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**Safety concerns of southwestern elderly and awareness of police:
An exploratory study**

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The University of Arizona, 1993

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SAFETY CONCERNS OF SOUTHWESTERN ELDERLY
AND AWARENESS OF POLICE:
AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

by

Bobby Andre Browning

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the
SCHOOL OF FAMILY AND CONSUMER RESOURCES
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
In the Graduate College
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate perceptions of the elderly in the southwest with regard to police, crime and safety. A questionnaire was mailed to 2500 elderly adults residing in the southwestern states of California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico. Five constructs were developed to measure these perceptions: 1) attitudes toward police, 2) attitudes toward safety, 3) awareness of police, 4) awareness of community policing, and 5) awareness of crime and safety. A t-test and Oneway analysis of variance were conducted to test each of the hypotheses. Results indicated that independent variables of gender, ethnic background, state and area of residence have little effect on the variables of attitudes toward police and attitudes toward safety. However, there was a higher level of significance found for the independent variables toward the awareness of police and awareness of crime and safety variables.

CHAPTER I - Introduction

Past studies have indicated that the 55 plus age category will constitute the largest segment of our population. In 1900 one person in 25 was 65 years of age and older; in the early 80's there was one out of every ten persons in this age group. It has been estimated that with medical advances, decreased birth rate among adults, the elderly could make up 16 to 25 percent of the population by year 2,000 (Schmall, Weaver, & Holcomb, 1977). According to Wolfe (1990), there has been a significant improvement in life expectancy since 1900, a 26 year increase. In 1900, only 41 percent of all people born in the United States lived to age 65, and nowadays 79 percent of people live to be 65 years old.

The elderly population has been increasing in numbers in recent years, and the number of crimes against the elderly has also increased. Crimes against the elderly usually revolve around the following areas: a) "intense fear of being criminally victimized, b) the horrible effects of crime against the elderly, c) the special vulnerability to criminal victimization caused by the diminished physical capacity, d) the high incidence of crime relating to con games and consumer fraud" (Hahn 1976).

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this exploratory study was to investigate perceptions of elderly citizens in the southwest with regard to police, crime and safety.

Hypothesis

1. Attitude toward police and safety will vary within the southwestern elderly sample due to gender, ethnic background, state of residence, and type of area where people live.
2. Awareness of police, community policing, crime and safety will vary within the southwestern elderly sample due to gender, ethnic background, state of residence, type of area where people live.

Reliability and Validity

Validity of the survey instrument was determined by a panel of experts. This panel of experts consisted of a Washington D.C. based fraternal order of police. The questionnaire was submitted to them and after their approval they also furnished money to support this research endeavor.

Suitability of the instrument was determined because the majority of the questions had been adapted from previous studies involving attitudes and awareness of police.

Following the Bracht and Glass (1968) potential threats to external validity, the Hawthorne Effect may have caused respondents to respond more negatively, due to all of the negative press around police issues. Novelty and Disruption effects may also have been a potential threat but respondents may have responded to this potential threat by increasing their response rates due to the desire to voice their opinions and express their concerns to a captive audience on a hot and controversial topic (cited in American Educational Research Journal, 1968).

Assumptions

1. This research assumed that there is a relationship among the elderly perceptions of attitudes and awareness of police.
2. This random sample examined elderly of the southwestern states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico. Generalizability to other states, not in the study, was not made.

Limitations of the Study

The salient limitations of the study pertained to the population location. The results of this study applied only to the elderly citizens of the southwestern states.

A major limitation of the study was cost. Expenses associated with multiple mailings exceeded the budget for this project. The survey was mailed and no follow-up was permitted due to this limitation. The list was purchased for a one-time user fee. Additional mailings to these consumers would have resulted in additional user fees and postage expenses.

While this may have reduced response rate somewhat, several mitigating factors may have created the sort of urgency usually generated by follow-up mailings. The high profile of jury selection in the Rodney King Civil Rights trial during the time of data collection may have made the topics of crime, safety, and police of considerable popular interest. Issues relating to crime have been regular features in newspapers across the country for many months. Since people tend to respond more to surveys which directly interest them, it was believed there would be sufficient public interest in and response to these issues.

Postcard follow-ups are usually sent as reminders to increase response rate. However, at least one study shows that the increase in response rate is nominal (Cox, Anderson & Fulcher, 1974). Since the cost of doing further mailings was approximately \$4,000, and the expected increase due to a postcard follow-up was believed to be minimal, this traditional step in survey procedures was eliminated.

Definition of Terms

1. Attitude:
An enduring organization of motivational, emotional perceptual, and cognitive processes with respect to some aspect of our environment (Hawkins, Best, & Coney, 1980).
2. Awareness:
The collection of information relation to a given concept which an individual has stored in memory.
3. Elderly citizen:
Men and women who are 60 years and older.

CHAPTER II - Literature Review

Elderly Fear of Crime

In order to understand elderly people's awareness, attitudes, and behaviors related to safety, crime and police, it is necessary to view what is currently known about the problem. Keenan and Clarkson (1977) reported that among college graduates, older respondents and those living in rural areas held more favorable attitudes toward police. According to Baker, Nienstedt, Everett, and McCleary (1983), men are victimized more frequently than women but research found that women are more fearful than men.

Age and victimization are inversely related because the elderly are more fearful of crime than the young. In previous research done by Eve and Eve (1984), they found out that elderly people, usually females, non-whites and lower income persons, feel relatively powerless over the control of their futures and this situation results in generalized anxiety about their social environment, which often develops into a fear of crime. Jones (1987) suggests that elderly people can be devastated by the consequences of becoming the victims of crime, and the fear of that crime usually causes them to reduce or change their outside activities. For older people, fear of crime is even more of a problem than crime itself, and can sometimes be called self-imposed house

arrest. Several research articles on elderly citizens have shown that fear of crime is one of the most serious problems facing the elderly (Ginsberg, 1984-1985). According to Davis and Troy (1986), elderly citizens felt that the crime rate in their own neighborhoods had remained the same over the past two years. Less than half of the respondents thought that crime had increased and most believed that crime is more serious than the media portrays.

