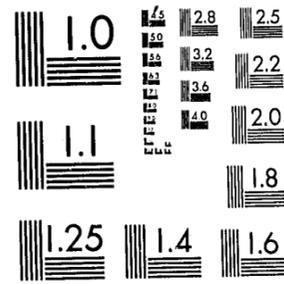


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National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

12/28/81

79343

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT
	79CAAX0054 (S-1)	July 15, 1981	
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT		
Community Care, Inc. 1101 Belleview St. Columbia, SC 29201	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT		
Neighborhood Crime Prevention	\$390,722.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH		
	March 1981		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR		
<i>Marvin I. Lare</i>	Marvin I. Lare Executive Coordinator		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
<p>Enclosed is the final narrative report for Community Care, Inc. - Crime Prevention Program. Included are supporting documents, and the final financial status report. If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call me at 803-252-8390.</p>			
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<p><b>NCJRS</b></p> <p><b>AUG 07 1981</b></p>			
<p><b>ACQUISITIONS</b></p>			
NOTE: No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (FMC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976)			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Optional)	DATE		

79343

The problems addressed in the 1980 year of the Community: ACT were:

1. The Crime rate as verified by Unified Crime Report statistics for the Greater Columbia Area, was well above the rate for the nation, the south, and the other metropolitan areas of South Carolina.
2. Within the Greater Columbia area there were targeted critical neighborhoods. The rate of crime, factors of social disorganization, powerlessness, and lack of effective access to community aid and the justice system; identify these neighborhoods as being in critical need of assistance.
3. Particularly at risk within these neighborhoods were:
  - a. those who were relatively helpless to protect themselves in many situations--the elderly and the handicapped
  - b. those whose social norms and creative energies needed direction in order to mature responsibly----the children and the youth. Within these critical neighborhoods where social disorganization is high, these two groups were particularly vulnerable because they were more dependent upon social organization, and because these neighborhoods traditionally have high concentration of the elderly, the handicapped, and children and youth.
4. In many of these neighborhoods some initial and spontaneous efforts to deal with their problems had developed. Largely, however, the projects suffered from lack of administrative experience and training in effective organizing.
5. While a variety of neighborhood and community resources--churches, schools; community centers, social agencies, etc., were available, linkage for effective utilization was often missing among these and between them and the criminal justice system, in particular, law enforcement.

The 1980-81 Anti-Crime Grant was funded to address the above listed problems. Community Care's Anti-Crime Grant achieved their goals through the following objectives.

#### 3.2.3.7 Administration

Objective I. To provide for direct input from participating neighborhoods and other community oriented persons through an advisory council.

Through the creation and utilization of the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Advisory board, the goals and objectives of the project were conveyed to the various targeted neighborhoods. The advisory board was a vital link between the program, neighborhood residents, businesses and law enforcement agencies. One of the major accomplishments of the advisory board was the development of the Annual Crime Prevention Banquet. Under the leadership of Dr. Andrew Chishom, the advisory board was a moving force that conveyed the concepts of crime prevention mandated in the crime prevention proposal.

The advisory board of the project is a very stable group and plans were made to continue sponsoring the Crime Prevention Banquet and to continue to meet quarterly to address new issues and concerns about crime prevention.

Objective II. To supervise and monitor staff services of the program.

During the last quarter of the project, a great deal of emphasis was placed, as should be, on the phase-out activities of the project. There were planned meetings that addressed the areas of neighborhood strengths, employee job uncertainty and other psychological problems that surfaced due to the program ending. The Project Director was involved in a number of one-to-one staff consultations and reassurance sessions.

Objective III. To maintain complete fiscal control of the program within the approved budget allocations.

Due to the fact that the Project Director was at all times very knowledgeable about the fiscal affairs of the project, an extension for ninety days was requested and granted. The budget was revised to reflect the changes needed to operate under the extension. There were no fiscal problems during the year. The ninety day extension granted the project insured that maximum effort was expended to institutionalize as much of the project as possible.

Another indication of the involvement of the administrative component was the early requirement that all agencies involved in crime prevention activities be organized as a group to assist in promoting crime prevention. Community Care's Crime Prevention Program assumed the responsibility of convening a monthly meeting of several agencies, and local law enforcement officials to discuss how the group could assist other components in meeting their goals.

The Inter-Agency Anti-Crime team consisted of members from the Columbia Police Department (CPD), the Richland County Sheriff's Department (RCSD), the Columbia Housing Authority (CHA), the City of Columbia Community Development Department (CD) and Community Care's Neighborhood Crime Prevention Staff (NCP).

