

81036



 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.
Center for Urban Education	78-LA-AX-0149 (S-1)	9/15/81	11
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT		
none	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT		
Neighborhoods Against Crime	376,846.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR		
	Sherry Sylvester, Project Coordinator		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <p>Robert Lamb, Jr., Region X Director of Community Relations for the U.S. Department of Justice, spoke recently in Portland, reminding citizens that "it will take innovative responses from the community to cut the relationship between the economy and crime." This is also true of the relationship between the justice system and crime, obsolete policing methods and crime, weakened educational systems and crime, all those institutions whose current evolution is creating the side effect of the rising crime rate.</p> <p>Crime is so pervasive, however, that in our analysis of causes, we sometimes lose sight of any solutions. We begin to think that crime, like death and taxes, will always be with us. This is true, sometimes, even among anti-crime workers and we must realize that such sort-sighted visions will only yield band-aid results.</p> <p>This is especially true in community anti-crime work where the process is often tedious with many trials and errors as citizens learn to act powerfully and responsibly in order to impact the quality of life in their neighborhoods.</p> <p>During the past three years, Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) has engaged in this process. Citizens have come together to design solutions to their crime problems and often find out, as they begin watching out for each other, that the way they live their lives changes. But this change is a rewarding one and there has been overwhelming citizen response and support for our program. Through citizen efforts, the NAC program was recently granted funding by the City of Portland and a full-time Community Anti-Crime office has been established in City Hall. Like our LEAA grant design, this program will also work in cooperation with the Portland Police Bureau's Crime Prevention Unit. We believe these components will continue to make a difference in crime in Portland, in fear of crime and in citizens taking responsibility for the destiny of their neighborhoods and their community.</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 (FAC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE



### Problems Addressed

Portland, with a population of 380,000 persons serves as the major urban center for the State of Oregon. All major racial groups reside in the city with the largest number of minorities being blacks (5.6%) and Spanish-speaking persons (1.7%). During the past three years, nearly 15,000 Southeast Asian refugees have come to the city and there is a large and vocal gay community whose population is estimated at 45,000. A 1974 population survey showed that 26% of Portland's population was under 17 years of age, and that 13% was over the age of 65. These figures are both above the national average, and represent the groups with the highest crime rate and the greatest fear of crime. Approximately 15% of Portland's population falls below the federal poverty guidelines, with 25% of this population elderly.

During the last ten years, Portland has seen a great increase in crime. Reported crimes against property have increased by 193% and crime against persons has increased by 434%. As a result, even though there has been some reduction in crime during the past three years, many of Portland's residents and business people feel that Portland is not a safe city. In a 1980 neighborhood survey, residents in every area of the city stated that their most serious concern was crime. Fear of crime is a major problem in Portland. Fear isolates people, in particular the elderly, and prevents them from partaking in activities which they value. The isolation and fear also creates a climate that is more conducive to the commission of crimes.

Unemployment in Portland is high, 10.8%, which is another contributing factor to tensions, fear and crime.

Portland-based Tri-County Community Council's 1976 Regional Priority Needs Survey, which pinpointed crime prevention as a program needing major community emphasis, stated that "...we have come to the realization that law enforcement agencies, acting alone, even under optimum conditions of manpower and budget, cannot stem the tide of criminal behavior. Nothing less than widespread and effective community development can halt the increase in crime."

### Goals and Measurable Objectives

During our initial eighteen-month grant period, we operated under three goals: 1) to plan and implement an anti-crime program, 2) to reduce fear of crime, and 3) to assess the impact of our program. These goals included these objectives:

Goal I: Plan and implement a community crime prevention program involving citizens working together and with police.

Objective 1: By month 12, fourteen (14) neighborhood groups or areas will have written crime prevention plans. By month 18, another seven (7) will have developed crime prevention plans.

Achievement: Objective met. Twenty-three neighborhood groups or areas have developed crime prevention plans. In each of these neighborhoods, citizens have put their energy and insights into plan development. Many have or continue to participate in neighborhood organizations, a fact instrumental in our attaining broad community support for crime prevention. Police Crime Prevention Division (CPD) provided a great deal of information in the form of crime statistics as part of this planning process. In the first year of our grant, CPD provided nearly all the staff and volunteer training in crime prevention. These are the skills we are passing on to citizens so that they can pass them on to other citizens. In addition, eight smaller scale, project-specific plans were drawn up to meet expressed citizen needs in neighborhoods in which the resources or interest in developing more comprehensive plans for the entire neighborhood have yet to emerge. These plans generally grew out of immediate citizen concern for a specific type of crime in their area.



While comprehensive plans required support from NAC to maintain networks, the project-specific plans generally developed after citizens initiated contact with NAC, a fact resulting largely from increasing public awareness of NAC and its capabilities and from the high values Portlanders place on citizen action at all levels of community life.

At the outset, however, these citizens likely would not have put their own perceptions together with those of their neighbors, combined these with crime statistics, and produced a plan of action. Crime was thought by most to be a matter for police to handle. Today, in each of the thirty-one neighborhoods involved there exists a group of experienced citizen planners who are gaining increasing expertise at mounting a coordinated neighborhood response to crime in their area. At this point it is enough that citizens know a collective response is possible, even though they still rely primarily on NAC and CPD for maintenance activities. As we approach continuation of the current grant, our close association with neighborhood organizations and other ongoing groups will become increasingly important as a means to maintain community crime prevention with decreasing NAC staff support.

Goal I, Objective 2: By month 12 at least seven (7) neighborhoods will be implementing neighborhood crime prevention plans.

Achievement: Objective met. By month 12, fifteen anti-crime plans were in various stages of implementation, a process that increased in intensity through the end of the grant period. Since the needs assessment and plan development process recognized the uniqueness of each neighborhood, implementation activities have been equally diverse. Major activities have included self-defense education and rape prevention for women, neighborhood watch, anti-sex industry campaigns, apartment watch, anti-vandalism education in the schools, home security checks and free looks for seniors and low-income persons, whistle alert, crime bulletins, a community Crime Prevention Division's van for neighborhood presentations, block home recruitment, telephone reassurance for seniors, a lock-your-car campaign for businessmen, bicycle marking and registration, participation in city planning to lobby for crime prevention considerations, college student escort service for seniors, and assorted consultations, workshops and forums. In addition, several seed money projects were carried out using funds provided for this purpose in CPD's grant.

Goal I, Objective 3: Recruit 25 volunteers in each of seven geographic areas and, with Crime Prevention Division, train volunteers to provide crime prevention services.

Achievement: Objective met. A total of 876 volunteers were recruited, trained and have or are providing a variety of crime prevention services. Roughly half way through our 18 month grant period, we noted problems in solely recruiting volunteers for training by CPD. Good cooperation between NAC, citizens, and CPD enabled us to approach problems with common purpose, a practice which has helped in many ways to solidify both NAC and CPD. We eventually did recruit 24 volunteers, however, and CPD trained 18 of these by the original model. But we found by month 6 that many more potential volunteers were reluctant to commit the time for extensive training and to travel downtown for it. They were, however, still willing to provide a variety of services to area offices by canvassing, hosting block meetings, planning and carrying out events and the like. Thus, we revised this objective in December, 1979, to include those volunteers who, it turns out, form the backbone of each area's activities. They are at ground level with roots deep in Portland's neighborhoods. We have learned to be flexible in accepting their services more on their terms, and the pay-off has been seen in a developing pride of ownership of this program among these volunteers.



Quality of volunteers is uneven across the areas. The personalities of the area coordinators and their training and skills, plus characteristics of each area are key factors. We will be trying to isolate each in the continuation period in order to develop methods to improve where we can. Portland has a high rate of volunteerism. Opportunities in Tri-County neighborhoods are many and competition for good volunteers is keen. A variety of training resources is available in Portland for agencies who use volunteers. We have used these resources. We have also depended heavily in CPD's competence and experience in volunteer training and management.

Goal I, Objective 4: To establish a procedure for updating crime prevention plans by month 15.

Achievement: Objective met. A procedure was due at month 15 and was developed according to schedule. Prior to month 15, several groups began re-examining their plans on their own initiative, and some have already made revisions.

Goal I, Objective 5: To increase citizen awareness of crime prevention activities in the City of Portland by 20% by month 18.

Achievement: Objective met. By month 12, public awareness activities had included 10,802 flyers, bulletins, and posters, 26 newspaper articles, 9 TV and radio stories, 5 speeches, and 322 letters, surveys and newsletter articles. We maintained this rate through month 18, providing a level of awareness that enables us to meet our participation objective. The staff technical assistance, access to a copier and to city/county printing provided by CPD has been critical to the success of many of our projects in this area.

Goal I, Objective 6: By month 12 participation in anti-crime activities will increase by 10%.

Achievement: Objective met. By month 12, 1271 citizens had participated in community crime prevention activities. This rate was maintained through month 18, and we were able to meet the objective. Since planning was a major focus in our first twelve months, participation in the planned activities occurred primarily in the last six months. As with any new program of this type, generating participation was more effective and took less energy after the public became familiar with NAC's capabilities.

We have particularly pleased with the participation and support NAC has generated among public and private agencies, churches, schools, citizen action groups, and business people.

No one, it seems, is against crime prevention. The chief inhibitors to participation in crime prevention activities are lack of awareness and inflation. Many of the techniques NAC and CPD recommend are becoming more and more costly as inflation and high energy costs further reduce income available for investment in prevention hardware and travel to meetings. We will review techniques recommended in each project in the continuation grant period with special emphasis on information about low or no-cost options. We will also increase our efforts to convey the message for people to use those devices they already have since in many burglaries in Portland, the victims left doors unlocked, windows ajar, or alarm systems off.

Goal I, Objective 7: By month 18 to increase the number of contacts between citizens and uniformed police.

Achievement: Objective met. By month 6, it was apparent that the rate of contact between district patrol officers and citizens in their district were not going to occur as expected. Training was centralized early in the program, and officers could not be expected to leave their districts.



Too, full-time crime prevention officers in each precinct generally handle such contacts. (The prevailing opinion was that precinct CPO's began attending regular NAC/CPD monthly joint staff meetings at month 13 which brought them into closer contact with NAC staff who then used them more frequently in their activities with citizens. Likewise several staff attended in-service training sessions which CPD staff conducted for all Portland officers between months 12 and 15, helping to orient officers to NAC and aid them in linking crime prevention concepts with citizen involvement.

Goal 2, Objective 1: By month 18 to reduce the fear of crime in Portland by using citizen involvement in cooperation with Police Crime Prevention Division.

Achievement: Objective met. We have done all the activities we set out to do to reduce fear of crime. However, the \$15,000 independent impact evaluation was cancelled with LEAA's approval and on NAC's understanding that such an evaluation would be handled by American Institute of Research. It was not until month 13 that we discovered AIR's evaluation would be broad and national in scope and not, as we thought, able to assess our specific impact. Internal data collection instruments to measure fear reduction, then, were not developed by NAC until month 15, too late to be of any real value. Such as we have been able to collect is reported under Goal 3 below.

Goal 3, Objective 1: To assess the efforts of crime prevention by months 6 and 12 and to evaluate the impact of crime prevention programs by month 18; to disseminate this information.

Achievement: Objective met. CPD's victimization survey is attached.

In our continuation grant, we expanded our goals and objective statement to more specifically address the work patterns in our project. For example, we learned that a neighborhood crime plan is not a static document but an ongoing process that is constantly being revised, updated and redirected in response to citizen concern and interest. Another example is our development of citizen-based neighborhood watch. We initially felt that citizen watch programs would form and operate independently in each neighborhood. However, after we began to organize block and neighborhood networks we found these watches operated more effectively with additional support and information from our field offices including crime alert bulletins, police-community forums and information from other agencies. Neighborhood watch networks could also be used as neighborhood information networks, emergency preparedness networks, etc.

Goal I, Objective 1: To maintain and expand a community crime prevention program that involves citizens working together and uses community resources.

Achievement: Objective met. By month 3, sixteen neighborhoods were involved in anti-crime projects and planning for their neighborhoods. Projects ranged from whistle alert meetings in downtown apartments to an independent, non-HCD locks program in Outer Southeast Portland. Citizens were involved in accessing the potential crime hazard in a commercial building design to planning ways to maximize safety on a cross city bike trail. Implementation of these existing crime prevention plans involved 256 meetings with a total attendance of 2,816. Project cooperation with other agencies such as Youth Services and Neighborhood Mediation were also valuable in the implementation of anti-crime projects. 32 community resources, agencies, groups and businesses were utilized in this process.

Goal I, Objective 2: By months 1, 6 or 12, areas with existing plans will have evaluated the effectiveness of ongoing programs and will have made revisions as needed.

Achievement: Objective met. Neighborhood evaluation of the effectiveness of ongoing projects involved several factors.



Foremost, of course, was a sustained citizen interest in a given project. Bicycle marking, for example, was often a successful one day event in neighborhood schools and shopping centers, but once most bikes were marked, the interest waned. This is also generally true of property marking and site hardening. Another factor involved in citizen evaluation of projects was the assessment of other resources. Many anti-crime projects for youths, for example, were dropped from neighborhood plans when the Portland Police Bureau placed Community Juvenile Officers in schools to focus on crime prevention. Also involved in the evaluation process was adaptation of traditional crime prevention models for such basic programs as block watch and self-defense. Some neighborhoods developed sophisticated color-coded maps for block watch participants while residents in Portland's wooded but residential areas designed large signs and other signals to neighbors indicating who was watching out on the street. The evaluation process involved 272 meetings with an attendance of 3,257. 48 community groups, churches and businesses were involved.

Goal I, Objective 3: By month 12, crime prevention plans will have been written and implemented in 10 additional neighborhoods.

Achievement: Objective met. Many of the additional neighborhoods which began planning and implementing crime prevention, had not been previously organized for any reason. Specifically Beaumont-Whilshire and Sullivan's Gulch neighborhoods were organized around an anti-crime focus and neighborhood watch campaigns, whistle alerts and the anti-prostitution programs took place in neighborhoods that had only nominal citizen involvement in the past. The anti-crime projects and planning in these additional neighborhoods involved 132 meetings, with 1,620 in attendance and the utilization of 40 community resource groups.

Goal II: To increase citizen knowledge of crime prevention techniques available so that they may respond in positive ways to neighborhood crime problems.

Objective 1: Prior to implementation of all crime prevention projects, staff and area citizens will determine effective and economical crime prevention techniques, training or education appropriate to the project and will incorporate those techniques, training or education into the project.

Achievement: Objective met. Specific education and information on crime prevention techniques included presentations on site hardening, bicycle registration and whistle alerts as well as neighborhood information on crime statistics. This information process involved 41 meetings with 912 in attendance.

Specific crime prevention training on skills such as locks installation and home security assessment was provided in 17 sessions with 255 citizens attending.

Goal II, Objective 2: By month 3, the Program Coordinator will develop a city-wide public information plan that will convey information to the general public about crime prevention techniques.

Achievement: Objective met. Because NAC was a new program and a different direction for crime prevention in Portland, it was a high priority to get the word out about our program, the alternatives it provides and our many successes. This was difficult at first, but once word got around, we became very popular with the media. Staff appeared almost monthly on television and we were frequent guests on radio talk shows. Our projects and programs were followed so closely by the major newspapers and the area presses that we rarely needed to resort to paid advertising or public service announcements. We were particularly creative with the publication of our Neighborhood Watch manual inviting the public and the press to an autograph party. We held 14 television appearances and participated in 15 radio shows. There were 46 newspaper articles about us and 17 neighborhood newsletters focused on our projects. (copies of many of these are attached). We released three public service announcements and distributed 19,734  
flyers



Goal III: To develop the capacity for citizens to maintain crime prevention activities in their own neighborhoods without staff support.

Objective 1: By month 12, city-wide self-defense education will be maintained without staff support.

Achievement: Objective met. One of the most notable achievements of NAC was our role in the development of a variety of self-defense education programs in Portland as we learned that citizens had a variety of personal safety needs. CPD provides a nine-hour self-defense program for women which NAC made available to the neighborhoods. In addition, NAC worked with a number of existing self-defense professionals in the community to develop programs that were geared to the needs of elderly people, gay people and children. We offered low-cost self-defense programs for women that were ongoing and provided the self-defense groups with evaluation tools and publicity. 41 self-defense were held with 658 people completing the courses including 3 classes for gay people, 6 for seniors, 6 for children and 12 for women.

Goal III, Objective 2: By month 12, Neighborhood Watch will be maintained without NAC staff in two neighborhoods.

Achievement: Objective met. The focus of this original goal was changed as neighborhood watch programs were developed in 27 neighborhoods. These programs operate independently in that block meetings, property identification and the networking is done by the citizens rather than by the staff as in the traditional police model. Staff support is utilized, however, to provide organized block watches with new information, crime alerts and other relevant neighborhood data. Neighborhood Watch programs also serve as the umbrella for other block projects. Whistle alert and community personal safety projects are often organized through Neighborhood Watches. We currently have 378 organized blocks with 3,387 program participants.

Goal III, Objective 3: By month 12, 7 neighborhood associations, community groups or business associations will have appointed standing committees to review crime prevention needs and development for advocate for appropriate programs.

Achievement: Objective met. We currently have 11 standing crime prevention committees in Portland including church groups, area neighborhood coalitions, business groups, and gay and social concern groups.

Goal IV: To increase interaction between citizens and police in order to: 1) increase citizen awareness of roles and responsibilities of police in crime prevention, and 2) to increase police awareness of the variety of citizen needs and expectations.

Goal IV, Objective 1: Achievement: Objective met. NAC's role as a liaison between the police and the community established a way to include police in many community events and to involve them in community planning and decision making. Community contacts with police number 75. There were 160 contacts by phone and 351 contacts by mail. At community events, a total of 81 police officers were involved in cooperative processes with 257 citizens.

Goal IV, Objective 2: Achievement: Objective met. NAC served to inform citizens of police methods and procedures in order to narrow the gap between the broad expectations that citizens have of police and what police are actually able to implement. Police consultations with citizens number 29, with 63 telephone contacts and 5,908 letters.



Goal V: To assess the impact and achievements of NAC for program planning.

Objective 1: To produce monthly, quarterly and year end reports summarizing the achievements of NAC and to disseminate report information to staff, citizens and police for program planning.

Achievement: Objective met. Narrative reports have been produced by both area and central staff on a monthly basis throughout the duration of the project. Total area reports number 65 and central monthly reports which are program comprehensive, number 10. Two quarterly reports were produced in the continuation grant along with this writing, the annual and final report. 275 reports were disseminated to citizens, 75 to police people and 70 to staff members.

Objective 2: To implement a low-cost impact evaluation design monthly in order to collect data that will determine the extent to which crime prevention activities are producing intended results, and to serve as a guide for program planning.

Achievement: Objective met. The Management Information System, an impact evaluation tool outlined in the continuation grant has been used throughout the continuation grant period. The results of that impact evaluation are incorporated in this section (Goals and Measurable Objectives) of this report. In addition, the Community Safety Information Project, a low-cost research and documentation project for NAC has catalogued the three years of neighborhood crime projects to provide us with a computer data base as well as Community Safety Information, a publication of abstracts of NAC's anti-crime projects.



Summary of Major Activities

Our initial efforts in Community Crime Prevention were quite varied responding to most community concerns and interests.

In our efforts to define how Community Crime Prevention would manifest itself in this community we embarked on hundreds of projects. In that exploration we were also defining our relationship with the Police Crime Prevention Program and documenting what variables were in affect in various neighborhoods to make a project a success in one area and a failure in another.

In the ten month period of our continuation grant, our work became more focused, centering around Neighborhood Watch and personal safety programs while facilitating community crisis crime problems such as arson or the special victimization of Southeast Asian refugees. We also began building foundations for dialogue of police-community relations.

For specific documentation and chronology of our major activities, please refer to the quarterly reports (Attachment # 3) and the Community Safety Information Project Report (Attachment # 4).



### Major Tasks and Services Performed

A consistent focus throughout the Neighborhoods Against Crime program was to institutionalize crime prevention programs within existing community agencies and organizations. A large number of community groups and organizations with many diverse goals and purposes chose to adopt crime prevention as a program priority. We consider this to be, perhaps, our most important service to the community. Many of these are listed below:

Volunteer Escort Service - The Volunteer Escort Service grew from concerned citizens who lived in the Park Block District of downtown Portland and fraternity members who attend Portland State University who wanted to be of help to senior citizens living in the area. The Escort Service provides escorts for senior citizens five nights a week. It has been very popularly received and is currently going through the funding process at United Way.

Junior Crime Fighter Poster Contests were originally begun in Southwest Portland in response to the vandalism there. The contests became a city-wide event including involvement with thousands of school children and winning posters on display in City Hall. Finally, billboards were made from the number one poster. NAC compiled a how-to book on this poster contest including long-range planning, sample lesson plans for teachers in schools and general pitfalls and hints.

Community Safety Information Project is the research arm of Neighborhoods Against Crime. All information from Neighborhoods Against Crime projects will soon be on a computer bank, accessible to other community organizers and planners. Names of volunteers and contact people in neighborhoods, churches, organizations and agencies are listed. Each project was cross indexed in the community safety information booklet which is now on file in each of the city's five neighborhood offices as well as public libraries and other community agencies.

Precinct Advisory Council - For several years each precinct of the Portland Police Bureau has operated a citizen advisory council. NAC strengthened those councils by involving citizens in crime prevention work, bringing those citizens in on Police/Community Forums and providing direction and input into these groups.

Safe Streets Alliance - This Alliance was formed in response to increased attacks on gay people on city streets and around Portland bars. The Alliance took steps to increase the safety of gays by utilizing NAC self-defense classes, setting up a system of harassment reporting in Portland bars, doing much leafleting to warn gays of potential dangerous spots and becoming more public with their concerns.

Indochinese Refugee Population - Neighborhoods Against Crime was one of the first organizations to begin working with the Indochinese population in Portland. Portland is 4th nationally in the number of Indochinese refugees who have come to the city and they immediately became potential victims of crime. NAC brought the community together in early stages and printed a crime prevention brochure. We set up a system for finding interpreters and finally were instrumental in the city's decision to establish an office for Indochinese refugees within the city government to ascertain the needs of the refugee population.

Anti-Rape Coalition - NAC brought together all the workers in the city who worked with rape and violence against women. This was difficult to do at first because of the various political stands of workers in this area, but after a year of discussion two major steps were taken. In June, a city-wide Rape Education Day was held to help citizens become aware of the variety of anti-rape and violence programs that were available in the city and to meet people who were involved in these projects and a directory of these organizations was produced along with con-



Permanent crime prevention committees were established in the community to facilitate ongoing community anti-crime projects. The Northeast Business Boosters is one example of such a committee currently conducting an anti-prostitution campaign in their area. Grace Episcopal Church also established a committee where elderly crime concerns are the focus. The Southeast Uplift Board, a community board that deals with land-use planning has established a committee, as has the Portland Town Council, a gay rights advocate organization. There are eleven of these committees at the present time broadening the base and focus of community crime prevention.

Project Linkage is a service organization for seniors located on the BC area of the city. This area has a high percentage of seniors but lacks HCD designation and is therefore ineligible for Portland HCD/PPB locks program. Project Linkage trained 14 volunteer locks installers and purchased over \$3,000 worth of dead bolt locks which they installed in homes and apartments in the area.

Earl and Pearl - The Inner Southeast neighborhoods, using seed money, produced three television ads about Neighborhood Watch - the ads involve neighborhood actors and recently won a Northwest area CLEO award.

Police/Community Forums - Portland has been experiencing a great deal of racial and anti-police tensions this year. A local black newspaper, some neighborhood groups and NAC sponsored weekly police community forums during the months of May and June. These forums involved not only the police chief but officers who worked in minority neighborhoods community members voiced concerns and suggestions, the most recent one being the return of walking beats in some commercial areas.

Practical Self-Defense for Seniors is a self-defense course developed in several areas of the city to provide seniors with crime prevention information on anti-purse snatch, public transportation survival skills as well as some assertiveness and some hold breaking techniques. The class is for both men and women and is taught by senior volunteers including an 76 year old instructor.

Self-Defense for Children was developed by NAC and Self-Defense Education Association and provides common sense, non-threatening information to children on assault and abuse. Role-play is used as well as kicking and punching. In one exercise the children practice eye gouging on cartoon faces. Then the faces are taken away and the children must provide identification.

Self-Defense for Women - NAC and Self-Defense Education Association have established a number on ongoing 5 week self-defense classes for women which are held in community schools and churches.

Neighborhood Watch - NAC has organized nearly 400 block watch networks and now serves as the primary Neighborhood Watch organization in the city. We receive referrals from the community and the police.

Neighborhood Watch Manual is a widely acclaimed community organizing tool. It provides not only easily accessible crime prevention information but also community networking data, neighborhood maps, organizing techniques. It may be one of the most valuable concrete legacies which we are leaving in the community.



### Problems Encountered

Many of the difficulties which we encountered in the NAC program were due to the relative newness of the community crime prevention concept and the need for a clear definition of how that concept would manifest itself in Portland, a city with organized neighborhood associations and both centralized and precinct police crime prevention units.

Through much of the initial grant period NAC was in the process of developing a program that worked cooperatively with Police Bureau programs, but which did not duplicate their services.

Several issues arose in this process. Community crime prevention under citizen control was very popular in some areas and the Police Bureau felt their programs were not utilized. The Police Bureau had a professional media plan that often upstaged makeshift neighborhood projects and NAC would feel unsupported. The Police Bureau felt that NAC volunteers were not adequately trained because many did not attend week long sessions provided by CPD. NAC felt that the Police Bureau was eliminating involvement of large segments of the population by requiring such extensive training of volunteers.

Political issues were also brought to play. NAC provided self-defense classes for gays in response to an increase in assaults on gay people. The Bureau felt that such classes would increase the likelihood of street violence.

What was key, however, throughout these struggles was communication. CPD and NAC never stopped talking and planning together. Recognizing that informing citizens about crime prevention was a primary goal for both groups kept the process open and the result at this point is a city-wide multi-faceted crime prevention effort that utilizes both the strengths of a centralized police bureau crime prevention program and a de-centralized community anti-crime program. In many areas, we have clearly defined the tasks based on our experiences of the past three years. For example, NAC now handles the organization of all Neighborhood Watch programs in the city.

Neighborhood Watch is a citizen program, and grassroots citizen involvement is vital to really make it work, so NAC's neighborhood based approach is most effective.

The Police Bureau handles all commercial crime prevention requests, utilizing the expertise of their staff and the fact that business people work easily with the Police Bureau.

The Police Bureau also carries on an extensive program of services for senior citizens and while NAC's Neighborhood Watch and Self-Defense programs often involve seniors, major elderly crime problems are referred to the bureau.

NAC handles crisis crime problems, arson, molesters, etc. supporting citizen planning to stop these crimes as well as providing liaison information between citizens and police, eliminating rumors, etc.

NAC sponsors a variety of self-defense classes within the community while providing the public with consumer information on classes that are available to meet the variety of needs.

Creating a community anti-crime program that works in cooperation with the police has been the positive outgrowth of this initial obstacle.

Police/community tension and mistrust has also been quite high during the grant period and NAC has strived to play neither an advisoral or complicit role with either side of this conflict. Rather, we have instituted police/community forums which focus on dialogue and shared responsibilities.



Another obstacle in our work was the discrepancy in our view of Portland as a city with 65 organized neighborhoods and the fact that while these neighborhoods are organized and in some areas sophisticated in implementing local projects, in other areas the actual citizen involvement is quite low or interest is limited to a particular area such as land use or traffic. Consequently, while in some areas we were inter-facing crime prevention techniques within neighborhoods where networks were already in place, in other areas we were doing basic grassroots contacts; in reality bringing neighborhoods together for the first time. This accounts for the rapid development of Neighborhood Watch networks in the Southeast area of the city, for example, and its rather limited development in the East Central area.

Neighborhood differences were, in fact, another obstacle in our work. There is little guiding data on what crime prevention techniques are effective in affluent neighborhoods as opposed to which are transient or rental and there are also attitudinal differences to consider. Watching out for one another in one neighborhood can be considered "narking" in another.

In the three year process of our program it also seems that one obstacle has been the initial vision of the project which sometimes contradicted what we were learning in the field. For example, we initially believed that a neighborhood would design an anti-crime plan and that their projects would be adhere to that plan. The plan would be static. What we have found instead is that neighborhood anti-crime planning is a process. That citizens begin a crime prevention project and that the knowledge they obtain builds on to the next project, and so on. Citizens do not have a clear idea of crime prevention strategies when they begin, they are developed as they proceed.

This is also true in the model we initially developed for Neighborhood Watch which provided for independent operation within 6 months time, that Neighborhood Watch would operate without NAC staff assistance after they were begun. We have found that our model was wrong. That our Neighborhood Watch programs can be initiated and organized with a minimum of staff assistance, aside from initial training. However, long term maintenance, infusion of crime information and new crime prevention techniques require staff involvement.

The final obstacle in our program was impact measurement weakness. Because our initial efforts moved in such a variety of directions, it was often not clear how and where to measure the impact. And because our vision of program effectiveness and integration only began to crystalize after several false starts, it was not clear how important this documentation was. We have narrative reports and MIS tallys, of course, but not a great deal of data on the significance of the wide range of projects which we have attempted and implemented.

The Community Safety Information Project in many ways, was an after the fact rectification of this problem, utilizing staff information and existing narratives to measure impact.

Another facet that contributed to this problem was the de-centralized program structure. While having each area office supervised and directed by area citizens was a major strength of the program, it also made centralized record keeping and contact measurement difficult.

Citizens Advisory Boards place a priority on staff time in the field and much less emphasis on record keeping and assessment which is vital in determining effectiveness and directions in planning.

In detailing the problems encountered in the program, it is apparent that these problems were good ones to have, that they contributed to the growth and definition of NAC in a very positive way and because of our basic program assets, a supportive and involved community and talented, professional staff, these problems provided the challenges which became the measurement of NAC's success.



### Principle Findings and Results

The Neighborhoods Against Crime Project is a successful project, having met our identified goals of mobilizing citizens in anti-crime projects, increasing person safety options in the city, improving police/community dialogue and gaining active support among existing community organizations. However, having met our initial goals, we have begun to see the breadth of the tasks before us.

Our Neighborhood Watch program, in which nearly four hundred blocks were organized and nearly 4,000 participants were involved, serves as a model to the rest of the city on the value of neighbors coming together to break down the isolation in neighborhoods and consequently reducing vulnerability to crime. In the three neighborhoods which were first to organize and maintain Neighborhood Watch (Buckman, Richmond, and Sunnyside) the residential burglary rate was reduced substantially. They fell 34.4% in Buckman, 27.3% in Richmond and 20.8% in Sunnyside. But, these networks represent limited areas within the city. Our primary success has been in low to moderate income areas where crime vulnerability is high. Our program must increase its outreach efforts and determine what adaptations are necessary so that it will be useful in poorer and affluent neighborhoods where isolation is a major contributing factor to crime vulnerability.

In addition, our neighborhood watch networks must continue to stabilize as their functions broaden from crime watch to more general neighborhood networking, informing citizens not only of crime alerts but also emergency preparedness and other local concerns.

We have increased personal safety options in the city which were limited three years ago to martial arts and mace canisters and have both utilized and developed self-defense resources including whistle alert programs which are effective in apartments and densely populated areas and street fighting classes especially geared to children, gay people and senior citizens. But these options though substantial, do not begin to address the number of people for whom personal defense alternatives should be available. Indeed, adequate personal defense instruction is the alternative to the alarming increase in the purchase of guns in this country, and may well be the single most counter we have to the alleviation of fear of crime and assault. We must make personal defense classes available in schools and in places of employment to significantly decrease individual vulnerability to assault.

From the beginning of the Neighborhood Against Crime program, community-police communication and cooperation have been a primary goal. We believe that it is important for citizens to realize their responsibility in working toward safer neighborhoods. In anti-crime work, we realize that more police officers on the street do not necessarily mean less crime and we must make citizens aware of the fact that it is involved and active neighborhood participation which will finally make the difference in the rising crime rates.

We also believe that the Police Bureau must be open to citizen input, they must address neighborhood needs for police services and be responsive to citizen concerns.

NAC does not play an advisory or complicit role with either police or citizens in this exchange. But rather serves as a channel for community understanding of police services and effective ways to utilize them and also to provide police with information about citizen and neighborhood needs for cooperative police assistance.

During the past three years at NAC, we have taken these stages toward reaching that goal:

- \* NAC has provided citizens with information about ECOC, explaining priority call systems as well as problems, thus clarifying response system for citizens.



- \* NAC has provided citizens with neighborhood crime statistics from the Police Bureau and given citizens assistance in analyzing those statistics, identifying particular crime problems and steps toward anti-crime planning.
- \* NAC has an ongoing relationship with the Crime Prevention Division of the Portland Police Bureau and makes the community aware of special police problems and services.
- \* NAC has served as a facilitator in situations where special community crime problems or crisis situations have arisen, providing citizens with information and planning necessary to work toward resolution and decreased tensions.

We believe that the task of making Portland a safer city for all its residents is a formidable one requiring informed and active neighborhoods and concerned and responsive police. We believe that the work of neighborhoods Against Crime in this area has been vital and that it should be continued.

In our project we have utilized the resources of nearly 100 community agencies, churches and organizations. In addition, eleven community groups have established ongoing crime prevention committees which focus on crime prevention projects through their membership.

Perhaps the most significant affirmation of project success, however, lies in the successful effort by citizens to secure funding for the program through the City of Portland. In June, 1981, Neighborhoods Against Crime was granted funding for five and a half area field offices and a central Neighborhood Crime Prevention Program Manager. The program is under the Portland's Office of Neighborhood Associations. Funding awarded totalled \$105,000 and reflects wide spread citizen support especially in these times of budget cuts and discontinuations.

The program proposal which the City of Portland adopted is attached. (Attachment# 5 )  
It reflects not only our past achievements, but our vision of our direction for the future.



## ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment # 1      An Evaluation of Crime Prevention  
in the City of Portland
- Attachment # 2      NAC Media Files
- Attachment # 3      Quarterly Reports 1-10
- Attachment # 4      Community Safety Information Book
- Attachment # 5      Program Proposal to the City of  
Portland
- Attachment # 6      Neighborhood Watch Manual
- Attachment # 7      Citizen's Guide to Neighborhood Watch
- Attachment # 8      Junior Crime Fighter Poster Contest



ATTACHMENT # 1

AN EVALUATION OF CRIME PREVENTION

IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND



AN EVALUATION OF CRIME PREVENTION  
IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PLANNING AND EVALUATION  
PORTLAND, OREGON



AN EVALUATION OF CRIME PREVENTION

IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Prepared for the  
Crime Prevention Division  
Portland Police Bureau

March 1981

Sherrill L. Whittemore

This report is the final product of research funded through the City of Portland Crime Prevention Division, City of Portland Police Bureau, Portland, Oregon, in conjunction with a community crime prevention grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.



## C O N T E N T S

	Page
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
OVERVIEW.....	1
PURPOSE.....	5
PROCEDURES.....	7
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	19
PART I: PARTICIPATION	
Participation Levels.....	19
Victimization Incidents.....	23
Use of Protective Techniques.....	36
Reporting Rates.....	38
Fear of Crime.....	38
Sense of Community.....	48
Use of Protective Techniques and Crime Prevention Participation.....	51
Awareness of Crime Prevention.....	57
PART II: DEMOGRAPHICS	
Crime Prevention Participation.....	65
Use of Protective Techniques.....	76
Awareness of Crime Prevention.....	76
Victimization Incidents.....	76
Fear of Crime.....	76
CONCLUSIONS.....	111
REFERENCES.....	116
APPENDICES	
A: Survey Instrument.....	117
B: Participation In Six Crime Prevention Activities By Segment.....	137
C: Comparative Analysis Of Demographic Characteristics Of Two Sample Populations...	141

T A B L E S

1. Characteristics Of Sample Population.....	13
2. Participation In One Or More Crime Prevention Activities.....	20
3. Participated In A Crime Prevention Meeting.....	21
4. Participated In A Rape Prevention Meeting.....	21
5. Participated In A Security Survey.....	21
6. Engraved Property.....	22
7. Displayed Crime Prevention Sticker.....	22
8. Locks/Security Devices Installed.....	22
9. Victimization Incidents By Participation In One Or More Crime Prevention Activities.....	25
10. Types Of Victimization Incidents By Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities.....	28
11. Burglary Rates By Participation.....	30
12. Types Of Victimization Incidents By Use Of Protective Techniques.....	37
13. Fear Of Crime By Participation In One Or More Crime Prevention Activities.....	41
14. Fear Of Crime By Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities.....	42
15. Fear Of Crime By Use Of Protective Techniques.....	43
16. Fear Of Crime By Types Of Victimization Incidents.	45
17. Adequate Number Of Police Patrols By Fear Of Crime	46
18. How Well Know Neighbors By Participation In One Or More Crime Prevention Activities.....	49
19. How Well Know Neighbors By Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities.....	50
20. Rating Of Neighborhood By Participation In One Or More Crime Prevention Activities.....	52

Tables cont.,

21. Rating Of Neighborhood By Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities.....	53
22. How Well Know Neighbors By Length Of Residency.....	54
23. Rating Of Neighborhood By Length of Residency.....	54
24. Fear Of Crime By How Well Know Neighbors.....	56
25. Fear Of Crime By Rating Of Neighborhood.....	56
26. Use Of Protective Techniques By Participation In One Or More Crime Prevention Activities.....	58
27. Use Of Protective Techniques By Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities.....	60
28. Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Participation In One Or More Crime Prevention Activities.....	62
29. Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities.....	62
30. Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Use Of Protective Techniques.....	64
31. Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Age.....	66
32. Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Sex And Race.....	67
33. Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Marital Status.....	68
34. Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Type Of Residence And Renting And Buying Residence.....	69
35. Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Number Of People In Household.....	70
36. Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Length Of Residency.....	71
37. Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Employment.....	72

Tables cont.,

38.	Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Income.....	73
39.	Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Educational Level.....	74
40.	Participation In Specific Crime Prevention Activities By Area Of City.....	75
41.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Age.....	77
42.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Sex And Race.....	78
43.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Marital Status.....	79
44.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Type Of Residence And Renting And Buying Residence.....	80
45.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Number Of People In Household.....	81
46.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Length Of Residency.....	82
47.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Employment.....	83
48.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Income.....	84
49.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Educational Level..	85
50.	Use Of Protective Techniques By Area Of City.....	86
51.	Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Age.....	87
52.	Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Sex And Race.....	87
53.	Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Marital Status....	88
54.	Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Type Of Residence And Buying And Renting Residence.....	88
55.	Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Number Of People In Household.....	88
56.	Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Length Of Residency.....	89
57.	Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Employment.....	89

Tables cont.,

58. Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Income.....	89
59. Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Educational Level.	90
60. Awareness Of Crime Prevention By Area Of City.....	90
61. Victimization Incidents By Age.....	91
62. Victimization Incidents By Sex And Race.....	92
63. Victimization Incidents By Marital Status.....	93
64. Victimization Incidents By Type Of Residence And Renting And Buying Residence.....	94
65. Victimization Incidents By Number Of People. In Household.....	95
66. Victimization Incidents By Length Of Residency.....	96
67. Victimization Incidents By Employment.....	97
68. Victimization Incidents By Income.....	98
69. Victimization Incidents By Educational Level.....	99
70. Victimization Incidents By Area Of City.....	100
71. Fear Of Crime By Age.....	101
72. Fear Of Crime By Sex And Race.....	102
73. Fear Of Crime By Marital Status.....	103
74. Fear Of Crime By Type Of Residence And Renting And Buying Residence.....	104
75. Fear Of Crime By Number Of People In Household.....	105
76. Fear Of Crime By Length Of Residency.....	106
77. Fear Of Crime By Employment.....	107
78. Fear Of Crime By Income.....	108
79. Fear Of Crime By Educational Level.....	109
80. Fear Of Crime By Area Of City.....	110



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- One of the most significant findings of the study was the very high participation levels. Nearly 84 percent of the total sample of 1,042 respondents have participated in crime prevention activities.
- The burglary victimization rates for the participants and non-participants were not significantly different. In a pre/post type of comparison, the non-participants rates increased significantly, but the participants rates did not.
- The fear of crime rates for participants is slightly higher than the rates for non-participants.
- Use of protective techniques is occurring at very high levels. Participants tend to employ these techniques at a higher rate than non-participants.
- Awareness of crime prevention is pervasive throughout the sample. Participants do, however, tend to be more aware of crime prevention than non-participants.
- Eighty-six percent of all burglaries were reported to the police. Participants tend to report burglaries at a higher rate than do non-participants.



#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Suzanne Hannam, Ava Casey and Valerie Hong deserve a very special thank you. This project could not have been completed without their assistance, support and dedicated efforts. Mary Lou Calvin's patience and support was also appreciated.

Sherrill L. Whittemore  
Evaluation Coordinator



## OVERVIEW

Since the early 1970's crime prevention programs and activities have been promoted in order to reduce crime. Citizens have been encouraged to participate in these programs and to utilize crime prevention techniques. Past evaluations of crime prevention programs have shown that these programs can impact on certain target crimes, particularly burglaries (Schneider, 1975; Whittemore, 1977; Kushmuk and Whittemore, 1980). These evaluations have also shown that participants utilize target hardening and other recommended protective techniques to a greater extent than other people and that crime prevention participants are more likely to cooperate with their neighbors in anti-crime activities.

A crime prevention program has existed in Portland since 1973 and was part of a broad-based anti-crime effort which was administered through the Mayor's Office. In the summer of 1977, the administration of and responsibility for the city's crime prevention program was assigned to the Police Bureau and the functions, activities, and personnel of the Crime Prevention Bureau were incorporated into the Police Bureau's Crime prevention Unit (now the Crime Prevention Division).

During the past two and a half years the Crime Prevention Division's (CPD) primary mission has been not only to reduce or prevent crime, but also to reduce the fear of crime among those people who participated in crime prevention (CP) activities. The CPD has also been attempting to increase participation in and awareness of crime prevention among the citizens of Portland. To achieve these outcomes, the CPD has broadened

and diversified its methods of promoting crime prevention techniques (e.g., neighborhood meetings, block watch groups, protective techniques, target hardening, security surveys, and site-hardening).

One of the methods that the CPD has employed to increase participation and awareness is the "multiplier" effect. Citizen groups and neighborhood associations have been given extensive technical assistance and their members have been trained to conduct and/or perform crime prevention services for other citizens and neighborhood residents. The primary intent of this activity was to encourage more active involvement in CP on the part of citizens and neighborhood associations. Thus, the delivery of CP services would tend to be decentralized and at the same time CP efforts would be stimulated at the neighborhood level.

Several other techniques have also been employed by the CPD to help reduce crime, reduce fear of crime, and increase participation and awareness of crime prevention. Special programs have been developed which are targeted to the needs of women, the elderly, low income people, and teenagers (e.g., self-defense instruction, site-hardening of homes, sports trading cards and comic books with crime prevention tips).

The CPD has also intensified its media campaign in order to reach a broader group of people. A number of public service announcements were developed by the CPD staff and subsequently broadcast on radio and TV. The CPD staff have also appeared on talk shows about crime prevention.

The CPD contracted with the Office of Justice Planning and Evaluation to conduct an evaluation of the CPD program. In broadly stated terms, the evaluation was to ascertain if program participants

experienced less fear and fewer victimizations (particularly residential burglaries) than did non-participants. At the same time, the CPD wanted the evaluation to answer the question "Does crime prevention work?"\*

---

\* In terms of participation levels, CP may be "working" too well. The original evaluation design was modified when it was determined that only 16 percent of the total sample had not participated in some type of CP activity. See "Procedures" section for revised design and participant definition.



## PURPOSE

In addition to answering the questions posed by the CPD as to whether crime prevention works and whether crime prevention participants experience lower residential burglary rates and less fear of crime, the evaluation was also intended to determine if participation in the crime prevention program affected or was related to the following areas.

### 1. Sense of Community

Are participants more aware of their neighborhood association and its activities than non-participants?

Is there a relationship between participation and.... how well a person know his neighbors....how a person rates his neighborhood?

Is there any relationship between knowing one's neighbors and one's fear of crime? Is there any relationship between how one rates his neighborhood and one's fear of crime?

Is there any relationship between how long a person has resided in a neighborhood and perceived fear of crime?

### 2. Awareness of Crime Prevention Efforts

Is participation related to awareness of various crime prevention activities and the CPD's media efforts?

### 3. Use of Protective Techniques

Does participation affect the extent to which protective techniques are employed?

Is use of protective techniques related to victimization levels and fear of crime?

One other primary purpose was to be achieved by the evaluation. A comprehensive demographic profile of crime prevention participants

was to be developed. This profile was to describe participants in terms of their age, sex, race, marital status, type of residence they live in, whether they rent or are buying their residence, the number of people who reside in their residence, how long they have lived there, their employment status, income, educational level and in which area of the city they live. The relationship between these demographic variables and awareness of crime prevention, victimization rates and fear of crime was also to be examined.

## PROCEDURES

The data used to evaluate the CPD program were collected via a survey instrument containing various questions about crime prevention, use of protective techniques, chances of being victimized, ratings of crime in the city and neighborhoods, participation in different types of crime prevention activities, etc. (See Appendix A.) The survey also contained demographic/background characteristic questions and a set of screening questions and an incident report.

The demographic questions were intended to elicit information from the respondents which would provide profile data about the participant and city-wide/non-participant samples. This information was also to be used to determine if the city-wide drawn sample was representative of the city as a whole, and if so, then city-wide victimization rates could be generated on the basis of the city-wide sample data.

The screening questions and the incident report were used to obtain information about victimizations. If the respondent answered "yes" to one or more of the screening questions, then an incident report was filled-out. One report was completed for each criminal victimization which the respondent reported to the interviewer. Only crimes which had been committed against the respondent were counted. Household property crimes or vehicle thefts were also counted, if the property belonged to or was shared by the respondent. The information contained in the incident report was also used by the project staff in order to properly classify the crime.

The survey used in this evaluation was a revision of an earlier survey (Rifai, 1979) which had been used to develop baseline data on victimizations and perception of crime in Portland. Although this instrument was modified for use by this evaluation, many of the original questions were left intact so that if at all possible, comparisons could be made between the current evaluation data and the earlier data.

The survey was administered through a telephone interview. An inperson survey format would have been preferable, but the time constraints on the project (i.e., four and a half months) necessitated that the data be obtained in the most feasible manner and as quickly as possible. However, the phone survey created problems, too, since the interviews were being conducted at the same time that political phone polls relative to the November election were being conducted. Once the election was over, the interviewing became easier and more people were willing to take the time to respond to the evaluation survey. There were other problems which created other delays and consequently, the 1000 plus interviews were not completed until the last week of the allotted project time.

