

# Crimes Against The Elderly

A research report  
from West Tennessee  
by

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ACQUISITIONS

PROBLEMS OF CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY  
IN THE SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST REGIONS OF TENNESSEE

Submission Date: October 1, 1977

Funding Agency: Tennessee Law Enforcement  
Planning Agency

Project Director: George Boyd, Executive Director,  
Southwest Tennessee Development  
District

Researcher: David S. DuBose, Associate Dean of the  
College, Lambuth College,  
Jackson, Tennessee



## A B S T R A C T

Title of Project: Problems of Crime Against the Elderly in the Southwest and Northwest Regions of Tennessee

Grantee: Southwest Tennessee Development District (STDD), P. O. Box 2385, Jackson, Tennessee 38301

Project Director: George Boyd, Executive Director, STDD

Research Co-ordinator/Consultant: David S. DuBose, Associate Dean of the College, Lambuth College, Jackson, Tenn.

The goal of this project was to examine instances of and attitudes toward crime against the 60,000 persons aged sixty (60) years and above in the western sector of Tennessee (exclusive of the three-county Memphis-Delta region). Following an extensive review of the literature and construction of a suitable questionnaire, the research instrument was administered to approximately 1,000 older citizens of the Southwest and Northwest Tennessee Development Districts --- a predominantly rural seventeen-county area. Due to largely incomplete response patterns by some respondents, advanced age, etc., the number of respondents whose information was utilized in the analysis was 738.

Data were analyzed descriptively via frequency distributions and consideration of modal response patterns, and inferentially at the nominal level of analysis ( $\chi^2$ ;  $\lambda$ ;  $C$ ); and row percentages of contingency tables). Primary findings include the facts that elderly victimization is low in West Tennessee, although fears of crime are rather large; that there is strong support for local law enforcers, and qualified support for the court system; that when victimization does occur, it occurs disproportionately to the least able to afford it financially, the blacks, and the infirm. The report concludes with several recommendations to law enforcement and social service leaders.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY IN THE  
NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST REGIONS OF TENNESSEE

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Project Director: George Boyd, Executive Director  
Southwest Tennessee Development District

Funding Agency: Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Agency

Purpose and Objectives

The goal of this project has been to engage in a broadly based criminological research effort among the population aged sixty (60) and above in seventeen west Tennessee counties, to the ends that those in positions of policy determination could understand and react to both incidence and attitude toward crime and law enforcement among the senior population. Though research has been undertaken in several urban areas into the subject of crimes against the elderly, this project, we believe, is the first such inquiry in a predominantly rural area.

The objectives of this research effort have been, as follows:

- (1) To determine to what extent the problem of criminal victimization of the elderly exists within the Southwest and Northwest Tennessee Development Districts;
- (2) To determine the nature and types of crimes that are

most often committed against the elderly in the regions of reference;

- (3) To determine target areas where crimes are most often committed against the elderly;
- (4) To determine common characteristics of elderly victims and perpetrators;
- (5) To determine the effectiveness of local law enforcement agencies in dealing with the problem of crime against the elderly, as perceived by the older population;
- (6) To determine the consequences of criminal victimization of the elderly as it affects the lives of older Americans;
- (7) To assess the attitudes of the elderly toward local law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system;
- (8) To identify effective measures that could be initiated by local law enforcement agencies so that they could better deal with the problem of crime against the elderly in the area.

Beyond the objectives of the research itself were certain "long-



range objectives", or intended implementation outcomes, to follow the present research and to translate its findings into social action. These long-range objectives included:

- (1) To provide in-house training procedures for local police in communicating with and understanding the elderly;
- (2) To provide seminars and educational programs to elderly persons in basic areas of self-protection and self-defense;
- (3) To utilize elderly persons within local law-enforcement agencies as volunteers to assist in counseling of elderly victims;
- (4) To pinpoint "danger areas" and inform elderly persons of the prevalence of elderly victimization;
- (5) To encourage law enforcement agencies to institute greater security measures in those areas considered dangerous to the safety of elderly persons;
- (6) To coordinate existing resources and mobilize potential voluntary resources in a complementary manner to increase the safety of senior citizens in target areas where there is a prevalence of elderly victimization;

- (a) To encourage local banks to establish check-cashing procedures within local neighborhoods through the use of mobile units;
- (b) To advertise Social Security's cooperative agreement with banks for "direct deposit" of monthly social security checks;
- (c) To encourage the implementation of additional telephone reassurance programs through local organizations as a "safety check" for elderly persons;
- (d) To solicit locks from local hardware merchants at a reduced cost or at no cost for low-income elderly persons;
- (7) To encourage the creation of a "crisis line" for elderly persons within local law enforcement agencies; and
- (8) To encourage senior citizens to initiate crime prevention programs within their communities. (Possibilities would include escort service, telephone checks, organized car pools, etc.).

### The Problem and a Selected Review of Literature

"The criminal justice system has a great potential for dealing with individual instances of crime, but it was not designed to eliminate the conditions in which most crime breeds. It needs help (Dinitz and Reckless, 1968, p. 6)."

Criminal victimization of older Americans is quickly becoming a problem of major concern. Gerontologists, criminologists and a variety of other social scientists are calling for further understanding of the problem and increased efforts on the part of law enforcement officials to give special attention to the vulnerability, fears and actual victimization of our senior population.

Past research has tended to indicate that there are no specific types of victimization that are peculiar to the elderly population. The uniqueness of the problem, therefore, lies not in the crimes themselves, which run the whole gamut from purse-snatching to rape and murder. Rather, the uniqueness is in the holistic impact of the crimes: "... the total impact of crime on a (senior) victim's life, health, and well-being .... Crime tends to have a more profound and lasting effect on the older victim than on the younger adult victim (Goldsmith, 1976, p.19)."

Several reasons for viewing the older victim as a special, unique case have been summarized by Goldsmith and Tomas (1974) and Goldsmith (1976):

1. There is a high incidence of reduced or low income among the elderly. Thus, the impact of any loss of economic resources is relatively greater.
2. Older people are more likely to be victimized repeatedly, often the same crime and the same offender.
3. Older people are more likely to live alone. Social isolation increases vulnerability to crime.
4. Older people have diminished physical strength and stamina; hence, they are less able to defend themselves or to escape from threatening situations.
5. Older people are far more likely to suffer from physical ailments such as loss of hearing or sight, arthritis, and circulatory problems which increase their vulnerability.
6. Older people are physically more fragile and more easily hurt should they opt to defend themselves. For example, bones are more easily broken, and recovery is more difficult. Thus, they are less likely to resist attackers.
7. Potential criminals are aware of the diminished physical capacity and the physical vulnerability of the elderly and thus are more likely to seek out an elderly target (whose aged status is easily visible).
8. There is a greater likelihood that older people will live in high crime neighborhoods rather than in suburbia as a result of diminished income and of being rooted in central cities. Thus, they find themselves in close proximity to the groups most likely to victimize them - the unemployed, teenage drop-outs.
9. The dates of receipt by mail of monthly pension and benefit checks (and hence the dates when older persons are most likely to have cash on their person or in their dwelling) are widely known.
10. Dependency on walking or on public transportation is more likely among older people, who, for physical, financial, or other reasons, are less likely to drive or own a private automobile.

11. There is evidence that older people are particularly susceptible to fraud and confidence games.
12. Older people have the highest rates of the crime of personal larceny with contact (theft of purse, wallet, or cash directly from the person of the victim, including attempted purse snatching).
13. Awareness of increased vulnerability to criminal behavior has a chilling effect upon the freedom of movement of older Americans. Fear of criminal victimization causes self-imposed "house arrest" among older people who may refuse to venture out of doors. Furthermore, even in those situations where the fear of being victimized may be somewhat exaggerated or unwarranted by local conditions, the effect on the older persons is just as severe as when the fears are justified.
14. Because of loss of status and decreased sense of personal efficacy associated in American culture with being old, older people may be less likely to process complaints through the criminal justice bureaucracy and to draw upon available community resources for protection and redress (Goldsmith, 1976, p. 19).

For such reasons, local law enforcement agencies are called upon to initiate specialized programs to deal with the increasing problem of crime against the elderly. Such is the clear message of Goldsmith and Tomas (1974), Goldsmith (1976), California's Attorney General Evelle Younger (1976), Blaubaam (1976) and Brown and Rafai (1976). Some specific recommendations for law enforcement's response to the needs of the elderly are treated in the section "Recommendations and Conclusion" in the final section of this report.

