

CRIME IN MICHIGAN
A REPORT FROM RESIDENTS AND EMPLOYERS
(7th EDITION IN AN ANNUAL SERIES)

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

AND CONDUCTED BY

MARKET OPINION RESEARCH CO.

PUBLISHED

MAY 1979

THIS PROJECT WAS ASSISTED BY A GRANT FROM THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NCJRS

JUN 21 1979

ACQUISITIONS

NOTE

This report is based on 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 seventh annual survey in a series. The crime incident reporting portion of the citizen survey is in its second year. The survey of employers to obtain crime incident reporting for 1978 repeats a survey conducted last year covering 1977.

The large amounts of data collected in the citizen and employer surveys summarized here preclude printing of all data. Readers interested in further detail on demographic or geographic subgroups may contact:

Glen Bachelder,
Director of Planning
Office of Criminal Justice Programs
2nd Floor, Lewis Cass Building
Lansing, Michigan 48913

Dr. Barbara Bryant,
Group Vice President
Market Opinion Research
28 West Adams
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Darnell Carr,
Analyst
Market Opinion Research
28 West Adams
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Cover Artwork by Darsealle L. Head

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
<u>FOREWORD</u>	<u>1-4</u>
<u>PART I: THE REPORT FROM RESIDENTS</u>	<u>5-83</u>
CHAPTER ONE: HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION: THE OCCURRENCE OF CRIME.	<u>5-19</u>
Victimization Experience	5
Specific Incident Reporting/Household and Personal Victimization.	8
Profile of 1978 Crimes Reported in the Survey.	13
Breaking and Entering (4% of households victimized).	13
Property Stolen from Household Without Breaking and Entering (11% of households victimized).	13
Property Stolen from Member of Household While Away From Home (9% of households victimized)	14
Stolen Automobiles	14
Criminal Destruction or Vandalism of Property (11% of households victimized)	14
Crimes of Violence (2% of households victimized)	15
Perception of Crimes in the Neighborhood	16
CHAPTER TWO: FEAR OF CRIME AND SELF PROTECTION.	<u>20-27</u>
CHAPTER THREE: CRIME AS A PROBLEM: ITS CAUSES AND CURES.	<u>28-36</u>
Crime Is Number One Local Problem.	28
Causes of Crime.	31
Stopping Crime	32
Reactions to Specific Crime Control Activities	34
Creating State Commission of Investigations.	35
Organized Crime.	35
Emergency Number 911	36
CHAPTER FOUR: CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES	<u>37-39</u>
CHAPTER FIVE: POLICE.	<u>40-48</u>
Local Police	40
State Police and the Division of Responsibilities between State, County and Local Police	43
State Financial Aid to Local Law Enforcement	46
Consolidation of Small Police Departments.	48

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd.)

	<u>Pages</u>
CHAPTER SIX: CRIMINAL CODE	<u>49-54</u>
Gun Regulations	49
The Death Penalty	50
Legalization of Activities Now Illegal.	52
CHAPTER SEVEN: THE JUVENILE CRIMINAL CODE AND THE HANDLING OF JUVENILES	<u>55-58</u>
CHAPTER EIGHT: COURTS AND SENTENCING	<u>59-69</u>
Leniency/Strictness of Courts	59
Sentencing.	62
Parole and Probation.	63
Plea Bargaining	66
Regional Prosecutors.	67
Selection of Judges	68
CHAPTER NINE: PENAL INSTITUTIONS	<u>70-77</u>
Purposes of Prison Sentences.	70
Performance of Jail and Prisons	70
Relief of Overcrowding.	72
Centralization/Regionalization/Decentralization	73
Location of Penal Institutions in Own Communities	76
CHAPTER TEN: CASINO GAMBLING	<u>78-83</u>
 <u>PART II</u>	
CHAPTER ELEVEN: THE REPORT FROM EMPLOYERS.	<u>84-86</u>
Victimization by Crime at Places of Employment.	84
 <u>APPENDIX A: RESIDENTIAL SURVEY AND CRIME INCIDENT REPORTING</u>	
<u>SUBGROUPS ANALYZED.</u>	<u>87-88</u>



FOREWORD

Each year for the past seven, the State of Michigan has conducted a survey to measure citizens' concern with crime; fear of crime; victimization by crime; and opinions about the agencies and laws which affect the administration of criminal justice. Since 1972 the results of this survey have been published so that both citizens and those responsible for administration of justice can be guided by knowledge of the experience and opinions of Michigan's citizens.

For the first five years -- 1973-1977 the annual study of crime in Michigan was based on the views of a representative sample of citizens age 16 and over, interviewed in their homes. In 1978 a second dimension was added to the study by also conducting a mail survey of Michigan employers who were asked to report on crimes which had occurred in the prior year at their employment sites.

This report is a highlight summary of 1979 surveys of Michigan households and employers 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 report was collected in the last two weeks of January and in February 1979 by:

A. A two-part survey of Michigan households:

Part 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.

Part 2

Incident reporting of six categories of crime, incident by incident, with detailed questions about each incident which occurred the year prior to interview (1978). These reports were gathered during the second part of the interviews with the 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 3,056,000 households in Michigan to provide statewide estimates of incidents of crime. The detailed questions on each incident include type of crime, kind and value of stolen property, property damage, manner of access to the household, reporting of crime to the police, place of off premise crimes, recovery of property, descriptions of crimes of violence as to weapon use, sex of victim and medical costs. This detail is being used for analysis by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and is not included completely in this summary report.

B. A survey of Michigan employers:

Summary reporting of incidents of eight categories of crime which occurred at places of employment in Michigan. Two thousand, and eighty-nine (2,089) employment reporting sites were chosen randomly by computer from the lists of employment sites maintained by the Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC).^{*} 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, 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 1,364 (66%) places of employment. However 64 of these arrived after the deadline for data processing. Data were projected from the sample of 1300 processed to the total of 142,000 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.

^{*}

List was for first quarter 1978. The post office returned 33 addresses as no longer usable leaving effective base of 2,056.

Purposely, many questions in this year's attitude and opinion survey of citizens 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.

Space limitations prohibit showing the data for the many subgroups analyzed. However, where results for specific subgroups vary significantly from results for the total samples of either citizens or employers, these differences are mentioned in text or tables. The subgroups analyzed are detailed in Appendix A.

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 (at the 95% confidence level)* for the clustered probability sample of 800 households is plus or minus 4% where percentages are given, or plus or minus 125,000 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 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.

*95% confidence level means that if 100 samples had been drawn similarly, in 95 of 100 of them one can be sure the true population figure would be within the range of the sample figure shown plus or minus the sampling error.

PART I: THE REPORT FROM RESIDENTS



CHAPTER ONE: HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION:
THE OCCURRENCE OF CRIME

Victimization Experience

The reported level of crime in Michigan has remained fairly constant from 1977 to 1978. In response to the general question, "Have you or anyone in this household been the victim of any crime in the past year?" 17% respond that they have been.

VICTIM OF ANY CRIME PAST YEAR

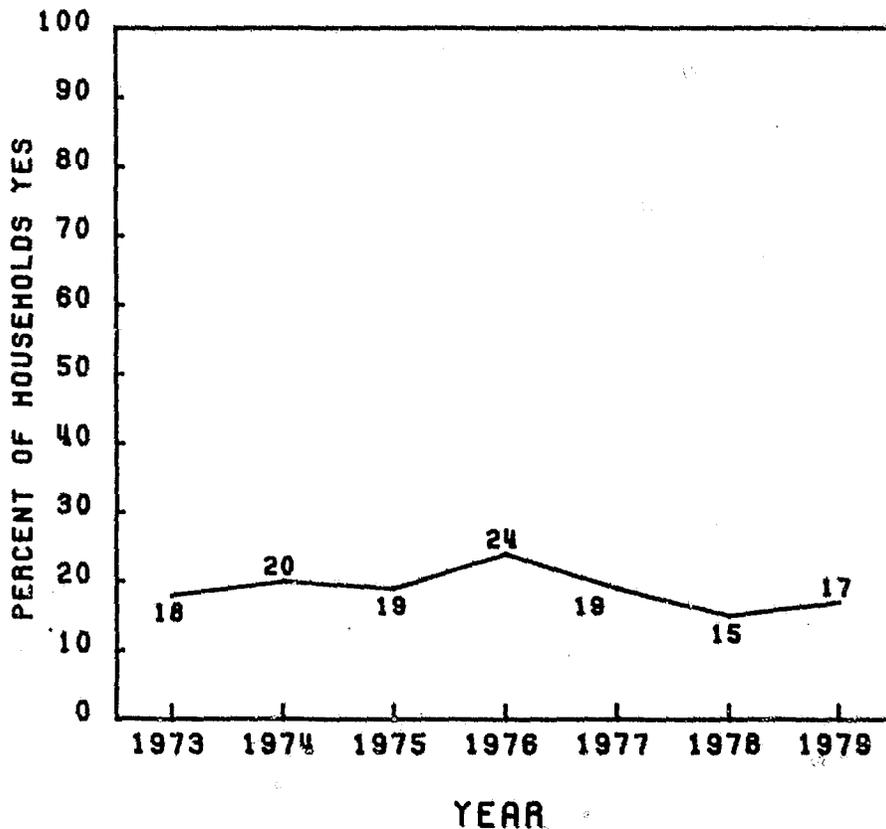


Table 1

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

	<u>Total</u> 1973	<u>Total</u> 1974	<u>Total</u> 1975	<u>Total</u> 1976	<u>Total</u> 1977	<u>Total</u> 1978	<u>Total</u> 1979	<u>Change</u> 1973-79
Yes	18%	20%	19%	24%	19%	15%	17%	- 1
No	82	80	81	76	81	84	83	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

*Less than 1%

This figure is up slightly from the 15% last year, but the difference is within the allowance which must be made for reports from a sample of residents varying from the true population figure. The reported 17% is down significantly from the 24% who reported crimes in their households in 1976.

When asked specifically about the occurrences of each of six types of crime, reported vandalism of household property is up slightly this year (+3%) and crimes of violence and property stolen from a member of the household while away from home are up 1%. However, reports of property stolen from the household without breaking and entering are down 2% and reports of breaking and entering are down 1%. All of these differences are so small percentagewise that the statement opening this section can be repeated with rewording for emphasis: Michigan citizens' reports on crime victimization have held at a similar level in 1977 and 1978.

According to their personal recall, residents of large cities in the state, and households with young people age 16-24 have been victims of crime in higher proportions than others.

Table 1a

1979 Victimization by Area

	<u>Total 1979</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	17%	22%	15%	29%	10%	15%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(87)	(136)	(193)

Table 1b

1979 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%	18%	17%	15%	25%	18%	11%
BASE	(420)	(380)	(668)	(121)	(102)	(508)	(189)

In the incident reporting, the higher incidence of crime in the large cities shows up on breaking and entering, property stolen from the household without breaking and entering and property stolen from household members while away from home. Suburban residents report more problems with vandalism.

Specific Incident Reporting/Household and Personal Victimization

For the second year in the seven 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 17% who respond "Yes" to the general question about whether anyone in the household had been a victim of crime in the past year. This same difference in answering the general question and reporting on incidents occurred last year. Apparently specific questioning on each type of crime triggers recall of incidents that the general question on household crime experience does not.

