

# RESULTS

## Variability Within Data Groups

Tables 2 through 9 summarize data variability for homeless participants. The mean for the dichotomous sociodemographic variables associated with homeless victimization were calculated for each of the 105 homeless persons who participated in the study. Table 2 summarizes the demographic profiles.

Results indicated that the majority of participants abused alcohol and illicit drugs, suffered from a mental disorder(s), and were not employed at the time of the survey.

Victimization frequency has been shown to be related to differences in individual characteristics in the domiciled population (Lurigio, 1987), but appear to be neutralized by the condition of homelessness in the present sample. Increased victimization appears to be associated with factors related to the opportunity model of predatory victimization including employment status, whether the victim receives benefits, mental health status, and drug use. Homeless persons who work or receive benefits are attractive targets of robbery and petty theft, while homeless persons with

mental health and drug abuse problems have been associated with reduced ability to protect and defend themselves.

Table 3 summarizes the distribution of the quantity of various types of victimizations indicated by homeless participants during the interview sessions. Types of victimizations included physical assaults, robberies, forced crime participation, and rape. It is important to note that 8% of the indicated robberies were actually thefts but were included in the robbery category due to the similarity of offense (money and/or property was taken) and the relatively low frequency of occurrence. Also, forced crime participation (which included sexual abuse of a minor, petty theft, robbery decoy, and drug dealing activities), while not a specific crime classification, was used as a category of victimization for the purposes of this study. Sixty-six percent of the participants (69 out of 105) were victimized in 2001. Of those who were victimized, 72% reported more than one victimization and 31% reported more than five victimizations.

**Table 2**  
**The Mean of the Dichotomous Sociodemographic Variables**  
**Associated with Homeless Victimization for the**  
**Total Sample of Homeless Participants**

Questionnaire Item	Proportion Responding Yes
Are you employed?	0.21
Do you receive benefits?	0.50
Are you suffering from a mental disorder?	0.55
Do you abuse alcohol or illicit drugs?	0.67

Note: n = 105.

Table 3  
**Distribution of the Number of Homeless Victims Reporting Frequency and Type of Victimitizations in 2001**

Type of Offense	Number of Victimitizations						Total Persons <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	>5	
Assault	11	5	14	4	3	15	52
Robbery <sup>2</sup>	12	9	0	4	3	23	51
Forced Crime	4	2	0	0	1	1	8
Rape	8	5	1	0	2	0	16
<b>Totals</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>127</b>

Note: n = 69. Responses that were general statements but indicated >5 occurrences were coded as >5. More than 5 victimizations = between 6 and 365. Forced crimes included sexual abuse of a minor, petty theft, robbery decoy, and drug dealing activities. Total victimizations >69 due to victimizations of the same participant in more than one type of offense.

<sup>1</sup> Total number of persons indicating victimizations for offense type category.

<sup>2</sup> Eight percent of the indicated robberies were actually thefts but were included in the robbery category due to the similarity of offense (money and/or property was taken) and the relatively low frequency of occurrence.

Disaggregated results indicated that the majority of victims were either assaulted or robbed (75% of victims were assaulted, 74% were robbed, 12% were forced to participate in a crime, and 23% were raped). Of those indicating assault, 79% were assaulted two or more times. Of those who were robbed, 76% indicated multiple offenses. These findings suggest that assault and robbery victimization are risk factors for subsequent assault and robbery victimization, respectively.

Tables 4 through 7 present data for participants who were able to respond to situational items (location, time, companionship status, and victim-offender relationship). The number of victims for each offense type that are not equal to the number of occurrences for the situational variables for each offense type are due to qualitative, generalized responses to questionnaire items (i.e., ‘most of the time...’, ‘happens a lot that way...’, and the like), multiple victimizations of the same participant (the same victim represented in one or more offense type categories or multiple times in the same offense type category), and in some cases the victims lack of circumstantial recall of the victimization.

Table 4 illustrates the location of homeless victimization for each type of crime. The majority of crime took place on the street in places such as camping sites, outside of commercial buildings, and in and around relatively small circumscribed areas surrounding homeless shelters and day-service facilities. Two or more times as many incidents of all offenses occurred outdoors as occurred indoors.

