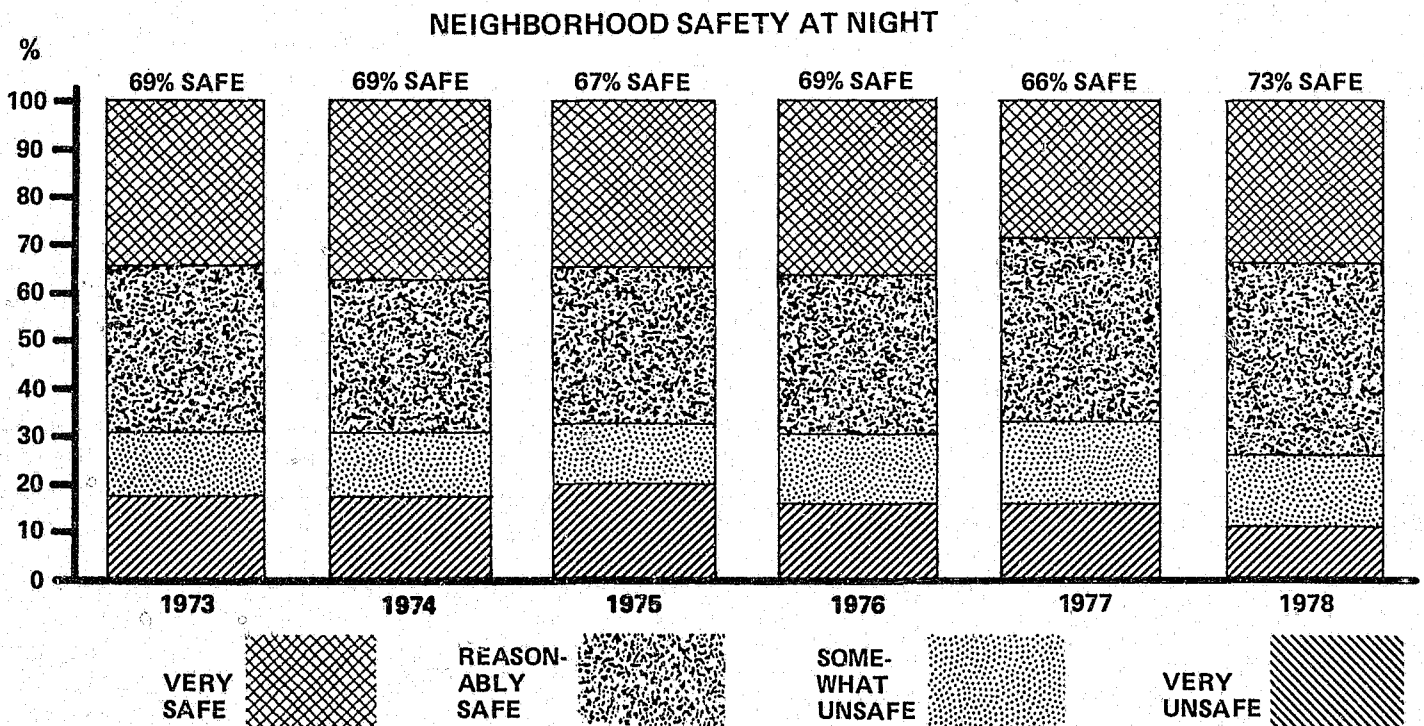
#### Stolen Cars and Vehicles

The number of cars and vehicles stolen from residential premises or from members of households off their own premises projects to 64,000 (+700). This compares to actual reported figures to the state for 1975 and 1976 of 59,755 and 55,688.

## FEAR OF CRIME AND SELF PROTECTION

To this point, this citizen report on crime has dealt with actual victimization in Michigan households and knowledge of crimes in Michigan neighborhoods. Now, interest turns to how crime affects the way citizens live.

More Michigan residents feel safe in their own neighborhoods now than have in the prior five years. The change is not dramatic -- 73% feel reasonably safe in their own neighborhoods now compared to 66-69% in other years. This leaves one-quarter of Michigan citizens -- and more than four out of 10 in the large cities -- still afraid to go out in their own neighborhoods at night. But the change is in the positive direction and parallels the drop in reported household victimization from 24% two years ago to 15% now.\* It also reflects the drop in reporting of crime in the neighborhood.



\*As noted earlier, somewhat more than 15% of households have been victims of crime. From 2-8% of the households which said they were not victims did come up with specific crime mentions when asked about incidents of six categories of crime. Presumably this would have been true also in prior years, but incident reporting was not part of prior surveys.

Table 6

How safe do you feel, or would you feel, being out alone in your neighborhood at night?

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Change 1973-78
Very safe	33%	37%	34%	34%	29%	34%	+ 1
Reasonably safe	36	32	33	35	37	39	+ 3
Somewhat unsafe	13	12	13	14	16	15	+ 2
Very unsafe	18	18	20	17	17	11	- 7
Don't know	*	1	*	*	1	1	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

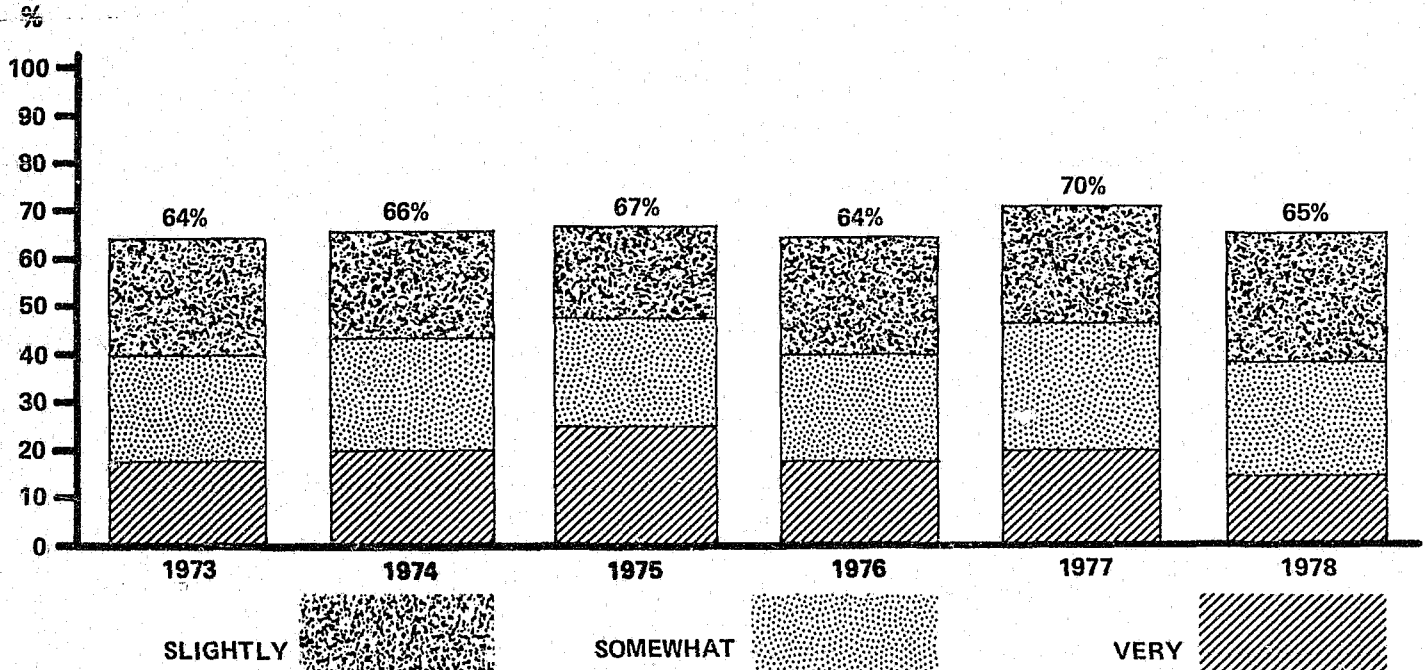
Table 6a

1978 Feel Very Safe or Reasonably Safe by Area

	Total 1978	Detroit Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
	73%	58%	76%	56%	86%	79%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	( 88)	(136)	(192)

Paralleling the drop in victimization reporting and the rise in feeling of safety in the neighborhood, fear of crime shows a slight diminution this year. However, some degree of fear of crime remains at an extremely high level of 65% (Table 7).

## FEAR OF CRIME



In 1978, Michigan residents are fearful principally of breaking and entering and crimes of violence. Although only 1% of Michigan households had any member the victim of a crime of violence last year, one-quarter of the fearful worry about assaults, 10% fear rape and 7% fear murder.

The proportions fearful of crime are higher in the Detroit suburbs and outstate cities than they are in Detroit. Small town and rural residents worry the least.

Table 7

How fearful are you of crimes happening to you, your family or your property?  
 (FEARFUL) What crimes are you most fearful of having happening to you, your  
 family or your property? (DESCRIBE)

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Change 1973-78
Very fearful	19%	19%	21%	17%	18%	15%	- 4
Somewhat fearful	21	22	21	23	24	19	+ 3
Slightly fearful	24	25	25	24	28	31	+ 4
Not at all fearful	36	34	33	36	29	34	- 2
Don't know	*	*	1	1	1	1	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

(IF VERY, SOMEWHAT,  
OR SLIGHTLY FEARFUL)

Breaking & entering/ Theft from house	40	53	51	50	47	52	+12
Robbery/Purse snatch- ing	36	27	26	16	14	15	-21
Assault/Attacked/ Mugged/Bodily injury	13	24	19	24	22	25	+ 7
Vandalism/Destruc- tion of property	11	4	6	6	6	7	- 4
Molestation-Daughter/ Children	8	6	3	5	5	9	+ 1
Killing/Murder	6	6	9	7	11	7	+ 1
Rape	6	9	9	10	11	10	+ 4
Walking in area at night/Being out at night	3	1	*	1	2	2	- 1
Setting house on fire/ Burning garage	2	1	1	2	1	2	0
Kidnapping	2	2	2	3	3	3	+ 1
Robbery while driving	2	*	--	--	--	--	- 2
Vandalism to car/ Damage to car/ Breaking in car	2	1	*	1	2	5	+ 3
People on drugs	2	2	1	1	1	2	0
Any kind of violence (Unspecified)	--	--	--	2	2	2	+ 2
Neighborhood toughs/ Gangs	1	--	*	--	--	--	- 1
Larceny/Theft	--	7	5	6	4	4	+ 4
Don't know	2	3	3	3	4	2	0
All others	2	3	3	3	*	3	+ 1
BASE	(504)	(594)	(528)	(512)	(559)	(518)	

\*Less than 1% mention.

