Violence
and
Public Safety
in the
Halifax Regional Municipality

A Report to the Mayor

Supplemental Report #1:
The Telephone Survey

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SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT # 1: THE TELEPHONE SURVEY

TELEPHONE SURVEY (N = 1207)

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PART A: THE SAMPLE AND OVERVIEW OF RESPONSES

The telephone survey was a randomized, land-line calling aimed at one adult per household contacted. It yielded 1205 usable questionnaires. Overall, the survey has a margin of error of 2.8% at the 95% confidence level so any estimate of the salient population would be within +2.8% and -2.8%. For example, if 50% stated they had been victimized in the past five years the *true* value would be somewhere between 52.8% and 47.2% and we could expect to find this 95% of the time. The respondents were older (51.5 years median) and there were more female (64%) than in the adult HRM population so when weights were applied, based on age and gender, to facilitate estimation of the population parameters, the frequencies for the different variables changed though rarely dramatically. The overall frequencies for each question, weighted and unweighted, are presented in Part A and detailed analyses are provided in Part B below.

Using weighted sample figures, it can be noted that the telephone respondents' average length of residence in HRM and in their present local area were 25 years and 10 years respectively. The proportion of 'minority' group members was small, namely 8% disabled respondents, 3% visible minorities, 1% aboriginals, and 2% recent immigrants, a reasonable reflection of HRM reality. Most respondents (or another member of the household) owned their own dwelling (68%), roughly two-thirds (63%) were either married or common-law, and about a fifth (22%) were retired. 70% had obtained some post-secondary education. Some 33% reported household incomes of less than $60,000 but 40% of the sample refused to give their annual household income over the phone or did not know it; were the percentages calculated leaving out the missing cases, 55% would have household incomes less than $60,000. Overall, the weighted socio-demographic features of the sample appear congruent with the known parameters for the adult HRM household population.

The respondents generally considered that HRM had an "average level" of crime and that their own local area had less crime than the rest of HRM. However a significant minority (41%) held that HRM is best characterized as a high crime milieu, and a smaller minority that their own local area had more crime than HRM as a whole (14%). More significantly, a near majority (49%) believed that crime had increased in their local area in recent years and only 5% considered that it had decreased. As in other studies, most respondents considered walking around HRM alone during the day to be very or reasonably safe (94%) but only 54% reported feeling as safe doing so after dark. The personal and social costs of that worry is partially reflected in the fact that many respondents indicated that, if they had less concern, they would walk alone at night more (46%) and / or use more the public transit during evening hours (27% plus). The respondents indicated that they worried more about property than person or violent victimization; for example, 65% said that they were "not at all' worried about being assaulted but only 37% reported that absence of worry about having their homes burglarized. The level of concern, about crime and their own victimization, expressed by some respondents is clearly evident in the fact that about one quarter of the sample reported worrying more about these matters than they do about other things in life.

The respondents were asked to assess the level of social problems and risks in their local area by indicating whether each of 12 designated possible issues was a big problem, somewhat of a problem or no problem at all. It should be noted that in the telephone sample only 16% of the respondents resided in the urban core areas of HRM compared with 30% in the mail-back survey so one might have expected much less identification of conventional social problems. There was much variation in the telephone responses but in the several types of potential problems where there was a majority position (concerning prostitution, lack of contact with police, teen swarming, use of guns and weapons) the position was that the matter was "not at all a problem". The chief matters identified as being big or fairly big problems were vandalism (42%), traffic (46%), drug use and dealing (39%), and residential break and enter (33%). About a fifth of the sample reported that each of 'people hanging around in the street or buildings', 'teen swarming', and 'fighting among groups in their local area', were fairly big or big problems. All the above percentages were quite similar to those found in the mail-back survey, especially if one adjusted for the many "don't know" responses in the latter sample.

Another dimension of risk is whether one goes out in the evening for any purposes, presumably increasing the opportunity for being victimized. Respondents were asked how many evenings per month they went out for each of seven different types of activities. A large percentage of the respondents did not go out at all in the evening for some activities such as work, sports events or visiting bars and pubs. Among those going out, a median per month was calculated for each of the different activities; the leading activities were work or classes (8 evenings), sports and recreation (8 evenings), and shopping (4.5). The respondents generally reported (83%) that they feel either very safe or reasonably safe when they do go out in the evening. The results with respect to frequency of evenings out and feeling safe are quite congruent with the mail-back results, especially given that the telephone respondents were on average a few years younger and more likely to be in the workforce. The high percentage reporting that they felt safe when out in the evening is not inconsistent with the above percentages worrying about walking alone at night since neither being alone nor walking is pivotal, as we shall see, to these evenings out.

The survey asked people what if any change strategies they had adopted over the past five years to protect themselves or their property from crime. Nine specific options were raised such as changing their routine or avoiding certain places, changing their phone number, carrying something to defend oneself or alert others, and installing burglar alarms. The respondents were asked too about other strategies they may have utilized and these answers were also incorporated in the analyses. The most frequently reported strategies were ' lock my car doors when I am alone in the car' (68%), 'planned my route with safety in mind'(55%), 'changed my routine and avoided certain places'(39%), and 'carried something to protect myself or alert others' (30%). In elaborating on their protective measures, a large percentage of the respondents emphasized "being aware of what is around me" and "don't travel at night alone". A number of respondents referred to investments they had made in obtaining outdoor lighting (and often leaving them on all night), motion sensor lights, and bars for windows. Carrying something usually meant that they carried a cell phone but a few males referred to clubs and shotguns (more at the ready than carried) and some talked of more esoteric weapons such as "I carry a stick purse under my shoulder". A handful of respondents mentioned they had taken self-defence programs and several women reported they carried their keys between their fingers to ward off possible

attackers. When subsequently asked whether they were satisfied with their personal safety, 45% of the respondents reported themselves 'very satisfied' and another 45% 'somewhat satisfied'. While not a specific strategy, a person's sense of control or active mastery with respect to his/her milieu and life situation can be significant in how he or she deals with risk. Accordingly, the respondents were asked about their level of agreement or disagreement with six statements that make up a widely used scale of active mastery. The statements, detailed below in the table on frequencies, include 'there is really no way you can solve some of the problems you have' and 'what happens to you in the future depends mostly on you'. Most respondents checked off answers indicating a positive sense of their control but there was sufficient variation that the variable proved useful in the analyses reported in Part B.

The survey also explored the amount and type of victimization that the respondents have experienced. Roughly 40% reported that they had been victimized within the past five years and less than half that percentage (17%) reported victimization within the past twelve months. As in the G.S.S. statistics, these figures include attempts as well as 'actual' victimization. There were three times as many respondents reporting property victimization (e.g., vandalism, theft) as reporting violent person victimization (15% to 5%) within the past twelve months. Such a finding is to be expected in light of the statistics for Canada and other Western societies. When victimized, respondents were about 50% more likely to report the matter to the police than not. Their top three reasons for not reporting were, in order of frequency, 'the crime was not serious enough', 'the police could not do anything about it', and 'the police would not do anything about it'. The ratios for reporting versus non-reporting to the police were 1 to 1 for fraud, assault, stalking, and sexual assault, 2 to 1 for vandalism and theft of non-household property, 3 to 1 for theft of household goods and robbery, 4 to 1 for theft from/of motor vehicle and 9 to 1 for break and enter.

A number of questions sought respondents' views concerning their local police service. While only a minority of the respondents (26%) reported that they knew by name any of the officers working in their local area, about two-thirds indicated that they knew where to contact them there. Only a very small number of respondents considered that there were too many police officers engaged in policing their local area as the sample was evenly split (48% and 47%) between those reporting the "right number" and those who said "too few". Still, the respondents, those who believed that they could make such a judgment, held that the police service in their local area was about the same as in other areas (64%); 14% considered that their area received better service and 9% deemed their area police service to be poorer. When respondents were asked to rate their police service on the nine standard general police functions, a substantial majority considered the police service to be either good or adequate on all the functions, the highest approval given to enforcement, approachability and fairness, and the lowest (but still around 70%) to investigation, providing crime prevention information and assistance with community development. The police service received the largest percentage of "poor" responses – about 20% - on two functions namely visibility in the local area and providing information to the public on ways to prevent crime. A small percentage of respondents reported that they had participated in various programs sponsored by their police service, the most frequently cited being Neighbourhood Watch (20%), Operation Identification (14%) and Block Parent (12%).

While quite positive concerning the police service, the respondents, like their mail-back survey counterparts, were quite critical of the justice / court system and of the youth justice system. A plurality (47%) held that local courts were doing a poor job with respect to 'providing justice quickly' and 'helping the victim' (36%) and both these percentages would be greater if 'don't know' responses were excluded from the calculations. A clear majority did hold that the court system did a good or average job assuring a fair trial for the accused' (65%) and "determining if persons charged are guilty or not" (59%). The assessments, in conjunction with written-in comments, indicate clearly that most respondents believed that the courts provided due process but not good outcomes. This was apparent also in the assessments of sentences handed down; fully 72% of the sample held that the sentences were "not severe enough". Consistent with these positions, the respondents, like the mail-back respondents, expressed very little confidence with the treatment of young people 12 to 17 years of age in the criminal justice system. Only 2 to 3% % indicated that they felt 'very confident' that the justice system was accomplishing the various, formally stated objectives of Youth Justice. The majority, sometimes a very significant majority, reported that they had no confidence at all that the justice system is "preventing crime by young people" (67%), 'repairing the harm done to victims and communities' (50%), holding young people responsible and accountable for their actions' (72%) or 'reducing re-offending'(68%). The respondents were less definitive about whether Youth Justice was 'providing alternatives to formal court proceedings; here the plurality position was 'not at all confident' (37%) but there were many more 'don't know' responses. The survey concluded this section by asking people to indicate the level of confidence they had in various institutions in society. The police topped the approval list with 86% indicating that they had a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the service, followed well below by the health system (70%), school system (57%) and the banks (57%), and then the justice system (46%); the bottom three were the major corporations (40%), the provincial government (40%) and the federal parliament (31%).

The respondents basically depended upon three major sources for their information about crime and public safety in HRM, with 57%, 48% and 15% indicating that they got a great deal of the information from TV and radio news, newspapers and magazines, and friends and relatives respectively. Personal experience and through the internet each garnered 13%. Other sources such as the police and government materials received 6% or less of "a great deal" citations. Asked specifically which source of information they relied upon the most, the respondents reproduced the above rank order, with TV and radio topping the list at 47%. Exploring their community connections or embeddedness further, the telephone questionnaire asked about friends and relatives and organizational involvement. About a quarter of the respondents reported that they had relatives living in other houses in their neighbourhood, 73% indicated that they had two or more close friends in other households there, and 48% that they knew many if not most people there. The large majority of respondents (80%) reported that theirs was a neighbourhood where neighbours help each other and roughly 70% gave high end scores of four or five on a scale of one to five asking how much they trusted the people in their neighbourhood. It would appear then that HRM adults are reasonably well-integrated in their local areas or neighbourhoods. The last question in this set asked about organizational involvement and participation over the past twelve months. The respondents most frequently cited their membership in a union/professional association (26%), sports/recreational programs (26%), and cultural or hobby groupings. Moreover 57% of the respondents who answered the question about

frequency of participation, reported that they attended such activities and meetings at least twice a month.

In Part B below, following the presentation of the frequencies, these descriptive patterns will be examined more closely.

FREQUENCY OF RESPONSES

Q1. How long have you lived in Halifax (HRM)? Your local area?		
Answers	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Halifax (HRM)	30 years (median)	25 years (median)
Local Area	13 years (median)	10 years (median)

Q2. Do you think the Halifax Regional Municipality is an area with a high amount of crime, an average amount of crime or a low amount of crime?		
Answers	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
High	44 %	41 %
Average	48 %	50 %
Low	8 %	9 %
Don't know	1 %	1 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing/Refused	0.2	0.2 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q3. How do you think your local area compares with the rest of HRM in terms of the amount of crime? Would you say it has:		
Answers	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Much more crime	4 %	3 %
More crime	10 %	11 %
About the same crime	29 %	28 %
Less crime	43 %	42 %
Much less crime	13 %	14 %
Don't know	1 %	1 %
Total (Valid)	100%	100 %
Missing/Refused/Not Applicable	0.2 %	0.2 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q4. In the last several years do you think crime has increased, decreased or remained the same in your local area?		
Answers	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Increased	53 %	49 %
Remained the same	38 %	41 %
Decreased	5 %	5 %
Don't know	4 %	5 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing/Refused/Not applicable	0.3%	0.2 %
Total	100.0	100 %

Q5. How safe do you feel walking alone in your local area:				
Questions	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) During the day?	Very safe	72 %	77 %
	Reasonably safe	19 %	17 %
	Somewhat safe	4 %	3 %
	Very unsafe	4 %	2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q5. How safe do you feel walking alone in your local area:			
b) After dark?	Very safe	22 %	27 %
	Reasonably safe	23 %	27 %
	Somewhat safe	20 %	20 %
	Very unsafe	34 %	25 %
	Don't know	0.3 %	0.3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	1 %
	Total	**100 %**	**100 %**

Q6. If you felt safer from crime, would you:			
Questions	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) Walk alone in your area after dark more often?	Yes	45 %	46 %
	No	44 %	42 %
	Don't know	3 %	3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	91 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	8 %	9 %
	Total	**100 %**	**100 %**
b) Use public transportation alone after dark more often?	Yes	25 %	27 %
	No	44 %	43 %
	Don't know	1 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	71 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	30 %	29 %
	Total	**100 %**	**100 %**

Q7. Do you worry very much if you have to leave your home, apartment or room unattended, though locked, for more than a few hours? Would you say:		
Answers	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Not at all	65 %	67 %
Some	28 %	26 %
Much	7 %	6 %
Don't know	0.2 %	0.1 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q8. Do you worry very much, much, some or not at all about any of the following things happening to you in your area:			
Questions	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) Being held up or mugged	Very much	5 %	4 %
	Much	7 %	6 %
	Some	26 %	26 %
	Not at all	62 %	64 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	-
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total	**100 %**	**100 %**

Q8. Do you worry very much, much, some or not at all about any of the following things happening to you in your area:			
b) Being attacked or molested	Very much	5 %	4 %
	Much	7 %	6 %
	Some	25 %	25 %
	Not at all	64 %	65 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0.1
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	0.2 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) Having your house or property broken Into	Very much	8 %	7 %
	Much	14 %	14 %
	Some	41 %	42 %
	Not at all	37 %	37 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	-
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	0.3 %	0.2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
d) Having your car or other property Vandalized	Very much	12 %	12 %
	Much	16 %	15 %
	Some	35 %	36 %
	Not at all	34 %	35 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	98 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	2 %
	Total	100.0	100 %

Q9. Do you worry about crime and being a victim more than you worry about most other things in life?		
Answers	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
More than most things	4 %	3 %
Yes, qualified	13 %	12 %
No, qualified	13 %	11 %
No	71 %	74 %
Refused/Not applicable	0.3 %	0.2 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q10. I'm going to read a short list of things that are sometimes problems in areas. Please tell me if they are a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your local area?			
Questions	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) Homes being broken into	Very big	8 %	8 %
	Fairly big	26 %	25 %
	Not very big	42 %	42 %
	Not at all	22 %	23 %
	Don't know	3 %	3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q10. I'm going to read a short list of things that are sometimes problems in areas. Please tell me if they are a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your local area?			
b) Traffic problems	Very big	24 %	22 %
	Fairly big	22 %	24 %
	Not very big	27 %	27 %
	Not at all	27 %	27 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.1 %	0 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) Vandalism or property destruction	Very big	12 %	13 %
	Fairly big	30 %	29 %
	Not very big	33 %	36 %
	Not at all	24 %	22 %
	Don't know	1 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
d) Prostitution	Very big	2 %	3 %
	Fairly big	3 %	3 %
	Not very big	8 %	9 %
	Not at all	84 %	83 %
	Don't know	3 %	2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) Drug use or dealing	Very big	15 %	14 %
	Fairly big	25 %	25 %
	Not very big	28 %	30 %
	Not at all	26 %	25 %
	Don't know	5 %	5 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.2 %	0.2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
f) Fighting among different groups in the area	Very big	6 %	7 %
	Fairly big	12 %	12 %
	Not very big	25 %	27 %
	Not at all	54 %	52 %
	Don't know	3 %	2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Questions	Answers	Unweighted	Weighted
Q10. I'm going to read a short list of things that are sometimes problems in areas. Please tell me if they are a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your local area? (Continued)			
g) Spousal / partner assault	Very big	2 %	2 %
	Fairly big	7 %	7 %
	Not very big	18 %	20 %
	Not at all	62 %	60 %
	Don't know	12 %	11 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.2 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
h) Noisy parties, quarrels, loud music	Very big	4 %	4 %
	Fairly big	13 %	14 %
	Not very big	32 %	34 %
	Not at all	51 %	48 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0.3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.2 %	0 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
i) People hanging around in streets, Buildings	Very big	7 %	7 %
	Fairly big	16 %	17 %
	Not very big	29 %	30 %
	Not at all	48 %	45 %
	Don't know	0.4 %	0.3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.2 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
j) Lack of contact between residents and police	Very big	5 %	5 %
	Fairly big	9 %	10 %
	Not very big	19 %	20 %
	Not at all	59 %	56 %
	Don't know	8 %	8 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
k) Swarming by teens	Very big	5 %	5 %
	Fairly big	13 %	14 %
	Not very big	24 %	26 %
	Not at all	57 %	55 %
	Don't know	2 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q10. I'm going to read a short list of things that are sometimes problems in areas. Please tell me if they are a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem or not a problem at all in your local area? (Continued)

Questions	Answers	Unweighted	Weighted
l) Guns and other weapons being used	Very big	4 %	4 %
	Fairly big	10 %	11 %
	Not very big	24 %	25 %
	Not at all	58 %	57 %
	Don't know	3 %	3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/System/Not applicable	0.2 %	0.2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q11. On average, how many times a month do you go out *during the evening* to do the following activity?

