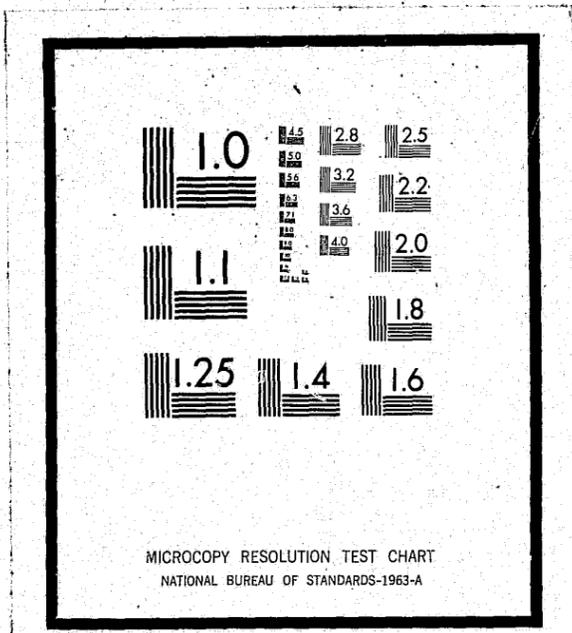


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 6/12/75

## SAINT LOUIS COMMISSION ON CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

417 CITY HALL  
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103  
(314) 453-4397 453-4398



OTTO G. HEINECKE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 8, 1974



Mr. C. Grover, Project Director  
Security Uplift  
St. Louis Housing Authority  
3501 Franklin Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri

Re: Security Uplift  
(S-MP15-73)  
Final Evaluation Report

Dear Mr. Grover:

Enclosed please find the final evaluation report for the above referenced project for the current award period. Your response to the report, in letter form, is requested within the next two weeks. If the report contains recommendations relating to modifications of the project, your reply should give specific consideration to them, indicating for each how it will be implemented or why it should be changed or dropped. During the week following the receipt of your reply a decision will be made by the Impact Program regarding compliance with the recommendations.

Specific questions relating to the report may be directed to the Evaluation Analyst listed below. Your cooperation and assistance are appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Otto G. Heinecke*  
Otto G. Heinecke  
Executive Director

Evaluation Analyst: Stan Schirmerman

Enclosure  
SS/OGH/dgw

CC: William Abrams      Dr. Larry Holmes      T.P. Costello  
    Dr. Richard Barnes      Marc Dreyer

2795 /

# SAINT LOUIS COMMISSION ON CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

417 CITY HALL  
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103  
(314) 453-4397 453-4398

## PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

OTTO G. HEINECKE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Project: Security Uplift  
S-MP15-73-dl

Grant Award: Phase I - \$110,000  
Phase II - \$612,034

Subgrantee: St. Louis  
Housing Authority

Project Director: Mr. C. Grover

Date of Report: June 25, 1974

Subgrant Period: Phase I: Oct. 1, 1972-March 31, 1973  
Phase II: Aug. 1, 1973-July 31, 1974

Prepared by: Stan Schirmerman,  
Evaluation Analyst

Authorizing Official: Mr. Thomas P. Costello

### SCOPE OF EVALUATION

This evaluation of the Security Uplift project addresses the specific objectives outlined in the original grant proposal:

- (1) Upgrade the existing security system by recruiting and training additional security guards and by training present guards;
- (2) Maintain a force of trained guards and respond to incidents in patrolled areas, calling for police assistance as required;
- (3) Contribute to the reduction of crime in those public housing areas served by the security guards and increase the residents' feeling of security; and,
- (4) Establish a central dispatch desk and a mobile patrol to coordinate activities and maintain a low response time for incidents reported to the security force, and update the current computer facilities to allow for around-the-clock ID checks and incidents report processing.

Data used to measure the extent to which the above objectives were met were assembled during May, 1974.

### SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Phase I of the Security Uplift project was funded for \$110,000 (Federal share) with a subgrant period beginning October 1, 1972 and terminating March 31, 1973. Actual operations continued through July 31, 1973 due to three extensions of the subgrant period. Phase II, approved with a federal share of \$612,034, is to operate from August 1, 1973 through July 31, 1974.

