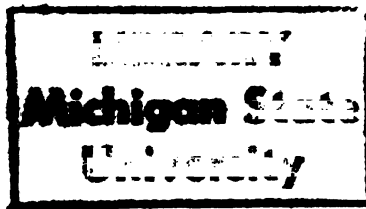


THESIS



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IN A UNIVERSITY SETTING

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MS degree in CRIMINAL JUSTICE


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FEAR OF CRIME AMONG A FOREIGN GROUP
IN A UNIVERSITY SETTING

By

Yoon Ho Lee

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

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1985

This thesis is dedicated
to my family and in-laws,
and
to my wife, Jin Sook,
and my son, Chang Wook.

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ABSTRACT

FEAR OF CRIME AMONG A FOREIGN GROUP IN A UNIVERSITY SETTING

By

Yoon Ho Lee

The primary purpose of this study was to provide the information on such research concerns as the distribution of fear of crime, the determinants of fear of crime, and the consequences of fear of crime among Korean women living in the Michigan State University married housing.

For this purpose, a self-administered mailing survey was conducted on the MSU married housing during the fall of 1983. Data from this survey were used to examine the fear of crime with regard to three research concerns.

Regarding the distribution of fear of crime, 6.1 percent of the respondents felt only somewhat unsafe during the day, while 79.5 percent of them felt either somewhat or very unsafe at night. Among the respondents, those who perceived the probabilities of being the victims of such crimes as having homes broken into, being mugged, and sexually assaulted as high and those who did not work outside or attend school were found to have more fear of crime. The respondents' lighting acceptability, their perceived belongingness to the community, and their neighborhood satisfaction were

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found to be significantly associated with the fear of crime. In addition, about half of the respondents were found to have limited or changed their behavior in response to their fear of crime.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

The Harris Poll indicates that most citizens in large American cities are so concerned about rising crime rates that fear has changed their everyday life.¹ Even though the sharp increase in major crime during the 1960s and early 1970s has slowed, the fear of crime is one of the most vital problems in contemporary America.²

Because the fear of crime is not a consequence of just direct experience as a victim of crime, many researchers have come to know that the fear of crime does not automatically decline along with local crime rates.³ Rather, some argue that "the fear of crime involves more than psychological responses to being victimized and to specific perceived threats of being victimized by some criminal acts."⁴ Certainly, "the fear of crime is a diffuse psychological construct affected by a number of aspects of urban life."⁵ Accordingly, it is not hard to say that the fear of crime is pervasive in cities, and even seems to be out of proportion to the actual danger posed by crime.⁶ The Harris Poll came to the dramatic conclusion that "Many people's fear of crime is exaggerated, and disproportionate to the

amount of crime in their area, and the people least in danger are most afraid."⁷

Considering that the fear of crime is not a simple matter related to the crime problem, it is desirable to conceptualize how the fear of crime is defined. While few researchers have defined the fear of crime concept, this definitional ambiguity has been a major conceptual problem in studies on the fear of crime.⁸

According to DuBow and others, a variety of measures have been used to assess the fear of crime. Several of these measures have included potential danger to self and/or others, fear, risk, concern, worry, anxiety, or behavior.⁹

Frank Furstenberg, Jr., has differentiated between the fear of crime and the concern for crime. According to him, the fear of crime is defined as "people's estimates of their probability of being victimized" and the concern for crime as "people's estimates of the seriousness of crime situation in this country."¹⁰ However, the problem with this definition is that "the fear of crime is not based solely on the probability of being victimized."¹¹ As indicated previously, the fear of crime is a diffuse psychological concept and does not necessarily have a direct relation with the crime rates.

James Garofalo defined the fear of crime as "an emotional reaction characterized by a sense of danger and anxiety about physical harm."¹² While this definition may

indicate the fear of personal attack, the fear of property crime would not be included by the term physical harm.

Finally, in a study on the fear of criminal victimization among the urban elderly, Sundeen and Mathieu defined the fear of crime as "the amount of anxiety and concern that persons have of being a victim."¹³

Even though the fear of crime may be disproportionate to the actual danger imposed by crime, it is as serious a problem in society as crime itself.¹⁴ While the cost of crime may be associated with the economic and physical loss, the fear of crime may cost us the forced alteration of daily life and the negative psychological effects of living in a state of constant anxiety.¹⁵ In addition, citizens are forced to limit their mobility and pay extra money in response to their fear of crime.¹⁶ This may possibly encourage citizens to forego opportunities for pleasure and cultural enrichment and to become less sociable and more suspicious.¹⁷

The fear of crime is not evenly distributed across the whole population. In addition to various crime-related variables, such as the risk of victimization or the actual experience with victimization, various demographic and personal variables are associated with the fear of crime.¹⁸

One of the most consistent findings in research on the fear of crime is that women are more fearful of crime than men even though they are less likely than men to be the victim of crime.¹⁹ This is at least partially explained

because of women's sex-role socialization which results in such characteristics as passivity, dependency and vulnerability which are considered feminine.²⁰

The present study considers the characteristics possibly unique to Korean women. These characteristics can be ascribed to their physical and psychological make-up, and the social environment. It seems that the fear of crime among Korean women experiencing the U.S. environment could be serious and problematic.

For example, while the incidence of crime in Korea has been steadily increasing since the last decade, it is still relatively low compared with that in the U.S. During 1979, the average incidence of crime per 100,000 inhabitants in Korea was 1,582.8, while the average of 5,521.5 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants was reported in the U.S. during the same year. The average forcible rape of women per 100,000 inhabitants in the U.S. was 30.8 during 1978, while it was 5.9 in Korea.²¹

Considering that the fear of crime might be perceived as the fear of being victimized, it may be assumed that those living in high crime rate areas are possibly more afraid of crime than those living in low crime rate areas. From this point of view, the low crime rate in Korea might help reduce the fear of crime across the whole population, especially women in Korea.

In addition, Korea is a homogeneous society based on several factors. There is no non-Korean ethnic or cultural

minority of any significance in Korea. Koreans have a common history, and a common language. According to recent U.S. research, women living in racially mixed neighborhoods in the U.S. are more likely than those living in racially homogeneous neighborhoods to express the fear of crime.²² Based on this assumption, it can be said that Korean women in Korea might experience less fear of crime than their American counterparts.

Traditionally and by education, Korean women have been house-bound and somewhat voiceless, under the strict domination of their parents and in-laws. This has made them dependent on their parents and relatively passive in nature.²³

The Korean woman prefers to be "a wise mother" to children and "a good wife" to the husband within the home. She has grown up and has been educated in the strict morality and home discipline of a father-oriented family environment. In addition, all Koreans have had a strict curfew imposed by law. They have not been allowed to be out after midnight (through 4 A.M.) due to national security until 1982. However, Korean tradition continuously forces women to limit their movement and behavior even though the law regulating the curfew was abolished.

Accordingly, Korean women have been accustomed to living within their limited environment. This limited circumscribed role of Korean women might lead to their lessened exposure to crime, which in turn might lead to the reduced

change of being victimized, and then the lessened fear of crime.

However, upon arrival in a world strange to them--the United States--Korean women experiencing anxiety, uncertainty, and tension are often beset by the fear and worry in their new environment.²⁴ They are soon enough confronted with cultural and social shock and a language barrier. They are extremely handicapped by their unfamiliarity with the western culture in general, and the use of English in particular, as compared with such orientals as Indian and Philipino, largely because Korea has never been an Anglo-American colony.²⁵ This kind of unfamiliarity with the western culture and English language may affect the relationships with peer group and even affect their self-esteem. They may lose their self-confidence, after repeated experiences of being misunderstood by Americans who are perceived as unsympathetic.²⁶

In addition, interpersonal relations in Korean society are characterized by emotional ties similar to such concepts as uniformity of group members or group cohesiveness. This kind of relationship emphasizes a homogeneity of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors among members. Korean culture emphasizes loyalty to such primary groups as family, kinsmen, birth place, school ties, and provincial region. Koreans like to use the words "we" and "our," instead of "I" and "my." Koreans who are isolated, alienated, or ignored by others often feel extremely uneasy and anxious.²⁷

After the short excitement period upon their arrival in the U.S., however, the Korean comes to feel some incompatibility with the free-style, aggressive, and individualistic American way of life. They begin to feel the effects of confrontations with the harsh reality related to the language barrier and cultural shock.²⁸ Cultural differences make it difficult for them to adjust to American society. The language barrier and their oriental appearance create a long distance between themselves and Americans. They are anxious about, and sometimes fearful of, American values. They may feel helpless and inferior and, even worse, they may feel controlled by the majority of Americans.

As a result of these factors, the Koreans have a tendency to isolate themselves from the mainstream of American society and have little or no social contact with the outside to protect their safety. The less opportunity they have to integrate into the larger community, the more they are isolated and alienated, and so they have less chance to gain the familiarity with even their neighborhood social structure. Therefore, they don't have a social support network to promote frequent social interactions, good interpersonal relationships, and solidarity with the outside community.

According to Riger and Gordon, the beliefs that one's neighbors will assist in case of emergency may help reduce one's fear of crime.²⁹ However, this kind of assistance is given more frequently to those who are familiar and in familiar settings.³⁰ Social supports and ties are the most

important factors in diffusing the fear of crime,³¹ and the presence of an extensive social support network might reduce the fear of crime.³² Familiarity with the social structure of one's neighborhood is considered to reduce the level of fear of crime. Also, Skogan and others found that there is a relationship between social cohesion and informal participation and that these can reduce crime and fear.³³

Consequently, it might appear quite natural that such Korean women as those living in the Michigan State University married housing would have a high level of fear of crime.

Purpose of the Study

Very recently, research in criminology has begun to deal with the effects of crime on the victim and society as a whole as well as the crime itself, the criminal, and treatment for offenders. However, early studies of victimization were most concerned with the compensation for those who had been experiencing the indirect effects of victimization. Since the studies conducted for the President's Commission, however, the fear of crime relating the indirect effects of victimization has been an interesting research topic.³⁴

While women and the elderly consistently report the most fear of crime, less attention has been paid to women even though considerable research has dealt with the elderly in this regard.³⁵ In addition, although research has inves-

tigated race, it has been limited to the differences between black and white in terms of fear of crime. Unfortunately, other ethnic groups in the U.S., including Koreans, have been entirely excluded as the research subjects, even though they appear to be more fearful. Accordingly, we know little as yet about women from other cultures and their fear of crime.

As noted earlier, fear of crime in the U.S. is a more serious problem among women than men because of their socialization and perceived characteristics, both physical and psychological. There is a paucity of investigation on the fear of crime among the minority females in the U.S. Further, there seems to be little, if any, work being done on the fear of crime among a female group relatively new to the U.S. scene--namely, oriental women--even though this group has become a significant minority in recent years.³⁶ In this sense, the current study is meant to be primarily exploratory and descriptive within group comparison in nature. The study is limited to a specific population: Korean women living in the M.S.U. married housing. While this limitation may present methodological problems in comparing the findings with other studies or possible control groups, the uniqueness of Korean women as research subjects may lead to an interesting cross-cultural perspective and aid in developing guidelines and perspectives for future research in this crucial area concerning fear of crime.

Therefore, this study is designed to address the following research concerns:

- 1) To understand the distribution of fear of crime,
- 2) To examine the determinants of fear of crime,
- 3) To find the consequences of fear of crime among Korean women living in the M.S.U married housing.

FOOTNOTES

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CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter refers to the review of literature related to such research concerns as 1) The Distribution of fear of crime, 2) The Determinants of fear of crime, and 3) The Consequences of fear of crime.

Section 1: The Distribution of Fear of Crime

This section deals with how prevalent is the fear of crime or the level of fear of crime and who is experiencing this fear.

The Level of Fear of Crime

Personal safety on the streets is a major concern in present day American cities. Citizens are afraid of being victims of crime. This fear of crime in the United States has become a problem as serious as crime itself.¹ Over the past two decades, National Public Opinion Polls have consistently shown that citizens consider crime to be one of the most serious problems and that fear for personal safety on the streets is the next most important concern.

Until now, for most research on the fear of crime, National Public Opinion Polls and other National Crime Surveys have been used as the indicators of the level of fear. According to the Gallup Organization, the fear level

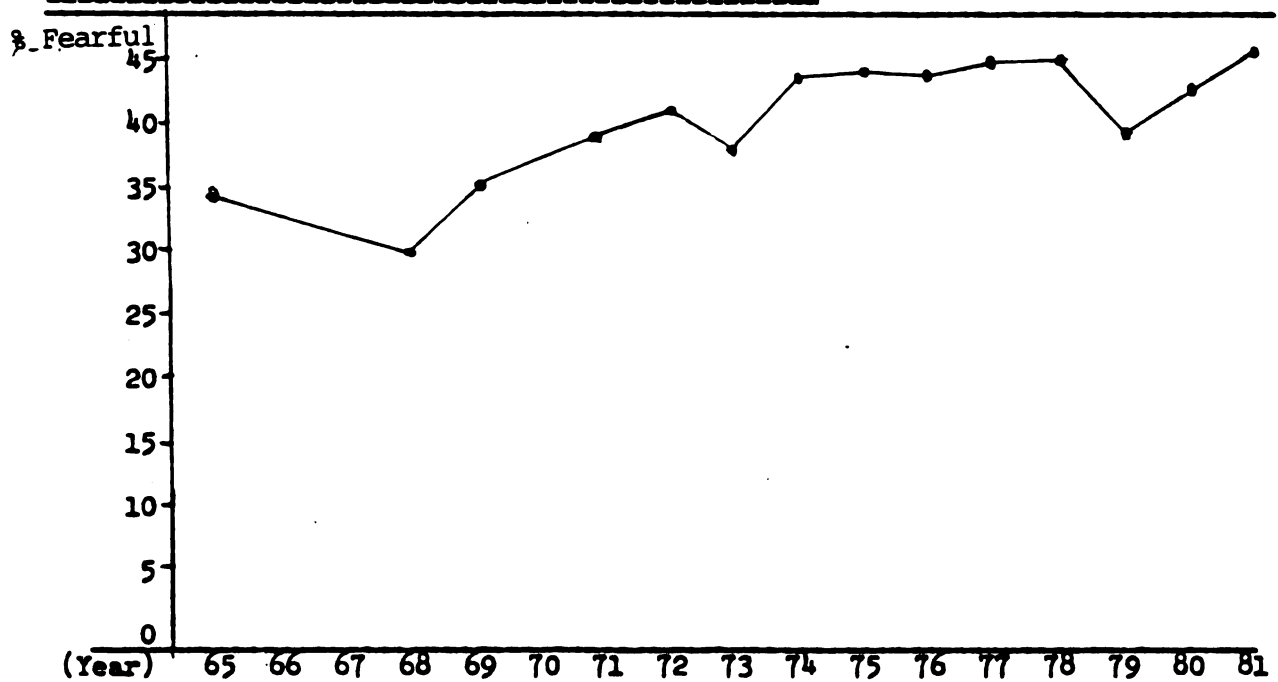
has been measured by asking the citizens how afraid they feel while walking alone at night in some nearby area.²

As seen in Table 2.1, the national level of fear of crime had gradually increased from the mid-1960s through the early 1970s. Since then, the level of fear has stabilized. However, the recent level of fear remains much higher than in the 1960s. While approximately 34 percent of those surveyed felt unsafe to walk alone at night in some nearby area in 1965, about 45 percent of the respondents were afraid since 1974.

As discussed earlier in Chapter 1, the fear of crime is not distributed in the same patterns across the whole population. Differences by location within/out a city are apparent. In 1971, Sarah L. Boggs found that central city residents were more likely than rural and suburban residents to feel unsafe.³ A survey concerning a set of questions about neighborhood crime and its deterrence was conducted in Missouri during the spring of 1968 by the University of Missouri Public Opinion Survey Unit. A total of 842 respondents consisting of 270 central city residents, 212 suburban residents, and 360 small town and rural residents were asked a variety of questions including whether or not they considered their neighborhood safe, with the answers being "Very safe," "Safe," "Unsafe," "Very unsafe," and "Don't know or not ascertained."

As Table 2.2 indicates, there are some disparities by the type of residential area in terms of percentages feeling

Table 2.1 : Trends in Fear of Crime, 1965 - 1981



Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan, "On Attitudes and Behaviors," in Dan A. Lewis (ed.), Reactions to Crime, Beverly Hills, California : Sage Publications Inc., 1981, p.28

Table 2.2 : Feeling of Safety

	Rural/ Small Town (N=360)	Suburbs (N=212)	Central City (N=270)	Total State (N=842)
How safe from crime would you say your neighborhood is ?				
Very safe	33.3	34.0	17.8 ^a	28.5
Safe	62.5	61.3	57.4 ^a	60.6
Unsafe	1.1	2.8	13.7	5.6
Very unsafe	2.0	1.4	10.4	4.5
Don't Know or not ascertained	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

^a = Probability associated with percent suburbs vs. central city
responding 'Very safe' and 'Safe'

Adapted from Sarah L. Boggs, "Formal and Informal Crime Control : An
Exploratory Study of Urban, Suburban, and Rural Orientations,"
The Sociological Quarterly, 12, Summer, 1971, p.324

either very unsafe or unsafe. Approximately 95.8 percent of rural/small town residents and 95.3 percent of suburban residents perceived their neighborhoods safe, while 75.2 percent of central city residents indicated the same response.

A study by Frank Clemente and Michael B. Kleiman supports this finding that there is disparity by city size with regard to the level of fear.⁴ The data for their study were obtained from General Social Surveys conducted by National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago during 1973 and 1974. With the use of multi-stage area probability sampling method, a total of 2700 samples were chosen for the study.

As seen in Table 2.3, the residents of large cities expressed a great deal more fear than others. When the respondents were asked "Is there any area right around here--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk at night?" with the responses being "Yes" or "No," 60 percent of large city residents answered in the affirmative, compared to relatively lower percent of other area residents ranging from 24 percent for rural area residents to 52 percent for medium city residents.

As noted above, the urban residents are more likely than their counterparts to consider their neighborhoods unsafe or to actually feel unsafe in their neighborhoods. Therefore, it appears to be worthwhile to understand the fear of crime at the neighborhood level.

Table 2.3 : Percentage Distribution on Fear of Walking Alone at Night
Within One Mile of Home for Sample and Relevant Subsamples,
1973 and 1974

Community size	Fear	
	N	% afraid
Large city	621	60
Medium city	320	51
Suburb	706	41
Small town	520	36
Rural	533	24
Total	2,700	42

* Percent not afraid is, in each case, 100 minus the percent afraid.

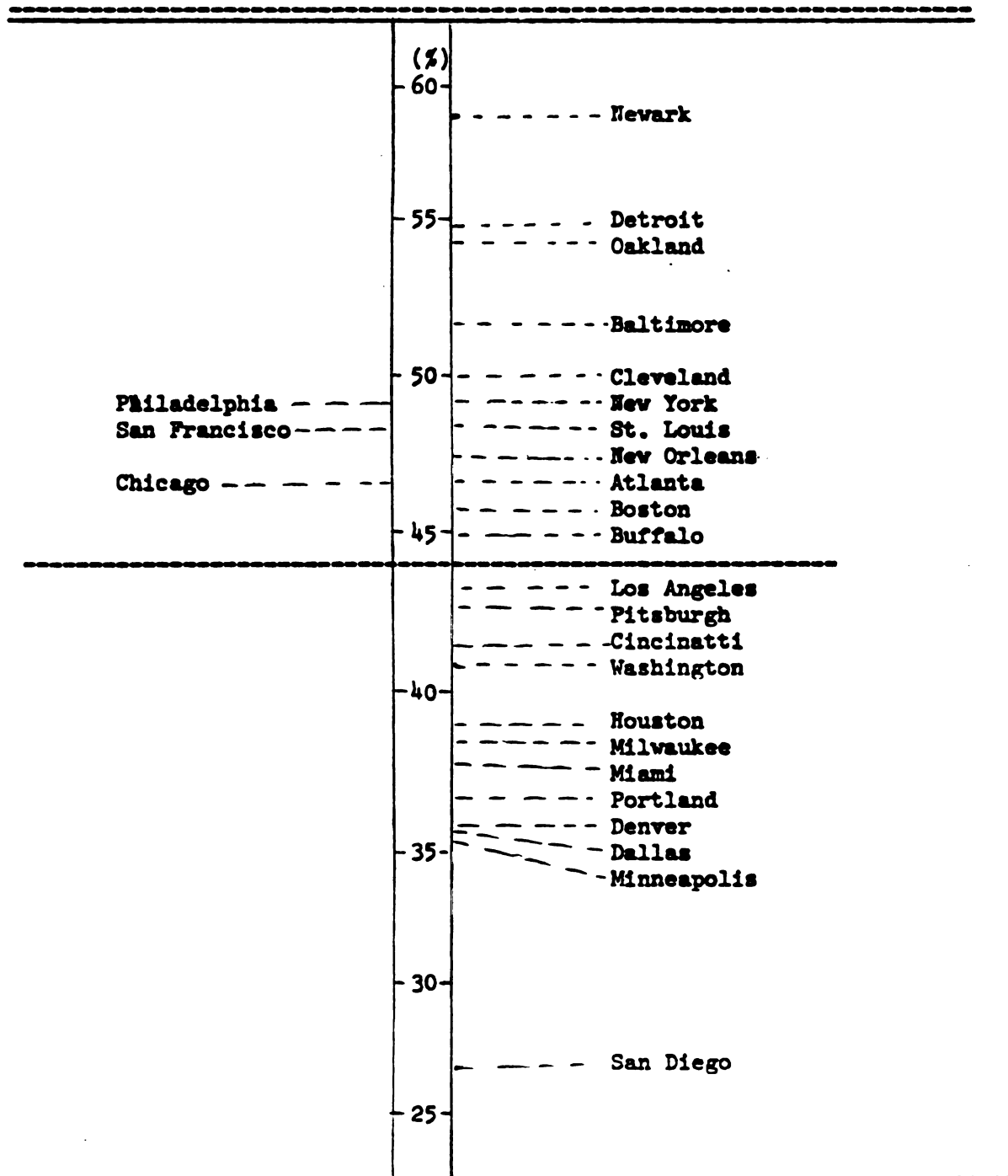
Adapted from Frank Clemente and Michael B. Kleiman, "Fear of Crime in the United States : A Multivariate Analysis," Social Forces, Vol.56, No.2, December 1977, p.527

Some of the most comprehensive data on the fear of crime at the urban level is from the survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration during 1972-1974.⁵ In order to estimate the rates of victimization, about 10,000 citizens aged 16 or over in cities across the country were asked "How safe do you feel, or would you feel, being out alone in your neighborhood at night?" with the responses being "Very safe," "Reasonably safe," "Somewhat unsafe," and "Very unsafe."⁶ As Table 2.4 indicates, twenty-six cities surveyed are different in terms of level of fear, ranging from 58 percent for Newark to 26 percent for San Diego. Even though the aggregate data in Table 2.4 shows a wide variation in the level of fear between cities, a majority of cities fall near the city mean.

It has been argued that there are more important differences within cities than between cities in the level of fear, largely because of the different physical or social characteristics of each neighborhood within a city.

Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield examined the differences in the level of fear within cities of San Francisco, Chicago, and Philadelphia. In 1977, 10 neighborhoods were selected based on racial predominance. From each neighborhood, a sample ranging from 200 to 450 respondents was selected by random digit dialing. Finally, a total of 1389 respondents were interviewed.⁷

Table 2.4 : "Somewhat" or "Very" Unsafe (Percentages of responses) for
26 Cities Surveyed for LEAA



Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, Coping with Crime : Individual and Neighborhood Reactions, Beverly Hills, California : Sage Publications Inc., 1981, p.22

The data depicted in Table 2.5 indicates that three cities are not much different in the level of fear, but significantly different within cities. Wicker Park of Chicago was ranked the highest, while South Philadelphia had the lowest average fear score.

Interestingly, in Table 2.5, predominantly black neighborhoods or heterogeneous neighborhoods had considerably higher average scores than predominantly white neighborhoods. For instance, Wicker Park, with the highest average score, was a heterogeneous neighborhood consisting of about one-third black, one-third Hispanic, and one-third white ethnic groups.⁸

In a recent study on the perception of crime at the neighborhood level, Marlys McPherson examined if individual fear of crime was based on the actual probabilities of personal victimization. Data for her study was collected by the Minnesota Crime Prevention Center during the fall of 1975 as a part of initial research to develop a comprehensive crime prevention program. For her study, 1541 adult residents were surveyed and also the crime rates for the year of 1975 were calculated.⁹

Among the questions concerning the perception of crime, the respondents were asked how dangerous they felt it was to walk through their neighborhood alone at night, with the responses being zero (no danger) to 10 (very dangerous). As the measure of fear, those who answered 8, 9 or 10 on the scales were considered to be those who had fear of crime.

Table 2.5 : Fear Levels for Cities and Neighborhoods

Somewhat unsafe	3.0			
				--- Wicker Park
				--- Woodlawn
				--- Vistacion Valley
	2.5			--- Mission
				--- West Philadelphia
		Chicago	---	Back of the yards
		Philadelphia	---	Sunset
		San Francisco	---	Lincoln park
				--- Logan
Reasonably safe	2.0			--- South Philadelphia
	1.5			
Very safe	1.0			

Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op cit., p.54

As indicated in Table 2.6, McPherson's study provides additional support for the findings that the level of fear varies by each city's neighborhood. The level of fear of crime within the city of Minneapolis ranged from 29 percent for Central to 5.1 percent for University. Interestingly, the rates for all crimes presented (per 100,000) were found to be precisely related to the citizen's perception of danger at night. There was a strong correlation between the crime rates and the citizen's perception of danger at night. As a result, it might be said that the neighborhood with high crime rates have also a high level of fear of crime. Neighborhoods with relatively low crime rates such as University, Nokomis, Southwest, Northeast, and Longfellow had relatively low level of fear of crime, while such neighborhoods with high crime rates as Central, Near North, Powderhorn, Camden, and Calhoun-Isles had a high level of fear.

While most researchers claimed that a substantial proportion of citizens are experiencing some degree of fear of crime--whether rational or irrational--a controversy arises from the measurement of that fear. In order to understand the prevalence or level of fear which the respondents are experiencing, various research questions have been employed so far. However, there still exist uncertainties about whether those questions can measure the actual fear of crime precisely.

Table 2.6 : Relationship between Citizen Perception of Danger at Night and Crime Rates by Neighborhood

Neighborhood in Minneapolis	Personal Robbery		Purse Snatch/ Pickpocket		Stranger-to- stranger		Sexual Assault	
	Rate Per 100,000	% respon- ding dangerous at night	Rate Per 100,000	% responding dangerous at night	Rate Per 100,000	% responding dangerous at night	Rate Per 100,000	% responding dangerous at night
Near North	478.0	22.5%	80.0	22.5%	284.0	22.5%	116.4	22.5%
Powderhorn	429.4	20.4%	63.3	20.4%	283.0	20.4%	129.1	20.4%
Central	1,497.7	29.0%	214.5	29.0%	1,267.9	29.0%	226.0	29.0%
Calhoun-Isles	207.8	11.8%	22.8	11.8%	136.7	11.8%	111.0	11.8%
Camden	93.6	18.9%	14.6	18.9%	119.9	18.9%	20.5	18.9%
Southwest	56.8	7.1%	10.7	7.1%	42.6	7.1%	16.0	7.1%
University	77.4	5.1%	10.6	5.1%	168.8	5.1%	130.2	5.1%
Longfellow	81.1	9.2%	9.0	9.2%	117.1	9.2%	42.1	9.2%
Nokomis	79.7	6.4%	21.6	6.4%	73.2	6.4%	30.2	6.4%
Northeast	104.4	7.7%	13.3	7.7%	100.0	7.7%	51.1	7.7%

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation(r) $r = .8216$ $r = .8302$ $r = .8268$ $r = .6628$

Significance level $\leq .01$ $\leq .01$ $\leq .01$ $\leq .05$

Adapted from Marlys McPherson, "Realities and Perceptions of Crime at the Neighborhood Level," Victimology: An International Journal, Vol.3, No.3-4, 1978, p.327

James Garofalo discussed the possible uncertainties about the questions developed for the National Crime Survey as an indicator of the fear of crime. For example, "How safe do you feel, or would you feel, while being alone in your neighborhood at night?" For this question, the word "crime" is not mentioned at all. What "neighborhood" means is ambiguous and can vary from respondent to respondent. The phrase of "being alone" is also problematic since the time spent out alone varies among citizens, depending upon job, social activities, and personal situations. Furthermore, "do you or would you" may combine actual feeling of fear with guesses. Also, Garofalo argued that the popular measure of the fear of crime may measure many other things beside just people's reactions to the risk of crime itself.¹⁰

Garofalo provided the empirical support for his contentions, using a 1972 survey of eight American impact cities on problems in neighborhoods.¹¹ As seen in Table 2.7, only 19 percent of the respondents viewed crime or fear of crime as the most important problem in their neighborhoods. Garofalo argues that the fear of crime may not be explained separately from the unease generated by other indicators listed in Table 2.7.

The contrary viewpoint put forward by Skogan and Maxfield claims that the expression of the fear of crime is largely independent of most of those alternative interpretations of their meanings, and that fear of crime is not linked to mistrust, suspicion, and concern about change but

Table 2.7 : Perceived Problems in Neighborhood : Eight U.S. Impact Cities(a), 1972

Most important problem in neighborhood	Percent	Estimated number of households(b)
Crime or fear of crime	19	115,170
Neighborhood changing; bad element moving in	17	101,610
Problems with neighbors or visitors to neighborhood	13	74,710
Environmental problems; trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.,	29	172,840
Traffic, parking	10	60,040
Public transportation	1	8,690
Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.,	4	21,450
Other	6	36,580
Total	99(c)	591,190

a the eight impact cities ; Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis

b Population estimated derived from samples of about 5,000 households per city

c Percentages do not sum to 100 because of rounding

Adapted from James Garofalo, Public Opinion About Crime : The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. : Government Printing Office, 1977, pp.64-66

related to the threat of crime and victimization.¹² They used data obtained from General Social Survey between 1973 and 1974 by the National Opinion Research Center. The respondents were asked questions pertaining to the fear of crime as well as a number of indicators tapping suspicion, distrust, anxiety about social change, and social trust and anomie. As seen in Table 2.8, the Multiple R for such variables as social trust, distrust, and dissatisfaction with social change are about .30 compared to .02 for the fear of crime. Therefore, one might say that the fear of crime is independent of, and unrelated to, other variables listed in Table 2.8.

In the discussion so far, the level of fear of crime was examined from several perspectives. The nationwide level of fear of crime had gradually increased until the early 1970s, but it has stabilized at a higher level than in the 1960s. The variation in the level of fear of crime existed between cities as well as within a city, due mainly to the different physical and social characteristics of cities and neighborhoods or communities. The residents of large or central city expressed relatively higher level of fear compared to those of rural/small town or suburbs. At the neighborhood or community level, people in the neighborhood with high crime rate and heterogeneous ethnic groups had higher level of fear than their respective counterparts.

Table 2.8 : Fear of Crime and Related Attitudes

Survey questions	Multiple R with all other items
Is there any area right around here - that is, within 1 mile - where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?	.02
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?	.34
Would you say that most of time people try to be helpful or that they are mostly just working out for themselves?	.34
Do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you if they get a chance, or they would try to be fair?	.31
In spite of what some people say, the lot of average man is getting worse, not better.	.18
Most people don't really care what appears to the next fellow.	.34
These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on	.24
Number of cases	2807

Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op cit., p.57

The Fear Subgroups

This part of the section reviews the literature on who expresses the fear of crime most. As Yin has noted,

The strength of the existing literature on the fear of crime is the relative abundance of research on the relationship between fear of crime and demographic or personal characteristics and residential locale.

As discussed earlier in Chapter 1, one of the most consistent findings on the fear of crime is that sex of respondents is one of the most powerful indicators of fear of crime.

In their study, Clemente and Kleiman examined the independent ability of each variable such as sex, age, race, socioeconomic status, and community size to predict the fearful subgroups, using data from 1973 and 1974 General Social Surveys conducted by the National Opinion Center.¹⁴ According to data in Table 2.9, sex, race, and community size are found to be significantly related to the fear of crime, while age, income, and education have some relationship to the fear of crime. Approximately 22 percent of male respondents, compared to 61 percent of females, claimed that they felt either somewhat or very unsafe while walking alone at night within 1 mile of home. In addition, 60 percent of large city respondents and only 24 percent of rural respondents expressed some degree of fear. For the variable race, 57 percent of black respondents were afraid of walking alone at night, while 40 percent of white respondents were afraid. Even though no significant percentage differences exist, the

Table 2.9 : Percentage Distribution on Fear of Walking Alone at Night Within 1 mile of Home for Sample and Relevant Subsamples, 1973 and 1974

Category	N	% afraid	Category	N	% afraid
Sample	2,700	42	Income(\$):		
			6,999	821	48
Sex:			7,000-9,999	429	41
Males	1,291	22	10,000-14,999	665	43
Female	1,409	61	15,000 +	785	35
Race:			Education:		
White	2,386	40	< HS	938	44
Black	314	57	HS	898	44
			>HS	864	38
Age:			Community size:		
18-34	972	41	Large city	621	60
35-49	721	40	Medium city	320	51
50-64	611	43	Suburb	706	41
65 +	396	50	Small town	520	36
			Rural	533	24

Adapted from Frank Clemente and Michael B. Kleiman, op cit.
p.527

elderly, low income respondents, and respondents with a low level of education were more fearful than their respective counterparts.

Furthermore, Clemente and Kleiman employed a Beta and Beta-Squared Test in order to indicate the independent ability of each variable. As presented in Table 2.10, sex with a Beta Squared of .153 has the highest independent ability, which would mean that sex has considerably strong explanatory power in explaining the differences in the fear of crime. While it is not as significant a factor as sex, community size also has relatively strong explanatory power, with the Beta-Squared of .058.

Almost all of the previous research on the fear of crime parallels the research discussed above in terms of the relationship between the fear of crime and such independent variables as discussed in Table 2.10.

The National Crime Survey reports that there is a strong relationship between the fear of crime and gender of respondent, and that the place of residence has also a strong relationship with the fear of crime. In terms of percentages, 26 percent of male respondents, compared to 60 percent of female respondents, felt either somewhat or very unsafe. In addition, the elderly, black, and low income respondents were also found to have more fear than their respective counterparts.¹⁵

Barry D. Lebowitz analyzed data from a 1973 representative national sample collected by the National Opinion

Table 2.10 : Beta and Beta-Squared Values for Six Explanatory Variables
(of Fear of Crime)

Variable	Beta	Beta-Squared
Sex	.39	.153
Race	.05	.002
Age	.09	.008
Income	.06	.003
Education	.02	.000
Size	.24	.058
R = .48, $R^2 = .2230$		

Adapted from Frank Clemente and Michael B. Kleiman, op cit., p.528

Research Center. His study also shows significant differences in the fear of crime by sex and place of residence among all age groups.¹⁶

Another National Crime Survey also reports significant differences in the fear of crime by sex and age but little differences by race. Based on data from the results of the Boston Attitudinal Survey conducted in early 1974, it was found that females and elderly are more fearful than their respective counterparts. However, race in this study had weak relationship with the fear of crime.¹⁷

In addition, Stephanie Riger and Margaret T. Gordon, in their study on the fear of rape, also found considerable disparities in the fear of crime by sex, age, income, race, and education. According to their analysis of aggregate data obtained from a telephone survey of 540 adults selected by random digit dialing in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Chicago in 1977, female respondents (43.6%) were more fearful than male respondents (17.9%). For both males and females, the younger, white, high income respondents were found to have relatively less fear of crime than their respective counterparts--the elderly, black, low income respondents.¹⁸

For the discussion of women's fear of crime, Stephanie Riger analyzed 1975 National Crime Survey data from the nation's five largest cities--New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit. In detail, about 61.1 percent of female respondents, compared to 31.7 percent of

males, felt either somewhat or very unsafe at night. Among females, 68.4 percent of black females and 73.3 percent of elderly females over age 65 felt either somewhat or very unsafe, while 57.1 percent of white females and 53.7 percent of younger females indicated the same responses.¹⁹

A recent study conducted by Research and Forecasts, Inc., examined the fear of crime in a somewhat different fashion.²⁰ Data for the study was based on a telephone survey of national random digit samples in the entire United States during 1980. Interestingly, they identified two different types of fear of crime--"Concrete fear" or "the fear of becoming a victim of a specific violent crime" and "Formless fear" or "a nonspecific fear about safety in one's home, neighborhood and large community." The latter is similar to the definition of general fear of crime discussed by most researchers. This formless fear was derived from six submeasures of fear. The respondents were asked how safe they felt being out alone during the day and at night in the central business district or main shopping center and in the neighborhood, and being alone at home during the day and at night.

As depicted in Table 2.11, 54 percent of large city dwellers, compared to 33 percent of small city residents and 30 percent and 31 percent of suburbs and country site residents, respectively, expressed a high level of fear. In terms of gender, 48 percent of female respondents indicated a high level of fear, but only 26 percent of male respon-

Table 2.11 : Formless Fear By Place of Residence, Gender, Race, Household Income, Occupational Status, Education, Employment Status, Marital Status, and Age

Categories	Formless fear		No. of responses
	High	Moderate to low	
Place of residence:			
Rural	31	69	200
Suburb	30	70	233
Small city	33	67	370
Large city	54	46	218
Gamma : .23			
Gender:			
Male	26	74	492
Female	48	52	544
Gamma : .44			
Race:			
White	34	66	860
Black	48	52	118
Household income:			
26,000 or more	26	74	190
11,000 to 25,999	33	67	424
Under 11,000	49	51	304
Gamma : .21			
Occupational Status:			
Owner/manager/professional	34	66	265
Salaried white color	27	73	304
Blue color	44	56	449
Gamma : .05			
Education:			
College graduate	38	62	166
High school graduate or some college	35	65	511
Some high school or less	45	55	355
Gamma : .15			
Employment:			
Working full time	30	70	515
Retired	46	54	193
Other	43	57	315
Gamma : .21			
Marital Status:			
Single	33	67	187
Married	34	66	637
Sep./Div/	48	52	100
Widowed	49	51	113

Table 2.11 : Continued from previous page

Age:			
18 - 29	36	64	283
30 - 39	30	70	191
40 - 49	34	66	160
50 - 59	41	59	158
60 and over	43	57	237
Gamma : .08			

Adapted from Research and Forecasts, Inc., The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime : America Afraid, Part 1, The General Public,
 Willoughby, Ohio, A-T-O Inc., 1980, pp.51-54

dents indicated the same responses. While 34 percent of white respondents reported a high level of fear, 48 percent of black respondents did so. Those with the lowest income had the highest level of fear. In terms of percentages, 49 percent of low income group (below \$11,000) had a high level of fear, compared to 26 percent of those with income over \$26,000. Considering the level of formal education, 45 percent of those respondents with some high school education or less indicated a high level of fear, while 35 percent of high school graduates and 38 percent of college graduates indicated the same responses. For work status, 46 percent of retired respondents, compared to 30 percent of those who had full-time jobs, had a high level of fear. While 33 percent of single and 34 percent of married respondents had a high level of fear, 48 percent of separated or divorced respondents and 49 percent of widowed respondents had a high level of fear. Finally, when broken down by age, the level of fear ranged from 30 percent for age group of 30-39 to 43 percent for age group over 65.

Margaret M. Braungart and others investigated the joint or combined effects of age level, sex difference, and such social factors as place of residence, race, marital status, living arrangement, health status, and victim experience in fear of crime, using data from the General Social Survey in 1976.²¹ According to their study, both male and female elderly expressed more fear of crime than their respective counterparts, youth and the middle aged. Among all age

groups, females were more afraid of crime than males. As depicted in Table 2.12, female respondents of large urban city were not more fearful than those in a small city or community among all age groups. With regard to marital status, the most fearful female subgroups were middle aged single (86%) and separated or divorced elderly (85%). As expected, female married respondents were least fearful. Except for the age group of youth, black respondents were more likely than white to feel a fear of crime. Those who lived with others were more fearful than those who lived alone, except for the youth age group. No significant difference in the level of fear existed by health status. However, among all age groups, those who were burglarized during the past year were much more afraid than those who were not.

✓ Charles C. Thomas and Jeffery M. Hyman examined the influence of social characteristics and victimization experience on the variations in the perception of crime, fear of victimization, and attitudes toward police. Data for their study was obtained from a random sample of households in four cities in Virginia between 1973 and 1974.

The bivariate correlations in Table 2.13 show that blacks, females, elderlies, those respondents with low income, those respondents with low level of education, and inner city respondents were more concerned with the fear of victimization. As indicated in Table 2.13, the place of residence was the best predictor of the fear of victimiza-

Table 2.12 : Percentage Fearful By Age and Place of Residence, Marital status, Race, Living arrangement, Health status, and Burglarized During the Past year for Females

Category	Youth	Age group	
		Middle-aged	Elderly
Place of residence:			
Large urban	55 (31)	56 (61)	63 (35)
Smaller city or Community	62 (169)	60 (344)	64 (181)
Marital status:			
Married	63 (118)	57 (312)	50 (88)
Widowed	100 (1)	73 (26)	72 (106)
Sep./Div.	48 (23)	57 (53)	85 (13)
Never married	59 (59)	86 (14)	80 (10)
Race:			
White	64 (178)	58 (375)	63 (201)
Black	38 (31)	79 (28)	81 (16)
Living arrangement:			
Alone	59 (17)	76 (21)	73 (101)
Living with others	61 (183)	58 (383)	56 (116)
Health status:			
Excellent/Good	61 (171)	57 (301)	59 (120)
Fair	65 (20)	65 (28)	67 (61)
Poor	40 (10)	65 (26)	72 (25)
Burglarized during past year:			
Burglarized	72 (25)	75 (24)	85 (13)
Not burglarized	59 (175)	58 (381)	63 (204)

Adapted from Richard G. Braunagrt, Margaret M. Braungart, and William J. Hoyer, "Age, Sex, and Social Factors in Fear of Crime," Sociological Focus, Vol.13, No.1, June 1980, pp.59-62

Table 2.13 : Intercorrelation Matrix (of Variables Related to Fear) (Gamma)

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11
X1	1.000	-.545	-.110	.439	.372	.248	-.464	-.093	-.224	-.281	.608
X2		1.000	.044	-.471	-.137	.212	.201	.011	.349	.198	-.182
X3			1.000	.088	-.296	-.090	.163	.150	.187	.164	.248
X4				1.000	.406	.196	-.269	-.121	-.197	-.178	.218
X5					1.000	.409	-.147	-.170	-.254	-.276	-.012
X6						1.000	-.093	-.115	-.118	-.111	-.023
X7							1.000	-.032	-.488	.334	-.190
X8								1.000	-.032	-.052	.055
X9									1.000	.697	-.108
X10										1.000	-.085
X11											1.000

X1 = Ethnicity X2 = Sex X3 = Age X4 = Total family income
 X5 = Educational attainment X6 = Occupational prestige
 X7 = Place or residence X8 = Victimization experience
 X9 = Fear of victimization X10 = Perception of crime
 X11 = Evaluations of police

Adapted from Charles C. Thomas and Jeffery M. Hyman, "Perceptions of Crime, Fear of Victimization, and Public Perceptions of Police Performance," Journal of Police Science and Administration, Vol.5, No.3, 1977, p.314

tion with a Gamma of $-.488$ and sex was the next best predictor with a Gamma of $.349$. While such variables as educational attainment ($.187$), ethnicity ($-.224$), total family income ($-.197$), and age ($.187$) exerted moderate effects on the fear of victimization, victimization experience had insignificant effect.

Ronald W. Toseland investigated the relationship of demographic or personal, crime related, and psychosocial variables to the fear of crime, using data from the 1976 General Social Survey by the National Opinion Research Center.²³ The discriminant analysis presented in Table 2.14 shows that sex is the best predictor of the fear of crime, as expected. The next most important variable in explaining the different level of fear of crime is the size of residential place. The age variable contributes significantly to the fear of crime. However, health status, marital status, victimization experience, living arrangement, and race are found to be insignificantly related to the fear of crime in this discriminant analysis.

The discussion in the second part of this section was concerned with identifying the most fearful subgroups based on demographic or personal characteristics of the respondents. In general, sex and age of the respondents were identified as the most powerful predictors of the fear of crime, following race and residential area of the respondents. Women and the elderly were reported to have higher levels of fear of crime than their counterparts, men and the

Table 2.14 : Summary of Most Significant Predictors of
Fear of Crime Found To Be In The Discriminant
Analysis As Measured By The Change In RAO V

Variable name	Standardized Discriminant Coefficients	F Level	Significance of F(Willkis Lambda)	RAO V	Significance of change in RAO V
Sex	.83593	232.3125	.0000	232.3706	.000
Size of Place	.25420	28.1172	.0000	265.4480	.000
Age	.18114	20.4297		319.3259	.000
Health	.09795	4.0254		328.6639	.025
Never married	.15827	3.3633		332.8824	.040
Burglary	.09056	3.1094		339.7951-	.048
Widowed	.14814	2.2617		339.6506	.091
Persons living with respondents	.09946	1.7368		344.1120	.138
Race	.07496	1.7661		346.3560	.134
Married	.11639	1.7197		348.5456	.139

Adapted from Ronald W. Toseland, " Fear of Crime : Who Is
Most Vulnerable?" Journal of Criminal Justice, Vol.10, 1982,
p.203

youngers. Black and urban respondents indicated more fear of crime compared to whites and rural or suburban respondents. Even though there exists relative discrepancy, such variables as income, educational attainment, health status, employment or occupational status, living arrangement, victim experience, and marital status appear to be not so significant as sex, age, residential area, and race.

Determinants of Fear of Crime

This section deals with the determinants of fear of crime. The basis or sources of fear of crime must be diverse, considering the fact that the fear of crime as an emotional response to crime refers to a wide range of phenomena that are quite different, depending on the individual.²⁴ Since individual fear of crime appears to be a combined emotional reaction of various factors associating to produce their fear of crime, it may be almost impossible to pinpoint one absolute source of fear. Rather it might be desirable to investigate which sources have a relative strength as possible determinants of fear.

