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Central Point Victimization Survey And Crime Prevention Evaluation

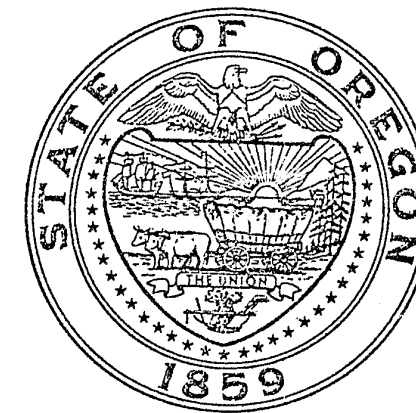
1977 - 1979

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Prepared By The
Oregon Law Enforcement Council

CENTRAL POINT VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
AND CRIME PREVENTION EVALUATION

1977 - 1979



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Governor
Attorney General David Frohnmayer
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Prepared under grant(s) 78 A 253.1 and 80 A 253.1 from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Oregon Law Enforcement Council.

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ACQUISITIONS

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and Crime Prevention Evaluation
1977 - 1979

This report was produced under a contract with:

Dennis A. Pearson

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SUMMARY

Victimization surveys of approximately 600 households were conducted in Central Point two years apart to measure the percentage of the population victimized by seven different property and violent crimes. The surveys also measured the changes in crime prevention precautions and actions citizens have taken to reduce their likelihood of being victimized.

The major findings are:

1. There has been a small and statistically insignificant increase in the number of burglaries over the first two years of the crime prevention program.
2. Theft has increased significantly over the two-year period, from 9.3 percent of those surveyed in 1977 to 13.6 percent in 1979.
3. When the victims of all completed property crimes were grouped together an insignificant increase was noted (1977: 23.8% vs. 1979: 26.4%).

When the same was done for all attempted property crime victims an insignificant decrease occurred (1977: 8.3% vs. 1979: 7.3%).
4. Combined violent crime rates and attempted violent crime rates have both increased insignificantly between the 1977 and 1979 surveys.
5. There was a small increase in the proportion of citizens who are aware of Central Point's crime prevention program. In both survey years the greatest source of information about the crime prevention program was through the media and word of mouth.
6. A majority of citizens exercise common crime prevention precautions such as the locking of house doors and windows. There was a nearly significant increase in the proportion who "always" lock their vehicle doors and a very significant decrease in the percentage who "rarely or never" lock their vehicles when parked near home.

7. Likewise, the proportion of people who "always" lock their vehicle when parked away from home also increased significantly, from 64.3 percent in 1977 to 73.1 percent in 1979.
8. More people have engraved most of their valuable property with identification numbers since the pre-program survey (12.7% in 1977 vs. 16.4% in 1979). Unfortunately, only slightly more than 6 percent of those surveyed in both years have displayed anti-burglary warning stickers on their home's doors and windows.
9. To test the effectiveness of awareness and participation in the crime prevention program in reducing the risk of victimization, responses to each crime prevention-related item were cross tabulated with victimization experience. Only one crime prevention precaution approached a significant association with victimization.¹ But in both survey years the relationship was less than significant (see Tables 8a and 8b).
10. Unfortunately, because many people who had some direct contact with Central Point's crime prevention program were contacted as the result of being victim of one or more property crimes within the survey period, it was not possible to accurately assess the effect of direct contact and participation with the risk of victimization. Because of this a few of the crime prevention awareness items were positively related to victimization. That is, in some instances contact and participation was associated with higher risks of victimization. Due to limitations in the survey questionnaire it was not possible to determine if the victimization occurred before or after contact with the program.

In the 1977 survey, significantly more people who learned of the crime prevention program through public meetings were victimized than those who did not attend such meetings. And in the 1979 survey, there was a nearly significant higher risk of victimization among those who had residential security surveys. But this is probably due to the fact that many of those

¹Here victimization included victims of one or more completed or attempted thefts, auto thefts, or burglary.

who availed themselves of the household security surveys did so as a result of being victimized prior to the survey. For the same reason, twice as many people who had direct contact with the crime prevention officer were crime victims as those not having contact. But this does not mean that the contact caused the increased risk, since many people in this higher risk group were contacted shortly after being victimized.

11. Significantly more people in the follow-up survey think that they will not be a victim of a crime within the next year than was the case in the pre-program survey. This indicates a noticeable improvement in people's sense of security from crime.
12. In the 1977 survey the top three community issues affecting Central Point were drug/alcohol abuse, the cost of living, and property tax. In the 1979 survey, priorities were the cost of living, drug abuse and unemployment. Overall, there has been little change in the community's perception of the seriousness of several social problems and issues. Property crime was ranked 6th and 8th out of 14 issues, while violent crime and white collar crime were rated between 11th and 13th position in the two surveys.

I. INTRODUCTION

In early 1978 the Central Point Police Department began a formal crime prevention program funded through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Oregon Law Enforcement Council (OLEC). The Central Point crime prevention program continued to operate under federal, state and local funding through December, 1980.

Through the assignment of one full-time sworn crime prevention officer to coordinate the crime prevention activities and programs within the community, the major objective of the crime prevention program was to reduce the incidence of burglary and theft in Central Point. This was to be accomplished by a program of citizen involvement and education involving the media, community service organizations, and individuals.

Specific activities included:

1. Residential and commercial security surveys.
2. Property engraving.
3. Vacation home checks.
4. "Mini-security surveys" conducted by patrol officers.
5. School presentations.
6. Television and radio announcements.
7. Newspaper articles.
8. Fostering of a community crime prevention volunteer program.
9. Distribution of light/timing devices.

The evaluation of crime prevention programs conducted by police departments often rely on a simple pre-program, post-program comparison of reported crime. Unfortunately, there are potentially misleading and invalidating consequences of relying solely on reported rates as indicators of crime prevention program success. Since surveys of the general public have consistently shown that only a fraction of all crime is reported to the police, any change in the number of reported crimes might be due to 1) a change in the proportion victimized, 2) a change in the percentage of crimes reported to the police, or 3) through some combination of these two.

Paul Cirel, et al., in their report on Seattle's Exemplary Community Crime Prevention Project wrote that:

Program success in increasing citizen reporting of burglaries could mask (a crime prevention program's) crime reduction impact and might even produce an increase rather than decrease in burglary...since the program goals have opposite effects on police burglary data, an independent source of data is needed to assess the program's impact on burglary. Victimization surveys provide that data...(1:47).

Like most other crime prevention programs, particularly those in medium and small sized cities, Central Point's crime prevention target area consisted of the city's entire residential and commercial population. Because of this city-wide emphasis and the lack of a suitable nearby city without a formal crime prevention program to use as a control group, it will not be possible to state conclusively that it was solely Central Point's crime prevention program that "caused" any decrease in property crime victimization rates, no matter how statistically significant they might be. This is because in the absence of a control city it will not be possible to measure and control for any other crime influencing changes which may have occurred concurrently with Central Point's crime prevention program.

This limitation, although serious, does not totally invalidate this evaluative effort. If significant reductions in burglary and larceny are measured between the 1977 and 1979 victimization surveys, it can at least be said that the crime prevention program was a likely contributor to that decrease.

The rates of victimization for the target crimes (burglary and larceny)--as well as motor vehicle theft, vandalism, robbery, assault and rape--have been compared between the pre-project period (1977) and two years later during an intermediate project period (1979). Also, changes in crime prevention program awareness and participation were appraised. It is anticipated that the proportion of the population affected by target crimes will decrease and knowledge of and participation in Central Point's crime prevention program will increase.

This report is one of four separate reports produced to document the effect of crime prevention programs in Ashland, Central Point and Gresham, Oregon. Milwaukie has been used as a control city for the evaluation of Gresham's program.

In March of 1978 victimization surveys were mailed to 1,000 randomly selected residences within each of the four cities to gather baseline (pre-program) measures of victimization, crime prevention program awareness and participation for calendar year 1977. Identical sampling methodology was used to determine the victimization and crime prevention awareness of the same cities for calendar year 1979. This report compares the results of these two surveys for the city of Central Point. (See Appendix C for a description of the sample and survey methodology.)

II. FINDINGS

A. Comparison of 1977 and 1979 Victimization Rates

1. Proportion Victimized by Property Crime

Table 1 lists the ten types of completed and attempted property crime included in the 1977 (pre-) and 1979 (follow-up) surveys. Beside each crime type are listed the percentage of the households surveyed that were victimized by one or more incidents of each crime type. The last column shows the significance of the difference between the 1977 and 1979 victimization proportions.¹ Neither category of completed burglary changed significantly between 1977 and 1979. However, the rate of attempted burglaries did decline significantly, dropping from 3.8 percent to 1.7 percent of the households surveyed. Also, it is encouraging to note that the percentage of the residents victimized within the combined burglary category declined in 1979 by 1.5 percent. However, this decline is statistically not significant.²

Motor vehicle theft decreased insignificantly and the proportions victimized by attempted auto theft were identical in 1977 and 1979.

Theft increased significantly, rising from 9.3 percent to 13.6 percent between 1977 and 1979, while attempted theft decreased insignificantly. Both vandalism and attempted vandalism decreased but neither reached significance.

¹If two sets of values, expressed as averages or percentages, are significantly different, this means that there is a five percent or less probability that the difference is due to chance alone. This probability is commonly expressed as $P < .05$, where P represents probability, " $<$ " indicates "less than," and .05 represents 5 percent.

²The category "burglary combined" groups the three types of burglary (property stolen, entry but nothing stolen, and attempted burglary) into one group. This composite percentage is less than the addition of the percentage of victimization in the three burglary categories comprising it. This is attributed to several of the households being victimized by more than one type of burglary, and if counted more than once would result in an inflated proportion of victimized households. This single counting of households was done only in the case of victimization proportions, the actual number of incidents of crimes discussed in Section C of this report counts all separate incidents, whether or not they occurred within the same household.

TABLE 1
Comparison of Proportions Victimized by Property Crime
1977 - 1979

	1977 (N=605)	1979 (N=595)	Significance of Change
Burglary-Property Stolen	3.0%	3.4%	N.S. Z = -.394 p = .35
Burglary-Nothing Stolen	1.8%	2.01%	N.S. Z = -.254 p = .40
Attempted Burglary	3.8%	1.7%	Significant Z = 2.221 p = .041
Burglary Combined	8.1%	6.6%	N.S. Z = .995 p = .16
Motor Vehicle Theft ^a	0.66%	0.34%	N.A.
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft ^a	0.50%	0.50%	N.A.
Theft	9.3%	13.6%	Significant Z = -2.341 p = .01
Attempted Theft	2.3%	1.7%	N.S. Z = .742 p = .23
Vandalism	16.4%	15.8%	N.S. Z = .283 p = .39
Attempted Vandalism	2.7%	2.5%	N.S. Z = .218 p = .38

^aProportions based on less than 10 incidents, no test of significance was made.

Table 2 lists the proportion of Central Point's households victimized by four combined property crime categories. This grouping was done to measure the extent of change in all residential property crime between the two survey periods. When all completed property crimes are combined there has been a 2.6 percent increase in the percentage of homes victimized. This difference is not significant. All attempted property crimes declined insignificantly, going from 8.3 percent in 1977 to 7.3 percent in 1979.

When vandalism is excluded from the combined property crime category, the resulting increase in the proportion victimized is significant. This significant increase in property crime is largely due to the significant increase in theft.

TABLE 2
Comparison of Combined Property and Violent Crime Categories
1977 - 1979

	1977 (N=605)	1979 (N=595)	Significance of Change
Completed Property Crimes ^a	23.8%	26.4%	N.S. Z = -1.039 p = .149
Attempted Property Crimes ^b	8.3%	7.3%	N.S. Z = .646 p = .258
Completed Property Crimes- Excluding Vandalism	12.4%	16.2%	Significant Z = -1.881 p = .03
Attempted Property Crimes- Excluding Attempted Vandalism	6.8%	5.2%	N.S. Z = 1.166 p = .123
Completed Violent Crimes ^c	2.5%	2.9%	N.S. Z = -.428 p = .334
Attempted Violent Crimes ^d	4.8%	5.4%	N.S. Z = -.472 p = .319

^aIncludes burglary, theft, motor vehicle thefts and vandalism.

