

MINNESOTA

**CRIME  
CONTROL  
PLANNING  
BOARD**

EVALUATION UNIT

48948

EVALUATION OF THE  
MINNEAPOLIS  
COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION  
DEMONSTRATION

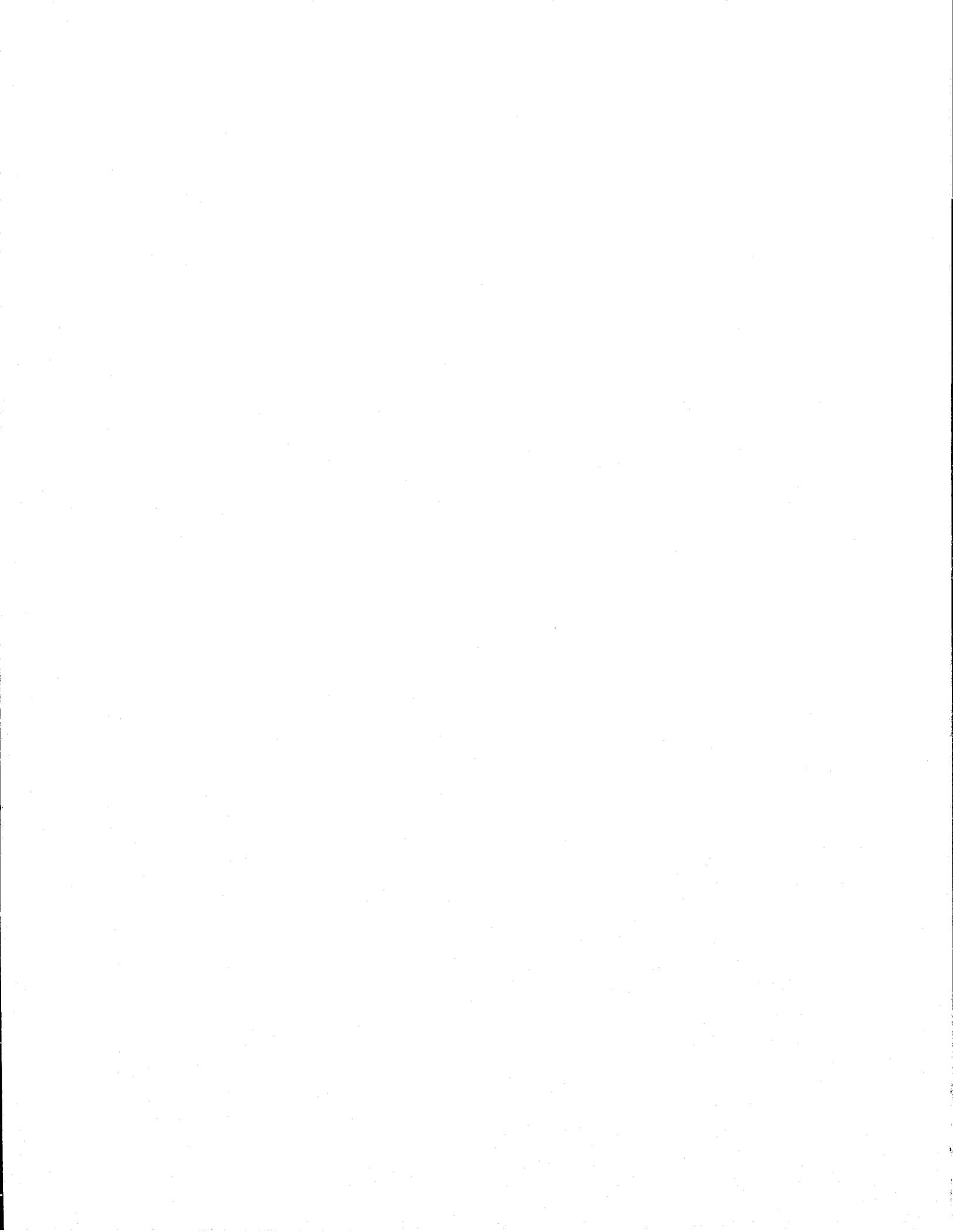
RESEARCH  
DESIGN



Prepared by the  
EVALUATION UNIT  
of the  
Crime Control Planning Board  
444 Lafayette Road  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
December 1, 1977

by  
C. Michael Crabill  
William J. Muggli  
Marcy L. Rasmussen  
John L. Sullivan

EVALUATION OF THE  
MINNEAPOLIS  
COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION  
DEMONSTRATION



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| List of Tables . . . . .   | v           |
| List of Figures . . . . .  | vi          |
| <br>PART I: INTRODUCTION . . . . .                                 | <br>1       |
| A. Introduction . . . . .  | 3           |
| B. Discussion of Crime and Community Crime<br>Prevention . . . . . | 4           |
| C. History of Minneapolis Demonstration Project . . . . .          | 7           |
| D. Neighborhood Selection Criteria . . . . .                       | 7           |
| E. Characteristics of Selected Neighborhoods . . . . .             | 9           |
| F. Administrative Structure . . . . .                              | 10          |
| G. Summary . . . . .   | 11          |
| <br>PART II: DESIGN FOR PROCESS EVALUATION . . . . .               | <br>13      |
| A. Introduction . . . . .  | 15          |
| B. Theoretical Perspective . . . . .                               | 16          |
| C. Operational Goals . . . . .                                     | 20          |
| D. Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention Strategy . . . . .       | 22          |
| E. Description of Evaluation Process . . . . .                     | 26          |
| F. Summary . . . . .   | 38          |
| <br>PART III: DESIGN FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT . . . . .               | <br>39      |
| A. Introduction . . . . .  | 41          |
| B. Threats to Internal Validity . . . . .                          | 42          |
| 1. History . . . . .   | 43          |
| 2. Maturation . . . . .  | 43          |
| 3. Testing . . . . .   | 44          |
| 4. Instrumentation . . . . .                                       | 46          |
| 5. Statistical Regression . . . . .                                | 46          |
| 6. Selection . . . . .   | 48          |
| 7. Experimental Mortality . . . . .                                | 49          |
| 8. Interaction with Selection . . . . .                            | 49          |
| 9. Diffusion or Imitation of the Treatment . . . . .               | 50          |
| 10. Displacement of Crime . . . . .                                | 50          |
| 11. Compensatory Equalization . . . . .                            | 51          |
| 12. Compensatory Rivalry . . . . .                                 | 51          |
| 13. Summary . . . . .  | 51          |
| C. Selection of Control Neighborhoods . . . . .                    | 53          |
| 1. Hawthorne . . . . .   | 57          |
| 2. Willard-Homewood . . . . .                                      | 59          |
| 3. Lowry Hill East . . . . .                                       | 60          |

|                               |   |     |
|-------------------------------|---|-----|
| D.                            | Measurement of Dependent Variables . . . . .                                      | 62  |
| E.                            | Proposed Statistical Models and Analysis . . . . .                                | 68  |
|                               | 1. Analysis of Crime Data--Analysis of Covariance . . . . .                       | 68  |
|                               | 2. Analysis of Crime Data--Difference of Proportions . . . . .                    | 75  |
|                               | 3. Analysis of Fear of Crime--Difference of Proportions . . . . .                 | 79  |
| F.                            | Summary . . . . .   | 81  |
| <u>Appendix</u> . . . . .     |   | 83  |
| <u>A</u>                      | Evaluation Products . . . . .   | 85  |
| <u>B</u>                      | Data Collection Instruments . . . . .   | 89  |
|                               | Part 1: Resident Survey for Hawthorne and Lowry Hill East Neighborhoods . . . . . | 91  |
|                               | Part 2: Citizen Survey for the Willard-Homewood Neighborhoods . . . . .           | 127 |
|                               | Part 3: Offense Coding Form for Recording Criminal Activity . . . . .             | 155 |
|                               | Part 4: Premise Security Survey Follow-Up Information Sheet . . . . .             | 161 |
| <u>C</u>                      | Resident Responses to Items Addressing Fear of Crime . . . . .                    | 167 |
| <u>Bibliography</u> . . . . . |   | 177 |

# LIST OF TABLES

## PART I: INTRODUCTION

## PART II: DESIGN FOR PROCESS EVALUATION

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Activities Addressing Process Outcomes . . . . .    | 28 |
| 2 | Process Evaluation Plan--Citizen Action . . . . .   | 34 |
| 3 | Process Evaluation Plan--Security Changes . . . . . | 35 |
| 4 | Process Evaluation Plan--Community Action . . . . . | 37 |

## PART III: DESIGN FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

|    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| 5  | Schematic Representation of Control Group Design . . .   | 52 |
| 6  | Variables Used to Cluster Census Tracts . . . . .  | 54 |
| 7  | Demographic Characteristics and Crime Rates<br>of Hawthorne and Control Tract . . . . .        | 58 |
| 8  | Demographic Characteristics and Crime Rates<br>of Willard-Homewood and Control Tract . . . . . | 60 |
| 9  | Demographic Characteristics and Crime Rates<br>of Lowry Hill East and Control Tract . . . . .  | 61 |
| 10 | Victimization and Reporting Rates from<br>Neighborhood Surveys . . . . .                       | 64 |
| 11 | Alternative Crime Rate Patterns . . . . .  | 71 |
| 12 | Alternative Crime Rate Patterns Indicating<br>Program Success and/or Displacement . . . . .    | 72 |

LIST OF FIGURES

PART I: INTRODUCTION

1 Location of Demonstration Neighborhoods . . . . . 8

PART II: DESIGN FOR PROCESS EVALUATION

2 Outline of Process Evaluation Plan . . . . . 32

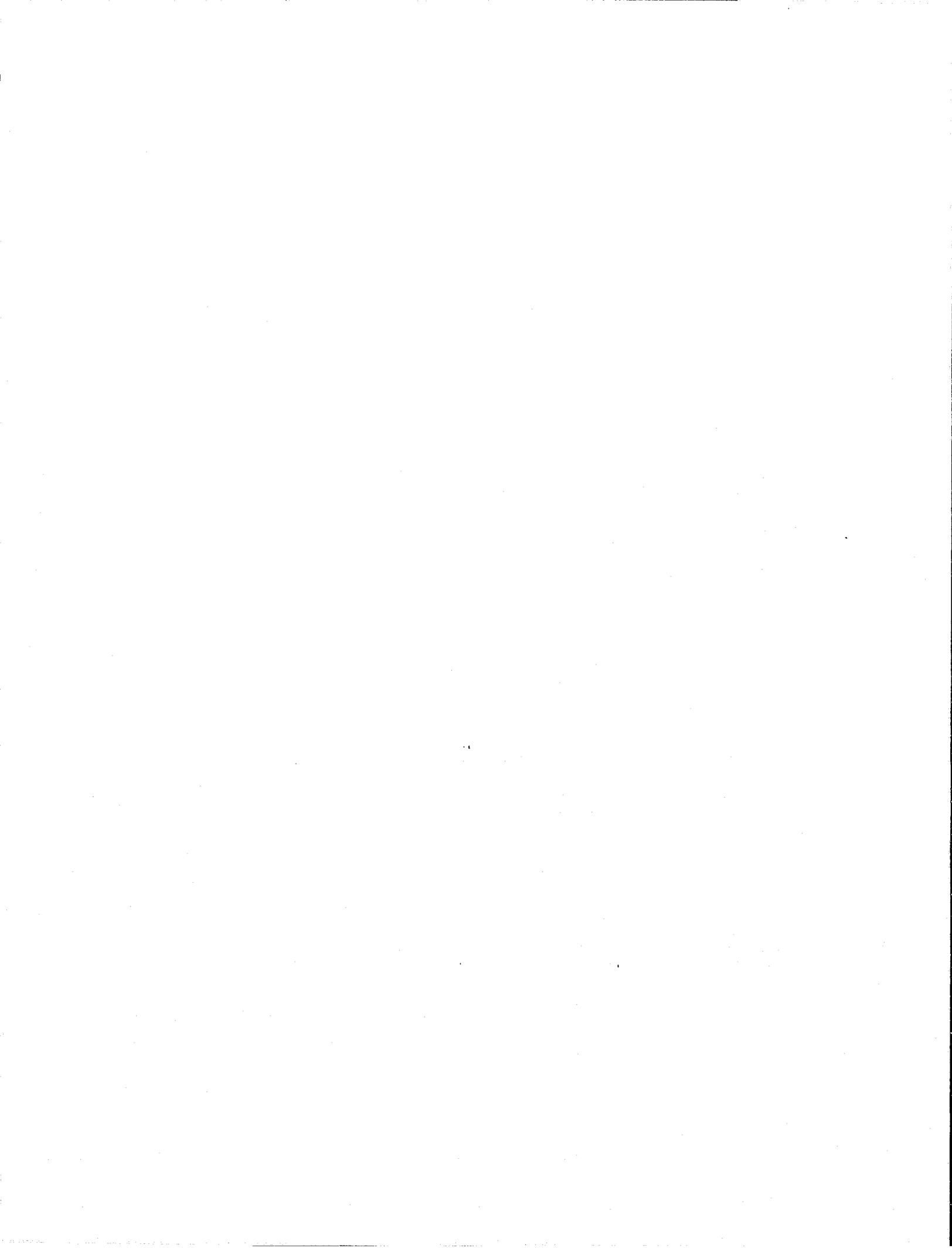
PART III: DESIGN FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3 Location of Contiguous Control Areas . . . . . 55

4 Location of Noncontiguous Control Tracts . . . . . 65

PART I

INTRODUCTION



## A. INTRODUCTION

Many crimes in Minneapolis are crimes of opportunity, committed by amateurs. Crimes such as residential burglary are seldom committed while the resident is present.<sup>1</sup> In addition, "Nearly 30 percent of the residential burglaries, excluding garages and storage areas, involved unforced entry..."<sup>2</sup> The ease of this type of crime for the burglar, as well as the difficulty in securing witnesses for the police results in a difficult case in which to apprehend a suspect. It is for these types of crimes, those that are considered opportunistic, that the Community Crime Prevention (CCP) demonstration is being conducted.

The administration of Minneapolis requested and received state and federal funding to attempt a concerted effort involving residents in the prevention of crime. An important first step, that of documenting crime in Minneapolis, had just been completed by the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board. This report also included a series of recommendations for implementing a CCP program in Minneapolis. A number of these recommendations are being tested in this demonstration. Other than these specific recommendations, some elements of the theory of community crime prevention are also

---

<sup>1</sup>Douglas W. Frisbie et al., Crime in Minneapolis: Proposals for Prevention (St. Paul, Minnesota: Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, May 1977), page 78; reports that "only 12 percent of burglary victims are actually present during a burglary...".

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

being tested, that is; whether or not the community, in conjunction with the police, engaged in crime prevention activities can reduce crime.

## B. DISCUSSION OF CRIME AND COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION<sup>1</sup>

The costs of crime are not limited to the losses suffered by victims. Climbing insurance rates and rising police costs must be borne by the entire community. Crime imposes substantial indirect costs as well. These costs stem from changes in the attitudes and behavior of residents. Even though they may never have been a victim of a crime, residents carry the psychological scars that a community crime problem can cause. The changes, which fear of crime can induce, range from curtailing evening activities and avoiding specific areas to, in some cases, moving out of the neighborhood.<sup>2</sup> Besides the social loss of decreased involvement in the community, an economic problem may develop from the subsequent loss of revenue by area businesses.

Efforts to combat crime have generally focused upon the offender. Law enforcement agencies have expanded and new enforcement strategies have been developed with the goal of reducing crime by increasing the risk of apprehension. Attempts have been made to increase the efficiency of courts to ensure the swiftness of punishment. Correctional systems have been modified

---

<sup>1</sup>This section is based on excerpts from documents written by the Community Crime Prevention Unit of the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board.

<sup>2</sup>The use of the word "fear", in this context, has provoked some criticism. Fear is a complex phenomenon probably best measured by physiological tests. However, the word fear has been retained, rather than alternative terms, such as "concern" since it seems to capture a nonrational dimension expressed by residents.

to emphasize rehabilitation of inmates. Community crime prevention shifts the focus of crime control efforts from the criminal to the environment in which criminal acts occur. This approach assumes that a criminal act requires a combination of criminal motivation and opportunity. The presence of opportunity may frequently precipitate crime.

The purpose of CCP is to reduce crime by minimizing criminal opportunity. Its focus is limited to crimes, such as burglary, where opportunity appears to be important. CCP is generally restricted to stranger-to-stranger crimes. Not only are stranger-to-stranger crimes more often a function of opportunity, but these crimes appear to engender the greatest amount of public fear. Crimes between acquaintances including many homicides and the sale of drugs, are not as amenable to this approach. While not denying the importance of these crimes the CCP approach merely admits its limitations and restricts itself to opportunistic, stranger-to-stranger crimes. The goal of CCP then is to limit criminal opportunity by reshaping the social and physical environment. In so doing, not only should crime be reduced, but the fear associated with these crimes also may be diminished.

The impetus for CCP came largely from work produced for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by architect Oscar Newman and his colleagues.<sup>1</sup> Newman headed a team of architects and social scientists who studied how the physical design of residential complexes affected the frequency of crime and vandalism. The study indicates that appropriate building design and site planning can create what Newman calls defensible

---

<sup>1</sup>Oscar Newman, Design Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, April 1976).

space. This is space that encourages protective attitudes and practices on the part of residents.

The CCP program which grew from Newman's work is much broader than defensible space. It incorporates a variety of anti-crime resources in addition to physical design: police, community groups and home security strategies. CCP seeks to combine these resources in such a way as to create an environment minimally supportive of criminal activity. Consequently, citizen involvement is a critical component of CCP.

It should not be presumed that CCP can replace crime control techniques already in use. However, for certain crimes, CCP does appear to offer several advantages not common to most existing strategies. For one thing, it is preventive. Most methods of crime control are reactive. They come into play only after a crime has been committed. It is difficult to control crime if we must allow it to occur before taking action. Since CCP operates to reduce opportunity for crime, it may possibly provide a less costly means of reducing crime than other approaches. Secondly, CCP shifts the initiative away from the offender. Most crime control strategies leave the initiative for determining where and when crimes will occur to the offender. CCP is one way to begin denying this freedom. Lacking this freedom the offender may be forced to take greater risks. This in turn may disrupt criminal activity and increase the possibility of apprehension. Thirdly, CCP endeavors to facilitate informal social processes. In so doing, it can provide incidental benefits to the quality of life in addition to reducing crime and its associated fear. For example, it is possible through physical design or redesign to encourage inhabitants to regain a proprietary interest in their environment and to foster productive neighborhood groups.

### C. HISTORY OF MINNEAPOLIS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

In 1975, the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control<sup>1</sup> received funds from LEAA to develop a crime prevention plan for Minneapolis. The first part of this plan was to document the nature of the crime problem in Minneapolis. Next, the CCPB selected Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne neighborhoods (see Figure 1 for location of neighborhoods) and began planning specific crime prevention strategies for them. One year prior, the Westinghouse National Issues Center, chose the Willard-Homewood neighborhood as a national demonstration site for a residential crime prevention program and planning began for that area. Although the planning phases for these two projects were on different time tables, the implementation was to begin at approximately the same time. LEAA funded the planning and implementation phases for both projects though monies were allotted through separate granting procedures. It was at the implementation phase that the two projects joined forces. While Willard-Homewood maintains the status of a national demonstration of residential crime prevention, it has been incorporated into a demonstration for the city of Minneapolis along with Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne.

### D. NEIGHBORHOOD SELECTION CRITERIA

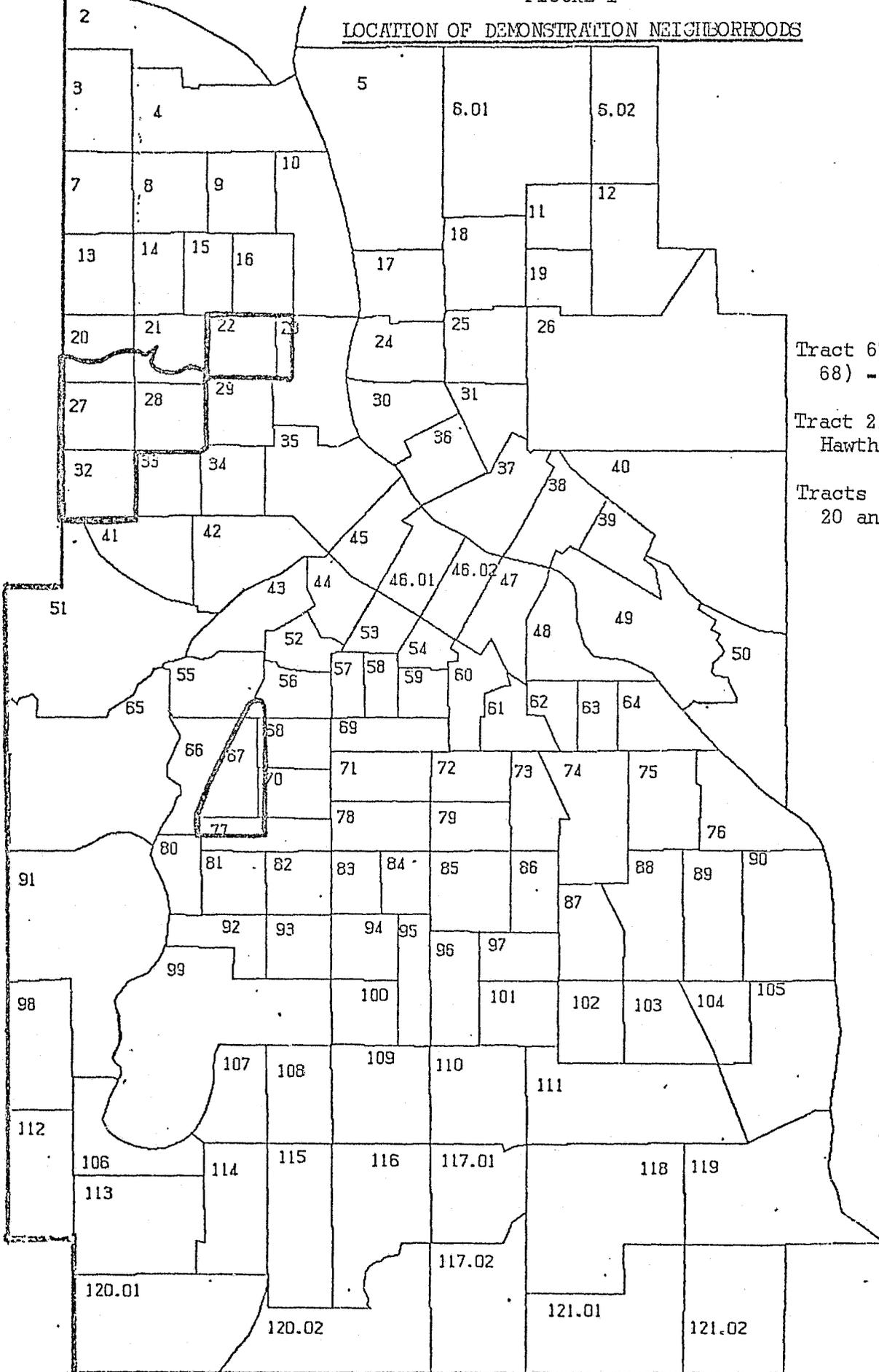
Two primary criteria were applied in selecting the particular neighborhoods: 1) priority was given to areas where the level of crime was substantial, and 2) the areas had to represent a variety of socio-geographic settings. Criteria for the second requirement utilized land use character-

---

<sup>1</sup>The Commission became a state agency in the spring of 1977, and is now named the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board (CCPB).

FIGURE 1

LOCATION OF DEMONSTRATION NEIGHBORHOODS



Tract 67 (part of 77, 70 and 68) - Lowry Hill East

Tract 22 (part of 23) - Hawthorne

Tracts 27, 28 and 32 (part of 20 and 21) - Willard-Homewood

istics and level of community organization. Land use factors included population density, presence of a commercial strip and judgments concerning the homogeneity of the neighborhood. Although Willard-Homewood was selected somewhat differently and at an earlier date than the other two areas, the criteria for selection were essentially the same.<sup>1</sup>

#### E. CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED NEIGHBORHOODS

The boundaries of Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne each extend slightly beyond one census tract. Willard-Homewood consists of three entire census tracts and portions of two additional tracts. The population of Willard-Homewood is over 8,600. Hawthorne has approximately 3,400 residents and Lowry Hill East has about 5,700.<sup>2</sup>

Lowry Hill East is one of the most densely populated areas in Minneapolis. About 80 percent of the residents are renters. Young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 comprise 36 percent of the population compared to the city-wide average of 10 percent. Lowry Hill East is bounded by commercial establishments on its east and west sides. There is virtually no minority population.

Most residences in Hawthorne are one or two family homes. A high proportion of the population is under 18 years of age (39 percent compared to city-wide average of 27 percent). About 96.1 percent of the residents are white. A commercial strip borders one side of the neighborhood.

---

<sup>1</sup>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design--Process Cases Studies Report (Arlington, Virginia: Westinghouse Electric Corporation, March 1977), pages 1.9 and 5.1-5.5.

<sup>2</sup>Demographic data derived from 1970 Census.

Willard-Homewood is principally residential, consisting of single family dwellings. The minority population is about 46 percent of the total. There is some commercial development in Willard-Homewood, although it is not as extensive as in the two other demonstration sites.

#### F. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The three demonstration areas are under the direction of the Community Crime Prevention office within the Minneapolis City Coordinator's Department. The office consists of a demonstration manager, an architect, a planner, a graphics person and support staff. They oversee all activities in the three neighborhoods, and serve as intermediaries between the local communities and the city administration.

Each neighborhood has a crime prevention office which is staffed by a coordinator, community organizers, a local police officer and other support staff. Most of the staff persons in the neighborhood offices are residents of these same areas. The coordinator and organizers are responsible for contacting residents on each block within the demonstration area. The program is then introduced to the residents, urging them to form or join an existing block club. The block club organizing concept is intrinsic to the current CCP program, since community involvement is essential to this strategy. The police officer is an integral part of the CCP staff and is involved in the education of the public, increasing contact with residents, conducting premise security surveys (see page 24) and helping to coordinate police and CCP efforts.

The administrative structure of the Minneapolis CCP project was decided upon during the planning phase of the project. As was mentioned earlier,

block club organizing is a key component to this community crime prevention program. The neighborhood offices were set up to facilitate implementation of this component and to give the residents a place within their own neighborhood to discuss their crime problems. The offices were staffed with persons familiar with the respective neighborhoods as well as with community organizing. The planners decided to have the three neighborhood staffs managed by a city staff so that the local communities could be represented within the city administration. It was hoped that this would eliminate some of the many procedural requirements local projects frequently find necessary.

#### G. SUMMARY

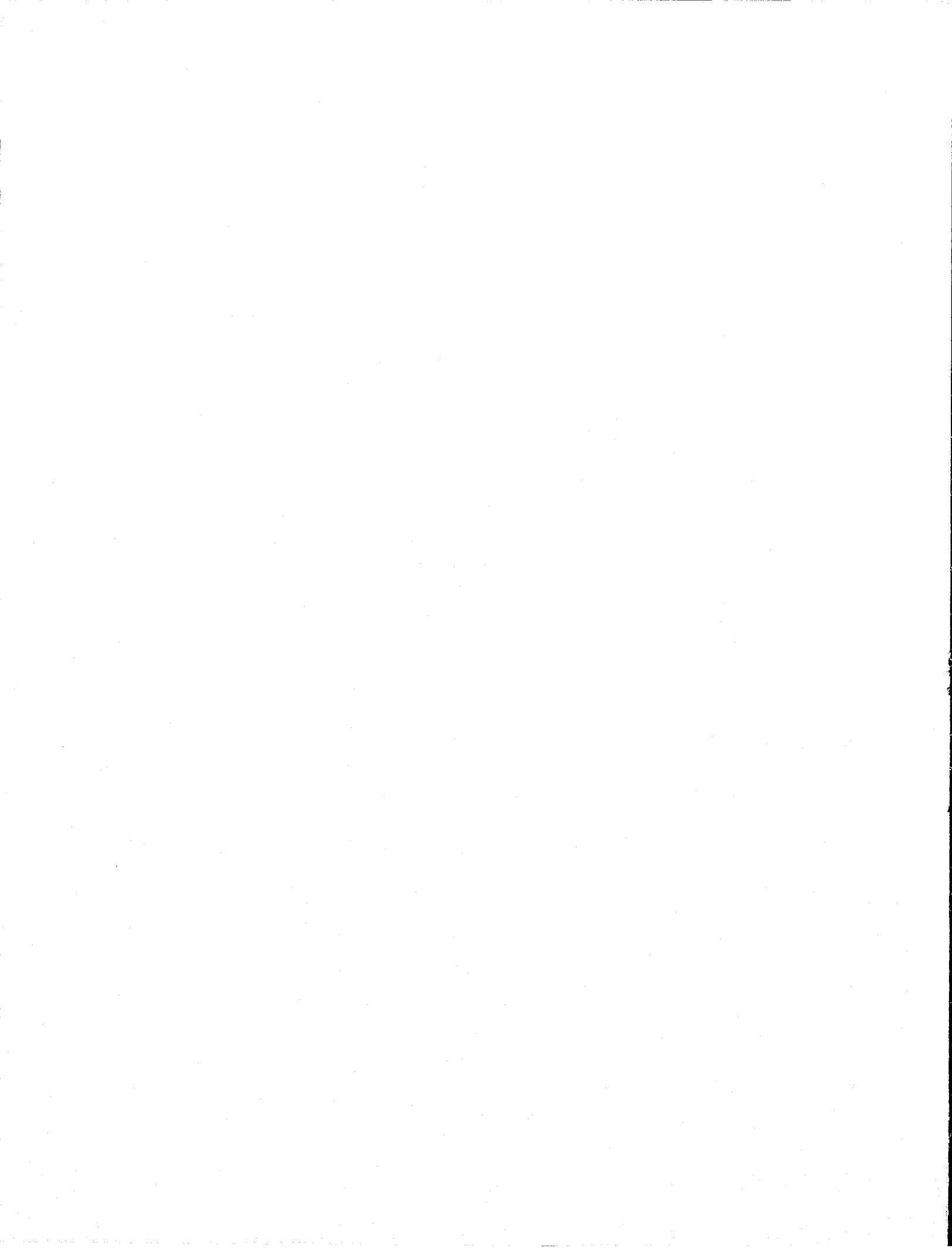
CCP changes the focus of crime control efforts from the criminal to the environment in which criminal acts occur. This approach assumes that a criminal act requires a combination of criminal motivation and opportunity. The purpose of CCP is to reduce crime by minimizing criminal opportunity. This crime control technique has received increasing attention as crime rates have increased. For Minneapolis, this attention has come in the form of grant monies to test a comprehensive crime prevention demonstration. Three neighborhoods were selected as sites for these demonstrations, Lowry Hill East (in South Minneapolis), Hawthorne and Willard-Homewood (in North Minneapolis). These three areas have two things in common: 1) relatively high crime rates, and 2) a variety of socio-geographic settings within each. The demonstration is being managed by a CCP office, which is a part of the City Coordinators' Office. Each neighborhood has its own staff as well.

The projected evaluation products are discussed in Appendix A. Appendix B includes the data collection instruments which will be used in this evaluation.



PART II

DESIGN FOR PROCESS  
EVALUATION



## A. INTRODUCTION

The major goals of the Community Crime Prevention Project are 1) to reduce crime, and 2) to reduce the fear of crime. In Part III of this design we examine the chief factors which contribute to the accomplishment of the impact goals. Part II is a design for the process evaluation.

The three neighborhood staffs were asked to prepare a written work plan organized on the basis of crime prevention objectives. Five major categories of objectives became apparent from these work plans. The five categories describe desired process outcomes. These outcomes are: 1) increased resident involvement; 2) target hardening; 3) opportunity reduction through environmental design; 4) increased awareness of crime prevention techniques; and 5) cooperative interaction between police and residents. This classification of neighborhood goals does not preclude evaluating still other aspects of process that may become apparent or important as the project is implemented. A later section of this process design will enumerate the activities which are expected to address the outcomes set forth by the neighborhoods.

A discussion of the theoretical perspective adopted in this process design will explain, among other matters, how to incorporate unanticipated process objectives in the evaluation. The next paragraphs will present the theoretical orientation used.

## B. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Quite frequently researchers express concerns about conducting process oriented evaluations. In most instances their concerns are based upon the amorphous nature of process. Empirical relationships are difficult to establish. Tests of significance and confidence intervals are usually inappropriate. Units of measurement are not always quantitatively defined. Dealing with these methodological frustrations is usually accomplished by superimposing a structural model upon the evaluation methodology. Another method is measuring progress via short and long term goal accomplishments. The advantage of these two approaches is that they structure the situation. With the modeling approach the structure is external and theoretical. Using the goal-based method of evaluation the structure consists of bench marks for comparison and an orientation toward outcome. While these approaches seek to provide clarity and purpose to an ambiguous situation, they are not without their shortcomings.

In spite of the focus it provides, imposition of a structural model suffers from the problem of goodness of fit. As with most models, some compromise must be made between the theoretical assumptions of the model and the realities of the situation to which it is applied. Without care, the evaluation could inadvertently focus upon how well the situation fits the model rather than upon how effective the process has been. In this type of situation one might reasonably conclude that the model was evaluated, rather than the program.

Controlling for this type of oversight has traditionally fallen upon a goal or performance-based method. This strategy is used often in evaluative research. It focuses upon the ability of the project personnel to maintain

movement toward their overall goals. Efficacy is a keystone of the design, for it presents the evaluation staff with a preconceived framework for evaluation.

However, a performance-based design depends very much upon evaluation skills which may not be immediately apparent to the evaluator. The design itself, with its emphasis upon bench marks, may not control adequately for factors which subtly inhibit goal attainment. Unanticipated consequences and hidden agendas are usually viewed as artifacts rather than as areas for inquiry. Furthermore, where goals are diffusely written, proper assessment strategies may not be apparent. When there is ambiguity in stating goals, it may not be easy to piece together the multiplicity and fragmentation which occur in implementation. Above all though, a performance-based design is intolerant of changes in goals during utilization and is insensitive to important activities occurring in nongoal areas.

Traditional methodologies obviously have some application to this setting, but they do not totally lend themselves to studies of innovative social programs set in a political context. The uncertainty and the potential for dramatic change may decrease the overall effectiveness of goal-oriented evaluation by increasing the potential to produce ambiguous results. The ambiguity usually results from the project goals changing, while the evaluation strategy failed to keep pace. Process evaluations should accept initial goals as a starting point, never as an ending point. This type of evaluation should begin the process of searching for significant features, cycles of cause and effect, unanticipated consequences, and hidden agendas. Process evaluations should concentrate on examining innovations as an integral part of the milieu, being aware of, but not totally adhering to, goal

statements. The evaluator focuses on the process rather than outcome. The crucial elements he concentrates upon are the people building the program.

Finally, when using a goal-oriented or a modeling strategy, the evaluation staff needs to probe continually as to the progress toward stated goals and objectives. It may be possible that this situation could lead to project and evaluation staff becoming adversaries, which is, of course, counterproductive. Successful evaluations require open communication between evaluation and project staff.

In the proposed evaluation design, the team will capitalize upon the strengths of the more traditional methods while utilizing some innovative strategies to overcome traditional biases. This evaluation needs to avoid mistaking word for deed; that is, attempting to observe the impact of a work plan which was never fully implemented. Any study of process requires an observational strategy--who did what, when and with what effect. Effective process observation requires the use of the "illuminative" evaluation method.<sup>1</sup> Illuminative evaluation is defined as a methodological approach which primarily seeks to comprehend all the salient elements in a given situation through careful observation and extensive inquiry. It is a technique appropriate to process evaluations because it does not myopically focus on goals, objectives, or desired outcomes. This method seeks to identify and expand upon issues in achieving goals. It recognizes that modification always takes place and explores the structure and functions of the project in relation to the changes which are occurring. It realizes

---

<sup>1</sup>Malcolm Parlett and David Hamilton, "Evaluation as Illumination: A New Approach to the Study of Innovatory Programs", in Gene Glass (ed.) Evaluation Studies Review Annual, 1976 (Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1976), pages 140-157.

that most goal statements are only transitory so it emphasizes the process or metamorphosis of the project. It acknowledges that this program does not contain any tight experimental controls. Rather, it exists within the socio-political milieu which is characterized by complexity and diversity.

"Illuminative evaluation is not a standard methodological package but a general research strategy. It aims to be both adaptable and eclectic. The choice of research tactics follows not from research doctrine, but from decisions in each case as to the best available techniques: the problem defines methods used, not vice versa. Equally, no method is used exclusively or in isolation; different techniques are combined to throw light on a common problem."<sup>1</sup>

Illuminative evaluation is a research approach asking not simply "Does it work?" but more importantly "When such a program is introduced, what then happens?" It uses techniques from both traditional and nontraditional methodologies to examine the strategies used in project implementation. This evaluation must focus upon strategies used in the project implementation because the strategy is the only aspect of the project which could realistically be transferred to another site.

While the illuminative method offers distinct advantages in its commitment to flexibility, it too is not without fault. Most suspect is its subjective nature. Given this, the evaluation team must remain alert for any biases creeping into the manner in which they view project activities.