### SUMMARY OF EVALUATIVE FINDINGS

1. The Housing Authority employs 78 security guards which is short of the originally planned full strength force of 143.
2. Thirty of the security guards have completed academic training and 15 have completed firearms training, both of which were contracted through the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. Twelve guards have completed both courses of instruction.
3. Eight hundred and twenty seven incident reports were completed by security guards for the period January 1, 1973 through April, 1974. Police were called in 369 instances relating to the incidents described in these reports.
4. For the period March 17, 1974 through May 18, 1974, the security force provided 19,748 man-hours of patrol to the Blumeyer, Carr Square-Vaughn, Cochran, and Webbe complexes.
5. Reported Part I crime trends in the housing projects do not appear to have been changed by the training given to the guards or the relatively small increase in the size of the security force, although declining occupancy may account for recent decreases experienced at certain projects.
6. Plans by the Housing Authority to establish a central dispatch desk and utilize computer services have not materialized to date.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The number of trained security guards employed by the Housing Authority be increased to the original project goal of 143. Specifically, the Housing Authority should submit a plan by July 26, 1974 for recruiting 65 guards, and for providing training (both academic and firearms) to these guards and any employed presently who have not received such training. A detailed account of the number of guards employed and trained to date by the Housing Authority under this grant should also be submitted so that the exact number of persons to be recruited and trained will be clearly spelled out.
2. Submit a plan for achieving the objectives of establishing a central dispatch desk and engaging computer services, or revise original plans with respect to these objectives via a budget revision by July 26, 1974.
3. A plan indicating alternative ways in which the Security Uplift project might be continued after the termination or impact funding should be developed.

EVALUATION: ST. LOUIS HOUSING SECURITY UPLIFT

I.. Introduction

For the year 1971, reported Part I crime in St. Louis housing projects averaged less than two percent of the city-wide total. Although this reported crime represented a relatively small fraction of the city-wide problem, conditions in the housing projects warranted special consideration by those concerned with the security of buildings, property, and residents. The housing project grounds in St. Louis are extensive, totalling just over 200 acres, and including buildings of the type shown in Table I. These 210 buildings contain over 930 stories. Table II shows the available units for the major projects along with corresponding occupancy figures.

TABLE I  
HOUSING PROJECT BUILDINGS

Stories	Number of Buildings
15	2
14	2
12	5
11	33
9	11
8	1
7	2
6	6
2 & 3	148

TABLE II  
HOUSING PROJECT UNITS AND OCCUPANCY

Project	Number of Units	Families	Total Population
Blumeyer	1162	1148	2689
Carr Square	658	632	1777
Clinton Peabody	657	617	2108
Cochran Gardens	704	427	1782
Darst	642	330	1235
Pruitt-Igoe	813	0	0
Vaughn	759	550	2075
Webbe	580	372	1730
Totals	5975	4076	13396

Adequate patrol of highrise buildings with numerous entrances and exits could not be provided since the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and a small, untrained tenant security force were the only institutions available to provide the service.

The St. Louis Housing Security Uplift project, funded out of Impact funds, was designed to address the above security problem. Specific objectives of the project were:

- (1) Upgrade the existing security system by recruiting and training additional security guards and by training present guards;
- (2) Maintain a force of trained security guards inside and outside the buildings of the housing projects and to respond to incidents in the patrolled areas, calling for police assistance as required;

- (3) Contribute to the reduction of crime in those public housing areas served by the security guards and increase the residents' feeling of security; and,
- (4) Establish a central dispatch desk and a mobile patrol to coordinate activities and maintain a low response time for incidents reported to the security force, and update the current computer facilities to allow for around-the-clock ID checks and incident report processing.

The extent to which these objectives have been met will be discussed in the following sections.

