

✓ CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN
FINAL REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL DEMONSTRATION
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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PREFACE

This report, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Final Report on Residential Demonstration, Minneapolis, Minnesota, describes the process by which a CPTED demonstration project is being carried out in an inner-ring residential neighborhood in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Preliminary results of that project, along with a discussion of the design for the project's evaluation also are presented.

A number of CPTED documents previously prepared by Westinghouse provide the basis for much of the material in this report. Additional details can be found in those documents, namely:

- Elements of CPTED (May 1976).
- CPTED Residential Demonstration Plan: Minneapolis, Minnesota (November 1976).
- CPTED Process Case Studies Report (March 1977) --
This report analyzed the relationships among the events, participants, and the planning process in each demonstration site, and formulated a theoretical framework of the process.
- CPTED Program Manual (April 1978) -- This multi-volume document has been prepared to assist urban designers and criminal justice planners in determining the applicability and feasibility of the CPTED concept to the solution of crime or fear-of-crime

problems in various environments. The three-volume Manual also provides detailed guidance for the planning *and* implementation of a CPTED project. Volume I, the Planning and Implementation Manual, describes the planning framework and related project management activities. Volume II, the Strategies and Directives Manual, presents a catalog of strategies (or solutions to identified problems), together with examples of specific design directives to implement those strategies in a given environment. Appended to Volume II is an annotated bibliography of CPTED-related materials that can be referenced by the Manual user in search of greater detail on the historical and theoretical aspects of the CPTED concept. Volume III, the Analytic Methods Handbook, provides a catalog of analytical techniques covering such topics as the use of police crime data and CPTED project evaluation.

- CPTED Technical Guidelines in Support of the Analytic Methods Handbook (April 1978) -- This document deals with such areas of investigation and analysis as victimization survey methods, behavioral observation methods, quantitative analytical and decisionmaking techniques, and environmental assessment methods.

The Minneapolis demonstration was supported, in part, by a contract from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to a consortium of firms headed by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. The consortium organizations represented a broad range of public and private interests, and contributed an equally broad range of skills and experience to the effort.

A partial organizational list includes:

- Barton-Aschman Associates, Inc.
- Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc.
- Mathematica, Inc.
- Linton and Company, Inc.
- Carnegie-Mellon University.
- American Institutes for Research.
- Public Systems Evaluation, Inc.
- Richard A. Gardiner and Associates, Inc.
- Augsburg College.
- National Association of Home Builders/NAHB Research Foundation, Inc.
- Nero and Associates, Inc.
- Public Technology, Inc.
- Council of Educational Facility Planners, International.
- National League of Cities.
- National Association of Counties.
- Paradigm, Inc.

In addition, a number of key consultants were involved almost continuously in the first 2 years of CPTED activities (May 1974 through July 1976) and periodically thereafter. A partial list, with disciplines represented in parentheses, includes:

- Thomas Reppetto (Police Science, Sociology, Public Administration).
- James Tien (Systems Analysis).
- Larry Bell (Architecture, Industrial Design, Urban Planning).
- John Zeisel (Sociology, School Security Design).
- Richard Gardiner (Architecture, Urban Design).
- W. Anthony Wiles (Urban Planning).
- Charles Wellford (Criminology, Sociology).
- W. Victor Rouse (Urban Planning).
- George Rand (Psychology, Urban Planning).

The support of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has been a factor throughout and is greatly appreciated. Blair Ewing and Fred Heinzmann of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice provided essential support for the CPTED Program. Efforts of Lois F. Mock and other Institute staff are appreciated. Richard M. Rau and Richard M. Titus, initial and current monitors of the Program for LEAA, have contributed substantially to the effort by resolving problems and providing proper perspective between this program and other research activities.

Many members of the Westinghouse CPTED Consortium contributed to the initiation, development, and implementation of the demonstration. Particularly important roles were played by the following Westinghouse staff: Robert A. Carlston, Phase I Project Manager; Timothy D. Crowe; Lewis F. Hanes; and W. Anthony Wiles. W. Victor Rouse (then of Barton-Aschman Associates), Gilbert A. Castle III (Barton-Aschman), and Carl Ohrn (Barton-Aschman) performed similarly important roles while affiliated with the companies shown.

The Westinghouse Consortium is indebted to the many officials of the State of Minnesota and the City of Minneapolis who gave freely of their time and effort. In addition to Mayor Al Hofstede and several members of the City Council, especially Lewis De Mars, Council President and Richard Miller, gratitude is expressed to L. Irvin of the City Planning Office; T. A. Thompson, City Coordinator; R. Viking and S. Strom, initial and current Community Crime Prevention Coordinators; and R. Crew, K. Ekdahl, J. Merrill, and D. Frisbie of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control (now the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board); and the Minneapolis Police Department for their active participation.

Special appreciation is expressed to the many residents and community organizations in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood, who not only allowed the use of their neighborhood as a site for this demonstration but who invited members of the Consortium into their homes to share their special insights, suggestions, and ideas for the reduction of crime and the fear of crime.

The following specific acknowledgements are noted: Imre R. Kohn prepared Appendix A. Chapter 6 on project evaluation was adapted from the evaluation plan developed by the Minneapolis Crime Control Planning Board (CCPB), C. Crabill, et. al., authors. Appreciation is extended to Marcy Rasmussen of the CCPB for making this and other evaluation materials available.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In May 1974, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ), the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), announced the award of a contract to a consortium of firms headed by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation to launch a program known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

From its inception, a major thrust of the Program was the development of real-world projects. Efforts to demonstrate the viability and utility of a wide variety of physical and social strategies for reducing crime and the fear of crime were undertaken. Three sites were selected for the environment-specific demonstration projects:

- An inner-ring suburban neighborhood in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for a CPTED Residential Environment Demonstration.
- A commercial strip corridor in Portland, Oregon, for a CPTED Commercial Environment Demonstration.
- Four public high schools in Broward County, Florida, for a CPTED Schools Environment Demonstration.

This report describes the process by which the residential environment demonstration project is being carried out. Some preliminary endorsements of that project, together with a discussion of the evaluation design also are presented. Many of the demonstration's activities were intended to be replicable for similar residential environments throughout the country; others were specially tailored for implementation in the specific Minneapolis residential area known as the Willard-Homewood neighborhood.

Consequently, the overall effort was influenced by special requirements and constraints that were imposed by the site, as well as by the national Program objectives.

1.1 Background of NILECJ/Westinghouse Program

The mandate for the initial 2-year, \$2-million effort was to demonstrate the usefulness of defensible space concepts (discussed in the next section) in several areas through large-scale demonstration and evaluation projects in schools, residential, commercial, and transportation environments.* Research and dissemination activities were to play major roles throughout.

The principal objectives for the first 2 years of the Program were:

- To modify and expand the concept of defensible space, tailoring it for the unique characteristics of each demonstration.
- To select appropriate and cooperative local demonstration sites for each environment (the NILECJ mandate deliberately precluded the involvement of Federally assisted housing developments as CPTED demonstrations since Oscar Newman and others had focused on these environments).
- To develop general strategies for each environment and specific plans for each demonstration.

*The transportation environment was later dropped from consideration as a separate demonstration site, although strategies focused on that environment were incorporated in the plans for the other demonstration projects.

- To support the implementation of demonstrations and initiate an evaluation process for each.

The CPTED Program did not include the funding needed for implementation at the demonstration sites. Rather, Westinghouse assistance to the demonstration sites included grant development and other funds leveraging activities to help the sites secure implementation funding.

The Program concentrated upon predatory offenses against persons (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and assault) and property (burglary, auto theft, larceny, and vandalism).

The expectations for the CPTED Program during its first 2 years were overly optimistic. Early in the effort, it became obvious that the amount of scientific knowledge upon which the Program could be based was inadequate. Indeed, similar conclusions were being drawn at about the same time by others working in the field (e.g., T. Reppetto, R. Gardiner, and C. R. Jeffery).

The Westinghouse project team found the concept of defensible space, as defined in Oscar Newman's early work, to be too limited in scope for direct application in the Program environments. (Newman himself was beginning to seek ways to go beyond the narrow focus of his earlier work.) The degree to which physical design alone could be expected to generate strong proprietary attitudes in users of public environments was very questionable. For example, no design directives existed that could be used to develop territorial feelings in the thousands of individuals briefly passing through a subway station.

When the limitations of the defensible space concept became clear, NILECJ directed the project team to develop an expanded and more comprehensive

approach that would be more responsive and useful in a variety of environments. Through this effort, the CPTED concept of crime/environment analysis, comprehensive planning, and community involvement evolved.

There now was a more realistic assessment of what could be accomplished during the 2-year program. As a result of that assessment and a recognition of the merit of the work that had been accomplished in the period 1974-1976, NILECJ awarded Westinghouse a second 2-year, \$2-million contract to carry the CPTED Program through July 1978. A final report will be produced that will build on the first phase's efforts and products but will focus on the policy, research, and programmatic implications of the activities since July 1, 1976. The report will be available in August 1978.

1.2 Background of CPTED

The CPTED concept highlights the interaction between human behavior and the physical environment in the battle against crime. The two basic aims of CPTED are, first, to reduce opportunities for crime that often are inherent in the structure of buildings and the layout of neighborhoods and, second, to promote changes in attitudes among the population at risk. By reducing the apparent opportunity for crime, people should be less fearful of moving freely about their environment. The assumption underlying these aims is that physical changes can have their maximum impact on crime and the fear of crime only when the user population actively supports and maintains the changes and aids in the detection and reporting of crimes.

The elements that comprise the CPTED concept are not new. They are perhaps as old as the discovery that the environment influences human behavior and perceptions. However, contemporary interest in the role of the

manmade environment in creating or reducing opportunities for crime has been stimulated by research and social action policies developed during the past 20 years. In the 1960's, concern about the detrimental effect of urban renewal programs led many to study the psychic and social costs of rebuilding environments, particularly with respect to a diminished sense of security among residents. Elizabeth Wood studied public housing projects and emphasized the importance of physical design in allowing residents to exercise control over their environment. She supported designing for natural surveillance by residents through visible identification of a family and its home, and through enhanced visibility of public spaces.

Oscar Newman supported Wood's ideas by showing that physical design features of public housing affect the rates of resident victimization. These design features included building heights, number of apartments sharing a common hallway, lobby visibility, entrance design, and site layout. His research also indicated that physical design can encourage citizens to assume behavior necessary for the protection of their rights and property. These concepts led, in Newman's terminology, to the development of defensible space design principles for housing complexes.

Jane Jacobs applied many of these same design principles to urban planning. In her view, the essentials for crime prevention were a sense of community cohesion, feelings of territoriality, and responsibility for one's "turf." Continuous street surveillance would be a natural byproduct of residents' and shopkeepers' desire to control the nature of use and

treatment of their environment. She further contended that neighborhood land uses should be more diversified to create more opportunities for natural surveillance and encourage the development of stronger social control networks.

Since then, several people have focused on urban design and crime. Shlomo Angel, for example, developed the critical-intensity-zone hypothesis: Public areas become unsafe not when there are either few or many potential victims present but when there are just enough people on the scene to attract the attention of potential offenders, yet not enough people for surveillance of the areas. He suggested alteration of physical configuration to concentrate pedestrian circulation and, thereby, eliminate critical intensity zones.

In 1969, the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Small Business began the investigation of Crimes Against Small Business, which influenced the course of target hardening, crime insurance, and police patrol for the next 5 years. In 1970, NILECJ funded six major studies that began the integration of the CPTED-related areas of target hardening, architectural and city planning design, and community cohesion. At the same time, criminologists such as C. Ray Jeffery and Thomas Reppetto focused on the role of the physical environment in fostering or discouraging crime. Jeffery pointed to the need for more research on the relationship between crime and the environment, and Reppetto concluded in his study of residential crime that future research should be directed towards the development of a crime prevention model that would blend together the deterrent effects of the criminal justice system

and citizens' anticrime efforts. He suggested that improved environmental design might be the most effective way.

In 1971, the ideas of Jacobs and Newman were expanded upon in the Rand reports, Public Safety in Urban Dwellings and Vertical Policing Programs for Highrise Housing. At the same time, HUD initiated its Federal Crime Insurance Program and NILECJ developed Minimum Building Security Guidelines. In 1972, significant publications and reports included Newman's Defensible Space, NILECJ's Architectural Design for Crime Prevention, Harry Scarr's Patterns of Burglary, and Rand Corporation's Private Police in the United States. The HUD/LEAA interagency committee on Security in Public Housing was also formed.

In 1973, the CPTED approach crystalized with the announcement of NILECJ's intention to inaugurate comprehensive CPTED programs in residential, transportation, public schools, and commercial environments. Additional data and theory contributing to the CPTED framework came from five major NILECJ-supported reports concerning robbery (Feeney), burglary (Part II, Scarr), street crime (Malt), urban housing (Repetto), and residential security (Sagalyn). Related developments included HUD's conference on security in housing, and Newman's publication, Residential Security.

Finally, as the Westinghouse Consortium began the NILECJ CPTED Program in 1974, project evaluations of a Kansas City streetlighting program indicated successful results; a Hartford CPTED program was pushing forward; and Newman's Design Directives for Achieving Defensible Space was completed.

1.3 The CPTED Approach

The primary emphasis of the Westinghouse/CPTED Program is on strategies (or solutions) that are designed to reinforce desirable existing activities, eliminate undesirable activities, create new activities, or to otherwise support desirable use patterns so that crime prevention becomes an integral part of the specified environment. There are four operating hypotheses that provide the underlying rationale for all CPTED implementation strategies.* They are: Access control, surveillance, activity support, and motivation reinforcement.

Access control strategies focus on decreasing criminal opportunity by keeping unauthorized persons out of a particular locale. In its most elementary form, access control can be achieved in individual dwelling units or commercial establishments by use of adequate locks, doors, and similar target-hardening installations. Access control can also be achieved by the creation of psychological barriers, such as signs, parkways, hedges -- in short, anything that announces the integrity and uniqueness of an area.

The primary aim of *surveillance* strategies is not to keep intruders out but to keep them under observation. Such strategies are hypothesized to increase the perceived risk to offenders, as well as the actual risk *if* the observers are willing to act when potentially threatening situations develop.

A distinction can be made between organized and natural surveillance. Organized surveillance is usually carried out by police patrols in an attempt

*Appendix A outlines the overall theoretical framework.

to project a sense of omnipresence (i.e., to convey to potential offenders the impression that police surveillance is highly likely at any given location). In some instances, surveillance can be achieved by mechanical techniques such as closed-circuit television (CCTV) or alarms.

Natural surveillance can be achieved by a number of design strategies, such as channeling the flow of activity to put more observers near a potential crime area or creating greater observation capacity by installing windows along the street side of a building. This technique of defining spaces also is hypothesized to convey a sense of ownership and territorial concern to legitimate users.

Activity support involves strategies for reinforcing existing or new activities as a means of making effective use of the built environment. This is based on the observation that, in a given community, there are often resources and activities capable of sustaining constructive community crime prevention. Support of these activities is hypothesized to bring a vital and coalescing improvement to a given community and result in a reduction of the vulnerable social and physical elements that permit criminal intrusions.

In contrast to access control and surveillance strategies, which concentrate on making offenders' operations more difficult, *motivation reinforcement* strategies seek to affect offender motivation and, hence, behavior relative to the designed environment by increasing the perceived risk of apprehension and by reducing the criminal payoff. These strategies also seek to positively reinforce the motivation of citizens in general to play a more active prevention role by enhancing the community's identity and image.

Territorial concern, social cohesion, and a general sense of security can result from strategies that alter the scale of a large, impersonal environment to create one that is smaller and more personalized. They also can result from improvements in the quality of an environment by such measures as upgrading the housing stock, the school facilities, or the interiors of subway cars; organizing occupants; or changing management policy. These strategies can improve not only the image the population has of itself and its domain but also the projection of that image to others. The definition and raising of standards and expectations are hypothesized to decrease social estrangement as well as the motivation of criminal behavior.

The four key operating hypotheses provided the basis for specifying project objectives for each of the demonstration environments. Figure 1-1 presents the objectives for a CPTED project that focuses on the residential environment. In turn, the objectives provide the basis for the selection of strategies. Although they cannot be neatly categorized because many strategies include a combination of approaches, the strategy selection process draws upon the following types of proposed solutions:

- Physical Strategies -- Create, eliminate, or alter physical features that affect criminal actions, for example, by providing special barriers to impede undetected access. This could be achieved by installing grilles on ground floor windows, cutting down concealing shrubs, and erecting high fences.

MOTIVATION REINFORCEMENT

Design and Construction: Design, build, and/or repair residences and residential sites to enhance security and improve quality.

Resident Action: Encourage residents to implement safeguards on their own to make homes less vulnerable to crime.

Territorial Identity: Differentiate private areas from public spaces to discourage trespass by potential offenders.

Neighborhood Image: Develop positive neighborhood image to encourage resident and investor confidence and increase the economic vitality of the area.

ACTIVITY SUPPORT

Land Use: Establish policies to prevent ill-advised land and building uses that have negative impact.

Social Interaction: Encourage interaction by residents to foster social cohesion and control.

Police/Community Relations: Improve police/community relations to involve citizens in cooperative efforts with police to prevent and report crime.

Community Awareness: Create neighborhood/community crime prevention awareness to aid in combatting crime in residential areas.

SURVEILLANCE

Surveillance Through Physical Design: Improve opportunities for surveillance by physical design mechanisms that serve to increase the risk of detection for offenders, enable evasive actions by potential victims, and facilitate intervention by police.

Mechanical Surveillance Devices: Provide residences with security devices to detect and signal illegal entry attempts.

Private Security Services: Determine appropriate paid professional and/or volunteer citizen services to enhance residential security needs.

Police Services: Improve police services to provide efficient and effective responses to crime problems and to enhance citizen cooperation in reporting crime.

ACCESS CONTROL

Access Control: Provide secure barriers to prevent unauthorized access to building grounds, buildings, and/or restricted building interior areas.

The four key hypotheses are not mutually exclusive. Surveillance objectives also serve to control access; activity support involves surveillance; and motivation reinforcement provides support for the other three hypotheses.

Figure 1-1. Relationship of Residential Environment Objectives to CPTED Operating Hypotheses

- Social Strategies -- Create interactions among individuals. An example is to encourage interaction by residents to foster social cohesion and control through the establishment of a block watch organization. This organization could sponsor special events for special age and interest groups (e.g., dances for young people, recreation for older people) to promote group identity and satisfaction; sponsor flea markets and swap markets on weekends through residential associations, and the like.
- Management Strategies -- Have a policy and practice thrust. One management strategy is to amend zoning ordinances to reduce the vulnerability of structures to burglary by establishing minimum security standards. Management strategies also include those that effect the economy, with the assumption that improving income levels, employment rates, and the quality of the physical environment (via monetary inputs) will ameliorate crime problems.
- Law Enforcement Strategies -- Concern both public police support and private security forces. One strategy in this category is to increase police patrol in a high-crime-rate area, while another involves hiring private security guards to patrol particular blocks, building sites, or buildings.

1.4 The CPTED Project

Each CPTED project involves four phases: Site Selection or Policy Determination, Project Initiation and Organization, Project Planning, and Project Implementation. Within each of these phases, a series of planning and implementation guidelines is relevant (see Figure 1-2). Each phase of the process can be viewed as a major decision point that affects decisions to be made during later phases. In actual practice, however, the decisions and activities associated with each phase do not follow any consistent sequence. For example, policies must be reanalyzed continually to take into account changing circumstances. The same holds true with respect to the need for continually reorganizing, replanning, and reconsidering implementation strategies for the CPTED activities.

- Site Selection/Policy Determination Phase --

Determines the applicability of CPTED principles for local issues and concerns. Provided that CPTED is applicable, local planners and decision-makers must specify the objectives and scope of the CPTED project, determine the location and size of the project site, and determine major organizational requirements (e.g., project management, citizen participation, and available resources).

- Project Initiation and Organization Phase --

Defines analytic needs regarding key problems and issues, defines project objectives and requirements, organizes the project planning team

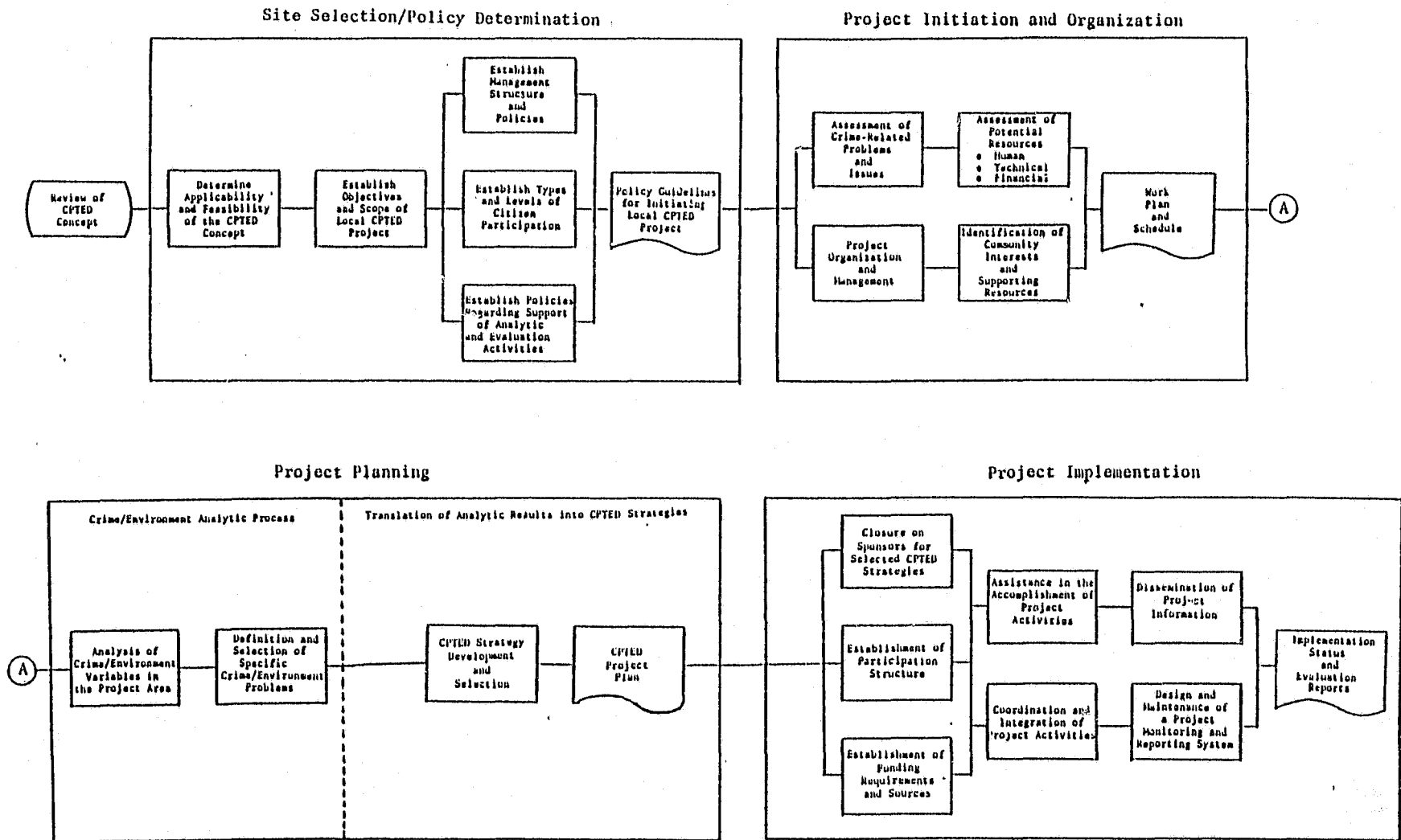


Figure 1-2. CPTED Planning and Implementation Process



and its operating procedures, identifies community interests, and develops the overall work program and schedule.

- Project Planning Phase -- Includes a series of analyses that narrow the crime and fear problems to a point where they can be treated by CPTED, and provides insight into factors that contribute to the defined crime/environment problems. During this phase, a CPTED project plan is produced that specifies the strategies, directives (the means by which a given strategy can be fulfilled), methods of implementation, and funding for the alleviation of selected problems.
- Project Implementation Phase -- Comprises a series of activities that produce the construction of the physical portion of CPTED strategies and the carrying out of other programmatic activities. Note that project evaluation tasks, initially cited in the Site Selection/Policy Determination Phase, are included in this phase. To be adequate, evaluation considerations must be included throughout the planning and implementation process.

The CPTED evaluation design addresses three general issues:

- Was the project initiated effectively?
- How well were the project plans implemented?

- Did the project meet its stated goals?

The Minneapolis Residential Demonstration project that is described in the following chapters gives real-world substance to the CPTED conceptual approach and project development.*

*Appendix B presents a chronology of development activities and project highlights.

CHAPTER 2. SITE SELECTION

2.1 The Residential Environment

The residential environment was a logical focal point for a CPTED demonstration because the residence is the center of family life and represents a principal refuge from outside dangers and pressures. If individual or family security is constantly threatened by crime or the fear of crime, the quality of life within the residential environment will suffer. Unfortunately, the incidence of crime within the environment (predominantly burglary, robbery, and larceny) are on the increase and those committed in and around homes are perhaps the most fear-producing of all crimes. Although other environmental modes may sustain higher crime rates, incidents occurring in residential areas tend to be most disturbing because it is there that the individual usually feels safest. Furthermore, crime and the fear of crime are believed to be significant factors in the physical, social, and economic decline of residential areas.

2.2 The Inner-Ring Residential Area

The residential environment includes rural areas, suburban subdivisions, high-rise complexes, planned-unit developments, new towns, public or subsidized housing projects, inner-city residential areas, central-city areas, or isolated concentration of housing within other settings.

Previous research provided three classifications:*

- Core area -- Land is intensively developed, with a population density seven or eight times higher than inner-ring areas. Typically occupied by many low-income and minority persons; has a high percentage of multi-family housing, much of it in poor condition.
- Inner-ring residential area -- Predominantly single-family residential area located within the city boundaries, usually near central area but exhibits many physical and design characteristics of suburban areas. Considerably less dense than the core area.
- Outer-ring -- Predominantly single-family, lower density area; contains a considerable amount of vacant land.

The core area immediately was excluded from consideration as a CPTED Residential Demonstration site since substantial research already had been conducted on residential crime and security in public housing complexes and central city areas.

2.3 Site Selection Criteria

In assessing the CPTED potential of a residential demonstration

*E. M. Hoover and Raymond Vernon, Anatomy of Metropolis, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1959.

in the inner-ring or outer-ring areas, the Consortium used three kinds of criteria: Crime-related, environment-related, and program-related. Table 2-1 lists the topics covered in each of these areas. The following points were considered to be particularly relevant:

- The target site should have a sufficient level of crime and fear to justify a CPTED effort and must be amenable to CPTED time and cost factors.
- The types of crime problems found within the target site should be those that can be alleviated by CPTED.
- There should be readily available crime and environment data. Generally, the delineation of crime/environment problems will involve analysis of the relationship between various aspects of crime problems and physical, social, and economic variables.
- The selected site should have strong support and interest from community decisionmakers. There should be an agreement-in-principle with a local government official (e.g., Mayor or councilperson) who is willing and able to be an advocate for the program. In addition, various public or private organizations and agencies should be committed to improvements in the site area.

TABLE 2-1

Demonstration Site Selection Criteria

Crime-Related

Severity (Numerical Incidence, Incidence Rate or Calculated Risk, Dollar Loss)

Fear (Attitude Surveys, Indirect Measures)

Environmental Patterns (Temporal, Geographic, Specific Locale, Modus Operandi)

Offender/Victim Profiles (Individual Background History, Offender/Victim Relationship)

Displacement Potential (Temporal, Tactical, Target, Territorial, Functional)

Environment-Related

Number of Sites

Population at Risk (Potential Victims)

Social Dependency (Provides Essential Services)

Value at Risk

Program-Related

Amenability (to CPTED Strategies)

Implementability (within time and cost -- including leverage -- constraints)

Evaluability (within time and cost constraints)

Impactibility (with respect to institutionalization and to crime and fear reduction)

- Supportive programs should be underway or planned for the target site. These programs could provide funding assistance and expand the scope of CPTED strategies.
- The site selected and the model designed for each CPTED target should facilitate evaluation.
- Lessons learned from the CPTED evaluation should be transferable to other communities, therefore the site selected should be to some extent physically and demographically typical.

Since inner-ring locations were found to have similar physical characteristics (e.g., single-family residences) and burglary, robbery, and larceny were the predominant crimes found in their subenvironments, the inner-ring area was selected on the basis of greater severity of crime. In addition, it was assumed that successful inner-ring CPTED strategies could be replicated in suburban areas because of the similarity of environmental characteristics.

2.4 Selection of the Demonstration Site

In the spring of 1975, the Consortium began to search for an inner-ring residential neighborhood that met the site selection criteria in which to conduct the CPTED Residential Demonstration project. Numerous cities were contacted with regard to such a neighborhood. Of these, the three most promising were selected for site visits by the CPTED team. After the site visits and consideration of the site selection criteria,

the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was selected in May 1975 as the Residential Demonstration site.

2.4.1 The Willard-Homewood Neighborhood

The Willard-Homewood Neighborhood is situated in the Near North Community of Minneapolis. The Neighborhood (consisting of Census Tracts 20, 27, and 28) is bounded on the north by 26th Avenue, on the west by Xerxes Avenue, on the south by Plymouth Avenue, and on the east by Penn Avenue and Girard Avenue. The area contains approximately 140 blocks, covers over 427 acres, and contains approximately 2,884 parcels of land.

The Willard-Homewood area is primarily a residential neighborhood consisting of single-family dwellings. There are some 2,775 dwelling units, 62 percent of which are single-family units. Duplexes account for 23 percent, or 640 of the remaining dwellings. The majority of dwelling units are in excess of 50 years of age. Many of the residences (some 25 percent) warrant rehabilitation and there are many abandoned or boarded-up homes.

From 1960 to 1970 the minority population of the area increased from 27 percent to 35 percent, while the total population remained fairly constant. Blacks represented 33 percent of the population mix, which appeared to have stabilized. The population is predominantly moderate-income families whose size is slightly higher than the city average. Between 1960 and 1970, the Neighborhood experienced a 10 percent increase in the population below 19 years of age and a 10 percent decrease in those over 55.

There is limited commercial development in Willard-Homewood, with the largest area along Plymouth Avenue and with smaller concentrations at Penn Avenue, Golden Valley and along West Broadway. A number of vacant and boarded-up establishments existed in these areas, and many establishments were in poor physical condition.

Community and institutional facilities and services included two engine companies on the periphery, Police Precinct Four within the Neighborhood, two libraries, three elementary schools, a junior high, and North High School, two major parks (North Common and Theodore Wirth), and good bus transportation service. The street and alley setting comprised some 140 blocks and alleys.

The Neighborhood was served by a variety of community organizations including: Willard-Homewood Organization, Urban League, Willard Increasing Progress on the Go, and Pilot Cities.

The reported and perceived crime problems in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood were sufficiently serious to warrant CPTED study but not so extreme as to be unrepresentative of other cities of comparable size. Reported crimes in the Neighborhood included residential and commercial burglary, aggravated and simple assault, street robbery, larceny, and pursesnatch. Moreover, the residents of the Neighborhood perceived crime to be an issue of great consequence in their lives, and many believed that reduction of crime and fear of crime could facilitate neighborhood rehabilitation. The Neighborhood's community organizations and block clubs indicated strong interest in the CPTED project.

In addition, the City of Minneapolis had initiated a number of programs in the Neighborhood that could be expected to provide supplementary support. These included: (a) A major housing rehabilitation program by the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority; (b) crime prevention programs (such as the Patrol Emphasis Program, bicycle patrols, and saturation patrols) sponsored by the Minneapolis Police Department; (c) a variety of social programs (such as Pilot Cities Program, court services, and youth counseling); (d) a street and alley improvement program sponsored by the Department of Public Works; and (e) probably of greatest impact, the Governor's Crime Commission already had initiated plans for a CPTED-type project in at least two areas of Minneapolis other than the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood.

2.5 Local Agreement-in-Principle

Beginning in April 1975, numerous meetings were held involving members of the CPTED Consortium, representatives of the City of Minneapolis (including the Mayor, City Council members, planners, and law enforcement officers), State agencies (the Governor's Crime Commission), neighborhood organizations, and others. During the course of these meetings, the purpose of the CPTED Demonstration project was explained, local problems and priorities were discussed, potential CPTED strategies were considered, and possible supportive programs and other resources were identified. Major Consortium objectives were to determine levels of potential local interest and support for a CPTED Demonstration and to initiate appropriate project planning procedures and activities.

In May 1975, the Mayor declared his agreement-in-principle and requested that the Consortium select his city for the Residential Demonstration. Two months later, the City Council approved his recommendation that the City participate in the development of a Demonstration work plan. This informal, local self-selection combined with the Consortium's favorable preliminary review of problems and opportunities in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood to make it a logical Demonstration site. The City later reinforced its commitment by guaranteeing support for a local CPTED Demonstration Manager, pending award of a grant covering the Demonstration.

CHAPTER 3. PROJECT INITIATION AND ORGANIZATION

3.1 Introduction

The Project Initiation phase of the Minneapolis demonstration project was basically concerned with these major areas:

- Assessment of crime related problems and issues.
- Assessment of potential resources and support programs.
- Organization of the CPTED planning team and effort, including initiating of community participation.

3.2 Crime-Related Assessments

The documentation of the extent of crime and fear of crime in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood was accomplished by utilizing a variety of methods. Although reported crime statistics provide a usual basis of analyzing crime problems, the known deficiencies of these data required that other approaches be employed. Thus, the crime analysis was based on citizen interviews, reported crime data, victimization surveys, and interviews with local law enforcement and City officials.

Reported crimes in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood included residential burglary, commercial burglary, aggravated assault, simple assault, street robbery, larceny, and pursesnatch. For each of these crimes, information was obtained from police records on the distribution of incidents by month, day, and hour; the type of weapon used, if any; entry characteristics, if a burglary; location and other setting

characteristics; characteristics of suspects; and characteristics of victims. It was found that residential properties were the primary crime targets in 1974, with robberies, assaults, and pursesnatches occurring on the streets and in the alleys. In addition to being the site of reported crimes, the Neighborhood's alley system produced fear among community residents. During interviews with residents, a large number stated they were aware of many verbal or physical assaults on the streets. Moreover, they were afraid to walk the streets for fear of a more serious criminal action. The respondents believed that the alleys were poorly lighted and provided an easy means of undetected entry for residential burglary.

During 1975, a survey was conducted of a stratified random sample of residents from the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood. This survey was part of a citywide effort of the Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control to assess the extent and fear of crime in the city of Minneapolis. The preliminary results made available to the CPTED Consortium provided overall insight to the citizens' experience with crime and fear of crime. Victimization data indicated that residential burglary, residential larceny, auto theft, and vandalism were the most frequent crimes, reinforcing the indications from the reported data that crime prevention planning should be directed at these offenses.

3.3 Resource Assessments

During the early stages, a list was compiled of persons and organizations that represented different perspectives on resident issues and

priorities. Existing programs that could offer support to demonstration efforts were also identified. The most important feature characterizing the planning effort was the extent of community coordination and involvement that occurred. Numerous individuals and organizations -- representing virtually all facets of the urban and residential environment -- became involved in the Willard-Homewood project:

- Minnesota Governor's Crime Commission.
- City Planning Department.
- Willard Homewood Organization (WHO).
- City Housing Redevelopment Authority (HRA).
- Willard Increasing Progress On the Go (WIPOG).
- City Urban League.
- City Council.
- City Department of Inspections.
- City Department of Public Works.
- City School Board.
- City Park and Recreation Department.
- City Health Department.
- City Services Department.
- City Social Services Department.
- Mayor's Office.
- City Police Department.
- City Community Development Council (CDC).
- State Department of Education.

- City Urban Concentrated Unemployment Training Consortium.
- Willard-Homewood Block Clubs.
- The religious community.
- The business community.
- Key City and Willard-Homewood Neighborhood residents.

3.4 Proposed Activities and Participants

The assessment of the crime-environment problems, City and community resources, and potential funding sources was a joint activity. The inputs of State and City officials, law enforcement personnel, and representatives of the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood were pulled together by the Consortium. The result was a demonstration plan that formalized the project's Initiation and Organization phase. The plan proposed CPTED strategies, project participants, and potential funding sources to support implementation. Some of the highlights of the plan are noted in the following paragraphs.

3.4.1 Proposed CPTED Strategies

The design strategies and directives that comprised the Demonstration Plan focused on three target scales within the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood. These scales were selected on the basis of the crime environment problem definitions and the appropriate crime environment targets for CPTED concepts. The first scale was the individual dwelling unit -- almost always a single-family home or duplex in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood. The second scale was the individual block, encompassing

both private space (individual lots) and public space (alleyways). The final scale was at the neighborhood level. Although the design strategies were developed on the basis of these three scales, it was important that, for the Demonstration to be successful, the strategies were to be implemented in sets. CPTED strategies implemented individually on a target scale basis were not as likely to be successful as a coordinated implementation at the unit, block, and neighborhood level.*

3.4.1.1 The Unit Scale

Two CPTED design strategies were recommended for the unit scale:

(a) A participatory target-hardening project that would improve access control to existing residential structures and would produce security guidelines and standards for other residential units; and (b) the modification of structural design features to facilitate natural surveillance and to improve access control.

CRIME ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM	CPTED STRATEGIES	CPTED DESIGN DIRECTIVES
<p>Inadequate access control and poor security practices on the part of Neighborhood residents facilitate illegal entry and provide opportunities for residential burglary and larceny.</p>	<p><u>Target Hardening</u></p> <p>Initiate a participatory target-hardening project that will result in improved access control for the involved units and will provide security guidelines or standards for other residential units in Willard-Homewood</p>	<p>Develop guidelines for residential target hardening. Conduct target-hardening surveys. Prepare target-hardening manual and target-hardening project.</p>

*For a more detailed discussion, see: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Elements of CPTED, by J.M. Tien et al.; Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, unpublished manuscript.