Recent research has suggested that many elderly citizens have become prisoners in their own homes because they do not feel that the police and society can adequately protect them. There has also been a rise in attacks against the elderly inside their homes. The field of gerontology focused attention upon the needs and problems of the elderly, and expressed interest in studies aimed at elderly victims as a particularly vulnerable group (Lindquist & Duke, 1982).

Some authors have suggested that the fear of crime is based on previous victimization. Others have found that elderly are least likely to be victimized but they fear crime more than any other group, thus having a very high level of fear without the experience of crime (Kennedy & Silverman, 1984-1985). A study on victimization of the elderly found that 70% of the elderly blacks compared to 49 percent of the elderly whites reported being fearful of

victimization in their neighborhoods. Research findings have also shown that not only are black elderly more fearful of criminal victimization than whites but that they also suffer more often from victimization than whites (Wiltz, 1982).

Several studies also suggest that fear of crime among elderly may be more related to an individual's personality other than actual situational factors such as crime rates or past victimization experience. Fuenates, Pearson, Sulliger, and Gatz (1984) found fear of crime in older adults to be unrelated to actual neighborhood crime and more related to one's individual difference in coping skills and handling problems. Normoyle and Lavrakis (1984) found that fear of crime in older citizens had no correlation with previous victimization experience, but resulted from perceptions of personal characteristics and control over one's environment. Hansson and Carpenter (1986) suggest that fear of crime in the elderly may be a result of personality factors that an individual brings to the situation. They suggest that treatment of fear of crime should focus on: a) determining whether the fear is attributable to some broader emotional disorder, b) teaching practical strategies for coping with potential crime, c) encouraging the person to include him or herself in structured social support networks in the community.

According to Sundeen (1977), personal characteristics related to capacity and mobility may be thought of as factors why older adults become more fearful of crime. Often the females who are still active outside of the home become more vulnerable to crime. Sundeen's findings also suggest males have a greater fear of burglary and fraud while females have a higher fear of safety during the day. In a research study conducted by Ragan (1977) involving 1,269 blacks, Mexican-Americans and whites aged 45-75, he implied that racial minorities suffer the heaviest burden of crime in the community. He also suggested that the fear of crime is greater for women, blacks, for the poor, and for those elderly people living alone. In a survey of elderly adults, Jones and Rott (1977) found out that elderly adults thought in order to make neighborhoods safer at night, there needs to be: a) better police patrol, b) better transportation, c) removal of hiding places, and d) improved lighting.

Policing Agencies Concerns for Elderly

The policing agencies have a major job of addressing the needs of elderly citizens since research has found that elderly citizens tend to be the less victimized and the most fearful of crime. Some police agencies have responded by developing special units designed to handle the crime-

related problems of senior citizens (Zevitz, D'Crim, & Gurnack, 1991). Shack and Frank (1978) discovered that when they surveyed elderly citizens of two different cities, they found that elderly attitudes toward police tend to erode with more frequent and direct police contact. The researchers found that elderly respondents who have had to turn to the police for assistance are more inclined to have a "lower evaluation of the quality and quantity of services" than those elderly who have not been the recipients of direct police services (p. 87). Their results are consistent with previous research that suggested dissatisfaction and unfavorable attitudes of police by elderly who had been previous victims of crime.

In order for policing agencies to become effective service organizations, they need to be trusted by the people utilizing the service. Rotenburg (1990) defines trust as "the generalized expectancy held by an individual that their word, promise, oral or written statement of an individual or group can be relied upon" (p. 142). According to Rotenburg (1990), elderly individuals base most of their relationships on how well they trust individuals and agencies. One source of mistrust in elderly individuals is that they feel very vulnerable to criminal acts and experience considerable fear of crime.

Public support is essential for police to conduct their work and, without citizens' assistance, the police have a more difficult task. Attitudes toward police tend to be more favorable in small cities than they are in larger cities (Zamble & Annesley, 1987). This may be because there are fewer crimes in smaller cities than in larger cities which would increase overall satisfaction. Also, people in less urbanized areas are probably more familiar with local police officers, both professionally and socially.

The perception of police service must be viewed as an important link between actual service delivery patterns and citizen attitudinal and behavioral consequences (Sharp, 1981). Sharp found that people who perceive inequality in police service distribution tend to withdraw, are likely to be afraid, stay home more, and are less likely to complain. Hirschman (1970) suggests three ways for people who are dissatisfied with a service agency to react: a) loyalty - by working with the agency to improve service, b) voice - by voicing complaints or satisfaction with agency, c) exit - by completely withdrawing from the community environment.

The research of Scaglione and Condon (1980) suggests that middle income whites have more favorable attitudes toward police than lower income minority groups. They also found that older people tend to have more favorable attitudes toward police than younger people. Zamble and

Annesley (1987) suggested that the way people view previous treatment by police is a more important indicator of attitudes than all socioeconomic variables combined. A study by Zevitz, D'Crim, & Gurnack (1991) suggested that regarding police and elderly adults interactions, the presence of a specialized police force that deals solely with elderly crimes exerts more positive attitudes toward police. They also found that giving special recognition to elderly groups involved with assisting police significantly enhances elders' satisfaction with police service. Finally, when comparing two groups of elderly adult interactions - one with the specialized elderly-trained squad and one group without a special trained squad, a higher satisfaction level was gained by the group of elderly who worked with police that were sensitive to their needs.

Attitudes Toward Police

As a result of a study by Scaglione and Condon (1980) on determinants of attitudes toward police, they proposed that in planning police-community relations programs, actual contact with a uniformed officer in an official or unofficial capacity should be included to enhance the public's perception of police. The official contact must be present to maximize police-citizen interaction and that just knowing a police officer personally was not a major

determinant of citizen attitudes. According to Gundersen (1987), a study contrasting two campus police departments' uniform style found that police officers in uniform were seen as more dynamic than those in non-traditional police uniforms. In a study on police officers' attitudes toward the community (Steinman, 1986), survey of police officers from two Minnesota cities suggested that people of those cities don't appreciate good police services. These findings show that there is often conflict between large groups of officers and the communities they serve. According to Davis and Troy's (1986) study on perceptions of older crime victims, of 132 elderly respondents, 70% believed that police were doing a good job. About 59% felt that there was room for improvement of police services. Over 50% of the subjects did not believe that the police could effectively control crime.