A recent study by Dan M. Puuri examined the relative strength of possible determinants of fear.²⁵ In his study on fear of crime among undergraduate students at Michigan State University during 1979 through 1981, the respondents were given 8 statements identifying each possible determinant and asked to indicate what is the most important reason to fear. As indicated in Table 2.15, both male and

Table 2.15 : Most Important Reason For Feeling Somewhat Unsafe
or Very Unsafe While Out Alone On MSU Campus By Sex
(1979, 1980, 1981)

Determinants or reason for feeling unsafe	<u>Survey year</u>					
	<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Direct Victimization	2.6%	1.6%	1.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%
Indirect victimization	1.9	3.3	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.2
Media effect	18.3	16.7	28.9	19.9	31.7	20.5
Psychological	2.6	4.5	2.8	4.3	2.0	5.2
Vulnerability	1.9	9.6	1.9	11.7	3.6	9.3
Inadequate fromal control	25.9	14.5	20.4	10.2	14.4	6.8
Environment	38.9	44.0	30.2	33.0	34.7	39.1
Perception of crime	7.9	5.9	10.1	14.3	6.4	11.0
Totals	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	99.9%
No. of responses	378	940	318	931	202	982

Adapted from Dan M. Puuri, A Study of Fear of Crime Among Undergraduate Students at a Selected University, Unpublished Master's Thesis, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 1983, p.109

female respondents considered physical environment to be the most important reason for fear. Each year the respondents ranging from 30.2 percent to 44 percent indicated physical environment as the most important reason for their feeling unsafe on the campus of M.S.U. at night. It is interesting to note that male respondents were more likely than female respondents to indicate inadequate formal control as their most important reason. One might say that males are less likely to count on police protection than females. Considerable differences between females and males also emerge on media effect. More males than females perceived mass media to be associated with their feeling unsafe at night. While perception of crime appeared to have a little effect on the fear of crime among both male and female respondents, physical vulnerability had a little impact on only females. Such possible determinants as direct and indirect victimization and psychological factors were found to be insignificantly related to the fear of crime.

As mentioned above, however, it might be possible to conclude what is the absolute cause of individual's fear of crime, because the fear of crime varies from individual to individual. In addition, the fear of crime as a combined emotional response to crime is considered to be affected by a variety of factors. Therefore, this section reviews the research dealing with the possible determinants employed in this study in order to discuss each determinant of fear.

Media

It has been argued that people's fear of crime is out of proportion to actual danger posed by crime, and that the fear of crime doesn't automatically decline along with local crime rates since it is not believed that the fear of crime is related to just direct victimization experience.²⁶ Rather, indirect victimization may affect the fear of crime more significantly.

A recent study by Skogan and Maxfield indicates that most citizens (85%) learn about crime through media such as newspaper, T.V., and radio, or personal conversations.

In addition, George Gerber and L. Gross have suggested that heavy T.V. viewers are more likely than light viewers to feel that they might be involved in some kind of violent crime. Also, Walter B. Jaehnig and others found that people's fear of crime is associated more closely with newspaper emphasis on violent crime than with the actual frequency of occurrence of crimes. Margaret T. Gordon and Linda Heath concluded, in their recent study on the relationships of the news business to crime and fear of crime, that readers of the newspapers which devote the largest proportion of its news to crime exhibit a higher level of fear of crime than do readers of other papers.²⁸

On the contrary, Anthony N. Doob and Glenn E. MacDonald reported that when actual incidence of crime is controlled for, there is no overall relationship between television viewing and fear of crime.²⁹ In their study, the respon-

dents were chosen from a high- and a low-crime area in downtown Toronto and a high- and a low-crime area in Toronto's suburbs. They analyzed data obtained from a door-to-door survey, using a factor analysis. As Table 2.16 presents the Pearson's correlation between fear-of-crime factor and various measures of media usage, those who watched the most T.V. appear to be those who are the most fearful in general. However, when crime rate is controlled for, the effect seems to disappear. According to average correlation depicted in Table 2.16, there is no significant relationship between media usage and fear of crime, with an average score of less than 0.1.

In the National Crime Survey sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, when the respondents were asked how they perceive the seriousness of crime relative to what the media says, less than 10 percent of the respondents indicated crime as less serious than the media portrayed, while 42 percent of them considered crime to be more serious.³⁰ As indicated in Table 2.17, the crosstabulation of the media usage with the fear of crime shows that those respondents who perceived crime as more serious than what the media says are more likely than those who perceived crime as less serious or about the same to feel some degree of unsafety. In terms of percentages, 51 percent of the respondents who considered crime to be more serious than what the media says, compared to 43 percent of those who indicated crime about the same and 29 percent of those who

Table 2.16 : Correlations Between Media Usage and Fear of Crime Factor Scores for all Subjects(pooled), for Each of the Four Areas, and for the Average of the Four Areas

Media	Pooled across all areas	High Crime		Low crime		Average Correlation
		City(83)	Suburb(69)	City(71)	Suburb(77)	
Total T.V.	^a .18	^b .24	.16	.06	-.09	.09
T.V. violence	^a .18	^b .22	-.03	.14	-.04	.07
T.V. news	.05	.14	-.04	.05	.06	.05
Radio news	.05	.18	-.09	-.02	.21	.07
Newspaper reading	-.07	^b -.20	-.14	.09	.15	-.03

a : $p < .05$
b : $p < .001$

Adapted from Anthony N. Doob and Glenn E. Macdonald, "Television Viewing and Fear of Victimization : Is the Relationship Causal?" Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol.37, No.2, 1979, p.173

Table 2.17: Fear of Crime by Perceived Seriousness of Crime
Relative to What the Newspapers and Television
Say: Eight Impact Cities Aggregate, 1973

Seriousness of Crime relative to what media say	Fear of Crime				Estimated ^c number
	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	
Less serious	28% ^a	42%	16%	13%	261,623
	15% ^b	9	6	5	
About the same	15	42	23	20	1,514,438
	46	51	49	42	
More serious	13	36	23	28	1,292,171
	35	37	41	50	
Estimated number	474,850	1,208,236	683,365	701,781	3,068,232

(Gamma = .19)

^aRow percentage

^bColumn percentage

^cExcludes persons who gave no response to either item

Adapted from James Garofalo, "Victimization and Fear of Crime,"
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 16, No. 1,
1979, p. 89.

reported less serious, felt either somewhat or very unsafe at night.

Defensive Ability

According to Skogan and Maxfield, it is suggested that both social and physical vulnerability affect the levels of fear. By physical vulnerability, they meant the inability to ward off or resist attack and difficulties recovering from victimization. From this point of view, it is not hard to assume that women and elderly are more physically vulnerable, largely because of their physical characteristics. On the other hand, social vulnerability was referred to as the frequency of exposure to the threat of victimization measured by actual risks and resources for dealing with the consequences of crime. Black and poor people are assumed to be more socially vulnerable because of their residential proximity to high crime rate areas and their financial inability to recover from or to prevent crime.³¹

Stephanie Riger, Margaret T. Gordon, and Robert LeBailly reported that the differences between male and female in the level of fear are associated with their physiques rather than psychological fact. In their study on women's fear of crime, the respondents were asked if they thought they could defend themselves against attack. While 41 percent of female respondents indicated that they could defend themselves, 54 percent of male respondents reported they could defend themselves.³²

In addition, in a study by Riger and Gordon, when the respondents were asked to indicate their relative physical strength and running speed, only 28 percent of women considered themselves to be better or similar, compared to the average women.³³

Referring back to Table 2.16, a much smaller proportion of male respondents indicated vulnerability as the most important reason for feeling unsafe, while female respondents who indicated being vulnerable as their most important reason for feeling unsafe ranged from 9.3 percent to 11.7 percent.

In addition, Braungart, et al., provides an additional support for the findings of previous studies in relation to the fear of crime and vulnerability. By and large, individuals who indicated their own physical condition as poor or fair are more likely than those in excellent or good physical condition to express their fear of crime among all age and sex groups.³⁴

Perception of Crime

It is assumed that the crime rate of the neighborhood may have a relatively strong effect on the fear of crime.³⁵ Likewise, it is believed that people's perception of the relative crime rate of their neighborhood appears to be associated with their fear of crime. That is, the perception

of how much of a problem crime is may affect the levels of fear. This perception of crime refers to their perceived seriousness, dangerousness, and trends of crime in their own neighborhood.

According to James Garofalo, information about the amount and nature of crime in the neighborhood, through direct or indirect victim experience and media, may provide the individuals with a somewhat nebulous image of crime.³⁶

However, the perception of crime may have an affect on the fear of crime under the assumptions that people's perception of crime in their neighborhood may be fairly accurate. Several studies provide an additional support for the finding that citizens are able to accurately estimate how much of a problem crime is in their own neighborhood.³⁷

John E. Conklin hypothesized that there is an inverse relationship between feelings of personal safety and perception of crime.³⁸ As seen in Table 2.18, the regression analysis of safety items on the perception of crime scale shows that the relationship between the two variables is strong in the urban community but insignificant in suburbs. In detail, it can be understood that more residents of the urban area than of the suburbs perceive high rates in their community, and more residents of high crime rate areas feel unsafe in their community.

Table 2.18 : Standardized Regression Coefficients for Safety
Items on Perception of Crime Scale

Questions	<u>Suburb</u>		<u>Urban</u>	
	Coeffi- cient	N	Coeffi- cient	N
1. Some people worry a great deal about having their house broken into and other people are not as concerned. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, or not at all concerned about this?	.07	NS	-.29	.001
2. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood when it's dark?	-.08	NS	-.28	.002
3. How likely is that a person walking around here at night will be held up or attacked?	-.06	NS	-.46	.001

Adapted from John E. Conklin, "Dimensions of Community Responses to the Crime Problem," Social Problems, Vol.18, Winter 1972, p.379

A study by Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr., reports the relationship of fear of crime with an estimate of neighborhood safety. In his study, the respondents were asked to indicate their estimate of the likelihood that various crimes occur in their own neighborhood, compared to most other areas.³⁹ The crosstabulation of this question with the fear of crime indicates the existence of significant relationship between the two variables. As seen in Table 2.19, those who perceived their neighborhood as less safe than most other areas were more likely to express their fear of crime, compared to those who indicated about average or more safe than most other areas.

On the contrary, Fredric DuBow, et al., claimed that factors associated with the perception of crime rates and crime risks does not always have a similar relationship to fear. According to them, the general level of crime or trend in crime rate do not entirely account for the level of fear and perceived risk.⁴⁰

Police Visibility

Jeffery Henig and Michael Maxfield suggested that one of the general strategies for reducing the fear of crime should be to increase the general visibility of police. In contrast, Jane Jacobs attributed the perception of safety to the social informal control defined as an intricate, almost

Table 2.19 : The Relationship of Fear of Crime to Estimate of Neighborhood Safety

Fear of crime index	Less safe than most	About average	More safe than most
Low(0-4)	13%	30%	57%
Medium(5-11)	32	35	24
High(12 +)	55	35	20

Chi Square + 183.534 4df $p < .001$

Adapted from Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr., "Public Reaction to Crime in the Streets," American Scholar, 42, 1970/71, p.607

unconscious network of voluntary controls and standards among the people themselves.⁴¹

A study by Boggs provided additional supports for the assumption that people's perception of safety in their neighborhood is based more heavily on informal controls.⁴² According to data in Table 2.20, a majority of respondents attributed their perception of safety in their neighborhood to informal controls such as residents' character, community character, and social network. Average 75.8 percent of total respondents who indicated their neighborhood as safe attributed their perception of safety to informal controls consisting of resident's character, community character, and social network, while only average 15.1 percent of total respondents who indicated formal control as the reason for feeling safe. Among those who indicated their neighborhood was unsafe, an average 5.9 percent of the respondents attributed their perception of unsafety to formal control, while 75.8 percent of them indicated social informal characteristics such as residents' character, general moral decline, and physical character as their reason for feeling unsafe in their neighborhood.

In his study, Richard L. Block found that no significant relationship existed between the fear of attack and citizens' evaluation of police. That is, the evaluation of police had no or little effect on the fear of crime. In

Table 2.20 : Feeling of Safety

	Rural/ small town (N=360)	Suburbs (N=212)	Central city (N=270)	Total State (N=842)
What makes your neighborhood safe ?				
	(N=345) ^a	(N=202)	(N=203)	(N=750)
Informal controls;	82.9	70.3	67.9	75.8
Resident's character	37.1	32.6	37.4	36.0
Community character	33.3 ^b	24.8	18.7	27.4
Social network	12.5	12.9	11.8	12.4
Formal control (Law enforcement)	10.4 ^a	20.2	17.7	15.1
No past crime	4.1	4.5	7.4	7.4
Other reason	-	1.5	1.0	0.7
Don't know or not ascertained	2.6	3.5	6.0	1.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
What makes your neighborhood unsafe ?				
	(N=11)	(N=9)	(N=65)	(N=85)
Character of residents			55.3	49.4
General morale decline			13.8	15.3
Physical character			2.3	16.5
Law enforcement			3.1	5.9
Other reason			3.1	2.3
Don't know			6.2	4.7
Not ascertained			6.2	5.9
Total			100.0%	100.0%

^a probability associated with Rural Vs. Suburbs < .001

^b probability associated with Rural Vs. Suburbs < .05

Adapted from Sarah L. Boggs, op cit. p.324

addition, James Garofalo found similar findings that the evaluation of police has no significant relationship to the fear of crime.⁴³ As seen in Table 2.21, based on data from the 1972 National Crime Survey for Law Enforcement Assistance Administration conducted by the Bureau of Census, no significant relationship was found between the two variables with a Gamma of .08, although those who rated their local police performance as poor were most likely to express some degree of fear of crime in terms of percentage.

Lighting Acceptability

This determinant is used to examine the effect of the physical environment on the fear of crime. Based on the assumption that perceived fear of crime in the neighborhood setting is related to the certain visual attributes in residential exterior, it is hypothesized that the manipulation of certain visual attributes of physical exterior might improve people's perception of safety in their environment. A combination of proper design and effective use of environments may produce a reduction in the fear of crime. Since the opportunity for concealment appears to be linked to offender behavior, fear of crime, and occurrence of crime, changes in physical environment, such as improving street lighting and eliminating visual barriers may reduce criminal opportunity and, accordingly, fear of crime. In general, it

1

Table 2.21 : Fear of Crime By Evaluation of Police Performance
(by respondents) : Eight Impact cities aggregate, 1975

Evaluation of Police performance	<u>Fear of crime</u>				Estimated number ^a
	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	
Good	18%	39%	21%	22%	1,302,350
Average	14	42	24	20	1,345,100
Poor	14	33	21	32	394,640

Gamma = .08

a Excludes persons who gave no response to either item

Adapted from James Garofalo, "Victimization and Fear of Crime,"
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Vol.16, No.1, 1979
p.92

is assumed that poor lighting, blind spots, columns, and pillars may produce high risk of victimization and thus high level of fear of crime.⁴⁴

It has been argued that street lighting is one of the major physical strategies for crime prevention through environmental design. A study in Allentown, Pennsylvania, by Barton-Aschinian Associates shows that well-lighted streets and sidewalks promoted feelings of safety, while areas containing numerous trees and shrubs which provide easy concealment generated feelings of unsafety.⁴⁵

According to the national evaluation of 15 projects sponsored by National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and conducted by James M. Tien, et al., increasing street lighting led to reduced fear of crime. For example, when the respondents in Baltimore were asked the change in attitude concerning feelings of safety due to increased street lighting, 66 percent of them indicated that they felt safe. In Denver, while 43 percent of respondents were unaware of additional street lighting, more than 67 percent of those who were aware of increased street lighting felt much safer. Among the respondents in Milwaukee, 82 percent felt safer after installation of additional street lighting than before. Moreover, 71 percent even perceived a decrease in crime.⁴⁶

In sum, while there existed no significantly demonstrable evidence that street lighting influences the level of

crime, there is a strong indication that increased lighting--especially greater uniformity in the level of light--might decrease the fear of crime.

Victimization

Whether or not criminal victimization contributes to the distribution of the fear of crime, it has been one of the most controversial issues concerning the determinants of fear of crime. Partly because the degree of physical injury and/or property loss and recuperation rate and difficulty have not been taken into account, the inconsistent findings regarding the relationship between the fear of crime and victimization experience should exist.⁴⁷

A study in eight impact cities by Garofalo reports that there is not significant difference in the level of fear by victimization status.⁴⁸ As indicated in Table 2.22, a sizable proportion of crime victims expressed their fear of crime. Interestingly, about the same proportion of non-victims indicated their feelings of unsafety. However, it is important to note that direct victimization may explain only small proportion of the general population--victims--in terms of fear of crime, because of relatively small number of victims and large proportion of nonvictims feeling unsafe.

Despite the inconsistent findings and the weakness of explanations, it has been argued that some degree of difference exists between victims and nonvictims of personal crime. As presented in Table 2.23, Skogan and Maxfield

Table 2.22 : Neighborhood Safety at Night By Victimization Status

Victimization status	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe
Victim	18% (187,410)	37% (386,470)	21% (217,790)	24% (258,840)
Nonvictim	17% (360,470)	37% (772,460)	21% (442,930)	23% (482,310)

Adapted from James Garofalo, Public Opinion About Crime : The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C.:Government Printing Office, 1977, p.58

Table 2.23 : Fear Among Victims and Nonvictims

Type of victimization	Percentage feel "Very unsafe"	Ratios of victim to nonvictim fear	Percentage ^b of sample
Rape ^a	50.0	1.5 : 1	0.7
Nonvictim	34.0		99.3
Robbery	31.5	1.3 : 1	5.4
Nonvictim	23.3		94.6
Purse snatch ^a	48.3	1.4 : 1	5.2
Nonvictim	33.3		94.8
Physical attack	29.7	1.3 : 1	5.7
Nonvictim	23.4		94.3
Physical injury	33.3	1.4 : 1	3.4
Nonvictim	23.5		96.6
Physical injury medical care required	38.6	1.6 : 1	1.7
Nonvictim	23.5		98.3

a Females only

b Total sample size 30,102 and female sample size 15,917

Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op cit.
p.62

claimed that the differences exist between victims and nonvictims of certain types of personal crimes in the level of fear of crime, by reporting the percentage of both victims and nonvictims who felt very unsafe and the ratios of victims feeling very unsafe to nonvictims feeling very unsafe.⁴⁹ Although rape and crimes requiring medical care have a relatively low frequency, the greatest differences are found between victims and nonvictims in that category for level of fear. The smallest disparities exist between victims and nonvictims of robbery and physical attack despite their relatively high frequency.

In his study on the fear of crime, based on 50 percent of the 1973 attitudinal survey in the five largest cities, Skogan suggested that the different types of criminal victimization might have different affects on the level of fear.⁵⁰ Table 2.24 shows bivariate correlations between victimization and fear of crime and no change in activity. Statistically, moderate correlations are found between nonvictims and victims of rape, robbery, and personal theft with regard to the victimization and the fear of crime and change in activity. Victims of rape, robbery, and personal theft are understood to be more likely than nonvictims of those crimes to have some degree of unsafety and to limit or change their activity.

As discussed in the earlier part of this section, however, it can be said that rather indirect victimization than direct victimization may have a more important affect

Table 2.24 : Victimization and Fear of Crime

Victimization type	<u>Correlation(Gamma) with:</u>	
	Feelings of safety	No change in activity
Rape	-.25	-.51
Robbery	-.22	-.32
Personal theft	-.34	-.40
Assault	-.01	-.09
Larceny	.04	.01
Auto theft	.02	-.06
	(N=23,022)	(N=23,033)

Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan, "Public Policy and The Fear of Crime in Large American Cities," In John A. Gardiner(ed.), Public Law and Public Policy, New York : Praeger Publishers, 1977, p.7

on the fear of crime, largely because there exist the higher change and proportion of indirect victimization relative to direct victimization. In their analysis of data from a 1977 telephone survey of 1,600 residents aged 60 and over in eight neighborhoods in four cities of New York, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and New Orleans conducted by the Behavioral Science Laboratory at the University of Cincinnati, William R. Klecka and George F. Bishop concluded that the crime related experience of the elderly's friends is an even stronger predictor of fear of crime than is their own experience.⁵¹

In addition, Skogan and Maxfield reported that knowing crime victims contributes to the fear of crime, based on the fact that having heard about crime in their neighborhood may affect the people's assessment of safety.⁵² The respondents were asked if they had personally known any victims of such crimes as robbery, burglary, stranger assault, and rape in the past couple of years. If they had, they were asked the proximity of the crime victim. As Table 2.25 depicts, knowing any type of crime victim in the immediate vicinity is related to relatively higher level of fear. In terms of percentages, 28 percent of those who knew a victim of local robbery or stranger assault, and 26 percent of those who knew a victim of local rape felt very unsafe. However, among those who knew no victim or victims of robbery, stranger assault, and rape in other areas, the proportion of those who felt very unsafe ranged from only 7 percent to 15

Table 2.25 : Proximity of Crime Victims and Fear

Type of crime	<u>Percentage feeling "Very unsafe"</u>		
	Knew no victim	Knew victim out of area	Knew local victim
Burglary	13	7	18
Robbery	11	10	28
Stranger assault	12	11	28
Rape	15	10	26

All differences significant at $p < .01$ level

Adapted from Wesley Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op cit.
p.168

percent. Accordingly, it seems that those who know local victims are more likely than those who know no victim or victim of crime in other areas to express their fear of crime.

In the same study, Skogan and Maxfield examined the correlation between knowing a local victim and fear. Table 2.26 provides an additional support for the finding that knowing victims of local crime is associated with the fear of crime. The greatest association exists between knowing victims of local robbery and the fear of crime with a Gamma of .40, followed by stranger assault with a Gamma of .32. Except for burglary, relatively strong associations are found between the two variables. Therefore, it might be said that knowing the victims of local crime appears to be related to the higher level of fear. Particularly, those who know personal crime victims are considered to be affected most.

Social Psychological Factors

As discussed earlier in this chapter, it has been argued that the distribution of fear of crime might vary, depending on crime related and demographic or personal aspects as well as environmental and social psychological factors. A number of social psychological variables have been included in the research on the determinants of fear of crime.

Table 2.26 : Net Effect of Knowing of Victims

Type of crime respondents knew local victim of	Correlation with fear	Percentage who knew local victim	Net effect- percentage knew local victim and felt unsafe
Robbery	.40	23	11.5
Stranger assault	.32	17	7.6
Burglary	.16	45	16.4
Rape	.28	6	2.7

Correlation is Gamma

Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op cit.,
p.171

Conklin examined the various dimensions of public reactions to the crime in a high crime rate urban area and a low crime rate suburban area.⁵³ A sample of 200 residents who were over the age of 20 were chosen from the resident lists of each community by simply selecting every Nth name. A questionnaire was administered by the interviewer and a Likert-item battery was filled out by each subject in 1968.