One of the problems attendant upon a researcher or a law enforcement official treating the subject of crimes against the elderly is the paucity of

hard data relating to the incidence of such criminal activity. The Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual Uniform Crime Reports fails to give specific attention to the 60-and-above population. Likewise, the "National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals" (1973) devoted no special attention to senior victimization. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration statistics (1975) indicated that persons aged 65 and above had the lowest rates of victimization of any age group studied. But how does one juxtapose these survey results with the findings of a Louis Harris poll, commissioned by the National Council on Aging in the same year as the L. E. A. A. findings, 1975, which indicated that the largest concern of older Americans was the problem of crime?

A few studies have treated seniors as a special group within the analysis of certain types of criminal activities in particular locales. Representative of such research efforts in Phillips, Kreps and Moody's "Environmental Factors in Rural Crime (1976)," which considered incidence of burglary, theft and vandalism in rural Ohio. The primary finding in that study, controlling for age was that citizens aged 65 and above tended to be victimized less often than those 64 years or less. In a more urban setting, the L. E. A. A. study, "Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization (1974),"

tended to bear out the findings of the Phillips, Kreps and Moody rural research. But, in brief, the findings have been few, far between, and generally inconclusive: we simply do not know all that we should about elderly victimization, attitudes toward crime or needs for police programming.

The present research proceeds from the literature, attempting to supply bits of missing information to the end that better protection and, ultimately, better life conditions may be afforded the elderly.

#### The Research Design

Beginning in early summer, 1976, in anticipation that the T. L. E. P. A. grant would be forthcoming, the research coordinator/consultant, his research assistant and the staff of the office of planner for work with the aging of the Southwest Tennessee Development District began to review the literature and construct a questionnaire for use in the research. The attempt was to elicit information from approximately 1,000 of the Southwest District's 33,000 persons aged 60 and above. Because the elderly live in no identifiable housing pattern, with exception of the relatively small proportion living in Jackson's "Edgewood Towers," etc., the decision was made to sample the senior population at those nutrition sites and/or senior centers of the area - the locations where only seniors congregate on a regular basis.

The questionnaire was constructed, borrowing from the Kansas City study (Midwest Research Institute, 1975) and others, but primarily seeking to address those objectives stated earlier in this report. The questionnaire is included in this document, Appendix.

During the fall, winter and spring of 1976-77, the instrument was administered to approximately 1,000 seniors at the nutrition sites and senior activities center locations of the area. Because the total desired number could not be contacted in the Southwest District, permission was granted to go, also, into the Northwest District. Through this expanded process, 738 valid completed questionnaires were obtained - largely a nutrition site population, but not unlike the general profile of the more than 60,000 seniors in the seventeen-county area.

Descriptive Analysis: Frequency Distribution and Modal Respondant

To conserve space, the frequency distribution for the "Attitudes toward Law Enforcement and Crime" instrument is included in Appendix with the questionnaire itself. The modal senior in the analysis was as follows:

- Face Data (Section I) - A 70-74 year-old white female, who completed the eighth grade and who has lived at the present address for more than ten years; one whose major source of income is from Social Security (87.1%; hence, largely fixed income), who has both a savings and a checking account; and who considers herself to have a low income;



one whose religious preference is Protestant and who attends religious services five or more times a month; who lives in a community of 10,000 or more (32.9%) or less than 2,500 (30.7%); who lives alone, but close to relatives; who visits relatives weekly and telephones them daily; who considers her neighbors, whom she visits daily, very friendly; who considers herself healthy for her age but does have problems hearing, seeing, walking or getting around - but does not stay at home much of the time due to the physical impairment; and whose only special protective measure has been to install locks and/or alarms.

- Incidence of Victimization - One who, since the advent of age 60, has not had her dwelling broken into nor been the victim of purse-snatching, burglary or robbery; neither has she been a victim of assault or mugging, a fraud, extortion or con game, mail fraud, check theft, telephone harassment (but 34.7% had been so victimized), vandalism or theft from automobile.

- Attitudes Toward Crime - She feels that crime is definitely the most serious problem in the United States today, and she sometimes stays at home due to fear of crime; she feels strongly that more police or security guards are needed in her community; hesitates to deal with strangers due to fear of victimization; feels that most of the people around her are quiet and law abiding; hesitates to walk alone in her neighborhood after dark

but does not hesitate to walk there in the daylight; avoids certain places in her community and neighborhood, feeling that they are unsafe; is very concerned about having her dwelling broken into; feels that there is a lot more crime than there used to be, but not so in her own neighborhood.

- Police Satisfaction - She has never had occasion to call the police to report a crime since age 60 (for the 18.0% who had had occasion to report a crime, they were generally satisfied with the response and service of the police).

- Respect for Police and Courts - She feels that the courts deserve more respect than they get; that too much attention is given to protecting the rights of the people who get into trouble with the law; that the judges and courts, not the lack of police protection, are more responsible for the crime problem (i. e., the courts are not strict enough with criminals); on the other hand, she tended to agree that courts in her county give the accused a fair trial, while feeling that most cases reported to the police are not prosecuted (hence, police can do little about the crime problem); although she felt that the police are highly thought of in the neighborhood, she believed the police deserve more respect than they get; finally, our modal person believed that police should have more leeway to "act tough" when necessary, including the possible use of shot guns and police

dogs (80.3% strongly agreed or generally agreed to this final tenet!).

#### Design for Data Analysis

In the funded application the researcher stated the intention of analyzing the data at two levels: the nominal level, utilizing  $\chi^2$  for existence of association, appropriate  $\chi^2$ -based (C) and "proportional reduction in error" ( $\lambda$ ) formula for measure or strength of association, and contingency table analysis for direction and nature of association (e. g., positive or negative, monotonic or non-monotonic directions; observations of row percentages for nature of association); and the interval level (Pearson Product-moment Correlation Coefficient and its square - a proportional reduction in error static - for strength of association; and simple regression analysis). However, upon consultation with Robert Cooper, the Director of Research and Planning at Lambuth, and Jerry Grilli, Manager of Statistical Services for the Memphis State University Computer Center, it was decided that interval-level analysis would be a costly, somewhat redundant "over-kill", involving as it would employment of the "dummy variable technique" in data reduction, a large amount of additional computer time, etc. These modifications were considered justified, also, given the fact that some 900 separate  $\chi^2$  tables were produced and examined in the analysis - a substantial amount of information on the population of reference.

The data were reduced, key-punched, and the initial frequency distributions were accomplished at the Lambuth College Computer Center, utilizing the I. B. M. System/3, Model 15, configuration for the descriptive analysis. Robert Cooper, Lambuth Computer Center director, was utilized for paid consultation and evaluation of the statistical procedures. The services of the Memphis State Computer Center were elicited for the inferential analysis, making use of the larger Sigma/9 computer and M.S.U.'s adaptation of the "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences."

The results of interest from the inferential statistical analysis follow.\*

Due to the voluminous nature of the statistical output (summaries of 138 contingency table analyses, with a  $\chi^2$  statistical significance of  $\alpha \leq .10$ ,\*\* will be presented) and the need for reduction of this report to a reasonable size, the data analyses are summarized, with comments on the nature of the association, as follows:

\* Computer readouts on the entire inferential analysis were, of course, submitted to S. T. D. D. and T. L. E. P. A. with the submission of the present document.

\*\* This relatively highly threshold of the rejection region was utilized due to the exploratory nature of the research. I.e., due to the scarcity of our knowledge of the subject, we found ourselves in the context of discovery and exploration, not of refinement of existing knowledge. Hence, in lieu of hypothesis testing, we were interested in all logical data associations of reasonable significance in the population.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE I: Age by Significant  
Dependent Variables

Independent Variable (X): Age (60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85 & over)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Last time I asked police assistance, service was satisfactory (strongly agree/generally agree/generally disagree/strongly disagree)	24,30567 df=15	,06008	,3391	N,S,	As age increased, positive agreement increased,
Most cases reported are not prosecuted, so police can do nothing (strongly agree/ generally agree/generally disagree/ strongly disagree)	33,30016 df=15	.00427	.23751	.04587	Age increase inversely related to degree of positive agreement

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE II: Race by Significant  
Dependent Variable

Independent Variable (X): Race (black/white)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Since age 60, dwelling broken into? (yes/no)	4.18999 df=1	.04066	.8447	N.S.	Victimization percentage higher for blacks.
Since 60, had check stolen? (yes/no)	2.7844 df=1	.09519	.076	N.S.	Victimization higher for blacks
Sometimes stay at home due to fear of crime. (strongly agree/generally agree/generally disagree/strongly disagree)	11.3791 df=3	.00985	.13825	N.S.	Blacks stay at home more due to fear of crime.
Would feel unsafe walking alone in neighborhood after dark (strongly agree/generally agree/generally disagree/strongly disagree)	6.67847 df=3	.08289	.10210	N.S.	Black agreement higher
Would feel safer with walking companion during dark (strongly agree/generally agree/generally disagree/strongly disagree)	10.46358	.01501	.12664	N.S.	Blacks perceive greater danger.
Unsafe to walk in my neighborhood during day. (strongly agree/generally agree/generally disagree/strongly disagree)	9.18627 df=3	.02692	.12341	N.S.	More blacks "strongly agree" and "strongly disagree". Inconclusive.
Places in my neighborhood are unsafe, to be avoided. (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	12.03039 df=3	.00728	.14136	.02837	Black agreement greater
Places in my city are unsafe, to be avoided. (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	7.16151 df=3	.06693	.10869	N.S.	Higher percentage of blacks both "strongly agree" and "strongly disagree". Inconclusive.