Table 5 illustrates the time of day of homeless victimization for each type of crime. More assaults, robberies, and rapes occurred at night for each offense type than occurred during the day.

Table 4  
**Location of Homeless Victimitizations in 2001**

Type of Offense	Location of Victimitization	
	Indoors	Outdoors
Assault	19	42
Robbery	21	45
Forced Crime	3	6
Rape	5	11

Note: n = 69. Forced crimes included sexual abuse of a minor, petty theft, robbery decoy, and drug dealing activities. Number of victimizations differs from total types of offenses experienced by participants (127) because some participants had more than one victimization per offense type category.

**Table 5  
Time of Day of Homeless  
Victimizations in 2001**

Type of Offense	Time of Victimization	
	Daytime	Nighttime
Assault	26	38
Robbery	23	38
Forced Crime	4	4
Rape	7	14

Note: n = 69. Forced crimes included sexual abuse of a minor, petty theft, robbery decoy, and drug dealing activities. Number of victimizations differs from total types of offenses experienced by participants (127) because some participants had more than one victimization per offense type category.

There was no time of day difference for those who were victims of forced crime participation.

Table 6 contains the number of homeless participants who were alone at the time of victimization. More victimizations occurred when the victim was alone than when the victim was with someone else for each offense type. More than three times as many victims reported being alone when raped as reported not being alone when raped.

Table 7 contains victim-offender relationship status. Unseen victimizations included victims who reported being raped by someone at night and

**Table 6  
Number of Homeless Victims  
Who Were Alone at the  
Time of Victimization**

Type of Offense	Alone	Not Alone
Assault	30	15
Robbery	31	17
Forced Crime	4	3
Rape	10	3

Note: n = 69. Forced crimes included sexual abuse of a minor, petty theft, robbery decoy, and drug dealing activities. Number of victimizations differs from total types of offenses experienced by participants (127) because some participants had more than one victimization per offense type category. One participant reported not being able to remember whether they were alone at the time of victimization. Sixteen participants were robbed while belongings were left unattended.

not being able to see the offender, and victims who reported awakening to find bruises and other indications of physical assault. Results indicated that more offenders were acquaintances than were strangers for each offense type.

In the general domiciled population, victims of theft often cannot provide much information about their relationship to the perpetrator because time has passed before the realization occurs that a theft has taken place, by which time the perpetrator has escaped undetected (Koenig, 1996). However, in the majority of homeless victimizations, victims in the present sample could identify and, in many cases (77% of reported victimizations), name the perpetrator. This includes 80% of assault victimizations, 67% of robbery victimizations, and 100% of forced crime and rape.

In the general domiciled population, 38% of assault and 70% of robbery perpetrators are strangers to the victim (Gartner and Doob, 1994). In contrast, this study showed that only 16% of reported victimizations of homeless participants involved a stranger. These findings suggest that homelessness increases the risk of victimization by an acquaintance.

Table 8 summarizes victim responses to questionnaire items pertaining to reporting. Of the 23 victims who reported crime(s), there were 20 occasions when victims perceived that they were

**Table 7  
Victim-Offender Relationship**

Type of Offense	Relationship to Perpetrator			Total
	Stranger	Acquaintance	Unseen	
Assault	10	43	1	54
Robbery	13	45	9	67
Forced Crime	0	7	0	7
Rape	0	16	0	16

Note: n = 69. Forced crimes included sexual abuse of a minor, petty theft, robbery decoy, and drug dealing activities. Number of victimizations differs from total types of offenses experienced by participants (127) because some participants had more than one victimization per offense type category.

believed by the law enforcement officer and 12 occasions when victims thought that the law enforcement officer cared. Seventy-five percent of the total number of homeless participants (52 out of 69) who indicated victimization also indicated incidents of unreported victimization.

Table 9 summarizes the responses to survey items pertaining to victim perception of motivation and housing status of the perpetrator. Victims were asked whether they thought the crime committed against them was because they were homeless, and whether they thought the offender was also homeless. It should be noted that victim perception of offender motivation and housing status are analyzed as perceptions only. In none of the instances was there factual confirmation of the crime being committed against them because they were homeless. The housing status of the perpetrators was known in instances when they were acquaintances of victims. On one or more occasions, 70% of participants who reported victimization (48 out of 69) indicated the perception that they were victimized because they were homeless and 61% (42 out of 69) indicated the perception that the perpetrator was homeless.