A great challenge exists for policing agencies to improve relationships among elderly citizens. It appears the police services to the elderly could be improved if the police were trained to be more sensitive to the needs, characteristics, and attitudes of the elderly citizens who are most likely to call upon them for help (Shack & Frank, 1978).

In a study by Cantor and Mayer (1978), using a sample of 1,552 persons over the age of 60 and living in the inner

city of New York, they found that 11%, or 171 respondents, indicated they had called the police department during the last year. The researchers also found that 41% or 636 elderly citizens had personally been a victim of crime in their neighborhoods. Finally, their study indicated that elderly citizens in the inner city of New York are failing to report all incidents of personal crime, particularly in the case of serious events (Cantor & Mayer, 1978).

Recent studies have indicated that the major reason elderly adults do not report crime is because they feel that the perpetrator will retaliate against them. Also, fear of retaliation from friends and family of the perpetrator often impedes the elderly adult from pursuing prosecution of criminals. Finally, fear of the police is another factor that minimizes elderly victim's participation in the legal system (Wiltz, 1982).

According to Cantor and Mayer (1978), low income people are the highest users of public services. Inner-city elderly people who have some link to the system, who have been victims of crime and suffer from poor health, rely heaviest on police services. Citizens involved in intentions to work with police often need to form programs of collective action. Percy (1978) breaks these into three types of activities: a) "individual citizen activities," b) "group or joint activities," and c) "activities

undertaken by citizens in direct cooperation with police." According to Hahn (1976) there is a great deal of "under-reporting" of crime by elderly citizens because of fear of reprisal, unfulfilled expectations with our legal systems, no willingness to admit to vulnerability, fear of loss of single and independent living status.

In a recent report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics office on victimization rates, it was reported that people under the age of 25 had higher victimization rates than older persons, and those living in households in the lowest income categories were more likely to be violent crime victims than persons from households in the highest income brackets. It also suggested that the rate of crime reports, total victimization from the years 1973 to 1991, had only increased six percent (Bastian, 1992).

In order to reduce the fear of crime among elderly, there has to be a combination of work by policing agencies and improving the quality of neighborhood environmental characteristics. This will increase residents' concerns with appearance of the neighborhood along with their concerns about the quality of people who live there; this will enhance higher perceived levels of neighborhood safety (Baba & Austin, 1989).

Attitudes

In order to gain a complete understanding of attitudes the following literature review section will focus on attitudes. The definition of attitudes and how they are formed will be discussed here. Also, ways to measure attitudes will be investigated.

Attitudes Defined

1. An attitude is a special type of broad, abstract meaning, an overall or summary evaluation. It is a person's overall evaluation of a concept (Peter & Olson, 1987).
2. An attitude is a lasting, general evaluation of people (including oneself) objects, or issues. Anything that one has an attitude whether tangible or intangible, is called attitude object (Solomon, 1992).
3. An overall evaluation that can range from extremely positive to extremely negative (Engel, Blackwell, & Miniard, 1980).

The formation of attitudes usually occurs as a result of prior experience. Some origins of attitude formation were formed early in childhood experiences. Some environment factors such as family and household influences, cultural values, social class and situational influence aid in attitude formation (Engel, Blackwell, & Miniard, 1990). Attitudes are usually formed based on the result of direct contact with the object.

Attitudes are usually made up of three components:

a) affect refers to the way a consumer feels about an attitude object, b) behavior involves the person's intentions to do something with regard to an attitude object, c) cognition refers to the beliefs a consumer has about an attitude object (Solomon, 1992). According to Solomon, attitudes are formed by classical conditioning whereas a person is constantly given the examples of the attitude until he eventually adopts the message from the attitude. Secondly, attitudes are formed by instrumental conditioning where consumption of the attitude object is reinforced, or the learning of an attitude can be the outcome of a very complex cognitive process.

According to Hawkins, Best and Conley (1989), several scales are commonly used to measure attitudes. There are now comparative rating scales that require the consumer to evaluate an object or an attribute of the object without directly comparing it to another object. Comparative rating scales provide a direct comparison point. Paired comparisons involve presenting the consumer two objects at a time and requiring the selection of one of the two according to some criteria. The constant sum scale requires the respondent to allocate 100 points among the objects. The semantic differential scale requires the consumer to rate on item on a number scale bounded by one of two bipolar

objectives. Finally, Likert scales ask consumers to indicate a degree of agreement or disagreement with each of the statements related to the attitude object (Hawkins, Best, Conley, 1989).

A vast amount on attitude research has been conducted by Martin Fishbein and Icek Ajzen. Past research done on attitudes have been based on the Fishbein multi-attribute attitude model. The model suggests that attitude toward a given object is based on the summed set of beliefs about the objects attributes (Engel, Blackwell, & Miniard, 1990).

According to Fishbein's model, behavior intentions, and behavior, are an immediate function of two factors: a) the subject's attitude toward performing a particular act, and b) his or her beliefs about the social norms concerning that behavior (Katz, 1985). According to Ajzen and Fishbein (1977), a "single act is predictable from the attitude toward the act provided that there is a high correlation between intention and behavior." He defines attitudes as "the evaluative dimension of a concept," and beliefs are defined as "the probability dimensions of a concept" (Fishbein, 1963, p. 237). According to Ajzen and Fishbein (1977), a single behavior is determined by the intention to perform that behavior. Finally, a person's intention is in turn a function of his attitude toward that behavior. Behavior intention can be viewed as person's intentions to

perform various behaviors, or a special case of beliefs (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975).

According to Fishbein and Ajzen (1975), beliefs are the fundamental building blocks in their conceptual model. A person's total beliefs serves as the most salient informational base that help determine his attitudes, intentions and behaviors. The basis of their conceptual framework suggests that a person's attitude toward some object is related to the set of their beliefs pertaining to the object but not necessarily to any specific belief. They also state that the relationship between behavior and behavioral intentions depend on: a) the degree to which the measure of intention corresponds directly to the observed behavior, b) the time interval between measurement of intention and the behavior's occurrence, and c) the degree to which the actor is able to act in accordance with his or her own intentions or without the assistance of others.

CHAPTER III – Methodology

This chapter is organized into four sections. The first section pertains to sampling and questionnaire development methods used in the study. The next section relates to data collection, data analysis and statistical analysis utilized in the study.