Data Analysis; Summaries of Statistically Significant Findings TABLE II con't.; Race by Significant Dependent Variables

Independent Variable (X): Race (black/white) - cont'd.

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Concerned about having dwelling broken into (strongly agree/generally agree/generally disagree/strongly disagree)	8.06464 df=3	.04470	.11404	N.S.	Greatest concern by whites.
Not concerned about having car broken into (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	8.64223 df=3	.03445	.14036	.02894	Concern approximately equal by races. Problem: forgot to ask how many had cars!
There is more crime in my neighborhood than in rest of community. (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	13.12539 df=3	.00438	.14826	N.S.	Greatest agreement from blacks.
Police in my neighborhood do a good job to protect me. (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	11.21162 df=3	.01064	.18216	N.S.	Over 95% of blacks and 84% of whites agreed to this.
The court system deserves more respect than it gets. (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6.2974 df=3	.09801	.10462	.00315	Slightly higher agreement (85.45% to 78.34%) among blacks.
Too much attention given to rights of law violators (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	13.26879 df=3	.00409	.15348	.02787	Blacks and whites tend to agree and disagree in same proportions.
Judges and courts not strict enough with criminals (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	12.30885 df=3	.00640	.14307	N.S.	Both races tend to agree, but whites in greater proportions (94.67% to 91.08%)
Most cases reported are not prosecuted, so police can do nothing (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6.89275 df=3	.0754	.11105	.04587	Both races agree, and tend to agree in similar proportions
Should be more use of shotguns & police dogs (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	7.81021 df=3	.05010	.11596	N.S.	82.73% of whites and 73.71% of blacks agree to this,

Data Analysis; Summaries of  
Statistically Significant FindingsTABLE III; Sex and Significant  
Dependent Variables

Independent Variable (X): Sex (male/female)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Have you been bothered by telephone harassment? (yes/no)	9.71176 df=1	.00183	.12185	N.S.	73.84% of males and 61.63% of females have not been bothered
Crime is the most serious problem in the U.S. today. (strongly agree/generally agree/generally disagree/strongly disagree)	10.79925 df=3	.01287	.12813	N.S.	93.94% of males and 96.87% of females agree or strongly agree.
Sometimes stay at home due to fear of victimization (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	68.72292 df=3	a < .00001	.32154	.01425	78.36% of females agree, 47.92% of males agree
More security guards or police protection needed in community (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	11.39029 df=3	.00980	.13785	N.S.	69.37% of males and 80.6% of females agree
Hesitate to deal with strangers due to fear of crime (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	51.83017 df=3	a < .00001	.27431	N.S.	71.93% of males and 88.5% of females agree
Would feel unsafe walking alone in neighborhood after dark (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	84.99983 df=3	a < .00001	.34123	.00567	Only 53.74% of males agreed; but 83.02% of females agreed
Would feel safer with walking companion during dark (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	51.89452 df=3	a < .00001	.27133	N.S.	97.82% of males and 94.58% of females agreed
Unsafe to walk in my neighborhood during day (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	14.92608 df=3	.00188	.15542	.0084	81.65% of males and 71.42% of females agreed.
Places in my area are unsafe, to be avoided (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	28.54866 df=3	.0001	.21346	.08102	58.72% of males disagreed, 62.63 of females agreed.
Places in my city are unsafe, to be avoided (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	17.73157 df=3	.0005	.16820	N.S.	Female agreement exceeded male by 79.27% to 65.92%



Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE III cont'd.; Sex and  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Sex (male/female) cont'd

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance ( $\alpha$ )	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Concerned about having dwelling broken into (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	32.50847 df=3	$\alpha < .00001$	.22286	N,S,	Especially prominent agreement among females (75.25% to 56.76% for males)
A lot more crime in my neighborhood than there used to be (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	11.24697 df=3	.01047	.13666	.04384	78.9% of males and 70.51% of females agreed,
Judges & courts not strict enough with criminals (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	8.80423 df=3	.03201	.12016	N,S,	Virtually total agreement: male= 90.56% female=95.37%
Most cases reported not prosecuted, so police can do nothing (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	10.68027 df=3	.01359	.13644	.07186	75.73% of males and 82.63% of females agreed,
Should be more use of shot-guns and police dogs (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	8.64285 df=3	.03444	.12117	N.S.	78.51% of males and 81.42% of females agreed.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant FindingsTABLE IV: Education by Significant  
Dependent VariablesIndependent Variable (X): Education (terminated education in grammar school/high school/college/graduate school)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Had a check stolen from you? (yes/no)	7.41417 df=3	.05981	.10677	N,S,	Checks have been stolen from 5.08% of grammar school & 6.25% of college groups, but only 1.1% and 0.0% of high school and graduate school groups
A lot more crime in my neigh- borhood than used to be. (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	18.06844 df=9	.03439	.17252	.00275	General disagreement indicated; in general, as education increased, fear of increased level in neighborhood increased as well
Not satisfied with length of time it took police to respond when I called. (strongly agree/ .../strongly disagree)	18.91963 df=9	.02589	.31316	.02542	Grammar school group agreed (53.13%); high school (54.54%); college (83.33%) and graduate (63.63%) groups disagreed.
Generally, police highly thought of in neighborhood (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	17.27444 df=9	.04459	.16797	.0274	Each educational group showed overwhelming agreement (all over 90%)

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE V; Length of Residence by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Years at Present Address (less than 1, 1-5, 6-10, 11 or more)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Been a victim of mugging or assault (yes/no)	7.38108 df=3	.06070	.10446	N.S.	No muggings among less than 1 year and 5-10 year residents; only 5 muggings among 1-5 year group and 3 in the 10+ years group.
Telephone harassment? (yes/no)	10.71875 df=3	.01335	.12439	N.S.	"Yes" from 19.15% of less-than-one-year, 28.22% of 1-5 years, 41.38% of 6-10 years, 39.9% of 10+ years.
Bothered by vandalism? (yes/no)	6.76573 df=3	.07975	.10276	N.S.	Low incidence, but incidence increased with years of residence at same address. 5% for less than 1 yr., 4.58% for 1-5 years, 9.35% for 6-10 years, 11.38% for 10+ years.
More crime in my neighborhood than in rest of community. (strongly agree/generally agree/generally disagree/strongly disagree)	17.556 df=9	.04069	.16971	.0274	General disagreement by all groups (62.57% to 75%).
Should be more use of shot-guns and police dogs (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	17.20915 df=9	.04554	.16947	N.S.	General agreement with most agreement from less than 1 year and 1-5 years (87.24% and 83.34% respectively)

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE VI: Source of Income by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Major Source of Income (Social Security/Pension or Retirement/Investments/Salary/other)

Trends - Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	Significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (c)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Victim of fraud, extortion or con game? (yes/no)	11.20912 df=4	.02431	.13060	N.S.	The population tested overwhelmingly (86.84%) received income from social security. Of the total population, 4.63% of those on social security, 5.26% of those on pension or retirement plan, and 25% of those in "other" category had been victimized.
Would feel unsafe walking alone in neighborhood after dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	18.58565 df=12	.09903	.16863	.00293	Agreement most pronounced among social security (71.95%), pension (84.22%), salary (75%) and "other" (84.61%) groups.
Would feel safer with walking companion during dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	18.74736 df=12	.09481	.16844	.0042	Predictably, virtually identical data groupings as with previous variable (above).
Police in neighborhood do a good job to protect me. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	24.61322 df=12	.01677	.26272	.02098	80%-or-higher consensual agreement by all groups but the small "other" category (n=6), who registered 50% agreement.

Data Analysis: Summaries of Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE VI, cont'd.: Source of Income by Significant Dependent Variables

Independent Variable (X): Major Source of Income (Social Security/Pension or Retirement/Investments/Salary/Other) cont'd.