^bIncludes attempts of the crimes listed above.

^cIncludes robbery, assault with body, assault with weapon and rape.

^dIncludes attempts of the crimes listed above.

2. Proportion Victimized by Violent Crime

Both the proportion victimized by violent crime and the proportion experiencing attempted violent crime increased in the follow-up survey, although neither increase is significant. The percentage of residents 15 years of age or older victimized by robbery, rape, or assault increased from 2.5 percent in 1977 to 2.9 percent in 1979 and the percentage experiencing attempts of these same crimes increased from 4.8 percent to 5.4 percent over the two-year period (see Table 2).

Table 3 lists the proportion of people victimized by each individual violent crime type. Due to the low incidence of victimization within each of these crimes, tests for significance of change were done only for those crimes where there were at least ten victims (assault with body, attempted assault with body, all completed violent crimes, and all attempted violent crimes).

TABLE 3
Comparison of Proportions Victimized by Violent Crime
1977 - 1979

Change	1977 (N=605)	1979 (N=595)	Significance of
Robbery ^a	0.33%	0.17%	N.A.
Attempted Robbery	0.17%	0.17%	N.A.
Assault w/Weapon	0.17%	0.34%	N.A.
Attempted Assault w/Weapon	0.83%	1.2%	N.A.
Assault w/Body	2.3%	2.4%	N.S.
Attempted Assault w/Body	4.1%	4.4%	N.S. Z = -.258 p = .397
Rape	0.0%	0.0%	N.A.
Attempted Rape	0.50%	0.34%	N.A.
All Completed Violent Crime	2.5%	2.9%	N.S. Z = -.428 p = .334
Attempted Violent Crime	4.8%	5.4%	N.S. Z = -.472 p = .319

^aProportions derived from less than ten victims. Tests of significance were done only on those crime types where there were at least 10 victims in each of the samples.

B. Comparison of 1977 and 1979 Survey Crime Incidence³

Since the survey sample sizes were different (1977: N = 605, 1979: N = 595) it was necessary to equate or normalize the two surveys prior to comparing the number of crime incidents. To correct for the unequal sample sizes the number of crimes of each crime type were compared on the basis of the number of crimes per 1,000 households for the property crimes and 1,000 persons for the violent crimes.

Table 4 lists the number of household crimes per 1,000 households occurring in 1977 and 1979. Completed burglary increased by 4.1 burglaries per 1,000 households between the two year period. Likewise, successful entries into households where nothing was stolen increased by 2 per 1,000 households. Attempted burglaries, however, declined by 20.9 per 1,000 homes.

³The preceding sections dealt with the percentage of the survey respondents victimized one or more times--the fact that some people were victims of more than one incidence of the same crime was ignored. This section, however, does count the actual number of incidents including multiple incidents and equates the difference in the two sample sizes by projecting the number of crimes per 1,000 households for burglary, auto theft and vandalism and the number of crimes per 1,000 persons aged 15 and over for violent crimes and theft.

TABLE 4

Comparison of 1977-1979 Household Crime Victimization Rates
(Number of Incidents per 1,000 Households)

Crime Type	Rate per 1,000 Households		Change in Rate per 1,000 Households
	1977	1979	
Completed Burglary	43.0	47.1	+4.1
Burglary-Nothing Stolen	21.5	23.5	+2.0
Attempted Burglary	54.5	33.6	-20.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	6.6	3.4	-3.2
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	5.0	8.4	+3.4
Vandalism	289.3	275.6	-13.7
Attempted Vandalism	38.0	37.0	-1.0

Motor vehicle theft declined by 3.2 and attempted motor vehicle theft increased 1.6 per 1,000 households. Vandalism and attempted vandalism also declined slightly.

Table 5 compares the change in personal crime incidence.⁴ The number of incidents of robbery, attempted rape and attempted theft declined during 1979. Attempted robbery remained constant, while the incidence of assault with a weapon, assault with body, rape, and theft increased, as did both types of attempted assault. The largest increases were in attempted assault with body, up 46.8 per 1,000 people; and theft, up 63 per 1,000 individuals.⁵

⁴Personal crimes are all completed and attempted violent crimes, plus theft. Theft was included as a personal crime since it is more likely to affect individual members of a household than are other property crimes such as burglary and motor vehicle theft where the crime affects the entire household.

⁵The incidence of violent crime is a relatively rare event compared to more common property crime. The reader should be aware that with the exception of 1977's rate of attempted assault with a weapon and completed and attempted assault with body, all other violent crime rates in both surveys are based on fewer than 10 survey-disclosed incidents. These crime rates may not be reliable because of this relatively low frequency.

TABLE 5

Comparison of 1977-1979 Violent Crime Victimization Rates
(Per 1,000 Persons Age 15 and Over)

Crime Type	Rate per 1,000 Persons		Change in Rate per 1,000 Persons
	1977	1979	
Robbery	3.3 ^a	1.7 ^a	-1.6
Attempted Robbery	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^a	0.0
Assault-Weapon	1.7 ^a	3.4 ^a	+1.7
Attempted Assault-Weapon	8.3 ^a	23.5	+15.2
Assault-Body	38.0	45.4	+7.4
Attempted Assault-Body	89.3	136.1	+46.8
Rape	--a, b	--a, b	--
Attempted Rape	9.9 ^{a, b}	3.4 ^{a, b}	-6.5
Theft	138.8	201.7	+62.9
Attempted Theft	46.3	16.8	-29.5

^aRate based on fewer than 10 survey-disclosed crime incidents.

^bRate based on total population age 15 and over, males and females.

C. Comparison of 1977 and 1979 Survey and Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (OUCR) Crime Incidents

Table 6 lists and compares the number of incidents of survey-disclosed crimes with the number of crimes reported through the Central Point Police Department to the Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting System (OUCR). Columns 1 and 3 show the number of survey-projected crimes occurring in Central Point during 1977 and 1979. These projected values were derived by multiplying the number of incidents disclosed in the surveys by either a household crime factor or a personal crime factor. Multiplying the number of survey-disclosed crimes by the appropriate factor yielded the estimated number of such crimes occurring in the entire City of Central Point.

Columns 2 and 4 list the number of crimes reported by the police to the OUCR system. Column 5 shows the percent change in the number of survey-projected crimes experienced in 1977 and 1979, while Column 6 lists the percent change in the number of crimes known to the police (OUCR).

Overall, the number of survey-projected crimes has increased by 27 percent, while the number of OUCR crimes have decreased by 4 percent over the two-year period.

TABLE 6

Comparison of 1977 and 1979 Survey Projected and OUCR^a Crime Incidence

	Col. 1 1977 Survey	Col. 2 1977 OUCR	Col. 3 1979 Survey	Col. 4 1979 OUCR	Col. 5 77-79 Survey % Change	Col. 6 77-79 OUCR % Change
Residential Burglary	83	46 ^b	96	34 ^b	+16%	-26%
Theft	634	222 ^c	975	225 ^c	+54%	+1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	13 ^g	11 ^d	7 ^g	16 ^d	-46%	+36%
Vandalism	558	184 ^e	563	167 ^e	+1%	-9%
Assault	181	38	235	42	+30%	+11%
Robbery	15 ^g	3 ^f	8 ^g	1 ^f	-47%	-67%
Rape	0 ^g	1 ^f	0 ^g	0 ^f	0%	-100%
Total	1,484	505	1,884	485	+27%	-4%

^aOUCR: Oregon Uniform Crime Report.

^bExcludes commercial and attempted burglaries.

^cExcludes shoplifting and theft from coin operated machines.

^dOUCR figures include an unknown number of thefts involving commercially owned and operated vehicles.

^eOUCR figures include an unknown number of vandalisms involving commercial property.

^fFigures exclude attempted rape.

^gProjected survey incidents based on fewer than 10 survey-disclosed crimes. Therefore, these survey projections may be unreliable.

D. Comparison of 1977 and 1979 Crime Prevention Program Awareness and Participation

- There has been a 3.6 percent increase in the proportion of people who are aware of Central Point's Crime Prevention Program. This difference approached but did not attain significance.⁶ Table 7 lists and compares the change in the awareness of and participation in Central Point's Crime Prevention Program.

Very little change was noted in the way in which people became knowledgeable of the program. In both the pre- and follow-up surveys the most frequent mode of learning about the program was through radio and TV and word of mouth.

Responses to Item 3 reveal that nearly one-quarter of the surveyed citizens have had direct contact with Central Point's Crime Prevention Officer sometime within the two-year survey period.

There has been a 3.2 percent increase in the proportion of residents who lock their doors and windows in the 1979 follow-up survey. As of 1979 approximately 8 out of 10 householders "always" lock their doors and windows when not home. Less than 1 in 10 respondents "sometimes" or "rarely or never" lock their doors and windows.

Although less than half of the residents "always" close and lock their garage door(s) routinely, significantly fewer respondents "rarely or never" lock their garage door(s) in the 1979 survey. This indicates a marked tendency for residents to take more care in locking their garage.

Two notable changes occurred during the 1979 survey in relation to the locking of vehicles while residents are parked near home. The 4.2 percent increase in the proportion of people who "always" lock their car doors while parked near home was nearly significant,⁷ and the 5.5 percent decrease in the percentage of people who "rarely or never" lock their vehicle doors was significant. An even stronger tendency to lock vehicle doors to prevent theft was evident when leaving vehicles parked away from

⁶Z = 1.26, p = .11

⁷Z = 1.45, p = .074

respondent's homes. There was an 8.8 percent increase during the 1979 survey in the percentage of people who "always" lock their car doors when away from home. The 4.3 percent decrease in the number of people who "usually" lock their car doors under similar circumstances is largely a result of the shift to the "always" category. Also, the 3.6 percent decrease in the proportion of people who "rarely or never" lock their car doors is also significant. Taken together, responses to both items 6 and 7 on Table 7 demonstrate an encouraging trend toward greater crime prevention activity since the beginning of the crime prevention program in 1978.

The 3.7 percent increase in the percentage of residents who have engraved their valuable property with identification during the 1979 survey is also significant and in the expected, positive direction. Although significant, this increase means that not even one in five residents have engraved their property with identification numbers, far short of a majority of citizens.

Virtually the same percentage of people have placed anti-burglary stickers on their doors and windows. The purpose of these decals and stickers is to warn would-be burglars and thieves that the property in these premises have been engraved with identification numbers to aid in the recovery of property in the event of burglary. It would be expected that nearly the same proportion of householders would display these decals as have marked their valuable property, yet only 6.6 percent have displayed warning decals while 16.4 percent have engraved their property.

Likewise, about the same proportion of the respondents have door and window locks that are in working condition in both survey years (1977: 94.94%, 1979: 93.1%).

There has not been any change between 1977 and 1979 in the proportion who have one or more firearms in their home (1977: 67%, 1979: 68.6%). The majority of those who have firearms use them for recreational purposes, as opposed to protection and self-defense.

Finally, only one or two homes in every hundred have some kind of burglar alarm device (1977: 1.2%, 1979: 2.1%).