**Variability Across Data Groups**

Tables 10 through 12 summarize data variability across three participant groups

Questionnaire Item	Participant Response		
	Yes	No	N/A
Reported the crime	23	53	37
Law enforcement officer believed you	20	9	76
Law enforcement officer cared	12	18	75

Note: n = 69. Number of victimizations differs from total types of offenses experienced by participants (127) because some participants had more than one victimization per offense type category. N/A = homeless participant was not victimized, did not report the victimization(s), or was unable to recall due to mental illness, substance abuse, or vague memory.

interviewed for this study: advocates of homeless persons, law enforcement officers, and prosecutors. Findings presented in each table are aggregated by four aspects of homeless victimization investigated in this study (prevalence, prevention and reporting, apprehension and prosecution, and hate crime) and are contrasted with data from homeless persons in the narration.

*Prevalence.* Homeless persons and advocates of homeless persons indicated that victimization of homeless persons occurs with regularity and, in many cases, on a daily basis. Overall findings from law enforcement officers indicated that victimization of homeless persons does not occur with great frequency. Prosecutors indicated no experience with cases involving homeless victims.

Questionnaire Item	Participant Response			
	Yes	No	Not Certain	N/A
<i>Perception of Offender Motivation</i> Victimized because of housing status?	48	17	9	31
<i>Perception of Offender Housing Status</i> Was the perpetrator homeless?	42	24	11	28

Note: n = 69. Number of victimizations differs from total types of offenses experienced by participants (127) because some participants had more than one victimization per offense type category. N/A = homeless participant was not victimized, did not report the victimization(s), or was unable to recall due to mental illness, substance abuse, or vague memory.

*Reporting and Prevention.* Homeless persons perceived that their reports of victimizations are not treated in the same manner as those of domiciled victims. This perception was indicated as the reason for not reporting victimizations. Participants across all selected cities perceived that law enforcement officers do not follow through on victimization reports made by homeless victims.

Homeless persons and their advocates indicated that an increase in the number and type of social services made available to homeless persons would be effective crime prevention measures. Specifically, it was reported that providing centralized, essential social services would expedite the dispensing of benefits to homeless persons, thereby reducing circumstances (lack of shelter, mental health disorders, and substance abuse disorders) that have been found to increase vulnerability to victimization. Second, establishing homeless programs that have crime prevention as a stated goal would focus attention on and therefore serve to reduce the number of homeless victimizations in the homeless community. Third, implementing transitional programs for homeless parolees and homeless youth who have recently exited the foster care system would reduce the likelihood of their victimizing other homeless persons. Fourth, implementing preventive measures at publicly supported facilities such as storage lockers (prevention of petty theft) and alcohol free zones (prevention of alcohol induced violence in shelters) in homeless shelters and day-service facilities. Finally, providing sensitivity training for public hospital staff members and police academies and departments on how to effectively and humanely interact with homeless persons and public hospital based advocacy, which provides support and social service information to homeless persons, would serve to create an environment in which homeless persons would be more likely to report their victimization.

Law enforcement officers indicated that the reporting process is hindered by lack of victim recall due to alcohol use. Prosecutors reported that enforcement of existing prevention measures would serve to decrease the number of homeless victimizations.

*Apprehension and Prosecution.* Homeless persons and advocates of homeless persons indicated that increased law enforcement involvement is needed for apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of crimes against homeless persons.

Specifically, it was indicated that problem-oriented policing programs designed for the purpose of enhancing apprehension and prosecutorial efforts should be established. These special problem police teams would work in conjunction with social service departments that are trained to focus on the issues affecting victimization of homeless persons and the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of crimes committed against homeless persons. Such programs currently in existence (in the cities selected for this study) focus on the homeless mentally ill and help homeless persons access various social services including mental health treatment, medical care, financial aid, substance-abuse counseling, shelter, and transportation to locales where they might be better served.