Sampling

The current research thesis is one part of a larger study focusing on attitudes and awareness of police and safety issues. The large study population consisted of 12,500 names and addresses of people residing in the southwestern states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada and New Mexico. The larger study focused on residents aged 18 to 60 years and older. The population also contained the four ethnic groups of Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic and Asian.

From this larger study, a stratified random sample of adult elderly citizens residing in the southwestern states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada and New Mexico were solicited as subjects. A mailing list of 2,500 randomly selected subjects was purchased. The list contained equal numbers of subjects in each of four ethnic groups: Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic and Asian. It was

assumed that this sample would be fairly representative of elderly adults living in the Southwestern United States. Consumers were selected who: a) were over 60 years of age, and b) were currently living in the Southwestern states of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Colorado, or Nevada. According to the 1990 U.S. Census Report on population, elderly people make up 23% of the population of Arizona. The population of Nevada and Colorado is made up of 19% elderly people respectively. The population of California and New Mexico is made up of 20% elderly people respectively (1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing).

A list of 2,500 elderly adult consumers' names and addresses were included in the initial population of 12,500 names and addresses. This list was purchased from Zeller, Inc., a commercial list firm. Zeller guarantees a 97% deliverability rate and complies with the 1991 Privacy Law requiring deletion of names of consumers who request to have their names removed from commercial listings.

Questionnaire Development

A 43-question survey (see Appendix A) was developed from questions used in prior studies dealing with police issues. The questions related to a) consumers' attitudes toward police, crime and safety, b) consumers' awareness of

police, crime and safety, c) consumers' past behavior relating to police, crime and safety.

The questionnaire also contained demographic information in the following categories: gender, age, ethnic background, state, and area resided in. Demographic information was collected at the end of the survey since it is known to bias responses (Campbell & Stanley, 1963).

The ordering of the questions was randomized to control for response tendencies and threat to validity. A panel of eight experts from the law enforcement community and selected members of the elderly adult community evaluated the questionnaire for validity, clarity, and related concerns. Minor changes, mostly related to word usage, were made following the recommendation of the panel.

The final version of the survey is shown in the Appendix. The top portion of the survey contained a greeting box which asked consumers to participate in a study on crime and safety. Respondents were assured of confidentiality and told that the information provided would not be used for marketing or other purposes.

The lower third of the last page of the survey contained business reply mail information. This was done to reduce the amount of paper subjects were required to handle.

Data Collection

Surveys were mailed during the second week of February, 1993. Surveys reached homes in California and other Southwestern states during the highly publicized jury selection for the Civil Rights trial involving four police officers who beat Rodney King. This was coincidental, however it may have contributed to the response rate. Responses were returned to Family and Consumer Resources c/o the University of Arizona. Returned surveys were sorted by week of return.

Data Analysis

Surveys were sorted and coded as they were returned. Surveys with unanswered questions were not retained for analysis. Each question was scored individually, then questions were combined to form the variables of interest. For the purposes of the sub-study on elderly adults, prior to combining questions to form the variables of interest, each raw data question used was recoded into a three scale type answer (3=most positive, 2=neutral, 1=most negative) (Figure 1.1). Two-part questions were treated like two questions and coded using the letters (a) and (b).

Five construct variables were created through combining questions. Construct variables one, Attitude Toward Police (ATTPOL), used questions 2, 14, 15, and 37. Construct

variable two was Attitude Toward Safety (ATTSAF), and used questions 8, 16, and 35. Construct variable three, Awareness of Police (AWAPOL) used questions 5a, 6a, 12a, 20a, and 28a. Construct variable four was Awareness of Community Policing (AWACOM) and used questions 11, 13, 31a, 31b, and 40. The fifth and final construct variable awareness of crime and safety (AWACRSA) made use of questions 3, 30, and 32.

Prior to combining, questions with more than three responses were collapsed into a three-point scale rating system and recoded as seen in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 - Recoding

CONSTRUCT	QUESTION	RECODING
Attitude Toward Police (ATTPOL)	2	(4, 5=3) (1=2)
	15	(2, 3=1)
	37	(5, 6=3) (4, 1=3)
		(2, 3=1)
Attitude Toward Safety (ATTSAF)	8	(4, 5=3) (3=2)
	16	(1, 2=1)
	35	(4, 4=3) (3=2)
		(1, 2=1)
		(4=3) (3, 2=2)
		(1=1)

(Note: 3=most positive, 2=neutral, 1=most negative)

After creating the five construct variables, Post-Hoc analyses for reliability were done for a Cronbachs Alpha

level of .5 (Jaccard & Becker, 1990). The results for each construct variable can be seen in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2 – Chronbachs Alpha

CONSTRUCT	CRONBACHS ALPHA LEVEL
Attitude Toward Police (ATTPOL)	.67
Attitude Toward Safety (ATTSAF)	.51
Awareness of Police (AWAPOL)	.46
Awareness of Community Policing (AWACOM)	.58
Awareness of Crime & Safety (AWACRSA)	.61

Statistical Analyses

A frequency analysis was performed to obtain a profile of the respondents. The hypotheses were tested by using a t-test for the independent variable gender, and a one-way analysis at variance was also conducted toward the five constructs, or dependent variables: 1) Attitude Toward Police, 2) Attitude Toward Safety, 3) Awareness of Police, 4) Awareness of Community Policing, 5) Awareness of crime and safety. To evaluate reliability of the constructs, the Cronbach Alpha coefficient of each factor was examined. After the Oneway Analysis of variance, and when a significant level of variance was found based on a .05 level

of probability, a Scheffe test was performed to identify the specific differences between the groups. A Scheffe test was used because it is the most conservative type of test used for determining the nature of the relationships.

CHAPTER IV - Results

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the results of the frequency analysis. The second section relates to hypotheses testing using t-test, Oneway analysis of variance, and the Scheffe test for location of mean variance between groups.

Frequency Analysis

A summary of respondents' demographic profile is presented in Table 4.1. The frequency analysis revealed that 41% (N=107) of the respondents were female, and 58% (N=152) were male. The ethnic background revealed that 47% (N=125) of the respondents were White/Caucasian, while 25% (N=65) were African-American/Black, 6% (N=15) were Native American Hispanic and 2% (N=5) were Non-Native American Hispanic, 14% (N=36) were Native American Asian, 3% (N=9) Non-Native American Asian and .8% (N=2) were American Indian.