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /Degrees of freedom	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Police department in my community better than before I was 60. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	22.56305 df=12	.03167	.26326	.01258	Disagreement only from social security (17.43%), pension or retirement (29.63%) and "other" (n=5; 80%).
Most cases not prosecuted, so police can do nothing. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19.50769 df=12	.07699	.18475	.06481	Clear agreement from all categories (range; 57.15% for salaried to 84.62% for "other".
Police deserve more respect than they get in this neighborhood (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	22.39682 df=12	.03331	.19187	.01953	Disagreement only from 9.02% of social security, 22.45% of pensioners, 22.22% of investment group, and 16.67% of "other".
Generally policy highly thought of in neighborhood (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	23.64536 df=12	.02272	.19646	.03103	Better than 70% agreement from all categories.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant FindingsTABLE VII; Savings Account by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): ..... Have a Savings Account? (yes/no)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance ( $\alpha$ )	Fearson's Contingency Coefficient ( $c$ )	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Since age 60, has dwelling been broken into? (yes/no)	8.95918 df=1	.00276	.12546	N.S.	5.45% of those with savings accounts and 12.63 of those without savings accounts had had dwellings broken into.
Bothered by vandalism? (yes/no)	2.86536 df=1	.09051	.07726	N.S.	7.8% with savings accounts and 12.45% without were bothered by vandalism.
More security guards or police needed in my community. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	10.82181 df=3	.01273	.14133	.01935	Majority in agreement in both categories, but those without savings accounts more so (80.53% to 72.11%)
Hesitate to deal with strangers due to fear of crime. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	8.49278 df=3	.03686	.12127	N.S.	Better than 80% agreed with proposition from both categories of independent variable.
Would feel unsafe walking alone in neighborhood after dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	9.01147 df=3	.02914	.12454	N.S.	Just over 71% of those with and without savings accounts agreed.
Need walking companion after dark (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	15.90746 df=3	.00119	.16297	N.S.	Just over 89% of those with and without savings accounts agreed.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE VII cont'd.: Savings Account  
by Significant dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): ...Have a savings account? (yes/no) cont'd.

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Unsafe to walk in my neighborhood during day. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	12,85618 df=3	,00496	,15127	N.S.	80.56% of those with and 70.11% of those without savings accounts disagreed.
Avoid places in my neighborhood because unsafe. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	20,13831 df=3	,0016	,18961	,07712	80.48% of those without and 48.43% of those with savings accounts disagreed.
Avoid places in city because unsafe (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	7,32298 df=3	,06229	,11473	N.S.	72.17% of those with and 76.74% of those without savings accounts agreed.
Alot more crime in any neighborhood than in rest of community. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19,66971 df=3	,0002	,18831	,00301	80,92% of those with savings and 66.27% without disagreed.
Police Dept. in my community better now than before I was 60. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6,77523 df=3	,07942	,15506	N.S.	Slightly over 80% of those with and without savings accounts agreed to proposition.
Police deserve more respect than they get in this neighborhood. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	12,31837 df=3	,00637	,15057	N.S.	Over 80% of both categories agreed.
Generally, policy highly thought of here (strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	11,0779	,01131	,14295	,05283	Over 88% of both agreed.
Police should have leeway to act tough. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6,82412 df=3	,07772	,11161	N.S.	Over 95% agreed in each category of X.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant FindingsTABLE VIII; Checking Account by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X):	Have a checking account? (yes/no)				
Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Since age 60, has dwelling been broken into? (yes/no)	4.69315 df=1	.03028	.0896	N.S.	7.11% of those with and 12.45% of those without checking account have been victimized.
Hesitate to deal with strangers due to fear of victimation. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	9.12131 df=3	.02772	.12138	N.S.	84.31% of those with and 78.2% of those without checking accounts agreed.
Unsafe to walk alone in my neighborhood after dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	7.80798 df=3	.05015	.11188	N.S.	69.56% of those with and 77.02% of those without agreed.
Unsafe to walk in my neighborhood during day. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	21.23282 df=3	.0001	.1873	N.S.	80% of those with and 67.68% of those without disagreed.
Some unsafe places in neighborhood, to be avoided. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19.09717 df=3	.00026	.17929	.0638	50.42% of those with checking accounts disagreed; 62.95% of those without disagreed.
Alot more crime in my neighborhood than in rest of community. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	30.50867	a < .00001	.22465	N.S.	80.35% of those with and 53.23% of those without disagreed.
Court system deserves more respect than it gets. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6.31274 df=3	.09735	.10558	.00952	77.84% of those with and 83.18% of those without agreed.
Too much attention to those who get in trouble with police. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	14.23334 df=3	.00261	.16011	.02083	78.04% of those with and 80.4% of those without agreed.
Judges and courts not strict enough with criminals. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	9.57987 df=3	.0225	.12823	N.S.	95.23% of those with and 90.78% of those without checking account agreed.
Most cases reported to police not prosecuted, so police can't do anything about crimes. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	8.09141 df=3	.04416	.12128	.05247	82.33% of those without and 90.78% of those without agreed.



Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE IX: Religious Preference by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Religious Preference (Catholic/Protestant/Jewish/Other/Non-religious)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Alot more crime than there used to be. (Strongly agree/ .../strongly disagree)	49.29395 df=12	a < .00001	.27118	.00862	Overwhelming agreement; 50% of Catholics; 97,21% of Protestants; 100% of Jews; 92,2% of "other"; 80% of "non-religious".

Since the population sampled was over 85% Protestant, the general associations are not presented, as they add no significant knowledge. However, there was one highly significant association of variables, as follows:

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE X: Religious Practice by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Religious Practice: Do you go to church - never/once-a-month/  
twice-a-month/4 times a month/5 or more times a month

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Since age 60, has dwelling been broken into (yes/no)	11,01838 df=5	.05102	.12729	N,S,	More than 83% in each religious practice category said "no".
Since age 60, had a check stolen from you? (yes/no)	11,35361 df=5	.04481	.13347	N,S,	"No" for over 88% of respondents in each religious practice category.
Need more security guards or police protection. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	25,61543	.04227	.20703	.01807	Agreement by 70% of "never" 58.5% of "once a month", 80% of "twice a month", 73.77% of "four times a month", 80.3% of 5+ times.
Hesitate to deal with strangers due to fear of victimization. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	24,62721	.05518	.19546	N.S.	Substantial agreement, ranging from 65.85% for non-church-attenders, to 86.41% among 5+ times a month.
There are places in the city I avoid because unsafe. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	25,50609 df=15	.04355	.20291	N.S.	63% or greater agreement from all categories.
Concerned about having dwelling broken into. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	27,1994 df=15	.02716	.20709	.00857	"yes" from all categories, range from 64.28% to 73.33% agreement.
Alot more crime in my neighborhood than used to be. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	27,63107 df=15	.024	.20545	N.S.	Better than 95% agreement from each category.
Judges & courts not strict enough. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	24,89853 df=15	.05133	.20238	N.S.	Better than 84% agreement from each category.
Police deserve more respect in neighborhood. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	23,46255 df=15	.0748	.19718	N.S.	Better than 85% agreement from each category.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE XI: Community Size by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Community Size (less than 2500/2500 - 4999/5000 - 9999/10,000 or more)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Fearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Had anything stolen from auto? (yes/no)	8.41263 df=3	.03821	13302	N.S.	7.23% from "less than 2500" and 12% from "10000 or more" had experienced theft from auto; lesser percentages elsewhere.
Crime is most serious problem in U.S. (Strongly agree/.../ strongly disagree)	6.62746 df=9	.00003	24235	N.S.	Over 90% consensual agreement in all categories of X.
Sometimes stay home due to fear of victimization. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	41.1342 df=9	.00001	26582	N.S.	63.47% "yes" from less than 2500; 64.7% "yes" from 2500-4999; 50.46% "yes" from 5000-9999; 78.68% agreement from 10000+.
More security guards/police protection needed here. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	31.15692 df=9	.00028	23459	N.S.	Agreement as follows; 77.51% from less than 2500; 71.63% from 2500-4999; 58.1% from 5000-9999; 85.03% from 10000 or more.
Hesitate to deal with strangers due to fear of victimization. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	21.76006 df=9	.00967	19016	N.S.	75% or better agreement from all population areas.
Most people around here are quiet law-abiding. (Strongly agree/.../ strongly disagree)	19.51112 df=9	.02118	17804	N.S.	87% or better agreement from all population areas.
Would feel unsafe walking alone in neighborhood after dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	38.35526 df=9	.00002	24785	N.S.	Agreement; 71.58% for under 2500; 74.67% for 2500-4999; 53.85% for 5000-9999; 81.51% for 10,000 or more.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE XI cont'd.; Community Size  
by Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Community Size (less than 2500, 2500-4999, 5000-9999, 10000 or more) cont'd.  
Asymmetric