## II. Recruitment and Training of Security Guards

All of the guards on the security force before Impact funding began were tenants. Originally, there were 83 untrained guards patrolling the projects shown in Table II. Since Impact funding started, the Pruitt-Igoe complex has been closed down and the guards at Clinton Peabody and Darst are under private security management, resulting in 78 guards presently employed by the Housing Authority of which 50 are paid out of Impact funds. This figure does not include the Clinton Peabody guards, as they are presently under other funding. Although these changes resulted in less need for patrols, the force is only slightly larger when taking into account the decreased need, and the total number of employed guards has actually decreased. Plans for increasing the size of the security force called for a staff of 143 guards. Table III shows the original security force strength and the anticipated additional guards needed. Deployment of the guards presently is shown in Table IV. Although the manning has been increased at some of the projects, none of the projected deployments have been attained, and the total number of employed guards falls substantially short of the desired number--even when the Pruitt-Igoe and Clinton Peabody changes are taken into account.

TABLE III

## ST. LOUIS HOUSING AUTHORITY PLANNED SECURITY FORCE

(October 1, 1972)

Project	Original Force	Additional Needed	Total
Blumeyer	18	9	27
Carr Square-Vaughn	13	14	27
Cochran Gardens	13	16	29
Darst-Peabody-Webbe	19	14	33
Pruitt-Igoe	20	7	27
Total	83	60	143

TABLE IV

## PRESENT DEPLOYMENT OF SECURITY GUARDS

Project	Number of Guards	Payroll	
		Local Housing	LEAA
Blumeyer	22	5	17
Carr Square-Vaughn	17	5	12
Cochran Gardens	12	3	9
Darst	10	10	0
Webbe	17	5	12
Total	78	28	50

The reasons for this inability to recruit and retain new personnel are two fold. One problem is turnover in staff due to employee resignation and termination. While this problem is common to many organizations, replacing guard personnel with reliable people has proved to be difficult. Secondly, guards not passing academic and firearms training have been dropped from employment. The reason for this policy was to weed out unqualified guards so that the quality of the security force would be upgraded.

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department contracted with the Housing Authority to provide the training. Table V shows the subjects presented in the academic training sessions along with the time spent on each subject. While in training, the guards worked half-days (four hours). Time spent in the academic training class totalled 200 hours per guard; firearms training added an additional 24 hours per guard.

To date, three academic and one firearms training classes have been held. Data on personnel who are presently employed by the Housing Authority and who have completed one of the first two academic training classes, and/or the first firearms training classes are shown in Table VI. For the third academic training class, only data on those enrolled are available. Note that 12 of the guards are licensed watchmen. This indicates that they have completed both the academic and firearms training. Guards at the Darst project are now under private security management (like the Clinton Peabody guards), although they do receive their funding from the Housing Authority. Hence, guards at this project and Clinton Peabody do not receive the training contracted through the Police Department.

### III. Services Provided by the Security Force

The management and deployment of guards has changed frequently since the beginning of the Security Uplift program. At times during the project, guards at the Clinton Peabody and Darst Projects have been under private management. Furthermore, few if any guards are needed at the Pruitt-Igoe complex. The incident report file maintained by the Housing Authority is the best available indicator of project activity to date. For each incident where a security guard is involved, an incident report is completed in addition to any outside agency reports (e.g., Police Department). Table VII presents a breakdown on the types of reports written by housing project guards for the period January 1, 1973 through April, 1974. Clearly, the most frequent criminal incidents reported to the guards are burglaries and associated crimes, vandalism and destruction

TABLE V  
TRAINING OF SECURITY GUARDS  
BY THE  
ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

	Class Hours
<u>I. Patrol</u>	
A. Patrol Procedures	
1. Introduction to a Patrolman's Job	1
2. Business Checks and Open Doors	2
3. Vacant Property and Burglar Alarms	1
4. Auto Patrol and Vehicle Security	2
5. Field Interview	2
6. Stopping and Searching of Vehicles	2
7. Major Incidents	2
8. Crowd and Mob Control	4
9. Mechanics of Arrest	2
10. Practice Wall Search	2
11. Practical Radio Procedures	2
<u>II. Basic Law</u>	
A. Crimes by Type (Statutes)	
1. Peace Disturbance	2
2. Assaults	2
3. Weapons, Flourishing or Carrying Concealed	2
4. Sex Offenses	3
5. Homicide	2
6. Stealing O/50 and U/50	2
7. Auto Theft	3
8. Destruction of Property and Related Offenses	2
9. Burglary	2
10. Robbery	2
11. Con Games	2
B. Laws of Arrest	2
C. Laws of Evidence	2
D. Laws of Search and Seizure	2
<u>III. Physical Conditioning-Defensive Tactics</u>	
A. Physical Training	20
B. Defensive Tactics	10
C. Handcuffing	2
D. Police Baton	2