Table 7a

1978 Fear of crime by area

	Total 1978	Detroit Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
Very fearful	15% } 65%	28% } 64%	13% }	23% }	10% }	7% }
Somewhat fearful	19 }	14 }	22 }	17 }	24 }	18 }
Slightly fearful	31 }	22 }	40 }	31 }	31 }	26 }
Not at all fearful	34 }	35 }	24 }	28 }	35 }	48 }
Don't know	1 }	1 }	1 }	1 }	1 }	1 }
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(88)	(136)	(192)

As the result of fear of crime, six out of 10 Michigan residents have places they avoid -- particularly the large cities downtown and at night. This avoidance has not dropped despite the lessening of victimization and fear of crime (Table 8).



Table 8

Are there places you will not go, or things you will not do, because you fear crime? (IF YES) What places?

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Change 1973-78
Yes	61%	64%	66%	64%	68%	62%	+ 1
No	38	36	33	36	32	36	- 2
Refused	1	--	1	*	*	3	+ 2
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	
(IF YES)							
Big cities at night	24	17	13	17	10	4	
Specified cities:							
Detroit	--	--	--	10	22	24	
Ann Arbor/Flint	--	--	--	--	7	14	
Big cities (unspecified)	--	--	--	10	33	4	
Won't go downtown/ Shop downtown	20	13	20	19	20	15	
Won't go out at night/Won't let children out	13	14	18	13	12	17	
Going into certain sections/Inner city	12	18	16	--	8	8	
Won't shop at night/ Parking lots	11	4	6	8	3	5	
Shopping centers/ Malls	--	--	--	7	8	6	
Going out alone/Walk alone	8	11	9	7	8	6	
Walking down certain streets	8	3	4	4	2	10	
Taverns/Bars	7	6	8	8	6	9	
Going to public places/Parks, etc.	3	5	4	5	7	6	
Won't drive certain sections/At night	2	1	2	4	1	1	
Lock doors/Windows	--	--	--	2	*	1	
Won't drive alone at night	1	2	1	2	2	2	
House parties	--	--	--	--	1	1	
All others	3	6	4	3	3	5	
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BASE	(485)	(576)	(527)	(512)	(545)	(494)	

\*Less than 1% mention.

Each year for the past six, about four out of every 10 Michigan households have reported they have taken additional measures in the past year to protect their households -- measures such as increasing locks and lighting (Table 9). Approximately one out of every five households claims to have permanent identifying marks on valuable possessions (Table 10). Four out of 10 admit to possession of weapons (Table 11).

Table 9

Have you done anything in the last year to protect this house (apartment) from crime -- things like stronger locks, outside lighting, protected windows?

	<u>Total</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-78</u>
Yes	40%	39%	40%	36%	39%	37%	- 3
No	60	61	60	64	61	62	+ 2
Refused	--	--	--	*	*	1	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

(IF YES) What have you done?

Stronger locks	64	59	65	52	54	59
Outside lighting	45	34	28	36	32	35
Dogs	17	15	14	17	17	14
Protected windows	16	12	10	14	11	11
Alarms	4	5	5	7	6	6
Other	13	16	16	14	17	12
Refused/Not stated	1	1	1	2	*	1
BASE	(316)	(353)	(317)	(284)	(309)	(296)

\*Less than 1% mention.

Table 10

Are valuable possessions in this household such as TV's, silver, stereos, etc. now marked with any permanent identifying marks?

			----- 1978 -----					
--- Total ---			Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural	
1976	1977	1978						
Yes	19%	20%	21%	19%	21%	18%	26%	21%
BASE	(800)		(152)	(232)	(88)	(136)	(192)	

(IF YES) Was that marking done within the past year?

Yes	37%	38%	35%	44%	31%	39%
BASE	(169)	(29)	(48)	(16)	(35)	(41)

Table 11

Do you have any weapons in your household which you feel protect you from crime? (IF YES) What kind of weapon?

	<u>Total 1973</u>	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1973-78</u>
Yes	42%	44%	39%	37%	38%	39%	- 3
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

(IF YES)

Handgun	29	25	34	33
Rifle	52	57	48	33
Shotgun	54	59	51	21
Knife	17	28	18	6
Other	5	12	16	6
Refused	3	2	3	1
BASE	(313)	(296)	(307)	(313)

## CRIME AS A LOCAL PROBLEM

Concern for crime as a local problem continues to increase -- even as the actuality of it decreases. Crime-related responses overwhelm the naming of all other local problems when citizens are probed for full explanation of the problem they think is the most serious facing their community at this time. Citizens were asked about their most serious local problem prior to the asking of any other question. The high mention of crime was not prompted.

At a time when national and statewide surveys show citizens concerned with unemployment, economic issues and energy, as well as crime, crime is the prime worry at the local level (Table 12).

Table 12

What do you think is the most serious problem facing your community at this time? (PROBE FOR FULL EXPLANATION OF MOST SERIOUS)

	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1974-78</u>
*Crime/Crime on the streets	14%	14%	13%	18%	16%	+ 2
*Drugs-among youth/ Drugs in school	21	17	15	14	14	- 7
*Breaking and entering/ Burglary	9	12	14	13	16	+ 7
*Robberies/Muggings/ Holdups	6	7	6	6	11	+ 5
*Youth-delinquency among youth	3	4	4	6	5	+ 2
*Vandalism-property	2	1	5	5	7	+ 5
*Larceny/Theft/Stealing cars	2	1	6	4	2	0
*Murder/Killings	2	1	2	3	3	+ 1
*Child abuse/Neglect/ Kidnapping	--	--	--	3	2	+ 2
*TOTAL CRIME RELATED RESPONSES	59%	57%	65%	72%	76%	+17

Table 12 (Cont'd.)

What do you think is the most serious problem facing your community at this time? (PROBE FOR FULL EXPLANATION OF MOST SERIOUS)

	<u>Total</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1974-78</u>
Unemployment/Lack of jobs	6	17	11	7	5	+ 1
High taxes/Property tax	2	3	3	4	8	+ 6
Lack police protection	--	1	1	3	2	+ 2
Traffic/Speeding cars/Drunk drivers	--	1	--	2	3	+ 3
City services-maintenance of streets	--	--	--	2	6	+ 6
Education-quality of education	2	3	4	2	4	+ 2
Cost of living/High prices	4	11	4	2	2	- 2
Laws-court too lenient	--	--	--	2	2	+ 2
Alcohol/Drinking among youth	--	--	2	1	3	+ 3
Energy crisis-high cost of utilities-gas shortage	10	1	--	1	3	- 7
Growth-control growth					3	
Need better local government					2	
Lack of recreational activities	2	1	2	--	--	- 2
Government-poor leadership/Incompetent officials	2	1	2	--	--	- 2
Housing/HUD homes	--	--	2	--	--	0
Busing	--	--	2	--	--	0
Economy (unspecified)	--	4	1	--	--	0
Transportation/Lack of bus service	1	1	--	--	--	- 1
Other social related responses	9	7	10	7	6	- 3
Other miscellaneous responses	9	7	7	6	5	- 4
Don't know	8	7	8	4	9	+ 1
BASE	(904)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Citizen concern for unemployment is reflected in the naming of unemployment as one of the primary causes of crime. Other crime causes are viewed as drugs, lack of parental discipline and guidance of young people, the attitudes of society and the need for stricter laws and law enforcement (Table 13).

Table 13

In your opinion what is the cause of the crime rate in recent years?  
(Multiple responses allowed)

	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Unemployment/Lack of jobs	25%	27%	21%	23%
Drugs/Dope	31	24	20	22
Lack of parental guidance/ Lack of control	17	20	24	26
Law enforcement-stricter laws	9	10	12	13
Stricter judges-courts too slow	7	7	6	6
Lack of activities for young people	8	6	6	8
Society attitudes/Greed/ Lack of self-respect	8	4	6	12
People's income doesn't meet their needs	--	4	4	7
Lack of moral standards	4	4	5	5
Economic situation/Economy	--	4	1	2
Violent shows-movies/TV	2	3	5	4
Alcohol-lowering the drinking age	3	3	4	5
Higher prices/Cost of living/Inflation	4	2	1	3
Better education system	3	2	3	5
Working mothers-neglecting children	2	1	3	3
Over-population	3	1	1	1
Availability of guns	1	1	1	1
Poverty-low income	4	1	2	2
Broken homes/Divorces/ Family breakdown	1	1	4	4
Apathy of government/ Attitude of government	--	*	1	*
Juvenile delinquency/Teen gangs	--	--	5	2
All others	6	9	7	10
Don't know	5	24	1	6
RASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)

## ORGANIZED CRIME

Most Michigan residents (84%) perceive organized crime a serious problem in the state. Half (50%) think it is a "very serious" problem. Perception of organized crime as a problem has been continuously high for years (Table 14).

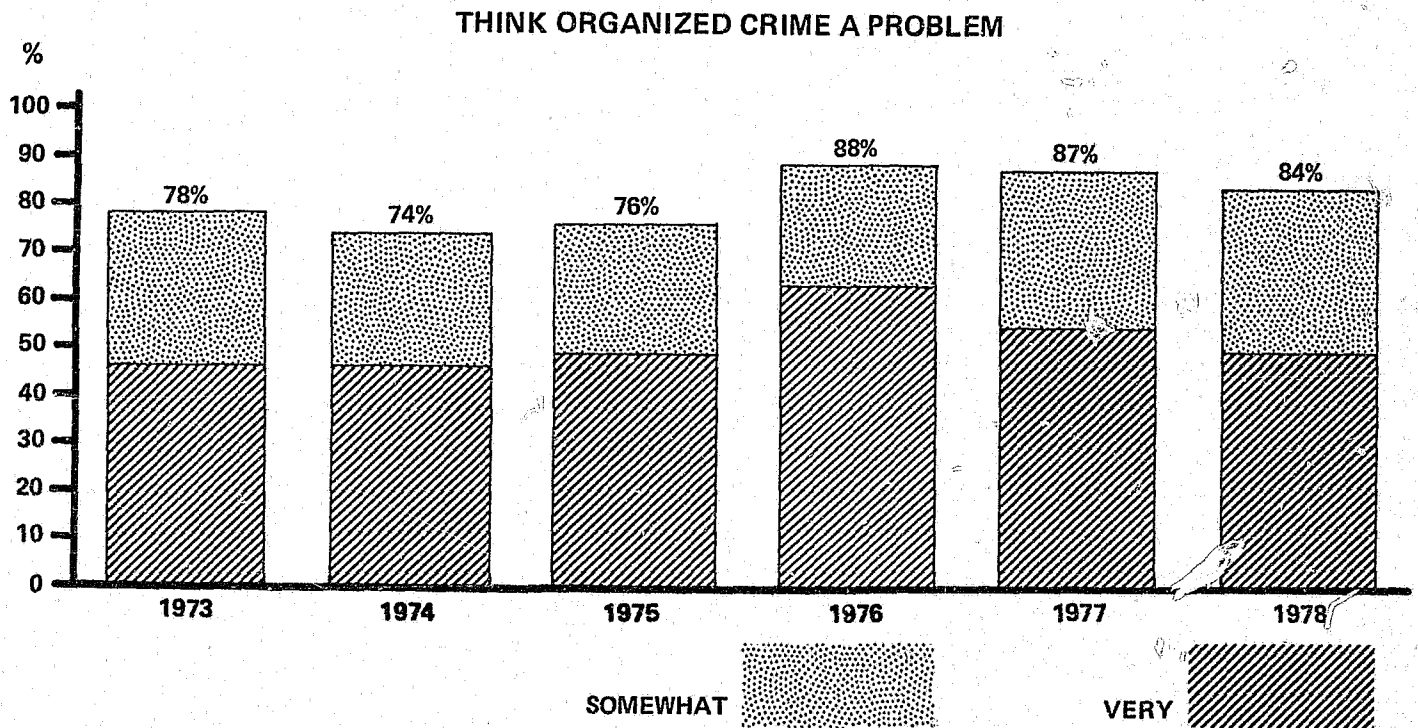


Table 14

There has been talk about the "underworld" or the "syndicate" or organized crime. Do you think this is a serious problem in Michigan?

