

A Report on Part One
of
The Tucson Area Crime Survey

Prepared By
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ERRATA

Page 9 - Table 1 FBI Uniform Crime Report
and Tucson Victimization Survey
Comparison

Under All Crimes row Estimated Annual Rate
should read 34, 676 instead of 34, 783.

Page 26 - Table 8 Ratings of Local Criminal
Justice Agencies

Column headings should read:

Very Good, Above Average, Average, Below
Average, Very Poor, No Opinion

NCJRS

JUL 11 1979

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ACQUISITIONS

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Preface

The Tucson Area Crime Survey was conducted by the Pima County Attorney's Office under a CETA grant. The grant was awarded by the Manpower Consortium under CETA's Title VI. The project was co-sponsored by the Tucson Police Department, the Pima County Sheriff's Department, and the Pima County Juvenile Court Center. While the project could not have been completed without the cooperation of the funding and co-sponsoring agencies full responsibility for the survey and this report rests with the Pima County Attorney's Office and the authors. A special expression of appreciation is due the members of the project's Advisory Committee for the many hours of work which they each contributed.

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Introduction

In mid-1977 the Pima County Attorney's Office submitted a proposal to the Manpower Consortium requesting funds to conduct a Victimization Survey. In October, 1977, the proposal was funded and the project formally began with the hiring of the Survey Coordinator in early December. The survey began March 1, 1978, and was completed May 15, 1978. This report briefly covers the following areas:

1. The rationale for Victimization Surveys.
2. The reasons why such a survey was conducted in the Tucson Metropolitan Area.
3. A brief review of various survey formats and victimization survey instruments presently in use.
4. The survey instruments which particularly influenced the development of the Tucson Survey Instrument and the reasons why they had such an influence.
5. The process by which the specific survey items to be used in the Tucson Survey were chosen or created and the testing process which was utilized in their development.
6. A description of the final survey draft giving both the item used and the rationale for collecting those specific data.
7. A discussion of response rates and their effect on survey result reliability.

8. A discussion of some of the important findings of the survey and a brief analysis of the geographic and demographic variations in responses.
9. Finally, a summary of the survey findings and a discussion of their limitations for generalization.

PART I SURVEY BACKGROUND

Victimization Surveys

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in 1967 suggested that the reliance on reported crime statistics prevalent at that time was producing an incorrect view of crime in America and was not an effective planning tool since changes in reporting rates were known to have numerous unrelated causes. The Commission suggested that an attempt to develop victimization statistics that included both reported and unreported incidents could provide a new perspective of crime and should be an extremely useful adjunct to the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Census Bureau began developing a victimization survey in 1969. The Census Bureau field tested several different methodological issues and versions of victimization surveys from 1970-1972 before beginning to collect victimization data on a national basis through what has become known as the National Crime Panel Studies (NCPS). These surveys furnished interesting information about national victimization rates, reporting and nonreporting of crimes, and victim characteristics, but were not useful to local criminal justice agencies and officials since they were national and not local statistics. In 26 cities in the United States, the LEAA/Census Bureau Victimization Survey was separately administered to persons residing there. Surveying in the chosen cities began in 1972, and half of the cities were chosen for a second administration of the surveys in 1975. These surveys were helpful in showing the basic similarities of victimization patterns irrespective of geographical location, though some differences were found. They were also useful to the criminal justice agencies in those cities as they evaluated their efforts and made plans for future activities.

They were generally confined, however, to larger cities and only to the urban core of the metropolitan regions involved.

The applicability of the data obtained in these efforts to urban areas of 500,000 persons or less, and especially to the suburban fringes of most Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), was often questioned by local criminal justice officials.

Beginning in 1974, LEAA and the Census Bureau began publication of a series of documents relating victimization survey results. Interest in victimization surveys on both the state and SMSA level has been growing since criminal justice agencies have had access to the NCP and Impact Cities survey results. The states of Oklahoma, California, Texas, and Montana have conducted statewide efforts in their respective jurisdictions. Surveys containing some victimization questions have been administered in Central Arizona (Phoenix, Ariz.); Ft. Worth, Texas; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and numerous other geographical locations.

General Victimization Survey Findings

The NCP and Impact Cities Victimization Surveys have created a body of data which reveals the "crime environment" more accurately than the one which is associated with sole use of UCR results, and which differs from some first order, or common sense, conclusions about the causes and dynamics of crime incidents. The age, race, and sex of victims, for instance, is nearly unrelated to the probability that any particular victimization incident will be reported to a law enforcement agency. Instead, the importance or seriousness of the incident (to the victim) appears to be the primary variable influencing the reporting of the incident to a law enforcement agency. "Seriousness" appears to be a function of the extent of property loss combined with any violence associated with the incident. The probability that any person has of becoming a victim of a violent crime appears to be connected with two variables: age and family income; survey results have found that violent crime victims are younger and have lower incomes than the older and more affluent persons who were not the victims of these kind of crimes.

While some race and sex effects are seen, age and family income seem to be much more influential. Property crimes, on the other hand, tend to increase as age, and therefore family income, increases.

While only half of all known (to victims) victimizations are reported to law enforcement agencies, over 80% of all victim defined serious incidents are reported. There are also interesting differences in the reporting to police of serious incidents when the victim and the offender had any kind of relationship prior to the incident. Rapes and assaults of all types were generally shown to be offenses where the victim's willingness to report the incident depended, to a great extent, on the presence or absence of a previous relationship between the victim and the offender, as well as the incident's seriousness. (Readers interested in more detail on victimization survey results are referred to the bibliography where numerous publications are indexed.)

The Tucson Victimization Survey

In early 1977, an ad hoc group of criminal justice agency researchers in the Tucson Area had several meetings to discuss mutual problems discovered in the course of meetings of the Geographic Base Files Consortium. A geo-based victimization survey was discussed and, eventually, a proposal was prepared by the Victim-Witness Program, on behalf of all the involved agencies, and submitted to the Manpower Consortium in late August of 1977.

Developing a Survey Instrument

The limited funds and the relatively short time available (one year) for completion of the project led to a decision to conduct the survey by mail, and to use as its basis an instrument already developed and tested elsewhere. This decision was influenced by the existence of what seemed to be a suitable instrument and the extensive previous experience of the project's advisors with mail surveys conducted in the Tucson area. The instrument which forms the basis of the Tucson survey is the "Texas Crime Trend Survey", developed by Alfred St. Louis at the Statistical Analysis Center in Texas.

The survey was developed for use in a statewide mail survey, to be conducted every six months in Texas, with a random sample of persons obtained from driver's license records. (Readers interested in this survey may consult the bibliography for specific references.)

The decision was made by the project's advisory committee to attempt to obtain results with the following characteristics:

1. To measure all the victimizations associated with the UCR Part I offenses, which occurred to the members of a household during the survey period, in such a way as to generate an exact incident count susceptible to projection to the total population.
2. To measure various items associated with the listed incidents in a general way, and to only ask specific detail on the last of any incidents reported in the survey.
3. To measure the attitudes of both victims and nonvictims on various items concerning the criminal justice system and the fear of crime.
4. To collect only enough demographic information about survey respondents and their households as would serve to verify their similarity or difference from Census Tract Data (1975 Special Census). Each survey respondent's address being geocoded by Census Tract and Political Subdivision through the geobased files available through the GBF Consortium.

The Texas survey instrument was modified only enough to permit pursuit of these objectives, and was evaluated by a number of local Criminal Justice and Academic researchers before being field tested. In the process of putting together a first rough collection of survey items, it was decided to include a number of items attempting to get at the incidence of "consumer fraud" in the Tucson Area because no data as to the number or kind of such incidents was available in this area.

A literature search showed that very little previous work in this area had been done and these items must, therefore, be regarded as more speculative than other survey items having a longer developmental history.

The selection of a sample for a survey is a crucial decision since no matter how effective the instrument, the validity of survey results depends upon the extent to which the sample is an adequate representation of the whole. The selection of a sample for the Tucson Survey presented some problems which were resolved by developing two separate samples. One sample contains 10% of all residential sites with improvements which had valid situs addresses. While not randomly selected, (every tenth address was selected) there is no inherent structure in the Pima County Assessor's Tax Master file and the addresses represent a valid sample of all classes of residences, except apartment buildings and mobile homes. A separate sample of apartments and another of mobile homes was prepared by determining the situs addresses and number of units at each site in the SMSA. Two samples were then drawn of sufficient size to represent the number of apartment and mobile home units in the Tucson SMSA in the total sample. Approximately 2% of all households in the Tucson SMSA, or 3,000 in all, were surveyed. Such a large sample is required for several reasons:

1. All crimes, but especially crimes involving violence, are rare events and a small sample cannot "pick up" enough incidents to justify classification or analysis of the resulting data.
2. The attempt to focus on the geographic distribution of both victimization and attitudes necessitates a fairly large sample to insure that, somehow, randomized quirks do not deprive any potential unit of analysis (census tract, identifiable neighborhood, etc.) of proper representation in the sample.
3. A larger sample is still susceptible to analysis if some minor defect in selection is later discovered.

PART TWO --TUCSON AREA CRIME SURVEY RESULTS

Response Rates

Of the 3,000 surveys mailed out, a total of 2,102 were returned. This is a response rate of about 70%, a highly respectable level for a mail survey. The 2,102 responses represent approximately 1.3% of Tucson's households. Two areas were noticeably lower than the other nine in their rates of response. The Western Foothill and the South Tucson Districts were each one standard deviation below the mean response level. The significance of this lower level of response lies in attempts to generalize on the basis of responses from these two areas. Long established homeowners are strongly overrepresented in surveys returned from the Western Foothill and South Tucson Districts, indicating that inferences made about residents other than these homeowners may be suspect (please see Figure A for the boundaries of these areas). With this one caveat, we can move to a discussion of some of the more salient findings of the survey.