The state where the respondent lived and type of area they resided in were also included in the demographic section. It was shown that 83% (N=218) of the respondents lived in California, 2% (N=6) were from Nevada, 9% (N=23) of the respondents lived in Arizona, 4% (N=11) lived in Colorado and 2% (N=5) lived in New Mexico. The type of area

Table 4.1
Profile of Respondents

Variables	Total Sample (N = 264)	Percent (%)
Gender		
Female	107	41
Male	<u>152</u>	58
Total	259	
Ethnic Background		
White/Caucasian	125	47
African American/Black	65	25
Native American Hispanic	15	6
Non-native American	5	2
Hispanic	36	14
Native American Asian	9	3
Non-native American Asian	<u>2</u>	.8
American Indian	257	
Total		
State		
California	218	83
Nevada	6	2
Arizona	23	9
Colorado	11	4
New Mexico	<u>5</u>	2
Total	263	
Area		
Large city	109	41
Medium-sized city	64	24
Small city	48	18
Small town/suburb	30	11
Rural area	<u>1</u>	.4
Total	252	

Note: Totals may not add to N=264 or 100% because of missing information

that the respondents resided in revealed that 41% (N=209) lived in a large city, 24% (N=64) resided in a medium sized city, 18% (N=48) lived in a small city, 11% (N=30) lived in a small town/suburb and 4% (N=1) resided in a rural area.

Hypotheses Testing

H1: Attitude toward police and safety will vary within the southwestern elderly sample due to gender, ethnic background, state of residence, and type of area where people live.

To test Hypothesis 1, a t-test for the variable Gender was conducted for the two dependent variables Attitude Toward Police (ATTPOL) and Attitude Toward Safety (ATTSAF). For the variable Attitude Toward Police, the mean difference for females was (\bar{M} =1.81) and males was (\bar{M} =1.79). Both means were relatively neutral. No significance differences were found. For the variable Attitude Toward Safety, the mean difference for females was (\bar{M} =1.54) and for males (\bar{M} =1.69) and revealed a significant level of ($p < .01$). The male mean score showed a more positive attitude toward safety. Table 4.2 presents the results of the t-test.

Table 4.2
t-test for Gender and the Variable Attitude Toward Safety

Mean (Standard Deviation)		
Female (N=107)	Male (N=152)	t-value
1.54 (.34)	1.69 (.42)	-2.96**

(Note: Mean score values ranges 1=most negative, 2=neutral, 3=most positive)

To further test Hypothesis 1, a Oneway analysis of variance test was conducted on the independent variables of Ethnic Background, State and Area of Residence toward the two dependent variables Attitudes Toward Police and Attitudes Toward Safety. If a significant level of $p < .05$ was found then a Scheffe test for comparison of significant differences between groups was conducted. When comparing the variable Ethnic Background to variable Attitudes Toward Police and the variable Attitudes Toward Safety no significant mean difference between the groups was found. For the variable State of Residence to the variables Attitudes Toward Police and Attitudes Toward Safety no significant mean difference was shown. On the final variable Area of Residence there was no significant difference found for the variable Attitudes Toward Police. On the variable Area of Residence and the variable Attitudes Toward Safety, a probability level of ($p < .049$) was indicated

but administering a Scheffe test there were no two groups significantly different at the .050 level.

H2. Awareness of police, community policing, crime and safety will vary within the southwestern elderly sample due to gender, state of residence, type of area where people live.

To test Hypothesis 2, a t-test for the variable Gender was conducted for the dependent variables Awareness of Police (AWAPOL), Awareness of Community Policing (AWACOM), and Awareness of crime and Safety (AWACRSA). On the variable Awareness of Police, the females' mean was ($\bar{M}=2.37$) and the males' mean ($\bar{M}=2.34$) and revealed no significant mean difference. The means score revealed that both genders held neutral feelings regarding the variable Awareness of Police. Table 4.3 presents the results of the t-test. For variable Awareness of Community Policing the female mean was ($\bar{M}=2.08$) and the males' mean ($\bar{M}=2.02$) and showed no significant mean difference between gender for the variable Awareness of Community Policing. The final variable Awareness of Crime and Safety revealed the female mean was ($\bar{M}=1.45$) and the male mean was ($\bar{M}=1.57$) and indicated a significant difference at the ($p<.01$) level, and revealed that males held more favorable perceptions of Awareness of Crime and Safety. Table 4.3 presents the results of the t-test.

Table 4.3
t-test for Gender on the Variable Awareness of Crime & Safety

Mean (Standard Deviation)		t-value
Female (N=107)	Male (N=152)	
1.45 (.40)	1.57 (.38)	-2.33*

(Note: Mean score values ranges: 1=most negative, 2=neutral, 3=most positive)

To further test Hypothesis 2, a Oneway analysis of variance test was conducted for comparison of all possible pairs of groups means of the independent variables of Ethnic Background, State and Area of Residence for the three dependent variables of Awareness of Police (AWAPOL), Awareness of Community Policing (AWACOM) and Awareness of Crime and Safety (AWACRSA). If a significant level of .05 was found a Scheffe test for comparison of significant differences between groups was done. For the variable Ethnic Background to Awareness of Police a significant level of ($p < .001$) was found and a subsequent Scheffe test revealed significant differences between some groups. Non-native American Asians had a ($\bar{M}=1.76$) measure, a neutral mean score, for the variable Awareness of Police. African Americans had a mean score of ($\bar{M}=2.46$) and Native American Hispanics had a mean score of ($\bar{M}=2.53$). These two groups

held more positive scores for the variable Awareness of Police. Table 4.4 presents the results of the Anova and the results of the Scheffe test.

The variable Ethnic Background and the variable Awareness of Community Policing revealed a significance level of ($p < .01$). A Scheffe test showed differences between white/caucasian ($\bar{M} = 1.96$) measuring a neutral mean score. African American/Black had a ($\bar{M} = 2.29$) having a more positive mean score for the variable Awareness of Community Policing.

Table 4.5 presents the results of the Oneway analysis of variance and the results of the Scheffe test. There were no significant differences found between Ethnic background and the variable Awareness of Crime and Safety.