Questions	Unweighted	Weighted
a) Work nights, attend night classes or do volunteer work	0 or blank: 695 or 58 %	0 or blank: 615 or 51 %
	1 or more: 7.5 times (mdn)	**1 or more: 8 times (mdn)**
b) Attend sports events	0 or blank: 808 or 67 %	0 or blank: 740 or 61 %
	1 or more: 2 times (mdn)	**1 or more: 2 times (mdn)**
c) Go to restaurants, movies or the theatre	0 or blank: 281 or 23 %	0 or blank: 239 or 20 %
	1 or more: 3 times (mdn)	**1 or more: 3 times (mdn)**
d) Go to bars, pubs or comedy clubs	0 or blank: 858 or 71 %	0 or blank: 744 or 62 %
	1 or more: 2 times (mdn)	**1 or more: 2.5 times (mdn)**
e) Go out for sports, exercise or recreational activities	0 or blank: 523 or 44 %	0 or blank: 433 or 36 %
	1 or more: 7.5 times (mdn)	**1 or more: 8 times (mdn)**
f) Visit relatives or friends in their homes	0 or blank: 253 or 21 %	0 or blank: 203 or 17 %
	1 or more: 4 times (mdn)	**1 or more: 4 times (mdn)**
g) Go out shopping (include window shopping)	0 or blank: 383 or 32 %	0 or blank: 320 or 27 %
	1 or more: 4 times (mdn)	**1 or more: 4.5 times (mdn)**

Q12. Do you worry about your personal safety when you go out in the evening? Do you feel very safe, reasonably safe, somewhat safe or very unsafe:

Answers	Unweighted	Weighted
Very safe	33 %	37 %
Reasonably safe	47 %	46 %
Somewhat unsafe	11 %	11 %
Very unsafe	6 %	4 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	98 %
Missing/Don't Know/Refused	4 %	2 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q13. In the last five years, have you ever done any of the following things to protect yourself or your property from crime?			
Questions	Answers	Unweighted	Weighted
a) Changed your routine or avoided certain places?	Yes	38 %	39 %
	No	61 %	61 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	0.2 %	0.2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) Installed new locks or security bars?	Yes	30 %	29 %
	No	69 %	70 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	1 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) Changed your phone number?	Yes	4 %	5 %
	No	95 %	95 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0.2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	0.2 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
d) Changed residence or moved?	Yes	7 %	7 %
	No	93 %	93 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	0.2 %	0.2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) Obtained a dog?	Yes	9 %	9 %
	No	91 %	91 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	0.3 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
f) Carried something to defend yourself or alert others?	Yes	31 %	30 %
	No	69 %	69 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	0.4 %	0.4 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
g) Planned your route with safety in mind?	Yes	56 %	55 %
	No	43 %	45 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
	Missing/ Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
h) Locked the car doors for personal safety when alone in a car?	Yes	73 %	68 %
	No	26 %	31 %
	Total	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q13. In the last five years, have you ever done any of the following things to protect yourself or your property from crime? (Continued)			
Questions	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
h) Locked the car doors for personal safety when alone in a car?	Yes	73 %	68 %
	No	26 %	31 %
	Total	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
i) Installed burglar alarms	Yes	28 %	27 %
	No	71 %	72 %
	Total	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q15. In general, how satisfied are you with your personal safety from crime and violence?		
Answers	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Very satisfied	42 %	45 %
Somewhat satisfied	48 %	45 %
Somewhat dissatisfied	7 %	7 %
Very dissatisfied	3 %	3 %
Don't know	0.2 %	0.2 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing/Refused/Not applicable	0.1 %	0.1 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q16. Now I am going to read you a list of statements that people might use to describe themselves. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree or strongly disagree that:			
Questions	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) You have little control over what happens to you	Strongly Agree	4 %	3 %
	Agree	15 %	14 %
	Neither agree nor disagree	7 %	8 %
	Disagree	49 %	51 %
	Strongly disagree	24 %	23 %
	Don't know	1 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.4 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) There is really no way you can solve some of the problems you have	Strongly Agree	3 %	3 %
	Agree	17 %	17 %
	Neither agree nor disagree	7 %	6 %
	Disagree	50 %	52 %
	Strongly disagree	21 %	21 %
	Don't know	1 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q16. Now I am going to read you a list of statements that people might use to describe themselves. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree or strongly disagree that: (Continued)			
c) There is little you can do to change many of the important things in life	Strongly Agree	3 %	2 %
	Agree	16 %	15 %
	Neither agree nor disagree	6 %	6 %
	Disagree	50 %	51 %
	Strongly disagree	24 %	26 %
	Don't know	1 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.3 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
d) Sometimes you feel like you are pushed around in life	Strongly Agree	4 %	4 %
	Agree	21 %	21 %
	Neither agree nor disagree	6 %	7 %
	Disagree	43 %	45 %
	Strongly disagree	24 %	24 %
	Don't know	1 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.3 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) What happens to you in the future depends mostly on you	Strongly Agree	36 %	37 %
	Agree	53 %	53 %
	Neither agree nor disagree	5 %	5 %
	Disagree	4 %	3 %
	Strongly disagree	2 %	2 %
	Don't know	1 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.2 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
f) You can do just about anything you really set your mind to	Strongly Agree	42 %	44 %
	Agree	46 %	45 %
	Neither agree nor disagree	4 %	4 %
	Disagree	6 %	5 %
	Strongly disagree	1 %	1 %
	Don't know	1 %	0.4 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.4 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q17. Have you been victimized in the past five years?			
Questions	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Have you been victimized?	Yes	36 %	40 %
	No	63%	60%
	Total (Valid)	99%	100%
	Missing/Refused	1%	<1%

Q18. Have you been victimized in the past twelve months?			
Questions	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) Vandalism (something damaged)	**Yes**	**7 %**	**8 %**
	Other	93 %	92 %
b) Theft (or Attempt) of personal property	**Yes**	**6 %**	**7 %**
	Other	94 %	93 %
c) Theft (or Attempt) of household goods	**Yes**	**2 %**	**2 %**
	Other	98 %	98 %
d) Break and enter (or Attempt)	**Yes**	**3 %**	**3 %**
	Other	97 %	97 %
e) Fraud	**Yes**	**1 %**	**1 %**
	Other	99 %	99 %
f) Motor vehicle theft (from, of or attempt)	**Yes**	**3 %**	**3 %**
	Other	97 %	97 %
g) Assault	**Yes**	**3 %**	**4 %**
	Other	97 %	96 %
h) Stalking (persistent unwanted attention)	**Yes**	**1 %**	**1 %**
	Other	99 %	99 %
i) Robbery (or attempted)	**Yes**	**1 %**	**1 %**
	Other	99 %	99 %
j) Sexual assault (unwanted touching etc)	**Yes**	**1 %**	**1 %**
	Other	99 %	99 %

Questions about obtaining Information on Crime and Public Safety			
Q19. How much information do you get about crime and public safety in HRM from the following sources? Do you get a great deal of information, some information, or no information at all from:			
Sources	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
aa) TV or radio news	Great deal	60 %	57 %
	Some	35 %	38 %
	None	5 %	6 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
ab) Friends and relatives	Great deal	15 %	15 %
	Some	62 %	62 %
	None	23 %	22 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing//Not applicable	0.2 %	0.4 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q19. How much information do you get about crime and public safety in HRM from the following sources? Do you get a great deal of information, some information, or no information at all from:			
ac) Newspapers, magazines	Great deal	52 %	48 %
	Some	34 %	37 %
	None	14 %	15 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing//Not applicable	0.2 %	0.4 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
ad) Personal experience	Great deal	13 %	13 %
	Some	39 %	42 %
	None	48 %	45 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0.1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
ae) Movies and TV shows	Great deal	7 %	6 %
	Some	23 %	24 %
	None	69 %	68 %
	Don't know	1 %	1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable	1%	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
af) The Internet	Great deal	10 %	13 %
	Some	23 %	28 %
	None	66 %	58 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
ag) Government materials	Great deal	4 %	4 %
	Some	31 %	30 %
	None	65 %	66 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.4 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
ah) Police	Great deal	7 %	6 %
	Some	31 %	31 %
	None	62 %	63 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.2 %	0.4 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q19. How much information do you get about crime and public safety in HRM from the following sources? Do you get a great deal of information, some information, or no information at all from:			
ai) Justice officials	Great deal	2 %	2 %
	Some	13 %	14 %
	None	84 %	83 %
	Don't know	0.4 %	0.4 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable	0.4 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) Use other information sources for info about crime and public safety in HRM	Yes	8 %	8 %
	No	92 %	92 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Refused	0.1 %	-
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q20. Which of the above sources of information do you rely on the most?			
Sources	**Answers**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a1) TV or radio news	Yes	47 %	47 %
	No	53 %	53%
	Total	100 %	100 %
a2) Friends and relatives	Yes	8 %	7%
	No	92 %	92%
	Total	100 %	100 %
a3) Newspapers, magazines	Yes	33 %	31 %
	No	67 %	69%
	Total	100 %	100 %
a4) Personal experience	Yes	3 %	3 %
	No	97 %	97%
	Total	100 %	100 %
a5) Movies and TV shows	Yes	0.2 %	0.3 %
	No	100 %	100%
	Total	100 %	100 %
a6) The Internet	Yes	4 %	7 %
	No	96 %	93**%**
	Total	100 %	100 %
a7) Government materials	Yes	0.2 %	0.2 %
	No	100 %	100%
	Total	100.0	100 %
a8) Police	Yes	4 %	3 %
	No	96 %	97%
	Total	100 %	100 %
a9) Justice officials	Yes	0.2 %	0.2 %
	No	100 %	100**%**
	Total	100 %	100 %

Questions about policing and the justice system			
Question	**Answer**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Q21a) Know police officers by name?	Yes	24 %	26 %
	No	76 %	74 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	0.2 %	0 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
Q21b) Know where officers can be contacted in the local area?	Yes	69 %	67 %
	No	31 %	33 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0.2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing//Refused/ Not applicable	0.3 %	0.2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
Q22. Thinking about the number of police you see in your area, would you say that there are:	Too many	1 %	2 %
	About the right number	46 %	48 %
	Too few	49 %	47 %
	Don't know	4 %	3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing//Refused/ Not applicable	0.2 %	0.1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q23. Do you think your local police service does a good job, an average, or a poor job in the following areas:			
Question	**Answer**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) Enforcing the law and keeping order	Good job	54 %	54 %
	Average job	33 %	34 %
	Poor job	6 %	6 %
	Don't know	6 %	6 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused /Not applicable	0.4 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) Responding to calls for service	Good job	49 %	48 %
	Average job	26 %	26 %
	Poor job	8 %	8 %
	Don't know	17 %	17 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) Responding timely to emergencies	Good job	52 %	51 %
	Average job	22 %	23 %
	Poor job	5 %	5 %
	Don't know	20 %	20 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q23. Do you think your local police service does a good job, an average, or a poor job in the following areas: (Continued)			
d) Investigating and solving crimes	Good job	34 %	32 %
	Average job	32 %	34 %
	Poor job	11 %	12 %
	Don't know	22 %	21 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) Being visible in the local area	Good job	46 %	47 %
	Average job	29 %	29 %
	Poor job	22 %	22 %
	Don't know	2 %	2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.4 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
f) Being approachable and easy to talk to	Good job	54 %	53 %
	Average job	24 %	25 %
	Poor job	7 %	8 %
	Don't know	14 %	14 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
g) Providing information to the public on ways to prevent crime	Good job	38 %	35 %
	Average job	35 %	35 %
	Poor job	18 %	20 %
	Don't know	9 %	9 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.4 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
h) Helping people with local area problems	Good job	40 %	38 %
	Average job	31 %	32 %
	Poor job	10 %	11 %
	Don't know	20 %	19 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
i) Treating people fairly	Good job	48 %	48 %
	Average job	31 %	33 %
	Poor job	6 %	7 %
	Don't know	13 %	12 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q24. Does your area receive better, about the same, or poorer police quality service than other areas?

Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
Better	12 %	14 %
About the same	64 %	64 %
Poorer	8 %	9 %
Don't know	15 %	13 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q25. Have you participated in any of the following programs sponsored by your police service?