CRIME ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM	CPTED STRATEGIES	CPTED DESIGN DIRECTIVES
<p>Inadequate design and location of entry points or windows in both commercial and residential units preclude natural surveillance and provide opportunities for burglary, larceny, and robbery.</p>	<p><u>Design Modification</u> Based on specific unit scale surveys, modify the design features to allow natural surveillance and to eliminate crime opportunity</p>	<p>Develop unit scale surveys to determine surveillance obstacles. Formulate and install design changes that will eliminate these obstacles.</p>

3.4.1.2 The Site/Block Scale

The CPTED design strategies recommended for the site/block scale were: The housing rehabilitation strategy, alley modification, house sitting, alleyway patrol, and block watch project.

CRIME ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM	CPTED STRATEGIES	CPTED DESIGN DIRECTIVES
<p>Vacant, abandoned, or dilapidated structures provide opportunities for illegal activities. They also are perceived by residents, social agencies, and housing officials as a negative influence on the area. These units create fear among residents and are viewed as sources of juvenile activity that is outside the control of adult supervision.</p>	<p><u>Housing Rehabilitation</u> Rehabilitate all feasible structures for residential use. Those structures that are not feasible for residential use should be converted into community recreation centers, sites for mini-center for neighborhood facilities or services, or should be removed to provide space for playgrounds, tot-lots, neighborhood garden plots, or new housing opportunities.</p>	<p>Rehabilitate structures Revitalize vacant structures. Eliminate or reuse abandoned structures.</p>
<p>Alleyways offer little indication of where public property ends and private property begins. This lack of space definition adds to an impression of poor control of alleyways.</p>	<p><u>Alley Modification</u> Impart a sense of territoriality, plus provide access control through modifications to the alleyways.</p>	<p>Define public versus private spaces through the use of special paving techniques.</p>

CRIME ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM	CPTED STRATEGIES	CPTED DESIGN DIRECTIVES
<p>Numerous residential units are unoccupied -- because of working families -- during the peak burglary period.</p>	<p><u>Housesitting</u></p> <p>Initiate a housesitting project that will create additional Neighborhood surveillance of unattended residences.</p> <p><u>Alleyway Patrol</u></p> <p>Provide a "unit emphasis patrol" by law enforcement officials that will provide surveillance of unoccupied residences during high burglary periods.</p>	<p>Develop housesitting projects.</p> <p>Orient and install patrol units.</p>
<p>Neighborhood residents are reluctant to become involved in security practices at the block scale and are reluctant to provide adequate surveillance of the public areas.</p>	<p><u>Block Watch</u></p> <p>Initiate a cooperative block watch project among residents, block clubs and law enforcement officials.</p>	<p>Develop block watch project.</p>

3.4.1.3 The Neighborhood Scale

CPTED strategies at the neighborhood level were felt to be the most difficult to implement because of the costs and complexities involved but ultimately the most likely to be successful in reducing crime and fear of crime since they were intended to improve social cohesion, achieve neighborhood stability, and promote positive interaction among residents. Recommended design strategies included physical improvements aimed at creating social cohesion and identity, involvement of residents in creating these improvements, and socially oriented programs that focused on the adolescent population.

CRIME ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM	CPTED STRATEGIES	CPTED DESIGN DIRECTIVES
The lack of social cohesion, neighborhood identity, and intra-neighborhood scale facilities contributes to a negative image, and impacts social controls at a neighborhood level	<u>Neighborhood Identity</u> Implement a neighborhood identity project through physical improvements	Develop neighborhood identity through physical focal points
High level of juvenile delinquency	<u>Neighborhood Councils</u> Organize neighborhood councils to coordinate CPTED social strategies	Increase neighborhood cohesion by increased organization . . .
	<u>Social Strategies</u> Initiate socially oriented programs that focus on adolescents	And intervention/remedial social programs

3.4.2 Proposed Participants and Potential Funding Sources

The success of the proposed strategies would be dependent upon a variety of participants. The participants and potential funding sources for each of the proposed strategies are identified in the following paragraphs.

3.4.2.1 The Unit Scale

3.4.2.1.1 Target Hardening

- Participants -- The principal focus of this strategy was the residents and the building owners in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood Demonstration area. The individuals who would make the presentation to the residents and inspect homes would come from several sources. The Minneapolis Police Department's Fourth Precinct had two police officers

who had made similar presentations and inspections for other residents of the Near North Community. Building inspectors of the HRA would also be trained to make target-hardening inspections. Community and block workers attached to various social agencies and the Willard-Homewood Organization would make presentations or conduct surveys with the proper training.

- Funding -- Funds for education and inspections would come from a number of sources. Since the Police Department carried out both an education and an inspection program, it was assumed that the Department would assist in this effort. The HRA provided building inspections in conjunction with its loan and grant programs, and it was assumed that HRA would include the target-hardening inspection within its normal activities if the inspectors were given the needed training and materials. If personnel or materials were required in addition to those two sources, the most appropriate source of funds would be LEAA funds administered by the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control.

It was suggested that improvements needed to the homes receiving HRA loans and grants be 100-percent funded by the target-hardening project. This was based on the fact that the individuals receiving the loans and grants needed to meet certain income criteria and would not be able to afford the additional cost of the target-hardening materials. The improvements to other homes in the area would be funded on a matching basis and in relation to the income of the family. For those families with limited income, 90 percent of the cost of the improvements would be paid for from project funds. In those instances where the family incomes were relatively high, the project would pay 10 percent in the cost as an incentive for household participation.

3.4.2.1.2 Design Modification

- Participants -- Participants would include residents, the merchants along Plymouth Avenue, the City Planning and Development Department, and law enforcement officials.
- Funding -- Sources of funding would include small business loans, community development grants, and insurance foundations.

3.4.2.2 The Site/Block Scale

3.4.2.2.1 Housing Rehabilitation

- Participants -- The HRA would be a major participant, already having three programs that appeared to be the best candidates to support the CPTED project of crime prevention through housing rehabilitation in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood. The first of these programs involved a transfer of dwellings from the HRA to certain Neighborhood not-for-profit groups. The not-for-profit groups then had the responsibility of rehabilitating these homes and returning them to residential use. The second of these programs involved transferring abandoned homes to the Urban Homesteading Program and selling those homes to interested persons for \$1 plus the cost of rehabilitation. The third program was the "as is" program. In this program, abandoned homes were sold for a few thousand dollars.
- Funding -- Direct funding support would come from the Housing and Redevelopment Authority rehabilitation program.

3.4.2.2.2 Alley Modification

- Participants -- Participants in the alley modification project would include Neighborhood residents, the Department of Public Works, the Housing and Redevelopment

Authority, and the Police Department.

- Funding -- Funding support would come from the existing street improvement program and community development funds. The possibility also was suggested of employing local residents, utilizing CETA Funds, to carry out some of the non-public-works activities.

3.4.2.2.3 Housesitting

- Participants -- The residents in the Willard-Homewood community, the Willard-Homewood Organization, block clubs, and other community-based organizations would all participate in the housesitting project. The CPTED Demonstration Manager would assist the community organizations in initiating continuing communications with the Police Department to identify those homes left unattended due to vacations or other absences. The police would provide a unit emphasis patrol as part of their regular patrol duties.
- Funding -- It was suggested that funding support be sought from the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control for block club representatives, and from the CETA program for funding of the housesitters.

3.4.2.2.4 Alleyway Patrol

- Participants -- The Fourth Precinct of the Minneapolis Police Department would be the primary group involved in the alley patrol strategy. The planning, funding, and evaluation would be accomplished through the participation of the Willard-Homewood Organization, the existing block clubs, and the CPTED Demonstration Manager.
- Funding -- The primary source of funds for the needed police personnel might be the Minneapolis Manpower Resources Program.

3.4.2.2.5 Block Watch

- Participants -- Residents of the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood would be the primary group involved in the block watch program. The Minneapolis Police Department's Fourth Precinct would conduct the training of the block watchers.
- Funding -- The primary funds for training of the block watchers would come from the Governor's Commission for Crime Prevention and Control.

3.4.2.3 The Neighborhood Scale

3.4.2.3.1 Neighborhood Identity

- Participants -- Responsibility for new gateways, curb lines, roadways, and sidewalk improvements could be part of the paving program underway by the Minneapolis

Department of Public Works. Such changes could be incorporated into the Department's paving activities in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood. Responsibility for landscaping changes, in accordance with an overall landscaping plan, would rest with local block groups and individual property owners. The nature and location of all street treatments would be negotiated among all affected parties.

- Funding -- CETA funds could be used for short-term public improvement projects.

3.4.2.3.2 Neighborhood Council/Social

- Participants -- Major participants in social strategies included such community-based organizations as the Willard-Homewood Organization, Willard Increasing Progress On the Go, and the Urban League.
- Funding -- Funding support for the social strategies would come from several sources, including:
 - The Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control.
 - Minneapolis Community Development Agency.
 - Minnesota Department of Education, Division of Planning and Development.
 - CETA.

3.5 Proposed Project Schedule

Figure 3-1 presents the overall work program and schedule proposed to Minneapolis officials in the November 1976 CPTED Residential Demonstration Plan.

	1976		1977												1978							
	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	N	J	J	
REVIEWS & APPROVALS																						
Submission of Recommended Plan to NILECJ	△																					
Review & Approval by NILECJ		—																				
Review & Approval by City		—																				
Review & Approval by Agencies, Department, and Neighborhood Groups		—																				
MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION																						
Appointment of Demonstration Manager		△																				
Conduct Orientation Session			—																			
Review Agency Programs & Activities			—																			
Organization of Coordinating Committee			—																			
Assignment of Strategies			—																			
Obtain Interagency Agreements			—																			

△ = represent "Day 1" references in text.
 The end of the bar indicates the conclusion of the activity. The beginning of the bar does not necessarily indicate the date of beginning of the activity.

Figure 3-1. Proposed Implementation Schedule
 (Page 1 of 3)

	1976		1977												1978							
	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	
<u>PRELIMINARY DESIGN</u>																						
Initiation of Preliminary Design			△																			
Completion of Preliminary Design				—																		
Completion of Final Cost Estimates				—																		
Final Reviews & Approvals				—																		
Issuance of Bids				—																		
Receipt of Bids & Award Contracts						—																
Initiation of Construction							—															
Completion of Construction								—														
<u>FINANCING</u>																						
Screening Funding Sources & Preliminary Contacts			△																			
Targeting Specific Funding Sources				—																		
Applications for Funding				—																		

△ = represent "Day 1" references in text.
 The end of the bar indicates the conclusion of the activity. The beginning of the bar does not necessarily indicate the date of beginning of the activity.

Figure 3-1. Proposed Implementation Schedule
 (Page 2 of 3)

	1976		1977												1978							
	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	
<u>FINANCING (Cont'd.)</u> Agreement on Funding			—																			
<u>MONITORING</u> Initiation of Monitoring		△																				
Monitoring Reviews and Reports (Periodic)			—																			
Refinement of Design Strategies (As Required)			—																			
<u>EVALUATION</u> Develop Concept Plan		△																				
Refine Framework and Scope and Select Evaluators		—																				
Finalize Evaluation Plan		—																				
Compilation of Baseline Data			—																			
Conduct Evaluation and Provide Interim Reports																						

△ = represent "Day 1" references in text.
 The end of the bar indicates the conclusion of the activity. The beginning of the bar does not necessarily indicate the date of beginning of the activity.

Figure 3-1. Proposed Implementation Schedule
 (Page 3 of 3)



CHAPTER 4. PROJECT PLANNING

4.1 Introduction

Much of the effort of the CPTED Consortium in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood was conducted in parallel with the work of the Governor's Crime Commission in Minneapolis' Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne Neighborhoods. After review by the City of the Demonstration Plan, the Consortium was asked in December 1976 to prepare a grant application to obtain funding of the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood Demonstration. Subsequently, a decision was made by the City of Minneapolis and the Crime Commission to prepare a *combined* grant application for all three neighborhoods. In a real sense, the CPTED Program served as a major catalyst in contributing to the support and enthusiasm of elected officials, State and City agencies and officials, and the local citizenry, for the application and testing of CPTED strategies on a citywide basis.

The Consortium committed to support the grant development and provide followup for the Willard-Homewood demonstration, while the Governor's Crime Commission committed to support both the grant development and the crime prevention demonstrations in all three neighborhoods. The City committed to appropriate the required cash match and employ a full-time CPTED coordinator. In addition, agreement was reached to process the grant on an accelerated schedule to achieve the earliest possible award date, but with funding retroactive to January 1, 1977.

4.2 The Three-Neighborhood Effort*

In addition to the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood CPTED Demonstration, the Governor's Crime Commission grant application proposed the implementation of crime prevention strategies for two additional Minneapolis neighborhoods: Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne. The demonstration plans for these two additional neighborhoods were developed through a joint effort by the Governor's Crime Commission and City of Minneapolis staff. Figure 4-1 locates the three demonstration neighborhoods.

4.2.1 The Lowry Hill East Neighborhood

The Lowry Hill East neighborhood is 1/3 square mile in area and is located approximately 2 miles southwest of downtown Minneapolis. It is bounded by Hennepin and Lyndale Avenues on the west and east, by the intersection of these two thoroughfares on the north, and by 29th Street on the south.

The neighborhood is one of the most densely populated in the city, with a population of just under 8,000. An unusually high percentage are young adults between 18 to 24 years of age (36 percent, compared with 10 percent in the city as a whole).

The neighborhood is composed of a combination of large older homes and both new and older apartment buildings. Approximately 80 percent of the 3,400 housing units are in rental property. Seventy percent of the

*Because the expanded demonstration plan enhances the generalizability of NILECJ/Westinghouse supported Willard-Homewood CPTED Demonstration project, this chapter includes some discussion of the other two neighborhoods.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

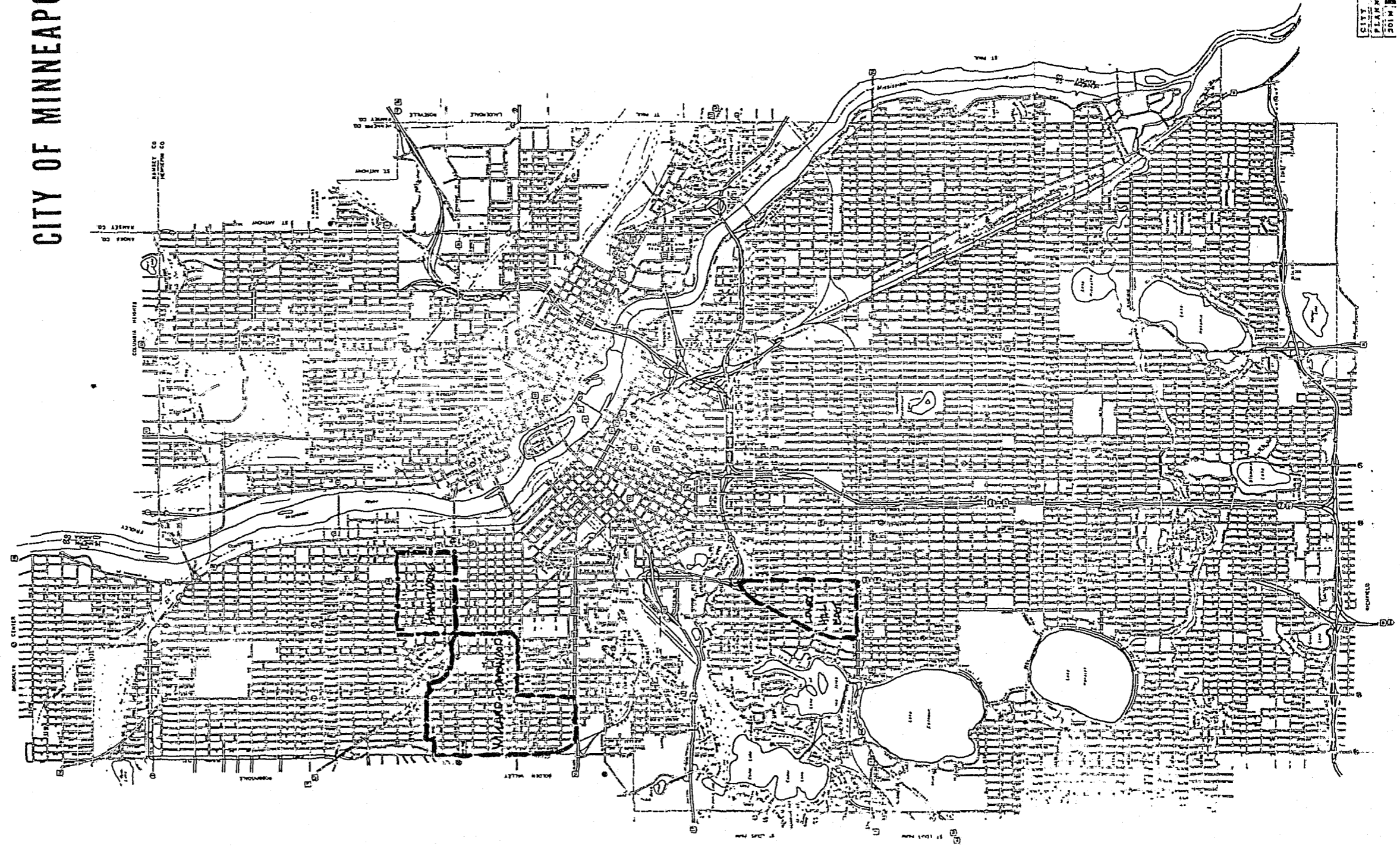


Figure 4-1. Map of City of Minneapolis



apartments are in buildings with more than four units. Perhaps as a result of the high proportion of renters and apartments in the neighborhood, a large portion of the population is transient. It was estimated that some 60 percent of the residents changed addresses during the first six months of 1976.

While there are a few commercial establishments within the neighborhood, the majority are located along the fringes on either Hennepin or Lyndale. The neighborhood has several active community organizations. The largest of these is Lowry Hill East Neighborhood Association, which was working actively to reduce crime in the neighborhood. All of the neighborhood organizations were involved in developing the demonstration plan.

4.2.2 The Hawthorne Neighborhood

The Hawthorne neighborhood is located in North Minneapolis. It is bounded by Broadway on the south, the right-of-way for Interstate 94 on the east, 26th Avenue on the north, and Girard Avenue on the west. Lyndale Manor (a Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority apartment complex for senior citizens) was included in the neighborhood for purposes of this project because of the concern of older persons for crime.

The neighborhood has a high percentage of families with children. The proportion of population under 18 years of age is 39 percent which compares with 27 percent for the entire city. A high percentage of families in the neighborhood are single-parent families -- 19 percent as opposed to 12 percent for the city as a whole. Twenty-three percent of the

population are recipients of some form of general assistance or AFDC (Aid For Dependent Children), compared with 7 percent for the city.

Roughly 22 percent of the population is 62 or over, compared with 18 percent for the total city. There are two HRA housing projects for the elderly in the neighborhood, with a total of 354 units. Community interviews indicate there are also numerous elderly scattered throughout the neighborhood living in their own homes.

The neighborhood population is 96-percent white, 4-percent Native American, and less than 1-percent black. It is felt by residents and other contacts that the percentage of Native Americans was increasing. The percentage of minorities is dramatically lower than for the area south of Broadway. Census tracts to the south have at least a four times higher percentage of minorities, while tracts to the north have only slightly smaller percentages of minorities than Hawthorne.

The neighborhood is composed primarily of one- and two-family homes, many of which date back to the turn of the century. Fifty-seven percent of the housing is owner-occupied, although residents feel the percentage has been decreasing. Nearly half of the structures are rated by the City as below average in condition. The condition rating is a measure of the deterioration of the structure. The cost of housing in the neighborhood is among the lowest of any area of the city.

The HRA had been working actively to upgrade the housing in the Hawthorne area through a number of programs. They provided loans or grants to home owners for rehabilitation, purchased and demolished several

severely debilitated homes, and were responsible for the construction of several new homes in the community.

The section of Broadway that runs through Hawthorne is one of the most heavily traveled streets in the city, with a daily volume in excess of 20,000 vehicles. It is also one of North Minneapolis' major shopping streets. This section of Broadway was the focus of a tax increment development effort. This tax increment incentive and the efforts of a strong businessmen's organization were bringing improvements in the commercial development along Broadway, and further development was anticipated with the completion of a leg of Interstate 94 through the neighborhood.

In 1975, the HRA began to organize block clubs in the area. The purpose of encouraging the formation of block clubs is to provide residents a means of working together to improve their neighborhood.

There were a number of service organizations operating in the area. Representatives of these organizations reported a low level of participation by Hawthorne residents in comparison with residents of surrounding neighborhoods.

4.3 Proposed Strategies

As shown in Table 4-1, the proposed strategies reflect the similarities and differences among the needs and resources of the three neighborhoods.

4.4 Management Plan

The proposed crime prevention programs in the Willard-Homewood, Lowry Hill East and Hawthorne neighborhoods possessed distinct individual profiles that required articulation at the neighborhood level but, at the

TABLE 4-1

CPTED Residential Demonstration Strategies

<u>Strategy</u>	<u>Planned Use</u>		
	<u>Willard-Homewood</u>	<u>Lowry Hill East</u>	<u>Hawthorne</u>
Target Hardening	X	X	X
Housing Rehabilitation	X		
Backyard and Alley Modification	X	X	X
Housesitting	X		
Alley Surveillance/Patrol	X	X	X
Block Watch	X	X	X
Neighborhood Identity	X	X	X
Neighborhood Councils	X	X	X
Social (Juvenile Advocacy)	X		
Landlord Responsibility		X	X
Cash Off the Streets			X
Lighting*		X	
Escort System		X	
Traffic Circulation		X	X
Commercial Security**	X	X	X

*Included in the Demonstration Plan for the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood but not funded under the Governor's Crime Commission grant.

**Commercial Security is not so major a thrust in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood as in the other neighborhoods.

same time, reflected similar concepts and strategies that needed to be coordinated at the citywide scale.

Each neighborhood was to implement a number of crime prevention strategies. It was at the neighborhood level where the most commitment, support, and action for successful implementation of the community crime prevention program needed to take place. Without neighborhood support and action, the crime prevention effort could not succeed. Therefore, most strategies were to be initiated and implemented at the neighborhood level, with facilitation at the city level.

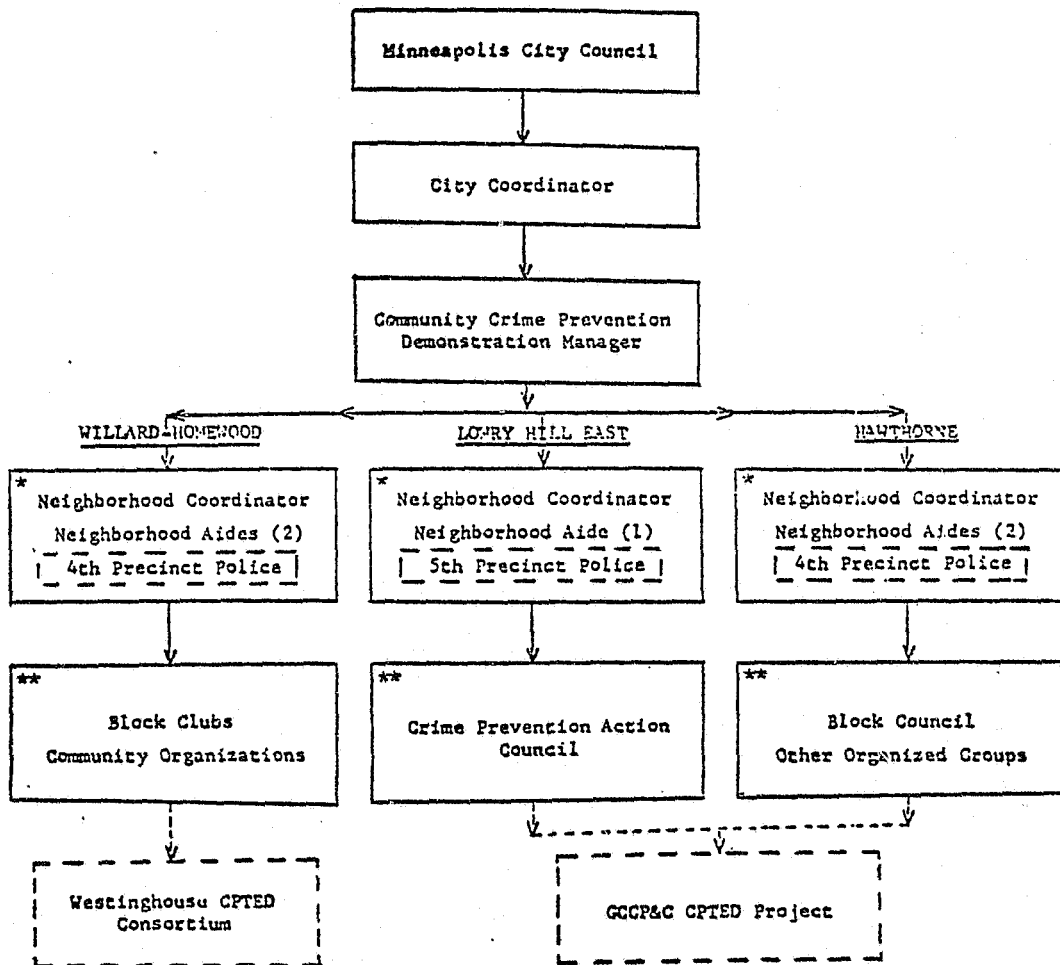
A neighborhood coordinator located in each neighborhood was to work with existing and new neighborhood organizations, such as the Crime Prevention Action Council, to coordinate and implement crime prevention strategies, such as block watch programs, housesitting programs, premises security surveys, and target hardening. The neighborhood coordinator was to assist the neighborhood in organizing block clubs and business associations to implement their crime prevention program. Educational programs, training workshops, and seminars were to be organized at and designed for the individual neighborhood level.

Many of the neighborhood strategies were common to all three projects and would be facilitated at the citywide scale. For example, training of inspectors for premises security surveys and the purchase of necessary target-hardening hardware would be accomplished at the city scale with the resulting savings benefitting the programs and residents. At the city scale, educational materials and methods, which had general applicability, but enough flexibility to be tailored for the individual neighborhood,

could be developed. Working with neighborhood organizations and the neighborhood coordinators, the demonstration manager would provide the necessary communication link between the three projects and facilitate, where applicable, experience transferral.

At the citywide scale, the demonstration manager was to facilitate the implementation of various environmental design strategies, such as alleyway modification, the construction of traffic diverters, and the improvement of neighborhood identity nodes. This facilitation was to be accomplished through the coordination of various governmental agencies, such as the City Planning Department, City Public Works Department, and HRA. Working with the demonstration manager, neighborhood coordinators, and neighborhood organizations, an architect/designer was to provide conceptual design for physical improvement strategies in all three projects.

It was at the city scale that many of the law enforcement and administrative crime prevention strategies needed to be coordinated. Changes in legislation that would affect the problem of crime prevention would possibly originate at the neighborhood level but, where appropriate, would be enacted at the city level. While perhaps initiated and certainly implemented at the neighborhood level, law enforcement efforts needed to be coordinated at the city level. Finally, many varied community resources and their assistance were to be coordinated at the city scale. Thus, the Community Crime Prevention program was to be implemented at the neighborhood level and facilitated and coordinated at the city level. Figure 4-2 depicts the proposed management structure of the three-neighborhood effort with the respective relationships identified.



* Indicates staff boxes.

** Indicates mechanisms for citizen participation boxes.

Figure 4-2. Proposed Management Structure

4.5 Functional Responsibilities

4.5.1 Demonstration Manager

The demonstration manager's primary responsibility was to coordinate and implement the three-neighborhood crime prevention program of Minneapolis.

4.5.2 Architect/Designer

The architect/designer's primary responsibility was to initiate and assist in the coordination and implementation of strategies directed at changes in the physical environment of the neighborhoods.

4.5.3 Neighborhood Coordinators and Aides

Each of the neighborhood coordinators was responsible for coordinating and implementing strategies at the neighborhood level, specifically, the organization and maintenance of block clubs and business associations. Each coordinator was assisted by at least one neighborhood aide.

CHAPTER 5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Introduction

The Project Implementation phase of the Minneapolis CPTED Demonstration project formally began with the April 1977 LEAA grant award to the City of Minneapolis for its citywide crime prevention project. In a broader sense, however, because successful implementation depended to a large extent on the CPTED project's integration with a variety of ongoing and planned programs in the city generally and the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood in particular, the Implementation phase began even before the first site visit to assess the feasibility of Minneapolis as a potential demonstration site.

There was, in fact, no single point at which the CPTED planning ended and implementation began. Strategy implementation requires continuous reassessment of what can be accomplished; that is, continuous replanning is implicit in the Implementation phase. Thus, the process of implementing the Minneapolis CPTED project has been quite complex. Table 5-1 presents some of the events that contributed to that complexity during the period that began with the initial site visit and concluded with the grant award.

The following sections discuss the two basic issues that emerged from this period:

- The effort that has gone into making the project a reality.

TABLE 5-1

Implementation of Residential Demonstration Project
(Page 1 of 5)

EVENTS AND PARTICIPANTS	MONTHS SINCE INCEPTION
CPTED Consortium visits candidate sites in search of inner-ring residential neighborhood appropriate for demonstration development	1
Numerous meetings between CPTED Consortium and: (1) Mayor and other representatives of City (Council members, planners, law enforcement); (2) state agencies (MCC); (3) neighborhood organizations and others. Strong support pledged for CPTED; "in principle" agreement reflected in Mayor's request that CPTED Consortium select Willard-Homewood area of Minneapolis as Demonstration site	0
NILECJ gives approval for W-H selection as site of Residential Demonstration. W-H environmental and crime data are summarized	1
CPTED Consortium and MCC propose to City that a Demonstration work plan for a Residential Environment be developed for W-H	2
Mayor recommends to Community Development Committee of City Council that Minneapolis participate in the development of Demonstration work plan; Council accepts; extensive television, radio, and press coverage	2
Arrangements for development of mini-plan for W-H coordinated with State Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and City officials	4

TABLE 5-1

Implementation of Residential Demonstration Project
(Page 2 of 5)

EVENTS AND PARTICIPANTS	MONTHS SINCE INCEPTION
News article in daily paper entitled: "Commission OK's Study on Reducing Crime in City"	
CPTED Consortium organizes the demon- stration planning effort; to coordi- nate CPTED for W-H with citywide effort of MCC; identifies following programs that could relate to CPTED: Public works, schools, housing authority, social services, parks and recreation, planning, police, health, MCC and city council, Department of Inspection, HRA	5
Arrangements are made to have W-H em- phasized in citywide fear and attitude survey to be conducted by MCC	6
Minneapolis elects a new mayor; CPTED programming efforts with Mayor's office are shelved temporarily; development of Demonstration plan continues, in- cluding identification of key in- dividuals in community organizations	6
Meetings are initiated with groups con- cerned with crime in W-H; major points addressed are description of CPTED Program, reasons for selection of W-H, and questions and answers	7
Eighty-five meetings held between CPTED Consortium and City and State officials, community organizations, business and religious communities, and key residents to expand local input con- cerning issues on which to have Plan focus	8

TABLE 5-1

Implementation of Residential Demonstration Project
(Page 3 of 5)

EVENTS AND PARTICIPANTS	MONTHS SINCE INCEPTION
CPTED Consortium proposes classification system for crime reduction intervention strategies and compiles strategies according to this system	9
CPTED Consortium conducts a 2-day survey of W-H area to generate environmental description data	10
CPTED Consortium provides support for analysis of citizen survey data collected in Minneapolis by MCC to specify crime/environment problems	10
Initial draft of the Residential Demonstration Plan completed by CPTED Consortium	10
CPTED Consortium gives CPTED presentation to four W-H community groups; MCC, W-H office of Urban League, Urban League Advisory Crime Task Force, and several block clubs	12
CPTED Consortium and MCC give joint CPTED presentation to Minneapolis City Council, MCC, and Planning Commission	12
CPTED Consortium memo outlines variety of supporting programs available in Minneapolis for the CPTED Demonstration Plan	13
CPTED Consortium memo documents from various City agencies planned capital improvements for W-H in 1976-77	13

TABLE 5-1

Implementation of Residential Demonstration Project
(Page 4 of 5)

EVENT AND PARTICIPANTS	MONTHS SINCE INCEPTION
Meetings between CPTED Consortium and W-H residents, Urban League, HRA, City Dept. of Public Works, City Council, and MCC to investigate other funding resources and introduce the Demonstration Plan	13
Letter from chairperson of WHO praising CPTED Consortium presentations of CPTED program for W-H area	13
CPTED Consortium makes presentations of Demonstration Plan to LEAA and HUD representatives; and to CDC and Planning Commission	13
Construction cost estimates, completed by CPTED Consortium for various W-H improvements	14
Evaluation plan for W-H Demonstration completed	15
Draft of Residential Demonstration Plan reviewed by City officials and community organizations	16
Residential Demonstration Plan completed	18
Onsite meeting attended by CPTED Consortium; NILECJ's CPTED GPM, MCC, City officials, and private groups, resulting in a grant commitment by MCC. City also agrees to provide initial funding for City's coordinator, while awaiting grant approval	19
CPTED Consortium completes draft application for CPTED Action Grant	19
City CPTED coordinator hired	20

TABLE 5-1

Implementation of Residential Demonstration Project
(Page 5 of 5)

EVENT AND PARTICIPANTS	MONTHS SINCE INCEPTION
Letters of support, pledging cooperation with CPTED effort, received from several agency heads and key members of W-H community	21
Onsite Consortium support in rewriting of grant application to mesh with City's plans for CPTED activities in two other neighborhoods	21
City CPTED Coordinator meets with leaders of WHO, WIPOG, and UL; plans for hiring local assistants are discussed	21
Grant application submitted to MCC	21
Grant Presentation made to Supervisory Board of MCC; action on request planned for Board's meeting the following month, pending clearinghouse approval by the Metropolitan Council	22
Grant awarded	23

- The physical, social, managerial, and law enforcement changes that, to date, have actually occurred.

5.2 Staff Activities

Following the development of the Preliminary Demonstration Plan, responsibility for the CPTED demonstration was placed in the City of Minneapolis' Office of the City Coordinator. Overall project efforts were to be headed by the City-appointed Community Crime Prevention Program Manager. Following the grant award, additional project staff were added, at the City and the neighborhood levels. In addition, the City Police Department, through the local precinct, assigned crime prevention officers to work with the City and neighborhood staff and the neighborhood residential associations.

The CPTED Consortium was actively involved in planning the physical strategy implementation efforts and in planning and initiating the social strategy implementation efforts (e.g., block club organization activities) through early 1977. Thereafter the role of the Consortium primarily has been one of providing limited technical support to the staffs of the City of Minneapolis and the Governor's Crime Commission on an as-requested basis. Staff of the Governor's Crime Commission (since renamed the Crime Control Planning Board) have actively supported both the planning and the implementation efforts.

5.3 Changes in the Physical and Social Environment

Strategy implementation essentially began in mid-1977, and a number of strategies have been or are in the process of being implemented in the

Willard-Homewood Neighborhood to bring about changes in the physical and social environments. The strategies include residential security surveys, installation of residential target-hardening devices, organization and support of block club organizations, landlord responsibility awareness, and alleyway modification.

5.4 Factors Affecting Specific Strategies

Many strategies had been proposed during the Initiation and Planning phases, and others were developed later. Some of these now are to be implemented as proposed, others are to be revised, and still others have been delayed or dropped. Such actions are to be expected because of the experimental nature of the demonstration project. The following comments suggest the range of circumstances that have affected various strategies.*

5.4.1 Project Management

During the Implementation startup, the City's demonstration manager resigned and the project architect subsequently replaced him as Demonstration Manager. A new project architect was not hired until October 1977. In addition, two new community organizers (one of whom was for Willard-Homewood) were hired.

5.4.2 Neighborhood Offices

Because of the City of Minneapolis' somewhat time-consuming legal system for the signing of leases, some delays were encountered in the

*Appendix D reproduces the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention Project Director's quarterly progress reports through March 31, 1978 (the last one available at the time this report is being prepared).

establishment/occupancy of the three neighborhood offices. Occupancy of the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood office occurred on July 1, 1977.

5.4.3 Public Relations Material

Early on, neighborhood staff members felt that the information and promotional material did not adequately meet the needs for neighborhood organization. As a result, efforts were made to determine the cost and feasibility of having a local advertising agency develop a package of project materials (e.g., promotional brochures, window decals, block meeting invitations, handbook). Ultimately, one local agency agreed to provide such materials as a public service. However, further delays were encountered because of a variety of factors, such as: New information arising from staff members' increased field experience, completion of art work, and long lead times for bidding and printing. As a result, the complete package of promotional material did not become available until mid-January 1978. (Appendix C reproduces much of this material.)

5.4.4 Alleyway Modification

In the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood, the primary focus of the physical design strategies was to be modifications of alleyways and alleyway lighting. Although the Minneapolis City Council approved an "alley vacation"* for one of the demonstration alleys early into the Implementation phase, the severe winter weather caused delay in related work. As a result, this first alleyway modification was not scheduled for initiation until April 1978. Other physical design strategies faced similar delays.

*Appendix E presents the correspondence and related documentation for this proposed modification.

5.4.5 Residential Security Surveys

During the initial period, premises security survey forms were developed and printed. The premises security subsidy program as outlined in the grant was further developed and initiated on a trial basis. However, there were some potential problems with the use of LEAA funds for the subsidy program. The premises surveys were to be conducted by police officers. The grant had indicated that funds would be available to the Police Department to pay for a portion of the police manpower required to do these surveys. However, it was clarified that the LEAA funds could *not* be used *only* for police overtime but *must* be used for regular salaries plus a typical percentage of overtime. It was decided that the best course of action was to use LEAA funds to pay a portion of the salary of the police coordinators working on the project. The Minneapolis Police Department agreed to provide the services of police officers to do premises surveys. Although the police overtime issue was resolved, it caused considerable delay in delivering the premises security surveys. Subsequent delays in conducting the residential security surveys arose because of Police Department scheduling problems. The major problem appeared to be the residents' enthusiastic response to this strategy -- the requests far outstripped the capacity to implement the strategy.