The survey interviewers were college students and professional interviewers who were employed by the project to conduct the telephone interviews. All interviewers were familiarized with the survey instrument and the intent of each survey question. All interviewers received specific instructions about how the surveys were to be filled-out. Probing techniques were explained and probing questions were made available to the interviewers in case respondent answers were not specific enough. The college students were not as familiar with interviewing techniques as were the professional interviewers, so the students were

given more extensive training and were required to complete several practice interviews before they were permitted to conduct actual interviews. A list of the names of the interviewers and a description of the purpose of the survey was distributed to various law enforcement agencies and city agencies so that respondents could verify the identity of the interviewer and the legitimacy of the survey.

The sample was to be composed of known CPD participants, city-wide respondents and known victims from the 1977 Crime Prevention Bureau evaluation survey. The participant sample was drawn from lists of people who had participated in or received a specific service from the CPD. The participant sample was to be comprised of people who had attended some type of crime prevention meeting; people who had had a security survey conducted on their residence; people whose residences had actually been site-hardened; and people who had been burglarized several months prior to the 12 month time-frame being examined for victimization incidents (September 3, 1979 to September 1, 1980). The city-wide sample was systematically and representatively drawn from a reverse street directory. This sample was intended to be representative of the city, so care was taken to draw it according to certain demographic variables (e.g., area, census tract of the city; sex, etc.). Another group of people who had reported being victimized when they were interviewed for the 1977 survey was also included in the sample. This 1977 prior victim group was included so that their current victimization rates and CP behavior could be examined and contrasted with the other groups in the sample. It was also intended that this group be a long-term panel (interview/re-interview) group which would serve as its own control.

A total of 1,042 people were interviewed. There were 498 CPD-identified participants: 114 had attended some type of CPD meeting; 272 had had a security survey conducted on their residences; 102 had had their residence site-hardened by the CPD; and 10 were prior residential burglary victims. Ninety-two of the respondents were prior victims from the 1977 survey who were re-interviewed. There were also 452 city-wide respondents. A breakdown of the various demographic and background characteristics of each of these groups is contained in Table 1.

The original evaluation design intended to compare and contrast the above identified groups in order to determine the effect of CPD program participation on burglary victimization rates, fear of crime, etc. However, the initial analysis of a survey question (#17) which asked all respondents to recall whether or not they had participated in or received six specific types of crime prevention services indicated that a fairly high percentage of both the city-wide sample and the 1977 prior victim group had participated, at some time, in these crime prevention activities (see Appendix B). Since crime prevention programs have existed in the city since 1973, it was expected that both of these groups would have participated, to some degree, in CP activities. Question 17 was included in the survey in order to measure the extent of this type of general CP participation and to find out which services CPD participants recalled receiving.

A further, and slightly different type of analysis of question 17 revealed that only 168 (16.1%) of the 1,042 respondents had not participated in any of the six crime prevention activities listed in this question. The other 874 (83.9%) respondents had participated in one or more of these activities. The number and percent of respondents who had participated

in none, one, two, three, four, five, or all six of the CP activities are displayed in Table 2.

The CPD staff felt that since the city-wide sample was not a true non-participant group it would be preferable to redefine "crime prevention participation" and re-analyze the data using a pure non-participant group as the control group. Thus, a re-analysis of all data was conducted which examined the effects of general crime prevention participation regardless of when the participation occurred or who sponsored the crime prevention activities.

For the purposes of the re-analysis and thus, for the study, a crime prevention participant was defined as anyone who recalled participating in or receiving one or more of the six specific types of crime prevention activities or services listed below, (i.e., question 17):

1. Attended a crime prevention meeting.
2. Attended a rape prevention meeting.
3. Had a security survey conducted.
4. Marked or engraved property.
5. Displayed anti-theft/crime prevention stickers.
6. Had locks or other security devices installed.

Tables 3 through 8 contain the number and percent of all respondents who indicated that they had participated in each of these six crime prevention activities.

To examine the effect of participation in CP activities on the other variables being studied, the data were analyzed in two ways. First, to determine the effect of multi-participation (i.e., participation in one, two, etc., activities) the participant/non-participant data were analyzed as they appear in Table 2. The second type of analysis was conducted to determine the effect of participation in the specific types of crime

prevention services or strategies, (i.e., as the data appear in Tables 3 - 8).\*

Two final notes about the data. First, the city-wide and the 1977 prior victim samples were "lost" as a result of redefining crime prevention participation. These samples were incorporated into either the participant or non-participant groups. Thus, there is no follow-up, per se, on the 1977 prior victim group. Also, no city-wide victimization rates were generated, since the total sample does not resemble the representative sample which the city-wide sample was intended to be.

The second note about the data deals with the attempt to compare the results from this evaluation with the results from the earlier baseline data study. To determine if the results could be compared the demographic characteristics of the two sample populations were analyzed. (See Appendix C.) This analysis yielded significant differences between the two sample populations. Because these differences could account for any differences in the results of the two studies, no legitimate comparisons can be made between the two studies, and thus, no conclusions can be drawn about the differences or similarities in the results from the two studies.

---

\* Since the size of the N's for the redefined participant and non-participant samples was so disparate (874 vs 168), weighting the non-participant sample was considered. Although the non-participant raw N would be increased to a size more comparable to that of the participant group, the proportionate percentages for the non-participant group would remain essentially the same. Also, when conducting analytical comparisons between the two groups the artificially higher N of the non-participants could possibly create significant statistical differences where none really existed. Consequently, it was decided not to weight the non-participant sample. Instead, the participant sample was treated as six sub-groups (see Table 2) with N's which were more nearly comparable to the N of the non-participant sample.

TABLE 1  
CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE POPULATIONS

Total N=1042	Meetings N=114	Security Surveys N=272	Site Hardening N=102	Residential Burglary N=10	Prior Victims (1977) N=92	City-Wide N=452
AGE						
19-30 N=150	21 18.4	42 15.4	1 1.0	0 0.	7 7.6	79 17.5
31-40 N=155	32 28.1	34 12.5	6 5.9	0 0.	17 18.5	66 14.6
41-50 N=113	16 14.0	26 9.6	5 4.9	0 0.	14 15.2	52 11.5
51-60 N=135	13 11.4	21 7.7	10 9.8	1 10.0	16 17.4	74 16.4
61-70 N=192	16 14.0	57 20.9	26 25.5	6 60.0	15 16.3	72 15.9
71 and Older N=164	6 5.3	60 22.1	36 35.3	3 30.0	8 8.7	51 11.3
Missing Cases N=133	10 8.8	32 11.8	18 17.6	0 0.	15 16.3	58 12.8
SEX						
Male N=451	33 28.9	111 40.8	30 29.4	4 40.0	32 34.8	241 53.3
Female N=586	80 70.2	159 58.5	71 69.6	6 60.0	60 65.2	210 46.5
Missing Cases N=5	1 0.9	2 0.7	1 1.0	0 0.	0 0.	1 0.2
RACE						
White N=941	102 89.5	255 93.8	82 80.4	8 80.0	81 88.0	413 91.4
Black N=66	5 4.4	8 2.9	14 13.7	1 10.0	5 5.4	33 7.3
Other N=14	4 3.5	4 1.5	2 2.0	1 10.0	1 1.1	2 0.4
Missing Cases N=21	3 2.6	5 1.8	4 3.9	0 0.	5 5.4	4 0.9

TABLE 1 CONTINUED

	Meetings N=114	Security Surveys N=272	Site Hardening N=102	Residential Burglary N=10	Prior Victims (1977) N=92	City-Wide N=452
MARITAL STATUS						
Single N=132	11 9.6	25 9.2	10 9.8	1 10.0	10 10.9	75 16.6
Married N=617	81 71.1	157 57.7	34 33.3	3 30.0	65 70.6	277 61.3
Separated/Divorced N=80	13 11.4	13 4.8	11 10.8	2 20.0	8 8.7	33 7.3
Widowed N=187	9 7.9	68 25.0	42 41.2	4 40.0	6 6.5	58 12.8
Missing Cases N=26	0 0.	9 3.3	5 4.9	0 0.	3 3.3	9 2.0
TYPE OF RESIDENCE						
Apartment N=107	16 14.0	12 4.4	5 4.9	0 0.	9 9.8	6 14.4
House N=932	97 85.1	260 95.6	96 94.1	10 100.0	83 90.2	386 85.4
Missing Cases N=3	1 0.9	0 0.	1 1.0	0 0.	0 0.	1 0.2
RENT/BUY HOUSE						
Rent N=152	16 14.0	25 9.2	6 5.9	0 0.	11 12.0	94 20.8
Buy N=874	93 81.6	245 90.1	95 93.1	10 100.0	79 85.9	352 77.9
Missing Cases N=16	5 4.4	2 0.7	1 1.0	0 0.	2 2.2	6 1.3

TABLE 1 CONTINUED

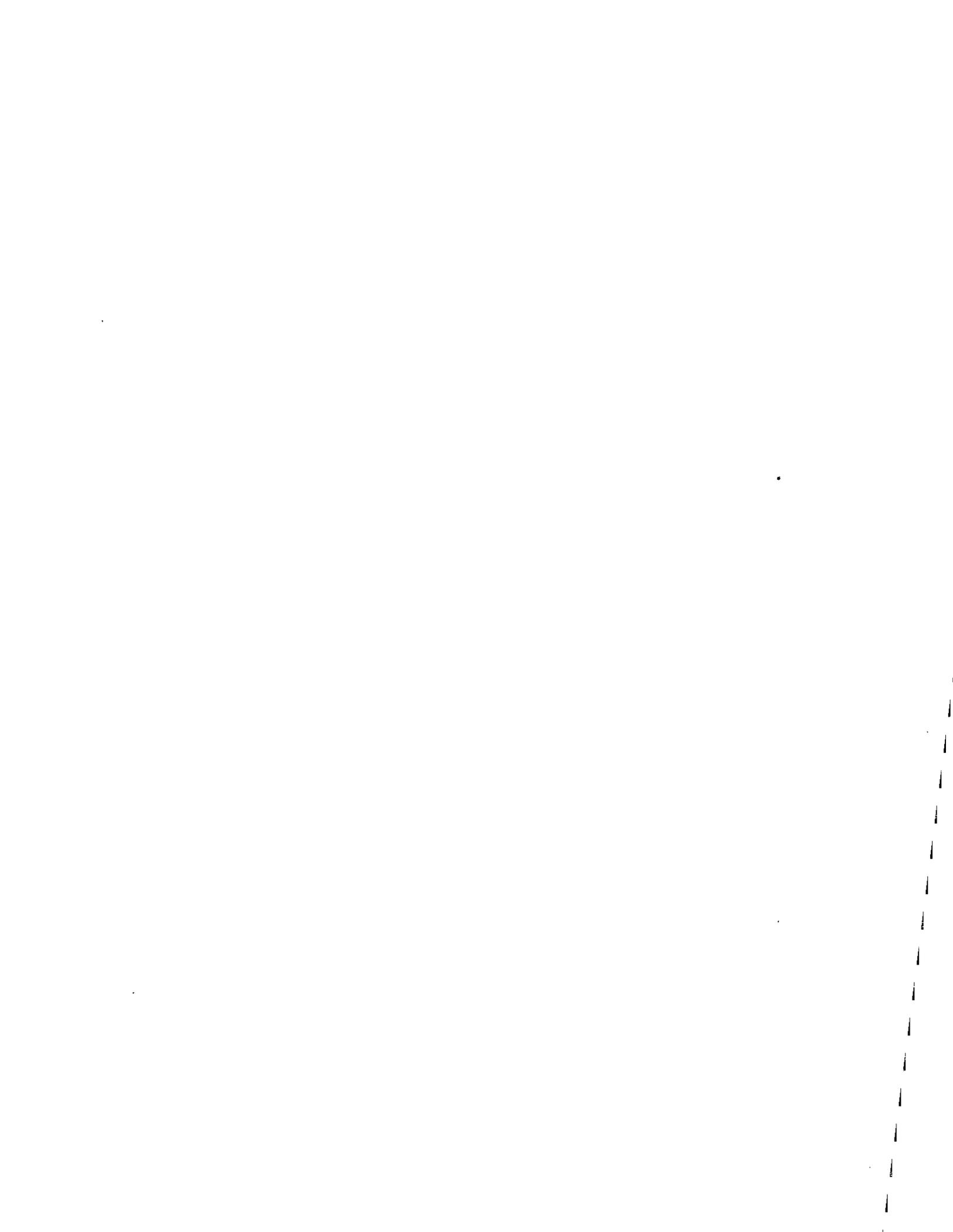
	Meetings N=114	Security Surveys N=272	Site Hardening N=102	Residential Burglary N=10	Prior Victims (1977) N=92	City-Wide N=452
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD						
1 N=233	9 7.9	70 25.7	38 37.3	5 50.0	13 14.1	98 21.7
2 N=372	40 35.1	106 39.0	39 38.2	4 40.0	21 22.8	162 35.8
3 N=146	21 18.4	38 14.0	8 7.8	1 10.0	13 14.1	65 14.4
4 N=145	23 20.2	28 10.3	6 5.9	0 0.	23 25.0	65 14.4
5 or more N=103	20 17.5	13 4.8	5 4.9	0 0.	17 18.5	48 10.6
Missing Cases N=43	1 0.9	17 6.2	6 5.9	0 0.	5 5.4	14 3.1
LENGTH OF RESIDENCY						
1 yr. N=100	11 9.6	24 8.8	2 2.0	1 10.0	3 3.3	59 13.1
1 + to 2 yrs. N=86	8 7.0	24 8.8	3 2.9	0 0.	2 2.2	49 10.8
2 + to 4 yrs. N=124	25 21.9	30 11.0	5 4.9	0 0.	8 8.7	56 12.4
4 + to 6 yrs. N=101	21 18.4	21 7.7	3 2.9	0 0.	11 12.0	45 10.0
7-10 yrs. N=114	16 14.0	27 9.9	12 11.8	0 0.	13 14.1	46 10.2
10 + to 20 yrs. N=199	12 10.5	51 18.8	21 20.6	3 30.0	27 29.3	85 18.8
20 + to 30 yrs. N=144	10 8.8	44 16.2	24 23.5	2 20.0	13 14.1	51 11.3
30 + to 40 yrs. N=94	6 5.3	31 11.4	15 14.7	2 20.0	8 8.7	32 7.1
40 + yrs. N=52	3 2.6	10 3.7	13 12.7	2 20.0	2 2.2	22 4.9
Missing Cases N=	2 1.8	10 3.7	4 3.9	0 0.	5 5.4	7 1.5

TABLE 1 CONTINUED

	Meetings N=114	Security Surveys N=272	Site Hardening N=102	Residential Burglary N=10	Prior Victims (1977) N=92	City-Wide N=452
EMPLOYED						
Fulltime N=436	62 54.4	101 37.1	7 6.9	1 10.0	37 40.2	228 50.4
Part-time N=76	18 15.8	16 5.9	6 5.9	2 20.0	10 10.9	24 5.3
Student N=38	1 0.9	9 3.3	5 4.9	0 0.	5 5.4	18 4.0
Retired N=300	14 12.3	84 30.9	64 62.7	7 70.0	20 21.7	111 24.6
Homemaker N=137	18 15.8	46 16.9	8 7.8	0 0.	13 14.1	52 11.5
Unemployed N=29	1 0.9	8 2.9	6 5.9	0 0.	1 1.1	13 2.9
Missing Cases N=26	0 0.	8 2.9	6 5.9	0 0.	6 6.5	6 1.3
INCOME						
0-\$5,000 N=150	19 16.7	37 13.6	37 36.3	3 30.0	12 13.0	42 9.3
\$5,000-10,000 N=214	21 18.4	63 23.2	24 23.5	3 30.0	10 10.9	93 20.6
\$10,000-15,000 N=128	16 14.0	36 13.2	5 4.9	1 10.0	11 12.0	59 13.1
\$15,000-20,000 N=141	18 15.8	31 11.4	5 4.9	2 20.0	14 15.2	71 15.7
\$20,000-25,000 N=116	8 7.0	26 9.6	3 2.9	0 0.	15 16.3	64 14.2
\$25,000-30,000 N=37	8 7.0	7 2.6	0 0.	0 0.	5 5.4	17 3.8
\$30,000-Above N=51	6 5.3	18 6.6	1 1.0	0 0.	6 6.5	20 4.4
Missing Cases N=205	18 15.8	54 19.8	27 26.5	1 10.0	19 20.7	86 19.0

TABLE 1 CONTINUED

	Meetings N=114	Security Surveys N=272	Site Hardening N=102	Residential Burglary N=10	Prior Victims (1977) N=92	City-Wide N=452
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL						
Less than 8th N=32	2 1.8	7 2.6	8 7.8	1 10.0	1 1.1	13 2.9
8-12th N=142	5 4.4	40 14.7	16 15.7	1 10.0	12 13.0	68 15.0
High School N=266	28 24.6	64 23.5	28 27.5	4 40.0	25 27.2	117 25.9
Some College N=243	26 22.8	59 21.7	17 16.7	3 30.0	25 27.2	113 25.0
College Degree N=148	25 21.9	42 15.4	6 5.9	0 0.	17 18.5	58 12.8
Post Graduate N=78	16 14.0	22 8.1	3 2.9	0 0.	5 5.4	32 7.1
Adv. Degree N=58	12 10.5	18 6.6	1 1.0	0 0.	2 2.2	25 5.5
Missing Cases N=75	0 0.	20 7.4	23 22.5	1 10.0	5 5.4	26 5.8
AREAS OF CITY						
North N=177	19 16.7	37 13.6	34 33.3	3 30.0	29 31.5	55 12.2
Northeast N=300	38 33.3	58 21.3	31 30.4	6 60.0	32 10.7	135 29.9
Southeast N=359	36 31.6	134 49.3	33 32.4	1 10.0	19 20.7	136 30.1
Southwest N=162	17 14.9	33 12.1	2 2.0	0 0.	11 12.0	99 21.9
Northwest N=44	4 3.5	10 3.7	2 2.0	0 0.	1 1.1	27 6.0



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### PART I

#### Participation Levels

One of the most significant findings of this study is the high level of participation in crime prevention (CP) activities. CP participation was found to exist among almost the total sample of 1,042 respondents. There were only 168 (16.1%) respondents who had not participated in any crime prevention activities; the other 874 (83.9%) respondents said they had participated in one or more of the six CP activities they were asked about. An examination of the frequency data in Table 2 shows that the majority of the participants have engaged in two, three, or four different types of CP services.

Tables 3 through 8 display the number and percent of all respondents who recalled participating in each of the six specific types of CP services. The most frequent type of CP service which the participants engaged in was target or site hardening (i.e., had locks or other security devices installed). The next most frequent type of CP participation was engraving of valuables, followed by having a security survey conducted, displaying anti-theft stickers, attending a CP meeting and attending a rape prevention meeting.

There is an interesting pattern to the type of participation. The three most frequently engaged in CP services/activities (i.e., target hardening by installing locks, etc., having a security survey, and engraving valuables) require more active participation on the part of the participant. One needs to call and arrange to have a security survey conducted

TABLE 2  
 PARTICIPATION IN ONE OR MORE  
 CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

# of Activities	#	%
0	168	16.1
1	155	14.9
2	231	22.2
3	179	17.2
4	183	17.6
5	91	8.7
6	35	3.4

TABLE 3  
 PARTICIPATED IN A CRIME PREVENTION MEETING

Table N=1039  
 Missing cases=3

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	393	37.8
No	646	62.2

TABLE 4  
 PARTICIPATED IN A RAPE PREVENTION MEETING

Table N=1038  
 Missing cases=4

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	137	13.2
No	901	86.8

TABLE 5  
 PARTICIPATED IN A SECURITY SURVEY

Table N=1037  
 Missing cases=5

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	425	41.0
No	612	59.0

TABLE 6  
ENGRAVED PROPERTY

Table N=1034  
Missing cases=8

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	551	53.3
No	483	46.7

TABLE 7  
DISPLAYED CRIME PREVENTION STICKER

Table N=1036  
Missing cases=6

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	411	39.7
No	625	60.3

TABLE 8  
LOCKS/SECURITY DEVICES INSTALLED

Table N=1034  
Missing cases=8

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	634	61.3
No	400	38.7

on one's residence; one needs to arrange to have locks, etc. installed (whether it is done privately or the CPD does the site-hardening); and one needs to borrow or buy an electric engraver to engrave an ID number on one's valuables. Each of these activities requires that the person know about the particular service or activity and then be willing to take the time and/or invest the money to ensure that the service is engaged in. Essentially, the type of participation these respondents are engaging in is a higher level of participation and a more concrete type of CP activity. Participation has evolved from the more passive information receiving phase to the more active phase of actually applying CP techniques.

Since at least half of the total sample was composed of known CPD participants, one might assume that the participation levels found in this study are not surprising. However, the other half of the sample was drawn city-wide and was not intended to be infused with CP participants. Consequently, the fact that CP participation was found to be so pervasive throughout the total sample is a significant finding.

One could conclude that crime prevention programming in the city of Portland has been quite successful. The efforts to promote participation in and application of CP techniques have been effective in producing high levels of CP participation.

#### Victimization Incidents

There were a total of 311 valid victimization incidents which were reported via the survey. All of these incidents occurred during the 12 month time-frame being examined by this study (September 3, 1979 to September 1, 1980). There were a number of other incidents which had to be invalidated because the date of the incident was outside the 12 month time-frame or because the incident was not an actual criminal victimization.

A breakdown of all 311 incidents by participation in one or more CP activities is contained in Table 9. The overall victimization rate for the total sample was 29.8 percent. Those individuals who have participated in two or more CP activities have experienced higher overall victimization rates than have those who participated in only one activity or in none.

Most of the incidents which have been committed against these people (i.e., two or more activities) were property crimes: burglaries, particularly forced entry burglaries; attempted burglaries; and larcenies. These types of crime are the target crimes of CP and are the ones which are more likely to be deterred if CP practices are employed. Thus, even though these data appear to suggest that more CP participation is less effective, what is a more plausible explanation is that these individuals have been victimized to a greater extent to begin with and are attempting to reduce their risk by engaging in more CP services, which are intended to accomplish this purpose.

An examination of the data in Table 10 lends some support to this explanation. Those individuals who have had locks or other security devices installed (target hardening) had a security survey conducted (recommendations for target hardening) and have engraved their property (means for identifying stolen property) have had a greater number of burglaries (particularly forced entry burglaries) than those individuals who have not engaged in these three activities. These CP activities had the highest levels of participation among all six types of crime prevention activities and are also the ones which are likely to reduce one's future risk of being burglarized.

In the earlier analysis, prior to redefining CP participation, the dates of CP service for all the Crime Prevention Division participants were known. When the dates of incidents were compared to dates of service, it

TABLE 9  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY  
PARTICIPATION IN ONE OR MORE CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Types of Incidents	<u># of Crime Prevention Activities</u>													
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6	
	N=168		N=155		N=231		N=179		N=183		N=91		N=35	
	*N	*%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Incidents N=311 *53%	30	47	23	61	75	57	74	57	68	49	27	48	14	50
BURGLARIES N=63 86%	6	67	3	67	17	88	17	88	11	100	7	71	2	100
Forced Entry N=44 96%	3	100	3	67	10	100	12	100	10	100	4	75	2	100
Unlawful Entry N=19 63%	3	33	0	0	7	71	5	60	1	100	3	67	0	0
ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES N=23 48%	2	0	1	100	6	83	3	67	5	0	4	50	2	50
LARCENIES N=56 38%	5	60	5	60	15	33	10	40	12	33	7	14	2	50
Larceny from Bldg. N=3 33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50	1	0	-	-
Larceny from Yard N=35 40%	3	67	3	67	10	40	7	29	6	33	4	25	2	50
Larceny from House N=15	1	0	2	50	5	20	2	50	3	0	2	0	-	-
Larceny / Other N=3 60%	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-

\* N= # of Incidents  
\* %= % Reported

TABLE 9 CONTINUED

## # of Crime Prevention Activities

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6	
	N=168		N=155		N=231		N=179		N=183		N=91		N=35	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Incidents N=311 53%	30	47	23	61	75	57	74	57	68	49	27	48	14	50
CAR LARCENIES N=70 44%	11	46	3	67	15	33	16	44	20	45	3	33	2	100
Larceny from MV/Forced Entry N=27 63%	7	57	2	100	6	33	4	75	7	71	-	-	1	100
Larceny from MV/Unlawful Entry N=17 18%	2	0	-	-	5	0	3	33	6	33	1	0	-	-
Larceny MV Parts N=26 42%	2	50	1	0	4	75	9	33	7	29	2	50	1	100
VANDALISM CRIMINAL MISCHIEF N=51 45%	3	0	5	40	11	36	15	47	14	50	3	100	-	-

TABLE 9 CONTINUED

## # of Crime Prevention Activities

	0 N=168		1 N=155		2 N=231		3 N=179		4 N=183		5 N=91		6 N=35	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Incidents N=311 53%	30	47	23	61	75	57	74	57	68	49	27	48	14	50
MISC. MISDEMEANORS N=34 53%	2	50	3	100	9	78	8	46	4	25	2	50	6	17
Harassment / Threat N=12 42%	-	-	2	100	3	67	2	0	2	0	-	-	3	33
Simple Assault N=13 46%	1	0	1	100	3	100	3	33	-	-	2	50	3	0
Pick Pocket/Pursesnatch N=5 100%	-	-	-	-	1	100	3	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
Trespass N=4 50%	1	100	-	-	2	50	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-
MISC. FELONIES N=14 57%	1	100	3	33	2	100	5	60	2	50	1	0	-	-
Robbery N=1 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault N=7 29%	-	-	2	0	1	100	2	50	1	0	1	0	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft N=6 83%	1	100	1	100	1	100	2	50	1	100	-	-	-	-

TABLE 10  
 TYPES OF VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY  
 PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Types of Crime Prevention Activities

	Crime Pre-vention Meeting		Rape Pre-vention Meeting		Security Survey		Engraved		Anti-theft Stickers		Locks/Security Devices	
	Yes N=393	No N=646	Yes N=137	No N=901	Yes N=425	No N=612	Yes N=551	No N=483	Yes N=411	No N=625	Yes N=634	No N=400
BURGLARIES N=63 86%	25 84%	38 87%	7 100%	56 84%	41 88%	22 82%	35 86%	28 86%	25 88%	38 84%	46 91%	17 71%
Forced Entry N=44 96%	18 94%	26 96%	6 100%	38 95%	29 93%	15 100%	25 96%	19 95%	19 95%	25 96%	34 97%	10 90%
Unlawful Entry N=19 63%	7 57%	12 67%	1 100%	18 61%	12 75%	7 43%	10 60%	9 67%	6 67%	13 62%	12 75%	7 43%
ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES N=23 48%	14 36%	9 67%	5 60%	18 44%	15 * 53%	7 43%	16 * 50%	6 50%	10 40%	13 54%	14 36%	9 67%
LARCENIES N=56 38%	31 45%	25 28%	6 33%	50 38%	29 28%	27 48%	37 30%	19 53%	23 35%	33 39%	34 27%	22 55%
CAR LARCENIES N=70 44%	33 42%	37 46%	18 39%	52 46%	23 61%	47 36%	46 46%	24 42%	24 58%	46 37%	44 36%	26 58%
VANDALISM N=51 45%	28 54%	23 35%	9 44%	42 45%	17 53%	34 41%	32 53%	19 32%	24 42%	27 48%	33 58%	18 22%
MISC. MISDEMEANORS N=34 53%	16 44%	18 61%	8 13%	26 65%	19 42%	15 67%	23 39%	11 82%	17 53%	17 53%	24 42%	10 80%
MISC. FELONIES N=14 57%	6 33%	8 75%	2 0%	12 67%	5 60%	9 56%	11 55%	3 67%	6 67%	8 50%	5 60%	9 56%

\* Missing Cases

was noted that nearly 35 percent of the burglary incidents had actually occurred prior to the time that these participants actually became participants (i.e., received the CP service). Although all participants drawn from the CPD files were suppose to have received some CP service at least several months prior to September 3, 1979 (the beginning of the 12 month time-frame) the fact was that a number of these people had become participants after this time and had done so after they were burglarized.

The hypothesis about participants becoming participants after they were victimized could have been tested more fully if dates of service were known (which they are not) for all of the redefined participant sample. If dates of service had been known then it would have been possible to determine if the victimizations occurred prior to participation and if so then one could have assumed that the CP participation was (as the earlier analysis indicated) a result of the victimization, and thus, once people are victimized they are more likely to engage in CP activities.

A more detailed analysis of the burglary victimization rates is contained in Table 11. The overall burglary rates for the 12 month time period were analyzed for multi-participation levels and for participation in each of the specific CP activities. The burglary rates for the first six months and the second six months of the time-frame were also analyzed. This latter type of analysis was conducted for two reasons.

First, in an attempt to deal with the effect of burglaries which may have occurred prior to the actual date of participation, the first six months were treated as a pre-program or pre-participation phase and the burglaries which occurred during the first six months were treated as if they had occurred prior to participation. The second six months

TABLE 11  
BURGLARY RATES BY PARTICIPATION

Participation	N	Total # of Burglaries (N=63)	X Overall Burglary Rate	Pre-Program	Post Program	Pre-Program	Post Program	Pre-Program	Post Program
				# of Burglaries Occurring during 1st 6 months of time frame (9/79-2/80)	# of Burglaries Occurring during 2nd 6 months of time frame (3/80-8/80)	Burglary Rate X for 1st 6 months	Burglary Rate X for 2nd 6 months	Burglary Rate Extra-polated X for 12 mos.	Burglary Rate Extra-polated X for 12 mon.
CP Participation Level									
None	168	6	3.6	1	5	1.2	6.0	0.6	3.0
One or More Activities	874	57	6.5	25	32	5.7	7.3	2.9	3.7
One	155	3	1.9	0	3	0.	3.9	0.	1.9
Two	231	17	7.4	11	6	9.5	5.2	4.8	2.6
Three	179	17	9.5	9	8	10.1	8.9	5.0	4.5
Four	183	11	6.0	5	6	5.5	6.6	2.7	3.3
Five	91	7	7.7	0	7	0.	15.4	0.	7.7
Six	35	2	5.7	0	2	0.	11.4	0.	5.7
Participation In Specific Types of CP Activities									
Crime Prevention Meeting									
Yes N=393		25	6.4	5	20	2.5	10.2	1.3	5.1
No N=646		30	5.9	21	17	6.5	5.3	3.3	2.6
Rape Prevention Meeting									
Yes N=137		7	5.1	2	5	2.9	7.3	1.5	3.7
No N=901		56	6.2	24	32	5.3	7.1	2.7	3.6
Security Survey									
Yes N=425		41	9.7	17	24	8.0	11.3	4.0	5.7
No N=612		22	3.6	9	13	2.9	4.3	1.5	2.1
Engraved Property									
Yes N=551		35	6.4	15	20	5.4	7.3	2.7	3.6
No N=483		28	5.0	11	17	4.6	7.0	2.3	3.5
Displayed Anti-theft Stickers									
Yes N=411		25	6.1	10	15	4.9	7.3	2.4	3.7
No N=625		38	6.1	16	22	5.1	7.0	2.6	3.5
Locks/Security Devices									
Yes N=634		46	7.3	20	26	6.3	8.2	3.2	4.1
No N=480		17	4.3	6	11	3.0	5.5	1.5	2.8

Pre-Burglary Rate = (PB \* 12 / (12-R)) / N

Post Rate = (PB \* (12/R)) / N

TABLE 11A  
TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

<u>BETWEEN</u> GROUP COMPARISON	Comparison of Overall Rates	Comparison of Pre- Program Rates	Comparison of Post Program Rates	<u>WITHIN</u> GROUP COMPARI- SON	Comparison of Pre to Post Program Rates
None vs One or More Activities	n.s.	.01	n.s.	None	.01
None vs One	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	One or More	n.s.
None vs Two	n.s.	.01	n.s.	One	.01
None vs Three	n.s.	.01	n.s.	Two	.01
None vs Four	n.s.	.01	n.s.	Three	n.s.
None vs Five	n.s.	n.s.	.01	Four	n.s.
None vs Six	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Five	.01
				Six	.01

TABLE 11B  
TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

BETWEEN GROUP COMPARISON	Comparison of Overall Rates	Comparison of Pre- Program Rates	Comparison of Post Program Rates	WITHIN GROUP COMPARI- SON	Comparison of Pre to Post Program Rates
Crime Prevention Meeting				CP Meeting	
Yes vs No	n.s.	.01	.01	Yes	.01
				No	n.s.
Rape Prevention Meeting				Rape Pre- vention Meeting	
Yes vs No	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Yes	n.s.
				No	n.s.
Security Survey				Security Survey	
Yes vs No	.01	.01	.01	Yes	n.s.
				No	n.s.
Engraved				Security Survey	
Yes vs No	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Yes	n.s.
				No	n.s.
Anti-theft Stickers				Engraved	
Yes vs No	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Yes	n.s.
				No	n.s.
Locks/Security Devices				Anti- theft Stickers	
Yes vs No	n.s.	.01	n.s.	Yes	n.s.
				No	n.s.
				Locks/ Security Devices	
				Yes	n.s.
				No	.01

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{p(1-p) \left( \frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2} \right)}}$$

was treated as a post program or after participation phase and the burglaries which occurred during the second six months were treated as if they had occurred after participation. Granted, this is an extremely artificial way to deal with the situation, but treating the data in this manner did permit an examination of the potential effect of "prior" victimizations on "subsequent" participation which otherwise, without actual dates of service, was not possible.

The second reason for analyzing the first and second six months of burglary data is more cogent. All crime rates, including burglary rates, have been steadily rising. In fact, the burglary rates in Portland for 1980 were nearly 12 percent higher than the rates for 1979. To determine whether the burglary rates for the respondents in this study were also on the rise, the burglary rates for the first six months were compared with the rates for the second six months.

Statistical analyses of the burglary rates for the various participant/non-participant groups (see Tables 11A and 11B) indicate that, except for the security survey participants, the overall 12 month rates for the participants and non-participants are not significantly different. The security survey participants did have a significantly higher burglary rate than did those people who have not had a security survey conducted.

Comparisons between the participants' and non-participants' burglary rates for the first six months indicate that in half of the comparisons (none vs one or more; none vs two; none vs three; none vs four; security survey; and locks) the participant group had significantly higher burglary rates. In one instance only, the non-crime prevention meeting people, was

the non-participant burglary rate significantly higher during the first six months. In all the rest of the participant/non-participant comparisons, there were no significant differences in the first six months burglary rates.

Comparisons of the second six month burglary rates show that the rates for the participant and non-participant groups are not statistically different, except in three cases (none vs five; crime prevention meeting; and security survey).

The within group comparisons of the first six months rates to the second six months rates show that the rates for four participant groups were significantly higher during the second six months (crime prevention meeting and those who participated in one, five and six activities). It should be noted that the rates during the first six months for these latter three groups was "0." Those who have participated in two activities showed a significant decrease in their burglary rates in the second six months.

Among the non-participant groups, those respondents who have participated in no CP activities and those who have not installed locks or other security devices showed a significant increase in their burglary rates during the second six months.

In general, these results indicate that even though the participant groups tended to have a higher number of burglaries during the 12 month period, their burglary rates were not statistically different from the rates for the non-participant groups. The comparisons between the first and second six months rates also tend to support the earlier hypothesis about victimizations "producing" participation, since a number of the participant groups did experience a higher burglary rate in the first

six months, and even though the rates did tend to increase during the second six months, they did not increase at a significant rate. Also, the comparisons between the participants and non-participants burglary rates for the second six months suggest that since the rates were not significantly different in most cases, that the increasing rates impacted to a greater extent on the non-participants than the participants and that participation in crime prevention activities may have tended to "slow down" or dampen the effect of the rising burglary rates.

The multi-participant data were too inconsistent in their trends to suggest which level of participation provides greater effectiveness. The analyses of the data on participation in specific types of CP activities do, however, tend to support the effectiveness of engraving, displaying anti-theft stickers, and installing locks and other security devices. The rape prevention activity participants had low burglary rates and showed no significant differences or increases in their rates when compared to the non-rape prevention meeting people. However, the intent of this strategy is directed more toward sexual assault prevention rather than burglary prevention and thus, its use and effectiveness for burglary prevention would be limited.

The security survey strategy seems to have some problems. Although this strategy would seem to be effective, depending on compliance rates, the burglary rates for this participant group tend to be higher than for any of the other participant groups. It may be that this group is quite vulnerable to being burglarized and thus, need to take more precautions to protect themselves. It is also possible that the effects of having a

security survey conducted are not achieved until a certain period of time has elapsed. A related possibility is that the recommendations are not readily implemented or only partially complied with, and thus, the effectiveness of a security survey is diminished. It would seem to be worthwhile and feasible to do periodic follow-ups on those people who have had a security survey conducted to ensure implementation and compliance on their part.

A comparison of the total sample's overall burglary rates during the first six months and the second six months shows that there was a significant increase in the burglary rate during the second six months (5.0 to 7.1). As stated previously, the city's crime rates are on the rise and the current data document the reported increase in the burglary rates. The higher burglary rates being experienced city-wide tend to place this study's burglary data in perspective: these data are not unique nor abnormally high for the period of time being examined.

#### Use of Protective Techniques

Table 12 presents a breakdown of the various types of victimization incidents by use of protective techniques. These data tend to suggest that locking doors, windows, leaving lights on, or having neighbors watch one's house has minimal to no effect on whether one is victimized or not. In a sense this is true, because very few of the people who don't use these techniques were victimized. The fact that only seven people out of the total sample said that they don't lock their doors and only 18 people said they don't lock their windows means that essentially everyone in this sample population employ these protective techniques. Such high levels of useage may have drawbacks. Since people will continue to be victimized, the fact that the majority are "protected" in the same or in similar

TABLE 12  
 TYPES OF VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY  
 USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES

Types of Protective Techniques

Types of Incidents	Lock Doors		Lock Windows		Leave Lights On		Leave Lights On Timer		Leave Outside Lights On		Neighbors Watch House		Turn On Burglar Alarm	
	Yes N=1033	No N=7	Yes N=1023	No N=18	Yes N=920	No N=119	Yes N=415	No N=612	Yes N=613	No N=416	Yes N=928	No N=110	Yes N=133	No N=8
BURGLARIES N=63	63	0	60	3	56	7	35	28	39	24	55	8	13	56
Forced Entry N=44	44	0	42	2	41	3	24	20	26	18	38	6	10	34
Unlawful Entry N=19	19	0	18	1	15	4	11	8	13	6	17	2	3	16
ATTEMPTED BURGLARY N=23	23	0	23	0	19	4	9 *	13	14	9	20	3	3	19
LARCENIES N=56	56	0	55 *	0	53	3	19 *	36	36 *	19	53 *	2	13	43
CAR LARCENIES N=70	69	1	67	3	63	7	25	45	51	19	68	2	9 *	60
VANDALISM N=51	110	0	49	2	50	1	21	30	31	20	49	2	4 *	46
MISC. MISDEMEANORS N=34	34	0	33 *	0	26	8	13 *	20	27 *	6	30 *	3	6 *	26
MISC. FELONIES N=14	14	0	14	0	12	2	2 *	11	11	3	14	0	2	72

\* Missing Cases

ways and to the same extent means that all "targets" become equalized and their chances of being "hit" are also equalized. This same logic applies to the protective techniques of leaving lights on and having neighbors watch one's house since these techniques are also employed by nearly 90 percent of all respondents.

Those people who use the less frequently employed protective techniques of leaving lights on a timer, leaving outside lights on and using a burglar alarm tend to have experienced fewer victimization incidents. No statistical analyses were performed on these data, so it is not possible to definitely state whether or not the lower number of incidents was actually the result of or even affected by the use of these protective techniques.

#### Reporting Rates

The percent of each type of incident which was reported to the police are contained in Tables 9 and 10. Eighty-six percent of all burglaries were reported to the police. Participants tend to report burglaries at a higher rate than do non-participants (88% vs 67%). Of the 311 valid incidents which respondents said had occurred during the 12 month time-frame, slightly over half were reported to the police (53%).

The most frequently given reasons for not reporting incidents to the police were that they didn't feel there was anything the police could do, ....that the incident wasn't serious enough,...or that it was a bother and they didn't want to take the time to report the incident.

#### Fear of Crime

In an attempt to measure fear of crime, all respondents were asked a series of 11 questions which dealt with various aspects of fear and crime. The respondents were asked how often they worried about being a

victim of crime. They were asked to rate their chances of becoming a victim of various crimes....to rate crime in their neighborhood and the city....to rate the safeness of their neighborhood during the day and at night. (See questions 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12a - 12f in the survey instrument, Appendix A.)

For each of these questions a mean fear of crime score was calculated. This score was derived by weighting each of the five response categories for each question. The weight factors ranged from one to five. The high fear responses (e.g., very serious, very unsafe, very good chance, etc.,) were weighted by five. The low fear responses (e.g., not at all serious, very safe, very poor chance, etc.,) were weighted by one. The fairly high fear responses were weighted by four, the fairly low fear responses were weighted by two, and the moderate fear responses were weighted by three. After the raw frequencies within each response category were weighted, the weighted frequencies were summed and divided by the number of respondents in that category. The number obtained from these calculations is the mean fear score. For example, 100 respondents rated the crime in their neighborhood. Five rated the crime as very serious ( $5 \times 5=25$ ); 21 rated the crime as serious ( $4 \times 21=84$ ); 35 rated the crime in their neighborhood as so-so ( $3 \times 35=105$ ); 22 rated the crime as not very serious ( $2 \times 22=44$ ); and 17 rated the crime as not at all serious ( $1 \times 17=17$ ). The weighted frequencies =275. This sum is divided by 100 (the number of respondents who rated the crime in their neighborhood). This final calculation yields the mean fear score of 2.75 or when rounded-off, 2.8. This score reflects the mean rating of crime in their

neighborhood for these 100 respondents. This 2.8 score is approaching the moderate level. Thus, on the average, these 100 respondents rated the crime in their neighborhood as just "so-so."

Tables 13 and 14 display the fear of crime data by participation in one or more CP activities and by participation in specific types of CP activities. The data in Table 13 indicate that those individuals who have participated in three or more CP activities tend to have slightly higher fear scores and thus, tend to be more fearful than participants who engage in fewer activities or those who have engaged in no CP activities.

Rather than participation influencing or affecting fear of crime levels, what seems to be happening is that those individuals who are more fearful of crime tend to engage in more CP activities. This may be an attempt on their part to reduce their fearfulness.

There is a tendency among all CP participant groups to have slightly higher fear of crime scores than do the non-participant groups. This tendency toward higher levels of fear may have existed prior to these individuals becoming involved in CP activities and in fact, fear of crime might have been the reason why they became participants. Fear of crime may be a motivating factor in CP participation, and fear may encourage participation in the same way that being victimized encourages participation.

The fear of crime data by use of protective techniques (Table 15) shows that those people who do not lock their doors or windows have much lower fear of crime scores for those fear measures which are concerned with chances of being victimized. These fear scores tend to indicate why they may not use these protective techniques. They are less fearful and thus are less concerned or worried about being victimized.

TABLE 13  
 FEAR OF CRIME BY  
 PARTICIPATION IN ONE OR MORE CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u># of Crime Prevention Activities</u>						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Worry About Being Victimized	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3
Chance of Being Harassed	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Rating of Crime in City	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.7

TABLE 14  
FEAR OF CRIME BY  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Crime Prevention Activities</u>					
	Crime Pre- vention Meeting Yes/No	Rape Pre- vention Meeting Yes/No	Security Survey Yes/No	Engraved Yes/No	Anti-theft Stickers Yes/No	Locks/ Security Devices Yes/No
Worry About Being Victimized	2.8/2.6	2.9/2.6	2.8/2.6	2.8/2.5	2.8/2.6	2.8/2.5
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.6/2.3	2.5/2.3	2.3/2.4	2.5/2.2	2.5/2.3	2.4/2.3
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.4/2.2	2.4/2.3	2.3/2.2	2.4/2.2	2.4/2.2	2.3/2.2
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	2.1/1.8	2.0/1.9	2.1/1.8	1.7/1.8	1.8/1.8	1.8/1.8
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.0/2.0	1.9/2.0	2.2/2.0	2.0/1.9	2.0/2.0	1.9/2.0
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.1/2.0	2.2/2.0	2.1/2.0	2.1/2.0	2.1/2.0	2.0/2.1
Chance of Being Harassed	2.2/2.1	2.3/2.1	2.1/2.1	2.2/2.1	2.2/2.1	2.1/2.1
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.7/2.5	2.5/2.6	2.7/2.5	2.6/2.5	2.6/2.5	2.6/2.5
Rating of Crime in City	3.9/3.8	3.9/3.8	3.8/3.8	3.8/3.8	3.8/3.8	3.7/3.7
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.7/1.7	1.6/1.7	1.7/1.6	1.6/1.8	1.7/1.6	1.7/1.6
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.3/3.3	3.3/3.3	3.5/3.2	3.2/3.5	3.4/3.3	3.4/3.3

TABLE 15  
FEAR OF CRIME BY  
USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Protective Techniques</u>						
	Lock Doors Yes/No	Lock Windows Yes/No	Lights On Yes/No	Lights On Timer Yes/No	Outside Lights On Yes/No	Neighbors Watch House Yes/No	Burglar Alarm On Yes/No
Worry About Being Victimized	2.5/1.6	2.7/2.2	2.7/2.5	2.7/2.6	2.8/2.6	2.7/2.7	2.8/2.6
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.3/1.6	2.4/1.9	2.4/2.0	2.4/2.2	2.4/2.2	2.3/2.4	2.6/2.2
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.3/1.1	2.3/1.9	2.3/2.0	2.3/2.2	2.4/2.2	2.3/2.4	2.4/2.3
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.8/1.3	1.8/1.4	1.8/1.8	1.7/1.8	1.8/1.8	1.8/2.0	1.7/1.8
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.3/1.7	2.0/1.5	2.0/1.9	2.0/2.0	2.0/1.9	2.0/2.0	2.1/2.0
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.0/1.7	2.0/1.8	2.0/1.9	2.1/2.0	2.1/2.0	2.0/2.2	2.0/2.0
Chance of Being Harassed	2.1/1.4	2.1/2.2	2.1/2.0	2.1/2.1	2.2/2.0	2.0/2.4	2.2/2.1
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.6/2.3	2.5/2.8	2.6/2.3	2.6/2.5	2.7/2.4	2.5/2.7	2.8/2.5
Rating of Crime in City	3.8/3.6	3.8/3.6	3.8/3.8	4.0/3.8	3.8/3.8	3.8/3.7	3.9/3.8
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.7/1.3	1.7/1.5	1.7/1.7	1.7/1.4	1.7/1.6	1.5/1.9	1.6/1.7
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.3/2.7	3.3/3.4	3.3/3.4	3.4/3.3	3.3/3.3	3.2/3.4	3.2/3.3

Almost all of the fear scores throughout these sets of tables are in the moderate to fairly low fear range. There is a tendency for the "worry" scores to be slightly higher for all respondents. But these slightly elevated scores are not supported by the other fear scores. There are only two sets of scores which are consistently above the moderate range: the rating of crime in the city and the rating of safety in the neighborhood at night. These scores are above the moderate level and approaching the fairly high fear level. This type of rating on these two fear measures is pervasive throughout all the fear of crime data, regardless of which other variable is being examined with fear of crime. This suggests that the total sample and not just certain participant groups, believe that crime in the city is more serious than it is in the neighborhoods and that it is less safe in the neighborhoods at night than during the day.