It was also reported that increased surveillance by law enforcement in the homeless community would serve to prevent crimes from occurring as well as strengthen apprehension and prosecutorial efforts. For example, some homeless participants, their advocates, and law enforcement indicated that the number of robberies, in which homeless offenders are taking money from homeless victims, increase at the beginning of each month when some homeless persons are known to have received benefit checks of some type (i.e., Social Security Insurance, General Assistance, and the like). An increased law enforcement presence in

the homeless community would enable law enforcement officers to know who potential victims, victims, and offenders are and to have increased knowledge of the circumstances in which such robberies occur and therefore how to best prevent them.

Both law enforcement officers and prosecutors also reported that alcohol use on the part of victims and witnesses, as well as the lack of a means of contacting or being contacted by victims and witnesses, makes the logistics of prosecution of crimes against homeless persons more difficult than it is with domiciled victims in the general population.

*Hate Crime.* Homeless persons and advocates of homeless persons perceived there being occasions when homeless persons were victimized because they were homeless and, in many cases, that the perpetrators were also homeless. Homeless persons, advocates of homeless persons, and law enforcement officers indicated that the majority of crimes committed against homeless persons were committed by homeless perpetrators. Prosecutors indicated no experience with cases involving homeless victims.

<b>Table 10</b>	
<b>Summarized Statements of Survey Responses from Advocates of Homeless Persons</b>	
Aspects of Victimizations	Summarized Response Statements
Prevalence	Occurs frequently.
Reporting and Prevention	More programs, shelters, and social services needed.
Apprehension and Prosecution	Increased law enforcement and prosecutorial action.
Anti-homeless Crime	Occurs with regularity.

Note: n = 25.

<b>Table 11</b>	
<b>Summarized Statements of Survey Responses from Law Enforcement Officers</b>	
Aspects of Victimizations	Summarized Response Statements
Prevalence	Occurs with regularity.
Reporting and Prevention	Reporting hindered by victim substance abuse issues.
Apprehension and Prosecution	Need credible victims and/or witnesses to prosecute.
Anti-homeless Crime	Majority of crimes committed by homeless persons.

Note: n = 17.

<b>Table 12</b>	
<b>Table of Summarized Statements of Survey Responses from Prosecutors</b>	
Aspects of Victimizations	Summarized Response Statements
Prevalence	No cases involving crimes against homeless persons.
Reporting and Prevention	Enforcement of existing laws.
Apprehension and Prosecution	Homeless victims treated the same as other victim types.
Anti-homeless Crime	No experience with anti-homeless crime in homeless community.

Note: n = 15.

**Variability Within Cities**

Tables 13 through 19 summarize data variability within each city for the number of victimizations, location of victimization (indoors or outdoors), time of victimization (day or night), companionship status (whether the victim was alone at the time of the victimization), victim-offender relationship, reporting (response frequencies of questionnaire items pertaining to reporting), and hate crime (victim perception of the motivation and housing status of the perpetrator) questionnaire items. Findings are presented on these variables for each city and are disaggregated by offense type.

Due to factors outlined in the method section of this report, the total number of victimizations and the total number of reports of factors describing these victimizations are unknown. Therefore, there are unequal numbers of responses for questionnaire items that in some cases exceed the total number of victims indicated for the situational variables (location, time, companion status, victim-offender relationship, and reporting).

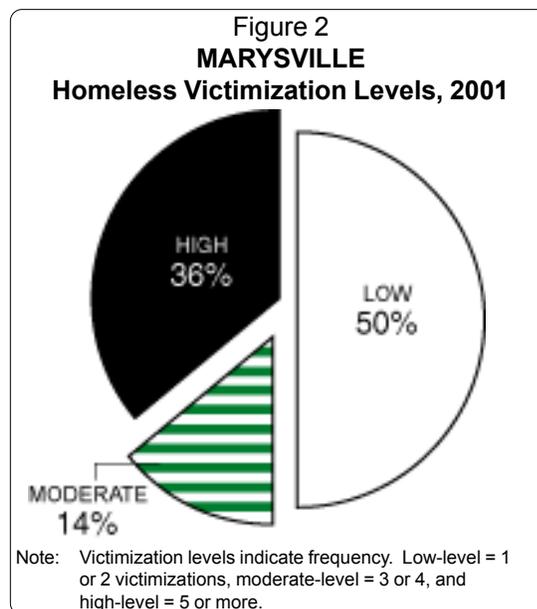
Values in Tables 13 and 19 represent the number of victims out of the total sample of 105 homeless participants (15 in each of 7 cities). Values in Tables 14 through 18 represent the number of victimizations indicated by participants who were able to respond to questionnaire items that are enumerated in each table (some participants either verbally indicated or appeared to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, suffering from a mental disorder(s), or not able to recall the circumstances involved in the victimization). Incidents of victimization in each offense category will be based on these totals, summarized and categorized as low-level (1 or 2 victimizations), moderate-level (3 or 4 victimizations), and high-level (5 or more victimizations) of victimization.