5.4.6 Community Organization

Throughout the life of the project, and particularly since the onset of the Implementation phase, the major demonstration effort has focused on community organization activities. These activities, which have included a variety of community meetings, block club meetings, and a

community picnic, have occurred despite the delays noted earlier. From September 1977 through June 1978, 88 block meetings were held, covering 77 separate blocks of the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood.

CHAPTER 6. PROJECT EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

Evaluation of Minneapolis' CPTED project included two distinct phases. During the first phase, the CPTED Consortium performed preevaluation activities, including the collection of baseline data and the preparation of a draft evaluation plan (incorporated into the Residential Demonstration Plan). Because the final evaluation design was dependent upon the phasing and funding decisions of the Demonstration Plan, the draft evaluation plan provided a guide to project evaluation that, in combination with the baseline data, would establish the foundation upon which a successful evaluation study could be built. The second phase was initiated in October 1977 when the Evaluation Unit of the Minneapolis Crime Control Planning Board (CCPB) assumed responsibility for designing and conducting an evaluation of the three-neighborhood crime prevention effort. At that time, it was agreed that the Westinghouse Evaluation Institute (WEI) would provide technical support to the evaluation effort as requested by the CCPB. This chapter includes a brief presentation of some issues raised in the Consortium's early effort, followed by a discussion of the design and process being used in the CCPB's evaluation effort. Significantly, CCPB's three-neighborhood design strengthens the evaluator's ability to deal with the issues considered in the Consortium's design.

6.2 The CPTED Residential Demonstration: Some Evaluation Issues

A program evaluation is an attempt to answer two questions. First, to what extent did the program achieve its goals and, second, how or why

did it (or did it not) achieve these goals? An evaluation answering the first question is an *impact* evaluation; one answering the second question is a *process* evaluation. Answering the first question without addressing the second furnishes no information about whether and under what conditions a similar program can be implemented elsewhere. Answering the second question without addressing the first leads to a situation in which the method of implementation of the program is described, but its degree of success is not. Both questions needed to be addressed in designing an evaluation for the Willard-Homewood Residential Demonstration project.

The proposed evaluation design called for a pretest/posttest nonequivalent control group design (see Figure 6-1). A control area (which should be selected to match as closely as possible the characteristics of the Willard-Homewood community) would (like the Willard-Homewood site) receive the pretest. The pretest consisted of collecting crime data and conducting a fear and victimization survey. To control for expected large changes due to seasonal variations, it was suggested that the pretest survey be conducted in both sites in the same month in 1977 as the posttest data to be collected in 1978.

Obviously, a simpler and less expensive design for evaluation would include only the pretest/posttest of the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood site. The simple pretest/posttest design does not allow the researcher to rule out a number of very important alternative explanations:

- History -- Some event other than the treatment occurred between the pretest and the posttest that could have affected the results.

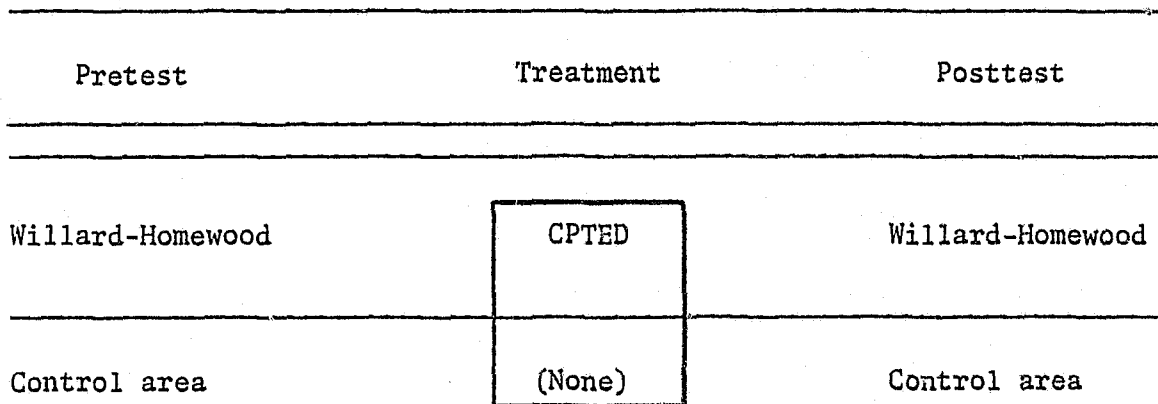


Figure 6-1.. Schematic of the Nonequivalent Control Group Design

- Maturation -- The passage of time alone may be responsible for any effect.
- Testing -- The effect of the administration of the pretest and the posttest could have resulted in any significant effects.
- 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.
- Statistical Regression -- This effect is caused by the treatment group regressing or moving to its true level.
- Selection -- Biases may result from differential selection of respondents.
- Experimental Mortality -- This bias may be introduced if particular types of individuals move out of the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood site. This results in a selection artifact, since the Willard-Homewood residents would then be composed of different types of persons at posttest as compared to the pretest.
- Interaction -- Interaction of selection and many of the other above artifacts may also take place.

The simple pretest/posttest design controls for artifacts due to selection and mortality, but does not adequately control for the other sources of invalidity. In contrast, the nonequivalent control group design controls for all of the problems of internal validity except for the interaction of selection with the other variables. However, regression artifacts are still possible even with this design. It is believed that the additional cost of including a control group is more than worth the benefits gained from being able to rule out many of the above artifacts.

Even if this were designed as a "true" experiment, there are still other threats to internal validity that could affect the evaluation.

These include:

- Diffusion or Imitation of the Treatment -- Residents in the control group area might learn about what is occurring in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood and adopt some of the techniques, thereby invalidating their status as a control group.
- Compensatory Equalization -- The City government or other groups might feel that the control area would have to be upgraded as well. Thus, they might develop other compensatory programs in that area. If this occurs, the control area again would not be a true control area.
- Compensatory Rivalry -- If the control area subjects know that they are assigned to a control group, they might be motivated to meet some of

the project's goals in spite of their control group status. This is unlikely to occur in the current context. This threat occurs when the control group knows that it indeed is a control group and attempts to show that it is better than the experimental group.

- Local History -- This bias is extremely important in the preceding design. Effects other than the ones generated by the project that are local either to the control or experimental site can affect the outcome of the study.

The realm of events that are not shared by the control and experimental sites can produce differences in fear of crime or the crime rate itself. For example, the police in the control site might decide to change their method of reporting, or increase their patrols. It thus becomes extremely important for the evaluators to keep themselves informed about activities in both the control and experimental sites which may affect the outcome of the evaluation.

6.3 The Three-Neighborhood Crime Prevention Demonstration Evaluation Plan*

6.3.1 Introduction

This plan includes procedures for both process and impact evaluations. It was designed to be flexible enough to keep pace with changes in goals

*The remainder of this chapter is adapted from: Crime Control Planning Board, Evaluation Unit. "Evaluation of the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention Demonstration" by C. Michael Crabill et al. St. Paul, MN: Crime Control Planning Board, December 1, 1977.

during implementation and to be sensitive to important activities occurring in nongoal areas.

6.3.2 Process Evaluation

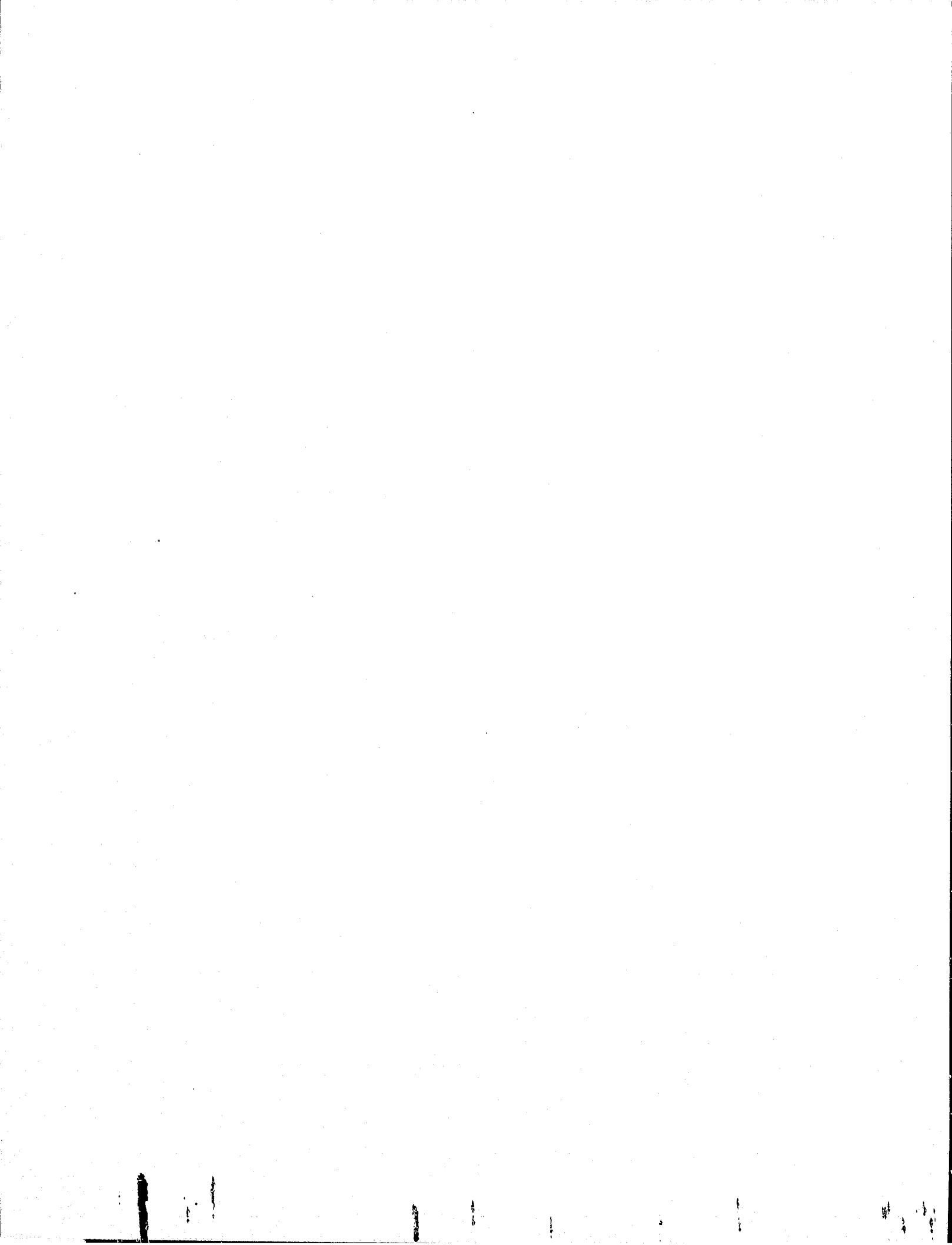
The primary thrust of the process evaluation is that of illuminative evaluation, which is a methodological approach that seeks to comprehend all of the salient elements in a given situation through careful observation and extensive inquiry. It uses techniques of both traditional and nontraditional methodologies to examine strategies that are used in project implementation.

While the illuminative method has distinct advantages, its subjective nature poses concerns. Therefore, the evaluators must be aware of any biases that may be present when they view project activities.

With a team of three different evaluation personnel, individual biases will be lessened as a result of interaction among the team members. In addition, the subjective nature of this method of inquiry will be balanced off against the other more traditional evaluation strategies to be used in the illuminative process. The use of modeling strategies and goal-oriented methods should verify any conclusions based upon the illuminative inquiry process.

Several different techniques will be used to obtain the diverse information required. The evaluation team will examine the achievement of the following five process goals:

- 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?



CONTINUED

1 OF 4

- 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?
- Opportunity Reduction Through Environmental Design -- What in the environment has been changed, and have crime opportunities been reduced through environmental changes?
- 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?
- Cooperative Interaction between the Police and Community -- Are both the police and community working towards active cooperation in preventing crime?

While examining these five process goals, the team will focus on: (a) Any salient features of the organizational strategies employed in each demonstration neighborhood; and b) any unique organizational components that may have helped or hindered implementation.

Data will be gathered using the following five techniques:

- Observation -- Observational methods will obtain continuous records of ongoing events. Where appropriate, observational strategies and codification methods will be used to organize information.

- 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 decisionmaking process. Interviews with residents also will provide timely information.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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 also will be examined as will resource materials for community development and crime prevention.

The example used in Table 6-1 shows the process model that will be used to evaluate the five desired outcomes. 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 that may obstruct the achievement of these objectives are listed.

6.3.3 Impact Assessment

A number of constraints were placed on the evaluation team due to their lack of involvement in the early stages of the project. For example, the demonstration sites were selected in a nonrandom 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

TABLE 6-1

Activities Addressing Process Outcomes (Page 1 of 5)

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 Block Clubs	Maintaining Block Clubs	Self-Sustaining Block Clubs
Variables Pertaining to Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior block organization (i.e., involvement in community activities) 2. # meetings per block 3. # participants per meeting 4. # housing units represented 5. Block population 6. Topics discussed/covered 7. Literature dissemination 8. # staff at Block Club meetings 9. Type of training given for Block Club Captains 10. # trained to be Block Club Captains 11. Time between selection and training as Captains 12. Captains nominated or volunteer 		
Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do topics covered in Block Club meetings go beyond Crime Prevention? 2. Are actions taken due to these meetings that go beyond Block Watch, Premise Security Survey, Operation ID? 3. How often do Block Club Captains assume maintenance operations? 4. Does Block Club Captain welcome new neighbors with an invitation to the Block Club and Crime Prevention program? 5. Are residents hesitant to give up their independence by joining a Block Club? 		
B. Immediate Objective	Business Associations		
	<u>INITIAL</u>	<u>CONTINUATION</u>	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
Activities Leading Toward Objective	Establishing Block Clubs	Maintaining Block Clubs	Self-Sustaining Block Clubs
Variables Pertaining to Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # businesses in demonstration neighborhoods 2. # proprietors contacted 3. # proprietors participating in Crime Prevention Program meetings 4. # Business Association meetings held 5. Topics discussed/covered 6. Literature dissemination 7. # staff at Business Association meetings 8. Type of training, if any, given to Business Groups 9. # trained 10. List of kinds of businesses represented 11. # business clubs per neighborhood 		

TABLE 6-1

Activities Addressing Process Outcomes (Page 2 of 5)

Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do proprietors feel the benefits of a residential Crime Prevention program are not substantial enough for them? 2. Are they already too busy to attend meetings? 3. Would a different method of participation, one requiring less time and commitment, be necessary? 		
C. Immediate Objective	Neighborhood Watch Force Programs		
Activities Leading Toward Objective	<u>INITIAL</u>	<u>CONTINUATION</u>	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
	Establishing Watch Force	Maintaining Watch Force	Self-Sustaining Neighborhood Watch Force
Variables Pertaining to Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much informal block watching existed prior to this program. 2. # blocks involved with Watch Force 3. # Block Watches per block 4. # housing units participating per Watch 5. # participants per Block Watch 6. # Block Club meetings held before Block Watch introduced 7. Degree of media involvement with Block Watch; literature disseminated as well as Watch Force Stickers, etc. 8. Method used for Watch (exchange of keys, phone numbers, etc.) (For level of intensity) 		
Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much resistance to Block Watch based on exchanging personal information? 2. Are residents hesitant to give up their independence? 		
II. Desired Outcome	Target Hardening		
A. Immediate Objective	Landlord Responsibility		
Activities Leading Toward Objective	<u>INITIAL</u>	<u>CONTINUATION</u>	<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>
	Landlord List (absentee and owner occupied)	Citing Problems to Landlords	Compliance
Variables Pertaining to Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # violations before CCP Program 2. # violations after CCP Program 3. # landlords complying to code 4. Has there been follow-up by staff 5. # times there has been follow-up 		
Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much of a role did block captains play? 2. How are caretakers involved in process? 3. Are renters reluctant to confront landlords? 4. Are landlords apathetic concerning compliance with security codes? 		

TABLE 6-1

Activities Addressing Process Outcomes (Page 3 of 5)

B. Immediate Objective	Premise Security Surveys		
	<u>INITIAL</u>	<u>CONTINUATION</u>	<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>
Activities Leading Toward Objective	Promotion	Requests	Compliance
Variables Pertaining to Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How request initiated 2. # requests 3. # surveys 4. X amount of time between requests and surveys 5. # compliance checks conducted 6. X amount of time between surveys and compliance 7. # subsidies requested 8. X amount of subsidy delivered 9. # subsidies delivered 10. Range of subsidies 11. #/type of recommended changes (priority and non) 12. Amount of work done by locksmith/resident 13. Literature dissemination 		
Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much of a role did block captains play? 2. # requests 3. # surveys 4. X amount of time between requests and surveys 5. # compliance checks conducted 6. X amount of time between surveys and compliance 7. # subsidies requested 8. X amount of subsidy delivered 9. # subsidies delivered 10. Range of subsidies 11. #/type of recommended changes (priority and non) 12. Amount of work done by locksmith/resident 13. Literature dissemination 		
Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are residents reluctant to have police officers enter their homes? 2. Are the contractors behind schedule? 3. Are the police behind schedule conducting Premise Security Surveys? 		
C. Immediate Objective	Operation Identification		
	<u>INITIAL</u>	<u>CONTINUATION</u>	<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>
Activities Leading Toward Objective	Promotion	Requests	Marked Property Use of Stickers
Variables Pertaining to Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # requests before CCP Program 2. # requests after CCP Program 3. Literature dissemination 4. How requests initiated 5. X amount of delay time between requests and acquisition of engravers 		
Variables Pertaining to Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many other programs are promoting Operation ID? 2. Do residents perceive Operation ID stickers as telling criminals that they have valuables worth taking? 		

TABLE 6-1

Activities Addressing Process Outcomes (Page 4 of 5)

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"> 1. # surveys* conducted 2. # potential sites visited 3. Location and # of improvements 4. Types of improvement 5. Neighborhood knowledge of improvements 6. # voluntary request as a result of survey 7. Attitude change concerning safety for those residents living in the area of the change 		
Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Did Block Club organization influence process? 2. What is neighbors' reaction to means by which changes were determined? <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"> 1. Different themes of literature 2. # by type of material disseminated 3. Who is recipient of material 4. How disseminated (reactive vs. proactive or both) 5. Kinds of media used other than pamphlets 6. How initiated concerning other media 		
Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are there delays or difficulties in printing? 2. Are there difficulties in dissemination? 3. Is there a lack of interest on the part of the residents which would prevent absorption of the information? 4. What is the functional literacy in each neighborhood? 5. How much community organizing in the area other than crime prevention? 		

TABLE 6-1

Activities Addressing Process Outcomes (Page 5 of 5)

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"> 1. # times police officer attends Block Club meetings 2. # different officers involved with this project 3. Nature of the interaction 4. Level of support of CCP Program from police administration 5. Resident perception of police officers in Minneapolis 6. Effectiveness of communication network between CCP staff and police 		
Issues Addressing Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are longstanding, negative attitudes and perceptions concerning police too deep for this project to change? 2. Do the police also have negative feelings concerning the residents in the area they serve? 		

experimental design can, through randomization, protect against threats to internal validity that can 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 posed constraints. The resident survey was originally designed as a planning aid rather than an evaluation tool; therefore, the responses tend to be of an open-ended nature. The first version of the survey was administered in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood in January of 1976 (see Appendix F). 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.

6.3.3.1 Threats to Internal Validity

The results of an evaluation project can be influenced by a large number of factors in addition to the actual factor being studied in the design of the experiment. These additional factors, or alternative explanations, were described in Section 6.2. They include: History, maturation, testing, instrumentation, statistical regression, selection, experimental mortality, interaction with selection, diffusion or imitation of the treatment, displacement of crime, compensatory equalization, and compensatory rivalry.

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 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 was needed in order to reduce the likelihood of these confounding alternative explanations was a series of control tracts that are as equivalent as possible to the demonstration neighborhoods. The selected control areas are similar to the demonstration neighborhoods in crime rates and in demographic characteristics, and it is expected that they will experience no comparable intervention that will directly or indirectly

influence the crime rate or the fear of crime. Table 6-2 presents the basic design that 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, do not perfectly match those of the control groups. Perfect matching requires randomly assigning neighborhoods to treatment and control conditions.

6.3.3.2 Dependent Variable Measures

The dependent variables of the demonstration project are crime rates and the fear of crime. Both of these variables were measured before the implementation of the demonstration program by coding the Minneapolis Police Department's crime reports (see Appendix G). 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. 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 will also 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 crime rates on both police reports and on the survey responses are affected by the demonstration project. Pretest responses will be used in conjunction with the posttest results to see whether the crime reporting rate is affected by the project as well.

TABLE 6-2

Schematic Representation of Control Group Design

<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

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. 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.

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.

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 H 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.

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 H 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 to 5 were considered as not dangerous and from 6 to 10 as dangerous. The assumption was that since 5 is the midpoint, it could 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 to 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.

6.3.3.3 Statistical Models and Analysis

This design proposes to analyze the impact of the demonstration projects on the rate of crime and 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 will delineate each opportunity and calculate a pretest score that 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 will be needed. The evaluation will then require 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 that 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.

6.3.4 Evaluation Products

As stated earlier, the evaluation of the residential demonstration consists of two important components: Process and impact. The major products will also be in two distinct forms that 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 (see Appendix I). Second, an end of year report will be published containing all evaluation findings and recommendations.

Two types of information are included in the regular monthly reports. The first type of information addresses the immediate objectives. It reflects ongoing activities such as the number of block clubs organized, premise security surveys given (see Appendix J), or block watches in operation during any given month. The second type of information included in the monthly reports is a summary of the neighborhood crime statistics for the preceding month. Locations of each criminal activity are reported, as well as statistics dealing with some of the more detailed elements of the particular crime occurrences. In general, monthly reports 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 -- due on September 30, 1978 -- is to provide a framework for future implementation of similar projects at a citywide level.*

*This report will be available from the State of Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board, 444 Lafayette Road, 6th Floor, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

CHAPTER 7. CONCLUSIONS

This report summarizes the process by which the Minneapolis CPTED residential demonstration project was initiated, planned, implemented, and evaluated. This chapter briefly describes the project's status and presents some conclusions derived from the activities associated with the project's progress. The conclusions relate to citizen participation, the complexity of a comprehensive crime prevention project, funding requirements, access to community leaders and decisionmakers, site selection, the role of outside specialists, and expectancy effects.

7.1 Project Status

The late startup of the implementation phase makes the status of the project difficult to assess. The neighborhood organization and involvement is impressive (see Appendices D and I). However, the relationships among that involvement, the ongoing implementation of the physical strategies, and the ultimate impact on crime and the fear of crime are promising but unknown at this time. The LEAA grant that provided support for the first year's implementation activities was scheduled to terminate on April 30, 1978. A no-cost extension has enabled the project to continue through July 1, 1978. Efforts to ensure continued support resulted in the preparation of an application for an expanded crime prevention project that would build on the core efforts in the Willard-Homewood, Lowry Hill East, and Hawthorne neighborhoods. As of the date of this report, grant award for the comprehensive areawide project appears imminent. Should this occur, the ongoing implementation activities will have a real

chance for actualization.

7.2 Community Participation

To achieve long-term success, a crime prevention project requires the direct involvement of the local citizenry. Residents must feel that the project is in their best interests and under their control. In Willard-Homewood, the Westinghouse planners found that residents directly were playing an active role in preserving and improving their community, primarily through the two neighborhood associations. Therefore, it was clear that the goal should be to increase the capability of citizens to help themselves initiate and implement crime and fear reduction strategies.

Early face-to-face discussions between the planners and all candidate participant groups are instrumental in encouraging participation. Group meetings should be scheduled with local citizens, recognized neighborhood organizations, and citywide institutions that have direct influence on the quality of life in the project area. These meetings should have as their objectives to define specific tasks and to create mechanisms whereby those wishing to participate can be accommodated immediately.

To initiate these meetings, contacts should be made with community leaders. Their support and guidance are essential for broad-based acceptance of the project. Such key individuals may be associated with branch banks, churches, a neighborhood police precinct, a local social service agency, or other groups that provide community services.

Care should be exercised that enthusiastic selling of a CPTED project does not create the expectation of a rapid and dramatic decrease in crime.

In fact, increased awareness of crime, publicity on how to report crimes and suspicious events, and projects that increase citizen surveillance may result in an increase in the rate of *reported* crime. Citizen awareness of this possibility, together with realistic goals, will help allay increased fears or frustration when a dramatic rate decrease does not occur.

The nature of participation may change as a project shifts from planning to implementation. During the planning phase, participation is broad-based and advisory, as the emphasis is on policies, goals, and options; whereas, during implementation, the focus shifts to local citizens and individuals within agencies or organization with direct implementation responsibility. Since changing roles can create difficulties in the timing of, and commitment to, as well as in the general understanding of a project, the planners should structure their activities accordingly.

A related consideration is that the nature of defined problems and needs of a community may change during the course of a project. Continuity of participation will depend greatly on project planners being responsive to these changes and keeping citizens informed of program modifications.

7.3 Scope and Complexity of the Program

Large-scale intervention programs, by their very nature, present planning complexities that inevitably lead to delays and program modifications. While it is difficult to anticipate forced changes in scheduling

and activities, planners should recognize the mutual dependence of program components and examine the feasibility of a given change in one component affecting others, and modify the program accordingly. For example, the difficulty in gaining approval for the police compensation procedure caused major delays in responding to requests for security surveys. The potential impact on the support for other strategies calls for ongoing monitoring and analysis.

The application of formal decisionmaking procedures derived from systems theory is virtually a must if planners are going to use feedback data effectively and predict consequences accurately.

For large-scale programs, it is desirable to create a special crime prevention unit, such as the Minneapolis' Community Crime Prevention Office, which consists of staff members who are knowledgeable about planning and implementing all phases of a crime prevention project.

7.4 Funding Requirements

CPTED programming should involve diverse strategies. However, this requisite diversity, combined with the typical absence of a large, supportive fund earmarked for CPTED projects, will require innovative funding tactics. Planners may find that numerous private and public funding sources will have to be tapped and integrated.

When several organizations are attempting to bring about changes in one project area, competition for funds is likely. Thus, early management objectives should be to identify what is planned for the community by various groups and to create mechanisms for interorganization cooperation

so that a broader base of community support can be achieved, relevant information can be distributed and shared, and strategies for fund raising can be developed. Contacts with Federal, regional, and State agencies are important for funding purposes. In Minneapolis, the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Metro Council, the Governor's Crime Commission, and LEAA all played important funding roles.

When local representatives/decisionmakers commit themselves to a project, it is useful to obtain informal written agreements from them to stave off the competitive pressures for their funds and to ensure that all key people are aware of the agreements and their implications, if changes occur later. In the same vein, it is also useful in the CPTED work plan to identify resources that will match funding needs and requests. This is true even when the "match" is only informally agreed to by the providing agency. The presence of committed or nearly committed resources can be persuasive to other potential funding sources.

If the community has (or has access to) a lobbyist or public-interest group in Washington, D. C., such as the National League of Cities, a complete funding source list should be coordinated with it in the hope that other funding sources can be identified at the Federal level. If appropriate, intergovernmental grant mechanisms should be explored to simplify the grant and coordination procedures. Similar coordination should also take place at the State and local levels.

7.5 Access to Decisionmakers

Until a CPTED planning capability is instituted in the community,

project leaders will find that they are competing with mainline institutions (such as the public works department) for political and financial support. For example, funds might be available for changing the surface texture of streets and sidewalks in the project area, thus enhancing territorial feelings among residents and aesthetic appearance. However, these funds might go towards installing new sewer lines because of the greater leadership visibility of that project. In other words, CPTED projects will require the same basic leadership visibility (and hence the political support) as other ongoing projects that involve multiple agency participation. Implementation can only be facilitated by gaining access to organizational and political leadership.

A municipal committee that is responsible for crime prevention planning should, as is presently done in Minneapolis, incorporate CPTED programming in its routine deliberations. This committee should interact with all municipal agencies (such as public works or housing and development administration) whose activities often influence crime prevention planning, and provide explanatory briefings about the CPTED implications of their activities. This committee should also establish communication with community leaders to enlist their immediate involvement in a CPTED project.

7.6 Site Selection

Although CPTED projects can be initiated in areas that currently are not receiving attention from the community, the CPTED concept will be most successful when it is introduced into a community that has supportive programs underway or planned, or otherwise is a focal point of community

interest. The fact that the Minneapolis CPTED effort complemented an ongoing public works improvement effort and a neighborhood rehabilitation project supported by community redevelopment funds facilitated the development of a local constituency and the establishment of a political priority for the area. The potential expansion into other communities should be an ongoing consideration, with multiple benefits to be anticipated from neighborhood comparisons such as those in the Minneapolis demonstration.

7.7 Outside Specialists

Outside "experts" may encounter resentment and distrust if they seek to impose ideas, however beneficial, on a community. Members of the community may feel that these outsiders do not know the area's particular needs and will not be responsive to local interests. In Willard-Homewood, the residents at first responded negatively to a neighborhood rehabilitation plan presented by the Consortium and the City because it appeared to be a program to displace people. Residents perceived the plan as one for tearing down homes or for undertaking improvement that would result in higher real estate taxes and rents, forcing families to move. Attitudes changed once the consultants demonstrated to area residents that the CPTED approach was consistent with their objectives of neighborhood stability and improved quality of life. Perhaps more importantly, the residents came to understand that the responsibility for policy and decisionmaking was to be vested with them. Consortium planners were there only to assist the local leadership and participating citizens to develop the capacity to use their resources effectively. Once a program plan has been developed

and capacity building objectives achieved, outside specialists should withdraw from day-to-day project activities and primarily be available for specific technical assistance and training requests initiated at the local level.

7.8 Expectancy Effects

A final major conclusion emerging from the Minneapolis residential CPTED demonstration is that people often engage in activities that serve to fulfill expectations, even when such expectations are based on misinformation. An important consideration in selecting Willard-Homewood as a demonstration site was that city officials and many members of the community perceived a rising crime rate, coupled with a changing racial and economic balance in the area population. Fear of crime was prevalent and the neighborhood's reputation was declining. An examination of crime and census data actually showed a stable community with lower-than-average crime problems. Nevertheless, the fact that there was a growing consensus that the neighborhood was going downhill might have precipitated a real population turnover and an increase in crime. In other words, a given population's expectancy of change may come to serve as a self-fulfilling prophesy.

The dynamics of this phenomenon can generate positive changes as well. People, collectively and individually, can assign constructive meanings to events or contexts and act on the basis of their expectations of what will occur. For example, residents were fearful of victimization in the back alleyways, even though an analysis of crime data revealed that less

than one percent of all violent crimes occurred in these areas. The police responded by deploying an alleyway patrol unit. In a short time, interviews with a small sample of residents indicated an improved sense of safety in the alleyways. While their change in attitude may be attributable to the perception of increased access control associated with the heightened visibility of the police, it is also possible that residents expected the patrols to prevent crime and behaved in a manner consistent with their preconceptions.

Planners should anticipate from the outset that residents' expectations will play a part in neighborhood crime prevention programs. They should take such cognitive factors into account throughout the planning and implementation process, especially in regard to the manner in which project benefits and disbenefits are communicated. Their own expectations of particular program strategies are likely to play a role in determining actual outcomes. How a problem is defined may also affect the extent to which predictions about the efficacy of particular strategies will come true. Change itself may lead to an improved situation because residents respond favorably to receiving attention or being involved in a community project. Residents may also assume greater responsibility for their territory, because they perceive that they are being observed and it is expected of them. Thus, by carefully assessing the implications of such effects on the planning and implementation process, planners and participating citizens may increase their ability to achieve desired changes.

APPENDIX A

CPTED Theoretical Framework

APPENDIX A. CPTED THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Introduction

The purpose of this appendix is to familiarize the reader with the program rationale of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). There are three major parts. The first part describes the purview of the Program, the second part introduces some key theoretical postulates, and the last part discusses OTREP (opportunity, target, risk, effort, and payoff) as one approach to studying crime/environment problems.

2. The Purview of CPTED

CPTED seeks to reduce crime and fear of crime through the proper and effective use of the built environment. The CPTED Program is based on three beliefs: First, the security of one's surroundings is critical to achieving and maintaining a cohesive, stable, and optimally used environment; second, opportunities for crime can be minimized through architectural design and urban planning, either by imposing real structural constraints on criminal behavior or by creating psychological barriers; and third, crime and fear can be prevented by augmenting existing social control processes.

Social control is enhanced by supporting established covenants and shared perspectives that have evolved and are maintained by users for the protection of their environment. Such social protective mechanisms can be reinforced through law enforcement activities, the

formation of community organizations explicitly charged with the responsibility of deterring antisocial behavior and discouraging unwarranted intrusion, and environmental improvement programs that are aimed at raising the physical and social quality of that setting. The key premise is that design and effective use of physical space can lead to better citizen control over their environment and, at the same time, to an improvement in the quality of urban life.

2.1 CPTED Target Crimes

The offense categories addressed by the CPTED Program are those classified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Part I crimes against persons (criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault) or property (burglary, larceny, and auto theft), as well as some Part II crimes (simple assaults, arson, and vandalism). These offenses receive attention because they are destructive to the social and physical environment, they engender public fear of crime, and the opportunity for their commission can be eliminated or minimized through environmental design. Excluded from consideration are the so-called "white collar" crimes (fraud, embezzlement), "victimless" crimes (drug abuse, prostitution), crimes against government, organized racketeering, morals offenses, family and juvenile offenses, and disorderly conduct.

2.2 Prevention Concepts and CPTED

The term *prevention* as it is used throughout this paper refers to measures adopted to forestall the commission of a crime. Lejins*

*Peter Lejins. "The Field of Prevention." In W. E. Amos and C. R. Wellford (eds.). Delinquency Prevention: Theory and Practice. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1967, p. 4-5:

posited three types of prevention -- punitive, mechanical, and corrective -- and, to varying degrees, CPTED strategies involve all three. In punitive prevention, threat of punishment discourages the potential offender. A key CPTED planning objective is to create an environment in which it is apparent that anyone who commits a crime is likely to be detected, apprehended, and punished. This will occur because legitimate users assume a large responsibility in policing their environment and have an effective working relationship with the police.

With mechanical prevention, obstacles are placed in the way of the potential offender to make it more difficult for him to commit an offense. Thus, while punitive prevention increases risk, mechanical prevention increases the level of effort required for criminal activity. It is important to note that mechanical prevention involves more than controlling access through physical design. Traditional target-hardening prevention techniques (such as dependable locking systems and window bars) are included among CPTED strategies. Also included are a broad range of urban design principles concerning the form of the buildings, the layouts of streets, the location of community facilities, the juxtaposition of social and functional activity areas, and other elements that affect the design and use of the environment.

Corrective prevention is perhaps the most fundamental of the three because it focuses on strategies aimed at the elimination of criminal

motives. Although the CPTED purview does not include broad-based education and employment programs, CPTED is corrective to the extent that environmental design can affect the quality of life in a community, and is a social as well as a physical planning process.

2.3 Environmental Design

The term *environmental design* refers to problem-solving activities that encompass more than architectural solutions but are still specific to geographically bounded environments. Design is viewed not only as an element in the environment but as a process through which plans are developed to influence how environments are used and treated.

3. Four Key Postulates

There are four general CPTED theoretical postulates that provide the underlying rationale for all of the crime prevention strategies. They are access control, surveillance, activity support, and motivation reinforcement. While conceptually distinct, these postulates tend to overlap in practice (that is, each CPTED strategy is based on principles derived from more than one postulate). For example, strategies designed to increase surveillance also tend to control access to a given environment. Similarly, if they are to work, activity support programs must involve surveillance strategies.

3.1 Access Control

Access control is primarily directed at decreasing criminal opportunity. In essence, it operates to keep unauthorized persons out of a particular locale if they do not have legitimate reasons for being

there. In its most elementary form, access control can be achieved in individual dwelling units or commercial establishments by use of adequate locks, doors, and the like (i.e., the group of design strategies known as target hardening). Many burglars and robbers display environmental preferences -- both physical and social -- that can also be frustrated by the creation of psychological barriers. These barriers may appear in the form of signs, parkways, hedges -- in short, anything that announces the integrity and uniqueness of an area.

3.2 Surveillance

Although similar to access control in some respects, the primary aim of surveillance is not to keep intruders out but to keep them under observation. Surveillance increases the perceived risk to offenders, as well as the actual risk if the observers are willing to act when potentially threatening situations develop.

A distinction can be made between organized surveillance and spontaneous or natural surveillance. Organized surveillance is usually carried out by police patrols in an attempt to project a sense of omnipresence (i.e., to convey to potential offenders the impression that police surveillance is highly likely at any given location). In some instances surveillance can be achieved by non-human techniques such as closed-circuit television (CCTV) or alarms.

Natural surveillance can be achieved by a number of design techniques such as channeling the flow of activity to put more observers

near a potential crime area, or creating a greater observation capacity by installing windows along the street side of a building, enclosing a staircase in glass, or using single-loaded corridors. The technique of defining spaces can also convey a proprietary sense to legitimate users, inducing a territorial concern.

3.3 Activity Support

The concept of activity support involves methods of reinforcing existing or new activities as a means of making effective use of the built environment. This perspective originates in the observation that, in a given community, social and physical networks and nodes exist as latent, often underused, resources capable of sustaining constructive community activities. Support of these activities can bring a vital and coalescing improvement to a given community, together with a reduction of the vulnerable social and physical gaps that permit criminal intrusions. Such an approach might focus on a geographic area (e.g., block, neighborhood, or city sector), a target population (e.g., vulnerable elderly victims or opportunistic youthful offenders), or an urban system (e.g., health delivery, transportation, or zoning).

3.4 Motivation Reinforcements

In contrast to the more mechanical concepts of access control and surveillance that concentrate on making offenders' operations more difficult, motivation reinforcement seeks not only to affect offender behavior relative to the built environment but to affect offender

motivation by increasing the risk of apprehension and by reducing the payoff to him.