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 2 for the total state and for each of the five types of areas. In order of number of households affected, the categories are:

Crime Category	State Total/Incidents (Projected) 1978	% of Households Victimized		Sampling Error Allowance
		1977	1978	
Property stolen from household without breaking and entering	524,000 (+12,500)	13	11	(+ 2.1%)
Criminal destruction or vandalism of property	466,000 (+10,000)	8	11	(+ 2.1%)
Property stolen from member of household while not at home	331,000 (+ 7,000)	8	9	(+ 2.0%)
Breaking and entering	127,000 (+ 2,000)	5	4	(+ 1.5%)
Anything else respondent considered crime against household or anyone in it (reported incidents were trivial)	107,000 (+ 1,500)	3	3	(+ 1.3%)
Victim of crime of violence, murder, assault, rape, armed robbery	73,000 (+ 1,000)	1	2	(+ 1.0%)

These numbers and those shown in Tables 2 and 3 are the projection of figures from the sample survey of 800 households to provide an estimate for the state's total of 3,056,000 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 2

Projected Crime Incidents in Michigan 1978/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	3,056,000	581,000	886,000	332,000	520,000	737,000
% of households	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Breaking and Entering</u>						
No. of households	122,000	46,000	11,000	38,000	8,000	19,000
% of households any incident	4	8	1	11	1	3
1 incident	(3)	(6)	(1)	(9)	(1)	(2)
2 incidents	(1)	(1)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
3 incidents	(1)	(1)	(--)	(1)	(--)	(--)
4 or more	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Total incidents/break- ins	127,000	55,000	11,000	41,000	8,000	19,000
<u>Property stolen from household (without breaking and entering)</u>						
No. of households	340,000	122,000	80,000	57,000	46,000	34,000
% of households any incidents	11	21	9	17	9	5
1 incident	(6)	(13)	(4)	(11)	(7)	(2)
2 incidents	(2)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)
3 incidents	(1)	(1)	(--)	(1)	(--)	(1)
4 or more	(*)	(2)	(*)	(--)	(1)	(1)
Total incidents/ stolen property	524,000	224,000	131,000	87,000	46,000	38,000
<u>Property stolen from member of household while away from home (from vehicles, etc.)</u>						
No. of households	275,000	57,000	76,000	53,000	42,000	46,000
% of households any incidents	9	10	9	16	8	6
1 incident	(6)	(7)	(6)	(8)	(4)	(5)
2 incidents	(2)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(1)
3 incidents	(*)	(--)	(*)	(1)	(--)	(--)
4 or more	(*)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(1)
Total incidents/ Property stolen away from home	331,000	74,000	78,000	70,000	55,000	55,000

--Nothing reported.

*Less than 1%

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Projected Crime Incidents in Michigan 1978/Household and Personal Victimization

	Total State	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
<u>Criminal destruction or vandalism of property</u>						
No. of households	325,000	76,000	118,000	19,000	65,000	46,000
% of households any incident	11	13	13	6	13	6
1 incident	(7)	(7)	(9)	(5)	(10)	(5)
2 incidents	(2)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)
3 incidents	(1)	(1)	(1)	(--)	(1)	(1)
4 or more	(*)	(--)	(*)	(--)	(1)	(--)
Total incidents/destruction/ vandalism	466,000	116,000	171,000	26,000	90,000	64,000
<u>Victim of crime of violence (any member of household) murder, assault, rape, armed robbery</u>						
No. of households	57,000	15,000	19,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
% of households any incidents	2	3	2	2	1	1
1 incident	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)
2 incidents	(*)	(1)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
3 incidents or more	(*)	(--)	(*)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Total incidents/ crime of violence	73,000	23,000	27,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
<u>Anything else respondent considers crime against household or anyone who lives in it</u>						
No. of households	84,000	27,000	11,000	4,000	15,000	27,000
% of households	3	5	1	1	3	4
Total incidents/ other	107,000	34,000	15,000	5,000	19,000	34,000

--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 3 demonstrates, when forced to go through category by category reporting, 1-7% of those households which at first reported no victimization did, in fact, have some crime incidents. The same difference showed last year when 2-8% of those who said they had no crime later remembered specific incidents.

Table 3

Projected Crime Incidents in Michigan 1978 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:	516,000	2,540,000
%	100	100
	<u>Report Crime on Specific Incident Question</u>	
Property stolen from household without breaking and entering	180,000	160,000
%	35	6
Criminal destruction/vandalism to property	149,000	176,000
%	29	7
Property stolen from member of household while away from home	153,000	122,000
%	30	5
Breaking and entering	84,000	38,000
%	16	2
Anything else	42,000	42,000
%	8	2
Crime of violence	34,000	23,000
%	7	1

Profile of 1978 Crimes Reported in the Survey -- See Table 2 for projected numbers

Breaking and Entering (4% of households victimized)

Black households were more victimized by breaking and entering (8%) than white households (4%). In 9 out of 10 incidents of breaking and entering property was stolen from the household. Audio-visual equipment--TVs, tapes, radios, cameras, etc.--was taken in 61% of incidents which involved theft of property; money in 39%; jewelry 18%; appliances 14%; furniture 7% and other items in 7%. These percentages add to over 100% because in many incidents of theft following breaking and entering more than one type of item was taken. In only a small percentages of cases (4%) were the goods later recovered. Thieves gained access to the household approximately equally through windows and through doors. The typical incident of breaking and entering involved theft of goods valued at \$100-750 plus minor damage to the residence. Citizens claim to have reported 84% of the incidents to the police.

Property stolen from household without breaking and entering (11% of households victimized)

Car accessories, bikes and tools were the most frequently stolen items but cars, CBs, garden tools, furniture and plants were also taken. Again a somewhat higher proportion of blacks were victims (15%) than whites (10%) and blacks more often lost car accessories. Property losses were usually valued at less than \$200 (with the exception of cars) and averaged less than those in cases of breaking and entering. Only slightly over half (56%) of these thefts were reported to the police, and only 13% of the articles taken were later recovered.

Property stolen from member of household while away from home (9% households victimized)

Off premise thefts involved car accessories, CB radios, money, cars, tools and clothing usually valued at less than \$200 (with the exception of cars). Similar to the thefts from the household which did not involve breaking and entering, higher proportions of blacks (15%) than whites (8%) were victims; only 53% were reported to the police and only 13% of stolen property was recovered. Forty percent of away-from-the-household thefts occurred in a public place and the remaining 60% were about evenly divided between work place, another home and school.

Stolen automobiles

The number of automobiles stolen from members of Michigan households in 1978 on and off the household premises projects to 69,000 (+700). An additional 7,600 (+100) were taken from employment sites (see Chapter Eleven). This projected total of 76,600 (+800) compares with actual reports to the state of 47,995 in 1978.

Criminal destruction or vandalism of property (11% of households victimized)

Vandalism is directed approximately one-third to automobiles, one-third to homes and the remaining one-third to home fixtures, lawn and other property. About half the incidents (53%) were reported to police. In most incidents the dollar value of the destruction was minor, in nearly half of cases less than \$25. Whites name vandalism as a crime which occurred in 1978 more than blacks do (12% whites; 5% blacks).

Crimes of violence (2% of households victimized)

Three-fourths of crimes of violence involved assault, 16% armed robbery and 5% rape. In this survey of 800 households there were no victims of murder in 1978. Four out of 10 (42%) of the crimes of violence occurred in a public place, 11% at the victim's home, 16% at another home, 11% at work, 5% at school. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of the incidents were reported, and in one-fifth (21%) a weapon was used. Over one-third of victims (37%) were age 16-24, while 16% were under 16. Males and females were equally victimized. One-third of the crimes of violence incurred medical costs.

Perception of Crimes in the Neighborhood

The perception that crime had occurred in the neighborhood has been fairly constant over a seven year period. Excepting 1978, slightly under one-half of Michigan residents report there have been crimes in their own neighborhood. This year's figure is 46%, down from the 1975-77 period but somewhat above last year's 39% reporting (Table 4). Definition of the extent of "neighborhood" is a personal one. Naturally the proportions who know of a crime are considerably higher than those who have been victims of one. This perception does contribute to levels of fear and concern, however, and is markedly higher among Detroiters than other Michigan residents as Table 4a shows. Table 4a also demonstrates that burglary and larceny more often occur in the large cities while suburbanites report more vandalism as crime. Table 4b points out that those who have been victims of crime themselves are more apt to know of neighbors who experienced it.

Table 4

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

	<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>Total 1979</u>	<u>Change 1973-79</u>
Yes	43%	45%	48%	49%	50%	39%	46%	+ 3
No	57	55	52	51	50	61	54	- 3
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 4a

1979 Knowledge of Crimes in Neighborhood by Area

	Total 1979	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
Yes, household victim of crime	46%	60%	45%	45%	35%	45%
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(87)	(136)	(193)
(IF YES)						
<u>Types of Crime</u>						
(Multiple answers allowed)						
Burglary/Breaking and entering	61	57	63	67	42	71
Larceny/Theft	19	25	13	31	17	15
Vandalism	18	15	24	18	21	14
Robbery	12	18	7	21	6	11
Auto theft	8	18	2	5	--	9
Homicide	7	13	6	3	8	3
Drug offenses	6	8	1	8	13	6
Assault	5	8	3	13	6	1
Arson	5	8	3	5	--	7
Forcible rape	4	2	6	3	8	1
Drunk driving	3	3	1	10	--	2
Drunkenness	2	3	2	5	--	1
Disorderly conduct	2	--	1	8	2	3
Weapons	1	3	1	3	--	--
Fraud	1	1	--	3	2	--
Prostitution	1	--	--	5	--	1
Statutory rape	1	1	--	3	--	--
Embezzlement	1	--	1	3	--	--
Family offenses	1	--	--	3	--	1
Liquor offenses	1	--	--	3	--	1
All others	9	3	7	18	17	7
Not stated	2	--	3	--	6	--
BASE	(369)	(91)	(104)	(39)	(48)	(87)

Table 4b

1979 Knowledge of Crimes by Victimization, Sex, Race and Age

	Household Victim		Sex		Race		Age		
	Yes	No	Male	Female	White	Black	16-24	25-59	60+
Yes, Crimes in neighbor- hood	64%	43%	47%	45%	50%	45%	50%	49%	35%
BASE	(135)	(665)	(420)	(380)	(668)	(121)	(102)	(508)	(189)

Although knowledge of crimes in the neighborhood remains relatively high, only 16% of Michigan residents think crime has increased in their own neighborhoods during the past year while the vast majority feel it has remained at the level of a year ago. In the past two years there has been considerable drop in the proportions feeling crime is on the increase, though few have moved to the perception that it has decreased. (Table 5)

FEEL CRIME IN NEIGHBORHOOD HAS:

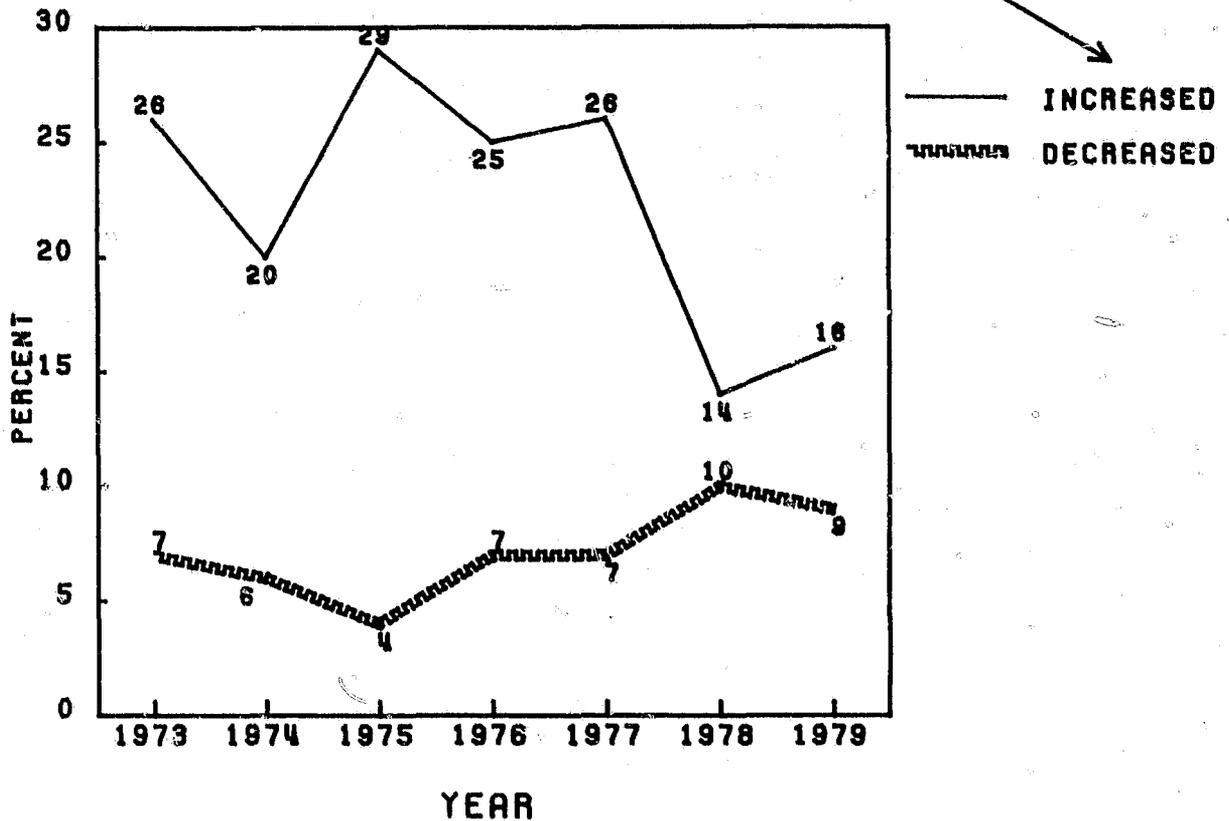


Table 5

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

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Total 1979	Change 1973-79
Increased	26%	20%	29%	25%	26%	14%	16%	-10
Remained the same	57	62	56	54	55	66	63	+ 6
Decreased	7	6	4	7	7	10	9	+ 2
Haven't lived here one year	6	6	5	8	4	7	3	- 3
Don't know	4	7	6	7	8	4	9	+ 5
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

CHAPTER TWO: FEAR OF CRIME AND SELF PROTECTION

Nearly three-fourths of Michigan citizens feel at least reasonably safe out alone in their neighborhoods at night but this leaves slightly over one-fourth with their evening activities inhibited by fear. Feelings of safety have improved slightly when figures for this year and last are compared to those of 1973-1977. However in all years, geographic differences in the state have been large and remain so. Outstate rural, small town and suburban residents enjoy far greater feelings of safety -- and the freedom to go out at night which such feelings of security induce -- than do residents of large cities, particularly Detroit area cities.