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Change 1973-78
Very serious	45%	42%	48%	62%	54%	50%	+ 5
Somewhat serious	33	32	28	26	33	34	+ 1
Not at all serious	10	10	10	6	6	8	- 2
Don't know	13	15	14	6	7	8	- 5
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

For the past six years, citizens of Michigan have been asked to rate their confidence in criminal justice agencies. In the first four years (1973-76), confidence in most criminal justice agencies was on the decline. However, in 1977 this measurement began to level out, and in some cases, confidence rose slightly. Measurements for 1978 are similar to those in 1977 indicating that confidence levels have stabilized.

Of all agencies, the Michigan State Police receives the highest rating of confidence from Michigan citizens -- 93% mention "a great deal" or "some" confidence. County Sheriff and Local Police Departments follow with three-fourths of Michigan residents mentioning "a great deal" or "some" confidence in these agencies. (More detail may be found on state and local police in the section on Police).

In 1977, the FBI followed the Michigan State Police with the second highest rating. However, the 1978 confidence level for the FBI is fourth; a 5% drop from last year. Also, the FBI has seen the most dramatic drop in confidence of all agencies since 1973, 95% to 76% (-19%).

A majority of citizens have confidence in their courts -- both the United States and Michigan Supreme Courts receive a 68% mention of "a great deal" or "some" confidence.



Table 15 shows the confidence ratings for all agencies in two ways. The first half of the table shows the combined percentages of those who say they have "a great deal" and "some" confidence in each agency. The second half shows average ratings across a 4-point scale running from 1=no confidence to 4=great deal of confidence.

Table 15

Now I am going to give you a rating scale. As I read a list of government agencies and organizations to you, I would like you to tell me from this scale how much confidence you have in each of the following agencies -- a great deal of confidence, some confidence, very little confidence, or no confidence at all. (% mention of "a great deal" and "some" confidence)

<u>Have Confidence:</u>	<u>Total 1973</u>	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1973-78</u>
The FBI	95%	91%	89%	78%	81%	76%	-19
Michigan State Police	94	90	91	88	91	93	- 1
Local Police Department	78	77	76	77	72	77	- 1
County Sheriff	75	76	74	72	74	78	+ 3
U.S. Supreme Court	74	73	76	64	70	68	- 6
Michigan Supreme Court	73	72	73	65	70	68	- 5
Local Courts	66	63	66	60	60	59	- 7
Michigan Attorney General	66	70	67	63	62	65	- 1
U.S. Attorney General	64	57	63	52	59	57	- 7
County prosecutors	61	56	60	54	61	60	- 1
State Prisons	56	47	49	43	50	49	- 7
Prob. & Parole Off.	---	---	54	44	47	46	- 8
County Jails	50	49	52	49	53	52	+ 2
Youth Detention Homes	48	46	44	37	38	39	- 9

Table 15 (Cont'd.)

Rating of confidence in criminal justice agencies. Average on scale on which 4=great deal of confidence; 3=some confidence; 2=very little confidence and 1=no confidence.

<u>Have Confidence:</u>	<u>Total 1973</u>	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1973-78</u>
The FBI	3.74	3.60	3.51	3.26	3.34	3.23	-.40*
Michigan State Police	3.67	3.58	3.61	3.51	3.57	3.60	-.07
Local Police Department	3.14	3.18	3.11	3.20	3.09	3.17	+.03
County Sheriff	3.12	3.22	3.16	3.15	3.17	3.18	+.06
U.S. Supreme Court	3.11	3.17	3.25	2.99	3.15	3.08	-.03
Michigan Supreme Court	3.11	3.17	3.19	2.99	3.09	3.07	-.04
Local Courts	2.84	2.84	2.81	2.77	2.75	2.75	-.09*
Michigan Attorney General	3.06	3.18	3.17	3.09	3.07	3.08	+.02
U.S. Attorney General	3.06	2.93	3.08	2.96	3.04	2.96	-.10*
County prosecutors	2.81	2.85	2.87	2.82	2.92	2.86	+.05
State Prisons	2.73	2.67	2.70	2.63	2.64	2.63	-.10*
Prob. & Parole Off.	NA	2.89	2.85	2.68	2.59	2.61	-.28*
County Jails	2.59	2.66	2.70	2.66	2.68	2.69	+.10*
Youth Detention Homes	2.61	2.72	2.67	2.57	2.47	2.46	-.15*

BASE (800) (900) (800) (800) (800) (800)

\*Statistically significant differences 1973-1976.

## POLICE

### Local Police

As revealed in the previous section (Criminal Justice Agencies), over three-fourths of Michigan citizens have some confidence in their local police department. While a majority of those in all areas mention at least some confidence in these departments, confidence levels are greatest in Detroit area suburbs and lowest in outstate metro suburbs (Table 16).

Table 16

### Confidence in local police

	Total	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
A great deal	40% } 77%	32% } 71%	56% } 87%	30% } 78%	32% } 68%	38% } 71%
Some	37	39	31	48	36	39
Very little	14	22	8	11	16	15
None	5	6	3	8	5	4
Don't know	4	1	2	3	10	5
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	( 88)	(136)	(192)

Nearly half (47%) of Michigan residents -- a proportion similar to that in other recent years -- feel their local police are doing a good job. However, this perception is not consistent across all segments of the population. Those in Detroit, Highland Park, Hamtramck and Pontiac have mixed feelings about their police -- confidence in them but lower perceptions that they are doing a good job.

Table 17

Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job or a poor job?

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Change 1973-78
Good job	50%	47%	43%	50%	44%	47%	- 3
Average job	40	38	43	37	40	43	+ 3
Poor job	9	12	11	9	13	8	- 1
Don't know	1	2	3	4	3	2	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

**JOB RATING OF LOCAL POLICE**  
% OF GOOD JOB

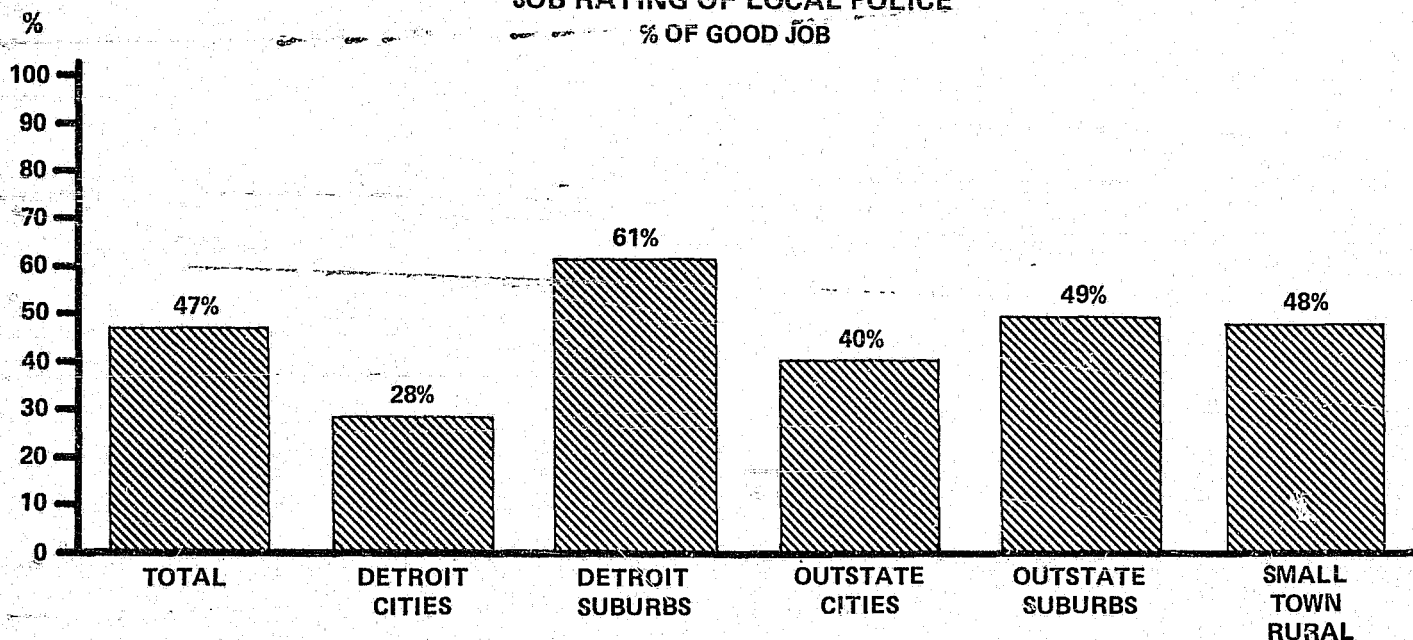


Table 17a

Good Job by Area/Race

	----- Area -----						--- Race ---	
	Total	Detroit/ Highland Park Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural	Whites	Blacks
Good job	47%	28%	61%	40%	49%	48%	51%	27%

Freeway and Street Patrolling

For the past few years, there has been some debate in Michigan as to which police department (state, county or city/township) should patrol the various types of Michigan roads. In 1978, Michigan residents were asked which agency they thought should routinely patrol the following kinds of roads: (1) freeways/interstate highways, (2) other highways, (3) city/town streets, and (4) county roads outside cities and towns.