The motivation reinforcement concept also seeks to positively reinforce the motivation of potential victims. Territorial concern, social cohesion, and a general sense of security can result from such positive reinforcement strategies as altering the scale of a large, impersonal environment by such measures as upgrading the housing stock, the school facilities, or the interiors of subway cars; organizing occupants; or changing management policy.

Territorial concern, social cohesion, and a general sense of security can be reinforced through the development of the identity and image of a community. Recognized consciously, this approach can improve not only the image the population has of itself and its domain but also the projection of that image to others. With a definition and raising of standards and expectations, patterns of social estrangement decline, together with opportunities for aberrant or criminal behavior.

4. OTREP

Although all CPTED strategies may appear to run the gamut of prevention options, they do not. CPTED strategies have one feature in common: Crime and fear-of-crime problems are examined in terms of environmental characteristics that foster or impede the commission of crimes. Thus, a crime problem is viewed as a crime/environment problem

because the focus is on solutions that treat the environment in such a way as to lessen the vulnerability of potential victims, increase the level of effort involved in committing a crime, reduce the potential payoff to the offender, and improve the chances of apprehension.

In order to study crime/environment relations in a way that is useful for the selection of appropriate CPTED intervention strategies, a comprehensive theoretical perspective is needed to understand the complex manner in which elements of the physical and social environment interact to affect levels of crime and fear.

If CPTED strategies are to be effective, they must serve a dual function. First, as indicated earlier, they must instill a sense of confidence and security in the use of the environment on the part of legitimate users; the second function is that they must create an impression for potential offenders that opportunities for crime in the target environment are not worth the effort or risk involved. Thus, CPTED strategies are designed to affect the perceptions of both legitimate users and potential offenders, as well as to bring about actual changes in the environment. The remainder of this section focuses on a conceptual scheme to be used for defining crime/environment problems in such a way as to aid in the selection of appropriate strategies.

The concept proposes that the Opportunity for crime to occur in an environment is a function of four factors: Target, Risk, Effort,

Payoff, i.e., the OTREP concept. These four basic factors are of central importance to the criminal when selecting a site for a criminal act. It is assumed that criminals avoid low opportunity environments (e.g., those that require much effort to commit a crime, where the risk of apprehension or punishment is high, where few targets exist, and where only a small payoff can be obtained). Similarly, it is assumed that criminals prefer an environment where opportunity is high, targets are available that allow crimes to be committed easily and quickly for large rewards, with little or no risk of apprehension.

No setting or place exists where crimes cannot be committed. Burglary, larceny, vandalism, and crimes of violence can occur anywhere. Faced with a wide array of available sites, the potential criminal must select a site for his act. If no logic or rationale for this choice existed, one would expect crimes to be randomly distributed in the environment.* However, such is not the case.

Crime occurs very frequently in certain areas, while it is almost unheard of in other areas. Geographic areas characterized as "high crime" or "dangerous" are well known to the residents and police of any municipal locality. Additionally, certain situations involving,

*One offender option is not to commit a crime in that or any other site. Although OTREP attempts to simulate the decisionmaking process of criminals, it is not based on the assumption that the potential offender has already decided to act and simply has to decide where to act. If this were the case, then the most that CPTED could hope to accomplish would be crime displacement. However, considering what is known about the nature of opportunistic crimes, it appears that the environment can be manipulated so that a large proportion of potential offenders do not even recognize sites as potential targets.

for example, the time of day, type of people, nature of the task, and so on are readily perceived as more dangerous than others ("I'd never let myself get into *that* situation!"). For some reason or set of reasons, crime tends to occur more frequently in some environments than in others.

Two approaches can be used to examine more closely the spatial distribution of crime. One approach is to study different environments to uncover dimensions that vary among them. The other approach is to examine the spatial distribution of crime from the perspective of the criminal. This approach assumes that criminal acts stem from individual decisionmaking processes occurring inside the potential offender.

Although both the environmental and cognitive approaches seem individually inadequate, a viable method of investigation emerges when both perspectives are simultaneously used. The questions to be addressed then become:

- What aspects of the environment are the most important to a potential criminal?
- How does the potential offender evaluate the available environments?
- What set of environmentally based dimensions is used in a criminal's decisionmaking process that distinguishes one environment from another?

Before further discussion of the four factors, a fifth factor -- which has purposely been excluded -- merits comment. This factor represents an individual, motivational, perceptual, and cognitive element. With this factor, the model would be sensitive to organismic variables that mediate environment/behavior relationships. To illustrate the operation of this factor, for example, one could suggest that individuals in greater need of a reward (e.g., a dope addict in need of a fix) will run higher risks for smaller payoffs than those with less immediate needs. Individuals who perceive an opportunity for a crime may attempt a criminal act, even though no opportunity in fact exists. A criminal might think that the risk of apprehension in a specific environment is low when, in fact, it is quite high.

The mediation of environment/behavior relationships by human predispositional variables is acknowledged. However, this factor is presently excluded from OTREP because the emphasis of CPTED is towards the environment. Project managers must manipulate environments and physical design elements to reduce crime, and the orientation of OTREP reinforces the emphasis. The intent is to avoid shifting the emphasis from design variables that can be controlled and manipulated to motivational and cognitive factors over which the manager has little control. At some future date, however, the OTREP model may be expanded to include motivational and cognitive factors if their utility for CPTED programming efforts can be demonstrated.

OTREP conceptualizes four attributes that relate to criminal behavior. The first factor, *target*, can be said to exist whenever a potential victim and a potential offender are in proximity. However, many opportunities are lost because a potential offender does not perceive the individual or property as a potential target. As the salience of a potential target increases, criminal action by the potential offender becomes more likely.

The concept of target allows the same environment to be characterized by different degrees of opportunity for different crimes. If an elderly lady carrying a purse is walking next to a young woman on a semi-crowded street, the opportunity for pursesnatch would be much higher than the opportunity for rape.

The concept of *risk* implies that, as the risk of punishment or apprehension increases, the attractiveness of an environment (to a potential offender) decreases. This is precisely the notion of deterrence. From a CPTED viewpoint, perhaps the principal mechanism for increasing risk would be surveillance, although certain access control methods would also contribute.

The third factor, *effort*, assumes that an environment becomes less attractive as the physical effort required to commit a crime increases. The effort necessary to execute a crime may be increased through CPTED tactics, especially access control or target-hardening approaches. This is an area in which CPTED should be expected to have a large impact.

The final OTREP concept is *payoff*, or the anticipated benefits of crime to the offender. As the payoff grows larger in an environment, the attractiveness of that environment to the criminal is assumed to increase. It should be noted that the payoffs of acquisitive crimes (e.g., robbery and burglary) are more susceptible to reduction through CPTED than are the payoffs of other types of offenses (e.g., murder, drug abuse, and prostitution).

Some examples of the interplay of these elements are worth noting briefly. If a target is not perceived, no crime will occur. If an actual target is perceived, then payoff must be subjectively greater than both effort and risk for a crime to occur. Effort and risk are not completely independent in that risk can decrease somewhat as the amount of time (the effort) required to commit a crime decreases.

APPENDIX B

CPTED Residential Demonstration: A Chronology*

*Based upon a consolidation of contractually required Monthly and Quarterly Reports

March 1975

- On March 18, a "Crime-Environment Targets Workshop" was held in Arlington, Virginia. A major objective of this workshop was to obtain a consensus as to the subenvironment to be selected for mounting the CPTED demonstration in the residential environment. Prior to the Workshop, participants were provided background material describing environmental characteristics and crime problems, as well as alternatives to be considered. At the Workshop, additional material was presented, and the alternatives reassessed based upon comments received and discussions by the participants. After consideration of recently acquired data, previously provided statistics, and factors for consideration presented by knowledgeable participants, a consensus was reached that the subenvironment to be considered for the CPTED residential demonstration should be a central city residential neighborhood. A factor in selecting a specific site would be the seriousness of its crime problem. The residential neighborhood crimes considered of prime importance were burglary, robbery, and assault.
- Members of the CPTED consortium met on March 26 to discuss locales that might serve as a possible demonstration site for the residential environment. The discussion was guided by recommendations that were offered during the March 18 Crime-Environment Targets Workshop. It was agreed that the residential demonstration need not necessarily be limited to an inner-ring suburb, but might also consider neighborhoods within the central areas of cities (but not within the cities "cores").
- Candidate sites were to be examined and analyzed with respect to crime patterns and environmental characteristics. Since data characterizing and/or correlating environment and crime factors were available for certain locales, written studies of this nature were reviewed as to pertinence and applicability to facilitate the selection of sites. A survey instrument showing crime and environmental factors to be considered was prepared.
- Three geographical sites that are characteristic of the selected subenvironment were to be selected. These sites would then be examined to determine their crime patterns and environmental characteristics. Available information on candidate sites was summarized and was to be used in selecting the sites to be visited. Cities having residential neighborhoods that appeared to be appropriate CPTED Program sites were Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and Dayton.

April 1975

- On April 22 and 23, meetings were held in Minneapolis that involved members of the consortium, representatives of the City (including the Mayor), and representatives from the State Planning Agency. All local

representatives pledged strong support for a CPTED demonstration in Minneapolis, and the consortium began collecting environmental background data in the City.

May - July 1975

- Consortium members began tasks associated with definition of the crime/environment problems in the residential environment. Major activities consisted of identifying three physical sites, gathering and analyzing crime and environmental data for those sites, and initiating an effort to relate crime patterns with environmental characteristics for each site. Maps showing locations of property and violent crimes (and whether occurring during the day or at night) by geographic location were prepared. Visits were made to the sites to observe and photograph specific locations marked by concentration and also absence of crime. Additional maps were prepared showing relation between crime and: (1) Land use, (2) income indicators, (3) housing, (4) street lighting and transportation, (5) demographic characteristics, and (6) location with regard to suspect residence address. Other analyses, as appropriate, were performed.
- The CPTED Program, with the approval and cooperation of LEAA/NILECJ, proposed to the City of Minneapolis that a demonstration work plan for the residential environment be developed for a neighborhood in Minneapolis. Minneapolis Mayor Albert Hofstede, supported by the Police Chief, President of City Council, and a representative of City Planning, presented at a Public Hearing of the City Council Committee on Community Development a recommendation that Minneapolis participate in the development of a demonstration work plan. The recommendation was accepted. Extensive television, radio, and newspaper coverage was accorded the Hearing and a subsequent news conference held in the Mayor's Chambers.

August - October 1975

- Arrangements for development of a miniplan for the Willard-Homewood neighborhood in Minneapolis were coordinated with the State Planning Agency and with Minneapolis officials.
- Consortium members visited Minneapolis in mid-September to obtain on-site data and to coordinate with local officials on development of the plan. Implementation of a CPTED demonstration for the Willard-Homewood neighborhood was discussed and working relationships were established.

November 1975 - January 1976

- A preliminary set of hypotheses was formulated, which described possible relationships between the causes of crime and potential solutions. This

set, which was developed specifically for the Willard-Homewood neighborhood, was to be used as a guide to collection of crime data, determination of crime/environmental relationships, and definition of crime prevention strategies.

- A data collection plan was drafted, which identified the elements of data required for analysis of crime/environment relationships. Data elements were selected based upon those required to validate the set of hypotheses established.
- A series of meetings was held with agency heads, representatives of community organizations, the police, and concerned citizens. These meetings served to identify those individuals having firsthand knowledge of conditions in the Willard-Homewood community.
- Arrangements were made to have a fear and attitude survey made for the Willard-Homewood neighborhood by the organization contracted to do a similar survey citywide. A subcontract was to be negotiated after LEAA approval.
- Meetings were initiated with groups concerned with crime in Willard-Homewood. These meetings addressed three major points: A description of the CPTED Program; the reasons Willard-Homewood was selected as a demonstration site; and questions and answers
- Representatives of block clubs and key persons from private and public agencies were interviewed to obtain information on community participation strategies, crime prevention issues and opportunities, community crime prevention strategies, and community attitudes. Information obtained was then analyzed and developed as it applied to Willard-Homewood neighborhood housing, recreation, juvenile delinquency, education, social services, senior citizens, and block clubs. A map was prepared showing the distribution of block clubs in the area, and of key officials interviewed.
- An inventory and classification system for residential intervention strategies was developed, as well as a structure for formulating crime/environment problems and for relating strategies to those problems. Data needs for the demonstration project were refined and crime/environment analysis techniques developed.

February - April 1976

- Hypotheses on the relationships between crime and the residential environment were refined, and techniques for testing crime/environment hypotheses were developed.

- A 2-day survey of the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood was conducted so that a better understanding of the environmental features of that neighborhood could be obtained. The neighborhood was visited at various times throughout the day and evening to determine what activities were taking place. Information gained in this manner was used in the development of crime prevention/reduction strategies in the plan for the residential demonstration.
- An analysis was made of the results of the citizen survey conducted by the Governor's Crime Commission. This information was used in the specification of crime environment problems and in the development of citizen-responsive crime prevention strategies.
- A revised draft of the "CPTED Demonstration Plan for the Residential Environment" was completed.

May - July 1976

- CPTED Residential Demonstration presentations were made to local groups, including: The Willard-Homewood Organization; several Willard-Homewood Neighborhood block clubs; the Urban League; the Minneapolis City Council Community Development Committee; the Minneapolis Planning Commission; and LEAA/NILECJ and HUD representatives.
- Significant effort went into the production of the draft Revised Residential Demonstration Plan. Included in this effort was an extensive review of already existing materials and the incorporation of the management and implementation plans. As further input to the Demonstration Plan, inquiries regarding various strategies were made of Willard-Homewood Neighborhood residents and City staff members.
- Construction cost estimates were determined for various Willard-Homewood Neighborhood improvements (i.e., a neighborhood playground, alley entranceways, and alley and street treatments, such as widened sidewalks and landscaping).

August - October 1976

- The draft CPTED Demonstration Plan for the Residential Environment was revised. Comments regarding strategies, management, and evaluation were received from numerous key State, City, and neighborhood representatives who reviewed the document. Major highlights of those reviews were:
 - Mr. R. Crew, Director, Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control -- Mr. Crew

approved the Demonstration Plan strategies and management approach. In addition, he urged that the Management Plan be adopted citywide, and indicated a willingness to fund a number of strategies. He also indicated a willingness to fund the CPTED Onsite Coordinator position if the individual would assume the role citywide. Mr. Crew viewed the Evaluation Plan as overly ambitious and too costly; however, he indicated a willingness to fund the evaluation if conducted through the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control office.

- Councilman R. Miller, Chairman, Community Development Committee -- Councilman Miller was impressed with the Plan as a whole, and desired a strong CPTED Coordinator to create a successful program citywide. Of particular interest to him was the planned citizen involvement. The funding plan suggested the use of CETA money; however, Councilman Miller indicated that the money might not be available.
- Mr. V. White, President, The Willard-Homewood Organization (WHO) -- Mr. White's comments indicated that the WHO wanted to play a greater role in strategy implementation.
- There was a strong feeling among many reviewers that the City's CPTED Coordinator should be a community-oriented, skilled planner/analyst to be a liaison with City government.

November 1976 - January 1977

- The "CPTED Residential Demonstration Plan -- Minneapolis, Minnesota" was completed.
- Efforts were undertaken to identify suitable candidates for the position of CPTED Coordinator. State and City officials determined that the Coordinator should not only be responsible for the CPTED demonstration in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood but also for companion CPTED-type projects being undertaken elsewhere in the city. The CPTED team was asked to provide desired characteristics of the individual to be selected. Particular emphasis was placed on selecting a person who could interact successfully with the diverse individuals and organizations in Willard-Homewood, who was experienced

in city operations, and who could operate effectively with city leadership and agency officials. Subsequently, Mr. R. Viking was selected as CPTED Coordinator.

- Dr. R. M. Titus, Government Project Monitor, and several members of the CPTED team met in Minneapolis with the Director of the Governor's Crime Commission and his staff, City officials, and select private groups. The results of the visit included:
 - A grant commitment by the Commission (SPA) to the City.
 - A commitment by City officials to provide the required cash match.
 - A commitment by the City to employ a full-time CPTED Coordinator (to be funded initially by the Commission grant).
 - An agreement from the Commission to cover costs from January 1 onward.
 - A commitment by the CPTED team to support grant development fully.
 - An agreement to process the grant on an accelerated schedule to achieve a January or February award date (retroactive to January 1 to cover calendar year 1977).

February - April 1977

- Members of the CPTED team provided technical support in preparing the final revision of the CPTED grant application, which was submitted to the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control on February 22, 1977. Highlights of the \$528,732 grant application include:
 - \$475,857 were requested from the Governor's Crime Commission with the City of Minneapolis to provide \$52,875.
 - Two other neighborhoods were included as targets for CPTED-type strategies, although they would not require direct CPTED team support.
 - Numerous City officials and local business community leaders formally pledged their support and cooperation.

- Several individuals were specified as coordination and support personnel for the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood.
- On April 15, the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control approved full funding of the CPTED grant, with one stipulation: "...provided that no expenditure is made for evaluation until evaluation design has been approved by the Governor's Crime Commission and the Region G Advisory Committee."

May - July 1977

- The City's CPTED Coordinator began implementing the work plan by conducting a CPTED presentation at the organizational meeting of the Willard-Homewood Crime Prevention Task Force.
- Mr. Viking completed staffing for the three-neighborhood CPTED Program when he formally hired Mr. White as the Neighborhood CPTED Coordinator, and two Aides for the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood. Following Mr. White's appointment, Mr. Viking conducted a one-week training program for the three Neighborhood Coordinators.
- Mr. S. Strom was hired as the Demonstration's Architect-Planner.
- Initial steps were taken toward implementing the alleyway modification strategy.
- The City's application was submitted for Community Development funds to support CPTED activities during 1978.
- The Governor's Crime Control Planning Board voted to have its Evaluation Unit prepare the evaluation design and conduct the actual evaluation of the CPTED Program, with the CPTED Evaluation Team providing technical support as requested.
- Offices were secured in each neighborhood for the coordinators.
- Numerous organizational meetings took place in each neighborhood, the focus on active block clubs being a major thrust.
- A police officer was assigned fulltime to the Willard-Homewood CPTED Demonstration.

August - October 1977

- Mr. Strom replaced Mr. Viking, who resigned as the City CPTED Coordinator; and Mr. J. Eaves was hired as the new Architect-Planner.
- Two fulltime coordinators were hired for the Juvenile Advocacy Program.
- Minneapolis and CPTED Program coordinators met with representatives of a number of Federal agencies to explore possible funding support to carry the demonstration beyond April 1978, which resulted in several promising leads. As a followup, Mr. R. Macy, Director of LEAA's Comprehensive Area-Wide Crime Prevention Program, visited Minneapolis where he met with a number of City officials. Mr. Macy expressed strong interest in Minneapolis as a potential site for his program.
- On September 8, Mr. L. DeMars, President of the Minneapolis City Council, wrote to Mr. B. Ewing, Acting Director of NILECJ, to request assistance in securing additional implementation funding to ensure the Demonstration's continuation beyond April 1978. On September 21, Mr. Ewing indicated in a letter to Mr. DeMars that he had made "an initial formal request for continued support from our Office of Regional Operations for the Willard-Homewood CPTED Demonstration."
- A number of block organization meetings were held in the three neighborhoods. Drafts of several community organization documents to assist the effort were developed.
- The no-cost services of a local public relations firm were acquired. The firm agreed to develop an attractive package of crime prevention materials (e.g., posters, brochures, decals) for the Demonstration.
- The first "alley vacation" request was approved by the City, enabling a portion of the public property in one of the CPTED targeted alleyways to be renovated for private benefit.
- More than 25 premise surveys had been completed, with requests staying ahead of current capacity to meet them.
- The Evaluation Unit of the Minnesota Governor's Crime Control Board began its process evaluation.

November 1977 - January 1978

- Block organization activities continued as the major CPTED effort, with 35 of Willard-Homewood's 100 blocks having had organizational and followup meetings that focused on crime prevention.

- Enthusiastic response was received from residents of all three neighborhoods after the City's CPTED Office distributed an eye-catching package of community crime prevention materials. The materials, valued at approximately \$25,000, were prepared at no cost to the City by a local public relations firm.
- The premise survey/target hardening strategy continued to receive strong neighborhood support. More than 50 surveys had been completed, and approximately 10 homes were actually target hardened.
- Implementation of the landlord responsibility strategy was begun. The initial step was to send letters to landlords describing the program and asking for their cooperation. Included in these letters was a description of the City's Security Code for rental properties.
- LEAA representatives Mr. C. Cooper, Assistant Administrator, Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs; and Mr. R. Macy, Director, Area-Wide Crime Prevention Programs Division, visited Minneapolis to evaluate the City as a potential site for an area-wide anti-crime program that would build on the three-neighborhood CPTED demonstration. Following their meetings with Mr. Strom, the City's CPTED Coordinator; Mr. DeMars, City Council President; and others, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Macy requested that the City -- through Mr. Strom's office -- submit an application requesting support that would enable the CPTED program to continue beyond April 1978.

February 1978

- Work was completed on a draft grant application to expand the three-neighborhood CPTED Residential Demonstration into a citywide crime prevention effort. The application, which includes funding to carry the current program beyond its April 1978 expiration, was submitted to LEAA's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs.

March 1978

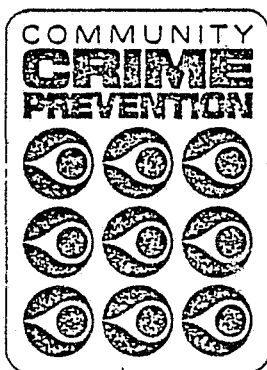
- Following receipt of positive reaction from LEAA's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs to the City's draft grant application for a citywide crime prevention program, work began on the final grant application.
- Evaluation documents were issued by the City's CPTED Program Office.

APPENDIX C

Neighborhood Organization Materials

Following are some examples of public relations materials used in organizing citizen participation in the Minneapolis CPTED project. Included are handouts announcing meetings, informational brochures on crime prevention, and an example of the ongoing community newsletter that keeps citizens informed of crime prevention activities.

The open eye is the symbol for the Willard-Homewood Block Watch program. This decal is posted on participants' doors or windows to notify potential offenders that their neighborhood is under surveillance at all times.



Dear

You are receiving this letter because you reside in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood, one of three Minneapolis neighborhoods which have been selected for a Community Crime Prevention Program being implemented throughout the City of Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention project was designed to test the effectiveness of various comprehensive crime prevention strategies. These strategies, which are an effort to reduce criminal opportunity and therefore reduce crime, include physical improvements, improved residential and commercial security, community organization, and cooperative police/Community Crime Prevention efforts.

In order for this program to be successful, the cooperation of those in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood is necessary. We need your participation. As a resident of this community, the City of Minneapolis is providing three free burglary prevention services which are now available to you. These services are 1) Operation I.D., 2) premise security surveys, and 3) Neighborhood Block Watch.

The staff members of the Willard-Homewood Community Crime Prevention project will be visiting your home within the next two weeks to explain this program to you and answer any questions you may have. We will have materials available for you describing each aspect of our program and informing you about what you can do to help make this program a success and make your neighborhood a better and safer place.

We would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation. If you have any questions and wish to contact the staff for any reason, you may reach us at 348-3844 or stop by and see us in our new neighborhood office at 1009 W. Broadway.

Sincerely,

WILLARD-HOMEWOOD COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION STAFF

Van White

Ella Gross

Joyce Yetter

Residents of the Willard-Homewood neighborhood in Minneapolis received this letter announcing the CPTED program and inviting their participation in crime prevention activities.



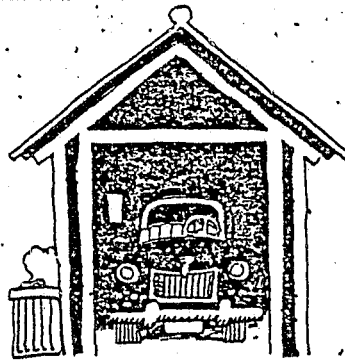
And what to do with it
when you get it.



Let's take a walk around an
imaginary neighborhood with an imaginary



hood. He's looking for easy marks,
sitting duck houses he can slip into with-
ease. And it's easy in this neighborhood,
because the neighbors really mind
their own business.



Wow, this little yellow rambler is
certainly brave, the garage door is wide
open. Billy's bike will take a ride. The
lawn mower will leave. Easy pickins!

This brochure was one of several handouts given to local citizens in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood to inform them not only of the problems in their neighborhood but also of the various solutions in which they could participate, such as Block Watch and Operation ID.

Now down the alley, we see a bedroom window with just an old fashioned



screen. It might keep out the bees but not our budding burglar. He's in quick as can be, and out with the TV.

Ah, but Mrs. Katz out walking her dog sees him strolling away with the set. "Hmmm," she wonders, "I've never



seen him before, maybe he just moved in." He's moved in all right, Mrs. Katz

thinks she'll just mind her own business while Spot finds a spot. No sense being marked a busybody.

And the burglar just steals away.

Wasn't it just a month ago she saw some kids lurking around Johnson's garage? "Oh," she thought, "kids



will be kids." But later she heard Johnson's boat had been decorated with black spray paint with homecoming slogans and worse. But Mrs. Katz kept her tongue, she didn't want her rose bushes trimmed.

This is your neighborhood. This is your neighbor, your boat, that was your TV. You see, many burglaries happen in the daylight for all the neighborhood to see. Often neighbors actually do see something peculiar going on. Often the culprits are young people with time on their hands. Often a crime occurs because an opportunity occurs. As Mae West said,

I CAN RESIST ANYTHING BUT TEMPTATION.



But, take heart, friends and neighbors. You can do something. You're not alone. You're not powerless. **Join the Force.**

The Neighborhood Watch Force is simply you and your neighbors watching out for each other. That begins with getting to know each other. Otherwise, how can you tell a stranger from a neighbor?

Long ago when towns were small, everyone knew everyone else, and a stranger caused a stir as soon as he rode into town.



"Howdy Stranger, what brings you to these parts?"

But somewhere along the trail to the city, a good neighbor became a neighbor who minded his own business. A body couldn't tell a stranger from the guy (or gal) next door. Many, many neighborhoods and apartment buildings became settlements of strangers living side by side, each ignoring the other. Some people became lonely and frightened. The 10 o'clock news told them there was a hostile world on the other side of their door, so they barred it.

Neighbors, the time has come to open your doors and greet the best friend a neighbor ever had...your next door

neighbor and the lady across the alley, the elderly man down the hall, and the kids on the corner. These are the people that make up your **Neighborhood Watch Force.**

Beat a burglar with a Club.



A Block Club, or an Apartment Club is a very effective, pleasant way of reducing burglary and vandalism as well as other crimes...and the fear of the crime in your little part of the world. Community Crime Prevention supports individual block clubs from which the Neighborhood Watch Force works. While Community Crime Prevention is a program designed to help you help yourselves prevent crime, it also gives the human community rich, warm soil to grow roots again.

Many people in neighborhoods and apartment complexes have already recognized the need to work together, but some have not; both can benefit from Community Crime Prevention's specific resources, materials, and support. To learn how you and your neighbors can get involved, see the back of this pamphlet for the number to call.

Join the Force.

The force is the energy that's created at Block and Apartment Club meetings



when neighbors come together to take specific actions against crime. The Neighborhood Watch Force is what happens when neighbors agree to watch each other's homes and to alert each other and the police when a crime occurs. Neighbors learn how to be good witnesses. They get to meet their police and discuss their concerns. Victims feel the support of their neighbors. Witnesses who fear retaliation feel the security of strength in numbers. Neighbors show their solidarity by displaying a Neighborhood Watch Force sticker on their door or window.

Operation I.D.

At a Block Club meeting, Operation I.D. is fully explained and demonstrated. Simply, Operation I.D. is the process of marking property to discourage theft and resale and posting the Operation I.D. sticker on your home or apartment. This sticker combined with the Neighbor-



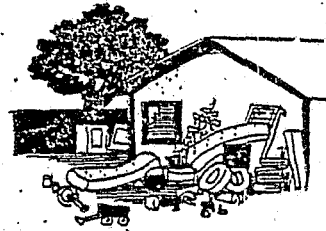
hood Watch Force sticker is an excellent deterrent to the would-be burglar.

Premise security surveys.

Through Block Club meetings, neighbors learn what a Premise Security Survey is, then appointments are made to have individuals' homes and apartments examined for security. After a survey, inexpensive improvements are recommended. Ways of getting the work done are developed.

Your own neighborhood activities.

When your Force is on, you and your neighbors can turn it to many problems and projects in your neighborhood:



alley beautification, additional lighting, noisy neighbors, messy yards, delapidated and empty buildings are all topics The Force can address through Block Clubs.

The Force.
Energy. Strength. Momentum.
Neighbor Power. You and your neighbors



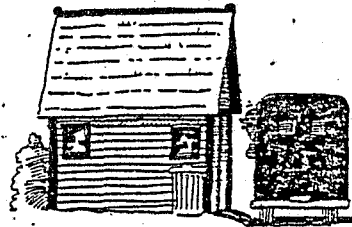
are the Force that can prevent crime by removing temptation and increasing security and opening the lines of communication between neighbor and neighbor, neighbors and police, dog catcher and building inspector.

But what about your privacy?
Let's put it this way; getting to know the faces and habits of your neighbors



allows you to recognize a stranger or suspicious behavior. A criminal needs privacy to work, too. Neighborhood Watch Force is designed to invade his, not yours.

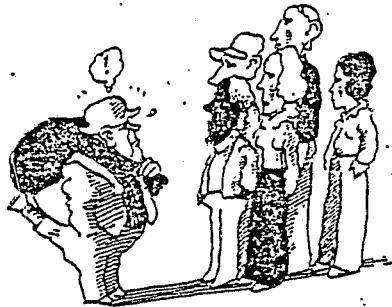
The Force works.
Let's revisit our imaginary neighborhood where our budding burglar has burgled his way down easy street. But now he's entered a "Watched Block" where the Force is at work. Here the neighbors know who's away for the week, who's just moved in and who's moving out. Strangers who linger here have many eyes upon them.



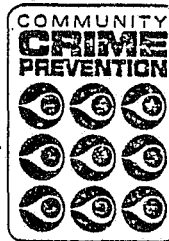
Mr. Anderson sees an unfamiliar van parked in the alley, he sees a stranger peeking in the newlywed's garage, looking for whatever might be quickly saleable.

Quickly, Mr. Anderson notes the van's license plate number and the suspect's description on his handy witness report card while he dials the police emergency number. While the burglar is still prowling about the yard, the police are on their way.

Thanks to a good neighbor.



Community Crime Prevention is: Block Clubs, Neighborhood Watch Force, Premise Security Surveys, Operation I.D. and more. To get involved, call our office.

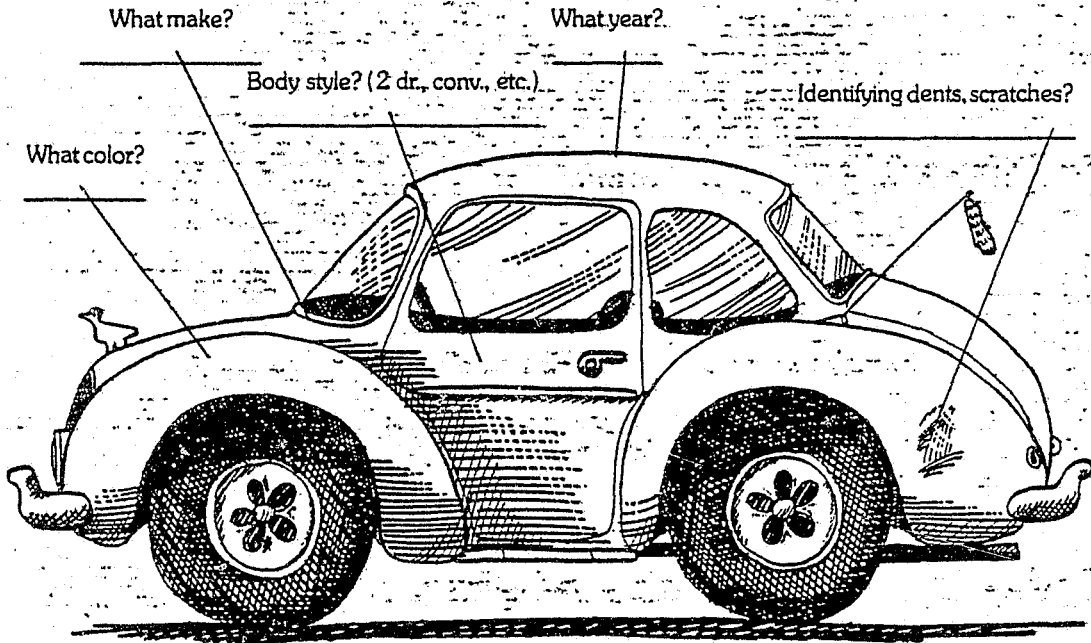


Community Crime Prevention
301 M—City Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Phone 348-6292

Community Crime Prevention is a project of the City of Minneapolis, funded by a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant from the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board.



Vehicle Description.



License number (state or background & character color)

The police can use answers to as many of these questions as possible. Please remember that wrong information is worse than no information at all. Answer only those questions that you're sure of.

6. Were there any other witnesses?

Names and addresses? _____

1. How many suspects were there? _____

2. What did they do? _____

Phone numbers? _____

3. What did they say? _____

4. What did they take? _____

7. Is there any other information you feel is important? _____

5. Which way did they go? _____

The illustrations appearing on this page and the next are intended to aid residents and merchants in identifying suspicious activities or persons associated with a crime.

Describe the suspect.

Sex _____ Race _____ Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Hat Style and Color _____

Hair (Style & Color) _____

Complexion: _____

Speech impediments or accents _____

Tattoos, Amputations, Scars, or Marks _____

Shirt _____

Other distinctive clothing _____

Distinguishable gait or limp _____

Color of eyes _____

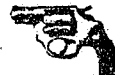
Glasses _____


Moustache/Beard Sideburns _____

Tie _____

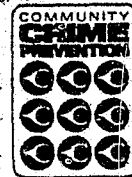
Coat _____

Weapon

Revolver 

Pistol 

Pants and Shoes _____





You are invited to join your neighbors at the first Community Crime Prevention meeting on your block. Topics to be discussed include:

- Neighborhood crime problems.
- The Neighborhood Watch Force.
- Premise security surveys.
- Operation I.D.
- The role of police.
- The concerns of this block.

Community Crime Prevention is an exciting new program aimed at solving the crime problems of this particular neighborhood. Please attend this meeting to express your concerns and give us your ideas. Your involvement is essential.

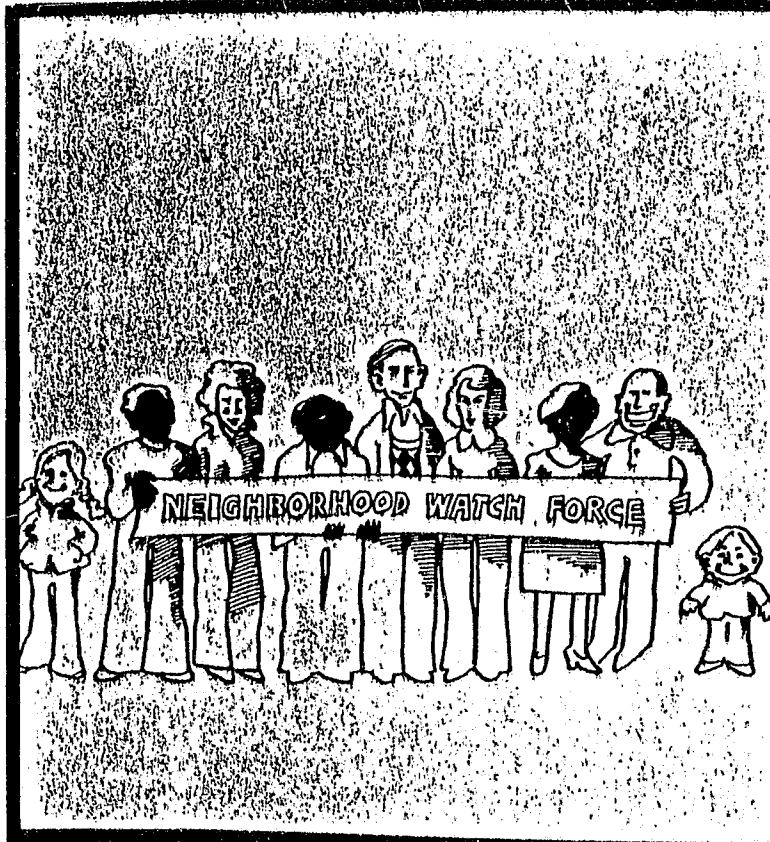
Host _____

Address _____

Time _____

Date _____

Notices such as these were issued to announce the more than 80 formal meetings held in the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood to galvanize citizen participation in Block Club and other local crime prevention activities.



You are invited to join your neighbors at a Community Crime Prevention block club meeting. This meeting is of special importance. We will be giving out materials to help you become an effective Force in reducing crime and solving other problems in your neighborhood.

We will also be planning future activities for this block. We need your help. Please plan to attend!

Host _____

Address _____

Time _____

Date _____

Public Eye

THE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION NEWSLETTER

Sexual Assault and Your Child

Sexual assault has occurred throughout history. In the last five to seven years, the problem has come out in the open for our society to deal with. Five years ago, the NIP Rape Center opened; and about a year or so after its opening the reporting of sex crimes in Minneapolis went up 43 percent. At first we were dealing with situations which adult men had sexually assaulted adult women. On occasion we would see situations where men had been sexually assaulted by other men, but for the most part these situations were not reported. In the last year and a half, the Sexual Assault Services in the County Attorney's Office, as well as a good number of other agencies in the community, have been looking at and handling sex crimes against children. In the last several years there has been an increase in reporting of sex crimes to children. Hennepin County Child Protection Services reported in 1975 they had 44 cases of sex crimes against children by a parent, caretaker, guardian; in 1976 they reported 110 cases; and in 1977 to this date about 195 cases. The Minneapolis Police Department reports a third increase in the reporting of sex crimes.

They say most of this increase is because of the reports they are receiving about children who are victims of sexual abuse.