Programs	Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
a) Neighbourhood watch	Yes	24 %	19 %
	No	76 %	80 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0.1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	0.3 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) Block Parents	Yes	16 %	12 %
	No	84 %	87 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0.3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) Crime Stoppers	Yes	10 %	9 %
	No	89 %	90 %
	Don't know	0.3 %	0.4 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
d) Police volunteer	Yes	3 %	3 %
	No	96 %	97 %
	Don't know	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) Operation Identification	Yes	16 %	14 %
	No	84 %	85 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0.2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.3 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q25. Have you participated in any of the following programs sponsored by your police service? (Continued)			
Programs	Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
f) Police area meetings	Yes	15 %	12 %
	No	85 %	87 %
	Don't know	0.2 %	0.3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/System/Refused/ Not applicable	1 %	0.4 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
g) Citizen on Patrol	Yes	3 %	2 %
	No	96 %	97 %
	Don't know	0.3 %	0.4 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/System/Refused/ Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q26. Do you think the local courts are doing a good job, an average, or a poor job of:			
Question	Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
a) Providing justice quickly	Good job	9 %	10 %
	Average job	25 %	27 %
	Poor job	51 %	47 %
	Don't know	15 %	15 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) Helping the victim	Good job	9 %	10 %
	Average job	26 %	29 %
	Poor job	39 %	36 %
	Don't know	25 %	24 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) Ensuring a fair trial	Good job	30 %	30 %
	Average job	33 %	35 %
	Poor job	15 %	14 %
	Don't know	21 %	20 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
d) Determining if the person charged is guilty or not	Good job	20 %	22 %
	Average job	35 %	37 %
	Poor job	18 %	16 %
	Don't know	26 %	23 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	MissingRefused/Not applicable	2 %	2 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q27. In general, would you say that sentences handed down by the court are too severe, about right or not severe enough?		
Answer	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Too severe	1 %	2 %
About right	14 %	17 %
Not severe enough	76 %	72 %
Don't know	7 %	8 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	98 %
Missing/Refused/ Refused/Not applicable	2 %	2 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q28. I am going to read you some statements about young people, aged 12 to 17, and their treatment in the criminal justice system in Canada. How confident are you that the criminal justice system is [Insert Item and Read]: not at all confident, neither confident or unconfident, somewhat confident or very confident.			
Question	**Answer**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) Preventing crime by young people	Not at all	68 %	67 %
	Neither	11 %	11 %
	Somewhat	15 %	16 %
	Very	2 %	2 %
	Don't know	4 %	4 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) Repairing the harm done to victims and communities	Not at all	51 %	50 %
	Neither	12 %	13 %
	Somewhat	19 %	20 %
	Very	2 %	2 %
	Don't know	15 %	14 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) Holding young people responsible and accountable for their actions	Not at all	73 %	72 %
	Neither	8 %	9 %
	Somewhat	12 %	13 %
	Very	2 %	3 %
	Don't know	3 %	3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q28. I am going to read you some statements about young people, aged 12 to 17, and their treatment in the criminal justice system in Canada. How confident are you that the criminal justice system is [Insert Item and Read]: not at all confident, neither confident or unconfident, somewhat confident or very confident. (Continued)			
Question	**Answer**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
d) Reducing re-offending by young people	Not at all	69 %	68 %
	Neither	8 %	9 %
	Somewhat	12 %	12 %
	Very	1 %	2 %
	Don't know	9 %	9 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	1 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) Providing alternatives to formal court proceedings	Not at all	40 %	37 %
	Neither	10 %	10 %
	Somewhat	22 %	23 %
	Very	5 %	6 %
	Don't know	23 %	23 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/ Not applicable	2 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q29. I'd like to ask you about the level of confidence you have in various institutions. For each type of institution could you tell me whether you have a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or no confidence at all in:			
Institution	**Answer**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
a) The Police	A great deal	37 %	34 %
	Quite a lot	49 %	52 %
	Not very much	10 %	11 %
	None at all	2 %	2 %
	Don't know	1 %	0.4 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable/Refused	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) The justice system & courts	A great deal	8 %	7 %
	Quite a lot	34 %	39 %
	Not very much	40 %	38 %
	None at all	13 %	13 %
	Don't know	3 %	2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable/Refused	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q29. I'd like to ask you about the level of confidence you have in various institutions. For each type of institution could you tell me whether you have a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or no confidence at all in:			
Institution	**Answer**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
c) The health care system	A great deal	21 %	22 %
	Quite a lot	46 %	48 %
	Not very much	24 %	23 %
	None at all	8 %	6 %
	Don't know	0.4 %	0.3 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Not applicable/Refused	1 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
d) The school system	A great deal	12 %	12 %
	Quite a lot	42 %	45 %
	Not very much	27 %	26 %
	None at all	7 %	7 %
	Don't know	11 %	8 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable/Refused	2 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) The federal parliament	A great deal	3 %	3 %
	Quite a lot	25 %	28 %
	Not very much	37 %	37 %
	None at all	27 %	25 %
	Don't know	6 %	6 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable/Refused	2 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
f) The banks	A great deal	15 %	14 %
	Quite a lot	42 %	43 %
	Not very much	27 %	27 %
	None at all	13 %	14 %
	Don't know	2 %	2 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable/Refused	1 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
g) Major corporations	A great deal	8 %	7 %
	Quite a lot	34 %	36 %
	Not very much	35 %	35 %
	None at all	14 %	15 %
	Don't know	8 %	6 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Not applicable/Refused	2 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q29. I'd like to ask you about the level of confidence you have in various institutions. For each type of institution could you tell me whether you have a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or no confidence at all in:

Institution	Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
h) The provincial government	A great deal	4 %	4 %
	Quite a lot	32 %	36 %
	Not very much	40 %	38 %
	None at all	17 %	17 %
	Don't know	4 %	4 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing//Not applicable/Refused	2 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q30. Do you have any *relatives* living in other households in your neighbourhood? Would you say in many, some, very few or no other households?

Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
Many	6 %	7 %
Some	10 %	11 %
Very few	22 %	21 %
No other households	61 %	61 %
Don't know	0.2 %	0.2 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missed/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.3 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q31. Do you have any *close friends* living in other households in your neighbourhood? Would you say the number of such friends is:

Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
Ten or more	20 %	21 %
Five to nine	20 %	20 %
Two to four	32 %	32 %
One	5 %	4 %
None	22 %	22 %
Don't know	0.1 %	0.1 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q32. Would you say you know most, many, a few or nobody else in your neighbourhood (apart from household members of course)?

Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
Most	25 %	23 %
Many	26 %	25 %
A few	45 %	47 %
Nobody else	3 %	4 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	0.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q33. Would you say that the neighbourhood you live in is a place where neighbours help each other?

Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
Yes	82 %	80 %
No	12 %	14 %
Don't know	5 %	5 %
Refused/Not applicable	1 %	-
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing	0.1 %	1 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q34. How much do you trust the people in your neighbourhood? On a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 is "cannot be trusted at all" and 5 is "can be trusted a lot", what number from 1 to 5 would you chose?

Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
Cannot be trusted at all	2 %	3 %
2	5 %	7 %
3	18 %	21 %
4	33 %	36 %
Can be trusted a lot	39 %	33 %
Don't know	1 %	1 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing/Refused/Not applicable	1 %	1 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q35. In the past twelve months have you been a member or participant in any of the following organizations or networks?

Question	Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
a) A union or professional association	Yes	22 %	26 %
	No	76 %	74 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) A political party or group	Yes	7 %	7 %
	No	91 %	93 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) A sports or recreation organization	Yes	24 %	26 %
	No	74 %	74 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q35. In the past twelve months have you been a member or participant in any of the following organizations or networks?			
Question	**Answer**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
d) A cultural, education or hobby group	Yes	25 %	25 %
	No	73 %	75 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing /Refused/Not applicable	2 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) A religious-affiliated group	Yes	24 %	20 %
	No	74 %	80 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
f) A school group, neighbourhood or community association	Yes	20 %	21 %
	No	78 %	78 %
	Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	0.5 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
g) A service or fraternal organization	Yes	12 %	10 %
	No	86 %	89 5
	Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
	Missing/Refused/Not applicable	2 %	1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q36. Frequency of participation in group activities and meetings in past twelve months		
Answer	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
At least once a week	23 %	22 %
A few times a month	14 %	15 %
Once a month	11 %	11 %
Once or twice a year	8 %	8 %
Not in the past year	7 %	8 %
Don't know	0.1 %	0.1 %
Refused/Not applicable	37 %	35 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q37. Age	
Unweighted	**Weighted**
51.5 years old (mdn)	40 years old (mdn)

Q38. Marital status		
Status	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Single	17 %	24 %
Married/common law	63 %	63 %
Widowed	8 %	5 %
Separated/Divorced	10 %	8 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
Missing/System/Refused	3 %	1 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q39. Do you consider yourself to belong to any of the following groups?			
Group	Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
a) A disabled person	Yes	10 %	8 %
	Refused/Not applicable	91 %	92 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
b) Member of a visible minority	Yes	5 %	5 %
	Refused/Not applicable	96 %	95 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
c) An aboriginal person	Yes	1 %	1 %
	Refused/Not applicable	99 %	99 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
d) A recent immigrant	Yes	2 %	2 %
	Refused/Not applicable	98 %	98 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
e) None	Yes	82 %	84 %
	Refused/Not applicable	18 %	16 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
f) Don't know	Yes	0.2 %	0.3 %
	Refused/Not applicable	100 %	100 %
	Total	100 %	100 %
g) Refused to answer question	Yes	2 %	0.4 %
	Refused/Not applicable	99 %	100 %
	Total	100 %	100 %

Q41. What type of dwelling are you now living in?		
Answer	Unweighted	Weighted
Single house	62 %	60 %
Semi-detached or double	4 %	5 %
Town home or row house	3 %	3 %
Duplex (one above the other)	2 %	3 %
Condominium	3 %	3 %
Low-rise apartment (up to five stories)	12 %	14 %
High-rise apartment (five or more stories)	8 %	8 %
Mobile home or trailer	2 %	2 %
Flat or room in house	2 %	2 %
Armed Forces Housing	0.1 %	0.1 %
Senior's Complex	0.2 %	0.1 %
Public Housing	0.2 %	0.3 %
Other	0.1 %	-
Total (Valid)	100 %	100 %
Missing/System/Refused	2 %	0.1 %
Total	100 %	100.0

Q42. Is this dwelling owned or is it being rented by a member of this household?		
Answer	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Owned	70 %	68 %
Rented	27 %	32 %
Other	0.1 %	0.1 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
Missing/System/Refused	2 %	1 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q43. Which of the following best describes your main activity during 2007 so far?		
Answer	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Working at a paid job or business	46 %	57 %
Looking for paid work	2 %	3 %
Going to school	4 %	6 %
Household work	7 %	7 %
On temporary leave	3 %	4 %
Retired	35 %	22 %
Other	2 %	2 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	99 %
Missing/Refused	2 %	1 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q44. What is the highest level of schooling that you have completed?		
Answer	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Some high school or less	13 %	10 %
High school graduate	22 %	21 %
Some college	6 %	6 %
Community/technical college graduate	18 %	20 %
Some university	12 %	13 %
Bachelor's degree	17 %	19 %
Graduate degree	9 %	9 %
Total (Valid)	100 %	98 %
Missing/Refused	3 %	2 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q45. What would you estimate to be your household income from all sources before taxes?		
Answer	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Less than $30,000	14 %	14 %
Between $30,000 and $59,000	18 %	19 %
Between $60,000 and $99,000	15 %	18 %
Over $100,000	10 %	12 %
Don't know	3 %	3 %
Total (Valid)	60 %	66 %
Missing/System/Refused	40 %	34 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Q46. Gender		
Gender	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Male	36 %	50 %
Female	64 %	50 %
Total	100 %	100 %

PART B: THE ANALYSES

THE FIVE TOPICS

1. **Perception of Crime**

2. **Fear and Worry about Victimization**

3. **Reported Victimization**

4. **Assessments of Police and the Justice System**

5. **Change and Adaptation of Crime Prevention Strategies**

1. PERCEPTION OF CRIME IN HRM

Perception of crime in HRM was analyzed using a created index score of perceived crime level for HRM as a whole (q2, q3, q4) and as illustrated in Graph A, this perception reflected the view that, overall but quite modestly , it is an area with high levels of crime. There were a number of factors which were significantly related to this perception, including respondent's age, income, owner/renter status, the community they lived in, and their approach to life. Several variables, where an association might have been expected, did not turn out to be significant, including gender (though females were more likely than males to perceive HRM as high crime - 48% to 43% - the association was not statistically significant when the dependent variable was split into two categories but it was when the perception of crime level was divided into low, medium and high), educational attainment (split at the post-secondary level) and 'minority' membership. Graphs B, C and D depict the significant associations. Respondents over 55 years of age were more likely than those under 55 to perceive HRM as a high crime milieu (51% to 42%) as were those who made less than $60,000 a year compared with the higher income grouping (52% to 40%), those who live in the urban core in Halifax and Dartmouth, in high risk municipal districts 61% to 44%,[1] and respondents who were renters rather than owners (52% to 44%).

Respondents who had lower scores on a created "active mastery" variable were also more likely – see Graph D - to have perceptions of HRM as high crime than did those who scored high on this index measuring one's sense of control over most matters affecting them (50% to 40%).[2] Victimization, not unexpectedly, impacted on perception of crime in HRM as shown in Graph C. Persons victimized within the past five years were more likely to perceive HRM as a high crime milieu than those who were not (52% to 43%); also, the percentage perceiving HRM as a high crime milieu increased the more one reportedly was victimized (e.g., 50% of respondents victimized once and 71% of those victimized twice). Person or violent victimization within the past twelve months in particular had a strong impact as those who had been so victimized were much more likely to see HRM as high crime (71% to 46%). Property victimization in that time period was also statistically significant but not as strongly (55% to 45%).

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[1] In this analysis those four districts were the urban core of HRM, Dartmouth Centre (District 5), Albro Lake-Harbourview (District 9), Halifax North End (District 11), and Halifax Downtown (District 12). 16% of the total sample was living in one of these risk areas.

[2] The "active mastery" index was created using survey questions q16a to q16f; these questions have to do with the levels of personal control and empowerment respondents feel in relation to their lives and personal destiny.

GRAPH A
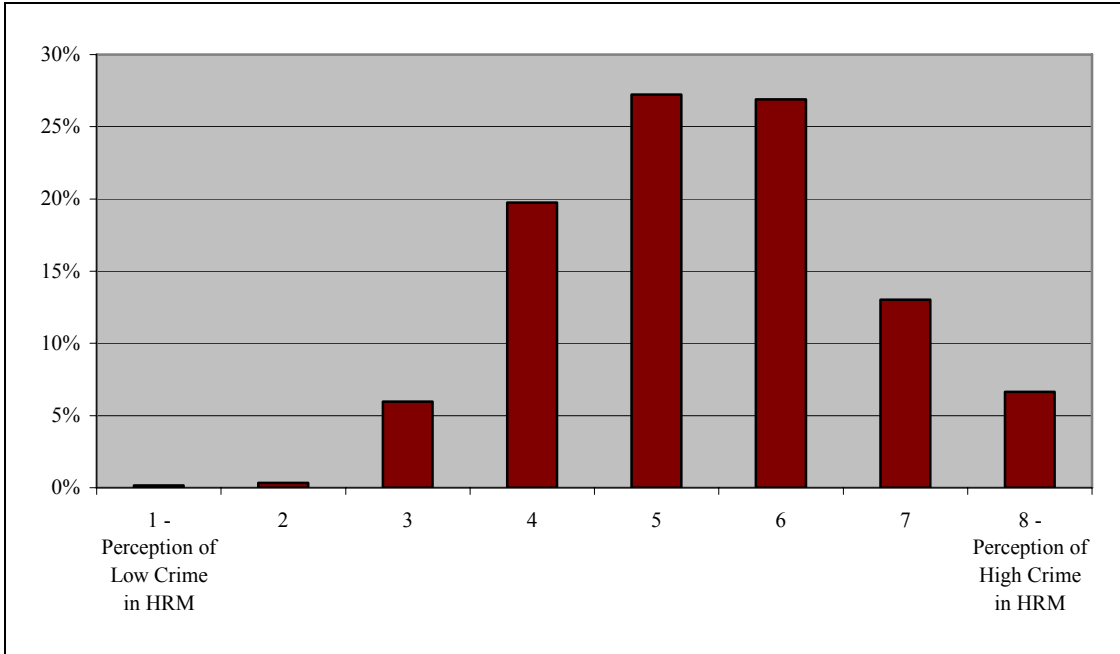
GRAPH B
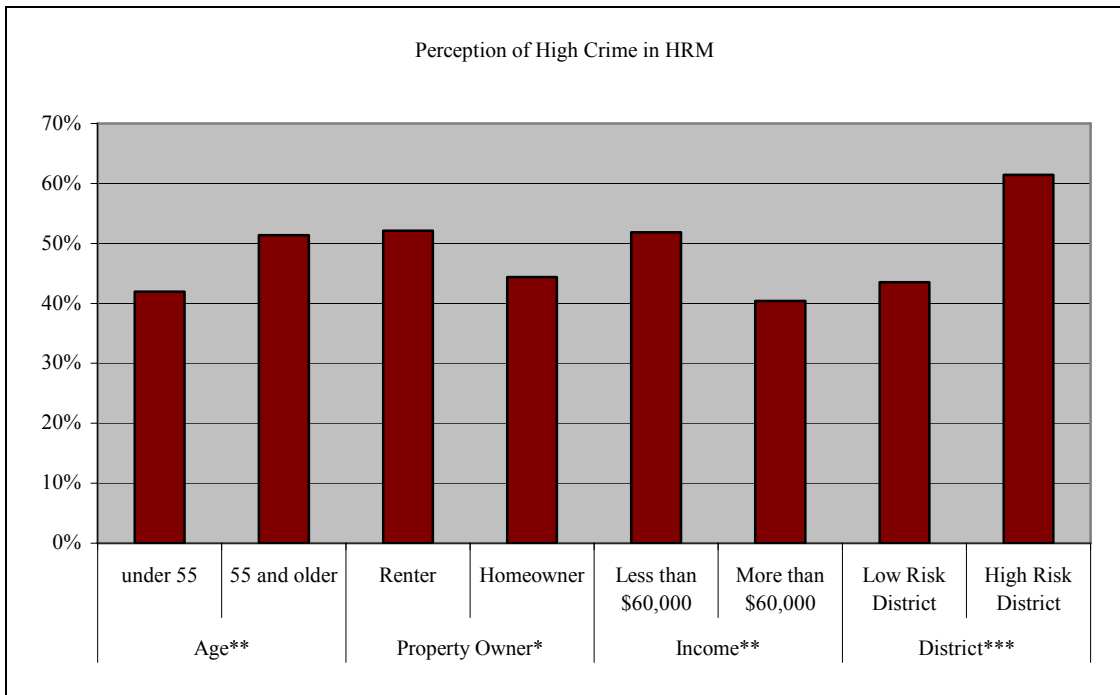
Other correlates of having a perception of a high crime milieu were of course kindred attitudinal variables such as much fear and worry and the perception of many problems in their local area. Though not shown in graphs, there was a significant association between perception

of HRM as a high crime milieu and whether respondents went out frequently in the evening; interestingly those who went out more were less likely to have that perception. Another factor possibly related to respondents' perception of crime in HRM was where they turned for information on crime and public safety. Unexpectedly, in the light of many claims that the mass media exaggerates public safety risks, although not a statistically significant difference, those who reported relying most for such information on television or radio news were more likely to have a perception that the area had lower levels of crime than those who did not (44% to 48% respectively had a perception of high crime levels). In the case of the print media, there was no difference at all in terms of perception of high crime levels in HRM between those relying on it the most for their information about crime and safety and those who did not. It was among those who relied most for such information on their friends and family where the highest proportions of high crime perceivers were found (51% to 46%) but the difference between those relying most on this source and those not doing so, was not statistically significant. Essentially the same results were found when the theme was not "relied on the most" but simply whether respondents garnered a great deal of information about crime from the different possible sources.