Another aspect of administration was the development of neighborhood profiles. These profiles accurately described each target neighborhood and their respective problems with increasing crime statistics in their neighborhoods. The profiles were starting blocks for the Crime Prevention staff and a relatively accurate measuring stick for the neighborhoods to gauge progress.

During the course of the Crime Prevention Program, over seventeen (17) different staff members were involved in making this one of the most successful programs in the country. Via workshops, seminars, newsletters, research and other training, the staff was constantly seeking new and innovative methods to assist neighborhoods in their fight against crime.

### Institutionalization

Institutionalization, by its very nature, was one of the main responsibilities of the Executive Director of Community Care and the Project Director.

#### Objective I:

To secure resources to insure the maintenance of all viable neighborhood organizations in Community: ACT Areas.

Four of the neighborhood organizations will be maintained under the Community Development System of Columbia. Three of the organizations will be helped through the assistance of the Urban League and four youth groups will be served with the assistance of the M.H. Clarkson, Co. Efforts were made to secure resources for all of the neighborhoods; however, because of the stringent federal and state budget, resources were limited.

#### Objective II:

To secure resources to underwrite extensive organizing and service delivery systems which are an outgrowth of the Community: ACT and its area neighborhood organizations.

Community Care, Inc. did the preliminary work and research to submit an application under the Juvenile Justice Initiative. However, the "RFP" was withdrawn. In addition, a proposal was submitted to the City of Columbia, but funds were not granted.

#### Objective III:

To secure funding to underwrite a core of community based crime prevention resources essential to maintain the concept in the community.

Funding to underwrite a core of community based crime prevention was received through the efforts of the Advisory Board. The week of June 21-27 was proclaimed as Crime Prevention Week. Activities were scheduled in the various neighborhoods. The focal point of the activities was a two day mall display with more than thirty agencies participating. In addition, plans are underway for the third Annual Crime Prevention Banquet. The banquet will be held July 17, 1981. Sil Tampa, Director of Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. has agreed to speak. The purpose of the banquet is to honor law enforcement, neighborhood organizations and citizens who have done exemplary work in crime prevention. Dr. Andrew Chishom, Chairman of the Advisory Board, is presiding at the banquet.

### Primary Neighborhood Component

The primary neighborhood component has proven to be the lifeblood and mainstay of the entire project. The Director of Primary Neighborhoods was the first person hired and the last person employed in the project.

#### OBJECTIVE I:

To maintain and develop neighborhood organizations

### Greater Road Street

During the last quarter, all seven of the neighborhoods in the area met. Average attendance for each of the three months for each of the seven organizations was twenty persons.

The quarterly newsletter was published and distributed to the entire area emphasizing organizing and Christmas crime prevention tips.

In the month of December, four out of seven neighborhood organizations held a Christmas dinner for their neighborhood. The average attendance was forty.

Our staff met with all the neighborhood leaders and had planning sessions for continuation of each neighborhood organization beyond the end of the projects.

### Lin-Col-Lat

Lin-Col-Lat will forever remember the Crime Prevention Staff. On January 31, 1981 the neighborhood and city officials held the ground-breaking for a community center. This center was the culmination of many hours of work by the crime prevention staff and neighborhood leadership. Presently the structure is being built.

### Arthurtown

Arthurtown remains an enigma. The neighborhood organizer assigned to that area worked constantly at trying to pull together the dying community. Seemingly, the neighborhood is destined to commercialism and death with a dramatic population decrease. Phasing out was very painful with this neighborhood organization, because of zoning changes and inability to replace burned or dilapidated homes. The group was far better off organized through our services.

### REPORT NUMBER 11

### Olympia

Olympia is a success story. The group is incorporated and continuing to grow now that the project has ended. Olympia met monthly this quarter. The organization has strong roots and will continue to serve the area effectively. The organization has set up a system to generate money for operating expenses.

### OBJECTIVE 2:

To assist the neighborhood in providing positive activities for children and youth

The development of positive activities for children and youth has been one of the main goals of all our neighborhood organizations. Many of the areas have strong youth organizations that serve in conjunction with the adult neighborhood organization. In Lin-Col-Lat, a volunteer neighborhood advisory council was established to monitor, guide and aid the youth group in that area.

### OBJECTIVE 3:

To identify "high risk" children and youth and assist neighborhood organizations in planning appropriate activities and support services.

Objective number three was not successfully accomplished as stated. However, activities did take place to advance this objective.

### OBJECTIVE 4:

To assist the elderly and handicapped in feeling secure and overcoming unrealistic fears.