As Table 2.27 shows, the standard regression coefficients for four trust items on the perception of crime scales, the regression coefficients for the first two trust items indicate the existence of negative associations between the perception of crime scales and those two trust items which means that urban respondents who were distrustful of their neighbors were more likely than those who were trustful to perceive a high level of crime.

Conklin hypothesized that perception of local crime might produce a diminished positive feeling for the community. As Table 2.28 shows, the regression coefficients for the first item for both the suburban and the urban samples were statistically significant, which means that those who thought their community is a good place less likely to perceive a higher level of crime. The regression coefficient of $-.28$ for item number 3 on neighborhood satisfaction in urban areas indicates that those urban respondents who like living in their neighborhood may perceive a lower level of crime. However, this item number 2 in suburb and item number

Table 2.27 : Standardized Regression Coefficients for Trust
Items on Perception of Crime Scale

Trust items	<u>Suburb</u>		<u>Urban area</u>	
	Coeffi- cient	N	Coeffi- cient	N
Most people in this neighborhood can be trusted. (percent agree or strongly agree)	-.07	NS	-.35	.001
Most people in this neighborhood are trustful and dependable. (percent agree and strongly agree)	.01	NS	-.31	.001
Nice as it may be to have faith in your fellowmen, it seldom pays off. (percent agree and strongly agree)	-.10	NS	-.01	NS
The world is full of people who will take advantage of you if you give them the slightest opportunity. (percent agree and strongly agree)	-.05	NS	-.07	NS

Adapted from John E. Conklin, "Dimensions of Community Responses
to The Crime Problem," Social Problems, Vol.18, 1971, p.381

Table 2.28 : Standardized Regression Coefficients for Affect
Items on Perception of Crime Scales

Affect items	<u>Suburb</u>		<u>Urban area</u>	
	Coeffi- cient	P	Coeffi- cient	N
Do you think that this community is a good place to bring up children? (percent yes)	-.34	.001	-.33	.001
Would you someday like to move to another neighborhood?(percent no)	-.09	NS	-.13	NS
On the whole, do you like living in this community or not?(percent yes)	-.01	NS	-.28	.001
How would you describe the attitude of your neighbors toward strangers from outside the neighborhood? (percent very friendly or somewhat friendly)	-.05	NS	-.17	.06

Adapted from John Conklin, "Dimensions of Community Responses
to The Crime Problem," Social Problems, Vol.18, 1971, p.383

2 and 4 in both areas are found to be insignificantly related to the perception of crime.

Based on the assumption that the existence of extensive friendships among socially concentrated aged persons may diffuse their fears,⁵⁴ Richard A. Sundeen explored and compared the degree of social support, the perception of safety in the neighborhood, and the fear of specific crimes in four typical elderly residential communities within Southern California.⁵⁵ A group of respondents were randomly selected from a planned, walled condominium city with guarded entrances and a private security patrol. The other parts' respondents were selected on an availability basis at three senior citizen centers in Los Angeles. All those centers were located in areas characterized by heterogeneous, dense population, old housing, and higher crime rates. According to data in Table 2.29, social supports and interpersonal connections appear to be highly correlated to the fear of specific crimes and perception of safety. Those who had higher expectations that neighbors would call the police in the case of emergency had much lower level of fear of burglary, robbery, and fraud, and had increased perception of safety during the day and at night, compared to those who had low expectation. Those who had higher perception of their neighborhoods as good places to live in were more likely than their counterparts to express much less fear of fraud, relatively less fear of burglary, and slightly increased perception of safety during the day and at night.

Table 2.29 : Mean Scores on Fear of Crime and Perceived Safety for Support Measures

	<u>Neighbors likely to call police</u>		<u>Good neighborhood to live in</u>		<u>Feel part of the community</u>	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Fear of:						
Burglary	5.4(39)	3.9(41) ^a	5.2(37)	4.2(47)	5.4(42)	4.0(40) ^a
Robbery	6.2(39)	4.5(41) ^b	5.5(37)	5.3(47)	5.9(42)	5.0(40)
Fraud	4.2(39)	2.7(41) ^b	4.1(36)	2.9(47) ^b	3.8(42)	2.9(40)
Safety :						
Day	6.6(39)	7.2(41) ^b	6.5(37)	7.4(46)	7.1(42)	6.8(38)
Night	3.2(36)	5.4(39)	3.8(35)	4.6(43)	3.7(38)	4.7(38)

a Level of significance, 2-tail test < .05

b Level of significance, 2-tail test < .01

Adapted from Richard A. Sundeen, "The Fear of Crime and Urban Elderly," in Marlene A. Young Raifai(ed.), Justice and Old Americans, Lexington, Massachusetts : D.C. Heath and Comapny, 1977, p.18

Those respondents who felt more a part of the community had less fear of all three crimes and higher perception of safety at night, compared to their counterparts.

A study by Timothy Hartnagel indicates the existence of the relationships between the fear of crime and neighborhood cohesion, social activity, and affect for the community.⁵⁶ Data for his study were obtained by interviews with 341 respondents selected from the Edmonton City Telephone Street Address Directory through a multi-stage area cluster design in the spring of 1977.

In his study Timothy Hartnagel hypothesized that both fear in the neighborhood and the city as a whole would have negative relationships with such psychosocial variables as neighborhood cohesion, social activity, and community affect. As seen in Table 2.30, while no statistical significance of the coefficients existed between the fear of crime in the neighborhood or in the city and both neighborhood cohesion and social activity, the coefficients dealing with the relation between the fear of crime in the neighborhood and in the city and the community affect were found to be statistically significant. In general terms, those who perceived their neighborhood as a good place to live were less likely to be afraid of crime, compared to their counterparts. However, social activity and neighborhood cohesion were not significantly related to the fear of crime either in the neighborhood or in the city.

Table 2.30 : Perception of Crime, Fear of Crime, Neighborhood Cohesion, Social Activity, and Community Affect : Correlations

	<u>Neighborhood cohesion</u>		<u>Social activity</u>		<u>Community affect</u>				
	Neigh- bors known	Talk with neigh- bors	Soöial evening with friends	Enter- tain- ment	Neigh- bor- hood satis- faction	City satis- tion	\bar{X}	SD	Range
Perception of crime	.089	.024	-.088	-.135 ^a	.127	.097 ^b	1.63	.72	1-3
Fear of neighbor- hood crime	-.070	-.033	-.015	-.050	-.387 ^c	-.117	5.52	1.32	1-7
Fear of city crime	-.086	-.012	.035	.022	-.225 ^c	-.413 ^c	3.22	1.37	1-7
\bar{X}	4.63	3.23	2.78	3.02	5.70	2.48			
SD	1.58	1.23	.83	1.01	1.13	1.45			
Range	1-7	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-7	1-7			

a $p < .01$ b $p < .05$ c $p < .001$

Adapted from Timothy Hartnagel, "The Perception and Fear of Crime : Implications for Neighborhood Cohesion, Social Activity, and Community Affect," Social Focus, Vol.58, No.1, September 1979, p.183

Using data from the 1976 General Social Survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, Ronald W. Toseland investigated those factors which contribute most to the respondent's fear of crime by employing discriminant analysis,⁵⁷ based on personal interviews with 1499 respondents selected through a national multi-stage probability sampling procedure. As reviewed earlier in this chapter, Toseland included such psychosocial variables as helpfulness of people, trustworthiness of people, fairness of people, alienation, cynicism, life satisfaction, and satisfaction with neighborhood in the analysis of possible factors affecting fear of crime. Looking back to Table 2.14, only two psychosocial variables--satisfaction with neighborhood and perceived helpfulness of people--were found to be associated with the fear of crime. Those who were satisfied with their neighborhood and those who perceived that neighbors would help them in the case of emergency indicated having less fear of crime.

In this section of literature review, the determinants of the fear of crime were discussed. The various reasons why individuals express their fear of crime, which are exposed in the literature on the fear of crime, were reviewed.

Although individuals may have the fear of crime because of a result of their previous experiences with crime as the victim, it has been argued that individuals' indirect or vicarious experience with crime may be more attributable to

their fear of crime. Based on the fact that the public rely heavily on the mass media for the information about crime since very small proportion of the population may experience crime as the victim, some argue that media portrayal of crime and individuals' vicarious or indirect experience with crime through personal interaction may affect individuals' perception of and knowledge about crime and further the fear of crime.

It has been also argued that one's defensive inability, one's physical inability to defend oneself from crime, might produce the higher level of fear of crime. Those who are in poor health condition are reported to have a relatively higher fear of crime than those who are in good health. In this sense, some attributes a relatively higher level of fear of crime among women and the elderly to their physical weakness or inability to defend themselves.

Even though some suggest the increased level of police visibility as one of the general strategies for reducing the fear of crime, it remains controversial until now. However, it was reported quite often that individuals depend heavily on the informal social control rather than the formal control enforced by public agencies for their protection from crime. This argument might be supported in part by the finding that individuals would attribute their perception of safety or unsafety to the inadequate informal social control rather than the inadequate formal control provided by the law enforcement agencies.

Finally, the impacts of social psychological factors on the fear of crime were discussed. Based on the fact that the fear of crime is a diffuse psychological phenomena affected by a number of factors, such variables as interpersonal trustworthiness, satisfaction with community, neighborhood friendliness, community cohesiveness, alienation, community helplessness, and community fairness are mainly employed to examine the effects of social psychological factors on the fear of crime. It was reported that the higher level of interpersonal trustworthiness, satisfaction with neighborhood, neighborhood friendliness, neighborhood fairness, and community cohesiveness individuals perceive, the less fear of crime they have. In contrast, it was found that the higher level of alienation and neighborhood helplessness individuals perceive, the more fear of crime they have.

The Consequences of Fear of Crime

This section reviews the research literature on what are the consequences of people's feeling unsafe. Since Biderman, et al., examined the behavioral change in response to the fear of crime, the subject area of how people react or respond to, or cope with their fear of crime, and what people do about that fear began to draw some research concerns. The National Crime Surveys in the mid-1970s reported that between 35 and 56 percent of adults limited or changed their activities because of crime.⁵⁸

A recent survey conducted by the Census Bureau for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration reported that 45 percent of the respondents indicated their having changed or limited their activities because of fear of crime. It is also interesting to note that people perceived their neighbors were more likely than themselves to limit or change activities or behaviors. In terms of percentages, 86.6 percent thought people in general changed or limited their activities and 64.6 percent of them considered that people in their neighborhood did so.⁵⁹

However, what people do about crime or fear of crime has been to focus largely on the personal safety and household protection measures in most researches on this matter. When dealing with the personal threats, people mostly try to stay away in time and place from their perceived danger, by simply limiting their exposure to that risk. In the case of unavoidable exposure, they try to at least reduce their exposure to that risk. In dealing with household protection, they simply employ various ways of target hardening such as establishing extra locks or crime prevention devices. In addition to target hardening, they may rely on the ways related to surveillance, loss reduction, and occupancy proxy.⁶⁰ By way of explanation, surveillance measures emphasize watchfulness by households, neighbors, or police, while occupancy proxy includes stopping delivery and leaving lights or radio on. Loss reduction strategies are aimed at

reducing the real impact of crime, such as identifying valuables, buying insurance, or keeping weapons at home.

Skogan and Maxfield examined how often the respondents took selected particular precautions at night because of crime.⁶¹ The respondents in three cities surveyed were asked to indicate whether they took each of selected particular precautions "most of the time," "sometimes," or "almost never." Table 2.31 shows the percentage of those who reported doing each precautions "most of the time." About the average 48 percent of the respondents reported driving a car "most of the time" instead of walking. Approximately 28 percent of the respondents in three cities indicated their taking an escort at night "most of the time." About one-fourth (26%) avoided going out at all and the same portion of the respondents avoided at least certain places at night "most of the time." Just less than one-fifth (19%) took something useful for protection when going out at night.

A recent study by Dan M. Puuri on the fear of crime among undergraduate students at Michigan State University presents the frequency table on actions taken by the respondents as a result of their perception of unsafety.⁶² The respondents who reported feeling either somewhat or very unsafe at night were asked to indicate which actions they have taken because of their feeling unsafe. As Table 2.32 indicates, most students reported their doing something in response to crime or fear of crime, while only 5.8 percent reported doing nothing. Among a series of selected precau-

Table 2.31: Precautionary Behavior and Exposure to Risk

	Percentage who do it 'Most of time after dark'					(N)
	Drive not walk	Take an escort	Avoid place	Take some- things	Percentage who did not go out at all	
Chicago	52	28	31	22	28	(408)
Philadelphia	50	30	25	23	27	(444)
San Francisco	44	26	23	14	23	(481)
(Significance of differences)	.02	.15	.01+	.01+	.17	
Average	48	28	26	19	26	(1,333)

Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op cit.,
p.191

Table 2.32 : Action Taken as a Result of Perceptions of Unsafety
(Combining Somewhat and Very Unsafe), 1980

Actions taken	Number of respondents	Percent
Nothing	90	5.8
Only go out with friends	727	46.7
Use Dial-A-Ride	70	4.5
Use campus escort service	59	3.8
Never or seldom go out at night	457	29.4
Carry a weapon	98	6.3
Take self-defense classes	54	3.5
Totals	1,555	100.0%

Adapted from Dan M. Puuri, op cit., p.91

tionary actions, "only go out with friends" was the most common behavioral response employed by them. In terms of percentage, 46 percent of them indicated their going out with friends. About 29 percent of them reported that they never or seldom go out at night.

In a recent study conducted by Gordon, et al., the 299 women and 68 men who were self-selected from 5,000 people in Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco were interviewed by telephone.⁶³ The respondents were asked how often they engaged in given protective behaviors, with the answers being "all the time," "most of the time," "occasionally," and "never." As Table 2.33 indicates, the results show that more women than men engaged in precautionary actions, which is parallel with other research on this matter. The most common strategy adapted by both men and women was "having a neighbor watch their home when no one at home" (75% for women and 60% for men). A fairly large proportion of the respondents (72% for women and 57% for men) indicated that they installed special locks or bars on the doors. Thirdly, 65 percent of women and 57 percent of men reported their leaving lights or radio on when no one was at home. In addition, 55 percent of women stayed out of parts of towns which they thought were dangerous, compared to 38 percent of men. It is interesting to note that while 51 percent of the women respondents went out with a friend or two as protection, only 4 percent of men went out with a friend or two. In contrast, more men than women took a self-defense class

Table 2.33 : Correlation Between Fear and Use of Strategies By Sex

	% who never do activity		% who always do activity		Correlation of fear with how often done	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Restrict going out to only during the day time	72	25	9	26	..3106	.5250
Go out with a friend or two as protection	50	10	4	51	-.0371	.2031
Try to avoid going downtown at night	37	21	19	24	.2715	.1489
Stay out of parts of town you think are dangerous	9	9	38	55	.2774	.1109
Leave on lights or radio when no one at home	14	5	57	65	.1504	.1037
Install special locks or bars on the doors	43	28	57	72	.1081	.0452
Have a neighbor watch home when no one at home	16	5	60	75	-.1094	.0323
Take a self-defense class	69	83	31	17	-.1216	-.0929
Install special locks or bars on windows	63	60	37	40	.0679	..0890
Install burglar alarm	93	93	7	7	-.0198	-.0434
Take a gun for protection when out alone	91	91	0	3	-.0543	-.0641
Own a gun for protection	75	80	25	20	.2053	-.0661

Adapted from Margaret T. Gordon, Stephanie Riger, Robert K. ReBailly, and Linda Heath, "Crime, Women, and the Quality of Life," Sings, Spring 1980 supplement, pp.s153-s155

(31% for men and 17% for women) and owned a gun for protection (25% for men and 20% for women). Only 9 percent of the men respondents, compared to 26 percent of the women respondents, restricted their going out to only during the day time. Just less than 40 percent installed special locks or bars on the windows. About 20 percent tried to avoid going downtown at night. But only very small proportion of the respondents installed a burglar alarm and took a gun when going out alone.

Recently, Paul J. Lavarakas, in his study, reviewed the survey results on household protection in some national perspectives.⁶⁴ According to his review, as Table 2.34 shows, the majority of public locked the doors and windows when they were home or away from home, and left on lights or radio when they were away from home. A large proportion of them owned theft insurance as a form of loss reduction, or had neighbors watch their home and stopped delivery when they were away from home. A fair proportion installed special door locks or window locks and outdoor lights, owned guns or watch dogs, and engraved valuables. However, a very small proportion installed burglar alarms and notified police when they were away from home.

In the same study, Lavarakas examined the public's use of home protection measures, using his own data. Eighteen hundred and three respondents selected through random digit dialing procedures in Chicago area were interviewed on anti-burglary measures during 1979.⁶⁵ The most common measure

Table 2.34: Protection of Citizenry Engaging in Various Household-Based Anti-Crime measures

Protective measure	1971	1972	1974	1977	1977	1979
	Washington D.C.	Kansas city	Portland	San Francisco/ Chicago/ Philadelphia	Rochester/ Tampa-St.P./ St. Louis	Ft. Worth
Lock doors when home/away	85/-	-	73/94	-	-	-
Lock windows when home/away	-	-	89/92	-	-	-
Install special door locks	43	38	-	-	52	47
Install window locks/bars	-/6	22/-	-	45/-	18/8-	-
Install burglar alarm	3	6	6	-	7	7
Install special outdoor lights	-	32	49	-	-	-
Own gun	-	35	-	-	13	29
Own watch dog	12	36	36	-	22	27
Use timer on light or radio	-	-	-	-	22	-
Leave on lights when away	66	-	89	82	-	-
Have NBRs watch when away	-	-	-	76	-	-
Stop deliveries when away	-	-	-	56	-	-
Notify police when away	-	-	-	10	-	-
Engrave valuables	-	-	27	31	29	30
Own theft insurance	-	-	72	65	=	-
Survey sample size	1077	1200	3916	1369	12054	2945

Adapted from Paul, J. Lavrakas, "On Households," in Dan A. Lewis(ed.), Reactions to crime, Beverly Hills, California : Sage Publications, Inc., 1981, p.73

was related to an insurance policy. In terms of percentages, 75 percent of them had an insurance policy to reduce the impact of crime. While 60 percent of them had a neighbor watch their homes, 40 percent of the respondents used a timer on indoor lights or an appliance such as radio when away. In addition, 37 percent of them installed an alarm system, window bars, and special locks, while the percentages of those who installed special outdoor lights, engraved valuables for easy recovery, or had a handgun at home ranged from 30 to 16.

Along with personal protection, Skogan and Maxfield found that people would employ household protection measures frequently.⁶⁶ Table 2.35 shows the frequency of given household protection activities adapted by the respondents in three cities. An average of 82 percent of the respondents reported leaving lights on and an average of 78 percent indicated having neighbors watch their homes for better surveillance. About the average of 65 percent bought insurance for loss reduction, while an average of 31 percent marked their valuables. In addition, an average of 57 percent stopped delivery, but only an average of 11 percent notified police when they were away from home.

The last section of literature review discussed how individuals react to their fear of crime. Whatever the determinants of fear of crime are, most research came to the somewhat consistent conclusion that the fear of crime requires individuals of the behavioral change or even

Table 2.35 : Frequency of Household Protection

City	<u>Target hardening</u>	<u>Loss prevention</u>		<u>Surveillance</u>			
	Locks /bars	Insur- ance	Mark- ing	Light- on	Neigh- bor	Dle- liver	Police
Philadelphia	42	70	30	86	80	52	12
Chicago	49	65	34	84	75	57	8
San Francisco	44	60	29	76	73	60	11
Average	45	65	31	82	77	57	11

Adapted from Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op cit.,
p.213

limitation and extra precautions or even costs individuals extra money. In response to the fear of personal crime, individuals would limit their exposure to the crime by simply avoiding certain times and places in relation to certain types of activities or behaviors. Individuals also employ the various ways of target hardening, or surveillance, loss reduction and occupancy proxy as their household protective precautionary measures.

FOOTNOTES

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⁶¹Wesley G. Skogan and Michael G. Maxfield, op. cit.

⁶²Dan M. Puuri, op. cit.

⁶³Margaret T. Gordon, Stephanie Riger, Robert K. LeBailly, and Linda Heath, "Crime, Women, and the Quality of Urban Life," Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society, Vol. 5, No. 3, Supplement, 1980.

⁶⁴Paul J. Lavrakas, op. cit.

⁶⁵Ibid.

⁶⁶Wesley G. Skogan and Michael G. Maxfield, op. cit.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research Site and Subjects

This study was conducted at the Michigan State University married housing. The campus of Michigan State University is located at the south of the city of East Lansing, with its approximate population of 48,000, and at the east and north of the city of Lansing, with its estimated population of 130,000. As one of the largest single campus universities in the country, nearly 45,000 students including undergraduates and graduates were enrolled at the time of the survey.

The campus of Michigan State University is considered to be a relatively low crime area. There were 3,561 crimes reported on the whole campus in 1983. There were 621 breaking-and-entering incidents, 62 burglaries, 13 rapes, and 47 sexual offenses. In addition, 63 drug violations, 21 weapons violations, and 394 bicycle larceny cases were reported to the Department of Public Safety.¹

The actual research site for this study was in one part of the campus called M.S.U. married housing complex, in which the respondents live. The M.S.U. married housing complex is located on the campus, and consists of three distinct apartment areas: Cherry Lane, Spartan Village, and

University Village. These university apartments are occupied almost entirely by students and some school employees who are married and accompanied by their family.

Foreign students who have brought their family, as well as many U.S. married students, live in these on-campus apartments. These university apartments are furnished, relatively inexpensive compared to off-campus apartments, and in close proximity to the university.

Spartan Village is the largest complex with 1452 apartments. University Village and Cherry Lane have 292 and 456 apartments, respectively.

The subjects for this study were all the married Korean women living in the M.S.U. married housing in the fall of 1983. In order to locate the eligible subjects, all Korean students registered in the fall of 1983 were identified from the computer printout by the Office of the Registrar. This printout listing all students with Korean nationality was obtained by the Korean Student Club of M.S.U. from the Office of International Programs and Scholars. About 200 Korean students were found from this list. However, those whose local addresses were not listed in M.S.U. married housing were excluded. In order to make sure that listed Korean students were married and brought their wives, consulting with Korean Student Club was made and individual phone calls were made in some cases. By doing this, 77 Korean male students were identified to be married and accompanied by their wives. All Korean wives of those 77

Korean male students were identified as the subjects of this study.

Definitions and Variables²

The main research concerns in this study are the distribution of fear of crime, the determinants of fear of crime, and the consequences of fear of crime. The first research concern, the distribution of fear of crime, attempts to find the level of fear of crime and who are experiencing the fear of crime among the subjects studied. The level of fear of crime refers to how prevalent the fear of crime which the subjects are experiencing is. The second portion of this research concern is to examine which subgroups are experiencing the fear of crime most among the subjects. Data on this research concern are sought by asking the respondents how safe they feel while walking alone in their neighborhood during the day and at night, with the answers being "very safe," "reasonably safe," "somewhat unsafe," and "very unsafe." This question as the dependent variable in this study is the modified version of survey question developed for the National Crime Survey Report by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).³ In addition, the respondents were asked the questions about their demographic and personal characteristics to define the most fearful subgroups among the subjects. As the independent variables for this study, the questions about the demographic and personal characteristics included age,

education level, working status, residence complex, length of marriage, type of family, length of stay in the United States, hours away from home, perceived possibilities of being the victim of selected crimes.