I have seen three characteristics of children who come in our office. One, the child has never been told of the possibility of sexual abuse. They are not given any protective or prevention skills. If we do tell them we say, "stay away from dangerous strangers," never say why. Eighty to 90 percent know the offender, so it is not the stranger most often. Second characteristic is that the child does not understand that the adult is the person who is responsible. Often times I will see the children think that they caused the sexual abuse, or at least were an accomplice to it. The adult is responsible, and the law is very clear about this. The third characteristic is that they have often tried to tell an adult that it was occurring, but the adult just does not hear what they are saying. What I see is that these characteristics really do show us the need to re-evaluate sex crimes against children as well as re-evaluating some of the ways that we handle them. We need to consider what kind of touching is nurturing or caring and what kind of

touching is exploitative or damaging.

Too often we tell a child to go kiss Uncle Henry or Aunt Nell when we as parents would not touch Uncle Henry or Aunt Nell. Children should be given permission for their own sexual development. For instance, most children play doctor (90%) and they like "oop and toilet talk" when they are about three, four, or five years old. This is normal healthy sexual development. Most children when they are 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11 suppress their sexuality even though they are still talking about it and telling dirty jokes to one another. At this period, children also may be involved in girl germs, boy germs, "kiss and kill" on the playground, or have a girl friend or boy friend that they keep secret. Parents touch children differently as children grow up. For instance, in early infancy there is a lot of very close nurturing and touching between parents and a child. When a child is five years old, for the most part they do not have that same kind of intimacy in touching as they did when they were an infant.

Again, at ten years old a child does not have as much intimacy most of the time with the parent as a child

children need touching the whole way through. They need caring, but they do not need to take care of the adult's sexual needs. It can be helpful and preventive to let your child know that adults do not have the right to do sexually exploitive touching to them. If an adult does this, there is something wrong with the adult and not something wrong with the child, and that your child should tell you if this does occur so that you can then take it to the right authorities so that the offender can be stopped and treated or whatever is necessary.

What if your child tells you she or he has been sexually molested?

Some suggestions for telling your children about sexual abuse.

Before you start:

Examine your own education in this area--how were you told? Were you told? How did your parents feel about sexual abuse, and how have those feelings been passed on to you?

Remember that your own anxieties about sexual abuse may be quite apparent to your children. It could be very useful to express those anxieties. For example, "my mother never talked about this to me so I am learning how to do it as I talk to you." Verbalizing our anxieties will help you to avoid the double messages which our non-verbal (body language) may be emitting. Try to keep relaxed and pick a time to talk when you will not need to hurry.

Be aware that:

children are usually not molested by people they know--often a relative or friend of the family.

It is important to dispell the myth that a sex offender is the "dangerous stranger."

- a. It may be someone the child knows, recognizes, and/or trusts.
- b. All sex offenders are not scary or monster like in their appearance. In fact, they may be "nice" or "gentle" looking.

- 2. Children are usually not violently attacked or hurt physically during a sexual assault.
- 3. Children very seldom lie about such a serious matter.
- 4. Not all children are able to tell parents directly that they have been molested. Changes in behavior, reluctance to be with a certain person or go to a certain place may be signals that something has happened.

What to do immediately:

- 1. Go with the child to a private place. Ask the child to tell you what happened in her/his own words, and listen carefully.
- 2. Tell her/him that she/he did well to tell you, that you are very sorry this happened, and that you will protect her/him from further molestation.
- 3. If you suspect your child has an injury, contact your regular physician or

Call Hennepin County Medical Center immediately for an evidentiary exam if the incident happened within the last 36 hours. It is free and confidential.

- 4. You may call the police immediately, and a uniformed officer will come to your house to take an initial report.
- 5. You may call the Children's Protective Service, 348-2942, for advice and information about what to do.

Helping your child following the assault:

- 1. Continue to believe your child, and do not blame your child for what happened.
- 2. Call Hennepin County Medical Center, 347-3131, or your physician regarding need for medical examination or follow up for possible V.D. or pregnancy. The exam is free.
- 3. Instruct your child to tell you immediately if the offender attempts sexual molestation again or bothers her/him in any way.
- 4. Give your child reassurance and support that he/she is okay.
- 5. Respond to questions or feelings your child expresses about the molestation with a calm, matter-of-fact attitude, but do not pressure your child to talk about it.
- 6. Respect privacy of child by not telling a lot of people or letting other people question her/him.

time around the home (expect usual chores, bed-times, rules).

8. Inform brothers/sisters that something has happened to the child but that it is being taken care of.
9. Take the time to talk it over privately with someone you trust--your spouse, a friend, a relative, a counselor; express your feelings.

Most common immediate problems of sexually molested children:

1. Sleep disturbances (nightmares, fear of going to bed, wanting light on, waking up during the night, fear of sleeping alone).
2. Loss of appetite.
3. Irritability, crankiness, short-tempered behavior.
4. Bed wetting.
5. Needing more reassurance than usual, clinging to parent.
6. Changes in behavior at school or in relating to friends.
7. Fears.
8. Behaving as a younger child (regression).

These are normal signs of upset. Your child may have some of these problems or none at all. They usually will last a couple of weeks. Try to notice all changes in usual behavior, and discuss with your counselor.

No one knows for sure about

but we believe that if the situation is handled in a direct and sensitive way at the time it is revealed, your child need not suffer permanently from the assault.

Contact the Sexual Assault Services, 348-5397, for help, medical care, counseling for parents and the child, reporting to police and going to court, getting help for the offender, and any other concerns. You are not alone.

A report must be made to Children's Protective Services, 348-3552, if there is any potential further abuse of the child or if the child's parent, caretaker, or guardian sexually exploited the child.

Your child's freedom to tell you about a sexual abuse experience will largely depend on the permission to talk about it that she/he has gotten from you. It is important to create a family atmosphere where the child will be comfortable asking questions and reporting incidences.

Remember that both boys and girls are potential sexual assault victims. Therefore, boys as well as girls need this information.

Deborah S. Anderson,
Director
Sexual Assault Services

How secure is your apartment? Do you feel safe when you are at home; or do inadequate locks, or even none at all, make you feel uneasy?

There is something you can do about this problem. The Minneapolis Housing and Maintenance Code requires dead bolt locks as well as window locks on most rental property. Here are a few places where locks are required.

- Rooming houses - on each rooming unit unless there are six or less units, then on each exterior door.
- Multiple dwellings - on each dwelling unit.
- One and two-family dwellings - on all exterior doors (when let to another person).
- Window locks - on windows within 24 feet of the ground.

The landlord is responsible for your apartment's security. The Community Crime Prevention program encourages residents to notify their landlord if their apartment does not meet these code requirements. If your landlord fails to act, please notify your neighborhood Community Crime Prevention office.

Police Emergency

What number are you calling? The local precinct has no dispatcher, no way to contact the car in the field. For a police emergency when you want a car and police officers NOW, call the dispatcher downtown at 348-2861.

APPENDIX D

Quarterly Progress Reports

STATE OF MINNESOTA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL 444 LAFAYETTE ROAD - ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101		PROGRESS REPORT FORM
PROJECT TITLE Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention Project		
GRANT NUMBER 0320724977		THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD:
SPONSORING UNIT OF GOVERNMENT City of Minneapolis		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> January 1 - March 31 (Due April 25)
EXPENDITURES TO DATE (Current Grants) \$ 5,492		<input type="checkbox"/> April 1 - June 30 (Due July 25)
EXPENDITURES THIS PERIOD \$ 5,492		<input type="checkbox"/> July 1 - September 30 (Due October 25)
<input type="checkbox"/> October 1 - December 31 (Due January 25)		
<p>Grantees are required to submit quarterly reports on project activities and accomplishments. Progress reports are designed to document project activities and performance and to provide ongoing information to concerned agencies. Progress reports should address the areas outlined below.</p> <p>Due Date: Progress reports are due on the 25th of the month following the reporting period, e.g., report for January-March is due April 25. Reports should be submitted on these dates even if the project has not been in operation the full quarter.</p> <p>Distribution: The project director is responsible for submitting two copies of the progress report to the Grants Administrator of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. If applicable, send one copy of the report to the Regional Advisory Council and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The project director should check to determine whether the sponsoring unit of government wishes to receive a copy of the progress report, and if so, should send a copy to the sponsoring unit.</p> <p>Content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe project activities and progress toward each goal and objective specified in the grant application. Also describe progress toward achieving compliance with "Special Conditions for this Project" specified in the grant agreement. Describe other administrative or program activities undertaken during the reporting period which are not specifically related to goals or objectives, but which are necessary to fully describe project activities and progress (e.g., board meetings, efforts to secure permanent funding, other meetings attended or conducted). Describe problems encountered in achieving goals and objectives, and other problems encountered in the conduct of this project. Is assistance needed? If so, in what areas? Specify positions filled during the quarter, name of persons hired, qualifications of new staff, and current vacancies. <p>Begin your narrative here. Add as many pages as necessary to describe progress during the reporting period.</p> <p>Primary activities of the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention Project during the report period January 1 through March 31, 1977, included efforts to continue involvement of the three target neighborhoods and city agencies in the planning of the project, grant development and efforts to secure first year funding, and preparation for the anticipated implementation of the project. Meetings were held at each neighborhood to inform residents of the project's goals and objectives as well as suggested programs for implementing the project. These meetings, which took place during January, February, and March of 1977, were a logical extension of the planning and research meetings which had been held during 1976. Not only were these neighborhood meetings an attempt to inform residents about the current progress of the crime prevention program, but the meetings were an attempt to involve the community and solicit the suggestions of residents. Neighborhood meetings included Lowry Hill East on January 26 and February 14, 1977, Willard-Homewood on February 28 and March 1, 1977, Hawthorne on March 14, 1977.</p> <p>In addition to these community-wide meetings, numerous meetings were held with community leaders throughout this three-month period. With the exception of Willard-Homewood, the major informative meetings were conducted by representatives of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. At these meetings, residents and involved community organizations were not only informed of the program and their suggestions solicited, but were asked to assist in the crime prevention program by helping to form Crime Prevention Task Forces through the suggestion of membership for such task forces and then designating representatives.</p>		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>Robert R. Ulling</i>		DATE SIGNED 8/3/77

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Also, during this period a number of City departments and agencies were contacted about the program and their support solicited. During the month of February, representatives of the Minneapolis Police Department, Building Inspections Department, Public Works Department, and other interested City agencies were asked for their input to the program and support. Police agencies in the Premise Security Survey and educational programs were determined. The viability of completing alleyway modifications and traffic circulation was assessed, and it was concluded with the Public Works Department representatives that a percentage of this work could be completed in the fall of 1977. Assistance in the enforcement of the City's security ordinance was sought from the Building Inspections Department and their commitment to an all-out enforcement campaign was secured. Staffing projections and hiring procedures for the crime prevention program were reviewed with the City's Affirmative Action officer to ensure compliance with the City's affirmative action policy.

In addition, meetings were held with the aldermen of the affected wards, which would be Aldermen Miller, Munnich, and DeMars, to keep them apprised of the project's progress. Other interested councilmen were contacted and informed of the program and its current status.

In addition to the above mentioned meetings, the City's designated project director secured matching funds from community development block grant monies for the purpose of matching LEAA monies.

The project director met with representatives of Westinghouse National Issue Center and Barton-Aschman Associates, principally Messrs. Pesce, Kaplan, and Rouse. The purpose of these meetings were to discuss those aspects of the Willard-Homewood neighborhood demonstration site project that had the greatest possibility of being accomplished in 1977. Further discussions revolved around those aspects of the project which the City did not feel were viable, funding sources, evaluation, and grant development.

Several meetings were held in conjunction with the grant application process. It was originally hoped that the grant would be awarded at the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control meeting of March 10, 1977. However, the completed grant application had not been reviewed by the Region G Criminal Justice Advisory Council, and the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control adhered to their request to postpone action until the grant had been reviewed. This review process took place on March 28, 1977, and was subsequently approved by the Metropolitan Council. The Hennepin County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council reviewed and approved the grant application on April 6, 1977, and the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control awarded the grant on April 15, 1977. During the period of March 1 through April 15, 1977, numerous meetings were held with various Minneapolis City Council representatives, state legislators, Metropolitan Council representatives, and Hennepin County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council representatives to obtain their support for the project. Perhaps, had there been closer liaison with the staff of the Region G Criminal Justice Advisory Council and the Hennepin County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council during the grant development, the grant application process would have been implemented more smoothly.

STATE OF MINNESOTA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL 444 LAFAYETTE ROAD - ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101		PROGRESS REPORT FORM
PROJECT TITLE Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention Project		
GRANT NUMBER 0320724977	THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD:	
SPONSORING UNIT OF GOVERNMENT City of Minneapolis	<input type="checkbox"/> January 1 - March 31 (Due April 25) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> April 1 - June 30 (Due July 25) <input type="checkbox"/> July 1 - September 30 (Due October 25) <input type="checkbox"/> October 1 - December 31 (Due January 25)	
EXPENDITURES TO DATE (Current Grant) \$ 7,549		
EXPENDITURES THIS PERIOD \$ 13,041		
<p>Grantees are required to submit quarterly reports on project activities and accomplishments. Progress reports are designed to document project activities and performance and to provide ongoing information to concerned agencies. Progress reports should address the areas outlined below.</p> <p><u>Due Date:</u> Progress reports are due on the 25th of the month following the reporting period, e.g., report for January-March is due April 25. Reports should be submitted on these dates even if the project has not been in operation the full quarter.</p> <p><u>Distribution:</u> The project director is responsible for submitting two copies of the progress report to the Grants Administrator of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. If applicable, send one copy of the report to the Regional Advisory Council and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The project director should check to determine whether the sponsoring unit of government wishes to receive a copy of the progress report, and if so, should send a copy to the sponsoring unit.</p> <p><u>Content:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe project activities and progress toward each goal and objective specified in the grant application. Also describe progress toward achieving compliance with "Special Conditions for this Project" specified in the grant agreement. Describe other administrative or program activities undertaken during the reporting period which are not specifically related to goals or objectives, but which are necessary to fully describe project activities and progress (e.g., board meetings, efforts to secure permanent funding, other meetings attended or conducted). Describe problems encountered in achieving goals and objectives, and other problems encountered in the conduct of this project. Is assistance needed? If so, in what areas? Specify positions filled during the quarter, name of persons hired, qualifications of new staff, and current vacancies. <p>Begin your narrative here. Add as many pages as necessary to describe progress during the reporting period.</p> <p>Primary activities of the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention project during the report period of April 1 through June 30, 1977, centered around efforts to begin implementation of the project and comply with the conditions of the grant award as set forth by the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control.</p> <p>On April 6 a meeting was held with the Hennepin County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to review with them the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention project grant application and seek their approval of the grant. The Hennepin County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council did approve the grant application with the stipulation, however, that the grantee not seek second year funding from LEAA allocations in Hennepin County.</p> <p>The award of the grant was made April 15 at the meeting of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. A condition of the grant award was that within 60 days of grant award, the grantee shall submit a completely revised budget and narrative that would comply with all requirements of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control and LEAA including program income. A second condition of the grant was that expenditures for remodeling/construction items at 90/10 contingent upon LEAA approval at that ratio. A third condition of the grant award was that within 60 days of award the project will submit for review and approval an evaluation design and procedures for solicitation and selection of evaluators.</p> <p>On May 4, 1977, the project director met with Mr. Joe Marolt, the Grants Analyst for the project from the Governor's Crime Commission to discuss the conditions of the grant. In addition, on that day a discussion was held with Mr. Joe Marolt, Douglas</p>		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	DATE SIGNED	

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Frisbie, and Peter Hartjens and the Crime Commission Director, Ms. O'Donoghue to discuss problems related to the evaluation design. Attached letter to Ms. O'Donoghue dated May 18, 1977, describes the chronology of events that led to this discussion and the subsequent decision to seek approval from the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control for the Governor's Crime Commission evaluation unit designing the evaluation for the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention project. Said approval for evaluation design and the release of \$5,000 from the grant to be expended on evaluation design was given at the Commission's Research and Evaluation Committee meeting on May 25, 1977. The Governor's Crime Commission evaluation unit began immediately to develop the evaluation design. In June, Crime Commission evaluation people participated in the Community Crime Prevention project's staff training and met frequently with Crime Prevention project staff to discuss the evaluation. A first draft of the evaluation design was completed about July 15, 1977.

At a meeting to discuss evaluation on May 4, 1977, the project director, Mr. Viking, expressed his concerns concerning the need for immediate hiring of evaluation implementors once the design was completed. Viking indicated that through an inter-governmental contract with the Governor's Crime Commission for the purpose of carrying out the evaluation, a six to eight week delay would be avoided.

On July 19, 1977, Mr. Viking met with the Crime Commission's Research and Evaluation Committee to request their approval of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control entering into an intergovernmental contract with the City of Minneapolis for the purpose of the Governor's Crime Commission evaluation unit carrying out the implementation of the project's evaluation. The Research and Evaluation Committee recommended such approval with the condition that a nationally recognized evaluator be contracted with to act as a consultant in reviewing the evaluation design and overseeing the implementation of the evaluation. It was felt that such an independent agent could insure the objectivity of the evaluation. It is recognized that the Governor's Crime Commission has had a large involvement in the development of the Community Crime Prevention project in Minneapolis and that the charge could always be brought that because of this involvement, the evaluation was biased. It is hoped that the contract with an independent evaluator will curb this possibility and negate possible criticism.

The City Council of Minneapolis is expected to give approval to entering into an inter-governmental contract with the Governor's Crime Commission for the purpose of carrying out the evaluation at its meeting on August 12, 1977. It would appear that the condition of the grant regarding evaluation will be met during the month of August, 1977.

With respect to the condition regarding revised budget and narrative, meetings were held during May, June, and July with Crime Commission staff and a revised budget and narrative has been submitted as of the time of this writing.

A work program and plan for the construction items listed in the grant is being developed and will be submitted to the Crime Commission and the Chicago national office during the month of August, 1977. It would appear from informal conversation with the Chicago regional office that the construction expenditures will be eligible for 90/10 ratio.

Much of the activity of the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention project during the months of May and June were directed to the establishment of crime prevention task forces and initial meetings and the hiring and training of staff. The Lowry Hill East Crime Prevention Task Force held its first meeting April 25, 1977. A roster for that crime prevention task force is included with this report. The first meeting of the Task Force revolved around an overview of the project and a discussion of the neighborhood coordinator position. Robert Viking explained the interviewing process for the neighborhood coordinator and the fact that the interviewing board would consist of a representative from the City, a representative from the Governor's Crime Commission, a representative from the police, and two representatives from the Crime Prevention Task Force. The Task Force selected Mr. Dick McChensey and Mr. Tom Martinez to sit on the interviewing board. The Task Force also decided to have a display at the Bryant precinct station during their open house May 16. The Hawthorne neighborhood held their first crime prevention task force meeting on Thursday, April 28. A roster for the Hawthorne Crime Prevention Task Force is included with this report. Their first meeting followed the same format as the Lowry Hill East Crime Prevention Task Force's initial meeting. The Willard-Homewood Crime Prevention Task Force held their first meeting Monday, May 9. A roster for the Willard-Homewood Task Force is included with this report. The Willard-Homewood meeting was somewhat different than the other initial meetings of the Crime Prevention Task Force in that following the overview of the Crime Prevention program, Mr. Viking reported that there was an individual from the community who was very interested in the position of neighborhood coordinator and that the City of Minneapolis was very interested in hiring. This individual, Mr. Van White, has long been recognized as a community leader in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood and brings to the position excellent credentials.

After much discussion, the Crime Prevention Task Force decided to hold a meeting on Thursday, May 19, to interview Mr. Van White for the position of neighborhood coordinator. This meeting was held, and Mr. White was asked to take the position. The decision to hire Mr. Van White as the neighborhood coordinator for the Willard-Homewood neighborhood crime prevention program was an unanimous decision of the Crime Prevention Task Force.

Subsequent meetings of all three Crime Prevention Task Forces took place in May and June. Agendas and minutes for those meetings are attached to this report. Very few decisions were made by the Crime Prevention Task Forces during the months of May and June with respect to priorities and time tables for the project because the Crime Prevention Task Forces and the project director, Mr. Viking, agreed that these decisions should wait until the neighborhood coordinator had been hired and were actively working with the program. The direction of the meetings of the Crime Prevention Task Forces during the months of May and June were primarily educational and devoted to answering questions about the grant and the program.

On June 20, 1977, all three neighborhood Crime Prevention Task Forces met at North High School for a joint workshop on crime prevention. The film, "Whose Neighborhood is This?" was shown. Mr. John Merrill of the Governor's Crime Commission gave a slide presentation on the development of the project and the crime data which the Crime Commission's research for this project had produced. Captain Jack McCarthy from the Fifth Precinct Police in which the Lowry Hill East neighborhood is located, spoke

to the Task Forces about the role of the police in crime prevention and the role of the police in the community. This was followed by a question and answer period. The meeting closed during a social period in which representatives from the Task Forces had an opportunity to meet each other and discuss crime prevention in their particular neighborhoods.

On April 29, 1977, the Minneapolis City Council authorized the appropriate City officers to enter into a contract with the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment authority for the hiring of three neighborhood coordinators. Subsequently, said contract was entered into, and May 8 and 9 an advertisement for the position of neighborhood Crime Prevention Coordinator was run in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. On Thursday, May 12, the advertisement was run in the Twin City Courier and Spokesman. A copy of the advertisement as well as the neighborhood coordinator position description is attached. The contract between the City of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority for the neighborhood coordinator positions is also attached. On May 23, May 24, and May 25 candidates for the position of Neighborhood Coordinator were interviewed. There were a total of 20 applicants--seven of whom were not interviewed due to not meeting the qualifications as set forth in the job description. Six candidates were interviewed in the Hawthorne neighborhood and seven in the Lowry Hill East neighborhood.

The Neighborhood Coordinator selected for the Hawthorne neighborhood was Ms. Dorothy James. The Neighborhood Coordinator selected for the Lowry Hill East neighborhood was Ms. Lucy Gerold. Previously, at the May 19 meeting of the Willard-Homewood Crime Prevention Task Force they had selected Mr. Van White as the Neighborhood Coordinator. Resumes for each of these individuals are attached. All resumes for candidates for this position, as well as the results of the interviewing processes, are on file at the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention project office. The chosen Coordinators were informed of the availability of the position, and each accepted with a starting date of June 13, 1977. On June 10, 1977, each neighborhood coordinator reported to the personnel offices of the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority to be placed on the payroll. These are temporary employees and, as such, receive no vacation, sick leave, or pension benefits. Monies from the grant, however, are being used to provide hospitalization benefits.

The week of June 13 - 18 an intensive crime prevention training course was held for the Community Crime Prevention project staff. Present at those training sessions were the project director, the project designer, the three neighborhood coordinators, one community organizer for the Lowry Hill East neighborhood who was working as an intern for the Governor's Crime Commission, two community organizers from the Willard Increasing Pride on the Go organization, and various members of the Governor's Crime Commission staff. Attached is a memorandum describing the training and its purposes.

With respect to the hiring of the community organizers called for in the grant, the community organizers will be hired as temporary employees through the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority.

On June 24, 1977, the Minneapolis City Council authorized the proper City officers to enter into a contract with the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority for

said purposes. One community organizer will be hired immediately. Mr. Douglas Hicks was chosen by the interviewing board from those candidates that applied for the position of Neighborhood Coordinator in Lowry Hill East. Mr. Hicks' resume is attached. Interviews will be held for community organizers for Willard-Homewood and Hawthorne in late July, 1977.

In March of 1977, the project director, Robert Viking, and Mr. Victor Rouse from Barton-Aschman Associates representing CPTED consortium met with Mr. Jules Beck from the Willard Increasing Pride on the Go organization to determine if the WIPOG organization would be interested in providing the services of community organizers to assist in the Crime Prevention project in Willard-Homewood. Pursuant to that meeting, Mr. Viking met with Mr. Beck on May 23, 1977, to discuss possible contract arrangements. At its June 24, 1977, Council meeting, the Minneapolis City Council authorized the proper City officers to enter into a contract with the Special School District Number 1 for the provision of 40 hours per week of community organizer services through the WIPOG organization. At the present time, Ms. Ella Gross and Ms. Rose Haywood serve as community organizers to the Crime Prevention project from the WIPOG organization. A copy of the contract between the City of Minneapolis and Special School District Number 1 is attached.

On June 20, 1977, the three neighborhood coordinators began work. Their first assignment was to locate office space within each neighborhood. This was accomplished by June 27, 1977. On July 8, 1977, the Minneapolis City Council authorized the proper City officers to enter into leases for the purpose of neighborhood Crime Prevention offices with the following individuals or organizations.

- Willard-Homewood neighborhood - Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority -
office to be located at 1800 Olson Highway.
- Hawthorne neighborhood - Kahler-Modeen -
office to be located at 1009 West Broadway.
- Lowry Hill East neighborhood - John Salisbury -
office to be located at 2748 Lyndale Avenue South.

Copies of the leases are attached.

At the same time, the neighborhood coordinators were asked to begin servicing the Crime Prevention Task Force in their neighborhood. As the first step towards working with the neighborhood Crime Prevention Task Force, each neighborhood coordinator was to prioritize the crime prevention program in his/her neighborhood and prepare a PERT chart for the completion of the program. On July 5 and 6, 1977, the Crime Prevention staff met and reviewed the priorities as set forth by the neighborhood coordinators, and a project time table was established. This time table is attached.

Meanwhile, neighborhood coordinators were beginning to meet with their Task Forces. As noted previously, the meeting of June 20, 1977, was an education meeting for all three Crime Prevention Task Forces. The Willard-Homewood Crime Prevention Task Force

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chose as their first project an alley clean up campaign. It was their feeling that this would aid them in determining alleys for redesign. The Hawthorne neighborhood chose as their first project a determination of changes in street circulation and alley redesign. The Lowry Hill East neighborhood chose as their first project the organization of businessmen along Hennepin and Lyndale Avenues as well as securing of block captains. Both the Hawthorne and Willard-Homewood neighborhoods have a fairly high degree of existing block club organization; whereas Lowry Hill East has very little, if any, block club organization. Neighborhood coordinators set August 6 as the date for the first block captain training program.

This completes the activities during the months of April, May, and June, 1977. It should be noted that further detail regarding any or all of these activities can be obtained by researching through the files of the Community Crime Prevention project. Said files will be maintained in the archives of the City following ~~the~~ termination of the project.

PROJECT TITLE Community Crime Prevention	
GRANT NUMBER 03020724977	THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD: <input type="checkbox"/> January 1 - March 31 (Due April 25) <input type="checkbox"/> April 1 - June 30 (Due July 25) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> July 1 - September 30 (Due October 25) <input type="checkbox"/> October 1 - December 31 (Due January 25)
SPONSORING UNIT OF GOVERNMENT City of Minneapolis	
EXPENDITURES TO DATE (Current Grant) \$ 6,079	
EXPENDITURES THIS PERIOD \$ 25,210	

Grantees are required to submit quarterly reports on project activities and accomplishments. Progress reports are designed to document project activities and performance and to provide ongoing information to concerned agencies. Progress reports should address the areas outlined below.

Due Date: Progress reports are due on the 25th of the month following the reporting period, e.g., report for January-March is due April 25. Reports should be submitted on these dates even if the project has not been in operation the full quarter.

Distribution: The project director is responsible for submitting two copies of the progress report to the Grants Administrator of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. If applicable, send one copy of the report to the Regional Advisory Council and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The project director should check to determine whether the sponsoring unit of government wishes to receive a copy of the progress report, and if so, should send a copy to the sponsoring unit.

Content:

- a. Describe project activities and progress toward each goal and objective specified in the grant application. Also describe progress toward achieving compliance with "Special Conditions for this Project" specified in the grant agreement.
- b. Describe other administrative or program activities undertaken during the reporting period which are not specifically related to goals or objectives, but which are necessary to fully describe project activities and progress (e.g., board meetings, efforts to secure permanent funding, other meetings attended or conducted).
- c. Describe problems encountered in achieving goals and objectives, and other problems encountered in the conduct of this project? Is assistance needed? If so, in what areas?
- d. Specify positions filled during the quarter, name of persons hired, qualifications of new staff, and current vacancies.

Begin your narrative here. Add as many pages as necessary to describe progress during the reporting period.

The report period of July 1 - September 30 involved numerous start up problems as recently hired staff began to gear up for the implementation of the program. There was a great deal of work involved in translating the LEAA grant into a meaningful operational program.

During this period, Robert Viking, the Demonstration Manager, left the project to return to graduate school. Sheldon Strom, who had previously been the project Architect, was appointed as the new Demonstration Manager.

Two new staff people were added in August--Joyce Yetter, an organizer for Hawthorne, and Ella Gross, an organizer for Willard-Homewood.

There were problems and delays in establishing neighborhood offices. The City of Minneapolis is required by law to use a rather time consuming system for signing leases. This caused some delays. In addition, the leasor of the Lowry Hill East office was slow in completing some remodeling. The neighborhood offices were occupied by Willard-Homewood on July 1, by Hawthorne on August 1, and by Lowry Hill East on September 1.

There were also delays involving printed materials and other necessary supplies. Early in this period, the neighborhood staff felt they were operating with inadequate written materials. A brochure was written and produced; and though it did document the program elements in writing, there was clearly a need for more and better information and promotional material.

SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	DATE SIGNED
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To solve this problem, local advertising agencies were contacted to investigate the cost and feasibility of developing a package of program materials. One of the agencies contacted was Martin-Williams Advertising who agreed to provide these services to the project as a public service.

The materials to be developed included:

- new graphic symbol for the Community Crime Prevention program
- window decals
- promotional brochure
- phone book cover with emergency phone numbers on the back
- witness card
- home security checklist
- block meeting invitation
- letterhead, business cards
- handbook.

During this period, premise security survey forms were developed and printed. The premise security subsidy program as outlined in the grant was further developed and was initiated on a trial basis. Some potential problems with the use of LEAA funds for the subsidy program were discussed with the Grants Analyst of the Crime Control Planning Board. As an interim measure, it was decided by the Minneapolis staff to use \$24,500 in Community Development Block Grant funds (i.e., non LEAA funds) for the subsidy. At this time, it was thought that we may not need more than this for the subsidy program in the first year. In addition, it was suggested that other non LEAA funds may be available in early 1978.

The premise surveys are conducted by police officers. The grant had indicated that \$26,000 would be available to the Police Department to pay for a portion of the police manpower required to do these surveys. The Grants Analyst for the Crime Control Planning Board indicated that the LEAA funds could not be used only for police overtime but must be used for regular salaries plus a typical percentage of overtime. It was decided that the best course of action was to use LEAA funds to pay a portion of the salary of the police coordinators working on the project. The Minneapolis Police Department agreed to provide the services of police officers to do premise surveys.

Though the police overtime issue was resolved, it did cause considerable delay in delivering premise security surveys.

In August, Robert Viking and Sheldon Strom visited Washington, D.C., to solicit second year funding and to meet with representatives of the Westinghouse national issues center. While in Washington, a meeting was held with Robert Macy of LEAA. Mr. Macy later visited Minneapolis and is considering it as a site for a city-wide crime prevention program.

During this time period, some work was begun on physical design modifications for the Willard-Homewood and Hawthorne neighborhoods. An alleyway vacation was initiated in Willard-Homewood. In addition, at a Willard-Homewood CPAC meeting, the CPAC indicated that the primary focuses of physical design modifications in Willard-Homewood should be on alleys and alley lighting. However, the option of using some funds for traffic modifications should still be considered for Willard-Homewood.

Traffic modification plans were presented to the Hawthorne CPAC. The response to these plans was good, but it was clear that a number of additional alternatives should be considered and presented to the CPAC.

From mid-August to the end of September there was no staff architect due to Sheldon Strom replacing Robert Viking as Demonstration Manager. The new architect was hired earlier in October. Because of this situation, very little physical design work was done during the end of this quarter.

The activities in the three demonstration neighborhoods were focused primarily upon community organization activities. The activities of the individual neighborhoods are described below.

HAWTHORNE

Hawthorne staff began presenting Community Crime Prevention information to the existing block clubs. Eight first Community Crime Prevention meetings were held and one second Community Crime Prevention meeting was held during this period. Staff were also involved in the preparation of program materials, a neighborhood newsletter, organizing a new CPAC which met each month. The Community Crime Prevention staff cooperated with the Neighborhood Youth Corps to clean up six alleys in the neighborhood. A Community Crime Prevention program kick off was held in September with the Fairview Park dedication. Hawthorne staff cooperated with WIPOG and Willard-Homewood staff to produce a block captain training manual. This manual was designed for the residents of Willard-Homewood and Hawthorne. Neighborhood businesses were contacted about Community Crime Prevention, and they were invited to an office open house. Community Crime Prevention staff attended business association meetings and made a radio presentation about Community Crime Prevention. Staff also contacted the residents of a senior high rise apartment to discuss the program.

LOWRY HILL EAST

Lowry Hill East concentrated on the commercial sector by contacting each business along Hennepin, Lyndale, and the interior community several times. These contacts explained the objectives of Community Crime Prevention and announced a meeting to discuss crime prevention and began steps towards the establishment of business association. Two meetings were held--one for Lyndale and neighboring businesses and one for Hennepin and neighboring businesses.

The entire residential community was contacted with introductory brochures which were produced by the staff and with an announcement for the neighborhood Community Crime Prevention kick off which was held in August. Police, block captains, Police Reserve, and Community Crime Prevention staff delivered these notices.

Contacts throughout the neighborhood were established through the two neighborhood organizations and the CPAC. Both groups suggested local residents who would be willing to be block captains. These contacts were made and ten residents agreed to be captains. A block captain training manual was produced to support these people and a training session was held. Initial block meetings were held in September.

Lowry Hill East staff were involved in writing specifications for the hardware delivery system, early program materials, soliciting funds from CDBG, and a Minneapolis Tribune article on Community Crime Prevention.

During this quarter, eight premise security surveys were requested and one completed. Four block meetings were held on Community Crime Prevention and one apartment meeting was held.

WILLARD-HOMEWOOD

The primary efforts in Willard-Homewood centered around reaching as many residents as possible to expose them to Community Crime Prevention. Community meetings were held in July and August and a Community Crime Prevention sponsored picnic was held in August as a kick off activity. Staff spoke to various neighborhood groups throughout this period. Willard-Homewood staff helped WIPOG and Hawthorne produce a block captain training manual for use in those neighborhoods. They also combined efforts in this training process.

Five alleys were cleaned up with the cooperation of the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Block club organizing was done by Community Crime Prevention staff and WIPOG staff. Valarie Ifill, an intern for the summer, left the Community Crime Prevention staff at the end of August. Staff then consisted of Van White, Ella Gross, and WIPOG.

Fifteen block meetings were reported during this period of the project by the Willard-Homewood staff.

STATE OF MINNESOTA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL 446 LAFAYETTE ROAD - ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101		PROGRESS REPORT FORM
PROJECT TITLE Community Crime Prevention		
GRANT NUMBER 03020724977		THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD:
SPONSORING UNIT OF GOVERNMENT City of Minneapolis		() January 1 - March 31 (Due April 25)
EXPENDITURES TO DATE (Current Grant) \$ 31,922		() April 1 - June 30 (Due July 25)
EXPENDITURES THIS PERIOD \$ 18,294		() July 1 - September 30 (Due October 25)
		(X) October 1 - December 31 (Due January 25)
Grantees are required to submit quarterly reports on project activities and accomplishments. Progress reports are designed to document project activities and performance and to provide ongoing information to concerned agencies. Progress reports should address the areas outlined below.		
<u>Due Date:</u> Progress reports are due on the 25th of the month following the reporting period, e.g., report for January-March is due April 25. Reports should be submitted on these dates even if the project has not been in operation the full quarter.		
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<u>Content:</u>		
a. Describe project activities and progress toward each goal and objective specified in the grant application. Also describe progress toward achieving compliance with "Special Conditions for this Project" specified in the grant agreement.		
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c. Describe problems encountered in achieving goals and objectives, and other problems encountered in the conduct of this project. Is assistance needed? If so, in what areas?		
d. Specify positions filled during the quarter, name of persons hired, qualifications of new staff, and current vacancies.		
Begin your narrative here. Add as many pages as necessary to describe progress during the reporting period.		
<p>During this quarter a great deal of progress was made in refining program elements and developing effective program delivery strategies. The community organizing process for the program was formalized and staff responsibilities were clearly defined.</p> <p>The experience of the first few months of the program showed clearly that crime prevention information could best be presented in two block club meetings.</p> <p>The first of those meetings serves as introduction to crime prevention especially the neighborhood watch program, premise security surveys, and operation identification.</p> <p>The neighborhood crime statistics are also discussed at this meeting. In addition, residents are encouraged to identify other crime problems or concerns. People sign up for operation ID and premise surveys and agree to share their names, addresses, and phone numbers on a block map.</p> <p>The second block club meeting begins by briefly reviewing the content of the first meeting for the benefit of those block members who did not attend the first meeting.</p>		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR		DATE SIGNED

CCP&C 0774

The Neighborhood Watch program is then explained in more detail and the neighborhood watch materials are described and handed out. (Note: Though this two meeting approach was outlined early in December, the finished printed materials were not available for distribution until early January.) The local precinct police are brought to the second meeting to respond to questions from residents and to explain police procedures. The problems of the block are then discussed in more detail and strategies for solving these problems are developed.

Future block meetings topics are developed and the responsibility for these future meetings is transferred to a block captain with some assistance by staff.

Future staff directed block meetings may, in some cases, be held on additional topics such as physical design or in response to a specific request by a block club.

The use of this two meeting format provides thorough coverage of informational parts of the program, yet allows the organizing of all blocks in the demonstration neighborhoods within the first year of the demonstration program.

During this quarter it became clear that good promotional and informational material was an integral part of the program. Unfortunately, there were delays in the final printing of these materials and the complete package of materials was not available until mid January. These delays were due to a number of factors. The advertising agency was slow in delivering some of the final art work for the materials. In addition, there were frequent revisions of the materials as we gained more field experience.