There were two major projects which contributed to the accomplishment of this objective. A Companionship Program, funded by Title XX, using volunteers, was developed to provide friendly visiting to the elderly. Friendly visiting accomplished the goal of decreasing loneliness and isolation. Also, a proposal was written by the project staff to secure a van with a lift for one of the community agencies. This van is currently being used as a means of escort services primarily for the elderly and handicapped.

### OBJECTIVE 5:

To implement appropriate crime prevention activities in each primary neighborhood.

Crime prevention educational sessions and workshops were conducted quarterly. An on-going effort was made to sell the idea of home security checks! Many neighborhoods implemented the recommendations. The neighborhoods are still addressing the need for Home Security Checks.

The Block Watch concept slowly caught on in the Midlands Area. Some of the neighborhoods divided into blocks for meetings. At the block meeting, Block Watch operations were taught and a system for developing a block directory was begun. Lin-Col-Lat was an exemplary neighborhood for organizing Block Watches.

Operation ID has been implemented in thousands of homes in the Midlands Area. Many persons in the target neighborhoods took advantage of this service.

### OBJECTIVE 6:

To improve police-community relations with the neighborhood organizations.

The quarterly meetings between the Lieutenant assigned to the area, and neighborhood organizations, was not an accomplished task. Nor was it possible for residents to visit the 'roll call' of the neighborhood precinct. However, during the time of the grant, the City of Columbia did open neighborhood precincts. This proved to be a very big plus in police-community relations.

The patrol-beat cop began to stop in at neighborhood meetings to become a 'good guy' to the youth of the area. The police reassignments in one area led to a very positive increase in police-community relations.

One of the highlights of the police-community relations activities was two open-houses for the community and police department. The purpose of each open-house

was to allow residents and police officers to meet in a friendly atmosphere. In addition, the meeting allowed residents to become familiar with the functions of the police department. More than one thousand persons attended the two affairs.

OBJECTIVE 7:

To identify and complete a needs assessment of fifty elderly and/or disabled adults in a defined target area.

OBJECTIVE 8:

To solicit volunteers and structure a methodology for implementing services to the elderly and disabled adults.

OBJECTIVE 9:

To develop a program of home visits and telephone contacts for identified elderly and disabled adults.

Very early in the program, it was discerned that the needs of the elderly were so varied and so numbered that another method needed to be developed to address the many concerns. The Neighborhood Crime Prevention Project developed the "Companionship Program, funded by Title XX", to adequately address the needs of the elderly. Before the spin-off of the "Companionship Program", the project's director was supervised by the Director of Primary Neighborhoods. During the middle of the program, the Companionship Program became a separate entity and functioned accordingly. All of the above objectives were met and accomplishments far exceeded expectations due to the development of the program.

3.2.3.4 ASSOCIATED NEIGHBORHOODS

Half way through the program, the Associated Neighborhoods Coordinator resigned. The new person brought a new approach to organizing the associated neighborhoods. In addition to a fresh approach, it was decided that twelve neighborhoods were too many for one staff person. After consultation between the new staff person, the Executive Coordinator and the Project Director, it was decided that an extensive effort would be targeted in one area with limited help provided to the remaining neighborhoods. Hollywood Hills was chosen to receive this extensive help because of its many problems.

OBJECTIVE B-15:

Establish neighborhood organization made up of homeowners living in Hollywood Hills.

The staff person initiated meetings with many key persons to develop the neighborhood organization.

After initial in-person meetings, letters were mailed to approximately 200 persons. All persons received telephone calls urging and inviting them to organize. Finally, during the summer, the first meeting was called and more than seventy-five persons attended. Officers were elected and the neighborhood organization is now well on its way to being a strong organized group.

The crime statistics in the area are very, very high. Some law-enforcement officers refer to the area as the high crime area of the country. The staff began to develop crime prevention awareness, with particular emphasis on youth activities. Unfortunately, as the ideas and philosophies of crime prevention began to take seed, the program ended.

OBJECTIVE C-1:

To collect and share on a monthly basis the data of the residents of crime in the primary and associated neighborhood areas.

Due to factors beyond the control of the Project Director and the graduate assistants, the data-collection and information system changed. This made it impossible for the graduate assistants to continue securing data after the change date. However, they were able to report certain variables. The report is attached.

OBJECTIVE C-3:

To plan, develop and implement a research project on domestic violence oriented toward prevention and intervention alternative and share it with the Community:ACT for model program design.