---

<sup>1</sup>Ibid. For a more detailed discussion of the theoretical antecedents of illuminative evaluation see: Martin Trow, "Methodological Problems in the Evaluation of Innovation", in Francis Caro (ed.) Readings in Evaluation Research (New York, New York: Sage Publishing, 1971), page: 81-94; Earnest R. House (ed.), School Evaluation: The Politics and Process (Berkeley, California: McCutchen Publishing, 1973); James Popham et al., Instructional Objectives, American Educational Research Association Monograph No. 3 (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1969); W. W. Charters Jr. and J. E. Jones, "On the Risk of Appraising Non-Events in Program Evaluation". Educational Researcher, Volume 2, Number 11, 1973.

No research methodology is immune to bias. All research is based upon some human judgment and is accordingly susceptible to bias of a subjective nature. Were this project to have one evaluator this problem would cause more concern. With a team of three different evaluation personnel, individual bias will be lessened as a result of interaction among the team members. Also, the subjective nature of this method of inquiry will be balanced off against the other more traditional evaluation strategies to be used in the entire illuminative process. The use of modeling strategies and goal oriented methods should verify any conclusions based upon the illuminative inquiry process.

### C. OPERATIONAL PLAN

In undertaking this broadly aimed strategy, several different techniques will be used to obtain the diverse information required. As described in the previous section, the evaluation team will examine the achievement of the following five process goals:

1) Increased Resident Involvement--As a result of this project, have the neighborhood residents become more actively involved with each other and the community at large?

2) Target Hardening--Have the residents become more aware of what types of hardware devices secure their home from entry by a burglar and how many have made changes?

3) Opportunity Reduction Through Environmental Design--What has been changed and have crime opportunities been reduced through environmental changes?

4) Increased Awareness of Crime Prevention Techniques--Have residents become more aware of what they can do as individuals to prevent crime in their homes and neighborhoods?

5) Cooperative Interaction between the Police and Community--Are both the police and community working toward active cooperation in preventing crime?

While examining these five process goals, the team will focus on: 1) any salient features of the organizational strategies employed in each demonstration neighborhood, and 2) any unique organizational components which may have helped or hindered implementation.

The evaluation task will occur in three stages. In the observational stage, team members will immerse themselves in the daily activities of the project. A particular team member will be assigned to each neighborhood. Team members will attempt to become thoroughly acquainted with the assigned neighborhood.

The second stage is one of inquiry. Aspects of the project requiring further in-depth investigation will be identified, based upon the results of the observational stage. The final stage is the one in which the team seeks to explain. Evaluators will determine the general principles underlying the organization of the program, and attempt to identify patterns of cause and effect.

While these stages are seen as discrete entities, in reality they overlap. The important aspects of transition from stage to stage occurs as old and new problem areas become progressively clarified and redefined. In general, this approach provides a viable interface between the process and impact areas of this evaluation. As an important issue emerges relating to the overall impact of the project, the team can quickly explore the antecedents of this issue or track it as it develops. Also, when decisions relating to process are reached, this approach will allow the team to formulate potential hypotheses for impact. As these decisions are implemented the team will verify their assumptions by using hypotheses testing procedures.

Data will be gathered using the following five techniques:

- 1) Observation--Observational methods will obtain continuous records of ongoing events. Where appropriate, observational strategies and codification methods will be used to organize information.
- 2) Interviews--Obtaining the personal views of the participants is crucial to assessing the essential elements of the process of implementation of the program. Both structured and unstructured interviews will provide information as to why events occurred and what reactions they generated. Interviews with key informants will investigate issues pertinent to the decision-making process. Interviews with residents will also provide timely information.
- 3) Neighborhood Office Records--The evaluation requires that the neighborhood program staff maintain certain records of their activities. These records, relating, for instance, to organizing efforts, block club meetings and requests for services, will be used by the evaluation staff in presenting a complete picture of the efforts involved in the implementation.
- 4) Questionnaires--Where appropriate, questionnaire and survey solicitation will be undertaken. This effort will focus upon the neighborhood residents and their reactions to issues concerning the structure and functioning of the project.
- 5) History and Background Sources--During the evaluation, the team members will hold discussions with the original planners and related staff. The team will also review reports issued by the Community Crime Prevention Unit pertaining to the development and implementation of the project. Information relating to similar undertakings in other locations will further contribute to understanding of the project. Evaluation strategies from other projects will also be examined as will resource materials for community development and crime prevention.

To summarize, the operational plan is to specify how the goal-oriented and illuminative evaluation approaches will be implemented. The major outcomes of this specification should be clarification of purposes, organization of relevant information, focus upon important positive and negative aspects of the program, generation of alternatives, and sharpening of the intuition of the current and future decision makers. The plan approaches the project from a developmental standpoint. How did the neighborhood programs go about the business of community crime prevention? How effective was their communication, coordination, operation, and direction? Did they develop and use

the necessary tools to undertake this type of project and do it successfully? If not, what were shortcomings and how can they be removed as a barrier to successful implementation?

#### D. MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

The overall strategy discussed here emerged from the work plans of each of the three neighborhoods. Though the implementation strategy used in this project is, in essence, the same for all three demonstration sites, it must be remembered that the neighborhoods are quite different from each other. Therefore successful implementation in one neighborhood does not guarantee success in the other areas.

As noted earlier, there are five process goals which incorporate the implementation of the comprehensive crime prevention package. The first desired outcome, increased resident involvement, has three immediate objectives. The first is the formation of block clubs. The neighborhood staffs try to personally contact as many residents as possible and at a minimum, they leave related information about the CCP program at the residents' homes. The reason for this personal contact, other than to relay information, is to encourage citizens to participate in their block club. Through the block club, pertinent information can be communicated to the residents. Also, citizens have an opportunity to ask staff members questions concerning crime, and speak with police officers who regularly patrol their neighborhood.

The second objective of increased resident involvement is establishing business associations. These associations may function in much the same manner as block clubs. Major differences concern the types of crime discussed; i.e., commercial burglary rather than residential, and commercial

robbery rather than street robbery. Hawthorne and Lowry Hill East have major commercial strips within their boundaries. Willard-Homewood has some commercial areas but not a major commercial strip. The objective of establishing business associations then is applied only to Hawthorne and Lowry Hill East.

The neighborhood watch force program is the final objective to reaching the desired outcome of increased resident involvement. This program is instituted through the block clubs. Citizens are encouraged to watch out for suspicious persons and crimes in progress. They are instructed as to correct procedures for calling police and recording characteristics of the suspicious person(s) and any vehicle involved. Residents are encouraged to exchange phone numbers, and sometimes to give each other their schedules so that neighbors know when they expect to be home.

Under the desired outcome of target hardening, there are also three immediate objectives. The first one, landlord responsibility, is important specifically to renters. The neighborhood staffs intend to instruct renters concerning the minimum requirements meeting the city security codes. For those renters, whose buildings are not in accordance with code, and who wish to do something about it, a letter can be sent to the landlord through the CCP office.

Premise security surveys are the second objective under this desired outcome. Upon the request of the resident trained police officers survey a home identifying weaknesses which may be vulnerable to entry by burglars. Lists are made of the weaknesses and changes recommended. It is then up to the resident to decide which recommendations, if any, to implement.

Operation Identification is also one of the sub-strategies used in this crime prevention demonstration. This is a procedure for marking one's valuables with an identifying number. If confiscated goods bear an Operation I.D. number, the merchandise can be traced to the owner.

The third desired outcome, opportunity reduction through environmental design, deals with physical changes in some of the demonstration areas. For instance, some areas will receive additional street lights, street diverters, or changes in alleyway access. These changes mainly will be focused in Hawthorne and Willard-Homewood. Some physical changes may occur in Lowry Hill East, but they would be instituted through the City Planning Office and not this demonstration project. The evaluators will, however, keep track of these changes.

A fourth desired outcome is increased awareness of crime prevention techniques. The immediate objective for this is the education of the residents concerning crime prevention. Interactions through block clubs, business associations, neighborhood watch force, landlord responsibility and premise security surveys will all contribute to this education. Pamphlets and newsletters will also be designed and disseminated to residents.

The final desired outcome is cooperative interaction between police and community. Police-community contacts will be increased primarily through premise security surveys. According to the neighborhood work plans the second meeting of each block club will deal with target hardening. Specifically it will center around premise security surveys and Operation I.D. One or two local officers will attend the meeting, meet the people, explain target hardening, answer questions, and take requests for premise security surveys. If a resident signs up for a survey, he will again have contact

with the police when the officer conducting the survey, comes to his home. Residents also get instructions from the neighborhood staff and police officers concerning crime reporting and how to be a good witness. This type of interaction is expected to contribute to the desired outcome of cooperative interaction between police and community.

Any strategy recommended for effective implementation of a CCP program will be based upon the experiences within each of the three demonstration neighborhoods. Evaluation of the CCP process occurring in the three demonstration areas may suggest that program implementation will have to be adapted to the setting peculiar to a given site.

#### E. DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATION PROCESS

Table 1 portrays the process model which will be employed to evaluate the five outcomes designated as desirable by the three neighborhood staffs. Under each of the outcomes, the immediate objectives are listed with the activities that lead toward them. The activities have been divided into: initial, continuing, and concluding activities. The data that need to be collected are enumerated under the different objectives. Finally, issues which may obstruct the achievement of these objectives are listed.

The examples of block clubs will be used to explicate further the scheme employed in Table 1. At the most general level, the block clubs should foster the kind of activities which encourage residents to become involved in their neighborhood crime prevention efforts. Three stages can be identified in attempting to achieve the immediate objective of the formation of block clubs. The initial stage, centering around establishing block clubs, includes canvassing the neighborhoods, providing literature

and information concerning the program, and attempting to set up initial meetings on every block. The continuation stage deals specifically with maintaining block clubs. The organizers must be sure the needs expressed in the initial stages by the citizens, are being met by this program. The final or concluding stage is to achieve self-sustaining block clubs. This means block clubs will continue to meet and deal with block concerns even after the organizers no longer attend meetings.

Presented next on the table are the variables pertaining to the formation of block clubs. Most of this information will be collected from logs kept by the neighborhood staffs. Finally, various issues which may impede progress towards the immediate objective are listed. This section addresses issues such as, "Do the residents feel that joining a block club reduces their personal independence?" Table 1, (Activities Addressing Process Outcomes) lists the desired outcomes, immediate objectives, activities leading toward the objective, the variables examined, and possible issues which may occur that address process. This table gives, in summary form, the overall strategy of this crime prevention demonstration.

TABLE 1  
ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING PROCESS OUTCOMES

|                                     |   |                            |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| I. Desired Outcome                  | Increased Resident Involvement  |                            |  |
| A. Immediate Objective              | Block Clubs   |                            |  |
|                                     | <u>INITIAL</u>  | <u>CONTINUATION</u>        | <u>CONCLUSION</u>                              |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective | Establishing<br>Block Clubs   | Maintaining<br>Block Clubs | Self-Sustaining<br>Block Clubs                 |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prior block organization (i.e., involvement in community activities)</li> <li>2. # meetings per block</li> <li>3. # participants per meeting</li> <li>4. # housing units represented</li> <li>5. Block population</li> <li>6. Topics discussed/covered</li> <li>7. Literature dissemination</li> <li>8. # staff at Block Club meetings</li> <li>9. Type of training given for Block Club Captains</li> <li>10. # trained to be Block Club Captains</li> <li>11. Time between selection and training as Captains</li> <li>12. Captains nominated or volunteer</li> </ol> |                            |  |
| Issues Addressing Process           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do topics covered in Block Club meetings go beyond Crime Prevention?</li> <li>2. Are actions taken due to these meetings that go beyond Block Watch, Premise Security Survey, Operation ID?</li> <li>3. How often do Block Club Captains assume maintenance operations?</li> <li>4. Does Block Club Captain welcome new neighbors with an invitation to the Block Club and Crime Prevention program?</li> <li>5. Are residents hesitant to give up their independence by joining a Block Club?</li> </ol>   |                            |  |
| B. Immediate Objective              | Business Associations   |                            |  |
|                                     | <u>INITIAL</u>  | <u>CONTINUATION</u>        | <u>CONCLUSION</u>                              |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective | Establishing<br>Block Clubs   | Maintaining<br>Block Clubs | Self-Sustaining<br>Block Clubs                 |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. # businesses in demonstration neighborhoods</li> <li>2. # proprietors contacted</li> <li>3. # proprietors participating in Crime Prevention Program meetings</li> <li>4. # Business Association meetings held</li> <li>5. Topics discussed/covered</li> <li>6. Literature dissemination</li> <li>7. # staff at Business Association meetings</li> <li>8. Type of training, if any, given to Business Groups</li> <li>9. # trained</li> <li>10. List of kinds of businesses represented</li> <li>11. # business clubs per neighborhood</li> </ol>                        |                            |  |
| Issues Addressing Process           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do proprietors feel the benefits of a residential Crime Prevention program are not substantial enough for them?</li> <li>2. Are they already too busy to attend meetings?</li> <li>3. Would a different method of participation, one requiring less time and commitment, be necessary?</li> </ol>   |                            |  |
| C. Immediate Objective              | Neighborhood Watch Force Programs   |                            |  |
|                                     | <u>INITIAL</u>  | <u>CONTINUATION</u>        | <u>CONCLUSION</u>                              |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective | Establishing<br>Watch Force   | Maintaining<br>Watch Force | Self-Sustaining<br>Neighborhood<br>Watch Force |
| Variables Pertaining To Objective   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How much informal block watching existed prior to this program?</li> <li>2. # blocks involved with Watch Force</li> <li>3. # Block Watches per block</li> <li>4. # housing units participating per Watch</li> <li>5. # participants per Block Watch</li> <li>6. # Block Club meetings held before Block Watch introduced</li> <li>7. Degree of media involvement with Block Watch; literature disseminated as well as Watch Force Srickers, etc.</li> <li>8. Method used for Watch (exchange of keys, phone numbers, etc.) (For level of intensity)</li> </ol>          |                            |  |
| Issues Addressing Process           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How much resistance to Block Watch based on exchanging personal information?</li> <li>2. Are residents hesitant to give up their independence?</li> </ol>   |                            |  |

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

| II. Desired Outcome                 |  | Target Hardening   |                                 |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Immediate Objective              |  | Landlord Responsibility  |                                 |                                    |
|                                     |  | <u>INITIAL</u>   | <u>CONTINUATION</u>             | <u>CONCLUSION</u>                  |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective |  | Landlord List<br>(absentee and<br>owner occupied)  | Citing Problems<br>to Landlords | Compliance                         |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   |  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. # violations before CCP Program</li> <li>2. # violations after CCP Program</li> <li>3. # landlords complying to code</li> <li>4. Has there been follow-up by staff</li> <li>5. # times there has been follow-up</li> </ol>   |                                 |                                    |
| Issues Addressing Process           |  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How much of a role did block captains play?</li> <li>2. How are caretakers involved in process?</li> <li>3. Are renters reluctant to confront landlords?</li> <li>4. Are landlords apathetic concerning compliance with security codes?</li> </ol>   |                                 |                                    |
| B. Immediate Objective              |  | Premise Security Surveys   |                                 |                                    |
|                                     |  | <u>INITIAL</u>   | <u>CONTINUATION</u>             | <u>CONCLUSION</u>                  |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective |  | Promotion  | Requests                        | Compliance                         |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   |  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How request initiated</li> <li>2. # requests</li> <li>3. # surveys</li> <li>4. X amount of time between requests and surveys</li> <li>5. # compliance checks conducted</li> <li>6. X amount of time between surveys and compliance</li> <li>7. # subsidies requested</li> <li>8. X amount of subsidy delivered</li> <li>9. # subsidies delivered</li> <li>10. Range of subsidies</li> <li>11. #/type of recommended changes (priority and non)</li> <li>12. Amount of work done by locksmith/resident</li> <li>13. Literature dissemination</li> </ol> |                                 |                                    |
| Issues Addressing Process           |  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are residents reluctant to have police officers enter their homes?</li> <li>2. Are the contractors behind schedule?</li> <li>3. Are the police behind schedule conducting Premise Security Surveys?</li> </ol>   |                                 |                                    |
| C. Immediate Objective              |  | Operation Identification   |                                 |                                    |
|                                     |  | <u>INITIAL</u>   | <u>CONTINUATION</u>             | <u>CONCLUSION</u>                  |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective |  | Promotion  | Requests                        | Marked Property<br>Use of Stickers |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   |  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. # requests before CCP Program</li> <li>2. # requests after CCP Program</li> <li>3. Literature dissemination</li> <li>4. How requests initiated</li> <li>5. X amount of delay time between request and acquisition of engravers</li> </ol>  |                                 |                                    |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   |  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How many other programs are promoting Operation ID?</li> <li>2. Do residents perceive Operation ID stickers as telling criminals that they have valuables worth taking?</li> </ol>   |                                 |                                    |

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

|                                     |   |                               |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| III. Desired Outcome                | Opportunity Reduction Through Environmental Design  |                               |   |
| A. Immediate Objective              | Physical Changes  |                               |   |
|                                     | <u>INITIAL</u>  | <u>CONTINUATION</u>           | <u>CONCLUSION</u>   |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective | Means by which Problem Areas Defined  | Selection Process for Changes | Changes   |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. # surveys* conducted</li> <li>2. # potential sites visited</li> <li>3. Location and # of improvements</li> <li>4. Types of improvement</li> <li>5. Neighborhood knowledge of improvements</li> <li>6. # voluntary request as a result of survey</li> <li>7. Attitude change concerning safety for those residents living in the area of the change</li> </ol>                                       |                               |   |
| Issues Addressing Process           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Did Block Club organization influence process?</li> <li>2. What is neighbors' reaction to means by which changes were determined?</li> </ol> <p>* Survey independent of this Evaluation Team</p>  |                               |   |
| IV. Desired Outcome                 | Increased Awareness of Crime Prevention Techniques  |                               |   |
| A. Immediate Objective              | Education   |                               |   |
|                                     | <u>INITIAL</u>  | <u>CONTINUATION</u>           | <u>CONCLUSION</u>   |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective | Preparation/ Development Of Materials   | Dissemination                 | Become a "Resource Center" to Community Concerning Crime Prevention |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Different themes of literature</li> <li>2. # by type of material disseminated</li> <li>3. Who is recipient of material</li> <li>4. How disseminated (reactive vs. proactive or both)</li> <li>5. Kinds of media used other than pamphlets</li> <li>6. How initiated concerning other media</li> </ol>   |                               |   |
| Issues Addressing Process           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are there delays or difficulties in printing?</li> <li>2. Are there difficulties in dissemination?</li> <li>3. Is there a lack of interest on the part of the residents which would prevent absorption of the information?</li> <li>4. What is the level of functional literacy in each neighborhood?</li> <li>5. How much community organizing in the area other than crime prevention?</li> </ol> |                               |   |
| V. Desired Outcome                  | Cooperative Interaction Between Police and Community  |                               |   |
| A. Immediate Objective              | Increased Police-Community Relations  |                               |   |
|                                     | <u>INITIAL</u>  | <u>CONTINUATION</u>           | <u>CONCLUSION</u>   |
| Activities Leading Toward Objective | Examine Present State   | Citing Problems               | Mechanisms for Solving Problems                                     |
| Variables Pertaining to Objective   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. # times police officer attends Block Club meetings</li> <li>2. # different officers involved with this project</li> <li>3. Nature of the interaction</li> <li>4. Level of support of CCP Program from police administration</li> <li>5. Resident perception of police officers in Minneapolis</li> <li>6. Effectiveness of communication network between CCP staff and police</li> </ol>            |                               |   |
| Issues Addressing Process           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are longstanding, negative attitudes and perceptions concerning police too deep for this project to change?</li> <li>2. Do the police also have negative feelings concerning the residents in the area they serve?</li> </ol>   |                               |   |

Figure 2 is presented here as an outline of the Process Evaluation Plan exhibited in Tables 2, 3 and 4. This figure will list the immediate objectives for the five desired process outcomes. The left column lists the questions, concerning each objective, needed to complete the process evaluation. These include: the method used to achieve the objective, the data needed to measure the achievement of the objective, how the information will be obtained, who will obtain it, when the information is needed, how the data can be verified, how will it be analyzed, the criteria used to determine goal achievement, hypothetical barriers to meeting the objective, and recommended changes. The row across the top of the figure lists the process goals and objectives. The purpose in presenting this figure is to give the reader the complete picture of the process evaluation plan on one page, since the table itself will be divided up into three parts due to its comprehensiveness.

FIGURE 2  
OUTLINE OF PROCESS EVALUATION PLAN

| Desired Outcome                                 | Increased Resident Involvement |                       |                                   | Target Hardening          |                         |                          | Opportunity Reduction Through Environmental Design | Increased Awareness of Crime Prevention Techniques | Cooperative Interaction Between Police and Community |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
|   | Block Clubs                    | Business Associations | Neighborhood Watch Force Programs | Landlord Responsibilities | Premise Security Survey | Operation Identification |  |  |  |
| Immediate Objective                             |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| Method To Achieve Objective                     |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| Data To Measure Achievement of Objectives       |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| How Will Information Be Obtained                |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| Who Will Obtain It                              |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| When Is Information Needed                      |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| Can Data Be Verified And How                    |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| How Will Information Be Analyzed                |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| Criteria To Determine Achievement of Objectives |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| Hypothetical Barriers                           |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |
| Recommended Changes                             |                                |                       |                                   |                           |                         |                          |  |  |  |

In essence then, Table 2, 3 and 4 exhibit information contained in Table 1, but in a somewhat different manner. Each objective has the important questions of what, where, how, who, and when answered, along with deadlines for completion. A row is included which will specify the criteria used to measure the achievement of the objective.<sup>1</sup> The row titled "Hypothetical Barriers" includes issues which may affect the process of obtaining the desired outcome. Listing hypothetical barriers should assist the evaluators in identifying why particular strategies do not work adequately. Since this is a process evaluation of a demonstration project, there are likely to be some changes in the methods used to achieve objectives. A component of change was built into the process plan with this in mind. If, as the project progresses, a neighborhood appears to be failing to meet an objective, a change in the method used to achieve it may be required. This change can be noted by evaluators and its path can then be charted.

Table 2 centers on the desired outcome of increased resident involvement. Under this outcome, three different immediate objectives are listed: the formation of block clubs, the formation of business associations, and the formation of the neighborhood watch force program.

Table 3 lists the three immediate objectives which lead to the desired outcome of target hardening. These three objectives are: landlord responsibility, premise security surveys, and Operation Identification.

---

<sup>1</sup>The row detailing evaluation criteria is incomplete because all pertinent information was not available at the time of printing.

TABLE 2  
 PROCESS EVALUATION PLAN  
 CITIZEN ACTION

| DESIRED OUTCOME                                | INCREASED RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT   |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | BLOCK CLUBS  | BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS  | NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH FORCE  |
| IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE                            |  |  |   |
| METHOD TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Doorknocking</li> <li>- Literature dissemination</li> <li>- Block Club members solicit</li> <li>- Block Club meetings</li> <li>- Training Block Club captains</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Talking with proprietors</li> <li>- Literature dissemination</li> <li>- Business Associations</li> <li>- Training sessions</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Get information to Block Club members</li> <li>- Literature dissemination</li> <li>- Use of special stickers, logos</li> <li>- Special training</li> </ul>   |
| DATA TO MEASURE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVE       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of participants</li> <li>- # of Block Club meetings</li> <li>- # of blocks contacted/organized</li> <li>- % of blocks involved</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of participants</li> <li>- # of meetings held</li> <li>- # of Business Associations formed</li> <li>- # of businesses represented/total</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # participants of each Block Watch</li> <li>- # Block Watch programs</li> <li>- % block/residents participating</li> <li>- # "crime in progress" calls</li> <li>- # "suspicious person" calls</li> </ul> |
| HOW WILL INFORMATION BE OBTAINED               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From neighborhood logs</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From neighborhood logs</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From neighborhood logs</li> </ul>  |
| WHO WILL OBTAIN                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>  |
| WHEN IS INFORMATION NEEDED                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For Monthly Reports</li> <li>- For End of Year Report</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For End of Year Report</li> <li>- Possibly to be included in Monthly Report</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For Monthly Reports</li> <li>- End of Year Report</li> </ul>   |
| CAN DATA BE VERIFIED AND HOW                   | Yes, a number of ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check with neighborhood staff</li> <li>- Randomly check each others' records</li> <li>- Possible other measures; i.e., telephone survey</li> </ul> | Yes, a number of ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check with neighborhood staff</li> <li>- Randomly check each others' records</li> <li>- Possible other measures; i.e., telephone survey</li> </ul> | Yes, a number of ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check with neighborhood staff</li> <li>- Randomly check each others' records</li> <li>- Possible other measures; i.e., telephone survey</li> </ul>                                |
| HOW WILL INFORMATION BE ANALYZED               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>  |
| CRITERIA TO DETERMINE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVE |  |  |   |
| HYPOTHETICAL BARRIERS                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Personnel: Lack of staff skills</li> <li>- Resistance by residents</li> <li>- Foster dependent Block Clubs</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proprietors too busy</li> <li>- Proprietors skeptical of results</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resistance by residents</li> <li>- Loss of freedom</li> </ul>  |
| RECOMMENDED CHANGES                            | Example:<br>[Include apartments in Block Clubs instead of treating differently in LHE]   |  |   |

ACTUAL CHANGE IMPLEMENTED BY PROJECT PERSONNEL

TABLE 3  
PROCESS EVALUATION PLAN  
SECURITY CHANGES

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| ACTUAL CHANGE IMPLEMENTED BY PROJECT PERSONNEL | DESIRED OUTCOME                                | TARGET HARDENING   |  |  |
|  | IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE                            | LANDLORD RESPONSIBILITIES  | PREMISE SECURITY SURVEY  | OPERATION IDENTIFICATION   |
|  | METHOD TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explanation of CCP program</li> <li>- Include in Block Club meetings</li> <li>- Literature dissemination</li> <li>- List of code violations</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through Block Clubs and Business Associations</li> <li>- Use of Police Liaison for credibility</li> <li>- Literature dissemination</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through Block Clubs</li> <li>- Use of Police Liaison for credibility</li> <li>- Literature dissemination</li> </ul>                 |
|  | DATA TO MEASURE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVE       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landlord list</li> <li>- # renters that request Premise Security Survey</li> <li>- # that comply with recommended changes as well as <u>code</u> changes</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # requests</li> <li>- # conducted</li> <li>- ime between req.&amp;survey</li> <li>- % participation (before and after)</li> <li>- compliance follow-up*</li> <li>- X amount of subsidies</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # requests</li> <li>- # actual checkouts of tools (# of ID numbers given out is same)</li> </ul>                                    |
|  | HOW WILL INFORMATION BE OBTAINED               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From neighborhood logs</li> <li>- City list (i.e., building inspectors office)</li> <li>- Evaluation staff</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation before CCP program from police precincts</li> <li>- During and after CCP program through neighborhood logs</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation before CCP program from police precincts</li> <li>- During and after CCP program through neighborhood logs</li> </ul> |
|  | WHO WILL OBTAIN                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>   |
|  | WHEN IS INFORMATION NEEDED                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Year Report</li> <li>- Possibly for Monthly reports if sufficient information</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For Monthly Reports</li> <li>- End of Year Report</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For Monthly Report</li> <li>- End of Year Report</li> </ul>   |
|  | CAN DATA BE VERIFIED AND HOW                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through P.S.S. forms as well as the *compliance follow-up*</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through compliance follow-up*</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possibly through site checks or telephone</li> </ul>  |
|  | HOW WILL INFORMATION BE ANALYZED               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>   |
|  | CRITERIA TO DETERMINE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # code violations before CCP Program</li> <li>- # brought up to standard</li> <li>- # complying beyond code violations</li> </ul>                                   |  |  |
|  | HYPOTHETICAL BARRIERS                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inrate landlords</li> <li>- Apathetic tenants</li> <li>- No desire to spend money or cooperate (landlords)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resistance</li> <li>- Backlog of contractor</li> <li>- Police backlog on conducting a P.S.S.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resistance</li> <li>- Operation ID has been pushed by several groups as well, so not conclusive</li> </ul>                          |
|  | RECOMMENDED CHANGES                            |  |  |  |

\*See Appendix B, part 4 for compliance follow-up form

Table 4 contains the final three outcomes considered desirable. Each of these outcomes has one immediate objective. Opportunity reduction through environmental design is the first of these three final outcomes listed. Its immediate objective is physical change in some areas within the demonstration neighborhoods. The second of these final three desired outcomes is increased awareness of crime prevention techniques, with the immediate objective of educating the public through dissemination of crime prevention material and information. The final outcome listed is cooperative interaction between police and community. The immediate objective of improved police-community relations is to be achieved through citizen contact with officers at block clubs and through conducting premise security surveys.

TABLE 4  
PROCESS EVALUATION PLAN  
COMMUNITY ACTION

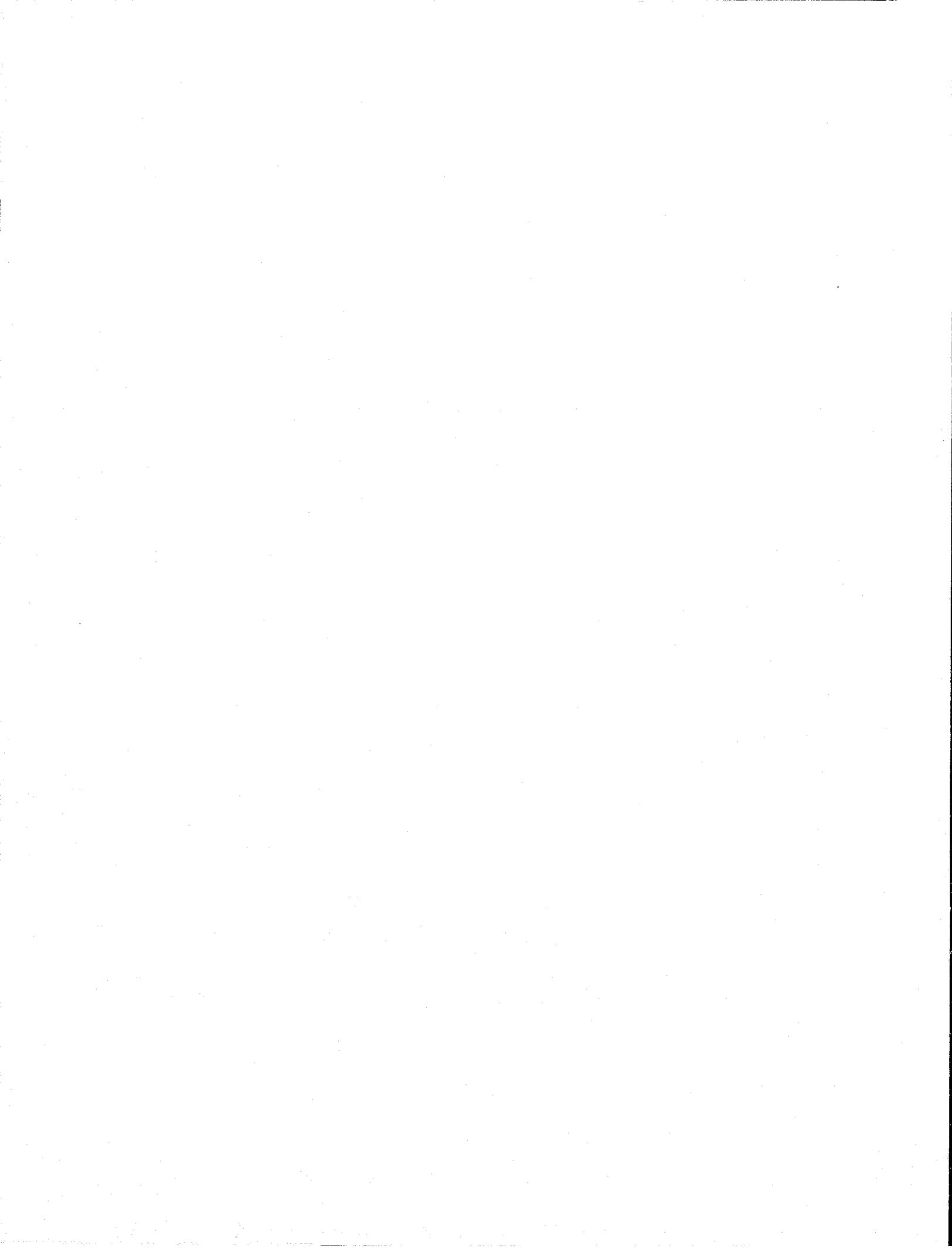
|   |   |  |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| ACTUAL CHANGES IMPLEMENTED BY PROJECT PERSONNEL | DESIRED OUTCOME   | OPPORTUNITY REDUCTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN   | INCREASED AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES  | COOPERATIVE INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICE AND COMMUNITY  |
|   | IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE   | PHYSICAL CHANGES   | EDUCATION   | POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS  |
|   | METHOD TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveying needs</li> <li>- Contracting with City Hall</li> <li>- Making changes</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature development</li> <li>- Literature dissemination</li> <li>- Act as resource to community</li> <li>- Through Block Clubs and Watches</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased police accessibility through Block Club meetings</li> <li>- Mutual meetings of residents and police</li> <li>- Support of police department</li> </ul>       |
|   | DATA TO MEASURE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVE  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # and type of actual changes</li> <li>- money spent</li> <li>- crime rate in change area</li> <li>- fear of crime in change area</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quantity of literature/type</li> <li>- Culmination of all previously mentioned methods</li> <li>- Level of awareness before/after</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resident survey</li> <li>- # "crime in progress" calls</li> <li>- # "suspicious person" calls</li> <li>- # police at meetings (in nonthreatening situation)</li> </ul> |
|   | HOW WILL INFORMATION BE OBTAINED  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- City Office logs</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- City Office logs</li> <li>- Recent victimization survey</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey - Interviews</li> <li>- "CIP" calls and "SP" calls from police department (how, undetermined at this time)</li> <li>- Neighborhood logs</li> </ul>              |
|   | WHO WILL OBTAIN   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each researcher will be responsible for one neighborhood</li> </ul>  |
|   | WHEN IS INFORMATION NEEDED  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Year Report</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Year Report</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Year Report</li> </ul>  |
|   | CAN DATA BE VERIFIED AND HOW  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On site visits</li> <li>- "Before/after" pictures</li> <li>- Check with city staff</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check with neighborhood staff</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check with neighborhood staff</li> <li>- Police department</li> </ul>  |
|   | HOW WILL INFORMATION BE ANALYZED  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>  |
|   | CRITERIA TO DETERMINE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVE  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume and flow of traffic</li> <li>- Lower crime rates in change area</li> <li>- Lower fear of crime in change area</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased awareness indicated on resident survey</li> <li>- % people participating in program in the three neighborhoods</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in perception of good encounters with police by residents</li> <li>- Increase in "CIP" and "SP" calls</li> </ul>  |
| HYPOTHETICAL BARRIERS                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- amount of money allotted doesn't allow much change</li> <li>- Bureaucratic "red tape"</li> <li>- Late spring thaw</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Printing delays</li> <li>- Level of functional literacy</li> <li>- Amount of organizing in area other than CCP</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encrusted attitudes and perceptions on the part of both police and residents</li> </ul>  |   |
| RECOMMENDED CHANGES                             |   |  |   |   |

## F. SUMMARY

In this process design, the evaluators have adopted an approach which will monitor activities intended to achieve specific outcomes as well as be sensitive to any changes introduced during the implementation of the project. These specified outcomes are: increased resident involvement, target hardening, opportunity reduction through environmental design, increased awareness of crime prevention techniques, and cooperative interaction between police and community. These areas will be examined in each of the three neighborhoods using the following techniques and sources: observation, interviews, neighborhood office records, questionnaires, history and background sources. The five outcomes considered desirable, plus the objectives and activities listed under each, encompass the crime prevention strategy used in these demonstrations. Finally, the process model for this overall strategy is described in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

PART III

DESIGN FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT



## A. INTRODUCTION

Research projects are rarely run at the convenience of the evaluators. Thus, evaluation requirements are not often a factor in the planning of a project. This situation can lead to a number of constraints concerning the evaluation, all of which must be handled with the most sound alternatives possible.

The planning as well as the beginning implementation of this project, was executed with little input from evaluators. The evaluation team was hired October 1977, and the neighborhood staffs started working July of 1977 (their training began as early as May of the same year). This lack of involvement in the early stages of the project is a constraint in itself, but it also has led, indirectly at times, to other confounding elements.

For instance, the demonstration sites were selected in a non-random manner. Randomization is an essential ingredient for an experimental design, which is an effective method of finding out how well a program achieved its goals. The experimental design can, through randomization, protect against threats to internal validity (see Part III, section B.) which may cause confusion in analyzing results. A quasi-experimental design, that is one that does not satisfy the strict requirements of an experiment, can be used for this project. The difference between these two design types is that the quasi-experiment generally leaves one or several of the possible threats to internal validity uncontrolled.

The survey instruments tapping victimization and residents' fear of crime, also involve constraints. The resident survey was originally designed as a planning aid rather than an evaluation tool. Hence, the responses tend to be of an open-ended nature. The first edition of the survey was administered in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood in January of 1976. The survey was changed before it was administered the second time, in Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne, in August of 1976. A few questions were deleted and specific responses were required instead of keeping the open-ended format. Besides cutting down the time each interview took, these changes also led to an ease in administering the instrument. These changes, however, did not include topic changes. For posttest measures on these surveys, identical replication is necessary. This means that comparisons of responses cannot be made between Willard-Homewood and the other two neighborhoods on the questions which were changed.