The second research concern, the determinants of fear of crime, is to find what causes the fear of crime or why the respondents are experiencing the fear of crime. While a variety of possible determinants have been developed by various researchers, the following variables as the independent variables are considered to examine the possible determinants of fear of crime.

Media: This variable is to assess the impact of media on the respondents' assessment of their own personal safety.

Defensive ability: This factor concerns the relationship between the fear of crime and the respondents' physical strength and/or ability to defend themselves from personal attack.

Perception of crime: This variable is based on the assumption that there is a relationship between the respondents' perception of crime trends and their fear of crime. Whether or not a great deal of crime is committed around them, individuals may have different perception of safety.

Police visibility: Based on the assumption that the police are responsible for protecting citizens from crime, this factor examines if the respondents' perception of safety is dependent on the police performance.

Lighting acceptability: This variable attempts to examine the effects of lighting acceptability as a physical environment on the fear of crime based on the fact that the quantity of specified visual attributes of physical environment such as poor lighting or blind spots may produce perceived unsafety from crime.

Victimization experience: This variable includes the past victimization experiences of the respondents and their acquaintances. This variable considers the impact of personal experiences with crime on their perception of safety. The respondents' own experiences as the victim are considered to be the direct victimization, and the knowledge about the victimization of acquaintances are treated as the indirect victimization.

Neighborhood satisfaction: This variable refers to the respondents' satisfaction with the neighborhood as a place to live. It is believed that the satisfaction with the neighborhood is associated with the fear of crime.

Neighborhood helpfulness: From the assumption that the perception of helplessness may produce more fear of crime, the respondents are asked their perception of neighbors' willingness to help in case of emergency.

Neighborhood cynicism: This variable is measured by asking what the respondents think people in their neighborhood care about one another in order to examine if the respondents' perceived cynical attitudes of their neighbors are related to the respondents' perception of unsafety.

Interpersonal trustworthiness: In order to examine the fact that the interpersonal trustworthiness may be related to the fear of crime, the respondents are asked if they perceive people in their neighborhood to be dependable and trustworthy.

Neighborhood friendliness: The respondents are asked if they perceive their neighbors as friendly toward outsiders. This examines whether a perception of neighbors' friendliness toward outsiders is related to the perception of safety.

Neighborhood cohesion: This variable is designed to examine the relationship between neighborhood cohesion and the perception of safety. To do this, the respondents are asked how many adult neighbors they would know by name if they meet them on the streets.

Alienation: Considering that the respondents' alienation from the community in which they live may produce more fear of crime, the respondents are asked the degree to which they perceive they belong to the community.

The third research concern in this study, the consequences of fear of crime, implies the relationship between the fear of crime and the behavioral responses. This research concern is based mainly on the assumption that people may have changed or limited their activities they would normally do in a certain way because of their feeling unsafe.⁴ In order to examine how the respondents cope with their fear of crime or how they react to their fear of

crime, the respondents are asked if they had changed or limited their activities because of fear of crime. Additionally, the respondents are asked to indicate if they perceive other people in their neighborhood have changed or limited their activities. Furthermore, the respondents are asked if they think it is necessary to take any precautionary actions to protect themselves or their homes from crime and if necessary how useful they think it is to take each precautionary action given.

Research Design and Procedures

This study is designed to examine such research concerns as the distribution of fear of crime, the determinants of fear of crime, and the consequences of fear of crime. The primary data for this study was obtained from one self-administered mailing survey.⁵ During the fall of 1983, the surveys were distributed, returned, and coded for data analysis. At that time, the surveys were accompanied by a self-addressed return envelope with postage and a cover letter stressing the purpose of the study, the importance of responses, and anonymity guarantee.⁶

After all surveys were returned, each was edited and checked. A codebook was constructed and numerical values were assigned to responses on the surveys. The coded information on data sheets were keypunched onto computer cards through automatic optical scanning with the services

provided by the M.S.U. Scoring Office, and was transferred to computer tape for the data analysis.

On the univariate descriptive level of data analysis, simple percentage and frequency tables are presented to describe the distribution of demographic and personal characteristics of the respondents, the distribution of fear of crime among the subjects, and the consequences of fear of crime.

On the univariate analytical level of data analysis, the crosstabulations of the dependent variable, fear of crime, with such independent variables as demographic or personal characteristics of the respondents and the possible determinants of fear of crime are presented. In order to test the statistical significance of crosstabulation, the significance level is set at .05. Chi-Square is also used to show whether the two variables crosstabulated with each other are independent from each other. In addition, the Gamma score is used to show the strength of association between the two variables.

Research Limitations

Although much attention has been paid to minimizing problems caused by language differences related to the translation of measures in this crosscultural study, it is difficult to ignore the impact of possible misperceptions and misunderstandings between the researcher and the respondents. That is due mainly to nuances between English and

Korean language. However, it is believed that these possible negative impacts might be eliminated since the questionnaire translated into Korean was reviewed by some Koreans from a bilingual perspective and pretested by those who understand both languages well.

In terms of research design, there is no comparison group in this study. However, this study is believed to be worthwhile, considering that this study is primarily descriptive and exploratory to understand the distribution of fear of crime, the determinants of fear of crime, and the consequences of fear of crime among Korean women living in the M.S.U. married housing. In this sense, this study is believed to provide some interesting cross-cultural perspectives since no research on the fear of crime among Korean women has been done either in American settings or in Korea yet.

There is a limitation as to the applicability of the research findings to other research settings in terms of further implementation by decision makers. The hope is that evenexpending studies be done on the fear of crime among both foreign and native American women.

FOOTNOTES

¹Annual Report of the Department of Public Safety,
Michigan State University, January 1, 1983-December 31,
1983.

²See Appendix A for more on variables.

³U.S. Department of Justice, Boston: Public Attitudes
About Crime, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office,
1979.

⁴Op. cit.

⁵See Appendix A for full survey.

⁶For more discussions on survey methods and data
analysis, see Frank E. Hagan, Research Methods in Criminal
Justice and Criminology, New York, New York: Macmillan
Publishing Co., Inc., 1982; Earl R. Babbie, The Practice of
Social Research, 2nd Edition, Belmont, California: Wadsworth
Publishing Company, Inc., 1979; Walter R. Borg and Meredith
D. Gall, Educational Research: An Introduction, 4th Edition,
New York, New York: Longman, Inc., 1983.

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this chapter, data obtained by a self-administered mailing survey on the fear of crime among Korean women living in M.S.U. married housing is analyzed.

The Demographic Composition of the Respondents

Within three apartment complexes, 77 surveys were distributed and 50 were returned. Table 4.1 provides the number of surveys distributed, the number of returns, and the rates of return for each complex. The return rate for the study was 64.9 percent, with the highest rate of 86.4 percent for University Village and the lowest rate of 53.3 percent for Spartan Village.

As the next step of data analysis, the demographic and personal characteristics of the respondents are presented. In some cases, however, some respondents failed to respond to the questions. This missing data was excluded from data analysis but the number of missing data is indicated for informative purposes.

Table 4.2 reveals data on age, length of marriage, and type of family. At the time of survey, the average age of 49 respondents was about 26.7, and many of them (47%) fell between 25 and 27 years of age. As expected, since most

Table 4.1 : Distribution and Return Rate of Surveys By Married Housing Complex

	Married Housing Complex			Totals
	Cherry Lane	Spartan Village	University Village	
No. of Surveys distributed	25	30	22	77
No. of Return	15	16	19	50
Rate of Return	60%	53.3%	86.4%	64.9%

Table 4.2 : Age, Length of Marriage, and Type of Family Among the Respondents

Age Distribution				
	Less than 25	25 - 27	More than 27	Totals
No. of respondents	13	24	12	49
Percentage	28	47	25	100.0%
Missing case:1 Mean:26.7 Median:26.167 Standard Deviation:3.296				

Length of Marriage(month)				
	Less than 25	25 - 36	More than 36	Totals
No. of respondents	22	10	15	47
Percentage	46.8	21.3	31.9	100.0%
Missing case: 3 Mean: 36.9 Median: 25.000 Standard Deviation:32.878				

Type of Family			
	Husband/others	Husband only	Totals
No. of respondents	16	33	49
Percentage	32.7	67.3	100.0%
Missing case: 1			

respondents were in the middle 20s, the average months of marriage was 36.9. About 68.1 percent of them had been married for 3 years or less, while 31.9 percent had been married longer than 3 years. As a result, it is no surprise that 67.3 percent of the respondents indicated that they had no other family than their husband living with them at the current residence.

Table 4.3 provides the level of education, the type of hometown, and the religious status among the respondents. Considering the fact that the cost of studying abroad are quite expensive and requires the high level of English proficiency and at least college graduation, it is believed that most spouses of the respondents have reasonably high socioeconomic status in Korea. Without any doubt, therefore, most respondents themselves have relatively similar status to their spouse. In this sense, they are considered to be well educated. Approximately 95 percent of them achieved at least 4 years of college and 22.4 percent among them have attended school for more than 16 years. In accordance with their socioeconomic status, it is quite understandable that 87.2 percent of them indicated their hometown as urban, while only 12.8 percent of them came from suburban or rural areas in Korea. In addition, when the respondents were asked their religious status, about 70 percent of them indicated that they had some religious beliefs. Of them, 61.7 percent identified themselves as Christian, while 6.4 percent were

Table 4.3 : Education, Type of Hometown, and Religious Status Among the Respondents

Education Level			
	16 or less	More than 16	Totals
No. of Responses	38	11	49
Percentages	77.6	22.4	100.0%
Missing case: 1			

Type of Hometown			
	Urban	Suburban/Rural	Totals
No. of responses	41	6	47
Percentages	87.2	12.8	100.0%
Missing case: 3			

Religious Status				
	Buddhism	Christianity	None	Totals
No. of responses	3	29	15	47
Percentages	6.4	61.7	31.9	100.0%
Missing case: 3				

Buddhist. Approximately one-third (31.9%) stated they had no religious beliefs.

Table 4.4 reveals the current work status, the length of stay in the U.S., and the hours away from home. Until recently, it was extremely difficult for Korean students to study abroad until Korean government widened the door to overseas study for those who wanted to do so. Because most Korean students have arrived in the U.S. since this policy change, most of the respondents have been in the U.S. for 24 months or less. Furthermore, 46 percent of them have been in the U.S. for no longer than one year and 34 percent of them have stayed for 13-24 months. Their average time of stay in the U.S. was about 16.9 months. When the respondents were asked how many hours they spent away from home a day in order to know their social activity, 40 percent indicated spending 3-4 hours a day away from home. Another 40 percent indicated that they rarely went out. As expected, few respondents indicated having full or part-time jobs and attending school.

Distribution of Fear of Crime

The Level of Fear: The fear of crime, that is "the amount of anxiety and concern that persons have of being a victim,"¹ was measured by asking the respondents how safe they felt while walking alone at night and during the day, respectively, in their neighborhood.

Table 4.4 : The Length of Stay in the U.S., Hours away from Home, and the Work Status Among the Respondents

<u>Length of Stay in the U.S.(month)</u>				
	12 or less	13 - 24	25 or more	Totals
No. of responses	23	17	10	50
Percentages	46	34	20	100.0%
Mean : 16.872 Median : 14.200 Standard Deviation : 14.426				

<u>Hours Away From Home</u>				
	Many	3 - 4	Rarely go out	Totals
No. of responses	10	20	20	50
Percentages	20	40	40	100.0%

<u>Work Status</u>			
	HouseKeeping only	Housekeeping/others	Totals
No. of responses	36	12	48
Percentages	75	25	100.0%
Missing case : 3	92		

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of responses concerning the fear of crime or the perception of safety during the day. As expected, a majority of Korean women living in the M.S.U. married housing (93.9%) felt very safe or reasonably safe while walking alone during the day in their neighborhood. Only 6.1 percent indicated they felt somewhat unsafe while walking alone during the day in their neighborhood.

However, as seen in Table 4.5, the Korean women's perception of safety dramatically changed at night, with 79.5 percent feeling either somewhat or very unsafe while walking alone in their neighborhood.

It is also interesting to note that Korean women indicated their having more fear of crime while walking alone at night in their current neighborhood in the M.S.U. married housing than in their neighborhood in Korea. As Table 4.7 indicates, twenty-five respondents, or 51.1%, indicated they felt either somewhat or very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood in Korea. In contrast, looking back to Table 4.6, 79.5 percent felt either somewhat or very unsafe at night in their neighborhood in the M.S.U. married housing.

The Fearful Subgroups: As mentioned earlier in Chapter I, the fear of crime is not distributed in the same pattern across the population and even among the subject samples. Since the fear of crime seems to be affected by not only crime related variables but also personal and demographic

Table 4.5 : Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone During the Day in Their Neighborhood

Perception of safety during the day	Number of responses	Percent
Very safe	24	49.0
Reasonably safe	22	44.9
Somewhat unsafe	3	6.1
Very unsafe	0	0.0
Totals	49	100.0%

Table 4.6 : Korean women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood

Perception of safety at night	Number of responses	Percent
Very safe	2	4.1
Reasonably safe	8	16.3
Somewhat unsafe	28	57.1
Very unsafe	11	22.4
Totals	49	99.9%

Table 4.7 : Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone
at Night in Their Neighborhood in Korea

Perception of safety at night	Number of responses	percent
Very safe	4	8.2
Reasonably safe	20	40.8
Somewhat unsafe	21	42.9
Very unsafe	4	8.2
Totals	49	100.0%

variables, the level of fear may vary among the subjects, depending on individual's characteristics.

This portion examines the difference in the level of fear among the subjects as relating to such personal and demographic characteristics as age, education level, residence complex, religious status, length of marriage, work status, type of family, length of stay in the U.S., and hours away from home. These variables were crosstabulated with the subject's perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. Victimization experience and type of hometown are excluded from the data analysis since very few respondents (6%) experienced either direct or indirect victimization and only 12 percent of the respondents were from rural or suburban areas. In addition, the perceived probabilities of having their home broken into, being mugged, or being sexually assaulted were also cross-tabulated with the subject's perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood.

According to the research findings on the relationship between the fear of crime and age in the review of literature, older respondents were found to have more fear of crime than the younger.² For the ease of analysis and interpretation, the variable age was broken into those who were 26 years old or younger and those who were older than 26. When the two variables were crosstabulated, however, the two variables of age and the subject's perception of safety while alone at night in their neighborhood were found to be

Table 4.8: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Age

Perception of safety at night	<u>Age</u>	
	26 or less	27 or more
Very safe	0.0% (0)	6.9% (2)
Reasonably safe	10.0% (2)	20.7% (6)
Somewhat unsafe	60.0% (12)	55.2% (16)
Very unsafe	30.0% (6)	17.2% (5)
Totals	100.0% (20)	100.0% (29)

Chi Square: 3.11434
 Significance: .3743
 Gamma: -.41040

insignificantly related to each other with a significance level of .3743, as indicated in Table 4.5. Despite the insignificant relationship between the two variables, in fact, a negative Gamma ($-.41040$) may indicate that older respondents have less fear of crime than younger respondents. In terms of percentages within groups, 72.4 percent of those who were 27 years or older at the time of survey, compared to 90.0 percent of those who were 26 years or younger, felt either somewhat or very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood.

Table 4.9 on education level shows the relationship between the subject's perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood and their education level to be statistically insignificant. However, a negative Gamma ($-.42857$) in this crosstabulation may indicate that the respondents with higher education level may have a lower level of fear of crime than those who have a lower education level.

In order to examine if the residential location is related to the fear of crime, the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood was crosstabulated with the three residence complexes described in Chapter III. Referring back to the review of literature, the residential area appears to be one of the strong predictors in diffusing the fear of crime. The level of fear of crime varies between and within cities by the size and characteristics of the community.³

Table 4.9: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Education Level

Perception of safety at night	<u>Education level</u>	
	College or less	More than college
Very safe	2.6% (1)	9.1% (1)
Reasonably safe	10.5% (4)	36.4% (4)
Somewhat unsafe	63.2% (24)	36.4% (4)
Very unsafe	23.7% (9)	18.2% (2)
Totals	100.0% (38)	100.0% (11)

Chi Square: 5.54687
Significance: .1359
Gamma: -.42857

The data presented in Table 4.10 do not support the existence of any significant relationship between the two variables. This seems to be because three residence complexes are so similar in terms of their community characteristics and physical environment.

As Table 4.11 indicates, the relationship between the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood and religious status (Chi-Square of 3.61499 and significance level of .3062) is not significant.

The length of marriage was crosstabulated with the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood in order to examine if there exists any differences in the level of fear between those married for longer periods of time and those married for shorter periods of time. Table 4.12 shows there is no significant relationship between the two variables.

Table 4.13 shows the family composition is related to the perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. Despite some differences of percentages in the level of fear, the statistics presented in Table 4.12 indicate that there is no significant relationship between the two variables.

As Table 4.14 indicates, the percentage differences between the two groups dichotomized by the length of stay in the U.S. in relation to the fear of crime are very small and other statistics in Table 4.14 shows no statistical significance.

Table 4.10: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Residence Complex

Perception of safety at night	Cherry Lane	Residence Complex	
		Spartan Village	University Village
Very safe	6.7% (1)	6.7% (1)	0.0% (0)
Reasonably safe	33.3% (5)	6.7% (1)	10.5% (2)
Somewhat unsafe	40.0% (6)	60.0% (9)	68.4% (13)
Very unsafe	20.0% (3)	26.7% (4)	21.1% (4)
Totals	100.0% (15)	100.0% (15)	100.0% (19)

Chi Square: 6.56404
Significance: .3631
Gamma: .24280

Table 4.11: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Religious Status

Perception of safety at night	<u>Religious Status</u>	
	Religion	No Religion
Very safe	6.5% (2)	0.0% (0)
Reasonably safe	9.7% (3)	26.7% (4)
Somewhat unsafe	58.1% (18)	60.0% (9)
Very unsafe	25.8% (8)	13.3% (2)
Totals	100.0% (31)	100.0% (15)

Chi Square: 3.61499
Significance: .3062
Gamma: -.28080

Table 4.12: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Length of Marriage

Perception of safety at night	<u>Years of Marriage</u>	
	2 years or less	More than 2 years
Very safe	0.0% (0)	8.3% (2)
Reasonably safe	16.0% (4)	16.7% (4)
Somewhat unsafe	56.0% (14)	58.3% (14)
Very unsafe	28.0% (7)	16.7% (4)
Totals	100.0% (25)	100.0% (24)

Chi Square: 2.79894
Significance: .4237
Gamma: -.28889

Table 4.13: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Family Composition

Perception of safety at night	<u>Family Composition</u>	
	Husband and others	Husband only
Very safe	6.7% (1)	3.0% (1)
Reasonably safe	26.7% (4)	9.1% (3)
Somewhat unsafe	46.7% (7)	63.6% (21)
Very unsafe	20.0% (3)	24.2% (8)
Totals	100.0% (15)	99.9% (33)

Chi Square: 3.10177
Significance: .3762
Gamma: .31190

Table 4.14: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Length of Stay in the U.S.

Perception of safety at night	<u>Months in the U.S.</u>	
	12 or less	13 or more
Very safe	4.3% (1)	3.8% (1)
Reasonably safe	17.4% (4)	15.4% (4)
Somewhat unsafe	43.5% (10)	69.2% (18)
Very unsafe	34.8% (8)	11.5% (3)
Totals	100.0% (23)	99.9% (26)

Chi Square: 4.39123
Significance: .2222
Gamma: -.26260

In order to measure if the true factor might be a predictor affecting the fear of crime, the respondents were asked how many hours a day they spent away from home. Approximately 61 percent of the respondents indicated that they spent 3 hours or more a day away from home. The other 39 percent reported that they spent less than 3 hours or rarely went out. When crosstabulating this variable with the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood, the statistics provide no significant relationship between the two variables nor any significant percentage differences between two groups, as indicated in Table 4.15.

In order to determine if the respondents' work status could be a factor attributable to the different level of fear among the respondents, the work status was crosstabulated with the subjects' perception of safety at night while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. As reviewed in Chapter II, the employment status is moderately related to the fear of crime. Those working full time have less fear of crime than part-time workers, the retired, or the unemployed.⁴ In addition, Skogan and Maxfield found that women and the elderly working outside the home were less likely than their respective counterparts to engage in crime avoidance behavior. This may be interpreted to mean they don't engage in crime avoidance behavior since they may have less fear of crime.⁵

Table 4.15: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Hours Away from Home a Day

Perception of safety at night	<u>Hours away from home/day</u>	
	3 or more	Less than 3
Very safe	3.3% (1)	5.3% (1)
Reasonably safe	16.7% (5)	15.8% (3)
Somewhat unsafe	53.3% (16)	63.2% (12)
Very unsafe	26.7% (8)	15.8% (3)
Totals	100.0% (30)	100.1% (19)

Chi Square: .92119
Significance: .8203
Gamma: -.16568

As presented in Table 4.16, there is at least a tendency to show that a relationship exists between the two variables even though the significance level of .0964 is not enough to show the statistical significance at the significance level of .05. Respondents in this study who indicated themselves as housewives doing nothing but housekeeping are more likely than their working counterparts to feel either somewhat or very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. Thus, 85.7 percent of those who identified themselves as housewives felt either somewhat or very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood, while those respondents who claimed that they have at least part-time jobs or attend the school felt either somewhat or very unsafe. The reasons for this percentage difference between the two groups and the existence of somewhat meaningful relationship between the two variables may be explained in part by the assumption that the uncertainty, unawareness, strangeness, and unfamiliarity of respondents with their societal environment might produce more fear of crime.⁶ On the other hand, those who worked or attended the school appear to have more and better chances to experience and become familiar with their societal environment, and this might reduce the level of uncertainty, unawareness, strangeness, and unfamiliarity and further result in reducing the level of fear.

An attempt was made to see if any relationship exists between the Korean women's perception of safety while

Table 4.16: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking
Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Work Status

Perception of safety at night	<u>Work Status</u>	
	Attending the school or working out	Housekeeping
Very safe	16.7% (2)	0.0% (0)
Reasonably safe	16.7% (2)	14.3% (5)
Somewhat unsafe	50.0% (6)	60.0% (21)
Very unsafe	16.7% (2)	15.7% (9)
Totals	100.1% (12)	100.0% (35)

Chi Square: 6.33546
Significance: .0964
Gamma: .38346

walking alone at night in their neighborhood in the M.S.U. married housing as compared to their perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood in Korea. Interestingly, Puuri,⁷ in his study, found a significant relationship between the two variables. The large proportion of female respondents in Puuri's study who felt either somewhat or very unsafe at night in their hometown also felt either somewhat or very unsafe at night on campus. This study did not show any significant relationship between the two variables as shown in Table 4.17.