With regard to Table 17, it should also be noted that while participants were queried on their

perception of the perpetrator’s housing status, 77% of victimizations were perpetrated by an acquaintance, resulting in the majority of victims having first-hand knowledge of the perpetrator’s housing status.

Data representing the most salient aspects of the views of advocates of homeless persons, law enforcement personnel, and prosecutors is summarized in Tables 20, 21, and 22, respectively. Based on several prohibitive characteristics of homeless persons (outlined in the introduction section of the report), larger sample sizes were used for homeless participants in each city than were used for participants in each professional category (see table notes). There is no standardized tracking mechanism for crimes committed against homeless persons currently in place in the cities included in this study which would have allowed exact frequency totals of homeless victimization to be reported and contrasted.

*Marysville.* Figure 2 illustrates the percentages of victimization levels in Marysville. Seven participants reported victimization one or more times in one or more offense type category.<sup>4</sup> The sum of the number of offense categories



<sup>4</sup>Some participants were victimized in more than one offense type category.

experienced by each victim in Marysville was 14, including 7 low-level (50%), 2 moderate-level (14%), and 5 high-level (36%) reports. There was very little difference in whether the victimization occurred in or outdoors. However, those who were victimized outdoors reported less mental illness than those who were victimized indoors. Victimization occurred more frequently at night, when the victim was not alone, and by an acquaintance of the victim.

None of the 14 victimizations in Marysville were reported to law enforcement. In three (21%) incidents the victims perceived they were victimized because they were homeless. Three (21%) also perceived that the perpetrator was homeless.

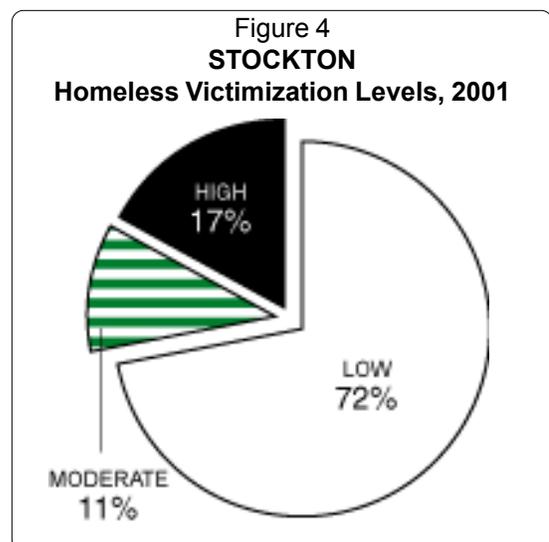
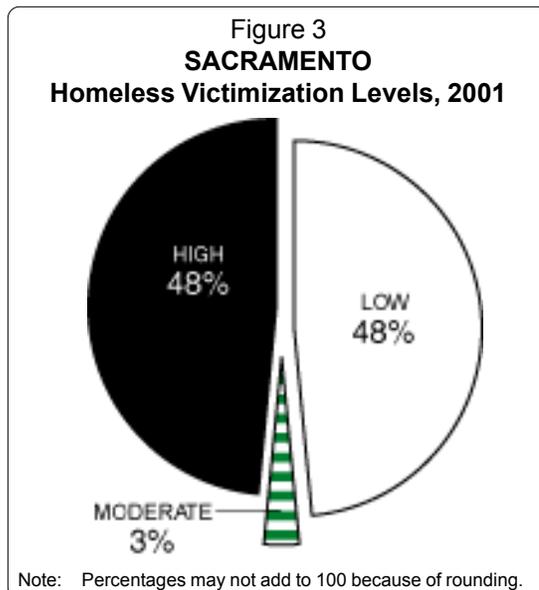
*Sacramento.* Figure 3 illustrates the percent of victimization levels in Sacramento. Fourteen participants reported victimization one or more times in one or more offense type category. The sum of the number of offense categories experienced by each victim in Sacramento was 29, including 14 low-level (48%), 1 moderate-level (3%), and 14 high-level (48%) reports. There were over three times more outdoor robberies than