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Would feel safer with walking companion after dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	25.56099 df=9	.00241	.20411	N, S,	82% to 92% agreement for all community sizes.
Avoid places in my neighborhood because unsafe. (Strongly agree/ .../strongly disagree)	16.2206 df=9	.06242	.17016	.07089	Varies with community size; 54.71% of less than 2500 disagree; but 56.17% of 2500-4999, 54.55% of 5000-9999 and 60.21% of 10000 and above agreed.
Avoid places in city because unsafe. (Strongly agree/.../ strongly disagree)	43.01901 df=9	a < .00001	.26866	.01678	Agreement increase as community size increases; 62.79% (less than 2500), 71.83% (2500-4999), 71.02% (5000-9999) and 85.71% (10000 or above).
Not concerned about having car broken into. (Strongly agree/ .../strongly disagree)	27.22987 df=9	.00128	.251	.07877	Agreements: Lowest in less than 2500 (45.52%) and 10000 or more (44.09%) highest in 2500-4999 (61.54%) and 5000-9999 (67.39%).
Alot more crime in my neighbor- hood than elsewhere in community (strongly agree /.../strongly disagree)	16.88472 df=9	.05055	.17381	.00898	Disagreement in all sized communities: 71.93% in less than 2500, 61.97% in 2500-4999, 84.07% in 5000-9999, 76.47% in 10000 or more.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE XI cont'd.; Community Size by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Community size (less than 2500, 2500-4999, 5000-9999, 10000 or more) cont'd.

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
*Since age 60, I am not satisfied with length of time it takes police to respond to my call (n=162 who made calls; strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	32.37497 df=9	.00017	.40812	.12844	Majority (76%) not satisfied in 2500-4999; majority satisfied in less than 2500 (55.77%) 5000 to 9999 (63.33%) 10000 or more (61.82%)
Police in my neighborhood do a good job to protect me. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	15.84527 df=9	.07019	.22018	N.S.	Agreement in all categories Range of agreement from 76.42 (less than 2500) to 91.54 (5000-9999)
Police department in my community better now than before I was 60. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	15.29885 df=9	.08305	.22496	N.S.	Agreement in all categories Range: 76.47% (10000 or more) to 95.46% (2500-4999).
By and large, the judges and courts - not lack of police protection - cause crime problem. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19.2878 df=9	.02286	.19518	.0598	Agreement in all categories of community size. Range: 68.95% (less than 2500) to 82.64% (10000 or more).
Police ought to have leeway to act tough when they have to. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	21.25235 df=9	.01158	.19204	N.S.	92% or higher consensual agreement for all categories of community size.

Data Analysis: Summaries of Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE XII: Living Arrangement by Significant Dependent Variables

Living Arrangement (with spouse-A/with relatives-B/with relatives & spouse-C/with non-related individual-D/alone-E)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance ( $\alpha$ )	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Had anything stolen from auto? (yes/no)	9.68504 df=4	.04608	.13522	N.S.	"Yes" for 5.96% to 8.1% of those living with spouse relatives or alone; 0% for those living with non-related individual, 26.67% for those with relatives and spouse.
Crime is most serious problem in U.S. today. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	25.2776 df=12	.01356	.19507	N.S.	Overwhelming agreement, regardless of living arrangement. Range: 90% to 100%.
Sometimes stay home due to fear of crime. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	29.41869 df=12	.00341	.21828	N.S.	Agreement by majority in all categories. A=56.88% B=67.74%, C=70%, D=53.84% E=74.82%
Hesitate to deal with strangers due to fear of victimization. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	18.60962 df=12	.0984	.16926	N.S.	Agreement by majority in all categories. Range: 80.35% (in "A") to 90.47% (in "C").
Would feel very unsafe without walking companion in my neighborhood after dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	20.91856 df=12	.05159	.17804	N.S.	Agreement in all categories. A=64.19%, B=80.33%, C=75%, D=76.92%, and E=76.9%

Data Analysis: Summaries of Statistically Significant Findings  
 Living Arrangement (with spouse-A/with relative-B/with spouse & relative-C/with non-related-D/alone-E)

TABLE XII cont'd.: Living Arrangement by Significant Dependent Variables

Independent Variable (X): spouse & relative-C/with non-related-D/alone-E

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Need walking companion after dark because unsafe. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	27.97388 df=12	.00558	.20373	N,S	Agreement in all categories somewhat by living arrangement. A=84.85%, B=93.55%, C=100%, D=61.54%, E=92.21%
There are places in my area to be avoided, unsafe. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19.22878 df=12	.08315	.17679	.0485	Agreements as follows (indeterminate pattern): A=48.84%, B=73.33%, C=55.5%, D=50%, E=55.33%
There are places in city to be avoided, unsafe. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	20.61688 df=12	.05628	.18139	.00615	Agreements as follows: A=68.69%, B=82.76%, C=72.22%, D=50%, E=77.96%
Alot more crime than there used to be. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19.11501 df=12	.08579	.17056	N,S	Virtually unanimous agreement for all living arrangements. Range: 90.91% (D) to 98.38% (B).
Judges & courts not strict enough with criminals. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	18.96452 df=12	.08939	.17618	N,S	Strong agreement from all categories. Range: 64.21% (C) to 100% (D).
Generally, police highly regarded in the neighborhood. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19.22974 df=12	.08313	.17766	.03051	Strong agreement from all categories. Range: 67.5% (D) to 98.28% (B).

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE XIII: Proximity of Relatives  
by Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Close Relatives Live in Vicinity? (yes/no)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Fearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Victim of fraud, extortion or con game? (yes/no)	3.21742 df=1	.07286	.07958	N,S.	84,51% of those with close relations nearby and 99,07% of those without answered "no".
Bothered by telephone harassment? (yes/no)	3.40565 df=1	.06497	.07498	N,S.	85,75% of those with close relatives nearby and 26,13% of those without answered "yes".
Most people around here quiet and law-abiding. (Strongly agree/ .../strongly disagree)	9.2352 df=3	.02632	.11791	N,S.	93,1% with relatives nearby and 86,54% without agreed.
Unsafe to walk alone in neigh- borhood after dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagreed)	6.6507 df=3	.08391	.10134	N,S.	74,26% of those with relatives nearby and 63,81% of those without agreed.
Since 60, last time I asked police for assistance, service was satisfactory. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6.83879 df=3	.07722	.18227	N,S.	Some difference by categories of X: 84,64% with relatives nearby and 66,66% without relatives, agreed.
Police deserve more respect than they get here. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6.74426 df=3	.08051	.10631	N,S.	91,08% with nearby relatives and 82,48% without agreed to the statement.



Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE XIV: Visitation of Family  
by Significant Dependent  
Variables

How often visit family in person? (Everyday-A/2xweek-B/2x  
month-C/once a month-D/less than once a month-E)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom(df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Since 60, victim of assault or mugging? (yes/no)	7.79222 df=4	.09949	.11079	N,S.	Almost no victims; range: 95.31% to 100% non-victims across categories of X.
Crime is most serious problem in U.S. today. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	20.58353 df=12	.05682	.18139	N,S.	better than 90% agreement in all categories of X.
Unsafe to walk in my neighborhood during day. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	21.77934 df=12	.04007	.19168	.00299	Disagreement by majority in all categories: A=76.64%, B=76.5%, C=77.04%, D=72.62%, E=70.58%.
Places in the city unsafe, to be avoided. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	28.7713 df=12	.00426	.21884	N.S.	Agreement by majorities, as follows: A=75.24%, B=74.13%, C=76.2%, D=64.7%, E=68.85%
Since 60, last time I asked police for assistance, service was satisfactory (n=193; strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19.54562 df=12	.07618	.30325	N.S.	Indeterminate pattern. Agreements: A=91.89%, B=81.33%, C=75%; D=96.3%; E=68.42%.
Police department in my community better now than before I was 60. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	30.0891 df=12	.00271	.23452	N.S.	Overwhelming agreement: A=86.74%; B=84.62%; C=84.61%; D=86.84%; E=77.98%.
Generally, police highly regarded in the neighborhood. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	19.63496 df=12	.07431	.18326	.0106	90% or greater agreement in each category of X.