There is a strong relationship between being victimized and fear of crime levels. As the data in Table 16 indicate fear of crime levels are higher for people who have been victimized. There also seems to be a fairly consistent relationship between the type of victimization and higher fear scores for the corresponding type of fear measure. Those who have been the victims of property crimes tend to rate their chances of being burglarized or vandalized at a higher rate than those who were not victimized or who were not victims of property crimes.

Being victimized tends to affect the rating of crime in the neighborhood, but not in the city. Those who have been victimized tend to rate crime in their neighborhood as more serious, but their rating of crime

TABLE 16  
FEAR OF CRIME BY  
TYPES OF VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS

Types and # of incidents

Fear Measures	Burglary			Attempted Burglary			Larceny					Larceny from Car			Vandalism					Misc. Misdemeanors				Misc. Felonies	
	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	0	1
Worry About Being Victimized	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.5	4.0	2.6	3.2	3.0	4.5	1.0	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.6	3.4	4.2	-	1.0	2.7	3.1	5.0	1.0	2.7	2.9
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.7	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	2.3	3.0	4.2	2.3	3.4	2.8	-	5.0	2.3	2.7	5.0	1.0	2.3	3.2
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.2	3.3	4.0	2.2	2.9	2.7	4.0	3.0	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.8	-	3.0	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.1
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.3	-	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.9
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.5	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.5	-	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.6
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.5	-	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.1
Chance of Being Harassed	2.1	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.8	1.0	2.1	2.4	3.7	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	-	5.0	2.1	3.0	5.0	1.0	2.1	3.0
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.5	3.4	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.5	-	4.0	2.5	2.9	3.0	1.0	2.4	3.8
Rating of Crime in City	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.0	-	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.9
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.5	-	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.7	2.1
Rating of Safety Neighborhood/Night	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	2.0	3.3	3.2	4.7	1.0	2.0	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	-	2.0	3.3	3.5	5.0	1.0	3.3	3.9

TABLE 17  
ADEQUATE # OF POLICE PATROLS BY FEAR OF CRIME

Adequate Number	<u>Fear Measures</u>										
	Worry	Vandalism	Burg- lary	Sexual Abuse	Car Stolen	Purse/ Wallet Stolen	Harass- ment	Crime In Neighbor- hood	Crime In City	Safety- Neighbor- hood/Day	Safety- Neighbor- hood/Night
Yes	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.7	1.6	3.2
No	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	4.0	1.9	3.6

in the city tends to remain fairly stable. A similar pattern of stable fear levels holds true for the ratings on chances of being sexually abused, having a car stolen, or having a purse or wallet stolen.

One of the relationships to be examined when the fear of crime data were analyzed was whether or not fear of crime levels could be affected by one's perceptions about frequency and adequacy of police patrols. If a relationship was discovered between these variables, then it might be possible to modify fear of crime levels by, for example, increasing the frequency of police patrols. The majority of the respondents in the study perceived frequency of police patrol in the same or in a very similar way. Over 80 percent of the respondents said that the police patrolled a few times a day or occasionally. However, the perceptions about whether or not this was an adequate number of police patrols were quite different. Were perceptions about adequacy of the number police patrols related to fear of crime and if so could these perceptions be modified and therefore modify fear of crime levels? Fear of crime levels and perceptions about adequacy of patrol are related, but it is one's fear of crime which influences one's perceptions about adequacy of patrol. As the data in Table 17 indicate, those people who have higher fear scores are more likely to judge the frequency of patrol as inadequate. This finding is consistent throughout the fear measures. These data suggest that increasing the frequency of patrol would probably not affect the fear of crime levels. People with high fear levels would still tend to perceive the frequency of patrol as inadequate.

The effect of taking a self-defense course on fear of crime was also explored. Relatively few of the respondents said that they had taken a self-defense course (N=162, 15.5%), but nearly 65 percent (N=100, 64.5)

of these people rated their chances of being sexually abused as very poor. The mean fear score on chance of being sexually abused was 1.6 for the self-defense participants and 1.9 for those who had not taken a self-defense course. Those individuals who have participated in self-defense apparently feel more secure and feel less likely to be sexually abused.

#### Sense of Community

Since one of the major programming efforts in crime prevention has involved neighborhoods and neighborhood associations, the evaluation explored the effect of CP participation on how well people knew their neighbors and on how they rated their neighborhood. The effects of these variables on fear of crime were also examined.

All respondents were asked to name their neighborhood association. Of the 1,042 respondents, only 369 (35.4%) were able to name their association. One of the most frequently given responses was "What's a neighborhood association?" Even fewer respondents were able to name or describe activities sponsored by a neighborhood association. Knowledge about and awareness of CP efforts through the neighborhood associations was practically non-existent. If it is important for citizens to know about their neighborhood associations and the crime prevention efforts they are involved with, then it is recommended that more effective PR about associations and CP efforts be conducted.

Tables 18 and 19 display the information about knowing one's neighbors and participation in CP activities. In general, most of the respondents indicated that they knew their neighbors somewhat well to very well. The

TABLE 18  
HOW WELL KNOW NEIGHBORS BY  
PARTICIPATION IN ONE OR MORE CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

<u>Know Neighbors</u>	<u># of Crime Prevention Activities</u>						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Well	47 28.0	33 21.3	65 28.1	49 27.4	77 42.1	29 31.9	15 42.9
Fairly Well	44 26.2	39 25.2	65 28.1	54 30.2	45 24.6	33 36.3	6 17.1
Somewhat Well	40 23.8	52 33.5	63 27.3	44 24.6	46 25.1	17 18.7	11 31.4
Say Hello	17 10.1	15 9.7	25 10.8	17 9.5	10 5.5	4 4.4	0 0.
Don't Know	20 11.9	16 10.3	13 5.6	15 8.4	5 2.7	8 8.8	3 8.6

TABLE 19  
HOW WELL KNOW NEIGHBORS BY  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Types of Crime Prevention Activities

<u>Know Neighbors</u>	Crime Pre- vention Meeting		Rape Pre- vention Meeting		Security Survey		Engraved		Anti-theft Stickers		Locks/ Security Devices	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Very Well	150 38.2	164 25.4	52 38.0	262 29.1	128 30.1	186 30.4	182 33.0	131 27.1	137 33.3	177 28.3	204 32.2	109 27.3
Fairly Well	106 27.0	180 27.9	20 20.4	257 28.5	118 27.8	166 27.1	154 27.9	130 26.9	125 30.4	159 25.4	181 28.5	104 26.0
Somewhat Well	100 25.4	173 26.8	38 27.7	235 26.1	111 26.1	162 26.5	142 25.8	130 26.9	101 24.6	172 27.5	153 24.1	116 29.0
Say Hello	18 4.6	69 10.7	8 5.8	79 8.8	35 8.2	52 8.5	40 7.3	46 9.5	22 5.4	64 10.2	53 8.4	35 8.8
Don't Know	19 4.8	60 9.3	11 8.0	68 7.5	33 7.8	46 7.5	33 6.0	46 9.5	26 6.3	53 8.5	43 6.8	36 9.0

data do not show any clear-cut relationship between CP participation and how well one knows his neighbors. Similar results are found in the rating of one's neighborhood by CP participation (Tables 20 and 21). The general trend here is that the neighborhood rating is good or average. Even length of residency and knowing one's neighbors and rating of the neighborhood (Tables 22 and 23) do not seem to exhibit any trends or relationships except the very general ones alluded to above.

How well one knows his neighbors seems to have little or no impact on fear of crime (Table 24). How one rates his neighborhood does seem to be related to fear of crime levels (Table 25). As the rating of the neighborhood progresses downward from average to poor, the fear of crime scores increase. The rating of crime in the neighborhood and the rating of safety in the neighborhood at night have increasingly higher fear scores as the rating of the neighborhood goes from fair to poor.

There is little evidence to suggest that participation in crime prevention activities has promoted or engendered a sense of community among the participants. Whether one knows his neighbors, or how one rates his neighborhood, or how long one has resided in an area seem to have little relationship with each other or one's sense of community. The only variables which have a semblance of relationship have a negative one (i.e., fear of crime and rating of neighborhood). All in all, the mission of crime prevention to promote a sense of community needs to be re-vamped and re-directed in order to accomplish a goal which is worth achieving if the proper program is identified which will eventually be able to develop the sense of community desired.

#### Use of Protective Techniques and CP Participation

The promotion of the use of protective techniques has been very effective.

TABLE 20  
 RATING OF NEIGHBORHOOD BY  
 PARTICIPATION IN ONE OR MORE CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

<u>Rate</u> <u>Neighborhood</u>	<u># of Crime Prevention Activities</u>						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Good	103 61.3	93 60.4	136 59.1	110 62.5	120 65.6	50 54.9	24 68.6
Fair	19 11.3	24 15.6	28 12.2	13 7.4	15 8.2	6 6.6	3 8.6
Average	34 20.2	22 14.3	49 21.3	40 22.7	40 21.9	24 26.4	7 20.0
Less than Average	7 4.2	6 3.9	7 3.0	5 2.8	4 2.2	3 3.3	0 0.
Poor	5 3.0	9 5.8	10 4.3	8 4.5	4 2.2	8 8.8	1 2.9

TABLE 21  
 RATING OF NEIGHBORHOOD BY  
 PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

<u>Rate</u> <u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Crime Prevention Activities</u>											
	Crime Pre- vention Meeting		Rape Pre- vention Meeting		Security Survey		Engraved		Anti-theft Stickers		Locks/ Security Devices	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Good	237 60.5	297 61.8	89 65.0	544 60.7	244 57.8	388 63.6	351 64.1	280 58.2	250 61.0	382 61.5	398 63.2	232 58.1
Fair	36 9.2	72 11.2	14 10.2	94 10.5	41 9.7	67 11.0	41 7.5	67 13.9	35 8.5	73 11.8	60 9.5	48 12.0
Average	93 23.7	122 19.0	27 19.7	188 21.0	103 24.4	112 18.4	117 21.4	96 20.0	94 22.9	120 19.3	128 20.3	86 21.6
Less than Average	9 2.3	23 3.6	3 2.2	29 3.2	11 2.6	21 3.4	16 2.9	16 3.3	10 2.4	22 3.5	17 2.7	15 3.8
Poor	17 4.3	28 4.4	4 0.4	41 4.0	23 5.5	22 3.6	23 4.2	22 4.6	21 5.1	24 3.9	27 4.3	18 4.5

TABLE 22  
HOW WELL KNOW NEIGHBORS BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

Know Neighbors	Length of Residency								
	1 yr.	1+ to 2 yrs.	2+ to 4 yrs.	4+ to 6 yrs.	7-10 yrs.	10+ to 20 yrs.	20+ to 30 yrs.	30+ to 40 yrs.	40+ yrs.
Very Well	18 18.0	15 17.4	27 21.8	40 39.6	34 29.8	70 35.2	52 36.1	28 29.8	21 40.4
Fairly Well	18 18.0	29 33.7	33 26.6	19 18.8	28 24.6	51 25.6	49 34.0	32 34.0	18 34.6
Somewhat Well	33 33.0	26 30.2	37 29.8	28 27.7	35 30.7	52 26.1	29 20.1	22 23.4	7 13.5
Say Hello	13 13.0	9 10.5	15 12.1	11 10.9	8 7.0	12 6.0	9 6.3	7 7.4	2 3.8
Don't Know	18 18.0	7 8.1	12 9.7	3 3.0	9 7.9	14 7.0	5 3.5	5 5.3	4 7.7

TABLE 23  
RATING OF NEIGHBORHOOD BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

Rate Neighborhood	Length of Residency								
	1 yr.	1+ to 2 yrs.	2+ to 4 yrs.	4+ to 6 yrs.	7-10 yrs.	10+ to 20 yrs.	20+ to 30 yrs.	30+ to 40 yrs.	40+ yrs.
Good	54 54.5	51 59.3	78 63.4	62 62.0	72 63.2	126 63.6	86 59.7	58 62.4	31 59.6
Fair	12 12.1	9 10.5	10 8.1	8 8.0	14 12.3	27 13.6	12 8.3	8 8.6	6 11.5
Average	21 21.2	20 23.3	28 22.8	25 25.0	17 14.9	32 16.2	37 25.7	23 24.7	7 13.5
Less than Average	8 8.1	2 2.3	5 4.1	2 2.0	5 4.4	3 1.5	3 2.1	1 1.1	6 3.8
Poor	4 4.0	4 4.7	2 1.6	3 3.0	6 5.3	10 5.1	6 4.2	3 3.2	6 11.5

TABLE 24  
 FEAR OF CRIME BY  
 HOW WELL KNOW NEIGHBORS

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Know Neighbors</u>				
	<u>Very Well</u>	<u>Fairly Well</u>	<u>Somewhat Well</u>	<u>Say Hello</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Worry About Being Victimized	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.7
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
Chance of Having Car Stolen	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Chance of Being Harassed	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7
Rating of Crime in City	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9
Rating of Safety-Neighborhood/Day	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
Rating of Safety-Neighborhood/Night	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7

TABLE 25  
 FEAR OF CRIME BY RATING OF NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Rate Neighborhood</u>				
	Good	Fair	Average	Less than Average	Poor
Worry About Being Victimized	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.0
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.2
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
Chance of Having Car Stolen	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Chance of Being Harassed	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.8
Rating of Crime in City	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.0
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.6
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0

As indicated in an earlier discussion, the use of the protective techniques of locking doors and windows, leaving lights on and having neighbors watch the house are employed by nearly the total sample. Even so, as the data in Table 26 indicate, those individuals who have participated in two or more CP activities tend to employ protective techniques at a higher rate than do the non-participants or those who have participated in only one CP activity. There is a tendency for the use of these techniques to increase along with an increase in the level of CP participation. The same type of trend exists for those protective techniques which are less frequently employed. As the level of CP participation increases the rate at which these protective techniques are employed also increases.

Table 27 contains the breakdown of the use of protective techniques by participation in specific crime prevention activities. The same type of pattern which exists in the multi-participation data also exists for these participation data. Those individuals who have engaged in the six types of CP activities employ the protective techniques at a consistently higher rate than do the non-CP participants.

There is a direct relationship between CP participation and the use of protective techniques. Even though non-participants also employ these techniques at fairly high levels, participants employ them at even higher levels.

#### Awareness of Crime Prevention

Awareness of crime prevention increases with increasing levels of CP participation (Table 28). Awareness of crime prevention is higher among those who participate in the six specific types of CP activities than it is among the non-participants. It should be noted that even the non-participants are quite aware of CP (see Table 29). The awareness levels for

TABLE 26  
 USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY  
 PARTICIPATION IN ONE OR MORE CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

<u>Protective Techniques</u>	<u># of Crime Prevention Activities</u>						
	0 N=168	1 N=155	2 N=231	3 N=179	4 N=183	5 N=91	6 N=35
<hr/>							
LOCK DOORS							
Yes	167 99.4	153 98.7	228 98.7	179 100.0	181 98.9	90 98.9	35 100.0
No	1 0.6	0 0.	3 1.3	0 0.	2 1.1	1 1.1	0 0.
Missing Cases	0 0.	2 1.3	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.
<hr/>							
LOCK WINDOWS							
Yes	164 97.6	154 99.4	225 97.4	174 97.2	180 98.4	91 100.0	35 100.0
No	3 1.8	1 0.6	6 2.6	5 2.8	3 1.6	0 0.	0 0.
Missing Cases	1 0.60	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.
<hr/>							
LEAVE LIGHTS ON							
Yes	138 82.1	132 85.2	201 87.0	162 90.5	173 94.5	81 89.0	33 94.3
No	30 17.9	21 13.5	30 13.0	16 8.9	10 5.5	10 11.0	2 5.7
Missing Cases	0 0.	2 1.3	0 0.	1 0.6	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.

TABLE 26 CONTINUED

<u>Protective Techniques</u>	<u># of Crime Prevention Activities</u>						
	0 N=168	1 N=155	2 N=231	3 N=179	4 N=183	5 N=91	6 N=35
<hr/>							
LEAVE LIGHTS ON TIMER							
Yes	45 26.8	40 25.8	85 36.8	79 44.1	96 52.5	51 56.0	19 54.3
No	120 71.4	111 71.6	144 62.3	98 54.8	85 46.4	38 41.8	16 45.7
Missing Cases	3 1.8	4 2.6	2 0.9	2 1.1	2 1.1	2 2.2	0 0.
<hr/>							
LEAVE OUTSIDE LIGHTS ON							
Yes	88 52.4	86 55.5	135 58.4	115 64.2	111 60.7	55 60.4	23 65.7
No	76 45.2	68 43.9	94 40.7	61 34.1	71 38.8	34 37.4	12 34.3
Missing Cases	4 2.4	1 0.6	2 0.9	3 1.7	1 0.5	2 2.2	0 0.
<hr/>							
NEIGHBORS WATCH HOUSE							
Yes	139 82.7	129 83.2	204 88.3	164 91.6	173 94.5	86 94.5	33 94.3
No	27 16.1	26 16.8	26 11.3	14 7.8	10 5.5	5 5.5	2 5.7
Missing Cases	2 1.2	0 0.	1 0.4	1 0.6	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.
<hr/>							
TURN ON BURGLAR ALARM							
Yes	5 3.0	9 5.8	30 13.0	24 13.4	30 16.4	28 30.8	7 20.0
No	163 97.0	144 92.9	198 85.7	152 84.9	148 80.9	62 68.1	28 80.0
Missing Cases	0 0.	2 1.3	3 1.3	3 1.7	5 2.7	1 1.1	0 0.

TABLE 27  
USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Types of Crime Prevention Activities

<u>Protective Techniques</u>	Crime Pre- vention Meetings		Rape Pre- vention Meetings		Security Survey		Engraved		Anti-theft Stickers		Locks/ Security Devices	
	Yes N=393	No N=646	Yes N=137	No N=901	Yes N=425	No N=612	Yes N=551	No N=483	Yes N=411	No N=625	Yes N=634	No N=400
<b>LOCK DOORS</b>												
Yes N=1033	387 98.7	643 99.7	137 100.0	892 99.2	421 99.3	607 99.3	546 99.1	480 99.6	408 99.3	619 99.4	631 99.5	395 99.0
No (N=7) N=7	5 1.3	2 0.3	0 0.0	7 0.8	3 0.7	4 0.7	5 0.9	2 0.4	3 0.7	4 0.6	3 0.5	4 1.0
Missing Cases	(5)		(6)		(7)		(9)		(8)		(9)	
<b>LOCK WINDOWS</b>												
Yes N=1023	384 97.7	636 98.6	135 98.5	884 98.2	420 98.8	598 97.9	542 98.4	473 98.1	405 98.5	612 98.1	625 98.6	390 97.7
No N=18	9 2.3	9 1.4	2 1.5	16 1.8	5 1.2	13 2.1	9 1.6	9 1.9	6 1.5	12 1.9	9 1.4	9 2.3
Missing Cases	(4)		(5)		(6)		(9)		(7)			
<b>LEAVE LIGHTS ON</b>												
Yes N=920	359 91.6	558 86.6	127 92.7	789 87.9	377 88.9	538 88.2	502 91.3	410 85.2	380 92.5	534 85.9	570 90.2	344 86.2
No N=119	33 8.4	86 13.4	10 7.3	109 12.1	47 11.1	72 11.8	40 8.7	71 14.8	31 7.5	88 14.1	62 9.8	55 13.8
Missing Cases	(6)		(7)		(8)		(11)		(9)		(11)	

TABLE 27 CONT.

<u>Protective Techniques</u>	<u>Types of Crime Prevention Activities</u>											
	<u>Crime Pre- vention Meetings</u>		<u>Rape Pre- vention Meetings</u>		<u>Security Survey</u>		<u>Engraved</u>		<u>Anti-theft Stickers</u>		<u>Locks/ Security Devices</u>	
	Yes N=393	No N=646	Yes N=137	No N=901	Yes N=425	No N=612	Yes N=551	No N=483	Yes N=411	No N=625	Yes N=634	No N=400
<u>LEAVE LIGHTS ON TIMER</u>												
Yes N=415	178 46.0	235 36.9	63 46.7	350 39.4	200 47.5	213 35.4	257 47.2	156 32.8	212 52.3	200 32.5	290 46.3	123 31.2
No N=612	209 54.0	402 63.1	72 53.3	538 60.6	221 52.5	388 64.6	288 52.8	319 67.2	193 47.7	416 67.5	336 53.7	271 68.8
Missing Cases	(18)		(19)		(20)		(22)		(21)		(22)	
<u>LEAVE OUTSIDE LIGHTS ON</u>												
Yes N=613	257 66.2	353 55.3	91 67.4	518 58.2	251 59.6	357 59.2	333 61.1	273 57.4	246 60.6	362 58.7	380 60.5	228 58.0
No N=416	131 33.8	285 44.7	44 32.6	372 41.8	170 40.4	246 40.8	212 38.9	203 42.6	160 39.4	255 41.3	248 39.5	165 42.0
Missing Cases	(16)		(17)		(18)		(21)		(19)		(21)	
<u>NEIGHBORS WATCH HOUSE</u>												
Yes N=928	364 92.6	561 87.4	126 92.0	798 89.0	388 91.3	535 88.0	513 93.4	407 84.6	383 93.4	539 86.7	575 91.0	346 86.9
No N=110	29 7.4	81 12.6	11 8.0	99 11.0	37 8.7	73 12.0	36 6.6	74 15.4	27 6.6	83 13.3	57 9.0	52 13.1
Missing Cases	(7)		(8)		(9)		(12)		(10)		(12)	
<u>TURN ON BURGLAR ALARM</u>												
Yes N=133	68 17.6	65 10.2	22 16.3	111 12.5	73 17.5	60 9.9	92 17.0	41 8.5	76 18.8	57 9.2	112 17.9	20 5.0
No N=895	318 82.4	574 89.8	113 83.7	778 87.5	344 82.5	547 90.1	450 83.0	439 91.5	329 81.2	560 90.8	512 82.1	377 95.0
Missing Cases	(17)		(18)		(18)		(20)		(20)		(21)	

TABLE 28  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY  
 PARTICIPATION IN ONE OR MORE CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u># of Crime Prevention Activities</u>						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yes	67 39.9	89 57.4	152 65.8	140 78.2	156 85.2	86 94.5	31 88.6
No	101 60.1	66 42.6	79 34.2	39 21.8	27 14.8	5 5.5	4 11.4

TABLE 29  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY  
 PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u>Types of Crime Prevention Activities</u>											
	Crime Pre- vention Meeting		Rape Pre- vention Meeting		Security Survey		Engraved		Anti-theft Stickers		Locks/ Security Devices	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	346 88.0	374 57.9	120 87.6	600 66.6	337 79.3	382 62.4	442 80.2	275 56.9	328 79.8	392 62.7	480 75.7	236 59.0
No	47 12.0	272 42.1	17 12.4	301 33.4	88 20.7	230 37.6	109 19.8	208 43.1	83 20.2	233 37.3	154 24.3	164 41.0

those respondents who employ the various protective techniques are also very high (Table 30). Even those people who do not employ the protective techniques are quite aware of crime prevention. The fact that all these groups are highly aware of crime prevention is not surprising. It would have been surprising if they were not aware of crime prevention.

Since the CPD has been very active in promoting media coverage of CP, the respondents were asked if they had seen or heard a talkshow about CP or a public service announcement (PSA) about CP. Over half (N=594, 57%) of all respondents said they had seen a talkshow and 72.2 percent (N=742) said they had seen a PSA. Of the 333 (32%) people who said they could name the sponsor of the talkshow or PSA, 253 (76%) named the Crime Prevention Division.

TABLE 30  
AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES

Types of Protective Techniques

	Lock Doors		Lock Windows		Leave Lights On		Leave Lights On Timer		Leave Outside Lights On		Neighbors Watch House		Turn On Burglar Alarm	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	714 69.1	5 71.4	709 69.3	12 66.7	654 71.1	67 56.3	307 74.0	404 66.0	442 72.1	272 65.4	657 70.8	62 56.4	97 72.9	616 68.8
No	319 30.9	2 28.6	314 30.7	6 33.3	266 28.9	52 43.7	108 26.0	208 34.0	171 27.9	144 34.6	271 29.2	48 43.6	36 27.1	279 31.2

## PART II

### Demographics and Crime Prevention Participation

Tables 31 through 40 contain a frequency breakdown of each of the 12 demographic characteristics by participation in each of the six specific types of crime prevention activities. These data, along with the rest of the data in this section, were intended to be primarily descriptive profile data. As such they are fairly self-explanatory. Only a brief narrative will accompany these data and only significant points will be discussed in the text.

Except the Rape Prevention Meeting group, the age distribution within each of these CP activities is fairly even. The distribution by sex is also fairly even, except in the Rape Meeting group. The racial distribution is also good, except that blacks are underrepresented in the engraving and stickering groups. The participation data for type of residence and rent/buy (Table 34) indicate that apartment dwellers and renters may need to have some type of special CP programming for them, since they are not that well represented in the security survey, stickering and locks groups. The same logic applies to the renters, except that they need to become involved in all the participation groups. The income and educational level (Tables 38 and 39) of participants is quite high. Although participation is by choice, it is possible that the lower income and non-college people may benefit by more CP programming tailored to their needs.

TABLE 31  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY AGE

	Age					
	19-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 and Older
Participated in CP Meeting						
Yes	52 34.7	72 46.8	50 44.2	57 42.2	79 41.1	43 26.5
No	98 65.3	82 53.2	63 55.8	78 57.8	113 58.9	119 73.5
Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting						
Yes	31 20.7	28 18.2	17 15.0	13 9.6	21 10.9	9 5.6
No	119 79.3	126 81.8	96 85.0	122 90.4	171 89.1	153 94.4
Security Survey						
Yes	58 38.7	66 42.9	38 33.6	40 29.6	92 48.2	79 48.8
No	92 61.3	88 57.1	75 66.4	95 70.4	99 51.8	83 51.2
Engraved Property						
Yes	84 56.4	97 63.0	67 59.8	79 59.0	94 49.2	68 42.0
No	65 43.6	57 37.0	45 40.2	55 41.0	97 50.8	94 58.0
Anti-theft Stickers						
Yes	51 34.0	58 37.7	40 35.7	57 42.2	90 46.9	63 39.1
No	99 66.0	96 62.3	72 64.3	78 57.8	102 53.1	98 60.9
Locks /Security Device						
Yes	94 63.5	93 60.4	67 59.3	77 57.5	114 59.7	102 63.4
No	54 36.5	61 39.6	46 40.7	57 42.5	77 40.3	59 36.6

TABLE 32  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY  
SEX AND RACE

	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>		
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Participated in CP Meeting					
Yes	150 33.3	242 41.4	355 37.8	23 34.8	6 42.9
No	300 66.7	342 58.6	583 62.2	43 65.2	8 57.1
Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting					
Yes	33 7.3	104 17.8	123 13.1	8 12.1	3 21.4
No	417 92.7	479 82.2	814 86.9	58 87.9	11 78.6
Security Survey					
Yes	166 36.9	256 44.0	382 40.8	25 37.9	8 57.1
No	284 63.1	326 56.0	554 59.2	41 62.1	6 42.9
Engraved Property					
Yes	262 58.5	286 49.2	509 54.4	22 33.8	9 64.3
No	186 41.5	295 50.8	426 45.6	43 66.2	5 35.7
Anti-theft Stickers					
Yes	173 38.4	235 40.4	378 40.4	18 27.7	6 42.9
No	277 61.6	346 59.6	558 59.6	18 72.3	6 57.1
Locks/Security Devices					
Yes	266 59.8	365 62.5	563 60.3	41 62.1	12 85.7
No	179 40.2	219 37.5	371 39.7	25 37.9	2 14.3

TABLE 33  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY  
MARITAL STATUS

	<u>Marital Status</u>			
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
Participated in CP Meeting				
Yes	38 29.0	261 42.4	30 37.5	57 30.6
No	93 71.0	355 57.6	50 62.5	129 69.4
Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting				
Yes	22 16.8	86 14.0	11 13.8	17 9.2
No	109 83.2	530 86.0	69 86.3	168 90.8
Security Survey				
Yes	46 35.1	229 37.2	35 43.8	101 54.6
No	85 64.9	386 62.8	45 56.3	84 45.4
Engraved Property				
Yes	70 53.8	354 57.7	38 48.1	77 41.6
No	60 46.2	260 42.3	41 51.9	108 58.4
Anti-theft Stickers				
Yes	38 29.0	267 43.4	26 32.9	71 38.4
No	93 71.0	348 56.6	53 67.1	114 61.6
Locks/Security Devices				
Yes	77 59.2	368 59.9	50 63.3	123 66.1
No	53 40.8	246 40.1	29 36.7	63 33.9

TABLE 34  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY  
TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND RENTING AND BUYING RESIDENCE

	<u>Type of Residence</u>		<u>Rent/Buy</u>	
	<u>Apart- ment</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Buy</u>
Participated in CP Meeting				
Yes	36 33.6	357 38.4	36 23.7	349 40.1
No	71 66.4	572 61.6	116 76.3	522 59.9
Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting				
Yes	14 13.1	122 13.1	17 11.2	116 13.3
No	93 86.9	806 86.9	135 88.8	754 86.7
Security Survey				
Yes	29 27.1	394 42.5	41 27.0	377 43.4
No	78 72.9	533 57.5	111 73.0	492 56.6
Engraved Property				
Yes	54 50.5	496 53.7	71 47.0	473 54.6
No	53 49.5	428 46.3	80 53.0	394 45.4
Anti-theft Stickers				
Yes	32 29.9	378 40.8	47 30.9	360 41.5
No	75 70.1	548 59.2	105 69.1	508 58.5
Locks/Security Devices				
Yes	49 46.2	582 62.9	73 48.7	551 63.5
No	57 53.8	343 37.1	77 51.3	317 36.5

TABLE 35  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY  
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD

	<u># of People</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participated in CP Meeting</b>					
Yes	75 32.3	123 33.2	64 43.8	69 47.6	50 48.5
No	157 67.7	248 66.8	82 56.2	76 52.4	53 51.5
<b>Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting</b>					
Yes	23 10.0	41 11.1	26 17.8	23 15.9	19 18.4
No	208 90.0	330 88.9	120 82.2	122 84.1	84 81.6
<b>Security Survey</b>					
Yes	104 45.0	148 39.9	60 41.1	53 36.6	33 32.0
No	127 55.0	223 60.1	86 58.9	92 63.4	70 68.0
<b>Engraved Property</b>					
Yes	97 42.0	199 53.6	78 53.4	95 65.5	59 57.8
No	134 58.0	172 46.4	68 46.6	50 34.5	43 42.2
<b>Anti-theft Stickers</b>					
Yes	87 37.7	147 39.7	48 32.9	72 49.7	39 38.2
No	144 62.3	223 60.3	98 67.1	73 50.3	63 61.8
<b>Locks/Security Devices</b>					
Yes	139 60.2	235 63.3	75 51.4	99 68.3	58 56.9
No	92 39.8	136 36.7	71 48.6	46 31.7	44 43.1

TABLE 36  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

	<u>Length of Residency</u>								
	1 yr.	1+ to 2 yrs.	2+ to 4 yrs.	4+ to 6 yrs.	7-10 yrs.	10+ to 20 yrs.	20+ to 30 yrs.	30+ to 40 yrs.	40+ yrs.
<b>Participated in CP Meeting</b>									
Yes	26 26.0	23 26.7	49 39.5	47 46.5	53 46.9	85 42.9	56 38.9	28 30.1	14 26.9
No	74 74.0	63 73.3	75 60.5	54 53.5	60 53.1	113 57.1	88 61.1	65 69.9	38 73.1
<b>Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting</b>									
Yes	17 17.0	11 12.8	23 18.5	18 17.8	19 16.8	19 9.6	17 11.8	6 6.5	3 5.9
No	83 83.0	75 87.2	101 81.5	83 82.2	94 83.2	179 90.4	127 88.2	87 93.5	48 94.1
<b>Security Survey</b>									
Yes	38 38.0	34 39.5	50 40.3	35 34.7	44 38.9	73 36.9	70 49.0	40 43.0	26 51.0
No	62 62.0	52 60.5	74 59.7	66 65.3	69 61.1	125 63.1	73 51.0	53 57.0	25 49.0
<b>Engraved Property</b>									
Yes	56 56.6	45 52.3	73 59.8	56 55.4	64 56.6	107 54.0	74 51.7	44 47.3	19 37.3
No	43 43.4	41 47.7	49 40.2	45 44.6	49 43.4	91 46.0	69 48.3	49 52.7	32 62.7
<b>Anti-theft Stickers</b>									
Yes	25 25.0	27 31.4	47 38.2	44 43.6	51 45.1	81 41.1	67 46.5	36 38.7	20 39.2
No	75 75.0	59 68.6	76 61.8	57 56.4	62 54.9	116 58.9	77 53.5	57 61.3	31 60.8
<b>Locks/Security Devices</b>									
Yes	57 58.2	57 67.1	75 61.0	58 57.4	65 57.0	120 60.6	94 65.7	59 63.4	30 58.8
No	41 41.8	28 32.9	48 39.0	43 42.6	49 43.0	78 39.4	49 34.3	34 36.6	21 41.2

TABLE 37  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY  
EMPLOYMENT

	<u>Employed</u>					
	Full-time	Part-time	Student	Retired	Home-maker	Un-employed
<u>Participated in CP Meeting</u>						
Yes	177 40.7	38 50.0	14 36.8	95 31.9	53 38.7	7 24.1
No	258 59.3	38 50.0	24 63.2	203 68.1	84 61.3	22 75.9
<u>Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting</u>						
Yes	69 15.9	18 23.7	2 5.3	21 7.0	22 16.2	2 6.9
No	366 84.1	58 76.3	36 94.7	277 93.0	114 83.8	27 93.1
<u>Security Survey</u>						
Yes	165 38.0	29 38.2	15 39.5	131 44.0	60 44.1	11 37.9
No	269 62.0	47 61.8	23 60.5	167 56.0	76 55.9	18 62.1
<u>Engraved Property</u>						
Yes	270 62.5	46 60.5	19 50.0	132 44.3	59 43.7	11 37.9
No	162 37.5	30 39.5	19 50.0	166 55.7	76 56.3	18 62.1
<u>Anti-theft Stickers</u>						
Yes	165 37.9	35 46.1	13 34.2	122 41.1	52 38.5	9 31.0
No	270 62.1	41 53.9	25 65.8	175 58.9	83 61.5	20 69.0
<u>Locks/Security Devices</u>						
Yes	268 61.9	45 60.8	26 68.4	173 58.2	84 61.3	18 62.1
No	165 38.1	29 39.2	12 31.6	124 41.8	53 38.7	11 37.9

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting							
Yes	57 38.0	65 41.1	71 41.8	60 39.7	67 42.2	71 41.1	79 43.0
No	93 62.0	146 60.9	77 60.2	96 64.3	87 57.8	17 45.9	26 51.0
Security Survey							
Yes	20 13.3	16 7.6	25 19.5	17 12.1	17 14.7	8 21.6	9 17.6
No	130 86.7	195 92.4	103 80.5	123 87.9	99 85.3	29 78.4	42 82.4
Engraved Property							
Yes	63 42.0	96 45.7	74 57.8	72 51.4	74 64.3	25 67.6	41 80.4
No	87 58.0	114 54.3	54 42.2	68 48.6	41 35.7	12 32.4	10 19.6
Anti-theft Stickers							
Yes	62 41.3	74 35.4	53 41.4	54 38.6	41 35.3	15 40.5	27 52.9
No	88 58.7	135 64.6	75 58.6	86 61.4	75 64.7	22 59.5	24 47.1
Locks/Security Devices							
Yes	86 57.3	127 59.6	81 63.8	86 61.4	62 54.4	26 70.3	35 68.6
No	64 42.7	86 40.4	46 36.2	54 38.6	52 45.6	11 29.7	16 31.4

- 73 -

TABLE 39  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY  
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	Educational Level						
	Less than 8th	8-12	High School	Some College	College Degree	Post Graduate	Advance Degree
Participated in CP Meeting							
Yes	8 25.0	34 23.9	99 37.4	91 37.8	67 45.3	38 48.7	28 48.3
No	24 75.0	108 76.1	166 62.6	150 62.2	81 54.7	40 51.3	30 51.7
Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting							
Yes	1 3.2	11 7.7	32 12.1	30 12.4	24 16.2	15 19.2	12 20.7
No	30 96.8	131 92.3	233 87.9	211 87.6	124 83.8	63 80.8	46 79.3
Security Survey							
Yes	11 35.5	54 38.0	101 38.1	98 40.7	60 40.5	37 48.1	27 46.6
No	20 64.5	88 62.0	164 61.9	143 59.3	88 59.5	40 51.9	31 53.4
Engraved Property							
Yes	8 25.8	62 44.0	129 48.7	127 53.1	96 64.9	53 68.8	37 63.8
No	23 74.2	79 56.0	136 51.3	112 46.9	52 35.1	24 31.2	21 36.2
Anti-theft Stickers							
Yes	10 32.3	47 33.6	99 37.4	91 37.8	67 45.3	37 47.4	21 36.2
No	21 67.7	93 66.4	166 62.6	150 62.2	81 54.7	41 52.6	37 63.8
Locks/Security Devices							
Yes	17 53.1	77 54.2	155 58.7	146 61.1	87 59.2	58 75.3	41 70.7
No	15 46.9	65 45.8	109 41.3	93 38.9	60 40.8	19 24.7	17 29.3

TABLE 40  
PARTICIPATION IN SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES BY  
AREA OF CITY

	<u>Area of the City</u>				
	North	North- east	South- east	South- west	North- west
<b>Participated in CP Meeting</b>					
Yes	81 45.8	111 37.2	136 37.9	49 30.4	16 36.4
No	96 54.2	187 62.8	223 62.1	112 69.6	28 63.6
<b>Participated in Rape Prevention Meeting</b>					
Yes	26 14.8	39 13.1	46 12.8	24 14.9	2 4.5
No	150 85.2	259 86.9	313 87.2	137 85.1	42 95.5
<b>Security Survey</b>					
Yes	74 42.0	121 40.7	165 46.0	51 31.7	14 31.8
No	102 58.0	176 59.3	194 54.0	110 68.3	30 68.2
<b>Engraved Property</b>					
Yes	101 57.4	139 47.0	196 54.7	91 56.9	24 54.5
No	75 42.6	157 53.0	162 45.3	69 43.1	20 45.5
<b>Anti-theft Stickers</b>					
Yes	82 46.6	120 40.5	148 41.2	48 29.8	13 29.5
No	94 53.4	176 59.5	211 58.8	113 70.2	31 70.5
<b>Locks/Security Devices</b>					
Yes	115 65.7	155 51.8	250 70.0	89 56.0	25 56.8
No	60 34.3	144 48.2	107 30.0	70 44.0	19 43.2

#### Demographics and Use of Protective Techniques

Again, apartment dwellers and renters (Table 44) may need some special types of protective techniques which are more suited to their types of dwellings (i.e., not their own).

#### Demographics and Awareness of Crime Prevention

Awareness of CP peaks for those people who have resided in their current residence for 2+ to 4 years. Awareness of CP decreases with increasing length of residency (Table 56). These are elderly people who may not be able to find out about CP in the usual ways. Could a "word of mouth" or visitation campaign be of use in increasing the awareness of these people?

#### Demographics and Victimization Incidents

Although there are a small number of "other" minorities in the sample this group seems to be experiencing a fairly high percentage of victimizations. (See Table 62.) Is there any special CP programs for these other minorities or are they participating in the same type of program that everyone else is involved in? (Are these "boat people," new refugees, or....?)

#### Demographics and Fear of Crime

Those people 71 and older (Table 71) tend to rate crime in the city as quite serious. Their fear score is higher than is normal for this fear measure. Their fear score for safety at night is also higher than the usual scores. Females (Table 72) have almost consistently higher mean fear scores than do males. Apartment dwellers and renters (Table 74) exhibit a pattern of higher fear scores than do people who live in houses or are buying their residences.