Trial projects, funded in the manner this one is, also bear a time constraint. At this point, the CCP demonstration is a one year program. The process portion of this evaluation is not likely to be hampered by the time allowed. However, crime rates can fluctuate from year to year to such a degree that significant changes are unlikely to occur within the time of measurement. This statistical reality limits the conclusions which could be drawn from only one year's data.

#### B. THREATS TO INTERNAL VALIDITY

In experimental designs in general, there are a number of alternative "confounding" explanations other than the experimental manipulation (or treatment) which could account for results in the expected direction.

## 1. History

Some event other than the treatment may occur between the pretest and the posttest which could affect the results. One such example would be an auto theft ring or a burglary ring operating in a neighborhood, in which the leader of the ring dies of natural causes, leading the members of the group to discontinue operations in that neighborhood. This evaluation design will attempt to control for such effects by using both contiguous control areas and noncontiguous control census tracts. Presumably, the dissolution of any such ring would also decrease crime rates in adjacent census tracts, thus helping one to avoid the false conclusion that the reduction in crime was due to project intervention. Effects, other than the ones generated by the project, that are local either to the control or experimental area can affect the outcome of the study. The evaluation team will check other governmental programs in the affected areas carefully for any potential impact on crime rates and/or fear of crime. Other purely local events will be monitored carefully.

## 2. Maturation

The passage of time alone may be responsible for an effect. In the current instance, this would undoubtedly take the form of some kind of ceiling effect in the crime rate statistics, or of a reduction in crime throughout society as a whole. For example, suppose the crime rate stays about the same in the demonstration neighborhoods throughout the demonstration period. One could conclude that the project had an impact--it halted the increase in crime. In other words, the crime rate would have been greater had there been no program. But this could equally reflect a sort of practical limit on how high crime rates can go. Additionally, even a reduction in crime rates may not be attributable to the demonstration pro-

gram, as crime rates may reflect an ongoing historical process. In other words, the broader society may be generating conditions which caused the upswing in crime rates in recent years. These conditions may be changing independent of project interventions. Hence, the crime rates may decrease independent of project activities. Again, the use of control tracts should help rule out this explanation because these processes would affect the crime rates in the control areas the same way as in the demonstration neighborhoods.

### 3. Testing

The administration of the pretest and the posttest could be responsible for some of the significant effects produced by the program. Ordinarily, the effects of testing tend to confirm the impact of the experimental manipulation. This may happen when tested individuals act to increase their knowledge about the points raised in the survey. In this case the pretest respondents may have adopted various crime prevention ideas. One could control for this by testing but not manipulating a control group. Then the impact of the treatment would be the difference in the posttest results not accounted for by the pretest scores.

However, for several reasons the situation here is somewhat more complicated. First and foremost, both the testing effect and the presence of the demonstration project will tend to increase the percentage of crimes reported. Improving the percentage of crimes reported and increasing surveillance by residents are goals of the project. Thus the effects of test sensitization will work against demonstrating program impact on actual crime rates. But the pretest questions related to fear of crime and dangerousness of the area may lead respondents to do more "reality testing" of their perceptions than they otherwise would have done.

As can be seen by comparing the crime rates (Tables 7, 8 and 9) with fear of crime (Appendix C) there probably is an unrealistically high level of fear. Pretesting may reduce the fear of crime by alerting respondents to test their perceptions against the actual level of crime. Thus, the evaluation faces the complex situation where pretesting may work against the program goals on reported crime (by increasing the percentage of crimes reported), but for them on fear of crime (by lessening the fear of crime). One can attempt to gauge the possibility of increased crime reporting by comparing crime rates found by pretest and posttest surveys with those recorded by police. Since the pretest survey was not administered in the control neighborhoods, the design cannot use the control areas to assess the impact of pretesting on fear of crime.

The "Hawthorne effect"<sup>1</sup> is a possible threat as well. This effect is much like the testing effect. As the neighborhoods became aware that a crime prevention program is underway, attempts to prevent crime or report crimes may increase without any specific activities on the part of the neighborhood staffs. Although the programs were not formally underway until July of 1977, the neighborhoods may have learned of them months before. Also, some organizational activities, such as training the staffs, began earlier. Evidence for the presence of the "Hawthorne effect" will be obtained by collecting crime data for the demonstration neighborhoods beginning January 1977.

---

<sup>1</sup>Use of the term "Hawthorne effect" should not be confused with the Hawthorne demonstration neighborhood. Use of the term is retained because of its widespread recognition among the scientific community.

#### 4. Instrumentation

There may have been changes in the instrument used to collect the data between the pretest and the posttest. Thus, changes in the way police collect crime statistics or ways in which the survey is administered may be responsible for any effect. The evaluation team will interview all those involved in the collection and processing of crime statistics to attempt to identify any changes in data collection. Moreover, posttest questions on the interview schedule will be replicas of the pretest questions.

#### 5. Statistical Regression

This effect is caused by the treatment group's regression or movement to the population mean. Statistical regression is a threat to validity since this movement toward a less extreme value could be misinterpreted as a treatment effect. Regression effects are the result of imperfect correlations between pretest and posttest scores, which "may be due to 'error' and/or systematic sources of variance specific to one or the other measure".<sup>1</sup> For example, in any measured characteristic, such as crime rates, there is a certain amount of random error--some people score higher than they should on a test because of luck; thus if they are given another test later on the same material they probably will score lower. The opposite is true of those persons who score higher the next time they take the test. Also, unknown factors can affect scores from testing period to testing period systematically. Or, in the context of this project, within a neighborhood, probabilities of crime may vary from time to time due to unknown systematic factors. The effects of these factors also can result in the treatment group's regression to a mean level.

---

<sup>1</sup>Donald T. Campbell and Julian C. Stanley, Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1963), page 11.

It may appear that statistical regression can occur only in the case where individual scores are the unit of analysis, and, hence, may be a problem only in the analyses which use individuals or opportunity as the basic unit. However, tests for the threats of statistical regression often are applied to aggregate sample scores (e.g., group means). In the present case, neighborhoods are sometimes the unit of analysis. Crime rates are aggregate scores for residences in each neighborhood.

Campbell and Stanley, in their book dealing with research designs state that:

"Regression effects are thus inevitable accompaniments of imperfect test-retest correlation for groups selected for their extremity. They are not, however, necessary concomitants of extreme scores wherever encountered."<sup>1</sup>

In the case at hand, those census tracts with extremely high crime rates (high relative to the rest of the tracts) may be so extreme because of random error which will not work in the same direction the next time crime is measured. Thus, if the demonstration tracts were the most extreme at time one, their ranking would probably decrease as a result of this random error working in a different way at time two. The best control for this is to avoid extremes, and in fact the demonstration neighborhoods are not in the upper ten percent of census tracts in crimes per opportunity, although they have high frequencies of crime. The Willard-Homewood crime rate is just slightly higher than the city average, and Lowry Hill East is only in the top of quartile.<sup>2</sup> It might also be noted that the crime rate in each neighborhood, fluctuates from year to year, as well as city wide. Since the data

---

<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>From data generated for Crime In Minneapolis, May 1977

being used are only from fiscal year 1975 (July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975), it cannot be assumed that the crime rate for each neighborhood is indicative of its average rate. A search for information on additional years has begun and will be taken into consideration in the final analysis. If the evidence concludes that the neighborhoods are consistently high in crime rates, though not in the upper ten percent (i.e., extreme), then the likelihood of statistical regression is not great. If, however, only the pretest score is high, then one might expect a decline from this extreme for the posttest. Additionally, the analysis of the crime data will be affected by the amount of random error in crime report statistics, but the evidence is insufficient to support conjectures whether regression to the mean will produce results in favor of the demonstration project.

#### 6. Selection

Biases may result from differential selection of respondents. This is particularly serious here, as the usual procedure is to assign cases to the experimental and control groups randomly. In this project, the neighborhoods were selected as demonstrations because they exhibited certain characteristics. In particular, they had to have a crime problem and some active organizations in the neighborhood to serve as the fulcrum for the demonstration project. Thus, even though the control areas are close matches of the demonstration neighborhoods in most respects, they undoubtedly differ in terms of organizational activity and other characteristics. Beyond the neighborhoodwide considerations, there is an additional selection problem because some strategies for reducing crime will be implemented in parts of the neighborhoods rather than throughout whole neighborhoods. For example, not all alleys can be improved because of financial constraints, so the selection of alleys may result in important biases. Those blocks with the most active,

involved and concerned citizens probably will obtain most of the physical improvements to be made in the neighborhoods and create further problems of selection bias.

#### 7. Experimental Mortality

This bias may be introduced if particular types of individuals move out of the demonstration neighborhoods. This results in a selection artifact, since the residents would then be composed of different types of persons at posttest than at pretest. This is another serious problem as the residential mobility over a five year period equals 78 percent in Lowry Hill East, 59 percent in Hawthorne, and 69 percent in Willard-Homewood.<sup>1</sup> A way to check for this is to compare the posttest samples with the pretest samples on background characteristics, such as age, marital status, education, occupation, number of children, family income, sex, and race, all of which were recorded during the pretest interviews. Additionally, length of residence can be used as a control. If one cannot reject the null hypothesis that both pretest and posttest samples came from the same population, the evaluation team will conclude that mortality effects were negligible. Otherwise, comparisons can be made between responses of longer term and more recent residents concerning fear of crime. These comparisons should be helpful where residential mobility is high.

#### 8. Interaction with Selection

Many of the foregoing threats to internal validity can interact with selection to produce changes that might spuriously appear as treatment

---

<sup>1</sup>From data generated for Crime In Minneapolis, 1977.

effects. For example, selection-maturation interaction can result when experimental groups are composed of different kinds of persons maturing at different speeds.<sup>1</sup>

#### 9. Diffusion or Imitation of the Treatment

Residents in the control areas might learn about what is occurring in the demonstration neighborhoods and adopt some of the techniques, thereby invalidating their status as a control group. The evaluation team can check for this possibility by identifying and briefly interviewing knowledgeable persons in the control areas.

There is a possibility Minneapolis will adopt a citywide community crime prevention program. Such a citywide program would complicate evaluation of the three neighborhoods if it were enacted before completion of the demonstration project. However, this evaluation design will be appropriate unless the citywide crime prevention techniques are introduced during the first months of 1978. In fact, a citywide project could be evaluated using many of the ideas and methods described in this design. Modifications, such as time series analysis, could be incorporated into an evaluation of a citywide crime prevention project.

#### 10. Displacement of Crime

Although the program may reduce crime in the demonstration neighborhoods, it may have no impact on the crime rate in the city because crime in these areas may simply diffuse to contiguous areas. Displacement of crime will

---

<sup>1</sup>Thomas D. Cook and Donald T. Campbell, "The Design and Conduct of Quasi-Experiments and True Experiments in Field Settings", in Marvin D. Dunnette, (ed.) Handbook of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, (New York: Rand McNally, 1976), page 227.

be checked by including both a contiguous and a noncontiguous control for each demonstration area. It has been shown elsewhere that most crimes are committed within a mile of the offender's home.<sup>1</sup> Consequently, the analysis will assume that any displacement effects will show up in the contiguous control area but not in the noncontiguous control. A displacement effect could show up as a reduction in crime in the demonstration neighborhood, an increase in the contiguous control area, and little or no change in the noncontiguous control.

#### 11. Compensatory Equalization

The city government or other groups might feel that to be fair, the control area would have to be upgraded as well as the demonstration area. If compensatory programs are developed, the control area would not be a true control area. Compensatory equalization will be checked by interviews with knowledgeable neighborhood observers as well as with city officials.

#### 12. Compensatory Rivalry

If the control area residents knew they were assigned to a control group, they might be motivated to meet some of the project's goals despite their control group status. This is unlikely to occur in the current context because it is unlikely any residents will know of their control status.

#### 13. Summary

If this evaluation were merely to measure crime rates and fear of crime before the intervention process in the demonstration neighborhoods, and then measure them after the intervention had been implemented, then any of these

---

<sup>1</sup>Crime In Minneapolis, May 1977, chapter 5, page 86; chapter 6, page 112; chapter 11, page 212.

alternative explanations could account for a reduction in crime and fear of crime. The evaluation team could conclude that the intervention reduced crime, but its chances of being wrong would be great indeed. What is needed in order to reduce the likelihood of these confounding alternative explanations is a series of control tracts which are as equivalent as possible to the demonstration neighborhoods. These control areas should be similar to the demonstration neighborhoods in crime rates and in demographic characteristics, and they should experience no comparable intervention which directly or indirectly influences the crime rate or the fear of crime. Table 5 presents the basic design which is labeled a "semi-equivalent control group, quasi-experimental design." It is not an equivalent group design or a truly experimental design, because the profiles of the demonstration neighborhoods, while being close will not perfectly match those of the control groups. Perfect matching requires randomly assigning neighborhoods to treatment and control conditions.

| <u>Neighborhood</u> | <u>Pretest</u> | <u>Intervention</u> | <u>Posttest</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Willard-Homewood    | yes            | yes                 | yes             |
| Control             | yes            | no                  | yes             |
| Lowry Hill East     | yes            | yes                 | yes             |
| Control             | yes            | no                  | yes             |
| Hawthorne           | yes            | yes                 | yes             |
| Control             | yes            | no                  | yes             |

### C. SELECTION OF CONTROL NEIGHBORHOODS

The three demonstration neighborhoods include Willard-Homewood (complete census tracts 27, 28, 32 and parts of tracts 20, 21), Hawthorne (tract 22 and part of tract 23), and Lowry Hill East (tract 67 with portions of 68, 70 and 77). Since these neighborhoods correspond generally with census tracts (noted above), the evaluation employs census tracts as the unit of analysis for selecting controls. In order to determine which census tracts provide the best matches, both on crime statistics and on demographic characteristics, a cluster analysis was performed on census tracts in Minneapolis. The cluster analysis program creates a distance score for each pair of census tracts (squared Euclidean distance is used here), based on the distances between them on all nineteen variables listed in Table 6. Then the program groups the census tracts into clusters of tracts which share similar profiles on the nineteen variables. On the basis of this cluster analysis, the evaluation team was able to identify those tracts most similar to the demonstration neighborhoods in both recorded crime rates and demographic characteristics. One noncontiguous control tract was selected for each neighborhood to test for the impact of history and other confounding factors. An area within approximately one half mile surrounding each of the experimental tracts will serve as the contiguous control area to check for the displacement of crime.

The candidates for each noncontiguous control were reduced to a small set through the use of hierarchical cluster analysis. Eight crime rates and statistics representing eleven demographic characteristics were used as variables in the analysis. The crime rates were based on major crimes reported between July 1, 1974, and June 30, 1975, and were computed on the

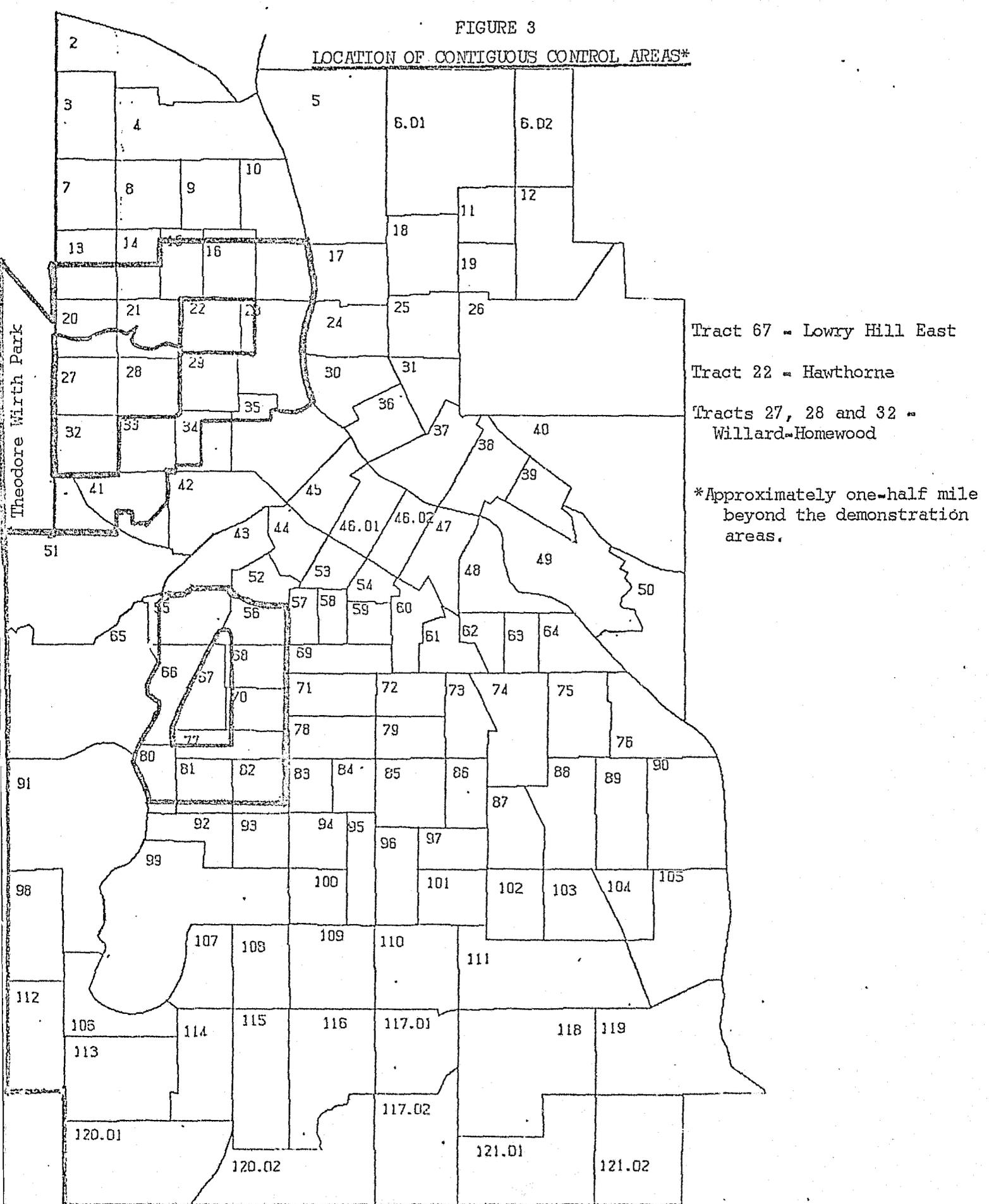
basis of target opportunity.<sup>1</sup> The demographic statistics, taken from the 1970 Census, were also selected to represent criteria used in selecting the demonstration neighborhoods. (See Table 6, which lists the nineteen variables used in the cluster analysis.) The two sets of variables proved to be statistically related, but in highly complex ways. Of the 171 unique product-moment correlations, only 10 exceeded 0.8. Principle-axis factor analysis extracted five factors using the Kaiser criterion. Furthermore, five canonical variates significant at the 0.005 level were extracted. All of this evidence indicates a highly complex and non-redundant relationship among the variables, making them ideal for use in a cluster analysis.

| TABLE 6  |  |
|--|--|
| <u>VARIABLES USED TO CLUSTER CENSUS TRACTS<sup>a</sup></u>             |  |
| Demographic Statistics (From Census, 1970)                             |  |
| 1.   | Percentage Residents Stable 1965-1970 (15% sample)                           |
| 2.   | Percentage Housing Units Occupied  |
| 3.   | Percentage Housing Units Owner Occupied                                      |
| 4.   | Percentage White   |
| 5.   | Mean Family and Unrelated Individual Income (20% sample)                     |
| 6.   | Percentage Residents Over 64 Years Old                                       |
| 7.   | Percentage Residents Between 10-17 Years Old                                 |
| 8.   | Population Density (Per Acre)  |
| 9.   | Percentage of Residential Structures Built<br>Between 1965-1968 (20% sample) |
| 10.  | Percentage of Occupied Units Husband-Wife Family                             |
| 11.  | Total Population   |
| Crime Rate Statistics (From Police Records)                            |  |
| 1.   | Residential Burglary Per 1000 Residential Units                              |
| 2.   | Commercial Burglary Per 1000 Commercial Units                                |
| 3.   | Commercial Robbery Per 1000 Commercial Units                                 |
| 4.   | Street Robbery Per 1000 Residents  |
| 5.   | Assaults Per 1000 Residents  |
| 6.   | Sexual Offenses Per 1000 Female Residents                                    |
| 7.   | Vandalism Per 1000 Structures (25% sample)                                   |
| 8.   | Auto Thefts Per 1000 Registered Vehicles (20% sample)                        |
| <sup>a</sup> Based on a 100 percent sample unless indicated otherwise. |  |

<sup>1</sup>Crime In Minneapolis, May 1977.

FIGURE 3

LOCATION OF CONTIGUOUS CONTROL AREAS\*



The selection of noncontiguous control tracts was performed in the following steps:

1) Contiguous tracts (15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 29, 33, 34, 41, 55, 56, 66, 68, 70, 77) were excluded from the analysis since they are not candidates for noncontiguous control tracts.

2) Raw data for tracts 27, 28 and 32 were aggregated, and rates and percentages were computed for those tracts as a unit, and for the 109 remaining tracts individually.

3) All variables were standardized using Z-scoring.

4) Hierarchical clustering was performed using the Ward minimum-variance method.<sup>1</sup>

5) Tracts which had the tightest clustering in comparison with demonstration neighborhoods were selected. All nineteen variables were listed on these candidate tracts.

6) Candidate tracts were ranked by assigning a given tract one point for each variable on which its value is closest to the neighborhood under study. The tract with the highest total points would be most like the demonstration tract.

It became apparent through inspection that there were problems using these six steps exclusively. For instance, some tracts, which ranked highly with experimental tracks, had such low populations that comparisons would have been difficult. Other candidate tracts had no commercial areas within them, while two of the experimental tracts have at least one major commercial strip. In the case of Lowry Hill East, it was difficult to find a tract that had similar types of housing units of comparable proportions (the number of multiple family dwellings is extremely high in this neighborhood). The imperfect match of a demonstration neighborhood with a control tract is accounted for in part because the cluster analysis weighs all nineteen variables equally. So, as a seventh step in choosing a noncontiguous

---

<sup>1</sup>The algorithm used was the stored-data approach (MANAGE, PROCI) published in Michael R. Anderberg, Cluster Analysis for Applications, (New York: Academy Press, 1973). The algorithm is implemented as a part of the CLUSTER package adapted for the University of Minnesota by Jeffrey H. Loesch.

control tract, an informal system of weighting was used as follows:

- 7) Informal system of weighting
  - a. existence of a commercial strip required
  - b. propinquity - should be beyond one half mile of demonstration site
  - c. site inspection (similar percentage of apartments, number of abandoned homes, etc.)
  - d. similar level of density
  - e. similar size population (with an added requirement of a minimum level of population about 2,500).

One criticism of community crime prevention projects is that crime is not actually reduced but rather it is displaced to an area outside the project. To test for this criticism, the area within a half-mile radius of each demonstration neighborhood has been designated as a contiguous control area. (Willard-Homewood is flanked by Theodore Wirth Park on the west, which is approximately a half mile in width. This will serve as the contiguous control area for that side of the neighborhood. Crimes that are committed there will be recorded.) The number and type of offenses will be tallied, as well as the location of their occurrence for these contiguous control areas. The Crime In Minneapolis<sup>1</sup> report showed that most crimes are committed within one mile of the offender's home. However, limited evaluation resources prevent collection of that quantity of data. Figure 3 presents the demonstration neighborhoods, as well as the contiguous control areas where displacement of crime will be checked.

1. Hawthorne (tract 22)

Using the criteria explained above, census tract 24 (east of Hawthorne) was selected as the noncontiguous control tract. Five tracts clustering closest to Hawthorne were considered. Tract 18 was the only tract that

---

<sup>1</sup>Crime In Minneapolis, May 1977, (see footnote on page 51).

scored higher in the ranking than tract 24 (only by one point), but 18 fell well below 24 in the weighting priorities. Tract 18 has no substantial commercial strip and its density and population are less comparable than that of tract 24. So tract 24 is considered to be the best noncontiguous control tract for the Hawthorne neighborhood. Table 7 gives the demographic and crime statistics for Hawthorne and its selected control tract.

TABLE 7  
 DEMOGRAPHIC AND CRIME STATISTICS  
 OF HAWTHORNE AND SELECTED CONTROL TRACT<sup>a</sup>

| Demographic Statistics (From Census, 1970)  | Hawthorne<br>(tract 22) | Noncontiguous<br>Control<br>(tract 24) |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Percentage Stable  | 41.2                    | 55.4                                   |
| 2. Percentage Occupied  | 96.6                    | 95.2                                   |
| 3. Percentage Owner Occupied  | 35.7                    | 39.8                                   |
| 4. Percentage White   | 99.5                    | 100.0                                  |
| 5. Mean Income  | \$7539                  | \$7774                                 |
| 6. Percentage Over 64 Years   | 11.9                    | 15.6                                   |
| 7. Percentage 10-17 Years   | 15.0                    | 12.0                                   |
| 8. Population Density   | 37.4                    | 29.6                                   |
| 9. Percentage of Residential<br>Structures Built Between<br>1965-1968                             | 1.8                     | 7.6                                    |
| 10. Percentage of Occupied Units<br>Husband-Wife Family   | 51.2                    | 52.6                                   |
| 11. Total Population  | 3432                    | 3023                                   |
| <br>Crime Rate Statistics (From Police Records)   |                         |  |
| 1. Residential Burglary   | 112.9                   | 51.9                                   |
| 2. Commercial Burglary  | 414.3                   | 402.8                                  |
| 3. Commercial Robbery   | 42.9                    | 41.7                                   |
| 4. Street Robbery   | 5.8                     | 1.3                                    |
| 5. Assaults   | 4.9                     | 1.3                                    |
| 6. Sexual Offenses  | 1.1                     | 0.6                                    |
| 7. Vandalism  | 23.3                    | 23.8                                   |
| 8. Auto Theft   | 30.2                    | 6.6                                    |
| <br><sup>a</sup> Refer to Table 6 for complete variable name and the percent for the sample used. |                         |  |

2. Willard-Homewood (27, 28 and 32<sup>1</sup>)

Census tract 109 was chosen to be most comparable according to the listed criteria. Six tracts were considered due to their close clustering to the Willard-Homewood tracts. Two tracts were dropped from these six due to populations below the minimum. Since the minimum population is 2,500 for control tracts and Willard-Homewood has a combined population of over 8,000, one other tract was eliminated due to its low population (tract 42, population = 2,995). Of the remaining 3 tracts, 109 and 94 ranked highest considering all criteria. Both of these tracts are divided by Interstate 35W. However, tract 94, due to its smaller size and the location of 35W within it, (this highway divides it in half, leaving a severely disrupted area), was passed over in favor of 109. Tract 109 has a considerable portion remaining beyond the bisection of 35W, and also was the closest to Willard-Homewood in population. Table 8 gives the demographic and crime statistics for the Willard-Homewood area and its selected noncontiguous control tract.

---

<sup>1</sup>The demonstration neighborhood is actually comprised of 27, 28 and 32, with portions of tracts 20, 21. The evaluators have selected the noncontiguous control for Willard-Homewood by aggregating the crime and demographic data for tracts 27, 28 and 32. Tracts 20 and 21 were excluded because the data for the 11 demographic variables, were not available at the block level. The evaluators will monitor the crime reports originating from these two tracts however. The team will be alert for anything occurring in tracts 20 and 21 which could distort the evaluation.

Aggregating the crime and demographic data, for tracts 27, 28 and 32 is justified because they are as close in statistical profile as any tracts in the city of Minneapolis.

TABLE 8  
 DEMOGRAPHIC AND CRIME STATISTICS  
 FOR WILLARD-HOMWOOD AND SWINGING CONTROL TRACT<sup>a</sup>

| Demographic Statistics (From Census, 1970)                            | Willard-<br>Homewood<br>(Tracts 27, 28, 33) | Noncontiguous<br>Control<br>(Tract 109) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Percentage Stable  | 30.6  | 56.1                                    |
| 2. Percentage Occupied  | 93.5  | 97.9                                    |
| 3. Percentage Owner Occupied  | 57.4  | 82.6                                    |
| 4. Percentage White   | 53.9  | 64.4                                    |
| 5. Mean Income  | \$7736                                      | \$8515                                  |
| 6. Percentage Over 64 Years   | 7.6   | 17.3                                    |
| 7. Percentage 10-17   | 13.9  | 14.0                                    |
| 8. Population Density   | 27.8  | 23.0                                    |
| 9. Percentage of Residential<br>Structures Built Between<br>1965-1968 | 1.7   | 0                                       |
| 10. Percentage of Occupied Units<br>Husband-Wife Family               | 56.1  | 63.7                                    |
| 11. Total Population  | 8568  | 5321                                    |
| <b>Crime Rate Statistics (From Police Records)</b>                    |   |   |
| 1. Residential Burglary   | 102.8                                       | 52.3                                    |
| 2. Commercial Burglary  | 428.6                                       | 181.8                                   |
| 3. Commercial Robbery   | 125.0                                       | 106.1                                   |
| 4. Street Robbery   | 4.8   | 3.6                                     |
| 5. Assaults   | 2.9   | 3.0                                     |
| 6. Sexual Offenses  | 1.3   | 0.7                                     |
| 7. Vandalism  | 10.7  | 9.8                                     |
| 8. Auto Theft   | 20.1  | 10.4                                    |

<sup>a</sup>Refer to Table 6 for complete variable name and the percent of the sample used.

### 3. Lowry Hill East (tract 67)

Census tract 93 was selected in preference to the two other tracts (72 and 92) which clustered close to Lowry Hill East. This demonstration neighborhood is bordered on the west and east side by Hennepin Avenue and Lyndale Avenue, which are both commercial strips. Tract 92 did not have a comparable commercial area and tract 72 does not have a significant commercial strip. The noncontiguous control tract (93), however, has two commercial strips, parts of Lyndale Avenue and Nicollet Avenue.

Also in Lowry Hill East, 48 percent of the housing units are in buildings composed of 10 or more units. In tract 72, only 6 percent are in

buildings of 10 or more units, while 33 percent are in tract 93. Few tracts in Minneapolis are as dense as Lowry Hill East. Tract 92 is bordered on the west side by Lake Calhoun, where the mean family and unrelated individual income is over \$2,000 higher than in Lowry Hill East. Table 9 displays the values for each of the nineteen variables for the two comparable tracts. The commercial burglary rate for Lowry Hill East is somewhat misleading because the demonstration area includes Lyndale Avenue which is not in tract 67. This is another reason tract 93 was selected as a control tract for Lowry Hill East, it has a higher commercial burglary rate. When Lyndale's burglary rate for commercial establishments is added to tract 67, the rates may be comparable.

| TABLE 9   |                                  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| DEMOGRAPHIC AND CRIME STATISTICS<br>FOR LOWRY HILL EAST AND SELECTED CONTROL TRACT <sup>a</sup> |                                  |  |
| Demographic Statistics (From Census, 1970)  | Lowry Hill<br>East<br>(Tract 67) | Noncontiguous<br>Control<br>(Tract 93) |
| 1. Percentage Stable  | 22.9                             | 48.7                                   |
| 2. Percentage Occupied  | 96.7                             | 98.1                                   |
| 3. Percentage Owner Occupied  | 14.1                             | 37.1                                   |
| 4. Percentage White   | 98.9                             | 99.2                                   |
| 5. Mean Income  | \$5896                           | \$6935                                 |
| 6. Percentage Over 64 Years   | 10.3                             | 17.0                                   |
| 7. Percentage 10-17 Years   | 6.0                              | 12.0                                   |
| 8. Population Density   | 63.8                             | 37.6                                   |
| 9. Percentage of Residential<br>Structures Built Between<br>1965-1968                           | 12.6                             | 3.7                                    |
| 10. Percentage of Occupied Units<br>Husband-Wife Family   | 32.7                             | 42.2                                   |
| 20. Total Population  | 5729                             | 4043                                   |
| Crime Rate Statistics (From Police Records)   |                                  |  |
| 1. Residential Burglary   | 63.8                             | 41.9                                   |
| 2. Commercial Burglary  | 120.0                            | 220.6                                  |
| 3. Commercial Robbery   | 70.0                             | 58.8                                   |
| 4. Street Robbery   | 2.8                              | 2.0                                    |
| 5. Assaults   | 2.4                              | 0.7                                    |
| 6. Sexual Offenses  | 2.1                              | 0                                      |
| 7. Vandalism  | 4.2                              | 4.9                                    |
| 8. Auto Theft   | 20.6                             | 6.6                                    |

<sup>a</sup>Refer to Table 6 for complete variable name and the percent of the sample used.

Figure 4 presents the demonstration neighborhoods and their respective noncontiguous control tracts.

#### D. MEASUREMENT OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES

The overall goals of the demonstration project are to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the demonstration neighborhoods. The dependent variables are thus crime rates and degree of psychological fear of crime. Both of these variables have been measured before the implementation of the demonstration program. The crime rates have been measured by coding the Minneapolis Police Department's crime reports. Eight crime rates were measured during 1974-75 in all 127 census tracts. To determine the impact of the demonstration program on crime rates, these data must be updated by coding crime reports for the demonstration tracts, noncontiguous control tracts and for the contiguous control area. All coders received the same training that the pretest coders received, and the data is being coded using the same rules and procedures. Crime reports for the areas concerned will be coded for all of 1977 through May 1978.

Since there could be considerable error in crime reports, the evaluation team proposes to use a measure of crime rates derived from the demonstration neighborhood surveys. The survey questions will be asked again on the posttest survey to see whether or not crime rates on both police reports and on the survey responses are affected by the demonstration project. The pretest responses by the demonstration area respondents to ten victimization and crime reporting questions are presented in Table 10. This information can be used in conjunction with the posttest results to see whether or not the crime reporting rate is affected by the project as

well. One of the goals of the demonstration projects is to improve crime reporting, yet a change in crime report levels can confound the analysis of the impact of the programs (recall the earlier discussion on the effects of testing on internal validity). The evaluation team will attempt to measure this change and adjust the analysis to take this change into account.

The crime reporting rate can be estimated in two ways. First, of those survey respondents who claim to have been victimized, the proportion who claim to have reported that victimization can be computed. Second, the victimization rates from the questionnaire can be compared to the rates from police crime reports in Tables 7, 8 and 9. For example, the residential burglary rate in Lowry Hill East is 6.4 percent (from Table 9) when measured using crime reports, but 15 percent when estimated from the survey sample (from Table 10).

Both these comparisons are tricky and fraught with danger. First, people are likely to overestimate crime reporting in an interview situation simply because it may seem inconsistent for respondents to tell an interviewer that they were victimized yet did not report it. Also, the survey questions ask whether someone either broke into or tried to break into their home, whereas burglary rates do not always include both aspects. The officer handling an attempted burglary can either categorize it as a burglary with the stipulation that it was not perpetrated, or as damage to property if damage was done in the attempt. Despite this slight discrepancy, these comparisons will be made, particularly to determine if there has been a change in these figures in the posttest data.

TABLE 10

VICTIMIZATION AND REPORTING RATES FROM NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEYS<sup>a</sup>

|  | Hawthorne (N = 94)  |                   | Lowry Hill East (N = 116) |                   | Willard-Homewood (N = 163) |                   |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
|  | <u>% Victimized</u> | <u>% Reported</u> | <u>% Victimized</u>       | <u>% Reported</u> | <u>% Victimized</u>        | <u>% Reported</u> |
| 1. Pocket picked/purse snatched in this neighborhood   | 0%                  | 0%                | 1%                        | 1%                | 3%                         | 2%                |
| 2. Rob or try to rob you in this neighborhood  | 2                   | 2                 | 1                         | 0                 | 1                          | 0                 |
| 3. Attack or try to attack you in this neighborhood  | 5                   | 2                 | 4                         | 1                 | 4                          | 0                 |
| 4. Steal things from inside your car or truck when parked in this neighborhood                     | 4                   | 3                 | 4                         | 2                 | 7                          | 5                 |
| 5. Break into or try to break into your home/apartment, garage, or other building on your property | 15                  | 10                | 15                        | 9                 | 20                         | 8                 |
| 6. Steal or try to steal anything outside your home  | 14                  | 6                 | 16                        | 8                 | 14                         | 3                 |
| 7. Steal or try to steal your car  | 3                   | 2                 | 1                         | 1                 | 3                          | 2                 |
| 8. Steal part of car (battery, etc.)   | 9                   | 6                 | 9                         | 3                 | 11                         | 4                 |
| 9. Vandalize or try to vandalize your car  | 15                  | 6                 | 5                         | 2                 | 7                          | 2                 |
| 10. Vandalize or try to vandalize your property  | 7                   | 3                 | 3                         | 2                 | 10                         | 3                 |

<sup>a</sup>For exact question wording see the questionnaire.