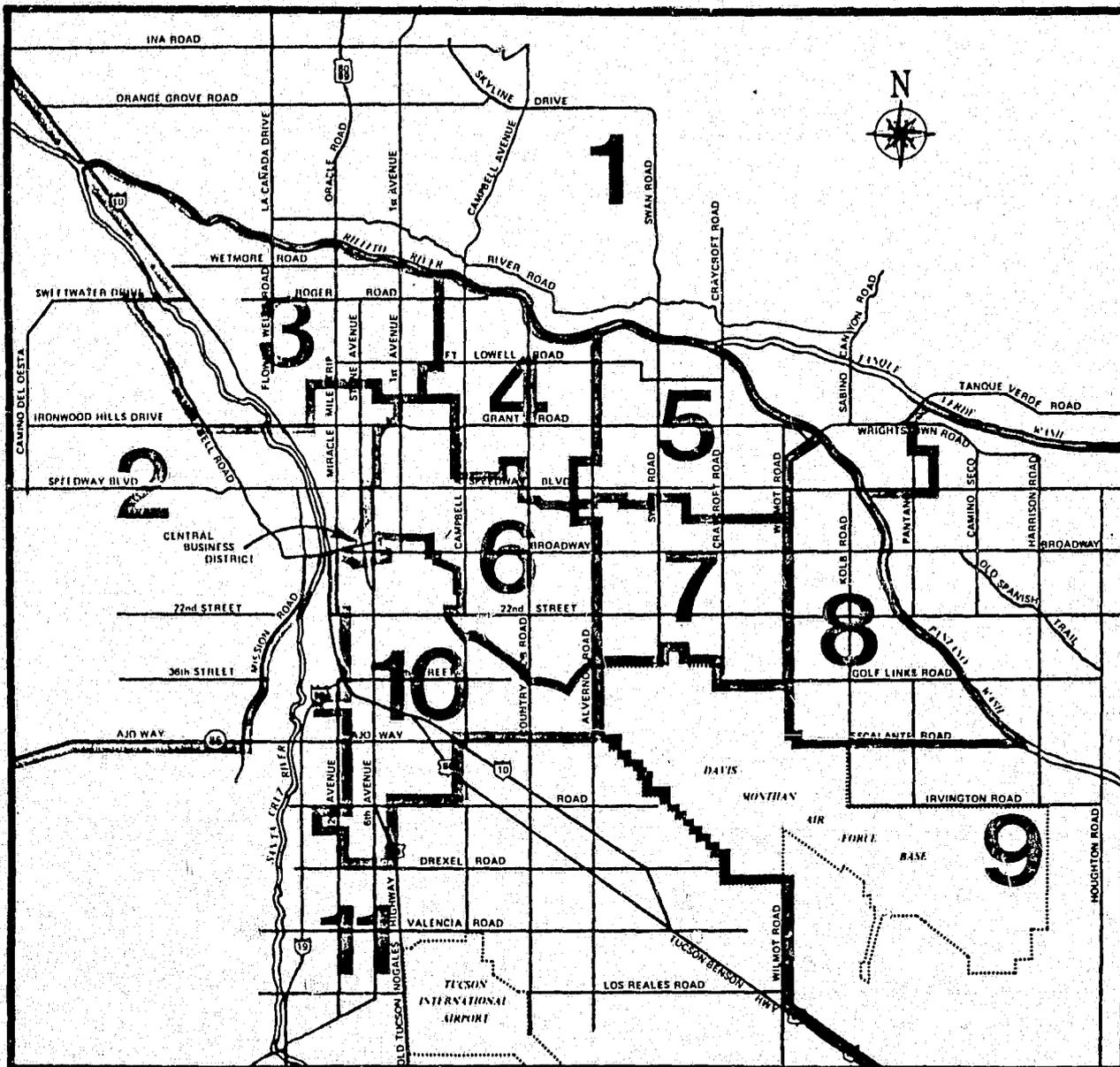
Victimization Findings

For all Crime Index categories during the period of September 1, 1977, to February 28, 1978, 517 households reported having been a victim of some crime. This is an astonishing 24.6%--nearly one of every four households. Because Federal Bureau of Investigation crime data are in terms of crimes per 100,000 people and the survey data are in terms of households, a direct comparison is not possible. However, the number of persons per household was found to be 2.67 and the total survey population was 5,612 persons. Using the latter figure the survey crime rate was be estimated. The resulting estimate for crimes per 100,000 people in the survey was 16,702 for the six month period or 33,404 for a twelve month period. The survey rate contrasts sharply with the FBI crime rate for Tucson in 1977, of 9,671 crimes per 100,000; in other words, the victimization survey found an overall crime rate 260% higher than that which was reported to the police. This would be the same as saying that 72% of all crimes go unreported (see Table 1).

FIGURE A

- (1) Northern Foothills*
- (2) Western Foothills*
- (3) Flowing Wells
- (4) North Central Area
- (5) North East Central Area
- (6) University Area
- (7) South Central Area
- (8) Mid-City Area
- (9) Far East Area* (With the exception of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base which was not included in the survey)
- (10) South Tucson
- (11) Far Southern City & Suburbs*

*These Areas extend beyond the map edges as shown.



Map Source: Tucson Trends 1976, p. 5
Published by Tucson Newspapers, Inc., and
the Valley National Bank of Arizona

Much of the variation between the reported and the survey crime rate is probably due, as mentioned earlier in this report, to the degree of seriousness of a particular crime, as defined by the victim. Usually only crimes perceived to be fairly serious are reported to the police. This leads to higher numbers of crimes reported in victimization surveys and a greater relative proportion of serious crimes among those catalogued by law enforcement agencies.

According to 1977 FBI statistics for Tucson, property crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies eighteen times more frequently than violent crimes. In the survey, however, property crimes were mentioned only about five and one half times more often than violent crimes. There are various ways to explain this incongruity. For example, one might assume, on the basis of national victimization data, that younger persons who are members of minority groups would report crimes to law enforcement agencies less frequently than some other persons. The reasons for the lower reporting rate might include consideration of the "seriousness" of the crime, desires not to call attention to themselves, distrust of law enforcement officials, and so on. When one considers the fact that the group of persons which was least responsive to the survey (renters in two areas where a large portion of the minority community lives) were probably younger and more than likely to be minority group members then perhaps these explanations would suffice. These explanations, although reasonable, cannot fully account for such wide variances, however, and for this reason further inquiry and analysis of the survey data should be made to clarify whether any of the possibilities mentioned above are important in understanding the survey results.

Table I
 FBI Uniform Crime Report
 and
 Tucson Victimization Survey Comparison

<u>CRIMES</u>	Actual # of Incidents*	Est. Annual Rate	1977 UCR Rates	Survey/UCR Ratios
All Crimes	973	34,783	9,671	3.60 to 1
<u>Property Crimes</u>	823	29,330	9,163	3.20 to 1
Burglary	210	7,484	3,282	2.28 to 1
Vehicle Theft	91	3,029	555	5.46 to 1
<u>Violent Crimes</u>	150	5,346	507	11.00 to 1
Robbery	63	2,245	164	13.70 to 1

NOTE: RATES HAVE BEEN CALULATED AT INCIDENTS PER 100,000 PERSONS

* THE SURVEY PERIOD WAS 9/1/77 to 2/28/78

Survey Property Crime to Violent Crime Ratio: 5.49 to 1
 FBI/UCR Property Crime to Violent Crime Ratio: 18.00 to 1

The source of the UCR data is:
Crime in the United States-1977 Uniform Crime Reports

Property Crime

Property crimes such as burglary, larceny, and theft are by far the most common crimes in Tucson. The survey found 389 households reporting some type of property crime, a total of 823 incidents compared with 150 incidents of violent crime. The highest property crime area by a substantial margin is the University Area, followed by the Far Southern City and South Tucson Areas. The area ranking lowest in property crimes is Flowing Wells, a section of the city dominated by large mobile home parks (see Figure A).

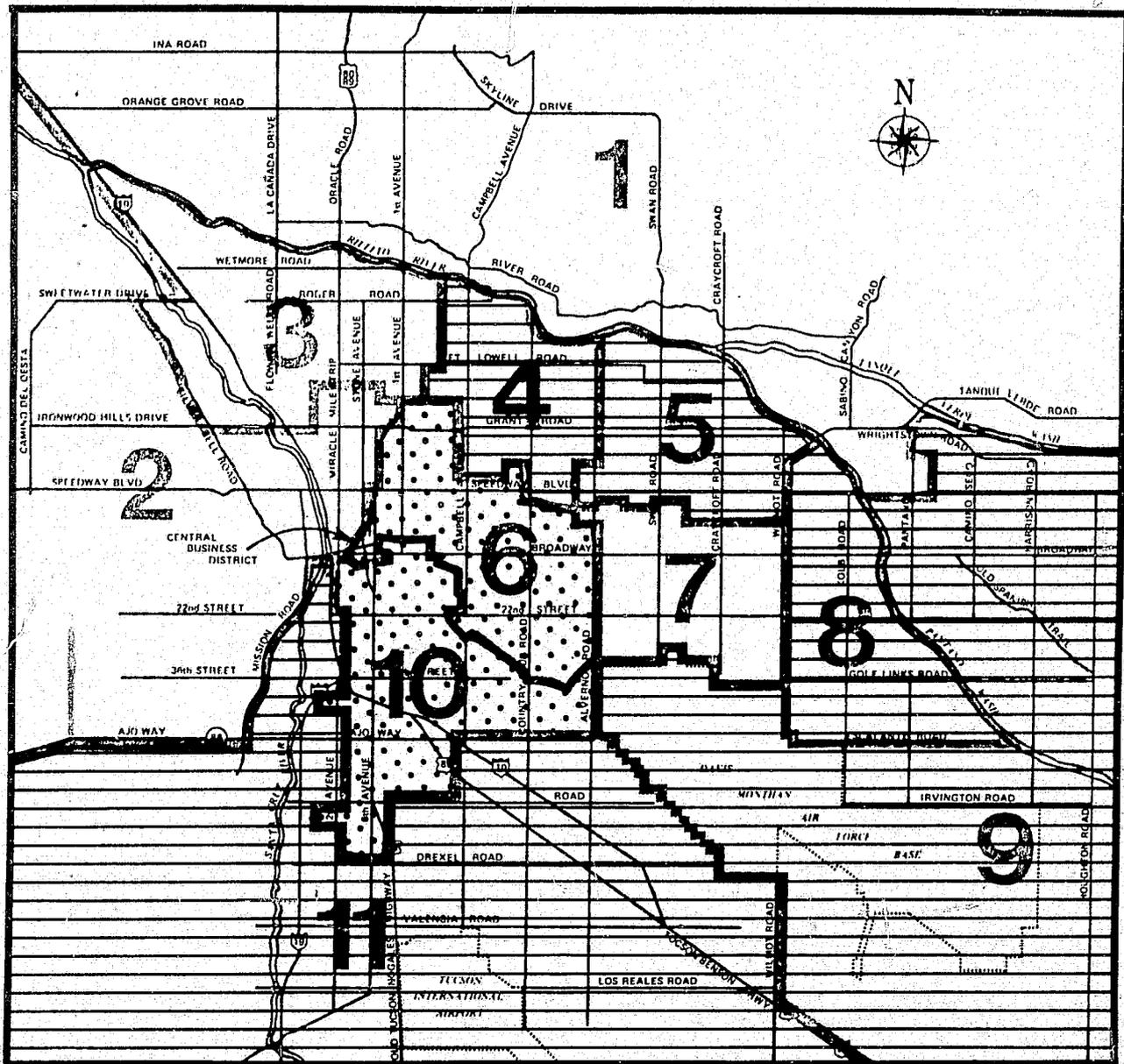
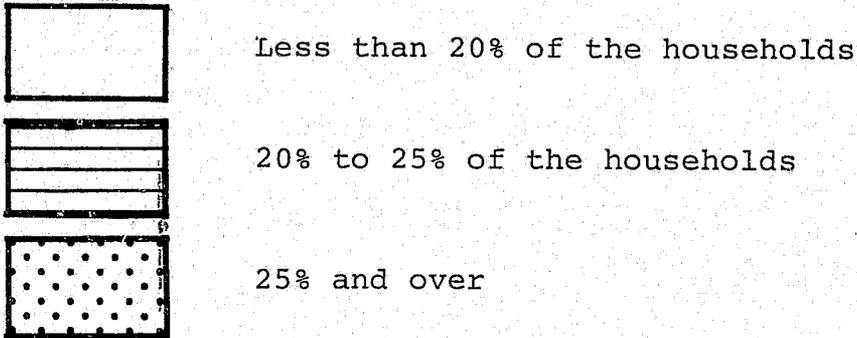
Theft and/or Larceny

There were 389 thefts reported in the survey and 48 attempted thefts. Significant statistical relationships were found relating the age, ethnicity, and occupational status of theft victims. Persons who were Caucasian, between the ages of 30 and 39, and employed fulltime reported significantly more theft than others in the survey. Owners of single family homes were the largest group of victims (50.2%) although a large number of apartment dwellers were also represented (21.9%). As might be expected, thefts plagued those of middle income to the largest extent. As was the case generally, the University Area ranked first in thefts, followed by the Far Eastern and Far Southern sections of the city.