Graphs D2 and D3 indicate that the objective variables determining the perception of the respondents' own local area as having many social problems and risks are very similar to those impacting on respondents' perception of HRM as a high crime area, namely victimization in the past five year (52% to 33%), living in the urban core (58% to 36%), being in the lowest category for annual household income, being a renter rather than an owner (52% to 35%), and age (here though respondents under 55 years of age were more likely to characterize their neighbourhood as having high risks / problems (46% to 31%). High reported community integration was negatively associated with high perception of one's area as having many problems and risks (36% to 44%). Gender and educational attainment were weakly associated, but were not statistically significant, with the perceived high level of problems / risks in one's local area. Again, when the source of information respondents indicated that they relied on mostly is considered, it turns out that reliance on friends and relatives was more associated with perceptions of many problems / risks in the local area (54% to 38%) whereas, in the case of those relying on TV and radio, they have lower level of such perceptions (35%) than do respondents not relying mostly on these sources (43%). Those reporting that they relied most on the print media did not differ from those who did not, in their perceptions of the local area or neighbourhood as having many problems / risks.

GRAPH C

GRAPH D

GRAPH D2

High Levels of Perceived Risk

	Under 55 Years	55 Years and Older	Homeowner	Renter	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Levels	High Levels
	~45%	~31%	~35%	~51%	~36%	~57%	~44%	~36%

Age | Property Owner | District Risk | Community Integration

GRAPH D3

	Low Levels of Perceived Risk		High Levels of Perceived Risk	
Not a Victim	~63%		~37%	
Victim		~48%		~52%

Legend: ■ Not a Victim   ■ Victim

38
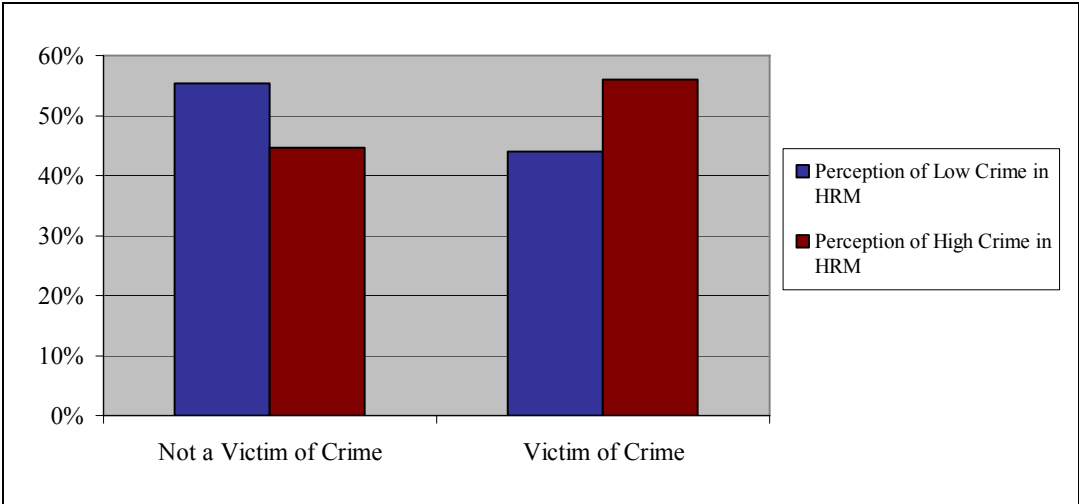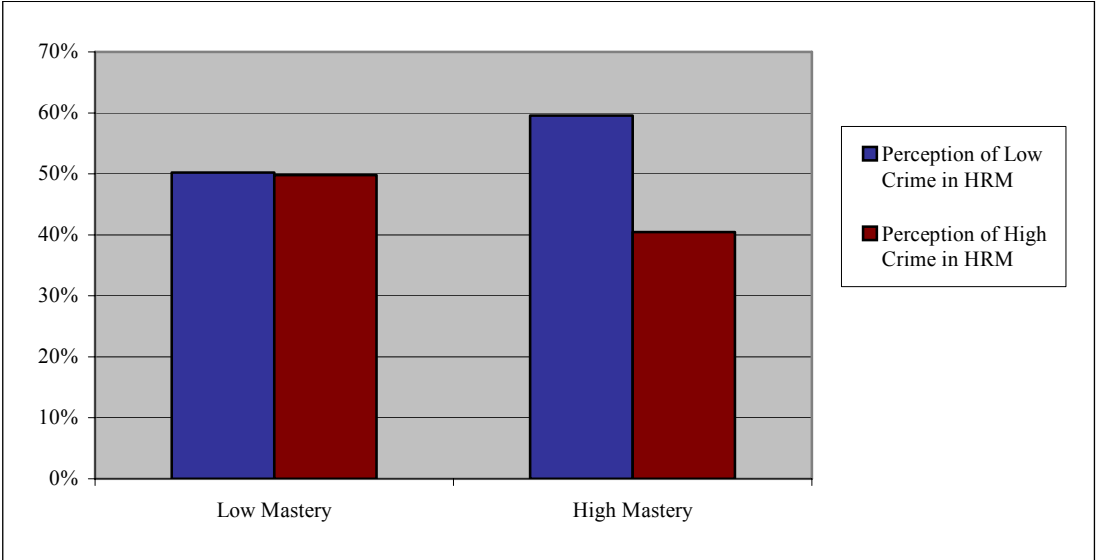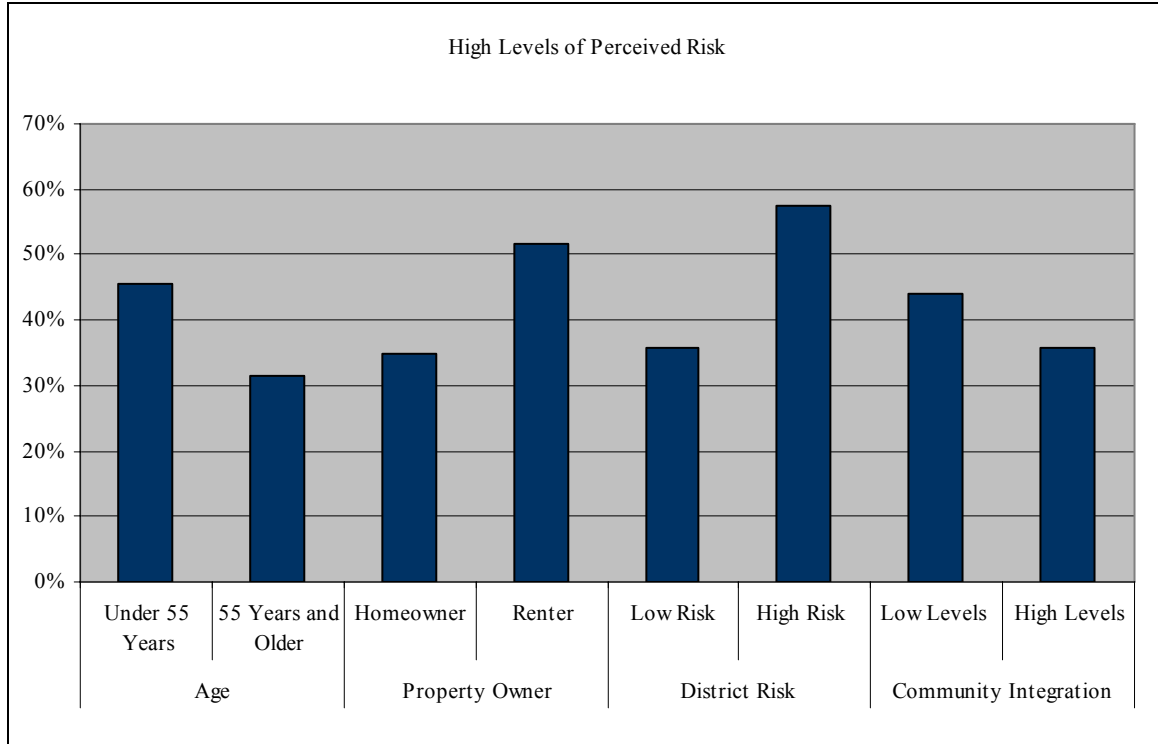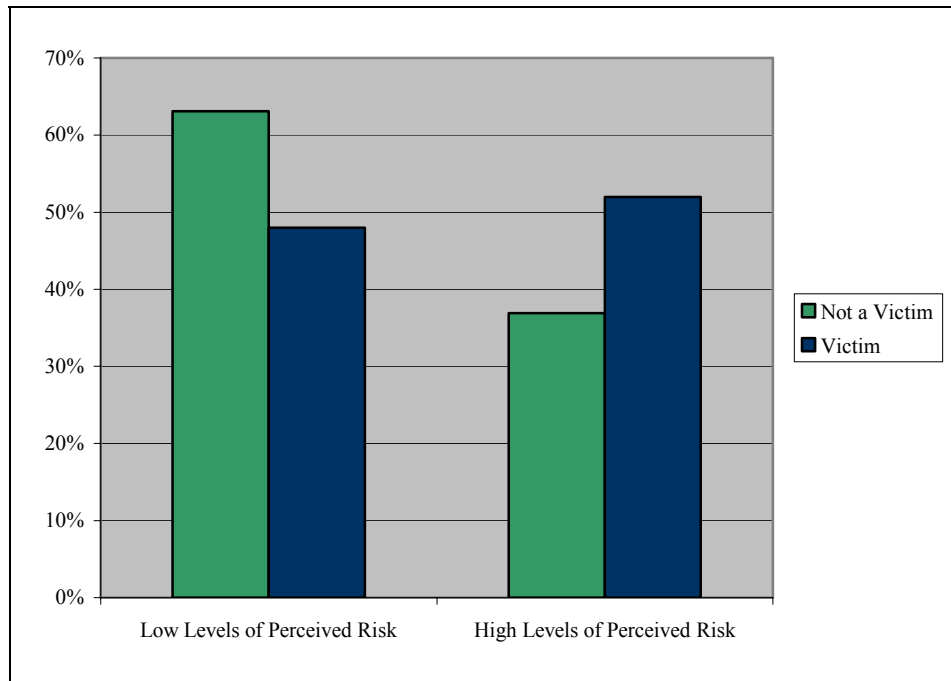
In order to sort out the specific impact of these variables, which often interact with one another in different ways, a regression analysis was employed, considering all the variables noted above such as victimization, age, income, active mastery, urban core residence, being a homeowner, and community embeddedness. Taken together, these factors accounted for a modest 7% of the total variation in crime perception. The significant factors were one's sense of active mastery (the higher it was, the lower the level of perceived crime), whether one lived in the high risk urban core areas, and respondents' age (those over 55 years of age perceived crime to be at higher levels). Table 1 shows the significant variables for this regression.

Table 1

Dependent variable=Perception of Crime in HRM	β	Sig.
Age	0.10	0.01
Active Mastery	-0.13	0.001
Urban Cores	-0.15	0.000

N=1152; r^2=.07 <.000

So while the public perception of crime in HRM does indicate the view that it is a municipality with higher than average crime, there is much variation among the respondents that is unaccounted for. Other correlates of perception of high levels of crime would increase the explained variance slightly (e.g. if assessment of policing were in the model, the explained variance would increase slightly to .08 as low approval of policing is significantly related to the perception of much crime). It may also be noted that if kindred variables such as fear and worry about victimization, and perception of one's local area as having many social and safety problems were added to the regression, the explained variance would increase and inclusion of such kindred variables would reduce if not eliminate the statistical significance of some of the more objective variables.

2. FEAR AND WORRY ABOUT VICTIMIZATION

The fear and worry index which was concerned with fear of person victimization was created using the survey questions "How safe do you feel walking alone in your local area after dark?" (q5b), "How much do you worry about being held up or mugged?" (q8a), "How much do you worry about being attacked or molested?" (q8b), and "Do you worry about being a victim more than you worry about most other things in life" (q9). For fear and worry about property victimization, the survey questions "How much do you worry if you leave your home unattended?" (q7), "How much do you worry about having your property broken into?" (q8c), "How much do you worry about having your car or other property vandalized?", plus q9, above were used to create the index.

Worry about person or violent victimization was very prominent among those who saw their neighbourhood or local area as having many problems and risks. The percentage of those reporting high levels of such fear and worry varied with the level of perceived neighbourhood problems, namely 14% where it was categorized as low, 26% when medium and 56% when high. Income levels were also associated directly and inversely with levels of worry about person victimization with low income respondents having the highest fear and worry. Respondents who had been a crime victim within the past five years were likely to have high fear and worry about person victimization, and, as the number of times so victimized went from 1 to 3 or more, the percentage having high levels of fear and worry went from 38% to 44% to 72%.

Graphs E to H below depict the more significant associations with fear and worry about person victimization when all variables are expressed in terms of binary scores, low and high. Renters were more likely than owners (55% to 38%) to report high levels of fear and worry about person victimization, as were victims compared to non-victims (52% to 41%), females more than males (48% to 34%), minority members compared to their counterparts (54% to 41%), those living in the urban core districts compared to those living elsewhere (61% to 40%), and those reporting annual household incomes of less than $60,000 compared to the over $60,000 (52% to 38%). Other statistically significant associations were marital status (those respondents not married / common law reported more fear and worry, 50% to 38%), and the set of six council districts with higher crime rates compared with the other seventeen districts as described in the report (49% to 40%). Active mastery was inversely related to high fears and worry, those respondents indicating lower activity mastery having the higher level of fear and worry (46% to 38%). Reported victimization, as noted, was related to high levels of fear and worry but the number of times victimized was an important factor too. 44% of the respondents reporting violent victimization on a single occasion had high levels but 80% of repeat victims did so; the same effect essentially occurred for property victimization but only after the occurrence of the second reported property victimization was there a difference between the victimized and the non-victimized. Not surprisingly the biggest differences were between respondents living in areas of high and low perceived problems / risks (i.e., 65% to 29%) and those with perceptions of HRM as a high rather than low crime area (59% to 30%).

The variables significantly associated with high levels of fear and worry about property victimization were whether or not one lived in the urban core neighbourhoods of Halifax and

Dartmouth (46% to 36%), whether one's neighbourhood was perceived as having many problems (57% to 25%), whether the respondents perceived HRM as a high crime area (53% to 25%) and whether or not the respondents scored low or high on the active mastery index (42% for low and 29% for high). Victimization within the past five years (49% to 31%) and victimization within the past twelve months (51% to 35%) were also significant. None of age, gender, income, education, community integration, minority status, owner/ renter, and marital status yielded statistically significant linkages. Why? It would appear that countervailing forces are at work such as low income persons fearing property victimization while higher income respondents equally fear it because they have more material things to lose and are a more inviting target (i.e., greater vulnerability of some respondents but with less advantage in 'benefits' and avoiding detection for the offender). Overall, it is those who are conventionally considered to be the most vulnerable to crime and violence who are most worried that they may become a victim of a violent (and, to a much lesser extent, property crime), regardless of whether or not they have experienced crime in any way. This is perhaps where the mastery variable perhaps comes into effect at least on a modest scale, as those who have more formal education and a larger income have greater feelings of personal control,[3] and are therefore less fearful of random criminal acts against them.   It can also be noted that respondents who reported infrequent evenings out were twice as likely as those going out often to express fear for their safety when they do out (22% to 11%); thus it appears that fear and worry about violent victimization has limited the options for many HRM adults.