	Class Hours
<u>IV. First Aid</u>	
A. Introduction to First Aid	2
B. Heat Cases	1
C. Poison Cases	1
D. Control Bleeding	2
E. Shock and Wounds	2
F. Artificial Respiration	2
G. Resuscitation (mechanical)	1
H. Transportation of Sick and Injured	1
I. Common Medical Emergencies	2
J. Emergency Childbirth	2
K. Injuries	2
L. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	2
M. Medical Self Help	1
<u>V. Report Writing</u>	
A. Introduction to Report Writing	2
B. General Report Writing	2
C. Introduction to Form Reporting	2
D. Report Writing Practice	10
<u>VI. Investigative Techniques</u>	
A. Criminal Investigation	
1. Introduction to Criminal Investigation	2
2. Sources of information	1
3. Interviewing Techniques	2
4. Principles of Investigation	1
5. Technical Studies (Handling of Evidence)	2
6. Collection, Identification and Custody of Evidence	2
7. Evidence Packaging	1
<u>VII. Organization and Administration</u>	
A. Department Organization and Administration	1
B. District Station Organization	1
C. District Station Administration	1
D. Canine Section	1
<u>VIII. History, Tradition and Discipline</u>	
A. Rules and Regulations of the Police Academy	1
B. Discipline and Department	1
C. History and Tradition	2
D. Code of Ethics	1
<u>IX. Preparation for Trial</u>	
A. Proper Preparation for Trial	2

	Class Hours
X. <u>Human Relations Training</u>	
A. Human Relations	40
XI. <u>Testing</u>	15
	TOTAL: 200

TABLE VI  
PRESENTLY EMPLOYED GUARDS WHO HAVE COMPLETED TRAINING

Project	Training Completed		Enrolled In Third Class	Licensed
	Academic	Firearms		
Blumeyer	9	5	9	2
Carr Square-Vaughn	8	2	7	3
Cochran	6	6	7	0
Darst	0	0	0	2
Webbe	7	2	9	5
Total	30	15	32	12

TABLE VII

SECURITY UPLIFT INCIDENT REPORTS  
(January 1, 1973 through April, 1974)

	Burglaries, Attempts and Break-ins	Robberies and Attempts	Sicknesses, Injuries and Accidents	Vandalism and Destruction of Property	Disturbances	Fire and Arson	Rape and Attempted Rape	Other	Totals
Blumeyer	7	2	20	20	48	10	2	39	148 (17.9%)
Peabody	13	0	7	12	31	3	1	18	85 (10.3%)
Cochran	37	8	36	30	52	19	4	77	263 (31.8%)
Darst	26	1	2	6	16	7	1	12	71 (8.6%)
Pruitt-Igoe	14	2	11	7	5	4	0	30	73 (8.8%)
Vaughn	21	4	12	3	12	10	2	20	84 (10.2%)
Webbe	15	4	10	15	19	5	3	32	103 (12.5%)
Totals	133 (16.1%)	21 (2.5%)	98 (11.9%)	93 (11.2%)	183 (22.1%)	58 (7%)	13 (1.6%)	228 (27.6%)	827



TABLE VIII  
 SECURITY UPLIFT MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT  
 (Man-hours for the Period 3/17/74 - 5/18/74)