Compounding these delays were the long lead times involved in bidding and printing. Fortunately, most of these delays occurred during the holiday season when our block organizing efforts were de-emphasized due to the difficulty of getting residents to attend block meetings which often conflicted with their holiday activities.

These "slack" times at the end of the year were used by staff to update block club records and to further develop strategies for the coming year.

In October, a new architect was hired. After an initial period of training and familiarization with the program, the architect began meeting with residents in Hawthorne and Willard-Homewood to further develop the physical design plans for those neighborhoods.

An alley vacation was approved by the City Council for one of the Willard-Homewood demonstration alleys. However, due to severe Minnesota winters, the alley modifications will not be done until April of 1978.

During this period, meetings were held with the Public Works Department and a review and approval process for physical design modifications was established.

During this quarter the problems described in last quarter's report involving police overtime were formally resolved. Premise security surveys progressed well in the Lowry Hill East neighborhood (5th Precinct).

In the Willard-Homewood and Hawthorne neighborhoods (4th Precinct) there were additional delays in conducting premise security surveys due to scheduling problems.

In addition, the 4th Precinct police coordinator carries the rank of officer whereas the 5th Precinct coordinator is a sergeant. This may have made it more difficult for the 4th Precinct to get the necessary police manpower for the premise surveys.

During December, the first community crime prevention newsletter "PUBLIC EYE" was published and distributed to the demonstration neighborhoods. The newsletter contained two sections. The first section included news of interest to all three demonstration neighborhoods. The second section was devoted to news of particular interest to each neighborhood. It is hoped that the newsletter can be published monthly. However, the production of the newsletter may be so time consuming that it can only be published bi-monthly.

During this quarter the Community Crime Prevention Office received a number of assistance requests from areas of the City outside the demonstration neighborhoods. Though it was not appropriate to spend a great deal of staff time on requests from outside the demonstration neighborhoods, some type of response to this interest was required. We did not want to discourage interest from other areas of the City since one of the primary purposes of the demonstration neighborhoods is to set the stage for an effective City-wide crime prevention program.

In response to requests from the Southwest Minneapolis neighborhood, two block captain training sessions were conducted by the demonstration manager and the staff of the Crime Control Planning Board. Though these sessions were well received by the residents who were very interested in crime prevention, the staff felt frustrated by the training sessions. The three major elements of the program, (Neighborhood Watch, Premise Surveys, and Operation I.D.) could only be briefly described since there were no effective delivery mechanisms available for these programs outside the demonstration neighborhoods. It was decided that we should attempt to avoid future involvement in block captain training outside the neighborhoods until effective delivery mechanisms were established in these neighborhoods.

The neighborhood organizer for Hawthorne was transferred to Willard-Homewood and the process of hiring a new neighborhood organizer for Hawthorne was initiated. This move was made due to a conflict between the other Hawthorne staff and the organizer. The neighborhood coordinator for Hawthorne maintained that the organizer was not effective as an organizer and spent too much time on personal projects. Because none of these activities could be well documented and in an attempt to be fair to the organizer, she was transferred on a trial basis to the Willard-Homewood neighborhood. The Willard-Homewood neighborhood coordinator says he is pleased to have her since he felt an additional organizer was necessary due to the large size of Willard-Homewood (100 blocks).

The newly hired neighborhood organizer was assigned to the Hawthorne neighborhood in early January rather than to Willard-Homewood as originally planned.

The progress reports for the individual neighborhoods are described below.

LOWRY HILL EAST

Because CCP materials were not complete at the expected time, none of the blocks received the concluding CCP meeting. Several meetings were postponed to avoid having a meeting without a specific purpose or because meeting hosts had conflicts. The holiday season around Thanksgiving and Christmas reduced the number of convenient days available for organizing and holding meetings. However, twenty block meetings were held as well as one apartment meeting. Of these, ten were first CCP meetings and eleven were second meetings.

Very few people were participating in the apartment clubs. Because of this, organizing strategies were re-evaluated and it was decided that apartment residents would be included in the block clubs rather than separately. If time allows, apartment buildings will be organized separately at the end of the project. A second block captain training session was held for new block captains.

Commercial establishments were contacted for a second presentation of the CCP program and to foster the development of associations. Five meetings were held; two on Lyndale and three on Hennepin Avenue. Lyndale Avenue was slow to take the initiative at establishing an organization. The Hennepin Avenue association has developed a strong leadership, by laws, and has had several independent meetings. Fortunately, this group had other critical problems and issues to respond to.

One CPAC meeting was held during this quarter. The November meeting was not held because of the heavy organizing schedule. No meeting was held in December because of the holiday season.

CCP staff were also involved in planning for a visit of the Governor to the neighborhood. The Governor visited the CCP office while on the tour.

Seventy Premise Security Surveys were requested during this period and forty-seven were completed.

HAWTHORNE

In November, the Hawthorne staff arranged for a community meeting with several ex-burglars as the primary speakers. The ex-burglars spoke about their tactics for breaking into homes and the types of things residents can do to prevent burglaries. This discussion confirmed the importance of Community Crime Prevention.

CCP staff continued to organize block clubs. Seven meetings were held presenting the first part of CCP and eight second meetings were held on blocks. Hawthorne staff were unable to conclude program contacts because Neighborhood Watch materials were not complete during this quarter.

Fifty-eight residential security surveys were requested from June til the end of this quarter. None of these had been done. Five commercial surveys were requested and one was completed.

WILLARD-HOMEWOOD

Willard-Homewood staff continued to speak to community groups to explain the CCP program. CCP staff and WIPOG staff held first meetings with twenty-one blocks and second meetings with nine blocks. Some blocks combined for these meetings. Eighty-eight premise security surveys were requested and none were performed.

PROJECT TITLE

Community Crime Prevention

GRANT NUMBER

03020724977

THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD:

- January 1 - March 31 (Due April 25) 1978
 April 1 - June 30 (Due July 25)
 July 1 - September 30 (Due October 25)
 October 1 - December 31 (Due January 25)

SPONSORING UNIT OF GOVERNMENT

City of Minneapolis

EXPENDITURES TO DATE (Current Grant) \$ 100,925

EXPENDITURES THIS PERIOD \$ 69,003

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Begin your narrative here. Add as many pages as necessary to describe progress during the reporting period.

During this quarter, a great deal was accomplished. Time spent previously in program development and refinement yielded many dividends as the systematic and effective organization of block clubs moved well ahead.

Clearly, block clubs can be organized quickly and more effectively than was anticipated at the start of this program. However, achievement of this high level of block club success requires a careful combination of highly motivated, competent staff, a clear and simple yet effective neighborhood crime prevention message, attractive and effective program materials, effective central office support to neighborhoods, and hopefully a high level of neighborhood interest.

Of the three demonstration neighborhoods, Lowry Hill East was by far the most successful in terms of block meetings conducted and the turnout at each meeting.

Hawthorne and Willard-Homewood experienced less success. The reasons for this are not clear, but a difference in the attitude and background of the neighborhood staff is certainly a significant factor.

SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR

DATE SIGNED

CCCP&C 0774

The Lowry Hill East staff have fully accepted the idea of continuously modifying the organizing approach so that it can be done quickly with a greater reliance on volunteers. Some of the Willard-Homewood and Hawthorne staff have rejected this approach stating that it is unrealistic. I feel that this reluctance to accept these new organizing methods is due to previous staff experience with other organizing techniques which were much slower and involved much more staff involvement with the blocks.

In addition with the new method of organizing for crime prevention, staff accomplishments can be more easily measured in terms of results obtained, for example, number of meetings and meeting attendance. Though these numbers do not tell the entire story, they do provide excellent insight into staff performance. However, being evaluated in this manner appears to be threatening to some staff members and may further explain some of their resistance to modifying their organizing methods.

It is the opinion of the Project Director that a program involving the organization of block clubs for crime prevention can be truly effective only if specific performance objectives are established and adhered to. If this is not done, then a significant impact on the City or even the neighborhoods will not be achieved. In order to increase staff and office accountability, a monthly report form was developed. Prior to this, staff were not reporting their activities in a manner that was comparable from one office to another. A copy of the monthly report form is enclosed.

Table 1 summarizes the reported level of achievement for the indicated categories on the report form. Other categories were not included because the information was not easily comparable from neighborhood to neighborhood.

The neighborhood crime prevention programs are continuously being modified and refined. During this quarter, materials were added and refined. A concise and convenient information sheet on how to recognize and report suspicious activity and how to report a crime was developed for the back of block maps. Enclosed you will find a copy. A faster method of producing block maps was developed. A slide program was developed for use at introductory block meetings. Many other materials were produced and developed during this quarter. An issue of "Public Eye" was produced in March. This issue concentrated on the juvenile justice system. This article responded to the concerns of many neighborhood residents.

A new staff person, Robert Henderson, was hired to be primarily responsible for program materials and central office support of the field offices. This has proved to be an excellent move and has brought order to our materials production and has greatly increased our capabilities.

We have continued to work with Martin-Williams Advertising, Inc. to develop additional materials. Martin-Williams is in the process of developing informational material on personal security, commercial security, and Operation Identification. In addition, Martin-Williams is developing a media and advertising campaign for use as the program expands to city-wide service.

During this quarter, plans were initiated for the training of postal workers to identify and report crimes and suspicious activity as they deliver mail in the neighborhoods. This training will be provided by the Crime Control Planning Board.

In January the Project Director visited the Seattle "exemplary project" as part of an LEAA informational exchange program. This visit was most informative. The Seattle program has many parallels with the Minneapolis program and has proven to be a successful program. The greatest strength of the Seattle program is that it is implemented systematically and thoroughly by well-trained conscientious staff. The greatest weakness of the Seattle program appears to be its lack of volunteers and other neighborhood resources. This appears to greatly limit the areas that can be covered and makes maintenance difficult.

The Minneapolis program can clearly benefit from Seattle by adopting a similar "systematic" approach while at the same time placing a greater emphasis on volunteers and the involvement of neighborhood groups.

In March the Project Director met with representatives of five other cities in Dallas to discuss the LEAA funding Comprehensive Community Crime Prevention Programs. The six cities selected to be recipients of LEAA grants of from \$200,000 to \$500,000 are Minneapolis, Portland, Oregon, Compton, Colorado, Newark, New Jersey, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Jackson, Mississippi. It was clear from the meeting that Minneapolis and Portland are well ahead of the other cities in terms of developing city-wide crime prevention programs.

Also in this quarter, neighborhood physical design plans were further developed for Hawthorne and Lowry Hill East. These plans, which were described in the previously submitted physical design plans, are largely complete and simply require approval by the neighborhoods and the Aldermen. The alley modification plans for Willard-Homewood were further developed, and work was begun on an alley modification handbook.

In general, this quarter was very successful. Clearly, the program is sound and can be delivered effectively. There is interest in the program from throughout the City, and there is growing support from the Police Department and the private sectors. It is the opinion of the Project Director that Minneapolis is on the verge of having the most effective crime prevention program in the country.

Additional activities of neighborhood staff are described below.

The demonstration neighborhood staff have been involved in other major activities.

Lowry Hill East

In January, staff were involved in business association meetings on Hennepin and Lyndale Avenues, Community Crime Prevention presentations

in the Corcoran neighborhood, block captain training in the Armatage neighborhood, and with the Crime Prevention Action Council. The CPAC had two issues to develop--1) juvenile problems, and 2) problems concerning activities at a local 24-hour gas station.

In February staff were involved in the training of new Community Crime Prevention staff and staff for the Whittier demonstration program. Further efforts were made with the Hennepin and Lyndale Avenue Business Associations. Staff solicited neighborhood CCP supporters to speak on behalf of the program for the CDBG City match funding. A CPAC meeting was held and a presentation was made to the National Association of Business Women about Community Crime Prevention.

In March, the business associations continued to be active. The Hennepin Avenue Association had several important issues to sustain and encourage growth at its inception. This association has grown in both organization, strength, and numbers. On the contrary, the Lyndale Association did not have the critical issues nor the dynamic strong leadership which existed on Hennepin. Consequently, this association has not been as active. In March, however, the temporary leadership was replaced by a stronger group of elected leaders. It is expected that this will contribute to its success.

Staff again helped train Whittier Alliance staff and spoke to members of the St. Paul Crime Victim Crisis Center who will be organizing for crime prevention. Articles were written for the Community Crime Prevention newsletter, "Public Eye," and the local neighborhood newspaper. A CPAC meeting was held as usual.

Hawthorne

In January, the staff were involved in block club organizing. They also held a CPAC meeting and attended a neighborhood association meeting. Security guidelines for MHRA property were examined and additions proposed. Methods of crime data collection and display were discussed with the police representative and alterations made.

In February, a Northside resource list was developed. Two articles were written for a local grade school paper about crime prevention. Staff attended the CDBG funding meeting and met with people from St. Paul who are organizing for crime prevention. A CPAC meeting was held.

The Crime Control Planning Board is researching crime victimization of seniors. One staff person has worked extensively with the Crime Control Planning Board to develop and distribute this questionnaire.

In March, a block captain training session was planned and absentee landlords were contacted about security improvements to their buildings.

Willard-Homewood

In January, a CPAC meeting was held and an article was written for "Insight" newspaper seeking resident input about physical design modifications within the neighborhood.

In February, a block captain training session was held for four blocks, and one senior citizen high-rise was serviced by Community Crime Prevention staff. A resident security committee was established.

In March an article was written for the Community Crime Prevention newsletter, "Public Eye."

City Wide

In response to the block captain session in the Armatage neighborhood that was held in January, efforts were increased in March to have block meetings here. Plans were also being made to expand into the Stevens Square and Prospect Park areas of the City. These areas are Level III areas as defined in the Comprehensive City-Wide Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention grant proposal that was written in January and February.

Enclosures: Monthly report form
When you suspect, dial direct

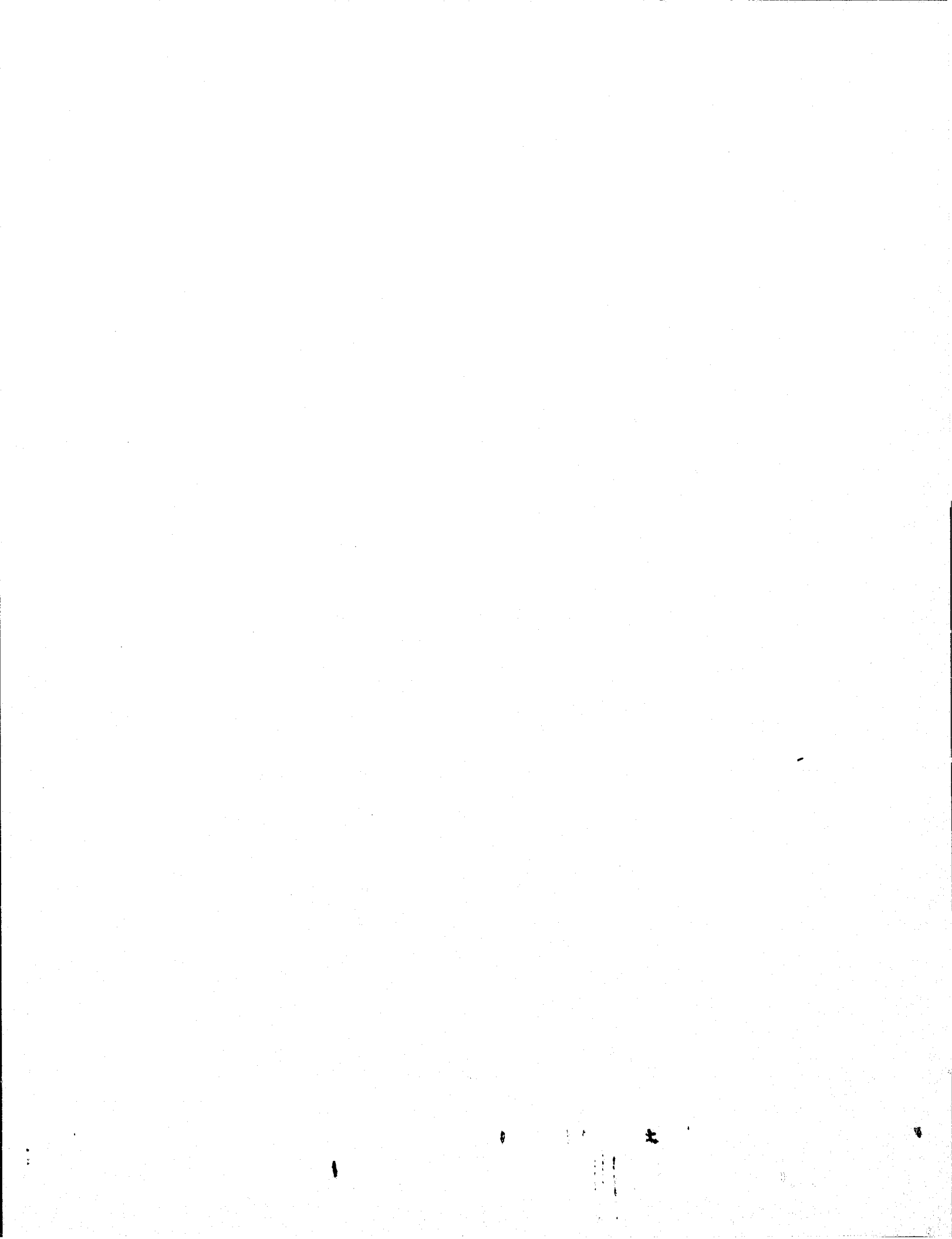


TABLE 1

NEIGHBORHOOD	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			OFFICE TOTALS			PROGRAM TOTALS
	LHE	WH	H	LHE	WH	H	LHE	WH	H	LHE	WH	H	
NUMBER OF STAFF	2*	4**	3***	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	4	3	
Operation Identification	35	28	7	9	35	11	27	21	28	71	84	46	201
Premise Security Survey Requests	14	28	8	9	35	15	20	21	25	43	84	48	175
Premise Security Surveys Done	5	0	50	10	0	15	13	0	17	28	0	82	110
Introductory CCP Meetings Done/Attendance	3/20	6/30	5/21	2/23	9/73	3/4 + (1 mtg. no att. reported)	8/84	2/12	8/29+ (2 mtg. no att. reported)	Total meetings/total att. 30/287 24/154 20/90			74/531
Neighborhood Watch Meetings Done/Attendance	8/57	0/0	0/0	4/42	3/19	5/21+ (1 mtg. no att. reported)	5/61	4/20	3/15	Average attendance 9.56 6.4 4.5			7.2 (Average attendance)

** One of the Willard-Homewood staff is provided through a contract with WIPOG (Willard Increasing Pride On the Go).

* January, LHE - Hicks left the office and was replaced by Doi. Doi in training; did not run meetings until February. Hicks continued to have a few meetings in LHE.

*** January, Hawthorne - B. Esposito hired to replace J. Yetter. She was training during this period.

APPENDIX E

Initial Alley Vacation Request



CONTINUED

2 OF 4

OFFICE OF CITY COORDINATOR
301M CITY HALL • MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55415
CITY COORDINATOR348-2032
Thomas A. Thompson
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES348-2608
Frank H. Forbes
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL348-2664
Robert D. Dronen
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT348-2426
Robert C. Karlic
HUMAN RESOURCES348-2606
Charles R. McKenzie

minneapolis
city of lakes

August 5, 1977

Mr. Jay Tyson
President
Minneapolis Planning Commission
210 City Hall
Minneapolis, MN 55415

Dear Mr. Tyson:

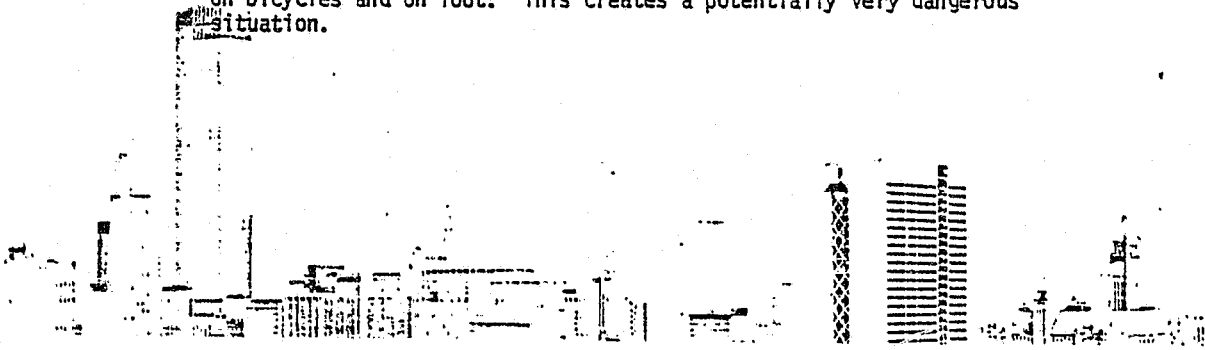
The City Coordinator's office of the City of Minneapolis as part of the Community Crime Prevention project requests the vacation of that area of the currently plotted alley between the easterly 93.67 feet of Lot 9 and easterly 93.67 feet of Lot 8 of the Homewood Rearrangement of Block 13 Minneapolis, Minnesota, as shown on the attached drawings.

Reasons for request for alley vacation:

Residents indicate that the alley is used by through traffic as a short cut between 12th Street and Farwell causing a dangerous and disruptive situation.

Residents indicate that the alley has often been used to transport stolen goods to and from the vacant land below a hill northwest of the alley as shown in Figure 2.

Residents indicate that the alley is being used increasingly as a thoroughfare for mini-bike, trail bikes, as well as for children on bicycles and on foot. This creates a potentially very dangerous situation.



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Adequate access and egress for residential as well as service and emergency vehicles can be provided without the need for the vacated portion of the alley.

One of the primary responsibilities of the Community Crime Prevention project in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood is the creation of "demonstration alleys" which are intended to show that appropriate changes to the physical environment combined with active and organized residents can significantly reduce crime. This alley is perfectly suited to such a demonstration project.

Description of proposal:

The area to be vacated is shown in Figure 2 attached. This area would be equally divided between the two adjacent property owners. The existing concrete in this area would be removed with Community Crime Prevention funds. The adjacent property owners would then be responsible for landscaping and maintaining this area. Easements restricting development of this land could be grouted to the City if required. The sidewalk and boulevard would be restored with Community Crime Prevention funds. As shown in Figure 2, a turn around area will be provided in the westerly 30 feet of the vacated alley. This land would remain in public ownership. A more detailed description of all proposed improvements is being developed by Community Crime Prevention staff who will coordinate their efforts with the Public Works Department.

We, therefore, request that the proposed alley vacation be granted by the Minneapolis City Planning Commission and that the \$100 filing fee be waived.

Respectfully,

Thomas A. Thompson
City Coordinator

SS/ds

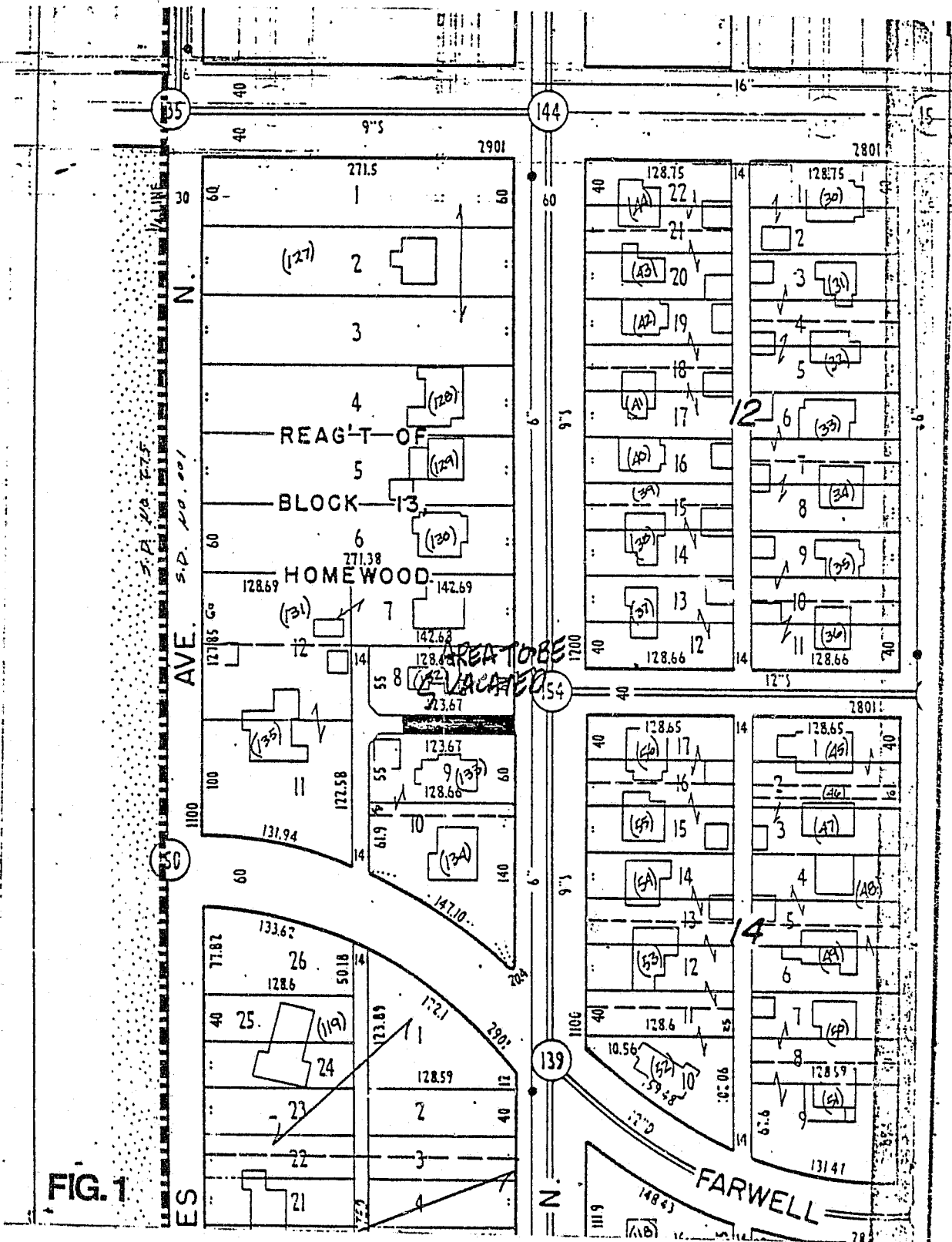


FIG. 1

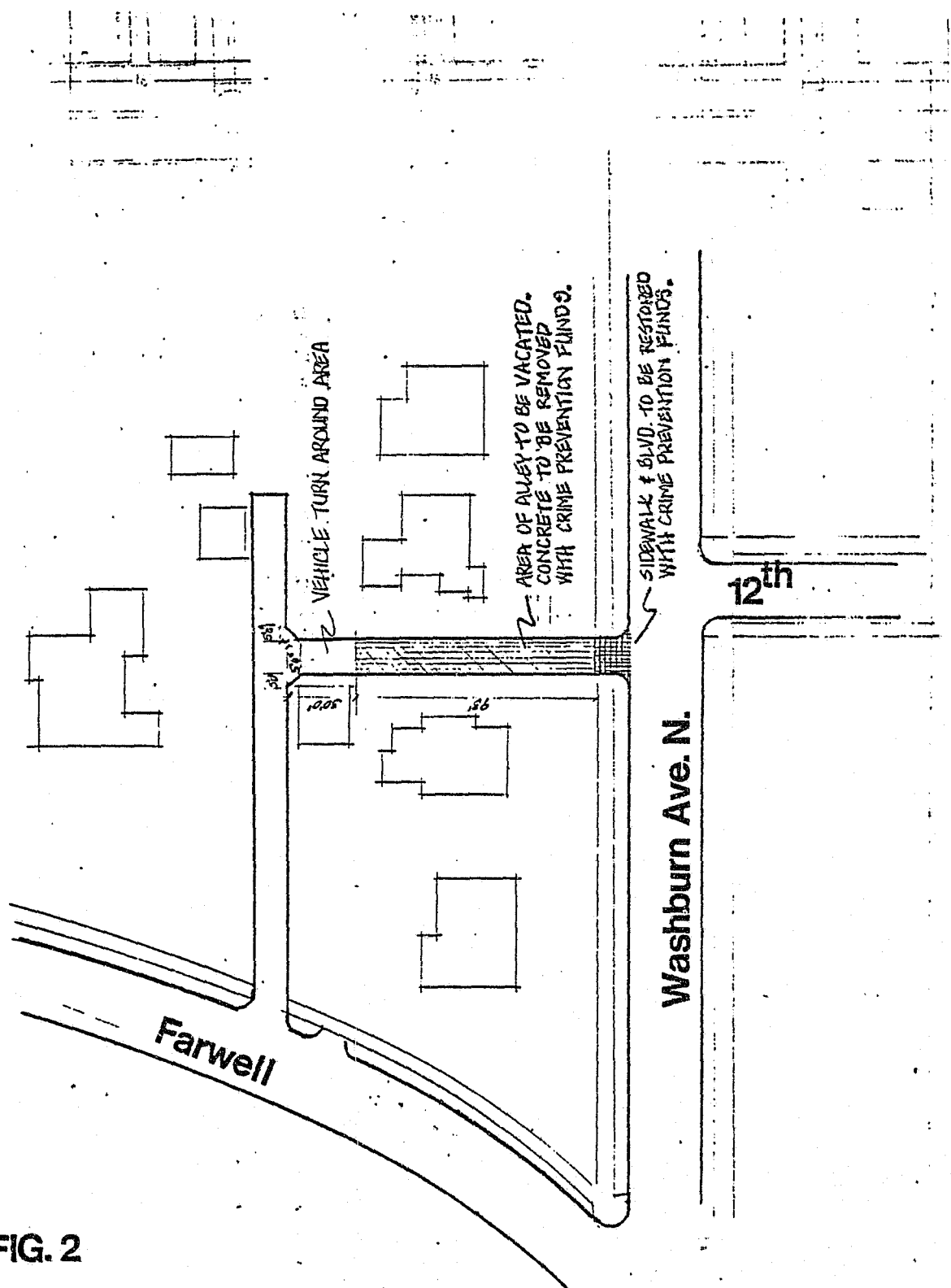


FIG. 2

APPENDIX F

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- ally	Never	Not Appli- 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 in parks	1	2	3	4
h) children's 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:

	Yes	No
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 _____

- 29l. 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 Problem	Some Problem	No 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 these 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

- G1. 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

G2. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? _____

G3. About how often do you see the Minneapolis Police Department patrol-
ling in your neighborhood?--at least once a day, several times a
week, about once a week, several times a month, almost never.

- _____
G4. 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 G5)

INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE CRIME, USE SUPPLEMENTAL GRID TO
RECORD ANSWERS TO G4a - 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? _____

G5. 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

- 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) |

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>NA</u>	
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 report 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

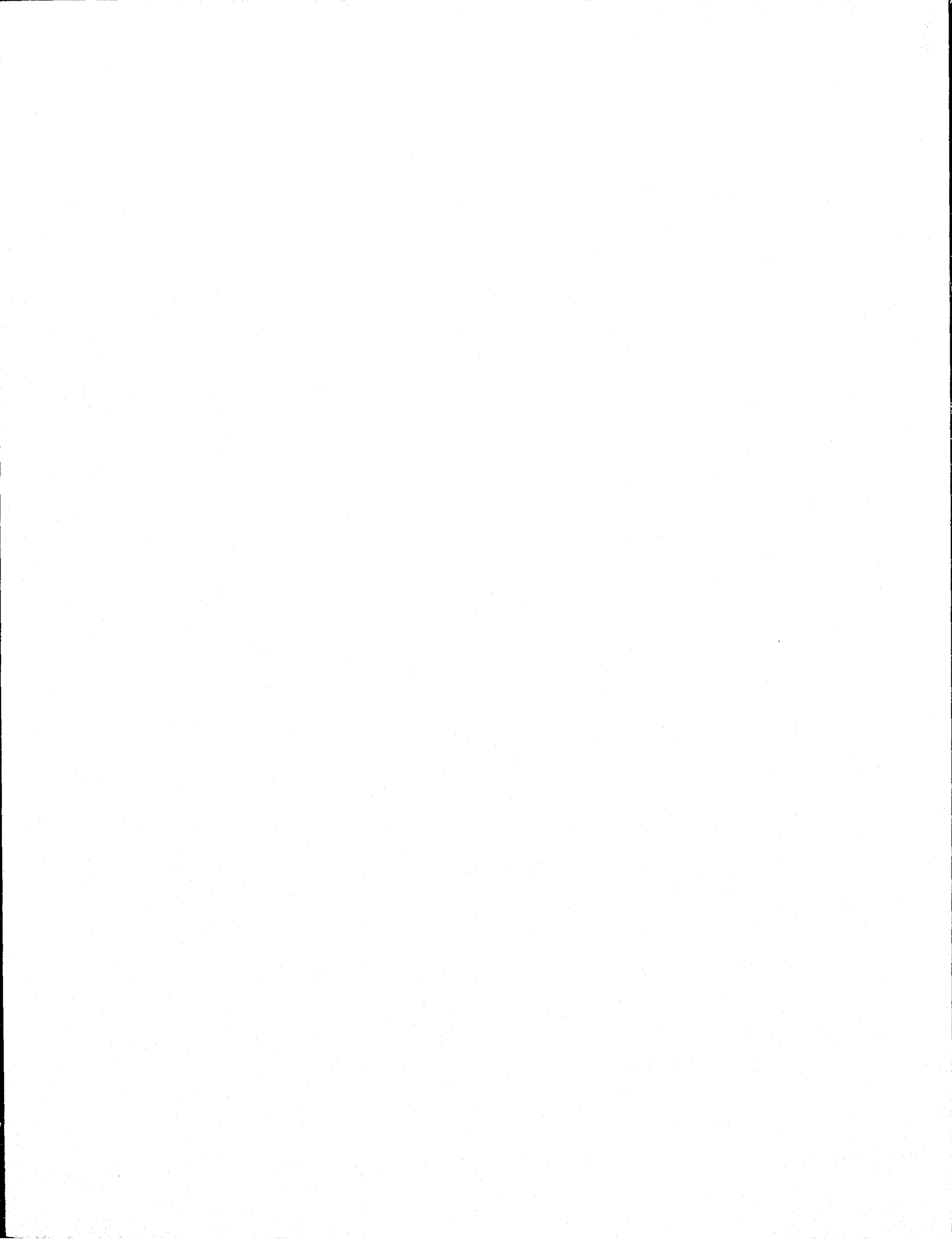
IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS YES TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN "D VICTIMIZATION," ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND RECORD THEM IN GRID. (RECORD LETTER OF YES QUESTIO IN LEFT BOX.)

- 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

F-24



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 _____

APPENDIX G

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

See coding instructions for appropriate codes on these variables.

Code in box 18 & 17.

- 11 Residential Burglary
- 12 Burg. of business.
- 10 Other burglary
- 20 Shoplifting
- 21 Theft from dwelling
- 22 Theft from business
- 23 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
16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27	28 29	30 31 32 33 34 35

DATE OCCURRED START	DATE OCCURRED FINISH	DAY OF WEEK START	DAY OF WEEK FINISH
16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27	28 29

Month Day Year 197 Month Day
Record month numerically: 1 (Jan) through 12 (Dec)
If date occurred is not expressed in range, code date occurred finish as 9999.
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.+

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	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

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.

C/L

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

- 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

PREMISE	VICTIM INFORMATION, PERSON	HOW COMPLAINT REC' CARD	CASE NUMBER
72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79	80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99	1	2 3 4 5 6

See codes: No. of vic- Race Sex Age: Record 1 Found by police
at left tims. Code actual no. 1 White 1 Male age in years. 2 Radio
0 None, If 2 Black 2 Female If juvenile, 3 Citizen
more than 3 Nat Am. 9 N.A.+ age unk. code 4 Station
9, code 9. 8 Other 00. If adult, 5 Letter
If unknown, code 9. 9 N.A.+ age unk. code 8 Other
no. of vic- 99. If older than 89, code 9 N.A.+
tims is unknown, assume 1. 99. If unk., code 99.

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.
Uniform Street Code

SUSPECT INFORMATION
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

Was the incident actually seen? Source of information
0 No 1 Suspect 2 Yes, by other witness 9 Not Ascertainable from the report
Source of information: 0 No info. 1 Suspect 2 Victim's suspicion: 3 Police 4 Suspect's admission: 8 Other source 9 N.A.+
Number of suspects: 0 None 1 If more than 8, 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. 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 99. If older than 89, code 99. 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.

TURN TO PAGE 2 N.A., Not Ascertainable from the report.

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.)																

CONTINUE

AMT OF CASH TAKEN				VALUE OTHER PROP TAKEN				TYPE OF PROPERTY TAKEN				RANSACKED		INSURANCE				
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	a	b	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73

(box 57-60 & 61-64): Express value to nearest dollar. If none taken, code 0000. If value is expressed in range, code midpoint of range. If greater than \$9999, code 9999. Include value of checks, food stamps, money orders, etc., as cash.

Code up to 2 items, (a,b) Code each item only once, all items may have been taken. Find codes for property taken on facing page (p.3)

Number of cars ransacked? 0 No 1 Yes
 Was premium marked? 0 No 1 Yes
 Did victim have insurance? 0 No 1 Yes
 If more than 9 N.A.+ or code 9
 inappli- 9 N.A.+ or cable inappli- cable

CONTINUE

WITNESSES		SECURITY DEVICES		PERSON REPORTING		POLICE DISPOSITION		STATUS OF PROPERTY		MULTIPLE CRIME		CARD	
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	

Did witnesses other than victim see suspect or incident? 0 No 1 Yes
 If yes give no. of witnesses. If more than 3, code 3. If unknown, code 9. If no. of witnesses is unknown assume 1.