Burglary

Ranking second in number of incidents was burglary with 137 burglaries and 73 attempted burglaries reported in the survey. The survey results indicate that statistically the most likely victim of burglary in Tucson is a Caucasian male of moderate income, employed fulltime, who is considered the head of his household and owns a home in the University Area. Although Flowing Wells was generally a low crime area, it appears that victims in that area are more likely to become repeat victims than victims in other areas of the city (See Table Two-Part 4 and Figure Two below). More lower income respondents had burglaries than the middle income group and a higher proportion of them were repeat victimizations (see Table 2--Part 6). This is the exact opposite of the trend noted above when simple theft was discussed. This difference may result from differing definitions between burglary and larceny (theft) from a residence.

Tucson Area Crime Survey
Property Crime (Larcenies, Burglaries, Motor Vehicle Theft)
Victimizations Per Household



Areas 1, 2, 11, and 9 extend beyond these boundaries

TABLE 2

BURGLARY CONTINGENCY TABLES
(Includes Attempted Burglaries)

1. All Burglaries x Sex of Respondent

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Once	69	58
More than once	60	17

2. All Burglaries x Ethnicity of Respondent

	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Caucasian</u>	<u>All Others</u>
Once	22	103	3
More than once	4	60	5

3. All Burglaries x Occupational Status of Respondent

	Full Time	Part Time	Student	House wife	Unem- ployed	Disabled Retired	Other
Once	67	13	15	12	1	18	2
More than Once	41	4	7	2	0	8	7

4. All Burglaries x Census Group*
(Geographical divisions of the Tucson area)

	Northern Foothills	Western Foothills	Flowing Wells	North Central	North East Central
Once	18	16	7	8	10
More than Once	2	4	14	7	0

	Univer- sity Area	South Central	Mid- City	Far East City	South Tucson	Far South- ern City
Once	22	11	5	5	18	13
More than Once	20	2	5	6	0	12

*see Figure A for boundaries of these areas

5. All Burglaries x Homeownership

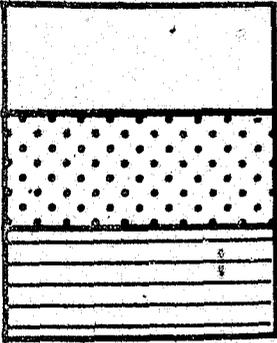
	<u>Own</u>	<u>Rent</u>
Once	89	38
More than Once	45	30

6. All Burglaries x Family Income of Respondent Households

	<u>Less than \$ 10,000</u>	<u>Between \$10,000-25,000</u>	<u>More than \$25,000</u>
Once	53	52	16
More than Once	40	20	8

TUCSON AREA CRIME SURVEY
BURGLARY VICTIMIZATIONS

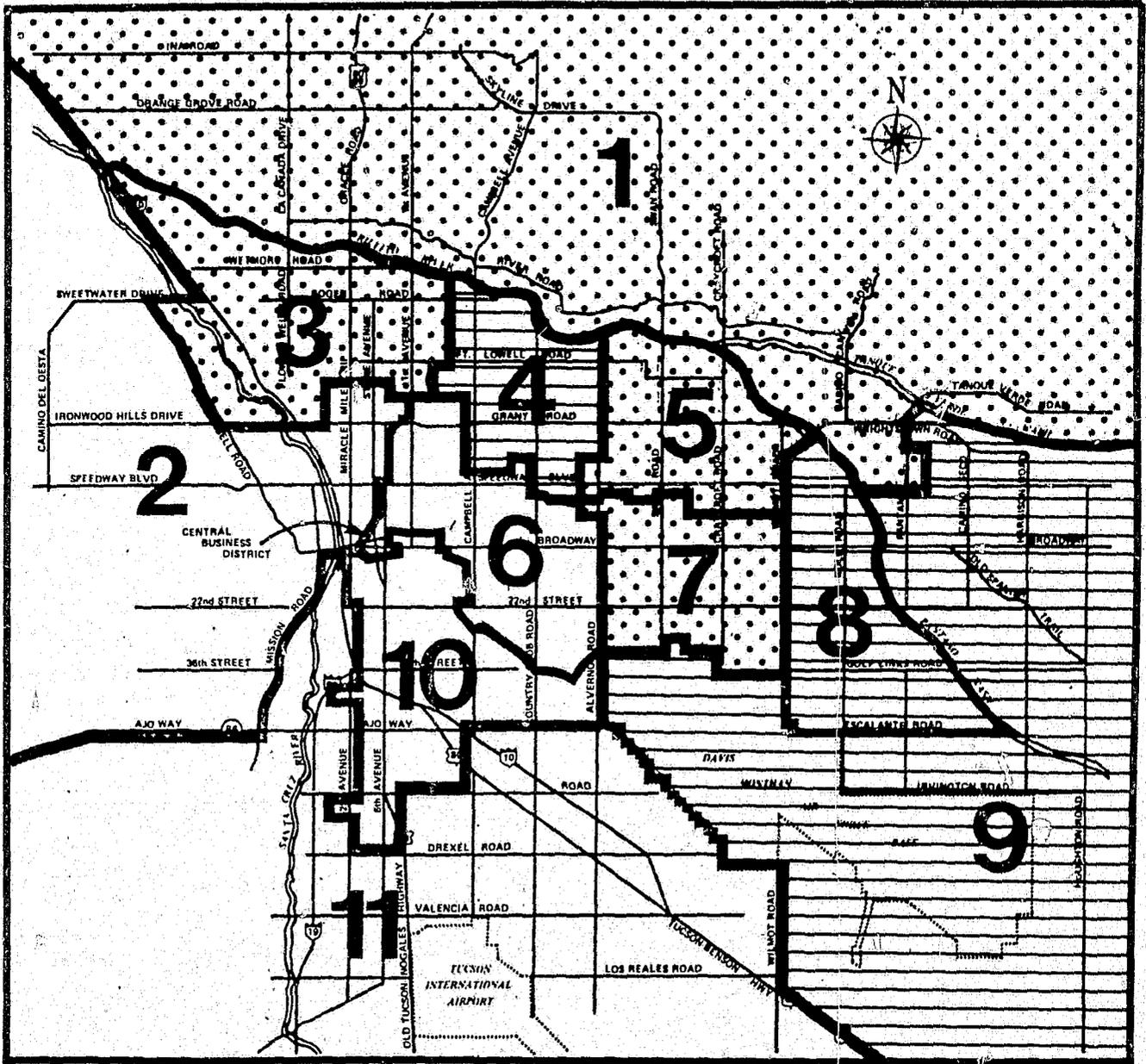
Figure Two



Over 99 burglaries per 1,000 households

52-67 burglaries per 1,000 households

38-41 burglaries per 1,000 households



Areas 1, 2, 11, and 9 extend beyond these boundaries

Vehicle Theft

There were 39 vehicle thefts (auto, truck, or motorcycle) and 51 attempted vehicle thefts reported in the survey. More vehicle thefts and attempted vehicle thefts were reported from the South Tucson Area (see Figure 1) than any other area.

Violent Crime

Of 2,102 households reporting, 128, or 6.1%, reported a violent crime. Violent crime is defined as crime committed against the person such as rape, robbery or assault. That in 93.9% of the households there were no victims of violent crimes suggests that these crimes, although a serious component of the region's criminal activity, are relatively rare events. The greatest numbers of violent crimes reported in the survey were from the Far Southern and University Areas of Tucson, the lowest from the North and Western Foothills and the Mid-City Areas of the city (see Figure 3).

Reported in the survey were 61 robberies, 2 attempted robberies, 33 assaults, 46 assaults with a weapon, 4 rapes and 4 attempted rapes. Caucasian males of relatively lower educational levels were the most likely victims of violent crime, according to significant relationships found in the survey data.