TABLE 7

Comparison of Crime Prevention Program
Awareness and Participation
1977 - 1979

	1977 (N=605)	1979 (N=595)	Significance of Change
1. Are you aware of Central Point's Crime Prevention Program?			
Yes	40.6%	44.2%	N.S.
No	59.4%	55.8%	N.S.
2. Source of Contact			
Radio and TV	38.3%	38.0%	N.S.
Public Meeting	4.2%	3.4%	N.S.
Word of Mouth	20.9%	19.8%	N.S.
Block Meeting	1.2%	.4%	N.S.
C.P. Officer	5.8%	3.2%	Significant Z = 2.17 p = .015
Security Survey	N.A.	5.0%	N.A.
Light-Timing Device	N.A.	5.8%	N.A.
Engraving Tool	N.A.	7.3%	N.A.
Anti-Theft Decals	N.A.	4.0%	N.A.
Other Source	6.1%	5.0%	N.S.
3. Time of Direct Contact with Central Point's C.P. Officer (Other than TV, Radio or Newspaper)			
a. None	N.A.	75.4%	N.A.
b. 1 to 6 Months	N.A.	6.4%	N.A.
c. 7 to 12 Months Ago	N.A.	4.8%	N.A.
d. 13 to 18 Months Ago	N.A.	3.5%	N.A.
e. 19 to 24 Months Ago	N.A.	2.2%	N.A.
f. Over 24 Months	N.A.	2.4%	N.A.
g. Can't Recall	N.A.	5.4%	N.A.
Total		100.0%	
4. How often do you lock all the doors and windows when no one is home?	1977 (N=600)	1979 (N=584)	Significance of Change
a. Always	76.3%	79.5%	N.S.
b. Usually	14.1%	12.1%	N.S.
c. Sometimes	4.6%	3.6%	N.S.
d. Rarely or never	4.0%	4.0%	N.S.
e. Doesn't apply	.9%	.8%	N.S.

TABLE 7 (Cont'd.)

	1977 (N=590)	1979 (N=576)	Significance of Change
5. Do you keep your garage door(s) closed and locked as a matter of course?			
a. Always	45.9%	46.5%	N.S.
b. Usually	16.6%	16.9%	N.S.
c. Sometimes	5.4%	5.1%	N.S.
d. Rarely or never	9.7%	6.0%	Significant Z = 2.346 p = .009
e. Doesn't apply	22.4%	25.5%	N.S.
6. Do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle parked near your home?	1977 (N=600)	1979 (N=579)	Significance of Change
a. Always	42.3%	46.5%	N.S. Z = -1.45 p = .074
b. Usually	22.0%	21.4%	N.S.
c. Sometimes	13.2%	14.6%	N.S.
d. Rarely or never	22.4%	16.9%	Significant Z = 2.374 p = .009
e. Doesn't apply	.1%	.5%	
7. Do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle parked away from home?	1977 (N=601)	1979 (N=595)	Significance of Change
a. Always	64.3%	73.1%	Significant Z = -3.281 p = .0004
b. Usually	22.0%	17.7%	Significant Z = 1.864 p = .031
c. Sometimes	9.4%	5.8%	Significant Z = 2.348 p = .009
d. Rarely or Never	4.2%	2.9%	N.S.
e. Doesn't apply	.1%	.5%	

TABLE 7 (Cont'd.)

	1977 (N=590)	1979 (N=570)	Significance of Change
8. Have you engraved most of your valuable property with identification numbers?			
Yes	12.7%	16.4%	Significant Z = -1.788 p = .037
No	87.3%	83.6%	Significant Z = 1.788 p = .037
9. Do you use anti-burglary stickers or decals?	1977 (N=588)	1979 (N=560)	Significance of Change
Yes	6.5%	6.6%	N.S.
No	93.5%	93.4%	N.S.
10. Are all of your door and window locks operable?	1977 (N=585)	1979 (N=555)	Significance of Change
Yes	94.9%	93.1%	N.S.
No	5.1%	6.9%	N.S.
11. Do you have a firearm in your home for:	1977 (N=605)	1979 (N=595)	Significance of Change
Yes	67.0%	68.6%	N.S.
No	33.0%	31.4%	N.S.
12. Do you have an operating burglar alarm system in your home or apartment?	1977 (N=583)	1979 (N=562)	Significance of Change
Yes	1.2%	2.1%	N.S.
No	98.8%	97.9%	N.S.

For both the 1977 and 1979 surveys, responses to all crime prevention items were cross tabulated with property crime victimization to assess the association between crime prevention knowledge and practice and the risk of being a victim of property crime.

In the 1977 survey one crime prevention item approached a significant relationship with property crime victimization. Table 8a reveals that of those households with operable locks 17 percent were victims, while nearly twice as many households (29.6%) with inoperable locks were victimized.

In the 1979 survey 18.1 percent of those households having operable locks were victims, whereas 26.1 percent of those with inadequate locks were victims. Although not statistically significant, the consistency of these findings point to the need for secure locks in lessening the risk of victimization.

TABLE 8a

Significant Associations Between Crime Prevention Methods
and Property Crime Victimization^{a, b}
(1977 Survey)

Are all the window and door locks in your
home or apartment operable?

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Property Crime Victim?	Yes	N = 94 17.0%	N = 9 29.6%
	No	N = 461 83.0%	N = 21 70.4%

Raw Chi Square = 3.101, p = .0783^a
Corrected Chi Square = 2.291, p = .1302^a

^aAlthough both the corrected and raw Chi Square are not statistically significant this table was included because it is practically significant that those homes with inoperative locks were victimized nearly twice as often as those home equipped with good locks (29.6% vs. 17.0%).

^bFor purposes of this analysis property crimes included theft, auto theft, and burglary. Vandalism was excluded.

TABLE 8b

Significant Associations Between Crime Prevention Methods
and Property Crime Victimization^a
(1979 Survey)

Are all the window and door locks in your
home or apartment operable?

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Property Crime Victim?	Yes	N = 94 18.1%	N = 10 26.1%
	No	N = 423 81.9%	N = 28 73.9%

Raw Chi Square = 1.479, p = .224^a
Corrected Chi Square = 1.002, p = .317^a

^aAs in Table 8a, the corrected and uncorrected chi squares are not statistically significant. There is a tendency for homes having inoperable locks to be victimized more than those equipped with locks that work.

^bSee footnote ^b from Table 8a

E. Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Demographic Characteristics

This section examines the risk of property crime victimization for Central Point residents, according to citizens' membership in six demographic categories; sex, age, ethnicity, income, education and household size. For the purpose of this analysis, victimization risk is defined as the percentage of people in each sub-category within each demographic factor who experienced one or more property crimes during 1977 and 1979.

1. Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Sex

Table 9 shows that in 1977 significantly more men were victims than were women (28.6% vs. 18.7%). However, in 1979 the proportion of victimized women increased to a point where there was no significant difference in the risk of property crime victimization between the men and women (men: 29.6%, women: 25.1%).

When vandalism is excluded from the analysis women continued to experience significantly less victimization than men during 1977 (21.1% vs. 14.6%). But again, in 1979, the difference between the two sex's victimization rates was insignificant (see Table 10).

Table 9

Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Sex^a

	Male	Female	Significance
(N=457)	(N=205)	(N=252)	
1977 % Nonvictims	71.4%	81.3%	
(N=140)	(N=87)	(N=77)	Significant
1977 % Victims	28.6%	18.7%	p = .006

(N=410)	(N=192)	(N=218)	
1979 % Nonvictims	70.4%	74.9%	
(N=154)	(N=81)	(N=73)	N.S.
1979 % Victims	29.6%	25.1%	p = .27

^aThis category of property crime includes completed acts of theft, auto theft, burglary and vandalism.

Table 10

Risk of Property Crime Victimization
by Sex (Excluding Vandalism)^a

	Male	Female	Significance
(N=452)	(N=226)	(N=265)	
1977 % Nonvictims	78.9%	85.4%	
(N=106)	(N=61)	(N=45)	Significant
1977 % Victims	21.1%	14.6%	p = .05

(N=452)	(N=220)	(N=232)	
1979 % Nonvictims	80.9%	79.5%	
(N=112)	(N=52)	(N=60)	N.S.
1979 % Victims	19.1%	20.5%	p = .76

^aThis category of crime includes completed and attempted acts of burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft. Vandalism and attempted vandalism is excluded.

2. Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Age

As shown in past victimization surveys, age is more closely associated with the risk of property crime victimization than is any other demographic factor considered. The two highest risks of victimization are held by the two youngest age groups, while the two oldest age groups have the lowest risk of victimization. However, the risk of victimization is not linear in these samples. In the 1977 survey, the risk begins at 27.2 percent for the 15-29 year old group, rises to 33.8 percent for the 30-44 year old group, and then drops to 13.8 percent and 17.0 percent for the 45-64 and 65+ year old age groups, respectively.

A similar pattern of risk exists for the 1979 follow-up survey, except that the 45-64 year old age group has a considerably higher risk of victimization than in the 1977 survey (24.3% vs. 13.8%). (See Table 11.)

After removing vandalism from the cross-tabulation, the younger age groups continue to demonstrate higher risks of victimization (see Table 12).

TABLE 11

Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Age

	15-29 Yrs.	30-44 Yrs.	45-64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.	Significance
(N=459)	(N=149)	(N= 93)	(N=140)	(N= 78)	
1977 % Nonvictims	72.8%	66.2%	86.2%	83.0%	
(N=141)	(N= 56)	(N= 47)	(N= 22)	(N= 16)	Significant
1977 % Victims	27.2%	33.8%	13.8%	17.0%	p = .0001

(N=418)	(N=136)	(N= 90)	(N=115)	(N= 78)	
1979 % Nonvictims	70.4%	66.3%	75.7%	84.3%	
(N=154)	(N= 57)	(N= 46)	(N= 37)	(N= 15)	Significant
1979 % Victims	29.6%	33.7%	24.3%	15.7%	p = .016

TABLE 12

Risk of Property Crime Victimization
by Age, Excluding Vandalism

	15-29 Yrs.	30-44 Yrs.	45-64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.	Significance
(N=494)	(N=159)	(N=109)	(N=141)	(N= 85)	
1977 % Nonvictims	78.1%	77.9%	86.8%	90.5%	
(N=106)	(N= 45)	(N= 31)	(N= 21)	(N= 9)	Significant
1977 % Victims	21.9%	22.1%	13.2%	9.5%	p = .012

(N=459)	(N=145)	(N=105)	(N=129)	(N= 80)	
1979 % Nonvictims	75.3%	77.9%	85.1%	86.1%	
(N=113)	(N= 48)	(N= 30)	(N= 23)	(N= 13)	Significant
1979 % Victims	24.7%	22.1%	14.9%	13.9%	p = .053

3. Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Ethnicity

With a few exceptions--the Portland and Eugene Metropolitan Areas--the nonwhite population of Oregon is very small. Because of this, very large differences in the risk of victimization must exist between the white and nonwhite subsamples for this difference to be significant. The reason for this is that, generally, the smaller the sample (or subsample) the greater the possibility of error in measurement, or the greater is the chance of obtaining unusually high or low risks of victimization in any given survey. This condition seems to have happened in Central Point samples.

In the 1977 sample 16.4 percent of the nonwhite sample were victims compared to 33.8 percent in 1979. And in both samples the nonwhite subsamples were very small (1977: N=12, 1979: N=14). A much larger nonwhite sample is needed to obtain a more reliable measure of the true victimization rate.

The risk of victimization among whites increased slightly between 1977 and 1979, 23.7 percent to 26.4 percent. In neither the 1977 nor 1979 surveys did the difference between the white and nonwhite risk of victimization reach significance (see Table 13.).

With vandalism excluded the difference in risk remained insignificant (see Table 14).

TABLE 13

Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Ethnicity

	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Significance</u>
(N=449)	(N= 10)	(N=439)	
1977 % Nonvictims	83.6%	76.3%	
(N=139)	(N= 2)	(N=137)	N.S.
1977 % Victims	16.4%	23.7%	p = .81
<hr/>			
(N=416)	(N= 9)	(N=407)	
1979 % Nonvictims	66.2%	73.6%	
(N=151)	(N= 5)	(N=146)	N.S.
1979 % Victims	33.8%	26.4%	p = .75

TABLE 14

Risk of Property Crime Victimization
by Ethnicity, Excluding Vandalism

	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Significance</u>
(N=483)	(N= 10)	(N=473)	
1977 % Nonvictims	88.0%	82.1%	
(N=104)	(N= 1)	(N=103)	N.S.
1977 % Victims	12.0%	17.9%	p = .89
<hr/>			
(N=458)	(N= 9)	(N=449)	
1979 % Nonvictims	67.4%	81.2%	
(N=109)	(N= 5)	(N=104)	N.S.
1979 % Victims	32.6%	18.8%	p = .34

4. Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Income

In both the pre- and follow-up surveys the risk of being the victim of a property crime increases as family income increases. However, this relationship was only significant in the 1979 survey where the risk of victimization rose from 19.7 percent in the lowest income group to 35 percent in the highest income group (see Table 15).