GRAPH E

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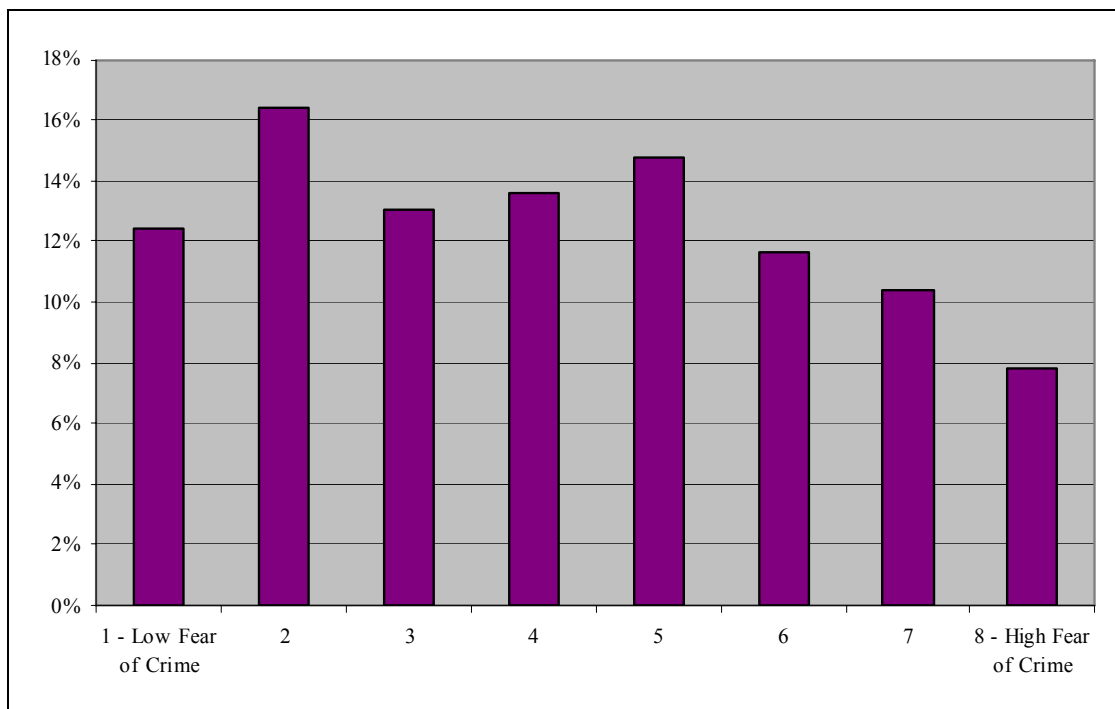
[3] The relationship between education and mastery is r=.13 and between income and mastery, it is r=.17.

GRAPH F

High Fear of Person Crime

GRAPH G

High Fear of Property Crime

	Gender		Age**		District*	
	Male	Female	under 55	55 and older	Low Risk District	High Risk District
%	34%	40%	38%	37%	36%	46%

GRAPH H

	Not a Victim of Crime	Victim of Crime
High Fear of Person Crime	42%	53%
High Fear of Property Crime	31%	49%
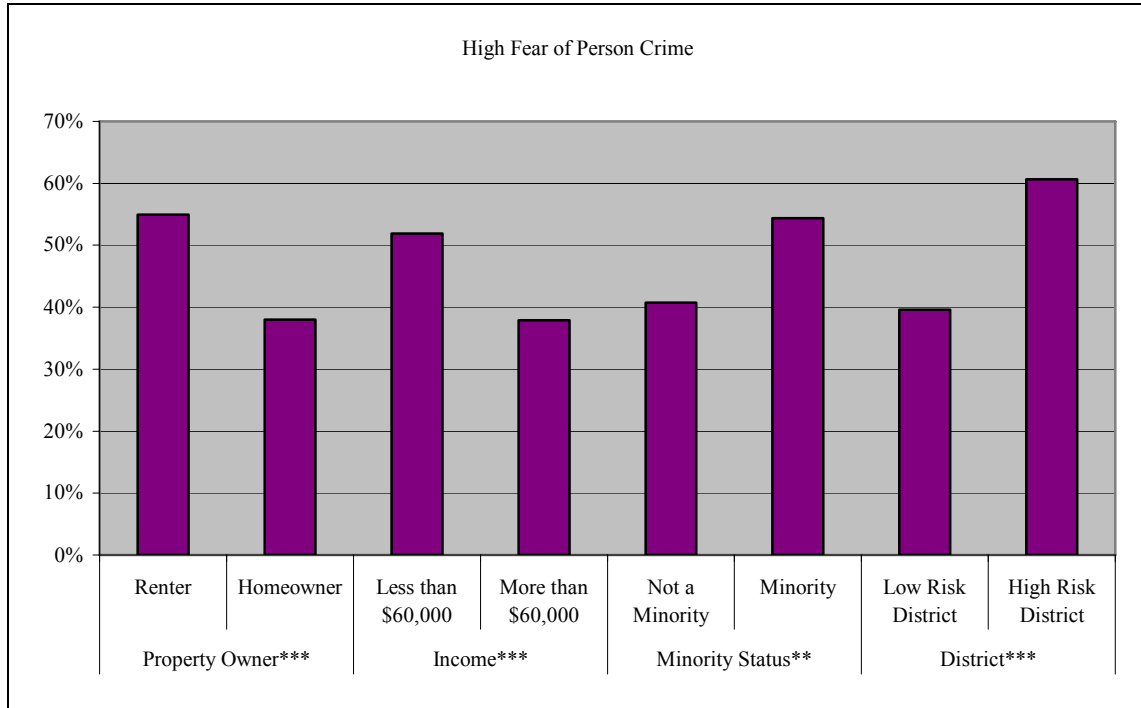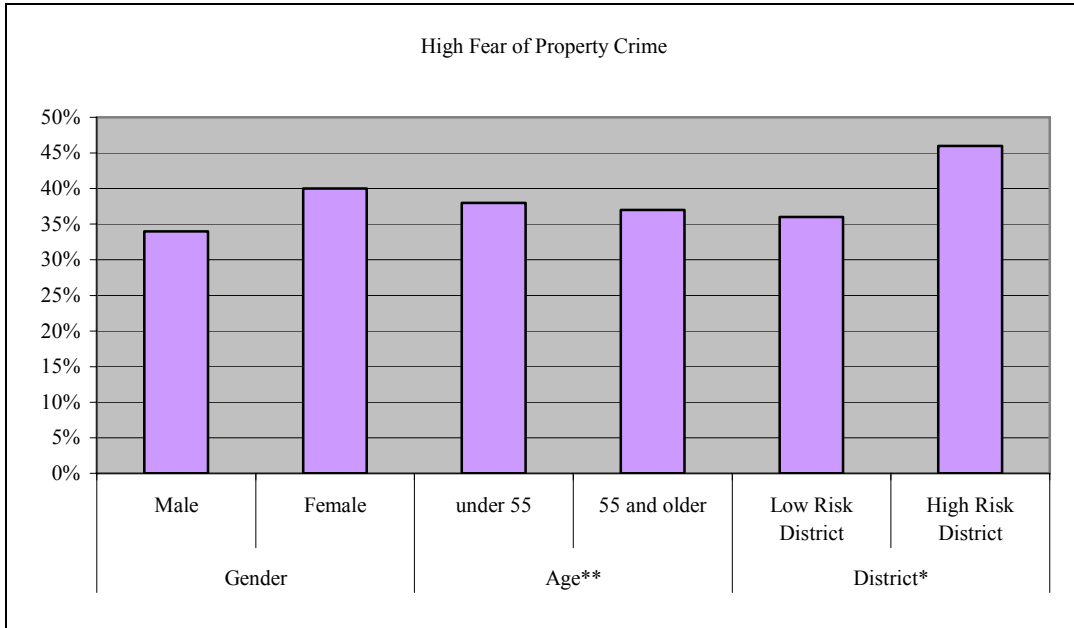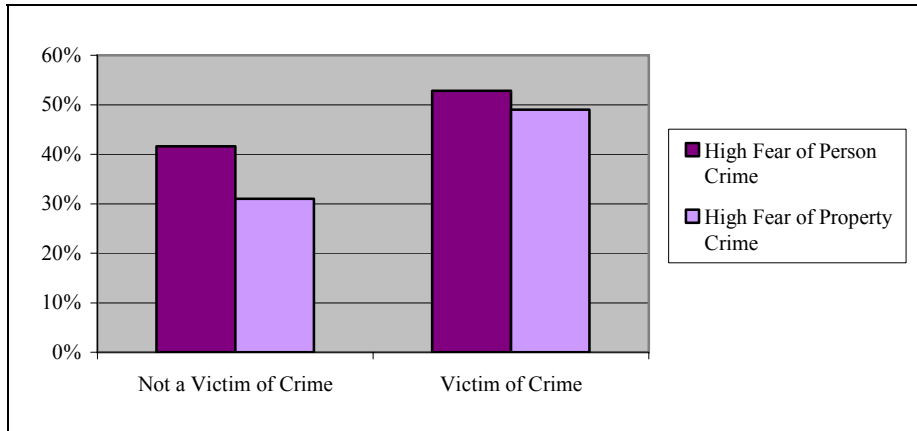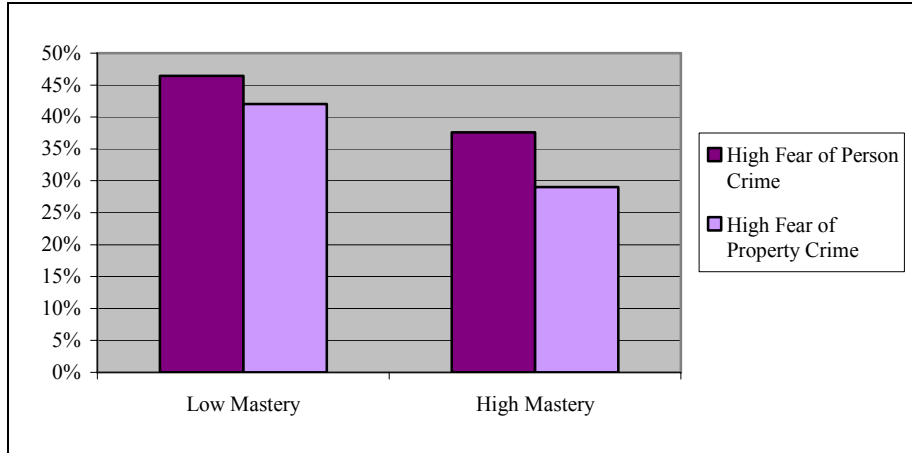
GRAPH I

GRAPH J
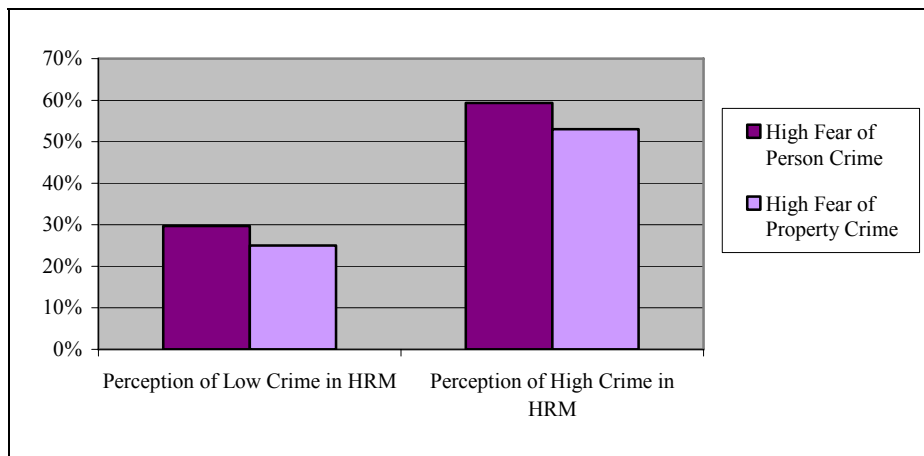
Tables 2 and 3 show the results of the regression analyses for fear and worry of both person and property victimization. In the case of worry about person or violent victimization, the most important determinant was whether or not one lived in an area rated high on a range of problems and risks. The variables that initially emerged as most significant from this "free fight" for direct impact on fear and worry of person victimization were lower sense of personal control (active mastery), gender, age, minority member, living in the urban core areas, being a renter rather than owner, and reported victimization within the past year. Being female, older, a renter, a minority member, living in the urban core, having experienced previous victimization, and having a low sense of personal control were all linked to high fear and worry about future person victimization. The explained variance was significant too (Table 2A, R2 = .12 and the model <.000). When the respondents' assessment of problems and risks in the neighbourhood was added to the mix (Table 2), this kindred variable became dominant but residence in the urban core , gender, age, minority member, and active mastery continued to have significant strong impact; the model accounted for robust 22% of the variance and was significant (R2 = .22 and <.000).

There were fewer variables impacting in regressions related to high levels of worry about property victimization. In the first pass, without the somewhat similar (i.e., kindred) variable of perceived problems / risks in one's neighbourhood included, the significant variables were residence in the urban cores, low active mastery, gender (female), and reported victimization within the past five years. The regression, table 3A, had an explained variance of only 0.06 but was significant at <.000. When perceived local area problems and risks is entered (Table 3) the explained variance more than doubled but only reported victimization and active mastery also continued to have statistically significant impact.

It is surprising that past victimization did not come through more significantly in the regressions for fear and worry of either person (violent) or property victimization. The reasons likely are two-fold, namely (a) there was little violent victimization reported by respondents and that usually has the biggest impact on attitudes and behaviour (see the mail-back survey results), and (b) the impact of property victimization, as the data show, seems only to kick in with the second incident (within the time span of a year or two) and again a larger sample or a sample tailored to high risk areas would be required to pick up an adequate number of such cases. Another way, however, of assessing the impact of actual (reported) victimization would be to examine models of fear and worry within the categories of victimization and non-victimization. When this was done, it was found that, with all other salient independent variables included, the "high fear of violent victimization" model for the victimized group explained almost doubled the explained variance of the non-victimized grouping (R2 .245 to R2 .134). Aside from perceived local area problems/risks, the statistically significant factors for the victimized grouping were income and minority member, while for the non-victimized group they were living in the urban core areas and being female. Victimization appears then to establish a different and sharper context for the factors that impact on fear and worry.

Table 2

Dependent variable=Fear Of Violent Victimization in HRM	β	Sig.
Age	0.12	0.003
Active Mastery	-0.11	0.004
Urban Cores Area	-0.10	0.03
Female	0.11	0.003
Minority member	-0.07	0.05
Perceived area risk	0.32	0.00

N=1152; r^2=.22 <.000

Table 2A

Dependent variable=Fear Of Violent Victimization in HRM	β	Sig.
Age	0.09	0.02
Own/Rent	0.12	0.007
Tot Vic	0.10	0.02
Active Mastery	-0.11	0.004
Urban Cores Area	-0.12	0.003
Female	0.13	0.003
Minority member	-0.07	0.05

N=1152; r^2=.12 <.000

Table 3A

Dependent variable=Fear Of Property Victimization in HRM	β	Sig.
Vic5	0.17	0.00
Active Mastery	-0.14	0.000
Urban Cores Area	-0.07	0.04
Female	0.06	0.04

N=1152; r^2=.06 <.000

Table 3

Dependent variable=Fear Of Property Victimization in HRM	β	Sig.
Vic5	0.11	0.002
Active Mastery	-0.13	0.000
Perceived local area problems/risks	0.29	0.000

N=1152; r^2=.14 <.000

3. REPORTED VICTIMIZATION

In exploring the patterns of reported victimization, it is useful to look first the odds / risk ratios for both fear and worry of victimization and for actual (reported) victimization. The odds ratios (see below) indicate the variables significantly related to these concerns, rank ordered by their odds risk ratio. Looking first at person fear and worry, the central objective factors associated with high worry of violence were whether respondents reported making changes in their normal routine to improve their safety and whether one reported previous violent victimization. Other significant objective variables were whether one lived in the urban core areas (high worry respondents in the sample were 2.4 times as likely to live there as low worry people were), reported an annual household income of less than $30,000 a year (high worry respondents were 1.7 times as likely to have such incomes as low worry respondents), reported minority / marginal status, single marital status, and renters (in all these cases 1.6 times as likely). Variables that reflect attitudes and perceptions kindred to worry, not surprisingly, were usually ranked higher, such as perceived high local area risks or problems (4.5. times) and perceptions of high crime levels (3.8 times). Reported person victimization was strongly associated (as shown, high worry persons in the sample were 3.3 times as likely to have reported person victimization as those with low worry). Other characteristics linked with high odds risk ratios for fear and worry about person or violent victimization were being female, reported property victimization and evenings out at bars or clubs (all 1.4). Low active mastery scores and high fear and worry scores were also significantly linked.