The variable State of Residence revealed no significant differences on the variables Awareness of Police, Awareness of Community Policing, and Awareness of Crime and Safety. There were no significant mean differences found at the .050 level between the groups (Table 4.6).

Table 4.4
Anova for the Variable Ethnic Background on Awareness of
Police

Variable AWAPOL by Variable Ethnic				
Analysis of Variance				
Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Between Groups	7	6.132	.876	3.97***
Within Groups	251	55.314	.220	
Total	258	61.446		

Scheffe Test Analysis Results				
	(N)			Mean
Group 1	125	White/Caucasian		2.36
Group 2	65	African American/Black		2.46 ^a
Group 3	15	Native American Hispanic		2.53 ^b
Group 4	5	Non-Native American Hispanic		1.88
Group 5	36	Native American Asian		2.25
Group 6	9	Non-Native American Asian		1.76 ^{ab}
Group 7	2	American Indian		2.10

Note: A pair of the same superscripts indicates a significant difference between two groups at the .05 level.

Note: Mean score values ranges (1=most negative, 2=neutral, 3=most positive)

Note: (***) $p < .001$

Table 4.5
Anova for Ethnic Background on Awareness of Community Policing

Variable AWACOM by Variable Ethnic				
Analysis of Variance				
Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Between Groups	7	5.880	.840	3.52***
Within Groups	251	59.862	.238	
Total	258	65.742		

Scheffe Test Analysis Results			
	(N)		Mean
Group 1	125	White/Caucasian	1.96 ^a
Group 2	65	African American/Black	2.28 ^a
Group 3	15	Native American Hispanic	2.04
Group 4	5	Non-Native American Hispanic	1.84
Group 5	36	Native American Asian	1.97
Group 6	9	Non-Native American Asian	1.82
Group 7	2	American Indian	1.80
Group 8		Other	2.30

Note: A pair of the same superscripts indicates a significant difference between two groups at the .05 level.

Note: Mean score values ranges (1=most negative, 2=neutral, 3=most positive)

Note: (***) $p < .001$

Table 4.6
Anova for Area of Residence on Awareness of Crime & Safety

Variable AWAPOL by Variable Area				
Analysis of Variance				
Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Between Groups	4	3.05	.764	5.80 ^(***)
Within Groups	257	33.85	.132	
Total	261	36.90		

Scheffe Test Analysis Results

	(N)		Mean
Group 1	109	Large City	1.64 ^{ab}
Group 2	64	Medium Sized City	1.45 ^a
Group 3	48	Small City	1.49
Group 4	30	Small Town/Suburb	1.33 ^b
Group 5	1	Rural Area	1.45

Note: A pair of the same superscripts indicates a significant difference between two groups at the .05 level.

Note: Mean score value ranges (1=most negative, 2=neutral, 3=most positive).

Note: (***) ($p \leq 001$).

The final variable, Area of Residence, on the variable Awareness of Police no significant level of difference was found between the groups at the .050 level. When the variable Area of Residence and the variable Awareness of Crime and Safety were tested, a probability of .052 significance level was found. A subsequent Scheffe test revealed that no two groups means were different at the (p.05) level. The variable Area of Residence did show a significant difference between groups mean scores on the variable Awareness of Crime and Safety. People who resided in large cities had a (\bar{M} =1.64), a more neutral perception of Awareness of Crime and Safety issues. The respondents who resided in medium sized cities had a (\bar{M} =1.45), a more negative perceptions of Awareness of Crime and safety issues. Finally, people residing in small towns/suburbs had a (\bar{M} =1.33), the most negative perceptions of awareness of crime and safety issues. According to the Scheffe test, these groups means were significantly different at the .050 level. Table 4.6 represents the results of the Anova and the results of the Scheffe test.

CHAPTER V – Discussion

The purpose of this exploratory study was to investigate perceptions of elderly citizens in the southwest with regard to police, crime and safety. This objective was achieved through the testing of two hypotheses. Based on the results of the analyses, interpretation and implications of the findings are discussed in this chapter.

Results of Hypothesis 1

This finding was consistent with Baker, Nienstedt, Everett and McCleary (1983) finding that sex has a small indirect effect on attitudes toward police. For the variable Attitudes Toward Safety, there was a significant difference between the female and male mean score. According to Sundeen (1977) findings suggested that males have a greater fear of burglary and fraud while females have a higher fear of safety during the day.

The findings of the study for the variable Ethnic Background shows no difference between the ethnic groups on Attitudes Toward Police. Yet, past research suggested that black elderly are more fearful of crime victimization than whites and that they also more often suffer from victimization than whites (Wiltz, 1982). There were no

significant findings for the variable Ethnic Background toward the variable Attitude Toward Safety.

On State of Residence no significant differences were found for attitudes toward police varying from state to state. It was thought that states having higher concentrations of minorities would have less than favorable attitudes toward police. For the variable Attitude Toward Safety, state of residence showed no significant difference.

Area of residence did not reveal any significant differences toward the variables attitudes toward police and attitudes toward safety. This finding was contrary to past research findings. According to Keenan and Clarkson (1977), people living in rural areas held more favorable attitudes toward police. Zamble and Annesley (1987) also found that residents of small cities held more positive attitudes toward police than people in large cities.

Results of Hypothesis 2

Awareness of Police, Community Policing, Crime and Safety Perceptions indicated that there was no significant difference between males and females for Awareness of Police and Awareness of Community Policing. This study revealed that males had a significantly higher awareness of crime and safety than females. According to Baker, Nienstedt, Everett, and McCleary (1983), men are victimized more

frequently than women but their research found that women are more fearful than men. Eve and Eve (1984) suggested that elderly people, usually female, non-whites and lower income persons, feel relatively powerless over the control of their futures and this situation results in generalized anxiety about their social environment which often develops into a fear of crime.

The finding in this study indicates that the variable Ethnic Background had an impact on the dependent variable of Awareness of Police and Awareness of Community Policing. This study assumed that Awareness of Police issues would be very high because of recent events involving the amount of police-related media coverage. The findings of this study supported this hypothesis.

State of Residence did not reveal any significant findings in relation to the Awareness of Police, Community Policing and Crime and Safety issues. It was assumed that perceptions would vary especially in the State of California where the high incidence of police brutality have received lots of media coverage but this hypothesis was rejected.