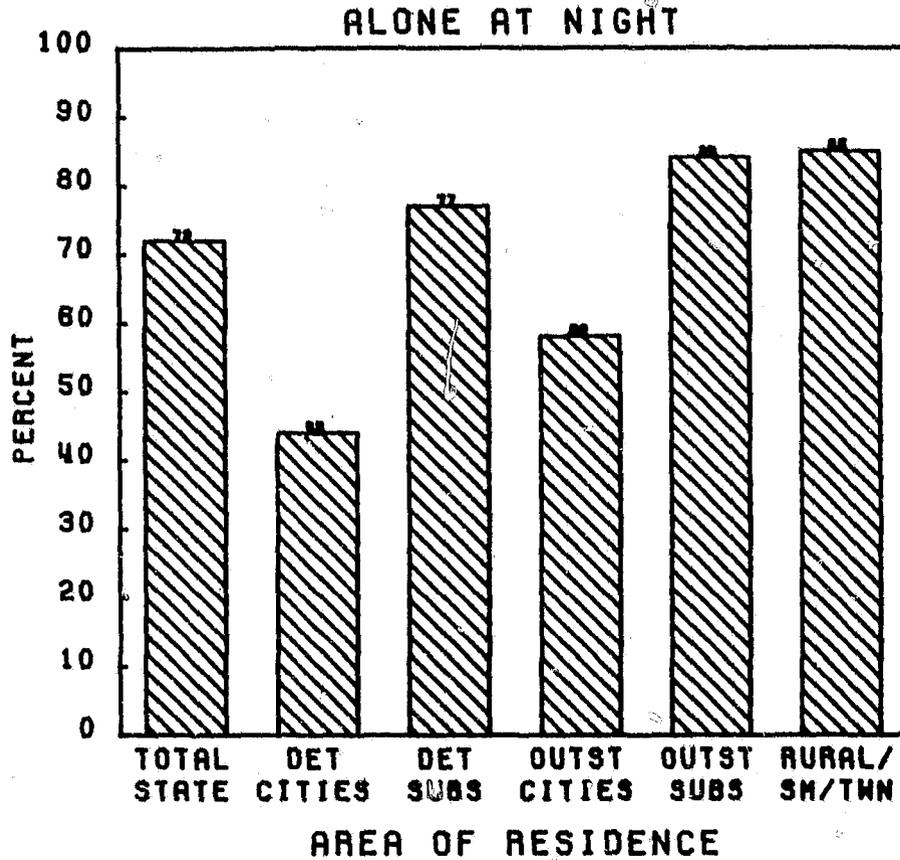
Table 6

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	Total 1979	Change 1973-79
Very safe	33%	37%	34%	34%	29%	34%	34%	+ 1
Reasonably safe	36-69	32-69	33-67	35-69	37-66	39-73	38-72	+ 2 +3
Somewhat unsafe	13	12	13	14	16	15	16	+ 3
Very unsafe	18-31	18-30	20-33	17-31	17-33	11-26	12-28	- 6 -3
Don't know	*	1	*	*	1	1	*	0
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(990)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

*Less than 1%

PERCENT FEELING SAFE IN NEIGHBORHOOD



Two-thirds of Michigan residents express at least some degree of fear of crimes happening to themselves or their families while one-third have no fear of crime. (Table 7) The crimes people fear are principally those in which the criminal confronts the victim as in breaking and entering, robbery, purse snatching, assault and crimes of violence. The level of fear and the crimes residents fear have remained constant across seven years of measurement. There are some differences by area -- outstate rural, small town and suburban residents show lesser proportions who are fearful. However, even in these places majorities fear crime touching their families. (Table 7a)

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	Total 1979	Change 1973-79
Very fearful	19%	19%	21%	17%	18%	15%	15%	- 4
Somewhat fearful	21	22	21	23	24	19	21	0
Slightly fearful	24	25	25	24	28	31	30	+ 6
Not at all fearful	36	34	33	36	29	34	34	- 2
Don't know	*	*	1	1	1	1	*	0
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	
<u>(IF VERY, SOMEWHAT, OR SLIGHTLY FEARFUL)</u>								
Breaking & entering/ Theft from house	40	53	51	50	47	52	49	+ 9
Robbery/Purse snatch- ing	36	27	26	16	14	15	17	-19
Assault/Attacked/ Mugged/Bodily injury	18	24	19	24	22	25	23	+ 5
Vandalism/Destruc- tion of property	11	4	6	6	6	7	9	- 2
Molestation-Daughter/ Children	8	6	3	5	5	9	5	- 3
Killing/Murder	6	6	9	7	11	7	7	+ 1
Rape	6	9	9	10	11	10	11	+ 5
Walking in area at night/Being out at night	3	1	*	1	2	2	2	- 1
Setting house on fire/ Burning garage	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	0
Kidnapping	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	+ 2
Robbery while driving	2	*	--	--	--	--	--	- 2
Vandalism to car/ Damage to car/ Breaking in car	2	1	*	1	2	5	2	0
People on drugs	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	0
Any kind of violence (Unspecified)	--	--	--	2	2	2	4	+ 4
Neighborhood toughs/ Gangs	1	--	*	--	--	--	--	- 1
Larceny/Theft	--	7	5	6	4	4	9	+ 9
Don't know	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	0
All others	2	3	3	3	*	3	3	+ 1
BASE	(504)	(594)	(528)	(512)	(559)	(518)	(525)	

*Less than 1%

Table 7a

1979 Fear of Crime by Area

	Total 1979	Detroit/ Highland Park Hamtramck Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
Very fearful	15%	24%	13%	23%	6%	12%
Somewhat fearful	21	28	27	17	19	13
Slightly fearful	30	25	31	26	30	32
Not at all fearful	34	24	28	32	44	42
Don't know	*	--	2	1	1	--
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(87)	(136)	(193)

*Less than 1%.

Fear manifests itself in an unwillingness to go certain places, particularly at night, and particularly large cities or "downtown" areas.

Table 8

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

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Total 1979	Change 1973-79
Yes	61%	64%	66%	64%	68%	62%	59%	- 2
No	38	36	33	36	32	36	41	+ 3
Refused	1	--	1	*	*	3	--	- 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	
<u>(IF YES)</u>								
Big cities at night	24	17	13	17	10	4	5	
Specified cities:								
Detroit	+	+	+	10	22	24	18	
Ann Arbor/Flint	+	+	+	+	7	14	10	
Big cities (unspecified)	+	+	+	10	33	4	2	
Won't go downtown/ Shop downtown	20	13	20	19	20	15	17	
Won't go out at night/Won't let children out	13	14	18	13	12	17	14	
Going into certain sections/Inner city	12	18	16	--	8	8	9	
Won't shop at night/ Parking lots	11	4	6	8	3	5	3	
Shopping centers/ Malls	--	--	--	7	8	6	7	
Going out alone/Walk alone	8	11	9	7	8	6	9	
Walking down certain streets	8	3	4	4	2	10	3	
Taverns/Bars	7	6	8	8	6	9	7	
Going to public places/Parks, etc.	3	5	4	5	7	6	6	
Won't drive certain sections/At night	2	1	2	4	1	1	*	
Lock doors/Windows	--	--	--	2	*	1	1	
Won't drive alone at night	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	
House parties	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	
All others	3	6	4	3	3	5	3	
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BASE	(485)	(576)	(527)	(512)	(545)	(494)	(469)	

*Less than 1% mention

+Mentions of specific cities not coded separately prior to 1977.

To protect themselves against crime one-third of citizens claim to have taken measures such as adding locks and increasing lighting during the past year and one-quarter claim to now have valuable possessions marked with permanent ID's. The level of ID marking is similar in all areas of the state (Table 10). Forty-one percent (41%) admit to having weapons in their homes (Table 11).

This 7 year series of surveys on crime has shown approximately the same proportions each year claim to have done some protective measure within the past year. Yet since 1976 the proportion with permanent ID's on their valuables has moved up only 5%, from 19 to 24%. Clearly, many of those who report having marked valuables in the past year (40% of the 24% who have ID's claim they did) are persons, who were and are now already participating in identification programs, marking additional items. Otherwise the total with ID's would accumulate much more rapidly. The same may be true of those taking other protective measures: some of this activity is repeat or additional activity each year rather than unprotected persons protecting their property.

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?

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Total 1979	Change 1973-79
Yes	40%	39%	40%	36%	39%	37%	34%	- 6
No	60	61	60	64	61	62	66	+ 6
Refused	--	--	--	*	*	1	*	0
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

(IF YES) What have you done?

Stronger locks	64	59	65	52	54	59	53
Outside lighting	45	34	28	36	32	35	39
Dogs	17	15	14	17	17	14	11
Protected windows	16	12	10	14	11	11	13
Alarms	4	5	5	7	6	6	7
Other	13	16	16	14	17	12	17
Refused/Not stated	1	1	1	2	*	1	1
BASE	(316)	(353)	(317)	(284)	(309)	(296)	(269)

*Less than 1% mention.

Table 10

	-----Total-----			
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>Are valuable possessions in this household such as TV's silver, stereos, etc. now marked with any permanent identifying marks?</u>				
Yes	19%	20%	21%	24%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)

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

Yes	40%
BASE	(193)

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>Total 1979</u>	<u>Change 1973-79</u>
Yes	42%	44%	39%	37%	38%	39%	41%	- 1
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

(IF YES) (MULTIPLE MENTIONS)

Handgun	29	25	34	33	28
Rifle	52	57	48	33	50
Shotgun	54	59	51	21	54
Knife	17	28	18	6	14
Other	5	12	16	6	13
Refused	3	2	3	1	3
BASE	(313)	(296)	(307)	(313)	(324)

CHAPTER THREE: CRIME AS A PROBLEM: ITS CAUSES AND CURES

Crime Is Number One Local Problem

At the local level, some type of mention of crime or crime-related activity continues to be the most serious problem facing communities. Concern with high taxes runs far behind in second place.

The expression of crime problems is not triggered by prior questions in the annual surveys on crime. Each year, the first question asked respondents is: "What do you think is the most serious problem facing your community at this time?" Each respondent can mention more than one problem and many of those who mention crime mention two or three facets of it. Even if only one response were allowed, crime would still be in first place: "breaking and entering" is the single most mentioned problem, followed by "drugs".