Table 3

VIOLENT CRIME CONTINGENCY TABLES
(Includes attempted violent crimes)

1. All Violent Crimes x Sex of Respondent

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Once	48	52
More than once	27	13

2. All Violent Crimes x Ethnicity of Respondent

	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Caucasian</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Once	15	78	3
More than once	4	39	9

3. All Violent Crimes x Census Group*
(Geographical Areas)

	Northern Foothills	Western Foothills	Flowing Wells	North Central	North East Central
Once	8	3	9	11	9
More than Once	3	2	5	3	4

	Univer- sity Area	South Central	Mid- City	Far east City	South Tucson	Far south- ern City
Once	9	13	2	9	12	11
More than once	10	0	8	7	2	9

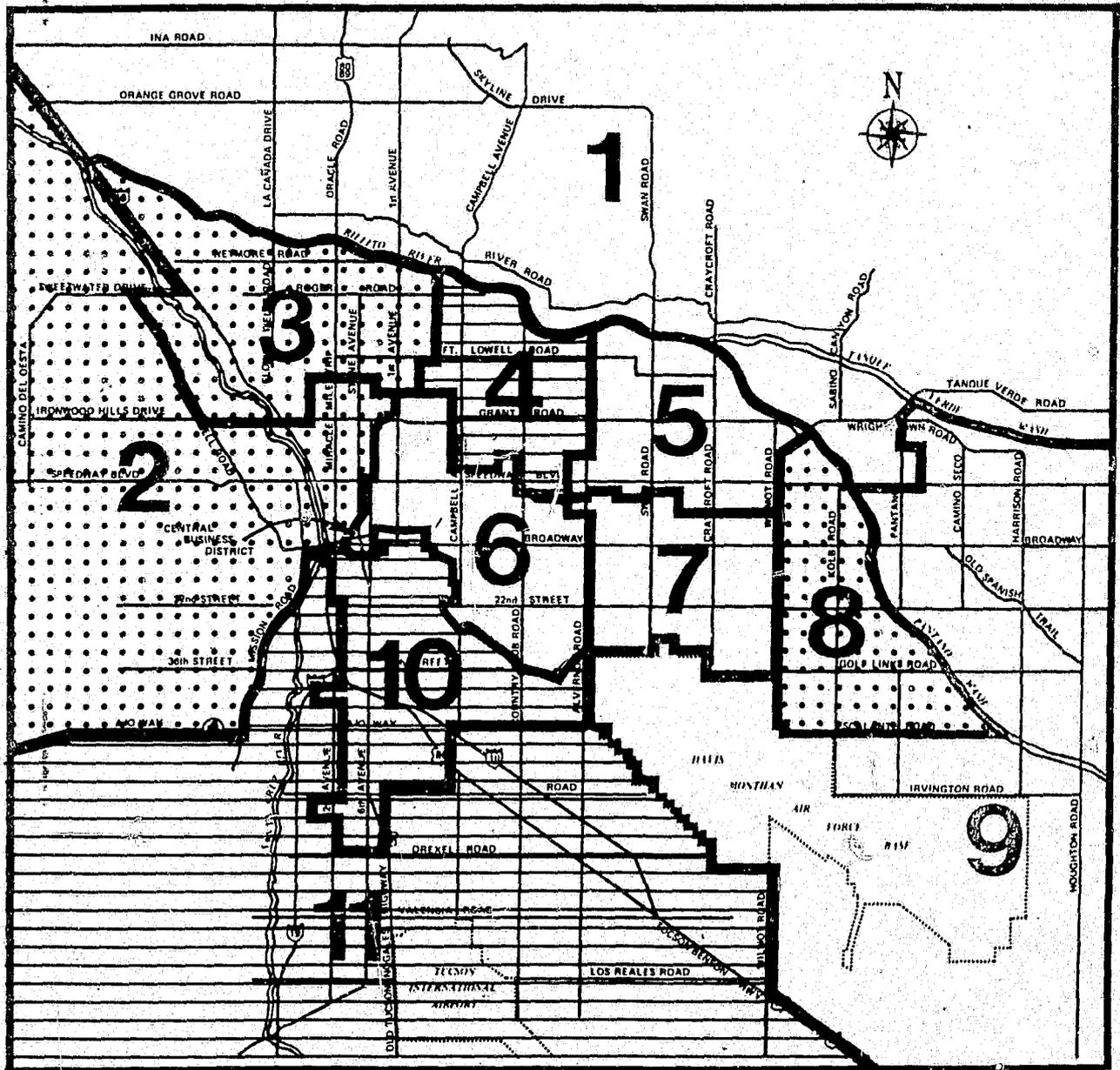
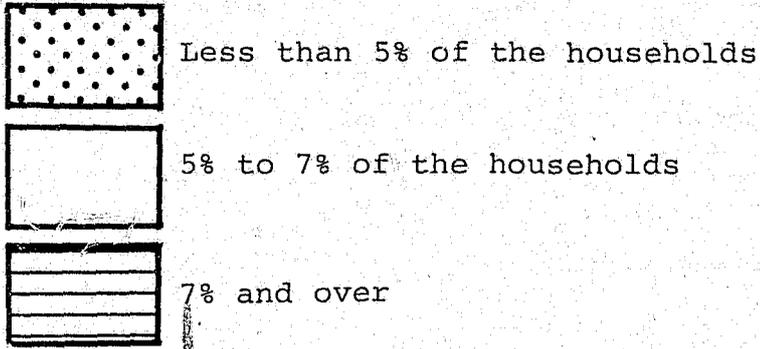
* See Figure A for the boundaries of these areas.

4. All Violent Crimes x Educational Level of Respondent

	Less than High Sch.	High School	Some College	Tech School	College Graduate	Prof. School
Once	22	30	17	6	12	8
More than Once	4	13	10	4	10	9

TUCSON AREA CRIME SURVEY
 VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMIZATIONS PER HOUSEHOLD

Figure Three



Areas 1, 2, 11, and 9 extend beyond these boundaries

Costs To The Victim

Costs to victims were assessed from the results of four questions. Estimates of property losses due to burglary, theft or robbery were separated from medical and legal costs and from wages lost as a result of being the victim of a crime.

Of those experiencing property losses, the largest single category was \$21 to \$200, 37.2%. Nineteen point four (19.4%) percent of victims experienced property losses between \$201-1,000. Surprisingly, 13.1% of victims experienced property losses of no dollar value (see Table 4).

Table 4
PROPERTY LOSS
(Includes Attempted Crimes)

	<u>Number Victims</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Under \$5	19	6.4%
\$5 to \$20	45	15.1%
\$21 to \$200	111	37.2%
\$201 to \$1,000	58	19.4%
\$1001 to \$5,000	20	6.7%
Greater than \$5,000	6	2.0%
No loss#	<u>39</u>	<u>13.1%</u>
		99.9%*

#Includes crimes where property was returned unharmed

*Error due to rounding

In addition to property loss a question asked about losses due to medical or legal expenses, or wages lost. The overwhelming response from victims was of no loss at all, 77.6%. The largest category of dollar loss was less than \$200, 13.4% of the victims.

In response to a subsequent question, 74.2% of the victims stated that none of their expense was covered by insurance. Only 4.5% of victims said that all of their crime related expenses were covered by insurance.

Reasons for Not Reporting Crimes

A question asking people who were victims of unreported crimes why they did not report them received 129 replies. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of respondents to this question said that reporting the crime to police would be useless and 29% said that the crime was not important enough to report (see Table 5).

Table 5
REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING THE MOST RECENT CRIME

Reason for Not Reporting	Reasons Given and the Order of Choice					Total	%
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th			
1. Handled it myself	24					24	12%
2. Useless to report, nothing would be done	51	7				58	29%
3. Fear of retaliation	1	2	1			4	2%
4. Afraid of police investigation	1					1	1%
5. Not important enough to report	34	23	1			58	29%
6. Would take too much time	2	4	2	1		9	5%
7. Not a police matter	5	3	4	1		13	7%
8. Dont know how or where	2	2				4	2%
9. Other	10	6	6			22	11%
10. Too busy	1			2		3	2%
II. Afraid of prosecution questions			1			1	1%
Totals	131	47	15	4		197	100%

Consumer Frauds

An additional portion of the survey dealt with perceived experiences of consumer fraud. Respondents were asked whether they had purchased defective merchandise, outdated or spoiled food, or had been the victim of wilful business deceit. Heading the list of survey reported consumer frauds was the purchase of outdated or spoiled food by a remarkable 640 or 30.4% of all households. Spoiled or outdated food purchases were followed in frequency of occurrences by deceitful business practices with 499, or 23.7%, of all responding households reporting at least one incident during the survey period. Two hundred sixty-three (263) households, or 12.5%, reported purchasing defective merchandise at some time during the survey period.

Victims of consumer fraud failed to report these incidents more than 80% of the time, according to the survey. In most cases, as might be expected, victims noted that the incidents were not reported because they either handled it themselves or because they felt it was useless to report.

Thirty-nine point five percent (39.5%) of consumer fraud victims experienced a dollar loss of under \$5 while 22.6% lost between 21 and 200 dollars and 18.3% lost between 5 and 20 dollars. Fifty-seven point nine percent (57.9%) of all respondents said that if they were to report such incidents it would be to either a Federal Consumer Agency (presently nonexistent) or to the Better Business Bureau. Another 14.9% said that they would report consumer fraud to the County Attorney.

PART III--THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONDENTS

The Tucson Area Crime Survey included a substantial group of questions concerning the respondent's perceptions and attitudes about crime. The responses to these questions reflect the opinions of respondents, based, of course, on varying levels of knowledge, understanding and experience.

Justification for collecting such information is expressed in a 1978 LEAA report which states that,

"...people's opinions, beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important because they may influence behavior, bring about changes in certain routine activities, affect household security measures, or result in pressures on local authorities to improve police services,"

Public Opinion About Crime

The largest percentage of respondents (41.6%) indicated that they were not sure whether they were likely to be the victim of a crime in the next six months. Ten point seven percent (10.7%) believed that they would be a victim in the next six months, while 35.1% considered themselves unlikely candidates for victimization. (See Figure 4)

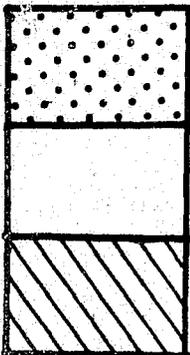
More frequently than all other crimes combined, respondents expected to be victims of burglary. An even wider margin (59.2%) believed that burglary was the most probable crime in their neighborhoods. The perception of burglary as the most likely crime varied geographically. Flowing Wells Area respondents saw burglary as less likely to occur in their neighborhoods than respondents reporting the same burglary rates (see Figure 4). While respondents in the Far East and North Central areas (those with the lowest burglary rates reported in the survey) were in the group that had the highest expectation level. Only three areas were in the same group (upper, middle or lower) on both maps. The University Area was in the highest group on both maps and the North Central and South Central Areas were both in the middle group on both maps.

More than 80% of the respondents listed their home as the safest place for all members of the household while over one half of the remainder said that work was the safest place. Predictably, the majority of respondents (60.6%) said that streets away from home or work were the most dangerous places to be.