Finally, the respondents were asked what they thought the probabilities are that each of selected crimes would occur. This was asked in order to measure their perception of the probability of such an occurrence affecting their level of fear of crime. The perceived probabilities are crosstabulated with the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. The answers to this question were very low, low, somewhat, high, very high, but were recoded as high (combining very high, high, and somewhat) and low (combining very low and low) for the ease of analysis and interpretation.

As seen in Table 4.18, 35 respondents, or approximately 71 percent, perceived that the probabilities of having their home broken into is low, whereas 29 percent rated the probabilities as high. Table 4.18 indicates that a fairly strong association exists between the two variables. Although no significant total percentage difference by the level of

Table 4.17: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood in the MSU Married Housing by Their Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood In Korea

Perception of safety at night in the MSU married housing	Perception of safety at night in Korean hometown	
	Safe	Unsafe
Very safe	4.3% (1)	4.0% (1)
Reasonably safe	21.7% (5)	8.0% (2)
Somewhat unsafe	56.5% (13)	60.0% (15)
Very unsafe	17.4% (4)	28.0% (7)
Totals	99.9%	100.0%

Chi Square: 2.16718
Significance: .5384
Gamma: .31965

Table 4.18: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by the Perceived Probabilities of Having Their Home Broken Into

Perception of safety at night	<u>Perceived probabilities of of having home broken into</u>	
	High	Low
Very safe	0.0% (0)	5.7% (2)
Reasonably safe	21.4% (3)	14.3% (5)
Somewhat unsafe	21.4% (3)	71.4% (25)
Very unsafe	57.1% (8)	8.6% (3)
Totals	99.9% (14)	100.0% (35)

Chi Square: 15.99659
Significance: .0011
Gamma: -.50532

perceived probabilities was found, the significant disparity can be observed between two groups in relation to the proportion of those who felt either somewhat or very unsafe at night. Approximately 57.1 percent of those who perceived the probabilities of having their home broken into as high, compared to only 8.6 percent of those who perceived the probabilities as low, felt very unsafe.

At the same time, the respondents were asked their perception of the probabilities that a woman would be mugged while walking alone at night around the M.S.U. married housing. For this question, about a half of the respondents (26 respondents or 53.1 percent) perceived the probabilities as high. According to the statistics presented in Table 4.19, a significant relationship can be observed between the two variables. The association is negative, which may mean that those who perceived the lower probabilities of being mugged have the less fear of crime. Those who thought it high that a woman would be mugged were more likely to feel either somewhat or very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. Despite no significant overall percentage difference between two groups, a significant difference in the degree of fear of crime can be observed. Approximately 35.5 percent of those who perceived the probabilities as high felt very unsafe, while only 4.3 percent of those who perceived it low felt very unsafe at night.

Table 4.19: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by the Perceived Probabilities of Being Mugged

Perception of safety at night	Perceived Probabilities of being mugged	
	High	Low
Very safe	0.0% (0)	8.7% (2)
Reasonably safe	19.2% (5)	13.0% (3)
Somewhat unsafe	42.3% (11)	73.9% (17)
Very unsafe	38.5% (10)	4.3% (1)
Totals	100.0% (26)	99.9% (23)

Chi Square: 11.00694
Significance: .0119
Gamma: -.47668

As explained earlier in Chapter I, a woman has the additional fear of rape.⁸ One might argue that this additional crime against women can be responsible in part for the high level of fear of crime among women. In order to examine this possible additional source of fear, the respondents were asked their perception of the probabilities that an unaccompanied woman would be sexually assaulted at night around the M.S.U. married housing areas. Thirty-four respondents (69.3 percent) perceived the probabilities as high. The data in Table 4.20 does support the existence of significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of .05. A negative association is observed, which may mean that those who perceived the probabilities that an unaccompanied woman would be sexually assaulted are also more likely to feel either somewhat or very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. In percentage terms, 83.3 percent of those who perceived the sexual assault probabilities as high, compared to 60.0 percent of those who perceived such probabilities as low, felt either somewhat or very unsafe at night.

The Determinants of Fear of Crime

This section of data analysis deals with the determinants of fear of crime among the respondents, referring to what causes the fear of crime or why they are experiencing the fear of crime. Apparently, the basis of this fear are diverse, considering that the fear of crime is an emotional

Table 4.20: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by the Perceived Probabilities of Being Sexually Assaulted

Perception of safety at night	Perceived Probabilities of sexual assault	
	High	Low
Very safe	0.0% (0)	13.3% (2)
Reasonably safe	11.8% (4)	26.7% (4)
Somewhat unsafe	55.9% (19)	60.0% (9)
Very unsafe	32.4% (11)	0.0% (0)
Totals	100.0% (34)	100.0% (15)

Chi Square: 10.83284
 Significance: .0127
 Gamma: -.77709

response to crime and refers to a wide range of phenomena that are quite different.⁹

Since the individual's fear of crime appears to be a combined emotional reaction of various factors which associate to produce this fear, it might be difficult to isolate one absolute source of fear. Rather it may be desirable to investigate which sources have relatively strong effects on the fear of crime. To do so, the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood was crosstabulated with the various possible determinants that are thought to be associated with fear of crime among the research subjects.

However, as mentioned earlier in this chapter, both indirect and direct victimization experience and the perception of crime are excluded from the analysis due to the small sample. Only three and four respondents reported any experience with direct and indirect victimization. In addition, only four respondents perceived that a great deal of crime occurred around the Lansing area. Therefore, one might say that the variables of victimization and perception of crime are not significant in diffusing the fear of crime in this sample population.

Although there has been continuous controversy about the effects of the media on the fear of crime,¹⁰ it might not be the case in this study. Korean women are assumed to learn about crime only through mass media under the circumstances without well organized information network based on

personal interaction with other neighbors. Moreover, the crime news on television here in the United States is considered to be much more graphic than in Korea. Thus, the media might have significant effect both on the perception of crime and on the fear of crime among the respondents. As seen in Table 4.21, however, the crosstabulation of this variable with the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood does not support the existence of any significant relationship between the two variables.

It has been argued that vulnerability, labeled "defensive ability" in this study, might be a good indicator of fear of crime especially among the elderly and women.¹¹ In order to measure this possible indicator of fear, the respondents were asked their perception of their defensive ability. Approximately 85 percent perceived their defensive ability to be poor or fair, as expected. As seen in Table 4.19, however, no significant relationship is observed between this variable and the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood.

Although it was generally accepted that most citizens depend more heavily on social informal controls than on formal controls for the protection against crime,¹² it is assumed that Korean women in the M.S.U. married housing are somewhat different since they seem to be not socially integrated into the informal community network. In order to make it sure, the respondents were asked how often they

Table 4.21: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Perceived Seriousness of Crime in Their Neighborhood Comparing with what Media Say About Crime

Perception of safety at night	Perceived seriousness of crime relative to what media say about		
	More serious	About same	Less serious
Very safe	0.0% (0)	3.6% (1)	7.1% (1)
Reasonably safe	0.0% (0)	14.3% (4)	21.4% (3)
Somewhat unsafe	66.7% (4)	60.7% (17)	50.0% (7)
Very unsafe	33.3% (2)	21.4% (6)	21.4% (3)
Totals	100.0% (6)	100.0% (28)	100.0% (14)

Chi Square: 2.48794
Significance: .8698
Gamma: -.26316

Table 4.22: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Perceived Defensive Ability

Perception of safety at night	<u>Perceived defensive ability</u>		
	Good	Fair	Poor
Very safe	14.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	4.8% (1)
Reasonably safe	0.0% (0)	15.0% (3)	19.0% (4)
Somewhat unsafe	71.4% (5)	70.0% (14)	42.9% (9)
Very unsafe	14.3% (1)	15.0% (3)	33.3% (7)
Totals	100.0% (7)	100.0% (20)	100.0% (21)

Chi Square: 7.18516
 Significance: .3041
 Gamma: .11848

perceive they see police officers around their neighborhood. This frequency of seeing police officers was crosstabulated with the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. As seen in Table 4.23, all the statistics presented show that no statistically significant relationship exists between the two variables.

In the review of literature, the effects of the physical environment on the fear of crime was discussed. In general, based on the assumption that poor lighting and abandoned buildings may provide the criminals more opportunity to commit crime,¹³ it is believed that certain parts of the physical environment such as buildings or street lights affect people's perception of safety. To test this assumption, the respondents were asked if they agree with the assumption that there are various places which were poorly lit around their community. A majority of respondents (85.1%) answered in the affirmative. When crosstabulating this variable with the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood, the two variables are found to be significantly related to each other with a significance level of .007. A Gamma of $-.52632$ indicates that a strong negative association exists between the two variables, which implies that those who agreed with the assumption that there are various places that are poorly lit (87.7%) are more likely than those who did not agree (57.2%) to feel either somewhat unsafe or very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood.

Table 4.23: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Perceived Frequency of Seeing Police Officers Around Their Neighborhood

Perception of safety at night	<u>Perceived frequency of seeing police</u>		
	Often	Sometimes	Rarely
Very safe	0.0% (0)	3.7% (1)	8.3% (1)
Reasonably safe	11.1% (1)	18.5% (5)	8.3% (1)
Somewhat unsafe	55.6% (5)	66.7% (18)	41.7% (5)
Very unsafe	33.3% (3)	11.1% (3)	41.7% (5)
Totals	100.0% (9)	100.0% (27)	100.0% (12)

Chi Square: 6.38528
Significance: .3814
Gamma: .05967

Finally, the last portion of this section is to examine the effects of psychosocial variables on the fear of crime. Conklin claimed that psychosocial variables such as interpersonal trust, alienation, and satisfaction with neighborhood might be important factors affecting people's fear of crime, considering that the fear of crime is a combined emotional response to the crime.¹⁴ In addition, Hartnagel and Toseland employed several psychosocial variables thought to affect the fear of crime in their respective research.¹⁵ In this study, such psychological, social variables as neighborhood satisfaction, neighborhood friendliness, interpersonal trustworthiness, neighborhood helpfulness, neighborhood cynicism, neighborhood cohesion, and alienation were also employed to test if these psychological, social variables affect the respondents' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. In the course of data analysis, however, such variables as neighborhood helpfulness, neighborhood cynicism, interpersonal trustworthiness, neighborhood friendliness, and neighborhood cohesion were found to have no significant effects on the fear of crime among the respondents.

As Hartnagel and Toseland found in their respective research,¹⁶ the negative relationship between the fear of crime and satisfaction with neighborhood is observed in this study. When the respondents were asked whether they want to stay where they live or move into another neighborhood within the M.S.U. married housing if they were given any

Table 4.24: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by if They Agree with the Assumption that There are Various Places that are Poorly Lit

Perception of safety at night	Perceived acceptibility that there are various places that are poorly lit	
	Agree	Disagree
Very safe	0.0% (0)	28.6% (2)
Reasonably safe	12.5% (5)	14.3% (1)
Somewhat unsafe	62.5% (25)	42.9% (3)
Very unsafe	25.0% (10)	14.3% (1)
Totals	100.0% (40)	100.0% (7)

Chi Square: 12.12150
Significance: .007
Gamma: -.52632

chance to move in, a majority of them (66.7%) wanted to stay where they live. As seen in Table 4.25, even though the relationship between the two variables is found to be statistically not significant enough at the significance level of .05, a significance level of .0546 in this table may show there is a meaningful relationship between the two variables. In addition, a Gamma of $-.40000$ indicates a strong negative association, which means that those who wanted to stay where they live (defined as those who have some degree of satisfaction with their neighborhood) feel less fear of crime than those who wanted to move into another neighborhood (defined as those who have some degree of satisfaction with their neighborhood). Although no significant overall percentage differences are found between the two groups, some disparities in the distribution of fear exist, when controlling for the degree of unsafety the respondents perceived. Among those who have some degree of neighborhood satisfaction, 68.8 percent of them felt somewhat unsafe while 12.5 percent of them felt very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood. On the other hand, 37.5 percent of those who have some degree of dissatisfaction with their neighborhood felt somewhat unsafe while 43.8 percent of them felt very unsafe while walking alone at night in their neighborhood.

Riger and Gordon claimed that weak feelings of attachment to the neighborhood might increase the level of fear of crime and, on the other hand, existence of ties to others

Table 4.25: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by Whether They Want to Move in Other Neighborhood or Stay Where They Live if They were Given Chances to Move

Perception of safety at night	<u>Whether to move or stay</u>	
	Move	Stay
Very safe	0.0% (0)	6.3% (2)
Reasonably safe	18.8% (3)	12.5% (4)
Somewhat unsafe	37.5% (6)	68.8% (22)
Very unsafe	43.8% (7)	12.5% (4)
Totals	100.0% (16)	100.1% (32)

Chi Square: 7.61688
Significance: .0546
Gamma: -.40000

and to the community might reduce the level of fear of crime.¹⁷ In order to test this assumption, the respondents in this study were asked how much they perceive they belong to their neighborhood. About half of them, as expected, indicated that they don't feel any belongingness to their neighborhood. The crosstabulation of this variable with the subjects' perception of safety while walking alone at night in their neighborhood shows that there exists a significant relationship between the two variables. It can be interpreted that the stronger the feelings of belongingness to the neighborhood, the less the fear of crime.

The Consequences of Fear of Crime

This section of data analysis examines what people do in response to their perception of safety or unsafety. This notion refers to the ways people react or respond to and deal with their feeling unsafe. For this purpose, the respondents in this study were asked the questions concerning their perception of behavioral change or limitation, and perceived usefulness of selected precautions.

In order to examine if the respondents limited or changed their own behavior as a result of the fear of crime, they were asked how often they stayed home at night because of feeling unsafe instead of going somewhere around the M.S.U. campus. As shown in Table 4.27, about half of the respondents (51 percent) indicated that fear of crime did not motivate their staying home if they wanted to go out.

Table 4.26: Korean Women's Perception of Safety While Walking Alone at Night in Their Neighborhood by How Much They Perceive They Belong to the Neighborhood

Perception of safety at night	<u>Perceived level of belongingness</u>		
	Much	Somewhat	Never
Very safe	28.6% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Reasonably safe	14.3% (1)	11.1% (2)	20.8% (5)
Somewhat unsafe	57.1% (4)	61.1% (11)	54.2% (13)
Very unsafe	0.0% (0)	27.8% (5)	25.0% (6)
Totals	100.0% (7)	100.0% (18)	100.0% (24)

Chi Square: 14.57181

Significance: .0239

Gamma: .21346

Table 4.27: Korean Women's Perception of Frequency of Their Own Behavioral Change Because of Feeling Unsafe

Perceived frequency of behavioral change	N	Percent
Many times	8	16.3
Sometimes	16	32.7
Never	25	51.0
Totals	49	100.0

Still, as the table shows, 49 percent are assumed to have limited or changed their activities to some degree because of their feeling unsafe.

It is also interesting to note in Table 4.28 that a majority of the Korean women in the M.S.U. married housing perceived that most other people in their neighborhood do not limit or change activities because of fear of crime. Approximately 77.6 percent perceived that other people in their neighborhood did not change or limit their activities because of fear of crime, while 51 percent of the respondents reported in Table 4.26 that they had not changed or limited their own behavior.

The respondents were asked to indicate if they thought it necessary to take any precautionary actions to protect themselves from crime. As shown in Table 4.29, a majority of the respondents (61%) claimed that such precautions were necessary.

Further, in order to determine what kind of precautions the respondents perceive as useful, those who indicated that it was necessary for them to take any self-protective precautions were asked how useful they thought it was for them to take each of a set of selected precautionary actions. The most useful strategies indicated by the respondents were "being accompanied by others" and "trying to stay out of dangerous areas." In terms of percentage, 90.6 percent indicated both of these precautions to be very useful. The third most useful strategy indicated by them

Table 4.28 : Korean Women's Perception of Behavioral Change of Neighbors as a Result of Fear of Crime

Perception of behavioral change of neighbors	N	Percent
Yes	11	22.4
No	38	77.6
Totals	49	100.0%

Table 4.29 : Korean Women's Perception of Necessity of Taking Precautionary Actions to Protect Oneself

Perceived necessity of self-protective precautions	N	Percent
Yes	32	64.0
No	18	36.0
Totals	50	100.0%

(84.4%) was "stay at home at night." A smaller but nonetheless fair proportion of the respondents rated such precautions as "memorize police emergency phone number," "take physical training for self-defense," and "carry as little money as possible" to be very useful. The percentages of the respondents who perceived these precautions as very useful ranged from 37.5 percent to 53.1 percent. Only 12.9 percent of the respondents thought that it is very useful to "carry weapons" to protect themselves.

By the same token, the respondents were again asked if they thought it necessary for people in the M.S.U. married housing to take any precautionary actions to protect their homes from crime. Table 4.31 shows that 45.8 percent of them identified it necessary to take home-protective precautionary actions. This contrasts with 64.5 percent of the respondents in Table 4.29 indicating the necessity for self-protective precautions.

Finally and again, those respondents who indicated that it was necessary for people in the M.S.U. married housing to take home-protective precautions were asked to indicate how useful they thought it was for them to take each of a set of selected precautionary actions. Table 4.32 shows the degree of usefulness for each selected precautionary action. Unlike self-protective precautions, however, no absolutely useful strategies were found. Nevertheless, the most useful home-protective precaution indicated by the respondents was "leave lights, T.V., radio on when going out." In terms of

Table 4.30: Korean Women's Perception of Usefulness of Selected Precautionary Actions Among Those Who Thought it Necessary to Take Any Precautionary Actions to Protect Oneself

Selected self-protective precautionary actions	<u>Perceived Usefulness</u>			Totals
	Much	Somewhat	Never	
Be accompanied by others	90.6% (29)	6.3% (2)	3.1% (1)	100.0% (32)
Try to stay out of dangerous areas	90.6% (29)	6.3% (2)	3.1% (1)	100.0% (32)
Stay at home at night	84.4% (27)	9.4% (3)	6.3% (2)	100.1% (32)
Memorize police emergency phone number	53.1% (17)	40.6% (13)	6.3% (2)	100.0% (32)
Carry as little money as possible	46.9% (15)	37.5% (12)	15.6% (5)	100.0% (32)
Take physical training for self-defense	37.5% (12)	37.5% (12)	25.0% (8)	100.0% (32)
Carry weapons	12.9% (4)	22.6% (7)	64.5% (20)	100.0% (31)

Table 4.31: Korean Women's Perception of Necessity of Taking Precautionary Actions to Protect Home

Perceived necessity of home-protective precautions	N	Percent
Yes	22	45.8
No	26	54.2
Totals	48	100.0

Table 4.32: Korean Women's Perception of Usefulness of
Selected Precautionary Actions Among Those Who
Thought it Necessary to Take Any Precautionary
Actions to Protect Home

Selected home-protective precautionary actions	<u>Perceived Usefulness</u>			Totals
	Much	Somewhat	Never	
Leave lights, T.V., radio on when going out	68.4% (13)	26.3% (5)	5.3% (1)	100.0% (31)
Use crime prevention devices such as extra locks and burglar alarms	66.7% (14)	23.8% (5)	9.5% (2)	100.0% (29)
Let someone know where you are going	42.9% (9)	33.3% (7)	23.5% (5)	100.0% (29)
Have weapons available at home	4.8% (1)	33.3% (7)	61.9% (13)	100.0% (29)

percentage, 68.4 percent of those respondents who thought it necessary to take home-protective precautions considered that it was very useful to leave lights, T.V., radio on when going out. In addition, 66.7 percent of them perceived it very useful to "use crime prevention devices, such as extra locks and burglar alarms," while 42.9 percent of them thought it very useful to "let someone know where they are going." However, only 4.8 percent perceived it very useful to "have weapons available at home."

FOOTNOTES

¹Richard A. Sundeen and James T. Mathieu, "The Urban Elderly: Environment of Fear," in Jack Goldsmith and Sharon S. Goldsmith (eds.), Crime and the Elderly: Challenge and Responses, Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1976, p. 55.

²Frank Clemente and Michael B. Kleiman, "Fear of Crime in the United States: A Multivariate Analysis," Social Forces, Vol. 56, No. 2, December 1977; Research and Forecast, Inc., The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid, Part I, The General Public, Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980; and Ronald W. Toseland, "Fear of Crime: Who is Most Vulnerable?" Journal of Criminal Justice, Vol. 10, 1982.

³Sarah L. Boggs, "Formal and Informal Crime Control: An Exploratory Study of Urban, Suburban, and Rural Orientations," The Sociological Quarterly, 12, Summer 1971; Frank Clemente and Michael B. Kleiman, op. cit.; Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, Coping with Crime: Individual and Neighborhood Reactions, Beverly Hills, California: Safe Publications, Inc., 1981; and Marlys McPherson, "Realities and Perceptions of Crime at the Neighborhood Level," Victimology: An International Journal, Vol. 3, No. 3-4, 1978.

⁴Research and Forecast, Inc., op. cit.

⁵Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op. cit.

⁶Stephanie Riger and Margaret T. Gordon, "The Fear of Rape: A Study in Social Control," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 37, No. 4, 1981; Richard A. Sundeen and James T. Mathieu, op. cit.; and James C. Hacker, Kwai-Yiu, Ho and Carol Urquhart-Rose, "The Willingness to Intervene: Differing Community Characteristics," Social Problems, Vol. 21, 1974.

⁷Dan M. Puuri, A Study of the Fear of Crime Among Undergraduate Students at a Selected University, unpublished Master's thesis, East Lansing, Michigan, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, 1983.

⁸Stephanie Riger and Margaret T. Gordon, op. cit.

⁹Wesley G. Skogan, Dan A. Lewis, Aaron Podolefsky, Fredric DuBow, and Margaret T. Gordon, with Albert Hunter, Michael G. Maxfield, and Greta Salem, Executive Summary: The Reactions to Crime Report, the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Evanston, Illinois, Northwestern University, February 1982.

¹⁰Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op. cit.; G. Gerbner and L. Gross, "The Scary World of TV's Heavy Viewer," Psychology Today, Vol. 89, April 1976; Walter B. Jaehnig, David H. Weaver, and Frederick Fico, "Reporting Crime and Fearing Crime in Three Communities," Journal of Communications, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1981; Margaret T. Gordon and Linda Heath, "The News Business, Crime and Fear," in Dan A. Lewis (ed.), Reactions to Crime, Beverly Hills, California: Safe Publications, Inc., 1981; and Anthony N. Doob and Glenn E. Macdonald, "Television Viewing and Fear of Victimization: Is the Relationship Causal?" Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1979.

¹¹Wesley G. Skogan and Michael Maxfield, op. cit.; Stephanie Riger, Margaret T. Gordon, and Robert LeBailly, "Women's Fear of Crime: From Blaming to Restricting the Victim," Victimology: An International Journal, Vol. 3, No. 3-4, 1978; Stephanie Riger and Margaret T. Gordon, op. cit.; and Margaret M. Braungart, Richard M. Braungart, and William J. Hoyer, "Age and Social Factors in Fear of Crime," Sociological Focus, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1980.

¹²Sarah L. Boggs, op. cit.