The citizen preference for having the state police patrol freeways and interstates is very clear. More than nine out of 10 Michigan residents think Michigan State Police should routinely patrol freeways/interstate highways and that City and Township Police should patrol city/township roads. Nearly eight out of 10 residents feel county roads should be patrolled by county sheriffs. Michigan residents are split as to who should patrol other kinds of highways -- half feel county sheriffs should do this job, while one-fourth feel this should be a job for Michigan State Police (Table 18).

Table 18

Which agency do you think should routinely patrol the following kinds of roads. . .?

	<u>Total 1978</u>
<u>Freeways/Interstate Highways</u>	
Michigan State Police	92%
County Sheriff	4
City and Township Police	2
Don't know	<u>2</u>
	100%
<u>Other Highways</u>	
Michigan State Police	26%
County Sheriff	51
City and Township Police	16
Don't know	<u>7</u>
	100%
<u>City/Town Streets</u>	
Michigan State Police	1%
County Sheriff	3
City and Township Police	94
Don't know	<u>2</u>
	100%
<u>County Roads Outside Cities and Towns</u>	
Michigan State Police	11%
County Sheriff	79
City and Township Police	5
Don't know	<u>4</u>
	100%
BASE	(800)

## Consolidation/Small Area Police Service

Since 1975, Michigan residents have been asked to express their preference for the best method of providing better police protection to areas in the state with small police departments. In this four year period (1975-1978) first choice has been consistent -- consolidation of neighboring small, local police departments to provide standard services. Second preference this year is for areas with small police departments to contract with their county sheriff to provide law enforcement (Table 19).

Table 19

Many areas of the state have very small police departments. There have been several suggestions as to how such places might get better police protection. Which one of the following ways would you prefer?

	--- Rank Order of Preference ----			
	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Neighboring small departments and sheriffs agencies should be required to join together to form consolidated departments large enough to provide standard service	1	1	1	1
Areas with small police departments should contract with the State Police to provide law enforcement	2	3	2	3
Areas with small police departments should continue to provide whatever police services they prefer and can afford	5	4	5	4
Areas with small police departments should contract with their sheriff to provide law enforcement	3	2	3	2
The State Police should take over all police services in areas with small police departments	4	5	4	5
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)

## State Police

In the prior section, citizens preference for the Michigan State Police providing patrol service on interstate highways and freeways was demonstrated. Citizens also evidence strong interest in having the state police provide other services as well.

The Michigan State Police currently provide certain services to local police departments that are paid for by monies from the state budget. When Michigan residents are asked if their local police departments should be charged for these services, a majority would disapprove of such a charge. Residents are more willing to have their local police departments charged for training of personnel than any other services (Table 20).

Table 20

The Michigan State Police now provide certain services to local police departments that are paid for by state budget. It has been suggested that local police units should pay for the State Police services they receive. Do you approve or disapprove of the State Police charging local departments for each of the following services? (Those who approve of charging only)

	-- Total Approve --			-Total Disapprove-		
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Approve for Charging for:</u>						
Training local law enforcement officers	36%	44%	40%	54%	50%	56%
Performing crime lab examinations	30	35	33	61	58	62
Assisting in major case investigations	29	33	33	63	60	64
Patrolling for routine crime prevention	27	32	30	64	63	67
Making computer checks of license plates	26	27	28	65	66	68
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)



Michigan State Police presently provide two types of law enforcement services, primary and support services. Michigan residents are strongly in favor of the Michigan State Police providing as much service as possible -- 8 out of 10 think primary and support services should be provided (Table 21).

Table 21

There are two kinds of law enforcement services the Michigan State Police now provide:

<u>Primary law enforcement</u>	<u>Support services are provided statewide:</u>
Road patrol	Mobile trooper pool
Accident response	Crime labs
Crime investigation	Police officer training
	Computer checks on license plate and names

Do you think the Michigan State Police should provide: primary services only primary and support services or support services only?

	<u>Total 1978</u>
Primary services only	9%
Primary and support services	80
Support services only	<u>5</u>
	100%
BASE	(800)

In the comparative ratings of criminal justice agencies, it has already been established that the Michigan State Police receives the highest rating of confidence from Michigan citizens. This confidence is at its highest in small towns and rural areas, as well as in Detroit area suburbs and outstate suburban areas (Table 22). (See also Table 15).

Table 22

Confidence in State Police

	Total	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
A great deal	63% } 93%	55% } 88%	61% } 94%	50% } 89%	65% } 94%	74% } 96%
Some	30	33	33	39	29	22
Very little	3	6	2	2	1	2
None	1	1	1	3	1	1
Don't know	3	5	3	6	2	2
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	( 88)	(136)	(192)

## MEANS AND FUNDS FOR CRIME CONTROL

### Perceived Ways to Stop Crime

Michigan citizens -- as mentioned in an earlier section -- think the main causes of crime are unemployment, drugs, lack of parental control and lack of strict laws and law enforcement, in that order. When asked for their solutions for stopping crime, however, their main suggestions are to make parents more responsible, to deal out stricter penalties, to provide employment and to enforce laws more strictly. They give little mention to controlling drug traffic (Table 23).

Table 23

What things do you think can be done to stop crime?  
(Multiple answers allowed)

<u>Help/guidance for juveniles answers:</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Parental guidance/Parent be responsible	20%
Young people need something to do	4
Revamp educational system	9
Recreational activities/Centers	6
Juvenile rehabilitation	1
Curfew	1
Raise drinking age/Alcohol restriction	2
Revise juvenile laws/Stricter juvenile laws	2
TOTAL	45%
<u>Stricter penalty and law enforcement answers:</u>	
Stricter penalties/Capital punishment	19%
Law enforcement/Stricter laws	14
Judiciary system - Judges too lenient	8
Stricter gun laws/Control	1
TOTAL	42%
<u>Social problem solving answers:</u>	
Employment/Jobs/Jobs for youth	16%
Citizen involvement	6
More religion	4
Local government take more interest	*
Better police relations	1
Get the economy back together	1
Better programs on TV/Less violence	1
TOTAL	29%
<u>More police answers:</u>	
More police/More police protection	10%
Give police more power	2
TOTAL	12%
<u>Drug control answers:</u>	
Control drug traffic/Dope/Stop pushers	5%
Drug rehabilitation programs - Clinics	1
TOTAL	6%
All others	9%
Don't know	8%
BASE	(800)

## Crime Control Tactics

Michigan Citizens, in line with their interest in stricter law enforcement, continue to favor, though not as strongly as in 1977, such tactics as the use of decoy units and wiretaps to catch criminals.

### Decoy Units

A majority of residents still believe their local police should use decoy units, but this belief has somewhat dropped in popularity since 1977, to the same level that was held by residents in 1974 (Table 24).

Table 24

Do you think your local police should use disguised decoy units to catch street criminals in the act (like muggings, robberies, purse snatchings)?  
Disguised decoy units have police dressed in other clothes, not uniforms.

	<u>Total</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1974-78</u>
Yes, should use decoys	77%	80%	81%	85%	77%	0
No, should not use decoys	18	15	14	11	17	- 1
Other	1	--	2	1	2	+ 1
Don't know	4	5	3	3	3	- 1
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	
BASE	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

## Wiretaps

Support for wiretaps for use in investigating both organized crime and suspected drug dealers is very strong, but somewhat on the decline since last year's (1977) measurement (Table 25).

Table 25

It is now illegal to use phone taps (wire taps) in investigations of suspected criminal activities. Do you think wire taps under court supervision should be legalized for . . .

	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1976-78</u>	
<u>Use in Investigating Organized Crime</u>					
Should be legalized	72%	79%	72%	0	
Should not be legalized	24	16	25	+ 1	
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	- 1	
	100%	100%	100%		
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)		
	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1975-78</u>
<u>Use in Investigating Suspected Drug Dealers</u>					
Should be legalized	67%	73%	81%	76%	+ 9
Should not be legalized	31	23	15	21	-10
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	+ 2
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

## State Commission on Investigations

Michigan residents continue to support a State Commission on Investigations to look into both charges of organized crime and official misconduct, however, the proportion mentioning this is a "good idea" has dropped since last year (Table 26).

Table 26

There has been talk of creating a State Commission on Investigations which would look into charges of organized crime and official misconduct. Do you think such a Commission would be a good idea or a bad idea?

	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1975-78</u>
Good idea	78%	72%	82%	76%	- 2
Bad idea	14	20	11	18	+ 4
Don't know	8	8	7	6	- 2
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

## 911 -- Statewide Emergency Number

Nearly all Michigan residents (92%) think the establishment of a single statewide emergency 911 number citizens could utilize to request police, fire or ambulance service would be a "good idea" (Table 27). Support for this has stayed continuously high.

Table 27

It has been proposed that there be a single statewide emergency phone number, 911. Anyone could call that number and the nearest police, fire or ambulance service could be requested. Do you think such a system would be a good idea or a bad idea?

	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1975-78</u>
Good idea	89%	88%	91%	92%	+ 3
Bad idea	8	9	7	7	- 1
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	- 2
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	



## CRIMINAL CODE

### Gun Regulations

Two out of five Michigan residents would like to see a law that would outlaw the possession of handguns by anyone except law officers, but the majority opposes such a ban (Table 28).

Table 28

There has been talk of outlawing the possession of handguns by anyone except law officers. Would you like to see a law which would outlaw handguns?

	<u>Total 1973</u>	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1973-78</u>
Yes	47%	54%	46%	39%	44%	40%	- 7
No/Don't know	<u>53</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>60</u>	+ 7
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

## The Death Penalty

Michigan's Constitution prohibits the issue of the death penalty as a sentence for any criminal. However, two-thirds of Michigan residents support the death penalty in cases of first-degree murder, kidnapping and terrorism. While there is more support than four years ago, support for the death penalty has declined from last year (1977). However, only future measurement could confirm whether this is a trend (Table 29).

Table 29

Michigan's Constitution prohibits the use of the death penalty as a sentence for any criminal. There has been talk of re-establishing the use of the death penalty. Which of the following comes closest to your views?

	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1974-78</u>
The death penalty should be allowed in cases of first degree murder, kidnapping, and terrorism only	58%	55%	64%	72%	67%	+ 9
The death penalty should never be allowed, no matter what the crime	31	30	20	18	22	- 9
The death penalty should be allowed only in cases of first degree murder of a law enforcement officer or prison employee	9	8	8	4	7	- 2
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	+ 2
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

## Legalization of Activities Now Illegal

Numbers games, sports betting, possession and use of marijuana, prostitution and homosexual acts between consenting adults are illegal activities in Michigan. The majority of residents in the state want these activities to remain illegal. However, six out of 10 of the state's younger residents (16-24 year olds) favor legalization of marijuana and also approve reduction of the penalties that presently exist for personal possession and use (Tables 30 and 31). The total adult population splits over whether or not to reduce such penalties.

Table 30

The following acts are now against the law. As I read you this list of acts, tell me whether you think each of these should be made legal or if it should remain against the law.