TUCSON AREA CRIME SURVEY

FEAR OF CRIME

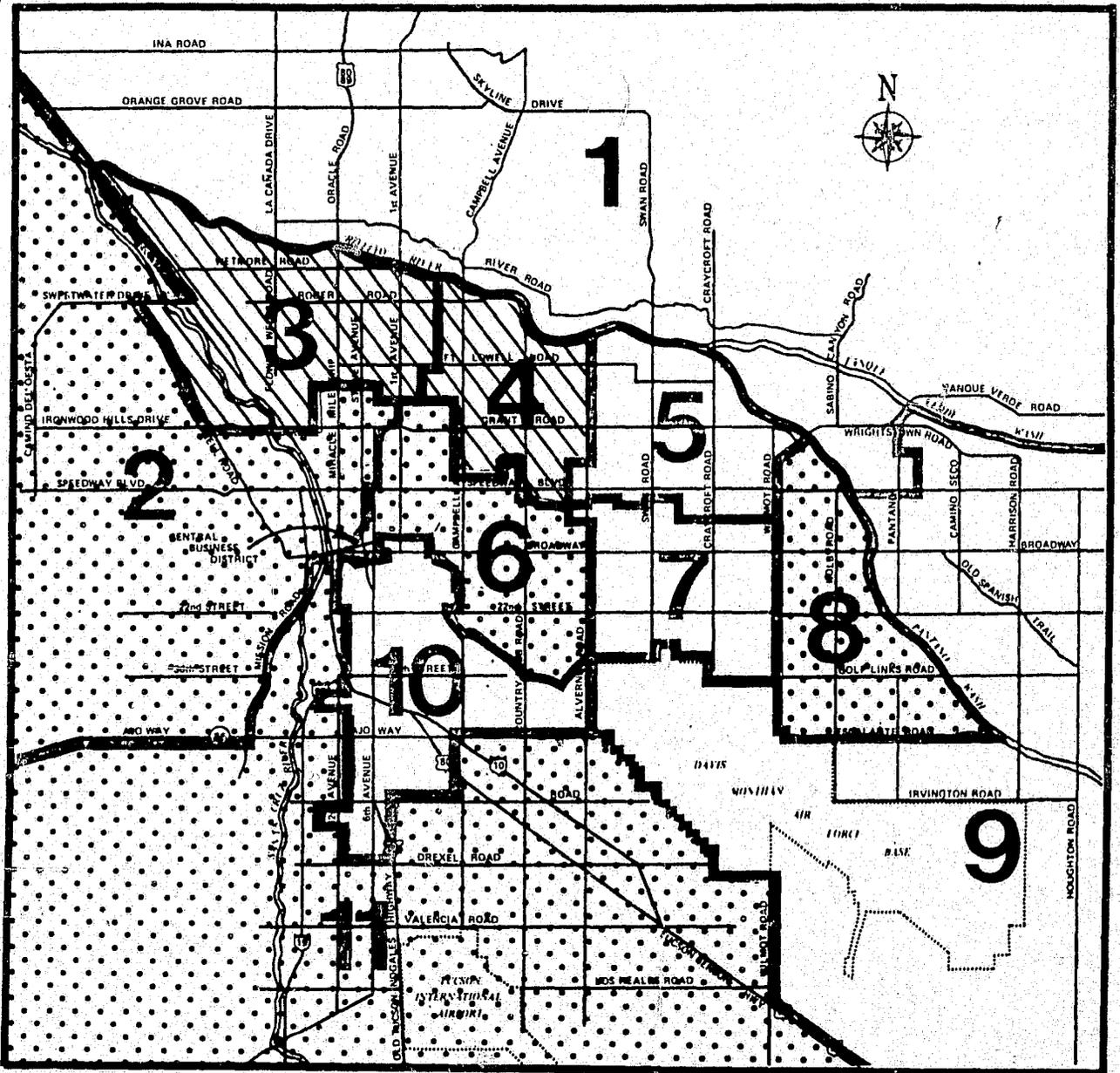
Figure Four



Above average fear of crime.

Average fear of crime.

Below average fear of crime.



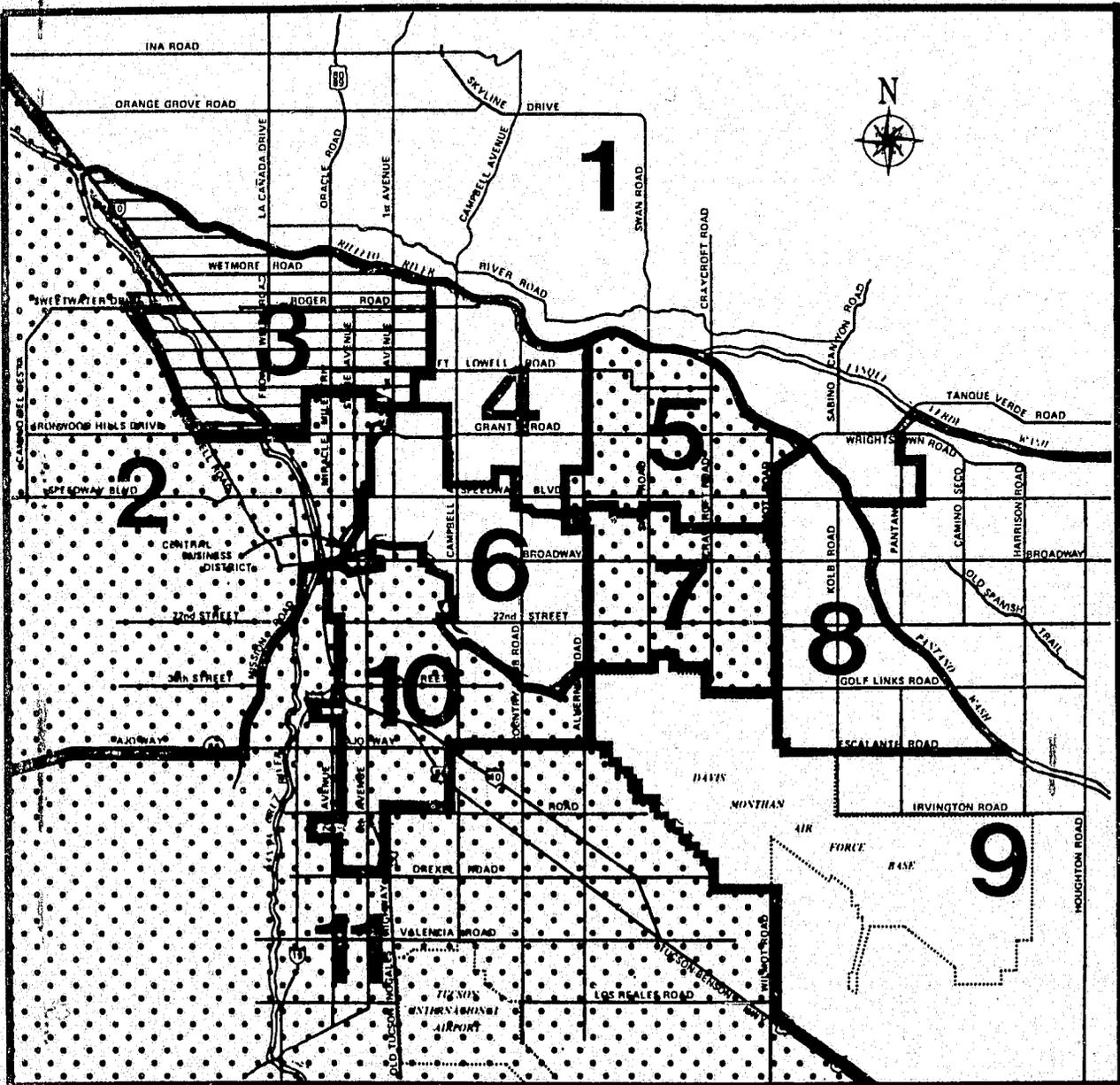
Areas 1, 2, 11, and 9 extend beyond these boundaries.

TUCSON AREA CRIME SURVEY

Figure Five

EXPECTATION OF BURGLARY

Less than 59% responded that a burglary was the most likely crime to occur.
60 to 69% responded that a burglary was the most likely to occur.
70% and over responded that burglary was the most likely to occur.



Areas 1, 2, 11, and 9 extend beyond these boundaries.

Fifty-eight (58%) percent of the respondents said that money allocated to keep juveniles from becoming adult criminals was inadequate and that more money and personnel are needed. Similarly, 51.9% thought that victims should be provided with special services even if more personnel and funds are required. An even 50% of the respondents felt that witnesses should receive pecuniary compensation equivalent to wages lost while testifying. Another twenty-two percent (22%) thought that lunches and parking should at least be paid.

Respondents were asked whether victims of crimes should be reimbursed or compensated for the actual loss or injury. Eighty-three point six percent (83.6%) said that compensation or reimbursement to the victim should be made and 61.5% of these respondents said that funds for such payments should come from fines paid by offenders. Another 20% suggested that the money could also come from public funds and fines.

All respondents were asked why they thought that so many crimes go unreported. In common with those who said they were victims of crimes (Table 5), the largest group of respondents (19%) said that it was useless to report crimes because nothing would be done. Interestingly, a large group of people (17%) felt that victims would be afraid of retaliation from the suspect or friends whereas only four (4) people who said they had been victims gave this as a reason for not reporting crimes. (See Table 6)

Table 6
Perceived Reasons for Not Reporting Crimes
As Given By All Survey Respondents

Reasons For Not Reporting	Number Responding and the Order of Choice					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total	%
1. Handled problem themselves	224				224	4%
2. Useless to report, nothing would be done	942	77		2	1021	19%
3. Afraid of retaliation	449	442	28	2	921	17%
4. Afraid of police investigation	69	179	85	5	338	6%
5. Not important enough	101	332	176	30	639	12%
6. Would take too much time	72	304	339	99	814	15%
7. Afraid of prosecutors questions	31	118	263	167	579	11%
8. Too busy	4	33	113	102	252	5%
9. Not a police matter	4	15	43	54	116	2%
10. Don't know where or how to report	47	56	109	234	446	8%
11. Other		14	25	30	69	1%
12. No response	159	532	921	1377	2989	
	2102	2102	2102	2102	8408	100%

Perceived Association of Drugs with Crime

Respondents were asked whether they thought alcohol, heroin, or other drugs were involved in the commission of rape, assault, robbery, burglary and motor vehicle theft. Alcohol was viewed by respondents as strongly associated with acts of rape and assault and to a lesser extent, with acts of vehicle theft. Heroin, on the other hand, was thought to be involved more often in robberies and burglaries, and to a lesser degree, assaults and vehicle thefts. Respondents also thought that there was a relatively strong involvement of other drugs in robberies, burglaries and vehicle thefts (see Table 7).

Table 7
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS PERCEIVING INVOLVEMENT OF
ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS IN CERTAIN CRIMES

	<u>Alcohol</u>		<u>Heroin</u>		<u>Other Drugs</u>	
Rape	1099	52.3%	454	1.6%	585	27.8%
Assault	1203	57.2%	693	33.0%	680	32.4%
Robbery	494	23.5%	1318	62.7%	940	44.7%
Burglary	446	21.2%	1328	63.1%	968	46.0%
Vehicle Theft	748	35.6%	876	41.7%	847	40.3%

Perceptions of Police Effectiveness

Respondents' perceptions of police efficacy were also acquired in the survey. Most people, 56.0%, seem to believe that the police are unable to locate and arrest the perpetrators of most crimes, with only 34.0% of the respondents believing otherwise. Eleven percent had no opinion on the subject. Even more strongly indicative of a lack of public confidence in the criminal justice system, 72.3% of the respondents agreed with the statement;

"If someone is arrested for a crime, he is usually able to 'get off on a technicality' even if guilty."

Question 30(B) Tucson Area Crime Survey

Only 19.9% of the 1998 respondents to this question disagreed with the statement, and 7.8% had no opinion.