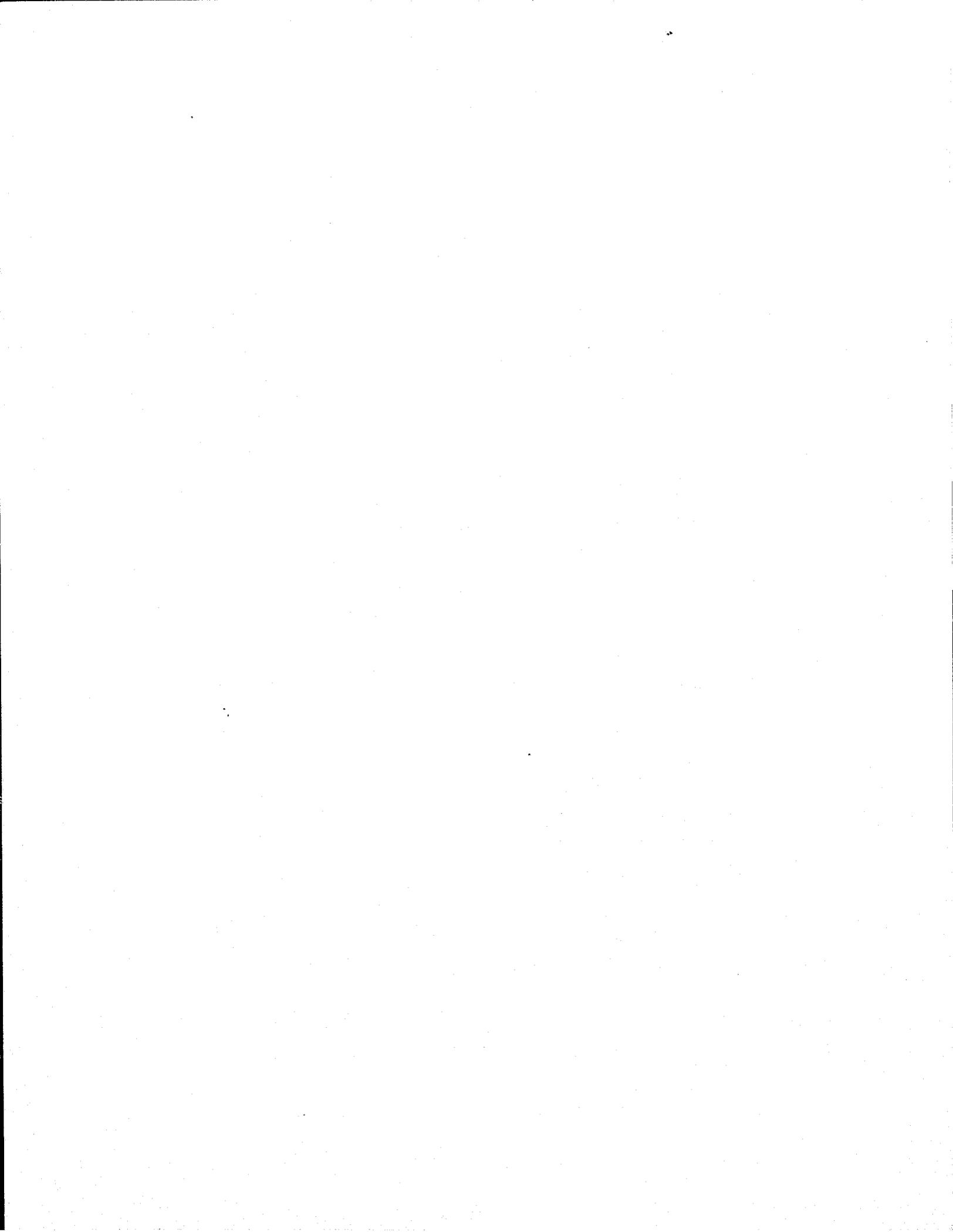
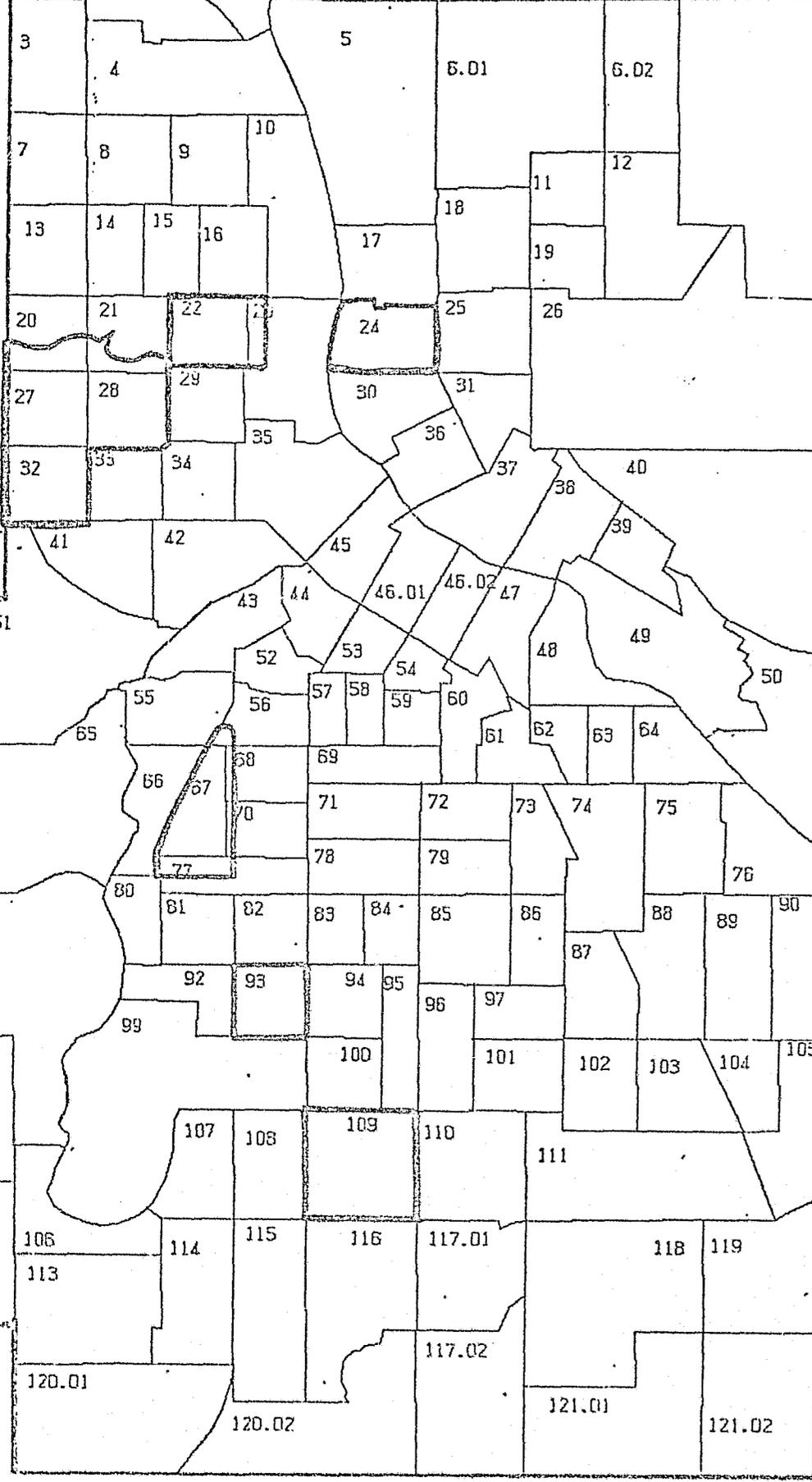


FIGURE 4

LOCATION OF NONCONTIGUOUS CONTROL TRACTS



Tract 67 - Lowry Hill East

Tract 93 - Control Tract for  
Lowry Hill East

Tract 22 - Hawthorne

Tract 24 - Control Tract for  
Hawthorne

Tracts 27, 28 and 32 -  
Willard-Homewood

Tract 109 - Control Tract for  
Willard-Homewood

Psychological fear of crime was measured on the pretest survey conducted in Willard-Homewood, Lowry Hill East, and Hawthorne. The questions included in the survey are listed in Appendix C along with the responses for the residents in these three neighborhoods. These data provide the baseline against which changes in fear of crime may be gauged. For example, 30 percent of Hawthorne, 38 percent of Lowry Hill and 22 percent of Willard-Homewood respondents believe that crime increased in their neighborhoods during the past year. Likewise, 17 percent of the respondents in all three neighborhoods felt the neighborhood was dangerous enough to think seriously about moving. If the demonstration program is successful, one ought to observe a noted decrease in these percentages. Additionally, the estimates of the likelihood of various crimes occurring (question 3 in Appendix C) ought to be reduced if the program is effective in reducing crime and fear of crime. As can be seen from a comparison of Appendix C with Tables 7, 8 and 9, most residents over-estimate the probability that they will be victimized by various crimes. For example, in Lowry Hill East, about six percent of the residences were burglarized in one year, yet 39 percent of the respondents felt there was a 50-50 or better chance they would be burglarized when no one is at home. One goal of the project is presumably to bring psychological perceptions around to a more realistic estimate of the chances of victimization.

Another series of questions on the pretest questionnaire deal with whether or not certain situations are dangerous (Appendix C, part 4, lists 28 such situations). While much of the information is redundant and some of it shows so little fear that reduction of fear is unlikely all questions will be replicated on the posttest. For example, 97 percent and 98 percent of the respondents in Hawthorne and Lowry Hill East feel it is safe

to walk with someone in the neighborhood during the day. Even if this should increase to 100 percent in the posttest sample, the increase may not be very interesting. However, there always is a possibility of a decrease in the percentages, so that it is important that these questions, along with all the others, be repeated in the posttest questionnaire, in order to check for any changes.

The questions administered to samples from the neighborhoods were identical in Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne, but there were some differences in question wording in Willard-Homewood. All of the questions in Appendix C were identical with the exception of the series of questions under part 4. Whereas the Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne residents were merely asked whether or not each situation was dangerous, the Willard-Homewood respondents were asked to rate the degree of danger for each situation, from 0 (no danger) to 10 (very dangerous). All responses from 0-5 were considered as not dangerous and from 6-10 as dangerous. The assumption was that since 5 is the midpoint, it can be assumed to represent a neutral response (hence, not dangerous). Clearly, this assumption is open to question, but any other (arbitrary) decision is equally (or more) open to problems. If anything, this procedure probably underestimates the degree of danger perceived by respondents, as evidenced by comparing Willard-Homewood with the other two neighborhoods on questions e, g, s and aa under part 4. For purposes of evaluating the impact of the demonstration in Willard-Homewood, the posttest questionnaire will repeat the pretest format on these questions, again asking respondents to rate each from 0-10. Then a simple difference between mean scores would be the appropriate analysis procedure. Unfortunately, this means that no comparisons can be made on these questions between neighborhoods.

## E. PROPOSED STATISTICAL MODELS AND ANALYSIS

This design proposes to analyze the impact of the demonstration projects on the eight crime rates listed in Table 6 and on citizens' fear of crime. Since the crime rates are opportunity rates, the unit of analysis in each case is the opportunity. This includes residential units for residential burglary, commercial units for commercial burglary and commercial robbery, residents for street robbery and assaults, female residents for sexual offenses, total structures for vandalism, and registered vehicles for auto thefts. For as many of these crimes as possible, the evaluation team needs to delineate each opportunity and to calculate a pretest score which is the number of times that opportunity was taken in the year preceding the intervention. For example, a list of all residential units in the neighborhood and the number of times each unit was burglarized during that year is needed. Then the evaluation requires a posttest score for each unit, consisting of the number of times that unit was burglarized during the year following (or during) the demonstration project.

Two types of analyses will be conducted with crime data. First, for every crime that one can disaggregate to opportunities as units of analysis, the evaluation team will be able to perform an analysis of covariance to test impact on crime. Second, for crimes which cannot be disaggregated, a difference of proportions test will be employed. Finally, the analysis of survey data on fear of crime will use a difference of proportions test also.

### 1. Analysis of Crime Data -- Analysis of Covariance

Analysis of covariance relates an interval and a nominal scale variable, controlling for an interval scale variable. That is, analysis of covariance relates posttest crime scores to neighborhood, controlling for pretest crime

scores. For example:

$X_1$  = Pretest score on crime for each opportunity,

$X_2$  = Posttest score on crime for each opportunity,

A = Neighborhood ( $A_1$  = demonstration;  $A_2$  = control;  $A_3$  = contiguous).

Then using analysis of covariance, one estimates the sum of squares in  $X_2$  unexplained by  $X_1$  but explained by A, and the sum of squares in  $X_2$  unexplained by both  $X_1$  and A. The appropriate F ratio is obtained by dividing the former sum of squares, corrected by its degrees of freedom, by the latter (i.e., neighborhoods), corrected. A significant F ratio will tell us that the individuals or opportunities in the neighborhoods differ in their posttest crime rates even after controlling statistically for their pretest crime rates (this is necessary because although the noncontiguous control and contiguous areas are very similar to the demonstration neighborhoods, there are notable differences). Since the N's (the number of opportunities) will generally be large, effects that are present will probably be statistically significant. In order to measure the magnitude of these effects, the intraclass correlation ought to be computed between  $X_2$  and A, controlling for  $X_1$ . In all likelihood, even if the effects are significant, they will not result in impressively high intraclass correlation coefficients, simply because there are so many sources of error in the data and because the posttest data will probably be collected within the next year or so when the program impact may just be beginning to be measurable at that time. Therefore, even if the correlations are small, they should be taken seriously if they are statistically significant and in the predicted direction.

The specific hypothesis is not just that the neighborhoods will differ, but that the demonstration neighborhoods will experience significantly

lower posttest crime than the respective control areas. The evaluation team further expects the contiguous control area to have significantly higher posttest crime than the demonstration neighborhoods because of the displacement effect. These specific hypotheses can be checked by examining the adjusted mean opportunity scores on  $X_2$  for each neighborhood, if there is an overall significant F ratio.<sup>1</sup> In other words, the unit for analysis of covariance is the opportunity, but knowledge of which areas are changing in what ways requires an inspection of adjusted mean scores.

Tables 11 and 12 provide guidelines for interpreting these mean post-test scores and for assessing CCP impact. Table 11 depicts the possible outcomes of the CCP demonstration project. In each of the demonstration contiguous and noncontiguous control areas the crime rate logically could decrease, remain the same or increase. Hence, there are 27 ( $3^3$ ) possible outcomes of the Minneapolis CCP project. The schema in Table 11 illustrates all of these possibilities.

---

<sup>1</sup>See Hubert Blalock, Social Statistics, 2nd ed. (New York, New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1972), for a discussion of analysis of covariance, intraclass correlation, and an interpretation of adjusted mean scores in covariance analysis.

TABLE 11  
ALTERNATIVE CRIME RATE PATTERNS

| Demonstration<br>Neighborhood | Contiguous<br>Control Area | Noncontiguous<br>Control Tract |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Decrease                      | Increase                   | Same                           |
| Decrease                      | Increase                   | Increase                       |
| Decrease                      | Increase                   | Decrease                       |
| Decrease                      | Same                       | Same                           |
| Decrease                      | Same                       | Increase                       |
| Decrease                      | Same                       | Decrease                       |
| Decrease                      | Decrease                   | Same                           |
| Decrease                      | Decrease                   | Increase                       |
| Decrease                      | Decrease                   | Decrease                       |
| Same                          | Increase                   | Same                           |
| Same                          | Increase                   | Increase                       |
| Same                          | Increase                   | Decrease                       |
| Same                          | Same                       | Same                           |
| Same                          | Same                       | Increase                       |
| Same                          | Same                       | Decrease                       |
| Same                          | Decrease                   | Same                           |
| Same                          | Decrease                   | Increase                       |
| Same                          | Decrease                   | Decrease                       |
| Increase                      | Increase                   | Same                           |
| Increase                      | Increase                   | Increase                       |
| Increase                      | Increase                   | Decrease                       |
| Increase                      | Same                       | Same                           |
| Increase                      | Same                       | Increase                       |
| Increase                      | Same                       | Decrease                       |
| Increase                      | Decrease                   | Same                           |
| Increase                      | Decrease                   | Increase                       |
| Increase                      | Decrease                   | Decrease                       |

The CCP project will have a positive effect if the following outcome occurs: The rate of crime is higher in the contiguous and noncontiguous control areas compared to the respective demonstration neighborhood. Displacement is suggested if: 1) The crime rate is higher in the contiguous control area than in the demonstration neighborhood, and 2) the crime rate is higher in the contiguous control area compared to the noncontiguous control tract. Table 12 lists a set of scenarios which would indicate program success or displacement.

ALTERNATIVE CRIME RATE PATTERNS  
INDICATING PROGRAM SUCCESS AND/OR DISPLACEMENT

Rules of Interpretation Applicable to Table 12

The basic predictions are that the CCP program will reduce crime in the demonstration neighborhoods and that some crime from the demonstration neighborhoods will be displaced to the contiguous control area. Several subsidiary statements arise from these major predictions: 1) The crime rate in both the contiguous and noncontiguous control areas will be significantly higher than in the demonstration neighborhoods. 2) The crime rate in the contiguous control area will be significantly higher than in the noncontiguous control tract.

|     | Demonstration Neighborhood | Contiguous Control Area | Noncontiguous Control Tract | INTERPRETATION   |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Decrease                   | Increase                | Same                        | Displacement seems evident; the program probably has reduced crime in the demonstration area while crime remained constant in the noncontiguous control area. This may be described as a classical outcome.  |
| 2.  | Decrease                   | Increase                | Increase                    | This outcome is next in rank to the classical case. If the crime rate in the contiguous control area has increased significantly more than the rate in the noncontiguous control tract then the program probably reduced crime in the demonstration area.  |
| 3.  | Decrease                   | Increase                | Decrease                    | Displacement seems clear but any impact of the program on reducing crime in the demonstration area could occur only if the percentage decrease in crime in the demonstration area is greater than the percentage decrease in the noncontiguous control tract.  |
| 4.  | Decrease                   | Same                    | Same                        | No displacement because the change in the crime rate in the contiguous control area should always be higher (more crime) than in the noncontiguous control tract. This is true because the contiguous control area is as much a control as the noncontiguous control tract with but one exception: The contiguous control area will likely show a higher rate of crime because of displacement. For the same reason, the program did not have an effect on reducing crime. |
| 5.  | Decrease                   | Same                    | Increase                    | This case is somewhat ambiguous because there appears to be displacement. Yet, the interpretive rule adopted here indicates the crime rate cannot be higher in the noncontiguous control tract than in the contiguous control area.  |
| 6.  | Decrease                   | Same                    | Decrease                    | Both displacement and a reduction in crime would occur if the percentage decrease in the noncontiguous control tract is less than the percentage decrease in the demonstration area.   |
| 7.  | Decrease                   | Decrease                | Increase                    | This case is somewhat ambiguous also. It would indicate displacement if the percentage decrease in crime rates is greater in the demonstration area than in the contiguous control area. The program apparently has no effect on reducing crime however, because the crime rate has decreased in the contiguous control area while rising in the noncontiguous control tract.  |
| 8.  | Decrease                   | Decrease                | Same                        | No displacement likely since the crime rate has risen in the noncontiguous control tract but decreased in the contiguous control area. Program impact on reducing crime might occur if the percentage decrease is greater in the demonstration area than in the contiguous control area.   |
| 9.  | Decrease                   | Decrease                | Decrease                    | The program may have reduced crime if the percentage decrease in the demonstration area is greater than in the control areas. Displacement is possible if the percentage decrease in crime is greater in the noncontiguous control tract than in the contiguous control area.  |
| 10. | Same                       | Increase                | Increase                    | Crime may have been reduced by the program if the percentage increase in the contiguous control area is greater than in the noncontiguous control tract. Displacement would also occur using the same reasoning.   |
| 11. | Increase                   | Increase                | Increase                    | The program may have reduced the rate of increase in crime if it can be shown that the percentage increase in contiguous and noncontiguous control areas are higher than in the demonstration area. Displacement might be present if the percentage increase in the contiguous control area is higher than in the noncontiguous control tract.   |

Covariance analysis is the most appropriate statistical procedure to use in the current instance. The research design is not a true experimental design, because the evaluation team had no control over the assignment of units (opportunities for crime) to different treatment groups (demonstration, noncontiguous, contiguous). Furthermore, the team did not have any control over the assignment of treatments to neighborhoods; the demonstration neighborhoods were selected purposively rather than randomly, the noncontiguous control census tracts were selected on the basis of their match with the demonstration neighborhoods on crime rates and demographic characteristics, and the adjacent control is the area within one-half mile of the periphery of the respective demonstration site. Thus, this is a correlated groups design, rather than a factorial design, and the evaluation team must "control for" the impact of pretest difference on the posttest measures of crime. Analysis of covariance will do this.

The major assumptions underlying the covariance model include a normal distribution of scores within each population; homogeneous error variances within populations; the error terms for the pretest scores should not be serially correlated with the error terms of the posttest scores; the dependent variable must be an interval level variable; and there must be independent random samples within populations. Although the first assumption of normal distribution is violated in the current instance (the distribution of most of the eight crimes will be bimodal, either zero or one occurrence of crime for most opportunities), when the sample size is large this assumption is very robust. Since the number of residential units, the number of residents, and so on is in the thousands in these neighborhoods, the  $N$  is sufficiently large to withstand the lack of a normal distribution.

The second assumption, homogeneous error variances within each population, seems sound. There will undoubtedly be considerable random error, but the evaluators expect it will be considerable in every neighborhood. There is some possibility that the demonstration projects will improve crime reporting, thus bringing the measured score closer to the true crime scores in the demonstration neighborhoods. The evaluation team will check this carefully in the posttest survey of crime victims. If there has been such an effect, its magnitude will have to be estimated and a judgment made as to how extensively this error has been reduced.

The third assumption, no serial correlation in the errors in the pretest and posttest measures of crime, is an important yet difficult assumption. (In a fixed effects model, one would have to assume independence of error terms across cases. Since this is a correlated groups design, by definition one lacks such independence. Therefore, this must be conceptualized as a random effects model, which incorporates the less restricted assumption under discussion.)<sup>1</sup> In other words, it must be assumed that the major factors causing errors in the pretest measures must not have the same effect on individual posttest scores that they had on the pretest scores. The longer the time interval between measurements, the less likely there will be severe serial correlation. Since at the present time the pretest scores are based on 1974-75 crime data, and the posttest scores will be based on 1977-78 crime data, serial correlation is unlikely to be a serious

---

<sup>1</sup>See William L. Hays, Statistics for Social Scientists (New York, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1963), for a discussion of these models and assumptions.

problem. (Actually, the assumption of the model includes serial correlation but is a bit broader. One also must assume that the error terms are independent of the treatment levels [the A's]. In other words, there must be nothing systematic between errors in crime reports and the neighborhood in which the crime opportunity exists. If this assumption is met, the second assumption above will be met by definition.)

Fourth, the dependent variable is the number of crimes committed on each opportunity available, clearly an interval variable. Fifth, the assumption of independent random samples poses a conceptual problem. In using crime report statistics for each neighborhood, the evaluation presumably is dealing with population parameters rather than sample estimates. However, it is known from prior research that many crimes are not reported and that crime statistics are, therefore, merely a sample of the total number of crimes.<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately, one cannot assume that reported crimes are a random sample of total crimes, although one can probably assume that reported crimes are a representative sampling of the more serious crimes committed in the neighborhoods. The more serious crimes, such as assault and commercial robbery, are almost always reported, with the exception of rape. The residential robberies and vandalism which involve small losses are probably seldom reported. As a result, the evaluation team will make the less stringent assumption that the reported crimes are equally representative across neighborhoods with respect to the more serious crimes.

## 2. Analysis of Crime Data -- Difference of Proportions

For some of the crime rate statistics, the evaluators will be unable to disaggregate the data by individual opportunities. Residential burglary

---

<sup>1</sup>Crime In Minneapolis, May 1977.

can be disaggregated because a listing can be obtained of all residential units in the neighborhood and match each unit with both pretest and posttest crime reports, since addresses are given on the crime reports. The same is true for commercial robbery and burglary. However, when dealing with residents rather than with residential or commercial units, the evaluators may not be able to obtain a list of all individuals in the neighborhood and match that list with crime reports on assaults, for example. Census estimates of the number of people in the neighborhood, could be used, and scores of zero could be assigned to all persons not listed as victims of assault, but there are serious respondent mobility problems, particularly in Lowry Hill East. Below, the design proposes a compromise statistical test which allows the evaluation team to examine the impact of the demonstration of those crimes for which disaggregation is impossible, too costly, or simply not useful.

The impact of the demonstrations on crime rates that cannot (or should not) be disaggregated can be analyzed by using a test for the significance of the difference of differences in proportions. For each neighborhood, the evaluators will run two tests on each crime rate, one between the demonstration and the control, and the second between the demonstration and the contiguous areas. The appropriate formula is:

$$Z = \frac{(p_{s1} - p_{s2}) - (p_{s3} - p_{s4})}{\sqrt{\frac{p_{u1}q_{u1}}{N_1} + \frac{p_{u2}q_{u2}}{N_2} + \frac{p_{u3}q_{u3}}{N_3} + \frac{p_{u4}q_{u4}}{N_4}}}$$

where  $p_{s1}$  = crime rate in demonstration neighborhood, pretest,  
 $p_{s2}$  = crime rate in demonstration neighborhood, posttest,  
 $p_{s3}$  = crime rate in control (and contiguous) area pretest,  
 $p_{s4}$  = crime rate in control (and contiguous) area, posttest,

$p_{ui}$  = highest crime rate in census tracts under analysis,

$q_{ui} = 1 - p_{ui}$  ( $i = 1$  to  $4$ ),

$N_1 = N_2$  = number of crime opportunities in demonstration neighborhood, and

$N_3 = N_4$  = number of crime opportunities in control (and contiguous) area.

A calculated Z of 1.65 will indicate statistical significance at the 0.05 level, for a one-tailed test (since the direction of the effect is predicted). Tables 11 and 12 in the previous section provide guidelines for interpreting different patterns of significant differences and assessing CCP impact.

To illustrate, let us set up this test for Lowry Hill East, and its noncontiguous control, tract 93, on auto theft. The first element,  $p_{s1}$ , is 0.0205 (the proportion of opportunities for auto theft that were, in fact, exercised); the second element,  $p_{s2}$ , will be obtained at the end of the demonstration project as the proportion of auto thefts per 100 autos;  $p_{s3}$  is 0.0066, the proportion of auto thefts in tract 93 (Table 9);  $p_{s4}$  will be obtained at the end of the project;  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  are the number of autos in Lowry Hill East;  $N_3$  and  $N_4$  are the number of autos in tract 93; and  $p_{ui} = 0.0302$  while  $q_{ui} = 0.9698$ .

Several factors need comment here. First, the  $p_s$ 's above refer to sample proportions while the  $p_u$ 's refer to population proportions, and technically the evaluators will be estimating the population proportions directly with the crime rate statistics. However, because of errors in crime reporting and recording, and because the evaluators wish to generalize beyond the demonstration neighborhoods to other similar areas, they will treat the crime statistics as sample proportions. Second, the evaluators

will use the highest crime rate in the analysis tracts as the best estimate of the  $p_u$ 's, because this is a conservative estimate. The closer the proportion of crime per 100 opportunities is to 0.5, the higher will be the standard error (the denominator in equation 1), and the less likely the calculated Z score is to be significant. Thus, assuming that the real crime rate in each tract is equal to the highest recorded rate in the analysis tracts, in a sense, loads the dice against the research hypothesis. It makes it more difficult for the evaluation to show an effect of the demonstration projects on crime rates. This procedure will be emphasized when reporting results, if the data indicate no effect.

The third and most important matter for discussion here is the appropriateness of using this particular test of significance. The major assumption of this test is that there are four independent random samples from which the  $p_s$ 's are calculated. It is clear that since the analysis involves pretest and posttest measures on the same variables within the same neighborhoods,  $p_{s1}$  and  $p_{s2}$  are not calculated from independent samples, in a strict sense. However, this is the only reasonably appropriate statistical test that can be performed on these data because the data cannot be disaggregated. As may be seen from the formula, the evaluators need only aggregate information on each neighborhood to conduct this test of significance. The crime rate per 100 opportunities and the number of crime opportunities for each neighborhood are needed in order to conduct the test, because one can estimate the standard error of the test statistic using only aggregate data. (This is because of the nature of dichotomous distributions. The only stipulation is that N must be large which, of course, it is.) In order to analyze covariance, the evaluation team would need disaggregated data.

### 3. Analysis of Fear of Crime -- Difference of Proportions

The above models (covariance and difference of differences in proportions) can examine the overall impact of the demonstration programs on crime rates, through the use of control area and demonstration neighborhood statistics. In order to evaluate the overall impact of the demonstration program on psychological fear of crime, the evaluators need to rely on a slightly different design and analysis procedure, because of the absence of any control groups. The pretest questionnaire was administered to random samples of residents in the demonstration neighborhoods, but not in any of the control areas. The evaluation, therefore, must rely on a more simple, less powerful (in terms of failing to rule out alternative explanations) design and analysis.

The design will be what Campbell and Stanley call a one-group pretest-posttest design. It is also called a pre-experimental design, and it is incapable of ruling out such confounding factors as history, maturation, and so on, the factors discussed above under "Threats To Internal Validity." Generally, history becomes a more plausible alternative explanation the longer the time lapse between pre- and posttesting. The time lapse here will be several years, so the effects of history may not be ruled out as a confounding factor.

The test of significance to be used is the difference of proportions tests, where the evaluators are interested in determining whether or not changes in the percentage of respondents giving a particular answer to a particular question are significant between the pretest and posttest. The appropriate formula is:

$$Z = \frac{p_{s1} - p_{s2}}{\sqrt{\hat{p}_u \hat{q}_u \sqrt{\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 N_2}}}}$$

where  $\hat{p}_u = \frac{N_1 p_{s1} + N_2 p_{s2}}{N_1 + N_2}$ ,

and  $\hat{q}_u = 1 - \hat{p}_u$ ,

$p_{s1}$  = proportion in pretest giving particular response to question,

$p_{s2}$  = proportion in posttest giving same response to same question,

$N_1$  = sample size for pretest,

$N_2$  = sample size for posttest,

$\hat{p}_u$  = best sample estimate of the true proportion (in the population) that would give that response to that question if they were asked (assuming the correctness of the null hypothesis that both samples are from the same population, i.e., that there was no change in fear of crime),

$\hat{q}_u$  = best sample estimate of the true proportion that would not give that response to that question, if asked.

This test, assumes that both the pretest and the posttest questionnaire has been administered to independent random samples of adult respondents in the neighborhood. (The null hypothesis is that both  $p_{s1}$  and  $p_{s2}$  are estimating a different parameter than is  $p_{s1}$ .) A one-tailed test of significance will be used. This will require a calculated Z of greater than or equal to 1.65 to allow one to reject the null hypothesis. This procedure may be repeated on all the questions in Appendix C to determine whether or not fear of crime has been reduced. For any questions with multiple possible responses, the tests performed on these responses will not be independent of one another, but the overall results ought to be clear as to whether fear of crime has been significantly reduced.

## F. SUMMARY

This impact evaluation design proposes an examination of the project's effects on crime and fear of crime by: 1) Selecting control areas for comparison with the demonstration neighborhoods, in order to rule out various threats to internal validity; 2) Collecting crime data in the surrounding half mile of each demonstration neighborhood to measure any crime displacement effects; 3) Updating the pretest measures by coding police crime reports for all concerned areas (demonstration, control, contiguous); and 4) By conducting a posttest resident survey within the demonstration neighborhoods; and 5) Using analysis of covariance and difference of differences in proportions as the statistical tests of impact.



APPENDICES



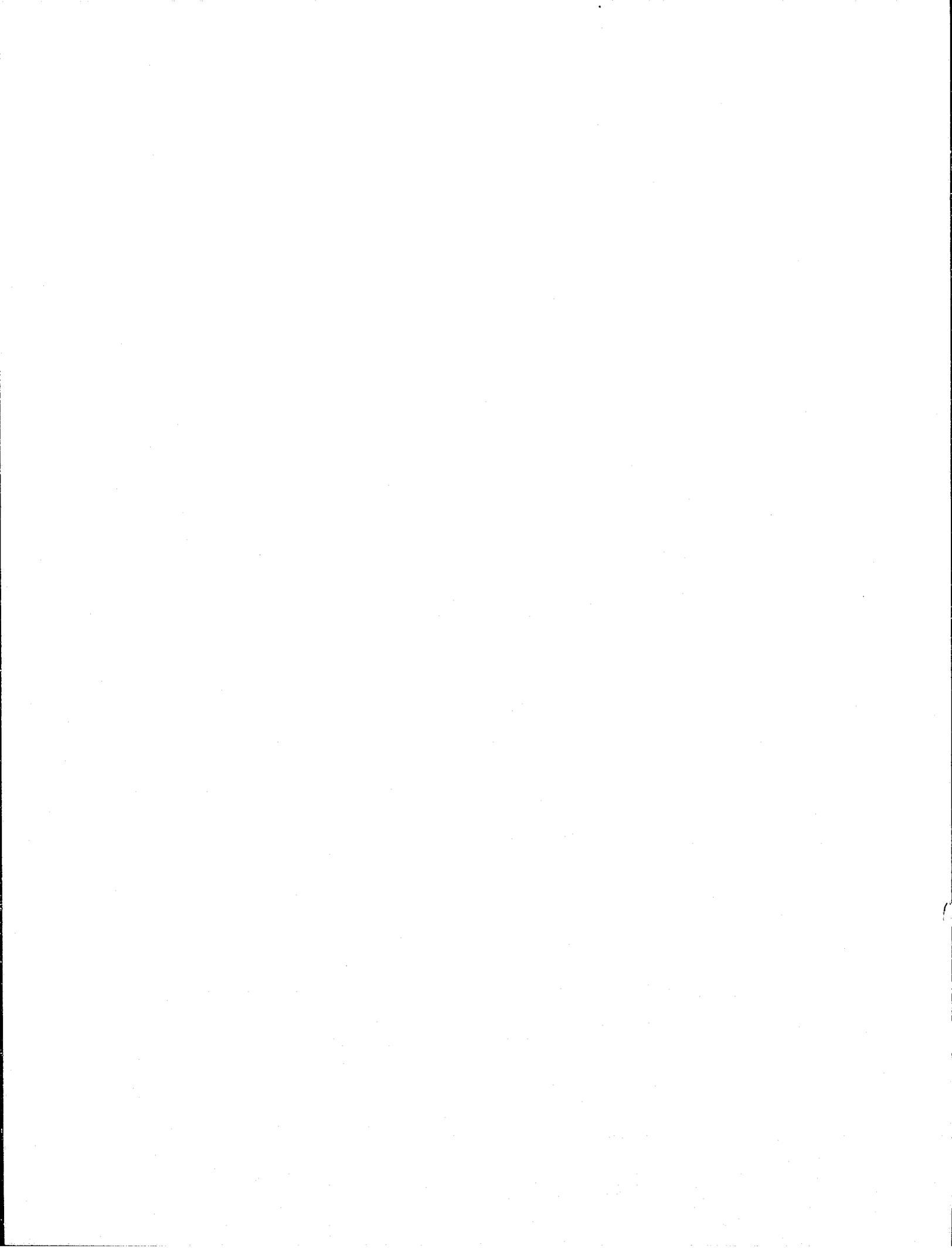
APPENDIX A

EVALUATION PRODUCTS



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**



As stated earlier, the evaluation of the Community Crime Prevention Demonstration consists of two important components: process and impact. The major products will also be in two distinct forms which reflect both the audience and content of these products. First, in holding to the precept that evaluation feedback is a necessary component of ongoing project activities, monthly evaluation reports will be provided to each neighborhood office and the demonstration project manager. Secondly, an end of year report will be published containing all evaluation findings and recommendations.

Two types of information will be included in the regular monthly reports. The first type of information will address the immediate objectives listed in Table 1. It will reflect ongoing activities such as the number of block clubs organized, premise security surveys given, or block watches in operation during any given month. While each neighborhood shall be aware of figures, this reporting mechanism will serve to remind them of their movement towards their goals. The second type of information included in the monthly reports will be a summary of the neighborhood crime statistics for the preceding month. Locations of each criminal activity will be reported, as well as statistics dealing with some of the more detailed elements of the particular crime occurrences. In general, monthly reports will highlight level of activity, problem areas, actions taken to overcome impediments, issues of coordination and other pertinent elements of implementation strategies.

The end of year report will include all findings from the investigation of both process and impact. Measures of impact will be presented and analyzed. Crime statistics will be used to examine project effects in the demonstration neighborhoods as well as the project's displacement effects. Conclusions will be drawn regarding criminal activity in the demonstration neighborhoods and their respective control areas. Resident interviews will be discussed with respect to changing community perceptions of crime and its associated fear, police efficiency, neighborhood improvement and personal security. Close analysis and discussion will be presented concerning the major characteristics of the process of implementation. What strategies work in certain settings, what difficulties can be anticipated in similar implementations, and what problems can be averted through planning. The overall intent of the year end report is to provide a framework for future implementation of similar projects at a citywide level.