Vandalism seems to be one of the contributing factors in this relationship. With vandalism taken out of the analysis the difference in risk between the income groups was not significant, although the highest income group continued to have the highest risk of victimization (see Table 16).

TABLE 15

Risk of Property Victimization by Income

	\$2,999- 9,999	\$10,000- 24,999	\$25,000+	Significance
(N=409)	(N=115)	(N=256)	(N= 38)	
1977 % Nonvictims	79.8%	74.1%	69.6%	
(N=135)	(N= 29)	(N= 89)	(N= 16)	N.S.
1977 % Victims	20.2%	25.9%	30.4%	p = .25

(N=385)	(N= 84)	(N=235)	(N= 66)	
1979 % Nonvictims	80.3%	73.3%	64.2%	
(N=143)	(N= 21)	(N= 86)	(N= 37)	Significant
1979 % Victims	19.7%	26.7%	35.0%	p = .03

TABLE 16

Risk of Property Crime Victimization
by Income, Excluding Vandalism

	\$2,999- 9,999	\$10,000- 24,999	\$25,000+	Significance
(N=440)	(N=122)	(N=278)	(N= 39)	
1977 % Nonvictims	84.8%	80.5%	72.7%	
(N=104)	(N= 22)	(N= 67)	(N= 15)	N.S.
1977 % Victims	15.2%	19.5%	27.3%	p = .15

(N=424)	(N= 84)	(N=264)	(N= 76)	
1979 % Nonvictims	80.1%	82.3%	73.9%	
(N=105)	(N= 21)	(N= 57)	(N= 27)	N.S.
1979 % Victims	19.9%	17.7%	26.1%	p = .18

5. Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Education

Probably because of the general tendency for income to increase with the level of education, the risk of victimization increases as educational level increases. In the 1977 sample the lowest risk was in the group having an elementary or some high school education and increased with each higher educational group.

In the follow-up survey the lowest educational group had a risk factor of 30 percent which decreased to 23.5 percent and 23.9 percent in the two intermediate groups and rose to the highest risk of 40.1 percent in the group having a college undergraduate or postgraduate degree.

As in the case of income, when vandalism is removed from the breakdown of risks, the difference in the risk of victimization decreases to insignificance.

TABLE 17

Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Education

	Elementary +Some H.S. (N=104)	High School Graduate (N=208)	Some College (N= 93)	Grad. Post.Grad. (N= 39)	Significance
(N=443)					
1977 % Nonvictims	80.7%	78.4%	71.5%	65.6%	
(N=139)	(N= 25)	(N= 57)	(N= 37)	(N= 20)	N.S.
1977 % Victims	19.3%	21.6%	28.5%	34.4%	p = .06

(N=410)	(N= 76)	(N=191)	(N=108)	(N= 35)	
1979 % Nonvictims	70.0%	76.5%	76.1%	59.9%	
(N=148)	(N= 33)	(N= 59)	(N= 34)	(N= 23)	Significant
1979 % Victims	30.0%	23.5%	23.9%	40.1%	p = .05

TABLE 18

Risk of Property Crime Victimization
by Education, Excluding Vandalism

	Elementary +Some H.S. (N= 99)	High School Graduate (N=227)	Some College (N=107)	Grad. Post.Grad. (N= 44)	Significance
(N=477)					
1977 % Nonvictims	77.2%	85.7%	82.0%	75.7%	
(N=105)	(N= 29)	(N= 38)	(N= 23)	(N= 14)	N.S.
1977 % Victims	22.8%	14.3%	18.0%	24.5%	p = .11

(N=448)	(N= 80)	(N=205)	(N=113)	(N= 49)	
1979 % Nonvictims	74.1%	81.9%	79.7%	84.8%	
(N=111)	(N= 28)	(N= 45)	(N= 29)	(N= 9)	N.S.
1979 % Victims	25.9%	18.1%	20.3%	15.2%	p = .29

6. Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Household Size

In both the 1977 and 1979 surveys there is a consistent relationship between the number of people in households and their risk of victimization. Generally, the risk of property crime goes up as the size of the household increases. The risks are practically identical between the two samples.

After removing vandalism from the analysis the difference in risk between household size categories loses significance in the 1977 survey but retains significance in the 1979 survey.

This breakdown of risk by household size revealed a curious finding. For some reason (or reasons), in both the pre- and follow-up surveys, those respondents living with only one other person had the lowest risk of victimization, even lower than those living alone.

TABLE 19

Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Household Size

	Single (N= 45)	1 Other (N=174)	2-3 Others (N=168)	4 or More (N= 64)	Significance
(N=452) 1977 % Nonvictims	76.0%	84.8%	72.2%	70.3%	
(N=137) 1977 % Victims	(N= 14) 24.0%	(N= 31) 15.2%	(N= 65) 27.8%	(N= 27) 29.7%	Significant p = .006

(N=417) 1979 % Nonvictims	(N= 30) 76.3%	(N=169) 82.9%	(N=165) 67.8%	(N= 53) 70.4%	
(N=145) 1979 % Victims	(N= 9) 23.7%	(N= 35) 17.1%	(N= 78) 32.2%	(N= 22) 29.6%	Significant p = .003

TABLE 20

Risk of Property Crime Victimization by Household Size, Excluding Vandalism

	Single (N= 47)	1 Other (N=178)	2-3 Others (N=186)	4 or More (N= 73)	Significance
(N=484) 1977 % Nonvictims	78.0%	86.7%	79.7%	81.0%	
(N=105) 1977 % Victims	(N= 13) 22.0%	(N= 27) 13.3%	(N= 47) 20.3%	(N= 17) 19.0%	N.S. p = .20

(N=453) 1979 % Nonvictims	(N= 32) 80.0%	(N=178) 87.0%	(N=186) 76.6%	(N= 58) 76.8%	
(N=109) 1979 % Victims	(N= 8) 20.0%	(N= 26) 13.0%	(N= 57) 23.4%	(N= 17) 23.2%	Significant p = .003

F. Comparison of 1977-1979 Monetary Loss

A series of questions were included in both the 1977 and 1979 surveys which asked the victims to indicate the replacement value of stolen or damaged property and the total costs of any medical or legal fees, lost wages or any other expenditures resulting from crime. Table 21 summarizes the results of these monetary loss questions.

TABLE 21

Property Loss and Associated Costs of Crime 1977-1979

	1977		1979	
	Total Survey Loss	Loss Pera Victim (N=150)	Total Survey Loss	Loss Pera Victim (N=163)
Property Loss	\$20,915	\$139	\$23,338	\$143
Other Loss ^b	6,209	41	2,307	14
	\$27,124	\$180	\$25,645	\$157

^aLoss per victim based on total number of victims of completed property and/or violent crime (1977 N=150, 1979 N=163).

^bLoss due to medical and legal expenses and wages lost from work.

To correct for the unequal sample sizes between the two surveys, the total monetary losses were divided by the total number of people in each sample who were victims of any completed property and/or violent crime. This yields an average loss per victim.

There has been a drop of \$23 in the average cost of crime per victim in the 1979 survey (1977: \$180 - 1979: \$157). Although these averages may seem low, it should be mentioned that the majority of these crimes were thefts and vandalism, many of which involved relatively small losses. However, these figures may underestimate the actual loss per victim, as only 93 (62%) of the 150 victims in the 1977 survey indicated a loss of any kind. In 1979, 108 (66%) of the 163 victims disclosed a crime related cost.

G. Comparison of 1977 and 1979 Perceptions of Crime and Crime-Related Issues

1. Neighborhood Crime Trend

Table 22 reveals that there has been little change in the way the residents of Central Point feel about the incidence of crime. The biggest proportion feel that crime has stabilized. The proportion who share this opinion has grown 3.7 percent since the 1977 survey. There has also been a slight gain in the percentage of people who feel that crime has increased within the follow-up survey year (21.1% vs. 21.8%). Overall there has been little change in citizens' perception of crime in Central Point, as none of the changes reached significance.⁸

TABLE 22

Perception of Crime Trend

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

<u>Crime has:</u>	<u>1977</u> (N=591)	<u>1979</u> (N=595)	<u>Significance</u> <u>of Change</u>
Increased	21.1%	21.8%	N.S.
Decreased	7.0%	5.3%	N.S.
Stabilized	34.8%	38.6%	N.S.
No Opinion	21.9%	22.4%	N.S.
Have not lived here that long	15.2%	11.9%	Significant Z = 1.99 p = .023
	100.0%	100.0%	

2. Perceived Likelihood of Future Victimization

Although there has been a slight increase in that segment of the population who feel they will be a crime victim within the next year, that increase is not significant. The significant shift has occurred in a drop in the percentage of people having "no opinion"

⁸The percentage of people who have not lived in Central Point long enough has apparently decreased significantly since the 1977 survey; however, that change is not as relevant as changes in the other categories.

and a move to an increase in the percentage of people who feel that they will not be a crime victim in the coming year. This change indicates that there has been a small but encouraging improvement in citizens' feeling of security from crime (see Table 23).

TABLE 23

Perceived Likelihood of Future Victimization

Do you believe that you are likely to be the victim of a crime during the next year?

	<u>1977</u> (N=579)	<u>1979</u> (N=554)	<u>Significance</u> <u>of Change</u>
Yes	13.8%	14.3%	N.S.
No	50.8%	56.0%	Significant Z = -1.75 p = .04
No Opinion	35.4%	29.6%	Significant Z = 2.08 p = .019
	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 24 lists the type of crime that each of the survey respondents felt might happen to them within the next year. Beside each crime type are the percentages of the total sample who feel they will be a victim and the percentage of those who responded to this question. Burglary was seen the most likely crime to affect people in 1977, followed by vandalism and theft. However, in 1979 vandalism was perceived as more likely to occur than burglary or theft. The actual rate of victimization within Central Point is higher than people realize. A comparison of the actual rate of victimization in Table 1 with Table 24 shows that there is a general underestimation of the expected level of victimization. This same tendency is also true for assaultive crimes, particularly a lower than actual percentage who feel that they will be the victim of assault with body (without a weapon) within the coming year.

TABLE 24

Type of Crime Perceived Most Likely to Occur

	1977		1979	
	% Total Sample (N=605)	% Respondents to the Quest. (N= 86)	% Total Sample (N=595)	% Respondents to the Quest. (N=104)
Burglary	5.0%	34.9%	4.5%	31.4%
Attempted Burglary	--	--	--	--
Theft	3.5%	24.4%	4.4%	19.2%
Attempted Theft	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle Theft	--	--	0.2%	1.0%
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	4.1%	29.1%	5.2%	29.8%
Attempted Vandalism	--	--	--	--
Robbery	0.7%	4.7%	0.2%	1.0%
Attempted Robbery	--	--	0.2%	1.0%
Assault w/Weapon	--	--	0.2%	1.0%
Attempted Assault w/Weapon	--	--	--	--
Assault w/Body	0.3%	2.3%	0.2%	1.0%
Attempted Assault w/Body	--	--	--	--
Assault Undetermined	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	1.0%
Rape	0.3%	2.3%	0.3%	1.9%
Attempted Rape	--	--	--	--
Unknown	0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	5.8%

None of the differences in the pre-program and follow-up percentages are significant.

3. Treatment of Juvenile Status Offenders⁹

There has not been any noteworthy change in the way the residents of Central Point think that status offenders should be treated.

Approximately three-fourths of both samples surveyed feel that such juvenile offenders should be held in institutions out of contact with adult and juvenile criminal offenders. Only 5.3 percent and 3.8 percent of those surveyed think that status offenders should be held in jail with adult and juvenile criminal offenders.