Table 12

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

	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Total 1979	Change 1973-79
*Crime/Crime on the streets	14%	14%	13%	18%	16%	10%	- 4
*Drugs-among youth/Drugs in school	21	17	15	14	14	13	- 8
*Breaking and entering/ Burglary	9	12	14	13	16	18	+ 9
*Robberies/Muggings/Holdups	6	7	6	6	11	6	0
*Youth-delinquency among youth	3	4	4	6	5	5	+ 2
*Vandalism-property	2	1	5	5	7	6	+ 4
*Larceny/Theft/Stealing cars	2	1	6	4	2	6	+ 4
*Murder/Killings	2	1	2	3	3	2	0
*Child abuse/Neglect/ Kidnapping	--	--	--	3	2	1	+ 1
*Rapes (new mention in 1979)						1	
*TOTAL CRIME RELATED RESPONSES	59%	57%	65%	72%	76%	67%	
Unemployment/Lack of jobs	6	17	11	7	5	3	- 3
High taxes/Property tax	2	3	3	4	8	7	+ 5
Lack police protection	--	1	1	3	2	1	+ 1
Traffic/Speeding cars/Drunk drivers	--	1	--	2	3	2	+ 2
City services-maintenance of streets	--	--	--	2	6	6	+ 6
Education-quality of education	2	3	4	2	4	3	+ 1
Cost of living/High prices	4	11	4	2	2	7	+ 3
Laws-court too lenient	--	--	--	2	2	1	+ 1
Alcohol/Drinking among youth	--	--	2	1	3	2	+ 2
Energy crisis-high cost of utilities-gas shortage	10	1	--	1	3	1	- 9
Growth-control growth					3	1	- 2
Need better local government					2	1	- 1
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

(continued on next page)

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 1974</u>	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Total 1979</u>	<u>Change 1973-79</u>
Economy (unspecified)	--%	4%	1%	--%	--%	--	0
Transportation/Lack of bus service	1	1	--	--	--	--	- 1
Other social related re- sponses	9	7	10	7	6	12	+ 3
Other miscellaneous re- sponses	9	7	7	6	5	2	- 7
Don't know	8	7	8	4	9	8	0
BASE	(904)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Causes of Crime

Michigan's citizens are consistent. For the past five years they have always named the chief causes of crime as lack of parental guidance/control, drugs and unemployment with the three getting near equal blame. (Table 13). The need for more law enforcement and blaming society's attitudes follow the three lead causes.

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>	<u>Total 1979</u>
Unemployment/Lack of jobs	25%	27%	21%	23%	19%
Drugs/Dope	31	24	20	22	21
Lack of parental guidance/Lack of control	17	20	24	26	23
Law enforcement-stricter laws	9	10	12	13	11
Stricter judges-courts too slow	7	7	6	6	5
Lack of activities for young people	8	6	6	8	9
Society attitudes/Greed/Lack of self respect	8	4	6	12	10
People's income doesn't meet their needs	--	4	4	7	8
Lack of moral standards	4	4	5	5	5
Economic situation/Economy	--	4	1	2	2
Violent shows-movies/TV	2	3	5	4	3
Alcohol-lowering the drinking age	3	3	4	5	3
Higher prices/Cost of living/Inflation	4	2	1	3	4
Better education system	3	2	3	5	2
Working mothers/parents neglecting children	2	1	3	3	3
Overpopulation	3	1	1	1	2
Availability of guns	1	1	1	1	*
Poverty-low income	4	1	2	2	2
Broken homes/Divorces/Family breakdown	1	1	4	4	4
Apathy of government/Attitude of government	--	*	1	*	1
Juvenile delinquency/Teen gangs	--	--	5	2	3
Steal money for drugs (new mention in 1979)					3
School discipline (new mention in 1979)					2
All others	6	9	7	10	11
Don't know	5	24	1	6	6
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)

*Less than 1% mention

Stopping Crime

When it comes to stopping crime, however, citizens wish to put parents on the firing line, calling for more help for juveniles--particularly from parents. Helping juveniles includes provisions of more activities and revamping of the educational system. In addition to assisting juveniles, citizens call for stricter penalties and law enforcement, the solving of social problems--in particular unemployment which they recognize is part of the youth problem. (Table 14)

Table 14

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

	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Total 1979</u>
<u>Help/guidance for juveniles' answers:</u>		
Parental guidance/Parent be responsible	20%	18%
Young people need something to do	4	6
Revamp educational system	9	8
Recreational activities/Centers	6	4
Juvenile rehabilitation	1	1
Curfew	1	1
Raise drinking age/Alcohol restriction	2	--
Revise juvenile laws/Stricter juvenile laws	2	1
More discipline in schools(new in 1979)	1	1
TOTAL	45%	40%
<u>Stricter penalty and law enforcement answers:</u>		
Stricter penalties/Capital punishment	19%	14%
Law enforcement/Stricter laws	14	10
Judiciary system - Judges too lenient	8	7
Stricter gun laws/Control	1	*
Less parolees/Serve sentence (new in 1979)	1	3
TOTAL	42%	34%
<u>More police answers:</u>		
More police/More police protection	10%	11%
Give police more power	2	2
TOTAL	12%	13%
<u>Social problem solving answers:</u>		
Employment/Jobs/Jobs for youth	16%	14%
Citizen involvement	6	4
More religion	4	2
Local government take more interest	*	1
Better police relations	1	1
Get the economy back together	1	1
Better programs on TV/Less violence	1	1
TOTAL	29%	24%
<u>Drug control answers:</u>		
Control drug traffic/Dope/Stop pushers	5%	5%
Drug rehabilitation programs - Clinics	1	*
TOTAL	6%	5%
All others	9%	7%
Don't know	8%	13%
BASE	(800)	(800)

Reactions to Specific Crime Control Activities

Phone (Wire) Taps:

The people of Michigan continue their support of use of phone (wire) taps in investigating organized crime and suspected drug dealers. Concerns about invasion of privacy do not interfere with the high level of support for use of wire taps in these two situations. (Table 15)

Table 15

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>Total 1979</u>	<u>Change 1976-79</u>
<u>Use in Investigating Organized Crime</u>					
Should be legalized	72%	79%	72%	68%	- 4
Should not be legalized	24	16	25	27	+ 3
Don't know	4	5	3	5	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

	<u>Total 1975</u>	<u>Total 1976</u>	<u>Total 1977</u>	<u>Total 1978</u>	<u>Total 1979</u>	<u>Change 1975-79</u>
<u>Use in Investigating Suspected Drug Dealers</u>						
Should be legalized	67%	73%	81%	76%	71%	+ 4
Should not be legalized	31	23	15	21	24	- 7
Don't know	2	4	4	4	5	+ 3
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Creating State Commission of Investigations:

The idea was advanced some years ago to create a State Commission on Investigations to look into charges of organized crime and official misconduct. The idea has had uniform support for the past five years as a "good idea" by three-fourths of those queried about it. (Table 16)

Table 16

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</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1975-79</u>
Good idea	78%	72%	82%	76%	76%	- 2
Bad idea	14	20	11	18	17	+ 3
Don't know	8	8	7	6	7	- 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Organized Crime:

One reason for the willingness to create a State Commission on Investigations to look into charges of organized crime is the continuing high perception that organized crime is a serious problem in Michigan.

Table 17

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

	<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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-79</u>
Very serious	45%	42%	48%	62%	54%	50%	51%	+ 6
Somewhat serious	33% ^{78%}	32% ^{74%}	28% ^{76%}	26% ^{88%}	33% ^{87%}	34% ^{84%}	36% ^{87%}	+ 3
Not at all serious	10	10	10	6	6	8	6	- 4
Don't know	13	15	14	6	7	8	7	- 6
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Emergency Number 911:

Residents of some cities of Michigan can dial 911 to contact police, fire and ambulance. Apparently those who have it want 911 continued and those who don't have the single emergency number wish they did. Nearly 9 out of 10 residents thinks a single 911 number for calling for help is a good idea (Table 18).

Table 18

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</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1975-79</u>
Good idea	89%	88%	91%	92%	87%	- 2
Bad idea	8	9	7	7	11	+ 3
Don't know	3	4	2	1	2	- 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

CHAPTER FOUR: CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

Citizens in Michigan have been asked to rate their confidence in criminal justice agencies for the past seven years. In the first few years of measurement, confidence levels were on the decline. However, in the past three years, the measurement has leveled out indicating that confidence levels have stabilized for all agencies since 1977.

The Michigan State Police receive the highest rating of confidence from citizens. A near unanimous 93% indicate a "great deal" or "some" confidence in this agency. Overall, there has been virtually no variation in the high confidence level of the first measurement made in 1973 and this latest rating for the State Police.

County Sheriffs and the FBI receive the second highest rating of confidence from Michigan citizens--77% feel a "great deal" or "some" confidence in the County Sheriffs and 76% in the FBI. The FBI's standing with citizens eroded sharply from 1973-1976 but has stabilized since.

Table 19 shows the confidence ratings for all agencies in two ways. The first half shows the combined percentages of those who indicate a "great deal" or "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 19

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 "great deal" and "some" confidence)

	<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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-79</u>
<u>Have Confidence:</u>								
The FBI	95%	91%	89%	78%	81%	76%	76%	-19
Michigan State Police	94	90	91	88	91	93	93	- 1
Local Police Depart- ment	78	77	76	77	72	77	75	- 1
County Sheriff	75	76	74	72	74	78	77	+ 2
U.S. Supreme Court	74	73	76	64	70	68	71	- 3
Michigan Supreme Court	73	72	73	65	70	68	69	- 4
Local Courts	66	63	66	60	60	59	64	- 2
Michigan Attorney General	66	70	67	63	62	65	63	- 3
U.S. Attorney General	64	57	63	52	59	57	58	- 6
County prosecutors	61	56	60	54	61	60	60	- 1
State Prisons	56	47	49	43	50	49	48	- 8
Probation & Parole Officers	--	--	54	44	47	46	48	- 6
County Jails	50	49	52	49	53	52	54	+ 4
Youth Detention Homes	48	46	44	37	38	39	42	- 6

(continued on next page)

Table 19 (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 (Rating above 2.00 is positive).

	<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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-79</u>
<u>Average rating:</u>								
The FBI	3.74	3.60	3.51	3.26	3.34	3.23	3.20	-.54*
Michigan State Police	3.67	3.58	3.61	3.51	3.57	3.60	3.59	-.08
Local Police Depart- ment	3.14	3.18	3.11	3.20	3.09	3.17	3.10	-.04
County Sheriff	3.12	3.22	3.16	3.15	3.17	3.18	3.13	+.01
U.S. Supreme Court	3.11	3.17	3.25	2.99	3.15	3.08	3.08	-.03
Michigan Supreme Court	3.11	3.17	3.19	2.99	3.09	3.07	3.05	-.06
Local Courts	2.84	2.84	2.81	2.77	2.75	2.75	2.77	-.07
Michigan Attorney General	3.06	3.18	3.17	3.09	3.07	3.08	3.05	-.01
U.S. Attorney General	3.06	2.93	3.08	2.96	3.04	2.96	2.93	-.13*
County prosecutors	2.81	2.85	2.87	2.82	2.92	2.86	2.80	-.01
State Prisons	2.73	2.67	2.70	2.63	2.64	2.63	2.63	-.10*
Probation & Parole Officers	NA	2.89	2.85	2.68	2.59	2.61	2.66	-.23*
County Jails	2.59	2.66	2.70	2.66	2.68	2.69	2.65	+.06
Youth Detention Homes	2.61	2.72	2.67	2.57	2.47	2.46	2.57	-.04
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

*Statistically significant differences 1973-1979.

CHAPTER FIVE: POLICE

Local Police

Three-fourths of Michigan residents have confidence in their local police. This proportion has been very stable throughout seven years of measurement, as was shown in Table 19.

Through the years ratings have differed significantly by area of residence. Those in Detroit area suburbs have the highest confidence in their police departments and show the highest proportions giving a "good job" rating to their police. (Tables 20 and 21) While a majority in the Detroit area cities of Detroit, Highland Park, Hamtramck and Pontiac have confidence in their police, this majority is less than that elsewhere. The confidence and "good job" ratings police in Detroit area cities receive are reduced because of the ratings from black residents. Among blacks in Michigan 54% have confidence in their local police--a majority giving a confidence rating but less than the 78% proportion of whites. Only 23% of blacks give "good job" ratings compared to 52% whites. (Table 21a)

Few rate the police job as poor. Those who don't feel their police do a good job think they do an average one.