TABLE 41  
USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY AGE

		<u>Age</u>					71 and Older
		19-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	
Lock Doors	Yes	149 99.3	154 99.4	112 100.0	132 98.5	189 98.4	164 100.0
	No	1 0.7	1 0.6	0 0.	2 1.5	3 1.6	0 0.
Lock Windows	Yes	145 97.3	151 97.4	111 98.2	132 97.8	189 98.4	162 98.8
	No	4 2.7	4 2.6	2 1.8	3 2.2	3 1.6	2 1.2
Leave Lights On	Yes	137 91.3	141 91.0	105 92.9	119 88.1	171 89.5	136 82.9
	No	13 8.7	14 9.0	8 7.1	16 11.9	20 10.5	28 17.1
Lights On Timer	Yes	45 30.2	54 35.1	40 35.7	58 43.6	97 50.8	66 40.5
	No	104 69.8	100 64.9	72 64.3	75 56.4	94 49.2	97 59.5
Outside Lights On	Yes	98 65.8	105 68.2	73 64.6	76 56.7	96 50.5	86 52.8
	No	51 34.2	49 31.8	40 35.4	58 43.3	94 49.5	77 47.2
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	134 89.9	141 91.6	106 93.8	122 90.4	172 89.6	138 84.1
	No	15 10.1	13 8.4	7 6.2	13 9.6	20 10.4	26 15.9
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	13 8.8	25 16.2	20 18.2	13 9.8	21 11.0	15 9.2
	No	135 91.2	129 83.8	90 81.8	120 90.2	170 89.0	148 90.8

TABLE 43  
USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY  
MARITAL STATUS

		<u>Marital Status</u>			
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
Lock Doors	Yes	131 99.2	610 99.2	80 100.0	186 99.5
	No	1 0.8	5 0.8	0 0.	1 0.5
Lock Windows	Yes	125 95.4	610 98.9	77 96.3	185 98.9
	No	6 4.6	7 1.1	3 3.8	2 1.1
Leave Lights On	Yes	106 80.3	565 91.9	66 82.5	161 86.1
	No	26 19.7	50 8.1	14 17.5	26 13.9
Lights On Timer	Yes	36 27.9	257 42.2	32 40.5	79 42.7
	No	93 72.1	352 57.8	47 59.5	106 57.3
Outside Lights On	Yes	79 61.7	375 61.3	48 60.0	93 50.3
	No	49 38.3	237 38.7	32 40.0	92 49.7
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	107 83.6	571 92.5	71 88.8	155 82.9
	No	21 16.4	46 7.5	9 11.3	32 17.1
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	12 9.1	94 15.5	5 6.3	16 8.6
	No	120 90.9	511 84.5	75 93.8	169 91.4

TABLE 44  
 USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY  
 TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND RENTING AND BUYING RESIDENCE

		<u>Type of Residence</u>		<u>Rent/Buy</u>	
		<u>Apart- ment</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Buy</u>
Lock Doors	Yes	104 97.2	926 99.6	150 98.7	867 99.4
	No	3 2.8	4 0.4	2 1.3	5 0.6
Lock Windows	Yes	99 93.4	921 98.8	142 94.0	866 99.1
	No	7 6.6	11 1.2	9 6.0	8 0.9
Leave Lights On	Yes	82 76.6	835 89.9	119 78.3	786 90.1
	No	25 23.4	94 10.1	33 21.7	86 9.9
Lights On Timer	Yes	23 21.7	392 42.7	26 17.2	383 44.5
	No	83 78.3	526 57.3	125 82.8	477 55.5
Outside Lights On	Yes	64 62.1	549 59.5	93 62.8	509 58.8
	No	39 37.9	374 40.5	55 37.2	357 41.2
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	88 83.0	837 90.1	122 81.3	791 90.7
	No	18 17.0	92 9.9	28 18.7	81 9.3
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	6 5.6	127 13.8	11 7.2	118 13.7
	No	101 94.4	791 86.2	141 92.8	742 86.3

TABLE 44  
 USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY  
 TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND RENTING AND BUYING RESIDENCE

		<u>Type of Residence</u>		<u>Rent/Buy</u>	
		<u>Apart- ment</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Buy</u>
Lock Doors	Yes	104 97.2	926 99.6	150 98.7	867 99.4
	No	3 2.8	4 0.4	2 1.3	5 0.6
Lock Windows	Yes	99 93.4	921 98.8	142 94.0	866 99.1
	No	7 6.6	11 1.2	9 6.0	8 0.9
Leave Lights On	Yes	82 76.6	835 89.9	119 78.3	786 90.1
	No	25 23.4	94 10.1	33 21.7	86 9.9
Lights On Timer	Yes	23 21.7	392 42.7	26 17.2	383 44.5
	No	83 78.3	526 57.3	125 82.8	477 55.5
Outside Lights On	Yes	64 62.1	549 59.5	93 62.8	509 58.8
	No	39 37.9	374 40.5	55 37.2	357 41.2
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	88 83.0	837 90.1	122 81.3	791 90.7
	No	18 17.0	92 9.9	28 18.7	81 9.3
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	6 5.6	127 13.8	11 7.2	118 13.7
	No	101 94.4	791 86.2	141 92.8	742 86.3

TABLE 45  
 USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY  
 NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD

		<u># of People</u>				
		1	2	3	4	5
Lock Doors	Yes	231 99.1	370 99.5	145 99.3	145 100.0	100 98.0
	No	2 0.9	2 0.5	1 0.7	0 0.	2 2.0
Lock Windows	Yes	227 97.8	365 98.1	145 99.3	143 98.6	100 97.1
	No	5 2.2	7 1.9	1 0.7	2 1.4	3 2.9
Leave Lights On	Yes	184 79.0	339 91.4	133 91.1	131 90.3	95 92.2
	No	49 21.0	32 8.6	13 8.9	14 9.7	8 7.8
Lights On Timer	Yes	97 42.5	171 46.2	48 33.1	49 34.3	33 32.0
	No	131 57.5	199 53.8	97 66.9	94 65.7	70 68.0
Outside Lights On	Yes	129 56.3	204 55.3	88 61.1	94 64.8	72 70.6
	No	100 43.7	165 44.7	56 38.9	51 35.2	30 29.4
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	192 83.5	330 88.9	134 91.8	133 91.7	99 96.1
	No	38 16.5	41 11.1	12 8.2	12 8.3	4 3.9
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	17 7.3	45 12.1	18 12.4	31 22.0	13 12.7
	No	215 92.7	326 87.9	127 87.6	110 78.0	89 87.3

TABLE 46  
USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

		Length of Residency								
		1 yr.	1+ to 2 yrs.	2+ to 4 yrs.	4+ to 6 yrs.	7-10 yrs.	10+ to 20 yrs.	20+ to 30 yrs.	30+ to 40 yrs.	40+ yrs.
Lock Doors	Yes	99 99.0	85 98.8	121 99.2	100 99.0	113 99.1	197 99.0	144 100.0	94 100.0	52 100.0
	No	1 1.0	1 1.2	1 0.8	1 1.0	1 0.9	2 1.0	0 0.	0 0.	0 0.
Lock Windows	Yes	98 98.0	84 97.7	121 97.6	98 98.0	108 94.7	198 99.5	142 98.6	94 100.0	52 100.0
	No	2 2.0	2 2.3	3 2.4	2 2.0	6 5.3	1 0.5	2 1.4	0 0.	0 0.
Leave Lights On	Yes	87 87.0	76 88.4	107 86.3	87 86.1	101 88.6	178 90.8	133 92.4	83 88.3	46 88.5
	No	13 13.0	10 11.6	17 13.7	14 13.9	13 11.4	18 9.2	11 7.6	11 11.7	6 11.5
Lights Timer On	Yes	25 25.0	37 43.0	38 31.4	37 37.4	38 33.9	85 43.6	64 44.8	53 57.0	29 55.8
	No	75 75.0	49 57.0	83 68.6	62 62.6	74 66.1	110 56.4	79 55.2	40 43.0	23 44.2
Outside Lights On	Yes	67 67.7	54 63.5	79 63.7	55 56.1	76 66.7	119 61.3	72 50.3	45 48.9	18 53.8
	No	32 32.3	31 36.5	45 36.3	43 43.9	38 33.3	75 38.7	71 49.7	47 51.1	24 46.2
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	80 80.0	79 91.9	106 86.2	93 93.9	101 88.6	192 96.5	122 84.7	84 90.3	46 88.5
	No	20 20.0	7 8.1	17 13.8	6 6.1	13 11.4	7 3.5	22 15.3	9 9.7	6 11.5
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	10 10.1	10 11.6	15 12.4	13 12.9	16 14.3	20 10.2	23 16.4	16 17.0	2 3.9
	No	89 89.9	76 88.4	106 87.6	88 87.1	96 85.7	177 89.8	117 83.6	78 83.0	49 96.1

TABLE 48  
USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY INCOME

		<u>Income</u>						
		Less than \$5,000-	\$5,000-\$10,000	\$10,000-\$15,000	\$15,000-\$20,000	\$20,000-\$25,000	\$25,000-\$30,000	Greater than \$30,000
Lock Doors	Yes	150 100.0	212 99.1	126 98.4	140 99.3	113 98.3	37 100.0	51 100.0
	No	0 0.	2 0.9	2 1.6	1 0.7	2 1.7	0 0.	0 0.
Lock Windows	Yes	147 98.7	209 97.7	124 96.9	139 98.6	114 98.3	37 100.0	51 100.0
	No	2 1.3	5 2.3	4 3.1	2 1.4	2 1.7	0 0.	0 0.
Leave Lights On	Yes	125 83.3	31 85.5	15 88.3	17 87.9	12 89.7	3 91.9	2 96.1
	No	25 16.7	31 14.5	15 11.7	17 12.1	12 10.3	3 8.1	2 3.9
Lights On Timer	Yes	50 34.0	84 39.4	49 38.6	58 41.1	45 38.8	20 54.1	25 49.0
	No	97 66.0	129 60.6	78 61.4	83 58.9	71 61.2	17 45.9	26 51.0
Outside Lights On	Yes	80 54.1	105 49.5	78 62.4	88 63.3	70 60.3	24 64.9	33 64.7
	No	68 45.9	107 50.5	47 37.6	51 36.7	46 39.7	13 35.1	18 35.3
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	127 85.2	180 84.1	120 94.5	131 92.9	104 89.7	35 94.6	50 98.0
	No	22 14.8	34 15.9	7 5.5	10 7.1	12 10.3	2 5.4	1 2.0
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	16 10.8	18 8.5	13 10.2	14 10.1	19 16.7	5 13.5	11 21.6
	No	132 89.2	195 91.5	115 89.8	125 89.9	95 83.3	32 86.5	40 78.4

TABLE 47  
USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY  
EMPLOYMENT

		<u>Employed</u>					
		Full- time	Part- time	Student	Retired	Home- maker	Un- employed
Lock Doors	Yes	431 99.3	76 100.0	37 97.4	298 99.3	136 99.3	29 100.0
	No	3 0.7	0 0.	1 2.6	2 0.7	1 0.7	0 0.
Lock Windows	Yes	429 98.6	72 94.7	38 100.0	295 98.3	134 97.8	29 100.0
	No	6 1.4	4 5.3	0 0.	5 1.7	3 2.2	0 0.
Leave Lights On	Yes	392 90.1	67 88.2	29 76.3	263 88.0	119 86.9	26 89.7
	No	43 9.9	9 11.8	9 23.7	36 12.0	18 13.1	3 10.3
Lights On Timer	Yes	167 38.7	28 36.8	12 31.6	137 46.1	50 37.9	10 34.5
	No	264 61.3	48 63.2	26 68.4	160 53.9	82 62.1	19 65.5
Outside Lights On	Yes	288 66.5	51 68.0	24 64.9	148 49.7	73 55.3	15 51.7
	No	145 33.5	24 32.0	13 35.1	150 50.3	59 44.7	14 48.3
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	397 91.5	69 90.8	32 84.2	260 87.0	122 89.7	24 82.8
	No	37 8.5	7 9.2	6 15.8	39 13.0	14 10.3	5 17.2
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	61 14.3	14 18.4	3 7.9	26 8.7	19 14.1	3 10.3
	No	367 85.7	62 81.6	35 92.1	273 91.3	116 85.9	26 89.7

TABLE 49  
 USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

		<u>Educational Level</u>						
		Less than 8th	8-12	High School	Some College	College Degree	Post Graduate	Advance Degree
Lock Doors	Yes	32 100.0	141 99.3	265 99.6	239 99.2	148 100.0	76 97.4	57 98.3
	No	0 0.	1 0.7	1 0.4	2 0.8	0 0.	2 2.6	1 1.7
Lock Windows	Yes	32 100.0	141 99.3	264 99.2	233 96.3	145 98.0	76 97.4	57 98.3
	No	0 0.	1 0.7	2 0.8	9 3.7	3 2.0	2 2.6	1 1.7
Leave Lights On	Yes	26 81.3	124 87.3	238 89.5	216 89.6	134 90.5	67 85.9	52 89.7
	No	6 18.8	18 12.7	28 10.5	25 10.4	14 9.5	11 14.1	6 10.3
Lights On Timer	Yes	8 25.8	49 34.5	96 36.5	108 45.4	58 39.2	34 43.6	30 54.5
	No	23 74.2	93 65.5	167 63.5	130 54.6	90 60.8	44 56.4	25 45.5
Outside Lights On	Yes	13 40.6	77 54.2	155 59.4	145 60.4	94 63.5	45 57.7	39 69.6
	No	19 59.4	65 45.8	106 40.6	95 39.6	54 36.5	33 42.3	17 30.4
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	27 84.4	122 85.9	240 90.2	213 88.4	137 92.6	70 89.7	52 91.2
	No	5 15.6	20 14.1	26 9.8	28 11.6	11 7.4	8 10.3	5 8.8
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	0 0.	11 7.8	26 9.8	34 14.3	27 18.6	16 20.8	8 13.8
	No	31 100.0	130 92.2	238 90.2	204 85.7	118 81.4	61 79.2	50 86.2

TABLE 50  
USE OF PROTECTIVE TECHNIQUES BY  
AREA OF CITY

		<u>Area of the City</u>				
		North	North- east	South- east	South- west	North- west
Lock Doors	Yes	176 99.4	297 99.3	358 99.7	160 99.4	42 95.5
	No	1 0.6	2 0.7	1 0.3	1 0.6	2 4.5
Lock Windows	Yes	177 100.0	295 98.3	355 99.2	156 96.3	40 90.9
	No	0 0.	5 1.7	3 0.8	6 3.7	4 9.1
Leave Lights On	Yes	160 90.9	267 89.0	318 88.8	137 85.1	38 86.4
	No	16 9.1	33 11.0	40 11.2	24 14.9	6 13.6
Lights On Timer	Yes	64 36.6	127 42.6	137 38.7	66 42.3	21 47.7
	No	111 63.4	171 57.4	217 61.3	90 57.7	23 52.3
Outside Lights On	Yes	107 60.8	171 57.4	208 58.9	100 63.3	27 61.4
	No	69 39.2	127 42.6	145 41.1	58 36.7	17 38.6
Neighbors Watch House	Yes	157 88.7	268 89.3	322 90.2	143 89.4	38 86.4
	No	20 11.3	32 10.7	35 9.8	17 10.6	6 13.6
Burglar Alarm On	Yes	24 13.6	23 7.8	47 13.2	28 17.7	11 25.6
	No	152 86.4	272 92.2	309 86.8	130 82.3	32 74.4

TABLE 51  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY AGE

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u>Age</u>					71 and Older
	19-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	
Yes	110 73.3	134 86.5	83 73.5	94 69.6	136 70.8	81 49.4
No	40 26.7	21 13.5	30 26.5	41 30.4	56 29.2	83 50.6

TABLE 52  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY SEX AND RACE

	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>		
	Male	Female	Black	White	Other
Yes	308 68.3	411 70.1	660 70.1	41 62.1	10 71.4
No	143 31.7	175 29.9	281 29.9	25 37.9	4 28.6

TABLE 53  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY MARITAL STATUS

	<u>Marital Status</u>			
	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Divorced</u>	<u>Widowed</u>
Yes	90 68.2	440 71.3	62 77.5	114 61.0
No	42 31.8	177 28.7	18 22.5	73 23.5

TABLE 54  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY  
 TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND BUYING AND RENTING RESIDENCE

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u>Type of Residence</u>		<u>Rent/Buy</u>	
	<u>Apart- ment</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Buy</u>
Yes	70 65.4	649 69.6	94 61.8	615 70.4
No	37 34.6	283 30.4	58 38.2	259 29.6

TABLE 55  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY  
 NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u># of People</u>				
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Yes	143 61.4	246 66.1	107 73.3	110 75.9	86 83.5
No	90 38.6	126 33.9	39 26.7	35 24.1	17 16.5

TABLE 56  
AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u>Length of Residency</u>								
	1 yr.	1+ to 2 yrs.	2+ to 4 yrs.	4+ to 6 yrs.	7-10 yrs.	10+ to 20 yrs.	20+ to 30 yrs.	30+ to 40 yrs.	40+ yrs.
Yes	66 66.0	69 80.2	101 81.5	75 74.3	87 76.3	127 63.8	91 63.2	60 63.8	25 48.1
No	34 34.0	17 19.8	23 18.5	26 25.7	27 23.7	72 36.2	53 36.8	34 36.2	27 51.9

TABLE 57  
AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY EMPLOYMENT

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u>Employed</u>					
	Full- time	Part- time	Student	Retired	Home- maker	Un- Employed
Yes	331 75.9	59 77.6	29 76.3	167 55.7	99 72.3	19 65.5
No	105 24.1	17 22.4	9 23.7	133 44.3	38 27.7	10 34.5

TABLE 58  
AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY INCOME

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u>Income</u>						Greater than \$30,000
	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000- \$10,000	\$10,000- \$15,000	\$15,000- \$20,000	\$20,000- \$25,000	\$25,000- \$30,000	
Yes	91 60.7	124 57.9	96 75.0	109 77.3	91 78.4	30 81.1	43 84.3
No	59 39.3	90 42.1	32 25.0	32 22.7	25 21.6	7 18.9	8 15.7

TABLE 59  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u>Educational Level</u>						
	Less than 8th	8-12	High School	Some College	College Degree	Post Graduate	Advance Degree
Yes	11 34.4	73 51.4	173 65.5	181 74.5	120 81.1	66 84.6	54 93.1
No	21 65.6	69 48.6	93 35.0	62 25.5	28 18.9	12 15.4	4 6.9

TABLE 60  
 AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION BY AREA OF CITY

Aware of Crime Prevention	<u>Area of the City</u>				
	North	North- east	South- east	South- west	North- west
Yes	113 63.8	202 67.3	252 70.2	123 75.9	31 70.5
No	64 36.2	98 32.7	107 29.8	39 24.1	13 29.5

TABLE 61  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY AGE

		Age					71 and
		19-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	Older
Burglaries	0	140 93.3	143 92.3	103 91.2	128 94.8	187 97.4	156 95.1
	One or More	10 6.7	12 7.7	10 8.8	7 5.2	5 2.6	8 4.9
Attempted Burglaries	0	144 96.0	153 98.7	110 97.3	133 98.5	188 97.9	162 98.8
	One or More	6 4.0	2 1.3	3 2.7	2 1.5	4 2.1	2 1.2
Larcenies	0	137 91.3	153 98.7	101 89.4	126 93.3	185 96.4	163 99.4
	One or More	13 8.7	2 1.3	12 10.6	9 6.7	7 3.6	1 0.6
Car Larcenies	0	128 85.3	148 95.5	99 87.6	126 93.3	185 96.4	161 98.2
	One or More	22 14.7	7 4.5	14 12.4	9 6.7	7 3.6	3 1.8
Vandalism	0	139 92.7	142 91.6	107 94.7	133 98.5	189 98.4	162 98.8
	One or More	11 7.3	13 8.4	6 5.3	2 1.5	3 1.6	2 1.2
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	142 94.7	143 92.3	112 99.1	134 99.3	191 99.5	159 97.0
	One or More	8 5.3	12 7.7	1 0.9	1 0.7	1 0.5	5 3.0
Misc. Felonies	0	146 97.3	154 99.4	111 98.2	132 97.8	191 99.5	162 98.8
	1	4 2.7	1 0.6	2 1.8	3 2.2	1 0.5	2 1.2

TABLE 62  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY SEX AND RACE

		<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Burglaries	0	422 93.6	561 95.7	894 95.0	63 97.0	11 78.6
	One or More	29 6.4	25 4.3	45 4.8	2 3.0	3 21.4
Attempted Burglaries	0	444 98.4	571 97.4	924 98.2	63 95.5	13 92.9
	One or More	7 1.6	15 2.6	17 1.8	3 4.5	1 7.1
Larcenies	0	430 95.3	561 95.7	901 95.7	62 93.9	14 100.0
	One or More	21 4.7	25 4.3	40 4.3	4 6.1	0 0.
Car Larcenies	0	422 93.6	551 94.0	880 93.5	63 95.5	13 92.9
	One or More	29 6.4	35 6.0	61 6.5	3 4.5	1 7.1
Vandalism	0	435 96.5	561 95.7	902 95.9	66 100.0	12 85.7
	One or More	16 3.5	25 4.3	39 4.1	0 0.	2 14.3
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	437 96.9	570 97.3	914 97.1	65 98.5	13 92.9
	One or More	14 3.1	16 2.7	27 2.9	1 1.5	1 7.1
Misc. Felonies	0	445 98.7	578 98.6	928 98.6	66 100.0	14 100.0
	1	6 0.6	8 0.8	13 1.3	0 0.	0 0.

TABLE 63  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY  
MARITAL STATUS

		<u>Marital Status</u>			
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
Burglaries	0	123 93.2	587 95.1	71 88.8	181 96.8
	One or More	9 6.8	30 4.9	9 11.2	6 3.2
Attempted Burglaries	0	128 97.0	604 97.9	78 97.5	185 98.9
	One or More	4 3.0	13 2.1	2 2.5	2 1.1
Larcenies	0	126 95.5	583 94.5	78 97.5	183 97.9
	One or More	6 4.5	34 5.5	2 2.5	4 2.1
Car Larcenies	0	123 93.2	570 92.4	76 95.0	184 98.4
	One or More	9 6.8	47 7.6	4 5.0	3 1.6
Vandalism	0	124 93.9	589 95.5	78 97.5	184 98.4
	One or More	8 6.1	28 4.5	2 2.5	3 1.6
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	129 97.7	598 96.9	78 97.5	182 97.3
	One or More	3 2.3	19 3.1	2 2.5	5 2.7
Misc. Felonies	0	129 97.7	611 99.0	79 98.8	184 98.4
	1	3 2.3	6 1.0	1 1.3	3 1.6

TABLE 64  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY  
TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND RENTING AND BUYING RESIDENCE

		<u>Type of Residence</u>		<u>Rent/Buy</u>	
		<u>Apart- ment</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Buy</u>
Burglaries	0	102 95.3	882 94.6	140 92.1	832 95.2
	One or More	5 4.7	50 5.4	12 7.9	42 4.8
Attempted Burglaries	0	104 97.2	913 98.0	148 97.4	857 98.1
	One or More	3 2.8	19 2.0	4 2.6	17 1.9
Larcenies	0	98 91.6	895 96.0	141 92.8	840 96.1
	One or More	9 8.4	37 4.0	11 2.2	34 3.9
Car Larcenies	0	102 95.3	872 93.6	142 93.4	822 94.1
	One or More	5 4.7	60 6.4	10 6.6	52 5.9
Vandalism	0	99 92.5	898 96.4	144 94.7	840 96.1
	One or More	8 7.5	34 3.6	8 5.3	34 3.9
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	104 97.2	905 97.1	146 96.1	850 97.3
	One or More	3 2.8	27 2.9	6 3.9	24 2.7
Misc. Felonies	0	104 97.2	921 98.8	147 96.7	865 99.0
	One	3 2.8	11 1.2	5 3.3	9 1.0

TABLE 65  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY  
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD

		<u># of People</u>				
		1	2	3	4	5
Burglaries	0	220 94.4	358 96.2	136 93.2	138 95.2	94 91.3
	One or More	13 5.6	14 3.8	10 6.8	7 4.8	9 8.7
Attempted Burglaries	0	228 97.9	365 98.1	143 97.9	142 97.9	101 98.1
	One or More	5 2.1	7 1.9	3 2.1	3 2.1	2 1.9
Larcenies	0	230 98.7	356 95.7	137 93.8	138 95.2	92 89.3
	One or More	3 1.3	16 4.3	9 6.2	7 4.8	11 10.7
Car Larcenies	0	224 96.1	351 94.4	130 89.0	137 94.5	95 92.2
	One or More	9 3.9	21 5.6	16 11.0	8 5.5	8 7.8
Vandalism	0	224 96.1	359 96.5	142 97.3	138 95.2	96 93.2
	One or More	9 3.9	13 3.5	4 2.7	7 4.8	7 6.8
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	226 97.0	368 98.9	142 97.3	138 95.2	97 94.2
	One or More	7 3.0	4 1.1	4 2.7	7 4.8	6 5.8
Misc. Felonies	0	230 98.7	365 98.1	144 98.6	145 100.0	102 99.0
	One	3 1.3	7 1.9	2 1.4	0 0.	1 1.0

TABLE 66  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

		Length of Residency								
		1 yr.	1+ to 2 yrs.	2+ to 4 yrs.	4+ to 6 yrs.	7-10 yrs.	10+ to 20 yrs.	20+ to 30 yrs.	30+ to 40 yrs.	40+ yrs.
Burglaries	0	92 92.0	80 93.0	115 92.7	96 95.0	108 94.7	186 93.5	139 96.5	93 98.9	50 96.2
	One or More	8 8.0	6 7.0	9 7.3	5 5.0	6 5.3	13 6.5	5 3.5	1 1.1	2 3.8
Attempted Burglaries	0	98 98.0	82 95.3	122 98.4	101 100.0	111 97.4	192 96.5	142 98.6	94 100.0	52 100.0
	One or More	2 2.0	4 4.7	2 1.6	0 0.	3 2.6	7 3.5	2 1.4	0 0.	0 0.
Larcenies	0	91 91.0	80 93.0	118 95.2	98 97.0	112 98.2	186 93.5	140 97.2	92 97.9	52 100.0
	One or More	9 9.0	6 7.0	6 4.8	3 3.0	2 1.8	13 6.5	4 2.8	2 2.1	0 0.
Car Larcenies	0	91 91.0	75 87.2	115 92.7	92 91.1	109 95.6	190 95.5	137 95.1	90 95.7	50 96.2
	One or More	9 9.0	11 12.8	9 7.3	9 8.9	5 4.4	9 4.5	7 4.9	4 4.3	2 3.8
Vandalism	0	98 98.0	79 91.9	117 94.4	92 91.1	110 96.5	192 96.5	141 97.9	91 96.8	52 100.0
	One or More	2 2.0	7 8.1	7 5.6	9 8.9	4 3.5	7 3.5	3 2.1	3 3.2	0 0.
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	97 97.0	81 94.2	118 95.2	97 96.0	110 96.5	197 99.0	143 99.3	89 94.7	52 100.0
	One or More	3 3.0	5 5.8	6 4.8	4 4.0	4 3.5	2 1.0	1 0.7	5 5.3	0 0.
Misc. Felonies	0	97 97.0	84 97.7	122 98.4	99 98.0	114 100.0	196 98.5	143 99.3	93 98.9	52 100.0
	One	3 3.0	2 2.3	2 1.6	2 2.0	0 0.	3 1.5	1 0.7	1 1.1	0 0.

TABLE 17  
 VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY  
 EMPLOYMENT

		<u>Employed</u>		Student	Retired	Home maker	Un- employed
		Full- time	Part- time				
Burglaries	0	403 22.4	73 36.1	36 94.7	289 96.3	133 97.1	28 96.6
	One or More	33 7.6	3 1.0	2 5.3	11 3.7	4 2.9	1 3.4
Attempted Burglaries	0	421 96.6	74 37.4	36 94.7	299 99.7	136 99.3	29 100.0
	One or More	15 3.4	2 0.9	2 5.3	1 0.3	1 0.7	0 0.
Larcenies	0	414 95.0	71 33.4	36 94.7	293 97.7	134 97.8	23 79.3
	One or More	22 5.0	5 2.6	2 5.3	7 2.3	3 2.2	6 20.7
Car Larcenies	0	395 90.6	70 32.1	35 92.1	292 97.3	133 97.1	27 93.1
	One or More	41 9.4	5 2.9	3 7.9	8 2.7	4 2.9	2 6.9
Vandalism	0	413 94.7	72 36.1	37 97.4	294 98.0	130 94.9	29 100.0
	One or More	23 5.3	3 1.9	1 2.6	6 2.0	7 5.1	0 0.
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	421 96.6	74 37.4	38 100.0	295 98.3	133 97.1	27 93.1
	One or More	15 3.4	2 1.5	0 0.	5 1.7	4 2.9	2 6.9
Misc. Felonies	0	428 98.2	75 38.7	36 94.7	298 99.3	136 99.3	29 100.0
	One	9 1.8	1 1.3	2 5.3	2 0.7	1 0.7	0 0.

TABLE 68  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY INCOME

		<u>Income</u>						
		Less than \$5,000	\$5,000- \$10,000	\$10,000- \$15,000	\$15,000 \$20,000	\$20,000- \$25,000	\$25,000- \$30,000	Greater than \$30,000
Burglaries	0	142 94.7	206 96.3	119 93.0	129 91.5	108 93.1	37 100.0	48 94.1
	One or More	8 5.3	8 3.7	9 7.0	12 8.5	8 6.9	0 0.	3 5.9
Attempted Burglaries	0	147 98.0	209 97.7	127 99.2	137 97.2	113 97.4	36 97.3	51 100.0
	One or More	3 2.0	5 2.3	1 0.8	4 2.8	3 2.6	1 2.7	0 0.
Larcenies	0	143 95.3	211 98.6	122 95.3	133 94.3	110 94.8	36 97.3	45 88.2
	One or More	7 4.7	3 .14	6 4.7	8 5.7	6 5.2	1 2.7	6 11.8
Car Larcenies	0	143 95.3	204 95.3	123 96.1	134 95.0	102 87.9	34 91.9	42 82.4
	One or More	7 4.7	10 4.7	5 3.9	7 5.0	14 12.1	3 8.1	9 17.6
Vandalism	0	145 96.7	211 98.6	123 96.1	131 92.9	110 94.8	35 94.6	49 96.1
	One or More	5 3.3	3 1.4	5 3.9	10 7.1	6 5.2	2 5.4	2 3.9
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	144 96.0	209 97.7	125 97.7	135 95.7	113 97.4	35 94.6	50 98.0
	One or More	6 4.0	5 2.3	3 2.3	6 4.3	3 2.6	2 5.4	1 2.0
Misc. Felonies	One	146 97.3	212 99.1	127 99.2	140 99.3	114 98.3	37 100.0	50 98.0
		4 2.7	2 0.9	1 0.1	1 0.1	2 0.2	0 0.	1 0.1

TABLE 69  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

		<u>Educational Level</u>						
		Less than 8th	8-12	High School	Some College	College Degree	Post Graduate	Advance Degree
Burglaries	0	32 100.0	138 97.2	251 94.4	226 93.0	140 94.6	73 93.6	54 93.1
	One or More	0 0.	4 2.8	15 5.6	17 7.0	8 5.4	5 6.4	4 6.9
Attempted Burglaries	0	30 93.8	141 99.3	260 97.7	240 98.8	145 98.0	76 97.4	56 96.6
	One or More	2 6.3	1 0.7	6 2.3	3 1.2	3 2.0	2 2.6	2 3.4
Larcenies	0	32 100.0	135 95.1	254 95.5	227 93.4	143 96.6	77 98.7	54 93.1
	One or More	0 0.	7 4.9	12 4.5	16 6.6	5 3.4	1 1.3	4 6.9
Car Larcenies	0	32 100.0	134 94.4	255 95.9	227 93.4	130 87.8	72 92.3	55 94.8
	One or More	0 0.	8 5.6	11 4.1	16 6.6	18 12.2	6 7.7	3 5.2
Vandalism	0	32 100.0	139 97.9	257 96.6	236 97.1	133 89.9	76 97.4	54 93.1
	One or More	0 0.	3 2.1	9 3.4	7 2.9	15 10.1	2 2.6	4 6.9
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	32 100.0	139 97.9	259 97.4	230 94.7	147 99.3	75 96.2	56 96.6
	One or More	0 0.	3 2.1	7 2.6	13 5.3	1 0.7	3 2.6	2 3.4
Misc. Felonies	0	32 100.0	141 99.3	261 98.1	240 98.8	145 98.0	78 100.0	57 98.3
	One	0 0.	1 0.7	5 1.9	3 1.2	3 2.0	0 0.	1 1.7

TABLE 70  
VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS BY  
AREA OF CITY

		<u>Area of the City</u>				
		North	North- east	South- east	South- west	North- west
Burglaries	0	168 94.9	283 94.3	339 94.4	155 95.7	42 95.5
	One or More	9 5.1	17 5.7	20 5.6	7 4.3	2 4.5
Attempted Burglaries	0	174 98.3	293 97.7	351 97.8	158 97.5	44 100.0
	One or More	3 1.7	7 2.3	8 2.2	4 2.5	0 0.
Larcenies	0	166 93.8	288 96.0	343 95.5	155 95.7	44 100.0
	One or More	11 6.2	12 4.0	16 4.5	7 4.3	0 0.
Car Larcenies	0	162 91.5	288 96.0	334 93.0	151 93.2	42 95.5
	One or More	15 8.5	12 4.0	25 7.0	11 6.8	2 4.5
Vandalism	0	169 95.5	291 97.0	345 96.1	154 95.1	41 93.2
	One or More	8 4.5	9 3.0	14 3.9	8 4.9	3 6.8
Misc. Misdemeanors	0	169 95.5	288 96.0	352 98.1	159 98.1	44 100.0
	One or More	8 4.5	12 4.0	7 1.9	3 1.9	0 0.
Misc. Felonies	0	172 97.2	298 99.3	353 98.3	161 99.4	44 100.0
	One	5 2.8	2 0.7	6 1.7	1 0.6	0 0.

TABLE 71  
FEAR OF CRIME BY AGE

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Age</u>					71 and Older
	19-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	
Worry About Being Victimized	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
Chance of Being Harassed	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.4
Rating of Crime in City	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.0

TABLE 72  
FEAR OF CRIME BY SEX AND RACE

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Race</u>		
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Worry About Being Victimized	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.4
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.7
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.0
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Chance of Having Car Stolen	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1
Chance of Being Harassed	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.0
Rating of Crime in City	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0
Rating of Safety-Neighborhood/Day	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2
Rating of Safety-Neighborhood/Night	2.6	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.4

TABLE 73  
FEAR OF CRIME BY MARITAL STATUS

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>			
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
Worry About Being Victimized	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1
Chance of Having Car Stolen	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4
Chance of Being Harassed	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.4
Rating of Crime in City	3.6	3.1	4.0	4.0
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.2	3.1	3.3	4.3

TABLE 74  
 FEAR OF CRIME BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND RENTING AND BUYING RESIDENCE

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Type of Residence</u>		<u>Rent/Buy</u>	
	<u>Apartment</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Buy</u>
Worry About Being Victimized	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Chance of Being Harassed	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.1
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5
Rating of Crime in City	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Rating of Safety-Neighborhood/Day	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Rating of Safety-Neighborhood/Night	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3

TABLE 75  
FEAR OF CRIME BY NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u># of People</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5
Worry About Being Victimized	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Chance of Having Car Stolen	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
Chance of Being Harassed	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5
Rating of Crime in City	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0

TABLE 76  
FEAR OF CRIME BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Length of Residency</u>								
	1 yr.	1+ to 2 yrs.	2+ to 4 yrs.	4+ to 6 yrs.	7-10 yrs.	10+ to 20 yrs	20+ to 30 yrs.	30+ to 40 yrs.	40+ yrs.
Worry About Being Victimized	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
Chance of Being Harassed	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5
Rating of Crime in City	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9

TABLE 77  
FEAR OF CRIME BY EMPLOYMENT

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Employed</u>					
	<u>Fulltime</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Student</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Home Maker</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>
Worry About Being Victimized	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.8
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.0
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.0
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Chance of Being Harassed	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.4
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0
Rating of Crime in City	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4

TABLE 7B  
FEAR OF CRIME BY INCOME

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Income</u>						
	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000- \$10,000	\$10,000- \$15,000	\$15,000- \$20,000	\$20,000- \$25,000	\$25,000- \$30,000	Greater than \$30,000
Worry About Being Victimized	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.9
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4
Chance of Having Car Stolen	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
Chance of Being Harassed	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.8
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.8
Rating of Crime in City	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.6

TABLE 79  
FEAR OF CRIME BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>						
	Less than 8th	8-12	High School	Some College	College Degree	Post Graduate	Advance Degree
Worry About Being Victimized	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6
Chance of Being Harassed	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Rating of Crime in City	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.5

TABLE 80  
FEAR OF CRIME BY AREA OF CITY

<u>Fear Measures</u>	<u>Area of the City</u>				
	North	North- east	South- east	South- west	North- west
Worry About Being Victimized	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chance of Being Vandalized	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1
Chance of Being Burglarized	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4
Chance of Being Sexually Abused	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
Chance of Having Car Stolen	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3
Chance of Having Purse/Wallet Stolen	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9
Chance of Being Harassed	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Rating of Crime in Neighborhood	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.0
Rating of Crime in City	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Day	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.9
Rating of Safety- Neighborhood/Night	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.0

## CONCLUSIONS

The promotion of crime prevention participation has been very effective and successful. The participation levels for the respondents in this study were extremely high. Nearly 84 percent of the total sample of 1,042 respondents has participated at some time in one of the following crime prevention activities: site/target hardening by having locks or other types of security devices installed; engraving valuables; having a security survey conducted; displaying anti-theft stickers; attending a crime prevention meeting; or attending a rape prevention meeting. The data indicate that the more effective CP strategies are installation of locks or other security devices, engraving and displaying anti-theft stickers. The potential effectiveness of having a security survey conducted was not noted in this study. It is suggested that follow-up on those individuals who have had a security survey be conducted and that the rate at which these people are complying with the security survey recommendations be determined in order to find out what may be affecting the usefulness of this strategy.

The promotion and utilization of protective techniques has also been very successful. Nearly everyone in the sample said they employed the recommended CP protective techniques of locking doors and windows, leaving inside lights on, and having their neighbors watch their homes when they (the residents) are away. CP participants tend to employ all protective techniques at a slightly higher level than do non-participants. The less frequently used techniques of leaving outside lights on, having lights on a timer and using burglar alarms are more frequently employed

by participants than non-participants.

One of the problems with high rates of CP participation and utilization of protective techniques is that a "saturation" level may have been reached and consequently, the effectiveness of these activities in preventing crime (particularly burglaries) may have been reduced. At one time CP participation was more unique, and thus, there were other targets which were easier to burglarize. With participation and utilization levels high, the majority of the people are protecting themselves in the same or similar ways and to the same extent, and thus, represent equally difficult targets to "hit." It is not likely that burglaries will cease to be committed, and if the above argument is true and the majority of the residences are equally difficult to burglarize, then, in a sense, the majority's chances of being burglarized are also equalized.

The effectiveness of crime prevention participation in reducing burglary rates has been somewhat diminished. The results of the data analyses show that the participant burglary rates were not significantly lower or different from the burglary rates of the non-participants. These results may be related to and/or explained by the hypothesis proposed above. Another factor which may be affecting these results and which could help to explain why the burglary rates for the participants are not significantly lower than the non-participants, is that city-wide the burglary rates have been increasing. This increase is reflected in the burglary rates for both participants and non-participants. Even so, there is one positive aspect to these data which suggest that although CP participation may not have as great an effect on reducing the burglary rate as it once did, participating in CP activities still has a tendency to reduce the burglary rate. When the rates for the participant and non-participant groups were compared across time, the non-participant rates increased significantly while the participant rates did not.

Apparently, the effects of participation dampened or slowed down the effects of the increasing burglary rates.

The victimization data suggest that CP participants are more likely to be victimized: participants seem to have experienced a higher number of victimizations, and those who have participated in more CP activities have experienced a higher percentage of victimizations. These data do not necessarily present a "true" nor accurate picture. Analyses of the burglary data indicate that a fairly high percentage of the burglary victimizations occurred prior to the time that these people became participants. Participating in CP activities was a reaction to being burglarized; these burglaries "encouraged" subsequent participation. The analysis of the burglary data suggest that involvement in CP after one has been victimized may be a fairly typical response and a common rationale for CP participation. Thus, it is quite possible that a number of all the victimizations which were committed against the participants occurred before these people became participants. It is also likely that those people who are participating in more CP activities are doing so in reaction to the high percentage of crimes they have already experienced. Thus, they may be engaging in more prevention activities as an attempt to reduce their chances of being victimized in the future.

The fear of crime data suggest that fear, like being victimized, may be a motivating factor in CP participation and is part of the rationale for participating in CP activities. The fear of crime levels for participants are slightly higher than the levels of the non-participants. Also, those who have participated in more CP activities tend to have higher fear of crime levels. The possibility exists that people who participate in CP are sensitized to the problems of crime, are more aware of crime, and thus, become more fearful. However, it is more likely that fear of crime is influencing

CP participation, rather than the other way around. The data indicated that fear of crime affected perceptions about the adequacy of the number of police patrols. Also, those people who had lower fear of crime levels were less apt to use even the most commonly employed protective techniques. Thus, it could be hypothesized that those people who are less fearful would be less likely to participate in CP; those who are fearful would be more likely to participate in CP; and those who are even more fearful would be more likely to participate in more CP activities thereby attempting to reduce their higher fear of crime levels. Since the fear of crime levels reflect this pattern, it is likely that CP participation is a reaction to fear of crime and one would expect the fear of crime levels for participants to be higher than for non-participants.

Crime prevention programs may have to make adjustments to accommodate those people who only join the program after they have been victimized or who join to reduce their high fear of crime. These people are attempting to prevent future victimizations or to reduce their fear of crime, and thus, are using CP participation in a reactive rather than proactive mode. This makes the job of a crime prevention program much more difficult, and it is also much more difficult to ascertain whether or not the program has been successful in achieving its objectives. But these uses of CP participation need to be recognized and dealt with by the program people.

There are some needs, highlighted by the demographic data, which should be addressed. Apartment dwellers and renters do not seem to be participating in or utilizing CP strategies to the extent they need to or should. They may need more attention and/or specialized programs which meet their special concerns. Also, the "other" minorities in the sample seem to be experiencing a higher percentage of victimizations than their representation in the sample

warrants. This problem needs to be examined to determine if it is a problem. If it is, than new programs could possibly be developed which could help to alleviate this problem.

Do crime prevention participants experience less fear of crime and fewer victimizations, particularly burglaries? No. But there are factors which seem to be affecting these results. Does crime prevention work? Yes and no. Crime prevention is not working as well as it once did on actually reducing and lowering the burglary rates for participants. It may be that the effectiveness of crime prevention has been diluted by the fact that so many people are participating in crime prevention that a "saturation" level may have been reached and consequently, there is little difference among the majority of the "targets" (i.e., homes) in Portland and the majority are equally available to be burglarized. The "edge" that crime prevention participants once had, may no longer exist, since nearly everyone has the same "edge." The diminished effectiveness of crime prevention may also be due to the increasing crime rates. Although crime prevention had a "slowing down" effect on the burglary rates, it may be that the sharp increase in burglaries represents a different type of problem which crime prevention is not yet confronting.

In other ways crime prevention is working quite well. The promotion of crime prevention participation and utilization of protective techniques has been very effective (maybe too effective). Participation and utilization levels are high. People seem to be using crime prevention in an attempt to reduce their fear of crime and victimizations levels. This may present a problem to the program people, but it also is an affirmation for the perceived effectiveness of crime prevention.

## R E F E R E N C E S

- Ferguson, George A., Statistical Analysis in Psychology and Education, McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York, 1966
- Kushnuk, James; Whittemore, Sherrill, A Re-Evaluation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design in Portland, Oregon, Office of Justice Planning and Evaluation, 1980
- Rifai, Marlene A. Young, Crime Victimization and Crime Prevention in the City of Portland: Final Report, 1979, Applied Systems Research and Development, Inc.,
- Schneider, Ann L., Evaluation of the Portland Neighborhood-Based Anti-Burglary Program, Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, Oregon, 1975
- Weiss, Carol H., Evaluation Research, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey, 1972
- Whisenand, Paul M., Crime Prevention, Holbrook Press, Inc., Boston, 1977
- Whittemore, Sherrill L., Evaluation of the City of Portland's Crime Prevention Bureau Program, Office of Justice Programs, 1977

APPENDIX A

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION EVALUATION

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

CITY OF PORTLAND, 1980

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

INTERVIEWING TIME

Began \_\_\_\_\_

Ended \_\_\_\_\_

Length \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

CALLBACKS: DATE & TIME

#1 \_\_\_\_\_

#2 \_\_\_\_\_

#3 \_\_\_\_\_

#4 \_\_\_\_\_

INTERVIEWER

\_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION

Respondent # \_\_\_\_\_

Census Tract # \_\_\_\_\_

SEGMENT

1. Meetings
2. Security Surveys
3. Site Hardening/Locks
4. Residential Burglary Victims
5. Prior Victims/1977
6. Non-Participant/Other

FINAL STATUS OF INTERVIEW

Completed \_\_\_\_\_

Terminated \_\_\_\_\_

No Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Moved/Died \_\_\_\_\_

Refused \_\_\_\_\_

Date Interview Verified By OJP&E Staff: \_\_\_\_\_

Hello. Is this \_\_\_\_\_? (VERIFY RESPONDENT'S NAME)

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with the City of Portland's Office of Justice Planning and Evaluation. We are conducting a survey about crime prevention. I would like to ask you some questions about your neighborhood, about crime and about crime prevention programs. Your answers to the questions will remain strictly confidential. The results of the survey will be reported in summary form only . . . and say how many people said this or that. Your name will not be used in any way as a result of the interview.

IF THE RESPONDENT INDICATES WILLINGNESS TO BE INTERVIEWED, GO TO Q. 1.

IF THE RESPONDENT IS HESITANT, ASK IF S/HE HAS QUESTIONS . . . IF SO ANSWER THEM

IF RESPONDENT INDICATES THIS IS A BAD TIME, TOO BUSY, ETC., ASK IF YOU CAN CALL BACK LATER, OR ON ANOTHER DAY . . . TRY TO SET A DAY AND TIME . . . IF S/HE STILL IS UNWILLING . . . THANK THEM AND TRY SOMEONE ELSE

IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO VERIFY YOUR IDENTITY, GIVE S/HE THE OJPE PHONE NUMBER (248-3850) . . . THEN THE CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION NUMBER (248-4126) . . .

DURING THE EVENING AND WEEKEND HOURS, GIVE THE PRECINCT NUMBER . . .

NORTH 248-5720

BURGLARY DETAIL 248-5774

EAST 248-5696

RECORDS 248-5679

CENTRAL 248-5633

TELL RESPONDENT THAT YOUR NAME IS ON FILE WITH THESE POLICE DIVISIONS . . .

IF RESPONDENT WISHES TO VERIFY YOUR IDENTITY, TELL THEM THAT IT'S OK . . . THEN ASK WHEN WOULD BE A GOOD TIME TO CALL THEM BACK FOR THE INTERVIEW

First of all.....

1. How do you rate your neighborhood as a place to live? / \_\_\_\_\_  
(READ 3, 1, THEN 5)
- 1. good
  - 2. fair
  - 3. average
  - 4. less than average
  - 5. poor
  - 6. other \_\_\_\_\_
  - 8. refused
  - 9. dk (PROBE: IS IT A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE...JUST SO-SO, OR A POOR PLACE TO LIVE?)
2. How well do you know your neighbors? (READ 3, 1, THEN 5) / \_\_\_\_\_
- 1. very well
  - 2. fairly well
  - 3. somewhat well/know names
  - 4. say hello in passing
  - 5. don't know them
  - 8. refused

3. What is the name of your neighborhood association? \_\_\_\_\_

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01. Alameda                       | 43. Maplewood                   |
| 02. Arbor                         | 44. Montavilla                  |
| 03. Arlington Heights             | 45. Mt. Scott/Arleta            |
| 04. Arnold Creek                  | 46. Mt. Tabor                   |
| 05. Ash Creek                     | 47. Multnomah                   |
| 06. Boise                         | 48. Northwest                   |
| 07. Bridlemile/Robert Gray        | 49. Northwest Industrial        |
| 08. Brooklyn                      | 50. Overlook                    |
| 09. Buckman                       | 51. Piedmont                    |
| 10. Burlingame                    | 52. Pleasant Valley             |
| 11. Burnside                      | 53. Portsmouth                  |
| 12. Center                        | 54. Reed                        |
| 13. Collins View                  | 55. Richmond                    |
| 14. Concordia                     | 56. Rose City Park              |
| 15. Corbett/Terwilliger/Lair Hill | 57. Sabin                       |
| 16. Creston/Kenilworth            | 58. Sellwood/Moreland           |
| 17. Downtown Community            | 59. South Burlingame            |
| 18. East Columbia                 | 60. South Tabor                 |
| 19. Eastmoreland                  | 61. Southwest Hills/Upper Hills |
| 20. Eliot                         | 62. Sullivan's Gulch            |
| 21. Errol Heights                 | 63. Sunnyside                   |
| 22. Forest Park                   | 64. St. Johns                   |
| 23. Foster/Powell                 | 65. Sylvan                      |
| 24. Goose Hollow/Foothills        | 66. University Park             |
| 25. Grant Park                    | 67. Upper Highland              |
| 26. Hayhurst                      | 68. Vernon                      |
| 27. Healy Heights                 | 69. Westwood Hills              |
| 28. Hillside                      | 70. Wilson Park                 |
| 29. Hollywood                     | 71. Woodlawn                    |
| 30. Homestead                     | 72. Woodstock                   |
| 31. Hosford/Abernethy             |                                 |
| 32. Humboldt                      |                                 |
| 33. Irvington                     |                                 |
| 34. Jackson                       | 97. other _____                 |
| 35. Kenilworth                    |                                 |
| 36. Kenton                        |                                 |
| 37. Kerns                         |                                 |
| 38. King                          | 98. refused                     |
| 39. Laurelhurst                   | 99. dk                          |
| 40. Lents                         |                                 |
| 41. Lennton                       |                                 |
| 42. Lower Albina                  |                                 |

4. Are you aware of any activities in your neighborhood which are sponsored by your neighborhood association? / \_\_\_\_\_

01. yes (ASK Q 4a)

02. no (GO TO Q 5)

98. refused (GO TO Q 5)

99. dk (PROBE: CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING THAT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION IS SPONSORING?)

(IF STILL "dk" GO TO Q 5)

4a. Would you please name or describe these activities? / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

5. How would you rate the crime problem in your neighborhood? / \_\_\_\_\_  
(READ 1, 3, & 5 ONLY)

1 \_\_\_\_\_ /2 \_\_\_\_\_ /3 \_\_\_\_\_ /4 \_\_\_\_\_ /5 \_\_\_\_\_

very serious so-so not very serious not at all serious

6. How would you rate the crime problem in the rest of the City? / \_\_\_\_\_  
(READ 1, 3, & 5 ONLY)

1 \_\_\_\_\_ /2 \_\_\_\_\_ /3 \_\_\_\_\_ /4 \_\_\_\_\_ /5 \_\_\_\_\_

very serious so-so not very serious not at all serious

8. How often do you wish the police patrol your neighborhood?  
 (PLEASE CHECK ONE UNLESS YOU NEED TO PROBE,  
 THEN WRITE IN ITEM 9)

/ \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. several times a day
- 2. once a day
- 3. a few times during the day/evening/night
- 4. once-in-a-while
- 5. never
- 6. just \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. refused
- 8. NO RESPONSE

9. Do you feel that this is an adequate number of times for the police to patrol your neighborhood?

/ \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. yes
- 2. no
- 3. other \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. refused
- 5. NR (PROBE: DO YOU FEEL THAT THEY SHOULD BE PATROLLING MORE/LESS?)

10. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood during the day?  
 (READ 1, 3, & 5)

/ \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5
very safe	safe	somewhat safe	unsafe	very unsafe

10. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood during the night?  
 (READ 1, 3, & 5)

/ \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5
very safe	safe	somewhat safe	unsafe	very unsafe

11. How often do you worry about being a victim of a crime? / \_\_\_\_\_  
 (READ 3, 1, & 5)

1 /2 /3 /4 /5

quite often sometimes seldom not at all  
 often

12. During the next twelve months, what are your chances of.....  
 (READ 3, THEN 1, THEN 5.....IF NECESSARY, USE THE PERCENTAGES FOR PROBING)

very good 50-50 poor very  
 good chance chance chance poor  
 chance (90%) (70%) (50%) (30%) chance  
 (10%)

a. being a victim of vandalism? /1 /2 /3 /4 /5 / /

b. having your residence broken into or burglarized? /1 /2 /3 /4 /5 / /

c. what are your chances of being sexually assaulted by a stranger? /1 /2 /3 /4 /5 / /

d. having your car stolen? /1 /2 /3 /4 /5 / /

e. having your (purse)/(wallet) stolen? /1 /2 /3 /4 /5 / /

f. being harassed by a stranger? /1 /2 /3 /4 /5 / /

13. Are you aware of any crime prevention activities or programs in the City? (DO NOT READ RESPONSES) / \_\_\_\_\_

1. yes (ASK Q 13a)

2. no (GO TO Q 14)

8. refused (GO TO Q 14)

9. dk (PROBE: YOU HAVEN'T SEEN OR HEARD ABOUT ANY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS?)  
 (IF STILL "dk" GO TO Q 14)

(IF "yes" TO Q 13, ASK Q 13a)

13 a. Please name or describe the crime prevention activities or programs you are aware of. (DO NOT READ RESPONSES)

- 01. block meetings/neighborhood meetings / \_\_\_\_\_
- 02. rape prevention meetings / \_\_\_\_\_
- 03. meetings for the elderly / \_\_\_\_\_
- 04. locks programs/installing locks / \_\_\_\_\_
- 05. security surveys / \_\_\_\_\_
- 06. self-defense courses / \_\_\_\_\_
- 07. marking/engraving property / \_\_\_\_\_
- 08. putting up CP stickers on doors/windows / \_\_\_\_\_
- 09. the CP dog (McGruff) / \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. training volunteers for CP work / \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. other \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

14. Have you ever read about, heard, or seen.....

- a. a talk show on crime prevention? 1. yes / 2. no / \_\_\_\_\_
- b. a public service announcement about crime prevention? 1. yes / 2. no / \_\_\_\_\_

(IF "yes" ASK.....)

- c. Would you please describe the talk show/PSA? / \_\_\_\_\_

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

15. Do you know who sponsored these programs/announcements? / \_\_\_\_\_

1. yes, Who? \_\_\_\_\_

2. no (GO TO Q 16)

16. Have you ever taken a course in self-defense? / \_\_\_\_\_

1. yes /Do you know who sponsored the course?

2. no (GO TO Q 17)

17. Have you ever participated in or received any of the following services:

a. attended a meeting where crime prevention was discussed? 1. yes / 2. no / \_\_\_\_\_

b. attended a rape prevention meeting? 1. yes / 2. no / \_\_\_\_\_

c. had a security survey? 1. yes / 2. no / \_\_\_\_\_

d. marked your property? 1. yes / 2. no / \_\_\_\_\_

e. displayed crime prevention stickers? 1. yes / 2. no / \_\_\_\_\_

f. had locks or other security devices installed? 1. yes / 2. no / \_\_\_\_\_

(IF "yes" TO ANY OF THE ABOVE, ASK Q 18, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q 19)

18. How did you hear about these services?

1. friends / \_\_\_\_\_

2. TV / \_\_\_\_\_

3. radio / \_\_\_\_\_

4. neighborhood association / \_\_\_\_\_

5. at work / \_\_\_\_\_

6. other \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you taken any of the following special precautions to protect yourself against crime?

- a. installed a burglar alarm system? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- b. installed deadbolt locks? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- c. purchased a watchdog? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- d. don't walk alone? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- e. trim shrubbery around house? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- f. post police emergency telephone number near phone? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- g. lock car doors when travelling in car? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- h. have good exterior lighting on or around home? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Are there any other precautions that you have taken which haven't been mentioned? 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_

(IF "yes" ASK.....)

What other precautions? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

(IF "weapon" IS MENTIONED, ASK WHAT KIND.....)

20. Which of the following things do you do on a regular basis when you are away?

- a. lock doors 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- b. lock windows 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- c. leave lights on 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- d. leave lights on & on a timer 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- e. leave outside lights on 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- f. have neighbors watch house 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_
- g. turn on burglar alarm 1. yes/2. no/8. refused / \_\_\_\_\_

(IF "yes" TO ANY OF THE ABOVE, ASK Q 21, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q 22)

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "yes" TO ANY OF THE CP "things" IN Q 20, ASK Q 21 . . . OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q 22.)

21. Do you feel that you take any of these precautions as a result of information you have received or heard about from the Crime Prevention Division? / \_\_\_\_\_
1. yes
  2. no
  3. other \_\_\_\_\_
  8. refused
  9. dk (PROBE)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Now . . . I need some information about you, your residence and things like that.

22. How long have you lived at your present address? / \_\_\_\_\_  
(PROBE FOR EXACT # OF YEARS . . . OR ASK FOR MONTH & YEAR THEY MOVED IN)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

23. Is your residence an apartment or single family dwelling? / \_\_\_\_\_
1. apartment
  2. single family dwelling (type: \_\_\_\_\_)
  3. other \_\_\_\_\_
  8. refused \_\_\_\_\_
  9. dk

24. Do you rent or are you buying your (house)/(apartment)? / \_\_\_\_\_
1. rent
  2. buying/own
  3. other \_\_\_\_\_
  4. refused \_\_\_\_\_
  9. dk

30. Are you currently employed/working? / \_\_\_\_\_

1. yes/FT (PROBE TO DETERMINE FT OR PT)
2. yes/PT
3. no/student
4. no/retired
5. homemaker
6. no/unemployed
7. other \_\_\_\_\_
8. refused
9. dk

31. Is your income . . . / \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |                                |   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| a. less than \$ 5,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO b. | 1. under 5,000  |
| b. less than \$10,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO c. | 2. 5,000-10,000   |
| c. less than \$15,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO d. | 3. 10,000-15,000  |
| d. less than \$20,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO e. | 4. 15,000-20,000  |
| e. less than \$25,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO f. | 5. 20,000-25,000  |
| f. less than or greater<br>than \$30,000<br>(GO TO Q. 32) | less than<br>greater than      | 6. 25,000-30,000<br>7. over 30,000<br>8. refused<br>9. dk |

30. Are you currently employed/working? / \_\_\_\_\_

1. yes/FT (PROBE TO DETERMINE FT OR PT)
2. yes/PT
3. no/student
4. no/retired
5. homemaker
6. no/unemployed
7. other \_\_\_\_\_
8. refused
9. dk

31. Is your income . . . / \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |                                |   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| a. less than \$ 5,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO b. | 1. under 5,000  |
| b. less than \$10,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO c. | 2. 5,000-10,000   |
| c. less than \$15,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO d. | 3. 10,000-15,000  |
| d. less than \$20,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO e. | 4. 15,000-20,000  |
| e. less than \$25,000                                     | yes/GO TO Q. 32<br>no/GO TO f. | 5. 20,000-25,000  |
| f. less than or greater<br>than \$30,000<br>(GO TO Q. 32) | less than<br>greater than      | 6. 25,000-30,000<br>7. over 30,000<br>8. refused<br>9. dk |

32. What is the highest year of school you have completed? / \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. less than 8th
- 2. 8th - 12th
- 3. high school
- 4. some college
- 5. college degree
- 6. post graduate
- 7. adv. degree
- 8. refused
- 9. dk

VICTIMIZATION SCREENING QUESTIONS

Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes that have been committed against you during the last year . . . that is from Labor Day of 1979, September 3, to Labor Day of this year, September 1, 1980. These questions all refer only to crimes that have occurred during this twelve month period.

33. First, . . . has anyone broken into your home in the past year?

- 0. no
- 1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk

34. Has anyone tried to break into your home in the past year?

- 0. no
- 1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk

35. Was anything stolen from inside your home even though your home was not broken into?

- 0. no
- 1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk

36. Was anything taken from outside your home during the past year?  
(e.g. from the yard, a shed, unattached garage, etc.)
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
37. Was your home or your property vandalized or intentionally damaged by anyone in the past year?
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
38. Has anyone stolen your car or other motor vehicle . . . or tried to steal one during the past twelve months?
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
39. Has anyone stolen anything from inside your car . . . or tried to?
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
40. Has anyone tried to steal something from your car or other motor vehicle . . . or actually stolen something from it? (e.g., battery, hubcaps, mirrors, etc.)
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
41. Has anyone stolen anything from your pocket/purse during the past year?
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
42. During the past twelve months has anyone physically attacked you or assaulted you?
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk

43. Has anyone tried to physically attack you or assault you?
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
44. Has anyone threatened you in any way with violence of any kind?
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
45. Has anyone tried or actually taken something directly from you by using force or threatening to harm you?
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk
46. Now . . . just to make sure I haven't missed something, did anything else happen to you during the last year . . . has anyone beaten you . . . threatened or attacked you in any way . . . or have you had anything at all taken from you without your permission . . . or taken forcibly from you? (PROBE: HAS ANYTHING HAPPENED TO YOU WHICH INVOLVED A CRIME OF ANY KIND . . . ANYTHING WHICH YOU THINK WAS AGAINST THE LAW OR SHOULD HAVE BEEN AGAINST THE LAW?)
0. no
1. yes . . . #times \_\_\_\_\_ 8. refused 9. dk

IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED "yes" TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS 33-46, FILL OUT AN INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT MENTIONED.

RESPONDENT'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_

INCIDENT REPORT

IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED "yes" TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS 33-46, FILL OUT AN INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT MENTIONED.

Now, I would like some specific information on each incident you have mentioned. (IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF INCIDENT HAPPENED, REFER TO FIRST ONE MENTIONED. BE SURE AND PREFACE THE FIRST QUESTION WITH A STATEMENT ABOUT THE TYPE OF INCIDENT YOU'RE ASKING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT, E.G., CAN YOU RECALL WHEN YOUR HOME WAS BROKEN INTO?)

47. Can you tell me as accurately as possible when this happened? (PROBE, IF NECESSARY, TO OBTAIN MONTH, YEAR AND TIME OF DAY)

_____/_____/_____ DATE	_____ TIME	_____ DAY OF WEEK
---------------------------	---------------	----------------------

48. Can you tell me exactly where this happened? (RECORD A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION IF POSSIBLE. PROMPT AND INCLUDE: LOCATION, CITY, STREET, ETC., ROOM IN HOUSE, WINDOW OR DOOR . . . TYPE OF PREMISE)

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

49. Will you please describe the incident as completely as possible? (BE SURE AND OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT TYPE OF ENTRY . . . THROUGH AN UNLOCKED DOOR OR WINDOW . . . A PRIED-OPEN WINDOW OR DOOR OR LOCK, ETC. -----IF THE INCIDENT INVOLVED AN ASSAULT OR THREAT, ETC., BE SURE AND FIND OUT IF A WEAPON WAS USED OR WAS PRESENT . . . HANDS OR FEET CAN ALSO BE WEAPONS IF USED AS SUCH)

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

IF THE INCIDENT INVOLVED A PROPERTY CRIME ASK: Q's 50 & 51.

50. Would you briefly describe the type of property taken/damaged?

---

---

51. What was the total value of the property taken/damaged?

---

---

IF THE INCIDENT INVOLVED A CRIME AGAINST THE RESPONDENT ASK: Q's 52 - 54.

52. Were you physically injured in any way? 1. yes / 2. no  
(IF "yes" ASK Q 53, IF "no" SKIP TO Q 55)

53. What was the extent of your injuries? (OBTAIN COMPLETE DESCRIPTION)

---

---

54. Did you need medical attention of any kind? 1. yes / 2. no  
(IF "yes" ASK Q 54 a.)

54 a. Did you go to the hospital? 1. yes 2. no  
(IF "yes" FIND OUT HOW LONG THEY STAYED . . .  
TO EMERGENCY OR AS A PATIENT FOR A FEW DAYS)

FOR ALL INCIDENTS, ASK Q's 55 & 56.

55. Was this incident reported to the police? 1. yes / 2. no  
(IF "no" ASK Q 55 a.)

55 a. Why didn't you report the incident to the police?

---

---

56. Since this incident have you taken any protective measures in your residence or when you are on the streets?

1. yes / 2. no (IF "yes" ASK THEM TO DESCRIBE THOSE MEASURES)

---

---

IF THERE WAS ANOTHER INCIDENT, COMPLETE THE NEXT INCIDENT REPORT.  
IF NOT, CLOSE-OUT INTERVIEW . . . THANK RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.



APPENDIX B

PARTICIPATION IN SIX CRIME PREVENTION  
ACTIVITIES BY SEGMENT

TABLE 1  
PARTICIPATED IN A CRIME PREVENTION MEETING BY SEGMENT

Table N=1039  
Missing cases=3

<u>SEGMENT</u>	Meetings	Security Surveys	Site Hardening	Residential Burglary	Total Participant Group	Prior Victims (1977)	City-Wide
	N=114	N=271	N=102	N=10	N=497	N=92	N=450
<u>PARTICIPATED IN CP MEETING</u>							
Yes	104 91.2	86 31.7	36 35.3	3 30.0	229 46.1	60 65.2	104 23.1
No	10 8.8	185 68.3	66 64.7	7 70.0	268 53.9	32 34.8	346 76.9

TABLE 2  
PARTICIPATED IN A RAPE PREVENTION MEETING BY SEGMENT

Table N=1038  
Missing cases=4

<u>SEGMENT</u>	Meetings	Security Surveys	Site Hardening	Residential Burglary	Total Participant Group	Prior Victims (1977)	City-Wide
	N=114	N=271	N=102	N=10	N=497	N=92	N=449
<u>PARTICIPATED IN A RAPE PREVENTION MEETING</u>							
Yes	51 44.7	37 13.7	11 10.8	1 10.0	100 20.1	15 16.3	22 4.9
No	63 55.3	234 86.3	91 89.2	9 90.0	397 79.9	77 83.7	427 95.1

TABLE 3  
PARTICIPATED IN A SECURITY SURVEY BY SEGMENT

Table N=1037  
Missing cases=5

<u>SEGMENT</u>	Meetings	Security Surveys	Site Hardening	Residential Burglary	Total Participant Group	Prior Victims (1977)	City-Wide
	N=114	N=271	N=102	N=10	N=497	N=91	N=449
<u>PARTICIPATED IN SECURITY SURVEY</u>							
Yes	40 35.1	229 84.5	70 68.6	4 40.0	343 69.0	26 28.6	56 12.5
No	74 64.9	42 15.5	32 31.4	6 60.0	154 31.0	65 71.4	393 87.5

APPENDIX B CONTINUED

TABLE 4  
ENGRAVED PROPERTY BY SEGMENT

Table N=1034  
Missing cases=8

<u>SEGMENT</u>	Meetings	Security Surveys	Site Hardening	Residential Burglary	Total Participant Group	Prior Victims (1977)	City-Wide
	N=114	N=269	N=102	N=10	N=495	N=91	N=448
<u>ENGRAVED PROPERTY</u>							
Yes	88 77.2	156 58.0	46 45.1	5 50.0	295 59.6	62 68.1	194 43.3
No	26 22.8	113 42.0	56 54.9	5 50.0	200 40.4	29 31.9	254 56.7

TABLE 5  
DISPLAYED CRIME PREVENTION STICKER BY SEGMENT

Table N=1036  
Missing cases=6

<u>SEGMENT</u>	Meetings	Security Surveys	Site Hardening	Residential Burglary	Total Participant Group	Prior Victims (1977)	City-Wide
	N=114	N=270	N=102	N=10	N=496	N=92	N=448
<u>DISPLAYED CP STICKER</u>							
Yes	72 63.2	110 40.7	46 45.1	4 40.0	232 46.8	61 66.3	118 26.3
No	42 36.8	160 59.3	56 54.9	6 60.0	264 53.2	31 33.7	330 73.7

TABLE 6  
LOCKS/SECURITY DEVICES INSTALLED BY SEGMENT

Table N=1034  
Missing cases=8

<u>SEGMENT</u>	Meetings	Security Surveys	Site Hardening	Residential Burglary	Total Participant Group	Prior Victims (1977)	City-Wide
	N=114	N=269	N=101	N=10	N=494	N=91	N=449
<u>DEVICES INSTALLED</u>							
Yes	85 74.6	187 69.5	87 86.1	10 100.0	369 74.7	52 57.1	213 47.4
No	29 25.4	82 30.5	14 13.9	0 0.	125 25.3	39 42.9	236 52.6



APPENDIX C

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC  
CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO SAMPLE POPULATIONS

Summary 1978 vs. 1980

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>NON-PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>CITY</u>
Sex	N.S.	p .05	p .01
Race	N.S.	p .01	N.S.
Age	p .01	p .01	N.S.
Marital Status	p .05	p .01	p .05
Employment	p .05	p .01	p .01
Education	p .01	p .01	p .01
Income	p .01	p .01	p .01

	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>N's</u>	<u>1978 Sample</u>	<u>1980 Sample</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Sign</u>
SEX	%-Male	'78=383	31.9	43.5	+11.6	.01
	%-Female	'80=1,037	68.1	56.6		
RACE	%-White	'78=383	92.7	92.2	+ 0.5	N.S.
	%-Non-White	'80=1,021	7.3	7.3		
AGE <sup>1</sup>	%-Non-Elderly	'78=381	64.7	62.1	+ 2.6	N.S.
	%-Elderly	'80=940	35.3	37.9		
MARITAL	%-Married	'78=377	55.3	60.7	+ 5.4	.05
	%-Unmarried	'80=1,016	44.7	39.3		
EMPLOYED <sup>2</sup>	%-Employed	'78=380	43.7	50.4	+ 6.7	.01
	%-Not-Employed	'80=1,016	56.3	49.6		
EDUCATION	%-Less than HS degree	'78=371	25.7	18.0	- 7.7	.01
	%-HS deg/some college	'80=967	57.8	52.6	- 5.2	.05
	%-College deg. or more		16.4	29.4	+13.0	.01
INCOME	%-Under \$20,000	'78=331	85.2	75.6	+ 9.6	.01
	%-\$20,000 or more	'80=837	14.8	24.4		

<sup>1</sup> For 1978, "Elderly" = 60 yrs. or more. For 1980, "Elderly" = 61 yrs. +

<sup>2</sup> "Not-Employed" includes "homemakers"

	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>N's</u>	<u>1978 Sample</u>	<u>1980 Sample</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Sig</u>	
SEX	%-Male	'78=338	32.0	36.0	+4.0	N.S.	
	%-Female	'80=494	68.0	64.0			
RACE	%-White	'78=338	91.2	91.2	0	--	
	%-Non-White	'80=486	8.8	8.8			
AGE <sup>1</sup>	%-Non-Elderly	'78=338	71.1	53.9	+17.2	.01	
	%-Elderly	'80=456	28.9	46.1			
MARITAL	%-Married	'78=333	62.3	56.8	+5.5	.05	
	%-Unmarried	'80=484	37.7	43.2			
EMPLOYED <sup>2</sup>	%-Employed	'78=337	38.3	44.0	+5.7	.05	
	%-Not Employed	'80=484	61.7	56.0			
EDUCATION	%-Less than HS degree	'78=331	39.0	17.6	-21.4	.01	
	%-HS deg./some college	'80=454	53.6	50.4	- 3.2		N.S.
	%-College deg. or more		7.4	31.9	+24.5		.01
INCOME	%-Under \$20,000	'78=295	87.2	80.7	+6.5	.01	
	%-\$20,000 or more	'80=398	12.8	19.3			

<sup>1</sup> For 1978, "Elderly" = 60 yrs. or more. For 1980, "Elderly"=61 yrs. +

<sup>2</sup> "Not-Employed" includes "homemakers"

	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>N's</u>	<u>1978 Sample</u>	<u>1980 Sample</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Sig</u>
SEX	%-Male	'78=338	28.1	50.3	+22.0	.05
	%-Female	'80=543	71.9	49.7		
RACE	%-White	'78=338	97.3	92.3	+ 5.0	.01
	%-Non-White	'80=535	2.7	7.7		
AGE <sup>1</sup>	%Non-Elderly	'78=336	60.6	69.8	+ 9.2	.01
	%Elderly	'80=484	39.4	30.2		
MARITAL	%-Married	'78=333	54.8	64.3	+ 9.5	.01
	%-Unmarried	'80=532	45.2	35.7		
EMPLOYED <sup>2</sup>	%-Employed	'78=335	41.0	56.2	+15.2	.01
	%-Not Employed	'80=532	59.0	43.8		
EDUCATION	%-Less than HS degree	'78=330	28.2	18.3	- 9.9	.01
	%-HS deg/some college	'80=513	62.8	54.6	- 8.2	.01
	%-College deg. or more		9.0	27.1	+18.1	.01
INCOME	%-Under \$20,000	'78=292	79.0	71.1	+ 7.9	.01
	%-\$20,000 or more	'80=439	21.0	28.9		

<sup>1</sup> For 1978, "Elderly" = 60 yrs. or more. For 1980, "Elderly" = 61 yrs. +

<sup>2</sup> "Not Employed" includes "homemakers"



ATTACHMENT # 2

NAC MEDIA FILES



4.1978/0

## City may seek funding for crime prevention

Portland City Commissioner Charles Jordan is calling for area residents to increase their involvement in crime prevention.

In a federal grant request scheduled for City Council approval this week, Jordan outlines large-scale administrative and targeting changes in the Police Bureau's crime prevention program, placing a greater emphasis on volunteer efforts and community involvement.

The ordinance calls for application to the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for a \$706,000 grant. With some city matching funds, the award would fund a crime prevention program to bolster current efforts and add new programs.

If the ordinance and grant are forthcoming, the following proposals would be part of the program.

— Citizen advisory groups would advise police officers in forming crime prevention programs for specific neigh-

borhoods.

— In cooperation with local colleges, the Police Bureau would establish special crime-prevention educational programs for volunteers.

— The program's base would be broadened until, eventually, crime prevention plans for all of Portland's neighborhoods would be formed.

"We envision each neighborhood setting up its own crime prevention committee to work with the bureau," said James McKillip, Jordan's executive assistant.

McKillip said the program actually will be two parallel projects, one administered by civilians, the other by police.

"We're asking for federal funding for both," said McKillip. "One really can't go without the other."

The project would include the study of crime problems and statistics in individual neighborhoods. Funding would go to 18 selected neighborhoods during the first year of the project. The neighborhoods will be selected on the basis of high crime-rates and high rates of citizen involvement.

Portland's Crime Prevention Unit currently employs 18 full-time workers. If the grant is approved, another seven workers may be hired, said McKillip. At the end of the grant year, however, the staff would be cut to the earlier figure.

"We're attempting to implement a program that relies on volunteer staff," said McKillip.



# Jordan urges 'partnership' *Citizens to join war on crime here*

By FRED LEESON  
Journal Staff Writer

Fueled with a special federal grant, Portland police will start a new crime prevention program soon aimed at helping 14 city neighborhoods confront their specific crime problems.

Citizen volunteers from the neighborhoods will be selected and given training to provide crime prevention advice on such crimes as burglary, rape, child molestation or whatever other crimes are disturbing their areas.

"We need an enormous amount of citizen participation," Police Commissioner Charles Jordan said Thursday, calling for a "partnership between the city and

neighborhoods to fight crime at the neighborhood level."

The new crime prevention approach differs from recent citywide activities that have concentrated on reducing residential burglaries.

Lt. Tom Potter, in charge of the Police Bureau's crime prevention unit, said the new approach is aimed at addressing specific neighborhood "fears" and a realization that police cannot tackle all crime prevention duties without public help.

A \$440,000 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will pay for special training for 72 citizen volunteers. The grant also sets aside \$35,000 to be made available to neighbor-

hoods wishing to attempt innovative crime prevention projects.

Potter said neighborhoods to be involved in the program will be chosen next month by seven citizen policy boards covering all 62 Portland neighborhoods. Each policy board will select two neighborhoods from its area to participate in the first year of the two-year program.

Potter said a "small-scale" example of the new crime prevention method has been undertaken in the Buckman neighborhood of Inner Southeast Portland, where a neighborhood safety committee was formed after several child molestations.

He said the Buckman committee has

arranged a system for escorting children to school and also has installed locks and other security devices in the homes of elderly persons who fear burglaries.

Persons wishing to participate in the training program will be screened by the Police Bureau. Training periods of about 40 hours for each participant tentatively are scheduled to start in October, Potter said.

Police Chief Bruce Baker said previous efforts to prevent burglaries have had a "definite impact" on burglary rates. "There's no question in my mind that the person who follows the advice of the crime prevention unit has a much less chance of being a victim of crime," Baker said.



B

The Oregonian

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1978

EST

EDITORIAL, FORUM



FREEDOM TRAIN — Steve Bittner of Laurel, Md. of the National Railway Historical Society, snaf

# Portland receives U.S. crime funds

By KEN ROTH  
of The Oregonian staff

Portland is the first of eight cities in the country to receive federal funds aimed at expanding neighborhood involvement in crime-prevention activities.

Charles Jordan, city commissioner in charge of the Police Bureau, said Thursday that Portland received its \$439,861 grant ahead of other cities because it has a record of success in crime prevention.

The one-year grant will allow the city to shift its present crime prevention efforts from a police-staffed operation to one that will call for neighborhood involvement through volunteer work.

Jordan said some of the funds will be set aside for community residents to use as they assess problems in their area.

Lt. Tom Potter, police crime prevention unit commander, said 72 volunteers will work in 14 neighborhoods around the city. He said the grant will add seven positions to his unit as well.

Neighborhoods to be used in the project will be selected later this month, based on crime rate and how well organized a neighborhood is. Interested citizen advisory groups should contact the crime prevention unit.

Jordan said he feels there is only so far traditional crime prevention efforts can go in controlling problems like theft, vandalism and rape.

Funds will be spent to train volunteers in crime prevention methods and to equip them with devices, such as engravers, to be used to mark homeowners' property for later identification if it is stolen, Potter said.

He said a training school would be in full operation by October.

Jordan added that other programs are being considered to involve youths and curb violence in the family, both of which could lessen the potential for crime.

In the original grant proposal, funds were requested to start these programs. Jordan said negotiations are still pending.

# Women's Council ends life in Washington

OLYMPIA (AP) — They said final rites over the Washington Women's Council Thursday.

The council, abolished by Washington's first woman governor, Dixy Lee Ray, handed out a two-volume report of ambitious recommendations, held a news conference, packed boxes and held a brief commemorative ceremony and "jovial wake."

There were emotional moments, such as when Pearl Warren, a Makah Indian from Neah Bay, said, tears brimming in her eyes, that she fears what could become of women's issues without a state agency.

"(Private) groups don't have the

power a state agency has," she told reporters. "This is what worries me. Everything is political and if you aren't political, you can't get things done. I hope this report won't be filed away in some corner file."

She gave tribute to former Gov. Dan Evans, "a man who had a dream."

Evans created the council as part of his office in 1971. The Legislature gave it full status as a state agency last year, but voters rejected the new law when it was placed on the November ballot.

Miss Ray was left to ponder whether voter voters were against any state office for women, or just creation of a new women's agency. She decided to abolish the council earlier this summer, but gave it until Sept. 1 to come up with a

## Water line deadline set

ESTACADA — The South Fork Water Board voted Thursday evening to close down its 27-mile, Memaloose-Oregon City water conduit on Jan. 1, 1981, leaving its approximately 75 users two years and four months to find alternate supplies.

Board Chairman Alan Brickley, however, pledged to do what he could to keep the line working as long as it is economically feasible and to explore alternatives to shutting down the line.

## Law Ph

By DAVID... of... Dr. re-... cal Exa... he... honored... Mult... joint... on his... Cir... the... scheduled... suit for...

Diet leader



# Federal agency grants Portland crime-fight funds

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

The federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has awarded a "Neighborhoods Against Crime" grant of \$245,855 to help Portland residents draw up crime-prevention plans and work with police in neighborhoods.

The grant was announced Monday in the offices of the Center for Urban Education, 245 S.W. Bancroft St., the fiscal agent and grant manager.

A 17-member citizens board will operate the program from seven area boards throughout the city, said three members of a Neighborhoods Against Crime policy board, which has been meeting the past year.

Each of the seven area boards will have funds to hire one staff person to coordinate neighborhood volunteers in crime prevention, said board members Kathy Glankler, Robert Phillips and Richard Harris.

This program will work "hand-in-glove" with the Police Bureau's crime-prevention unit program, which recently received \$439,000 through LEAA, matched by \$49,000 in city funds, Police Chief Bruce Baker said.

The crime-prevention unit's funding will be used in part to teach such techniques as engraving valuables, installing dead-bolt locks and organizing block meetings, Lt. Tom Potter said.

Classes to train volunteers under the program will begin Oct. 17, he said.

The crime-prevention unit will supply other support services and resources for the neighborhood program, which will be administered separately from the Police Bureau by a citywide citizens group, Potter said.

During the 18-month funding of the neighborhood program, two neighborhoods in each of the seven city areas will be selected as targets, based on crime-prevention needs, said Ms. Glankler, a resident of the Piedmont district in Northeast Portland.

Residents of the target neighborhoods will develop plans for reducing the crimes that trouble them most, she said.

In some neighborhoods, Baker noted, the most troublesome crimes might be home burglaries, street assaults or specific problems such as child molestation, identified during the past year in Southeast Portland's Buckman neighborhood.

Commissioner Charles Jordan, who has Police Bureau and Office of Neighborhood Associations responsibilities, said the LEAA funding for Portland's two programs is unique.

Portland officials, he said, have been asked by federal officials to travel to seven other cities to explain the neighborhood network that has made the police-resident programs possible.

Jordan emphasized that the neighborhood program must have resident participation to succeed and may become part of future crime-fighting in the city.

"I think we're going to find eventually that local government, for one reason or another, cannot carry out all the crime-prevention activities," he said. "But if within the neighborhoods we have a cadre of well-trained individuals . . . we can carry out those services that are so necessary."



# Group aims crime fight at neighborhood level

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

Armed with determination and a federal grant, Neighborhoods Against Crime is organizing seven grass-roots boards to take action in specific Portland neighborhoods by January.

However, members of its citywide policy board have no Dick Tracy illusions about whipping neighborhood crime.

In fact, their solutions bear little resemblance to the usual police techniques, said John Warneken, a former Goose Hollow Foothills League president recently hired as program director.

Cutting weeds and shrubbery that conceal muggers, distributing information on how to avoid rapists and establishing "block homes" as refuge from suspicious persons are among the solutions some neighborhoods already have used.

Neighborhoods Against Crime has a \$245,855 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to help residents identify specific crime problems in their own neighborhoods and seek solutions in a variety of ways.

Neighborhoods Against Crime expects to work hand-in-glove with the Portland Police Bureau's crime prevention unit, which received a companion grant of \$439,000, matched by \$49,000 in city funds.

However, the plan differs from the Police Bureau program in intent, scope and administration, explained Warneken.

Running the citywide program is a 17-member policy board made up of 14 neighborhood representatives, two crime prevention unit officers and a representative of the Center for Urban Education, the local fiscal agent for the grant.

Neighborhoods have been grouped into seven areas, where boards are forming or already have begun meeting.

By the end of December, each of the area boards expects to have a coordinator ready to organize a series of meetings for residents, local business people and special interest groups to identify concerns and write crime reduction plans.

The crime prevention unit's funding, administered through the Police Bureau, doesn't provide for this "grass-roots" work, Warneken said. But unit personnel expect to help residents with a variety of support services.

Despite the fact none of the federal money has arrived in Portland yet, policy board members made it clear to Warneken in a recent meeting that they want none of the time wasted.

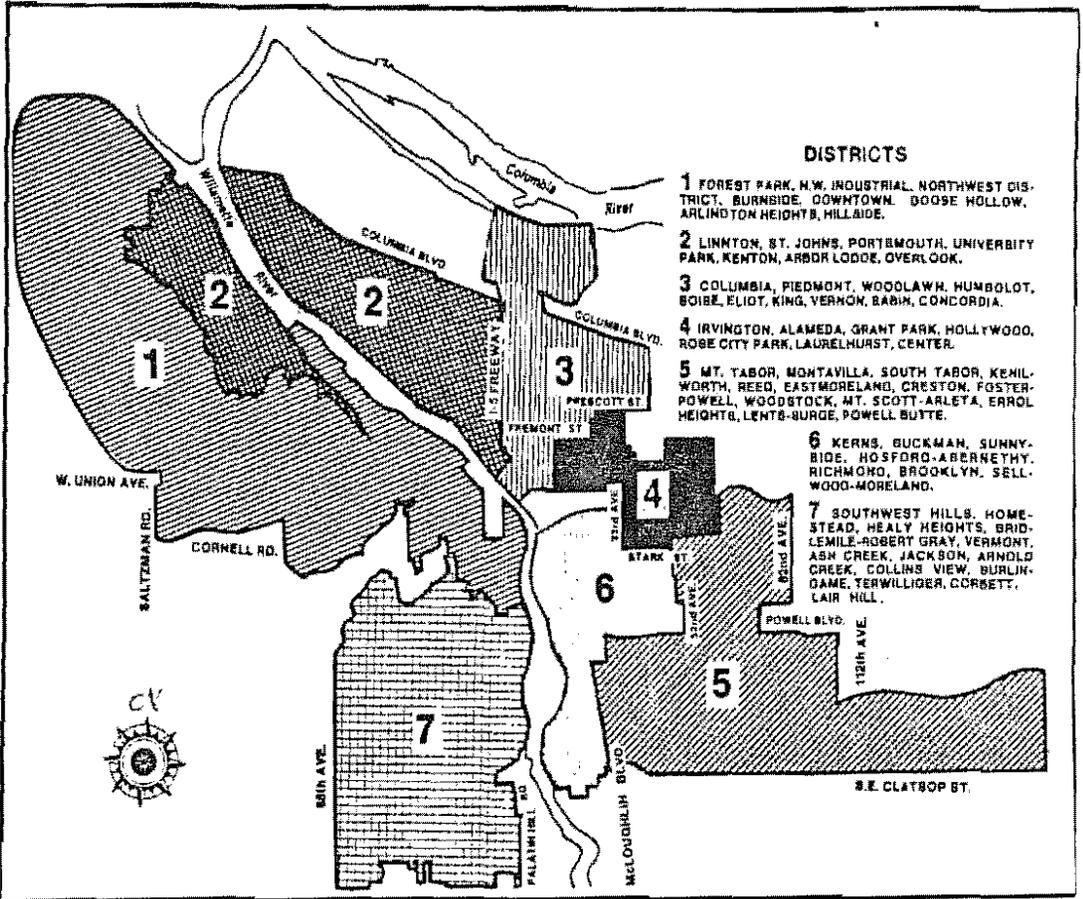
They hope, Warneken said later, to be successful enough to gain an additional year's funding and create crime reduction programs for all of Portland's more than 60 neighborhood association areas.

By keeping to a tight schedule, they want to develop enough plans to cover at least half the neighborhoods within 18 months.

By then, they also want the framework of a permanent program, with a network of communication and information sources, he said.

"Citizens are looking to some long-term results," Warneken said. "The program is not going to be over when the grant is done."

That's one reason the neighborhood associations were selected as the initial organizing units for the program, the director said. They will be here when the federal funding runs out.



CRIME FIGHTERS — A Neighborhoods Against Crime policy board is organizing plans for Portland neighborhoods.

Also, the push for such a program and the organizational effort to get the federal grant came from the neighborhoods more than a year ago, he noted.

However, some sections of the city, especially outer Northeast, have no neighborhood associations.

That's one reason area coordinators will be expected to contact school, church, business and other groups to enlist more citizen interest and aid, he said.

"This is an open kind of thing," he said, adding that the present seven neighborhood groupings could change if local residents prefer realignment.

Applications for the seven area coordinator jobs, with annual salaries of \$12,000, will be accepted until 5 p.m. Tuesday at Warneken's office in the Center for Urban Education, 245 S.W. Bancroft St.

The first target neighborhoods are Northwest District Association, Kenton in North Portland, King in Inner-Northeast, Grant Park-Laurelhurst in mid-Northeast, Lents in outer-Southeast, Buckman-Kerns in Inner-Southeast and Jackson in Southwest.

The timetable calls for crime reduction programs in 14 neighborhoods — two from each area — by July 1, 1979.



# The Oregonian

1979

## IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS

# Consolidation seen answer to reduced program budgets

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

Governmental and other public agencies in the Portland area are getting some bargains from the \$1 million they spend annually on citizen participation programs, a citizens committee says.

But the agencies might get even more for the money by consolidating efforts, the group suggests.

The Citywide Working Committee on Citizen Participation will present its ideas at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Water Services Building auditorium, 510 S.W. Montgomery St.

The committee met with other neighborhood representatives in September to explore ways to deal with budget cuts that were expected for the city's Office of Neighborhood Associations if the 1.5 percent tax limitation measure had passed in November.

The committee was to determine the range of citizen participation activities supported by public agencies and to seek new ways to finance neighborhood associations.

The committee's figures show that the city, county, school district, Tri-Met, Port of Portland and the now-defunct Columbia Region Association of Governments spend more than \$1 million annually for regular citizen participation activities.

Over a three-year period, another \$805,000 will be available for special projects such as crime prevention and Banfield transitway planning, the committee said in a recent report.

Nearly 10,000 citizen-hours a month are coordinated through the city's area neighborhood offices, the report says, but figures were unavailable for the other agencies.

The committee said it does not expect financing to increase in the future.

"Instead, we suggest that a more comprehensive, agencywide approach to citizen participation will yield greater results from the same dollars," the report states.

It says consolidations also could better accommodate budget cuts: "If such extreme measures are necessary as a result of future legislative action."

The committee's recommendations include consolidating, at area neighborhood offices, the services of such agencies as Portland Development Commission, planning and neighborhood environment bureaus and street maintenance.

Other proposals include regularly scheduled "field days" at neighborhood offices for city staff concerned with services such as street lighting, as well as special schedules for staff members on projects such as comprehensive planning.

The committee suggests that all agencies coordinate citizen participation efforts through the Office of Neighborhood Associations under inter-agency agreements.

However, record-keeping, telephone and public notification tasks could be contracted to the individual neighborhood offices serving areas affected by an agency's work, the committee suggests.

The citywide group also proposes that Portland begin to follow the lead of other cities in establishing neighborhood-controlled development corporations to meet community needs.

The committee also indicated it will work with state legislators on a proposal to give state tax credits to businesses that make financial contributions to neighborhood and community services.

Similar programs are offered in Missouri and Pennsylvania, according to the report.



# The Oregonian

## IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS

Policy boards created

### Citywide crime program targets areas

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

Citizens know what crimes they fear, and many have ideas about how to deal with problems in their neighborhoods.

That's the working philosophy of seven area coordinators who have been hired by the Neighborhoods Against Crime program, funded with a \$245,855 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The 18-month program, announced last October as a companion to an LEAA-funded effort in the Police Bureau's Crime Prevention Unit, is completing initial organizational tasks and moving into target neighborhoods with the hiring of the coordinators, said John Wernken, program director.

Policy boards, made up primarily of representatives from neighborhood organizations and police advisory councils, have been established in seven areas of the city.

However, several are seeking more representation from church groups, school committees and business organizations, Wernken said.

The area policy boards establish the work programs and supervise the activities of the coordinators, he said.

A citywide program policy board of 17 citizens and two members of the

police crime prevention unit are continuing the citywide coordination that began more than a year ago, he said.

The timetable calls for crime-reduction programs for 14 neighborhoods — two from each of the city's seven areas — by July.

Each area then will plan programs in at least two, and possibly up to four, more neighborhoods by the end of the grant period, Wernken explained.

The object is to organize continuing activities at the neighborhood level so the crime-prevention programs don't fade away with the federal money, the program director said.

The area coordinators, selected by the area policy boards, have been hired within the past month, although two are phasing out of old jobs before taking on the new duties, Wernken said.

Cortane Williamson, a former high school psychologist who moved to Oregon from New Jersey with her two teen-age children last year, was the first of the coordinators on the job.

She will meet with outer-Southeast residents at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at St. Peter Catholic Church, 8648 S.E. Foster Road, to find out their concerns and crime prevention ideas.

The outer-Southeast policy board selected Lentz as the initial target neighborhood. The area also includes

Montavilla, Mount Tabor, South Tabor, Foster-Powell, Creston, Kenilworth-Reed, Eastmoreland, Woodstock, Mount Scott-Arleta and Errol Heights.

Ms. Williamson said she applied for the area coordinator job after helping the crime prevention unit in a "victimization" survey of the Lentz area, which indicated that residents are concerned about house burglaries and vandalism.

"In talking to the people — it was a very lengthy survey — I got very interested in the Lentz area and the problems the people were seeing," she said.

"I applied for this job because I was trying to find a new area in which to work," she explained. "In this, I'm dealing directly with people and only peripherally with bureaucracy."

"One of the nice things about Lentz is that people already are organized and concerned about the area," said Ms. Williamson, who has a desk at the Southeast Uplift Office, 5224 S.E. Foster Road.

Katherine Brewer, who worked in broadcasting for several years before deciding to move into another field, is the coordinator for North Portland, with quarters temporarily in the Neighbors North office, 7538 N. Hereford Ave.

A community meeting with the North Police Precinct Advisory Council

has been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Feb. 15 in North Precinct, or old St. John Hall, 7214 N. Philadelphia Ave.

Kenton has been selected as the target for North Portland, which includes Linton, St. Johns, Unity Park, Portsmouth, Arbor Lodge Overlook.

Margaret Martin, a Portland resident and mother of three who decided to take a break from working on a full degree, is the coordinator for far Northeast.

Grant and Laurelhurst parks have been selected as the target areas in that section of the city, which has organized neighborhood groups in some areas and a large area with no groups.

Her job will include seeking the part of school, church and bus groups, especially in areas that have neighborhood groups for communication with residents, Ms. M said.

Her office is at 2643 N.E. 33rd near Grant Park.

The farther-Northeast area includes the neighborhoods of Irvington, Alameda, Grant Park, Hollywood, Laurelhurst, C.E.N.T.E.R. and Rose City Park plus the territory north and east to city limits.

The inner-Southeast coordinator Jean Gordon, a former data analyst the Multnomah County sheriff's office and a local government assistant Columbia Region Association of Governments and Metropolitan Service District.

Initial target area for inner-Southeast is the combined Buckman-Kerns neighborhoods in a territory that also includes Brooklyn, Hosford-Albany, Richmond, Sunnyside and Wood-Moreland.

The Southwest coordinator is Ed Smith, who took early retirement as a state parole and probation officer Prineville in 1977 before moving to Portland, where he was reared.

Smith is a former president of the Oregon Parole and Probation Officers Association and served nearly 12 years on the state Community Corrections Advisory Board, where he expanded his interests in criminal diversions and crime-prevention programs.

His area board's initial interests in crime-prevention programs are at Jackson and Wilson high schools, he said from his desk at the Southwest neighborhoods office, 7780 S.W. Capitol Highway.

The Southwest area includes Homestead, Healy Heights, Bridlemile-Robe Gray, Vermont, Ash Creek, Jackson Creek, Collins View, Burlingame, Twilliger and Corbett-Lair Hill.

Jill McCarthy will become the Northwest area coordinator in mid-February when she leaves her job as a planner with Tri-Met.

Ms. McCarthy, a Massachusetts native and Lewis and Clark College graduate, also has worked with the district attorney's Rape Victim Advocates program.

Her territory will include Goose Hollow, Arlington Heights, Hillside, Downtown, Burnside, Northwest District, Northwest Industrial Neighborhood and Forest Park.

Linda Martin, a career assistant counselor at Portland Community College who is working on a master's degree in criminal justice at University of Portland, will become the inner-Northeast coordinator in mid-February.

The King neighborhood will be the initial target in the area that also includes Columbia, Piedmont, Woodlawn,



# Behind the scenes crimefighter



Margaret Martin

by RON LINDE

She's no female Dick Tracy. In fact, the attractive mother of three has no intention of strapping on a holster and joining the ranks of the men in blue. But what Margaret Martin does have in common with the police is a serious desire to see neighborhood crime reduced.

Recently hired as one of seven

coordinators for Neighborhoods Against Crime, she will help citizens devise and implement crime prevention programs in the Farther Northeast District, an area comprised of Irvington, Alameda, Grant Park, Hollywood, Rose City Park, Laurelhurst and Center neighborhoods.

Neighborhoods Against Crime is funded by a grant of \$245,855 from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance

Administration and is, says Ms. Martin, a grass-roots enterprise operated completely by citizens.

The program was conceived a year ago by the Portland Policy Board, a group made up of members of Portland's various neighborhood associations.

"We're totally independent of the police. Our job is to serve the citizens," said Ms. Martin, interviewed at her

office at Positive Action Center last week.

She is answerable to her area board and meets with members on a regular basis to hear their concerns and to help formulate crime reduction plans.

Grant Park has been picked as the first neighborhood in the district to be studied.

"Grant Park was picked because it's a neighborhood near a large park. There was concern that it might be a trouble spot," she said.

She explained that primary focus of the program is to educate citizens about crime prevention techniques.

"My responsibility is to listen, educate, and supervise. I'm a crime fighter behind the scenes."

Solutions for cutting neighborhood crime will probably include establishment of block homes, private homes where citizens can take refuge from suspicious persons, rape prevention workshops and bicycle safety programs she said.

Neighborhood meetings and leafleting of crime prevention brochures are other suggestions Ms. Martin may propose.

"People can help prevent crime if they are informed. It's really that simple. Just knowing how to secure your home contributes to the fight against crime. Ignorance just doesn't pay."

She said another goal of the program is to reduce the fear of crime. "That will happen as more people become aggressive about fighting crime. Informed citizens are less fearful."

Ms. Martin, hired at an annual salary of \$12,000, has a background in community organization. She is an active member of the Irvington Community Association and resides in that neighborhood.

She is a graduate of George Mason University in Virginia and is currently enrolled in a Master's of Divinity program at the University of the Pacific.