APPENDIX B

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

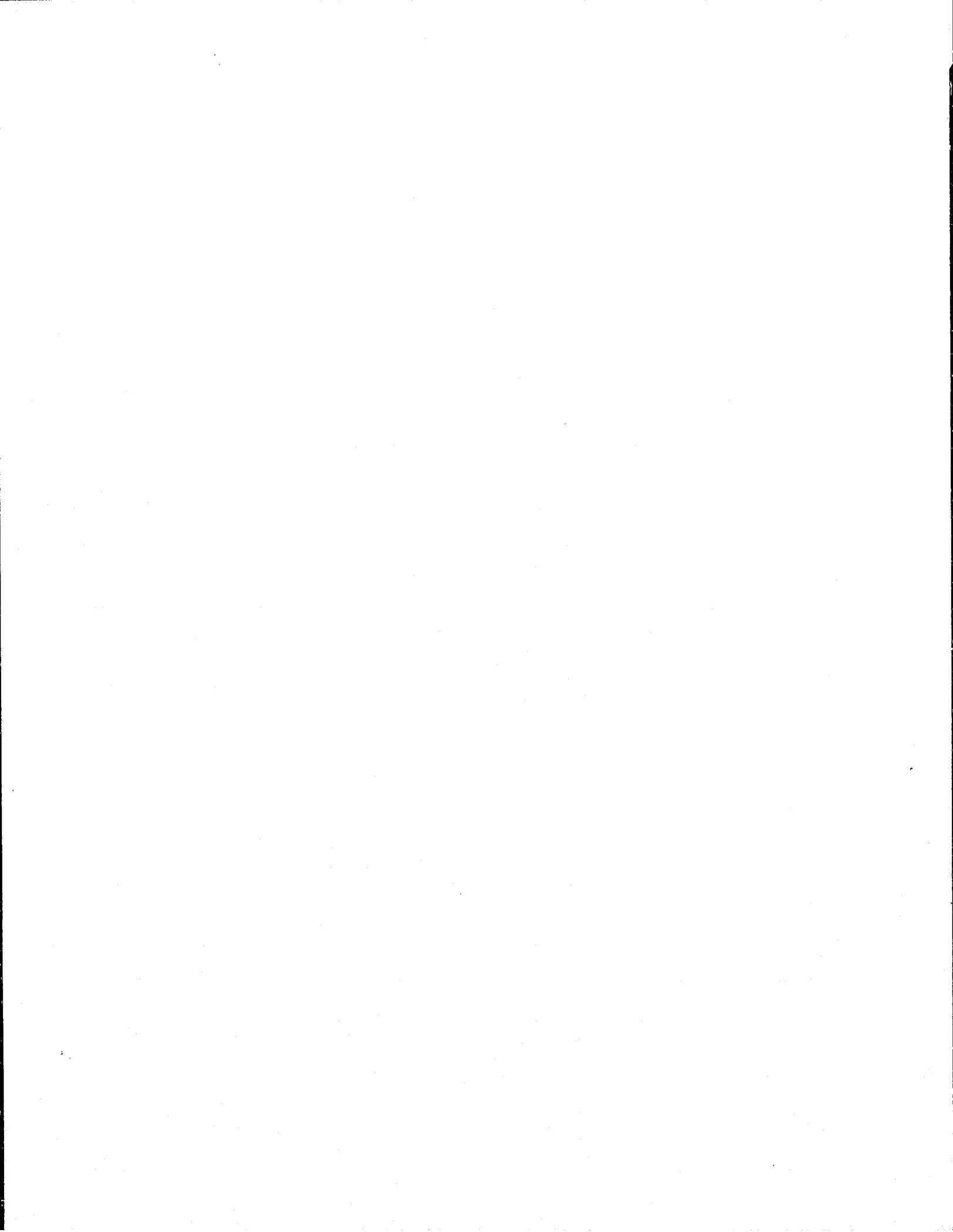
- Part 1: Resident Survey for Hawthorne and Lowry  
Hill East Neighborhoods
- Part 2: Citizen Survey for Willard-Homewood  
Neighborhood
- Part 3: Offense Coding Form for recording  
criminal activity
- Part 4: Premise Security Survey Follow-Up  
Information Sheet



PART 1

RESIDENT SURVEY FOR HAWTHORNE AND LOWRY

HILL EAST NEIGHBORHOODS



For Office Use Only:

Study Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Card Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Interview No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Community No. \_\_\_\_\_

RESIDENT SURVEY \_\_\_\_\_ Hawthorne  Check  
Lowry Hill East

INSTRUCTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS:

Please circle all answers. It should be remembered that this is a highly confidential questionnaire and copies must never be left where they might fall into unauthorized hands. Please note: Numbers to the left of each question are for office purposes only.

INTERVIEWER:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
  
Area: \_\_\_\_\_  
Quota: Female \_\_\_\_\_  
Male \_\_\_\_\_

Hello, I'm \_\_\_\_\_, working with the State of Minnesota on a study in the neighborhood shown on this map. (SHOW COLORED MAP) Your house/apartment is here. (POINT) We would like your household to be represented in our sample.

(INTERVIEWERS INSTRUCTIONS)

SHOW MAP

A. NEIGHBORHOOD AND ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME

A1. How long have you lived in this neighborhood?

1. less than 6 months
2. 6 months to 1 year
3. more than 1 but less than 5 years
4. more than 5 years
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

20

A2. How many families do you know personally or do you recognize on sight as living in this neighborhood?

1. none
2. 1 or 2
3. 3 or 4
4. 5 to 10
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

b  
21

22

A3. How many families in this neighborhood do you know well enough to ask a favor of if you needed something?

1. none
2. 1 or 2
3. 3 or 4
4. 5 to 10
5. more than 10
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

23

A4. Would you say you really feel a part of the neighborhood here, or do you think of it more as just a place you live?

1. part
2. place to live
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

b  
24

25

A5. In general, is it easy for you to tell a stranger from someone who lives in this area, or is it hard to know a stranger when you see one?

1. easy
2. hard
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

26

A6. If you did see a stranger in this neighborhood whose behavior made you suspicious, what would you do?

1. nothing (ASK A7)
2. call a neighbor (SKIP TO A8)
3. ask him what he was doing (SKIP TO A8)
4. call the police (SKIP TO A9)
8. don't know (SKIP TO A8)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

b b  
27-30

31

A7. (If "NOTHING") why?

1. afraid to turn in false alarm because it would waste police time
2. afraid to turn in false alarm because it would be embarrassing
3. would watch to see if stranger did something wrong or suspicious before doing anything
- CL other (SKIP TO A10)
9. no answer/not applicable

b  
32

33

A8. (IF "NO CALL" TO POLICE) Why wouldn't you call the Police?

1. afraid to turn in false alarm because it would waste police time
2. afraid to turn in false alarm because it would be embarrassing
3. would watch to see if stranger did something wrong or suspicious before doing anything
- CL other (SKIP TO A10)
9. no answer/not applicable

b  
34

35

A9. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in this neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

1. increased (ASK A10)
2. decreased (ASK A10)
3. same (SKIP TO A11)
4. haven't lived here that long (SKIP TO A11)
8. don't know (SKIP TO A11)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

b  
36-79

80

|           |           |             |                  |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| <u>E</u>  | <u>D</u>  | <u>2</u>    | Study Number     |
| <u>1</u>  | <u>2</u>  | <u>3</u>    |                  |
|           |           |             | Interview Number |
| <u>4</u>  | <u>5</u>  | <u>6</u>    | <u>7</u>         |
| <u>0</u>  | <u>2</u>  | Card Number |                  |
| <u>8</u>  | <u>9</u>  |             |                  |
|           |           |             | Community Number |
| <u>10</u> | <u>11</u> |             |                  |

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

A10. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes if you said you think crime in this neighborhood has increased/decreased?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO A11)
3. don't know (SKIP TO A11)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

(IF "YES") What kinds of crimes? (SHOW CARD) (CODE UP TO 3)

01. buildings broken-into or burglarized
02. damage to cars or outsides of buildings (vandalism)
03. stealing of things left outside, in the yard, in the car (Petty theft)
04. purse snatchings
05. hold-ups of people out on the street
06. hold-ups of businesses
07. car theft
08. people getting beat up
09. people getting raped, sexually molested
10. juvenile gangs
- CL. other \_\_\_\_\_
98. don't know
99. no answer/not applicable

12

13 14 1st kind

15 16 2nd kind

17 18 3rd kind

b  
19-30

A11. Is this neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving elsewhere?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO A13)
8. don't know
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

A12. (IF YES) Why don't you? (ASK FOR MAIN REASON)

1. can't afford to
2. can't find other housing
3. relatives, friends nearby
4. convenient to work
5. plan to move soon
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

32

A13. How about any crimes which may be happening in this neighborhood-- would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in the neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

1. no crimes happening in neighborhood
2. people living here
3. outsiders
4. equally by both
8. don't know
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

33

A14. Some people have suggested that crime in neighborhoods would go down if neighbors joined together to prevent crimes. For example, neighbors might watch each other's houses when they go on vacation or they might report suspicious cars to police. How much difference do you think it would make in the amount of crime if a group of neighbors joined together to prevent crime from happening in their neighborhood? Would it make a great deal of difference, some, or no difference?

1. great deal (SKIP TC A16)
2. some (SKIP TO A16)
3. no
8. don't know (SKIP TO A16)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

b-b

34

35

A15. (IF "NO") Why do you feel that way? (CODE UP TO 3)

1. crime here is already low
2. police would do a better job than groups would
3. neighborhood groups wouldn't prevent crime at all
4. legal problems with group actions
8. don't know
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

1st  
reason

36

2nd  
reason

37

3rd  
reason

38

A16. How much time would you be willing to spare to help a neighborhood group that wants to help prevent crime?

1. none
2. a couple of hours a month (SKIP TO A18)
3. a couple of hours a week (SKIP TO A18)
8. don't know
- CL other
9. no answer/not applicable

b  
39-44  

---

45

A17. (IF "NONE") What is your main reason for feeling that way?

1. not enough spare time
2. neighborhood groups might not work out
3. crime here is already low
8. don't know
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

---

46

A18. Here is the map I showed you before of the neighborhood we're studying. (SHOW COLORED MAP) Your house/apartment is here. (POINT) Are there any areas in this neighborhood that seem dangerous to you?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO A21)
8. don't know (SKIP TO A21)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. no answer/not applicable

b  
47-56  

---

57

A19. (IF "YES") Where are those areas? (RECORD UP TO 3 AREAS ON BLACK & WHITE)

---

58

---

59

---

60

A20. What makes them seem dangerous to you? CODE UP TO 3 REASONS FOR EACH AREA. PLEASE NOTE: RECORD CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF AREA AND CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF REASONS IN THE SPACE TO THE RIGHT OF THE REASONS.

61 62 1st thing  
1st area

63 64 2nd thing  
1st area

65 66 3rd thing  
1st area

67 68 1st thing  
2nd area

69 70 2nd thing  
2nd area

71 72 3rd thing  
2nd area

73 74 1st thing  
3rd area

75 76 2nd thing  
3rd area

77 78 3rd thing  
3rd area

|                                | <u>1ST AREA</u> | <u>2ND AREA</u> | <u>3RD AREA</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 01. strangers on the street    |                 |                 |                 |
| 02. strange cars               | 1. _____        | 1. _____        | 1. _____        |
| 03. drunks or drug addicts     |                 |                 |                 |
| 04. people of a different race | 2. _____        | 2. _____        | 2. _____        |
| 05. juveniles hanging around   | 3. _____        | 3. _____        | 3. _____        |
| 06. purse snatching            |                 |                 |                 |
| 07. muggings                   |                 |                 |                 |
| 08. loose dogs                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 09. secluded                   |                 |                 |                 |
| 10. poorly lighted at night    |                 |                 |                 |
| 98. don't know                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 99. no answer/not applicable   |                 |                 |                 |
| CL other _____                 |                 |                 |                 |

b b  
79 80

END OF CARD 2

CARD 3

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>E</u> <u>D</u> <u>2</u>          | Study number     |
| <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u>          |                  |
| <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> | Interview number |
| <u>0</u> <u>3</u>                   | Card number      |
| <u>8</u> <u>9</u>                   |                  |
| <u>10</u> <u>11</u>                 | Community number |
| FOR OFFICE USE ONLY                 |                  |

A21. Do you have any children under 18 years of age living at home?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO A23)
9. no answer/not applicable

12-68

69

A22. (IF "YES") I would like to read some different situations and I'd like you to tell me whether you are worried or not at all worried for your children in each situation.

a. Are you worried when your children are playing outside the house but where you can see them or hear them?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO b)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know (SKIP TO b)
9. no answer/not applicable

70

(IF "YES") What is it that worries you most?

1. traffic accidents
2. other accidents
3. juvenile gangs
4. might get in fights
5. people of other races
6. child molesters
7. strangers
- A. don't know
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
9. not applicable/no answer

71

b. Are you worried when they are walking or riding the bus to and from school?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO c)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know (SKIP TO c)
9. no answer/not applicable

72

(IF "YES") What is it that worries you most?

1. traffic accidents
2. other accidents
3. juvenile gangs
4. might get in fights
5. people of other races
6. child molesters
7. strangers
8. harrassing on busses
9. drugs
- A. don't know
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
- B. no answer/not applicable

73

c. Are you worried when they are at school?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO d)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

74

(IF "YES") What is it that worries you most?

2. accidents
3. juvenile gangs
4. might get in fights
5. people of other races
6. child molesters
7. strangers
9. drugs
- A. don't know
- B. no answer/not applicable
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_

75

d. Are you worried when they are in the neighborhood during the day, but out of your sight or hearing?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO e)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know (SKIP TO e)
9. no answer/not applicable

76

(IF "YES") What is it that worries you most?

1. traffic accidents
2. other accidents
3. juvenile gangs
4. might get in fights
5. people of other races
6. child molesters
7. strangers
9. drugs
- A. don't know
- B. no answer/not applicable
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_

77

e. Are you worried when they are playing in the neighborhood park?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO f)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know (SKIP TO f)
9. no answer/not applicable

78

(IF "YES") What is it that worries you?

1. traffic accidents
2. other accidents
3. juvenile gangs
4. might get in fights
5. people of other races
6. child molesters
7. strangers
8. not enough adult supervision
- A. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_

79

f. Are you worried when your children are away from your home in the evening?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO A23)
8. don't know (SKIP TO A23)
9. no answer/not applicable
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_

80

END OF CARD 3

CARD 4

|           |           |                  |              |                  |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| <u>E</u>  | <u>D</u>  | <u>2</u>         | Study number |                  |
| 1         | 2         | 3                |              |                  |
| <u>4</u>  | <u>5</u>  | <u>6</u>         | <u>7</u>     | Interview number |
| 4         | 5         | 6                | 7            |                  |
| <u>0</u>  | <u>4</u>  | Card number      |              |                  |
| 8         | 9         |                  |              |                  |
| <u>10</u> | <u>11</u> | Community number |              |                  |
| 10        | 11        |                  |              |                  |

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

(IF "YES") What is it that worries you?

1. traffic accidents
2. other accidents
3. juvenile gangs
4. might get in fights
5. people of other races
6. child molesters
7. strangers
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

12

A23. Now, I'd like to read some other possible situations and I'd like you to tell me how likely it is, during the next year, that this situation will happen to you. (SHOW RESPONDENT CARD) Is there no chance of the situation occurring, less than a 50/50 chance, about 50/50 chance, or better than 50/50 chance of the situation occurring? Let's try the first situation. How likely is it that this situation will occur?

a. someone would break into your house/apartment when no one is home?

1. no chance
2. some chance, but less than 50/50
3. about 50/50 chance
4. better than 50/50 chance
- CL other
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

13

b. someone would break into your house/apartment when someone is home?

1. no chance
2. some chance, but less than 50/50
3. about 50/50 chance
4. better than 50/50 chance
- CL other
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

14

c. your purse/wallet would be snatched when you're within this neighborhood?

1. no chance
2. some chance, but less than 50/50
3. about 50/50 chance
4. better than 50/50 chance
- CL other
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

15

d. someone would take something from you on the street by force or threat when you're within your neighborhood?

1. no chance
2. some chance, but less than 50/50
3. about 50/50 chance
4. better than 50/50 chance
- CL other
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

16

- e. someone would beat you up or hurt you on the street when you're within this neighborhood?
1. no chance
  2. some chance, but less than 50/50
  3. about 50/50 chance
  4. better than 50/50 chance
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
  9. no answer/not applicable

---

17

- f. someone would break into your car when you're within this neighborhood?
1. no chance
  2. some chance, but less than 50/50
  3. about 50/50 chance
  4. better than 50/50 chance
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
  9. no answer/not applicable

---

18

- g. someone would vandalize your property or your car when you're within this neighborhood?
1. no chance
  2. some chance, but less than 50/50
  3. about 50/50 chance
  4. better than 50/50 chance
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
  9. no answer/not applicable

---

19

- h. someone would sexually assault or molest you when you're within this neighborhood?
1. no chance
  2. some chance, but less than 50/50
  3. about 50/50 chance
  4. better than 50/50 chance
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
  9. no answer/not applicable

---

20

A24. Now, I'd like to change the situation and have you answer in a different way. I will read you some possible situations and I'd like you to tell me whether or not you think it's dangerous. Here is the first situation.

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: PLEASE USE CODE BELOW. RECORD IN BOX AVAILABLE THE NUMBER THAT CORRESPONDS WITH THE RESPONDENT'S REPLY. "OTHER" ANSWERS ARE TO BE RECORDED IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. (CODES FOR 24\_\_-bb)

- 1 - Not dangerous
- 2 - Dangerous
- CL - Other
- 8 - Don't know
- 9 - No answer/not applicable

|    |      |   |                          |
|----|------|---|--------------------------|
| 21 | walk | a. walking in this neighborhood alone during the day<br>(OTHER)                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22 | walk | b. walking in this neighborhood with someone during the day<br>(OTHER)              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23 | walk | c. walking in this neighborhood alone at night<br>(OTHER)                           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24 | walk | d. walking in this neighborhood with someone at night<br>(OTHER)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25 | bus  | e. waiting for a bus in this neighborhood alone during the day<br>(OTHER)           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26 | bus  | f. waiting for a bus in this neighborhood with someone-during<br>the day<br>(OTHER) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27 | bus  | g. waiting for a bus in this neighborhood alone at night<br>(OTHER)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28 | bus  | h. waiting for a bus in this neighborhood with someone at<br>night<br>(OTHER)       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29 | TV   | i. watching TV at home alone during the day<br>(OTHER)                              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30 | TV   | j. watching TV at home with someone during the day<br>(OTHER)                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31 | TV   | k. watching TV at home alone at night<br>(OTHER)                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A24. (CONTINUED)  
 CODE = SAME AS PREVIOUS PAGE

- 1 - Not dangerous
- 2 - Dangerous
- CL - Other (record in space provided)
- 8 - Don't know
- 9 - No answer/not applicable

|    |            |   |                          |
|----|------------|---|--------------------------|
| 32 | TV         | l. watching TV at home with someone at night<br>(OTHER)   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 33 | yard       | m. in your yard or in front of your home alone during the day<br>(OTHER)                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34 | yard       | n. in your yard or in front of your home with someone during<br>the day<br>(OTHER)              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35 | yard       | o. in your yard or in front of your home alone at night<br>(OTHER)                              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 36 | yard       | p. in your yard or in front of your home with someone at night<br>(OTHER)                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 37 | park       | q. in a park in this neighborhood alone during the day<br>(OTHER)                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 38 | park       | r. in a park in this neighborhood with someone during the day<br>(OTHER)                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 39 | park       | s. in a park in this neighborhood alone at night<br>(OTHER)                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 40 | park       | t. in a park in this neighborhood with someone at night<br>(OTHER)                              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 41 | bar        | u. in a bar in this neighborhood alone during the day<br>(OTHER)                                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 42 | bar        | v. in a bar in this neighborhood with someone during the day<br>(OTHER)                         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 43 | bar        | w. in a bar in this neighborhood alone at night<br>(OTHER)                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 44 | bar        | x. in a bar in this neighborhood with someone at night<br>(OTHER)                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 45 | facilities | y. using neighborhood facilities like stores or banks alone<br>during the day<br>(OTHER)        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 46 | facilities | z. using neighborhood facilities like stores or banks with<br>someone during the day<br>(OTHER) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A24. (CONTINUED)  
 CODE = SAME AS PREVIOUS PAGE

- 1 - Not dangerous
- 2 - Dangerous
- CL - Other (record in space provided)
- 8 - Don't know
- 9 - No answer/not applicable

facilities

aa. using neighborhood facilities alone at night  
 (OTHER)

47

facilities

bb. using neighborhood facilities with someone at night  
 (OTHER)

48

A25. I am going to read you a list of crimes and crime-related problems that exist in some areas. For each, I want you to tell me whether it is a big problem, some problem, or almost no problem in this neighborhood.

|  | Big<br>Problem | Some<br>Problem | No<br>Problem | DK | OTHER<br>CL | N/A |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----|-------------|-----|
| a) people selling illegal drugs                        | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| b) people using illegal drugs                          | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| c) groups of teen-agers around in the streets or parks | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| d) groups of men in the streets or parks               | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| e) drunken men   | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| f) prostitution  | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| g) vandalism   | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| h) stealing cars                                       | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| i) burglary - breaking into people's homes             | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| j) robbing people on the street                        | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| k) holding up and robbing small stores or businesses   | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| l) people being beaten up or hurt on the streets       | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |
| m) rape  | 1              | 2               | 3             | 8  |             | 9   |

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

A26. Overall, which one on the list I just read to you do you think is the most serious crime problem in this neighborhood?

- 01 selling drugs
- 02 using drugs
- 03 teens hanging around
- 04 men hanging around
- 05 drunks
- 06 prostitution
- 07 vandalism
- 08 car theft
- 09 burglaries and break-ins
- 10 people robbed on the street
- 11 business hold-ups
- 12 beatings
- 13 rapes
- 98 don't know
- CL other
- 99 no answer/not applicable

62    63

B. HOME PROTECTION

B1. During an ordinary week, about how many days are there when no one is home for some time during the day?

- 1. none (SKIP TO B2)
- 2-6 some (Ask HOW MANY and record)
  - 2. one or two
  - 3. three
  - 4. four
  - 5. five
  - 6. six or seven

- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. don't know (SKIP TO B2)
- 9. no answer/not applicable

b-b  
64-75

76

B1a. (IF "SOME") About how many hours a day is that (that there is no one home)?

- 1. 1-2
- 2. 2-4
- 3. 4-6
- 4. 6-8
- 5. 8-10
- 6. 10-12
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. don't know
- 9. no answer/not applicable

77

B2. And during an ordinary week, about how many evenings are there when no one is home for a period of time after dark?

1. none (SKIP TO B3)  
2-6 some (HOW MANY)  
2. 1 or 2  
3. 3  
4. 4  
5. 5  
6. 6 or 7

CL other \_\_\_\_\_

8. don't know (SKIP TO B3)  
9. no answer/not applicable

78

B2a. (IF "SOME") On those nights about how many hours in the evening are there when everyone's out of the house?

1. 1-2  
2. 2-4  
3. 4-6  
4. 6-8  
5. 8-10  
6. 10-12  
CL other \_\_\_\_\_  
8. don't know  
9. no answer/not applicable

79

b

80

END OF CARD 4

CARD 5

|                 |                 |               |                                |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| $\frac{E}{1}$   | $\frac{D}{2}$   | $\frac{2}{3}$ | Study number                   |
| $\frac{4}{4}$   | $\frac{5}{5}$   | $\frac{6}{6}$ | $\frac{7}{7}$ Interview number |
| $\frac{0}{8}$   | $\frac{5}{9}$   |               | Card number                    |
| $\frac{10}{10}$ | $\frac{11}{11}$ |               | Community number               |

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

B3. Here is a list of some things people have to protect their homes.  
 (SHOW YELLOW CARD) Which of the things on the list do you (and  
 your family) have to protect your home?

| <u>b</u><br><u>12</u>              | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> | <u>OTHER (CL)</u> | <u>DK</u> | <u>N/A</u> |   |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|---|
| <u>13</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Deadbolt locks on some doors only   |
| <u>14</u><br><u>b</u><br><u>15</u> | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Deadbolt locks on all doors   |
| <u>16</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Special locks on some windows only  |
| <u>17</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Special locks on all windows  |
| <u>18</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | An alarm that rings   |
| <u>19</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | A silent alarm  |
| <u>20</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Gun that could be used for protection   |
| <u>21</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Other weapon--something you could use to<br>protect yourself                                    |
| <u>22</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Automatic timers to turn lights on<br>after dark  |
| <u>23</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Specially trained attack or guard dog   |
| <u>24</u><br><u>b</u><br><u>25</u> | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Ordinary dog  |
| <u>26</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Bars or wire mesh on some doors only  |
| <u>27</u><br><u>b</u><br><u>28</u> | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Bars or wire mesh on all doors  |
| <u>29</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Bars or wire mesh on some windows only  |
| <u>30</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Bars or wire mesh on all windows  |
| <u>31</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Have your valuables engraved with an Operation<br>Identification number in case they are stolen |
| <u>32</u>                          | 1          | 2         | _____             | 8         | 9          | Private patrolman or security guard<br>making regular checks                                    |

B4. (HAND RESPONDENT BLUE CARD) On this card are things you might do when you go out for a while. When no one will be left at home, do you?

| <u>YES</u>                 | <u>NO</u> | <u>OTHER (CL)</u> | <u>DK</u> | <u>N/A</u> |   |   |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|---|---|
| <u>33</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Lock doors  |
| <u>34</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Have and use deadbolt locks on door               |
| <u>35</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Lock windows                                      |
| <u>36</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Leave dog in                                      |
| <u>37</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Leave dog outside                                 |
| <u>38</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Leave radio or TV playing                         |
| <u>39</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Notify persons                                    |
| <u>40</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Set alarm   |
| <u>41</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Leave outside lights on during the day            |
| <u>42</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Leave inside lights on during the day             |
| <u>b-b</u><br><u>43-51</u> |           |                   |           |            |   |   |
| <u>52</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Leave outside lights on at night                  |
| <u>53</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Leave inside lights on at night                   |
| <u>54</u>                  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 8          | 9 | Set automatic timers to turn lights on after dark |

B5. Here's a card (HAND RESPONDENT BUFF CARD) listing some steps people might take to secure their home/apartment when they go away for a weekend or a longer vacation. Do you?

| <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> | <u>OTHER (CL)</u> | <u>DK</u> | <u>N/A</u> |   |                                       |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>55</u>  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 3          | 4 | Lock your doors                       |
| <u>56</u>  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 3          | 4 | Lock your windows                     |
| <u>57</u>  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 3          | 4 | Tell your neighbors you're going away |
| <u>58</u>  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 3          | 4 | Turn on alarm system                  |
| <u>59</u>  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 3          | 4 | Leave outside lights on               |
| <u>60</u>  | 1         | 2                 | _____     | 3          | 4 | Leave inside lights on                |

B5 (CONTINUED)

YES NO OTHER (CL) DK N/A

|    |   |   |       |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| 61 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Have someone reposition drapes and shades             |
| 62 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Have and use deadbolt locks on doors                  |
| 63 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Set automatic timer to turn lights on after dark      |
| 64 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Don't give out information about absence on telephone |
| 65 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Stop newspapers                                       |
| 66 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Stop deliveries                                       |
| 67 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Have lawn mowed/walk shoveled                         |
| 68 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Stop mail or have neighbor collect mail               |
| 69 | 1 | 2 | _____ | 8 | 9 | Leave a car where it can be easily seen               |

B6. Have you and any of your neighbors ever made an arrangement to watch one another's residence when you are not at home?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO B8)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know (SKIP TO B8)
9. no answer/not applicable

70

B7. Do you do that all the time, or just on special occasions, such as vacations?

1. all the time
2. special occasions
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

71

B8. When you go away for a weekend or a longer vacation, do you ask police to periodically check your home/apartment?

1. yes
2. no
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

72

B9. Do you have any insurance to cover theft, vandalism, or injury due to burglary?

1. yes
2. no
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

b-b  
73-75

76

b-b  
77-80

END OF CARD 5

CARD 6

|                 |                 |               |                                |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| $\frac{E}{1}$   | $\frac{D}{2}$   | $\frac{2}{3}$ | Study number                   |
| $\frac{4}{4}$   | $\frac{5}{5}$   | $\frac{6}{6}$ | $\frac{7}{7}$ Interview number |
| $\frac{0}{8}$   | $\frac{6}{9}$   |               | Card number                    |
| $\frac{10}{10}$ | $\frac{11}{11}$ |               | Community number               |

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

C. POLICE

C1. Now we would like to talk about the Minneapolis Police Department. Overall, how would you rate the job being done by the Minneapolis Police Department in your neighborhood?

1. excellent
2. good
3. fair
4. poor
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

12

---

C2. In what ways could they improve? (CODE UP TO 3)

13

1st way

1. no improvement needed
2. more frequent patrolling
3. quicker response to calls
4. more personal contact with the public

14

2nd way

5. more control over teenagers
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_

15

3rd way

8. don't know
  9. no answer/not applicable
- 

C3. About how often do you see the Minneapolis Police Department patrolling in your neighborhood?

b-b  
16-21

1. at least once a day
  2. several times a week
  3. once a week
  4. several times a month
  5. never
  - CL other \_\_\_\_\_
  8. don't know
  9. no answer/not applicable
- 

22

C4. Have you talked to the Minneapolis Police Department for any reason within the last year?--like asking direction, reporting a crime or anything?

1. yes
  2. no (SKIP TO D)
  - CL other \_\_\_\_\_
  8. don't know (SKIP TO D)
  9. no answer/not applicable
- 

23

C4a. (IF "TALKED") Were any of the calls for these sorts of problems?  
CODES IN BOX - MARK PROPER NUMBER IN BOX PROVIDED.

CODES TO: C4a. a-j

- a. Auto accident (or other driving or traffic problem) \_\_\_\_\_ a.
- b. Car theft \_\_\_\_\_ b.
- c. Something stolen from car or yard \_\_\_\_\_ c.
- d. Teenage problem (drugs, loitering) \_\_\_\_\_ d.
- e. Burglary or break-in \_\_\_\_\_ e.
- f. Purse snatchings \_\_\_\_\_ f.
- g. Hold-up of someone on the street \_\_\_\_\_ g.
- h. Hold-up of a business \_\_\_\_\_ h.
- i. Beating \_\_\_\_\_ i.
- j. Rape or molesting \_\_\_\_\_ j.

- |    |                          |
|----|--------------------------|
| 1. | yes                      |
| 2. | no                       |
| 8. | don't know               |
| 9. | no answer/not applicable |
| CL | other                    |
| a. | _____                    |
| b. | _____                    |
| c. | _____                    |
| d. | _____                    |
| e. | _____                    |
| f. | _____                    |
| g. | _____                    |
| h. | _____                    |
| i. | _____                    |
| j. | _____                    |

C5. How would you say you were treated by the police?

- 1. very well
- 2. fairly well
- 3. not so well
- 8. don't know
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. no answer/not applicable

D. VICTIMIZATION

Da. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in this neighborhood during the last 12 months--between May 1977 and today.

YES    NO    OTHER(CL)    DK    N/A

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched) in this neighborhood?

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    Did anyone rob you or try to rob you in this neighborhood by using force or threatening harm to you?

Da. (Continued)

YES    NO    OTHER (CL)    DK    N/A

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    Did anyone attack you or try to attack you in this neighborhood with their fists or any kind of weapon? (don't include robbery or purse snatching)

60

b-b

61-62

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things such as a package or clothing from inside your car or truck, when it was parked in this neighborhood?

63

b

64

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    During the past 12 months did anyone break into your (home/apartment), garage, or other building on your property?

65

b-b

66-67

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    Did anyone steal or try to steal anything that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture?

68

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    Did you or anyone in your family own a car or another motor vehicle anytime during the last year? (IF NO, SKIP TO \*)

69

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    Did anyone steal it or try to steal it?

70

b

71

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    Did anyone steal part of the car itself, such as the battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, and so forth?

72

1    1    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    During the past 12 months did anyone vandalize or try to vandalize your car--like break off an antenna or slash tires?

73

b-b

74-75

1    2    \_\_\_\_\_    8    9    \*During the past 12 months did anyone vandalize your property--that is, break your windows or throw paint on your belongings or anything?

76

Db. Did anything else happen during the past year which you thought was a crime, but did not report to the police? (RECORD BELOW)

b  
77

YES   NO   OTHER (CL)   DK   N/A

78

1   2   \_\_\_\_\_   8   9

(IF "YES") What happened?

1. Strange cars
2. Kids driving around
3. Loose dogs
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

79

b  
80

END OF CARD 6

CARD 7

E D 2   Study number  
1 2 3

4 5 6 7   Interview number

0 7   Card number.  
8 9

10 11   Community number

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS TO VICTIMIZATION SECTION

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "YES" TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN "D-VICTIMIZATION," ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND RECORD THEM IN THE FOLLOWING GRID. (CIRCLE "YES" ANSWERS IN LEFT BOX)

- Da. How many times did this happen?
- Db. Where did this incident take place? (HAND GREEN CARD)
- Dc. Did you report this to the police?
- Dd. If "NO," what is the reason this incident was not reported to the police?
- De. What was the value of the property taken?