	<u>Total</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-78</u>
<u>% Who Feel Should</u> <u>Remain Illegal</u>							
Numbers games	53%	55%	54%	52%	59%	59%	+ 6
Sports betting events	43	49	49	49	54	51	+ 8
Off-track horse race betting	55	58	55	54	60	57	+ 2
Possession and use of marijuana (not sale)	80	78	82	71	71	69	-11
Prostitution	71	70	71	67	71	72	+ 1
Homosexual acts between consenting adults	66	63	60	57	60	62	- 4
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	
<u>1978 % Who Feel Possession</u> <u>and Use (not sale) of</u> <u>Marijuana Should be</u> <u>Legalized - By Age</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>16-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>60+</u>	
Should be legal			28%	60%	27%	13%	

Table 31

It has been suggested that the penalties for personal possession and use (not sale) of marijuana be reduced from \$1000 in fines and 1 year in jail to \$100 in fines and 30 days in jail. Would you approve or disapprove of such a change?

	----- Age -----				
	<u>1977</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1978</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>16-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>60+</u>
Approve	46%	48%	65%	50%	33%
Disapprove	49	49	32	48	61
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(124)	(469)	(206)

## THE JUVENILE CRIMINAL CODE AND THE HANDLING OF JUVENILES

In Michigan, a person under 17 years of age is considered a "juvenile" in the legal system. Juveniles who commit crimes are treated differently than a person 17 years or older, and come under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Criminal Code. Presently, the system for juveniles operates in this manner:

Probate Court handles juvenile criminals whereas Circuit Courts handle those 17 and older.

Juveniles convicted of crimes, may be placed on probation or committed to a state institution or placed in a mandatory community treatment program.

Juveniles, sentenced by the Probate Court when they are under 17, must now be released when they become 19.

Michigan residents were asked a series of questions on how juveniles should be handled and sentenced in the legal system. Two of the questions have been asked since 1975, so it is possible to indicate the trend in thinking since that year. A summary of this year's series of questions is as follows: (Tables 31-35).

\*Michigan residents are split as to whether such offenses as truancy, runaways and "incorrigible behavior" should remain in the Juvenile Criminal Code. Opinion has been split on this issue since the question was first raised in 1975.

\*Michigan adults are divided as to whether juvenile offenders convicted of crimes -- aside from the most serious offenders -- are better off in community treatment programs or in state institutions.

\*Three-fourths of Michigan residents favor a proposal that would transfer serious juvenile criminal matters over to Circuit Courts.

\*Michigan residents also indicate that if Probate Court is to be retained for juvenile offenders, that it be mandatory that 15 and 16 year olds charged with serious, dangerous felonies be tried as adults in Circuit Courts.

\*Two-thirds of Michigan citizens believe juvenile offenders sentenced for serious, dangerous felonies should not automatically be released at the age of 19, but should receive the same sentences as adults.

\*As noted in earlier sections, Michigan citizens blame parents for losing control of their children or failing to give them guidance. However, once a juvenile commits a serious felony, they want that juvenile to be treated and sentenced as an adult -- they feel that juvenile, by the seriousness of the offense has lost "child" status.

Table 32

Some of the so-called "status offenses" in the Juvenile Criminal Code are truancy, runaways, and "incorrigible behavior." Some say these are not crimes and should not be in the Criminal Code. Do you think truancy, runaways and incorrigible behavior should be taken out of the Criminal Code or kept in the Criminal Code?

	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1975-78</u>
Taken out	52%	50%	48%	44%	- 8
Kept in	41	41	43	50	+ 7
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	- 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 33

Juveniles (under age 17) convicted of crimes may be placed on probation or committed to a state institution (like Adrian and Whitmore Lake) or placed in a mandatory community treatment program. Which of these ideas comes closest to your own views on handling youthful offenders?

	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1975-78</u>
The system for juveniles (under age 17) should continue to operate as it is with probation or commitment to state institutions or placement in community treatment program	44%	39%	40%	26%	-18%
State institutions should be used less (for most serious offenders) and the rest should be cared for in their communities	29	34	26	33	+ 4
More offenders should go to state institutions and fewer to community treatment programs	12	10	14	21	+ 9
State juvenile institutions should be closed and all offenders cared for in their own communities	8	7	8	10	+ 2
Don't know	<u>7</u> 100%	<u>10</u> 100%	<u>11</u> 100%	<u>11</u> 100%	+ 4
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 34

Probate Court now handles juvenile criminals (up to age 17) and estate matters. One suggestion is that jurisdiction over serious juvenile criminal matters be transferred to Circuit Courts and that a family court be established for other family concerns. Do you approve or not approve this proposal?

	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Yes, approve	71%	77%
No, not approve	15	15
Don't know	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>
	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)

Table 35

If we retain the Probate Court for juvenile offenders, do you think it should be mandatory that 15 and 16 year olds charged with serious, dangerous felonies be waived to Circuit Courts for trial as adults?

	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Yes	74%	77%
No	17	18
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)

Table 36

Juveniles under 17 sentenced by the Probate Court, must now be released when they become 19 years of age. Should this practice be continued or should Probate Court be authorized to use the same sentences allowed for adults?

	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Continue to release at 19	12%	13%
Be given same sentences as adults	58	67
Depends on seriousness of crime		
(VOLUNTEERED ANSWER ONLY)	24	18
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)



## COURTS AND SENTENCING

### Leniency/Strictness of Courts

In the five year period 1973-1977, the proportion grew of citizens who felt that courts had gone too far in protecting people in trouble with the law and given too lenient sentences to those convicted. However, the measurement for 1978 indicates this proportion may have peaked, particularly in regard to leniency on the part of the courts (Tables 37 and 38).

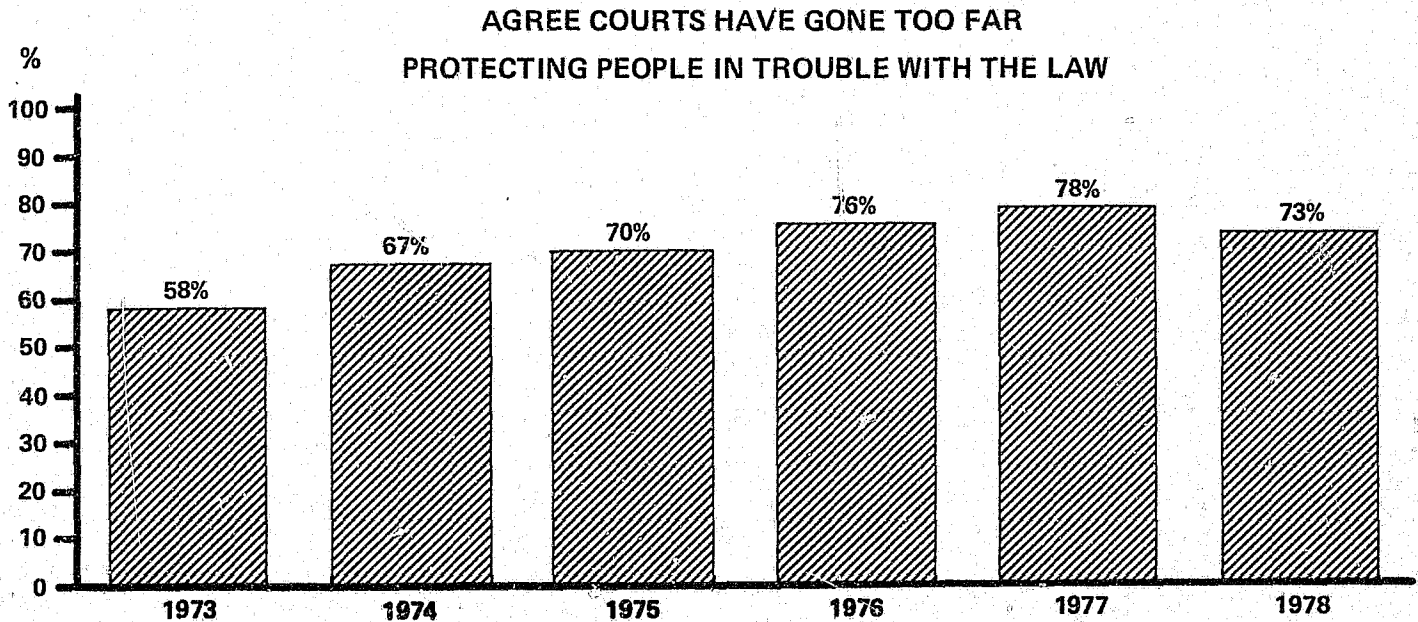


Table 37

Do you agree or disagree that the courts have gone too far, in making rulings which protect people who get in trouble with the law?

	<u>Total</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-78</u>
Agree	58%	67%	70%	76%	78%	73%	+15
Disagree	30	24	22	16	15	22	- 8
Don't know	12	8	9	7	7	5	- 7
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 37a

1978 agreement/disagreement that the courts have gone too far in protecting people in trouble with the law by race and age

	<u>---- Race ----</u>		<u>----- Age -----</u>		
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>16-24</u>	<u>25-59</u>	<u>60+</u>
Agree	75%	64%	66%	76%	71%
Disagree	20	30	29	19	23
Don't know	5	7	5	5	5
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
BASE	(654)	(135)	(124)	(469)	(206)

Table 38

In general, do you feel the courts are too lenient, about right or too strict in dealing with defendants, the people charged with crimes?

	<u>Total</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-78</u>
Too lenient	55%	43%	53%	60%	71%	58%	+ 3
About right	30	15	15	7	9	21	- 9
Too strict	5	2	2	1	1	1	- 4
Lenient with some/ Strict with others	NA	34	24	26	15	17	0
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	- 6
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 38a

1978 feelings about leniency of courts by race and age

	<u>---- Race ----</u>		<u>----- Age -----</u>		
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>16-24</u>	<u>25-59</u>	<u>60+</u>
Too lenient	59%	52%	55%	57%	61%
About right	21	19	24	22	15
Too strict	*	4	4	*	*
Lenient with some/Strict with others	15	24	15	17	17
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(654)	(135)	(124)	(469)	(206)

\*Less than 1%.

## Sentencing

Michigan citizens were given four methods by which to sentence convicted criminals and asked to rank which method was the best way to sentence criminals. Citizens ranked first a method that would give violent crimes a mandatory minimum and maximum prison sentences set by law (Table 39).

Table 39

There are various ways of sentencing convicted criminals. Which is the best way to sentence criminals, next best way, etc. . .?