TABLE 25

Treatment of Status Offenders

How do you feel juvenile status offenders (noncriminal) should be treated by juvenile authorities?^a

	1977 (N=556)	1979 (N=543)	Significance of Change
1. Held in jail with adult and juvenile criminal offenders	5.3%	3.8%	N.S.
2. Held in juvenile detention with juvenile criminal and status offenders	9.9%	13.0%	N.S.
3. Held not in contact with adult criminals and juvenile criminal offenders	77.1%	74.6%	N.S.
4. Released without court supervision	7.7%	8.5%	N.S.

^aFor exact wording of this item see Appendix A, Item 45.

⁹Status offenders are those juveniles (under 18) who have committed a crime that does not apply to adults (e.g., running away from home, possession of alcohol, etc.).

4. Increased Taxes for Treatment of Juvenile Offenders

Nearly identical percentages of people would be willing to pay more taxes for the treatment of juvenile offenders. In 1977, 46.8 percent "strongly agreed" or "agreed" with this policy. In 1979, 45.9 percent were in some form of agreement and 21.5 percent were in disagreement. None of the pre- or follow-up comparisons were significant; however, two changes approached significance ($p < .15$), the increase in those who are "uncertain" and the decrease in those who "disagree" (see Table 26).

TABLE 26

Support for Increased Juvenile Offender Prevention Programs

I would be willing to pay more taxes to treat juvenile offenders to prevent them from becoming adult criminals.

	1977 (N=593)	1979 (N=569)	Significance of Change
I Strongly Agree	12.9%	12.8%	N.S.
I Agree	33.9%	33.1%	N.S.
I'm Uncertain	29.4%	32.7%	N.S.
I Disagree	13.1%	10.6%	N.S.
I Strongly Disagree	10.7%	10.9%	N.S.
	100.0%	100.0%	

5. Disclosure of Criminal Records

There was no significant change in the percentage of people who "agree" or "disagree" with the policy of releasing a person's criminal record to anyone who wants them. The largest percentage (1977: 42.6%, 1979: 40.7%) opposes the release of criminal records, while a little more than one-third agrees with the policy of criminal record disclosure (1977: 37.7%, 1979: 37.8%).

TABLE 27

Access to Criminal Records

Do you feel that a person's criminal record should be made available to anyone who asks for them, including to employers or potential employers?

	1977 (N=592)	1979 (N=595)	Significance of Change
Yes	37.7%	37.8%	N.S.
No	42.6%	40.7%	N.S.
Not Sure	19.8%	21.5%	N.S.

6. Sentencing Disparity

Besides the significant increase in the proportion of people who feel that there is a "50-50 chance" of equal sentences in any two hypothetically similar court cases, there were no other notable changes in people's opinion regarding this issue.

If two offenders with similar criminal backgrounds appear in court for the same type of crime, a total of 24.7 percent of the 1977 sample feel that it is "very likely" or "likely" that they will receive the same sentence, as opposed to 22.3 percent in 1979. And in the 1977 and 1979 surveys about one-third of the respondents thought it "unlikely" or "very unlikely" that these hypothetical criminals would receive equal sentences.

TABLE 28

Sentencing Disparity

If two people with similar criminal backgrounds are convicted of the same crime in your community, how likely do you think it is that they will receive the same sentence?

	1977 (N=595)	1979 (N=574)	Significance of Change
Very Likely (76-100%)	9.5%	7.0%	N.S.
Likely (51-75%)	13.2%	15.3%	N.S.
About 50-50% Chance	23.0%	29.5%	Significant Z = 2.53 p = .006
Unlikely (25-49%)	21.0%	17.9%	N.S.
Very Unlikely (0-24%)	12.4%	10.4%	N.S.
Have No Idea	20.9%	19.9%	N.S.

7. Community Corrections Program

The public's willingness to establish community-based correctional programs in Central Point was examined for three categories of crimes and four types of offenders. The categories of crime are violent crime, violent sex crime, and property crime. The types of offenders are first-time juvenile offenders, first-time adult offenders, and repeat juvenile offenders and repeat adult offenders.

For the first-time juvenile offenders there has been no significant change in the proportion of people supporting or opposing community-based corrections programs. About six out of every ten people support and one out of every four or five people oppose such programs. However, there has been a significant decrease in opposition to community corrections programs for first-time adult offenders and for repeat juvenile offenders.

Generally, there is very little support for community corrections programs for repeat juvenile and adult violent crime offenders.

The largest percentage of people are also in opposition to such programs for first-time juvenile and adult violent sex crime offenders, and opposition rises appreciably for repeat offenders of such crimes. Only a little more than one in ten people support community correction programs for repeat sex crime offenders. There was no significant change in the pattern of responses to this category of offenses between the 1977 and 1979 surveys.

Central Point is generally supportive of community-based programs for property crime offenders, particularly in the case of first-time juvenile offenders where there has been a significant decrease in opposition to such treatment facilities (1977: 14.3%, 1979: 10.6%). In both the 1977 and 1979 surveys more than seven of every ten people are in support of these programs for first-time juvenile offenders, and about six of every ten people support these corrections programs for first time adult offenders. The opposition increases dramatically for repeat juvenile and adult property criminals.

TABLE 29

Comparison of Attitudes Toward
Community Corrections Programs

Overall, would you say that you support or oppose the establishment in your community of correctional programs, such as halfway houses or work release centers?

Correctional Programs In Your Community For:	1977 (N=672)		1979 (N=554)			
	% Support		% Oppose		% Don't Know	
Violent Crimes (e.g., homicide, robbery, or assault)	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
First-Time Juvenile Offenders	59.6%	60.8%	24.5%	21.5%	15.9%	17.7%
First-Time Adult Offenders	49.2%	52.0%	32.1%	27.6%*	18.7%	20.4%
Repeat Juvenile Offenders	14.3%	17.7%	66.8%	62.1%* (z=1.66)	18.9%	20.2%
Repeat Adult Offenders	11.7%	13.5%	71.1%	68.2% (z=1.65)	17.2%	18.3%
Violent Sex Crimes						
First-Time Juvenile Offenders	37.0%	37.7%	46.1%	42.4%	16.9%	19.9%
First-Time Adult Offenders	25.7%	25.3%	57.4%	54.7%	17.0%	20.0%
Repeat Juvenile Offenders	11.1%	13.3%	73.5%	69.8%	15.4%	16.9%
Repeat Adult Offenders	10.3%	11.5%	74.9%	71.6%	14.9%	16.8%
Property Crime						
First-Time Juvenile Offenders	71.9%	74.0%	14.3%	10.6%* (z=1.88)	13.9%	15.4%
First-Time Adult Offenders	58.8%	59.1%	27.4%	24.9%	13.8%	15.9%
Repeat Juvenile Offenders	17.5%	20.1%	65.8%	62.8%	16.7%	17.2%
Repeat Adult Offenders ^a	15.3%	--	69.3%	--	15.4%	--

*Difference 1977-1979 percentages significant at $p < .05$

^aDue to a typographical error in the 1979 survey the category "repeat juvenile offenders" was repeated twice and "repeat adult offenders" was omitted.

8. Diversion Programs

Traditional and community corrections programs are directed toward convicted criminals while diversionary programs extract the offender before formal adjudication has taken place. These diverted offenders are then released without obligation if the crime is not serious or referred to noncriminal social service agencies for attention or treatment.

No appreciable change has occurred in people's support or opposition toward diversion of first-time juvenile and adult property crime offenders (see Table 30). There has been a slight increase in the endorsement of such programs for juvenile property crime offenders (1977: 53.9% vs. 1979: 57.6%) and a small increase in opposition to diversion of first time adult offenders (1977: 49.2%, 1979: 53.2%). However, neither of these changes were significant. Overall, there is agreement with the diversion of first time juvenile property offenders while there is disagreement with a policy of diversion for first-time adult property offenders.

Support falls sharply for both first-time violent juvenile and adult offenders. Barely one in ten people like the idea of diverting first-time violent juveniles, and only about one in twenty support these programs in the case of first-time adult offenders.

TABLE 30

Comparison of Attitudes Toward Diversion Programs

Generally, do you think that diverting first-time property crime offenders is a good idea?

	% Yes		% No		% Not Sure	
	<u>1977</u> (N=588)	<u>1979</u> (N=566)	<u>1977</u> (N=588)	<u>1979</u> (N=566)	<u>1977</u> (N=588)	<u>1979</u> (N=566)
1. For Juvenile Offenders	53.9%	57.6%	27.9%	27.3%	18.2%	15.1%
2. For Adult Offenders	29.4%	28.7%	49.9%	53.2%	20.7%	18.1%

First-time Violent Crime Offenders?

	% Yes		% No		% Not Sure	
	<u>1977</u> (N=588)	<u>1979</u> (N=566)	<u>1977</u> (N=588)	<u>1979</u> (N=566)	<u>1977</u> (N=588)	<u>1979</u> (N=566)
1. For Juvenile Offenders	8.5%	10.1%	77.5%	77.4%	14.0%	12.6%
2. For Adult Offenders	3.9%	5.8%	84.1%	84.6%	12.0%	9.6%

9. Rating of Community Issues

The opinion portion of the questionnaire ended by having each respondent rate the seriousness of community problems or issues on a 10-point seriousness scale.

Table 31 lists the fourteen issues and their respective rank of seriousness for both the 1977 and 1979 surveys. Overall, there is fairly close agreement between the two lists of ranks.¹⁰ However, there has been one notable change. The biggest shift in ratings was for the problem of unemployment as it ranked seventh out of fourteen issues in 1977 but rose in priority to third position in 1979.

In the 1979 survey the drug/alcohol abuse issue was divided into two separate categories; consequently, comparison with the 1977 survey is difficult. In 1977 drug/alcohol abuse was rated the number one concern of those listed, while in the 1979 survey the separate issues of drug abuse and alcohol abuse were ranked second and fifth, respectively. This decrease was due to the change in people's perception of the seriousness of unemployment and the cost of living, both of which increased in seriousness. Still, drug abuse is ranked as the number two concern and alcohol abuse is rated fifth.

Of the top five concerns in 1977 two were crime-related --the problems of drug/alcohol abuse and juvenile delinquency. In 1979 only the split category of drug/alcohol abuse was rated within the top five issues. In both survey years the other crime related issues were of relatively low priority with property crime being ranked sixth and eighth, violent crime rated eleventh for both years, white collar crime rated twelfth and thirteenth, and domestic violence rated thirteenth and fourteenth.

¹⁰Spearman rank order correlation (ρ) = .86, $p = .002$. The correlation coefficient (ρ in this case) is a measure of the agreement between the two lists of rank values. Correlation coefficients vary from 0 (no agreement) to 1.0 (perfect agreement). The probability that the correspondence between these two sets of rankings is due simply to chance is only 2 in 1,000.

TABLE 31

Rank Order Comparison of
Community Issues

(Lowest Number Equals Highest Rank)

Issue	Rank Order in 1977	Rank Order in 1979
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	1	*
Drug Abuse	**	2
Alcohol Abuse	**	5
Cost of Living	2	1
Property Tax	3	4
Pollution/Environmental Concerns	4	6
Juvenile Delinquency	5	7
Property Crime	6	8
Unemployment	7	3
Zoning	8	10
Quality of Education	9	9
Poverty	10	12
Violent Crime	11	11
White Collar Crime	12	13
Domestic Violence	13	14
Race Relations	14	***

*Separated in 1979 into two categories--Drug Abuse and Alcohol Abuse

**Combined into a single category in the 1977 Survey

***Omitted in the 1979 Survey

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APPENDIX A



While portions of this document are illegible, it was micro-filmed from the best copy available. It is being distributed because of the valuable information it contains.

CP



CRIME

SURVEY OF SERIOUS CRIME IN CENTRAL POINT

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCES AND VIEWS OF CRIME IN CENTRAL POINT.