Data Analysis: Summaries of  
Statistically Significant FindingsTABLE XV: Health Self-Assessment  
by Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Do you consider yourself healthy? (yes/no)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom (df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
*Since age 60, has dwelling been broken into? (yes/no)	6.03155 df=1	.01405	.0985	N.S.	7.5% of those indicating "healthy" and 13.98% "not healthy" were victimized.
Since 60, victim of assault or mugging? (yes/no)	3.54164 df=1	.05985	.08818	N.S.	62% of "healthy" and 2.79% of "unhealthy" were victimized.
*Bothered by vandalism? (yes/no)	7.35684 df=1	.00668	.11313	N.S.	7.31% of "healthy" and 14.79% of "unhealthy" were victimized.
Places in area are unsafe, to be avoided. (Strongly agree/ .../strongly disagree)	9.53959 df=3	.02292	.12541	.03023	Agreement among 53.78% of "healthy" as opposed to 78.75% of "unhealthy".
Police deserve more respect than they get in neighborhood. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6.79899 df=3	.07859	.10665	N.S.	Overwhelming agreement 88.96% of "healthy" and 91.02% of "unhealthy".

Data Analysis; Summaries of  
Statistically Significant Findings

TABLE XVI: Physical Problems by  
Significant Dependent  
Variables

Independent Variable (X): Do you have problems hearing, seeing, walking or getting around? (yes/no)

Dependent Variable (Y)	$\chi^2$ /degrees of freedom(df)	significance (a)	Pearson's Contingency Coefficient (C)	Asymmetric Lambda ( $\lambda_{yx}$ ): Proportional Reduction in Error	Comment on direction and nature of association
Victim of purse-snatching, burglary or robbery? (yes/no)	3.29631 df=1	.06944	.07639	N.S.	10.29% with problems and 6.07% without. had been victimized.
Victim of assault or mugging? (yes/no)	2.74793 df=1	.09738	.07874	N.S.	Negligible victimization: 2.06% with problems, .32% without problems.
Bothered by telephone harassment? (yes/no)	4.8198 df=1	.02813	.0881	N.S.	38.3% of those with problems and 29.91% without were victimized.
Sometimes stay home due to fear of victimization. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	7.06767 df=3	.06977	.10935	N.S.	Agreement by 70.13% of those with problems and 63.04% of those without.
Unsafe to walk alone in neigh- borhood after dark. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6.44074 df=3	.09203	.10084	N.S.	Agreement by 83.28% with problems and 81.54% without.
Unsafe to walk in my neighbor- hood during day. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	12.91722 df=3	.00482	.14142	N.S.	Agreement: 77.88% with problems, 66.66% without.
Should be more use of shotguns and police dogs. (Strongly agree/.../strongly disagree)	6.41047 df=3	.09326	.10555	N.S.	Agreement: 82.13% of those with problems, 78.05% of those without.

Final Comment on the Data Analysis; Recommendations and Conclusions

By presenting the results of the analysis in tabular form (above), we believe that we have achieved the needed summation of 138 separate nominal analyses - which otherwise would have taken approximately 138 pages. At least we have reduced the total cross-tabulation output of 946 separate contingency examinations,\* most of which had little or no significance, to a comprehensible format.

More important findings of the analysis included the facts that:

- there is a solid base of support for the organized police efforts of West Tennessee, and a less-than-solid affirmation of the courts;
- there is little victimization of the elderly (confirming previous L.E.A.A. research - see review of literature) in West Tennessee, but when victimization does occur it occurs most often to blacks, the infirm, the less formally educated, and those who can least afford it financially;
- the "safest" communities in West Tennessee and those in which law enforcement support is strongest are, generally speaking, communities of 5000 to 9999 inhabitants;
- in confirmation of the literature, it is not so much the incidence of crime against the elderly as it is the fears and concerns of the elderly which must be more effectively dealt with through law enforcement and social service policy and practice.

All of this would seem to call for the implementation of the long-range goals of this project, treated earlier in this report. In this regard, the February, 1976, edition of The Police Chief, proves especially helpful. Jack Goldsmith's "Keys to a Changing Perspective" in that edition are particularly instructive: the movement toward "full-service policing", victim orientation,

\* All items in sections II through V (attitudes and incidences) were cross-tabulated with all items of section I (demographic variables).

an open systems approach (interrelating the police, courts, social service agencies, corrections, and the other aspects of the justice system), the involvement of private groups, etc. Certainly what would be in order for the thousands of seniors in West Tennessee and the millions in the United States would be an active program of orientation of seniors to community resources available (bank deposit programs, legal aid, protective devices and the like).

What should follow this research effort would be the move to an implementation phase:

- brochure and presentation preparation and accomplishment, using senior centers, housing projects and nutrition sites as bases of operation for the presentation;
- the reorientation of area police and sheriff's departments and court structures to give special attention to the concerns of the elderly and to communicate more effectively the nature of and access to services available to them;
- the establishment of telephone "crisis lines" and the increase in affordable or free legal services.

Further research should be undertaken, in some ways replicating the present study, taking care to give special attention to the significant associations in the present analysis. Of greatest importance is the plea for funding in West Tennessee and around the United States to aid in the implementation of new directions in law enforcement and legal services to the elderly - the fastest growing, least understood major element of our population.

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APPENDIX

ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME

WE WISH TO IMPROVE LEGAL PROTECTION FOR YOU. TO DO THIS, WE NEED TO KNOW THE FEARS AND FACTS ABOUT YOUR ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE CRIMES, IF ANY COMMITTED AGAINST YOU.

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS CONFIDENTIAL. NO ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO IDENTIFY YOU. WE ARE, HOWEVER, INTERESTED IN YOUR ATTITUDES AND INFORMATION. ALL MEMBERS OF THE GROUP ARE ASKED TO RESPOND.

DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME TO THIS QUESTIONNAIRE UNLESS YOU HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF CRIME AND WOULD BE WILLING TO CONSENT TO A PERSONAL INTERVIEW. IF YOU WISH TO PARTICIPATE IN AN INTERVIEW, SIGN YOUR NAME TO THE FORM ATTACHED TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

SECTION I.		N.	PERCENTAGE FOR THIS ITEM
1. WHAT WAS YOUR AGE ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?	A. 60-64	98	13.7
	B. 65-69	182	25.5
	C. 70-74	189	26.4
	D. 75-79	131	18.3
	E. 80-84	78	10.9
	F. 85 & Over	37	5.2
2. ARE YOU:	A. BLACK	192	27.1
	B. WHITE	517	72.9
	C. OTHER	0	0
	SPECIFY _____		
3. WHAT IS YOUR SEX?	A. MALE	256	35.3
	B. FEMALE	470	64.7
4. WHAT IS THE OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	_____		
5. IF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS PRESENTLY RETIRED, WHAT WAS THE OCCUPATION DURING EMPLOYMENT YEARS?	_____		
6. HOW FAR DID YOU GO IN SCHOOL? (CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE GRADE)	GRAMMAR SCHOOL 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	452	62.0
	HIGH SCHOOL 9, 10, 11, 12	206	28.3
	COLLEGE 13, 14, 15, 16	32	4.4
	GRADUATE SCHOOL 17, 18	39	5.3

		<u>PERCENTAGE FOR THIS ITEM</u>	
		<u>N.</u>	
7. ABOUT HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED AT YOUR PRESENT ADDRESS?	A. LESS THAN ONE YEAR	54	7.4
	B. 1-5 YEARS	174	24.0
	C. 5-10 YEARS	122	16.8
	D. MORE THAN 10 YEARS	376	51.8
8. WHAT IS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF YOUR INCOME?	A. SOCIAL SEC.	613	87.1
	B. PENSION OR RETIREMENT PLAN	61	8.7
	C. INVESTMENTS	9	1.3
	D. SALARY	8	1.1
	E. OTHER	13	1.8
9. DO YOU HAVE A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?	A. YES	344	53.8
	B. NO	295	46.2
10. DO YOU HAVE A CHECKING ACCOUNT?	A. YES	429	62.3
	B. NO	260	37.7
11. DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF AS HAVING A:	A. LOW INCOME	496	71.6
	B. MIDDLE INCOME	192	27.7
	C. HIGH INCOME	5	.7
12. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE?	A. CATHOLIC	3	.4
	B. PROTESTANT	589	85.7
	C. JEWISH	2	.3
	D. OTHER	85	12.4
	E. NON-RELIGIOUS	8	1.2
13. DO YOU GO TO CHURCH?	A. NEVER	48	6.9
	B. ONCE A MONTH	60	8.5
	C. TWICE A MONTH	51	7.3
	D. THREE TIMES A MONTH	87	12.4
	E. FOUR TIMES A MONTH	200	28.6
	F. FIVE TIMES A MONTH OR MORE	254	36.3
14. DO YOU RESIDE IN A COMMUNITY OF:	A. LESS THAN 2,500	209	32.9
	B. 2,500-4,999	80	12.6
	C. 5,000-9,999	126	19.8
	D. 10,000 OR MORE	221	34.7