In the case of property worry, there were fewer objective associations that were significant and the odds ratios were lower, indicating weaker associations, but some of the same variables were pivotal, especially living in the urban core and being female. Making changes in one's routine as a security measure was very strongly related to high worry (4.2 times); gender and living in the urban core / high risk neighbourhoods had odds ratios of 2.0 and 1.5 respectively. Here again the strongest correlates, as indicated by rank order, were perception of one's neighbourhood as having many problems / risks and perception of high crime levels in HRM (both 3.5 times). Property victimization was also important (2.0 times) but not person or violent victimization. Again, low activity mastery scores were also related to high fear and worry scores.

How do these fears and worries odds stack up with respect to actual reported victimization? Table 4 also provides data on the odds ratio of variables significantly related to actual victimization. Looking first at the matter of crimes against the person, the objective variables that were of greatest impact were age 25 or less (3.5 times), living in the urban core (2.5 times) , having no post-secondary education (2.4 times), being of minority or marginal status (2.2) and renting rather than owning the residence (2.3 times). In other words, persons reporting actual person or violent victimization in the sample were 3.5 times more likely to be under 25 years of age (so-called Generation Y) as those who reportedly were not so victimized, were 2.5 times more likely to live in the urban core and so on. Interestingly, certain evening activities were related to reported person victimization such as outings to bars and clubs, working or attending classes in the evening, and attending sports events. Surprisingly, those depending on friends and relatives for information about crime were strongly linked to actual person

victimization (2.9 times). Less surprisingly, the attitudinal variables of perception of high crime levels and of one's neighbourhood as having many problems and risks were strongly associated with actual person victimization. These attitudinal variables were also significant for reported property victimization. The latter was associated with being between 25 and 44 years of age (2.2 times), having a household income greater than $30,000 (1.8 times), being employed (1.8 times) and evening activities such as going to movies (21.) and to work or classes (1.8). To a large extent then, the objective variables (or at least their specification) linked with the highest odds to property victimization were different from those so linked to actual person victimization.

Overall, then, worry about person victimization and property victimization were linked to similar objective variables such as gender, urban core residence and change strategies but some variables such as renting, low income and minority status were only pertinent to person victimization. Previous person victimization was a strong correlate of fear and worry of violent victimization while previous property victimization was a fairly strong correlate of much fear about property victimization. Actual victimization was linked with perception of much crime and problems/risks in the local area but violent and property victimization were linked to different socio-economic values and somewhat differently to objective factors such as age and evening activity patterns. Gender and active mastery scores were linked to high worry but not to high actual victimization. The main conclusion would be that lower socio-economic status is a particularly crucial correlate of fears about and actual violent victimization.

Interpreting Odds Ratios

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Odds Risk Ratio = Part A of dependent variable is N times more likely to hold specific characteristics of independent variable than Part B of dependent variable.

Example:

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Odds	Odds Risk Ratio	P<
Person worry = High	Perceived risk district = High	1.7	4.4	.000

Odds Example: For every **1.7** persons in **perceived high-risk neighbourhoods** we can expect **1** to have *low* **person worry**.

Odds Risk Ratio Example: Those with **high levels of person worry** are **4.4 times** more likely to **perceive their neighbourhoods as high risk** than those with **low levels of person worry.**

Table 4

Dependent Variable Worry	Independent Variable	Odds Risk Ratio	P<	Dependent Variable Victimization	Independent Variable	Odds Risk Ratio	P<
VIOLENT WORRY				**VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION**			
Violent = High	**Perceived Neighbourhood Risk = High**	4.5	.000	**Violent** = Yes	**Overall Perceptions of Crime = High**	3.6	.000
Violent = High	**Changed Routine = Yes**	4.1	.000	**Violent** = Yes	**Age < 25 years of age – Gen Y**	3.5	.002
Violent = High	**Overall Perceptions of Crime = High**	3.8	.000	**Violent** = Yes	**Perceive Area as High Risk = Yes**	2.9	.000
Violent = High	**Violently Victimized = Yes**	3.3	.001	**Violent** = Yes	**News From Neighbours**	2.9	.007
Violent = High	**Urban Core Areas = Yes**	2.4	.001	**Violent** = Yes	**Urban Core Areas = Yes**	2.5	.000
Violent = High	**Income = below $30,000**	1.7	.001	**Violent** = Yes	**Education < Highschool**	2.4	.003
Violent = High	**Mastery = Low**	1.7	.000	**Violent** = Yes	**Own Dwelling = No**	2.3	.003
Violent = High	**Marital Status = Single**	1.6	.001	**Violent** = Yes	**Minority = Yes**	2.2	.020
Violent = High	**Minority = Yes**	1.6	.001	**Violent** = Yes	**Attends bars/clubs**	2.1	.001
Violent = High	**Own Dwelling = No**	1.6	.001	**Violent** = Yes	**Works Nights / Attends Classes etc.**	2.0	.000
Violent = High	**Victimized Property = Yes**	1.4	.020	**Violent** = Yes	**Employed = Yes**	2.0	.000
Violent = High	**Gender = Female**	1.4	.001	**Violent** = Yes	**Attends Sporting Events**	1.8	.000
Violent = High	**Attends Bars/Clubs = Yes**	1.4	.001				
Violent = High	**Employed = No**	1.2	.001				

Table 4A

Dependent Variable Worry	Independent Variable	Odds Risk Ratio	P<	Dependent Variable Victimization	Independent Variable	Odds Risk Ratio	P<
PROPERTY WORRIES				**PROPERTY VICTIMIZED**			
Property = High	**Changed Routine = Yes**	4.2	.000	*Property* = Yes	**Age 25 - 44 Gen X**	2.2	.000
Property = High	**Overall Perceptions of Crime = High**	3.5	.000	*Property* = Yes	**Attends Movies etc.**	2.1	.000
Property = High	**Victimized Property = Yes**	2.0	.000	*Property* = Yes	**Works Nights / Attends Classes etc.**	1.8	.000
Property = High	**Gender = Female**	2.0	.000	*Property* = Yes	**Employed = Yes**	1.8	.000
Property = High	**Mastery = Low**	1.9	.000	*Property* = Yes	**Income above $30,000 = yes**	1.8	.040
Property = High	**Perceived Neighbourhood risk = High**	3.5	.001	*Property* = Yes	**Perceive Crime Rate as High = Yes**	1.6	.000
Property = High	**Urban Core Areas = Yes**	1.5	.010	*Property* = Yes	**Perceive Neighbourhood Risk = High**	1.5	.000
Property = High	**45 – 64 Boomers**	1.4	.007	*Property* = Yes	**Attends Sports/Exercise Clubs = Yes**	1.5	.000
Property = High	**Employed = No**	1.3	.020	*Property* = Yes	**Goes Shopping**	1.5	.028
				Property = Yes	**Gets News from Newspapers / Magazines**	1.4	.020

Turning to the crosstabs, the variables, as suggested in the odds risk ratios, significantly associated (i.e., above <.05) with whether one had been victimized within the past five years were whether one went out frequently in the evening (42% to 31%), had an income above $60,000 (44% to 35%), had post-secondary education (41% to 28%), was married (40% to 30%), was under 55 years of age (44% to 27%), lived in the urban core areas (48% to 34%), lived in areas perceived by respondents as high risk (47% to 29%) and, perhaps as a response to prevent victimization, had developed strategies to prevent victimization (44% to 26%). Gender, active mastery, community integration, minority status, homeowner or renter, and electoral district set were not significant. In the case of victimization within the past twelve months, the same patterns were reproduced with the exception that income and marital status were not significant. The crosstabs of significance were whether one went out frequently in the evening (20% to 14%), had post-secondary education (18% to 14%), was under 55 years of age (22% to 11%), lived in the urban core (23% to 16%), lived in areas perceived by respondents as high risk (22% to 13%), and had developed strategies to prevent victimization (21% to 11%). Graphs M and N depict the crosstabs that were significant when the focus was solely on person (violent) and property crime within the past twelve months. The results, though based on small numbers and much more tentative than those presented above, especially Graph M on reported violent victimization, are consistent with the analyses presented above.

In order to examine the combined effects of significant variables, regressions analyses were undertaken for both types of victimization. For victimization within the past five years, the significant factors associated with more victimization were post-secondary education, marital status (being married), age (being under 55 years of age), living in the urban core, and having initiated adaptive strategies to prevent (further?) victimization. The model is seen in table 5. It accounts for .09 of the variance and is significant at the <.000 level. In the case of victimization within the past twelve months (see table 6), the model accounted for .06 of the variance, was significant at the <.000 level and featured but two significant variables, namely living in the urban core and developing crime prevention strategies. Clearly, living in the urban core areas of Halifax and Dartmouth is a crucial determinant of whether or not one will be victimized.
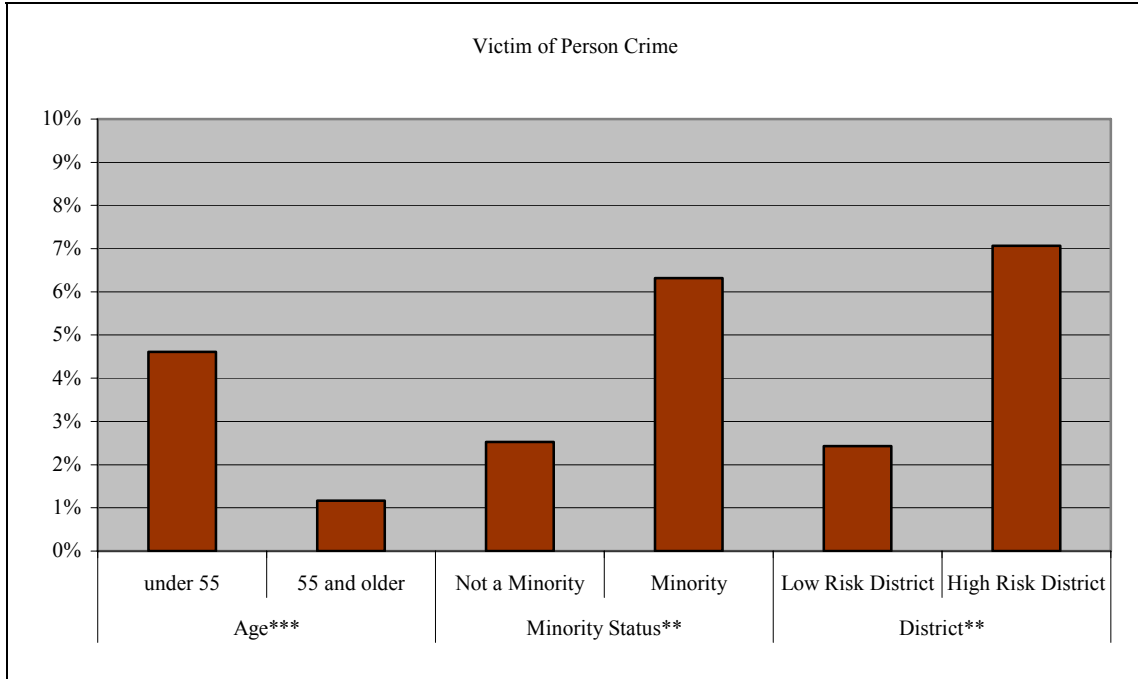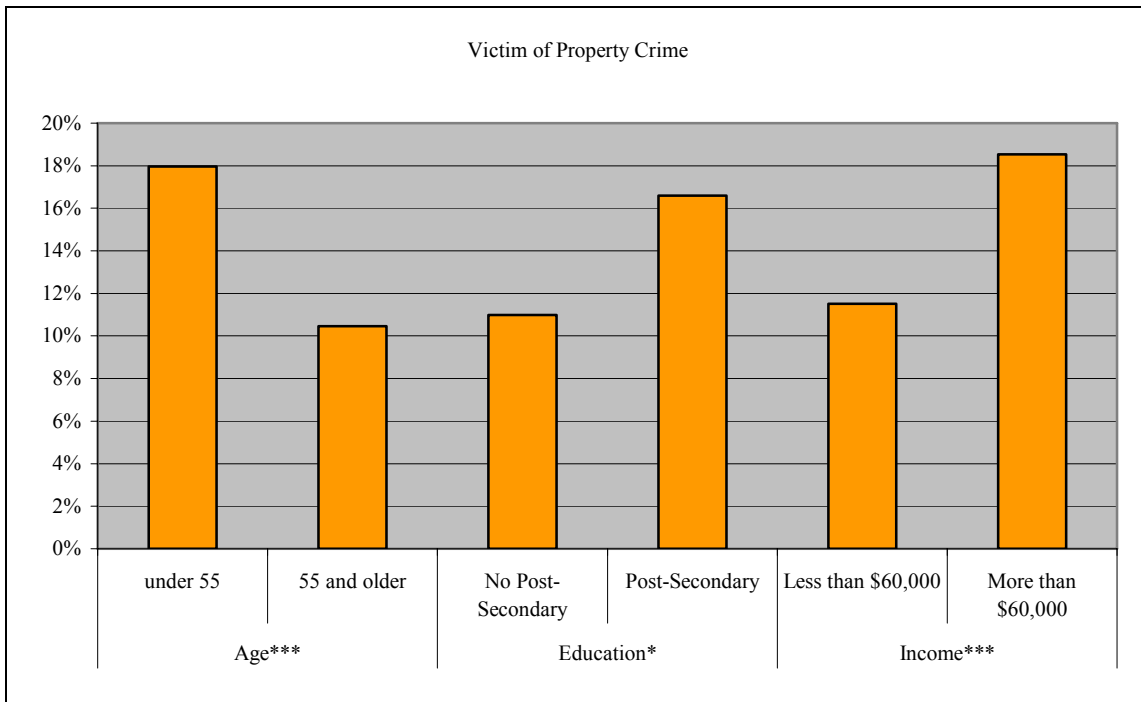
GRAPH K

Legend:
- Victim of Person Crime
- Victim of Property Crime
- Victim of Crime

GRAPH L

Victim of Crime

under 55	55 and older	No Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary	Low Risk District	High Risk District
Age***		Education*		District**	

GRAPH M

Victim of Person Crime

	under 55	55 and older	Not a Minority	Minority	Low Risk District	High Risk District
%	4.6%	1.2%	2.5%	6.3%	2.4%	7.1%
	Age***		Minority Status**		District**	

GRAPH N

Victim of Property Crime

	under 55	55 and older	No Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary	Less than $60,000	More than $60,000
%	18%	10.5%	11%	16.5%	11.5%	18.5%
	Age***		Education*		Income***	

Table 5

Dependent variable=Victimization in past 5 years in HRM	β	Sig.
Age	0.09	0.03
Post-sec education	0.10	0.01
Urban Cores Area	-0.10	0.01
Adaptive changes	0.16	0.00
Married/CL	0.11	0.007

N=1152; r²=.09 <.000

Table 6

Dependent variable= Victimization(Total) in past 12 months in HRM	β	Sig.
Adaptive strategies	0..10	0.01
Urban Cores Area	-0.13	0.002