PERCENT GOOD JOB RATING FOR LOCAL POLICE

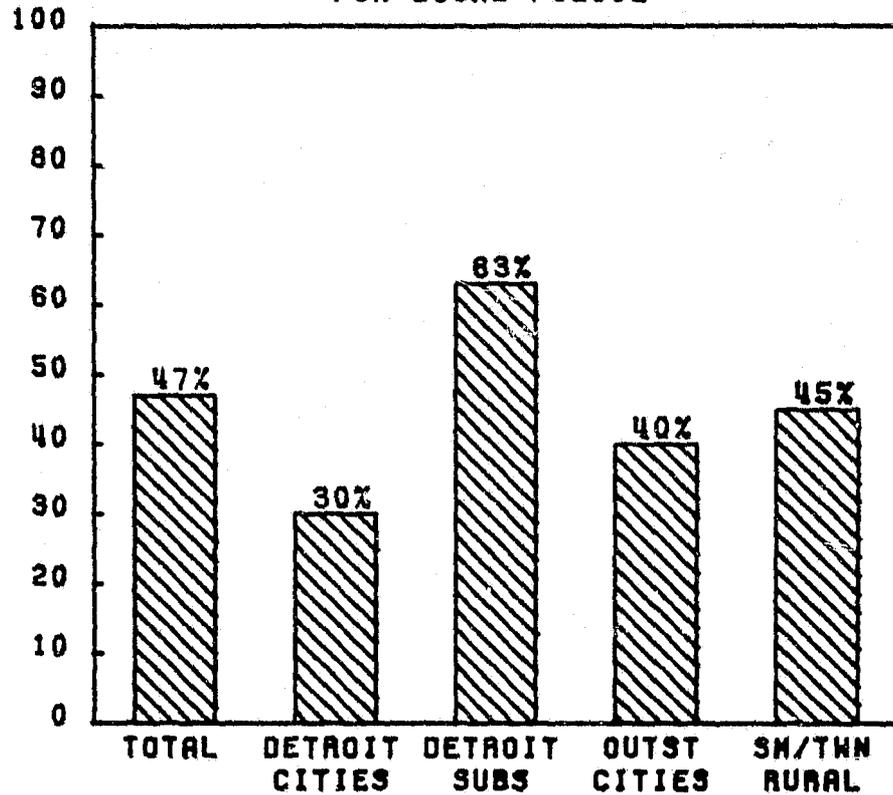


Table 20

Confidence in local police

	Total	Detroit/ Hamtramck Highland Park Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Metro Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town Rural
A great deal	38%	20%	55%	32%	42%	29%
Some	37% 75%	42% 62%	33% 88%	37% 69%	37% 79%	36% 65%
Very little	15	26	8	20	12	14
None	7	10	3	6	3	11
Don't know	5	1	1	6	7	10
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(87)	(136)	(193)

Table 21

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

	<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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-79</u>
Good job	50%	47%	43%	50%	44%	47%	47%	- 3
Average job	40	38	43	37	40	43	40	0
Poor job	9	12	11	9	13	8	11	+ 2
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 21a

Good job by Area/Race

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Area</u>				<u>Race</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>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Good job	47%	30%	63%	40%	49%	45%	52%	23%

State Police and the Division of Responsibilities between State, County and Local Police

More Michigan citizens have confidence in the Michigan State Police than in any other agency of the criminal justice system as was shown in Table 19. The 93% who say they have some degree of confidence in the state police ranges from a figure of 81% in Detroit area cities to over 90% elsewhere. As a result citizens are 77% in favor (as they were last year) of the state police providing primary as well as support services. Primary services include road patrol, accident response and crime investigation while support services include the mobile trooper pool, crime laboratories, police officer training and computer checks on license plates and names.

Citizens also want the Michigan State Police to have primary responsibility for patrolling interstates, as shown in Table 22. With County Sheriffs assuming the secondary back-up role. As part of the current survey, Michigan residents were asked which level of police (state, county, city, township) should have the major responsibility and which the secondary or supporting responsibility for a number of police functions. Clearly citizens want the state police to take major responsibility for patrolling interstates, operating crime laboratories and providing training for law enforcement officers. They perceive county sheriffs should have the major responsibility for patrolling rural roads, other highways, and investigating crime in rural areas, as well as supporting the state police in a number of functions. Citizens think city police should patrol city streets and investigate crime in the cities.

Table 22

Michigan state police, county sheriffs and city and township police are responsible for several functions. However, there are times when their duties overlap. I am going to read you a list of several of their duties. For each one, please tell me which police department should have the primary or major responsibility for performing that duty and which department should have the secondary or supporting responsibility for that duty. If you think all three should share the responsibility, please tell me that also.

Function	Primary or Major Responsibility				
	Michigan State Police	County Sheriff	City and Township Police	Shared	Don't know
a. Patrol <u>interstate</u> highways	86%	3%	1%	8%	3%
b. Patrol <u>other</u> highways	22	<u>39</u>	19	15	6
c. Patrol roads in rural areas	9	<u>60</u>	19	9	4
d. Patrol city streets	1	3	<u>86</u>	4	6
e. Investigate reports of crimes in rural areas	19	<u>52</u>	15	11	5
f. Investigate reports of crimes in cities	6	5	<u>76</u>	9	5
g. Provide crime prevention information directly to citizens	21	9	31	<u>33</u>	6
h. Provide training for law enforcement officials	<u>48</u>	3	8	28	13
i. Operate crime labs	<u>58</u>	5	9	21	8
j. Operate county-wide dispatch services	17	<u>49</u>	6	19	10

Table 22
(Cont'd)

Michigan state police, county sheriffs and city and township police are responsible for several functions. However, there are times when their duties overlap. I am going to read you a list of several of their duties. For each one, please tell me which police department should have the primary or major responsibility for performing that duty and which department should have the secondary or supporting responsibility for that duty. If you think all three should share the responsibility, please tell me that also.

Function	Secondary or Supporting Responsibility				
	Michigan State Police	County Sheriff	City and Township Police	Shared	Don't know
a. Patrol <u>interstate</u> highways	7%	<u>53%</u>	13%	18%	9%
b. Patrol <u>other</u> highways	17	23	20	<u>28</u>	12
c. Patrol roads in rural areas	21	22	<u>26</u>	20	11
d. Patrol city streets	14	<u>37</u>	13	22	15
e. Investigate reports of crimes in rural areas	<u>28</u>	25	17	19	12
f. Investigate reports of crimes in cities	24	<u>29</u>	13	21	14
g. Provide crime prevention information directly to citizens	14	21	14	<u>39</u>	12
h. Provide training for law enforcement officials	11	18	13	<u>38</u>	20
i. Operate crime labs	14	23	17	<u>29</u>	17
j. Operate county-wide dispatch services	23	16	16	<u>30</u>	15

State financial Aid to Local Law Enforcement

Michigan residents concur with the financial aid begun last year to county sheriffs. More of those in the Detroit metropolitan area--in both cities and suburbs--think this is a good idea than do these in outstate areas, although in all areas majorities are inclined favorably. A lesser majority thinks extending state grants to local police would be a good idea. Three-fourths of citizens (higher in the Detroit area cities) think the state should pay part of the costs for local law enforcement.

Table 23

	Total	Detroit/ Hamtramck Highland Park Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Metro Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town Rural
<p><u>Last year, the state started an \$8.7 million program of aid to county sheriff departments. This aid or grant is to be used for more road patrol in order to prevent accidents. Do you think such state grants to county sheriff departments are a good idea or bad idea?</u></p>						
Good idea	70%	75%	73%	64%	69%	66%
Bad idea	21	18	19	16	24	25
Don't know	9	7	9	20	7	9
<p><u>Do you think similar state grants to local police would be a good idea or bad idea?</u></p>						
Good idea	62	72	65	59	57	54
Bad idea	29	22	25	25	36	34
Don't know	1-	5	10	16	7	11
<p><u>In general, do you think that local governments should pay for all of their own law enforcement expenses or should the state help and provide for part of those expenses?</u></p>						
Local government pay all	18	14	20	16	24	17
State government should pay part	74	83	75	59	70	75
Don't know	8	3	5	25	7	8
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(87)	(136)	(193)

Consolidation of Small Police Departments

For five years, Michigan's residents have expressed a preference for consolidating small police departments and sheriffs agencies in areas with small departments. They prefer this solution to other options for providing police protection services in such areas (Table 24).

Table 24

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>	<u>Total 1979</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	1
Areas with small police departments should contract with the State Police to provide law enforcement	2	3	2	3	3
Areas with small police departments should continue to provide whatever police services they prefer and can afford	5	4	5	4	4
Areas with small police departments should contract with their sheriff to provide law enforcement	3	2	3	2	2
The State Police should take over all police services in areas with small police departments	4	5	4	5	5
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)

Gun Regulations

Support for a tough gun control law which would outlaw the possession of handguns by anyone except law officers has been eroding throughout the 1970's. Today 37% support such a ban, down 10% from 1973. (Table 25)

PERCENT SUPPORT FOR HANDGUN BAN

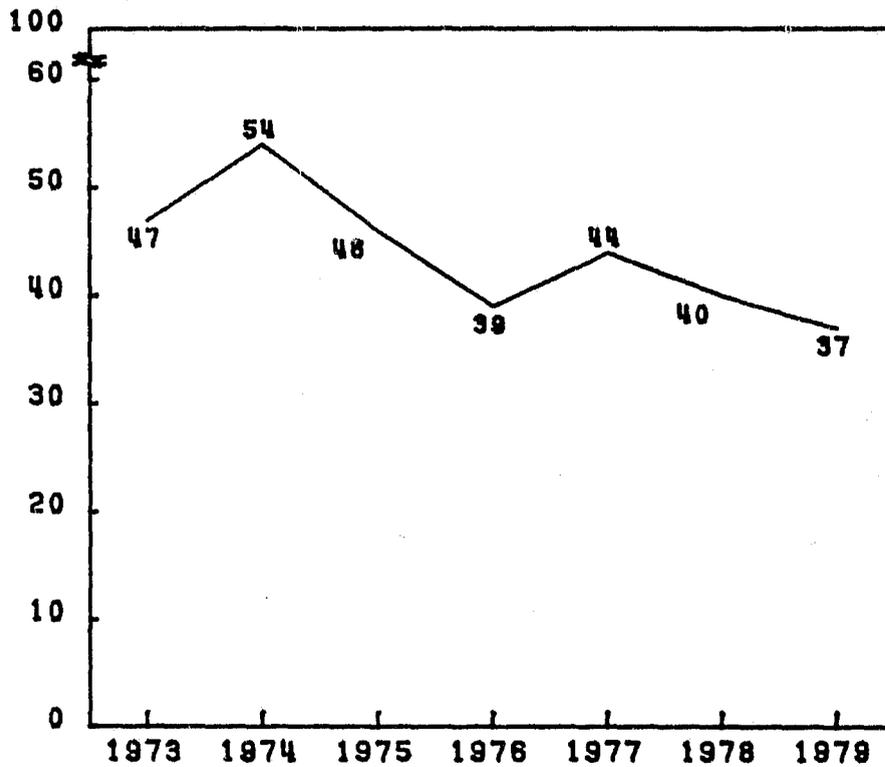


Table 25

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?

	Total 1973	Total 1974	Total 1975	Total 1976	Total 1977	Total 1978	Total 1979	Change 1973-79
Yes	47%	54%	46%	39%	44%	40%	37%	-10
No/Don't know	53	46	54	61	56	60	63	+10
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

The Death Penalty

Support for evoking the death penalty for those convicted of first degree murder, kidnaping and terrorism holds consistently high.