Ratings of Local Criminal Justice Agencies

Summarized in Table 8 are the ratings of local criminal justice agencies by the respondents. Receiving the highest ratings were the Tucson Police Department and the Sheriff's Department in spite of the lack of faith respondents seemed to have (in an earlier question) in the ability of police to locate and arrest criminals. In what may be to some extent a function of ordering on the questionnaire, ratings seemingly decline as the list of agencies progresses. Nevertheless, it seems clear that respondents view the correctional agencies, particularly those of the State of Arizona, with low regard. Note should be taken of the large percentage of respondents expressing no opinion on the various agencies.

Table 8

RATINGS OF LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES
(In percent of total responses.)

	Very Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Very Good	No Opinion
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>						
Tucson Police Dept.	17.5	19.2	44.9	4.7	1.8	11.9
Sheriff's Dept.	11.6	13.9	41.8	9.6	2.4	20.6
<u>PROSECUTION & DEFENSE</u>						
County Attorney	8.6	14.2	34.2	5.7	2.4	34.8
City Attorney	5.6	8.5	36.8	6.8	2.4	39.8
Public Defender	5.9	8.8	32.8	6.8	3.4	42.3
<u>COURTS</u>						
City Court	3.4	5.4	37.7	11.9	6.8	34.7
Justice Courts	3.1	4.6	34.1	11.4	6.5	40.3
Juvenile Court	5.0	7.7	25.3	18.2	13.1	30.7
Superior Courts	4.7	9.1	33.6	10.6	6.4	35.7
<u>CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES</u>						
Adult Probation	2.5	4.6	27.8	17.2	12.1	35.7
Juvenile Probation	2.6	4.3	23.5	19.1	16.1	34.5
<u>State of Arizona</u>						
State Prison	1.2	2.0	15.4	19.4	35.1	26.8
Parole Division	1.2	2.2	19.3	17.1	19.8	40.3

PART IV--DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Respondents were almost evenly divided between males and females; 51.2% were males, 48.8% were females. One of the questionnaire instructions asked that it be completed by the head of the household. Despite this, 30.9% of the respondents listed themselves as other than the head of household. In accordance with the sample design, almost two-thirds of the respondents were residents of single family dwellings, the remaining third was split between those living in mobile homes and apartments. Forty-six point three percent (46.3%) of the respondents were evenly distributed between the ages of 30 and 59. This finding is not particularly noteworthy. However, it is of special interest that more than ten percent of the respondents were over the age of seventy. In Table 9, the highest educational levels of the respondents are summarized. The largest single category was that of a persons with a high school education.

Table 9
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than eighth grade	52	2.5%
Eighth to eleventh grade	251	11.9%
High school	515	24.5%
One year of college	220	10.5%
Technical school	113	5.4%
Two to four years of college	341	16.2%
College graduate	257	12.2%
Post-Graduate or Professional school	251	11.9%
No response	<u>102</u>	<u>4.9%</u>
Totals	2102	100.0%

The largest group of respondents had an annual pretax family income of between \$15,000 and \$25,000. The results are tabulated below in Table 10.

Table 10
RESPONDENTS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than \$3,000	154	7.3%
\$3,001 to \$6,000	243	11.6%
\$6,001 to \$10,000	317	15.1%
\$10,001 to \$15,000	406	19.3%
\$15,001 to \$25,000	475	22.6%
\$25,001 to \$50,000	222	10.6%
Greater than \$50,000	33	1.6%
No response	<u>250</u>	<u>11.9%</u>
	2102	100.0%

Slightly more than eighty percent of the respondents listed their ethnic background as Caucasian. Another 10.2% identified themselves as Hispanic. Blacks made up 1.8% of the respondent population and Indians .7%. One point nine (1.9%) percent listed themselves as "other" and 4.7% gave no response to this question.

The employment status of 45.6% of the respondents was fulltime. These data are presented below in Table II.

Table 11
RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Fulltime	959	45.6%
Parttime	140	6.7%
Student	132	6.3%
Housewife	244	11.6%
Unemployed	39	1.9%
Disabled	45	2.1%
Retired	407	19.4%
Other	42	2.0%
<u>No Response</u>	94	4.5%
		100.1*

*Error due to rounding.

Residents were asked the length of time they had been at their present address. A large group (24.9%) indicated that they had been residents at their present location for less than one year. This is reflective of the somewhat transient nature of the Tucson population (see Table 12).

Table 12
LENGTH OF TIME AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than one year	523	24.9%
2 years	295	14.0%
3 to 5 years	444	21.1%
6 to 10 years	338	16.1%
More than 10 years	417	19.8%
No response	85	4.0%
Total	2102	99.9*

*Error due to rounding.

Summary

A survey of crime victimization in Tucson was begun on March 1, 1978, and completed on May 15, 1978, by researchers in the Pima County Attorney's Office. The purpose of the survey was to systematically elicit information on crime in Tucson from the experiences of the citizenry. The population was stratified as to type of residence and a representative sample was carefully drawn from the eleven districts comprising the Tucson Metropolitan Area (excluding Marana, Green Valley and DMAFB). The questionnaires were mailed to the sample population and just over seventy percent were returned. All but two of the eleven districts were adequately represented in the returns. These two areas, the Western Foothills and South Tucson, did not have a high return rate in the renting portion of the sample, but otherwise conclusions drawn about these areas are probably as valid as those made about the remainder of the districts.

The survey found, in common with similar studies in other cities of the United States, that a large portion of the crimes committed are not reported to any law enforcement agency. The Tucson crime rate, as computed from survey results, is 3.6 times higher than that which the FBI lists for the metropolitan area. This higher rate is primarily the result of the nonreporting of less serious offenses but is also the result of a lack of public faith in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Property crime in Tucson, as in other cities, is much more frequent than violent crime, but to a lesser degree than reported by the FBI, according to the results of the survey. Theft was the most common crime reported in the survey, followed by burglary. The relative rarity of violent crime was reflected in the survey; only 6.1% of the 2,102 households reported a violent crime. The University Area experienced the greatest number of crimes. Most victims of property crimes experienced losses of \$200 or less. Most victims indicated that crimes went unreported because the victims thought it was either useless to report the incident because nothing would be done or because the incident was of insufficient importance to justify the effort necessary to report it to a law enforcement agency.

Interpretation of the crime and attitude data collected in this survey is complicated by the ability of human beings to have several contradictory opinions about a particular subject. It is apparent for instance that most crimes are not reported to law enforcement agencies because " it is useless to report, nothing will be done ", while at the same time the public gives law enforcement agencies approval ratings of 75% to 80%. This might indicate that the public believes that law enforcement is doing as well as it can or that the people cannot let themselves understand the relative helplessness of law enforcement. There is evidence to support the idea that some of these contradictions are the result of an attempt to deny the seriousness of crime in our society but there is also evidence to support the idea that extensive media coverage of serious crimes in far away places may lead to a belief that crime is a serious problem for those neighborhoods, communities, states, or nations about which a person has no personal knowledge. National victimization survey data for instance show that most people agree that "crime is a serious problem in general" (usually over 80%) but that the percentage who believe that crime is a serious problem in their community is much smaller. Those who believe that crime is a serious problem in their own neighborhoods constitute only about 30% of respondents. At any rate the interaction of all these variables makes the dynamics of opinion formation, their strength and how long an opinion might be maintained difficult to understand.

The survey results also indicate that the public does not really understand the operation of the criminal justice system; for instance the belief of over 70% of the respondents that,

" If someone is arrested for a crime, he is usually able to 'get off on a technicality' even if guilty,"

does not correspond to the fact that most of the defendants charged with a felony are convicted of some crime and that conviction rates on misdemeanors are even higher(over 75% on most offenses). Whether the opinion on this question expressed in the survey is based on the explanations given above or is simply the result of a lack of information about criminal case outcomes is unknown.

However the fear of crime seen in the survey is easier to understand in that the probability of becoming a victim is inversely related to the expressed fear level associated with that crime. In less formal terms, the smaller the risk of becoming a victim of a particular crime which a potential victim faces, the more fearful of that crime he or she becomes. This finding is most clearly exemplified in the data on which crime is most likely to occur in the survey respondent's neighborhood discussed earlier (see Figure 5). Burglary is clearly the crime which Tucsonans are the most apprehensive about because they believe it is the one most likely to occur to them. However those areas with the highest burglary rate did not have the highest expected burglary levels. The finding that 17% of the survey respondents thought that "fear of retaliation by the suspect or (his) friends" was a reason why crimes are not reported while only four (4) crime victims stated this as a reason why they had not reported a crime is another illustration of the powerful effects which the fear of an unknown event may cause.

The findings in the consumer victimization portion of the survey are of particular interest because so little information about this kind of victimization is available. It seems evident these incidents have a higher non-reporting rate than other types of crime (80% as compared to 50%), and that there is more confusion about whether and to whom these victimizations should be reported. It is in this area that public education efforts might have some effect.

The results found when the four questions relating to the funding of juvenile crime prevention and victim-witness services were examined are also of some interest. These results would seem to say that there are still some service areas where increased funding would have public approval. Since these particular questions were rather specific no general conclusions can be drawn but they did lead to the modification of the survey instrument and a much greater emphasis on this area in Part Two of the survey. The initial report on Part Two should be available in April or May of 1979.

The Tucson Area Crime Survey has confirmed that national victimization data are applicable to the Tucson area. Tucson's unenviable reputation as a high crime community, based on the UCR data, has also been confirmed. Important differences in the geographical distribution of reported crime have been confirmed but no simple explanation for them has yet emerged.

The primary objective of the survey, to obtain a different perspective on crime and victimization in the Tucson area, has been achieved. A complete analysis of the meaning of the data obtained must be undertaken if the information is to have its maximum possible impact. But it was not intended that the criminal justice agencies could provide the detailed kind of analysis which the data collected can support. Therefore, the Part One survey data discussed here will now be turned over to the Regional Data Exchange (REDEX) where anyone wishing to analyze it further may have access to the edited raw data tapes. Anyone wishing to use the data is invited to contact the REDEX office at the University of Arizona's Computer Center.

Selected Findings

The survey crime rate was 3.60 times the 1977 Uniform Crime Report rate. This was 34,783 crimes to 9,671 crimes per 100,000 population.

The ratio of property crimes to violent crimes in the Uniform Crime Report for 1977 was 18 to 1. The survey found a ratio of only 5.49 to 1. This indicates that a large number of violent, or at least forceful, crimes were not reported to law enforcement agencies.

Nearly one of every four households reported a crime had occurred to a household member.

Fully employed, home owning males who were household heads were the most likely victims of property crimes.

Males were more likely to be the victims of violent crimes than were females.

Six point one percent (6.1%) of all households reported a violent crime.

Caucasian males of relatively lower educational levels were the most likely victims of violent crimes.

More crimes were reported from the University Area than any other district of the metropolitan area.