N=1152; r²=.06 <.02

4. ASSESSMENT OF POLICE AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The discussion in Part A above indicated that there was much variation in how the respondents assessed policing and the sample was evenly split on whether there was the right amount of officers policing their local area or too few. On the other hand there was more consensus – and more criticism – concerning the assessments of the court system, sentencing practices and the confidence respondents had in youth justice practices. The crosstabs and regressions below explore the variation in these matters. Looking at policing approval first, the significant variables were age (persons 55 years and older gave higher approval 71% to 64%), income (those with household incomes >$60,000 more than those <$60,000, 73% to 66%), and community integration (high integration correlates with high police approval (72% to 62% among those with low integration scores). The usual attitudinal variables were also significantly related - much fear, compared with low fear about property victimization, produced less approval of policing (61% to 71%) as did perception of HRM as having high crime compared to perception of HRM as lower level crime (61% to 72%), and perception of one's neighbourhood as having many as opposed to few problems and risks (58% to 73%). High approval of the court system was linked with high approval of the police service (87% high approval to 62% among those giving low approval to the court system). Graphs 0, P and Q illustrate these results for age, perceived crime level in HRM, and community integration respectively. Breakdown of policing approval into specific index items (e.g., enforcement, crime prevention information) yielded similar trends but not statistically significant differences (e.g., respondents in the urban core areas were more likely to consider that they received poorer quality policing than respondents in other neighbourhoods but the difference was not statistically significant). None of the following variables was related to police approval in the crosstab analyses, namely victimization, opportunity for victimization (evenings out per month), educational attainment, owner/renter status, marital status, urban core residence, gender, minority status, and fear about person victimization. In the regression (table 7), a free fight for impact among all significant variables expressed in binary format, the most important variables controlling variance in police approval were age (older adults more approving), high versus low community integration, perceived risk (low scores were more approving), and court approval; not surprisingly, the latter was most dominant factor in the model which had an R^2 of .09.
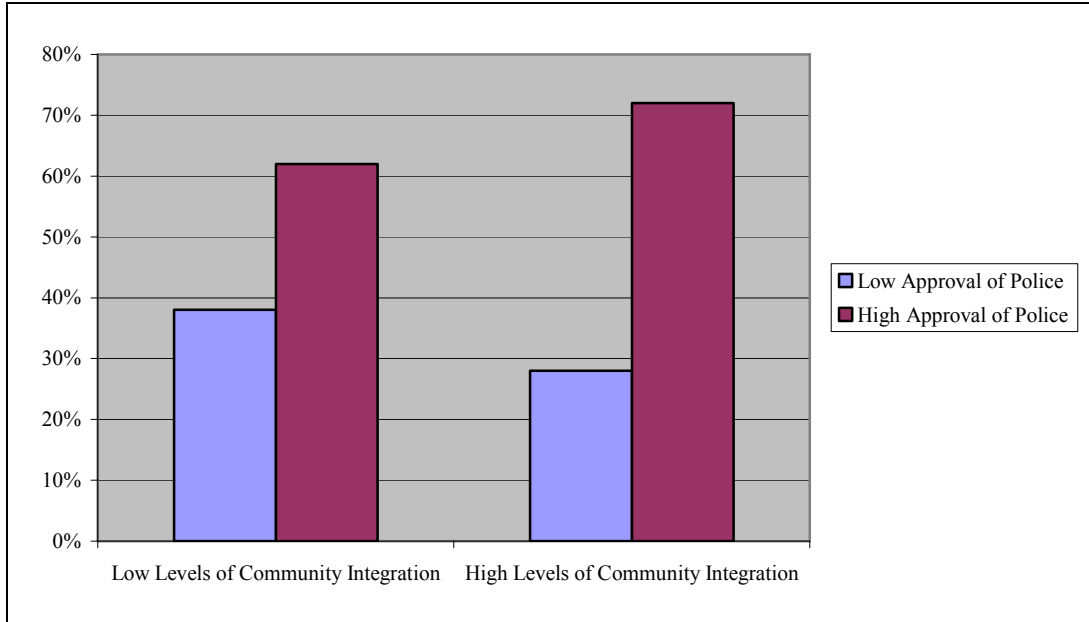
GRAPH O

Bar chart comparing Low Approval of Police and High Approval of Police by age group.

Age Group	Low Approval of Police	High Approval of Police
under 55	36%	64%
55 and older	29%	71%

GRAPH P

Bar chart comparing Low Approval of Police and High Approval of Police by perception of crime in HRM.

Perception	Low Approval of Police	High Approval of Police
Perception of Low Crime in HRM	28%	72%
Perception of High Crime in HRM	39%	61%

GRAPH Q

Table 7

Dependent variable= Approval of Police Services in HRM	β	Sig.
Age	0.08	0.04
Perceived Area Risks	-0.11	0.009
Approval of Court System	0.20	0.000
Community Integration	0.09	0.01

N=1152; r^2=.09 <.01

In the case of confidence in youth justice policies and practices, the crosstabs analyses indicated that the statistically significant variables were age (see Graph S) , marital status, evenings out per month, fear of property victimization, opportunity for victimization (evenings out per month), perception of HRM as a high crime milieu, and confidence or approval in the policing system. Respondents under 55 years were more likely than those over 55 to report confidence in the youth justice system (48% to 41%), the non-married more than the married (54% to 39%), those who went out much in the evening compared to those who did not (49% to 42%), those with low fear of property victimization (48% to 39%), those perceiving HRM as not a high crime area (48% to 41%), and those expressing high police approval scores compared to their lower approving counterparts (52% to 31%). In the regression model (Table 8, R2 = .09

<000), age, fear of property victimization, marital status, and police approval all remained statistically significant factors; in addition, victimization within the past year, marginally significant in the crosstabs 'made the cut' in the regression, though in an unpredicted direction as those victimized within the past year had more confidence in youth justice than those who did not.

Approval of the court system was linked to only three variables in the crosstabs analyses, namely age, marital status, opportunity for victimization (evenings out per month) and approval of policing in HRM. Respondents under 55 years of age were more approving than those over 55 years (25% to 17%), the non-married more than the married (24% to 19%), those frequently out in the evening compared to their counterparts (25% to 18%), and those reporting high police approval compared to those with low police approval scores (28% to 8%). The small percentages involved attest to the broad critical consensus on the court system. In the regression model (Table 9, R2 .09, <.000), the age, marital status, and policing approval factors were joined by a weak gender effect (males more approving than females).

GRAPH R
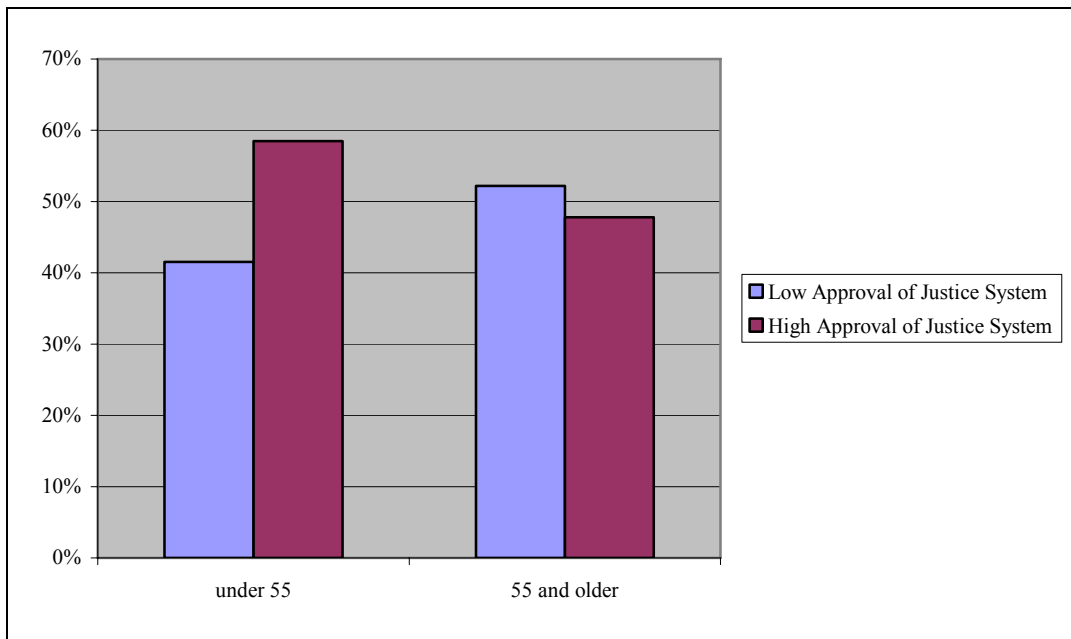
GRAPH S
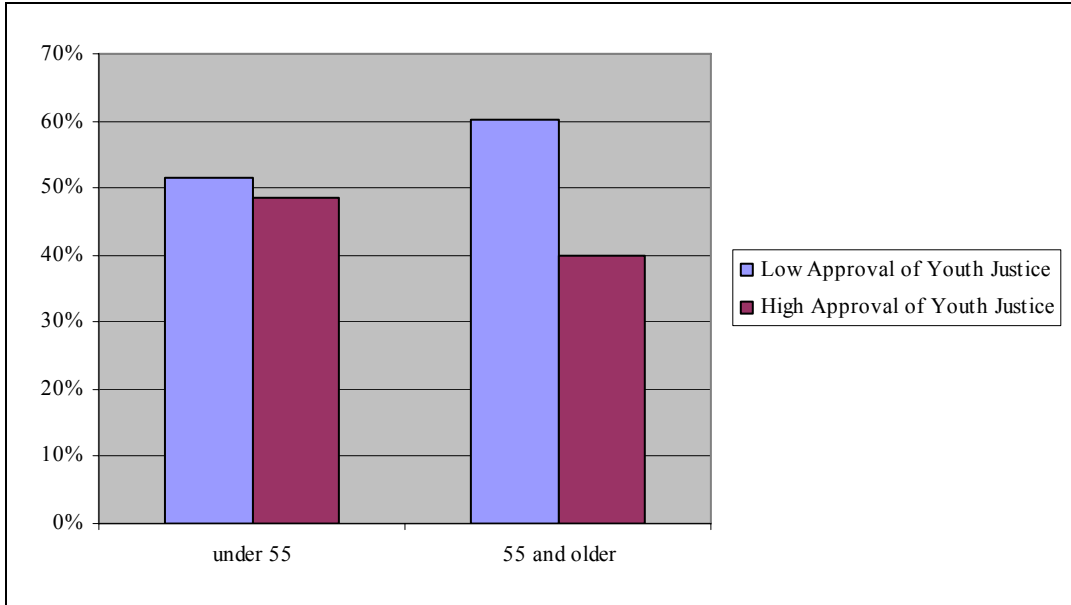
Table 8

Dependent variable= Approval of Youth Justice System in HRM	β	Sig.
Marital Status, Single	0.15	0.000
Age	-0.12	0.000
Fear and Worry Property	-0.07	0.05
Approval of Police	0.19	0.00
Victimization 12 months	0.09	0.01

N=1152; r²=.09 <.000

Table 9

Dependent variable= Approval of Court System in HRM	β	Sig.
Marital Status, Single	0.08	0.01
Age	-0.13	0.000
Gender (males)	0.06	0.05
Approval of Police	0.22	0.00

N=1152; r²=.08 <.000

5. CHANGE AND ADAPTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES

The crosstabs for adaptive strategies utilized by respondents to improve their security in the face of and crime and violence first focus on the number of strategies initiated (broken down into low and high categories), and then on one very general strategy, namely changing their routine or avoiding certain places. The statistically significant variables that were linked with the use of a high number of adaptive strategies were frequently going out in the evening (62% to 53% among those only infrequently going out), having been victimization in the past five years (68% to 50% among those not victimized), victimized in the past twelve months (71% to 54% among those not victimized), respondents under 55 years of age (60% to 52% among those over 55 years), females (65% to 43% among males), the better educated (60% to 51% among those without post-secondary education), respondents with low active mastery (60% to 51% among those with high active mastery), respondents perceiving HRM as a high crime milieu (66% to 48% among those not sharing that view), those perceiving their local area as having many problems (72% to 47%) and respondents with high levels of fear and worry about either violent or property victimization (roughly 75% to 45% among those with low levels of fear and worry).

Graphs T through X depict these relationships. Regression analyses were carried out to determine which of these factors would be dominant in a "free fight" (i.e., all variables simultaneously entered) to account for account for variation in the number of c\strategies adopted. As shown in Table 10, almost all the variables remained in the robust model (R2=.20 <000) and the most important, in rank order, were gender (being female rather than male), fear and worry about either property or violent victimization, past victimization experience, frequent evening outings, perception of neighbourhood as having many problems and risks and low active mastery. Variables having no statistical significance either in the crosstabs or regression analyses were income, owner/renter status, living in the urban core, marital status, community integration, minority status and police or court approval.

Whether or not one owned a home or could buy a dog or install anti-burglary devices, everyone could generally change their routine or avoid certain places, so it was considered heuristic to compare those who responded positively to that option and those who reported not doing those strategies. Generally the same factors as in the analyses above were linked with and accounted for variation here too. The statistically significant crosstabs were virtually identical, namely frequency of evenings out per month and so forth. Table 11 presents the results of the significant regression analyses (R2 = .13, <000). Only four variables were significant in effecting these adaptive strategies, namely, in rank order, perceptions of high risks in one neighbourhood, high levels of fear and worry about violent victimization, previous victimization, and much fear and worry about property victimization.

Other analyses were carried out, two of which have interest. Crosstabs were done with the adaptive strategy variables and whether respondents reported themselves satisfied or not with their personal safety from crime and violence. The main relationship found was that low utilization of adaptive strategies was strongly associated with higher levels of feeling very satisfied with personal safety than high use (60% to 28%) while high utilization was more

strongly associated with feeling dissatisfied with personal safety (15% to 3%). Such patterns underline the rationality of the respondents' rational adaptation to crime and violence in HRM. Secondly, in order to determine how actual victimization might impact adaptation, comparisons were made by entering other significant variables first when there was reported victimization and then for those cases where no victimization was reported. The main findings were that (a) among the victimized respondents, the there was more accounting of variation in adaptive strategies by the other variables; in technical language, the explained variance was double that found among the non-victimized grouping (i.e., R^2 of .16 compared to .08 in one instance and .20 to .10 in another); (b) the same variables – usually gender and perceived risks in the neighbourhood - were the dominant factors in both types of regressions and in all cases.