(Table 26)

PERCENT SUPPORT FOR DEATH PENALTY

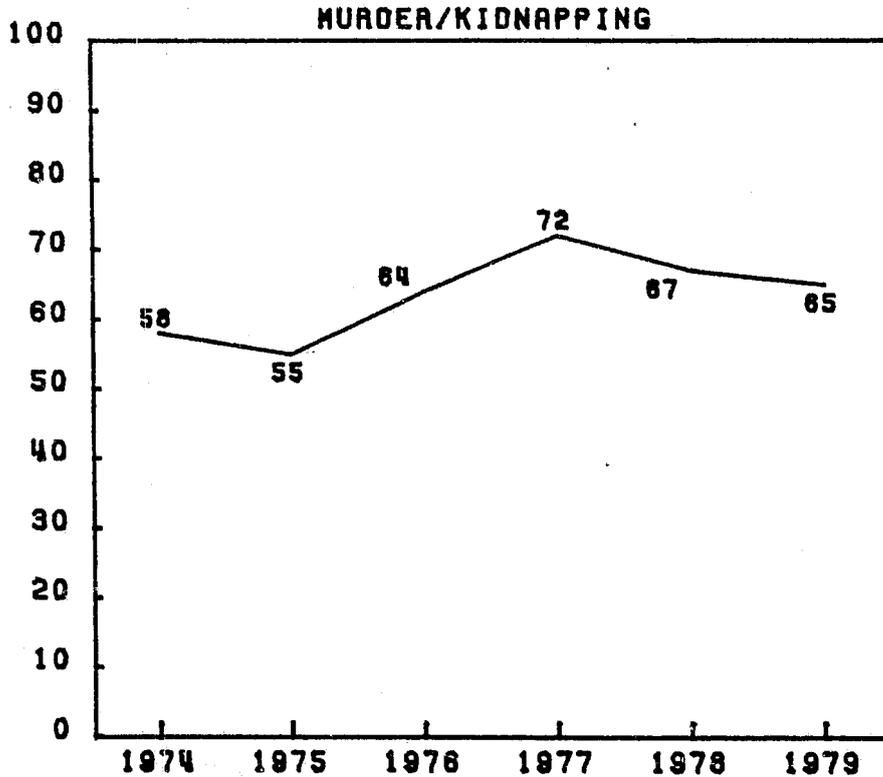


Table 26

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</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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1974-79</u>
The death penalty should be allowed in cases of first degree murder, kidnapping, and terrorism only	58%	55%	64%	72%	67%	65%	+ 7
The death penalty should never be allowed, no matter what the crime	31	30	20	18	22	23	- 8
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	8	- 1
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	+ 2
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Legalization of Activities Now Illegal

The State's citizenry feels less strongly each year that possession and use of marijuana should continue to be an illegal activity. In large part this is because two-thirds of those under 25 feel possession of marijuana should be legalized (while 82% of senior citizens disagree). In 1979 66% of all those 16 and up continue to feel possession of marijuana should remain illegal, but this is down from 80% six years ago. Similarly the belief that homosexual acts between consenting adults should be an illegal activity has dropped from 66% to 54% in the same time period. Michiganians continue to want to keep prostitution illegal, small majorities want to keep the numbers game and off-track horse race betting from becoming legal, but they are split over whether legality of sports betting events should be allowed (Table 27).

Table 27

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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-79</u>
<u>% Who Feel Should</u> <u>Remain Illegal</u>								
Numbers game	53%	55%	54%	52%	59%	59%	59%	+ 6
Sports betting events	43	49	49	49	54	51	48	+ 5
Off-track horse race betting	55	58	55	54	60	57	55	0
Possession and use of marijuana (not sale)	80	78	82	71	71	69	66	-14
Prostitution	71	70	71	67	71	72	66	- 5
Homosexual acts be- tween consenting adults	66	63	60	57	60	62	54	-12
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Young adults want possession and use of marijuana to be made legal. They also would like to see penalties for possession reduced. On this latter idea, mid-age adults are divided, while senior citizens want to keep the status quo of \$1,000 in fines and one year in jail.

PERCENT FAVOR REDUCING PENALTIES

FOR MARIJUANA POSSESSION

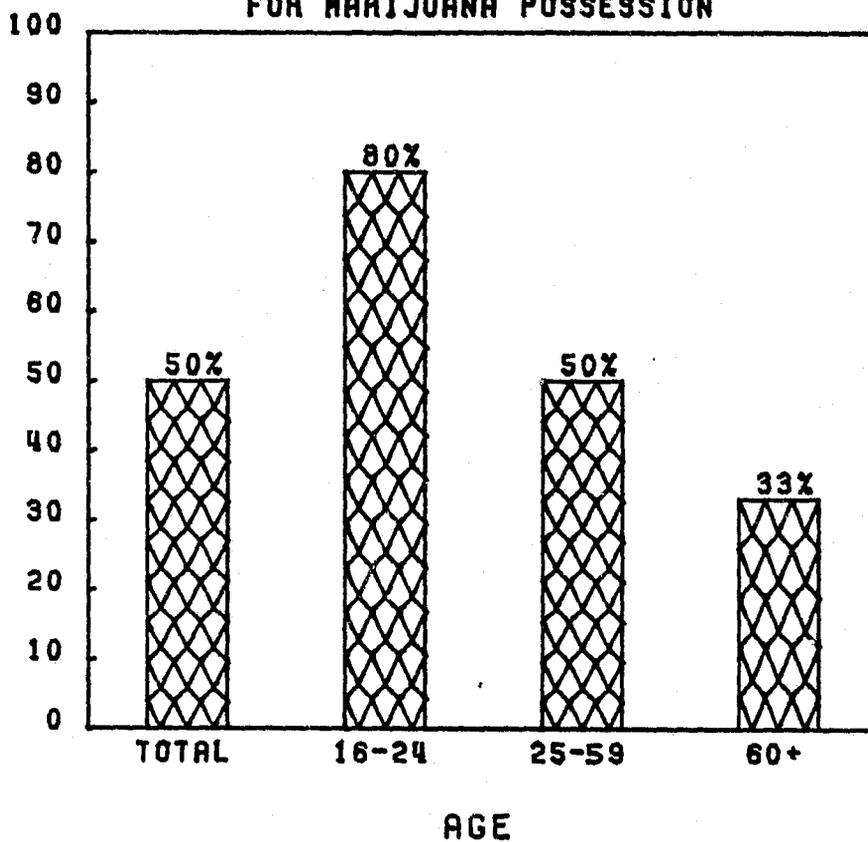


Table 28

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?

	1977 <u>Total</u>	1978 <u>Total</u>	1979 <u>Total</u>	(1979) ----- Age -----		
				<u>16-24</u>	<u>25-59</u>	<u>60+</u>
Approve	46%	48%	50%	80%	50%	33%
Disapprove	49	49	46	19	46	63
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(102)	(508)	(189)

CHAPTER SEVEN: 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.

Key findings this year are that:

*More Michigan residents than in prior years think such "status offenses" as truancy and runaways should be taken out of the Criminal Code (Table 29).

*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. This is a choice which has never been clear to Michigan residents in recent years (Table 30).

*For several years, Michigan residents have been consistent and decisive in holding these opinions about the treatment of juveniles:

- (1) Jurisdiction over serious juvenile criminals should be transferred to Circuit Courts and a family court should be established for other concerns (Table 31).

- (2) It should be mandatory that 15 and 16 year olds charged with serious, dangerous felonies should be waived to Circuit Courts for trial as adults (Table 32).
- (3) Juveniles age 17 sentenced by Probate Court should not be released at 19 (as at present) but should be given the same sentences as adults (Table 33).

Table 29

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>Total 1979</u>	<u>Change 1975-79</u>
Taken out	52%	50%	48%	44%	61%	+ 9
Kept in	41	41	43	50	31	-10
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	+ 1
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 30

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</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1975-79</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%	30%	-14%
State institutions should be used less (for most serious offenders) and the rest should be cared for in their communities	29	34	26	33	31	+ 2
More offenders should go to state institutions and fewer to community treatment programs	12	10	14	21	22	+10
State juvenile institutions should be closed and all offenders cared for in their own communities	8	7	8	10	6	- 2
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	+ 4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 31

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</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1979</u>
Yes, approve	71%	77%	72%
No, not approve	15	15	17
Don't know	14	9	11
	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)

Table 32

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</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1979</u>
Yes	74%	77%	73%
No	17	18	21
Don't know	9	5	6
	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)

Table 33

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</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1979</u>
Continue to release at 19	12%	13%	14%
Be given same sentences as adults	58	67	63
Depends on seriousness of crime (VOLUNTEERED ANSWER ONLY)	24	18	19
Don't know	6	3	4
	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)

CHAPTER EIGHT: COURTS AND SENTENCING

Leniency/Strictness of Courts

From the early to mid-1970's, the feeling grew among Michigan residents that the courts had gone too far in making rulings which protect people who get in trouble with the law. Today three-fourths believe this has happened, but the proportion has not increased in the past two years. Blacks and young adults feel less that the courts have gone too far (Table 34, 34a). The proportion feeling the courts are too lenient has tapered off somewhat (Table 35, 35a). Blacks and young adults tend to feel more that the courts are about right rather than too lenient.

PERCENT COURTS GONE TOO FAR/TOO LENIENT

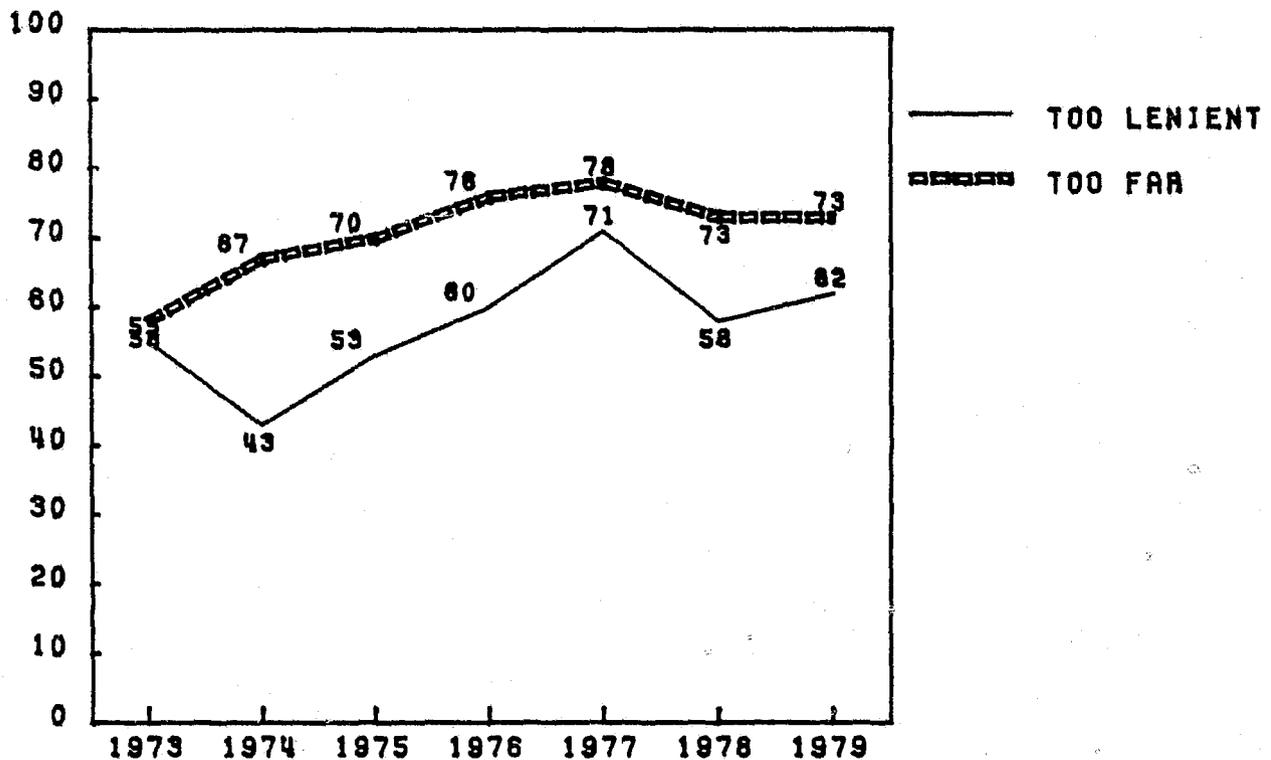


Table 34

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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-79</u>
Agree	58%	67%	70%	76%	78%	73%	73%	+15
Disagree	30	24	22	16	15	22	20	-10
Don't know	12	8	9	7	7	5	7	- 5
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 34a

1979 agreement/disagreement that the courts have gone too far by race and age

	<u>-----Race-----</u>		<u>-----Age-----</u>		
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>16-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>60+</u>
Agree	76%	55%	58%	74%	75%
Disagree	16	39	32	18	16
Don't know	8	6	10	7	8
BASE	(668)	(121)	(102)	(508)	(189)

Table 35

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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-79</u>
Too lenient	55%	43%	53%	60%	71%	58%	62%	+ 7
About right	30	15	15	7	9	21	17	-13
Too strict	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	- 3
Lenient with some/ Strict with others	NA	34	24	26	15	17	14	0
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	- 5
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

Table 35a

1979 feelings about
leniency of courts by
race and age

	-----Race-----		-----Age-----		
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-59</u>	<u>60+</u>
Too lenient	66%	47%	44%	64%	68%
About right	15	26	29	16	15
Too strict	*	7	7	1	--
Lenient with some/ Strict with others	14	17	14	15	13
Don't know	5	3	6	4	4
BASE	(668)	(121)	(102)	(508)	(189)

Sentencing

Michigan voters dramatically demonstrated their attitudes about sentencing in November 1978 when they resoundingly passed a ballot proposal which prohibited the Parole Board from granting parole to a prisoner convicted of certain crimes of violence until he/she had served the minimum sentence. The approval of this proposal could have been predicted from the consistency citizens have demonstrated in this annual survey in their preference for mandatory minimum and maximum sentences for violent crimes (Table 36).