She says it wasn't credentials but common sense that qualified her to take the coordinator's job. "I've been practicing crime prevention for a long time. Call me overly cautious, but I've always been careful to secure my home when I'm away and I take extra precautions when it comes to my personal safety and safety of my children."



Is rape 'just a part of life'?

(Third of four parts)
By LINDA TSCURHART SANFORD
and ANN FETTER

We are told the best way to learn a foreign language is to tape record the information and play it over and over again while we sleep. When we wake up the next morning, the information will be permanently stored in our subconscious.

The media in America operate to some extent on that same principle. We listen to song lyrics, messages to the effect that our meaning in life comes only from another person, or messages about the glories of helplessness registered somewhere within us. We watch television or movies for entertainment and feel they are "pretend" — not relevant to us. Yet after countless portrayals of rapists as obviously psychotic men, we become extremely afraid when we see a man with "that look" in his eye.

The following scenario represents the stereotypes.

A young woman is walking down the street. It is dusk. Her arms are full of grocery bags. Suddenly she hears a scuffle in the alley to her right. She stops and

looks around. Convinced she is being stalked, she continues to walk and hum. But suddenly there's a man in front of her. He is bushy-haired, his head is tilted downward, emphasizing the evil look in his eyes.

He moves toward her, grabs her around the waist, then holds a knife to her throat and says, "Don't scream and you won't get hurt." She drops her groceries to the sidewalk. She looks beautiful. Her eyes are large with fear. He snickers as she whispers, "I'll do anything you say." He forces her into the bushes.

MOST OF US, having few direct encounters with rapists, formulate our concept of who rapists are from scenes like this in movies or on television. The media often portray the rapist this way or as dropping out of a tree, hunched over and

drooping, with big teeth and with hair all over his body. In the few portrayals where the rapist and victim know each other, the woman always secretly wants to be raped.

In "Gone With the Wind," Rhett Butler becomes exasperated with Scarlett O'Hara's coyness. He scoops her up in his arms and storms up the majestic staircase of Tara, while Scarlett is screaming, kicking and clawing. But alas, she is just a petite, frail woman and he a dominant man. The bedroom is his destination; the music sounds impending doom. The next scene we see is Scarlett in bed the next morning, brushing her hair, looking more satisfied than she has throughout the entire movie. Her look of relief and accomplishment leads us to the conclusion that all

she needed was a good rape.

THE MOVIE MAKERS overlooked a more realistic reaction of Scarlett in this situation. If Scarlett had delivered a good job to the nose or spiked a strong kick to the groin, Rhett would never have uttered, "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn," in the same deep, clear voice.

There is little doubt in the viewer's mind that the women deserve it. Women viewing such movies, who later find themselves in a similar situation, have an inherent response that tells them that they too are helpless and deserve it. We must remember that rapists see these movies too. The scenario that women secretly want to be raped and end up loving it is played out for them as well. Whenever a woman fights, pleads or struggles in a

helpless, submissive manner, the rapist expects the victim to feel like the movie heroines.

Partly because of the media's presentation of "typical" or "normal" rape, dating situations that culminate in rape are perhaps the most confusing for women. This is often when women start believing the old adage that they secretly want to be raped. A woman sometimes feels that she did something to turn this perfectly nice young man into a raving maniac. Or perhaps he was not a raving maniac. Very likely, he remained a nice young man who pointed out how much money he spent on her or how she "leaved" him into his present state of arousal. It does not seem like a "real" rape. The media's concept of who the victim is, is also skewed. The majority of rape victims are between 18 and 29 years old.

WE ARE ALL familiar with the myth of the beautiful victim — alone, young, single, innocent, vibrant and helpless. An even greater gap exists in the presentation of the victim's response. An angry response from the victim is rarely shown. Generally, she is totally overcome with fear, which is realistic. It is, however, not the entire story.

An important study done by the Queens Bench Foundation in San Francisco found, in comparing rape victims to attempted rape victims, that if a woman's initial response to a potential assault was anger, the rape would probably not be completed. If her first reaction was one of fear, it probably would be completed. This is not to say that women who react with fear are stupid, unreal or deserve to be raped. Contrary to what the media would have us believe, the study shows that varied responses do exist, and that varied responses do have varied results.

When we do see women defend themselves adequately, as Raquel Welch and her friend did so well in "Kansas City Bombers," the woman is depicted as a cruel joke of a human being. An over-the-top fan approaches these two women. They are verbally assertive in telling him that they are not interested. Not being able to believe this, he persists and quickly finds himself on the parking lot concrete. In film, only Amazons and women convicts are allowed to defend themselves. Their defense is used to prove that they are unfeminine, abnormal and deserve the viewers' contempt.

Where does the responsibility for rape fall in media portrayals? Too often it falls on the woman. The directors', producers' and teleplay writers' image of the rapist is an otherwise normal young man with a castrating mother, rejecting wife or girlfriend, surrounded by seductive, provocative, strange women. Unable to cope, he becomes deranged and violent. The moral of the story is that if women were just better women — as mothers, wives, girlfriends and potential victims — then the problem of rape would go away.

ON A MORE POSITIVE note, we have seen quality coverage and general helpfulness from most broadcast journalism. Many local news shows have had series of interviews with victims, and presented stories on the local rape crisis centers that have been cooperative with police in presentation of facts about specific cases. The public-service components of many stations also have been responsible for informative coverage of the general problem.

In conclusion, the constant barrage of hard-rock music, misinformation in print and on television, and the vivid depiction of the act of rape in the movies dull our senses to the brutality of this crime. For all of us, the bizarre situations shown lead us to believe that it could never happen to someone with the ordinary lives we lead. As women, we see ourselves always in the helpless victim role, and we learn that this is what is expected of us; that this is our only feasible response. By the sheer number of rapes portrayed and lack of consequences for those acts, men learn again and again that there is nothing uncommon about forcing their will on women.

NEXT: Weapons and targets

A note about clothing . . .

Much has been said about a woman's clothing provoking rape. The problem with this myth is deciding what is provocative clothing.

Unless women walk around with a sign that says "Rape Me," they are not asking to be raped by the way they dress!

Clothing does determine how well women can defend themselves in a confrontive situation. It is not suggested that women should dress in juggling suits, constantly ready to do battle. But here are a few aspects of dress you might want to consider before going into a vulnerable situation. You can greatly enhance your safety by dressing in a way that increases your mobility.

SHOES — Shoes are, perhaps, the most important aspect of your dress. Whatever shoes you wear, you must be able to keep them on while running or be able to get out of them quickly. Sandals and platform shoes are not good for this. You want to be able to run, keep your balance and perhaps kick in the shins you wear.

COATS AND SKIRTS — Check the mobility you have in a long coat or skirt. Are they so heavy that you can't move quickly? Are they so tight that you can't move very far? Remember, you may need to extend your leg for a kick, your arm for a strike, or simply run away. Be sure you can do this.

JACKETS AND BLOUSES — Some of the clothes we wear restrict movement when buttoned down. Can your arms flail out? Can you lift your arms above your head to ward off a blow? Your arms need to be free for them to do what you need them to do.

JEWELRY — Protruding rings can be good edges when you make a fist. Scarves and neckties (particularly whistles) are dangerous if they can be used to strangle you.

LONG HAIR — It is not uncommon for you to be grabbed by the hair during an attack. If you wear your hair under your sweater or jacket, it is less accessible.

PURSES — Purses with small straps carried in the hand are very vulnerable. Your first reaction is an attempt to steal the purse is to pull back. That can escalate the purse snatching into a war of wills. Shoulder strap purses worn between the armpit and the arm are less accessible. Thin straps can be cut by razor blades. A reinforced strap is better.

KNAPSACKS — If worn over both shoulders as they are meant to be, knapsacks can be pulled on from behind and the force of the pull will have you on the ground, still attached to your knapsack. If they are carried over one shoulder only, you can drop your shoulder (and knapsack) and run away.



STREET SAFE — Best defense for women moving about the city alone is often to be found in simple precautions. At top left, Rita Hodges walks through the Park Blocks, long hair flowing, a pack on her back and hands in her pockets. At bottom left, she has tucked her hair (which could be grabbed to pull her to the ground) inside her jacket, wears her pock-

et on one arm where she could release it or use it as a weapon and walks on the street near the curb. At top right, Sue George waits at a bus stop, her attention on her back and with back exposed. At bottom right, she is protected by shelter at her back and she remains alert to activity.

STEVE NEHL/Oregon Journal

From the book In Defense of Ourselves, copyright 1977 Linda Tschurhart Sanford and Ann Fetter, published by Doubleday & Co., Inc. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



# Rape prevention education is now part of schooling

By SUZANNE RICHARDS  
Journal Staff Writer

There was a time when rape was a taboo subject, never spoken of in the classroom. Today, almost every young woman in a Portland area high school has had some form of rape prevention education.

Concern over the incidence of attacks in the community caused state superintendent of schools Verne Duncan to encourage schools to offer prevention information.

In response, most school districts have added it to their curriculum.

Probably one of the first was Portland. "We have incorporated it into our program for the past four or five years, since resources have been available," says Betty Polen, health and safety education specialist for Portland Public Schools.

The school district has several films on the subject and has held training classes

for teachers. Information is generally presented at the sophomore level and generally through the health classes.

"Teachers make use of whatever resources they choose — speakers, printed materials, films. It varies with the school and the interest," continues Mrs. Polen.

"OUR TEACHERS have some training in how to present the subject and we look at it as a violent act, not a sex act," says the education specialist.

"Many teachers were dealing with it as a safety topic and adding some self-defense techniques to their PE classes before," she adds.

Donna Chalmers, counselor at David Douglas High School, said, "the whole purpose of our program is to get the kids to think for themselves and know their own limits."

"Our educational service district held training sessions for all the counselors to help them learn how to present the subject," said Mrs. Chalmers, who has given

rape prevention segments to the psychology and PE classes at her school.

It is usually done as a two-day program with a film and follow-up discussion. "When there is time, such as in the psychology class which devotes a week to the subject, community speakers are brought in to supplement the information," Mrs. Chalmers explains.

"WE USED a film for the first time last spring in health classes for both men and women," said Roberta Hutton, director of curriculum for Hillsboro High School District.

"It is a very realistic film which interviews rapists in prison, police officers and women victims. The thrust is that often young women put themselves in a vulnerable position. Preventive education may help them avoid this."

Every student will see it during his or her junior year.

At Reynolds and Centennial High Schools, personal defense has been taught

through the physical education classes as a 2- to 3-week unit for the past three years. Instructors in both schools feel it is a necessary and valuable part of the curriculum.

These students discuss prevention and defense techniques and talk with local resource people.

At Grisham High School, dean of women Argyll Hensley had a special day last year when all of the women's gym classes had a program on rape prevention.

SOME SAFETY information and self-defense techniques are discussed on the junior high, and occasionally the sixth-grade, level by teachers who have special concerns or choose to work it into their total program. But at this age it is far more hit-and-miss than the high school programs.

There is, however, one grade school counselor in the David Douglas district, Jerry Goble of Mill Park School, who has made a strong effort to bring information

and safeguards to everyone living in his school area.

"With the turn of events and what had been happening in the Portland area, I realized that we needed more awareness," explains Goble, who has organized two programs for parents and residents of the area as well as a special program for his school staff since the start of the school year.

Goble showed a film, handed out some printed material on rape statistics and prevention tactics and talked about some myths. The second phase of his program will be another meeting for Booster Club members and Mill Park area residents on Feb. 27 at 7 p.m., with a speaker from the Rape Prevention Unit.

Goble hopes in this way not only to alert local residents to the dangers, but also to give parents the information and tools to discuss safety measures with their own children.

CHICKEN MAROON CHILI  
SOUP N' NOODLES  
2 1/2 oz  
SAVE 20¢

69¢

Gold-n-Soft  
MARGARINE  
12 oz  
SAVE 20¢

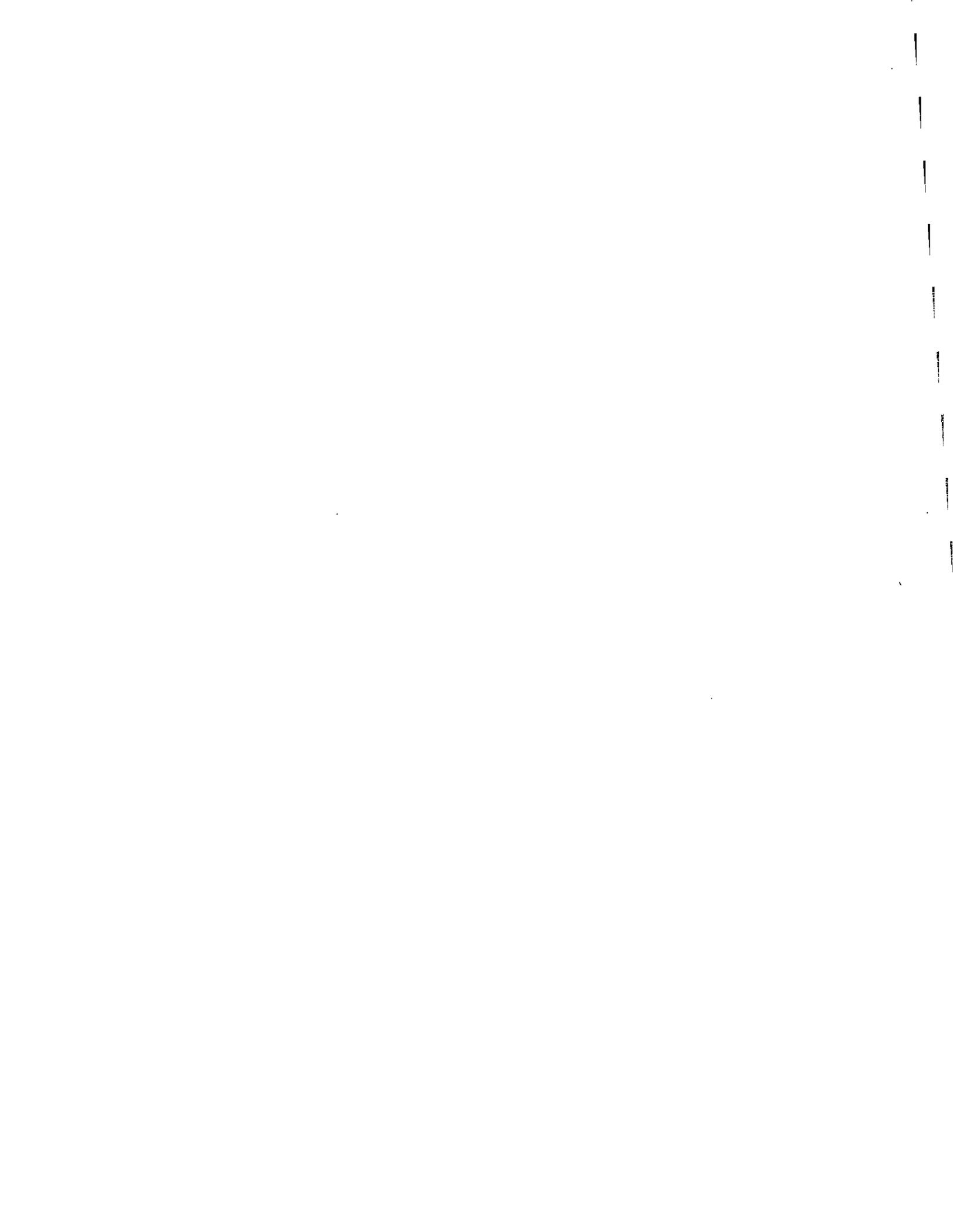
69¢

factor than if you cut back on eating alone. The combination of running and reducing undoubtedly will improve the appearance of your legs. Bloating will trim off some of the fat, and stronger, tighter muscles will firm up the flesh and add curves. But don't expect fat to disappear or mottled-looking flesh to turn to satin. Be persistent but realistic; happiness at 45 is approaching being less fat, more fit.

Readers may write to Dr. David Bachman in care of the Oregon Journal, 1200 SW Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201.

SEALING OUT  
ENTIRE STOCK!  
CLOSING OUR DOORS FOREVER!

Wine







## IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS

### Policy boards created

# Citywide crime program targets areas

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian Staff

Citizens know what crimes they fear, and many have ideas about how to deal with problems in their neighborhoods.

That's the working philosophy of seven area coordinators who have been hired by the Neighborhoods Against Crime program, funded with a \$215,853 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The 18-month program, announced last October as a companion to an LEAA-funded effort in the Police Bureau's Crime Prevention Unit, is completing initial organizational tasks and moving into target neighborhoods with the hiring of the coordinators, said John Werneken, program director.

Policy boards, made up primarily of representatives from neighborhood organizations and police advisory councils, have been established in seven areas of the city.

However, several are seeking more representation from church groups, school committees and business organizations, Werneken said.

The area policy boards establish the work programs and supervise the activities of the coordinators, he said.

A citywide program policy board of 17 citizens and two members of the

police crime prevention unit are continuing the citywide coordination that began more than a year ago, he said.

The timetable calls for crime-reduction programs for 14 neighborhoods — two from each of the city's seven areas — by July.

Each area then will plan programs in at least two, and possibly up to four, more neighborhoods by the end of the grant period, Werneken explained.

The object is to organize continuing activities at the neighborhood level so the crime-prevention programs don't fade away with the federal money, the program director said.

The area coordinators, selected by the area policy boards, have been hired within the past month, although two are phasing out of old jobs before taking on the new duties, Werneken said.

Corjane Williamson, a former high school psychologist who moved to Oregon from New Jersey with her two teen-age children last year, was the first of the coordinators on the job.

She will meet with outer-Southeast residents at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at St. Peter Catholic Church, 8648 S.E. Foster Road, to find out their concerns and crime prevention ideas.

The outer-Southeast policy board selected Lents as the initial target neighborhood. The area also includes

Mountvillu, Mount Taber, South Taber, Foster-Powell, Creston, Kenilworth-Reed, Eastmoreland, Woodstock, Mount Scott-Arleta and Errol Heights.

Ms. Williamson said she applied for the area coordinator job after helping the crime prevention unit in a "victimization" survey of the Lents area, which indicated that residents are concerned about house burglaries and vandalism.

"In talking to the people — it was a very lengthy survey — I got very interested in the Lents area and the problems the people were seeing," she said.

"I applied for this job because I was trying to find a new area in which to work," she explained. "In this, I'm dealing directly with people and only peripherally with bureaucracy."

"One of the nice things about Lents is that people already are organized and concerned about the area," said Ms. Williamson, who has a desk at the Southeast Uplift Office, 3224 S.E. Foster Road.

Katharine Brewer, who worked in broadcasting for several years before deciding to move into another field, is the coordinator for North Portland, with quarters temporarily in the Neighbors North office, 7508 N. Hereford Ave.

A community meeting with the North Police Precinct Advisory Council

has been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Feb. 28 in North Precinct, or old St. Johns City Hall, 7214 N. Philadelphia Ave.

Kenton has been selected as the first target for North Portland, which also includes Linnton, St. Johns, University Park, Portsmouth, Arbor Lodge and Overlook.

Margaret Martin, a Portland native and mother of three who decided to take a break from working on a divinity degree, is the coordinator for farther-Northeast.

Grant and Laurelhurst parks have been selected as the target areas in this section of the city, which has organized neighborhood groups in some areas and a large area with no groups.

Her job will include seeking the support of school, church and business groups, especially in areas that don't have neighborhood groups for communication with residents, Ms. Martin said.

Her office is at 2643 N.E. 33rd Ave., near Grant Park.

The farther-Northeast area includes the neighborhoods of Irvington, Alameda, Grant Park, Hollywood, Laurelhurst, C.E.N.T.E.R. and Rose City Park, plus the territory north and east to the city limits.

The inner-Southeast coordinator is Jean Gordon, a former data analyst for the Multnomah County sheriff's office and a local government assistant for Columbia Region Association of Governments and Metropolitan Service District.

Initial target area for Inner-Southeast is the combined Buckman and Kerns neighborhoods in a territory that also includes Brooklyn, Hosford-Abernetby, Richmond, Sunnyside and Sellwood-Moreland.

The Southwest coordinator is Edgar Smith, who took early retirement as a state parole and probation officer at Prineville in 1977 before moving back to Portland, where he was reared.

Smith is a former president of the Oregon Parole and Probation Officers Association and served nearly two years on the state Community Corrections Advisory Board, where he expanded his interests in criminal diversion and crime-prevention programs.

His area board's initial interests lie in crime-prevention programs around Jackson and Wilson high schools, he said from his desk at the Southwest neighborhoods office, 7780 S.W. Capitol Highway.

The Southwest area includes Homestead, Healy Heights, Bridle-Hill-Robert Gray, Vermont, Ash Creek, Jackson Creek, Collins View, Burlingame, Terwilliger and Corbett-Lair Hill.

Jill McCarthy will become the Northwest area coordinator in mid-February when she leaves her job as a planner with Tri-Met.

Ms. McCarthy, a Massachusetts native and Lewis and Clark College graduate, also has worked with the district attorney's Rape Victim Advocates program.

Her territory will include Goose Hollow, Arlington Heights, Hillside, Downtown, Barasde, Northwest District, Northwest Industrial Neighborhood and Forest Park.

Ludie Martin, a career assistant counselor at Portland Community College who is working on a masters degree in criminal justice at University of Portland, will become the inner-Northeast coordinator in mid-February.

The King neighborhood will be the initial target in the area that also includes Columbia, Piedmont, Woodlawn, Humboldt, Boise, Eliot, Vernon, Kaitie



a policy is... just as effective... excess of 9,000 for October and 12,447 in January," he said. "It is now leveling and large they are. What comes up on the bottom line, the accident reports, is

# apparently avoids 'public hostility'

B2

4M-P

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, FEBRUARY 18, 1979

## Neighborhood crime meetings due

Crime prevention planning in the Buckman and Kerns neighborhoods will begin Monday, when residents will be asked to identify problems and suggest possible courses of action.

A community meeting has been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. at 536 S.E. 17th Ave., according to Jean Gordon, inner-Southeast coordinator of the Neighborhoods Against Crime program.

The 18-month federally funded project is designed to develop crime-prevention programs in at least three dozen Portland neighborhoods.

A companion grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will enable the Portland Police Crime Prevention Unit to assist residents with their neighborhood plans.

The boundaries of the Buckman-Kerns neighborhoods are Interstate 80N on the north and Southeast Hawthorne Boulevard on the south, between the Willamette River and about Southeast 52nd Avenue.

"At the meeting, we will be identifying what the residents perceive are the problems of crime in the neighborhoods and coming up with potential programs to combat these problems," Ms. Gordon said.

The combined Buckman-Kerns area is the first target for the seven inner-Southeast neighborhoods, which also include Brooklyn, Hosford-Abernethy, Sunnyside, Richmond and Sellwood-Moreland.

Other neighborhoods in the city have been divided into six areas to de-

velop individual crime-prevention plans.

A citywide policy board of neighborhood representatives, which came up with the anti-crime idea and applied for the federal grant last year, oversees the city's Neighborhoods Against Crime program.

Area policy boards direct activities in the seven neighborhoods.

Until an inner-Southeast board is selected, direction will come from the Buckman Safety Network, a community committee that has initiated anti-crime activities during the past year.

"We don't want this to end up being a process dominated by a hired person, but the hired person developing the ideas of the community," Ms. Gordon said.

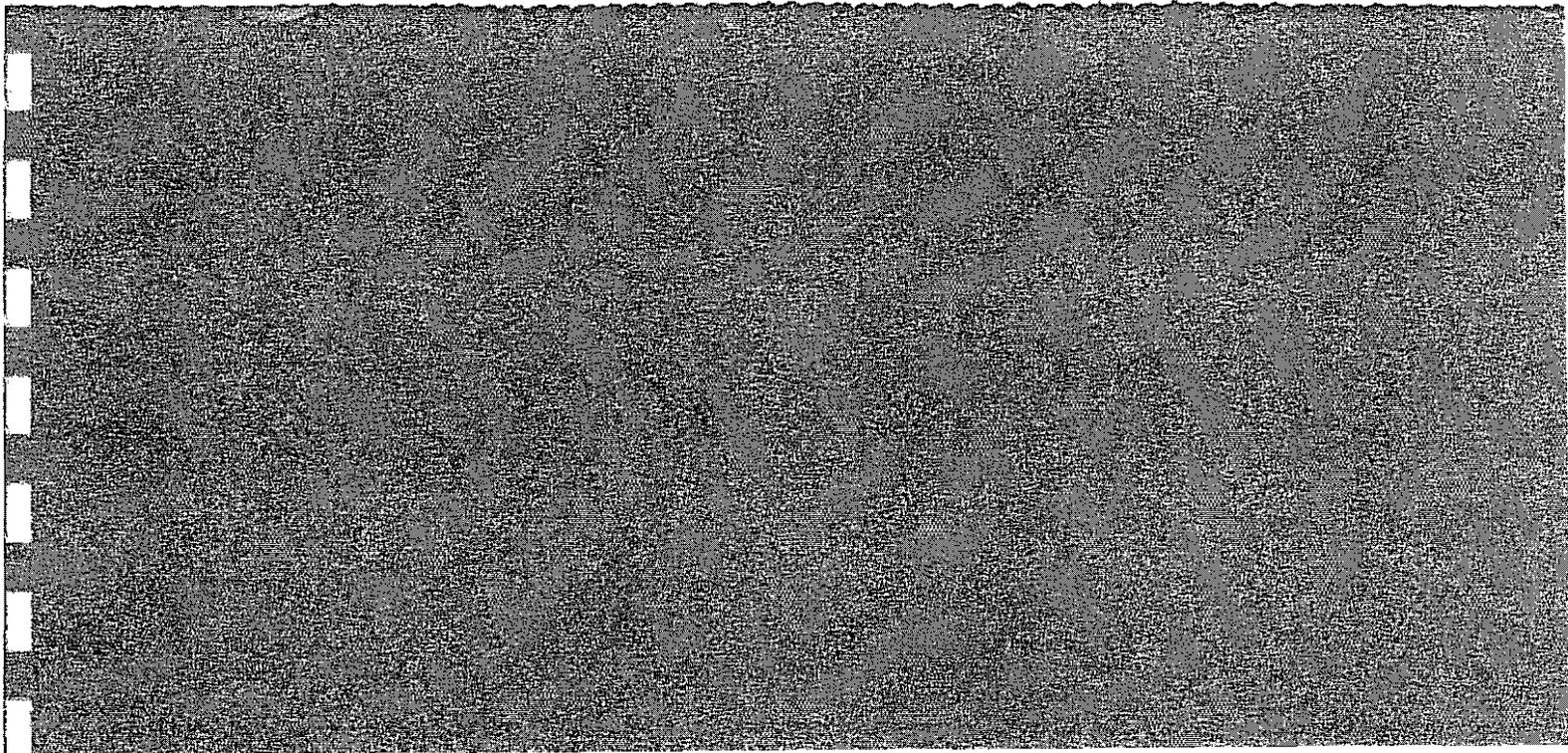
volunteer clerk  
Many of th  
be done by the  
members.

The six pe  
Bob Eckland at  
Leeann Magan,  
liams, commun  
tions); Sara Li  
tor and Lee I  
munications an  
monthly meetir

People at  
committee is  
and is not a m  
any major prob

Ms. Beauch  
ing for people  
specific tasks,  
committed to ti  
lot more import

Final memb  
mittee are supp  
next general me  
al meetings are  
day of every r  
store.





## metropolitan

Part of nationwide program

## Neighbors joining to fight crime

By DENNIS MCCARTHY  
Journal Staff Writer

Criminals take heed: Big Brother may be watching you, but Neighborhoods Against Crime is.

Neighbors watching — and watching out for — neighbors seems to be the over-riding theme of the seven NAC-area policy boards participating in a \$245,000 federally funded program to combat crime in Portland.

Portland is one of seven cities nationwide selected by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to participate in an 18-month program.

Portland's crime prevention specialists, along with 300 other persons, including representatives from the six other cities, are meeting at the Lloyd Center Sheraton hotel for the first annual Crime Prevention Association of Oregon Conference.

Local neighborhood crimefighters or "crimewatchers" hope to show representatives of the other six cities what kinds of crimes are surfacing around Portland to see crime and learn what others are doing about their local crime problems.

Although final plans have not been formulated, neighborhood associations throughout the city are discussing a variety of ways to prevent crime in their neighborhoods.

Plans are to be completed by April 30 for the seven initial target neighborhoods — Buckman-Kerns, Grant Park, Jackson, Leitz, Northwest, Kenton and King.

By July 31, coordinators of the NAC project hope to have plans ready for other neighborhoods — St. Johns, Laurelhurst, Wynsiderside, Foster (Road)-Powell (Boulevard), Goose Hollow-Arlington Heights and Wilson Park.

Coordinators also are hoping that two neighborhood associations in each of the areas can establish Neighborhood Against Crime programs before the grant period expires.

The initial \$245,000 LEAA grant has been used to hire area coordinators for each of the seven districts and to establish offices to coordinate neighborhood activities. A companion \$488,000 federal and local matching grant is providing initial resource material and training for the program.

Plans vary on how to prevent neighborhood crime.

Residents of the Buckman-Kerns neighborhood of Southeast Portland, one of the seven "target" neighborhoods selected for the initial crime prevention program, have requested that a Neighborhood Commission Network be established to provide area residents with virtually up-the-minute crime information.

"They are talking about using a crime watch to pinpoint where crime is being committed — when, how, how often and the method used — which can be available to section and block leaders within 24 hours," says Jean Gordon, area coordinator for the Inner-Southeast Coalition policy board.

The Buckman-Kerns neighborhood group also is considering expansion of the public forums previously held at Washington-Monroe High School to allow youths and adults to discuss problems of burglary, drugs and pimping in both the school and the surrounding area.

Pimping, or the active recruiting of high school-age girls for prostitution by those outside the school, also is a concern of the Grant Park Neighborhood Association, according to Margaret Martin, area coordinator for the East-Central policy board.

"They have discussed the possibility of having me or someone else counsel the girls on this matter," she said.

But many of the neighbors' concerns deal with problems at the area parks, noticeably Grant High School Park and Laurelhurst Park.

"Many of the people are elderly who are afraid to go out of their houses," said Mrs. Martin. She said there also has been talk of establishing an escort service for the elderly, and block homes — for seniors as well as school-age children.

"My first project is gathering responses to a mail survey sent to 150 neighbors asking about how often they go out alone during the day and at night, what they think of police service and if they've seen and reported crimes in the past," she added.

Edgar Smith, area coordinator for the Southwest Neighborhoods Information Inc. policy board, said the major concern of the Jackson Neighborhood Association is rape. Residents have expressed interest in sponsoring a rape prevention program for high school girls at Jackson High School.

Residents and businessmen in the Leitz area, who have been plagued with youth burglaries, car prowls and vandalism, are talking about establishing a neighborhood crime watch so neighbors can "watching out for each other" and watch newcomers in the area, says Corinne Williamson, area coordinator for the Outer Southeast policy board.

Drugs, drinking and vandalism at Washington Park and Forest Park and sexual assaults and prostitution activity around the South Park Blocks are among the chief concerns of the Northwest, Arlington Heights, Downtown and Goose Hollow neighborhood associations.

Bill McCarthy, area coordinator for the Neighborhoods West policy board, said downtown businesses want more foot patrols. "The neighbors would like some sort of regular meeting with police who patrol the area so they can exchange ideas and concerns," she said.

"We also have been discussing the possibility of teaching elderly (residents) crime prevention techniques so they can reduce their fear of crime and how to report crime to police," she added.

Kathy Brewer, area coordinator for the North Portland Police Advisory Council policy board, said businessmen in the Kenton area also would like to see more police

foot patrols in the main business area.

Whatever is done will be done by the neighbors themselves, says Conrad Robb, citizen liaison for the Portland Police Bureau's crime prevention unit.

"This is their program, they're planning it out and they will follow through," said Robb, a veteran police officer. "We'll provide some of the materials for carrying out their program, but it is their ballgame."



# THE SCANNER

15¢

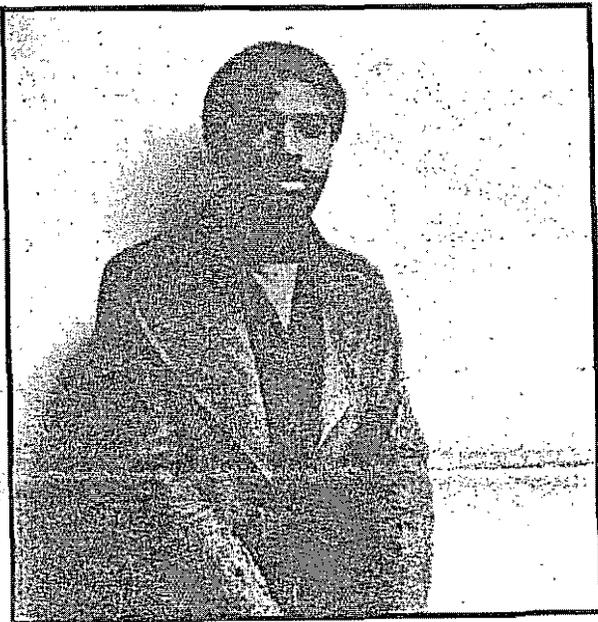
Volume IV Number 21

P.O. Box 5455, Portland, Oregon 97228

(503) 287-3562

March 7, 1979

## Coordinator For Anti-Crime Program Named



LUDIE MARTIN

The new Crime Prevention Coordinator for the Inner Northeast area, Ludie Martin, has moved into his office in the King Neighborhood Facility and opened his door to suggestions from the community. He is one of seven coordinators hired recently in Portland and the only Black.

Martin says he wants to hear what the major problems are in the neighborhoods for which he is responsible. The boundaries are Interstate 5 to 33rd and Broadway to Columbia (excluding Irvington). He will coordinate programs developed by residents of Concordia, Piedmont, King, Columbia, Woodlawn, Humboldt, Sabin, Elliot, and Vernon.

"Because there have been major cuts in the Police Bureau's budget, citizens will have to organize to fill the vacuum," Martin said. "Our efforts will be to deter crime, by assessing the problems and developing a plan of action. This cannot be done without input from the community," he said.

The King neighborhood has been designated a target area, and residents who would like to see changes made or special problems addressed are asked to attend a meeting Thursday, March 15, at 7:30 p.m. "We're keeping the setting informal so people can feel relaxed and speak openly," Martin explained.

Martin, who holds a B.S. in sociology and science from Olivet Nazarene College in Chicago, Ill., says he is optimistic. "I know it will work," he said.

"And it is important for the people to know that I do not work for the Police Bureau." The 18-month pilot is funded in part by a \$245,855 LEAA Neighborhoods Against Crime grant. It will be evaluated, and if successful may be used by other cities in the country.

The 32-year-old ex-marine hopes to complete requirements for a masters degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Portland in July. He welcomes visits to his office at 4815 NE 7th or telephone calls, 287-3692.

The YM  
King Neigh  
intends to  
dents of the

Yvonne D  
Mother, ca  
attended Pa  
B.A. degree  
did gradual  
originally fr

Deckard s  
ipation bec  
and at little  
cational, cu  
to inner city

A commit  
with the con  
by young pe  
ested in ser  
contact Ms.

Some act  
team and c  
planned as  
arts and pla  
is planned.  
the public to  
the staff and

### Busine

Ten Albe  
owners havi  
ing the Alb  
tion.

At a bre



# SKANNER

15¢

Volume IV Number 21

P.O. Box 5455, Portland, Oregon 97228

(503) 287-3562

March 7, 1979

## Law Enforcement Conference

By John Morse  
THE SKANNER staff

Portland civic leaders, elected officials and members of the police bureau are labeling last week's Crime Prevention Conference in the Lloyd Center Sheraton a success.

Over 250 crime prevention workers, representing police departments and volunteer organizations from around the state, attended workshops and discussion groups that focused on the latest techniques in preventative criminal medicine.

Joining the Oregon conferees were 70 representatives from seven cities that are part of an experimental anti-crime program funded by the federal government that seeks alternative methods for handling the rising crime rates in American cities.

Lee P. Brown, formerly director of Justice Services for Multnomah County and now Public Safety Commissioner in Atlanta, Ga., attended, as did Moses B. Jones, area manager, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., and police chief of Newark, N.J., Hubie Green.

The cities, operating under the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Association, are Portland, Minneapolis, Newark, Salt Lake City, Atlanta and Oakland.

Portlanders attending the Thursday and Friday symposium had an opportunity to compare the city's anti-crime program with the other LEAA cities, and also had an opportunity to share knowledge with smaller Oregon cities suffering from an increasing tide of crime.

"Because Portland is a larger city, the smaller cities came to us for advice," said Waynette Chan-Martin, a representative of the Portland Police Crime Prevention Unit. "But we got a lot of good information from smaller cities, too."

Chan-Martin teamed with Portland Sgt. Roy Kendrick for presentation of a workshop on media relations. "We probably enjoy better relations with the media than any other city," she said. Chan-Martin listed openness as the key to a cooperative relationship with the newspeople.

"We looked good compared to other cities," she said.

Commissioner Charles Jordan echoed Chan-Martin's sentiments concerning the success of the conference and that Portland is ahead of other urban areas in the fight against crime.

"Portland is the leader in citizen involvement in the crime prevention program," Jordan said following the conference. The commissioner described crime prevention as an effective way to "take a lot of pressure off the law enforcement end of the police bureau."

As Portland's chief elected official in charge of the city's police activities, Jordan said he has become well aware of the nature of crime. "No program will have that much effect until we get into the real causes of crime," he said.

Jordan listed unemployment, racism and "rotten education" as some of the roots of crime.

Although no crime prevention program will solve all the problems of crime, Jordan emphasized that each program is necessary. "This is definitely not a one-man show," he said. "It takes courts, the police bureau, volunteers and institutional change to reverse the rise in crime."

Others attending the two-day conference were able to glean ideas that may help local plans for upcoming anti-crime events.

(cont'd on p. 6)

## Law Enforcement

(cont'd from p. 1)

Bob Phillips, volunteer chairperson of the Greater Northeast Precinct Council, said a workshop on drugs and youth will aid in his group's plans for a "town hall" meeting on drugs in the Northeast community. The meeting is tentatively slated for May, Phillips said, and will discuss the psychological and sociological effects of drug use and alternatives available to the community.

Conference speakers included Jordan, Mayor Neil Goldschmidt and Portland Police Chief Bruce

At a breakfast hosted by Commission... appearance at... Street; to gain... toward a comm... promotion, and... Street business... government ass...

According to... relations at Cor... business owner... one Black, Ha... has attended, ... will "seize the i...

Sanders agre... lose and a lot... Sanders said h... business owner...

Officers were... dent, Brian R... Gordon Ralph... Treasurer, Tom...

In introduct... Alberta Street... this could be co... pitch in and wor...

As its first ord... a resolution ask... increased securit...

The next meet... 28.

WHA

BLACK AWAREN

EDITORIALS...

BLACKS ON THE

SCHOOL BOARD

SKANNER VIP...

ENTERTAINMENT

"AFRICAN SKETCH

CLASSIFIED...

...want to do it, but we're getting less... with."

...strongly based in Biblical teachings... promises, "If the Bible doesn't back... ck it."

...osophy, Reynolds expects to act as... ember to prevent gay people from... by the school district.

...neighborhood schools, Reynolds op... integration. "It insinuates that the... a good education on their own,"... lit liberal racism."

...would like to see more money spent... lower southeast side of Portland, ... Elliot, Brooklyn and Sellwood, Rey-



# Neighborhood spirit rekindled in Northeast's Vernon district

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

VERNON — John Hills has only lived in this Northeast Portland neighborhood since December, but he already is impressed.

"The area is being upgraded by the people who live here and it's time the city took some interest in it," Hills said. A lot of his neighbors agree.

"The kids know each other for a few blocks around. It's like things were when I was a kid," said Ken Dixon, a former Californian who has been in Portland nearly 15 years and in Vernon for four.

"Basically, it's a pretty quiet little neighborhood," said Irene Tate, who moved from St. Johns to Vernon seven years ago. But she knows from her volunteer work with crime prevention programs that residents don't regard everything as perfect.

Precisely what concerns Vernon residents, and how they want to strengthen good qualities while eliminating problems, is what a group of neighbors hopes to learn during a meeting at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, March 14, in Redeemer Lutheran Church, 5431 N.E. 20th Ave.

The neighborhood boundaries include Northeast Wygant and Ainsworth streets, with an irregular western line jogging from Northeast Ninth to 14th avenues. The eastern boundary runs along Northeast 22nd Avenue between Ainsworth and Killingsworth and along 23rd Avenue between Killingsworth and Wygant.

The Vernon Neighborhood Association originally was one of eight Model Cities community groups, but it has been inactive in recent years.

"We tried to start it up once before and got nowhere," Mrs. Tate said. Too few people were shouldering too many organizational tasks, she said.

But through her activities with the Greater Northeast Police Precinct Advisory Council and the city's new Neighborhoods Against Crime program, Mrs. Tate met more area residents and began

exchanging ideas with them, she said.

Several weeks ago, Hills, a former VISTA (Volunteer In Service to America) and a Lewis and Clark College law school graduate, decided that with his schooling over, he should spend time in his new neighborhood.

So he called the Northeast coordinator of the city's Office of Neighborhood Associations to find out its name.

The coordinator, Edna Robertson, explained the Vernon organization needed rejuvenation and suggested he contact Mrs. Tate and other interested residents.

With only two staff people, the neighborhood office doesn't do any organizing, Mrs. Robertson explained, but it can help neighbors find meeting places, print notices and type minutes and attendance records.

"I let them know about organizing block parties and receiving insurance

from this office," Mrs. Robertson said. "Many groups have block parties to familiarize themselves with more people in their neighborhood."

The central office in City Hall has a monthly newsletter with a range of information, from resources available for community groups to city bureau projects requiring citizen comment.

It also channels "neighborhood needs" requests — which have ranged from street and park improvements to public art — to the responsible agency and checks to see that neighborhoods receive responses to their requests.

"Technical assistance," is how Mrs. Robertson explained the city's role in neighborhood associations.

The bottom line, she said, is that neighbors do their own organizing or there isn't any organization.

"Maybe the city does ask a lot of citizens," she said, "but who knows better than you what you need in your neighborhood?"

"I think it's a fair process," she said. "Otherwise, you may have the bureaucracy coming in with something you don't want at all."

Organizing is what Hills, Dixon, Mrs. Tate and other neighbors are setting out to do, first by drawing up a list of concerns and finding out how they should be handled.

Interests already identified, Hills said, include housing rehabilitation, youth recreation, senior citizen services and prevention of home burglaries.

"I'm not the organizing kind," he said, "but I'll show up at the meetings."

Mrs. Tate, office manager for a landscaping business on Northeast Killingsworth Street, said her interests in neighborhood organization were rekindled after taking a crime prevention survey in neighborhoods within the Inner-Northeast Coalition.

"I took the survey house-to-house and met more people and found out how they really felt. And then I got angry," she said.

Besides concern for burglaries, drug problems and youth gambling in Alber-



Staff photos by JIM VINCENT

INNER-CITY QUIET — Claire Meed and her husband John Hills moved into their home in the Vernon neighborhood of Northeast Portland in December and were

immediately impressed with how quiet it was. With a baby due in May, they are interested in the Vernon School and Alberta Park, about six blocks away.

in Park, she said, many Northeast residents expressed hesitation to seek police help.

"For some reason they have a fear of the police department, which I can't understand, because they pay the police wages," she said.

Dixon and his law partner, Keith Raines, who lives near Vernon in the Concordia neighborhood, handle legal problems brought to their North Williams Avenue office from several Northeast neighborhoods.

They expressed interest in strengthening local businesses and service professions so neighborhood dollars aren't all spent downtown.

While they have their concerns, the Vernon residents aren't knocking the area.

"In some ways, it reminds me of Los

Angeles in the '50s," Dixon said. "And that's all to the good. It's a nice place to live. I haven't had any major malfunctions with my neighbors."

"It's a neighborhood we could afford to move into," said Hill's wife, Claire Meed, a nursing student who is expecting their first child in May.

"The first thing John and I couldn't get over was how quiet it is. We couldn't sleep at night," she said. "It's even dark at night."

While Hills was in law school, she explained, they lived in a Northwest Portland apartment where traffic sounds were constant and a gas station's lights always glowed.

"And it's more stable," she added. "You can look up and down the street and see some 'For Sale' signs, but generally it's a quiet, stable neighborhood."



IRENE TATE



PARTNERS — Ken Dixon (right) lives in Vernon and with law partner Keith Raines (left) handles neighborhood legal problems.





# Neighborhood groups plan crime prevention

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian Staff

Portland neighborhoods are working on crime prevention programs, and in the Buckman-Kerns area, the feeling seems to be the simpler the program, the better.

At a meeting earlier this week, some 20 residents of the two inner-east-side neighborhoods decided that the steps to be taken in the next four months should require a low level of organization and little expenditure of money and should take advantage of existing services.

"What we hope to do ultimately is to change unreasonable fears into reasonable precautions," said Anne Joachim, chairman of the Buckman-Kerns Neighborhoods Against Crime Committee.

The committee, one of several in seven sections of the city, is operating under a federally funded program aimed at grass-roots crime prevention.

The Police Bureau has a companion grant that enables its crime prevention unit to assist neighborhood groups.

But deciding what's to be done in each neighborhood is the responsibility of residents, said Ms. Joachim, who lives and works in the Kerns area.

The Buckman-Kerns committee, meeting over the past two months, has started making decisions about ways to increase residents' sense of safety.

The guidelines are practical. Participants want any programs developed during the 18-month grant period to continue after the federal funds stop flowing.

Several Portland neighborhood representatives developed the crime prevention idea and last year obtained \$245,000 more from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

They created a citywide policy board of volunteers to run the program, selected the Center for Urban Education as fiscal agent for the grant and hired an administrator.

Then they divided the city into seven groups of neighborhoods, each of which in turn selected a committee to hire an area coordinator. The area coordinators help with research, surveys and other legwork in preparing each neighborhood's crime-prevention plan.

Buckman and Kerns together were named the first target for inner South-east neighborhoods.

Sunnyside 15 No. 2, and area coordinator Jean Gordon already is gathering volunteers for that neighborhood's crime-prevention committee.

Meanwhile, the Buckman-Kerns committee has decided to test the usefulness of neighborhood bulletin boards to provide not only information about crime-prevention and emergency services, but also items of community interest.

This is envisioned as a first step in developing a neighborhood communication system extending into each block.

Staff of the Community Design Center will develop plans for the bulletin

boards, to be constructed by Washington-Monroe High School students. A portion of the \$5,000 "seed money" available to the seven inner Southeast neighborhoods will pay for materials.