0 None Who discovered
 1 Alarm incident?
 2 Op ID holder, man.,
 3 Both owner.
 4 of the Employee above 4 Police
 5 N.A.+ 5 Alarm or in-6 Neighbor appli-7 Friend, rel. cable 8 Other 9 N.A.+

1 Cleared by arrest
 2 Exceptionally cleared
 3 Unfounded
 4 Case inactive pending further leads
 5 Report for ins. purposes
 6 Other
 7 N.A.+

0 None taken or damaged
 4 Property damaged only
 1 All recovered
 2 Some recovered
 3 None recovered
 9 Not Ascertainable from the report

0 No
 If crime involved more than that reported under TYPE OF CRIME (card 1 box 16-17) code as follows for second crime:
 1 Burglary
 2 Theft
 3 Damage to property
 4 Auto theft
 5 Robbery
 6 Crimes against person
 8 Other
 9 N.A.+

2
 30

READ INSTRUCTIONS IMMEDIATELY BELOW.

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 3 BOX 17A, CODE VARIABLES FOR APPROPRIATE CRIMES.

CASE NUMBER		METHOD OF ENTRY		SIDE OF ENTRY		FLOOR OF ENTRY		EXIT USED		VICTIM'S ACTIVITY	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

code as in card 1, 1-6
 CODE BOXES 7-13 FOR RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BURGLARY ONLY. LEAVE BLANK FOR ALL OTHER CRIMES.

1 Unforced entry
 2 Caseknifed lock
 3 forced lock
 4 Broke glass
 5 Body force
 6 Removed door or window
 7 Cut or removed screen
 8 Other, C/L
 9 N.A.+

1 Through window
 2 Through window in door
 3 Through door, no key used
 4 Through door, used key
 5 Through other aperture
 6 Not Ascertainable from the report

1 front
 2 Back
 3 Side
 4 Other
 9 N.A.+

At aperture to building from outside
 At aperture to bldg. from adjacent or attached bldg. (garage porch, etc.)
 At aperture to burglarized unit or office from interior area
 At aperture to adj. bldg. and main bldg.
 At aperture to bldg. and unit
 8 Other
 9 N.A.+

Code floor where entry was forced:
 0 Basement
 1 First floor
 2 Second floor
 3 or higher
 3 Entry through roof
 8 Other
 9 Not Ascertainable from the report

Same as entry IF DIFFERENT FROM ENTRY:
 2 Front
 3 Back
 4 Side
 5 Suspect was interrupted
 6 No actual entry to structure was made
 8 Other
 9 N.A.+

1 Victim absent less than 4 hrs.
 2 Absent 4-12 hrs.
 3 Absent 13-24 hrs.
 4 Absent more than 24 hrs.
 5 Present**
 8 Other
 9 Not Ascertainable from the report
 **NOTE: If box (13) above is coded 5, go to page 4, code boxes ((54-60)).

GO TO PAGE 4, BOX 72-80.

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	21	22	23	24	

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

1 Outdoors, on or adjacent to bldg
 2 Park or playgrnd.
 3 Street or sidewalk
 4 Indoors, public area
 5 Indoors, private area eg. apt, garage.
 6 Parking lot or ramp
 8 Other
 9 N.A.+

1 Front
 2 Back
 3 Side
 4 Other
 9 N.A.+

0 Not theft from auto
 1 Veh. unlocked
 2 Unlocked veh. using wire
 3 Pried door
 4 Broke glass
 5 Items taken were in trunk
 6 Items taken were under hood
 8 Other, including from exterior of auto
 9 N.A.+

0 No damage
 1 Used physical force, no object involved
 2 Used hitting object
 3 Threw object
 4 Used gun (except BB gun)
 5 Used vehicle
 6 Used prying object
 7 Used cutting object
 8 Other object
 9 N.A.+

0 No damage
 1 Damage to structure
 2 Damage to garage
 3 Damage to vehicle
 4 Damage to other property
 9 N.A.+

1 Victim absent less than 4 hrs.
 2 Absent 4-12 hrs.
 3 Absent 13-24 hrs.
 4 Absent more than 24 hrs.
 5 Present**
 8 Other
 9 N.A.+
 **NOTE: If box (20) above is coded 5, go to page 4, code boxes ((54-60)).

GO TO PAGE 4, BOX 72-80.

TURN TO PAGE 4

N.A.+ Not Ascertainable from the report.

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					
	40-10	11-50	51-250	251-500	OVER \$500	UNKNOWN OR UNLISTED
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	020	022	024	026	028	
APPLIANCES						
*SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY	120	122	124	126	128	129
*LARGE APPLIANCES THAT CANNOT BE CARRIED EASILY	140	142	144	146	148	149
*LARGE APPLIANCES THAT CANNOT BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	160	162	164	166	168	169
AUTO PARTS						
*INSTALLED ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT THAT WAS TAKEN FROM MOTOR VEHICLES	210	212	214	216	218	219
*INSTALLED ITEMS THAT WERE TAKEN FROM MOTOR VEHICLES	910	912	914	916	918	919
*AUTO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THAT WERE NOT INSTALLED	920	922	924	926	928	929
*AUTO ADAPTER AND PRODUCTS	930	932	934	936	938	939
BICYCLES	050	052	054	056	058	059
BUILDING MATERIALS						
*EASILY CONCEALABLE ITEMS	500	502	504	506	508	509
*HEAVY ITEMS	540	542	544	546	548	549
*LARGE HEAVY MATERIALS	560	562	564	566	568	569
CALCULATORS, TYPEWRITERS, OFFICE EQUIPMENT						
*SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED AND CONCEALED EASILY	700	702	704	706	708	709
*SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BUT NOT CONCEALED EASILY	720	722	724	726	728	729
*RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS	701	703	705	707	709	
*ITEMS THAT ARE HEAVY OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BY ONE PERSON	740	742	744	746	748	749
*OFFICE FURNITURE	170	172	174	176	178	179
*FILE CABINETS, DESKS, TABLES, PARTITIONS, SAFES	760	762	764	766	768	769

	VALUE OF ITEM TAKEN					
	40-10	11-50	51-250	251-500	OVER \$500	UNKNOWN OR UNLISTED
CAMERA AND CAMERA EQUIPMENT						
*SMALL ITEMS THAT ARE CONCEALABLE	200	202	204	206	208	209
*SMALL ITEMS, LESS CONCEALABLE, EASILY PORTABLE	220	222	224	226	228	229
*LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC ITEMS, BULKY ITEMS	240	242	244	246	248	249
CIGARETTES	000	001	002	003	004	005
FURNITURE						
*SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BY ONE PERSON	120	122	124	126	128	129
*ITEMS THAT ARE HEAVY OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BY ONE PERSON	150	152	154	156	158	159
*LARGE ITEMS THAT MUST BE HANDLED BY TWO PERSONS	170	172	174	176	178	179
*LARGE ITEMS OF DEFINITE OR MARKED VALUE	170	171	173	175	177	179
*LARGE FURNITURE THAT IS HEAVY OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	150	152	154	156	158	159
*LARGE FURNITURE THAT MUST BE HANDLED BY TWO PERSONS	170	172	174	176	178	179
GROCERIES	020	021	022	023	024	029
HOUSEHOLD GOODS						
*SMALL EASILY CONCEALABLE ITEMS	300	302	304	306	308	309
*SMALL ITEMS CARRIED EASILY BUT NOT EASILY CONCEALABLE	330	332	334	336	338	339
*ITEMS OF DEFINITE OR MARKED VALUE, EASILY PORTABLE	330	331	333	335	337	339
*LARGE ITEMS OF DEFINITE OR MARKED VALUE	170	171	173	175	177	179
*ITEMS THAT ARE LARGE OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	350	352	354	356	358	359
MONEY ORDERS, CHECKS, FOOD STAMPS, CREDIT CARDS	001	002	004	006	008	009
PERSONAL BELONGINGS OR MERCHANDISE						
*SMALL EASILY CONCEALABLE ITEMS	300	302	304	306	308	309
*SMALL, EASILY CONCEALABLE ITEMS OF MARKED VALUE	300	301	303	305	307	309
*ITEMS THAT ARE HEAVY OR BULKY BUT CAN BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	320	322	324	326	328	329
*PERSONAL EFFECTS OR MERCHANDISE	330	331	333	335	337	339
*OTHER STORE MERCHANDISE OR PERSONAL ITEMS, SMALL, BUT NOT EASILY CONCEALABLE	330	332	334	336	338	339
*STORE MERCHANDISE OR PERSONAL ITEMS, BULKY, NOT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	350	352	354	356	358	359
*MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS EXCEPT Pianos and Organs	170	172	174	176	178	179

	VALUE OF ITEM TAKEN					
	40-10	11-50	51-250	251-500	OVER \$500	UNKNOWN OR UNLISTED
SPORTING GOODS						
RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT						
*SMALL EASILY CARRIED, EASILY CONCEALABLE EQUIPMENT	600	602	604	606	608	609
*ACCESSORIES	030	032	034	036	038	039
*SMALL PORTABLE THAT CAN BE EASILY CARRIED BUT NOT EASILY CONCEALED	620	622	624	626	628	629
*LARGE BULKY ITEMS THAT CAN BE CARRIED EASILY BY ONE PERSON	650	652	654	656	658	659
*LARGE ITEMS THAT MUST BE HANDLED	680	682	684	686	688	689
STEREOS, RADIOS						
*SMALL EASILY CONCEALABLE	200	202	204	206	208	209
*INSTALLED ITEMS TAKEN FROM VEHICLES	210	212	214	216	218	219
*PORTABLE ITEMS, NOT EASILY CONCEALABLE	230	232	234	236	238	239
*LARGE PORTABLE ITEMS, HEAVY OR BULKY, BUT CAN BE CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	250	252	254	256	258	259
*LARGE NONPORTABLE ITEMS THAT ARE NOT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	270	272	274	276	278	279
TOOLS, EQUIPMENT						
*SMALL HAND TOOLS, POWER TOOLS, LIGHT, PORTABLE TOOLS THAT CAN BE EASILY CARRIED	420	422	424	426	428	429
*LABORATORY, TESTING EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS	420	421	423	425	427	429
*LARGE TOOLS, NONPORTABLE, NOT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	460	462	464	466	468	469
*LARGE LABORATORY OR TESTING EQUIPMENT, NOT EASILY CARRIED BY ONE PERSON	460	461	463	465	467	469
*GAS AND ELECTRIC POWERED PORTABLE EQUIPMENT	440	442	444	446	448	449
*GAS AND ELECTRIC POWERED FILING EQUIPMENT	480	482	484	486	488	489
*LAWN AND GARDEN TRACTORS, RIDING MOWERS, ETC.	680	682	684	686	688	689

OFFENSE REPORT DATA COLLECTION SHEET PAGE 4
CODE UNKNOWN OR MISSING VALUES AS 9's

AUTO THEFT CODE
BOXES 21-48 FOR
AUTO THEFT ONLY.
LEAVE BLANK FOR
ALL OTHER CRIMES.

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

WHERE WAS VEHICLE RECOVERED?

RECORD HOUSE NUMBER	NAME OF STREET: ENTER FIRST 8 LETTERS OF STREET NAME.	TYPE	DIRECTION	UNIFORM STREET CODE
78-79		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.)

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

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

PREMISE	LOCATION	VICTIM'S ACTIVITY	SUSPECT'S ACTIVITY	VIOLENCE IF ANY AT INITIAL CONFRONTATION
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 eg apt.	3 Hitchhiking	3 Followed victim	1 Personal threat only
0 Other or unk res.	0 Other indoors	4 At home	4 Was in vehicle, but not with victim	2 Minimum physical contact (push, shove, grab)
4 School	4 Alley	5 At res. other than victim's	5 Was hiding	3 Personal threat with weapon, no injury
5 Bar or restaurant	5 Street, sidewalk	6 At place of employment	6 Sitting, standing, waiting for victim	6 Minor injury, bodily force (bruises, scratches, etc.)
6 Other nonres. C/L	6 Parking lot, ramp	7 In vehicle	7 Was confronted by victim; accidental confrontation	4 Other injury, bodily force
7 Park, playground	7 Other outdoors	8 Other	8 Was confronted by victim; intentional confrontation	5 Injury with weapon
8 Other, C/L	8 Other, incl. in auto	9 Not ascertainable from the report	9 N.A.+	8 Accidental injury
9 N.A.+	9 N.A.+			9 N.A.+

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON: BOXES 49-60
(CODE BOXES 54-60)
IF VICTIM WAS PRESENT ON SCENE DURING BURGLARY, FROM P.2, CARD 2, BOX 13.)

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

VICTIM'S REACTION	VIOLENCE RESPONDING TO VICTIM'S REACTION	WEAPON	PREMISE	LOCATION	ALCOHOL OR DRUGS IN/NOT IN VICTIM	SUSPECT
5 No confrontation	0 No violence to person	0 No weapon	1 Single fam. res.	1 Indoor, public area	See 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 cut/ting or stab object	3 Apartment bldg	0 Other indoors	2 Is or was in bar, or drinking in bar or similar circum.	
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, intoxicants mentioned	
3 Fought with suspect	3 Personal threat with weapon, no injury	1 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	6 Other nonres. C/L	6 Parking lot	7 Other outdoors/mentioned	
8 other	5 Injury with weapon	9 N.A.+	7 Park, playground	8 Other incl. auto	6 Intoxicants not mentioned	
9 N.A.+	8 Accidental injury	9 N.A.+	8 Other	9 N.A.+	9 N.A.+	
	9 N.A.+		9 N.A.+			

SPARE FIELD: DATA SHEET NUMBER REPORT CARD

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80		
										0	1											0	0	2	2	5	3			1	3

(Leave boxes 61-72 blank)

DATA SHEET NUMBER: **2253**

Record number of data collection sheet in boxes (73-78) of card 3.

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



APPENDIX H

Resident Responses to Items
Addressing Fear of Crime

	Hawthorne (N = 94)	Lowry Hill East (N = 116)	Willard- Homewood (N = 163)
1. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in 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 enough to make you think seriously about moving else- where?			
yes	17%	17%	17%
no	81	80	82
don't know	1	3	1
3. How likely is it that this situation will occur (during the next year)?			
Someone would break into your house/apartment when no one is home:			
no chance	12%	6%	7%
some chance, less than 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 your house/apartment when someone is home:			
no chance	46%	28%	30%
some chance, less than 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 snatched when you're within this neighborhood:			
no chance	28%	30%	22%
some chance, less than 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

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

	Hawthorne (N = 94)	Lowry Hill East (N = 116)	Willard- Homewood (N = 163)
4. Is the following situation dangerous or not? ^a			
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

^aNot all percentages add to 100 percent because the "don't know" response has not been presented here.

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

APPENDIX I

Willard-Homewood Evaluation Reports

WILLARD-HOMEWOOD
EVALUATION REPORT

for

September through December 1977

March 13, 1978

By Bill Muggli

WILLARD-HOMEWOOD EVALUATION REPORT
FOR
SEPTEMBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1977

This initial evaluation reports information for the last four months of 1977. A brief discussion of the evaluation approach applied to the CCF project will be followed by some comments on block club organizing. An appendix contains some crime data exhibits. Finally, the form used to code the crime data appears as an attachment. Other aspects of the Community Crime Prevention (CCP) project will be amplified in future monthly evaluation reports. Some comments on block club organizing will complete the report. Other aspects of the CCP project will be amplified in future monthly evaluation reports.

Before the data is presented it might be helpful to explain briefly the approach the evaluation team has adopted for its evaluation. Traditional methods of evaluation as well as innovative approaches will be employed. The traditional approach assesses the progress toward stated goals (e.g., work plan objectives). We intend to supplement this by identifying issues or events which affect goal achievement. This is a recognition that modification always takes place and explores the structures and functions of the project in relation to the changes which are occurring. It realizes that frequently goal statements are transitory. Accordingly, the process or metamorphosis of the project is emphasized. It acknowledges that this program does not possess pure experimental controls. Rather, the project

exists within a complex and diverse environment.

The foregoing discussion of the evaluation strategy may not appear to be reflected faithfully in this report, given the emphasis upon quantitative measures. This is because we do not yet feel justified in offering judgments about the many process elements in the project. The precise ways in which we will focus upon process elements is spelled out in the evaluation design. We will be providing the neighborhood staffs a copy of the design in the near future. The completed evaluation design is now in the final typing stage.

In the next report we intend to present some comparisons of block club activity (including P.S.S. and Op.I.D.) and occurrence of crime. Incidence of residential burglary among block club participants will be examined. An intern from the evaluation team is coding the incidence of crime occurring in Willard-Homewood. Minneapolis Police Department records are the source of information for the crime data. The frequencies, shown on the tables below, refer to recorded crime, not reported crime. At this time we cannot assert with confidence that the early stages in the implementation of the CCP program have or have not affected the incidence of crime during the last four months of 1977.

However, the data presented in Table 1 (see Appendix) shows a steady decline in residential burglary for each of the four months. It should be noted that even for the month of December 1977, the rate of residential burglary is higher than the average monthly rate for 1974-75 (21 per month). It is still too early to derive any conclusions about residential burglary since we have not yet been able to compare crimes rates in Willard-Homewood for the last four months of 1977 with:

1. The same months for another year (e.g., 1974, or later)
2. Months just preceding September 1977
3. The control area

The same caveats listed above apply to the data for the 13 other crime categories appearing in Table 1.

In order to produce as concise a report as possible at this time we have decided to provide additional details only for residential burglary. Moreover, residential burglary may be the category of crime which most interests the GCP staff in the early period of the demonstration project. For each of the characteristics of residential burglary exhibited in Table 2 (see Appendix) the data was summarized for the four months. In the future we will both list the detailed information by month and summarize it for all months. There were 147 incidents of residential burglary recorded during the four months. The total frequency will not always add up to 147 for all of the characteristics shown in Table 2 because the information was not ascertainable for all incidents.

Some of the effects of the GCP project eventually may be detected by changes in the characteristics of residential burglary. For example, Table 2 shows that 82.7% of the incidents were not seen. As the Neighborhood Watch Force is instituted in increasing numbers of blocks the percentage of burglary incidents seen may rise.

The data in Table 3 (see Appendix), comparing the age of victim and suspect tends to confirm one's expectations. However, since information about suspects is available for just a few cases, the data in Table 3 must be interpreted with caution.

The various objectives of the GCP project are to be achieved through several different means. Block club organizing is a primary means for implementing the program. The Willard-Homewood staff expects to organize 73 blocks by the end of April 1978. That is, at least 73 blocks are expected to have at least one crime prevention meeting by the end of April. During the last four months of 1977, 25 separate block meetings were held for a crime prevention presentation (If anyone has information which would improve the accuracy of the data exhibit, please let us know). See Table 4 in Appendix for more information.

In the next evaluation report we expect to have information which will enable us to compare location of crime incident and whether or not the resident participates in the GCP program through a block club, neighborhood watch, P.S.S. and Op.I.D.

At this time we can note that out of the 147 total residential burglaries in Willard-Homewood from September through December, 20 occurred in blocks that had at least one block club meeting prior to the incident. Three of these 20 burglaries had been reported within one week after the first block club meeting. How much time must elapse before organizing blocks may deter crime is unknown of course; but one week is likely insufficient.

The Willard-Homewood staff obtained 87 requests for premise security surveys through December 14, 1977. The police were unable to conduct any surveys during this period, however. Actually obtaining police staff to perform the surveys was complicated by uncertainties about payment for overtime.

In addition to gathering quantitative information the evaluators will continue to meet with neighborhood staff members and attend block club meetings. Meetings with other people in the neighborhood will also be furthered. Demonstration manager and staff also come within the evaluation purview. In short, we intend to learn as much about all aspects of the GCP project as is humanly possible. Although our involvement in evaluating the GCP project will be relatively short (October 12, 1977 to September 1, 1978) we expect to offer some helpful insights about both the impact and process of the demonstration.

8-1

TABLE 1										
REPORTED CRIME DATA IN WILLARD-HOMEWOOD FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER 1977										
TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER MONTH (PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR MONTH)									
	SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		ROW TOTAL	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Residential Burglary	52	39.7%	36	32.1%	32	32.3%	26	27.7%	146	33.5%
Burglary of Business	4	3.1	4	3.6	1	1.0	3	3.2	12	2.8
Theft from Dwelling	3	2.3	4	3.6	5	5.1	9	9.6	21	4.8
Theft from Business	4	3.1	3	2.7	8	8.1	12	12.8	27	6.2
Theft from Person	5	3.8	4	3.6	4	4.0	3	3.2	16	3.7
Theft, Purse Snatch	2	1.5	0	-0-	1	1.0	1	1.1	4	0.9
Theft from Auto	12	9.2	12	10.7	7	7.1	9	9.6	40	9.2
Damage to Property	22	16.8	22	19.6	14	16.2	9	9.6	60	15.8
Robbery of Business	1	0.8	3	2.7	3	3.0	4	4.3	11	2.5
Robbery of Person	4	3.1	2	1.8	4	4.0	2	2.1	12	2.8
Robbery, Purse Snatch	0	-0-	0	-0-	1	1.0	3	3.2	4	0.9
Assault	19	14.5	18	16.1	17	17.2	12	12.8	66	15.1
Criminal Sexual Conduct	2	1.5	0	-0-	0	-0-	0	-0-	2	0.5
Other Sex Related	1	0.8	4	3.6	0	-0-	1	1.1	6	1.4
COLUMN TOTAL:	131	100.0%	112	100.0%	99	100.0%	94	100.0%	436	100.0%



TABLE 2
SELECTED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY CHARACTERISTICS¹

<u>WAS CRIME COMMITTED</u>	<u>FREQ</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>WAS INCIDENT SEEN</u>	<u>FREQ</u>	<u>%</u>
Attempt	18	12.2%	No	110	82.7%
Perpetrated	<u>129</u>	<u>87.8</u>	Yes, by Incident Reporter	21	15.8
	147	100.0%	Yes, by Other Witness	<u>2</u>	<u>1.5</u>
				133	100.0%
<u>DAY OF WEEK - START</u>					
Monday	19	13.0%	<u>SOURCE OF SUSPECT</u>		
Tuesday	22	15.1	<u>INFORMATION</u>		
Wednesday	17	11.6	No information	80	56.7%
Thursday	25	17.1	Suspect was seen	39	27.7
Friday	22	15.1	Victim's suspicion	19	13.5
Saturday	25	17.1	Police's suspicion	2	1.4
Sunday	<u>16</u>	<u>11.0</u>	Suspect's Admission	<u>1</u>	<u>0.7</u>
	146	100.0%		141	100.0%
<u>TYPE OF PREMISE</u>			<u>SUSPECT'S RELATIONSHIP</u>		
Single Family	89	61.0%	<u>TO VICTIM²</u>		
2 - 4 Family	19	13.0	Unrelated, Strangers	6	23.1%
Apartment Bldg.	12	8.2	Casual Acquaintances	3	11.5
Residential Garage	5	3.4	Well known	9	34.6
Residential Storage in Apt.	1	0.7	Caretaker-Tenant	5	19.2
Other or Unspecified	<u>20</u>	<u>13.7</u>	Other	<u>3</u>	<u>11.5</u>
	146	100.0%		26	100.0%
<u>WITNESSES OF BURGLARY</u>			² Information unascertainable for 121 cases		
<u>AND SUSPECT</u>			<u>METHOD OF ENTRY</u>		
None, Other than	97	66.0%	Unforced	22	16.4%
Victim			Forced lock	6	4.5
1	21	14.3	Broke Glass	57	42.5
2	5	3.4	Body force	15	11.2
3	1	0.7	Removed door or window	10	7.5
4	1	0.7	Cut or removed screen	15	11.2
Unknown	<u>22</u>	<u>15.0</u>	Caseknifed lock	3	2.2
	147	100.0%	Other	<u>6</u>	<u>4.5</u>
				134	100.0%

<u>SECURITY DEVICES</u>	<u>FREQ</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>WHERE SUSPECT ENTERED</u>	<u>FREQ</u>	<u>%</u>
None	40	8.2%	Through Window	36	26.1%
Alarm or patrol	2	1.4	Through Window in Door	50	36.2
Operation I.D.	9	6.1	Through Door, no key	45	32.6
Both of the above	1	0.7	Through Door, key used	7	5.1
Not Ascertainable	95	64.6		138	100.0%
	147	100.0%			
			<u>SIDE OF ENTRY</u>		
<u>POLICE DISPOSITION</u>			Front	36	24.8%
Cleared by Arrest	12	8.2%	Back	46	31.7
Case Inactive	59	40.4	Side	22	15.2
N.A.	75	51.4	N.A.	41	28.3
	146	100.0%		145	100.0%
<u>FLOOR OF ENTRY</u>					
Basement	14	9.5%			
First Floor	103	70.1			
Second Floor and up	5	3.4			
N.A.	25	17.0			
	147	100.0%			
<u>VICTIM'S ACTIVITY</u>					
Absent less than 4 hours	3	2.1%			
Absent 4-12 hours	12	8.3			
Absent 13-24 hours	3	2.1			
Absent more than 24 hours	10	6.9			
Present	13	8.9			
N.A.	104	71.7			
	145	100.0%			

¹Where the total frequency does not equal 147 the NA (Not Ascertainable) frequency was omitted.

TABLE 3
MEAN AGE OF VICTIM AND SUSPECT BY TYPE OF CRIME

Type of Crime	Mean Age of Victim	Mean Age of Suspect
Residential Burglary	60.9	22.8
Burglary of Business	-	54.0
Theft from Dwelling	38.3	26.8
Theft from Business	-	23.9
Theft from Person	37.4	19.4
Theft, Purse Snatch	69.7	15.7
Theft from Auto	63.6	22.0
Damage to Property	63.8	22.0
Robbery of Business	31.4	24.5
Robbery of Person	34.0	19.4
Robbery, Purse Snatch	45.5	17.5
Assault	33.1	31.0
Criminal Sexual Conduct	34.0	40.0
Other Sex Related	20.7	40.5

TABLE 4
NUMBER OF BLOCK CLUB MEETINGS,
SEPTEMBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1977¹

Month	Number of Blocks Meeting	Number of Separate Meeting Locations ²	Number of New Block Meetings	Number of Blocks Meeting For Second Time
September	6	4	6	0
October	13	10	12	1
November	10	5	8	2
December	6	6	3	3
TOTALS:	35	25	29	6

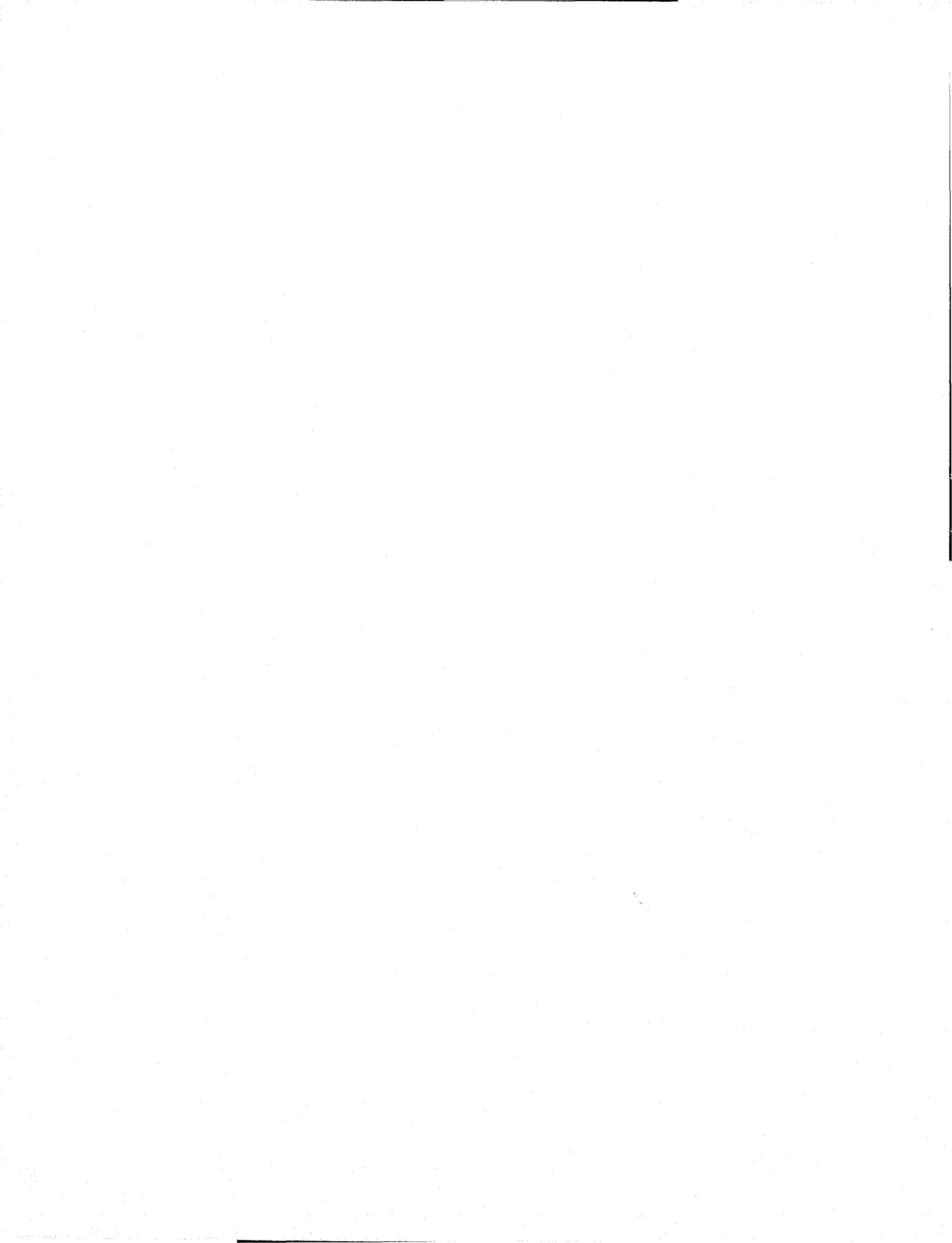
¹Source of information:
Neighborhood files.

²Several blocks sometimes meet together.

TOTAL 5

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY - BY MONTH AND DAY

MONTHS OF 1977	MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		SATURDAY		SUNDAY		TOTAL	
	Fre- quency	Row Percent	Fre- quency	Row Percent	Fre- quency	Row Percent	Fre- quency	Row Percent	Fre- quency	Row Percent	Fre- quency	Row Percent	Fre- quency	Row Percent	Fre- quency	Row Percent
September	3	5.8	6	11.5	8	15.4	13	25.0	8	15.4	8	15.4	6	11.5	52	35.6
October	5	13.9	4	11.1	4	11.1	7	19.4	3	8.3	8	22.2	5	13.9	36	24.7
November	7	21.9	7	21.9	4	12.5	1	3.1	5	15.6	4	12.5	4	12.5	32	21.9
December	4	15.4	5	19.2	1	3.8	4	15.4	6	23.1	5	19.2	1	3.8	26	17.8
TOTAL:	19	13.0	22	15.1	17	11.6	25	17.1	22	15.1	25	17.1	16	11.0	146	100.0%



WILLARD-HOMEWOOD
EVALUATION REPORT

for

January and February 1978

April 18, 1978

by

Bill Muggli

A. INTRODUCTION

This evaluation report presents several tables of information about incidence of crime (appended), a graph of residential burglary, and a table which lists the number of block club meetings. Summary figures for PSS and OPID are noted. A few words about the survey of residents concludes this report.

The tables listing information about crime need to be interpreted with care since:

1. crime data for a comparison period is not provided;
2. the number of incidents for a given crime is still too few to support any inferences; and,
3. crime data from the control area is not presented because it is not available at this writing.

We have much more detail on crimes than appears in this report. For the specific detail being collected for any or all of the crimes see the Offense Coding Form in our Evaluation Research Design (Appendix B, Part 3).

B. BLOCK CLUB ACTIVITY

The numbers in Table 7 may well not be wholly current. Organizers have not always counted meetings when attendance has been low (e.g., 2). For evaluation purposes it is helpful to document the effort required to organize blocks for crime prevention purposes. Table 7 includes all known

meetings--whatever the attendance.

In this report, no attempt has been made to characterize the nature of each of the block club meetings in light of its conformity to the recommended model. This model was described in the December 7, 1977 memorandum from Sheldon Strom to Neighborhood Coordinators and Organizers. According to the Demonstration Manager's guidelines, a block would be prepared for Neighborhood Watch by the end of the second crime prevention meeting. Further elaboration of how to characterize a block club meeting appears in the March 9, 1978 memorandum from Sheldon Strom to all staff.

As a given block achieves the Neighborhood Watch status it may well be instructive to chart the number of preceding meetings (however defined). Table 7 indicates that Neighborhood Watch had not been instituted in any of the blocks. April 11, 1978 is the date of the first block to be organized through Neighborhood Watch in Willard-Homewood. Organizers felt handicapped in preparing blocks for Neighborhood Watch because the required materials were not available until late January or early February. At times, obtaining the block maps in a timely fashion has been difficult.

C. OPID AND PSS

In Willard-Homewood each block club, requesting Operation Identification participation, is provided a set of numbers (usually ten initially). Block club captains return the engravers as well as lists of the residents participating when all interested individuals in the block have completed the application of I.D. numbers. The residents participating in OPID are then recorded in the WIPOG office.

By the end of 1977 (this includes the period of July through December) 72 residents had applied OPID numbers to their valuables. Another measure of the number of OPID participants is the total number of OPID numbers assigned (265 as of April 12, 1978) and the total number turned in (93 as of April 12, 1978).

During January and February 47 premise security surveys were performed. This number still lags far behind the number of requests for a PSS. The former evaluation report noted some of the obstacles which thwarted efforts to undertake the PSS. A new obstacle occurred in this reporting period. A police officer criticized the practice of providing residents with the name of a contractor who could make security changes recommended by the PSS. (The contractor had originally been selected through the competitive bid process.) This new obstacle to performing premise security surveys will be resolved soon, if not already accomplished.

D. RESIDENT SURVEY

Our survey of residents in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood began April 5, 1978 (175 residents will be interviewed). Winona, Inc., is conducting the survey. Expected completion date of the interviewing is April 24, 1978. A copy of the questionnaire appears in Appendix B (Part 2) of our Evaluation Research Design dated December 1977 (actually delivered to your office the last week of March 1978). The "Citizen" questionnaire is the interview instrument used in Willard-Homewood.

The present survey is a post-test of an identical survey conducted about two years ago in this neighborhood. The survey covers the following

substantive areas:

1. neighborhood and attitudes toward crime,
2. home protection,
3. police,
4. victimization, and
5. personal information.

Each interviewer is to carry identification. A cover letter is to be provided to each respondent. The cover letter is undersigned by the Demonstration Manager on City Coordinator's letterhead. The letter provides the respondent with the telephone number of the contractor and the 4th Police Precinct (5th Precinct for Lowry Hill East).

The Deputy Chief of Patrol's office downtown, the 4th and 5th Police Precincts, and the neighborhood offices have been supplied a copy of the cover letter as well. This cover letter also includes the names of the interviewers.

For additional information about the survey please see the Evaluation Research Design (pages 66-67). The design also describes in detail the various ways we intend to evaluate the Community Crime Prevention project.