INTERVIEWER: USE ONE ROW FOR EACH CRIME APPLYING. (CIRCLE "YES" ANSWERS IN COLUMN ON LEFT)

| Circle YES answers | Number of times this happened | Where happened-(Green Card)                    | Report to Police | Wh not re orted?  | Value of roperty             |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|---|------------------------------|
|                    | CODES:                        | CODES:   | CODES:           | CODES:  | CODES:                       |
|                    | 1. One                        | 01 Inside own home/apartment                   | 1. yes           | 1. Too insignificant  | 1. \$5.00 or less            |
|                    | 2. Two                        | 02 Inside garage or other building on property | 2. no            | 2. Didn't think they'd do anything  | 2. \$5 - \$25                |
|                    | 3. Three                      | 03 Inside someone else's home                  | CL other         | 3. Didn't notice right away   | 3. \$25 - \$50               |
|                    | 4. Four                       | 04 Near home, in yard, side-walk, etc.         | 8. don't know    | 4. Lacked confidence in appraisal of situation (would embarrass if wrong) | 4. \$50 - \$75               |
|                    | 5. Five                       | 05 On the street                               | 9. N/A           | 5. Wanted to handle it myself   | 5. \$75 - \$100              |
|                    | 6. Six or more                | 06 Inside school                               |                  | 6. Covered by insurance   | 6. Over \$100                |
|                    | CL other _____                | 07 In the park, field, playground, parking lot |                  | CL Other _____  | CL Other _____               |
|                    | 8. don't know                 | 08 In public conveyance or station             |                  | 8. Don't know   | 8. Don't know                |
|                    | 9. no answer/ N/A             | 09 Inside business                             |                  | 9. No answer/not applicable   | 9. No answer/ not applicable |
|                    |                               | 11 Inside office, factory, warehouse, etc.     |                  |   |                              |
|                    |                               | CL _____                                       |                  |   |                              |
|                    |                               | 98 Don't know                                  |                  |   |                              |
|                    |                               | 99 No answer/not applicable                    |                  |   |                              |

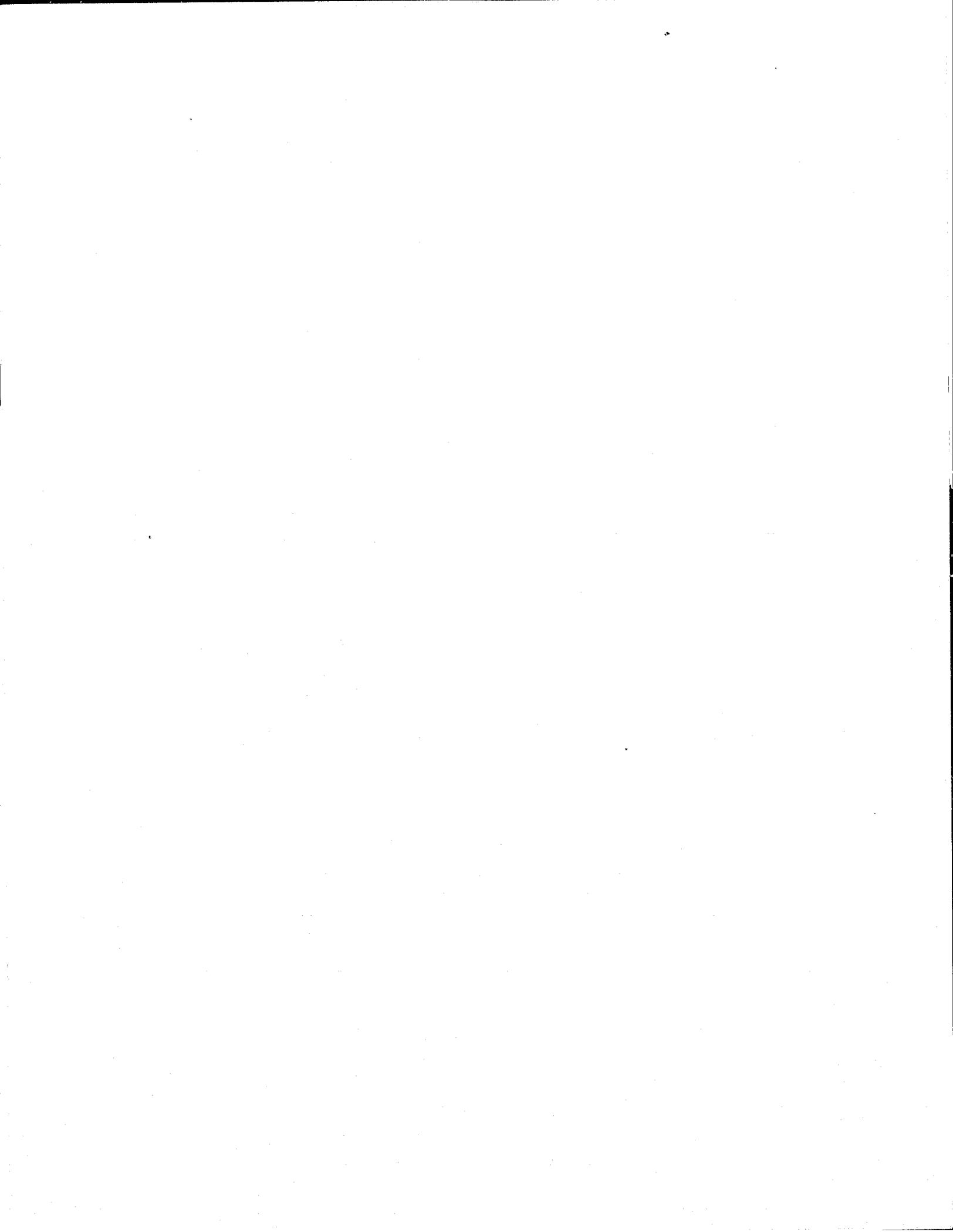
|                          | 1ST OCCURRENCE |                 | 2ND OCCURRENCE  |            | 1ST OCCUR.   | 1ST OCCURRENCE ONLY | 1ST OCCURRENCE ONL |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| purse snatch/pocket pick | 12             | 37 38           | 12 13           | 12         | 34           | 56                  |                    |
| robbery                  | b 13 14        | b-b 39-40 41 42 | b-b 14-15 16 17 | b 13 14    | b 35 36      | b 57 58             |                    |
| attack                   | b-b 15-16 17   | b-b 43-46 47 48 | b-b 18-21 22 23 | b 15-16 17 | b-b 37-38 39 | b-b 59-60 61        |                    |

| Circle YES answers | Number of times this happened   | Where happened (Green Card)   | Report to Police   | Why not reported?  | Value of Property  |
|--------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
|                    | CODES:<br>1. One<br>2. Two<br>3. Three<br>4. Four<br>5. Five<br>6. Six or more<br>CL Other _____<br>8. Don't know<br>9. No answer/N/A | CODES:<br>01 Inside own home/apartment<br>02 Inside garage or other building on property<br>03 Inside someone else's home<br>04 Near home, in yard, sidewalk, etc.<br>05 On the street<br>06 Inside school<br>07 In the park, field, playground<br>08 In public conveyance or station<br>09 Inside business<br>11 Inside office, factory, warehouse, etc.<br>CL _____<br>98 Don't know<br>99 No answer/not applicable | CODES:<br>1. yes<br>2. no<br>CL other<br>8. don't know<br>9. N/A | CODES:<br>1. Too insignificant<br>2. Didn't think they'd do anything<br>3. Didn't notice right away<br>4. Lacked confidence in appraisal of situation (would embarrass if wrong)<br>5. Wanted to handle it myself<br>6. Covered by insurance<br>CL Other _____<br>8. Don't know<br>9. No answer/not applicable | CODES:<br>1. \$5.00 or less<br>2. \$5 - \$25<br>3. \$25 - \$50<br>4. \$50 - \$75<br>5. \$75 - \$100<br>6. Over \$100<br>CL Other _____<br>8. Don't know<br>9. No answer/not applicable |

27

|                        | 1ST OCCURRENCE |    | 2ND OCCURRENCE |    |    | 1ST OCCUR.   |    | 1ST OCCURRENCE ONLY |              | 1ST OCCURRENCE ONLY |              |    |              |    |
|------------------------|----------------|----|----------------|----|----|--------------|----|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|----|--------------|----|
| theft from vehicle     | b-b<br>18-19   | 20 | b-b<br>49-52   | 53 | 54 | b-b<br>24-27 | 28 | 29                  | b<br>18-19   | 20                  | b<br>40-41   | 42 | b-b<br>62-63 | 64 |
| break-in               | b<br>21        | 22 | b-b<br>55-56   | 57 | 58 | b-b<br>30-31 | 32 | 33                  | b<br>21      | 22                  | b<br>43      | 44 | b-b<br>65-66 | 67 |
| outdoor larceny        | b-b<br>23-24   | 25 | b-b<br>59-62   | 63 | 64 | b-b<br>34-37 | 38 | 39                  | b-b<br>23-24 | 25                  | b-b<br>45-46 | 47 | b-b<br>68-69 | 70 |
| theft of vehicle       | b<br>26        | 27 | b-b<br>65-66   | 67 | 68 | b-b<br>40-41 | 42 | 43                  | b<br>26      | 27                  | b<br>48      | 49 | b<br>71      | 72 |
| theft of vehicle parts | b<br>28        | 29 | b-b<br>69-70   | 71 | 72 | b-b<br>44-45 | 46 | 47                  | b<br>28      | 29                  | b<br>50      | 51 | b<br>73      | 74 |

|                       |                        | 1ST OCCURRENCE  | 2ND OCCURRENCE  | 1ST OCCUR.             | 1ST OCCURRENCE ONLY    | 1ST OCCURRENCE ONLY   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---|---|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| andalism<br>f vehicle | _____ 30               | _____ 73 74   | _____ 48 49   | _____ 30               | _____ 52               | _____ 75  |
| andalism<br>f roperty | <u>b-b</u><br>31-32 33 | <u>b-b</u><br>75-78 79 80                                   | <u>b-b</u><br>50-53 54 55                                   | <u>b-b</u><br>31-32 33 | <u>b-b</u><br>53-54 55 | <u>b-b</u><br>76-77 78<br><u>b-b</u><br>79-80               |
|                       |                        | OFFICE USE ONLY<br>END CARD 7- - -<br>CARD 8                | OFFICE USE ONLY<br>END CARD 8<br>CARD 9                     |                        |                        | OFFICE USE ONLY<br>END CARD 9<br>CARD 10                    |
|                       |                        | <u>E</u> <u>D</u> <u>2</u> S#<br><u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> | <u>E</u> <u>D</u> <u>2</u> S#<br><u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> |                        |                        | <u>E</u> <u>D</u> <u>2</u> S#<br><u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> |
|                       |                        | I#<br><u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u>                   | I#<br><u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u>                   |                        |                        | I#<br><u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u>                   |
|                       |                        | <u>0</u> <u>8</u> CARD#<br><u>8</u> <u>9</u>                | <u>0</u> <u>9</u> CARD#<br><u>8</u> <u>9</u>                |                        |                        | <u>1</u> <u>0</u> CARD#<br><u>8</u> <u>9</u>                |
|                       |                        | COM#<br><u>10</u> <u>11</u>                                 | COM#<br><u>10</u> <u>11</u>                                 |                        |                        | COM#<br><u>10</u> <u>11</u>                                 |



E. PERSONAL INFORMATION

E1. In which age group are you?

1. under 25
2. 26-35
3. 36-45
4. 46-55
5. 56-65
6. over 65
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

12

E2. Are you married, single, widowed, separated, or divorced?

1. married
2. single
3. widowed
4. divorced
5. separated
6. living together
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

13

E3. What is the last grade of school you completed?

1. 8 grades or less
2. 1-3 years high school
3. high school graduation only
4. 1-3 years college
5. college graduation only
6. higher degree (than Bachelor)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

14

E4. Are you the main wage earner in this household?

1. yes (SKIP TO E6)
2. no
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

15

E5. What is the last grade of school the main wage earner in the household completed?

1. 8 grades or less
2. 1-3 years high school
3. high school graduation only
4. 1-3 years of college
5. college graduation only
6. higher degree (than Bachelor)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

16

E6. What category best fits the occupation of the main wage earner (if unemployed now, or retired, or working part-time, indicate this and ask about last job held)?

CHECK HERE IF: \_\_\_\_\_ unemployed \_\_\_\_\_ part-time \_\_\_\_\_ retired

1. professional (teacher, lawyer, etc.)
2. craftsman (carpenter, etc.)
3. clerical worker (bookkeeper, secretary, etc.)
4. laborer (not blue-collar jobs)
5. service worker (barber, telephone operator, waitress, etc.)
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

17

E7. Is there anyone (else) living here who is employed full time?

1. yes
2. no
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

18

(IF "YES") How many?

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six or more
- CL other
9. no answer/not applicable

19

20

E8. Do you OWN or RENT this house/apartment?

- 1. own
- 2. rent
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. don't know
- 9. no answer/not applicable

b-b  
21-22

23

E9. How many children under 18 live here?

- 1. one
- 2. two
- 3. three
- 4. four
- 5. five
- 6. six or more
- 7. none (SKIP TO E11)
- 8. don't know
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. no answer/not applicable

24

E10. (IF HAS CHILDREN) Are any of them? (CODES IN BOX)

INTERVIEWER: PLACE CORRESPONDING NUMBER IN SPACE PROVIDED NEXT TO AGES

- 25 a. a. 3 years or under \_\_\_\_\_
- 26 b. b. 4 - 6 years \_\_\_\_\_
- 27 c. c. 7 - 9 years \_\_\_\_\_
- 28 d. d. 10-12 years \_\_\_\_\_
- 29 e. e. 13-15 years \_\_\_\_\_
- 30 f. f. over 15 years \_\_\_\_\_

CODES TO E10.a-f

- 1. yes
- 2. no
- CL other
- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. don't know
- 9. no answer/not applicable

E11. Considering all sources on income and all salaries for everyone who worked-- before deductions for taxes or anything--what was your total household income for 1977? Please include wages and salaries, income from businesses, pensions, dividends, interest, and any other money income received.

Would you please look at this card and just tell me the number of the group your total income falls into? (SHOW INCOME CARD)

E11. (Continued)

- 02. under \$5,000
- 03. \$5,000-9,999
- 04. \$10,000 - 14,999
- 05. \$15,000 - 19,999
- 06. \$20,000 - 24,999
- 07. \$25,000 - 49,999
- 08. \$50,000 - or more
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
- 98. don't know
- 99. no answer/not applicable

31

32

E12. Have you attended a block club meeting within the last nine (9) months?

- 1. yes \_\_\_\_\_ (if "YES" go to question E13)
- 2. no \_\_\_\_\_ (if "NO" go to question E14)

33

E13. Do you participate in Block Watch?

- 1. yes \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. no \_\_\_\_\_

34

E14. Have you had a premise security survey?

- 1. yes \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. no \_\_\_\_\_

35

E15. INTERVIEWER: CHECK WHETHER OR NOT THE RESIDENT DISPLAYS STICKERS FOR:

- 1. Operation I.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Block Watch \_\_\_\_\_

36

E16. What do you think should be done about crime?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

37

E17. How cooperative was the respondent?

1. very cooperative
2. fairly cooperative
3. not very cooperative
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

38

E18. Sex

1. male
2. female
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

39

E19. Race

1. White
2. Black
3. Indian
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

40

E20. Type of dwelling

1. single family
2. duplex, 2-family
3. high-rise, multiple unit
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

41

E21. General condition of dwelling

1. excellent
2. good
3. fair
4. poor
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

42.

E22. Respondent lives:

1. on ground floor of dwelling (most single family units)
2. above ground floor
3. below ground floor
- CL other \_\_\_\_\_
8. don't know
9. no answer/not applicable

43

b

44-80

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PART 2

CITIZEN SURVEY FOR  
WILLARD-HOMEWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD



"CITIZEN" QUESTIONNAIRE

For Office Use Only

Study Number    \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_

Interview No.   \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_

Card Number     \_\_\_

Community       \_\_\_

Instruction to Interviewers:

Circle all code numbers. Notice lines on left of questionnaire. These lines are for coding purposes only and are not to be used by interviewer.

It should be remembered that this is a highly confidential questionnaire and copies must never be left where they might fall into unauthorized hands.

Interviewer:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Quota: Male

Female

Hello, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ . I'm working with the State of Minnesota in conducting a survey throughout the City of Minneapolis and would like your household to be represented in our sample.

A. NEIGHBORHOOD AND ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME

A1. I'd like you to look at this map (SHOW MAP). Here is where we are now. I would like you to outline the area that you think of as your neighborhood--that is, the area where people you think of as neighbors live. (INDICATE IN BLUE MARKING PEN)

- 1a. Does this area have a name?
1. Yes (CONTINUE)
  2. No (SKIP TO A2)
- 1b. What is this neighborhood called?

A2. How long have you lived in this neighborhood?

1. less than 6 months
2. 6 months to 1 year
3. more than 1 but less than 5 years
4. 5 - 10 years
5. more than 10 years

A3. How much longer do you plan to live in this neighborhood?

1. 1 year or less
2. more than 1 but less than 5 years
3. 5 - 10 years
4. more than 10 years
5. don't know

A4. How many families do you know personally or do you recognize on sight as living in this neighborhood?

1. none
2. 1 or 2
3. 3 or 4
4. 5 to 10
5. more than 10

A5. How many families in this neighborhood do you know well enough to ask a favor or if you needed something?

1. none
2. 1 or 2
3. 3 or 4
4. 5 to 10
5. more than 10

A6. In some neighborhoods, people do things together and help each other--in other neighborhoods, people mostly go their own ways. In general, what kind of neighborhood would you say this is?

1. most people here help each other
2. some people here help each other and some go their own ways
3. most people here go their own ways
7. don't know

- A7. Would you say you really feel a part of the neighborhood here, or do you think of it more as just the place you live?
1. part
  2. place to live

- A8. In general, is it easy for you to tell a stranger from someone who lives in this area, or is it hard to know a stranger when you see one?
1. easy
  2. hard

- A9. In the past year, do you remember seeing any strangers in the neighborhood whose behavior made you suspicious?
1. yes (ASK 9a and 9b)
  2. no (SKIP to 9c)

9a. If yes, about how many times in the past year did this happen?

\_\_\_\_\_

9b. If yes, did you do anything, like call a neighbor, ask the stranger what he was doing, or call the police?

\_\_\_\_\_ No (Why not?) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes (What did you do?) \_\_\_\_\_

(SKIP TO A10)

- 9c. If you did see a stranger in your neighborhood whose behavior made you suspicious, what would you do?
1. nothing
  2. call a neighbor
  3. ask him what he was doing
  4. call the police
  7. don't know
  9. other

- A10. In general, during the past couple of years, do you think this neighborhood has become a better place to live, a worse place, or has it stayed the same?
1. a better place to live (ASK 10a)
  2. a worse place to live (ASK 10a)
  3. has stayed about the same (SKIP TO A11)
  4. haven't lived here that long (SKIP TO A11)

10a. What about the neighborhood has gotten better/worse? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- A11. If you had to move, where would you look for another place in the Twin City area--in this neighborhood, or in some other part of Minneapolis or outside the city of Minneapolis?
1. this neighborhood (SKIP TO A12)
  2. some other part of Minneapolis (ASK 11a)
  3. outside the city of Minneapolis (ASK 11a)

11a. If b or c, why would you want to move away from this neighborhood?

---

---

- A12. Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?
1. yes (ASK 12a)
  2. no (SKIP TO A13)

12a. If yes, what? Anything else?

---

---

12b. If more than one answer, which of the problems you mentioned would you say is the most serious? \_\_\_\_\_

- A13. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?
1. increased (ASK 13a)
  2. decreased (ASK 13a)
  3. same (SKIP to A14)
  4. haven't lived here that long (SKIP TO A14)
  7. don't know (SKIP TO A14)

13a. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes if you said you think crime in your neighborhood has increased/decreased?

1. yes (CONTINUE)
2. no (SKIP TO A14)

If yes, what kinds of crimes? \_\_\_\_\_

---

- A14. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood--would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?
1. no crimes happening in neighborhood
  2. people living here
  3. outsiders
  4. equally by both
  7. don't know

A15. How much difference do you think it would make in the amount of crime if people took steps to protect themselves and their property from crime? Would it make a great deal of difference, some, or no difference?

1. great deal
2. some
3. no

---

A16. How much difference do you think it would make in the amount of crime if a group of neighbors joined together to prevent crime from happening in their neighborhood? Would it make a great deal of difference, some, or no difference?

1. great deal (SKIP TO A17)
2. some (SKIP TO A17)
3. no (ASK 16a)

16a. (IF NO) Why do you feel that way? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

A17. How willing would you be to help with a group that was concerned about preventing crime in this area? Would you be very willing, somewhat, or not at all willing?

1. very willing
2. somewhat willing
3. not at all willing

---

A18. How many people living in this area do you think would be willing to help with a group that was concerned with preventing crime in this area--all of them, most, some, a few, or almost none of them?

1. all of them
2. most of them
3. some of them
4. a few of them
5. almost none
7. don't know

A19. How often do you use facilities in your own neighborhood to do the following activities?

|                                   | Frequently | Occasion-<br>ally | Never | Not Appli-<br>cable |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|
| a) grocery shopping               | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| b) shopping for clothes           | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| c) banking                        | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| d) eating at restaurants          | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| e) entertainment                  | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| f) church or synagogue            | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| g) outdoor activities<br>in parks | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| h) children's<br>recreation       | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| i) adult recreation               | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |
| j) visit with friends             | 1          | 2                 | 3     | 4                   |

A20. Are there any areas in your neighborhood where you feel afraid to go alone after dark?  
 1. yes (CONTINUE)  
 2. no (SKIP TO A21)

20a. Where are those areas? \_\_\_\_\_

20b. What makes them seem unsafe? \_\_\_\_\_

A21. Are there any areas in your neighborhood where you feel afraid during the day?  
 1. yes (CONTINUE)  
 2. no (SKIP TO A24)

21a. Where are those areas? \_\_\_\_\_

21b. What makes them seem unsafe? \_\_\_\_\_

- A22. Is this neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?
1. yes (ASK 22a)
  2. no (SKIP TO A23)

- 22a. If yes, why don't you? Any other reason?
1. can't afford to
  2. can't find other housing
  3. relatives, friends nearby
  4. convenient to work
  5. plan to move soon
  9. other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

A23. I'd like you to look at this map (SHOW MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS) Here is where we are now. I would like you to outline any areas in the city of Minneapolis where you would be afraid to go to alone at night. (HAND RESPONDENT RED MARKING PEN)

23a. What is the name of this area? \_\_\_\_\_

23b. What is it about each place that makes it unsafe? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

A24. I'd like you to look at this map. (SHOW MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS) Here is where we are now. I would like you to outline any areas in the city of Minneapolis where you would feel afraid to go to alone during the day. (HAND RESPONDENT GREEN MARKING PEN)

24a. What is the name of this area? \_\_\_\_\_

24b. What is it about each place that makes it unsafe? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

A25. Do you ever take any of the following things to protect yourself when you go to an area where you feel afraid?

| Do you take a:                           | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|
| a. gun                                   | 1          | 2         |
| b. knife or other sharp instrument       | 1          | 2         |
| c. club, cane, or other blunt instrument | 1          | 2         |
| d. whistle or other noisemaker           | 1          | 2         |
| e. tear gas or other protection spray    | 1          | 2         |
| f. dog                                   | 1          | 2         |
| g. other (Specify) _____                 | 1          | 2         |

- A26. Do you have any children under 18 years of age living at home?
1. yes (IF YES, CONTINUE)
  2. no (IF NO, SKIP TO B1)

A27. I would like to read some different situations and I'd like you to tell me how worried you are for your children in each situation, that is are you very worried, worried, or not worried at all.

1. How worried are you when your children are playing outside the house but are where you can see them or hear them?

(IF WORRIED OR VERY WORRIED) What is it that worries you? \_\_\_\_\_

2. How worried are you when they are walking or riding the bus to and from school?

(IF WORRIED OR VERY WORRIED) What is it that worries you? \_\_\_\_\_

3. How worried are you when they are at school?

(IF WORRIED OR VERY WORRIED) What is it that worries you? \_\_\_\_\_

4. How worried are you when they are in the neighborhood during the day, but out of your sight or hearing?

(IF WORRIED OR VERY WORRIED) What is it that worries you? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How worried are you when they are playing in the neighborhood park?

(IF WORRIED OR VERY WORRIED) What is it that worries you? \_\_\_\_\_

6. How worried are you when your children are away from your home in the evenings?

(IF WORRIED OR VERY WORRIED) What is it that worries you? \_\_\_\_\_

A28. Now, I'd like to read some other possible situations and I'd like you to tell me how likely it is, during the next year, that this situation will happen to you. (SHOW RESPONDENT CARD) Is there no chance of the situation occurring, less than a 50/50 chance, about 50/50, better than 50/50 chance of the situation occurring or almost certain to occur. Let's try the first situation. How likely is it that this situation will occur?

1. someone would break into your house/apartment when no one is home

2. someone would break into your house/apartment when someone is home

- 3. your purse/wallet would be snatched \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. someone would take something from you on the street by force or threat \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. someone would beat you up or hurt you on the street \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. someone would break into your car \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. someone would vandalize your car or your property \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. someone would sexually assault or molest you \_\_\_\_\_

A29. Now, I'd like to change the situation and have you answer in a different way. (HAND RESPONDENT SCALE CARD) When I ask you to answer a question with a number from this scale, I'd like you to think of it as a ladder. The larger the numbers, the higher you are on the ladder, and the lower the numbers the lower on it. I will read some possible situations and I'd like you to tell me how dangerous you feel the situation to be. For example, if the situation is not dangerous at all, you could answer 0. As the situation becomes more dangerous, you would go up the ladder to a more dangerous level. If you said 10, the situation would be very dangerous. (HAND RESPONDENT WHITE CARD) On each of the cards is something you might do. Look at them one at a time and think how dangerous you feel the situation might be. The higher the number the more dangerous you feel it is.

29a. What number best represents how dangerous you feel it is to walk around in your neighborhood alone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29b. What number represents how dangerous you feel it is to walk around in your neighborhood with someone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29c. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to walk around in your neighborhood alone at night? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

- 29d. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to walk around in your neighborhood with someone at night? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_
- Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29e. What number best represents how dangerous you feel it is to wait for a bus alone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_
- Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29f. What number represents how dangerous you feel it is to wait for a bus with someone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_
- Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29g. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to wait for a bus alone at night? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_
- Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29h. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to wait for a bus with someone at night? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_
- Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29i. What number best represents how dangerous you feel it is to watch television in your home or apartment alone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_
- Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29j. What number represents how dangerous you feel it is to watch television in your home or apartment with someone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_
- Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29k. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to watch television in your home or apartment alone at night? \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_
- Never use \_\_\_\_\_

291. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to watch television in your home or apartment with someone at night? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29m. What number best represents how dangerous you feel it is to be working or playing in your yard or in front of your home alone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29n. What number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be working or playing in your yard or in front of your home with someone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29o. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be working or playing in your yard or in front of your home alone at night? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29p. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be working or playing in your yard or in front of your home with someone at night? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29q. What number best represents how dangerous you feel it is to be walking through or sitting in your neighborhood park alone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29r. What number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be walking through or sitting in your neighborhood park with someone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Never use \_\_\_\_\_

- 29s. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be walking through or sitting in your neighborhood park alone at night? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29t. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be walking through or sitting in your neighborhood park with someone at night? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29u. What number best represents how dangerous you feel it is to be visiting your neighborhood bar alone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29v. What number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be visiting your neighborhood bar with someone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29w. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be visiting your neighborhood bar alone at night? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29x. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to be visiting your neighborhood bar with someone at night? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_
- 29y. What number best represents how dangerous you feel it is to use your neighborhood facilities like shopping for groceries, banking, or buying clothes alone during the day? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29z. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to use your neighborhood facilities like shopping for groceries, banking, or buying clothes with someone during the day?

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29aa. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to use your neighborhood facilities like shopping for groceries, banking, or buying clothes alone at night?

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_

29bb. Which number represents how dangerous you feel it is to use your neighborhood facilities like shopping for groceries, banking, or buying clothes with someone at night?

Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never use \_\_\_\_\_

A30. I am going to read you a list of crimes and crime-related problems that exist in some areas. For each, I want you to tell me whether it is a big problem, some problem, or almost no problem in the neighborhood or area where you live.

|  | Big Problem | Some Problem | No Problem | DK |
|--|-------------|--------------|------------|----|
| a) people selling illegal drugs                        | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| b) people using illegal drugs                          | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| c) groups of teen-agers around in the streets or parks | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| d) groups of men in the streets or parks               | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| e) drunken men   | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| f) prostitution  | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| g) vandalism   | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| h) stealing cars                                       | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| i) burglary - breaking into people's homes             | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| j) robbing people on the street                        | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| k) holding up and robbing small stores or businesses   | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |
| l) people being beaten up or hurt on the streets       | 1           | 2            | 3          | 4  |

|                          | Big<br>Problem | Some<br>Problem | No<br>Problem | DK |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----|
| m) rape                  | 1              | 2               | 3             | 4  |
| n) other (Specify) _____ | 1              | 2               | 3             | 4  |

30a. Overall, what do you think is the most serious crime problem in your neighborhood? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A31. What would you like to see done in this neighborhood around your home in order to make you feel more safe? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**B. HOME PROTECTION**

B1. During an ordinary week, about how many days are there when no one is home for some time during the daytime?

1. none (SKIP TO B2)
2. some (specify number \_\_\_\_\_)

1a. If some, about how many hours a day is that (that no one is home)? \_\_\_\_\_ (Hours per day)

B2. And during an ordinary week, about how many evenings are there when no one is home for some period after dark:

1. none (SKIP TO B3)
2. specify number \_\_\_\_\_)

2a. On those nights, about how many hours in the evening are there when everyone's out of the house? \_\_\_\_\_ hours.

B3. Here is a list of some things people have to protect their homes. (SHOW YELLOW CARD) Which of the things on the list do you (and your family) have to protect your home?

| <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |  |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 1          | 2         | Deadbolt locks on one door   |
| 1          | 2         | Deadbolt locks on some doors   |
| 1          | 2         | Deadbolt locks on all doors  |
| 1          | 2         | Special locks on one window  |
| 1          | 2         | Special locks on some windows  |
| 1          | 2         | Special locks on all windows   |
| 1          | 2         | An alarm that rings  |
| 1          | 2         | Silent alarm   |
| 1          | 2         | Gun that could be used for protection  |
| 1          | 2         | Other weapons--something you could use to protect yourself (What kind? _____)                |
| 1          | 2         | Automatic timers to turn lights on after dark  |
| 1          | 2         | Specially trained attack or guard dog  |
| 1          | 2         | Ordinary dog   |
| 1          | 2         | Bars or wire mesh on one door  |
| 1          | 2         | Bars or wire mesh on some doors  |
| 1          | 2         | Bars or wire mesh on all doors   |
| 1          | 2         | Bars or wire mesh on one window  |
| 1          | 2         | Bars or wire mesh on some windows  |
| 1          | 2         | Bars or wire mesh on all windows   |
| 1          | 2         | Have your valuables engraved with an Operation Identification number in case they are stolen |
| 1          | 2         | Private patrolman or security guard making regular checks                                    |
| 1          | 2         | Anything else you have to protect your home (Specify)  |

B4. (HAND RESPONDENT BLUE SHOW CARD) On this card are things you might do when you go out for a while during the day. When no one will be left at home during the day, do you:

| <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |                                      |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2         | Lock doors                           |
| 1          | 2         | Have and use dead bolt locks on door |
| 1          | 2         | Lock windows                         |

| <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |   |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 1          | 2         | Leave dog in                                      |
| 1          | 2         | Leave dog outside                                 |
| 1          | 2         | Leave radio or TV playing                         |
| 1          | 2         | Notify persons                                    |
| 1          | 2         | Set alarm   |
| 1          | 2         | Leave outside lights on                           |
| 1          | 2         | Leave inside lights on                            |
| 1          | 2         | Set automatic timers to turn lights on after dark |
| 1          | 2         | Other (Specify) _____                             |

B5. Now tell me from the card the things you might do when you go out for a while at night? When no one will be at home during the night do you:

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | Lock doors  |
| 1 | 2 | Have and use dead bolt locks on door              |
| 1 | 2 | Lock windows                                      |
| 1 | 2 | Leave dog in                                      |
| 1 | 2 | Leave dog outside                                 |
| 1 | 2 | Leave radio or TV playing                         |
| 1 | 2 | Notify persons                                    |
| 1 | 2 | Set alarm   |
| 1 | 2 | Leave outside lights on                           |
| 1 | 2 | Leave inside lights on                            |
| 1 | 2 | Set automatic timers to turn lights on after dark |
| 1 | 2 | Other (Specify) _____                             |

B6. Here's a card (HAND RESPONDENT BUFF CARD) listing some steps people might take to secure their home/apartment when they go away for a weekend or a longer vacation. Do you:

| <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |                                       |
|------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2         | Lock your doors                       |
| 1          | 2         | Lock your windows                     |
| 1          | 2         | Tell your neighbors you're going away |
| 1          | 2         | Turn on an alarm system               |
| 1          | 2         | Leave outside lights on               |
| 1          | 2         | Leave inside lights on                |

| Yes | No |   |
|-----|----|---|
| 1   | 2  | Have someone reposition drapes and shades             |
| 1   | 2  | Have and use deadbolt locks on doors                  |
| 1   | 2  | Set automatic timer to turn lights on after dark      |
| 1   | 2  | Don't give out information about absence on telephone |
| 1   | 2  | Stop newspapers                                       |
| 1   | 2  | Stop deliveries                                       |
| 1   | 2  | Have lawn mowed/walk shoveled                         |
| 1   | 2  | Stop mail or have neighbor collect mail               |
| 1   | 2  | Other (Specify) _____                                 |

B7. Have you and any of your neighbors ever made an arrangement to watch one another's houses when you are not at home?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO B9)

B8. Do you do that all the time, or just on special occasions, such as vacations?

1. all the time
2. special occasions

B9. Are there any doors directly into your house or apartment that you can't lock, or where the locks don't work properly?

1. yes
2. no

B10. Are there any windows in your home that you can't lock or where the locks are broken?

1. yes
2. no

10a. If yes, are any of these windows on the first floor or in a place that someone could get to them fairly easily?

1. yes (How many?) \_\_\_\_\_
2. no

B11. Do you have any insurance to cover theft, vandalism, or injury due to burglary?

1. yes
2. no

C. POLICE

C1. Now we would like to talk about the Minneapolis Police Department. Overall, how would you rate the job being done by the Minneapolis Police Department in this neighborhood?

1. excellent
2. good
3. fair
4. poor
5. very poor
7. don't know

C2. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

C3. About how often do you see the Minneapolis Police Department patrolling in your neighborhood?--at least once a day, several times a week, about once a week, several times a month, almost never.

C4. Have you had occasion to call the Minneapolis Police Department for assistance or about a crime within the last year?

1. yes
2. no (SKIP TO C5)

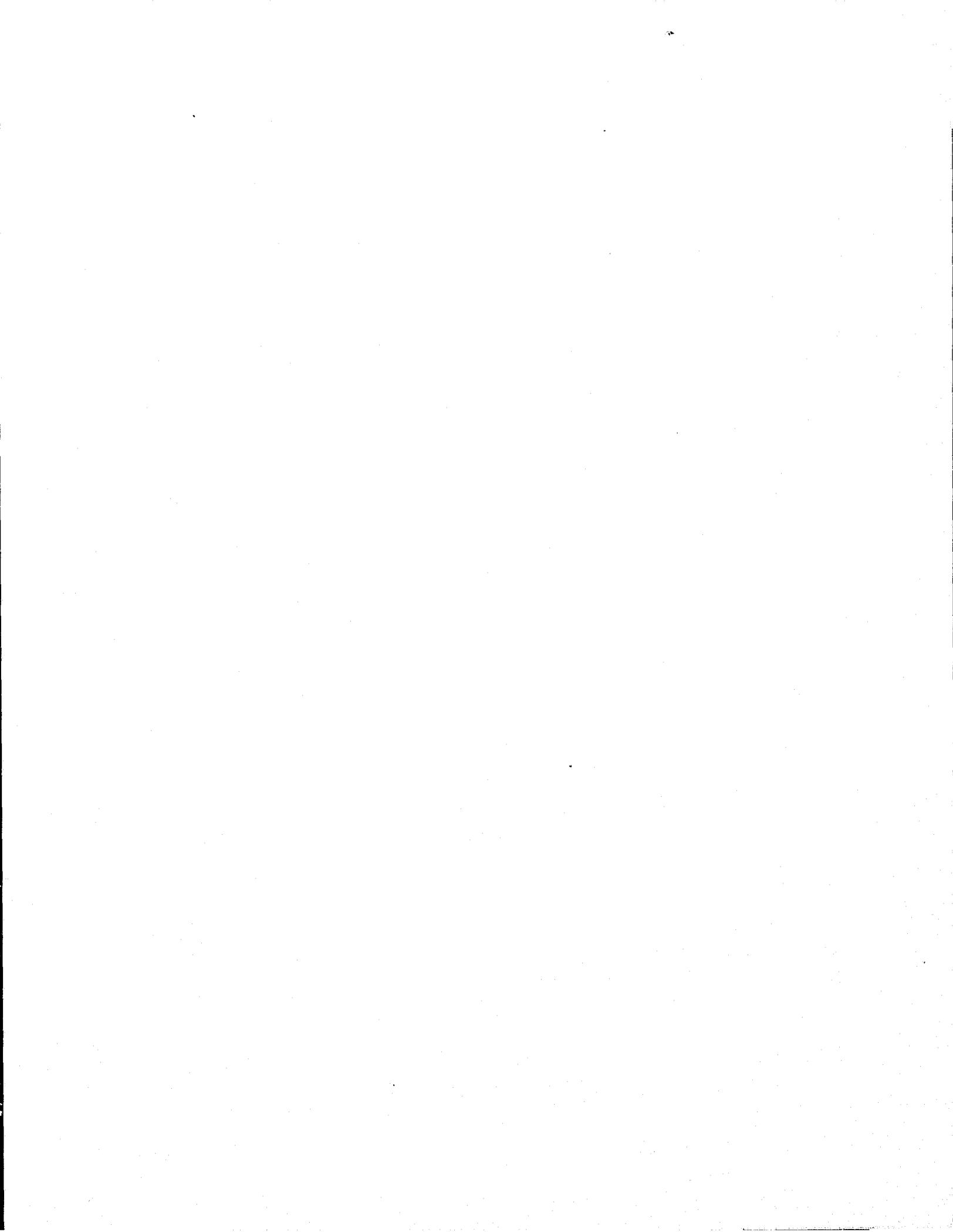
INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE CRIME, USE SUPPLEMENTAL GRID TO RECORD ANSWERS TO C4a - 4b)

4a. What was the nature of the call(s)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4a1. What type of crime? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4b. About how many minutes did it take the police to get here from the time you called? \_\_\_\_\_

C5. How many months has it been since you last talked to a Minneapolis Policeman for any reason--to ask directions, to ask about a crime, or anything? \_\_\_\_\_



USE THIS GRID FOR ANSWERS C4a THROUGH 4b. ONE LINE FOR EACH CRIME

C4a

C4a1.

4b

19

- C6. Did you talk to him on the telephone or in person?  
1. telephone  
2. in person

C7. What was it about? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- C8. How would you say you were treated by the policeman?--very well, fairly well, or not so well.  
1. very well  
2. fairly well  
3. not so well

- C9. And how would you rate the way the Minneapolis police in general usually treat people in this neighborhood?--very well, fairly well, or not so well.  
1. very well  
2. fairly well  
3. not so well

D. VICTIMIZATION

The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months--between May 1977 and today.