A grocery store in Kerns and another in Buckman already have indicated interest in donating space for the bulletin boards, Ms. Joachim said.

The Buckman-Kerns committee also agreed to make arrangements for a women's self-defense class in the neighborhood and to seek the help of rape-prevention specialists from the police crime prevention unit.

The group decided that Ms. Joachim should take a "whistle alert" idea to a citywide meeting of Neighborhoods Against Crime organizers.

The idea is a simple one: Anyone fearing attack blows the whistle. Also, anyone who sees a crime being committed, especially personal assault, calls the police then hurries outside to blow the whistle and scare off the attacker.

Pat Burk, Buckman School principal, who sits on the neighborhood committee, said the system was used when he lived in the Hyde Park section of Chicago.

"Everyone had the same kind of whistle with a distinctive sound," he said. They were distributed free by a local bank.

The sound of one whistle usually swelled into a piercing chorus as neighbors responded to the initial alarm, he said.

"My wife still carries her whistle, partly for psychological security," he explained. "It's like carrying a weapon."

But the program requires community education, so people will know when to use the whistle, and a degree of police cooperation that might best be carried out in all city neighborhoods, the group agreed.

When it started work earlier this year, the Buckman-Kerns committee studied neighborhood crime statistics with police analysts to find out the facts of offenses committed.

The committee also sent the area coordinator to schools, service groups, senior citizens' centers and other neighborhood gathering places to find out what crime-related problems are of concern to residents, students and businessmen.

Then planning began on projects that could help cut crime and would relieve the fear that sometimes imprisons inner-city residents in their homes.

The committee will meet at 7:30 p.m. May 29 in the former Albertina Kerr Nursery, Northeast 22nd Avenue and Gilsan Street, to discuss projects related to property safety, such as door locks, lighting and auto security.

Committee members also want to work on safety and security plans aimed at the elderly, Ms. Joachim said.

"These are things right at the local, neighborhood level," she said of the committee efforts. "It's a one-on-one thing, so that ultimately neighbors are looking out for each other."

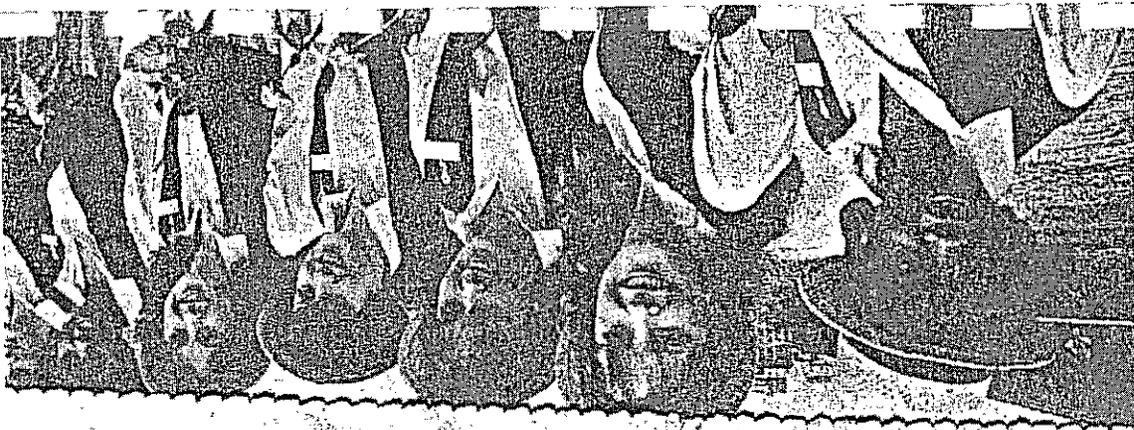
## The Oregonian IN PORTLAND



FLOWER CONFERENCE — Members of the P  
can Rhododendron Society took over some

Society. city te





By DAVID WHITNEY  
of The Oregonian  
The money which has been collected by Benj. Franklin as premiums in the Oregonian plan is...

# Benj. Franklin sued over fees to home buyers

THURSDAY MAY 10, 1979

**In to five**  
An upgrading of Lents considered in a long-range development plan.

## Forum explores problem of molestation

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

If a child is sexually molested, what can he or she do — especially if the molester is the father, a friend of the family or another relative?

The YMCA Youth Service Center and several other community organizations is sponsoring a family forum on the problem at 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 16, at Binnsmead Middle School, 2225 S.E. 87th Ave.

An 11-minute film, "Who Do You Tell?" created by three Portland natives with backgrounds in psychology, sociology and filmmaking, will be a part of the conference, according to Sally Lewis, the center's director and coordinator of the forum.

In addition to the Youth Service Center, sponsoring agencies include the Outer Southeast Neighborhoods Against Crime, Binnsmead Community School, the Morrison Center family service agency, the Portland council of Parent-Teacher Associations and the crime prevention units of the Portland Police Bureau and Multnomah County Sheriff's office.

Ms. Lewis said the forum will emphasize community resources for helping both parents and children, as well as ways parents can maintain communication with children.

"We're aiming at prevention through education, but we're doing it with the entire family," she said.

A look at Oregon statistics indicates a need for family concern about the sexual molestation of children, she said.

Figures from the state Children's Services Division show that of 528 child molestations in 1978, strangers were responsible in only 3 percent of the cases, Ms. Lewis said.

In 28 percent of the cases, the fathers of the victims were responsible for the molestation; in 24 percent of the cases, stepfathers were responsible; 10 percent of the victims fell to their mothers' boyfriends, 8 percent to other relatives and in 7 percent of the cases, the attackers were listed as friends.

Because a child probably knows the would-be molester, Ms. Lewis said, he or she sometimes can sometimes avoid an incident. But the child must know it

is all right to resist someone who may be a parent figure, she said.

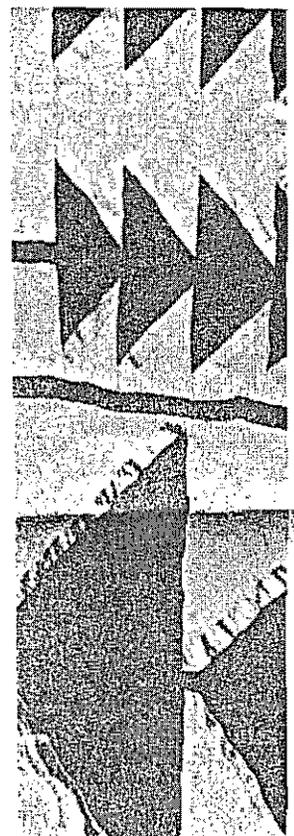
The forum will include a discussion by a panel that features Lynn Landau, of the Portland Police Crime Prevention Unit; Shirley Mutschler, volunteer coordinator of the Portland Parent-Teacher Association's block home program; a family therapist, and an expert in community service resources.

The 11-minute film, "Who Do You Tell?" emphasizes family and community resources a child can turn to in emergencies that range from a house fire to personal problems, said Ms. Lewis.

The film was made by the J. Gary Mitchell Film Co. of San Francisco, which has developed other highly acclaimed films in the sociological field, Ms. Lewis said.

## Meet eyes possibility of new city

The possibility of a new city south and east of Milwaukie will be discussed





# Involvement urged at anti-crime clinic

By WALLI SCHNEIDER  
Journal Staff Writer

She was on her way to school. It was a bright, shiny morning.

She never got there.

Amy, 8 years old, brain-damaged since birth, was raped as she waited for a school bus on the outskirts of Albina.

"And this bastard didn't even let her get near the bus," said a distraught mother who won't be identified because "for sure somebody else is going to hurt us."

"He just drug her off," she said. "And Amy doesn't know enough to tell us exactly when or where," the mother said. "What do we do?"

**AN ELDERLY** man standing in a phone booth to call his sister in Ohio never got the call through. He was beaten, robbed and verbally harassed by a street gang at the intersection of NE 14th Ave. and Killingsworth St.

"I don't even want to talk about it," he told The Journal. "Sometimes I dream about it. And I don't want to do that anymore."

The Salvation Army's Moore Street Community Center, joined by the Crime Prevention Unit of the Portland Police Bureau, the Oregon Journal and KATU-TV, hope that others will heed those stories for a special reason.

They plan a two-day, in-depth crime-prevention seminar this Friday and Saturday specifically tailored for the Albina community and its problems.

Where to go. What to do. Who to see for help. How to avoid problems. How to prevent common crimes.

**TOPICS WILL** range from a patrol officer's perspective on crime problems to fear of crime to home environments that bolster the instances of crime.

All sessions will be at the Moore Street Community Center, 5430 N. Moore St.

Sessions Friday will begin at 9 a.m. and continue until 5 p.m.

Highlights Friday will include talks by Lucius Hicks IV, president of the Portland chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Charles

Jordan, city commissioner of public safety; Thomas Kennedy, Union Avenue Improvement Program, Portland Development Commission; and Ethel Lee, staff assistant to Multnomah County Commissioner Gladys McCoy.

**OTHER SPEAKERS** include Portland Police Bureau Capt. William Richardson, North Precinct; four Portland Police Bureau officers, and representatives of the media, Portland State University and the Multnomah County Victims' Assistance Program.

Scheduled to speak on legal services is Ron Wyden, Gray Panthers' advocate and coordinator of Oregon Legal Services, which gives aid to the elderly.

Throughout the afternoon there will be displays, exhibits and crime prevention films.

All sessions are free and open to the public, except for mealtime meetings. A spaghetti luncheon Friday will be \$1. It will be free for senior citizens.

**SATURDAY'S EVENTS** include free engraving of property by the Prince Hall Masons in the basement of the Moore Center from 10:30 a.m. to noon.

Workshops begin Saturday at 1 p.m. with Freddy Petett, executive director of the Urban League of Portland giving an overview.

The session will continue with the following speakers:

Richard Dehaan, vice president and director of security for Fred Meyer Inc.; Officer Conrad Roub of the Crime Prevention Unit; Ludi Martin, coordinator for the Northeast area of Neighborhoods Against Crime; Lynn Landau, Terry D. McGill and Diane Julian of the Crime Prevention Unit.

"**WE WANT TO** appeal to people who are afraid of going out of their houses at night," said Doug Wagoner, spearhead of the crime-prevention clinic. "I'm talking about people who won't even come to our center because they're afraid to leave their homes.

"Hopefully, we can change all that. We don't want the North Portland area alienated. We want community involvement."



# Neighbors begin volunteer crime watch

By LEE PERLMAN

**LENTS** — Local residents embarked on a crash program to engender community cooperation and crime prevention awareness.

Citizen volunteers spent June 23 in a door-to-door canvass of the area between SE 82nd and 92nd avenues, Steele Street and Holgate Boulevard in an attempt to involve neighbors in crime pre-

vention activities. The event was sponsored by the federally funded Neighborhood Against Crime program, which has designated Lents a target area for concentrated activity due to its high rate of

residential burglaries. Dennis Roberts, head of the Lents crime prevention committee, explained one of the programs available to area residents, the Neighborhood Watch program, at a June 21

public meeting. The objective, he explained, is to acquaint residents of any given block with each other, encourage them to watch out for each other and to combat the real and perceived isolation

of Lents residents, especially the elderly. "Having participated in a block meeting, I'm now acquainted with my neighbors on either side, both of whom (Continued on page 4)

# THE COMMUNITY PRESS

Suburban  
A WEEKLY

Portland, Oregon/ June 27, 1979

Vol. XXXVI No. 14/20 cents

rely on the police as the first line of defense against potential criminals.

Rose Osborne, an area resident since 1910, claimed that much of the problem stemmed from a lack of youth-oriented positive activities to provide "competition" for the energies of potential juvenile delinquents, a position that was supported by several others present.

Roberts exhorted those present, "Don't be afraid to volunteer now and then. Our turnout will show the news crews and (mayor Neil) Goldschmidt that Lents neighborhood does exist."

10 of your relatives!"

At the other extreme was an elderly resident who left the meeting early, grumbling that the program was "a lot of big brother stuff." He advised those present who are concerned about residential burglaries, "Get yourself a gun and blow that sucker away!" He complained that "The police are down on Union Avenue busting the whores, and busting you and me for soliciting them."

Roberts and Corinne Williamson, Neighborhoods Against Crime area coordinator, conceded that residents can no longer afford to



# Lents combats local crime

(Continued from page 1)  
are elderly women, and they what I can be called upon in an emergency," said Roberts. "Another house on the block is rented by three young men who are no more than the sun is like the moon, but their names and address. They're my neighbors, and we owe each other some respect. I can call them up and say, 'Larry, could you please turn down your hi-fi?' or 'Larry, I think someone's breaking into your car.'"

The effect of the Neighborhood Watch program can be reinforced with the use of crime prevention window stickers, said Roberts. "If there's a bad guy on your block and he sees all those stickers he'll say, 'Hey, I'm surrounded by a bunch of good guys,' and he'll probably either get sneakier, move on or clean up his act."

Training in rape prevention and self-defense for women and assistance for the installation of new locks are also available through the program, said Roberts.

One enthusiastic booster of the program declared, "One neighbor is worth more than

# Baker denies talk of leaving

By Chuck McKee

**PORTLAND** — The rumors have whirled that he was leaving town for a new job since Bruce Baker became chief of the Portland Police Bureau five years ago. Under pressure from a recent series of police management controversies, Baker finds himself the subject of rumor anew, but he denies any plans to leave for another position.

It's not that the offers haven't been there. They have. One source close to the chief says that "he literally turns down job offers every week, good ones, too." Whether it's wishful thinking, as some sources in the



Baker, department administrator, and suggestions that Mayor Neil





CLAUDIA J. HOWELL/  
Oregon Journal

**CRIME FIGHT** — City Commissioner Charles Jordan, left; Kathy Glanler, of Neighborhoods Against Crime, and Hank Hogan, federal administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, announce new crime fighting programs for Portland.

# Police 'taping' businesses

It's a sticky notion, but Portland police hope their new "Operation Flashback" will cut crime at local businesses.

In a kick-off campaign for Flashback, one of two new crime prevention programs launched Monday, police officers began pasting strips of reflective tape on windows and doors of businesses along Southwest Barbur Boulevard.

The purpose of the tape, according to Sgt. Roy Kindrick, of the Crime Prevention Unit, is to make it easier and faster for patrol officers to find out if burglars have entered the premises by breaking or opening a window or door.

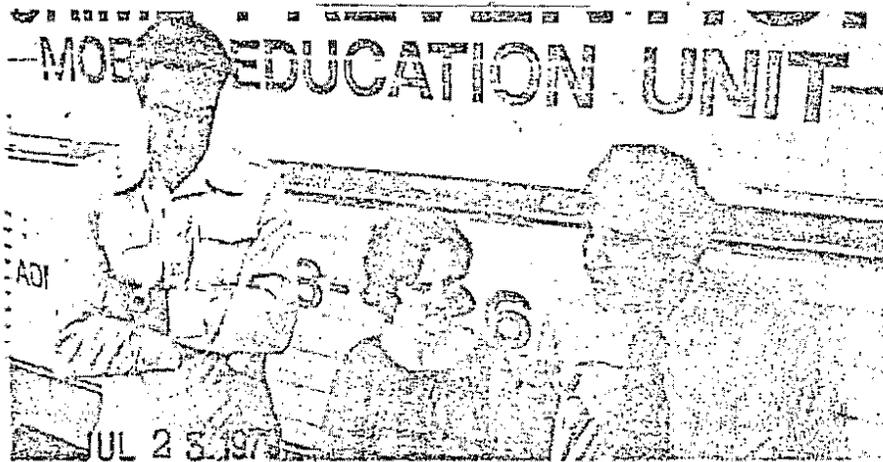
Kindrick said that the program, as far as authorities know, is the first of its kind in the nation. Flashback is the brainchild of Officer Lloyd Higgins.

Thirty trained volunteers will put the tape on all businesses in Northwest Portland and along Southwest Macadam Avenue, as well as on Barbur Boulevard.

If the test program is successful, Kindrick said, the program may be expanded to other parts of the city.

Police also plan to make a "security survey" of all businesses along Barbur Boulevard, and will recommend crime prevention techniques designed to make it harder for burglars to ply their trade.





CLAUDIA J. HOWELL/  
Oregon Journal

**CRIME FIGHT** — City Commissioner Charles Jordan, left; Kathy Gankler, of Neighborhoods Against Crime, and Hank Dagan, federal administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, announce two new crime fighting programs for Portland.

## 'Friends' seek ruling on land use

A private land-use watchdog group, not happy with the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission decision upholding the city of Milwaukie's housing review ordinance, has asked the Oregon Court of Appeals to rule against the LCDC.

## Window tape to aid police

JUL 16 1970

A system enabling Portland police officers to more readily detect windows broken or doors opened at businesses by burglars gets under way Monday in three target areas.

Patrolmen and police Crime Prevention Division volunteers will visit businesses in Northwest Portland and along Southwest Barbur Boulevard and Southwest Macadam Avenue to invite businessmen to place small patches of reflective tape on doors and windows.

Policemen patrolling at night will shine their car-top lights on the businesses. A break in the pattern of patches across the business front will indicate someone has broken in, explained Roy Kendrick, Crime Prevention Division information officer.

There is no charge to businesses.

SAVE  
CUISE



# Crime-prevention day to feature fun, games

By JANET GOETZE AUG 30 1979  
of The Oregonian staff

Sports competition, puppet shows, a balloon toss and disco dancing will be part of a "Crime Prevention Field Day" for children and youth on Friday, Aug. 31.

Activities are scheduled from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Peninsula Park on North Albina Avenue between North Ainsworth Street and Portland Boulevard.

Free marking of bicycles and small appliances will be offered during the event sponsored for city residents by

the Piedmont and King neighborhoods as part of the Inner-Northeast Neighborhoods Against Crime program.

The Portland Police Crime Prevention Unit's van also will be at the park to provide information, said Sharon McCormack, coordinator of the area's Neighborhoods Against Crime office.

The puppet shows, with a crime-prevention theme, will run from 10 a.m. to noon. The disco dance will be from 4:30 to 5 p.m.

Other events will include a basketball free-throw contest from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.; tennis contest from 11 a.m. to noon; and swimming competition from 1 to 2:30 p.m.

The balloon toss will be from 1 to 1:30 p.m.; shoe-scramble relay from 1:30 to 2 p.m.; and three-legged race from 2 to 2:30 p.m.

The softball throw and hit competition will run from 3 to 4 p.m., and the half-mile relay will be from 4 to 4:30 p.m.

Each youngster participating will receive a certificate. Prizes, including T-shirts and Frisbees, also will be awarded, Ms. McCormack said.

Residents of the two neighborhoods, she said, "were concerned about involving youth in a positive way in crime prevention as well as doing some crime-prevention presentations."

## Group seeks new singers

The Alameda Mothers' Chorus has issued an invitation to Portland women to join the 15-year-old group by attending its weekly rehearsals at the Fremont United Methodist Church, 2620 N.E. Fremont St.

Rehearsals for the PTA-sponsored chorus will be held on succeeding Mondays, beginning Sept. 10, from 9:45 to 11:15 a.m. in the Fireside Room at the church.



OREGONIAN 10-4-79

## Portland in running for honor

Portland is one of 21 national finalists for all-American city designation, it was announced Wednesday.

Bellingham, Wash., also is one of the finalists, according to the National Municipal League, a New York City-based organization that each year selects 10 cities for the designation.

League representatives said the nominees were selected from more than 400 applicants. Selection criteria included the success of the cities in meeting the needs of the elderly and of minorities, revitalizing urban core areas, dealing with fiscal constraints and sustaining economic growth.

Winners in the nationwide contest will be announced in the spring of 1980.

Portland's selection was based on three city projects: creation of a 10-mile urban park on Marquam Hill; implementation of a multifaceted, anti-crime

program involving a citywide citizen network; and City Council passage of a comprehensive, and controversial, mandatory energy conservation program.

Promotion of citizen participation in those projects was a benchmark in rating the city, league representatives said.

Portland's application was entered by Barbara Walker, a resident active in efforts to purchase and designate the Marquam Hill land for the urban park.

## Woman dies in auto crash

By The Associated Press

Oregon State Police say a 59-year-old Winston woman was killed Wednesday morning when the car she was driving swerved into the path of a truck on Oregon 730 about one mile west of Irrigon.

Mey Rowan was pronounced dead at the scene.

Recall drive  
to continue

PUBLIC AUCTION



## IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS

### Telephone reassurance project to begin

#### Daily calls to assist old, handicapped

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

The Creston-Kentworth Neighborhood Association is looking for people to care about their neighbors and for people who need a friendly call during the day.

The Southeast neighborhood association is organizing a telephone reassurance program for the elderly, handicapped and other people who live alone, said Laura Creswick, committee coordinator.

"We will try to have the person who calls each day living on the same block or nearby so they will be able to meet the person who receives the reassuring call," Mrs. Creswick said.

"Hopefully, it will strengthen the neighborhood as more people get to know one another," she said.

Neighborhood volunteers will be going door-to-door beginning Sunday, Oct. 7, seeking volunteers who are willing to call one or two neighbors per day at least a six-month time period. At the same time, the volunteers will be looking for persons who would like to receive a daily call, Mrs. Creswick said.

Persons selected to make the calls will be screened through the Portland Police Bureau's Crime Prevention Division and given first-aid training, she said.

If the call recipient doesn't answer the telephone on the first call, callers will try again later. If there is no answer to the second call, she said, the caller will check the home or contact a next-door neighbor or the police.

To maintain security and privacy, no one living in the neighborhood will have a copy of the complete list of residents being called, she said.

The police bureau's Crime Prevention Division has indicated interest in helping other neighborhoods organize a similar service, Ms. Creswick said.

"Subscribers to the service would be anyone who needs it, whether it's a handicapped person or an older person living alone," she said.

The neighborhood association boundaries include Southeast Powell Boulevard on the north, Southeast Foster Street and Southeast 80th Avenue on the east, and Southeast Steele Street on the south.

The western boundary follows Southeast 27th Avenue north of Holgate Boulevard and McLoughlin Boulevard south of Holgate.

"I think it's wonderful that people living here came up with this idea and that it is meeting a need in our neighborhood," Mrs. Creswick said.



Staff photo by BRENT WOJAHN

HELLO THERE — Creston-Kentworth Neighborhood Association is starting a telephone reassurance program. Volunteers are being sought to make a daily call to one or two elderly or handicapped neighbors.



PL. 3B  
snatches  
increase

(Continued from page 1)  
curity checks. Applicants will be screened, she said. The purpose of the program is to have people with these skills in the neighborhood; McCormack said.

McCormack said that NAC is also considering a teen escort service, in which carefully screened teens would do errands for senior citizens or accompany them on their errands to prevent muggings, which occur particularly around grocery stores and banks. She said that the difficulty lies in finding youth groups interested in participating.

The NAC program also offers rape prevention workshops, to be held in public buildings or in homes, McCormack said.

# Piedmont purse-snatchers increase violent acts

By PAT JEFFRIES

PIEDMONT — Purse-snatchings in the Union-Killingsworth area have increased 100 percent in October, according to North Precinct's crime analyst Judy McFarlane.

McFarlane said that

the area bounded by Interstate and NE 15th Avenue and by Fremont and Ainsworth streets, has had 10 reported purse-snatchings this month compared with nine the previous month, with the main concentration along NE Union, Killingsworth,

and Interstate avenues. Seven of the cases are thought to have been committed by the same person, who has used increasing violence in each crime, as if graduating from one stage to the next, McFarlane said. Women leaving banks and stores in

the area should be alert, she said. Sharon McCormack, area coordinator for Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) told the Piedmont Neighborhood Association recently that she is looking for people willing to serve as block captains

to aid in informing the community of specific crime patterns, such as this one, that are identified by the crime analyst and reported to the NAC office, as well as to hold block meetings where neighbors may gather to meet one another and exchange

schedules so that they will be alert to unusual activities in the neighborhood. Block captains may also disseminate information when needed on emergency fuel sources and generally deal with emergency situations, McCormack said.

Block homes, previously used as safe homes for children coming home from school, have more recently been extended to crime prevention, McCormack said. She sees a more general value in the block captain program in the creation of neighborhood

networks for information and support. McCormack is also looking for people willing to learn to check home security. This involves about six hours of training, and then participation with a police officer on five home sections. (Continued on page 2)

THANKS TO YOU

it works  
for all  
of us



Northeast Portland

THE COMMUNITY PRESS

VERIFIED



# WINTER

October 24

1979



## Everyone's Invited

## It's A Halloween Party

A community Halloween party that promises to be a fun-filled affair, with apple bobbing, bingo, cake-walks, fortune telling and other surprises, is being planned for oldsters and youngsters in Northeast Portland by several organizations.

The party, which will also feature J.W. Friday, a local disc jockey, a health screening clinic and a mystery Trail Blazer, will be held at the King Neighborhood Facility, 4815 NE 7th from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m., Saturday, October 27.

Everyone is invited and urged to come in costume.

Sponsoring organizations include: Northeast Neighborhoods, Albina Action Center, the Urban League, Peninsula Park Center, NE Crime Prevention Program and Highland Center.



# Death threats hit porn foe

By HANK SCHOUTEN

SE PORTLAND — Telephone death threats on the lives of Jean Gordon and her children have been made apparently as a result of her efforts to fight pornography and sex-related industries in SE Portland.

Gordon who is the Inner Southeast Coordinator for Neighborhoods Against Crime said she received two separate anonymous threats at her home.

"You're going to be murdered tonight," said the caller. Later in the evening she received a call threatening her children.

The police were concerned about the threat because the caller specified "tonight." Gordon took her children, left her home, and spent the evening at a friend's. She cancelled her appointment to speak at a neighborhood meeting.

Gordon is spearheading an

anti-pornography drive as a part of her job in Neighborhoods Against Crime.

"This is not my issue," said Gordon. "The citizens in the inner Southeast have identified it as their number-one crime concern."

Gordon arrived at that conclusion after speaking to a number of neighborhood associations in the Inner Southeast and to re-

ligious, education and business leaders.

Gordon said that residents in the Sunnyside, Richmond, Hosford-Abernathy, and Brooklyn neighborhoods are in agreement that the pornography and sex-industry related crime situation is out of hand. Gordon said she is just acting on the community concerns in the neighborhoods. "The residents are the experts on the crime in their neighborhood," Gordon said.



Gordon

RECEIVED  
NOV 15 1979  
THE COMMUNITY PRESS  
EDUCATION  
VERIFIED



11/15/79  
THE OREGONIAN

## Sexual abuse of children to be family forum topic

A film, puppets and discussions will be included in a family forum on preventing the sexual abuse of children Thursday at Whitman School, 7326 S.E. Flavel St.

"Who Do You Tell?" will be screened to children and adults from 7:30 to 9 p.m. The program is sponsored

by the Whitman School Parent-Teacher Association, the school's child development specialist project and the Outer-Southeast Neighborhoods Against Crime.

A panel of counseling and crime-prevention specialists will provide information on sexual abuse and where victims and families can receive help.

The panelists will include Judy Steinberger, a psychologist at the Morrison Center for Youth and Family Services; Cynthia Conrad, a case worker with the state Children's Services Division; Mary Beth Wilson, a rape prevention specialist with the Multnomah County crime prevention unit; and Virginia Martinez and Marilyn Sutton of Parents United, a self-help group for families.

Personal safety in a variety of situations, from house fires to molestation, will be discussed through drama and puppetry, said Jeanne Pace, a child development specialist at the school. The program is designed for school-age children.

Professional staff members will lead children in a discussion of the film and provide information on where to seek help in emergency situations or when incidents make children "feel uncomfortable," she said.



# Coordinator wants program visible

By LEE PERLMAN

PORTLAND — After two weeks on the job, Bill Knudsen's cautious assessment of his role as citywide coordinator of the Neighborhoods Against Crime program is to make a successful venture more visible and more permanent.

Knudsen's predecessor, John Werneken, resigned as coordinator of the \$245,000 community-based program, funded by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, in late August. In the meantime, overall coordination of the program has been handled by volunteers from the program's policy board. Individual area coordinators, hired by and answerable to citizen boards in each of seven geographic areas of Portland, were on their own.

Knudsen feels the program has weathered the hiatus well. "The area coordinators have functioned well without a program coordinator, and have become more of a team than they were before," he told The Community Press. "I have very little question about the staff. I'm still getting to know their individual strengths and weaknesses, but I'm not making any snap judgments in saying that as a group they're a very high quality group of people. I don't think any of them, upon graduating from high school, decided to pursue crime prevention as a lifetime career, but they are all committed to citizen involvement and community development."

This fits in well with Knudsen's own objectives of making community crime prevention in Portland an ongoing activity, rather than just a one-time experiment.

"We have an excellent opportunity here in Portland to plug into the city's existing neighborhood association network," he said. "I realize that crime prevention isn't a particularly stimulating topic unless there's a crisis of some kind, but I'd like to make it a regular part of association agendas like land-use and traffic are."

Knudsen said he is aware that such organizations can expect to see a reduction in city funding for their activities but he adds, "I may be naive, but I think neighborhood associations have a life of their own outside the Office of Neighborhood Associations. The City Council has been very responsive to them, and they've grown to like that."

Knudsen would also like to promote the Neighborhood Watch concept of a community

crime prevention network, and see it achieve the same visibility and popularity as the more individualistic rape prevention and personal safety classes. Further, he would like to see Portland take advantage of some of the promotional techniques and visual aids developed in other cities, such as the cartoon character Crime Dog.

Knudsen was introduced to these and other programs at a recent convention of crime prevention programs which he attended. "I was very impressed with Portland's leadership in this field. Our system of having the police bureau and residents work together is happening elsewhere, but Portland is acknowledged as a leader."

Which is not to say that the program can't be improved upon. Participants have complained that the "target neighborhood" concept is a poor determinant of how and where coordinators will invest their time.

"I understand there was a problem with the way some neighborhoods were chosen," said Knudsen. "Their crime statistics indicated that they had a problem, but they weren't together enough to accomplish anything. You shouldn't select an area based solely on a computer readout, but you would want some sort of guidelines for targeting your activities."

Discussing his relationship to other participants in the program, Knudsen said, "I'm in a honeymoon period now. I haven't had time to step on anyone's toes, but the organizational setup certainly makes it possible. I and the other coordinators work for different bosses. I've encountered some logistical problems in that my office, the police bureau, the funding agent (the Center for Urban Education) and the neighborhood coordinators are all in different places, but I'm learning to use the telephone and Tri-Met. You really can't fault the current setup because it best serves the neighborhood volunteers, and they know what's best for their neighborhood. When you try to accommodate them, you almost have to give up some efficiency."

A lifelong resident of Vancouver, Wash., Knudsen has worked in Portland as a junior high school teacher and as director of the SE and North Portland youth service centers. Concerning his current position he said, "It was the only job application I had done for which I had right-on qualifications in almost every area. It enables me to continue working for community development in Portland neighborhoods, and with many of the same actors I worked with before."



# Self-defense class attracts crowds

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

A self-defense class that volunteers organized with little fanfare has enrolled more than 100 women for eight weeks of instruction in Southeast Portland.

That kind of response indicates a need that the volunteers hope to meet by finding funds for more classes, according to Laura Creswick, a member of the Outer Southeast Neighborhoods

Against Crime board.

The neighborhood crime-prevention project is part of a federally funded citywide program that is completing the first year of an 18-month grant period.

A \$245,800 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration provides a coordinator for each of seven sections of the city, in which target neighborhoods develop crime-prevention plans under the direction of an area

citizens board.

More than \$5,000 in "seed money" is provided for special projects, such as the self-defense class and a door locks program that Outer Southeast developed for low-income persons. The principal Neighborhoods Against Crime grant goes to the fiscal agent, the Center for Urban Education, for administration by a citywide citizens board.

The special projects money is channeled through the Portland Police Bu-

reau's crime prevention division, Mrs. Creswick explained. Outer Southeast includes the Mount Tabor, South Tabor, Montavilla, Creston-Kenilworth, Reed, Eastmoreland, Foster-Powell, Woodstock, Mount Scott-Arieta and Lent neighborhoods.

Several months ago, the Outer Southeast board worked through its coordinator to organize a women's self-defense class, then learned the crime prevention division wanted contract terms that the class teachers could not accept, Mrs. Creswick said.

Shortly afterward, the area coordinator resigned to take another job, and the citizens board has not hired a replacement.

Without a staff person, the board realized it would have to do the work of organizing another class program, Mrs. Creswick said.

Board members outlined a program that could be used by women of all ages, stressing self-assertion and physical defense techniques that don't require special training, she said. The board talked to several organizations interested in providing such a class, Mrs. Creswick said, and the Oregon Karate Association was selected for the \$2,400 contract.

Seven instructors, plus special speakers, participate in the free classes, held from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Mondays and 1 to 3 p.m. Saturdays in the karate association's studio at Southeast 92nd Avenue and Ramona Street.

Although the instructors know karate, the self-defense techniques they teach don't require training in the martial arts, Mrs. Creswick said.

"We didn't want a karate class," she said. "That's not effective for everybody."

Despite the fact that the course is half over and the holidays are approaching, individual class attendance is increasing from week to week, Mrs. Creswick said.

"I think it's a good program," she said. "It really thrills me that we have



WATCHFUL — Instructor Dave Martin oversees Laya Rutledge and Debbie Taylor practice self-defense skills learned in Southeast Portland class.

had the response, especially at this time of year."

A committee from the area citizens board is working on funding for more classes and studying the possibility of printing a brochure to explain the program, she said.

Although it still has some "seed money," the board wants to establish sources of community funding for the day that the federal grant is gone, she explained.

"We want to keep the classes free so that anyone could attend, and we'd like to be able to provide child care, which we can't right now," Mrs. Creswick said.

Although the course is intended for Outer Southeast women, some are coming from other parts of the metropolitan area, she said.

"It shows that people are so interested that they will drive a long distance to attend," she said.



GUARDED LOOKS — Self-defense instructor Dagny Sellorn watches as the class goes through its practice session.



DEFENSIVE MOVE — Elsie Schroeder practices technique in self-defense.

## The Sunday Oregonian

# IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS



# Crime fighters battle inflation, too

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

Using a hand press and the time of six volunteers, the Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime saved at least \$1,400 last week in printing 4,000 ribbons for an educational project that will begin next month.

The project, to be conducted through 14 Southwest private and public schools, is aimed at educating children about the costs of vandalism.

Property destruction and defacement have been identified as a major crime problem in Southwest neighborhoods, according to Dell Taylor, president of the Jackson Community Association and a member of her area's Neighborhoods Against Crime board.

Much of the vandalism is committed by children and youth unmindful of the public and private costs of destructive acts, she said.

Vandalism cost the nation's public schools more than \$600 million during the 1977-78 school year, the group's research indicates.

Last year in Portland, the school district spent \$300,000 on repair costs that included replacing broken windows and removing graffiti from walls.

The figures don't include damage to businesses or to such public property as parks, bridges and waterways, the committee noted.

Working with the school district's Area I administrators, the Police Bureau's crime prevention division, and SOLV (Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism), the neighborhood group will provide materials for teachers to use in classroom projects, Mrs. Taylor said.

The materials are designed for children in kindergarten through sixth grade, the years when the message about property destruction might most firmly take root, she said.

The week of anti-vandalism education will climax in a poster contest, in which children use pictures and rhymes to communicate anti-vandalism messages, she said.



Photo by GEOFF PARKS

**FIGHTING CRIME** — Six members of Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime — Larry Day (from left), Alyce Dingler, Dell Taylor, Joy Stricker, Irene Sparks and Bob Sparks — make ribbons for an anti-crime project.

That's where the ribbons printed with the hand press will come in.

They will be given to youngsters participating in the poster contest so they can be identified as "Junior Crime Fighters," Mrs. Taylor said.

Other prizes, donated by business people from all over the city, will be given to top school winners, she added.

When the neighborhood committee began pricing the printing of ribbons, they learned the cost would be around

\$1,500, Mrs. Taylor said.

"Frankly, our budget couldn't handle that," she said.

But the Multnomah Art Center, where the group usually meets, had a hand press that has been city property since the 1930s, she said.

So the group decided to do its own printing, at a cost of about \$80, she said.

The Neighborhoods Against Crime board will ask teachers to comment on

the information packet so it can be refined for later citywide use, Mrs. Taylor said.

"We're in the talking stage for a program for middle schools," she said. "I think that will go easier, because we will know more from our experience in this program."

She added that SOLV is exploring the possibility of taking anti-vandalism educational programs to schools throughout the state.



# Anti-crime coordinator wants program visible

By LEE PERLMAN

PORTLAND — After two weeks on the job, Bill Knudsen's cautious assessment of his role as citywide coordinator of the Neighborhoods Against Crime program is to make a successful venture more visible and more permanent.

Knudsen's predecessor, John Werneken, resigned as coordinator of the \$245,000 community-based program, funded by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, in late August. In the meantime, overall coordination of the program has been handled by volunteers from the program's policy board. Individual area coordinators, hired by and answerable to citizen boards in each of seven geographic areas of Portland, were on their own.

Knudsen feels the program has weathered the hiatus well. "The area coordinators have functioned well without a program coordinator, and have become more of a team than they were before," he told The Community Press. "I have very little question about the staff. I'm still getting to know their individual strengths and weaknesses, but I'm not making any snap judgments in saying that as a group they're a very high quality group of people. I don't think any of them, upon graduating from high school, decided to pursue crime prevention as a lifetime career, but they are all committed to citizen involvement and community development."

This fits in well with Knudsen's own objectives of making community crime prevention in Portland an ongoing activity, rather than just a one-time experiment.

"We have an excellent opportunity here in Portland to plug into the city's existing neighborhood association network," he said. "I realize that crime prevention isn't a particularly stimulating topic unless there's a crisis of some kind, but I'd like to make it a regular part of association agendas like land-use and traffic are."

Knudsen said he is aware that such organizations can expect to see a reduction in city funding for their activities but he adds, "I may be naive, but I think neighborhood associations have a life of their own outside the Office of Neighborhood Associations. The City Council has been very responsive to them, and they've grown to like that."

Knudsen would also like to promote the

Neighborhood Watch concept of a community crime prevention network, and see it achieve the same visibility and popularity as the more individualistic rape prevention and personal safety classes. Further, he would like to see Portland take advantage of some of the promotional techniques and visual aids developed in other cities, such as the cartoon character Crime Dog.

## Medal man

Staff Sgt. Allen V. Rouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Rouse, 6012 SW Ruby Terrace, Portland, recently was presented the Army Commendation Medal at Fort Lewis, Wash.

The medal was awarded for meritorious service. Such service can be over an extended period of time or for outstanding achievement in a single situation. The recipient must have demonstrated skills and dedication far above the average.

Rouse received the award while assigned as an intelligence sergeant with the 60th Infantry.



## Anti-crime tips extended by workshop

A crime-prevention workshop for downtown apartment residents and building managers is scheduled from 9 a.m. to noon Tuesday, Jan. 15, in First Congregational Church, 1126 S.W. Park Ave.

Workshop topics will include observation and reporting of suspicious activity, rape prevention and personal safety, dealing with panhandlers, locks, property engraving and telephone reassurance programs for elderly persons.

The session will be sponsored by the Downtown Community Association and Neighborhoods Against Crime, according to Jill McCarthy, coordinator of the crime-prevention program for Northwest and Downtown Portland.

"The workshop is the result of a general meeting of the Downtown Community Association," Ms. McCarthy said. "People expressed many concerns, and we are covering those topics through the workshop."

Session leaders will include Officer Larry Rosson of the Police Bureau's central precinct; Lynne Landau, a rape prevention specialist with the bureau's Crime Prevention Division; and Jim Nelson, an elderly programs specialist with the bureau.

Others will include Michael Stoops, secretary of the Burnside Community Council, and Ms. McCarthy.



## Child safety

# focus of meet Neighborhood calendar

Increasing personal safety and the protection of children will be discussed by the Richmond Neighborhood Association at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 22, in Edwards School, 1715 S.E. 32nd Place.

Representatives of the Portland Police Bureau, Multnomah County Health Division and the state Youth and Family Services Division will attend the meeting to answer questions, said Jean Gordon, Inner-Southeast coordinator of the Neighborhoods Against Crime program.

The association planned the session following the murder of a 4-year-old neighborhood girl, Ruth Ann O'Neil, Ms. Gordon said.

"The meeting is a mechanism for people to talk about what happened, articulate their concerns and formulate steps to be taken within the community," she said.

Those steps, she said, might include parenting clubs or other support groups.

Proposals to improve traffic flow on Southeast McLoughlin Boulevard will be outlined before members of the Moreland Business Association at a meeting Thursday, Jan. 24.

Staff members of the Metropolitan Service District will make the presentation at 1 p.m. in the Bybee-Milwaukie branch of the U.S. National Bank of Oregon, 7000 S.E. Milwaukie Ave.

Other neighborhood meetings this week include:

### MONDAY

**BURNSIDE CONSORTIUM** — 7 p.m. in Baloney Joe's drop-in center, 321 N.W. Couch St.

**GOOSE HOLLOW FOOTHILLS LEAGUE** — 7:30 p.m. in Neighborhoods West/Northwest office, 817 N.W. 23rd Ave.: discuss planning and zoning proposals.

**NORTH PORTLAND CITIZENS COMMITTEE BOARD** — 7:30 p.m. in Neighbors North office, 7508 N. Hereford Ave.

**NORTHWEST DISTRICT ASSOCIATION** — 7 p.m. at 2374 N.W. Pettygrove St.: economic development committee will discuss the association's blanket sales and APPLE tool bank.

**SOUTHEAST UPLIFT ADVISORY BOARD** — 7:15 p.m. in Southeast Uplift office, 5224 S.E. Foster Road.

### TUESDAY

**BRIDLEMILE-ROBERT GRAY NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7 p.m. in Southwest Hills library, 1550 S.W. Dewitt St.

**KING IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. in King Neighborhood Facility, 4815 N.E. Seventh Ave.

**LAIR HILL DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCIL** — 7 p.m. at Walsh Construction Co., 3015 S.W. First Ave.: review neighborhood construction guidelines; plan poll to assess neighborhood interest in historic district designation.

**LAURELHURST NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. in All Saints Roman Catholic Church hall, 3847 N.E. Glisan St.: elect officers; hear Joan Smith, city planning commission chairman, discuss proposed comprehensive plan.

**NORTHWEST DISTRICT ASSOCIATION BOARD** — 5:45 p.m. in Neighborhoods West/Northwest office, 817 N.W. 23rd Ave.

### WEDNESDAY

**BURNSIDE CONSORTIUM** — 7 p.m. in Downtown Chapel, 601 W. Burnside St.: annual meeting.

## Libraries plan programs

Stories for preschool children, animated films for all ages and a travelogue on Belgium will be among the free programs featured at branches of the Multnomah County Library this week.

Programs, times and locations are:  
Tuesday, Jan. 22 — Central Library, 801 S.W. 10th Ave., stories for ages 3-5, 10:15 a.m.; Central Library, animated films for all ages, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 23 — Albina, 3605 N.E. 15th Ave., stories for ages 3-5, 10:30 a.m.

Thursday, Jan. 24 — St. Johns, 7510 N. Charleston Ave., stories for ages 3-5, 11 a.m.; Southwest Hills, 1550 S.W. Dewitt St., stories for ages 3-5, 10:15 and 10:45 a.m.; Central Library, travelogue,

1 and 3 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 25 — Belmont, 1038 S.E. 39th Ave., stories for ages 3-5, 10:30 a.m.; Capitol Hill, 10723 S.W. Capitol Highway, stories for ages 3-5, 10:15 a.m.; Gregory Heights, 7921 N.E. Sandy Blvd., stories for ages 3-5, 10:30 a.m.; Gresham, 410 N. Main St., stories for ages 3-5, 10:15 a.m.; Holgate, 7905 S.E. Holgate Blvd., stories for ages 3-5, 10:30 a.m.; Hollywood, 3930 N.E. Hancock St., stories for ages 3-5, 10:30 a.m.; Midland, 805 S.E. 122nd Ave., stories for 3-year-olds, 10:15 a.m., and for 4- and 5-year-olds, 10:45 a.m.; North Portland, 512 N. Killingsworth St., stories for ages 3-5, 10 a.m.; Rockwood, 17917 S.E. Stark St., stories for 3-year-olds, 10:15 a.m., and for 4- and 5-year-olds, 11 a.m.

1-20-80  
Oregonian



**SPECIAL MEETING**

**CRIME  
PREVENTION**

**&**

**NEIGHBORWATCH**

---

**January 22, 1980**

**7:30 PM**

**Edwards School  
1715 S.E. 32nd Pl.**

---

**Identify Block Homes**

**Organize a Crime Prevention  
Network**

---

**Richmond Neighborhood Association**



# ST. THOMAS MORE news!

Volume 1, Issue 5

February 2, 1980

## Dinner Dance Celebration

A sumptuous meal, dancing to "live" music, a shot at a \$3,000 cash prize and an evening filled with good fellowship are promised at the St. Thomas More Dinner Dance on February 16. The Sheraton-Lloyd Center location guarantees good food and convivial surroundings! Sponsored by the School Board as one of only two major fund raising efforts this year, the Dinner-Dance proceeds will be dedicated to the support of our Parish's educational efforts. Tickets are limited. Be sure to take this opportunity to evidence your support and to join together for a rousing good time! Tickets are priced at \$100 per couple and include admission, two dinners and one chance at the prize. Dress for the occasion has been described as "dressy, but not formal." For tickets and information call: Rita and Andy Pinkowski, (246-2766); Joanne and Mike McMorine, (244-2220); Christine and Bernie Seitz, (297-4646); and Rosemary and Dick DeKlotz, (292-1313).

## Poster Contests

The U. S. Post Office "Mail Early" Poster Contest was held in December for grades 4-5-6. Our congratulations to all those who participated, and especially to Chrissy Peets, who received an Honorable Mention for her entry, and to Kathy Weigel, who was the Portland Metropolitan Area Winner!

The South West Neighborhood Against Crime organization has held its Crime Prevention Poster Contest. Congratulations to winners and participants from the following grades:

Grade 1: Brian Joyce; Grade 2: David McCaffery; Division 1-2 winner: Anne Marie Gilyvinski

Grade 3: John Farra; Grade 4: Kate Dooney; Division 3-4 winner: Matt Gorman

Grade 5: Amy Petrone; Grade 6: T. J. Bauer; Division 5-6 winner: Matt Kutter

Posters of the Division Winners will be displayed at City Hall.