As always, please let us know your reactions to this report, or any other evaluation activity.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1
 REPORTED CRIME DATA IN WILLARD-HOMEWOOD FOR
 JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1978

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Incidents Per Month (Percent of Total for Month)</u>		
	<u>January Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>February Frequency (Percent)</u>	<u>Row Total Frequency (Percent)</u>
Residential Burglary	14 (18.7)	16 (25.0)	30 (21.6)
Burglary of Business	5 (6.7)	4 (6.3)	9 (6.5)
Theft from Dwelling	4 (5.3)	7 (10.9)	11 (7.9)
Theft from Business	10 (13.3)	2 (3.1)	12 (8.6)
Theft from Person	4 (5.3)	2 (3.1)	6 (4.3)
Theft, Purse Snatch	0 (0)	1 (1.6)	1 (0.7)
Theft from Auto	5 (6.7)	3 (4.7)	8 (5.8)
Damage to Property	13 (17.3)	6 (9.4)	19 (13.7)
Robbery of Business	1 (1.3)	2 (3.1)	3 (2.2)
Robbery of Person	0 (0)	3 (4.7)	3 (2.2)
Robbery, Purse Snatch	2 (2.7)	2 (3.1)	4 (2.9)
Assault	15 (20.0)	13 (20.3)	28 (20.1)
Criminal Sexual Conduct	2 (2.7)	3 (4.7)	5 (3.6)
Column Total (Percent)	75 (100.0%)	64 (100.0%)	139 (100.1%)

TABLE 2

TYPE OF CRIME AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CRIME FOR THE MONTH

Type of Crime	SEPT Percent	OCT Percent	NOV Percent	DEC Percent	JAN Percent	FEB Percent	Row Total Percent
Residential Burglary	40.0%	33.3%	32.3%	28.0%	18.7%	25.0%	30.9%
Burglary of Business	3.1	3.7	1.0	3.2	6.7	6.3	3.7
Theft from Dwelling	2.3	3.7	5.1	9.7	5.3	10.9	5.6
Theft from Business	3.1	2.8	8.1	12.9	13.3	3.1	6.9
Theft from Person	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.2	5.3	3.1	3.9
Theft, Purse Snatch	1.5	0	1.0	1.1	0	1.6	0.9
Theft from Auto	9.2	11.1	7.1	9.7	6.7	4.7	8.4
Damage to Property	16.9	20.4	16.2	9.7	17.3	9.4	15.5
Robbery of Business	0.8	2.8	3.0	4.3	1.3	3.1	2.5
Robbery of Person	3.1	1.9	4.0	2.2	0	4.7	2.6
Robbery, Purse Snatch	0	0	1.0	3.2	2.7	3.1	1.4
Assault	14.6	16.7	17.2	12.9	20.0	20.3	16.5
Criminal Sexual Conduct	1.5	0	0	0	2.7	4.7	1.2
TOTAL	99.9%	100.1%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 3
SELECTED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY CHARACTERISTICS

<u>Was Crime Committed</u>	<u>FREQ</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Suspect's Relationship to Victim</u>	<u>FREQ</u>	<u>%</u>
Attempt	6	20.0	Not Ascertainable	30	100.0%
Perpetrated	24	80.0			
	30	100.0%			
<u>Day of Week-Start</u>			<u>Method of Entry</u>		
Monday	4	13.3	Unforced	2	6.7
Tuesday	8	26.7	Forced Lock	1	3.3
Wednesday	3	10.0	Broke Glass	12	40.0
Thursday	9	30.0	Body Force	1	3.3
Friday	4	13.3	Removed Door or Window	2	6.7
Saturday	1	3.3	Casoknifed Lock	2	6.7
Sunday	1	3.3	Other	7	23.3
	30	100.0%	Not Ascertainable	3	10.0
				30	100.0%
<u>Type of Premise</u>			<u>Security Devices</u>		
Single Family	15	50.0	None	5	16.7
2-4 Family	4	13.3	Operation I.D.	1	3.3
Apartment Bldg.	3	10.0	Not Ascertainable	24	80.0
Other or Unspecified Res.	8	26.7		30	100.0%
	30	100.0%			
<u>Witnesses of Burglary and Suspect</u>			<u>Police Disposition</u>		
None, other than Victim	22	73.3	Cleared by Arrest	3	10.0
1	2	6.7	Case Inactive	13	43.3
3	1	3.3	Not Ascertainable	14	46.7
Unknown	5	16.7		30	100.0%
	30	100.0%			
<u>Was Incident Seen</u>			<u>Floor of Entry</u>		
No	25	83.3	Basement	3	10.0
Yes, by other victim	1	3.3	First Floor	14	46.7
Not Ascertainable	4	13.3	Second Floor & Up	2	6.7
	30	100.0%	Not Ascertainable	11	36.7
				30	100.0%
<u>Source of Suspect Information</u>			<u>Victim's Activity</u>		
No Information	22	73.3	Absent 4-12 hours	2	6.7
Suspect was seen	4	13.3	Present	1	3.3
Victim's suspicion	1	3.3	Not Ascertainable	27	90.0
Police's suspicion	1	3.3		30	100.0%
Not Ascertainable	2	6.7			
	30	99.9%			
			<u>Where Suspect Entered</u>		
			Through Window	9	30.0
			Through Window in Door	6	20.0
			Through Door, No Key Used	12	40.0
			Through Door, Key Used	1	3.3
			Not Ascertainable	2	6.7
				30	100.0%
			<u>Side of Entry</u>		
			Front	8	26.7
			Back	10	33.3
			Side	3	10.0
			Not Ascertainable	9	30.0
				30	100.0%

TABLE 4								
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-BY MONTH AND DAY								
JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1978								
Month	Monday FREQ (Row %)	Tuesday FREQ (Row %)	Wednesday FREQ (Row %)	Thursday FREQ (Row %)	Friday FREQ (Row %)	Saturday FREQ (Row %)	Sunday FREQ (Row %)	Total FREQ (Row %)
January	2 (14.3%)	4 (28.6%)	0 (0)	5 (35.7%)	2 (14.3%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0)	14 (46.7%)
February	2 (12.5%)	4 (25.0%)	3 (18.8%)	4 (25.0%)	2 (12.5%)	0 (0)	1 (6.3)	16 (53.3%)
Column Total (Percent)	4 (13.3%)	8 (26.7%)	3 (10.0%)	9 (30.0%)	4 (13.3%)	1 (3.3%)	1 (3.3%)	30 (100.0%)

TABLE 5							
RANK ORDER OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY INCIDENTS							
BY MONTH AND DAY ¹							
Day	MONTH						RANK FOR THE SIX MONTHS
	1977				1978		
	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	
Monday	7	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	5
Tuesday	5	5.5	1.5	2.5	2	1.5	2
Wednesday	3	5.5	5	6.5	6.5	3	6
Thursday	1	2	7	4.5	1	1.5	1
Friday	3	7	3	1	3.5	4.5	3.5
Saturday	3	1	5	2.5	5	7	3.5
Sunday	6	3.5	5	6.5	6.5	6	7

¹The lower the Number the higher the Number of burglaries on a given day. A rank of number one (1) indicates more burglaries occurred on that day than any other day. Rank of a seven (7) indicates the day with the least number of burglaries.

Type of Crime	Mean Age of Victim	Mean Age of Suspect
Residential Burglary	45.6	18.3
Burglary of Business	--	20.5
Theft from Dwelling	20.0	20.0
Theft from Business	--	27.7
Theft from Person	26.0	20.4
Theft, Purse Snatch	28.0	18.0
Damage to Property	--	16.2
Robbery of Business	--	18.3
Robbery of Person	28.3	17.0
Robbery, Purse Snatch	42.8	17.0
Assault	25.9	26.6
Criminal Sexual Conduct	20.4	33.6

Month	Number of Blocks Meeting	Number of Separate Meeting Locations	Number of Blocks Meeting for the First Time	Number of Blocks Meeting For:			
				Second Time	Third Time	Fourth Time	Block Watch
SEPT	6	4	6	0	0	0	0
OCT	13	10	12	1	0	0	0
NOV	13	8	11	2	0	0	0
DEC	6	6	2	4	0	0	0
JAN	7	7	2	2	3	0	0
FEB	16	10	6	8	1	1	0
TOTAL	61	45	39	17	4	1	0

¹ These are the best figures available to date. The Number of Meetings may be understated. Final figures will be available following additional meetings with each of the organizers.

I-24

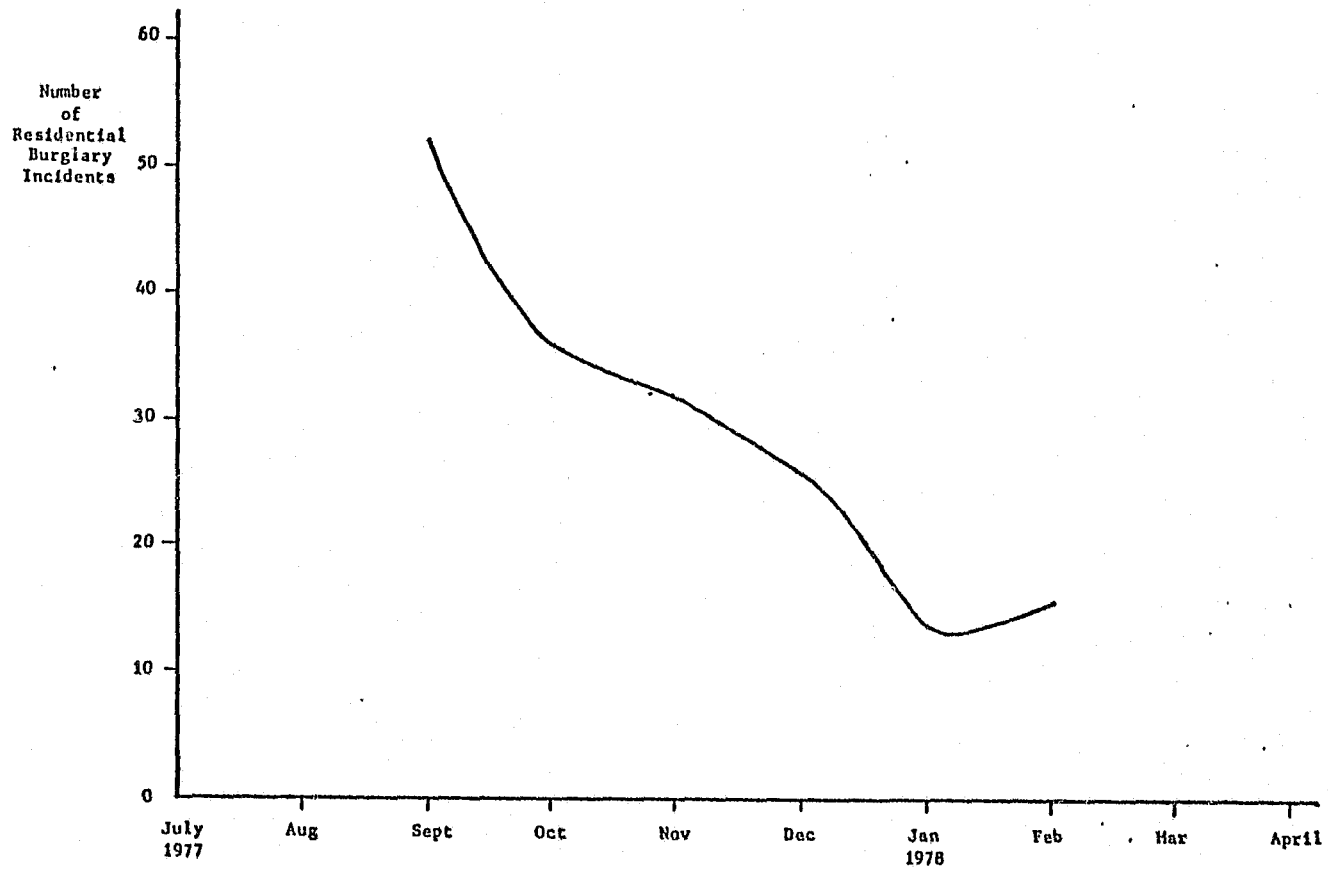
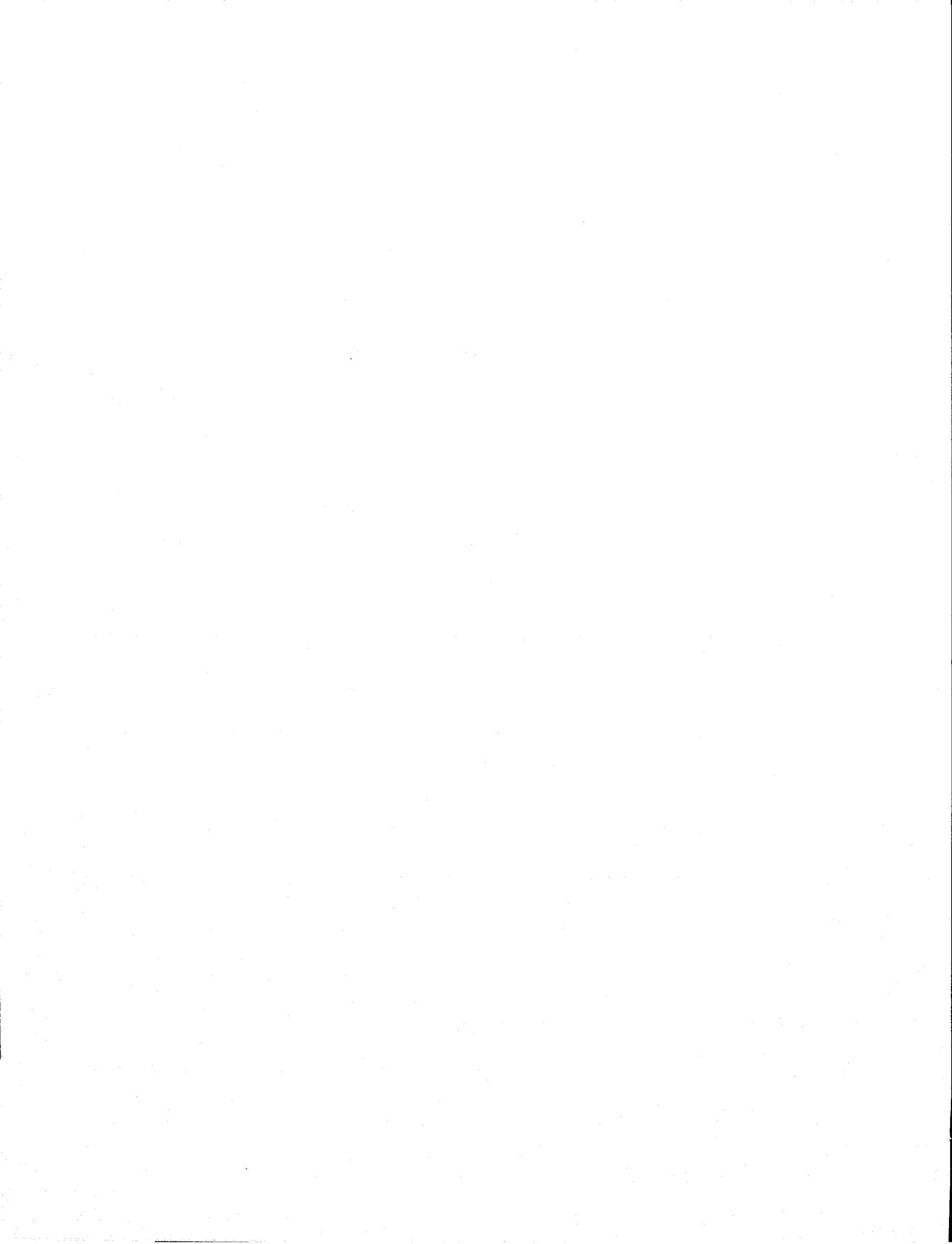


Figure 1. Residential Burglary Incidents in Willard-Homewood



WILLARD-HOMEWOOD
EVALUATION REPORT

for

March, April, and May 1978

3 July 1978

by

Bill Muggli

This report is the last of the "interim" evaluation reports. The final evaluation report will be completed within the next few months. Most of the months remaining to perform the project evaluation will be devoted to completion of the final evaluation report covering the first year of the CCP program in Minneapolis. Nevertheless, the evaluators will attempt to maintain contact with the demonstration neighborhoods.

It is no secret that the final month or two of the CCP project were quite frustrating for, it seems, everyone connected with the program. Uncertainty of one's position was worrisome and the absence of staff meetings further complicated the avenues of communication. Perhaps by final report time the evaluators will be able to relate the events of the last days of the project's first year with some insight or meaning.

The tables appearing in this report follow the format of the previous interim reports. Figure 1 graphs burglary incidents for 1974-75 compared to nine months of the CCP program period. The incidents graphed are for census tracts 27, 28, and 32. In other words, the portion of Willard-Homewood extending into parts of census tracts 20 and 21 has not been included in computing Figure 1.

Figure 1 needs to be interpreted with care because we lack crime data from the control areas. Such crime data will be available soon.

In the final evaluation report we will have more information concerning the survey of residents. We still have not had an opportunity to supplement

our preliminary exhibit of survey results delivered to you in mid-June (see memo dated 13 June 78).

Table 6 data are derived from information contained in the Willard-Homewood Block Club Master File. In some instances the master file has been supplemented to include meetings attended by the evaluator but not recorded in the master file. As of this date it has not been possible to ascertain the month when various blocks achieved the Neighborhood Watch level of organization. There now are thirteen blocks in Neighborhood Watch, the first one occurring about April 12, 1978.

The backlog in Premise Security Survey requests continues to plague the crime prevention program in Willard-Homewood. The precise number of unfilled requests is not available just now.

As this phase of the CCP program draws to a close we hope that we will be able to continue gathering the data required for our analysis. We would also benefit from further discussions with staff members. Please inform us about any concerns you may have about this evaluation document or our prospective evaluation efforts.

27 June 78

TABLE 1
 REPORTED CRIME DATA IN WILLARD-HOMEWOOD
 FOR SEPT, OCT, NOV, DEC 1977, JAN, FEB, MARCH, APRIL, MAY 1978

TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER MONTH (PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR MONTH)									NOW TOTAL Frequency (Percent)
	SEPT Frequency (Percent)	OCT Frequency (Percent)	NOV Frequency (Percent)	DEC Frequency (Percent)	JAN Frequency (Percent)	FEB Frequency (Percent)	MARCH Frequency (Percent)	APRIL Frequency (Percent)	MAY Frequency (Percent)	
Residential Burglary	52 (39.7)	36 (32.1)	32 (32.7)	29 (28.4)	14 (18.4)	18 (28.9)	19 (19)	34 (32.4)	25 (21.9)	259 (28.6)
Burglary of Business	4 (3.1)	4 (3.6)	1 (1.0)	3 (2.9)	5 (6.6)	4 (6.0)	2 (2)	0 (0)	1 (0.9)	24 (2.7)
Theft from Dwelling	3 (2.3)	4 (3.6)	5 (5.1)	10 (9.6)	4 (5.3)	8 (11.9)	10 (10)	6 (5.7)	14 (12.3)	64 (7.1)
Theft from Business	4 (3.1)	3 (2.7)	6 (6.2)	12 (11.8)	10 (13.2)	2 (3.0)	6 (6)	8 (7.6)	6 (5.3)	59 (6.5)
Theft from Person	5 (3.8)	4 (3.6)	4 (4.1)	3 (2.9)	4 (5.3)	2 (3.0)	3 (3)	2 (1.9)	4 (3.5)	31 (3.4)
Theft, Purse Snatch	2 (1.5)	0 (0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	0 (0)	1 (1.5)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (0.7)
Theft from Auto	12 (9.2)	12 (10.7)	7 (7.1)	9 (8.6)	5 (6.6)	3 (4.5)	9 (9)	7 (6.7)	9 (7.9)	73 (8.1)
Damage to Property	22 (16.8)	22 (19.6)	16 (16.3)	11 (10.8)	13 (17.1)	6 (9.0)	17 (17)	22 (21)	17 (14.9)	146 (16.1)
Robbery of Business	1 (0.3)	3 (2.7)	3 (3.1)	4 (3.9)	1 (1.3)	2 (3.0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	4 (3.5)	20 (2.2)
Robbery of Person	4 (3.1)	2 (1.8)	4 (4.1)	2 (2)	1 (1.3)	3 (4.5)	11 (11)	4 (3.8)	3 (2.6)	34 (3.8)
Robbery, Purse Snatch	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.0)	3 (2.9)	2 (2.6)	2 (3.0)	4 (4)	2 (1.9)	3 (2.6)	17 (1.9)
Assault	19 (14.5)	18 (16.1)	16 (16.3)	14 (13.7)	15 (19.7)	13 (19.4)	16 (16)	16 (15.2)	25 (21.9)	152 (16.8)
Criminal Sexual Conduct (* Other Sex Included)	3 (2.3)	4 (3.6)	0 (0)	1 (1.0)	2 (2.6)	3 (4.5)	1 (1)	3 (2.9)	3 (2.6)	20 (2.2)
Column Total (Percent)*	131 (100)	112 (100)	98 (100)	102 (100)	76 (100)	67 (100)	100 (100)	105 (100)	114 (100)	905 (100)

*Percentages have been rounded.

TABLE 2
SELECTED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY CHARACTERISTICS
(MAY 1, APRIL - MAY 1978)

<u>WAS CRIME COMMITTED</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT*</u>	<u>METHOD OF ENTRY</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT*</u>
Attempt	9	11.5	Unforced	19	24.4
Perpetrated	69	88.5	Forced Lock	13	16.7
	78	100	Break Glass	15	19.2
			Body Force	15	19.2
<u>DAY OF WEEK-START</u>			Removed Door or Window	1	1.3
Monday	10	12.8	Cut or Removed Screen	9	11.5
Tuesday	18	23.1	Other	1	1.3
Wednesday	18	23.1	Not Ascertainable	3	3.8
Thursday	11	14.1		78	100
Friday	9	11.5	<u>SECURITY DEVICES</u>		
Saturday	8	10.3	None	23	29.5
Sunday	7	9.0	Operation ID	7	9.0
	78	100	Both of the Above	2	2.6
<u>TYPE OF PREMISE</u>			Not Ascertainable	48	59.0
Single Family	35	44.9		78	100
2-4 Family	10	12.8	<u>POLICE DISPOSITION</u>		
Apartment Building	8	10.3	Cleared by Arrest	4	5.1
Residential Garage	9	11.5	Case Inactive	33	42.3
Other or Unspecified Residence	15	19.2	Report for Insurance	2	2.6
Vacant Building	1	1.3	Not Ascertainable	39	50.0
	78	100		78	100
<u>WITNESSES OF BURGLARY AND SUSPECT</u>			<u>FLOOR OF ENTRY</u>		
None, Other Than Victim	27	34.6	Basement	3	3.8
1	1	1.3	First Floor	54	69.2
Unknown	2	2.6	Second Floor & Up	3	3.8
	30	38.3	Not Ascertainable	18	23.1
<u>WAS INCIDENT SEEN</u>				78	100
No	66	84.6	<u>VICTIM'S ACTIVITY</u>		
Yes, by Incident Reporter	8	10.3	Absent Less Than 4 Hours	6	7.7
Yes, by Other Witness	1	1.3	Absent 4-12 Hours	14	17.9
Not Ascertainable	3	3.8	Absent 13-24 Hours	1	1.3
	78	100	Absent > 24 Hours	1	1.3
<u>SOURCE OF SUSPECT INFORMATION</u>			Present	8	10.3
No Information	53	67.9	Not Ascertainable	48	59.0
Suspect Was Seen	17	21.8		78	100
Victim's Suspicion	6	7.7	<u>WHERE SUSPECT ENTERED</u>		
Not Ascertainable	2	2.6	Through Window	23	29.5
	78	100	Through Window in Door	10	12.8
<u>SUSPECT'S RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM</u>			Through Door, No Key	39	50.0
Unrelated	3	3.8	Through Door, Key Used	3	3.8
Casual Acquaintance	1	1.3	Not Ascertainable	1	1.3
Well Known	9	11.5		78	100
Family Relations	1	1.3	<u>SIDE OF ENTRY</u>		
Not Ascertainable	63	81.1	Front	9	11.5
	78	100	Back	32	41.0
			Side	10	12.8
			Not Ascertainable	27	34.6
				78	100

*Percentages have been rounded.

TABLE 3
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY BY MONTH AND DAY
SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC 1977 - JAN. FEB. MARCH. APRIL. MAY 1978

MONTH	Monday Frequency (Row %)	Tuesday Frequency (Row %)	Wednesday Frequency (Row %)	Thursday Frequency (Row %)	Friday Frequency (Row %)	Saturday Frequency (Row %)	Sunday Frequency (Row %)	Row Total (Column %)
September	3 (5.8)	6 (11.5)	8 (15.4)	13 (25.0)	8 (15.4)	8 (15.4)	6 (11.5)	52 (30.5)
October	5 (13.9)	4 (11.1)	4 (11.1)	7 (19.4)	3 (8.3)	8 (22.2)	5 (13.9)	36 (14.2)
November	7 (21.9)	7 (21.9)	4 (12.5)	1 (3.1)	5 (15.6)	4 (12.5)	4 (12.5)	32 (12.6)
December *	4 (15.4)	5 (19.2)	1 (3.8)	4 (15.4)	6 (23.1)	5 (19.2)	1 (3.8)	26 (10.2)
January	2 (14.3)	4 (28.6)	0 (0)	5 (35.7)	2 (14.3)	1 (7.1)	0 (0)	14 (5.5)
February **	2 (12.5)	4 (25.0)	3 (18.8)	4 (25.0)	2 (12.5)	0 (0)	1 (6.3)	16 (6.3)
March	2 (10.5)	4 (21.1)	2 (10.5)	6 (31.6)	2 (10.5)	0 (0)	3 (15.8)	19 (7.5)
April	5 (14.7)	6 (17.7)	8 (23.5)	2 (5.9)	4 (11.8)	7 (20.6)	2 (5.9)	34 (13.4)
May	3 (12.0)	6 (24.0)	6 (24.0)	3 (12.0)	3 (12.0)	2 (8.0)	2 (8.0)	25 (9.8)
Column Total (Percent)	33 (13.0)	46 (18.2)	36 (14.2)	45 (17.7)	35 (13.8)	35 (13.8)	24 (9.5)	254 (100.0)
	*old Total (26 instead of 29)							
	**old Total (16 instead of 18)							

TABLE 4
RANK ORDER OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY INCIDENTS
BY MONTH AND DAY¹

DAY	MONTH									RANK FOR THE NINE MONTHS
	1977				1978					
	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	
Monday	7	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	5	4	4	6
Tuesday	5.5	5.5	1.5	2.5	2	1.5	2	3	1.5	1
Wednesday	3	5.5	5	6.5	6.5	3	5	1	1.5	3
Thursday	1	2	7	4.5	1	1.5	1	6.5	4	2
Friday	3	7	3	1	3.5	4.5	5	5	4	4.5
Saturday	3	1	5	2.5	5	7	7	2	6.5	4.5
Sunday	5.5	3.5	5	6.5	6.5	6	3	6.5	6.5	7

¹The lower the number the higher the number of burglaries on a given day. A rank of one (1) indicates more burglaries occurred on that day than any other day. A rank of seven (7) indicates the day with the least number of burglaries.

TABLE 5
MEAN AGE OF VICTIM AND SUSPECT BY TYPE OF CRIME
(MARCH, APRIL, MAY 1978)

TYPE OF CRIME	MEAN AGE OF VICTIM	MEAN AGE OF SUSPECT
Residential Burglary	62.2	17.2
Burglary of Business	—	25.0
Theft from Dwelling	34.2	22.8
Theft from Business	—	21.2
Theft from Person	27.7	14.0
Theft, Purse Snatch	35.0	25.0
Theft from Auto	64.7	15.6
Damage to Property	81.0	21.0
Robbery of Business	46.0	28.7
Robbery of Person	32.6	22.1
Robbery, Purse Snatch	33.5	19.1
Other Crime Against Person	22.0	—
Assault	25.6	28.7
Criminal Sexual Conduct	25.4	22.6

TABLE 6
BLOCK CLUB MEETINGS¹
(SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC 1977; JAN. FEB. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE 1978)

MONTH	NUMBER OF BLOCK MEETINGS	NUMBER OF SEPARATE MEETING LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF BLOCKS MEETING FOR					NEIGH- BORHOOD WATCH 2
			FIRST TIME	SECOND TIME	THIRD TIME	FOUR OR MORE TIMES		
Sept.	6	4	6	0	0	0	0	
Oct.	13	12	12	1	0	0	0	
Nov.	14	10	12	2	0	0	0	
Dec.	6	6	2	4	0	0	0	
Jan.	7	7	2	2	3	0	0	
Feb.	14	11	5	7	1	1	0	
March	5	5	2	2	1	0	0	
April	9	9	4	3	0	2	?	
May	9	9	4	2	2	1	?	
June	5	4	0	1	4	0	?	
	88	77	49	24	11	4	13	

¹This information was extracted from the Willard-Homewood Master File on June 29, 1978.

²The first Block to achieve Neighborhood Watch occurred in April. Thirteen Blocks are now at the Neighborhood Watch status (the evaluator does not yet know the month blocks achieved this status).



I-33

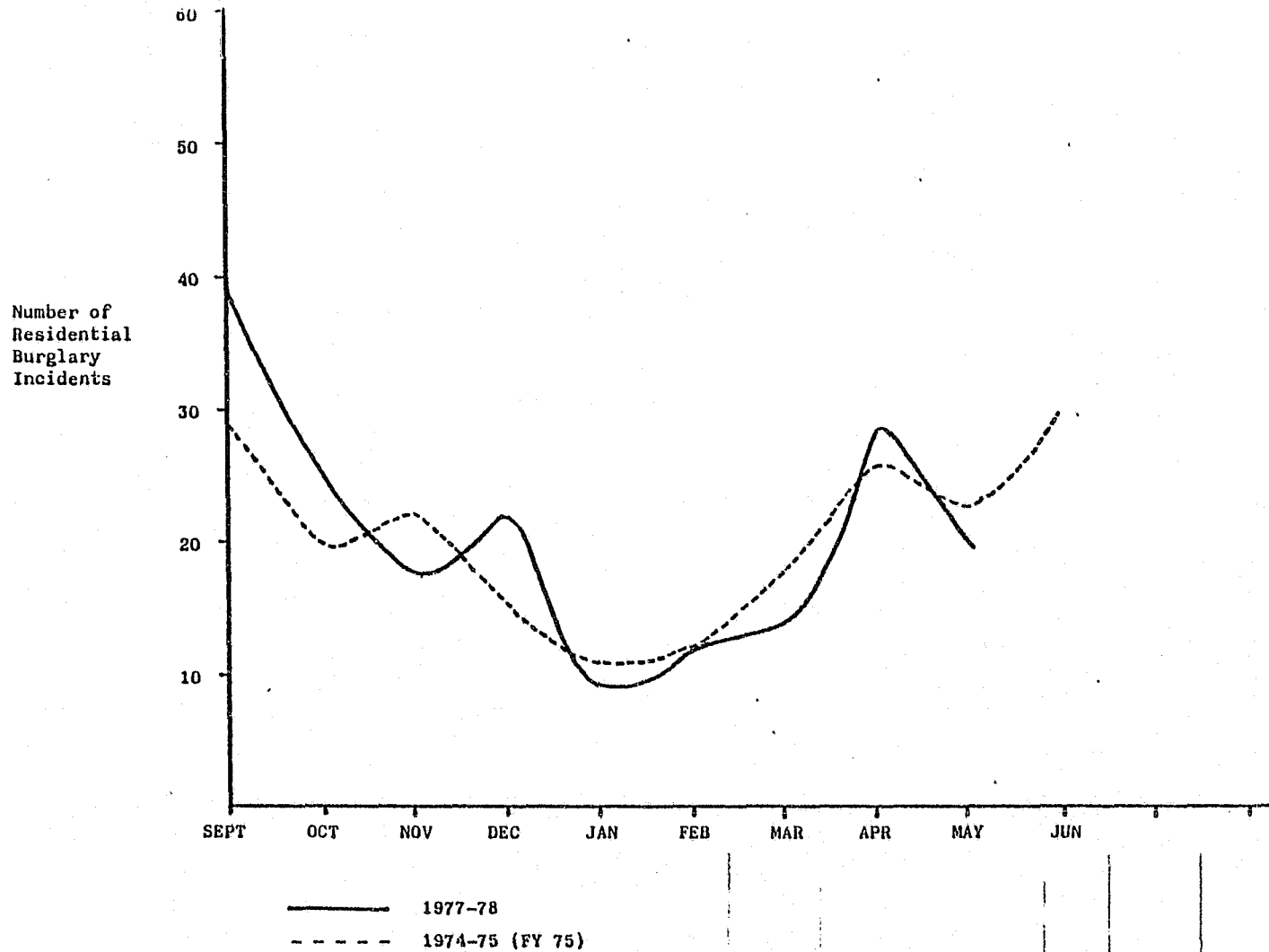


Figure 1. RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY INCIDENTS IN WILLARD-HOMEWOOD
(Census tracts 27, 28, and 32)

2 July 78

APPENDIX J

Premise Security Survey Follow-Up

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
- 0 WHEN WAS THE SURVEY COMPLETED? _____ Days Between
- 1 WHEN WAS THE SURVEY REQUESTED? _____

PSS FOLLOW UP

12 WHAT SECURITY CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE?

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

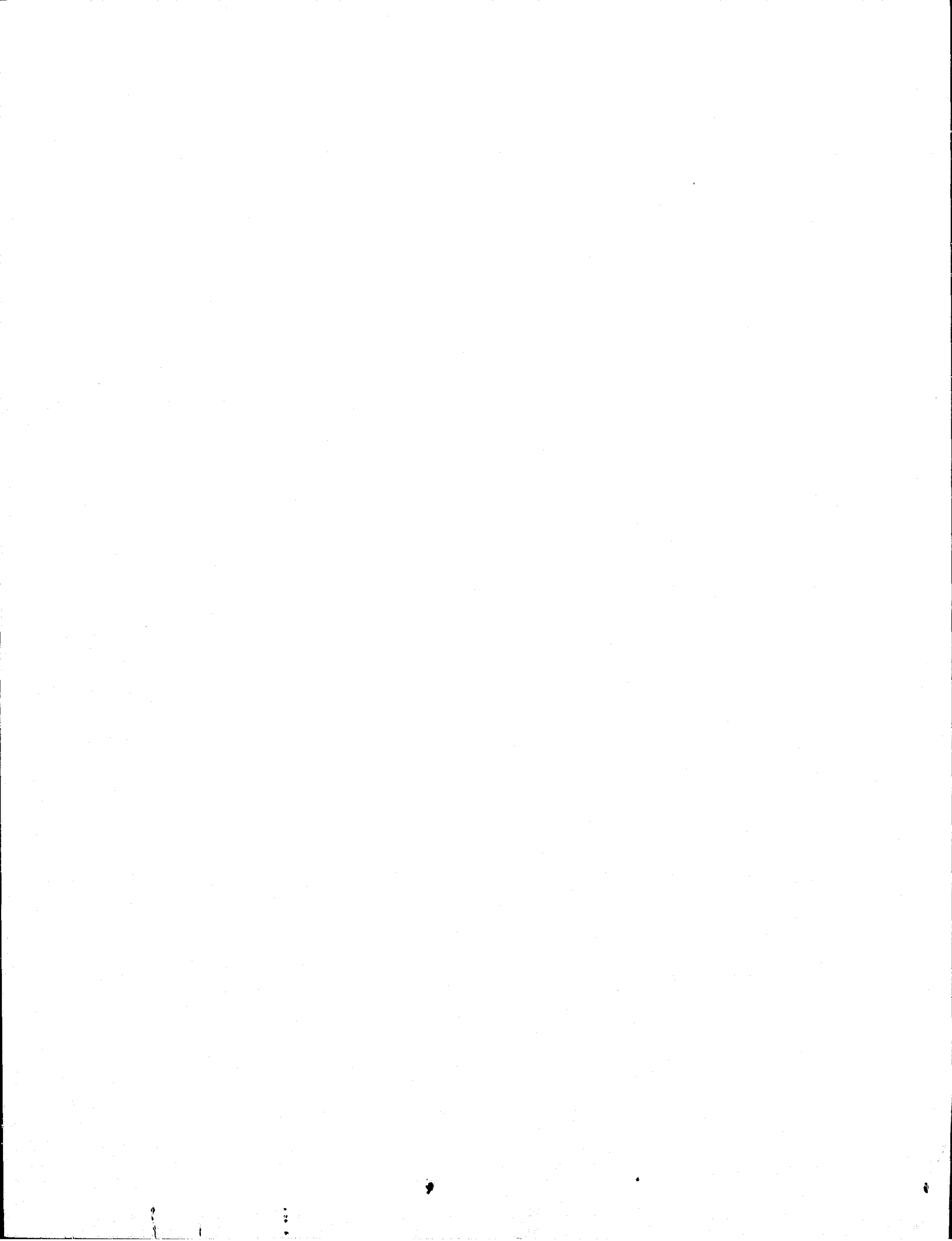
If respondent has not mentioned all the changes written on the PSS Form inquire as to whether they have been undertaken, e.g. "THE COPY OF THE PREMISE SECURITY SURVEY WHICH THE OFFICER HAS RETURNED TO OUR OFFICE INDICATES THAT _____ WAS ALSO IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT. HAS ANYTHING BEEN DONE ABOUT THAT?"

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?

1 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.

2 WHAT WAS THE TOTAL COST TO YOU OF COMPLETING THE WORK? _____



CONTINUED

3 OF 4

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

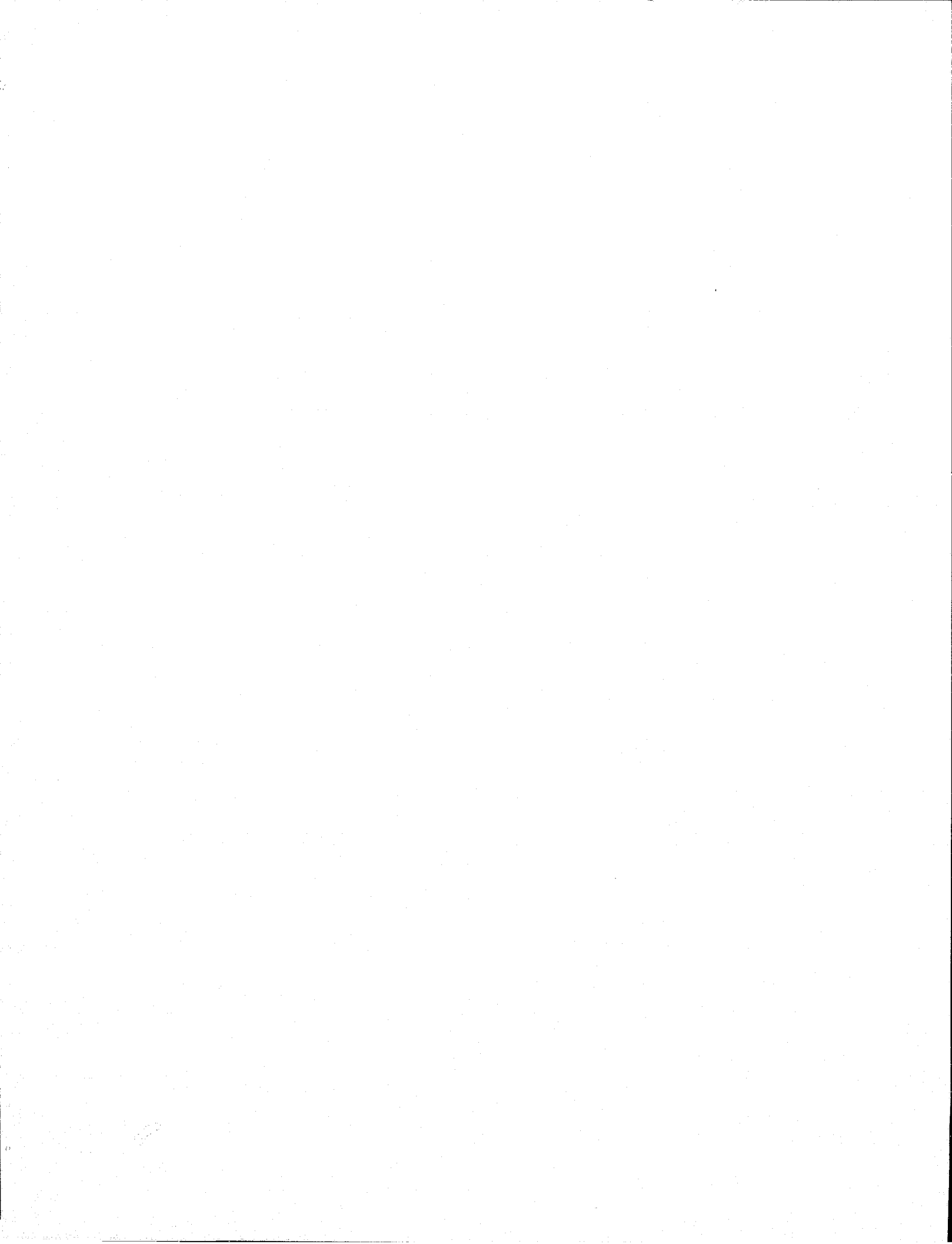
STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!! STOP!!!

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?



END