Thirty point four (30.4%) percent of the households reported having purchased spoiled or outdated food during the survey period.

Fifty-nine point two (59.2%) percent of the respondents believed that burglary was the most likely crime in their neighborhood.

Fifty-two point three (52.3%) of the respondents associated alcohol with acts of rape and 57.2% connected alcohol to assaults.

Sixty-two point seven percent (62.7%) of the respondents associated heroin with robbery and 63.1% associated it with burglary.

Respondents gave the highest ratings of local criminal justice agencies to the Tucson Police Department and the lowest ratings to the Arizona Department of Corrections.

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APPENDIX ONE

RESULTS OF THE VICTIMIZATION SURVEY PRETEST

100 Surveys Sent Out: 50 to Occupant, 50 to Name

Data on Survey PreTest
100 Surveys distributed

50 Surveys to Occupant Address

2 inappropriate address (business address)
39 returned with identifiable survey numbers
(2 did not wish to participate)
37 usable surveys returned

50 Surveys to Name and Address

2 returned, housing unit empty or not at this
address
41 returned with identifiable survey numbers
(2 did not wish to participate)
39 usable surveys returned
2 other surveys were returned spoiled with
survey numbers removed.

Totals:

4 inappropriate address or person
(deleted from analysis)
6 5% returned spoiled or blank
76 79% returned usable
14 15% not returned

100 99%* total surveys
*Error due to Rounding

Address Only		Name and Address	
37 of 48	77%	39 of 48	81%
3 spoiled	5%	3 spoiled	5%
8 not returned	17%	6 not returned	13%

OBSERVED DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY RETURNS

	Address Only	Name and Address	Total
Usable	37	39	76
Spoiled	11	9	20
<hr/>			
	48	48	96

Expected Distribution
(if no difference between groups)

38	38	76
10	10	20
<hr/>		
48	48	96

CHI-SQUARE VALUE $\chi^2 = .226$

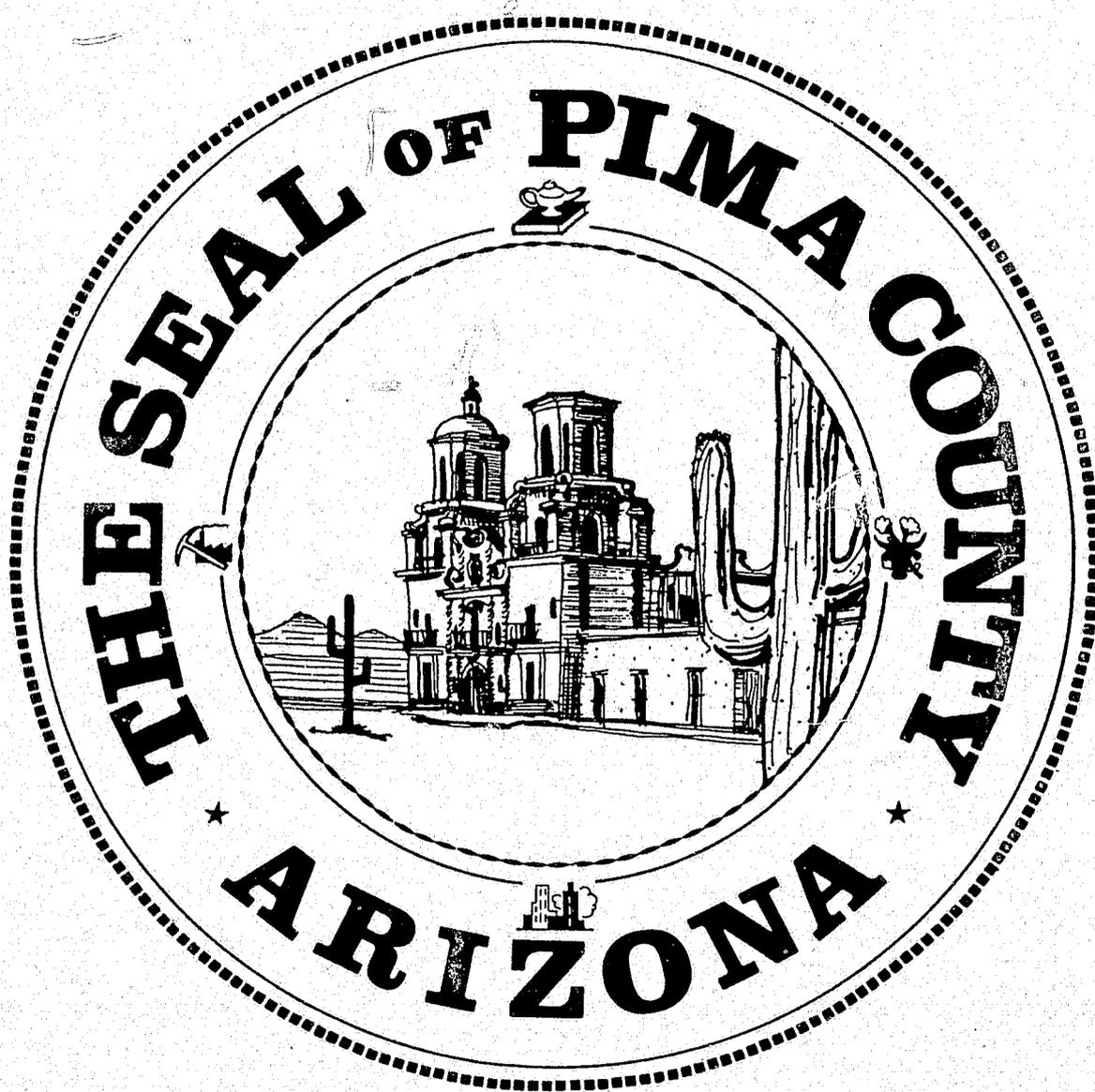
where (df=1)

At the probability greater than .05 level, where df=1, a Chi-Square value of 3.84 is necessary to establish any statistical difference. Therefore no significant difference between the two methods of sending out surveys was found.

The survey results showed that 25% of the returned usable surveys contained a crime incident response and 42% contained a consumer fraud incident response.

APPENDIX TWO
The Survey Form used in Part One
of the
TUCSON AREA CRIME SURVEY

OFFICIAL TUCSON AREA CRIME SURVEY



PIMA COUNTY ATTORNEY

PIMA COUNTY SHERIFF

TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

VICTIM-WITNESS ADVOCATE PROGRAM

SURVEY PERIOD (SEPTEMBER 1, 1977 to FEBRUARY 28, 1978)

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

BURGLARY



1. During the survey period did anyone break into your home and steal something?

Yes, some property was stolen.

Number of separate incidents _____.

Yes, an attempt was made but failed.

Number of separate incidents _____.

No attempt occurred.

VEHICLE THEFT



2. Did anyone steal or attempt to steal from anyone in your household an auto, truck, motorcycle, or bicycle during the past six months?

Stolen

Total Stolen

Attempted

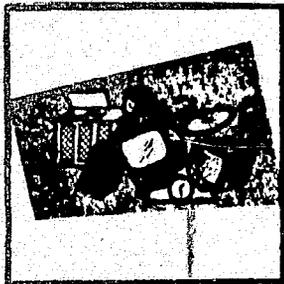
Total Attempts

Auto
 Truck
 Motorcycle
 Bicycle

Auto
 Truck
 Motorcycle
 Bicycle

No one stole or attempted to steal any vehicle.

OTHER THEFT



3. Were any items taken from your home, car, or yard during the last six months when no break-in occurred?

Yes, some property was stolen.

Number of separate incidents _____.

Yes, someone tried to steal something.

Number of separate incidents _____.

No, nothing was stolen.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

ROBBERY



4. During the last six months did anyone take something of value such as a purse, wallet, or cash directly from you or a member of your household?

Yes, someone in my household was robbed.

_____ persons were involved in _____ incidents.

Yes, an attempt to rob someone in my household occurred.

_____ persons were involved in _____ robbery attempts.

No one in my household was robbed or involved in an attempted robbery.

ASSAULT



5. During the period did anyone attack a household member with their feet, fists or any way which did not involve a weapon?

Yes, someone in my household was attacked or hit by another person.

___ persons were involved in ___ total incidents.

Yes, someone in my household was threatened, but not attacked or hit.

___ persons were involved in ___ total incidents.

No one was attacked or threatened by a person.

ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON



6. During this period did anyone attack you or a household member with a knife, gun, club, or other weapon?

Yes, someone in my household was attacked or hit with a weapon.

___ persons were involved in ___ total incidents.

Yes, someone in my household was threatened but not hit.

___ persons were threatened with a weapon.

No one in my household was attacked with a weapon.

RAPE



7. Yes, someone in my household was assaulted and forcibly raped.

___ persons were involved in ___ total incidents.

Yes, someone in my household was assaulted and touched, but not raped.

___ persons were involved in ___ total incidents.

No one in my household was sexually assaulted or raped.

IF NOT THE VICTIM OF ANY CRIMES GO TO QUESTION #20

If any members of the household were involved in a crime against persons answer the following question:

8. In the crimes involving a household member were any of the following persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol? If yes, check appropriate box.

No

Alcohol Heroin Other Drug Unknown

Assailant/Robber (s)
Victim(s)
Other Witnesses

INJURY FROM CRIME

9. If a household member was a victim of a crime were they injured by any of the following weapons?

- Gun.
- Knife.
- Club.
- Other weapon.
- Bodily threats, fists, feet, etc.
- No weapon was used.

HOW MANY TIMES

10. Were any household members physically injured by any of the crimes mentioned above?

Yes, hospitalization was required for ___ persons as the result of ___ different incident(s).

Yes, medical first aid for ___ persons was required as a result of ___ different incident(s).

Yes, ___ person(s) were injured as a result of ___ incident(s) but no medical help was required.

No injury at all.

11. Did anyone suffer from any emotional disturbance after any of the crimes mentioned above? (By emotional disturbance we mean nervous breakdown, recurring nightmares, constant fear, etc.)

Yes, someone in my household needed a great deal of counseling and/or medication prescribed to ease an emotional disturbance caused by a crime.

___ persons were involved ___ times.

Yes, someone in my household suffered an emotional disturbance, and some counseling and/or medication was prescribed.

___ persons were involved ___ times.

Yes, someone in my household suffered an emotional disturbance caused by a crime, but no treatment was required.

___ persons were involved ___ times.

No one in my household suffered an emotional disturbance caused by a crime.

COSTS OF CRIME TO VICTIM

12. Did any of the following costs of a crime apply to your household? (Please check all that apply)

- Yes, cost of medical treatment.
- Yes, legal expenses
- Yes, wages lost from work.
- No, none of the above costs apply to me.