		<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	
		<u>N.</u>	<u>FOR THIS ITEM</u>
15. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT LIVING ARRANGEMENT?	A. LIVE WITH SPOUSE	255	36.0
	B. LIVE WITH RELATIVES OTHER THAN SPOUSE	66	9.3
	C. LIVE WITH SPOUSE AND OTHER RELATIVES	24	3.4
	D. LIVE WITH INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN SPOUSE OR RELATIVES	14	1.9
	E. LIVE ALONE	350	49.9
16. DO YOU HAVE ANY CLOSE RELATIVES LIVING IN YOUR CITY/COUNTY AREA?	A. YES	597	83.7
	B. NO	116	16.3
17. HOW OFTEN DO YOU VISIT WITH MEMBERS OF YOUR OWN FAMILY IN PERSON?	A. EVERY DAY	126	18.8
	B. ONCE OR MORE A WEEK	230	34.2
	C. EVERY COUPLE OF WEEKS	67	10.0
	D. ONCE A MONTH	101	15.5
	E. LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	148	22.0
18. HOW OFTEN DO YOU TALK ON THE PHONE WITH MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY?	A. EVERY DAY	284	41.9
	B. ONCE OR MORE A WEEK	216	31.8
	C. EVERY COUPLE OF WEEKS	48	7.1
	D. ONCE A MONTH	42	6.2
	E. LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	88	13.0
19. MOST OF MY NEIGHBORS ARE:	A. VERY FRIENDLY	434	61.5
	B. FRIENDLY	185	26.2
	C. AVERAGE	81	11.5
	D. UNFRIENDLY	3	.4
	E. VERY UNFRIENDLY	3	.4
20. HOW OFTEN DO YOU VISIT OR TALK WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS?	A. EVERY DAY	390	56.1
	B. ONCE OR MORE A WEEK	227	32.7
	C. EVERY COUPLE OF WEEKS	35	5.0
	D. ONCE A MONTH	20	2.9
	E. LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	23	3.3

		N.	PERCENTAGE FOR THIS ITEM
21.	DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF HEALTHY FOR YOUR AGE?	A. YES 523 B. NO 92	73.1 26.9
22.	DO YOU HAVE PROBLEMS WITH HEARING, SEEING, WALKING OR GETTING AROUND?	A. YES 365 B. NO 329	52.6 47.4
(IF ANSWER TO 22 IS NO, GO TO 24. IF ANSWER TO 22 IS YES, ANSWER QUESTION NUMBER 23)			
23.	DO YOU FEEL YOU HAVE TO STAY AT HOME MUCH OF THE TIME BECAUSE OF THIS PROBLEM?	A. YES 149 B. NO 302	33.0 67.0
24.	HAVE YOU TAKEN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING MEASURES TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR YOUR PROPERTY FROM CRIME?	A. INSTALLED LOCKS AND ALARMS 296 B. PURCHASE GUN 60 C. ATTENDED A COURSE ON THE PROTECTION OF ONESELF OR PROPERTY 7 D. GOTTEN A GUARD ANIMAL 28 E. BOUGHT OTHER PROTECTIVE DEVICES 10	73.8 15.0 1.7 7.0 2.5
SPECIFY _____			

SECTION II

SINCE YOU WERE SIXTY YEARS OLD -

1.	HAS YOUR HOUSE, APARTMENT OR ROOM BEEN BROKEN INTO?	A. YES 64 B. NO 635	9.2 90.8
2.	HAVE YOU BEEN A VICTIM OF PURSE SNATCHING, BURGLARY, OR ROBBERY?	A. YES 55 B. NO 618	8.2 91.8
IF YES, DID IT HAPPEN AT:			
	A. HOME 43 B. PARKS OR OTHER RECREATIONAL AREA 1 C. WORK 4 D. SHOPPING CENTER 2 E. STORE 2 F. STREET 5 G. OTHER 3	71.7 1.7 6.7 3.3 3.3 8.3 5.0	
SPECIFY _____			

PERCENTAGE  
FOR THIS ITEM

		N.	PERCENTAGE FOR THIS ITEM
3. HAVE YOU BEEN THE VICTIM OF ASSAULT OR MUGGING?	A. YES	8	1.2
	B. NO	668	98.8
IF YES, DID IT HAPPEN AT:	A. HOME	6	66.7
	B. PARKS OR OTHER RECREATIONAL AREA	1	11.1
	C. WORK	1	11.0
	D. SHOPPING CENTER	0	0.0
	E. STORE	0	0.0
	F. STREET	1	11.1
	G. OTHER	0	0.0
	SPECIFY _____		
4. HAVE YOU BEEN A VICTIM OF FRAUD, EXTORTION, OR A CON GAME?	A. YES	33	5.0
	B. NO	630	95.0
5. HAVE YOU SENT ANY MONEY THROUGH THE MAIL FOR PRODUCTS OR SERVICES YOU DID NOT RECEIVE?	A. YES	26	3.9
	B. NO	641	96.1
6. IF ANSWER TO QUESTION 5 WAS YES, HAVE YOU GIVEN MORE THAN \$50.00 FOR ANY PRODUCT OR SERVICE WHICH YOU DID NOT RECEIVE?	A. YES	8	4.3
	B. NO	180	95.7
7. HAVE YOU HAD A CHECK STOLEN FROM YOU?	A. YES	24	3.7
	B. NO	628	96.3
IF YES, DID IT HAPPEN AT:	A. HOME	13	72.1
	B. PARKS OR OTHER RECREATIONAL AREA	0	0.0
	C. WORK	1	5.6
	D. SHOPPING CENTER	0	0.0
	E. STORE	0	0.0
	F. STREET	1	5.6
	G. OTHER	3	16.7
	SPECIFY _____		
8. HAVE YOU BEEN BOTHERED BY TELEPHONE HARASSMENT?	A. YES	236	34.3
	B. NO	453	65.7
9. HAVE YOU BEEN BOTHERED BY VANDALISM?	A. YES	60	9.4
	B. NO	581	90.6

		N.	PERCENTAGE FOR THIS ITEM
10. HAVE YOU HAD ANYTHING STOLEN FROM YOUR AUTOMOBILE?	A. YES	39	7.4
	B. NO	491	92.6
IF YES, DID IT HAPPEN AT:	A. HOME	21	65.6
	B. PARK OR OTHER RECREATIONAL AREA	1	3.1
	C. WORK	3	9.5
	D. SHOPPING CENTER	1	3.1
	E. STORE	1	3.1
	F. STREET	4	12.5
	G. OTHER	1	3.1
SPECIFY _____			

### SECTION III

1. CRIME IS THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	477	73.0
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	148	22.7
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	19	2.9
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	9	1.4
2. SOMETIMES I WANT TO GO OUT, BUT STAY HOME BECAUSE I AM AFRAID OF CRIME.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	248	41.1
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	158	26.2
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	111	18.4
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	86	14.3
3. MORE SECURITY GUARDS OR POLICE PROTECTION IS NEEDED IN MY COMMUNITY.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	250	41.9
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	204	34.2
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	96	16.2
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	46	7.7
4. I HESITATE TO DEAL WITH STRANGERS BECAUSE I AM AFRAID OF BEING THE VICTIM OF A CRIME.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	362	56.1
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	70	26.4
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	73	11.3
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	40	6.2
5. MOST OF THE PEOPLE AROUND HERE ARE QUIET AND LAW ABIDING.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	354	53.0
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	259	38.8
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	46	6.9
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	9	1.3

		<u>N.</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE FOR THIS ITEM</u>
6.	IF I HAD TO WALK ALONE IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD AFTER DARK, I WOULD FEEL VERY UNSAFE.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	300 45.9
		B. GENERALLY AGREE	174 26.6
		C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	114 17.5
		D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	65 10.0
7.	I WOULD FEEL SAFER IF I WERE WALKING WITH SOMEONE ELSE AFTER DARK.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	415 62.8
		B. GENERALLY AGREE	176 26.6
		C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	53 8.0
		D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	17 2.6
8.	IT IS UNSAFE TO WALK IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD DURING THE DAYLIGHT.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	61 10.0
		B. GENERALLY AGREE	93 15.2
		C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	209 34.1
		D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	249 40.7
9.	THERE ARE PLACES HERE IN MY AREA THAT I AVOID BECAUSE I FEEL THAT THEY ARE UNSAFE.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	170 28.0
		B. GENERALLY AGREE	164 27.0
		C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	152 25.1
		D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	121 19.9
10.	THERE ARE PLACES IN THE CITY THAT I AVOID BECAUSE I FEEL THAT THEY ARE UNSAFE.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	289 46.8
		B. GENERALLY AGREE	171 27.6
		C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	90 14.6
		D. STRONGLY AGREE	68 11.0
11.	I AM VERY CONCERNED ABOUT HAVING MY HOUSE OR APARTMENT BROKEN INTO.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	272 43.2
		B. GENERALLY AGREE	160 25.4
		C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	125 10.8
		D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	73 11.6
12.	I AM NOT CONCERNED ABOUT HAVING MY CAR BROKEN INTO.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	108 24.4
		B. GENERALLY AGREE	122 27.6
		C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	94 21.3
		D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	118 26.7
13.	THERE IS A LOT MORE CRIME THAN THERE USED TO BE.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	532 81.3
		B. GENERALLY AGREE	99 15.2
		C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	13 2.0
		D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	10 1.5