	3/17 - 3/30			3/31 - 4/13			4/14 - 4/27			5/1 - 5/18			TOTAL
	1 12a.m. - 8a.m.	2 8a.m. - 4p.m.	3 4p.m. - 12a.m.	1 12a.m. - 8a.m.	2 8a.m. - 4p.m.	3 4p.m. - 12a.m.	1 12a.m. - 8a.m.	2 8a.m. - 4p.m.	3 4p.m. - 12a.m.	1 12a.m. - 8a.m.	2 8a.m. - 4p.m.	3 4p.m. - 12a.m.	
Elmeyer	560	396	480	560	400	496	560	440	560	560	444	640	6096 (30.5%)
Carr Square - Vaughn	-	312	132	352	320	400	320	320	560	464	360	480	4020 (20.4%)
Cochran	352	320	400	336	324	416	416	224	320	560	352	400	4420 (22.4%)
Webbe	400	436	352	344	440	592	432	440	416	480	400	480	5212 (26.4%)
Total	1312 (31.7%)	1464 (35.4%)	1364 (32.9%)	1592 (22.0%)	1484 (29.8%)	1904 (38.2%)	1728 (34.5%)	1424 (28.4%)	1856 (37.1%)	2064 (36.7%)	1556 (27.7%)	2000 (35.4%)	19748 (100%)

#### IV. Reported Part I Crime in Housing Projects

The incidents recorded by security guards represented only part of the crime picture in the housing projects. Although some of the incident reports mention police involvement, the 369 instances of police intervention reported by guards for 1973 and the first four months of 1974 represented less than one-half of the total police involvement. Table IX shows Part I housing project crime reported to police for the years 1971 through 1973, inclusive, and the first four months of 1974 as compared to the same period during 1973. Totals as well as figures by individual housing projects indicate no significant trends in the crime situation, although figures for the first four months of 1974 are encouraging.

Assessing the crime preventive value of the relatively small increase in the number of guards acquired and the training given to the security force is difficult. Certainly, the quality of the incident reports submitted by guards has improved since implementation of the first training class in January, 1973. Improved consistency in format of the reports is apparent when comparing reports from 1973 and 1974 to previous years. The guards may also be more capable of handling incidents, thus resulting in a feeling of increased security for tenants of the projects, although no survey has been done to date to confirm this hypotheses. However, an argument relating the upgrading of security to changes in reported housing project crime statistics is tenuous. Factors such as tenant occupancy, guard personnel turnover, and socio-economic characteristics of the tenants are subject to change over time and play an important role in crime fluctuations. In light of the relatively small number of reported Part I crimes in the housing projects (less than 1000 per year) and the above considerations, analysis of the data in Table IX will necessarily be descriptive in nature, with few conclusions about the causes of fluctuations.

TABLE IX

REPORTED PART I CRIME IN ST. LOUIS HOUSING PROJECTS

Project	1971	1972	1973	Jan. 1, 1974 - Apr. 31, 1974	Jan. 1, 1973 - Apr. 31, 1973
Blumeyer	133 (14.8%)	114 (13.8%)	106 (12.9%)	23 (12.4%)	42 (13.6%)
Carr Square	42 (4.7%)	74 (9.0%)	91 (11.1%)	17 (9.1%)	24 (7.8%)
Clinton Peabody*	90 (10.0%)	83 (10.1%)	96 (11.7%)	24 (12.9%)	41 (13.3%)
Cochran Gardens	42 (4.7%)	28 (3.4%)	44 (5.3%)	9 (4.8%)	15 (4.9%)
Darst*-Webbe	292 (32.4%)	182 (22.1%)	241 (29.2%)	58 (31.2%)	102 (33.0%)
Fruitt**-Igoe**	201 (22.3%)	191 (23.2%)	124 (15.1%)	29 (15.6%)	50 (16.1%)
Vaughn	101 (11.2%)	153 (18.5%)	121 (14.7%)	26 (14.0%)	35 (11.3%)
Totals	(100%) 901	(100%) 825	(100%) 823	(100%) 186	(100%) 309
City-Wide	67,464	65,140	63,891	19,345	20,337

\*Security Force not Under Housing Authority Management

\*\*Presently Unoccupied

Each cell in Table IX shows the number of Part I crimes for the appropriate time period and project, and the corresponding percentage of the total Part I crime in the housing projects. Statistics for Darst and Webbe as well as the Pruitt and Igoe complexes have been lumped together because of the projects' geographic proximity. Declining Part I crime in the Pruitt-Igoe complex is almost certainly due to declining occupancy. These projects have been recently vacated, and the decrease in the number of crimes reported to police in that area correlates well with the decrease in the number of tenants. The Carr Square and Cochran Gardens complexes show a relatively small number of serious crime occurrences, even though patrols have not stemmed slight increases there.