	<u>Rank</u>	<u>% Ranked First</u>
Violent crimes should have mandatory minimum prison sentences and maximum sentences set by law	1	44%
Every crime should have a specific standard sentence which the judge could raise or lower only by providing written reasons	2	20
Keep present method of judge selecting probation or any minimum and maximum sentence up to the maximum sentence by law	3	20
The judge should be free to impose any sentence he feels warranted	4	13

## Parole

Clearly, Michigan citizens believe parolees and ex-prisoners are highly likely to commit crimes in the future.

Several questions on parolees, ex-prisoners and Michigan's parole system were asked of Michigan's citizens to measure their perceptions of the parole system and those persons who have gone through that system.

More than half of Michigan's citizens (55%) agree with the statement that "most violent crime is committed by parolees and ex-prisoners." Residents of Detroit and its suburbs, tend to agree with this statement more than all other residents of the state (Table 40).

Two-thirds of Michigan's citizens would "guess" that one-half or more of those persons paroled from prison, are reimprisoned for new crimes within five years (Table 41).

Table 40

Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Most violent crimes is committed by parolees and ex-prisoners.

	Total 1978	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
Agree	55%	61%	66%	39%	49%	49%
Disagree	32	25	30	39	35	36
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	( 88)	(136)	(192)

Table 41

Of those paroled from prison, how many would you guess are reimprisoned for new crimes within five years?

	Total 1978
One-fourth or less	21%
One-half	44
Three-fourths or more	26
Don't know	<u>10</u>
	100%
BASE	(800)

Despite their lack of confidence in parolee's staying free of committing future crimes, half of Michigan's citizens would like to see Michigan's present parole system continued (Table 42).



Table 42

In Michigan, a prisoner usually has a minimum and a maximum sentence. The State Parole Board may release a prisoner under a parole officer's supervision between the minimum and the maximum sentence. Should the parole system continue to be used or should prisoners be released only when their maximum sentences have been served?

	Total 1978	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural	----- Age -----		
							16-24	25-59	60+
Parole system continued	51%	37%	44%	72%	55%	60%	63%	53%	41%
Maximum sentence served	41	55	52	26	30	31	31	40	49
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(88)	(136)	(192)	(124)	(469)	(206)



## Plea Bargaining

Michigan citizens, in line with their stand on stricter law enforcement, stricter sentences, etc., continue to disapprove the practice of plea bargaining (Table 43).

Table 43

Sometimes a defense lawyer and prosecutor agree to accept a guilty plea for an offense less serious than the one which led to a person's arrest. This is called "plea bargaining." Do you approve of this practice?

	<u>Total 1973</u>	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978*</u>	<u>Change 1973-77</u>
Yes, approve	21%	21%	21%	19%	20%	23%	+ 2
No, disapprove	67	69	70	71	70	71	+ 4
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	- 6
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

\*In 1978, the question of "plea bargaining," was re-designed to read as: Sometimes a judge, defense lawyer, and prosecuto~~r~~r agree to accept a guilty plea, or a lower sentence, for an offense less serious than the one which led to a person's arrest. This is called "plea bargaining" or "sentence bargaining." Do you approve of this practice?

## Regional Prosecutors

The majority of Michigan citizens think it is a "good idea" for counties who can not justify a full-time prosecutor, to join together to provide a regional one. However, in small town and rural areas, where such regionalization would take effect, the idea is in slightly less favor (Table 44).

Table 44

Some counties have trouble justifying a full time prosecutor. Do you think it would be a good idea, or not a good idea, to have several counties join together to provide a regional prosecutor?

	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Rural/</u> <u>Small Town</u> <u>1978</u>
Good idea	63%	65%	66%	57%
Not a good idea	24	25	27	34
Don't know	13	10	7	9
	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(192)

## Selection of Judges

### Supreme Court Justices:

Supreme Court Justices in Michigan are currently nominated at political party conventions. They run for election on non-partisan ballots that do not show their party affiliation. Only 7% of Michigan's citizens prefer this system.

Michigan citizens are currently split as to whether Supreme Court justices should be appointed or elected, though in the past the preference has leaned toward elected. Among six alternative systems for selecting justices, the slightly preferred one is one of the appointive alternatives: Appointment with a later confirming election (Table 45).

Of course, if voters were offered only two alternatives -- i.e. the present system versus appointive option -- those who would now choose any of the elective options might stick with the present system.

Table 45

Supreme Court Justices are now nominated by party conventions but placed on the ballot for election without party designation. What method of selecting Supreme Court Justices would you prefer. Would it be . . .

	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Partisan (with political party) nomination/ Partisan (with political party) on ballot	11%	15%
**Partisan (with political party) nomination/ <u>Non-partisan</u> (no party) on ballot	10	7
Non-partisan (no party) nomination/ Non-partisan (no party) on ballot	<u>30</u>	<u>24</u>
TOTAL ELECTED	51%	46%
Appointment by Governor alone, confirmed by Senate	6	7
Appointment by Governor from names recommended by a Special Commission	4	6
Appointment by Governor from names recommended by a Special Commission. After 3 years, people would vote to keep or remove judge. Every 10 years, they would vote again to keep or remove that judge.	<u>29</u>	<u>33</u>
TOTAL APPOINTED	39%	46%
Don't know	10	9
BASE	(800)	(800)
**Present system		

## Court of Appeals Judges:

Court of Appeals judges are presently selected by non-partisan nomination and non-partisan election. Citizens prefer that this system be continued.

Table 46

We also select judges for the Court of Appeals by non-partisan nomination and election. Should Court of Appeals judges continue to be elected or appointed by the Governor?

	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Continue to be elected	69%	75%
Be appointed by Governor	22	18
Other	*	2
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)

## Local Judges

Local judges of the Circuit, Probate and District Courts are also presently selected by non-partisan nomination and election. Citizens, again, in even higher numbers, prefer to continue to elect their local judges (Table 47).

Table 47

Local judges (Circuit, Probate and District judges) are selected by non-partisan nomination and election. Should local judges continue to be elected or appointed by the Governor?

	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>
Continue to be elected	79%	83%
Be appointed by Governor	15	12
Other	1	1
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)

## PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Michigan citizens were asked a variety of questions relating to their perceptions of Michigan adult correctional systems. These questions involved such issues as purposes of a prison sentence, performance of prisons, attitudes towards prisoners, location of prisons and group treatment homes and the cost of building new prisons.

### Perceived Purposes of Prison Sentences

Michigan citizens think the most important purpose of a prison sentence is to punish law breakers. Perceived as second most important purpose of a prison sentence is "to rehabilitate criminals" (Table 48).

Table 48

Rank in order of importance (1-4; one being most important, four being least important) these purposes of a prison sentence.

	<u>Rank</u>	
To punish law breakers	1	(most important)
To rehabilitate criminals	2	
To keep criminals away from the rest of society	3	
To show others what happens if they break the law	4	(least important)

## Performance of Jails and Prisons

Michigan's prisons and jails are designed to serve various functions -- among these functions are: to house and maintain criminals, rehabilitate criminals, protect society from criminals, deter criminals from committing crime and to punish criminals. Few Michigan citizens feel the state's prisons and jails handle these functions very well.

A majority of citizens feel prisons and jails do an adequate, or "as well as can be expected" job of housing and maintaining criminals. However, the majority feel jails and prisons perform "not at all well" in deterring criminals from further crime (Table 49). There is more feeling that penal institutions do perform "as well as can be expected" in housing and maintenance than there was in 1973 (Table 50).

Table 49

### 1978 Perceptions of Job Jails and Prisons Do

	Housing and Maintaining Criminals	Rehabili- tating Criminals	Protecting Society From Criminals	Detering Criminals From Committing Crime	Punishing Criminals
Very well	9%	5%	7%	3%	7%
As well as can be expected	58	37	44	34	42
Not at all well	22	47	42	54	42
Don't know	11	11	7	9	9
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)

Table 50

In general, how well do you feel our jails and prisons are doing in their job of housing and maintaining criminals? Do you feel they do very well, as well as can be expected, or not at all well?

	<u>Total 1973</u>	<u>Total 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Change 1973-78</u>
Very well	9%	8%	6%	7%	7%	9%	0
As well as can be expected	49	50	50	52	54	58	+ 9
Not at all well	33	31	31	26	27	22	-11
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Michigan citizens were presented with contrasting ideas on how they might feel about prisons and jails. For the most part, citizens' choices on these ideas reflect their desire for stricter law enforcement and mandatory minimum sentences. The majority prefer larger prisons, the use of confinement more often and for longer periods, and prisoners' serving out their full terms. However, citizens also feel that more emphasis should be placed on rehabilitating prisoners and that living conditions be improved. There is an almost 50-50 split as to whether or not prisoners should occasionally live with their families (Table 51).



Table 51

Check the one (1) of each of the following pairs of opposite ideas which comes closest to the way you feel about jails and prisons:

			Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> We should turn to smaller community prisons 29%	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> We should keep our large prisons 68%	4%
<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement should be used less often 21%	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement should be used more often 74%	5%
<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement should be used for shorter periods 31%	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement should be used for longer periods 62%	8%
<input type="checkbox"/> Emphasis should be on rehabilitating prisoners 74%	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Emphasis should be on punishing prisoners 21%	5%
<input type="checkbox"/> Living conditions should be improved 57%	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Living conditions are good enough now 38%	5%
<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners should live with their families occasionally 48%	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners should never be permitted to live with their families 48%	4%
<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners should be paroled as soon as possible 25%	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners should serve out their full terms 69%	6%

Michigan residents are increasingly receptive to the idea that prisoners have useful jobs and receive wages. Such wages could be used to offset the expenses in maintaining criminals, with the remainder of these wages to be used for family support or to go to crime victims. This idea receives more support from blacks than whites (Table 52).

Table 52

There have been suggestions that each prisoner should have a useful job and receive a wage similar to what the job pays outside prison. The prison should charge for expenses and remaining wage would go to family support or crime victims. Do you think such a prison system with jobs would be a good idea?

	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Blacks</u>
Yes, a good idea	68%	76%	74%	87%
No, not a good idea	27	20	22	13
Don't know	5	4	4	*
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
BASE	(800)	(800)	(654)	(135)

\*Less than 1%.

Citizen Reaction to Locating Prisons, Correctional and Treatment Homes  
in their Communities

Prisons:

Michigan residents were asked if they would be concerned if a prison were to be located within five miles of their home. Three-quarters would be concerned about crime by escapees and lowered property values (Table 53). Of least concern would be prison employees moving into the area.

Table 53

Suppose a prison were to be located within five miles of your home, how concerned would you be about any of the following events? Would you be very concerned, concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?

	<u>% Mention of Very Concerned and Concerned</u>	<u>Average* Rating Of Concern</u>
Crime by escapees	76%	3.21
Lowered property values	71	3.02
Prisoners families moving here	36	2.27
Prison employees moving here	21	1.90
BASE	(800)	(800)

\* Average on a scale which 4=very concerned, 3=concerned, 2=not very concerned, 1=not at all concerned.