indoor robberies. Victimization by an acquaintance occurred five times more than victimization by a stranger, more frequently when the victim was alone, and more frequently at night. More than three times as many assaults and four times as many robberies occurred at night than occurred during the day.

Three (10%) victimizations in Sacramento were reported to law enforcement. Of the three persons who made a formal report, one thought he was believed by the law enforcement officer and none felt the law enforcement officer cared.

In 12 (41%) incidents the victim perceived they were victimized because they were homeless. In 11 (38%) incidents, the victim perceived that the perpetrator was homeless.

*Stockton.* Figure 4 illustrates the percent of victimization levels in Stockton. Eleven participants reported victimization one or more times in one or more offense type category. The sum of the number of offense categories experienced by each victim in Stockton was 18, including 13 low-level (72%), 2 moderate-level (11%), and 3 high-level (17%) reports. Assaults occurred more than twice as often outdoors as indoors, there were twice as many assaults and five



times as many robberies at night than during the day, and all but one of the 14 victimizations occurred when the victim was alone.

Victimizations by an acquaintance transpired six times more frequently than victimizations by a stranger.

Four (22%) victimizations in Stockton were reported to law enforcement. Of the four persons who made a formal report, all four thought they were believed and two felt that the law enforcement officer cared.

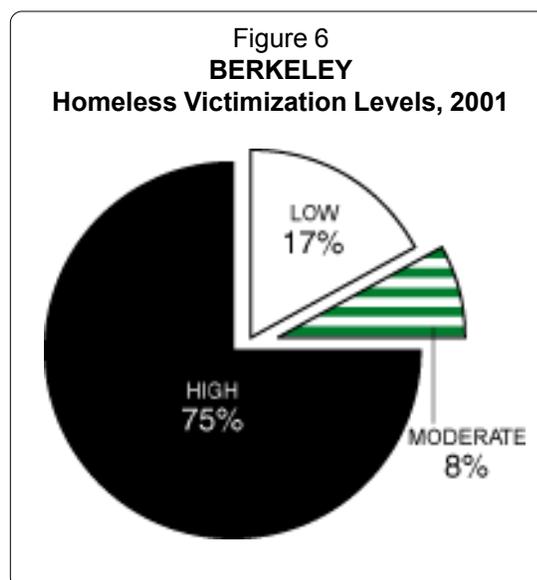
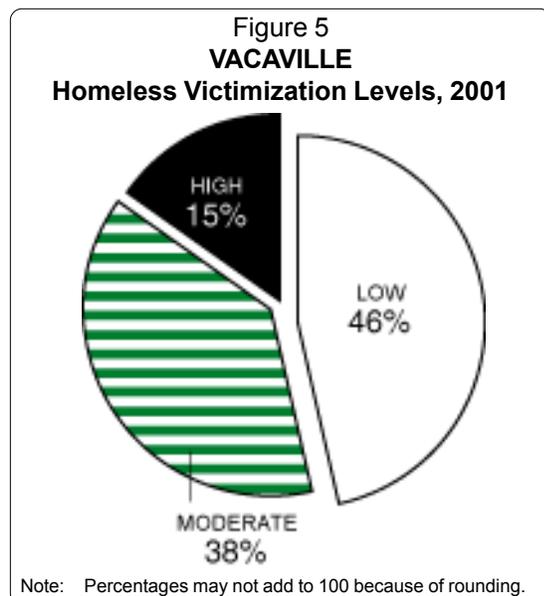
In eight (44%) incidents the victim perceived they were victimized because they were homeless. In nine (50%) incidents, the victim perceived that the perpetrator was homeless.