¹³Jack L. Nasar, "A Model Relating Visual Attributes in the Residential Environment to Fear of Crime," Journal of Environmental Systems, Vol. 11, No. 3, 1981-1982; Fred Heinzelmann, "Crime Prevention and the Physical Environment," in Dan A. Lewis (ed.), op. cit.; Jeffery Henig and Michael Maxfield, "Reducing Fear of Crime: Strategies for Intervention," Victimology: An International Journal, Vol. 3, No. 3-4, 1978; Edward E. Pesce, "A Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design: The CEPT Concept," in Burt Gaaway and Joe Hudson (eds.), Perspectives on Crime Victims, St. Louis, Missouri: The C.V. Mosby Company, 1981; Oscar Newman, Defensible Space, New York, New York: Macmillan Company, 1972; Ray C. Jeffery, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, Inc., 1971.

¹⁴John E. Conklin, "Dimensions of Community Responses to the Crime Problem," Social Problems, Vol. 18, No. 3, 1971; and John E. Conklin, The Impact of Crime, New York, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1975.

¹⁵Timothy F. Harnagel, "The Perception and Fear of Crime: Implementations for Neighborhood Cohesion, Social Activity, and Community Affect," Social Forces, Vol. 58, No. 1, September 1979; Ronald W. Toseland, op. cit.

¹⁶Timothy f. Hartnagel, op. cit.; Ronald W. Toseland, op. cit.

¹⁷Stephanie Riger and Margaret T. Gordon, op. cit.

CHAPTER V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Discussion

With regard to the level of fear of crime, it appears to be far out of proportion to the actual risk of harm the respondents in this study may face. Rather, the fear of crime seems to be a kind of irrational phobia. Furthermore, it might be not the fear of crime but the fear of some others. This kind of argument was supported in this study by the finding that the proportion of Korean women surveyed who had some degree of fear of crime was considered to be high, compared to most findings of American research on the level of fear of crime. Most American research, however, was done in urban environments where a high level of fear of crime is reported. This study was conducted at the M.S.U. campus located in a suburban area. Considering the low rate of reported crime around the campus, the amount of fear indicated in this study is out of proportion to the actual danger posed by crime. In addition, the respondents in this study were found to experience more fear of crime in the M.S.U. married housing than in their Korean hometowns, even though they are assumed to be more affected by crime in their Korean hometowns than in the M.S.U. married housing due largely to the urban environments of their Korean home-

towns and consequent high rate of reported crime. All these factors seem to suggest that there is something special to Korean women living in the M.S.U. married housing, with regard to their fear of crime. In other words, what was measured and conceptualized in this study as the fear of crime may have its roots in something more diffuse than the perceived threat of some specific danger in their immediate environments.

It was also argued in the review of literature that the fear of crime is not distributed evenly across the population and that this uneven distribution may be attributable in part to the fact that people behave or socialize differently with each other due largely to their apparent biological, psychological, social differences known to be affecting their fear of crime. In this sense, most research reviewed in this study has revealed that people with certain types of demographic or personal characteristics, such as female, the elderly, people with low socio-economic status, minorities, or urban dwellers, experience more fear of crime. However, none of these demographics was relevant to this study since the respondents in this study, Korean women living in the M.S.U. married housing, were all wives of Korean students attending Michigan State University with almost identical demographic backgrounds. However, given the relative scarcity of work on explaining the variation of fear of crime among people with similar demographics and residential locale, such social variables as extensiveness

of social support network and involvement in neighborhood network are quite often employed to explain this variation. In short, the society as a whole may affect the variation of fear of crime among the respondents independent of demographic variables.

In addition, most research, if not all, even though controversial, reports that such crime related variables as victimization experience and crime rate are not solely responsible for the fear of crime even though those might be somewhat related to the fear of crime, considering the high level of fear among people in the community with low rates of reported crime and victimization. In some sense, the fear of crime may be generated vicariously and not by direct victimization since the fear of crime seems to involve much more than psychological responses to only being victimized and to specific perceived threats of being victimized by some criminal acts. Rather, the fear of crime is affected by many social factors that may have little or nothing to do with victimization, either directly or indirectly. This kind of argument is well supported by this study, considering that very few respondents experienced victimization either directly or indirectly and that a very low rate of crime is reported around the M.S.U. campus. Consequently, the fear of crime at least in this study is not a simple reflection of perceived risk of being victimized, but related to some other social factors. Therefore, it may be assumed that such social factors as the uncertainty, unawareness, and strange-

ness of and unfamiliarity with the societal environment are known to be related to the fear of crime in this study, coupled with such sociocultural characteristics of the respondents as biological submissiveness, psychological passiveness and dependence, and social or physical vulnerability. The result in this study that those who worked outside or attended school had less fear of crime than those who did not appears to be explained in part by the argument made above. Considering most research finding that those who are familiar with or have strong ties and attachments to their community have less fear of crime, those respondents in this study who worked or attended school are believed to have less fear of crime since they may have more chances to experience and get familiar with their societal community.

Interestingly, the finding in this study that the respondents' perceived probabilities of being victimized are significantly related to their fear of crime should be interpreted with cautions since it may sound contradictory to the assumption that the fear of crime is not a simple reflection of perceived risk of being victimized but related to other social factors. This possible contradiction, however, may be eliminated by the two further explanations. Unless more sophisticated statistical techniques are employed, it is almost impossible to identify the extent of variation in the fear of crime explained by the perceived probabilities of being victimized. Since it is believed that the fear of crime is a diffuse psychological construct

affected by a host of variables including the probabilities of victimization as well as other social factors, it is not desirable to attribute the fear of crime to a single variable. It is not appropriate to hold the probabilities of being victimized solely responsible for the variation in the fear of crime even though they are found to affect the fear of crime. On the other hand, this possible contradiction may not be contradictory at all. Given the problems with the question asking the fear of crime that the word crime is not mentioned, since the respondents were asked their perceived probabilities of being victimized, they might conceptualize these perceived probabilities as their fear of crime.

With regard to the determinants of fear of crime, the same logic of explanation employed above appears to be appropriate for the findings that the respondents' perceived lighting adequacy, satisfaction with community, and community cohesiveness may partially contribute to the fear of crime in this study. In questioning the fear of crime, the items about the fear of crime--How safe would you feel while walking alone in your neighborhood at night?--seem to tap all the dimensions of concern for community, considering the low rates of reported crime and victimization but high level of fear of crime indicated in this study. Even though the public in general or the respondents in particular may be concerned about crime, it still seems to be abstract rather than concrete. What the most researchers are trying to measure and conceptualize as the fear of crime, therefore,

might be something more than just fear of crime, since the questionnaire items as the indicators of fear of crime do not covary strongly with either the risk of or experiences with criminal victimization. Rather, the society as a whole is believed to intervene in determining the fear of crime. In this sense, it is believed that the quality of life should be highly considered to explain the determinants of fear of crime. Such factors as lighting adequacy, satisfaction with community, and community cohesiveness are considered to affect the fear of crime.

Regarding the consequences of fear of crime, the most findings in this study are consistent with most U.S. research reviewed that most people were found to have limited or changed their activities in response to their fear of crime. Interesting enough, however, it was also found that a majority of the respondents in this study considered that they were more affected than most people in their neighborhood by the fear of crime. This finding runs counter to much U.S. research which shows that people report themselves to be less affected than their neighbors by the fear of crime. This contrast may be explained in part by the fact that most Korean women still share such traditional confucianistic values as self-devaluation and extreme respect to others.

As were the cases in most U.S. research, the respondents in this study took self-protective precautionary actions more seriously than home-protective precautionary

actions. This finding can be explained by the simple fact that people feel more secure and safe at home than when they are out and that most personal crimes are considered to be more serious than property crimes. In addition, it is assumed that the respondents in this study might perceive they don't have much to lose at home.

As to the strategies employed by the respondents to protect themselves and their homes from crime, the most findings are consistent with much U.S. studies. For the self-protective strategies, the respondents tried to stay away in time and place from their perceived danger by simply limiting or avoiding their exposure to that risk. However, considering the proportion of the respondents, Korean women surveyed are little more likely than the respondents in most U.S. studies to employ this avoidance behavior. This result seems to reflect such characteristics of Korean women as passivity and dependence again. As described above, for home-protective strategies, however, a smaller but meaningful proportion of the respondents considered them to be necessary and useful. This may be because they feel the exposure to personal or street crime can be eliminated or at least reduced to a significant extent by their own initiatives such as avoidance behavior, while the exposure to crime against home may not be changed much regardless of what they do. Otherwise, it may be the case that the operationalization of home-protective precautionary actions

employed in this study were not simply ones that might be expected to reduce the probabilities of being victimized.

Policy Implications

Based on the fact that certain groups of society may be more vulnerable to the fear of crime, policy makers should pay attention to those groups who express the most fear of crime. The finding in this study that those who indicated themselves as housewives are most affected by the fear of crime may be related to the assumption that those who are unfamiliar with, uncertain, unaware, and strange of their societal environment may have more fear of crime. Those who do not work outside or attend school, those who described themselves as housewives, are assumed to have less chance to be acquainted with their community. Hence, they are more unfamiliar with and more uncertain, unaware, and strange to their community. In this regard, it is highly desired to motivate them to interact more actively with their community. By training them in their environmental mastery and stimulating additional use of and familiarity with their societal environment, it may be possible to provide them more chances to get involved in community activity and get them more familiar with custom, culture, and values. In this sense, English classes for international students and their spouses might inspire matters. Furthermore, an additional but important policy can be implemented based upon this regard. According to Korean laws regulating immigration and

passport, Koreans who intend to travel abroad, whatever their purposes are, are required to attend orientation classes before applying for passports. Using some of these orientation classes, Government authorities may educate them not only in such government propaganda as politics and economy but also more relevant subjects such as custom, culture, people, society, and even courtesy.

The relationship between the fear of crime and the perceived probabilities of being victimized provides an additional policy. Considering the low rates of reported crime and victimization around the campus, the reason that high proportion of the respondents perceived the probabilities of being victimized as high may be attributable to their inadequate knowledge of crime in their neighborhood. Without any access to the formal information on crime, the respondents in this study appear to rely heavily on the mass media and their neighbors to learn about crime. Most people perceive the crime in their neighborhood as less serious than the mass media describes it, hence the crime problem described in the mass media seems to be somewhat exaggerated. It is also assumed that any second-hand knowledge on crime may be snowballed and exaggerated, too. For this reason, it might be useful to tell the truth about the crime, provide more adequate information on crime and easier access to law enforcement agencies, and educate them about crime and crime prevention. For this purpose, we may further develop such programs as Neighborhood Watch programs and

motivate persons to get more actively involved in those programs.

The finding that the perceived lighting adequacy is significantly related to the fear of crime suggests that the program designed to improve certain physical environments are essential for reducing the fear of crime. At the same time, it is also highly regarded to improve the circulation of people in order to minimize the amount of unused space and to spread the population evenly through time and space. Consequently, it may be possible to promote natural visual surveillance opportunities to inhibit the crime and possibly the fear of crime.

From the finding that such social psychological factors as neighborhood satisfaction and community cohesiveness affect the fear of crime, we may draw an additional policy to be implemented for reducing the fear of crime. Since the respondents in this study were all temporary aliens accompanied by their husbands, it is quite understandable that most respondents had no feelings of belongingness to this community. Here is again a need to get them more actively involved in community activities. To do this, we may further utilize community organizations. Through these community organizations, we may have more frequent community meetings, block parties, or social events and facilitate host-family programs.

Future Research Considerations

Although this study might have provided some descriptive or exploratory findings on the fear of crime among Korean women living in the M.S.U. married housing, further comprehensive research is highly recommended. As far as matter of external validity, more similar research in other environmental settings is necessary since the population and research site in this study don't represent all Korean women in the U.S. and all the U.S. environments in which Korean women live. It would be desirable to employ a well designed cross-sectional survey supplemented with ethnographic and cross-cultural method in order to examine the fear of crime among specific population with particular culture within a specific community.

As discussed in the review of literature, the most problematic weakness of research on the fear of crime is the ambiguity in defining the fear of crime. The fear of crime items--the questions about how safe the respondents felt in their neighborhood--appear to tap all the dimensions of concern for community since the word crime is not mentioned in the questionnaire asking the fear of crime. One possible way to eliminate this problem is to ask the respondents to choose their most serious personal problem from a list of issues including the fear of crime. Here is a need to combine different questions to form an index of fear. The multiple items for measuring the fear of crime seems to be useful since the clustering of multiple items may suggest

whether or not they are measuring the same variable. On the other hand, the question may be improved by eliminating the dichotomous format and including a broader range of responses. In addition, there may be a need to use the regression of fear of crime in order to know the extent of the variation in the fear of crime explained or unexplained by given determinants.

It has also been argued that different types of crime have different effects on the fear of crime and that effects may vary from group to group. However, most research on the fear of crime disregards the significance of the multiple nature of crime. Here is a need to itemize the different types of crime the respondents may fear. It might be necessary to ask the respondents the fear of specific crime including both personal and property crimes rather than the general perception of safety at night as the sole indicator of fear of crime.

In understanding and interpreting the fear of crime, most research on this matter claimed that those who are socially marginal, such as a racial minority, women, or elderly, express more fear of crime. This unevenly distributed fear of crime among the socially marginal population may be explained in part by their class and social inequality based on value and cultural differences, social conflict, racism, and so on. The existence of class structure and consequent inequality by class are believed to play an important role in diffusing the fear of crime. In order to

explain this high level of fear of crime among those socially marginal population, an additional emphasis should be placed on different characteristics of population being studied as well as their structural position in the society.

In addition, although the fear of crime is assumed to be a diffuse psychological construct affected by a host of urban aspects, most research has been distinctively atheoretical and as a result, has been limited to the examination of demographic or personal differences due largely to the paucity of independent variables. Such research, however, seems to be unable to fully specify the variables operating to produce the fear of crime among the individual subjects. In this sense, here is a need for simultaneous, integrated, and holistic attention to multivariate factors associated with the fear of crime.

Finally, it has been generally believed that there still remain the problems of identifying the exact impact of the fear of crime on the victim of fear. This study examined the simple consequences of fear of crime, that is, the behavioral limitations and the consequent precautions, but didn't examine a variety of social psychological impacts of the fear of crime on the individual. Such research must deal with the multi-dimensional impact of the fear of crime on the individual.

APPENDIX A
SURVEY FORMAT
(in English)

September 1983

Dear Respondent:

We are trying to find ways for our Korean women on the M.S.U. campus to feel more safe and at peace while they live and study in the United States. For this reason, we are attempting to learn about Korean women's perceptions of crime here. We would like you, as the wife of your household, to fill out these questionnaires.

It is hopeful that the findings of the study can be used in making safety policy on and off the M.S.U. campus. Your responding to the survey will provide you an opportunity to participate in making safety policy and help other women both Korean and non-Korean.

We would greatly appreciate your participation in this project through completing the accompanying questionnaires. As you can see, these survey questions ask about your feelings about fear of being the victim of crime while you live near or at M.S.U.

Your personal privacy will be scrupulously respected. The names of all participants in the study (as well as these individual answers to the questions) will be kept in the strictest confidence. We are looking for individual's perceptions and have no wishes to identify individuals.

If you have any questions on this, or if you would like to receive the results of this survey, please contact any of the following persons: Yoon Ho Lee (office phone 5-2197 or 5-0114), Dr. Vincent Hoffman (office phone 5-2197 or 5-6603), or Dr. Robert Trojanowicz (office phone 5-2197 or 5-2192).

Sincerely,

A. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Age at your last birthday : _____
2. What is the highest grade you completed in school ?
 1) _____ 12 or less 2) _____ 13-15 3) _____ 16 4) _____ more than 16
3. What is your main work ?
 1) _____ school attendance 2) _____ part or full-time job
 3) _____ housekeeping
4. What would you say is your religion ?
 1) _____ Buddhism 2) _____ Catholic 3) _____ Christian 4) _____ others
 5) _____ none
5. A) Do you have a U.S. driver's license ?
 1) _____ Yes 2) _____ No --- Skip to 6
 B) If "Yes", how long have you driven a car in the U.S. ?
 _____ / _____
 years months
6. Your marital and family status ?
 A) You married for ; 1) _____ love 2) _____ arrangement 3) _____ both.
 B) How long have you maintained your current marital status ?
 _____ / _____
 years months
 C) Do you have any other family member with you than your husband ?
 1) _____ Yes 2) _____ No --- Skip to 7
 D) If "Yes", with whom do you live ? (check all that apply)
 1) _____ child or children 2) _____ parents 3) _____ relatives
 4) _____ others
7. A) Had you ever been the victim of any crime in KOREA ?
 1) _____ Yes 2) _____ No
 B) If "Yes", what kind of crime ? _____
8. A) Were you ever employed full-time in KOREA ?
 1) _____ Yes 2) _____ No --- Skip to 9
 B) If "Yes", what kind of job ? _____
9. Before your marriage :
 A) With whom did you live ? (check all that apply)
 1) _____ parents 2) _____ sisters and/or brothers
 3) _____ grandparents 4) _____ relatives 5) _____ others

- E) Do you consider your parents to be : 1) ___ a advocate of traditional Korean customs 2) ___ somewhat modern 3) ___ modernized
- F) What was your father's occupation ? _____
- G) Where did you live ?
1) ___ urban area 2) ___ suburban area 3) ___ rural area
- H) If you lived in urban area, in which residential area of city did you live ? (Only those who answered #1 on G-2,
1) ___ central part 2) ___ near the central part
3) ___ near the city limit
- I) How long did you live over there ? about _____ years
- J) In which type of housing facilities did you usually live ?
1) ___ Apartment 2) ___ one family house 3) ___ unit buildings
4) ___ others
10. Where did you live before you moved here ?
1) ___ outside the U.S. 2) ___ within the Lansing area
3) ___ somewhere else in the U.S.
11. How long have you been in the U.S. ? _____ / _____
years months
12. A) Where do you live now ?
1) ___ Cherry Lane 2) ___ Spartan Village
3) ___ University Village
- B) How long have you lived at your current residence ?
_____ / _____
years months
13. How long have you been within the MSU married housing ?
_____ / _____
years months

B. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.

1. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as restaurants, theatres, etc. ?
1) ___ very often 2) ___ often 3) ___ sometimes 4) ___ rarely
5) ___ never
2. A) Do you go these places more or less now than you did before in KOREA ?
1) ___ about the same --- Skip to 3 2) ___ more 3) ___ less

B Does each of following affect whether more or less you go out in the evening for entertainment ?

	very much	much	somewhat	little	never
1) Crime or Fear of crime	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Family reasons	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Health	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Jobs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Marital status	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Money situation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) School	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) Places to go, people to go with	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9) Time	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10) Transportation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11) Want to, Like to, enjoyment	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Does fear of crime affect where you go out in the evening for entertainment ?

- 1) very much 2) much 3) somewhat 4) little
5) never

4. A) How many hours a day do you usually spend away from home ?

- 1) many 2) 3-4 3) 1-2 4) rarely go out

B) Would you please rank order from the most time spending activity as #1 to the least one as #4 ?

- go shopping go to school or work
 seek pleasures visit friends

C. GENERAL PERCEPTION OF CRIME

1. Since you have been around the Lansing area, do you think that the crime around the Lansing area has increased, decreased, or remained about the same ?

- 1) increased 2) decreased 3) same 4) don't know

2. Since you have been in the U.S., do you think that the crime in the U.S. has increased, decreased, or remained about the same ?
 1) ___increased 2) ___decreased 3) ___same 4) ___don't know
3. How do you think your neighborhood compares with any others around the Lansing area in terms of crime ?
 1) ___much more dangerous 2) ___more dangerous
 3) ___about average 4) ___less dangerous 5) ___much less dangerous
4. Does each of following affect your learning about the crime situations around the Lansing area ?

	very much	much	somewhat	little	never
A) Direct experiences	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) Friends	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) Indirect experiences	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) Just feeling	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) Mass media	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
F) Neighbors	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

D. VICTIMIZATION

1. A) Have you ever been the victim of any crime since you have been around the Lansing area ?
 1) ___Yes 2) ___No --- Skip to 2
 3) If "Yes", what kind of crime ? _____
2. A) Do you personally know anyone who has been the victim of any crime around the Lansing area ?
 1) ___Yes 2) ___No --- Skip to 3
 B) If "Yes", what kind of crime ? _____
3. What would you think the probabilities are that :
- | | very high | high | somewhat | low | very low |
|--|-----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| A) Your home would be broken into while you were out ? | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

B) A woman walking alone around the MSU married housing at night might be mugged ? _____

C) An unaccompanied woman would be sexually assaulted around the MSU married housing at night ? _____

4. If you were the victim of any crime around the Lansing area, what would you think the probabilities are that each of the following groups were to be the offender of crime against you ?

	very high	high	somewhat	low	very low
A) White	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) Black	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) Oriental	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) others	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

E. PERCEPTION OF SAFETY

1. How safe do you feel, or would you feel, while walking alone at night in your neighborhood ?

1) ___very safe 2) ___reasonably safe 3) ___somewhat unsafe
4) ___very unsafe

2. How safe do you feel, or would you feel, while walking alone during the day in your neighborhood ?

1) ___very safe 2) ___reasonably safe 3) ___somewhat unsafe
4) ___very unsafe

3. A) Are there some parts around the MSU campus where you have a reason to go or would like to go alone at night, but are afraid to because of fear of crime ?