## Group Correctional and Treatment Homes:

Group correctional and treatment homes have been established as a means to decentralize various correctional and treatment programs and to direct the care for certain types of people in trouble with the law to a community level. However, there is always a question of community acceptance of such facilities.

One-fourth of Michigan's residents are unwilling to have any such facility in their neighborhood. Those persons who would accept a group correctional/treatment home are most willing to have a home for juvenile offenders and least willing to have a home for narcotic addicts in their neighborhoods (Table 54).

Table 54

There has been decentralization of correctional and other treatment programs in recent years. That means those with problems with the law are not in such big prisons and institutions. Group homes are being started for different types of people. If a group home were to be located in your neighborhood, which kind would you like to see most and least. Please rank in order from 1 (would like to see most) to 5 (would like to see least).

	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	
Juvenile offenders	1	1	1	1	Like most
Mentally ill/Retarded	2	2	2	2	
Alcoholics	3	3	3	3	
Adult Parolees	4	5	4	4	
Narcotic Addicts	5	4	5	5	Like least
Not willing to have any	(29%)	(32%)	(28%)	(25%)	

### Idea of Regional Jails

A majority of Michigan citizens continue to favor the idea of having several counties band together to provide a regional jail system where individual counties have trouble maintaining a jail. Support is somewhat less for regional jails in small town and rural areas which would be affected (Table 55).

Table 55

Some counties have trouble maintaining their jails. Do you think it would be a good idea, or not a good idea, to have several counties join together to provide a regional jail?

	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Rural/Small</u> <u>Town 1976</u>	<u>Rural/Small</u> <u>Town 1977</u>	<u>Rural/Small</u> <u>Town 1978</u>
Good idea	63%	65%	68%	59%	54%	60%
Not a good idea	27	26	27	32	34	32
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(193)	(192)	(192)

### Willingness to Pay for New Prisons

Michigan's prisons are presently overcrowded. Residents of the state were asked by how much they would be willing to have their yearly taxes increased to build new prisons. Twenty-nine percent are not willing to see their taxes increased for this purpose. However, nearly one-fifth (19%) claim to be willing to have their taxes increased by \$1-\$5, while another 14% say they are willing to have their yearly taxes increased by \$21-\$25 for purposes of building new prisons.

Typically, voters evaluate tax proposals much more closely just prior to polling time. Pocketbook issues such as tax increases often drop in popularity unless there is a well organized advocacy campaign to convince voters of "value received" for any tax increase.

Table 56

Michigan prisons are over-crowded. New sentencing laws might further increase caseloads. By how much would you be willing to see your yearly taxes increased to build new prisons?

	<u>Total 1978</u>
\$1-\$5	19%
\$6-\$10	13
\$11-\$15	10
\$16-\$20	5
\$21-\$25	14
Nothing	29
Don't know	<u>10</u>
	100%
BASE	(800)

### CASINO GAMBLING

State voters continue to split over the issue of casino gambling. In 1978 the edge goes to gambling opponents whereas in 1976 the split was even. Support has dropped in the Detroit area but increased slightly in outstate, suburban and rural areas (Table 57).

#### IN FAVOR OF CASINO GAMBLING

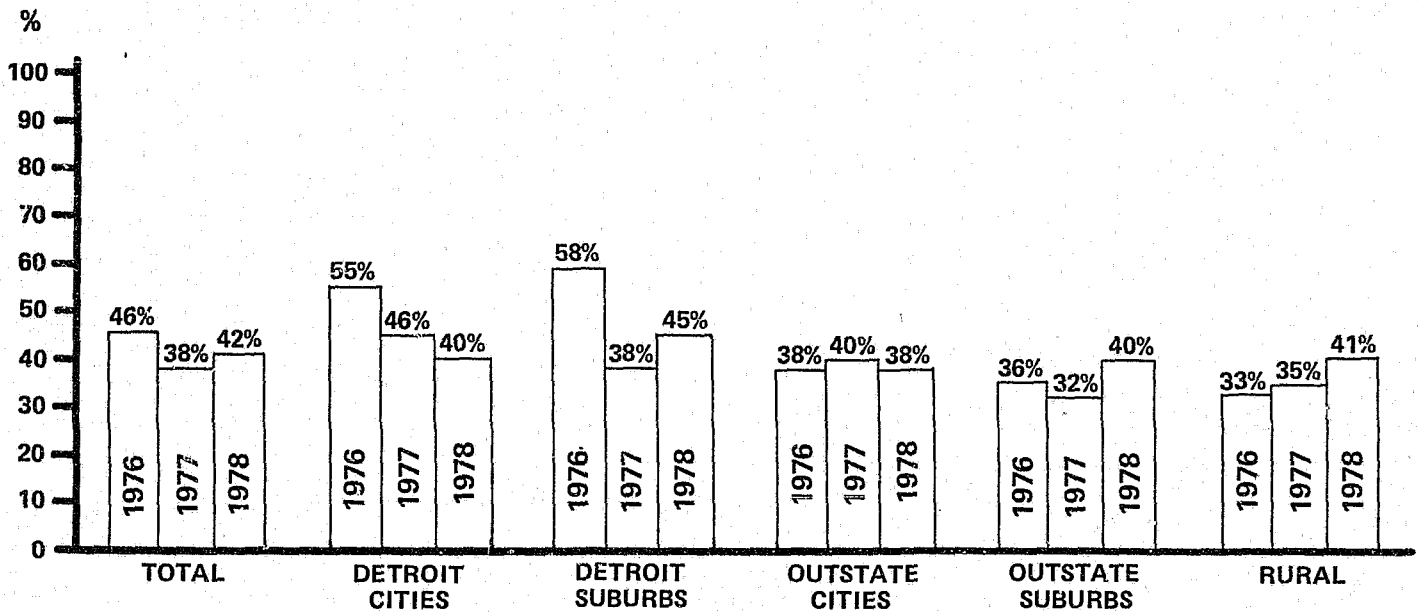






Table 57

There has been talk about legalizing gambling (dice, cards, slot machines) in Michigan. Are you in favor or not in favor of legalizing casino gambling?

	----- Total -----			Detroit/ Highland Park/ -Hamtramck/Pontiac-			Detroit -- Area Suburbs --			Outstate -Central Cities---			Outstate - Metro Suburbs --			- Small Town Rural -		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
In favor	46%	38%	42%	55%	46%	40%	58%	38%	45%	38%	40%	38%	36%	32%	40%	33%	35%	41%
Not in favor	47	54	52	35	43	49	38	55	50	51	47	49	58	65	54	60	57	57
Don't know	7	8	6	10	11	11	4	7	5	11	13	14	6	3	5	7	8	2
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(152)	(151)	(152)	(234)	(233)	(232)	( 86)	( 88)	( 88)	(135)	(136)	(136)	(193)	(192)	(192)

Those residents who favor legalized gambling see it as giving the state additional revenue or feel that people will gamble anyway. Residents who oppose legalized gambling feel that it creates crime or state that they simply don't believe in gambling (Table 58b).

Table 58a

Why are you in favor of legalized casino gambling?  
(Multiple responses allowed)

	<u>1978 % of 42% in Favor</u>
Give added revenue to the state	28%
People are going to gamble anyway	26
Help our taxes, get more from taxes	15
One more activity to do	14
Eliminate illegal gambling	8
Keep money in the state	6
Take away from organized crime	5
Don't see anything wrong	5
It's up to the individual	5
If it is handled by state	4
Jobs for people/Employ more people	4
Money in the city	4
Liven up the state	2
Provided the money is used for a good cause	2
Less crime/Cut down crime	2
Why not, other things are legalized	1
Help the state (unspecified)	1
All others	2
Don't know	1
BASE	(333)

Table 58b

Why are you not in favor of legalized casino gambling?

	<u>1978 % of 47%</u> <u>Not in Favor</u>
Create crime	26%
Don't believe in it/Don't like gambling	17
Enhance organized crime/Mafia	14
Attract the wrong people	12
People would lose a lot of money	11
Families would suffer	8
Leads to trouble/Get out of hand	6
It's wrong/Morally wrong	6
Against religion/A sin	4
Becomes a habit/Gambling sickness	4
Too much graft/Corruption	3
Michigan has enough -- Bingo/Lottery	3
Don't need it	3
Make gamblers out of youth	2
Not good for community/For city	1
Victimize the poor	1
All others	6
Don't know	4
BASE	(417)



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

If casino gambling were legalized, there tends to be the feeling that casinos should be operated in any community which wants it. Residents of the Detroit area suburbs would like to see casinos operated primarily in Detroit (Table 59).

If gambling were legalized, over one-third of the state's residents would gamble, at least on occasion. Residents of Detroit area suburbs are more likely to gamble than are other residents of the state (Table 60).



Table 59

If legalized, where do you think casino gambling should be operated . . . in any community which wants it, Detroit or other?

	----- Total -----			Detroit/ Highland Park/ -Hamtramck/Pontiac-			Detroit -- Area Suburbs --			Outstate -Central Cities---			Outstate - Metro Suburbs --			- Small Town Rural -		
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
In any community which wants it	44%	42%	34%	37%	39%	36%	39%	34%	19%	76%	77%	44%	57%	46%	43%	45%	45%	40%
Detroit	14	23	29	19	27	30	16	28	40	9	17	18	13	16	23	9	20	24
Other	29	26	30	32	29	24	29	25	34	23	25	32	22	24	26	35	28	31
Not stated	14	10	8	13	5	10	17	14	7	19	7	6	9	13	9	12	7	6
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(152)	(151)	(152)	(234)	(233)	(232)	( 86)	( 88)	( 88)	(135)	(136)	(136)	(193)	(192)	(192)