Area of Residence did not reveal any significant difference toward the Awareness of Police and the Awareness of Community Policing variables. The variable Awareness of Crime and Safety did have an impact on the variable Area of Residence. According to Zamble and Annesley (1987), there

are less total crimes in small areas than in large cities and this might lead to greater satisfaction and awareness of police. Also people in less urbanized areas tend to be more familiar with police officers in official and unofficial capacities.

Implications

The results of this research can be used by both policing agencies and neighborhood anti-crime associations with high concentrations of elderly adults. Policing agencies can learn how to best address some of the special needs of this group. They need to put task forces in place to solely handle the needs of elderly adults. Since previous research has suggested that the elderly are most fearful of crime, the policing agencies need to work with neighborhood associations in order to combat these feelings. Policing agencies need to be more visible within the community. In order for policing agencies to change people's attitudes about police service, there has to be more positive interaction between them in advance of negative interaction.

The neighborhood associations can also benefit by knowing how the elderly residents feel about crime. They can try to get the elderly adults involved in anti-crime associations. Research suggests that the elderly need to

take a pro-active approach. Many elderly adults have become prisoners in their homes because of fear. They need to know that they have a support group that they can depend on in addition to the police.

This research indicates some of the several concerns of the elderly in relation to police crime and safety but additional research is needed whereby specific gender issues are investigated since the ratio of men to women is most heavily weighted by females who are the most fearful of crime.

CHAPTER VI

Summary, Conclusion, Limitation, and Future Research

The purpose of this exploratory study was to investigate perceptions of elderly citizens in the southwest with regard to police, crime and safety. The independent variables of gender, ethnic background, state of residence and area of residence did have varying effects on the five dependent variables: 1) attitudes toward police, 2) attitudes toward safety, 3) awareness of police, 4) awareness of crime and safety. The most significant findings were related to Awareness of Police and Awareness of Crime and Safety issues.

It was found that the variable Gender revealed significant differences in the variables Attitudes Toward Safety and Awareness of Crime and Safety. The Attitudes Toward Police and Attitudes Toward Safety showed the least significant results across the three independent variables of ethnic background, state of residence, and area of residence.

The present study seems to support past research that elderly women have different levels of fear of crime and safety issues. Past research has also indicated that blacks, female and non-whites are more fearful of crime. This research found no significant differences in Attitudes

Toward Police and Safety issues regarding the ethnic background of respondents. The independent variable Area of Resident findings were contrary to literature suggesting that people who live in small cities/area held more favorable attitudes police.

The data produced show a benefit for policing agencies and neighborhood crime watch associations. A proactive approach to elderly adults will make them less fearful of crime and more active in anti-crime effects. Attitudes and Awareness can be changed with more direct positive police and elderly interactions.

Post Study Limitations

The following limitations should be taken into consideration when determining the validity and the generalization of the study. The questionnaire return rate was very low (11%, N=264) out of 2500 questionnaires mailed. The questionnaire was also found to be very ambiguous. The length of the questionnaire, 43 questions plus five demographic questions, required too much time to fill out and it was not user-friendly. The type of questions used were not a true measure of categorical type questions. The scale for measuring questionnaires varied from two responses to six responses. Also, two-part questions were used throughout the questionnaire resulting in coding problems.

The coding of the questionnaire was done manually allowing for human error.

The demographic question regarding age was for people 60 plus and this age group does not represent all elderly people. There should have been individual age breakdowns starting at age sixty. This research cannot assume that all people over the age of sixty feel the same way. Important sections like economic background and education level were omitted from the demographic section.

The sample list was purchased from a firm for a one-time user fee. The cost of a second mailing was too expensive to explore. Another important limitation of the study pertained to the population location. The results of this study applied only to elderly respondents of this study.

Future Study

Future study dealing with elderly should focus on the age of respondents. Researchers can no longer generalize or lump elderly into one age group. The study should try to focus on a nationwide study. Research should focus on more explorative studies and personal interviews. If mail-type questionnaires are used they should be very user friendly, the type should be larger because of common sight problems of the elderly. Prior research has shown that elderly

people tend to have higher return rates of questionnaires. Questionnaires should be tested for suitability by a panel of elderly people.

An in-depth study on elderly attitudes could incorporate Martin Fishbein's attitudinal model. Finally, when surveying elderly respondents, The American Association for Retired People and other elderly associations should be used to zero in on the population.

APPENDIX A:

Survey of Elderly Adults (Questionnaire)

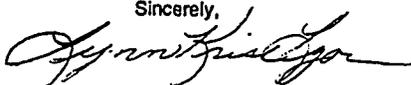
January 18, 1993

Dear Fellow Southwesterner,

You are being asked to participate in a study on **CRIME and SAFETY**. Subjects like yourself have been selected throughout the Southwestern United States. If you agree to participate, simply fill out this questionnaire and return it to us. We value your perceptions and insights and hope that you will agree to participate.

The information you supply will be confidential and will not be used for marketing or other purposes. Thank you for agreeing to help provide information about your perceptions of crime and safety.

Sincerely,



Lynn Krise Lyon
Assistant Professor, Family and Consumer Resources
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

1. Who do you feel is most responsible for insuring safety in the area where you live?
 police paid security guard community association
 family members/housemates yourself
2. How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to protect you from crime?
 a great deal quite a bit not very much none no opinion
3. Do you know anyone who has ever been the victim of a crime involving a weapon such as a knife or a gun?
 yes no
4. Do you plan to take a self defense or personal safety course within the next six months?
 yes no don't know
5. Have you seen a police officer character featured in a television or big-screen movie within the last month?
 yes no don't know
 If so, which of the following best describes the character?
 bad cop neutral cop good cop
6. Have you read a story about police in the newspaper or in a magazine within the last month?
 yes no don't know
 If so, which of the following best describes the police featured in the story?
 good cop neutral cop bad cop
7. How many personal encounters have you had with police in your lifetime?
 0-1 2-5 5-10 more than 10
 Which of the following best describes most of your previous experiences with actual police?
 favorable somewhat favorable neutral somewhat unfavorable unfavorable
8. How safe do you feel when you are shopping alone during the day?
 very safe somewhat safe neutral somewhat unsafe unsafe