Table 36

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

	----1978----		---1979----	
		%		%
	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Ranked First</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Ranked First</u>
Violent crimes should have mandatory minimum prison sentences and maximum sentences set by law.	1	44%	1	44%
Every crime should have a specific standard sentence which the judge could raise or lower only by providing written reasons.	2	20	2	23
Keep present method of judge selecting probation or any minimum and maximum sentence up to the maximum sentence by law.	3	20	3	17
The judge should be free to impose any sentence he feels warranted.	4	13	4	12
		(800)		(800)

Parole and Probation

Once the minimum sentence has been served, a slim majority of citizens are willing for the State Parole Board to decide when a prisoner should be released. Blacks and young adults in particular, prefer the parole system to operate rather than require prisoners to serve a maximum sentence (Table 37).

Table 37

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	Detroit/ Highland Park/ Hamtramck/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Central Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural	-----Age-----			-----Race-----	
							16-24	25-59	60+	White	Black
Parole system contin- ued	52%	45%	51%	61%	52%	55%	62%	54%	43%	50%	63%
Maximum sentence served	39	46	40	30	43	36	30	37	50	41	30
Don't know	8	9	9	9	5	9	8	9	7	9	7
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(87)	(136)	(193)	(102)	(508)	(189)	(668)	(121)

When in doubt, stick with the status quo. That seems to be what Michigan citizens are choosing when they opt for continuing the present dual system of handling probation services through both the State Department of Corrections and the District Courts (Table 38).

Table 38

Probation

Probation services for misdemeanors (minor crimes) are sometimes supervised by the State Department of Corrections and sometimes by the District Courts. Which of the following systems comes closest to your views?

	<u>Total</u>
The present system of separate (State Department of Corrections and District Courts) probation services should be continued.	43%
All misdemeanor probation should be supervised by the District Court system.	28
All misdemeanor probation should be supervised by the State Department of Corrections.	17
Other	1
Don't know	12
BASE	(800)

Plea Bargaining

The state's residents remain consistent in their opposition to plea bargaining (Table 39).

Table 39

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</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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1973-79</u>
Yes, approve	21%	21%	21%	19%	20%	23%	31%	+10
No, disapprove	67	69	70	71	70	71	63	- 4
Don't know	12	19	9	10	10	6	6	- 6
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BASE	(800)	(900)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	

*

In 1978 and 1979, the question of "plea bargaining", was re-designed to read as: Sometimes a judge, defense lawyer, and prosecutor 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

Although Michigan residents as a whole are consistent in thinking it a good idea for small counties to join to provide a regional prosecutor, those in the small towns and rural areas which comprise these counties are somewhat less in agreement (Table 40).

Table 40

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>Total</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Rural/</u> <u>Small Town</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Rural/</u> <u>Small Town</u> <u>1979</u>
Good idea	63%	65%	66%	69%	57%	58%
Not a good idea	24	25	27	22	34	33
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(192)	(193)

Selection of Judges

Michiganians prefer elected to appointed judges. However, they would prefer both nominating and electing Supreme Court Justices at non-partisan elections. At present, nomination is at party conventions though no party label is shown on the final election ballot which is a non-partisan election (Table 41).

Table 41

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>	<u>Total 1979</u>
**Partisan (with political party) nomination/Partisan (with political party) on ballot	11%	15%	11%
Partisan (with political party) nomination/ <u>Non-</u> partisan (no party) on ballot	10	7	9
Non-partisan (no party) nomination/Non-partisan (no party) on ballot	<u>30</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>35</u>
TOTAL ELECTED	51%	46%	54%
Appointment by Governor alone, confirmed by Senate	6	7	4
Appointment by Governor from names recommended by a Special Commission	4	6	7
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>	<u>22</u>
TOTAL APPOINTED	39%	46%	33%
Don't know	10	9	13
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)

**Present system

Popular preference is for continuing the non-partisan nomination and election systems for Court of Appeals and local judges (Table 42).

Table 42

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>	<u>Total 1979</u>
Continue to be elected	69%	75%	77%
Be appointed by Governor	22	18	14
Other	*	2	2
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)

*Less than 1% mention

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>	<u>Total 1979</u>
Continue to be elected	79%	83%	83%
Be appointed by Governor	15	12	11
Other	1	1	1
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)

CHAPTER NINE: CORRECTIONS

Purposes of Prison Sentences

Michigan's residents believe the principal purpose of a prison sentence is to punish the law breaker (Table 43).

Table 43

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

	<u>Rank (Same 1978 and 1979)</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 Jail and Prisons

Citizens feel the jails and prisons are doing as well as can be expected in housing and maintaining criminals. Their opinion on this has been relatively unchanged since 1973. They tend to think these institutions are not doing well at all in rehabilitating criminals, protecting society from them, punishing them or deterring them from further crime (Table 44).

Table 44

1979 Perceptions of Job Jails and Prisons Do

	<u>Housing and Maintaining Criminals</u>	<u>Rehabili- tating Criminals</u>	<u>Protecting Society From Criminals</u>	<u>Deterring Criminals From Committing Crime</u>	<u>Punishing Criminals</u>
Very well	11%	6%	9%	3%	7%
As well as can be expected	54	35	44	32	40
Not at all well	23	46	40	55	42
Don't know	13	13	8	10	12
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)

Choices on size of prisons, confinement, rehabilitation and living conditions for prisoners have been stable over a several year period. Michigan citizens tend to take a hard line position of preferring large prisons, use of confinement often and for longer periods (full terms). However, they wish living conditions to be improved and emphasis placed on rehabilitation. They are divided as to whether prisoners should have some chances to live with their families (Table 45).

Table 45

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: 1979 (1978 figure in parenthesis)

					Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> We should turn to smaller community prisons	32%(29)	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> We should keep our large prisons	64%(68)	4%
<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement should be used less often	25(21)	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement should be used more often	67(74)	9
<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement should be used for shorter periods	31(31)	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement should be used for longer periods	58(62)	11
<input type="checkbox"/> Emphasis should be on rehabilitating prisoners	74(74)	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Emphasis should be on punishing prisoners	21(21)	5
<input type="checkbox"/> Living conditions should be improved	54(57)	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Living conditions are good enough now	39(38)	7
<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners should live with their families occasionally	47(48)	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners should never be permitted to live with their families	47(48)	6
<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners should be paroled as soon as possible	25(25)	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners should serve out their full terms	66(69)	9

Relief of Overcrowding

Persons in all areas of the state give the same preference ranking to five possible ways of reducing overcrowding in state prisons with use of correctional homes first (Table 46).

Table 46

Things which could be done to reduce overcrowding in state prisons (average ranking - 1= most preferred method 5= least preferred method).

	<u>Rank</u>
Make greater use of community correctional centers (i.e. halfway houses or group homes).	1
Build new prisons as quickly as possible.	2
Make greater use of probation for those convicted of a crime.	3
Make greater use of earlier parole for those sent to prison.	4
Judges should give more lenient sentences.	5

Half claim they would accept tax increases to build new prisons (Table 47).

Table 47

Michigan prisons are overcrowded. 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>	<u>Total 1979</u>
\$1-\$5	19%	17%
\$6-\$10	13	11
\$11-\$15	10	7
\$16-\$20	5	4
\$21-\$25	14	14
Nothing	29	37
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)

Centralization/Regionalization/Decentralization

At present jails for those sentenced for less than one year are operated at the county level while those sentenced for more than one year are the responsibility of the State Department of Corrections. Considering these possible alternatives those in Detroit area cities would opt for the Department of Corrections operating prisons and jails on a regional basis. Outstate residents want continuance of county operation of jails for those sentenced for less than one year (Table 48).

Table 48

Presently, it is the responsibility of county sheriffs to operate jails for people sentenced up to one year. The State Department of Corrections is responsible for keeping people in prison who are sentenced for over a year. There have been suggestions for a single system for keeping convicted criminals. Which of the following comes closest to your views?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Detroit/ Hamtramck/ Highland Park Pontiac</u>	<u>Detroit Area Suburbs</u>	<u>Outstate Metro Cities</u>	<u>Outstate Metro Suburbs</u>	<u>Small Town/ Rural</u>
Every county should continue to operate its own jail for persons sentenced to less than one year	37%	25%	30%	48%	43%	47%
Large counties should maintain their own jails; small counties should join together for regional jobs	33	28	38	28	35	30
The State Department of Corrections should operate all prisons and jails on a regional basis	23	41	24	14	16	18
Other	1	--	1	1	1	1
Don't know	6	5	7	9	4	5
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(87)	(136)	(193)

While a substantial majority of state residents think it a good idea for counties having trouble maintaining their jails to join together to provide a regional jail, those in small town/rural areas where this would occur show smaller majorities in favor (Table 49).

Table 49

Some counties have trouble maintaining their jails. Do you think it would be a good idea, to have several counties join together to provide a regional Jail?

	<u>Total</u> 1976	<u>Total</u> 1977	<u>Total</u> 1978	<u>Total</u> 1979	<u>Rural/Small</u> <u>Town 1979</u>
Good idea	63%	65%	68%	68%	57%
Not a good idea	27	26	27	22	38
Don't know	10	9	6	10	5
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(193)

Location of Penal Institutions In Own Communities

One-fifth of residents are unwilling to have a group correctional home in their neighborhood. Those willing to have one would prefer a home for the mentally retarded or juvenile offenders over one for narcotic addicts or adult parolees (Table 50). Two-thirds would be concerned about crime by escapees and lowered property values if a correctional institution were located nearby. (Table 51).

Table 50

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>	<u>Total 1979</u>	
Juvenile offenders	1	1	1	1	2	Like most
Mentally ill/Retarded	2	2	2	2	1	
Alcoholics	3	3	3	3	3	
Adult Parolees	4	5	4	4	4	
Narcotic Addicts	5	4	5	5	5	Like least
Not willing to have any	(29%)	(32%)	(28%)	(25%)	(20%)	

Table 51

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 Very con- cerned and Concerned</u>	<u>Average* Rating of Concern</u>
Crime by escapees	65%	2.93
Lowered property values	65	2.89
Prisoners' families moving here	31	2.12
Prison employees moving here	17	1.72
BASE	(800)	(800)

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

CHAPTER TEN: CASINO GAMBLING

On a statewide basis, the overall split in attitudes toward legalized casino gambling has changed very little in four years (Table 52). In the Detroit area cities, however, the question has brought about a more opinionated public. Almost everyone now expresses a view on this topic.

A slim majority of those in Detroit area cities (51%) are currently in favor of legalization. As in other cities, casino gambling has gained support from those previously undecided, rather than from a swayed opposition. In Detroit area suburbs the issue has stabilized. Resistance is up slightly in the outstate suburbs.