# % WHO WOULD GAMBLE - 1978

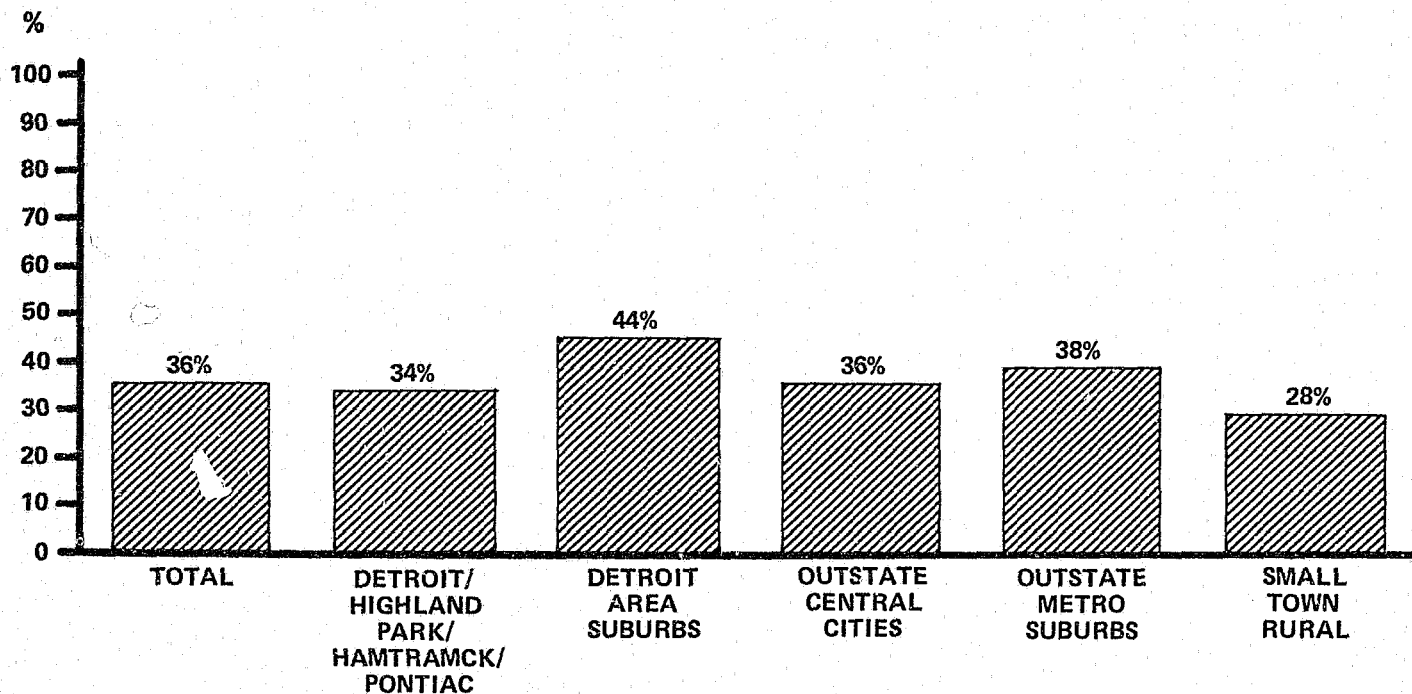


Table 60

If casino gambling were legalized in Michigan, how often would you be likely to go to a casino and gamble?

	Total	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
Never	57%	57%	52%	55%	54%	68%
Once a week or more	2	4	2	5	1	1
Once a month, but less than once a week	6	5	8	8	4	5
Every few months	12	11	15	14	13	7
Once a year	16	14	19	9	20	15
Don't know	7	9	5	10	9	4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	( 88)	(136)	(192)

PART II  
THE REPORT FROM EMPLOYERS

VICTIMIZATION BY CRIME AT PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

Places of employment in Michigan are affected very differently by crime, with retailers and places with a large number of employees victimized at higher proportions than others.

Survey responses from Business Managers/Comptrollers at 1000 employment reporting sites\* (see Foreword for sampling details) were projected to the approximate 128,000 employment reporting sites in the state. The numbers and percent of employers victimized by eight categories of crime during 1977 are shown on the following page.

In any sample survey, there can be some sampling error in results from a sample survey compared to taking a census of all employment reporting sites. Sampling error is shown in parentheses.

---

\* Employment Reporting Sites to Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC). These can represent one or multiple locations.

	<u>Number of Employment Sites With One or More Incident</u>	<u>% of Employment Sites With One or More Incident</u>
Malicious Destruction (Vandalism)	23,400 (+600)	18% (+2.5%)
Larceny/Theft (Shoplifting, inventory shrinkage, taking property without threat or force)	18,200 (+400)	14 (+2.2%)
Burglary (Break and Enter)	16,900 (+350)	13 (+2.1%)
Monetary Crimes (not in other categories listed here)	11,800 (+220)	9 (+1.8%)
Car Theft (Larceny Motor Vehicle/Car/Van, etc.)	4,700 (+ 65)	4 (+1.3%)
Robbery (Armed or unarmed taking of property by force or threat)	3,100 (+ 35)	2 (+1.1%)
Other Violent Crimes (Murder/Assault/Rape/Kidnapping/Drug Offenses)	2,000 (+ 20)	2 (+0.9%)
Arson	900 (+ 6)	1 (+0.6%)

Many employment sites have experienced multiple crimes. The number of incidents of burglaries, larcenies, acts of malicious destruction (vandalism), and illegal checks (reported under monetary crimes) far exceed the number of employment sites reporting having been victims.

Table 61 presents detail of the number and proportions of employment sites which were victims of any of the eight measured types of crime in 1977, with employers categorized by number of employees and by type of business. The subgroup differences are discussed following Table 62 by type of crime.



Table 61

## Projected Numbers of Employment Sites\* in Michigan Experiencing Crime in 1977

Number of Employment Sites\* Experiencing One or More Incident of Crime

% of Employment Sites Experiencing Crime

% of Employment Sites Experiencing Crime							----- Sites by Type of Business/Service -----							
	Total Employment Sites	----- Sites by Number of Employees -----									(Finan- cial/ Insur- ance/ Real Estate)	Transpor- tation/ Communi- cations/ Utili- ties	Agri- culture/ Mining/ Const- ruction	All Else (Gov't., Educ., Etc.)
		0-3	4-9	10-19	20-99	100+	Manufac- turing	Retail	Whole- sale	Service				
Number of Sites:	128,000	58,400	34,700	16,800	15,600	2,600	13,200	32,100	7,700	43,600	10,600	3,700	15,000	2,000
% of Sites:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Burglary	Number 16,900	5,600	4,600	2,700	3,300	6,000	1,900	6,700	900	4,700	800	400	1,300	300
	% 13	10	13	16	21	25	15	21	12	11	7	10	9	13
Robbery	Number 3,100	1,900	400	--	800	--	--	1,800	100	1,000	--	--	100	--
	% 2	3	1	--	5	--	--	6	2	2	--	--	1	--
Larceny/Theft	Number 18,200	5,400	4,100	3,700	4,200	800	1,500	9,000	400	5,400	100	400	1,300	100
	% 14	9	12	22	27	30	12	28	5	12	1	10	9	6
Car Theft	Number 4,700	1,700	1,200	900	900	100	900	2,300	400	900	300	--	400	--
	% 4	3	3	5	6	5	2	7	5	2	2	--	3	--
Malicious Des- truction (Van- dalism)	Number 23,400	9,600	5,400	4,400	3,600	500	2,300	8,600	1,200	7,200	1,500	500	1,400	800
	% 18	16	16	26	23	20	18	27	15	16	15	14	9	38
Arson	Number 900	500	--	100	100	100	--	300	--	400	--	--	100	100
	% 1	1	--	1	1	5	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	6
Other Violent Crimes	Number 2,000	500	300	300	500	500	--	1,000	--	800	100	--	100	--
	% 2	1	1	2	3	20	--	3	--	2	1	--	1	--
Other Monetary Crimes	Number 11,800	4,600	3,500	1,400	2,000	300	400	7,000	400	3,100	400	100	400	--
	% 9	8	10	8	3	10	3	22	5	7	4	3	3	--

\* Employment Reporting Sites to Michigan Employment Securities Commission (MESCC). These can represent one or multiple locations.

-- None reported in sample.

### Malicious Destruction (Vandalism)

Malicious destruction affected nearly one of every five employment sites in the state in 1977 (18%). There were a projected 58,600 separate incidents. Many employers had multiple events -- 39% of those who had an occurrence had more than one.

Particularly hard hit were retailers and the non-private sector employers classified as "All Else" on Table 61. These include schools. Two out of every five (38%) of these non-private sector employers experienced vandalism and 27% of retailers did. Organizations with more than 10 employees had greater problems with malicious destruction than small employers had.

While 18% of all employment reporting sites had some kind of vandalism, those having particular types of destruction were: Buildings, fixtures, windows 14%; vehicles 6%; supplies and equipment 2%; materials in inventory 1%; vendors' property on premises 1% and all other 1%.

### Larceny/Theft (Shoplifting, Inventory "Shrinkage") -- Taking Property From a Person Without Force or Threat

Larceny affected 14% of all employers but 28% of retailers, 30% of employers with 100 or more employees, and 27% of those with 20-99 employees. The type of property stolen varied greatly by type and size of business. Theft of the establishment's property was the big problem for large employers: 30% of those with 100 or more employees and 16% of those with 20-99 compared to an overall level of 8%. Theft of retail items on display or to which the public had access affected 20% of retailers but only 6% of all employment sites. Theft of employees' property hit only 2% of all sites, but 20% of those with 100 or more employees. Manufacturers and retailers both had some problem with theft of inventory not on display (6% for these two types of employers but only 3% overall).

### Burglary (Break and Enter)

While 13% of employment sites had breaking and enterings during 1977, the figure rises to 21% of retailers, 21% of employers of 20-99 persons and 25% of employers of 100 or more.

### Monetary Crimes (Extortion, Illegal Checks, Not Just Overdrafts, Misrepresentation or Non-Delivery, Embezzlement)

The major monetary crime is illegal checks and these occur by the thousands of checks and dollars. While approximately 7% of employment sites are victimized, the crime is directed far more heavily at retailers, about 18% of whom coped with illegal checks last year. The value range for illegal checks was extreme, from a few dollars to over \$10,000.

There were extortion attempts at less than 1% (0.4%) of employment sites, misrepresentation or non-delivery at 1%, and embezzlement at less than 1% (0.3%).

### Car Theft (Larceny of Motor Vehicle/Car/Van)

A projected 6,000 (+75) vehicles were stolen from employers in Michigan in 1977 of which 2,800 were recovered by police. There is some possibility the 64,000 (+700) stolen vehicles projected from the residential report could have some overlap with those projected from the employer report as it would be possible for both employers and employees to consider a vehicle on company property should be reported. The intent of the employer survey is to measure employer-owned vehicles only. Again, among businesses, retailers were disproportionately victims. While 4% of all employment sites reported vehicle theft, 7% of retail sites did.

### Robbery (Armed or Unarmed) -- Taking of Property From a Person By Force or Threat

Two percent of employment sites reported robberies and 6% of retail sites did. About 60% of the robberies involved use of a handgun.

### Violent Crimes (Murder, Assault With and Without Injury, Rape, Kidnapping, Drug Offenses)

Violent crimes occurred at two percent of employment sites in 1977, with assaults accounting for most of the incidents. From the 1000 reporting sites in the sample, a single murder was reported and no kidnappings or rapes.

### Arson

While only 1% of employment sites reported incidents of arson, this rose to 5% among employers of 100 or more and to 6% at the non-private sector employment sites which include schools.





**END**