PROPERTY LOSS

13. If property was burglarized, stolen, or robbed, what was the estimated total dollar value of all losses?

- Under \$5
- \$5 - 20
- \$21 - 200
- \$201 - 1000

- \$1001 - 5000
- \$5001 - or more/write in amount: _____
- None

DOLLAR LOSS

14. What was the total cost to your household of any medical or legal expenses or wages lost from work as a result of any crimes (not including property loss)?

- Under \$200
- \$201 - 500
- \$501 - 1000
- \$1001 - 2000

- \$2001 - 5000
- Over \$5000/write in amount: _____
- None, no cost to me.

15. Did insurance, including medical insurance, cover any of the costs or expenses from any crime involving any household member?

- All of the expenses.
- Over half or 50% of the costs.
- Less than half the costs.
- None of the expenses were covered by insurance.

DETAILS ON THE LAST EVENT OR ATTACK

16. If anyone in your household was robbed, assaulted, or raped, where did the last event or attack occur?

- In the street, near home (within a few blocks).
- In the street, away from home.
- In a store, bar, or other commercial location.
- In your home or apartment.
- At work, on the job.
- At school.
- Other location not listed.

17. In what month did the last crime committed against anyone occur?

- September 1977.
- October 1977.
- November 1977.
- December 1977.
- January 1978.
- February 1978.

18. Were the police or other law enforcement authorities notified of the last crime committed against anyone in your household?

- Yes.
 No.

Why didn't you or another household member report this crime to anyone? (Please check all that apply)

- Handled the matter myself and was satisfied with the result.
 Useless to report, nothing will be done.
 Afraid of retaliation from suspect or friends.
 Afraid of police investigation.
 Was not important enough.
 Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.
 Would be afraid or embarrassed by prosecutors questions or investigation.
 Too busy with other matters.
 Not a police matter.
 Didn't know where or how to report the incident.
 Other, (please list) _____.

19. If anyone in the household was victimized in the last six months, approximately what age was the offender in the last crime.

- Under 18 years. Over 40 years of age.
 18 - 25 years of age. Unable to determine age.
 26 - 40 years of age.

PART II CONSUMER FRAUD
SURVEY PERIOD (May 1, 1978 to July 31, 1978)

20. Has your household been the victim in any of the following situations during the last six months?

A. Purchased defective or unusable or broken merchandise and were refused a refund, exchange, repair, or adjustment in price?

- Once. Four or more times.
 Twice. No.
 Three times.

B. Purchased outdated or spoiled food?

- Once. Four or more times.
 Twice. No.
 Three times.

C. Have you been involved in any business transactions where you later felt that you had been intentionally deceived (either by a lie or by someone failing to tell you everything)?

- Once. Four or more times.
 Twice. No.
 Three times.

IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO ALL THE PARTS OF QUESTION 20 PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 24

21. Were any of the situations in question 20 reported to an official agency?

- Yes, in each and every incident. (If yes here, go to question 23)
 Yes, but not every incident was reported.
 No incidents which occurred to me were reported.

22. Why didn't you or another household member report incidents like those in question 20 to an official agency? (Check all that apply)

- Was not important enough.
 Handled the matter myself and was satisfied with the result.
 Didn't know where or how to report the incident.
 Useless to report, nothing will be done.
 Afraid to report because of retaliation.
 Afraid of police investigation.
 Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.
 Too busy with other matters.
 Not a police matter.
 Would be afraid of, or embarrassed by, prosecutors questions or investigation.
 Other (please list) _____.

23. If you suffered a financial loss in any of the situations described in question 20, what was the total loss?

- Under \$5 \$1001 - 5000
 \$5 - 20 \$5001 or more (write amount) _____
 \$21 - 200
 \$201 - 1000

24. Who would you call if you wanted to report a consumer fraud incident like those in question 20?

- County Attorney.
 City Attorney.
 City Police Department.
 County Sheriff's Department.
 The FBI.
 The Federal Consumer Protection Agency.
 The Better Business Bureau.
 Don't know.
 Other (please list) _____.

PART III PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME
SURVEY PERIOD (SEPTEMBER 1, 1977 to FEBRUARY 28, 1978)

25. Who would you call if you were burglarized, robbed, or attacked?

- County Attorney.
- Sheriff.
- Department of Public Safety.
- Police Department.
- The FBI.
- Other, (please list) _____.

26. Do you believe that either you personally, or any household members are likely to be the victim of a crime during the next six months?

- Yes.
- No.
- Not sure.
- No opinion.

27. Which crime or crimes do you think are most likely to occur to a member of your household? (Please check all that apply.)

- A hold-up or robbery by a gunman.
- A break-in or burglary of my home.
- A rape or sexual assault.
- A purse snatching or theft of my wallet or other property on my person.
- A violent assault or beating.
- An attempt to kill or murder.
- A motor vehicle theft.
- Minor theft or vandalism.
- Some other crime (please list) _____.
- No particular crime.

28. Which crime or crimes do you feel are most likely to occur in your neighborhood. (Please check all those you feel are likely to occur.)

- A hold-up or robbery by a gunman.
- A break-in or burglary of my home.
- A rape or sexual assault.
- A purse snatching or theft of my wallet or other property on my person.
- A violent assault or beating.
- An attempt to kill or murder.
- A motor vehicle theft.
- Minor theft or vandalism.
- Some other crime (please list) _____.
- No particular crime.

29. Where do you believe the members of your household feel the safest from crime.

- At home.
- At work.
- On the streets near home.
- On the streets away from home or work.
- On the streets near work.
- Other, (please write in location) _____.

30. The one place where you believe the members of your household feel the most danger from crime is:

- At home.
- At work.
- On the streets near home.
- On the streets away from home or work.
- On the streets near work.
- Other, (please write in location) _____.

31. Should more or less money and personnel be devoted to keeping juveniles (under 18) from becoming adult criminals?

- More money and personnel are needed.
- Present situation is enough.
- Less money and personnel are needed.
- No opinion.

32. Please list the kinds of crime you think are not reported to the police, sheriff, or other law enforcement agencies:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

33. Should the victims of crimes be provided with any special services to help them recover?

- Yes, even if more personnel and funds are required.
- Yes, but only if no additional money is spent.
- No, but they should be allowed to get all the social services already available.
- No, since giving victims any special services results in their being more willing to cooperate with the police and prosecutor.

34. Should persons who have been subpoenaed to testify in criminal cases be paid as much as they usually make for the time they must spend in court?

- Yes, even though more money will be spent.
- No, although their parking and lunches should be paid for.
- Only if no additional tax money is used to provide this service.
- No, since giving witnesses money to testify only encourages people to report more crimes.

35. Some people believe that drugs and/or alcohol are involved in many crimes. Please indicate below whether you agree with this viewpoint for the crimes listed by placing an X in the appropriate box.

	Alcohol	Heroin	Other Drug
Rape	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assault	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robbery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motor Vehicle Theft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. Should victims of crimes against persons be compensated or reimbursed for their actual loss or injury?

- Yes.
- No.

If the answer is yes, how should they be compensated?

- From a fund supported by fines paid by offenders.
- From a fund supported by other public funds only.
- From a fund supported by both other public money and fines.
- Don't know.
- Other (please list) _____.

37. Nearly one-half of all crimes aren't reported to law enforcement agencies. Why do you feel this is so? (Check all that apply.)

- Handled satisfactorily by people without the police being involved.
- Useless to report, nothing will be done.
- Afraid of retaliation from suspect or friends.
- Afraid of police investigation.
- Was not important enough.
- Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.
- Would be afraid or embarrassed by prosecutors questions or investigation.
- Too busy with other matters.
- Not a police matter.
- People don't know where or how to report.
- Other, (please list) _____.

38. Please indicate your reactions to the following statements:

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
The police are unable to locate and arrest the perpetrators of most crimes.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
If someone is arrested for a crime, they are usually able to "get off on a technicality" even if they are guilty.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

39. Please help us determine how the following agencies are viewed by you and your family. We are not seeking to compare these questions so be careful not to confuse rating all of them separately and comparing them. The rating should be made on how well the agency is performing its assigned task.

	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Above Avg.</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Below Avg.</u>	<u>Very Poor</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>						
Tucson Police Dept.	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Sheriff's Dept.	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<u>PROSECUTION & DEFENSE</u>						
County Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>					
City Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Public Defender	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<u>COURTS</u>						
City Court	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Justice of the Peace Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Juvenile Court	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Superior Court	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<u>CORRECTIONAL</u>						
Adult Probation	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Juvenile Probation	<input type="checkbox"/>					
State of Arizona						
State Prison	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Parole Division	<input type="checkbox"/>					

DEMOGRAPHICS

40. What is your sex?

Male Female

41. Are you: Head of Household Other
 Spouse

42. Do you: Own Rent

Type of dwelling: Single Family Home. Apartment (over 4 units).
 Multiple Family Dwelling (up to four units). Mobile Home.
 Town House or Condominium.

43. What is your age?

<input type="checkbox"/> Under 18	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 - 49
<input type="checkbox"/> 18 or 19	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 - 59
<input type="checkbox"/> 20 - 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 - 65
<input type="checkbox"/> 23 - 25	<input type="checkbox"/> 66 - 70
<input type="checkbox"/> 26 - 29	<input type="checkbox"/> 71 or over
<input type="checkbox"/> 30 - 39	

44. What was your total family income in 1977 before taxes?

<input type="checkbox"/> \$3000 yearly or less.	<input type="checkbox"/> \$15,001 to \$25,000 yearly.
<input type="checkbox"/> \$3001 to \$6000 yearly.	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25,001 to \$50,000 yearly.
<input type="checkbox"/> \$6001 to \$10,000 yearly.	<input type="checkbox"/> Over \$50,000 yearly.
<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 to \$15,000 yearly.	

45. What is the highest grade in school you have completed?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 8th grade.	<input type="checkbox"/> College, 2 to 4 years.
<input type="checkbox"/> 8th to 11th grade.	<input type="checkbox"/> College graduate.
<input type="checkbox"/> High school graduate.	<input type="checkbox"/> Professional or advanced degree (beyond 4 years).
<input type="checkbox"/> College, 1 year.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical school or Jr. College grad.	

46. What is your race or ethnic background?

<input type="checkbox"/> Mexican, Spanish, or other Latin.	<input type="checkbox"/> Indian.
<input type="checkbox"/> White or Caucasian.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Black.	

47. How many people (including yourself) live in your home, apartment, or household? Total persons _____.

48. During the past six months what was your main employment or activity?

<input type="checkbox"/> Full time employment outside home.	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed.
<input type="checkbox"/> Part time employment outside home.	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled.
<input type="checkbox"/> Student.	<input type="checkbox"/> Retired.
<input type="checkbox"/> Housewife or homemaker.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list).

49. How long have you lived at your present address?

<input type="checkbox"/> One year or less.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ten years or less.
<input type="checkbox"/> Two years or less.	<input type="checkbox"/> Over ten years.
<input type="checkbox"/> Five years or less.	

END