- |    | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |   |
|----|------------|-----------|---|
| A. | 1          | 2         | Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?   |
| B. | 1          | 2         | Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging, or threat?  |
| C. | 1          | 2         | Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you?  |
| D. | 1          | 2         | Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)                                      |
| E. | 1          | 2         | During the last 12 months were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)                     |
| F. | 1          | 2         | Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) |

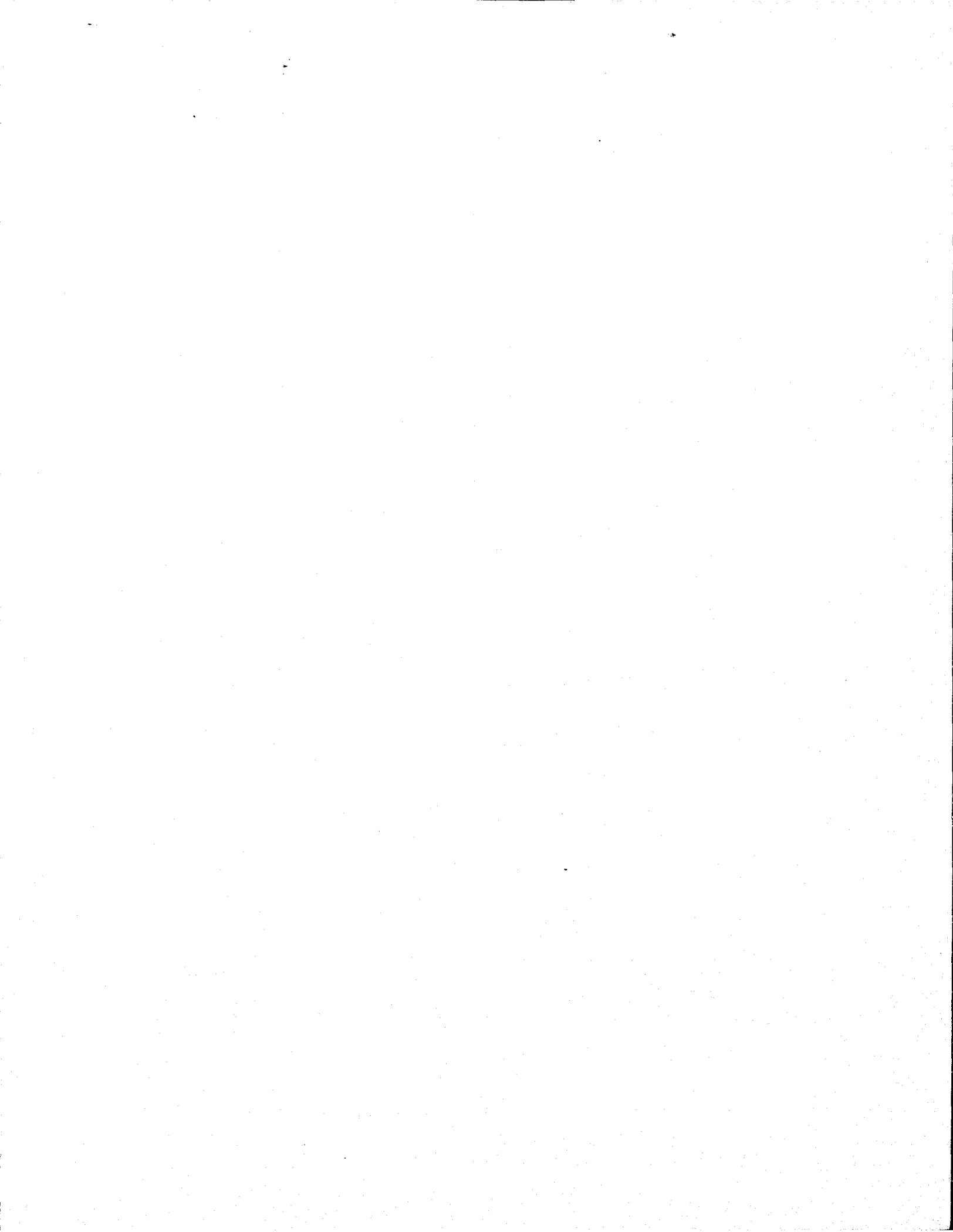
|    | Yes | No | NA |  |
|----|-----|----|----|--|
| G. | 1   | 2  |    | Did anyone attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)  |
| H. | 1   | 2  |    | Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)   |
| I. | 1   | 2  |    | During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?  |
| J. | 1   | 2  |    | Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home; for instance, at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?   |
| K. | 1   | 2  |    | During the past 12 months did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (home/apartment), garage, or other building on your property?   |
| L. | 1   | 2  | 3  | Did anyone get into a place where you or any member of your family were temporarily staying, such as a vacation home, a friend's home, or a hotel, and take something belonging to you or your family? |
| M. | 1   | 2  |    | (Other than the incidents just mentioned) did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an attempted break in?   |
| N. | 1   | 2  |    | Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture?  |
| O. | 1   | 2  | 3  | Did you or anyone in your family own a car or another motor vehicle anytime during the last year? (IF NO, SKIP TO *)   |
| P. | 1   | 2  |    | Did anyone steal it or use it without permission?  |
| Q. | 1   | 2  |    | Did anyone <u>try</u> to steal it or use it without permission?  |
| R. | 1   | 2  |    | Did anyone steal or try to steal part of the car itself, such as the battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, and so forth?  |
| S. | 1   | 2  |    | During the past 12 months did anyone vandalize your car like an antenna or slash tires?  |
| T. | 1   | 2  |    | *(Other than any incidents already mentioned) Was anything (else) stolen from you during the last 12 months?   |
| U. | 1   | 2  |    | Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)   |
| V. | 1   | 2  |    | During the past 12 months did anyone vandalize your property? That is, break your windows or throw paint on your belongings?   |

Yes    No  
W.    1    2    Did you call the police during the last 12 months to re-  
port something else that happened to you which you thought  
was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police  
concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)

W1.                    If yes, what happened? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

X.    1    2    Did anything else happen during the past year which you  
thought was a crime, but did not report to the police?

X1.                    If yes, what happened? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS TO VICTIMIZATION SECTION

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS YES TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN "D VICTIMIZATION," ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND RECORD THEM IN GRID. (RECORD LETTER OF YES QUESTIO IN LEFT BOX.)

- Da. How many times did this happen?
- Db. Where did this incident take place? (HAND GREEN CARD)
- Dc. Did this happen inside city limits or outside Minneapolis?
- Dd. Did you report this to the police?
- De. If no, what is the reason this incident was not reported to the police?
- Df. What was the value of property taken?
- Dg. What was the extent of any personal injury that occurred?

INTERVIEWER: USE ONE LINE FOR EACH CRIME

| Letter of Yes Answers | Number of Times This Happened | Where Did This Happen (Green Card) | Inside or Outside | Report to Police | Why Not Reported? | Value of Property | Extent of Personal Injury |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|                       |                               |                                    |                   |                  |                   |                   |                           |
|                       |                               |                                    |                   |                  |                   |                   |                           |
|                       |                               |                                    |                   |                  |                   |                   |                           |
|                       |                               |                                    |                   |                  |                   |                   |                           |

E. PERSONAL INFORMATION

- E1. In which age group are you?
1. Under 25
  2. 26-35
  3. 36-45
  4. 46-55
  5. 56-65
  6. Over 65
  7. Refused

- E2. Are you married, single, widowed, separated, or divorced?
1. Married
  2. Single
  3. Widowed
  4. Divorced
  5. Separated
  6. Refused

- E3. What is the last grade of school you completed?
1. 8 grades or less
  2. 1-3 years high school
  3. high school graduation only
  4. 1-3 years of college
  5. college graduation only
  6. higher degree

- E4. Are you the main wage earner in this household?
1. yes (SKIP TO E6)
  2. no (ASK E5)

- E5. What is the last grade of school the main wage earner in the household completed?
1. 8 grades or less
  2. 1-3 years high school
  3. High school graduation only
  4. 1-3 years of college
  5. college graduation only
  6. higher degree

- E6. What is the occupation of the main wage earner (if unemployed now, or retired indicate this and ask about last job held).
- 

- E7. What kind of business or organization (is/was) that in?
- 

- E8. Is there anyone else living here who is employed full time?
1. yes (how many? \_\_\_\_\_)
  2. no
-

- E9. Is there anyone else living here who is employed part-time?  
1. yes (How many? \_\_\_\_\_)  
2. no
- 

- E10. Do you OWN or RENT this house/apartment?  
1. own  
2. rent

- E11. How many children under 18 live here? \_\_\_\_\_
- 

- E12. What are their ages? \_\_\_\_\_
- 

- E13. Considering all sources of income and all salaries for everyone who worked--before deductions for taxes or anything--what was your total household income for 1977? Please include wages and salaries, income from businesses, pension, dividends, interest, and any other money income received.

Would you look at this card and just tell me the letter of the group?  
(SHOW INCOME CARD)

1. Under \$1000
  2. \$1000 - 2999
  3. \$3000 - 4999
  4. \$5000 - 6999
  5. \$7000 - 8999
  6. \$9000 - 9999
  7. \$10,000 - 14,999
  8. \$15,000 - 19,999
  9. \$20,000 - 24,999
  10. \$25,000 - 49,999
  11. \$50,000 or more
- 

- E14. Have you attended a block club meeting within the last nine (9) months?  
1. yes (GO TO E15)  
2. no (GO TO E16)

- E15. Do you participate in Block Watch?  
1. yes  
2. no

- E16. Have you had a premise security survey?  
1. yes  
2. no

- E17. INTERVIEWERS: Check whether or not the resident displays stickers for:
1. Operation I.D. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Block Watch \_\_\_\_\_

E18. What do you think should be done about crime?

---

---

---

---

---

E19. How cooperative was the respondent?

1. very cooperative
2. fairly cooperative
3. not very cooperative

E20. Sex

1. male
2. female

E21. Race

1. White
2. Black
3. Indian
4. Other

E22. Type of dwelling

1. single family
2. duplex, 2 family
3. high-rise, multiple unit
4. other

E23. General condition of dwelling

1. excellent
2. good
3. fair
4. poor

E24. 1. Respondent lives on ground floor of dwelling

2. Respondent lives above ground floor
3. Respondent lives below ground floor

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PART 3

OFFENSE CODING FORM FOR RECORDING  
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY



WRITE LEGIBLY.  
ALL UNSHADED BOXES  
MUST HAVE NUMERICAL VALUES.  
SHADED BOXES  
MAY HAVE NUMERICAL OR  
ALPHA VALUES.

OFFENSE REPORT DATA COLLECTION SHEET PAGE 1  
CODE UNKNOWN OR MISSING VALUES AS 9's

| CASE NUMBER |   |   |   |   |   | COUNTY |   | TOWNSHIP |    |    | CITY |    | RESEARCHER |    |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------|---|----------|----|----|------|----|------------|----|
| 1           | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7      | 8 | 9        | 10 | 11 | 12   | 13 | 14         | 15 |

Code in box 16 & 17.  
11 Residential Burglary

See coding instructions for appropriate codes on these variables.

- 12 Burg. of business
- 10 Other burglary
- 20 Shoplifting
- 21 Theft from dwelling
- 22 Theft from business
- 25 Theft from person
- 24 Theft, purse snatch
- 25 Theft from auto
- 30 Damage to property
- 40 Auto theft
- 50 Fraud, no pay
- 52 Robbery of business
- 53 Robbery of person
- 54 Robbery, purse snatch
- 63 Assault or simple assault
- 64 Aggravated assault
- 66 Rape, att. rape
- 67 Other sex related
- 60 Other crime against person
- 70 Other crimes
- 88 Other noncrime incidents
- 99 Not Ascertainable from the report

| OFFENSE | PRECINCT TIME OCCURRED | START TIME OCCURRED | FINISH RANGE | CENSUS TRACT OF OCCURRENCE |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|         |                        | TO:                 |              |                            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 16      | 17                     | 18                  | 19           | 20                         | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |

Record in military time. If time occurred is not expressed in range, code time occurred finish as 8888

Record to nearest hour

| DATE OCCURRED START | DATE OCCURRED FINISH | DAY OF WEEK START | DAY OF WEEK FINISH |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| TO:                 | TO:                  | TO:               | TO:                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 36                  | 37                   | 38                | 39                 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 |

Month Day Year 197 Month Day Code as follows. If day of week is not expressed in range, code day of week finish as 8. 1 Mon. 2 Tue. 3 Wed. 4 Thu. 5 Fri. 6 Sat. 7 Sun. 9 N.A.†

Record month numerically: 1 (Jan) through 12 (Dec). If date occurred is not expressed in range, code date occurred finish as 8888.

| LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE | APARTMENT NUMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------------|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 47                     | 48               | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 |

Record house number. If no precise address is given, code 9 in box 47, and code nearest address in box 48-51.

Name of street: Code first eight letters of street name

Type: ST AV PL CT etc.

Direction: N E S W etc.

Uniform street code

Record apartment number of incident. If upper duplex, 2nd floor, code 2. If lower duplex, 1st floor, code 1.

Did incident occur in or on the premises of one of the following:  
Code in box 72 & 73.

| PREMISE | VICTIM INFORMATION, PERSON | HOW COMPLAINT REC' CARD | CASE NUMBER |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72      | 73                         | 74                      | 75          | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

See codes at left

No. of victims: 0 None, more than 8, code 8. If unknown, code 9. If no. of victims is unknown, assume 1.

Race: 1 White, 2 Black, 3 Nat Am., 8 Other, 9 N.A.†

Sex: 1 Male, 2 Female, 9 N.A.†

Age: Record age in years. If juvenile, age unk. code 00. If adult, age unk. code 90. If older than 89, code 89. If unk., code 99.

1 Found by police

2 Radio

3 Citizen

4 Station

5 Letter

8 Other

9 N.A.†

Record case number as in card 1, boxes 1-6.

- 77 Vacant building
- 11 Single family res.
- 12 2-4 family res.
- 13 Apartment bldg.
- 14 Residential garage
- 15 Res. storage in apartment bldg.
- 19 Other or unspec. residence
- 21 Grocery store
- 23 Gas station
- 22 Motel
- 26 Hotel
- 25 Bar
- 27 Restaurant
- 28 Commercial; on delivery, taxi, or service call
- 29 Other commercial
- C/L
- 31 School
- 24 Office building
- 49 Factory, warehouse
- 88 Other premise
- C/L
- 99 Not Ascertainable from the report

| VICTIM'S ADDRESS |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 7                | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |

Record house number Name of street: Code first 8 letters of street name. If victim did not live in city of offense, see coding instructions.

Type: ST AV etc

Direction: N S SE etc.

| SUSPECT INFORMATION |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 28                  | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |

Was the incident actually seen? 0 No, 1 Yes, by person who reported the incident, 2 Yes, by other witness, 9 Not Ascertainable from the report

Source of suspect information: 0 No info. was seen, 1 Suspect's suspicion, 2 Victim's suspicion, 3 Police suspicion, 4 Suspect's admission, 8 Other source, 9 N.A.†

Number of suspects: 0 None, 9, code 8, 9 Not Ascertainable from report

Suspect's relationship to victim: 0 Employee/customer, 1 Unrelated, strangers, 2 Casual acquaintances, 3 Well known, 4 Officer/suspect, 5 Immediate family or otherwise related, 6 Caretaker/tenant, 7 Divorced/separated, 8 Other C/L, 9 Not Ascertainable from the report

Race\*: 1 White, 2 Black, 3 Nat Am., 8 Other, 9 N.A.†

Sex\*: 1 Male, 2 Female, 9 N.A.†

Age\* Code age in years. If juvenile, age unknown, code 00. If adult, age unknown, code 90. If older than 89, code 89. If unknown, code 99.

\*NOTE: If incident involved more than one suspect code information on only one suspect, on whom the most information is available.

OFFENSE REPORT DATA COLLECTION SHEET PAGE 2

CODE UNKNOWN OR MISSING VALUES AS (9'S)

SUSPECT'S ADDRESS

|   |    |    |    |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |      |           |                     |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |
|---|----|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|-----------|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| 36  | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40   | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48   | 49        | 50                  | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |  |
| Record house number   |    |    |    | Name of street: Record first eight letters of street name. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Type | Direction | Uniform Street Code |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |
| (If suspect does not live in city of offense, see coding instructions.) |    |    |    |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |      |           |                     |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |

|  |    |    |    |                        |    |    |    |                        |    |    |       |                             |                                   |                                       |    |    |
|--|----|----|----|------------------------|----|----|----|------------------------|----|----|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----|----|
| AMT OF CASH TAKEN  |    |    |    | VALUE OTHER PROP TAKEN |    |    |    | TYPE OF PROPERTY TAKEN |    |    |       | RANSACKED                   | INSURANCE                         |                                       |    |    |
| 57   | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61                     | 62 | 63 | 64 | a. 65                  | 66 | 67 | b. 68 | 69                          | 70                                | 71                                    | 72 | 73 |
| (box 57-60 & 61-64): Express value to nearest dollar. If none taken, code 0000. If value expressed in range, code midpoint of range. If greater than 9999, code 9999. Include value of checks, food stamps, money orders, etc., as cash. |    |    |    |                        |    |    |    |                        |    |    |       | Number of categories marked | Was premise ransacked? 0 No 1 Yes | Did victim have insurance? 0 No 1 Yes |    |    |
| Find codes for property taken on facing page (p.3)   |    |    |    |                        |    |    |    |                        |    |    |       | If more than 8, code 9.     | 9 N.A.+ or inapplicable           |                                       |    |    |

|   |  |  |  |   |                |      |
|---|--|--|--|---|----------------|------|
| WITNESSES   | SECURITY DEVICES   | PERSON REPORTING   | POLICE DISPOSITION   | STATUS OF PROPERTY  | MULTIPLE CRIME | CARD |
| 74  | 75   | 76   | 77   | 78  | 79             | 80   |
| Did witnesses other than victim see suspect or incident? If yes give no. of witnesses. If more than 8, code 9. If unknown assume 1. | 0 None<br>1 Alarm incident?<br>2 Victim, household, man., woman, child, etc.<br>3 Employee<br>4 Police<br>5 Alarm or in-applicable<br>6 Neighbor<br>7 Friend, rel.<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+ | 1 Cleared by arrest<br>2 Exceptionally cleared<br>3 Unfounded<br>4 Case inactive pending further leads<br>6 Report for ins. purposes<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+ | 0 None taken or damaged<br>4 Property damaged only<br>1 All recovered<br>2 Some recovered<br>3 None recovered<br>9 Not Ascertainable from the report | 0 No<br>1 Burglary<br>2 Theft<br>3 Damage to property<br>4 Auto theft<br>5 Robbery<br>6 Crimes against person<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+ | 2              |      |

CODE BOXES 1-6 BELOW FOR ALL CRIMES

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM THE NARRATIVE. CODE ONLY THOSE VARIABLES FOR THE APPROPRIATE CRIME. IF OCCURRENCE IS A MULTIPLE CRIME INCIDENT AS RECORDED IN CARD 2 BOX (7A), CODE VARIABLES FOR APPROPRIATE CRIMES.

|   |   |   |  |   |  |   |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| CASE NUMBER   | METHOD OF ENTRY   | SIDE OF ENTRY   | WHERE ENTRY WAS FORCED   | FLOOR OF ENTRY  | EXIT USED  | VICTIM'S ACTIVITY   |
| 1-6   | 7   | 8   | 9  | 10  | 11   | 12  |
| code as in card 1, 1-6<br>RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BURGLARY ONLY. LEAVE BLANK FOR ALL OTHER CRIMES. | 1 Unforced<br>2 Caseknifed lock<br>3 forced lock<br>4 Broke glass<br>5 Body force<br>6 Removed door or window<br>7 Cut or removed screen<br>8 Other, C/L<br>9 N.A.+ | 1 Through window<br>2 Through window in door<br>3 Through door, no key used or mentioned<br>4 Through door, used key<br>8 Through other aperture<br>9 Not Ascertainable from the report | 1 front<br>2 Back<br>3 Side<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+<br>3 At aperture to burglarized unit or office from interior area<br>4 At aperture to adj. bldg. and main bldg.<br>5 At aperture to bldg. and unit<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+ | Code floor where entry was forced:<br>0 Basement<br>1 First floor<br>2 Second floor or higher<br>3 Entry through roof<br>8 Other<br>9 Not Ascertainable from the report | Same as entry<br>IF DIFFERENT FROM ENTRY:<br>2 Front<br>3 Back<br>4 Side<br>5 Suspect was interrupted<br>6 No actual entry to structure was made<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+ | 1 Victim absent less than 4 hrs.<br>2 Absent 4-12 hrs.<br>3 Absent 13-24 hrs.<br>4 Absent more than 24 hrs.<br>5 Present**<br>8 Other<br>9 Not Ascertainable from the report<br>**NOTE: If box (13) above is coded 5, go to page 4, code boxes ((54-60)). |

CODE BOXES 14-20 FOR THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY CRIMES: THEFT, THEFT FROM AUTO, DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, CODE THEFTS FROM PERSON UNDER CRIMES, AGAINST PERSON, CODE AUTO THEFT UNDER AUTO THEFT

|  |   |   |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| TYPE OF INCIDENT                             | LOCATION OF INCIDENT  | SIDE OF INCIDENT  | FORCE OF ENT. VEH.   | INST OF DAMAGE  | TYPE OF DAM.  | VICTIM'S ACTIVITY   |
| 14   | 15  | 16  | 17   | 18  | 19  | 20  |
| 2 Theft<br>3 Prop. dam.<br>4 theft from auto | 1 Outdoors, on or adjacent to bldg.<br>2 Park or playground.<br>3 Street or sidewalk<br>4 Indoors, public area<br>5 Indoors, private area eg. apt, garage.<br>6 Parking lot or ramp<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+ | 1 Front<br>2 Back<br>3 Side<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+ or inapplicable | 0 Not theft from auto<br>1 Veh. unlocked<br>2 Unlocked veh. using wire<br>3 Pried door<br>4 Broke glass<br>5 Items taken were in trunk<br>6 Items taken were under hood<br>8 Other, including from exterior of auto<br>9 N.A.+ | 0 No damage<br>1 Used physical force, no object involved<br>2 Used hitting object<br>3 Threw object<br>4 Used gun (except BB gun)<br>5 Used vehicle<br>6 Used prying object<br>7 Used cutting object<br>8 Other object<br>9 N.A.+ | 0 No damage<br>1 Damage to structure<br>2 Damage to res. garage<br>3 Damage to vehicle<br>4 Damage to other property<br>9 N.A.+ | 1 Victim absent less than 4 hrs.<br>2 Absent 4-12 hrs.<br>3 Absent 13-24 hrs.<br>4 Absent more than 24 hrs.<br>5 Present**<br>8 Other<br>9 N.A.+<br>**NOTE: If box (20) above is coded 5, go to page 4, code boxes ((54-60)). |

TURN TO PAGE 4

+ N.A., Not Ascertainable from the report.

CONTINUE

CONTINUE

READ INSTRUCTIONS IMMEDIATELY BELOW.

GO TO PAGE 4, BOX 72-80.

GO TO PAGE 4, BOX 72-80.

Coding instructions for property taken. Circle codes appropriate to the type, value, and bulk of individual items taken, even though more than one of that item was taken. If quantities of items taken were expressed other than by unit count (e.g., board feet of lumber, gallons of gasoline) or as collections or sets (e.g., coin collection, case of oil, set of tools) code such quantities as an individual item, expressing its total value and bulk. Enter into Boxes 65 to 70 (facing page) codes for the first two categories of items listed on the offense report. Enter into Box 71 the total number of circled codes.

|  | VALUE OF ITEM TAKEN |         |          |           |            |                         |
|--|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
|  | \$0-10              | \$11-50 | \$51-250 | \$251-500 | OVER \$500 | UNKNOWN OR INAPPLICABLE |
| <b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>   | 020                 | 022     | 024      | 026       | 028        |                         |
| <b>APPLIANCES</b>  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY                                  | 120                 | 122     | 124      | 126       | 128        | 129                     |
| Electric Clocks, Mixers, Fry Pans, Blenders, Hairdryers, etc.            |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE APPLIANCES THAT CANNOT BE CARRIED EASILY                          | 140                 | 142     | 144      | 146       | 148        | 149                     |
| Small Window Air Conditioners, Humidifiers, Dehumidifiers, Space Heaters |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE APPLIANCES THAT CANNOT BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON                   | 160                 | 162     | 164      | 166       | 168        | 169                     |
| Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers, Dryers, etc.                             |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| <b>AUTO PARTS, ACCESSORIES</b>   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *INSTALLED ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT THAT WAS TAKEN FROM MOTOR VEHICLES       | 210                 | 212     | 214      | 216       | 218        | 219                     |
| Motor Decks, Tape Players, Speakers, CB Radios, etc.                     |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *INSTALLED ITEMS THAT WERE TAKEN FROM MOTOR VEHICLES                     | 910                 | 912     | 914      | 916       | 918        | 919                     |
| Batteries, Tires, Hub Caps, etc.   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *AUTO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THAT WERE NOT INSTALLED                      | 920                 | 922     | 924      | 926       | 928        | 929                     |
| Batteries, Belts, Tires, Mufflers, etc.                                  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *AUTO ADDITIVES AND PRODUCTS   | 930                 | 932     | 934      | 936       | 938        | 939                     |
| Gas, Oil, Antifreeze, etc.   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| <b>BICYCLES</b>  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| * Single Speed, 3 Speed  | 050                 | 051     | 053      | 055       | 057        | 059                     |
| * Ten Speed Bicycles   | 052                 | 054     | 056      | 058       | 059        |                         |
| <b>BUILDING MATERIALS</b>  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *EASILY CONCEALABLE ITEMS  | 500                 | 502     | 504      | 506       | 508        | 509                     |
| Hardware   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *BULKY ITEMS   | 540                 | 542     | 544      | 546       | 548        | 549                     |
| Uninstalled fixtures   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE HEAVY MATERIALS   | 560                 | 562     | 564      | 566       | 568        | 569                     |
| Masonry, Lumber, Paving, Uninstalled Windows,                            |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |

|  | VALUE OF ITEM TAKEN |         |          |           |            |                         |
|--|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
|  | \$0-10              | \$11-50 | \$51-250 | \$251-500 | OVER \$500 | UNKNOWN OR INAPPLICABLE |
| <b>CALCULATORS, TYPEWRITERS, OFFICE EQUIPMENT</b>                      |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED AND CONCEALED EASILY                  | 700                 | 702     | 704      | 706       | 708        | 709                     |
| Small Pocket Calculators, Office Supplies                              |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BUT NOT CONCEALED EASILY       | 720                 | 722     | 724      | 726       | 728        | 729                     |
| Telephones, Table Top Calculators, Adding Machines, Dictating Machines |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS   | 701                 | 701     | 703      | 705       | 707        | 709                     |
| Personal Records or Documents, Insurance Policies, etc.                |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *ITEMS THAT ARE HEAVY OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BY ONE PERSON | 740                 | 742     | 744      | 746       | 748        | 749                     |
| Typewriters, Large Calculating Machines                                |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *OFFICE FURNITURE  | 170                 | 172     | 174      | 176       | 178        | 179                     |
| Book Shelves, File Cabinets, Desks, Tables, Partitions                 |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *Safes   | 760                 | 762     | 764      | 766       | 768        | 769                     |

|  | VALUE OF ITEM TAKEN |         |          |           |            |                         |
|--|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
|  | \$0-10              | \$11-50 | \$51-250 | \$251-500 | OVER \$500 | UNKNOWN OR INAPPLICABLE |
| <b>CAMERAS AND CAMERA EQUIPMENT</b>  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL ITEMS THAT ARE CONCEALABLE  | 200                 | 202     | 204      | 206       | 208        | 209                     |
| Instantaneous Cameras, Film, Lenses, Flash Attachments, etc.   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL ITEMS, LESS CONCEALABLE, EASILY PORTABLE  | 220                 | 222     | 224      | 226       | 228        | 229                     |
| Movie Cameras, Slide Cameras, Projectors, Tripods, Camera Bags, etc.                                       |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC ITEMS, BULKY ITEMS   | 240                 | 242     | 244      | 246       | 248        | 249                     |
| Copy Stands, Enlargers, Photo Flood Lamps, Large Cameras, Screens, Commercial Photographic Equipment, etc. |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| <b>CIGARETTES</b>  | 900                 | 901     | 903      | 905       | 907        | 909                     |
| <b>CONTROLLED DRUGS</b>  | 900                 | 902     | 904      | 906       | 908        | 909                     |
| <b>FURNITURE</b>   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BY ONE PERSON  | 120                 | 122     | 124      | 126       | 128        | 129                     |
| Wall Hanging Shelves, Footstools, Small Table Lamps, Magazine Racks  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *ITEMS THAT ARE HEAVY OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BY ONE PERSON                                     | 150                 | 152     | 154      | 156       | 158        | 159                     |
| Coffee Tables, End Tables, Chairs, TV Stands, etc.   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE ITEMS THAT MUST BE HANDLED BY TWO   | 170                 | 172     | 174      | 176       | 178        | 179                     |
| Dining Tables, Buffets, Dressers, Beds, Upholstered Chairs, Recliners, Couches, Pianos, Organs             |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE ITEMS OF DEFINITE OR MARKED VALUE   | 170                 | 171     | 173      | 175       | 177        | 179                     |
| Antique Furniture  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LAWN FURNITURE THAT IS HEAVY OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON                                    | 150                 | 152     | 154      | 156       | 158        | 159                     |
| Folding Chairs, Lounges  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LAWN FURNITURE THAT MUST BE HANDLED BY TWO  | 170                 | 172     | 174      | 176       | 178        | 179                     |
| Picnic Tables  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| <b>GROCERIES</b>   | 020                 | 021     | 023      | 025       | 027        | 029                     |

|   | VALUE OF ITEM TAKEN |         |          |           |            |                         |
|---|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
|   | \$0-10              | \$11-50 | \$51-250 | \$251-500 | OVER \$500 | UNKNOWN OR INAPPLICABLE |
| <b>HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL EASILY CONCEALABLE ITEMS   | 300                 | 302     | 304      | 306       | 308        | 309                     |
| Flatware, linens, Towels  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL ITEMS CARRIED EASILY BUT NOT EASILY CONCEALABLE                        | 330                 | 332     | 334      | 336       | 338        | 339                     |
| Dishes, Utensils, Scales, Canisters, TV trays, etc.                           |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *ITEMS OF DEFINITE OR MARKED VALUE, EASILY PORTABLE                           | 330                 | 331     | 333      | 335       | 337        | 339                     |
| Cutlery, Silver, China, Glassware, Art Works                                  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE ITEMS OF DEFINITE OR MARKED VALUE                                      | 170                 | 171     | 173      | 175       | 177        | 179                     |
| Antique Furniture   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *ITEMS THAT ARE LARGE OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON               | 350                 | 352     | 354      | 356       | 358        | 359                     |
| Garbage Cans, Drapes, Curtains, Rugs, Wall Hangings                           |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| <b>MONEY ORDERS, CHECKS, FOOD STAMPS, CREDIT CARDS</b>                        | 001                 | 002     | 004      | 006       | 008        | 009                     |
| <b>PERSONAL BELONGINGS OR MERCHANDISE</b>                                     |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL EASILY CONCEALABLE ITEMS   | 300                 | 302     | 304      | 306       | 308        | 309                     |
| Toiletries, Perfume, Cosmetics, Paperbacks, Magazines, Newspapers             |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL, EASILY CONCEALABLE ITEMS OF MARKED VALUE                              | 300                 | 301     | 303      | 305       | 307        | 309                     |
| Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Coin, stamp collections                              |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *ITEMS TAKEN FROM PERSON (Use and contents)                                   | 320                 | 322     | 324      | 326       | 328        | 329                     |
| Shopping bags, etc.   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *PERSONAL EFFECTS OR MERCHANDISE  | 330                 | 331     | 333      | 335       | 337        | 339                     |
| Shoes, Coats, Clothing, Hats, Handbags, Umbrellas, Accessories                |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *OTHER STORE MERCHANDISE OR PERSONAL ITEMS, SMALL, BUT NOT EASILY CONCEALABLE | 330                 | 332     | 334      | 336       | 338        | 339                     |
| Teas, Hobby Items, Crafts   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *STORE MERCHANDISE OR PERSONAL ITEMS, BULKY, BUT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON | 350                 | 352     | 354      | 356       | 358        | 359                     |
| Musical Instruments except Pianos and Organs                                  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *PIANOS AND ORGANS  | 170                 | 172     | 174      | 176       | 178        | 179                     |

|   | VALUE OF ITEM TAKEN |         |          |           |            |                         |
|---|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
|   | \$0-10              | \$11-50 | \$51-250 | \$251-500 | OVER \$500 | UNKNOWN OR INAPPLICABLE |
| <b>SPORTING GOODS, RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT</b>                       |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL EASILY CARRIED, EASILY CONCEALABLE EQUIPMENT                 | 600                 | 602     | 604      | 606       | 608        | 609                     |
| Fishing Tackle, Binoculars, etc.                                    |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *FIREARMS   | 030                 | 032     | 034      | 036       | 038        | 039                     |
| Rifles, Shotguns, Handguns, Shells                                  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *ACCESSORIES  | 030                 | 031     | 033      | 035       | 037        | 039                     |
| Cleaning Equipment  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL PORTABLE THAT CAN BE EASILY CARRIED BUT NOT EASILY CONCEALED | 620                 | 622     | 624      | 626       | 628        | 629                     |
| Fishing Rods, Skis, Tennis Rackets, Skates, etc.                    |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE BULKY ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BY ONE PERSON         | 650                 | 652     | 654      | 656       | 658        | 659                     |
| Camping Gear, Golf Clubs and Bags, Barbecue Grills                  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE BULKY ITEMS NOT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON                 | 660                 | 662     | 664      | 666       | 668        | 669                     |
| Small Sailboats, Canoes, etc.                                       |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE ITEMS THAT MUST BE HAULED                                    | 680                 | 682     | 684      | 686       | 688        | 689                     |
| Snowmobiles, Minibikes, Golf Carts                                  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *ROWBOATS, RUNABOUTS, SPEEDBOATS, TRAILERS, PULL-TYPE CAMPERS, ETC. | 690                 | 692     | 694      | 696       | 698        | 699                     |
| Boat Motors, Ice Augers, etc.                                       |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |

|  | VALUE OF ITEM TAKEN |         |          |           |            |                         |
|--|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
|  | \$0-10              | \$11-50 | \$51-250 | \$251-500 | OVER \$500 | UNKNOWN OR INAPPLICABLE |
| <b>TV'S, STEREO'S, RADIOS</b>  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL ITEMS, EASILY CONCEALABLE   | 200                 | 202     | 204      | 206       | 208        | 209                     |
| Transistor Radios, Hand-Held Cassette Recorders, Walkie-Talkies  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *INSTALLED ITEMS TAKEN FROM VEHICLES   | 210                 | 212     | 214      | 216       | 218        | 219                     |
| Car Tape Players, Car Radios, Antennas, CB Radios, etc.  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *PORTABLE ITEMS, NOT EASILY CONCEALABLE  | 230                 | 232     | 234      | 236       | 238        | 239                     |
| Small Portable TV's, Small Record Players, Table Model Radios, Cassette and 8 Track Recorders, CB Radios and Receivers (that were not installed), Records, Tapes, etc. |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGER PORTABLE ITEMS, HEAVY OR BULKY, BUT CAN BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON   | 250                 | 252     | 254      | 256       | 258        | 259                     |
| Larger Portable TV's, Portable Stereos, Turntables, Receivers, Amplifiers, Speakers, Large Tape Decks, etc.  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE NONPORTABLE ITEMS THAT ARE NOT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON   | 270                 | 272     | 274      | 276       | 278        | 279                     |
| Console TV's, Console Stereos, Nonportable TV's  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| <b>TOOLS, EQUIPMENT</b>  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *SMALL HAND TOOLS, POWER TOOLS, LIGHT, PORTABLE TOOLS THAT CAN BE EASILY CARRIED   | 420                 | 422     | 424      | 426       | 428        | 429                     |
| Small Tool Boxes, Garden, Carpenter's, Mechanic's, Electrician's Tools, Portable Electric Drills, Saws, etc.   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LABORATORY, TESTING EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS   | 420                 | 421     | 423      | 425       | 427        | 429                     |
| Glassware, Microscopes, Volt Meters, Electronic Testing Equipment, Other Testing Equipment   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE TOOLS, NON-PORTABLE, NOT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON   | 460                 | 462     | 464      | 466       | 468        | 469                     |
| Table Saws, Welders, Shop Equipment  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *LARGE LABORATORY OR TESTING EQUIPMENT, NOT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON   | 460                 | 461     | 463      | 465       | 467        | 469                     |
| 410  | 412                 | 414     | 416      | 418       | 419        |                         |
| *INSTALLED EQUIPMENT   | 440                 | 442     | 444      | 446       | 448        | 449                     |
| *GAS AND ELECTRIC POWERED PORTABLE EQUIPMENT   |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| Push-Type Lawn Mowers, Electric Lawn Mowers, Snow Blowers, Chain Saws  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *GAS AND ELECTRIC POWERED RIDING EQUIPMENT   | 480                 | 482     | 484      | 486       | 488        | 489                     |
| Lawn and Garden Tractors, Riding Mowers, etc.  |                     |         |          |           |            |                         |
| *Snowmobiles, Minibikes  | 680                 | 682     | 684      | 686       | 688        | 689                     |

AUTO THEFT CODE  
BOXES 21-43 FOR  
AUTO THEFT ONLY.  
LEAVE BLANK FOR  
ALL OTHER CRIMES.

| LOCATION OF INCIDENT              | LOCKED?             | WHERE WERE KEYS?            | RECOVERED?                 | TYPE OF VEH.    | YEAR OF VEH.                             |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 21                                | 22                  | 23                          | 24                         | 25              | 26 27                                    |
| 1 Owner's alley, garage, driveway | Was vehicle locked? | 1 In owner's possession     | 0 No<br>1 Yes, undamaged   | 1 Auto          | Record actual year. If unknown, code 99. |
| 2 Residential street              |                     | 2 At owner's home or office | 2 Yes, damaged             | 2 Van           |  |
| 3 Res. parking lot                | 0 Unlocked          | 3 In auto ignition          | 8 Other, incl. parts taken | 4 Motorcycle    |  |
| 4 Other street                    | 1 Locked            | 4 Elsewhere in auto         | 9 N.A.†                    | 5 Pickup        |  |
| 5 Other parking lot               | 9 N.A.†             | 5 Lost or stolen            |                            | 6 Truck         |  |
| 6 Parking ramp                    |                     | 8 Other                     |                            | 8 Other vehicle |  |
| 8 Other                           |                     | 9 Unknown                   |                            | 9 N.A.†         |  |
| 9 N.A.†                           |                     |                             |                            |                 |  |

WHERE WAS VEHICLE RECOVERED?

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Record house number Name of street: Enter first 8 letters of street name. Type Direction Uniform Street Code  
ST AV etc N S SE etc  
(If auto was recovered in a place other than city of offense, see coding instructions. If auto was not recovered, leave blank.)