The domestic violence paper was researched, written and presented to the advisory council. Efforts were made to secure funds to implement a program. All efforts failed. Enclosed is a copy of the paper on "Domestic Violence".

OBJECTIVE C-4:

To respond to short term data and research needs of the project and consult with staff persons regarding these.

In keeping with the objective, the data assistants provided technical research services to the Hollywood Hills Neighborhood Organization. A water and sewage service survey was developed, analyzed, and presented to the neighborhood organization to allow them to assess their water situation. This is attached.

SUCSESSES

This project numbers many accomplishments. However, in retrospect, it is felt that more emphasis should have been placed on grass-root organizing. Had the project been one with a strong organizing core instead of 'services', the results might be longer lasting.

A. The Annual Crime Prevention Banquet was attended by over 200 people during the first two years. Over 150 awards were given to law enforcement officials, neighborhood residents and community organizations for their contributions in crime prevention. Two speakers of national acclaim addressed the first two banquet crowds. Local businesses and banks made contributions to cover the cost of the affair, and to enable neighborhood residents who could not afford such an affair, to attend. The banquets were successful in creating an appreciation on the part of both law enforcement officials and citizens, of the importance of working together to solve the problems of crime in the neighborhood. This year, efforts are underway for the Third Annual Crime Prevention Banquet. The banquet will be held on July 17, 1981 at 7:30 P.M. Again, the financial and business institutions have come forth

with funding. This year the speaker will be Mr. Gil Pompa, Director of Community Relations Services, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

B. Workshops were designed to inform, strengthen, and develop leadership in the target neighborhoods. Many of the workshops were well attended by neighborhood leaders and agency personnel. A great deal of information and printed material was given to the neighborhoods for reference. Many neighborhoods, outside of our targeted area, have initiated many of the ideas found in the literature on their own initiative.

C. Community Projects--There were a number of significant activities for which crime prevention staff had direct or partial responsibility.

1. The W.L. Lyles Dixie Youth Baseball League was developed and commissioned by a crime prevention staff member. The league was created for girls and boys between the ages of 8-12. The W.L. Lyles Dixie Youth Baseball League will continue to function.

2. The Lorick Avenue Park groundbreaking was held on January 31, 1981. The last day of the project was a very fitting occasion for the park's groundbreaking. The park is the result of a year's work, and a great example of community organizing and togetherness. The park became a reality due to the dedication and the organizing efforts of the Crime Prevention Staff.

3. The Thomas S. Martin Park was conceived and dedicated during the project. Thomas Martin, a black community leader, has been the corner-stone of recreation in the City of Columbia. The Crime Prevention Staff was involved with the neighborhood in the planning of the park and sponsored many activities around "Name the Park". The city finally agreed and named the park after Thomas S. Martin.

4. The Companionship Program was an outgrowth of Community Care's concern about the elderly, especially those living alone. The Crime Prevention Staff was able to secure a demonstration grant via Title XX to offer companionship services to elderly persons.

5. An Arts and Crafts Summer Program was implemented. The staff, along with the neighborhood organizations, developed a proposal that was funded by the local community action agency. The creative highlight occurred in one of the most deprived areas. Funds were not secured, but a program was developed using neighborhood CETA students.

6. Olympia Neighborhood Organization--Olympia must be mentioned because they were totally unorganized at the beginning of our program. However, two years later they are organized, incorporated and sponsoring their own activities.

7. A vehicle through which neighborhoods were kept informed and updated was the neighborhood crime prevention newsletters. Each neighborhood submitted news features for their own neighborhoods. Each target area had its own newsletter, which was staffed by Crime Prevention persons. Plans are being made for Community Care and other community agencies to support the neighborhoods' continued implementation of the newsletter.

#### IMPACT

The Crime Prevention Program has impacted the target neighborhoods by offering the following:

- a) Information regarding the nature of crime
- b) Information regarding the function of, and effective utilization of the criminal justice system
- c) Information regarding maximum utilization of resources existing within each community.

Through the development of youth groups, the gap between adults and youth in a given community is growing smaller. There is a new understanding that youth, the elderly and other adults living in the same neighborhoods are all affected by decisions made on behalf of that neighborhood. The necessity of becoming active in one's own neighborhood has been made clear. The program has also left in place greatly improved relationships between law enforcement and neighborhood residents.

In addition, residents of Columbia will always be able to point to the Recreation Center in the Eau Claire (Lorick Ave.) Area. In net dollars, this center will equal the amount of money provided by LEAA for our project.

The Midlands Area will long herald Community Care's Crime Prevention Project and long witness its lasting results.

**END**