9. In the area where you live, is there more minor criminal activity (vandalism, purse snatching, car break-ins, etc.) than there was a year ago?
more less the same no opinion
- In the area where you live, is there more major criminal activity (assault, murder, rape, drive-by shootings, car-jacking, etc.) than there was a year ago?
more less the same no opinion
10. Have you ever been the victim of a major crime such as assault, rape, drive-by shooting, car-jacking?
yes no
11. Has the City Council or other local government in the community where you live met with citizens in the last year to discuss crime and safety issues?
yes no don't know
12. Have you seen a police officer character featured on a television program such as "Cops" within the last month?
yes no don't know
- If so, which of the following best describes the character?
good cop neutral cop bad cop
13. Has a police officer spoken to the children at schools in your neighborhood about drugs, gangs, or other topics?
yes no don't know
14. In some places in the nation, there have been charges of police brutality. How concerned are you that police in your area might behave in a brutal or excessive manner while working?
very concerned somewhat concerned not concerned at all
15. How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of police?
very high high average low very low don't know
16. How safe do you feel when you are shopping alone at night?
very safe somewhat safe neutral somewhat unsafe unsafe
17. Have you ever been the victim of a crime involving a weapon such as a knife or a gun?
yes no
18. Do you currently own a crime deterrent device such as mace, a siren or a whistle?
yes no don't know
19. Do you currently own a weapon?
yes no no comment
20. Have you seen an actual police officer featured on television news within the last month?
yes no don't know
- If so, which of the following best describes the officer?
bad cop neutral cop good cop
21. How much of the time do you feel safe and secure when you are outside your home at night?
all most some seldom never
22. Do you have security devices such as alarms or motion-detecting lights at your home?
yes no don't know
23. If you were the victim of a minor crime (such as purse snatching, vandalism, or a car break-in) within the next six months, would you report the crime to the police?
yes no don't know

24. How much responsibility do you feel the police have for protecting you and your property?
all most half some none
25. How much of the time do you do each of the following:
(1= all the time, 2= most of the time, 3= half the time, 4= occasionally,
5= never)
- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| lock car doors while away from the car | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| lock car doors while inside the car | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| lock house while away from home | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| lock house while inside | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| keep emergency numbers by the phone | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| have keys in hand when approaching car | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| have keys in hand when approaching home | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| carry a crime deterrent device | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| inspect parking lots or other outside areas
before exiting a building | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| carry emergency equipment (flares,
flashlights) in the car | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
26. How much of the time do you feel safe and secure in your home at night?
all most some seldom never
27. Do you intend to purchase a crime-deterrent device within the next six months?
yes no don't know
28. Have you had a personal encounter with a police officer in the last year?
yes no don't know
- If so, how would you describe the encounter?
positive somewhat positive neutral somewhat negative negative
29. If someone you knew was the victim of a major crime, would you encourage them to report the crime to the police?
yes no don't know
30. Do you know anyone who has ever been the victim of a minor crime, such as vandalism, purse snatching, or a car break-in?
yes no
31. Have you seen a police officer at a community meeting within the last year?
yes no don't know
- Even if you did not attend, do you know if there has been a community meeting where a police officer spoke in the neighborhood where you live?
yes no don't know
32. Do you know anyone who has ever been the victim of a major crime such as assault, murder, rape, drive-by shooting, car-jacking?
yes no
33. Do you plan on purchasing a weapon within the next six months?
yes no don't know
34. Which of the following best describes most police characters you have seen or read about in the media?
favorable somewhat favorable neutral somewhat unfavorable unfavorable
35. Compared to a year ago, how safe do you feel when you are away from home?
more uneasy less uneasy not much different not sure

- 36. Have you ever been the victim of a minor crime (vandalism, purse snatching, a car break-in, etc.)?
yes no
- 37. How would you rate your overall attitude towards police?
very positive positive average negative very negative
- 38. If you were the victim of a major crime (such as assault, car-jacking, drive-by shooting, or rape) within the next six months, would you report the crime to the police?
yes no don't know
- 39. Have you ever taken a self defense or personal safety course?
yes no don't know
- 40. Is there a specific police officer(s) assigned to the neighborhood where you live?
yes no don't know
- 41. Do you plan to purchase home security devices in the next six months?
yes no don't know
- 42. If someone you knew was the victim of a minor crime, would you encourage them to report the crime to the police?
yes no don't know
- 43. In the past year, do you feel the overall crime rate in your area has been:
increasing decreasing remained the same not sure

Please Check the boxes which best describe you:

Gender:	Ethnic Background:	State in which you live:	Type of area in which you live:
Female <input type="checkbox"/>	White/ Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/>	California <input type="checkbox"/>	Large city <input type="checkbox"/>
Male <input type="checkbox"/>	African American/ Black <input type="checkbox"/>	Nevada <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium sized city <input type="checkbox"/>
	Native American Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/>	Arizona <input type="checkbox"/>	Small city <input type="checkbox"/>
Age:	Non-native American Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/>	Utah <input type="checkbox"/>	Small town/ Suburb <input type="checkbox"/>
18-25 <input type="checkbox"/>	Native American Asian <input type="checkbox"/>	Colorado <input type="checkbox"/>	Rural area <input type="checkbox"/>
26-40 <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-native American Asian <input type="checkbox"/>	New Mexico <input type="checkbox"/>	
40-60 <input type="checkbox"/>	American Indian <input type="checkbox"/>		
60 + <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>		

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APPENDIX B:

Human/Animal Subjects Approval

Human Subjects Committee



February 3, 1993

Lynn K. Lyon, Ph.D.
School of Family & Consumer Resources
Division of Merchandising & Consumer Studies
Main Campus

RE: **ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN AWARENESS OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS
POLICE** (Co-Investigators: B. Browning, O. Mendoza, H. Wynn,
M.S. Candidates)

Dear Dr. Lyon:

We have received documents concerning your above cited project. Regulations published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 45 CFR Part 46.101(b) (2) exempt this type of research from review by our Committee.

Thank you for informing us of your work. If you have any questions concerning the above, please contact this office.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Denny, M.D.
Chairman
Human Subjects Committee

WFD:rs

cc: Departmental/College Review Committee

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