The crime deterrent effect, if any, of the security force probably has not resulted in displacement of crime to areas adjacent to the housing projects. Crime in Pauly Blocks and sections of Pauly Blocks surrounding the housing projects has dropped 15 percent from 1971 to 1973. Reported Part I crimes in these areas totalled 5,867 incidents in 1971, 5,045 in 1972, and 4,982 in 1973.

City-Wide Part I crime totals for appropriate time periods are shown in the last row of Table IX.

#### V. Centralized Dispatching and Computer Services

Plans by the Housing Authority to establish a central dispatch desk and utilize computer services have not materialized to date. Each of the patrolled projects maintains a separate dispatch desk under the present system, and processes incidents only for that project. Under the proposed system, part of the security force would be mobilized (through the purchase of appropriate vehicles and equipment) so that the available manpower would be allocated more efficiently (through the central dispatch desk). Although plans called for implementing the centralized dispatching and mobile patrol during Phase II, the fact that only some of the required equipment is just arriving will preclude implementation of this activity until Phase III.

The plan to implement a computer system in order to allow for around-the-clock identification checks and incident report processing has met with little success. An attempt to contract with REJIS (Regional Justice Information System) to provide the proposed technical services fell through because of a requirement that all agencies dealing with REJIS be law enforcement agencies. The Housing Authority could not meet this requirement and must seek assistance elsewhere.

## POSTSCRIPT

Data on which this evaluation was based were assembled during May, 1974. Since this report has been issued, the Evaluation Unit has received a Monthly Activity Report for the Security Uplift project which indicates changes in the project with respect to the number of guards employed by the Housing Authority. Action on the recommendations of this report will be effected by the reported changes.

ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT

SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - DECEMBER

	PART I CRIMES			INDEX CRIMES			PERSON CRIMES AND BURGLARY			MORBIDITY AND SUPPLARY		
	1972	1973	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1973	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1973	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1973	PERCENT CHANGE
BLUMFELDER	114	106	-7.0	71	59	-16.9	33	20	-39.4	22	16	-27.3
CAMP SQUARE	75	91	+21.3	60	78	+30.0	46	56	+21.7	32	42	+31.3
CLINTON-BEAHODY	83	96	+15.7	55	78	+41.6	45	59	+31.1	32	42	+31.3
COCHRAN BARRIENS	28	44	+57.1	21	35	+66.7	14	29	+107.1	9	23	+155.6
DARST-WEMPE	142	241	+32.4	136	142	+33.8	107	145	+35.5	83	105	+26.5
FRUITT-IBOE	142	124	-35.4	146	96	-34.2	123	78	-36.6	72	44	-38.9
VAUGHN	143	121	-20.9	131	108	-17.6	114	94	-17.5	60	74	+17.8

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## ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT

## SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - DECEMBER

	HOUSING PROJECTS *			PERIPHERAL AREAS			CITY-WIDE		
	1972	1973	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1973	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1973	PERCENT CHANGE
DEPT 1	827	823	-0.5	5062	4942	-1.6	66823	65058	-2.6
INDEX	520	636	+2.6	3274	3368	+2.9	44008	45244	+2.8
PERSON AND BURGLARY	482	481	-0.2	1967	2119	+7.7	26878	28707	+6.8
HOMICIDE	11	10	-9.1	25	27	+8.0	221	222	+0.5
RAPE	11	18	+63.6	36	42	+16.7	555	573	+3.2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	120	107	-10.9	344	322	-6.4	3314	3378	+1.9
21 ROBBERY AND BURGLARY	340	346	+1.8	1562	1728	+10.6	22788	24534	+7.7
ROBBERY	129	122	-5.4	526	608	+15.6	4903	5221	+6.5
BURGLARY	211	224	+6.2	1036	1120	+8.1	17885	19313	+8.0
AUTO THEFT	115	99	-13.9	793	608	-23.3	11781	10091	-14.3
LARCENY (OVER \$50)	23	56	+143.5	514	641	+24.7	5349	6446	+20.5
OTHER	207	187	-9.7	1788	1614	-9.7	22815	19814	-13.2