GRAPH T
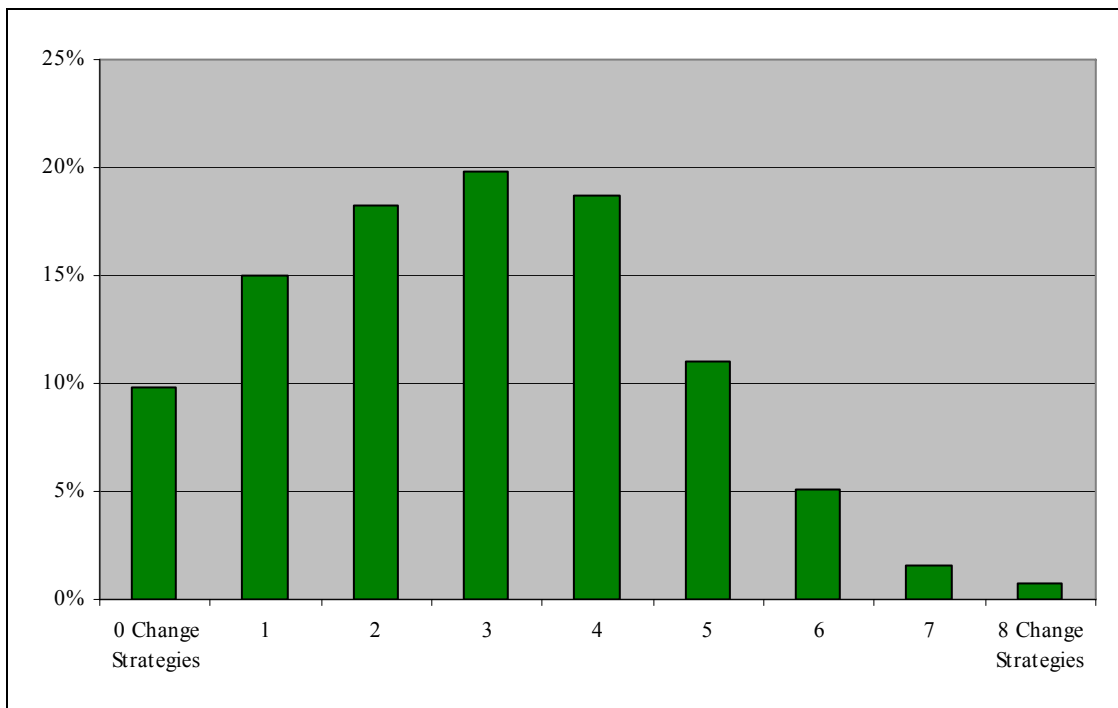
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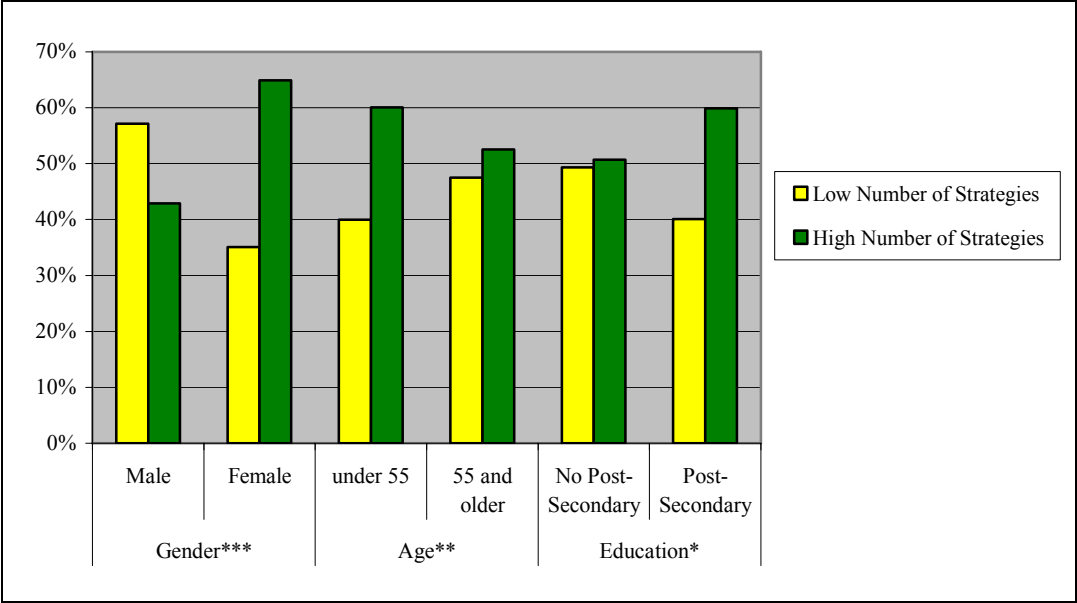
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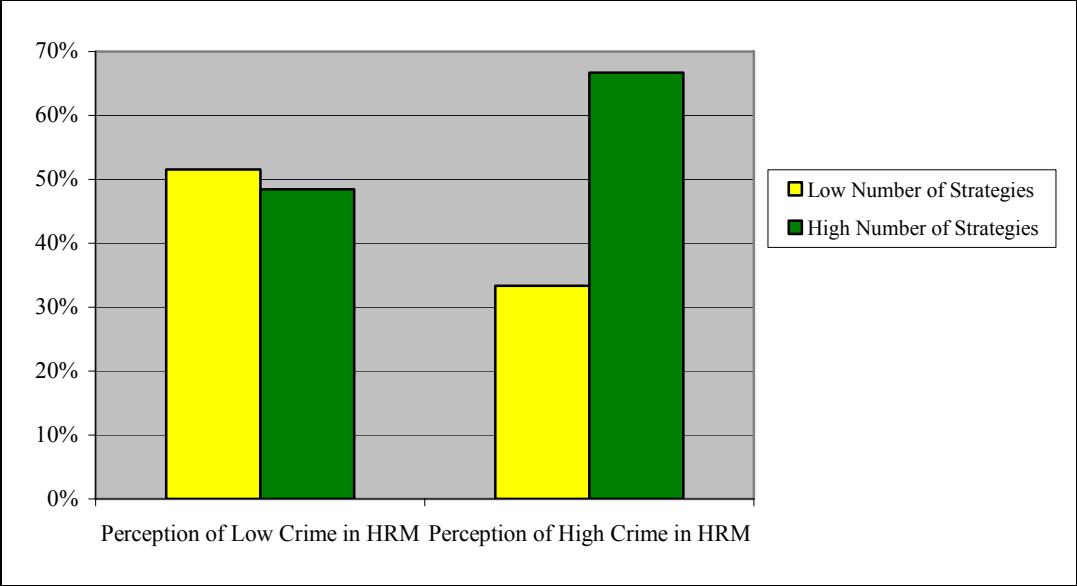
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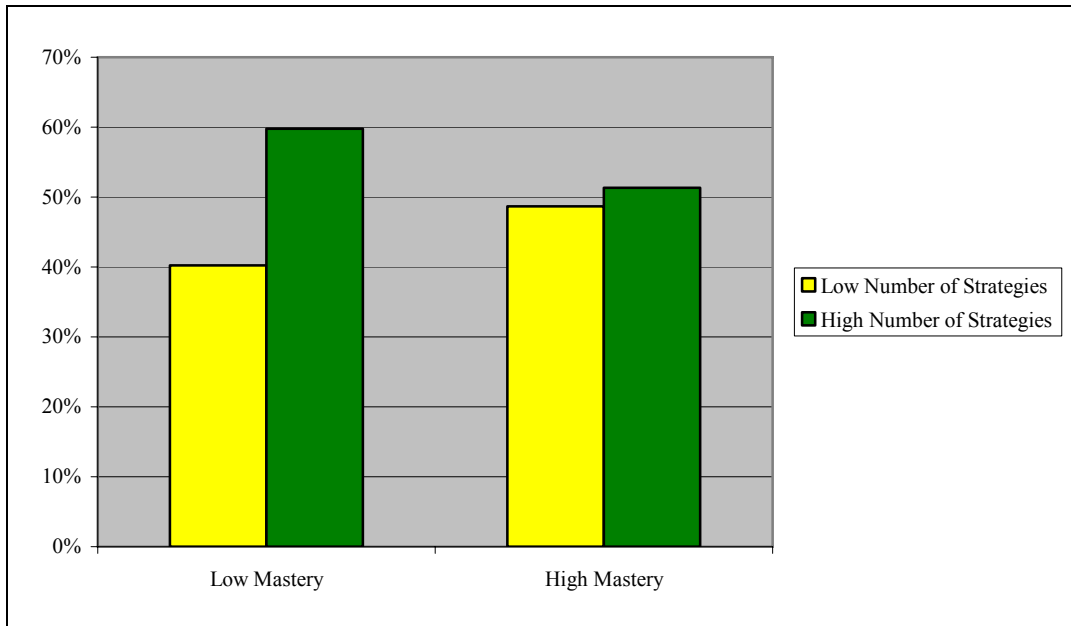
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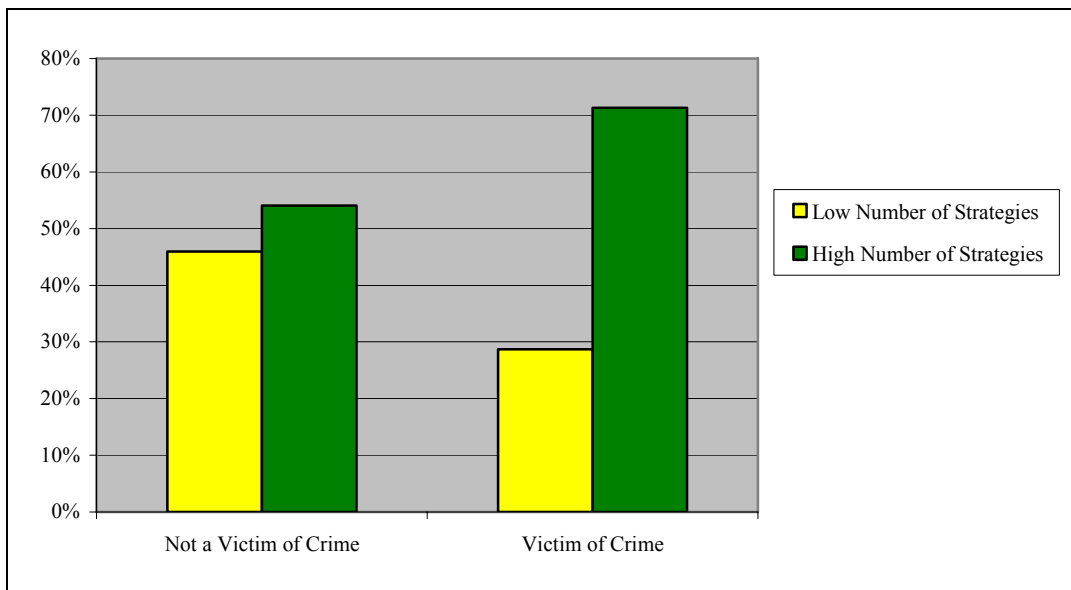
Table 10

Dependent variable= Number of Adaptive Strategies Used	β	Sig.
Evenings Out	0.08	0.06
Victimization 5 years	0.08	0.03
Fear Property Victimization	0.18	0.000
Fear Violent Victimization	0.12	0.00
Perceived Area Risk	0.08	0.01
Post-secondary Ed	0.06	0.03
Gender (female)	0.20	0.000
Active Mastery	-0.07	0.01

N=1152; r^2=.20 <.000

Table 11

Dependent variable= Changing Routine, Adaptive Strategy Used	β	Sig.
Victimization 5 years	-0.10	0.008
Fear Property Victimization	-0.08	0.02
Fear Violent Victimization	-0.14	0.000
Perceived Area Risk	-0.14	0.000

N=1152; r^2=.13 <.000

PART C: SOME POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Most HRM adults perceived the area to have about average levels of crime and their own local neighbourhood to have less than the HRM average but they also considered that crime had been increasing in recent years. There was much variation in their responses. The factors associated with general perception of high levels of crime were being older than 55 years, having lower income, being a renter, living in the urban core areas, having been victimized (especially if recent and the victimization was violence not property victimization), having less sense of personal control over things, and not going out frequently in the evening. Further analyses (i.e., regression analysis) indicated that when all these variables were considered simultaneously the crucial determinants of the variation in perceptions of crime were the older age, urban core residence and lower sense of personal control. There was significant variation too in how much the respondents considered their own local areas to have serious problems and risks such as drug dealing and burglary. Essentially the same factors were the correlates of perception of high levels of local risks, namely having been victimized, living in the urban core areas, being low income, and renting. The only difference was that the age factor changed as respondents less than 55 years old reported high local risks. Low levels of reported community integration were also a factor in assessments of one's neighbourhood as "high risk". Depending most on friends and relatives for information about crime and public safety was another factor in respondents reporting perceptions of high risk (crime and safety issues).

Most respondents indicated that they felt unsafe when walking alone at night in their local area but their adaptive strategies led to avoidance of that option and so they expressed more fear and worry about property than violent victimization. It is rather striking that about a quarter of the sample indicated that they worried more "about crime and being a victim that other things in life". Generally the same core of variables that were associated with perceptions of high levels of crime and risks were also linked to high levels of fear and worry about either violent or property victimization, namely previous victimization, living in the urban core areas and lower sense of personal control over matters affecting oneself. In the case of fear and worry about person or violent victimization however the fit was even better since low income, renting, and not married were also important correlates. Females and minority group members – arguably the more vulnerable compared with their counterparts - also indicated much fear and worry about violent victimization. Further analyses of all variables simultaneously (i.e., regression analysis) identified a common core of major determinants for violent or property fears, namely living in the urban core areas, having been victimized in the past, being female and have lower sense of "personal control over things".

Victimization was found by various kinds of analyses to be an important determinant of fear and worry not only directly but indirectly as a contextual factor since whether or not respondents had been victimized turned out to be crucial in how important other factors such as gender and minority group status were. Odds risks ratios were developed for both fear of victimization and actual victimization. In the case of violent victimization, the same core of variables were associated with high ratios, namely living in the urban core, being a minority member, renting rather than owning, and having either low household income or low educational attainment. In the case of property victimization, there was more of a difference between worry and actuality as living in the urban core, and being female generated high risk ratios for fear but

age, employment and middle to high income were associated with high risk ratios for actual property victimization. In general violent victimization involved a different set of factors than property victimization. Most of the victimization reported by the sample's respondents was property victimization. In the crosstabs and regressions reported above for victimization within the past five years and within the past twelve months, the same correlates were identified namely frequent evening outings, living in the urban core areas, and being under 55 years of age, plus the expected subjective variables such as fear and worry and perception of one's neighbourhood as high risk. Considering all variables simultaneously the crucial factor was found to be living in the urban core areas of HRM. The main conclusion would be that lower socio-economic status is a particularly crucial correlate of fears about and actual violent victimization.

The respondents generally expressed approval of and confidence in the policing in HRM. Indeed they rated the police service higher than the school system, the health service, banks and government with respect to having their confidence. About two-thirds held that their local area received the same level of services as other areas in HRM – there was no major difference in this regard, for example, between those in the urban core areas and those not. Within that context there was significant variation to consider as well. The sample was evenly split between the percentage believing that the number of police in their local area was "about right" and the percentage stating there were "too few", and while most respondents considered that most police functions were handled either "average" or "good", a sizeable minority held that police visibility and crime prevention efforts were 'poor'. The variation in police approval was related to several variables – older respondents, those reporting higher household incomes, and those with higher community integration scores were more likely than their counterparts to accord high approval to policing; on the other hand, respondents reporting high levels of risks in their local areas gave lower approval than those reporting lower levels of risk. Clearly, the differences point to a challenge for the police services. Enhanced visibility and crime prevention in the local areas where respondents expressed greatest perceived risks, fears about, and actual victimization seem important and the issue may be how to further improve on the initiatives already undertaken by the police service.

In the case of courts and youth justice, the situation is quite reverse from that of the police service. Here the context for examining variation is the high level of consensus that is critical and disapproving. The factors that are significant in accounting for the limited variation in respondents' assessments are age (less than 55 years), high frequency of evenings out per month, and marital status (non-married); they are associated with higher approval of court and youth justice. The respondents were more approving of process than outcomes with respect to the court system. In the case of youth justice, respondents were uncertain about the value of alternatives to court processing. Given the low approval of courts and youth justice responses to violence and crime it is understandable that the emphasis by respondents would be on early preventative response at the police level. It would seem that improving HRM residents' assessments of the court and youth justice should be a priority. One way to accomplish that would be to inform the public better if the alternatives to court processing such as restorative justice are working or can be readily improved since many respondents indicated they simply had no idea about whether it has been. Recommendations about strengthening the restorative justice alternative are detailed in the report.

It was observed that HRM adults engaged in a large variety of adaptive practices in the face of perceived threats of crime and violence. The main factors associated with utilization of a large number and also with use of an option open to all such as changing one's routine or avoiding certain places at certain times, were high levels of evenings out, being female, having been victimized in the past, being better educated, living in a neighbourhood perceived as high risk, and having much fear and worry about victimization. Gender (females more than males) was by far the most important determinant of multiple strategies but high levels of fear and worry and actual victimization were also important. There was a clear subjective rationality associated with the respondents' reports on adaptation as those reporting lower levels of such adaptation expressed satisfaction with their personal security and those with the highest level were the most dissatisfied with their personal security. It would seem that more crime prevention information and system rather than individual initiatives would pay dividends and are necessary.

In sum then the chief policy themes that emerge from the analyses of the telephone survey are

1. **There are some widely held positions, namely that crime and violence are increasing in HRM and in the local neighbourhood, that the police services are doing a good or average job in dealing with the issues, that the courts and youth justice are not, and that adaptive strategies are required by the residents.**
2. **There is significant variation in perceptions, fear and worry, victimization, and assessments of the criminal justice system and the key objective variables correlated with high values on all these matters are usually (property victimization being less so) lower socio-economic status, living in the urban core, and being vulnerable (female, minority status).**
3. **Respondents have high approval for policing but do identify some areas for improvement such as police visibility and crime prevention assistance. The dependence on enhancement of police services is significantly a consequence of respondents' poor ratings for the courts and youth justice.**
4. **The adaptive responses of HRM residents indicate the value of more crime prevention information becoming available and also of the need for system-level changes whether in policing or in the delivery and communication about alternatives to standard court processing of crimes and violence.**