YOU HAVE BEEN SELECTED THROUGH A RANDOM SELECTION PROCEDURE TO HELP GIVE AN ACCURATE AND REPRESENTATIVE PICTURE OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION. THE INFORMATION GAINED THROUGH THIS STUDY MAY BE USED IN MAKING FUTURE CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISIONS. BECAUSE OF THIS, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE RECEIVE YOUR COOPERATION IN FILLING OUT THIS BOOKLET.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. EACH BOOKLET IS NUMBERED SO THAT WE CAN KEEP TRACK OF ALL THE QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO CITIZENS.

PLEASE TAKE THE FEW MINUTES REQUIRED TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THIS BOOKLET. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each question carefully before responding. Do not skip any questions unless there are instructions to do so.

Notice that we are interested in the crimes committed against you or your property only between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1979. Please do not include crimes happening before or after this period of time.

PART I: TYPES OF CRIME (OCCURRING BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1979 AND DECEMBER 31, 1979).

Please indicate the number of times within the year of January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979, that each of the following occurred. If an event never occurred in this time period, please enter "0" in the appropriate space.

NOTE: If more than one crime occurred on the same occasion, please note each crime separately in the appropriate space. For example, if your home was burglarized once and on that same occasion you were also assaulted by the burglar, you would put a "1" in the appropriate space under "burglary" and "1" in the appropriate space under "assault."

EXAMPLE: Number of Times
Event Occurred

BURGLARY

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>1</u></p> <p><u>0</u></p> <p><u>2</u></p> | <p>1. Someone broke into my house or apartment (including garage, etc.) and property was stolen.</p> <p>2. Someone broke into my house or apartment (including garage, etc.), but nothing was stolen.</p> <p>3. An attempt was made to break in, but it failed.</p> |
|---|---|

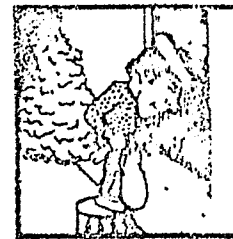
The above example indicates that the person filling it out was the victim of one (1) burglary and two (2) attempted burglaries.

Remember, we are interested in the period
January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.

Number of Times
Event Occurred

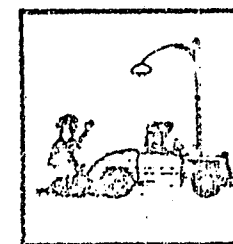
BURGLARY

1. Someone broke into my house or apartment (including garage, etc.) and property was stolen.
2. Someone broke into my house or apartment (including garage, etc.), but nothing was stolen.
3. An attempt was made to break in, but it failed.



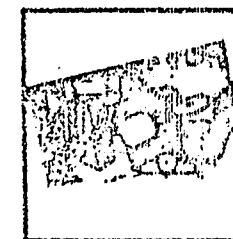
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

4. Someone stole my car.
5. Someone stole my truck.
6. Someone stole my motorcycle.
7. Someone stole my boat.
8. Someone stole my aircraft.
9. Someone attempted to steal a motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft from me but failed.



THEFT

10. Someone stole property or money belonging to me not noted above.
- (*Reminder: If the property or money was taken directly from you under actual or threatened force--it was a robbery and should be marked on question #12. If the property or money was taken by someone who entered your home, apartment, or garage without your permission--it was a burglary and should be checked on question #1).
11. Someone tried to steal my property or money, but failed.

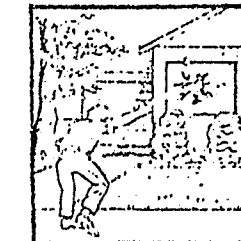


Remember, we are interested in the period
January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.

Number of Times
Event Occurred

VARIOUS

12. Someone intentionally or recklessly damaged or destroyed property belonging to me.
13. Someone tried to damage or destroy property belonging to me, but failed.



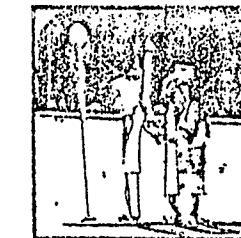
ROBBERY

14. Someone took money or other valuables directly from me under the threat or actual use of force.
15. Someone tried to rob me, but failed.



ASSAULT WITH WEAPON

16. Someone beat or attacked me with a knife, gun, club, or other weapon.
17. Someone threatened me with a weapon but did not actually attack me with it.



ASSAULT WITH BODY

18. Someone hit or struck me with their fists, feet, or other part(s) of their body.
19. Someone threatened to hit or strike me but did not actually do so.



Remember we are interested in the period
January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.

Number of Times
Events Occurred

RAPE

- ☐ 20. Someone assaulted and forcibly
raped me.
- ☐ 21. Someone sexually assaulted or
molested me but did not rape me.
- ☐ 22. What is the total number of crimes
(burglary, robbery, theft,
vandalism, rape, assault, auto
theft, committed against you
between January 1, 1979 and
December 31, 1979.

If you were assaulted or were the
victim of any sexual crime, what
was your relationship to the
assailant?

- 1. Stranger, _____
(Type of Crime)
- 2. Friend or acquaintance, _____
(Type of Crime)
- 3. Spouse, _____
(Type of Crime)
- 4. Other household member, _____
(Type of Crime)

NOTICE

IF YOU WERE A VICTIM OF ANY CRIME MENTIONED SO
FAR, PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 23.

IF YOU WERE NOT A VICTIM OF ANY OF THESE CRIMES,
SKIP TO QUESTION 42.



Remember, we are interested in the period
January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.

Number of Times
Event Occurred

PERSONAL INJURY

- ☐ 23. I was the victim of one or more of
the above crimes, but I was not
physically or mentally injured.
- ☐ 24. I required first aid following the
crime, but no hospitalization.
- ☐ 25. I required medical attention in a
doctor's office or hospital fol-
lowing the crime, but no overnight
hospitalization.
- ☐ 26. I required hospitalization for
more than 24 hours as a result of
the crime.
- ☐ 27. I was psychologically disturbed as
a result of the crime(s), but I
received no counseling.
- ☐ 28. I received psychological coun-
seling as a result of the crime(s).
- ☐ 29. If you were a victim of any crimes
between January 1, 1979 and
December 31, 1979, which of the
following weapons were used
against you? (PLEASE CHECK ALL
THAT APPLY.)

- 1. No weapon was used in any of the
crimes.
- 2. Bodily threats.
- 3. Fists, Feet, etc.
- 4. Gun.
- 5. Knife.
- 6. Club.
- 7. Other weapon.

Remember, we are interested in the period
January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.

PROPERTY LOSS

- ☐ 30. If your property was burglarized
stolen, or robbed between Janu-
ary 1, 1979 and December 31, 1979,
what was the total replacement
value of the loss or losses?
Please specify: \$ _____

- ☐ 31. If you are not sure of the exact
total replacement value of the
property loss(es), what is your
estimate of the total replace-
ment value?

- 1. Less than \$5.
— 2. \$5 to \$19.
— 3. \$20 to \$49.
— 4. \$50 to \$99.
— 5. \$100 to \$199.
— 6. \$200 to \$499.
— 7. \$500 to \$999.
— 8. \$1,000 to \$1,999.
— 9. \$2,000 to \$2,999.
— 10. \$3,000 to \$3,999.
— 11. \$4,000 to \$4,999.
— 12. \$5,000 or more.

COSTS OF CRIME TO VICTIM

- ☐ 32. Which of the following costs of
crime occurring between January 1,
1979 and December 31, 1979 apply
to you (if any)? (PLEASE CHECK
ALL THAT APPLY.)

- 1. I had no costs due to any crime
occurring between January 1, 1979
and December 31, 1979.
- 2. Medical or psychological treatmen
following a crime.
- 4. Legal expenses following a crime.
- 5. Other Costs (please specify) _____

Remember, we are interested in the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.

33. If you had any medical, legal, lost wages, or other costs of crime, what was the total value of these costs? (DO NOT INCLUDE PROPERTY LOSS COVERED IN QUESTIONS 30 and 31). Please specify costs. \$ _____

34. If you are not sure of the exact total value of the costs, what is your estimate of the total costs?

1. Less than \$5.
2. \$5 to \$19.
3. \$20 to \$49.
4. \$50 to \$99.
5. \$100 to \$199.
6. \$200 to \$499.
7. \$500 to \$999.
8. \$1,000 to \$1,999.
9. \$2,000 to \$2,999.
10. \$3,000 to \$3,999.
11. \$4,000 to \$4,999.
12. \$5,000 or more.

INSURANCE COVERAGE

35. Did insurance cover any of the costs or expenses from crime(s) occurring between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1979? (Including property losses covered in Question 30, 31 and other costs covered in Questions 33 and 34.)

1. Question doesn't apply; I had no loss from any crime.
2. Yes, insurance covered all losses and expenses.
3. Insurance covered over half but not all of the losses and expenses.
4. Insurance covered some but less than half of the losses and expenses.
5. Insurance covered none of the losses or expenses.

Remember, we are interested in the period January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.

LOCATION OF CRIME

36. In which of the following places did a crime against you occur? Please check all that apply, and indicate which crime(s) occurred at each place checked.

Number of Times Event Occurred	LOCATION OF CRIME(S)	CRIME(S) THAT OCCURRED
1. _____	In the street, within a few blocks of home	_____
2. _____	In the street, away from home (more than a few blocks)	_____
3. _____	In a store, bar, or other commercial location	_____
4. _____	In my home or apartment	_____
5. _____	Outside, near my home (yard, porch, etc.)	_____
6. _____	In my apartment building	_____
7. _____	At work, on the job	_____
8. _____	At school	_____
9. _____	Other location (please specify _____)	_____

37. In which of the following months did a crime against you occur? Please check all that apply, and indicate which crimes occurred during each month checked.

MONTH OF CRIME(S)	CRIME(S) THAT OCCURRED
1. January 1979	_____
2. February 1979	_____
3. March 1979	_____
4. April 1979	_____
5. May 1979	_____
6. June 1979	_____
7. July 1979	_____
8. August 1979	_____
9. September 1979	_____
10. October 1979	_____
11. November 1979	_____
12. December 1979	_____

NOTICE TO POLICE

38. As far as you know, were the police or other law enforcement authorities notified of the crime(s) that occurred to you between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1979?

1. Yes, they were notified of all incidents.
2. They were notified of some but not all of the incidents.
3. They were notified of none of the incidents.

39. Indicate the type and number of crimes reported to the following agencies:

TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF CRIMES
1. Central Point Police	_____
2. Jackson Co. Sheriff	_____
3. Oregon State Police	_____
4. Other Agency Specify _____ Agency Name _____	_____

40. Please list below each type of crime against you between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1979 that was not reported to the police, as far as you know. Beside each type of crime list the number of incidents of that type not reported to the police.

TYPE OF CRIMES NOT REPORTED	NUMBER OF CRIMES NOT REPORTED
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____

41. What was the main reason why crime(s) you listed in Question 40 was/were not reported to the police? PLEASE CHECK THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT REASON.

1. Felt it was useless to report because nothing could/would be done.
2. Afraid of retaliation.
3. Afraid of police investigation.
4. Felt the crime wasn't important enough to report.
5. Felt too much time would be required of me if I reported the crime--loss of work, etc.
6. Did not get around to it because I was busy with other matters.
7. Afraid or embarrassed by what prosecutor and investigator might ask or find out.
8. Other (Please describe, _____)

42. Between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1979 how often were each of the following crimes committed against other members of your household?

DO NOT INCLUDE CRIMES PREVIOUSLY NOTED

1. _____ Doesn't apply, there are no other members of my household.
2. _____ Doesn't apply, there were no crimes committed against other members of my household.

NUMBER OF TIMES
CRIME OCCURRED

TYPE OF CRIME

3. _____ Robbery
4. _____ Attempted Robbery
5. _____ Theft
6. _____ Attempted Theft
7. _____ Motor Vehicle Theft
8. _____ Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft
9. _____ Assault
10. _____ Attempted Assault
11. _____ Rape
12. _____ Attempted Rape
13. _____ Murder
14. _____ Attempted Murder
- Other Crimes _____
(Please Specify)

15. _____
16. _____
17. _____

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

43. Within the past year, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

1. Crime has increased.
2. Crime has decreased.
3. Crime has stayed about the same.
4. No opinion.
5. Haven't lived here that long.