		N.	PERCENTAGE FOR THIS ITEM
14. THERE IS A LOT MORE CRIME IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD THAN IN THE REST OF MY COMMUNITY.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	73	12.2
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	86	14.4
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	229	38.8
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	210	35.1

#### SECTION IV

1. SINCE YOU WERE SIXTY, HAVE YOU HAD AN OCCASION TO CALL THE POLICE TO REPORT A CRIME?	A. NEVER	541	82.0
	B. 1-5 TIMES	112	17.0
	C. 6-10 TIMES	5	.8
	D. 11 TIMES OR MORE	1	.2

(IF YOU HAVE HAD AN OCCASION  
TO CALL THE POLICE, ANSWER  
QUESTIONS 2-5)

2. THE LAST TIME I ASKED FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE, THE SERVICE WAS SATISFACTORY.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	113	55.1
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	56	27.3
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	21	10.3
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	15	7.3
3. I AM NOT SATISFIED WITH THE LENGTH OF TIME IT TOOK TO GET THE POLICE TO RESPOND TO MY CALL.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	46	25.8
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	37	20.8
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	37	20.8
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	58	32.6
4. POLICE IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD DO A GOOD JOB TO PROTECT ME.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	193	57.1
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	102	30.2
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	28	8.3
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	15	4.4
5. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN MY COMMUNITY IS BETTER THAN IT WAS BEFORE I WAS SIXTY.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	147	47.7
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	101	32.8
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	38	12.4
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	22	7.1

#### SECTION V

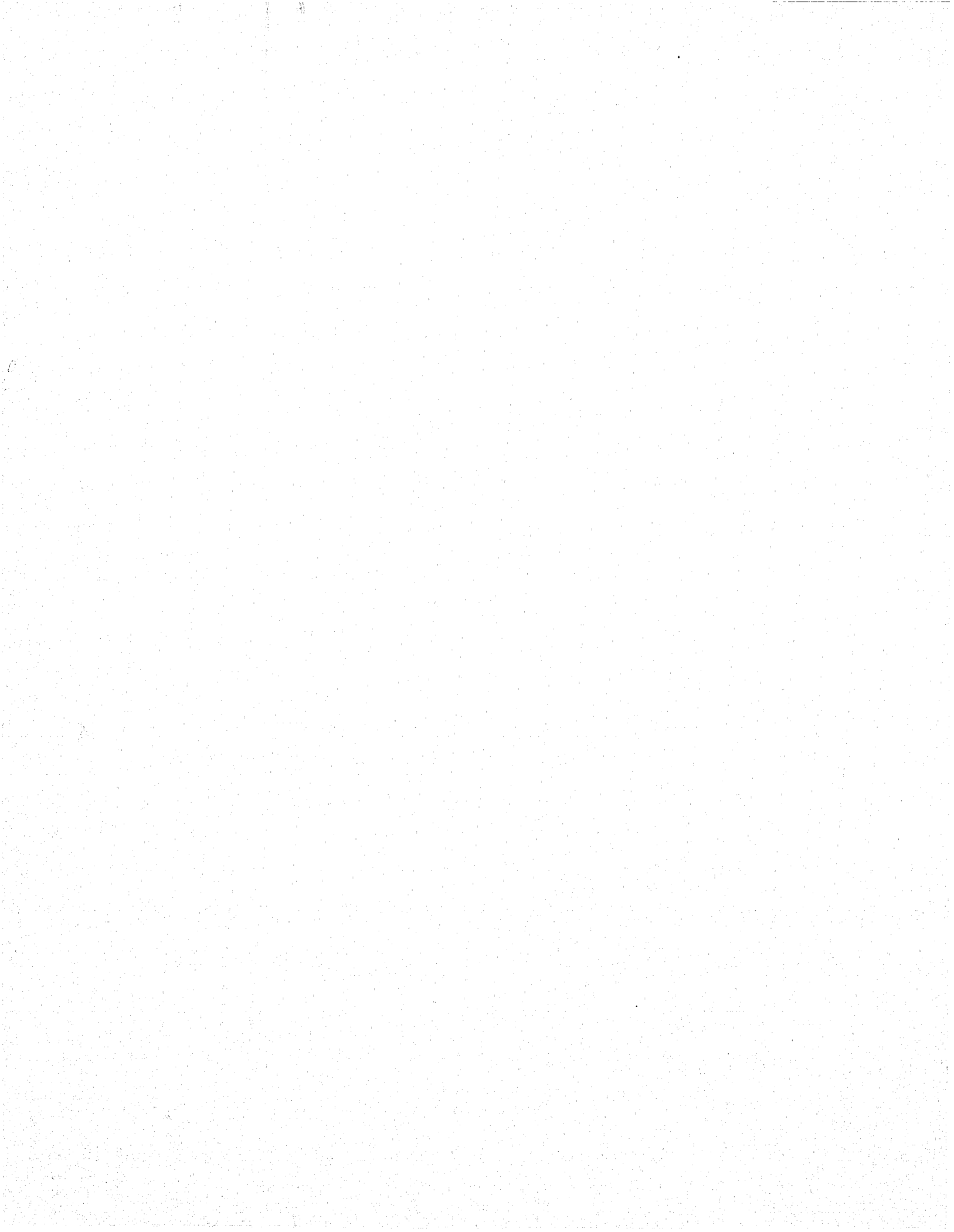
1. THE COURT SYSTEM DESERVES MORE RESPECT THAN PEOPLE GIVE IT.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	260	44.3
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	211	35.9
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	81	13.8
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	35	6.0

		N.	PERCENTAGE FOR THIS ITEM
2. TOO MUCH ATTENTION IS BEING GIVEN TO PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE WHO GET INTO TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	274	48.3
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	178	31.4
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	78	13.8
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	37	6.5
3. BY AND LARGE, IT IS THE JUDGES AND THE COURTS THAT CAUSE THE CRIME PROBLEM AND NOT THE LACK OF POLICE PROTECTION.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	202	37.8
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	206	38.6
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	82	15.4
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	44	8.2
4. JUDGES AND COURTS ARE NOT STRICT ENOUGH WITH CRIMINALS.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	415	68.4
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	154	25.4
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	27	4.4
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	11	1.8
5. CRIMINAL COURTS IN MY COUNTY GIVE PEOPLE ACCUSED OF CRIMES A FAIR TRIAL.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	182	33.3
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	278	50.9
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	66	12.1
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	20	3.7
6. MOST CASES REPORTED TO THE POLICE ARE NOT PROSECUTED SO THE POLICE CANNOT DO ANYTHING ABOUT CRIME ANYWAY.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	234	41.1
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	223	39.1
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	80	14.0
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	33	5.8
7. THE POLICE DESERVE MORE RESPECT THAN THE PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD GIVE THEM.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	338	56.1
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	201	33.4
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	50	8.3
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	13	2.2
8. GENERALLY, THE POLICE ARE HIGHLY THOUGHT OF IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	306	50.7
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	254	42.0
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	34	5.6
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	10	1.7

		<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	
		<u>N.</u>	<u>FOR THIS ITEM</u>
9. POLICE OUGHT TO HAVE LEEWAY TO ACT TOUGH WITH PEOPLE WHEN THEY HAVE TO.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	397	64.9
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	188	30.7
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	21	3.4
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	6	1.0
10. THERE SHOULD BE MORE USE OF SHOTGUNS AND POLICE DOGS THAN THERE IS NOW.	A. STRONGLY AGREE	282	47.8
	B. GENERALLY AGREE	192	32.5
	C. GENERALLY DISAGREE	82	13.9
	D. STRONGLY DISAGREE	34	5.8



*This project was funded by the  
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Agency in cooperation with the  
Southwest Tennessee Development District.*



**END**