*Vacaville.* Figure 5 illustrates the percent of victimization levels in Vacaville. Six participants reported victimization one or more times in one or more offense type category. The sum of the number of offense categories experienced by each victim in Vacaville was 13, including 6 low-level (46%), 5 moderate-level (38%), and 2 high-level (15%) reports. There was very little reported difference in location of the victimization. The same number of assaults occurred when the victim

was alone than occurred when the victim was not alone. Twice as many assaults occurred at night than occurred during the day. Four times as many victimizations were perpetrated by an acquaintance than by a stranger. Two (15%) victimizations in Vacaville were reported to law enforcement. Of the two persons who made a formal report, both thought they were believed yet neither felt that the law enforcement officer cared.

In four (31%) incidents the victim perceived they were victimized because they were homeless. In two (15%) incidents, the victim perceived that the perpetrator was homeless.

*Berkeley.* Figure 6 illustrates the percent of victimization levels in Berkeley. Nine participants reported victimization one or more times in one or more offense type category. The sum of the number of offense categories experienced by each victim in Berkeley was 12, including 2 low-level (17%), 1 moderate-level (8%), and 9 high-level (75%) reports. Twenty of the 21 victimizations occurred outdoors. There was no time of day difference for forced crimes and rape. Three times as many robberies occurred while the victim was alone than when not alone. Five times as many victimizations were perpetrated by an



acquaintance than were perpetrated by a stranger.

Five (42%) victimizations in Berkeley were reported to law enforcement. Of the five persons who made a formal report, two thought they were believed and two felt that the law enforcement officer cared.

In one (8%) incident the victim perceived they were victimized because they were homeless. In two (17%) incidents the victim perceived that the perpetrator was homeless.

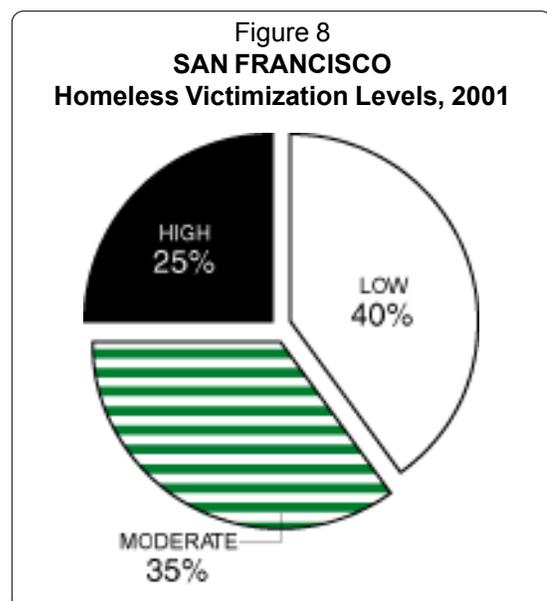
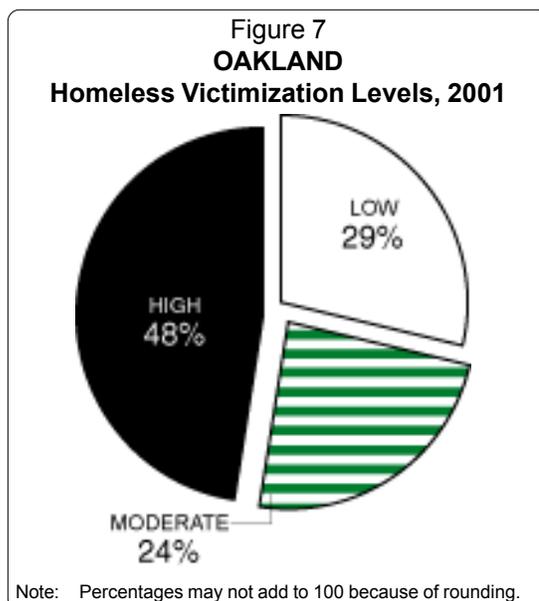
*Oakland.* Figure 7 illustrates the percent of victimization levels in Oakland. Eleven participants reported victimization one or more times in one or more offense type category. The sum of the number of offense categories experienced by each victim in Oakland was 21, including 6 low-level (29%), 5 moderate-level (24%), and 10 high-level (48%) reports. More victimizations occurred outdoors than occurred indoors. Those who reported outdoor victimization also reported more mental illness and more drug abuse than those who reported indoor victimizations. Three and a half times as many crimes occurred when the victim was alone than occurred when the victim was not alone. Over five times as many victimizations

were perpetrated by an acquaintance than were perpetrated by a stranger.