44. Do you believe that you are likely to be the victim of a crime during the next year?

1. Yes. If "Yes", what type: _____
2. No.
3. No Opinion.

45. Criminal justice officials have distinguished two general types of juvenile offenders (below age 18); these are 1) Criminal juvenile offenders and 2) Status juvenile offenders. Criminal juvenile offenders are those juveniles who have committed a crime (e.g., burglary, assault, etc.). Status juvenile offenders are those juveniles who have committed a crime that does not apply to adults (e.g., running away from home, minor in possession of alcohol, etc.).

How do you feel status offenders (non-criminal) should be treated by juvenile authorities?

1. Held in jail with adult and juvenile criminal offenders.
2. Held in juvenile detention homes with juvenile criminal and status offenders.
3. Held in other facilities where they are not in contact with adult criminals and criminal juvenile offenders.
4. Status offenders should be released without court supervision.

46. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "I would be willing to pay more taxes to treat juvenile offenders to prevent them from becoming adult criminals." (Please check only one choice.)

1. Strongly agree.
2. Agree
3. Uncertain
4. Disagree.
5. Strongly disagree.

47. Do you feel that a person's criminal records should be made available to anyone who asks for them, including to employers or potential employers?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure.

48. If two people with similar criminal backgrounds are convicted of the same crime in your community, how likely do you think it is that they will receive the same sentence?

1. Very likely (76-100% chance).
2. Likely (51-75% chance).
3. About 50-50% chance.
4. Unlikely (25-49% chance).
5. Very unlikely (0-24% chance).
6. Have no idea

49. Over-all, would you say you support or oppose the establishment in your community of correctional programs, such as halfway houses or work release centers? Please indicate your opinion for EACH of the following types of criminal offenders.

Correctional Programs
In Your Community For:

Violent Crimes (e.g., homicide, robbery, or assault)	My Position		
	Support	Oppose	Don't Know
First-time juvenile offenders			
First-time adult offenders			
Repeat juvenile offenders			
Repeat adult offenders			
	Support	Oppose	Don't Know
Violent Sex Crime (e.g., rape)			
First-time juvenile offenders			
First-time adult offenders			
Repeat juvenile offenders			
Repeat adult offenders			
	Support	Oppose	Don't Know
Property Crimes (e.g., theft and burglary)			
First-time juvenile offenders			
First-time adult offenders			
Repeat juvenile offenders			
Repeat juvenile offenders			

50. Diversion is the practice of dealing with criminals in such a way that the conventional criminal justice system does not become involved. Examples of such diversion are warning and release, community service or referral to other non-criminal social agencies.

Generally, do you think that diverting first-time property crime (e.g., theft, burglary) offenders is a good idea?

- For juvenile offenders Yes No Not Sure
- For adult offenders Yes No Not Sure

Generally, do you think that diverting first-time violent crime (e.g., homicide, rape, assault) offenders is a good idea?

- For juvenile offenders Yes No Not Sure
- For adult offenders Yes No Not Sure

51. How do you rate the seriousness of each of the following conditions in your community?
Place a check mark (✓) directly above the number chosen for EACH ISSUE. Example:

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

Issue

1. Cost of Living

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

2. Quality of Education

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

3. Domestic Violence (assaults, between household members)

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

4. Juvenile Delinquency

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

5. Pollution/Environmental Concerns

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

6. Drug Abuse

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

7. Poverty

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

8. Property Crime (e.g., burglary, theft)

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

9. Property Taxes

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

10. Alcohol Abuse

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

11. Unemployment

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

12. Violent Crime (e.g., assault, rape)

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

13. Land Use/Zoning Issues

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

14. White Collar Crime (e.g., employee theft, graft, fraud)

Not a Problem At All 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Serious Problem

CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

52. Are you aware of the crime prevention program in Central Point?

1. Yes.
2. No.

53. Were you or a member of your family contacted by Central Point's crime prevention officer or their representative as a result of being the victim of a crime from January 1, 1978 through December 1979?

1. Yes.
2. No.

54. Have you or a member of your family been contacted by or received information about Central Point's Crime Prevention Program through any of the following sources? (Check all that apply.)

1. Radio/TV/Newspaper articles.
2. Public or organizational meetings.
3. Word of mouth.
4. Crime prevention block meetings.
5. Rape prevention meeting.
6. Household security survey.
7. Checked out and used light timing device.
8. Checked out and used property engraving tool.
9. Received and applied antiburglary warning decals.
10. Other contact with Central Point's Crime Prevention Officer or his/her representative.
11. Other sources, please list: _____

55. If you or a member of your household has had direct contact with Central Point's Crime Prevention Program (any contact other than contact through TV, radio or newspaper) when did this first encounter happen?

1. No Contact.
2. 1 to 6 months ago.
3. 7 to 12 months ago.
4. 1 year to 1 1/4 years ago.
5. 1 1/2 to 2 years ago.
6. More than 2 years ago.
7. Can't recall.

56. How often do you lock all the doors and windows to your home when you are leaving and no one else is there?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely or never
5. Doesn't apply: there is always someone else at home when I leave.

57. Do you keep your garage door(s) closed and locked as a matter of course?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely or never
5. Doesn't apply: don't have a garage.

58. How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle parked near your home?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely or never
5. Doesn't apply: don't own or use a car, truck, etc.

59. How often do you lock your vehicle doors when leaving the vehicle parked at some other location away from your home?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely or never
5. Doesn't apply: don't own or use a car, truck, etc.

60. Have you engraved most of your valuable property with identification numbers?

1. Yes.
2. No.

61. If you were the victim of a property crime (theft or burglary) between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1979, was your property engraved before or after the crime(s)? (Check only one)

1. Does not apply, I wasn't a victim.
2. I was a victim, but property was not engraved.
3. I was a victim and property was engraved before the crime occurred.
4. I was a victim but property was engraved after the crime occurred.

62. Are antiburglary stickers or warning decals in place on your home windows or doors?

1. Yes
2. No

63. If you were the victim of a property crime (theft or burglary) between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1979, were anti-burglary stickers or warning decals displayed before or after the crime(s) took place?

1. Does not apply, I wasn't a victim.
2. I was a victim, but warning decals were not displayed.
3. I was a victim and decals were displayed before the crime occurred.
4. I was a victim, but decals were displayed after the crime occurred.

64. Are all your house or apartment door and window locks in operable condition?

1. Yes
2. No

64. Do you keep one or more firearms in your home?

1. No.
Yes. If so, for what purpose:
(Check one or more boxes)
2. Recreation (hunting, target shooting, gun collecting, etc.)
3. Protection for possible crimes against you, your family or your home
4. Occupational requirement (police officer, security guard, private investigator, etc.)
5. Other reasons (Specify) _____

66. Do you have an operating burglar alarm system in your home or apartment?

1. Yes
2. No

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR
STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY

67. What is your sex?

1. Male
2. Female

68. What is your age?

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. 15-19 | 7. 45-49 |
| 2. 20-24 | 8. 50-54 |
| 3. 25-29 | 9. 55-59 |
| 4. 30-34 | 10. 60-64 |
| 5. 35-39 | 11. 65-69 |
| 6. 40-44 | 12. 70-74 |
| | 13. 75 and over |

69. Which of the following racial or ethnic categories fits you best?

1. American Indian
2. Asian
3. Black or Afro-American
4. White or Caucasian (non-Hispanic)
5. Hispanic (Spanish-speaking or Spanish heritage)
6. Other (please specify) _____

70. Which of the following categories represents your family's total yearly income before taxes?

1. \$2,999 or less
2. \$3,000-\$5,999
3. \$6,000-\$9,999
4. \$10,000-\$14,999
5. \$15,000-\$24,999
6. \$25,000-\$49,999
7. \$50,000 or more

71. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Elementary School

1. 1-4 years
2. 5-7 years
3. 8 years

High School

4. 1-3 years
5. 4 years

Technical School

6. Technical School
Attendance beyond high school

College

7. 1-3 years
8. 4 years
9. Post-graduate degree

72. How many people live with you in your household?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Myself only | 6. Five others |
| 2. One other | 7. Six others |
| 3. Two others | 8. Seven others |
| 4. Three others | 9. Eight others |
| 5. Four others | 10. Nine or more |

Thank you for your cooperation! Please place this questionnaire in the enclosed return envelope and drop it in the mail.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read and familiarize yourself with the following definitions of crime. It is important that you can distinguish between the types of crime which have or could affect you before completing the questionnaire.

Pay particular attention to the distinction between theft, burglary and robbery.

After familiarizing yourself with these definitions, go on to the next set of instructions before answering the questions. KEEP THIS PAGE ALONG SIDE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO AID YOU IN ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS.

CRIME DEFINITIONS

BURGLARY: Unlawful entry of a RESIDENCE or BUSINESS with or without force with the intent to commit a crime (usually the taking of property).

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Theft or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle (car, truck, motorcycle, boat, or airplane).

THEFT: The unlawful taking of property or money without actual or threatened force being used.

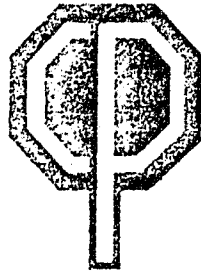
VANDALISM: Intentional or reckless destruction or defacement of property without consent of the owner.

ROBBERY: Theft of property or cash directly FROM A PERSON by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

ASSAULT WITH WEAPON: Attack with a dangerous or deadly weapon resulting in any physical injury.

ASSAULT WITH BODY: Attack without a weapon; using only fists, arms, feet or other bodily part, involving any physical injury.

RAPE: Sexual intercourse through the actual or threatened use of force. "Statutory rape" (sexual intercourse without force committed against a person under 18 years of age) is excluded.



CRIME PREVENTION

CENTRAL POINT POLICE DEPARTMENT 547 E. PINE ST. CENTRAL POINT, OREGON 97502 (503) 664-5578

Dear Central Point Citizen:

Your police department needs your help! We are conducting a crime trend survey designed to more accurately measure the crime problems in Central Point. As you may be aware, distribution of police resources and establishment of priorities are usually based on statistics derived from crimes reported to the police. It is generally believed that many crimes are not reported for various reasons. If this is true in our community, your assistance may well help us understand and address the true crime picture.

Two years ago a similar survey was conducted in Central Point. By comparing the results of these two surveys we will be able to determine what changes, if any, have occurred in crime and reporting rates, public opinion regarding crime, and knowledge and practice of crime prevention tactics.

You are one of 1,000 Central Point citizens who have been selected at random. Enclosed with this letter is a questionnaire booklet and a self-addressed stamped envelope. Please read the instructions carefully and be sure to include the number of incidents of each type of crime you experienced during 1979. The information you submit will be treated confidentially. The number appearing on the booklet's face enables us to keep track of them.

Remember, by knowing what crimes occur, when they occur, who they are perpetrated against as well as which areas of the city are involved, your police department will be able to do a better job for you.

If the person to whom this letter is addressed is unable to complete the questionnaire, you can assist us by having any person 16 years of age or older, who has lived in your home since January 1, 1979, complete the questionnaire.

I would like to thank you in advance for your assistance and cooperation and also advise you that this project was funded by the Oregon Law Enforcement Council.

Very truly yours,

James E. Whalen
Chief of Police

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read and familiarize yourself with the following definitions of crime. It is important that you can distinguish between the types of crime which have or could affect you before completing the questionnaire.

Pay particular attention to the distinction between theft, burglary and robbery.

After familiarizing yourself with these definitions, go on to the next set of instructions before answering the questions. KEEP THIS PAGE ALONG SIDE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO AID YOU IN ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS.