\* BELMUEYER, CARR SQUARE, CLINTON-PEARODY, COCHRAN GARDENS, DARST-WEBBE, PRUITT-IGOE, AND VAUGHN

## ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT

## SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - DECEMBER

## RELATIVE PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE

HOUSING PROJECTS / CITY-WIDE

PERIPHERAL AREAS / CITY-WIDE

	HOUSING PROJECTS / CITY-WIDE	PERIPHERAL AREAS / CITY-WIDE
PERCENT	+2.2	+1.1
INDEX	-0.2	+0.1
PERSON AND BURGLARY	-6.6	+0.9
HOMICIDE	-9.5	+7.5
RAPE	+58.4	+13.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	-12.5	-8.2
ROBBERY AND BURGLARY	-5.5	+2.8
ROBBERY	-11.2	+8.5
BURGLARY	-1.7	+0.1
AUTO THEFT	+0.5	-10.5
LARCENY (OVER \$50)	+102.0	+3.5
OTHER	+4.0	+3.9

## ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT

## SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - APRIL

	PART I CRIMES			INDEX CRIMES			PERSON CRIMES AND BURGLARY			ROBBERY AND BURGLARY		
	1972	1974	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1974	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1974	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1974	PERCENT CHANGE
BLUMEYER	50	23	-54.0	28	11	-60.7	12	9	-25.0	7	7	+0.
CARR SQUARE	16	17	+6.3	13	6	-53.8	10	4	-60.0	8	2	-75.
CLINTON-PEABODY	26	24	-7.7	15	16	+6.7	12	14	+16.7	8	8	+0.
COCHRAN GARDENS	10	9	-10.0	8	6	-25.0	4	5	+25.0	2	4	+100.
DARST	30	39	+30.0	22	26	+18.2	17	24	+41.2	11	18	+63.
FRUITT-IGOE	64	29	-54.7	51	21	-58.8	44	19	-56.8	30	11	-63.
VAUGHN	58	26	-55.2	52	19	-63.5	44	17	-61.4	38	11	-71.
WEBBE	17	19	+11.8	14	13	-7.1	11	13	+18.2	7	11	+57.

## ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT

## SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - APRIL

	HOUSING PROJECTS *			PERIPHERAL AREAS			CITY-WIDE		
	1972	1974	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1974	PERCENT CHANGE	1972	1974	PERCENT CHANGE
PART I	271	186	-31.4	1653	1266	-23.4	21738	19478	-10.4
INDEX	203	118	-41.9	989	734	-25.8	13517	10547	-22.0
PERSON AND BURGLARY	154	105	-31.8	584	547	-6.3	8032	8207	+2.2
HOMICIDE	3	5	+66.7	7	9	+28.6	61	64	+4.9
RAPE	4	2	-50.0	10	14	+40.0	175	143	-18.3
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	36	26	-27.8	86	84	-2.3	959	998	+4.1
ROBBERY AND BURGLARY	111	72	-35.1	481	440	-8.5	6837	7002	+2.4
ROBBERY	50	29	-42.0	152	125	-17.8	1360	1419	+4.3
BURGLARY	61	43	-29.5	329	315	-4.3	5477	5583	+1.9
AUTO THEFT	42	0	-100.0	238	0	-100.0	3846	4	-99.9
LARCENY (OVER \$50)	7	13	+85.7	167	187	+12.0	1639	2336	+42.5
OTHER	68	68	+0.0	664	532	-19.9	8221	8931	+8.6