Five (24%) victimizations in Oakland were reported to law enforcement. Of the five persons who made a formal report(s), there were seven occasions when they thought they were believed by the law enforcement officer and six occasions when they thought that the law enforcement officer cared.

In nine (43%) incidents the victim perceived they were victimized because they were homeless. In five (24%) incidents the victim perceived that the perpetrator was homeless.

*San Francisco.* Figure 8 illustrates the percent of victimization levels in San Francisco. Eleven participants reported victimization one or more times in one or more offense type category. The sum of the number of offense categories experienced by each victim in San Francisco was 20, including 8 low-level (40%), 7 moderate-level (35%), and 5 high-level (25%) reports. More than twice as many assaults and four times as many robberies occurred outdoors than indoors. More than twice as many victimizations took place when the victim was alone as opposed to not alone.



Over five times as many victimizations were perpetrated by an acquaintance than were perpetrated by a stranger.

Four (20%) victimizations in San Francisco were reported to law enforcement. Of the four persons who made a formal report, four thought they were believed and two felt that the law enforcement officer cared.

In 11 (55%) incidents the victim perceived they were victimized because they were homeless. In 10 (50%) incidents the victim perceived that the perpetrator was homeless.

### Variability Across Cities

*Frequency of Victimization.* The city with the largest number of participants indicating victimization was Sacramento (14 out of 15). The city yielding the lowest number of victims was Vacaville (6 out of 15). The frequency of victimizations was greater at the lower (1 or 2) and higher (5 or more) levels than at the moderate (3 or 4) levels. Those who reported low levels of crime also indicated shorter periods of time spent homeless in 2001.

Participants in Sacramento, Oakland, and San Francisco indicated greater frequency of victimizations. Five of the 11 assault victims in Sacramento indicated that they were assaulted more than five times in 2001. Eight of the 10 robbery victims in Oakland indicated being a victim of robbery on more than five occasions in 2001. Four of the 10 robbery victims in San Francisco indicated being assaulted more than five times in 2001.

Participants in Berkeley and Vacaville reported the fewest number of victimizations. However, six out of seven assault victims in Berkeley indicated being assaulted more than five times in 2001. There were no reported forced crimes in San Francisco.

*Location of Victimization.* Outdoor victimizations occurred more frequently than indoor victimizations for all cities included in the

study. Berkeley participants indicated the highest frequency of outdoor victimizations, including all ten of the reported assaults and seven out of the eight reported robberies.

*Time of Day of Victimization.* Victimization occurred more frequently at night than during the day for cities included in the study except Oakland and San Francisco. Sacramento participants indicated the highest frequency of victimization at night including 10 of the 13 reported assaults and 12 out of 15 reported robberies.

*Companionship Status at Time of Victimization.* More crimes were committed when the victim was alone than when not alone for the cities included in the study except Marysville and Vacaville. Stockton indicated the largest ratio of victimizations that occurred when the victim was alone relative to when the victim was not alone.

*Victim-Offender Relationship.* More crimes were perpetrated by an acquaintance of the victim than were perpetrated by a stranger for all cities included in the study. Stockton indicated the largest ratio of victimizations that were perpetrated by an acquaintance relative to those perpetrated by a stranger.

*Responses to Questionnaire Items Pertaining to Reporting.* Berkeley and Oakland indicated the highest percentages of participants who reported their victimization to law enforcement, 56% and 45%, respectively. Sacramento and Marysville had the lowest percentages of participants who reported their victimization to law enforcement, 21% and 0%, respectively.

*Responses to Questionnaire Items Pertaining to Hate Crime.* Victims across all selected cities perceived that they were victimized because they were homeless and that the perpetrator was also homeless. Participants in San Francisco indicated the highest frequency of these perceptions and participants in Berkeley the lowest for both questionnaire items pertaining to crimes motivated by the victim's housing status.