CRIME DEFINITIONS

- BURGLARY:** Unlawful entry of a RESIDENCE or BUSINESS with or without force with the intent to commit a crime (usually the taking of property).
- MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:** Theft or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle (car, truck, motorcycle, boat, or airplane).
- THEFT:** The unlawful taking of property or money without actual or threatened force being used.
- VANDALISM:** Intentional or reckless destruction or defacement of property without consent of the owner.
- ROBBERY:** Theft of property or cash directly FROM A PERSON by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.
- ASSAULT WITH WEAPON:** Attack with a dangerous or deadly weapon resulting in any physical injury.
- ASSAULT WITH BODY:** Attack without a weapon; using only fists, arms, feet or other bodily part, involving any physical injury.
- RAPE:** Sexual intercourse through the actual or threatened use of force. "Statutory rape" (sexual intercourse without force committed against a person under 18 years of age) is excluded.



CRIME PREVENTION

CENTRAL POINT POLICE DEPARTMENT 547 E. PINE ST. CENTRAL POINT, OREGON 97502 (503) 664-5578

Dear Central Point Citizen:

Several weeks ago a pamphlet questionnaire was mailed to you entitled "Survey of Crime in Central Point", and we have not yet received your reply. Realizing that many of our citizens were away on business or vacation at that time, or that mail can be lost or misplaced, I am enclosing another pamphlet for your consideration.

I would like to emphasize the importance of your cooperation in this survey. You are one of only 1,000 persons selected to participate in this effort. The information you and your fellow citizens provide will help your police department to do a better job for you.

If you have already mailed me your original pamphlet within the last 3 or 4 days, ignore this request. If not, I again request your cooperation by taking the time to fill out the questionnaire and return it to me in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope. Remember, your answers will be treated confidentially.

Thank you again for your assistance in helping your police department do a better job for you.

Very truly yours,

James E. Whalen
Chief of Police

Have you returned your "Survey of Crime in Central Point" to us?

We need your response to help us measure crime trends in Central Point.

Since you are one of only 1,000 Central Point residents who are in our sample, your response is very important. Please complete the questions and return it to us.

If you have already returned your form, we thank you for your participation and cooperation.

James E. Whalen
James E. Whalen
Chief of Police

Central Point, Oregon

Central Point Police Department
547 E. Pine St.
Central Point, Oregon 97502

APPENDIX B

Appendix B

Survey-to-Population Crime Projection Weights

To extrapolate the survey-disclosed incidence of crime to the entire Central Point population age 15 and over the survey incidence of each crime type was multiplied by the following factors:

For 1977 and 1979 household crime (burglary, motor vehicle theft and vandalism) =

$$= \frac{\text{Total Central Point Population}}{\text{Average Number of People per Household}} \div \text{Number of surveyed Households}$$

$$(1977) = \frac{5,930}{3.075} \div 605 = \underline{\underline{3.188}}$$

$$(1979) = \frac{6,250}{3.059} \div 595 = \underline{\underline{3.434}}$$

The survey-projected frequency of theft, assault, robbery and rape was calculated by multiplying the survey crime frequency by the following factors:

$$= \frac{\text{Total 15 + Age Population of Central Point}}{\text{Number of People in Sample}}$$

$$(1977) = \frac{4,566}{605} = \underline{\underline{7.547}}$$

$$(1979) = \frac{4,832}{595} = \underline{\underline{8.121}}$$

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

APPENDIX C

Appendix C

Sample Selection and Description

In both the 1977 and 1979 surveys, the following procedure was used to select the samples. First, the Oregon Motor Vehicle Division supplied the Law Enforcement Council with a computer-readable magnetic tape listing of all drivers license holders who resided within Central Point's zip code area (97502). This master list was screened to identify and delete all people residing outside of Central Point's city limits.

From this list a random sample was generated for the final screening process. First, the list was edited to exclude all duplicate addresses; that is, in all those instances where more than one person was listed at a particular address a random procedure was used to delete all but one of these people. This resulted in a list of people who resided at different addresses. This was done to eliminate the possibility of duplicating the incidence of household crime (e.g., burglary and motor vehicle theft) if two or more people within the same household returned completed questionnaires.

Once these steps were taken a final sample of 1,000 people were randomly chosen. Address labels were computer generated and the questionnaires were mailed in early March of 1978 and 1980. This initial mailing was followed at two week intervals with a postcard reminder, a full questionnaire remailing, and a second postcard reminder.

Two weeks after the final postcard reminder 605 useable questionnaires were returned in the 1977 survey, and 595 were completed and returned in the 1979 survey. Once these questionnaires were coded and keypunched, the data were placed on a computer file. Several runs were made to screen for coding errors. Obvious errors were corrected and where questionable data was spotted, the original questionnaire was re-examined and appropriate adjustments were made.

To achieve parity between the sample and the current population of Central Point both the 1977 and 1979 samples were weighted so that the resulting samples matched the age and sex distribution for Jackson County¹.

Tables C-1 through C-6 list the 1977 and 1979 weighted samples by demographic categories.

¹The 1977 survey was weighted according to 1977 age and sex census estimates. The 1979 survey was weighted according to 1978 age and sex census estimates. 1979 population figures by sex and age categories were not available.

Table C-1a

Sample Distribution by Age Category

Age	1977		1979	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
15-19	51	8.5%	51	8.6%
20-24	57	9.5%	53	8.8%
25-29	96	15.8%	88	14.9%
30-34	73	12.0%	57	9.6%
35-39	39	6.5%	44	7.4%
40-44	28	4.7%	34	5.7%
45-49	40	6.7%	35	5.9%
50-54	39	6.5%	36	6.0%
55-59	34	5.6%	43	7.2%
60-64	48	8.0%	38	6.4%
65-69	45	7.4%	43	7.2%
70-74	28	4.6%	38	6.3%
75 +	21	3.5%	13	2.2%
Unknown	5	.8%	23	3.9%
Total	605	100.0%	595	100.0%

Table C-2

Sample Distribution by Sex Category

Sex	1977		1979	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
Male	287	47.4%	273	45.8%
Female	310	51.2%	292	49.0%
Unknown	8	1.3%	31	5.2%
Total	605	100.0%	595	100.0%

^aDue to rounding errors, the totals may vary by + or - 2 in the case of the total number of respondents (N), and + or - 0.1% in the percentage totals.

Table C-3

Sample Distribution by Ethnic Category

Ethnic Group	1977		1979	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
American Indian	6	1.0%	6	1.1%
Asian	1	.2%	2	0.3%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	576	95.2%	553	92.8%
Hispanic	3	.5%	2	.4%
Other	1	.2%	3	.5%
Unknown	17	2.9%	29	4.8%
Total	605	100.0%	595	100.0%

Table C-4

Sample Distribution by Income Category

Income	1977		1979	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
\$2,999 or less	13	2.2%	16	2.7%
\$3,000-5,999	56	9.3%	32	5.3%
\$6,000-9,999	74	12.3%	57	9.7%
\$10,000-14,999	131	21.7%	120	20.1%
\$15,000-24,999	214	35.4%	201	33.8%
\$25,000-49,999	50	8.2%	97	16.3%
\$50,000 +	5	.8%	6	.9%
Unknown	61	10.1%	66	11.2%
Total	605	100.0%	595	100.0%

To test the representativeness of the samples the weighted sample age and sex distributions were compared with the expected age and sex distribution from 1977 and 1978 census estimates supplied by the Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University. Tables C-7 and C-8 show that there is very close correspondence between the ages of respondents in the 1977 and 1979 surveys and the expected number by age group according to 1977 and 1978 census estimates. The difference between the expected and obtained sample distributions were not statistically significant, indicating that the 1977 and 1979 samples are representative of the actual age distribution of Central Point. Tables C-9 and C-10 show that there is also no significant difference between the expected and obtained sex distributions.

TABLE C-7

Comparison of 1977 Weighted Survey Sample Age Distribution and 1977 Census Estimates^a

Age Group	Expected Number from Census Estimates ^a	Percentage of Total	Obtained Number in Survey	Percentage of Total
15-29	205	33.9%	204	34.1%
30-44	141	23.3%	140	23.4%
45-59	124	20.5%	113	18.9%
60+	133	22.0%	142	23.7%
Total	603	99.7% ^b	599 ^c	100.1% ^b

$\chi^2 = 0.80$, $p = < .90$, 3 d.f. not significant. The nonsignificant χ^2 between the expected and obtained number of respondents indicates that the weighted survey sample age distribution does not differ from the expected census distribution.

^aCensus data are taken from 1977 age and sex distribution estimates for Jackson County, furnished by the Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University.

^bFigures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

^cObtained number in survey excludes 5 respondents with unknown age.

Table C-5

Sample Distribution by Education Category

Level of Education	1977		1979	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
Elem. 1-4 Yrs.	4	.6%	3	.6%
Elem. 5-7 Yrs.	9	1.5%	6	1.0%
Elem. 8 Yrs.	20	3.2%	21	3.5%
High School 1-3 Yrs.	97	16.0%	78	13.1%
High School 4 Yrs.	190	31.3%	194	32.7%
Tech. School	75	12.4%	55	9.3%
College 1-3 Yrs.	130	21.5%	142	23.9%
College 4 Yrs.	35	5.7%	37	6.2%
College-Post Grad.	24	4.0%	21	3.5%
Unknown	23	3.8%	37	6.2%
Total	605	100.0%	595	100.0%

Table C-6

Sample Distribution by Household Size

Household Size	1977		1979	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
Single	60	9.9%	40	6.7%
One Other	205	33.9%	204	34.3%
Two Other	105	17.3%	128	21.5%
Three Others	129	21.3%	115	19.3%
Four Others	56	9.3%	41	7.0%
Five Others	17	2.8%	24	4.0%
Six Others	14	2.4%	4	.7%
Seven Others	2	.4%	5	.8%
Nine or More	1	.2%	1	.2%
Unknown	16	2.7%	33	5.5%
Total	605	100.0%	595	100.0%

TABLE C-8

Comparison of 1979 Weighted Survey Sample Age Distribution and 1978 Census Estimates^a

Age Group	Expected Number from Census Estimates ^a	Percentage of Total	Obtained Number in Survey	Percentage of Total
15-29	202	34.0%	192	33.5%
30-44	142	23.9%	135	23.6%
45-59	120	20.1%	114	19.9%
60+	131	22.0%	132	23.0%
Total	595	100.0%	573 ^b	100.0%

$\chi^2 = 0.17$, $p = < .90$, 3 d.f. not significant.
The nonsignificant χ^2 between the expected and obtained number of respondents indicates that the survey sample age distribution does not differ from the expected census distribution.

^aCensus data are taken from 1978 age and sex distribution estimates for Jackson County, furnished by the Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University.

^bObtained number in survey excludes 22 respondents with unknown age.

TABLE C-9

Comparison of 1977 Weighted Survey Sample Sex
Distribution and 1977 Census Estimates^a

Sex	Expected Number from Census Estimates	Percentage of Total	Obtained Number in Survey	Percentage of Total
Male	291	48.1%	287	48.1%
Female	<u>314</u>	<u>51.9%</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>51.9%</u>
	605	100.0%	597 ^b	100.0%

$X^2 = 0.00008$, $p = < .99$, 3 d.f. not significant.
The nonsignificant X^2 between the expected and obtained number of
respondents indicates that the survey sample sex distribution does not differ
from the expected census distribution.

^aCensus data are taken from 1977 age and sex distribution estimates for
Jackson County, furnished by the Center for Population Research and Census,
Portland State University.

^bObtained number in survey excludes 8 respondents with unknown sex.

TABLE C-10

Comparison of 1979 Weighted Survey Sample Sex
Distribution and 1978 Census Estimates^a

Sex	Expected Number from Census Estimates	Percentage of Total	Obtained Number in Survey	Percentage of Total
Male	286	48.1%	273	48.3%
Female	<u>309</u>	<u>51.9%</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>51.7%</u>
	595	100.0%	565 ^b	100.0%

$X^2 = 0.007$, $p = < .99$, 3 d.f. not significant.
The nonsignificant X^2 between the expected and obtained number of
respondents indicates that the survey sample sex distribution does not differ
from the expected census distribution.

^aCensus data are taken from 1978 age and sex distribution estimates for
Jackson County, furnished by the Center for Population Research and Census,
Portland State University.

^bObtained number in survey excludes 30 respondents with unknown sex.

END