1) ___Yes 2) ___No --- Skip to 4

- B) If "Yes", how much are you afraid to go alone at night to each of the following parts ?

	very much	much	some	little	never
1) Academic buildings	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Bus stops	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

5) Campus streets	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Dormitories	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Laundromats	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Library	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) Liquor stores	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) Playgrounds	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9) public parking lots	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10) Riverside walks	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11) Off-campus streets	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

4. How often do you think each of the following crimes occurs around the Lansing area ?

	very often	often	sometimes	rarely	never
A) Burglary	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) Robbery	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) Rape	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) Assault	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) Auto theft	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

5. How much are you afraid of each of the following crimes ?

	very much	much	somewhat	little	never
A) Burglary	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) Robbery	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) Rape	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) Assault	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) Auto theft	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6. How serious do you think are each of the following crimes in terms of physical or/and property loss ?

very much much somewhat little never

A) Burglary	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) Robbery	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) Rape	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) Assault	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) Auto theft	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

7. When you were in your hometown(in KOREA), how safe did you feel while walking alone at night in your neighborhood ?
 1)___very safe 2)___reasonably safe 3)___somewhat unsafe
 4)___very unsafe

F. DETERMINANTS OF FEAR OF CRIME

- How many hours a day do you usually watch the television ?
 1)___less than 2 hours 2)___2-5 hours 3)___more than 5
- Do you feel that the crime in your neighborhood is more or less serious than what the media says about crime ?
 1)___much more serious 2)___more serious 3)___about same
 4)___less serious 5)___much less serious
- How do you perceive your ability to defend yourself compared with the average female ?
 1)___excellent 2)___good 3)___fair 4)___poor
 5)___very poor
- Does it seem to you that a great deal of crime occurs around the Lansing area ?
 1)___Yes 2)___No
- How often have you seen police officers walking a beat, on car patrol, or talking to others around your neighborhood ?
 1)___very often 2)___often 3)___sometimes 4)___rarely
 5)___never
- There are various places that poorly lit around the Lansing area ?
 1)___strongly agree 2)___agree 3)___disagree
 4)___strongly disagree
- How much are you satisfied in general with your everyday life in these days ?
 1)___very much 2)___much 3)___somewhat 4)___little
 5)___never

8. If you were given a chance to live in any other neighborhood within the MSU married housing, how would you feel about moving ?
 1) ___want to move very much 2) ___rather move than stay where I am
 3) ___rather stay where I am than move 4) ___want to stay very much
9. If you were walking on your residential area alone at night, and stranger asked you for the directions, would you stop and give him the directions ?
 1) ___Yes 2) ___No
10. If a person were to have an epileptic seizure on the street in front of you, how many people do you think would be to help?
 1) ___most 2) ___many 3) ___some 4) ___few 5) ___none
11. Do you think people in your neighborhood care about one another?
 1) ___Yes 2) ___No
12. Do you think that most people in your neighborhood are trustful and dependable ?
 1) ___Yes 2) ___No
13. Do you think that any of your neighbors would call the police if they thought they saw someone breaking into a neighbor's home ?
 1) ___Yes 2) ___No
14. How would you describe your neighbors' attitudes toward stranger from outside the neighborhood ?
 1) ___very friendly 2) ___friendly 3) ___unfriendly
 4) ___very unfriendly
15. How many of the adults in your neighborhood would know by name, if you meet them on the street ?
 1) ___quite a few 2) ___many 3) ___some 4) ___few
 5) ___none
16. Do you perceive that you belong to the community in your neighborhood ?
 1) ___very much 2) ___much 3) ___somewhat 4) ___little
 5) ___never

G. CONSEQUENCES OF FEAR OF CRIME

1. Have there been any times when you wanted to go out somewhere around the following areas alone at night but you stayed at

home instead because you thought it would be unsafe to go there :

	quite a few	many	some	few	never
A) MSU campus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) Downtown East Lansing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) Downtown Lansing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Do you think that most KOREAN wives in the MSU married housing have limited or changed their activities since they moved in because they are afraid of crime ?

1) ___Yes

2) ___No

3. A) Do you think that it is neccessary for people in the MSU married housing to take any precautionary actions to protect themselves from crime ?

1) ___Yes

2) ___No --- Skip to 4

- B) If "Yes", how useful do you think that it is for you to take each of the following actions to protect yourself ?

	very much	much	somewhat	little	never
1) Be accompanied by others	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Carry weapons	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Stay at home at night	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Memorize police emergency phone number	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Take physical training for self-defense	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Try to stay out of dangerous areas	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) Carry as little money as possible	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

1. A. Do you think that people in the MSU married housing have to be prepared to defend their homes against crime?

1. Yes 2. No --- Skip

- B. If "Yes", how useful do you think that it is for you to take each of the following actions to protect your home against crime?

	very much	much	somewhat	little	never
1) Use crime prevention devices such as extra locks or burglar alarms	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2) Have weapons available at home	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
3) Leave lights, T.V., or radio on when going out	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4) Let someone know where you are going	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5) Deposit valuables in bank	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6) Identify valuables with your I.D.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

APPENDIX B
SURVEY FORMAT
(in Korean)

응답자 제외께

금번 저희학과에서는 교내에 거주하시는 한국인 주부들께서 보다 안전하고 보다 확실스럽게 미국 생활을 영위할 수 있는 방안을 모색하게 되었습니다. 이를 위하여 이 지역에 사시는 한국인 주부님들의 범죄에 대한 인식을 파악코자 하오니 반드시 설문지를 다투 주부님께서 작성해주시면 대단히 감사하겠습니다.

본 연구의 결과는 교내외 전반 안전정책의 수립에 이용될 수도 있으리라고 생각합니다. 따라서 귀하께서 본 설문지를 작성하신다는 것은 곧 귀하께서 안전정책의 수립에 참여할 수 있고 또한 타여성들을 도울 수 있는 기회와 포착이라고 생각하는 바입니다.

귀하께서도 본 설문지를 작성해주심으로써 본 연구에 참여하신다면 대단히 감사하겠습니다. 본 설문지는 다름이 아니오라 귀하께서도 교내외에서 경험하실 수 있는 범죄피해의 두려움에 대한 귀하의 인식을 파악코자하는데 그 목적이 있습니다.

귀하의 모든 개인적 비밀은 양심적으로 철저히 존중될 것이며 모든 관련자들의 신분뿐만 아니라 설문에 대한 개별적 답변 또한 엄격하게 그 비밀이 보장될 것입니다. 본 조사는 범죄와 범죄피해의 두려움에 관한 개인의 인식을 파악코자할 따름이며 개인의 신상을 파악할 의도는 추호도 없음을 약속드립니다.

만일 본 조사나 설문에 대해 어떠한 의문사항이 있으시거나 혹은 본 조사의 결과를 아시고자 하사다면 아래 연락처로 문의하시기 바랍니다.

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대단히 감사합니다.

1983 년 10월 관계자 드림

A. 열의 전도

1. 귀하의 현재 연령은 ? 만 _____ 세
2. 귀하의 최종 학력은 ?
- 1) _____ 고졸 이하 2) _____ 대학 중퇴 및 초 대졸 3) _____ 대졸 4) _____ 대학원 이상
3. 귀하의 주요 업적은 ?
- 1) _____ 학업 2) _____ 직장 3) _____ 가사
4. 귀하의 종교는 ?
- 1) _____ 불교 2) _____ 천주교 3) _____ 기독교 4) _____ 기타 종교 5) _____ 없음
5. A) 귀하께서는 미국 운전면허증을 교부 받으셨는지요 ?
- 1) _____ 예 2) _____ 아니오
- B) (미국에서 운전면허증을 교부 받으신 분에 한함) 미국에서 운전하신 경력이 얼마나 되시는지요 ?
- _____ 년 _____ 개월
6. 귀하의 결혼관계 및 가족사항
- A) 귀하의 결혼은 어떠한 형식으로 이루어지셨는지요 ?
- 1) _____ 연애 2) _____ 중매 3) _____ 연애반 중매반
- B) 귀하께서는 현재의 부부관계를 얼마나 지속 해오셨는지요 ?
- _____ 년 _____ 개월
- C) 귀하의 현재 거주지에서 생활하는 남편/외의 가족이 있으신지요 ?
- 1) _____ 있다 2) _____ 없다
- D) (현재 남편/외의 다른 가족이 함께 생활한다고 답하신 분에 한함)
- 현재 귀하와 함께 생활하시는 남편/외의 가족은 누구신지요 ?
- (해당사항 모두 표시해주시기 바랍니다)
- 1) _____ 자녀 2) _____ 부모 3) _____ 친척 4) _____ 기타

(ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय)

- 1) _____ 자녀 2) _____ 부모 3) _____ 친척 4) _____ 기타

7. A) 귀하께서는 한국에서 범죄피해를 경험하셨던 적이 있으신지요 ?

1) ___있다 2) ___없다

B) (한국에서 범죄피해를 경험하셨던 적이 있다고 답하신 분에 한함) 어떤 범죄의 피해를 경험하셨었는지요 ?

8. A) 귀하께서는 한국에서 취업하셨던 경험이 있으신지요 ?

1) ___있다 2) ___없다

B) (한국에서 취업하셨던 경험이 있다고 답하신 분에 한함) 어떤 직종에 종사하셨었는지요 ?

9. 귀하께서 결혼하시기 전에 :

A) 귀하와 함께 생활하셨던 가족은 어떤분 이신지요 ? (해당사항 모두 표시해주시기 바랍니다)

1) ___부모 2) ___형제자매 3) ___조부모 4) ___친척 5) ___기타

B) 귀하의 부모님께서는 다음중 어디에 속하신다고 생각하셨었는지요 ?

1) ___보수적 2) ___중도적 3) ___개방적

C) 귀하의 부친께서는 어떤 직업에 종사하셨었는지요 ?

(가능한한 상세하게)

D) 귀하께서 주로 생활하셨던 주거지역은 다음중 어디에 속하는지요 ?

1) ___대도시 2) ___중소도시 3) ___농어촌

E) 귀하께서 상기지역에 거주하셨던 기간은 얼마나 되는지요 ? 약 _____년

F) 귀하께서는 주로 어떤 종류의 주택에서 생활하셨었는지요 ?

1) ___아파트 2) ___연립주택 3) ___단독주택 4) ___기타

G) (대도시에서 주로 생활하셨다고 답하신 분에 한함) 귀하께서 주로 사셨던 곳은 도시의 어느 부분에 속한다고 생각하셨는지요 ?

1) ___도심지역 2) ___도심 인접 지역 3) ___변두리지역

10. 귀하께서 MSU 기혼 자아파트에 오시기전에는 어디에서 생활하셨었는지요 ?

1) _____ 미국 외부 지역 2) _____ 한성지역 내 3) _____ 미국 내 다른 도시

11. 귀하께서는 미국에서 얼마나 생활하셨는지요 ?

_____ 년 개월

12. A) 현재 귀하께서 사시는 곳은 어디신지요 ?

1) _____ Cherry Lane 2) _____ Spartan Village
3) _____ University Village

B) 귀하께서 현재 살고 있는 집에서 생활하신 기간은 얼마나 되는지요 ?

_____ 년 개월

13. 귀하께서 MSU 기혼 자아파트에 거주하신 기간은 얼마나 되는지요 ?

_____ 년 개월

B. 미 국 에 서 의 사 회 생 활

1. 귀하께서는 야간에 극장이나 식당등의 유흥업소에 얼마나 자주 가시는지요 ?

- 1) ___ 매우 자주 간다 2) ___ 자주 간다 3) ___ 가끔 간다
 4) ___ 거의 안간다 5) ___ 전혀 안간다

2. A) 귀하께서는 야간에 극장이나 식당등의 유흥업소에 한국에서보다 지금 이곳에서 더 많이 가시는지요 혹은 더 적게 가시는지요 ?

- 1) ___ 비슷하게 간다 2) ___ 더 많이 간다 3) ___ 더 적게 간다

B) (더 많이 간다와 더 적게 간다고 답하신 분에 한함) 귀하께서 야간에 극장이나 식당등의 유흥업소에 한국에서보다 지금 이곳에서 더 많이 가거나 혹은 더 적게 가신다면 아래사항이 귀하의 이곳에서의 야간 유흥업소 출입빈도에 어느정도 영향을 미쳤다고 생각하시는지요 ?

	매우 많이 미쳤다	많이 미쳤다	약간 미쳤다	거의 안미쳤다	전혀 안미쳤다
1) 범죄및 범죄의 두려움	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) 가족사정(출산, 입원등)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) 건강상태	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) 직장관계	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) 결혼관계	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) 자금상태	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

매우 많이
미친다 많이
미친다 약간
미친다 거의
안미친다 전혀
안미친다

- 7) 학교 사경 _____
- 8) 갈만한 곳, 같이 갈
사람 _____
- 9) 시간적 여유 _____
- 10) 교통수단 _____
- 11) 가고 싶음, 즐기고
싶음 _____

3. 범죄에 대한 두려움이 귀하의 야간유흥장소의 선택에 어느정도 영향을 미친다고 생각하십니까 ?

- 1) ___ 매우 많이 미친다 2) ___ 많이 미친다 3) ___ 약간 미친다
4) ___ 거의 안미친다 5) ___ 전혀 안미친다

4. A) 귀하께서는 통상 하루 몇시간 정도 나 외출하십니까 ?

- 1) ___ 상당 시간 2) ___ 3 - 4시간 3) ___ 1 - 2시간 4) ___ 거의 안나간다

B) 귀하의 외출시간중 가장많은 시간을 할애하는 사항부터 순서대로 표시해 주십시오 (예, 1.2.3.4)

___ 쇼핑 ___ 학교나 직장 ___ 오락및 취미생활 ___ 친구 방문

C. 범죄에 대한 일반주인식

1. 랜싱지역에 사신이때 랜싱지역의 범죄의 증감에 대해 귀하께서는 어떻게 생각하십니까 ?

- 1) ___ 증가했다 2) ___ 감소했다 3) ___ 거의 같은 수준이다 4) ___ 모른다

2. 미국에 사신이때 미국전체의 범죄의 증감에 대해 귀하께서는 어떻게 생각하십니까 ?

- 1) ___ 증가했다 2) ___ 감소했다 3) ___ 거의 같은 수준이다 4) ___ 모른다

3. 랜싱지역의 다른 곳과 비교할때 귀하가 현재 사시는 동네의 범죄문제에 대해서 어떻게 생각하십니까 ?

- 1) ___ 상당히 더 위험하다 2) ___ 약간 더 위험하다 3) ___ 거의 같은 수준이다
4) ___ 약간 덜 위험하다 5) ___ 상당히 덜 위험하다

매우 높다 높다 그 정도 낮다 매우 낮다
 높다 그렇다 낮다 매우 낮다

C) MSU 기혼 자아카트 주위를 야간에 혼자

걸던 여성이 성범죄를 당할 확률은 ? _____

4. 귀하께서 관심지역에서 어떠한 범죄를 당한다고 가정할 때, 아티인종에 속하는 사람이 범인일 가능성에 대해서 어떻게 생각하시는지요 ?

매우 높다 높다 그 정도 낮다 매우 낮다

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A) 백인 | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| B) 흑인 | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| C) 동양인 | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| D) 기타 | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

B. 안 전 에 대 한 인 식

1. 귀하께서는 야간에 혼자 동네 주위를 걸을 때 얼마나 안전하다고 느끼시는지요 ?

- 1) _____ 매우 안전하다 2) _____ 그런대로 안전하다 3) _____ 약간 불안하다
 4) _____ 매우 불안하다

2. 귀하께서는 주간에 혼자 동네 주위를 걸을 때 얼마나 안전하다고 느끼시는지요 ?

- 1) _____ 매우 안전하다 2) _____ 그런대로 안전하다 3) _____ 약간 불안하다
 4) _____ 매우 불안하다

3. A) 귀하께서 야간에 혼자 가실 일이 있거나 가고 싶은데 범죄에 대한 두려움 때문에 가서는 것을 두려워하시는 곳이 MSU campus 주위에 있으신지요 ?

- 1) _____ 있다 2) _____ 없다

3) (두려워하는 곳이 있다고 단하신 분에 한함) 귀하 혼자 야간에 아티장소에 가서는 것이 얼마나 두렵다고 생각하시는지요 ?

매우 두렵다 적당히 두렵다 약간 두렵다 거의 두렵지 않다 전혀 두렵지 않다

1) 학생 건물 (연구실, 강의실 등) _____

2) 버스 정류장 _____

	매우 두렵다	적당 두렵다	약간 두렵다	거의 두렵지 않다	전혀 두렵지 않다
3) 고내관선도로	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) 기숙사	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) 세탁소	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) 도서관	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) 주류가게	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) 운동장	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9) 공용주차장	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10) 광변도로	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11) 캠퍼스외곽도로	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

4. 아래에 열거한 범죄가 어느정도 빈번히 캠퍼스지역에서 발생한다고 생각하시는지요 ?

	매우빈번히 발생한다	빈번히 발생한다	가끔 발생한다	거의발생치 않는다	전혀발생치 않는다
A) 강도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) 절도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) 강간	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) 폭행	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) 차량절도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

5. 귀하께서는 아래 범죄에 대해 얼마나 두려움을 느끼시는지요 ?

	매우 두렵다	적당 두렵다	약간 두렵다	거의 두렵지 않다	전혀 두렵지 않다
A) 강도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) 절도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) 강간	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) 폭행	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) 차량절도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6. 신체 및 재산상의 손실에 비추어 귀하께서는 아래 범죄가 어느정도 심각하다고 생각하시는지요 ?

	매우 심각하다	적당 심각하다	약간 심각하다	거의 심각하지 않다	전혀 심각하지 않다
A) 강도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) 절도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) 강간	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) 폭행	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) 착탈절도	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

7. 귀하께서는 한국에서 야간에 혼자 동네주위를 걸을 때 얼마나 안전하다고 느끼셨는지요 ?

- 1) _____ 매우 안전했다 2) _____ 그런대로 안전했다 3) _____ 약간 불안했다
4) _____ 매우 불안했다

F. 범 죄 에 대 한 두 력 용 의 요 인

1. 귀하께서는 하루 통상 몇시간 정도나 텔레비전을 시청하시는지요 ?

- 1) _____ 2시간 미만 2) _____ 2-5 시간 3) _____ 5시간 이상

2. 귀하께서는 전주 거지역내의 범죄문제가 범죄관계에 대한 언론의 보도내용보다 심각하다고 생각하시는지요 혹은 심각하지않다고 생각하시는지요 ?

- 1) _____ 매우 심각하다 2) _____ 심각하다 3) _____ 거의 같은 수준이다
4) _____ 심각하지 않다 5) _____ 전혀 심각하지 않다

3. 귀하께서는 평균 여성과 비교하여 자신의 방어능력을 어떻게 생각하시는지요 ?

- 1) _____ 열등하다 2) _____ 좋다 3) _____ 그저그렇다 4) _____ 빈약하다
5) _____ 매우 빈약하다

4. 귀하께서는 틈틈이 지역에서 상당히 많은 범죄가 발생한다고 생각하시는지요 ?

- 1) _____ 예 2) _____ 아니오

5. 귀하께서는 동네주위에서 도보나 차당으로 손찰하거나 이웃주민과 연달증인 경찰관을 어느정도 자주 목격한다고 생각하시는지요 ?

- 1) _____ 매우 자주 본다 2) _____ 자주 본다 3) _____ 가끔 본다 4) _____ 거의 못본다
5) _____ 전혀 못본다

6. 단심지역에 아관 조영이 어두운 곳이 많다는 사실에 대해 귀하께서는 어떻게 생각하십니까 ?
- 1) ___전국 동의한다 2) ___동의한다 3) ___반대한다 4) ___전국 반대한다
7. 귀하께서는 요즘의 일상생활에 대해 일반적으로 어느정도 만족하십니까 ?
- 1) ___매우 만족하다 2) ___제법 만족하다 3) ___약간 만족하다
- 4) ___거의 만족하지 않다 5) ___전혀 만족하지 않다
8. 단일 MSU 기혼자아파트내의 다른 동네에서 살계획이 주어진다면 귀하께서는 이사에 대해 어떻게 생각하십니까 ?
- 1) ___매우 이사하고 싶다 2) ___이사하고 싶다 3) ___이사하고 싶지 않다
- 4) ___전혀 이사하고 싶지 않다
9. 야간에 귀하 혼자서 동네 주위를 걷고 있을 때 낯선 사람이 길을 묻는다면 멈춰서서 길을 안내해 주시겠습니까 ?
- 1) ___예 2) ___아니오
10. 만일 어떤 사람이 노상에서 여러사람이 보는 가운데 간질병을 일으킨다면 얼마나 많은 사람들이 그를 도우려하고 생각하십니까 ?
- 1) ___대다수 사람들이 도운다 2) ___많은 사람들이 도운다
- 3) ___몇사람만 도운다 4) ___거의 도우지 않는다 5) ___아무도 도우지 않는다
11. 귀하께서는 이웃주민들이 서로 서로 돌보면서 산다고 생각하십니까 ?
- 1) ___예 2) ___아니오
12. 귀하께서는 이웃에 사는 대부분의 주민들이 신용 있고 믿을 만한 사람들과라고 생각하십니까 ?
- 1) ___예 2) ___아니오
13. 만일 어떤 사람이 어느 이웃집을 침입하는 것을 몇몇 주민들이 목격했다고 가정한다면, 귀하께서는 목격한 주민들중 누군가가 경찰에 신고하리라고 생각하십니까 ?
- 1) ___예 2) ___아니오
14. 귀하께서는 의적에서 온 낯선 사람에 대한 이웃주민들의 태도에 대해 어떻게 생각하십니까 ?
- 1) ___매우 친절하다 2) ___친절하다 3) ___불친절하다 4) ___매우 불친절하다

15. 탄원 노상 이식 이웃 주민들을 만난다면 귀하께서는 그들중 얼마나 많은 사람의 이름을 알 수 있다고 생각하시는지요 ?
- 1) ___ 매우 많이 안다 2) ___ 많이 안다 3) ___ 조금 안다 4) ___ 거의 도른다
5) ___ 전혀 도른다
16. 귀하께서는 현 거주지의 지역사회에 대해 자신이 어느정도 소속감을 갖는다고 생각하시는지요 ?
- 1) ___ 매우 많이 갖는다 2) ___ 많이 갖는다 3) ___ 약간 갖는다
4) ___ 거의 갖지 못한다 5) ___ 전혀 갖지 못한다

G. ५४०

1. 아랫 지역주위의 어느 장소를 야간에 귀하 혼자서 가고 싶었으나 그곳에 가는 것이 안전하지 않다고 생각해서 다행히 미룬 경우가 없거나 되시는지요?

매우 많다 단다 조금 있다 거의 없다 전혀 없다

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Lansing 44 _____

2. 귀하께서는 MSU 기혼 자아파트에 거주하는 대부분의 한국부인들이 이곳으로 이사는 이태 범칙의 두려움 때문에 그들의 활동을 제한하거나 변경했다고 생각하십니까?

1) 아니 2) 아니오

- 3.A) 귀하께서는 MSU 기혼자아파트에 거주하는 주민들이 범퍼로부터 그들 자신을 보호하기 위해서 사전주의조치를 취할 필요가 있다고 생각하시는지요?

1) 2)

- 3) (사전주의조치를 취할 필요가 있다고 단학신 본인에 한함) 귀하께서는 범죄로
부적 직권을 보호하기 위하여 다음의 사전주의조치를 취하는 것이 얼마나
유용하다고 생각하십니까?

만우날이다. 조깅을 한다. 약가를 본다. 거의를 소용없다. 전례를 소용없다.

7) 이름: 김민서

	매우 유용하다	적당 유용하다	약간 유용하다	거의 소용없다	전혀 소용없다
2) 야간외출을 삼간다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) 무기를 소지한다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) 경찰 비상전화번호를 기억한다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) 자기방어기술을 배운다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) 위험한 지역을 피한다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) 가능한 한 적은 돈을 소지한다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

4. A) 귀하께서는 MSU 기혼자아파트에 거주하는 주민들이 범죄로부터 그들의 집을 보호하기 위해서 사전준비조치를 취해야한다고 생각하시는지요 ?

1) _____ 예

2) _____ 아니요

B) (사전준비조치를 취해야 된다고 답하신 분에 한함)- 귀하께서는 범죄로부터 귀하의 집을 보호하기 위해서 다음의 사전준비조치를 취하는 것이 얼마나 유용하다고 생각하시는지요 ?

	매우 유용하다	적당 유용하다	약간 유용하다	거의 소용없다	전혀 소용없다
1) 보충자물쇠, 강도경보기 등 범죄예방도구를 사용한다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) 집안에 무기를 비치한다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) 외출시 전기불, 라디오, 텔레비전등을 켜둔다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) 외출시 이웃에 행선지를 알린다	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

작성하신 설문지는 무료가 부속된 반송용 봉투를 이용해서 가능한 한 빠른 시일내에 우송 해주시면 대단히 감사하겠습니다.

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