PERCENT FAVOR CASINO GAMBLING

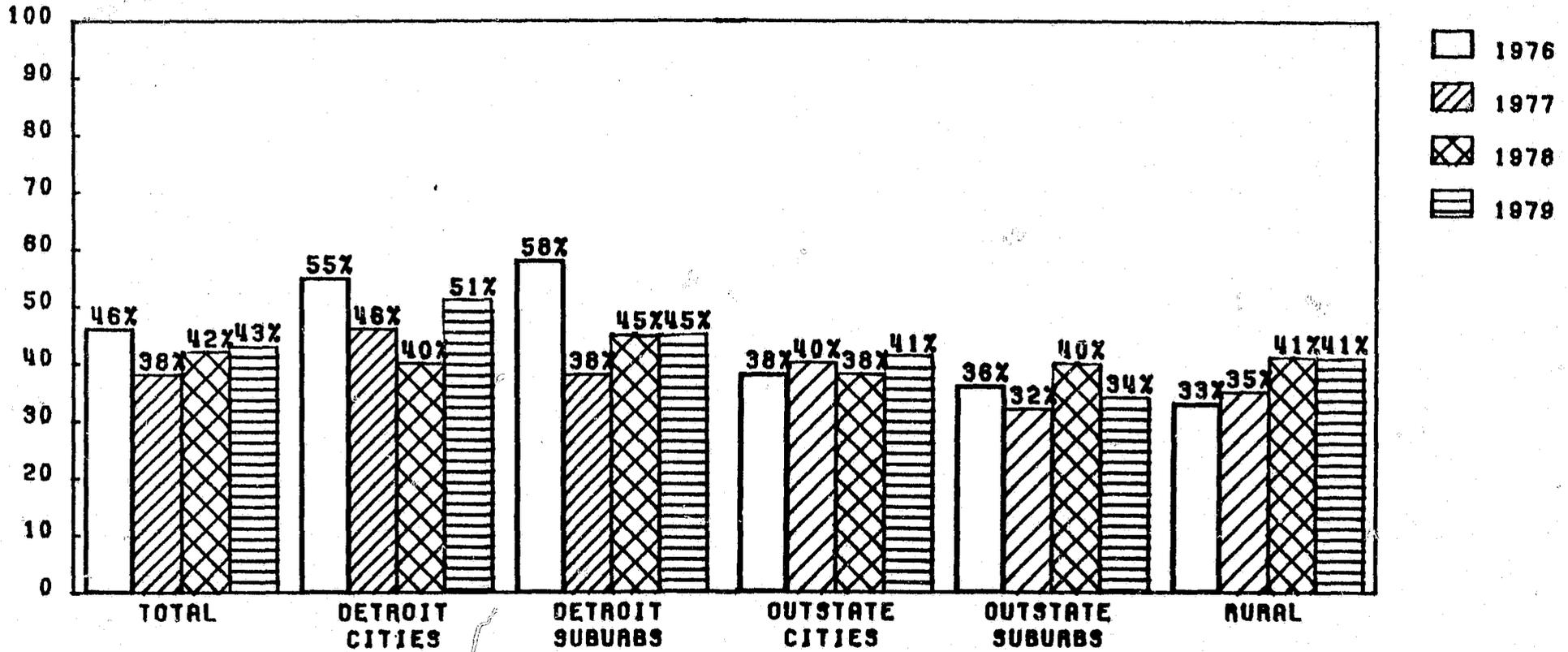


Table 52

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	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
In favor	46%	38%	42%	43%	55%	46%	40%	51%	58%	38%	45%	45%	38%	40%	38%	41%	36%	32%	40%	34%	33%	35%	41%	41%
Not in favor	47	54	52	52	35	43	49	48	38	55	50	49	51	47	49	51	58	65	54	63	60	57	57	53
Don't know	7	8	6	5	10	11	11	1	4	7	5	6	11	13	14	8	6	3	5	3	7	8	2	5
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(152)	(151)	(152)	(152)	(234)	(233)	(232)	(232)	(86)	(88)	(88)	(87)	(135)	(136)	(136)	(136)	(193)	(192)	(192)	(193)

People who favor casino gambling view it as a source of state revenue. Another supportive stand identifies legalization as a solution to criminal control in gambling. There are also some who say simply that gambling would be "fun". Opposition feels that legalization of casino gambling would enhance criminal activity. There is also substantial resistance on moral grounds or concern for possible victims.

There is no particular preference for locations for casino gambling among residents statewide or in any particular area. (Table 53).

Table 53

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

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
In any community which wants it	44%	42%	34%	29%
Detroit	14	23	29	23
Other	29	26	30	27
Not stated	14	10	8	21
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)

Approximately 2 out of every 5 Michigan residents would gamble, at least occasionally, at some legalized casino. The greatest concentration of participants would be in the Detroit area suburbs (Table 54).

PERCENT WHO WOULD GAMBLE

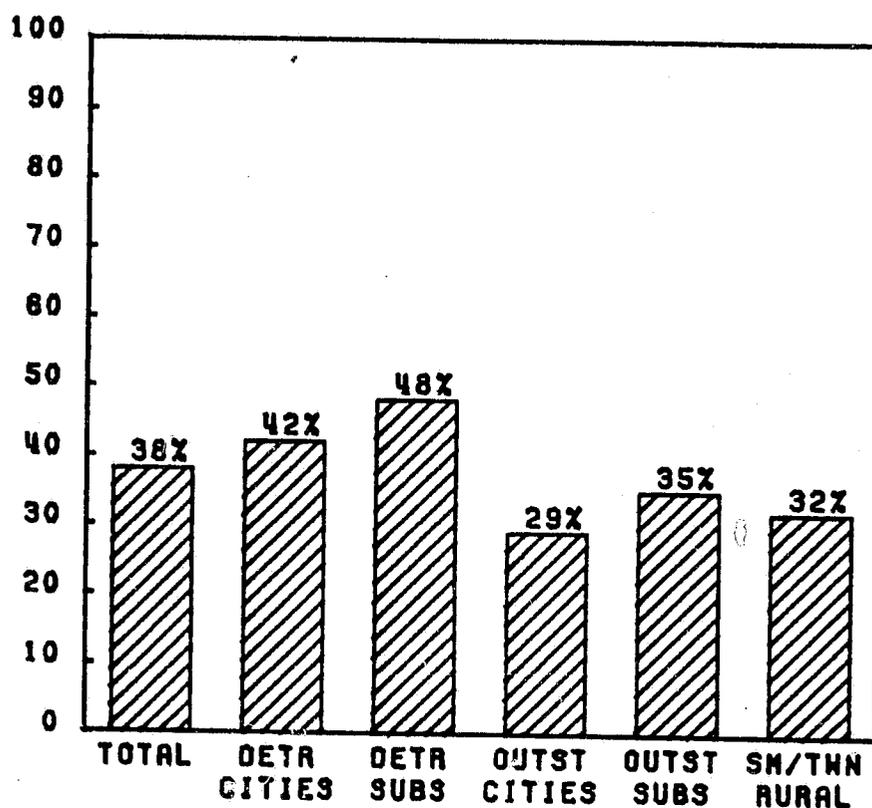


Table 54

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

	Total	Detroit/ Hamtramck/ Highland Park/ Pontiac	Detroit Area Suburbs	Outstate Metro Cities	Outstate Metro Suburbs	Small Town/ Rural
Never	52%	51%	47%	51%	57%	53%
Once a week or more	4	11	3	3	2	3
Once a month, but less than once a month	5 } 38%	7 } 42%	8 } 48%	6 } 29%	1 } 35%	4 } 32%
Every few months	10	11	12	10	10	6
Once a year	19	13	25	10	22	19
Don't know	9	6	6	20	9	11
BASE	(800)	(152)	(232)	(87)	(136)	(193)

PART II

CHAPTER ELEVEN: THE REPORT FROM EMPLOYERS

Victimization by Crime at Places of Employment



Malicious destruction (vandalism) and larcenies were higher in 1978 than in 1977 according to reports from Business Managers/Comptrollers at 1300 employment reporting sites (See Foreword for sampling details). Survey reports on these sites were projected to the approximate 142,000 employment reporting sites on the Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC) roles. Six other categories of crimes occurred at places of employment at the same levels as in 1977.

Crime affects places of employment at differential levels. In particular, retailers are more frequently victimized by burglaries, larcenies, vandalism and monetary crimes than are other types of businesses. Reports from places with a large number of employees (100 or more) show higher levels of burglaries, larcenies, car thefts, and vandalism than reports from places with fewer employees.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

The order in which employment sites experienced crimes in 1978 was:

	Number of Employment Sites With One or More Incidents <u>1978</u>	Projected Number of Attempts Completed <u>1978</u>	% of Employment Sites With One Or More Incident	
			<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Malicious Destruction (Vandalism)	35,500	98,000 (+2,500)	18%	25% (+2.5%)
Larceny/Theft (Shoplifting, inventory shrinkage, taking property without threat or force)	26,000	70,000 (+1,600)	14%	18% (+2.2%)
Burglary (Break and Enter)	19,200	29,000 (+700)	13%	14% (+2.1%)
Monetary Crimes (not in other categories listed here)	16,300	45,500 (+1,000)	9%	12% (+1.9%)
Car Theft (Larceny Motor Vehicle/ Car/Van, etc.)	5,500	7,600 (+100)	4%	4% (+1.1%)
Robbery (Armed or unarmed taking of property by force or threat)	3,600	4,900 (+100)	2%	3% (+1.0%)
Other Violent Crimes (Murder/ Assault/Rape/Kidnapping/Drug Offenses)	3,300	8,000 (+100)	2%	2% (+1.0%)
Arson	2,000	2,500 (+250)	1%	2% (+1.0%)

As the middle column above shows, 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 55 presents detail of the number and proportions of employment sites which were victims of any of the eight measured types of crime in 1978, with employers categorized by number of employees and by type of business.

Table 55

Projected Numbers of Employment Sites* in Michigan Experiencing Crime in 1978

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

% of Employment Sites Experiencing Crime		-----Sites by Type of Business/Service-----												
		----Sites by Number of Employees----					(Finan- Transpor- Agri- All cial/ tation/ Communi- culture/ Else Insur- cations/ Mining/ (Gov't ance/ Util- Const- Educ. Real Estate) ities ruction Etc.)							
Total Employment Sites	0-3	4-9	10-19	20-99	100+	Manufac- turing	Retail	Whole- sale	Service	Real Estate)	Util- ities	Const- ruction	Else Educ. Etc.)	
Number of Sites:	142,000	65,900	41,000	19,000	14,000	2,400	14,700	34,000	11,000	45,000	11,000	3,600	19,200	2,200
% of Sites:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Burglary #	19,200	8,700	5,100	2,300	2,400	6,600	2,100	6,700	1,600	5,200	1,300	300	1,800	220
%	14	13	13	12	17	27	14	20	14	12	11	9	9	10
Robbery #	3,600	1,800	1,000	300	600	--	200	1,800	--	1,200	200	100	--	100
%	3	3	2	2	4	--	2	5	--	3	2	3	--	5
Larceny/ Theft #	26,000	10,000	8,000	4,400	3,200	700	3,000	10,000	1,600	7,000	700	300	2,800	600
%	18	15	19	24	22	27	20	29	14	15	6	9	15	25
Car Theft #	5,500	2,400	1,000	1,200	700	400	400	2,100	300	1,300	400	100	400	300
%	4	4	2	7	5	18	3	6	3	3	4	3	2	15
Malicious Destruction (Vandal- ism) #	35,500	15,000	10,500	5,000	4,300	600	3,700	10,600	2,500	12,100	2,400	100	3,400	600
%	25	23	29	29	30	23	25	31	22	27	21	3	18	25
Arson #	2,000	1,000	600	200	100	100	200	200	100	400	400	--	300	300
%	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	4	--	2	15
Other Violent Crimes #	3,300	1,600	800	300	400	100	300	1,300	--	1,000	100	--	300	200
%	2	3	2	2	3	5	2	4	--	2	1	--	2	10
Other Monetary Crimes #	16,300	8,100	3,800	2,000	2,000	200	900	8,200	1,200	3,700	700	300	1,200	100
%	12	12	9	11	14	9	6	24	11	8	6	9	6	5

*Employment Reporting Sites to Michigan Employment Securities Commission (MESCC). These can represent one or multiple locations.
--None reported in sample.

APPENDIX A

Residential Survey and Crime Incident Reporting Subgroups Analyzed:

	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>% of household sample (1979)</u>
<u>Total</u>	800	100%
<u>Area:</u>		
Detroit/Highland Park/Hamtramck/Pontiac	152	19
Detroit Area Suburbs (balance of Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	232	29
Outstate Central Cities (cities in SMSAs other than Detroit)	87	11
Outstate Metro Suburbs (balance of outstate SMSAs)	136	17
Small Town/Rural (non-SMSA)	193	24
<u>Victim of Crime</u>		
In response to general question about whether anyone in household victim of crime in past year:		
Yes, victim	135	17
No, not victim	665	83
<u>Sex of Respondent</u>		
Male	420	53
Female	380	47
<u>Race of Respondent</u>		
White	668	84
Black	121	15
Other	11	1
<u>Age of Respondent</u>		
16-24	102	13
25-59	508	63
60 and over	189	24

Employer Crime Incident Reporting Subgroups

	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>% of Employment Reporting Site Sample</u>	<u>MESC Total List Comparison</u>
<u>Total</u>	1,300	100%	100%
<u>Number of Employees</u>			
0-3		46	72
4-9		29	
10-19		13	14
20-99		10	11
100+		2	3
<u>Type of Business (SIC Code)</u>			
Manufacturing		10	
Retail		24	
Service		32	
Insurance Financial		8	
Wholesale		8	
Transportation/Communications/Utilities		3	
Agriculture/Mining/Construction		14	
All else (government, education, etc.)		2	

END