\* BLUMEYER, CARR SQUARE, CLINTON-PEARBODY, COCHMAN GARDENS, DARST-WEBBE, FRUITT-IGOE, AND VAUGHN

## ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT

## SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - APRIL

## RELATIVE PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE

HOUSING PROJECTS / CITY-WIDE

PERIPHERAL AREAS / CITY-WIDE

PART I	-23.4	-14.5
INDEX	-25.5	-4.9
PERSON AND BURGLARY	-33.3	-8.3
HOMICIDE	+58.9	+22.5
RAPE	-38.8	+71.3
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	-30.6	-6.1
ROBBERY AND BURGLARY	-36.7	-10.7
ROBBERY	-44.4	-21.2
BURGLARY	-30.8	-6.1
AUTO THEFT	-100.0	-100.0
LARCENY (OVER \$50)	+30.3	-21.4
OTHER	-7.9	-26.2

## ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT

## SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - APRIL

## PART I CRIMES

## INDEX CRIMES

PERSON CRIMES  
AND BURGLARYROBBERY AND  
BURGLARY

	1973	1974	PERCENT CHANGE									
BLUMEYER	42	23	-45.2	20	11	-45.0	8	9	+12.5	6	7	+16.7
CARR SQUARE	24	17	-29.2	20	6	-70.0	18	4	-77.8	15	2	-86.7
CLINTON-PEABODY	41	24	-41.5	32	16	-50.0	23	14	-39.1	18	8	-55.6
COCHRAN GARDENS	15	9	-40.0	13	6	-53.8	11	5	-54.5	8	4	-50.0
DARST	70	39	-44.3	48	26	-45.8	37	24	-35.1	31	18	-41.9
PRUITT-IGOE	50	29	-42.0	37	21	-43.2	29	19	-34.5	15	11	-26.7
VAUGHN	35	26	-25.7	31	19	-38.7	29	17	-41.4	25	11	-56.0
WEBBE	32	19	-40.6	22	13	-40.9	19	13	-31.6	11	11	+0.0

## ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT

## SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - APRIL

	HOUSING PROJECTS *			PERIPHERAL AREAS			CITY-WIDE		
	1973	1974	PERCENT CHANGE	1973	1974	PERCENT CHANGE	1973	1974	PERCENT CHANGE
PART I	309	186	-39.8	1600	1266	-20.9	20862	19478	-6.6
INDEX	223	118	-47.1	1043	734	-29.6	14262	10547	-26.0
PERSON AND BURGLARY	174	105	-39.7	627	547	-12.8	9099	8207	-9.8
HOMICIDE	4	5	+25.0	10	9	-10.0	79	64	-19.0
RAPE	9	2	-77.8	13	14	+7.7	177	143	-19.2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	32	26	-18.8	92	84	-8.7	984	998	+1.4
ROBBERY AND BURGLARY	129	72	-44.2	512	440	-14.1	7859	7002	-10.9
ROBBERY	42	29	-31.0	159	125	-21.4	1599	1419	-11.3
BURGLARY	87	43	-50.6	353	315	-10.8	6260	5583	-10.8
AUTO THEFT	36	0	-100.0	227	0	-100.0	3351	4	-99.9
LARCENY (OVER \$50)	13	13	+0.0	189	187	-1.1	1812	2336	+28.9
OTHER	86	68	-20.9	557	532	-4.5	6600	8931	+35.3

\* BLUMEYER, CARR SQUARE, CLINTON-PEABODY, COCHRAN GARDENS, DAKST-WERHE, PRUITT-IGOE, AND VAUGHN

## SECURITY UPLIFT

JANUARY - APRIL

## RELATIVE PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE

HOUSING PROJECTS / CITY-WIDE

PERIPHERAL AREAS / CITY-WIDE

PART I	-35.5	-15.3
INDEX	-28.4	-4.8
PERSON AND BURGLARY	-33.1	-3.3
HOMICIDE	+54.3	+11.1
RAPE	-72.5	+33.3
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	-19.9	-10.0
ROBBERY AND BURGLARY	-37.4	-3.5
ROBBERY	-22.2	-11.4
BURGLARY	-44.6	+0.1
AUTO THEFT	-100.0	-100.0
LARCENY (OVER \$50)	-22.4	-23.3
OTHER	-41.6	-29.4

**END**