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT BEFORE FIRST THREAT OF VIOLENCE OR FIRST CONFRONTATION:

CRIMES AGAINST  
PERSON  
CODE BOXES 49-60  
FOR FOLLOWING CRIMES:  
THEFT FROM PERSON,  
ROBBERY OF PERSON,  
ROBBERY OF BUSINESS,  
ASSAULT,  
SEX RELATED CRIMES.  
LEAVE BLANK FOR  
ALL OTHER CRIMES

| PREMISE             | LOCATION                       | VICTIM'S ACTIVITY                   | SUSPECT'S ACTIVITY                                    | VIOLENCE IF ANY AT INITIAL CONFRONTATION                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 49                  | 50                             | 51                                  | 52  | 53  |
| 1 Single fam. res.  | 1 Indoor public area           | 1 Walking/standing                  | 1 Was with victim                                     | 0 No violence to person                                 |
| 2 2-4 fam. res.     | 2 Ind. private area            | 2 Leaving building                  | 2 Approached victim                                   | 7 Verbal abuse only                                     |
| 3 Apartment bldg.   | 3 Ind. private area            | 3 Hitchhiking                       | 3 Followed victim                                     | 1 Personal threat only                                  |
| 0 Other or unk res. | eg apt.                        | 4 At home                           | 4 Was in vehicle, but not with victim                 | 2 Minimum physical contact (push, shove, grab)          |
| 4 School            | 0 Other indoors                | 5 At res. other than victim's       | 5 Was hiding  | 3 Personal threat with weapon, no injury                |
| 5 Bar or restaurant | 3 Outdoors, private area, yard | 6 At place of employment            | 6 Sitting, standing, waiting for victim               | 6 Minor injury, bodily force (bruises, scratches, etc.) |
| 6 Other nonres. C/L | 4 Alley                        | 7 In vehicle                        | 7 Was confronted by victim; accidental confrontation  | 4 Other injury, bodily force                            |
| 7 Park, playground  | 5 Street, sidewalk             | 8 Other                             | 8 Was confronted by victim; intentional confrontation | 5 Injury with weapon                                    |
| 8 Other, C/L        | 6 Parking lot, ramp            | 9 Not Ascertainable from the report | 9 N.A.†   | 8 Accidental injury                                     |
| 9 N.A.†             | 7 Other outdoors               |                                     |   | 9 N.A.†   |
|                     | 8 Other, incl. in auto         |                                     |   |   |
|                     | 9 N.A.†                        |                                     |   |   |

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT AT OR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FIRST THREAT OF VIOLENCE OR FIRST CONFRONTATION

CRIMES AGAINST  
PERSON: BOXES  
49-W  
(CODE BOXES 51-60  
IF VICTIM WAS  
PRESENT ON SCENE  
DURING BURGLARY,  
FROM P.2, CARD 2,  
BOX 13.)

| VICTIM'S REACTION                  | VIOLENCE RESPONDING TO VICTIM'S REACTION                | WEAPON                             | PREMISE              | LOCATION                           | ALCOHOL OR DRUGS INV'D VICTIM                                  | SUSPECT |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------|
| 54                                 | 55  | 56                                 | 57                   | 58                                 | 59   | 60      |
| 5 No confrontation                 | 0 No violence to person                                 | 0 No weapon                        | 1 Single fam. res.   | 1 Indoor, public area              | use following codes for boxes 59 & 60:                         |         |
| 0 Confrontation, but no reaction   | 7 Verbal abuse only                                     | 1 Knife                            | 2 2-4 fam. res.      | 2 Ind. private area, eg. apartment | 1 Under influence  |         |
| 1 Argued with suspect              | 1 Personal threat only                                  | 5 Other cutting or stabbing object | 3 Apartment bldg     | 0 Other indoors                    | 2 Is or was in bar, or drinking in bar                         |         |
| 2 Left scene or attempted to leave | 2 Minimum physical contact (push, shove)                | 2 Gun (except BB gun)              | 0 Other or unk. res. | 3 Outdoors, private area, yard     | 3 Is or was at party or similar circum., intoxicants mentioned |         |
| 3 Fought with suspect              | 3 Personal threat with weapon, no injury                | 3 Hitting object                   | 4 School             | 4 Alley                            | 4 Had been drinking, bar or party not mentioned                |         |
| 4 Complied with suspect            | 6 Minor injury, bodily force (bruises, scratches, etc.) | 4 Thrown object                    | 5 Bar, rest.         | 5 Street, sidewalk                 | 5 Alcohol/drugs/bottle, etc., had been mentioned               |         |
| 6 screamed                         | 4 Other injury, bodily force                            | 8 Other object                     | 7 Park, playground   | 6 Parking lot                      | 7 Other outdoors   |         |
| 8 other                            | 5 Injury with weapon                                    | 9 N.A.†                            | 8 Other              | 8 Other incl auto                  | 8 Intoxicants not mentioned                                    |         |
| 9 N.A.                             | 8 Accidental injury                                     |                                    | 9 N.A.†              | 9 N.A.†                            | 9 N.A.†  |         |
|                                    | 9 N.A.†   |                                    |                      |                                    |  |         |

| SPARE FIELD                         | DATA SHEET NUMBER | REPORT CARD |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 | 73 74 75 76 77 78 | 79 80       |
| (Leave boxes 61-72 blank)           | 0 1               | 3           |

DATA SHEET NUMBER: 1186  
† N.A., Not Ascertainable from the report.

1 Incident or offense report  
2 Supplementary  
3 Arrest  
4 Incident and supplementary  
8 Other

CONF. FILE

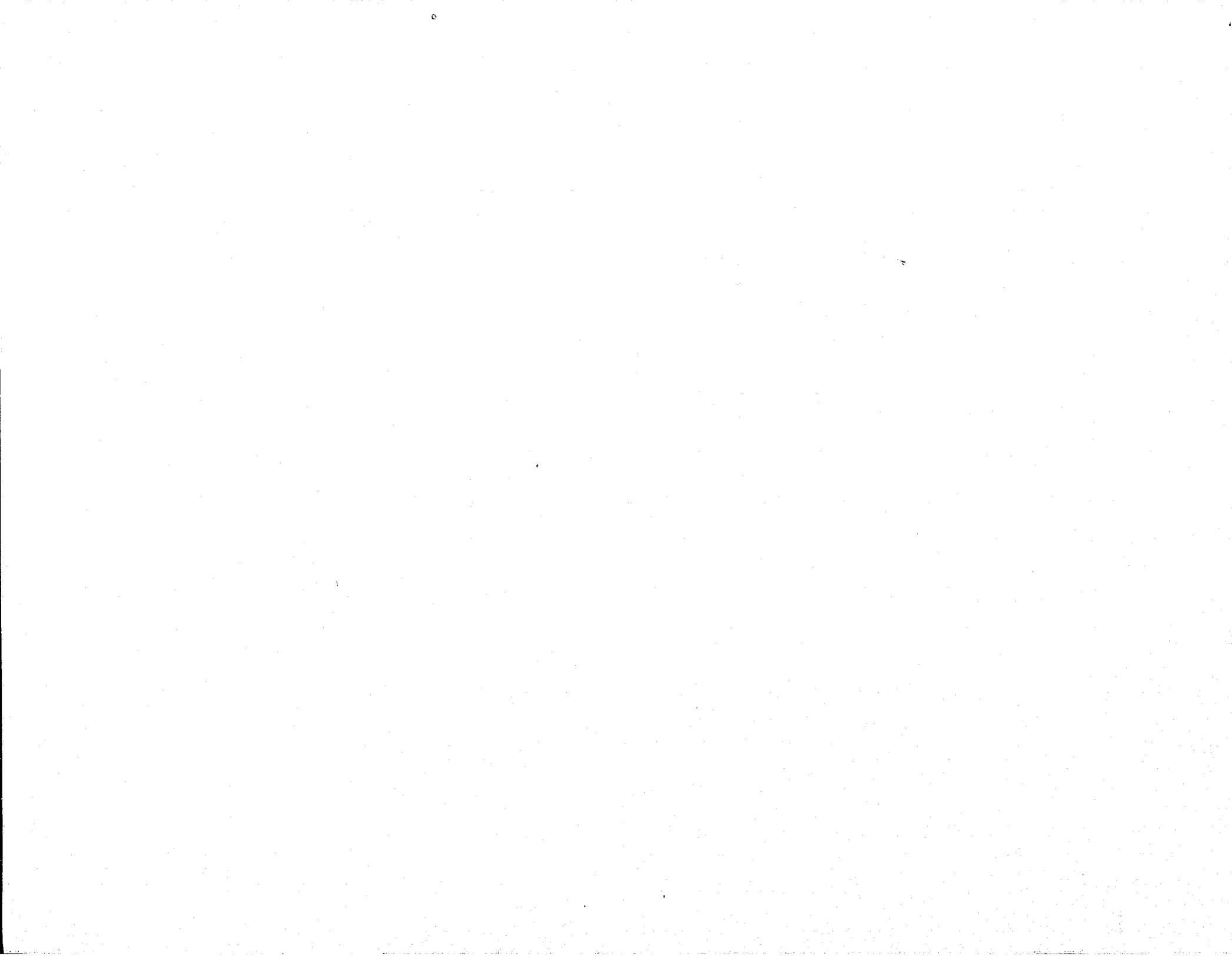
GO TO BOX 72-80.

GO TO BOX 72-80.

GO TO BOX 72-80.

PART 4

PREMISE SECURITY SURVEY FOLLOW-UP  
INFORMATION SHEET



PREMISE SECURITY SURVEY FOLLOW UP

FILE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 TYPE OF PREMISE: 1. Single Family 3. Apartment 5. Commercial  
2. Duplex-Fourplex 4. Industrial 6. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 LOCATION: 1. Lowry Hill East 2. Hawthorne 3. Willard-Homewood Block # \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 IS RESIDENT A PARTICIPANT IN: 1. Block Club 2. Operation ID 3. Neighborhood Watch  
(ask if not checked on PSS  
circle all that apply)
- 4 NUMBER OF CRIMINAL INCIDENTS IN PAST 12 MONTHS: Robbery \_\_\_\_\_ Burglary \_\_\_\_\_ Theft \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_  
(ask if not reported)
- 5 AVERAGE TIME PER DAY PREMISES UNOCCUPIED: 1. 0 thru 5 hours 2. 6 thru 12 hours 3. over 13 hours  
(ask if not reported)
- 6 WHAT PROMPTED YOU TO REQUEST A PREMISE SECURITY SURVEY? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 WERE YOU AWARE OF MOST OF THESE SECURITY PROBLEMS BEFORE THE PREMISE SURVEY? 1. Yes 2. No
- 8 HAVE YOU MADE ANY OF THE SECURITY CHANGES WHICH WERE RECOMMENDED? 1. Yes  
2. No if no, GO TO Q18
- 9 WHEN WAS THE WORK COMPLETED? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Days Between
- 10 WHEN WAS THE SURVEY COMPLETED? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Days Between
- 11 WHEN WAS THE SURVEY REQUESTED? \_\_\_\_\_

PSS FOLLOW UP

12 WHAT SECURITY CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE?

|    | <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u><br>Letter and number<br>from survey form | <u>PRIORITY</u><br>Check if<br>starred | <u>COMPLIANCE</u><br>Check if<br>yes | <u>WHO DID WORK</u><br>C=Contractor<br>S=Self | <u>COST</u> | <u>REASON NON-COMPLIANCE</u> |
|----|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 2  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 3  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 4  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 5  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 6  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 7  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 8  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 9  | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |
| 10 | _____   | _____                                  | _____                                | _____   | _____       | _____                        |

If respondent has not mentioned all the changes written on the PSS Form inquire as to whether they have been undertaken, e.g. "THE COPY OF THE PREMISE SECURITY SURVEY WHICH THE OFFICER HAS RETURNED TO OUR OFFICE INDICATES THAT \_\_\_\_\_ WAS ALSO IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT. HAS ANYTHING BEEN DONE ABOUT THAT?"

If response is no, write down the letter and number of the item, check non compliance blank and ask why this particular change was not made.

3 OF THE CHANGES MADE, WHICH WERE COMPLETED BY A LOCKSMITH?

4 CAN YOU TELL ME HOW MUCH EACH OF THE CHANGES COST YOU TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR? IF YOU DID THE WORK YOURSELF JUST GIVE ME THE COST OF THE MATERIALS.

5 WHAT WAS THE TOTAL COST TO YOU OF COMPLETING THE WORK? \_\_\_\_\_

PSS FOLLOW UP

16 WOULD YOU HAVE COMPLETED THESE SECURITY CHANGES IF THE COST SUBSIDY PROGRAM WERE NOT AVAILABLE

- 1. Yes
- 2. No if no, ask WOULD YOU HAVE HAD AT LEAST THE ITEMS PERTAINING TO DOOR LOCKS AND WINDOWS TAKEN CARE OF?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

17 DO YOU FEEL MORE CONFIDENT THAN BEFORE THAT YOUR HOME WILL NOT BE BURGLARIZED? 1. Yes 2. No

STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!!

-----

18 DO YOU INTEND TO MAKE ANY OF THE RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN THE NEAR FUTURE? 1. Yes if yes, GO TO Q19  
2. No if no, GO TO Q20

19 WHICH ITEMS DO YOU INTEND TO TAKE CARE OF?  
(write letter and number from PSS Form)

|       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

20 COULD YOU TELL ME WHAT YOUR MAJOR REASONS ARE FOR NOT HAVING THE WORK COMPLETED?

\_\_\_\_\_

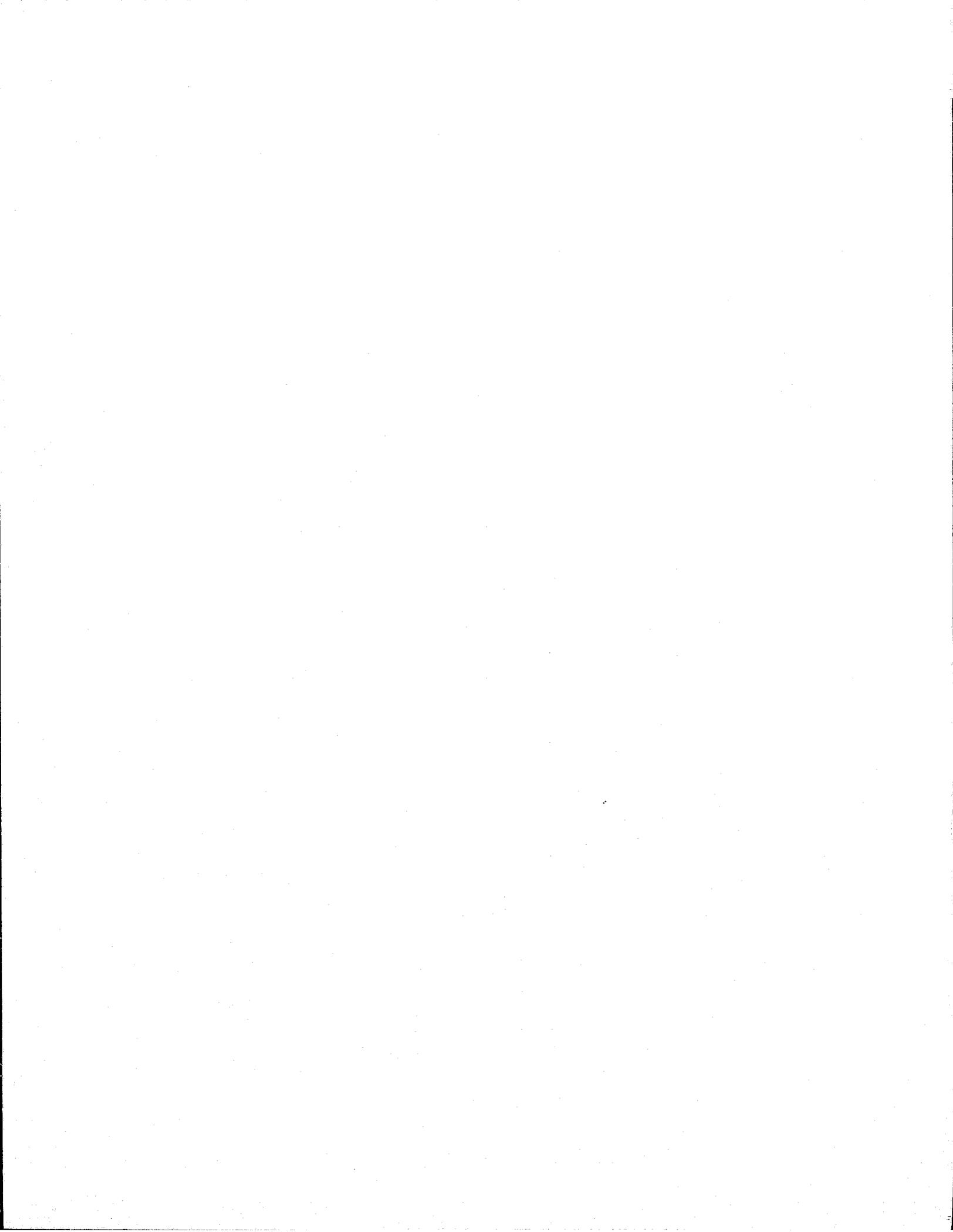
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

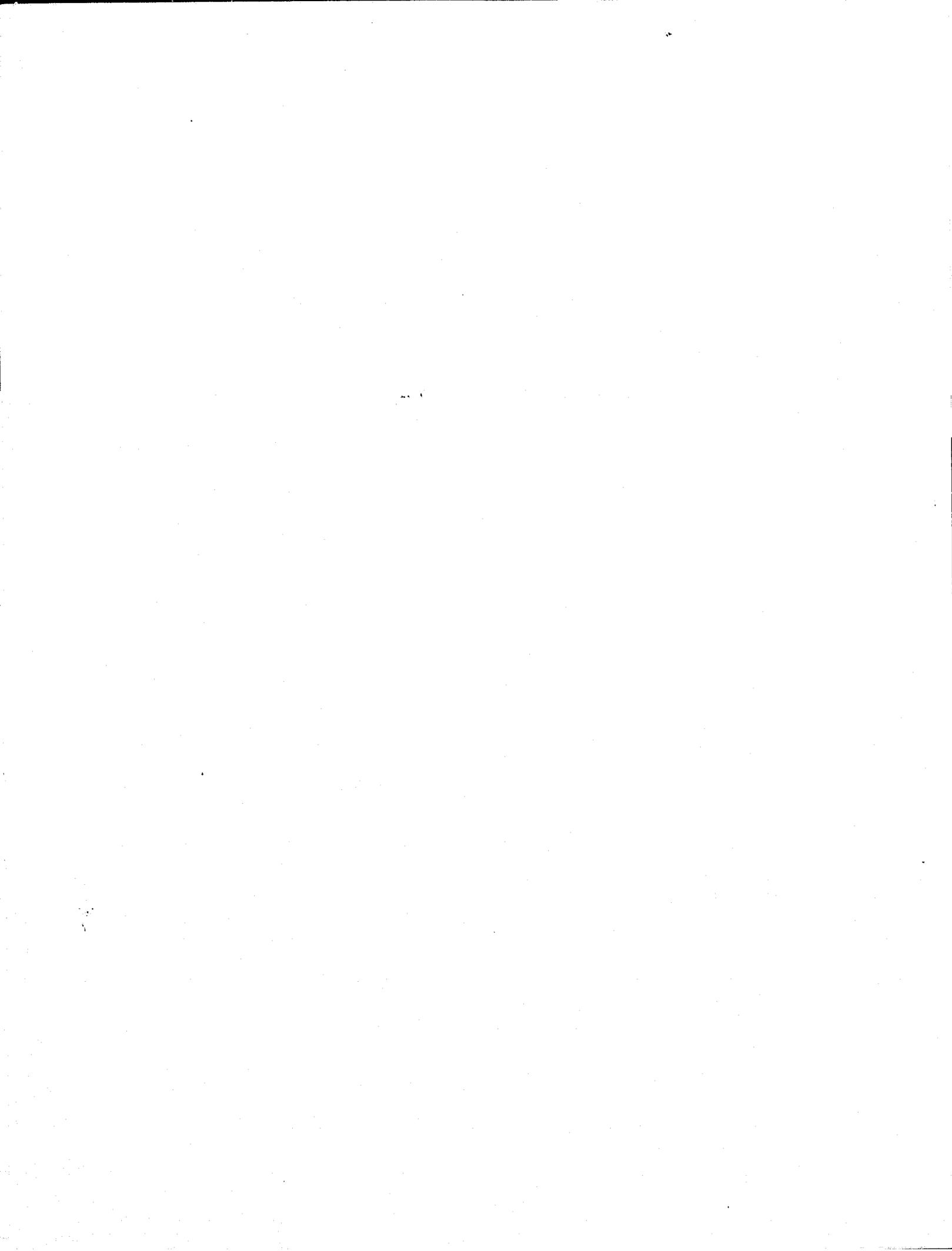


APPENDIX C

RESIDENT RESPONSES TO ITEMS  
ADDRESSING FEAR OF CRIME



|   | Hawthorne<br>(N = 94) | Lowry Hill East<br>(N = 116) | Willard-<br>Homewood<br>(N = 163) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Within the past year or two,<br>do you think that crime in<br>this neighborhood has:                 |                       |                              |                                   |
| increased   | 30%                   | 38%                          | 22%                               |
| remained the same   | 38                    | 25                           | 42                                |
| decreased   | 11                    | 12                           | 12                                |
| other   | 21                    | 25                           | 24                                |
| 2. Is this neighborhood dangerous<br>enough to make you think<br>seriously about moving else-<br>where? |                       |                              |                                   |
| yes   | 17%                   | 17%                          | 17%                               |
| no  | 81                    | 80                           | 82                                |
| don't know  | 1                     | 3                            | 1                                 |
| 3. How likely is it that this<br>situation will occur (during<br>the next year)?                        |                       |                              |                                   |
| Someone would break into<br>your house/apartment when<br>no one is home:                                |                       |                              |                                   |
| no chance   | 12%                   | 6%                           | 7%                                |
| some chance, less than<br>50-50   | 43                    | 50                           | 33                                |
| about 50-50 chance  | 31                    | 29                           | 39                                |
| better than 50-50 chance  | 13                    | 10                           | 19                                |
| don't know  | 2                     | 4                            | 2                                 |
| Someone would break into<br>your house/apartment when<br>someone is home:                               |                       |                              |                                   |
| no chance   | 46%                   | 28%                          | 30%                               |
| some chance, less than<br>50-50   | 41                    | 61                           | 53                                |
| about 50-50 chance  | 7                     | 6                            | 12                                |
| better than 50-50 chance  | 4                     | 4                            | 5                                 |
| don't know  | 1                     | 3                            | 0                                 |
| Your purse/wallet would be<br>snatched when you're within<br>this neighborhood:                         |                       |                              |                                   |
| no chance   | 28%                   | 30%                          | 22%                               |
| some chance, less than<br>50-50   | 45                    | 47                           | 46                                |
| about 50-50 chance  | 15                    | 18                           | 22                                |
| better than 50-50 chance  | 12                    | 4                            | 10                                |
| don't know  | 1                     | 5                            | 0                                 |



**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

|  | Hawthorne<br>(N = 94) | Lowry Hill East<br>(N = 116) | Willard-<br>Homewood<br>(N = 163) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Someone would take something from you on the street by force or threat when you're within your neighborhood? |                       |                              |                                   |
| no chance  | 32%                   | 28%                          | 25%                               |
| some chance, less than 50-50   | 46                    | 49                           | 47                                |
| about 50-50 chance   | 10                    | 14                           | 22                                |
| better than 50-50 chance   | 9                     | 4                            | 5                                 |
| don't know   | 4                     | 5                            | 1                                 |
| Someone would beat you up or hurt you on the street when you're within this neighborhood?                    |                       |                              |                                   |
| no chance  | 39%                   | 31%                          | 20%                               |
| some chance, less than 50-50   | 44                    | 45                           | 55                                |
| about 50-50 chance   | 9                     | 15                           | 20                                |
| better than 50-50 chance   | 5                     | 5                            | 4                                 |
| don't know   | 3                     | 4                            | 1                                 |
| Someone would break into your car when you're within this neighborhood?                                      |                       |                              |                                   |
| no chance  | 12%                   | 5%                           | 12%                               |
| some chance, less than 50-50   | 33                    | 37                           | 31                                |
| about 50-50 chance   | 21                    | 25                           | 28                                |
| better than 50-50 chance   | 20                    | 13                           | 19                                |
| don't know   | 13                    | 19                           | 10                                |
| Someone would vandalize your property or your car when you're within this neighborhood?                      |                       |                              |                                   |
| no chance  | 10%                   | 12%                          | 9%                                |
| some chance, less than 50-50   | 46                    | 41                           | 32                                |
| about 50-50 chance   | 24                    | 23                           | 33                                |
| better than 50-50 chance   | 17                    | 13                           | 19                                |
| don't know   | 3                     | 11                           | 6                                 |
| Someone would sexually assault or molest you when you're within this neighborhood?                           |                       |                              |                                   |
| no chance  | 51%                   | 30%                          | 32%                               |
| some chance, less than 50-50   | 30                    | 44                           | 49                                |
| about 50-50 chance   | 2                     | 13                           | 14                                |
| better than 50-50  | 3                     | 3                            | 4                                 |
| don't know   | 14                    | 10                           | 1                                 |

|  | Hawthorne<br>(N = 94) | Lowry Hill East<br>(N = 116) | Willard-<br>Homewood<br>(N = 163) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. Is the following situation dangerous or not? <sup>a</sup>           |                       |                              |                                   |
| a. Walking in this neighborhood alone during the day.                  |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous  | 89%                   | 96%                          | 92%                               |
| dangerous  | 11                    | 3                            | 4                                 |
| b. Walking in this neighborhood with someone during the day.           |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous  | 97%                   | 98%                          | 92%                               |
| dangerous  | 3                     | 2                            | 2                                 |
| c. Walking in this neighborhood alone at night.                        |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous  | 34%                   | 37%                          | 67%                               |
| dangerous  | 64                    | 63                           | 26                                |
| d. Walking in this neighborhood with someone at night.                 |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous  | 65%                   | 73%                          | 79%                               |
| dangerous  | 35                    | 26                           | 14                                |
| e. Waiting for a bus in this neighborhood alone during the day.        |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous  | 87%                   | 91%                          | 79%                               |
| dangerous  | 13                    | 3                            | 3                                 |
| f. Waiting for a bus in this neighborhood with someone during the day. |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous  | 95%                   | 92%                          | 79%                               |
| dangerous  | 5                     | 2                            | 2                                 |
| g. Waiting for a bus in this neighborhood alone at night.              |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous  | 33%                   | 38%                          | 59%                               |
| dangerous  | 63                    | 55                           | 17                                |
| h. Waiting for a bus in this neighborhood with someone at night.       |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous  | 61%                   | 75%                          | 70%                               |
| dangerous  | 37                    | 18                           | 10                                |

<sup>a</sup>Not all percentages add to 100 percent because the "don't know" response has not been presented here.

|   | Hawthorne<br>(N = 94) | Lowry Hill East<br>(N = 116) | Willard-<br>Homewood<br>(N = 163) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i. Watching TV at home<br>alone during the day.                               |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 98%                   | 100%                         | 93%                               |
| dangerous   | 2                     |                              | 1                                 |
| j. Watching TV at home with<br>someone during the day.                        |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 98%                   | 100%                         | 93%                               |
| dangerous   | 2                     |                              | 1                                 |
| k. Watching TV at home alone<br>at night.                                     |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 89%                   | 97%                          | 87%                               |
| dangerous   | 11                    | 3                            | 7                                 |
| l. Watching TV at home with<br>someone at night.                              |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 97%                   | 99%                          | 90%                               |
| dangerous   | 3                     | 1                            | 4                                 |
| m. In your yard or in front<br>of your home alone during<br>the day.          |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 96%                   | 98%                          | 89%                               |
| dangerous   | 4                     | 2                            | 3                                 |
| n. In your yard or in front<br>of your home with some-<br>one during the day. |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 97%                   | 99%                          | 90%                               |
| dangerous   | 3                     | 1                            | 2                                 |
| o. In your yard or in front<br>of your home alone at<br>night.                |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 70%                   | 72%                          | 83%                               |
| dangerous   | 29                    | 26                           | 12                                |
| p. In your yard or in front<br>of your home with someone<br>at night.         |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 89%                   | 86%                          | 85%                               |
| dangerous   | 11                    | 11                           | 7                                 |
| q. In a park in this neigh-<br>borhood alone during the day.                  |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 78%                   | 75%                          | 80%                               |
| dangerous   | 15                    | 10                           | 3                                 |
| r. In a park in this neigh-<br>borhood with someone<br>during the day.        |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 81%                   | 77%                          | 80%                               |
| dangerous   | 12                    | 8                            | 2                                 |

|   | Hawthorne<br>(N = 94) | Lowry Hill East<br>(N = 116) | Willard-<br>Homewood<br>(N = 163) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| s. In a park in this neighborhood alone at night.                           |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 18%                   | 22%                          | 50%                               |
| dangerous   | 68                    | 63                           | 31                                |
| t. In a park in this neighborhood with someone at night.                    |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 40%                   | 53%                          | 63%                               |
| dangerous   | 46                    | 32                           | 17                                |
| u. In a bar in this neighborhood alone during the day.                      |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 50%                   | 55%                          | 40%                               |
| dangerous   | 17                    | 5                            | 4                                 |
| not applicable  | 32                    | 40                           | 55                                |
| v. In a bar in this neighborhood with someone during the day                |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 57%                   | 57%                          | 41%                               |
| dangerous   | 10                    | 3                            | 3                                 |
| not applicable  | 32                    | 40                           | 55                                |
| w. In a bar in this neighborhood alone at night.                            |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 27%                   | 41%                          | 33%                               |
| dangerous   | 39                    | 21                           | 11                                |
| not applicable  | 32                    | 38                           | 55                                |
| x. In a bar in this neighborhood with someone at night.                     |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 41%                   | 53%                          | 40%                               |
| dangerous   | 24                    | 9                            | 5                                 |
| not applicable  | 32                    | 38                           | 55                                |
| y. Using neighborhood facilities like stores or banks alone during the day. |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 88%                   | 85%                          | 81%                               |
| dangerous   | 10                    | 13                           | 3                                 |
| z. Using neighborhood facilities with someone during the day.               |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 94%                   | 97%                          | 86%                               |
| dangerous   | 5                     | 2                            | 3                                 |
| aa. Using neighborhood facilities alone at night.                           |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 48%                   | 55%                          | 75%                               |
| dangerous   | 46                    | 42                           | 13                                |

|   | Hawthorne<br>(N = 94) | Lowry Hill East<br>(N = 116) | Willard-<br>Homewood<br>(N = 163) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| bb. Using neighborhood facilities with someone at night.  |                       |                              |                                   |
| not dangerous   | 74%                   | 81%                          | 79%                               |
| dangerous   | 20                    | 16                           | 9                                 |
| 5. Tell me whether each of these is a big problem, some problem, or almost no problem in this neighborhood. |                       |                              |                                   |
| People selling illegal drugs  |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem   | 21%                   | 17%                          | 14%                               |
| Some problem  | 23                    | 28                           | 36                                |
| No problem  | 35                    | 34                           | 31                                |
| Don't know  | 20                    | 21                           | 18                                |
| People using illegal drugs  |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem   | 24%                   | 16%                          | 16%                               |
| Some problem  | 27                    | 37                           | 41                                |
| No problem  | 29                    | 28                           | 27                                |
| Don't know  | 20                    | 18                           | 15                                |
| Groups of teen-agers around in the streets or parks   |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem   | 27%                   | 7%                           | 11%                               |
| Some problem  | 29                    | 20                           | 42                                |
| No problem  | 33                    | 66                           | 37                                |
| Don't know  | 12                    | 8                            | 9                                 |
| Groups of men in the streets or parks   |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem   | 4%                    | 5%                           | 4%                                |
| Some problem  | 19                    | 13                           | 15                                |
| No problem  | 62                    | 73                           | 72                                |
| Don't know  | 15                    | 9                            | 8                                 |
| Drunken men   |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem   | 17%                   | 5%                           | 4%                                |
| Some problem  | 30                    | 29                           | 20                                |
| No problem  | 47                    | 63                           | 68                                |
| Don't know  | 6                     | 3                            | 7                                 |
| Prostitution  |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem   | 4%                    | 16%                          | 3%                                |
| Some problem  | 12                    | 20                           | 16                                |
| No problem  | 64                    | 56                           | 66                                |
| Don't know  | 20                    | 9                            | 15                                |
| Vandalism   |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem   | 26%                   | 20%                          | 26%                               |
| Some problem  | 37                    | 42                           | 44                                |
| No problem  | 33                    | 36                           | 26                                |
| Don't know  | 4                     | 2                            | 3                                 |

|  | Hawthorne<br>(N = 94) | Lowry Hill East<br>(N = 116) | Willard-<br>Homewood<br>(N = 163) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Stealing cars</b>   |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem  | 13%                   | 7%                           | 12%                               |
| Some problem   | 26                    | 26                           | 36                                |
| No problem   | 48                    | 54                           | 39                                |
| Don't know   | 14                    | 13                           | 11                                |
| <b>Burglary--breaking into<br/>people's homes</b>            |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem  | 31%                   | 25%                          | 25%                               |
| Some problem   | 33                    | 45                           | 48                                |
| No problem   | 31                    | 25                           | 22                                |
| Don't know   | 5                     | 5                            | 6                                 |
| <b>Robbing people on the street</b>                          |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem  | 16%                   | 9%                           | 12%                               |
| Some problem   | 22                    | 38                           | 33                                |
| No problem   | 49                    | 43                           | 46                                |
| Don't know   | 13                    | 10                           | 7                                 |
| <b>Holding up and robbing small<br/>stores or businesses</b> |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem  | 16%                   | 25%                          | 12%                               |
| Some problem   | 23                    | 44                           | 42                                |
| No problem   | 47                    | 27                           | 36                                |
| Don't know   | 14                    | 4                            | 10                                |
| <b>People being beaten up or<br/>hurt on the street</b>      |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem  | 18%                   | 6%                           | 12%                               |
| Some problem   | 21                    | 30                           | 36                                |
| No problem   | 46                    | 53                           | 44                                |
| Don't know   | 15                    | 10                           | 7                                 |
| <b>Rape</b>  |                       |                              |                                   |
| Big problem  | 6%                    | 1%                           | 3%                                |
| Some problem   | 18                    | 18                           | 33                                |
| No problem   | 50                    | 53                           | 47                                |
| Don't know   | 23                    | 39                           | 17                                |

6. Overall, which of these is the most serious crime problem in this neighborhood?

|                         |     |    |   |
|-------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Selling or using drugs  | 15% | 8% | * |
| Teens hanging around    | 12  | 1  |   |
| Drunks                  | 3   | 2  |   |
| Prostitution            | 1   | 6  |   |
| Vandalism               | 12  | 10 |   |
| Car theft               | 3   | 1  |   |
| Burglaries and breakins | 29  | 27 |   |
| People robbed on street | 3   | 4  |   |
| Business holdups        | 1   | 4  |   |
| Beatings                | 1   | 1  |   |
| Rapes                   | 3   | 17 |   |
| Murder                  | 2   | 1  |   |
| Don't know              | 15  | 18 |   |

\*Categories are not comparable on this question since an open-ended format was used on this survey.



BIBLIOGRAPHY



Anderberg, Michael R. Cluster Analysis for Applications. New York, New York: Academy Press, 1973.

Blalock, Hubert. Social Statistics. New York, New York: McGraw-Hill, Incorporated, Second Edition, 1972.

Campbell, Donald T. and Stanley, Julian C. Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research. Chicago, Illinois: Rand McNally and Company, 1963.

Charters, W. W. Jr. and Jones, J. E. "On the Risk of Appraising Non-Events in Program Evaluation." Educational Researcher. Volume Two, Number 11, 1973.

Cook, Thomas D. and Campbell, Donald T. "The Design and Conduct of Quasi-Experiments and True Experiments in Field Settings." In Marvin D. Dunnette (ed.). Handbook of Industrial and Organizational Psychology. New York, New York: Rand McNally and Company, 1976.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design in Minneapolis: A Progress Report. Saint Paul, Minnesota: Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, May 1976.

Frisbie, Douglas; Fishbine, Glenn; Hintz, Richard; Joelson, Mitchell; Nutter, Julia Brown. Crime in Minneapolis: Proposals for Prevention. Saint Paul, Minnesota: Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, May 1977.

- Hays, William L. Statistics for Social Scientists. New York, New York:  
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Incorporated, 1963.
- House, Ernest R. (ed.) School Evaluation the Politics and Process. Berkeley,  
California: McCutcheon Publishing, 1973.
- Kaplan, Howard M.; Bell, Larry S.; Dubnikov, Avishay; Kohn, Imre R.;  
Locasso, Richard M.; O'Kane, Kenneth. Crime Prevention Through  
Environmental Design: Process Case Studies Report. Arlington,  
Virginia: Westinghouse Electric Corporation, March 1977.
- Newman, Oscar. Design Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space. Washington,  
D.C.: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice,  
April 1976.
- Parlett, Malcolm and Hamilton, David. "Evaluation as Illumination: A  
New Approach to the Study of Innovatory Programs." In Gene Glass (ed.)  
Evaluation Studies Review Annual, 1976. Beverly Hills: Sage Publica-  
tions, 1976.
- Popham, James; Fisner, Elliot; Sullivan, Howard; and Tyler, Louise.  
Instructional Objectives. American Educational Research Association  
Monograph No. 3. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1969.
- Trow, Martin. "Methodological Problems in the Evaluation of Innovation."  
In Francis Caro (ed.) Readings in Evaluation Research. New York,  
New York: Sage Publishing, 1971.



**END**