## Combined Liturgy

Wednesday, February 6, is the scheduled date for the first South West Parishes Catholic School Combined Liturgy, to be celebrated at the Cathedral at 7:30 P. M. Mass will be con-celebrated by Bishop Kaldschmidt and all the available parish pastors and priests. St. Thomas More grades one, two and three will help lead the Entrance Song. Each school will have a family deliver a representative offering from its parish. Everyone is encouraged to attend.

## Heart 'O Our Hart

Cheryl Hart generously given her time and organizational skills to help coordinate the activities of volunteers needed for next school year. Those who may be willing to help out by being: room



# More about contest

By LEE PERLMAN

MAPLEWOOD — The prizewinners won't be known for a few days, but as far as Maplewood School is concerned, the Southwest Portland Neighborhoods Against Crime program's anti-crime poster contest is a winner.

For the past week, children at Maplewood and each of the other public and private school in Southwest Portland have been receiving lessons on crime and vandalism from their teachers, utilizing material assembled by Terry McGill of the Portland Police Bureau's crime prevention division. During the latter part of the week, students have put their lessons to work designing posters that illustrate the anti-crime, anti-vandalism message. The posters are now being judged by volunteers

from the Metro West Women's Club. Each participant will receive a white ribbon and a "Take a bite out of Crime" transparency to iron on their T-shirts. Classroom winners will receive a blue ribbon. The 42 winners representing each school's kindergarten through second grade, third through fourth and fifth through sixth divisions will receive special

prizes Feb. 9 at Alpenrose Dairy from Commissioner Charles Jordan and Chief Bruce Baker.

That they have done, with a vengeance. "All staff members wore an article of clothing with the contest logo throughout the week," said O'Dell.

## Poster contest winners

By LEE PERLMAN

SW PORTLAND — 37 Southwest Portland school children received their reward Feb. 9 at Alpenrose Dairy for having learned, and executed a lesson in good citizenship.

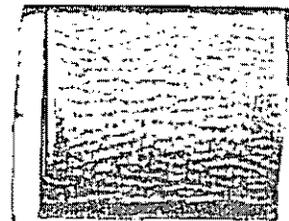
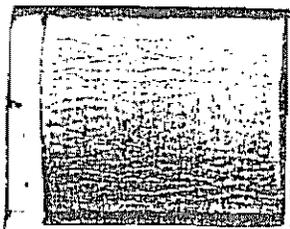
The lessons were provided by the Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime program, the Portland Police Bureau's crime prevention unit and the public and private schools of Southwest Portland. Material on crime and vandalism was introduced into the school curriculum during the last week in January. The students were then asked to design posters to illustrate these lessons.

The prizewinners, selected from more than 3,000 entries by the Metro West Junior Women's Club, were Andy Compf, Brenda Streimer and Ashleigh Wahl of Bridlemile School, Erin Callison, Scott Cullen and Geno Salimeno of Capitol Hill, Ryan Helm, Aaron Starr and Kelly Flanagan of Robert Gray, Steward Kitayama, Julie Watson and Rich Eisenhower of Hayhurst, Jessica Lee, Camille Davis and Jennifer Slovick of Maplewood, R.C. Washburn of Markham, Derek Steles, Jennifer Cole and Baxter Moorhouse of Mary Rieke, Jeanine Marie Potts, Marie Wilson and Bridget Mills of St. Calre, Kevin Bleckmann, Glenn Gaidos and Marvin Hickey of St. John Fisher, Matt Kutter, Matt Gorman and Anne Marie Glivinski of St. Thomas More, Chris Deiss, Aaron Leslie and Sean Struckmeier of George Smith, Eric Arterbury, Stephen Wilhite and Fred Squires of Stevenson,

Jessica Benningfield, Jason Calhoon and Gabe Bellman of Terwilliger.

The young winners, who had already received dictionaries as the champs of their classrooms, received posters from Nike Shoes and gift certificates from Burger King. Kindergarten through second grade winners also received pocket calculators, while third through sixth graders won cameras. Presentation of the awards was made by Alyce Dingler, Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime coordinator, Dell Taylor and Larry Day of Southwest Neighborhood Information, commissioner Charles Jordan and police chief Bruce Baker.

"As the kids go, so go mom, dad, grandma and grandpa," said Jordan.





# NEIGHBORHOODS

Mass center for the St. ...  
foot wing will be added  
remodeled.

## Posters by pupils to fight vandalism

3

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

With crayons and paint brushes, more than 3,500 Southwest Portland school children will begin fighting vandalism this week.

The kindergarten through sixth grades in 14 public and private schools will learn about the costs of destructive acts and students will design their own posters to carry anti-vandalism messages.

The project, in cooperation with public and parochial schools, is sponsored by the Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime, and 11 community groups.

The crime-prevention program, supported by a federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant, also had the help of the Portland Police Bureau's crime prevention division in designing the teaching materials, according to Dell Taylor, a project volunteer.

Several local businesses and SOLV (Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism) have supported the endeavor, and SOLV will study it for possible statewide use, Mrs. Taylor said.

The project is designed to educate children about what constitutes vandalism and how it affects individual people as well as the public and private pocketbooks, Mrs. Taylor said.

By designing posters, the youngsters will have incentive to think about the problems of vandalism, she said.

The posters themselves will reinforce the message within the schools and in local businesses that have offered to display them, she said.

Ribbons and prizes will be awarded for top designs in each classroom and in each school.

Parent-teacher groups will arrange the judging in parochial schools and the Metro-West Junior Women's Club has assumed the duty for public schools, Mrs. Taylor said.

The schools expected to participate

Gray, Hayhurst, Maplewood, Markham, Smith, Stephenson, Terwilliger, Mary Rieke, West Hills, St. Clare, St. Thomas More and St. John Fisher.

The judging will be organized in three divisions: kindergarten through second grade, grades 3-4 and grades 5-6.

The three division winners from each participating school will receive prizes of calculators and cameras, donated by Portland businesses, during a party Feb. 9 at Alpenrose Dairy.

City Commissioner Charles Jordan and Police Chief Bruce Baker will attend the festivities with the winners and their parents, said Alyce Dingler, coordinator of the Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime.

The Southwest Community Relations Team of Pacific Northwest Bell will prepare winning posters for display in City Hall during the month of March.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony and reception for the top student artists and their parents is scheduled for Feb. 27 in City Hall, Mrs. Dingler said.

The Southwest neighborhoods are hoping to make the anti-vandalism educational project and poster contest an annual event, Mrs. Taylor said.

"Vandalism isn't something you can assess outright," she said. "It takes a period of time before we will see results."

"If we can educate an entire age level about the problems and costs of vandalism, then there should be some eventual results," she said.

If vandalism was eliminated, the nation's public schools could save the \$600 million spent for clean-up and repairs during the 1977-78 school year, she noted.

That price tag, national figures indicate, is more than was spent for textbooks.

Portland public schools spent \$300,000 on repairs last year, and most of that is reckoned as the cost of van-



# The Oregonian

## IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

### Anti-vandalism project part of studies

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

"Take A Bite Out of Crime" the teacher's smock read as fifth-graders at Maplewood School put finishing touches on anti-vandalism posters.

The teacher's slogan is part of a national anti-crime program, and the posters are part of a Southwest Portland project to educate children in kindergarten through sixth grade about vandalism and its costs.

On Saturday, Feb. 9, more than 40 youngsters selected as division winners in a poster-making contest will attend an ice cream party at Alpenrose Dairy and receive prizes from City Commissioner Charles Jordan and Police Chief Bruce Baker.

The anti-vandalism project has been integrated into language arts, social studies and art classes at 14 Southwest schools through the efforts of the Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime, public and parochial school administrators and the Police Bureau's crime prevention division.

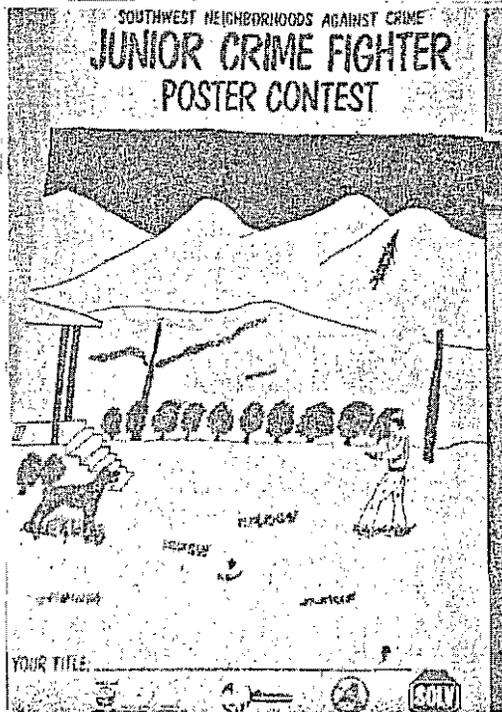
"The children were amazed at how much vandalism costs," said Norma Sorenson, a fifth-grade teacher at Maplewood.

Last year, the Portland School District spent \$300,000 for repairs, mostly for damage attributed to vandalism, according to material in teaching packets developed by the crime prevention division.

"We talked about other ways we could use that money," Mrs. Sorenson said.

Her fifth-graders suggested that the funds could pay for field trips, classroom equipment, another teacher in the building, teacher aides and more books for the library.

In using the crime-prevention materials, Mrs. Sorenson said, the students talked about laws and how they protect society as well as specific acts of vandalism, such as littering, writing on walls, window-breaking and other



Photos by GEOFF PARKS

MESSAGE DISPLAYED — Anti-crime posters completed by Maplewood School students are hung in hallways at school to reinforce the message against property damage and other crimes.

property damage.

They studied the general attributes of posters as an art project before developing individual designs and slogans, she said.

The students' posters, hung in the school hallways, help reinforce the message against vandalism.

"Too much vandalism isn't nice at

all," one young artist wrote as the caption for her creation.

"Windows Cost Money," another declared beneath a drawing of a schoolhouse.

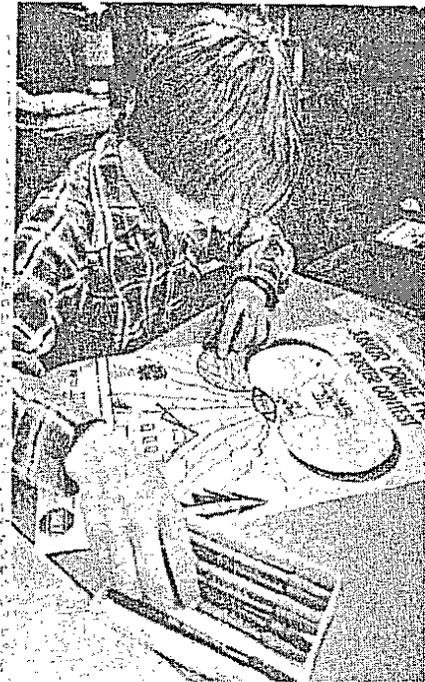
"Lock things," one youngster suggested, while another drew a picture of a foiled robber facing a "Super Safe" beneath the caption, "Protect Jewels In

A Safe."

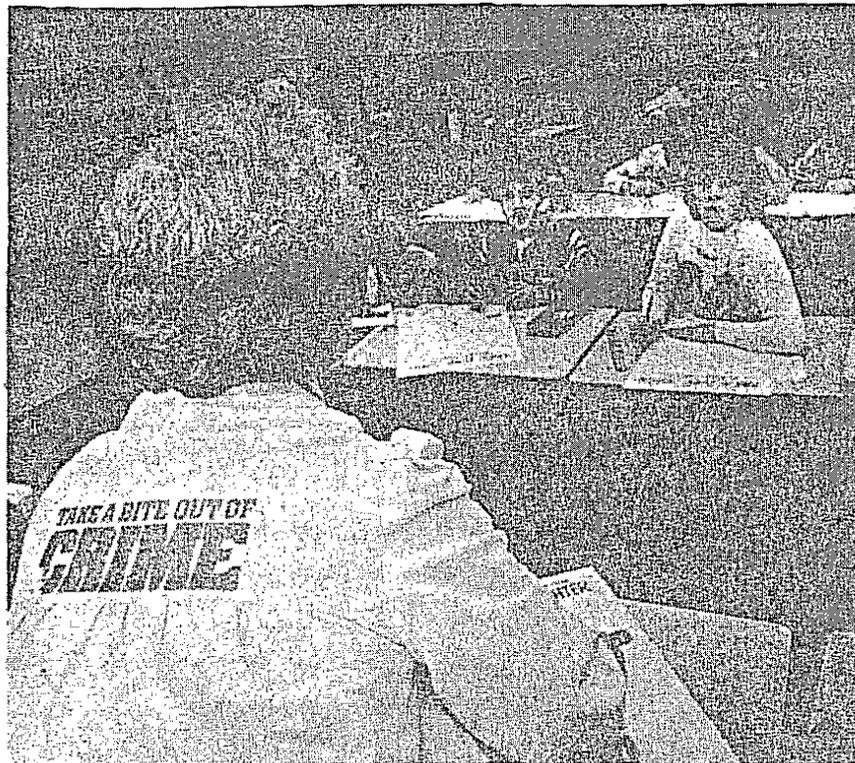
One young artist showed that outdoor lights and a barking dog can help prevent crime in a poster titled "Light Up Your Way To Safety."

On Feb. 27, Jordan will officiate at a ceremony in City Hall where each school's best posters will be displayed through March.





**STRAIGHT LINES** — Michael Pyska, fifth-grader at Maplewood School, works on poster as part of anti-vandalism educational program being conducted in 14 Southwest schools. Local businesses, school personnel and neighborhood leaders are cooperating on project.



**CRIME FIGHTERS** — "Take A Bite Out of Crime" reads teacher Norma Sorenson's smock as she helps fifth graders at Maplewood School complete posters for a project involving 14 Southwest Portland schools. Children in kindergarten through sixth grade are learning what acts constitute vandalism and what they cost society and individuals.



**COLORFUL CREATION** — Kurt Dahike uses colored pens to letter his anti-vandalism poster. Divisional winners from 14 Southwest schools will have their posters displayed in City Hall during of March.

OREGONIAN, 2/7/80



community press

Mixed  
halls

# Joyce

By JOYCE BOLES

Pity the poor disc jockey who got his public halls mixed up the other morning on KQFM. The next game of the Portland Winter Hawks, the hockey team, would be "tonight in Civic Auditorium"



Boles

said the hapless fellow over the air to thousands of listeners. While flying hockey pucks would no doubt add the coveted "distressed" look to the auditorium's paneling, plans for what to do with the hall's seats and curtain are yet to be announced.

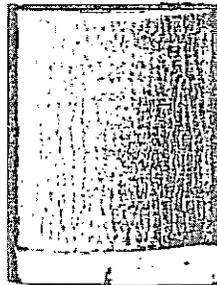
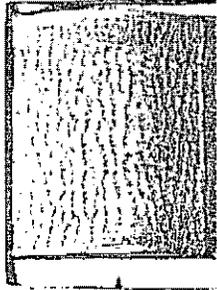
Anti-vandalism posters will deck City Hall later this month now that the winners have been

chosen in a contest sponsored for young persons by the Southwest Neighborhood Coalition. Commissioner Charles Jordan, Police Chief Baker, and members of a local kazoo band celebrated the effort.

A bright sunny day aided in the St. Ignatius Church's annual spaghetti feed Sunday. Several hundred persons showed up to eat the traditional fare.

But the sunny day worked against the Portland Chamber Orchestra, whose concert at the art museum drew about 150 persons. However, no harm done. Most tickets go by the season and are paid whether or not anyone shows up to warm the seats.

Sullivan's Gulch, an area now defined as between the Banfield and Broadway, will no doubt be kicking up one of the larger fusses about the proposed Portland comprehensive plan. Seems the plan wants the area to throw out a disproportionate amount of the high density housing zone and put in commercial zoning at the behest of Lloyd Center. We haven't heard the last of this one.





DOWNTOWNER 2/15/80  
TUESDAY

## Self-defense taught

A three-week class in self-defense for women will begin Tuesday, Feb. 26, at the Metropolitan Learning Center, 2033 N.W. Gilsan St., under sponsorship of the Northwest Area Neighborhoods Against Crime.

Oregonian 2/19/80

### TIME AGAINST CRIME

Northwest Area Neighborhoods Against Crime is sponsoring a free class in self-defense for women focusing on confidence-building skills, street-fighting techniques, and general awareness for survival. The class will be held on Tuesday evening from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. starting Feb. 26, and will run for three weeks at the Metropolitan Learning Center, 2033 NW Gilsan. Women of all ages are encouraged to attend. To pre-register and for further information call 226-7233.



## Workshop targets drugs

A workshop on "The Impact of Drugs on Black and Poverty Communities," will be held Saturday, February 23rd from 10-4 P.M. at the King Neighborhood Facility, 4815 NE 7th.

Robert Phillips, Chairperson of the Northeast Police Precinct Council is one of the featured speakers at the gathering. He will be talking on the history of drugs and alcohol abuse in Black and poor families. Also speakers from the Portland Police Special Investigation Division and the House of Exodus will be hosting presentations. Additional speakers from drug and family counseling agencies as well as churches will also be available.

Lt. Tom Potter of the Crime Prevention Division and Sharon McCormick, Inner Ne Neighborhood Against Crime Coordinator, will also be present to talk about crime prevention issues related to drug use.

Anyone wishing to sign up for pre-registration should contact Sharon McCormick at 287-3692. The workshop registration is scheduled from 9 to 10 A.M. on Saturday, and there is no workshop charge. Lunch will be provided as a courtesy of the Portland Police Bureau Crime Prevention Division.

PORTLAND OBSERVER, 2/21/80





by Cheney

25 February 1980

Willamette Week also, MAC R.

relatively few incidents of serious crime. (This was noted by members of the task force.) Why, then, are laws against minor offenses so often unenforced?

Take the liquor law, for instance, as it applies to the parks. "Why, the kids all ask," says Gepson, "do the people who go to the shows in Washington Park drink wine without a permit, while nobody without a permit can drink wine in the South Park Blocks?" To defy the law, they fill up coke bottles and hide them in paper bags. When a girl hides a bottle under her skirt, Gepford asks: "What can an officer do?"

Although drug abuse goes on night and day in the park, "Very rarely have we found them passing dangerous drugs," says Officer Roger Heddiger. "One-a-day vitamins and even small bits of pressboard passing for hash have turned up in the lab."

The reasons for some park laws are difficult to understand. It is lawful to sleep on the grass but against the law to sleep on a bench. And, says Schwab, it is against the law to sit on any fence surrounding a park. She cites this as the reason for the removal of the seats formerly attached to the brick wall by the drinking fountain on Salmon and Park. The wall is now used for a seat and is seldom without a sitter. Unfortunately, people are prone to sleep where they feel the most comfortable and loiter where they please.

Two minor offenses have become a major issue: urination and defecation. This occurs not only in the park but even more often in the Sculpture Park by the Museum School. The proposal to put rest rooms in the park has been questioned on two counts: the cost of maintenance and the possible misuse by

sex offenders. Street people are not encouraged to use the public rest rooms in the surrounding area. The only recourse to date is to drive the offenders from the park. Members of the horse patrol, when on duty, have been able to keep this situation under control. They can see farther and get there faster to prevent an incident than either the foot patrol or the prowl cars.

### Horse patrol

Many letters of appreciation for the horse patrol have come in to the Police Bureau; and Lincoln Reed, minister of the First Congregational Church, at SW 11th and Park, says: "All sorts and conditions of people are using the Park Blocks now compared to a year ago. I rejoice in that, and I attribute this in large part to police presence, first an officer and now the mounted patrol. I do think a bad crowd drives out a good crowd."

Not only did people begin to feel safer with the advent of the horse patrol but, with a horse to break the ice, they began to be more aware of each other.

Gepford tells me of two women who had stopped to admire the horses. They had lived for some time in the same apartment but had never spoken. After a chat with the horse patrol, they walked off together, no longer strangers.

"Communication," says Gepford, "is 90 per cent of the problem on the South Park Blocks."

The beginning of communication may also be the start of something better for the Park Blocks.

Already crime figures for the area are improving. While arrests for possession

nearly doubled from 1978 to 1979, assaults were down in 1979 to about half the 1978 figures, according to police safety analyst Klag.

In the past few months, residents of the area have met with members of the Police Bureau's Central Precinct Crime Prevention Unit in an effort to organize crime-prevention meetings in the various apartment complexes. After a recent fatal shooting in front of Jeanne Manor, residents there worked out a whistle-alert-and-response system. Nancy Cunningham, vice-president of the Downtown Community Association, is helping other buildings to organize similar efforts.

In addition, the Portland City Council's recent approval of the AX apartment zone development plan, which will encourage apartment construction in the area, also signals a go-ahead on city-subsidized amenities such as landscaping and street improvements for the area. Although Schwab criticized the improvement projects as dangling a "carrot" for high-income developers who don't need encouragement to build, last week she said she is not worried about displacement of moderate-income housing from the area. "I just want to make sure we don't do it all up for high-income housing," she said. "If the city is going to be putting in money for a carrot, we should be using it to bring in moderate-income people."

Regardless of the kind of development encouraged, the plan will make a significant difference in combatting the problems that have plagued the South Park Blocks in the past, said Schwab. "We see that with parks all over," she added. "The heavier they are used, the safer they are."

By Frederike Powell



# Campus crime prompts escort service, unity

by ANNE DONELSON

SEPTEMBER: A woman is violently raped and beaten in her Montgomery Ct. apartment. She is left partially paralyzed and emotionally damaged.

JANUARY: A man is shot while pursuing a robber. He dies in the park blocks.

FEBRUARY: Three men accost a man and demand his wallet. He resists; they slash his throat.

Scenarios such as these are disturbing students and area residents alike. The park blocks, from SW Salmon to PSU, tranquil and scenic during the day, at night are virtually deserted.

What began as a class project for one PSU student has snowballed as a proposed "escort service" and has attracted widespread support.

Kathy Edgecomb, night student at PSU, founded the service with five others to combat the increasing vulnerability of students and older residents around campus after dark. Intended as an "action project" for a speech class, the service has garnered support from both student and community agencies.

"We're more or less trying to raise the awareness of people," said Edgecomb.

A preliminary planning meeting on Feb. 20 was attended by representatives of various concerns interested in improving security on campus and in outlying areas. A PSS newsletter reporter, a campus security officer and a Portland

Police detective also attended the meeting.

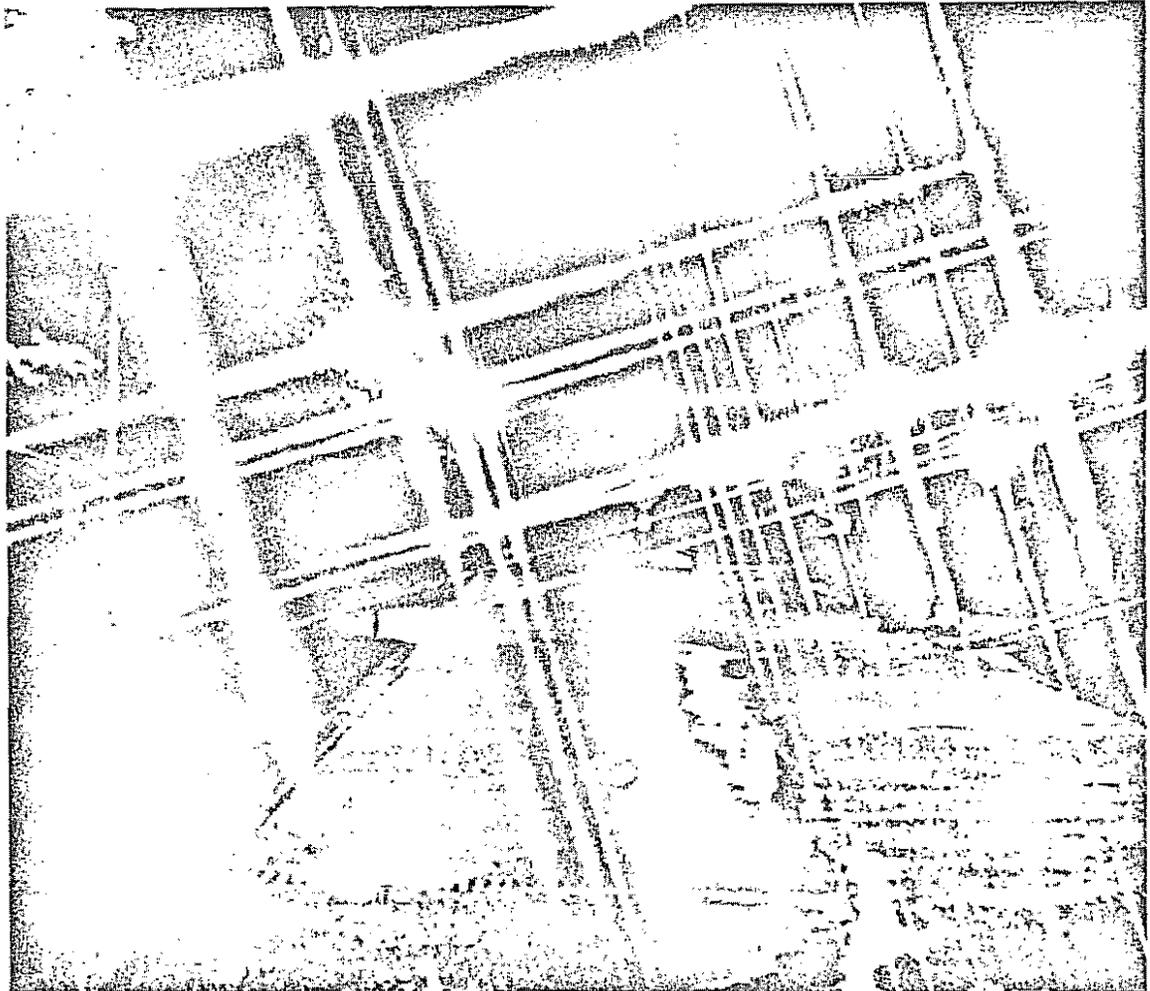
Edgecomb's plan at first was an informal buddy-system wherein a "footpool" was loosely organized at the beginning of the term. The faculty members will be asked to read a prepared statement and those going in the same direction after class towards car or bus would walk together.

"People can do without a centrally organized system," said Edgecomb. "The impetus has to come from the students. The professors will read the statement, telling people where the phones and security are. It'll take people getting to know each other a little in class."

This plan was amended by a representative from the NW Neighborhoods office, Jill McCarthy, McCarthy, working with the Downtown Community Association, wanted to set up an escort service for the downtown area (officially including the park blocks and PSU campus). She is modeling her plan loosely after a similar one set up in the northwest section of Portland after a series of rapes sparked community concern and action.

"I want to formalize the program. The interest (in the NW project) kind of dwindled, so I want to take advantage of volunteers and make people realize this is a serious commitment," Edgecomb said.

The service began to take shape with the participation of a third factor—a local fraternity



**WAIT UNTIL DARK**—Park blocks and campus Fears of many prompted the formation of a quiet at night with a high incidence of crime. escort service to begin this Monday. File photo.

housed near campus.

Bob Mork, president of Sigma Delta Omega at 15th and Hall, was approached by McCarthy at

the meeting to see if the group could volunteer escort services one night a week to area residents. The fraternity, looking

for a community service project, felt it would be beneficial to both to volunteer.

(See PSU, page 4)



# PSU high crime area

(Continued from page 1)

"We're on for Monday night for sure, and Tuesday on an informal basis. It's an experiment, and we hope the other fraternities will take a night so eventually the whole week is covered."

The program as it stands now is the Monday (and Tuesday night on volunteer availability) from 6-12, and other evenings on the "lostpool" system. Campus security will also escort a student between class and car at night, depending on their manpower.

"We try to emphasize that people should pair up as much as possible at night," said John Wanjala, head of Campus Security.

"We have limited people available for escort services, so we try to emphasize the common sense things. We welcome the escort service."

The service provides for residents and students from Burnside to the freeways bordering PSU. It is available to men and women who are way of walking anywhere in these perimeters unescorted.

"We will walk them to their cars, or homes, or to a bus stop and wait with them for a bus," said Mork. "We can't spend a lot of time with them, like go to a movie, but we can walk them to and from one."

The downtown area, on police maps encompassing the campus north to Burnside, east to Willamette and west to Goose Hollow, is a consistently high crime area. Those statistics can be misleading—as density of both commercial and residential population pushes the statistics up, they still maintain the same percentage as crime in outlying areas.

The most frequent crime in the campus is larceny, followed by assault and car break-ins, according to police demographics for 1979.

Those wishing to use the escort service can call Sigma Delta Omega on Monday and Tuesday from 6 p.m. to midnight at 227-5720. Interested volunteers can contact Jill McCarthy at 223-3331 for more information.

Of the three incidents mentioned at the beginning of the article, no suspects have yet been found.



## Volunteers needed 'Cleanup lady' gets call from City Hall

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

"Is this the cleaning lady?" the callers ask Dell Taylor, coordinator of Portland's yard cleanup Saturday for senior citizens and the handicapped.

"Yes, I'm the one," she says cheerfully from a back room in the mayor's office, where she has received about 300 telephone calls from persons unable to clear January's storm debris from their yards.

Mrs. Taylor, a Southwest neighborhood leader who has been tapped before City Hall needed someone with savvy to do a short-term job, was called in last month after city staff received dozens of calls for help.

Because of tight city budgets, Mayor Conkle McCready decided to marshal volunteers to do the job.

"Dell has a proven track record, demonstrated organizational abilities and she's worked with community folks," said Patti Jacobsen, coordinator of Portland's Office of Neighborhood Associations, who recommended Mrs. Taylor as cleanup strategist.

Mrs. Taylor is president of the Jackson Neighborhood Association and helped organize her area's neighborhood coalition, Southwest Neighborhood Information Inc.

She directed a program of anti-vandalism education in Southwest schools and serves on the citywide Neighborhoods Against Crime policy board.

She also has served on the city's variance committee, budget advisory committees, the Office of Neighborhood Associations review committee and the Multnomah School Reuse Task Force.

She also has been an auctioneer, run antiques stores and once helped operate a 7000-acre cattle ranch in Canada, although she said she wouldn't want to do the latter again.

She has worked in the mayor's office in the past when city officials needed brochures or pamphlets for special events.

"This is even my old desk," she said, putting the dark wood covered with notes from telephone calls.

Her major concern now is trying to get more trucks donated for the debris pickup on Saturday, and able bodies to fill the trucks.

She said, however, that the job of getting the debris stacked up on curbs has been going well.

"We're down to about 25 or so yards needing it stacked, and I've got it figured out how that will be done," she said. "We've got to have it done by Thursday evening."

Southeast Portland, from 44th Avenue east to the city limits, was hardest hit by the ice and snow that bowed bushes and cracked tree limbs.

"The Metro East Jaycees have been doing a fantastic job cleaning up in that area," she said.

Several neighborhood associations and area Neighborhoods Against Crime groups have "adopted" households, and she has heard from individual volunteers who spent several days cleaning up yards, trimming flabs and culling firewood before stacking the bundles.

"We had some that would call in almost daily," she said. "One man said, 'I finished that one you gave me yesterday and it was so easy you'd better give me three today.'"

A North Portland volunteer, Trevor Senon, put his section of the city ahead in the cleanup effort by hauling debris more than a week before the citywide date.

"I think he's in a business that has an off-season now, and he had trucks available," she said. "When you're working with volunteers, you don't tell them to wait until March 8 if they can do it today. There weren't very many yards there, but it was nice to have that area of the map cleared."

In addition to working with volunteers, Mrs. Taylor has coordinated operations with the city bureau of Public



Photo by GEOFF PAE

### DELL TAYLOR

Works and Parks, where staff members have identified dumping sites that will not interfere with Portland's continuing cleanup of public areas.

On Saturday, Northwest REACT, an organization of citizen's band radio operators, will help with dispatching, Mrs. Taylor said. Several four-wheel drive groups will send members to help with hauling.

"But I'm still looking for more trucks and more hands," she said. "I wish we could get hold of a wipchipper."

"I'm getting telephone-number happy and my ear feels flat," she laughed although she doesn't mind being called the city cleaning lady.

"However, I don't do windows," she asserted.



## Facility success tribute to Loving management



Photos by GEOFF PANKS

**TOP MAN** — James Loving, director of the King Neighborhood Facility, 4815 N.E. Seventh Ave., receives plaudits for his work during ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of community building.

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

Building Director James Loving was given the bouquets last week as public officials and community residents celebrated the fifth anniversary of the King Neighborhood Facility, 4815 N.E. Seventh Ave.

"I think it's been successful largely because of the neighborhood support Jim has received and the job he has done," City Commissioner Charles Jordan said.

The event was a bit of humble pie for Jordan, who, as Model Cities director in 1970-72, recommended against the community building behind King School.

At the time, Jordan said, he feared the structure — planned as a community focus for service agencies — would fall in its purpose because other office spaces were empty in the inner-Northeast area.

"We should throw a bouquet Jim's way," Jordan said. "I think he's waited

eight years to let me know I was wrong."

The King, Vernon and Sabin neighborhoods pooled neighborhood development funds, received through the Model Cities program, to plan the facility.

Working through the Model Cities Citizens Planning Board and the City of Portland, a neighborhood committee gained \$665,000 in construction funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Loving said in an interview before the festivities.

DeNorval Unthank, a former Portland resident who has resided in Eugene for many years, was the project architect.

Loving, who represented the Boise neighborhood on the Model Cities board, was hired as building director in 1974, while construction was under way.

He lined up four tenants to occupy the building for the first six months after it opened in October 1975, and the following year it was fully occupied, he said.

"It had been projected that it would not be 100 percent occupied for the first three years, but I did it in less than 1½ years," he said.

"Since 1976 there have been 12 to 14 tenants in the building, and right now we have 13," Loving said. "It varies with the space needs of the individual tenants."

The facility is operated under joint agreement by the city and the school district, which owns the land.

An advisory committee of community residents and city and school district representatives help direct operations.

In addition to renting space, the advisory committee also makes the neighborhood facility available for a variety of community meetings.

The tenants include service agencies for children, youth and senior citizens. Some offer aid or referral services for handicapped persons or for those seeking job opportunities.

The area Office of Neighborhood Associations and the coordinator of the Inner-Northeast Neighborhoods Against Crime program also are in the building.

Other tenants include Boost Educational Talent Search, for young people needing secondary or vocational education; and Child Find, for handicapped children requiring educational services.

Direction Services provides information on programs for handicapped children; Highland Adult Activity Program serves mentally retarded adults; and Highland Community Services provides counseling and recreational programs for low-income persons.



**OFFICIALS** — Among public and community officials attending the celebration of the fifth anniversary for the King Neighborhood Facility were (from left) City Com-

missioner Charles Jordan; Rep. Bob Duncan, D-Ore.; and Thalma Carlson, the head of the advisory committee for the community building.



## Self-defense taught

A three-week class in self-defense for women will begin Tuesday, Feb. 26, at the Metropolitan Learning Center, 2033 N.W. Glisan St., under sponsorship of the Northwest area Neighborhoods Against Crime.

OREGONIAN. 2/19/80





# Notes from City Hall

By Charles Jordan,  
Commissioner of Public Safety

*It is late night. You've just witnessed a crime. A police officer is urgently needed and you're wondering how do I get a police car to the scene right away?*

Call the Police Emergency number 760-6911 and first tell the operator the address of where you are, the reason for the call and the telephone number of the phone you are using.

Don't hang up!!!

The operator may need more information for your safety and the safety of the officers responding to your call. So, stay on the line and answer all the questions. (If it's safe to do so.)

Be prepared to provide a physical description of the suspect; i.e., male or female, height, weight, hair color, skin color, type of clothing, type of car, anything odd or unusual about the suspect and the time of day you saw the incident.

A police officer will respond in most cases within 3 to 5 minutes.

This is one of many questions I will explore in this column each week. It is of vital importance that citizens know and understand what

their police officer's job is and how he or she goes about it. It is equally important that citizens understand what their rights are and how to conduct themselves during a "stop" to receive the best service from a police agency.

*It is evening. You're in a hurry to the grocery store. You look in your rearview mirror and see red lights flashing. Nervous and a little upset, you pull over to the curb. The officer turns on the bright overhead spotlights. You don't like it. It is embarrassing to you and you're wondering, what next? Do I get out of my car? Will the officer approach my car? What information will he want? What information must I provide? Can I be arrested? Can the officer search my car? What about confiscating my property?*

*The grocery store on the corner was just robbed by a person wearing a green jacket, blue gloves, grey pants and a cap. You're coming home from a friend's house and you're wearing a green jacket, black gloves and light blue pants. Does the police officer have probable cause to stop you? Restrain you? Question*

you? Arrest you as a possible suspect?

*You feel an officer has violated your rights...during your encounter with a police officer any number of things may have happened that you feel were a violation of your rights as a citizen. Who do you call? Where do you go? What information will you need? How will your complaint be processed? How long will an investigation take? What alternative do you have?*

Your guilt or innocence is a matter of the courts. The street is not the place where the law should be debated or decided by citizens or officers. It is my hope that these scenarios will serve as a valuable resource to those who choose to read them, need them and use them.

In response to much community concern, I hope that each week you will find answers to your questions in several key areas. I believe that our citizens and police will work together so that conflict will be minimized when they both understand one another's expectations, rights and responsibilities.



ALFRED L. HENDERSON  
Editor/Publisher

## PORTLAND OBSERVER

The *Portland Observer* (USPS 658-680) is published every Thursday by Exie Publishing Company, Inc., 2201 North Killingsworth, Portland, Oregon 97217, Post Office Box 3137, Portland, Oregon 97208. Second class postage paid at Portland, Oregon.

Subscriptions: \$7.50 per year in Tri-County area; \$8.00 per year outside Tri-County area. Postmaster: Send address changes to the *Portland Observer*, P.O. Box 3137, Portland, Oregon 97208.

The *Portland Observer's* official position is expressed only in its Editorial column. Any other material throughout the paper is the opinion of the individual writer or submitter and does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the *Portland Observer*.

283-2486

National Advertising Representative  
Amalgamated Publishers, Inc.  
New York

1st Place  
Community Service  
ONPA 1973

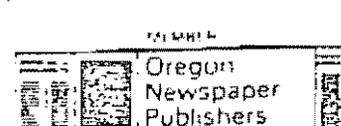
1st Place  
Best Ad Results  
ONPA 1973

5th Place  
Best Editorial  
ONPA 1973

Honorable Mention  
Herrick Editorial Award  
NNA 1973

2nd Place  
Best Editorial  
3rd Place  
Community Leadership  
ONPA 1975

3rd Place  
Community Leadership  
ONPA 1978





# Posters by pupils to fight vandalism

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

With crayons and paint brushes, more than 3,500 Southwest Portland school children will begin fighting vandalism this week.

The kindergarten through sixth grades in 14 public and private schools will learn about the costs of destructive acts and students will design their own posters to carry anti-vandalism messages.

The project, in cooperation with public and parochial schools, is sponsored by the Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime and 11 community groups.

The crime-prevention program, supported by a federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant, also had the help of the Portland Police Bureau's crime prevention division in designing the teaching materials, according to Dell Taylor, a project volunteer.

Several local businesses and SOLV (Oregon Litter and Vandalism) have supported the endeavor, and SOLV will study it for possible statewide use, Mrs. Taylor said.

The project is designed to educate children about what constitutes vandalism and how it affects individual people as well as the public and private pocketbooks, Mrs. Taylor said.

By designing posters, the youngsters will have incentive to think about the problems of vandalism, she said.

The posters themselves will reinforce the message within the schools and in local businesses that have offered to display them, she said.

Ribbons and prizes will be awarded for top designs in each classroom and in each school.

Parent-teacher groups will arrange the judging in parochial schools and the Metro-West Junior Women's Club has assumed the duty for public schools, Mrs. Taylor said.

The schools expected to participate are Bridlemile, Capitol Hill, Robert

Gray, Hayhurst, Maplewood, Markham, Smith, Stephenson, Terwilliger, Mary Rieke, West Hills, St. Clare, St. Thomas More and St. John Fisher.

The judging will be organized in three divisions: kindergarten through second grade, grades 3-4 and grades 5-6.

The three division winners from each participating school will receive prizes of calculators and cameras, donated by Portland businesses, during a party Feb. 9 at Alpenrose Dairy.

City Commissioner Charles Jordan and Police Chief Bruce Baker will attend the festivities with the winners and their parents, said Alyce Dingler, coordinator of the Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime.

The Southwest Community Relations Team of Pacific Northwest Bell will prepare winning posters for display in City Hall during the month of March.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony and reception for the top student artists and their parents is scheduled for Feb. 27 in City Hall, Mrs. Dingler said.

The Southwest neighborhoods are hoping to make the anti-vandalism educational project and poster contest an annual event, Mrs. Taylor said.

"Vandalism isn't something you can assess outright," she said. "It takes a period of time before we will see results."

"If we can educate an entire age level about the problems and costs of vandalism, then there should be some eventual results," she said.

If vandalism was eliminated, the nation's public schools could save the \$600 million spent for clean-up and repairs during the 1977-78 school year, she noted.

That price tag, national figures indicate, is more than was spent for textbooks.

Portland public schools spent \$300,000 on repairs last year, and most of that is reckoned as the cost of vandalism, she said.



In brief

## Self-defense classes offered to area women

A six-week course on self-defense for women will begin March 31, with registration continuing this week at community schools around the city.

The series of twice-a-week sessions will cost \$16.50, and some scholarships are available, according to Sherry Sylvester, coordinator of Neighborhoods Against Crime for outer-Southeast Portland.

Neighborhoods Against Crime and the Self-Defense Education Association are sponsoring the course, which will include basic fighting techniques, defense against weapons, attack avoidance, and the psychological and legal aspects of self-defense.

Information on scholarships is available through the Neighborhoods Against Crime office, 310 S.W. Fourth Ave.

The class locations and times are: Ockley Green Community School, 1315 N. Ainsworth St., 6:30-8 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays; Alameda Community School, 2732 N.E. Fremont St., 6:30-8 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays; Metropolitan Learning Center, 2033 N.W. Glisan St., 6:30-8 p.m. and 8-9:30 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays; Mount Tabor Community School, 5800 S.E. Ash St., 6:30-8 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays; Binnsmead Community School, 2225 S.E. 87th Ave., 6:30-8 p.m. Mon-

days and Wednesdays; Karate for Women studio, 1720 S.E. 12th Ave., 6:30-8 p.m. and 8-9:30 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays.

### ~~Strip quilting taught~~

~~A clinic on strip quilting will be offered from 1 to 3 p.m. Thursday, April 3, at the Mount Scott Community Center, 5530 S.E. 72nd Ave.~~

~~Patterns for several vests and time-saving techniques will be part of the instruction. Registration may be made through the center.~~

### Classes scheduled

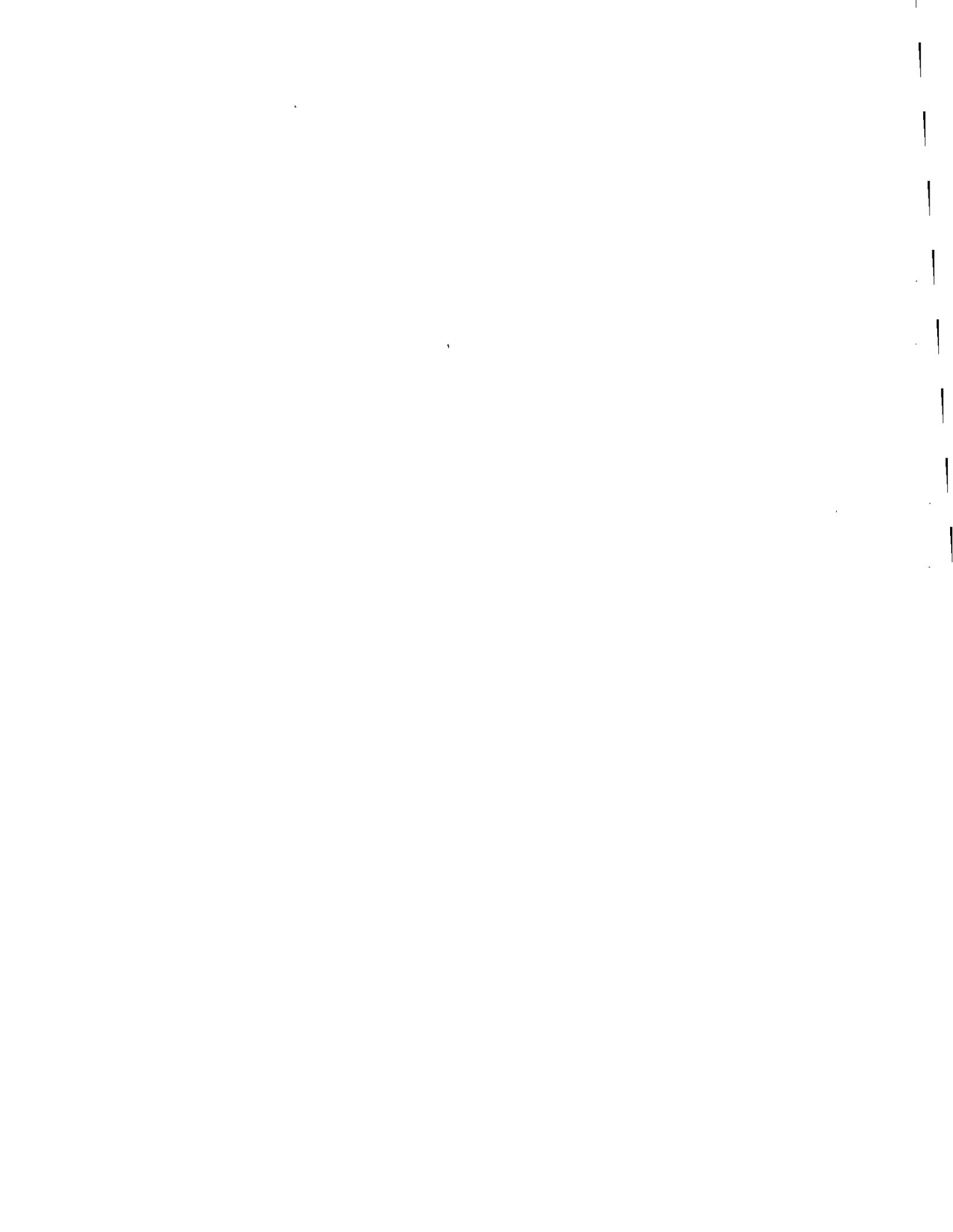
A three-week series of self-defense classes for women will be offered at the Mount Scott Community Center, Southeast 72nd Avenue and Harold Street, April 9-23.

The free classes, offered from 1 to 4 p.m. on successive Wednesdays, are available through the Portland Police Bureau's Rape Prevention Program and will be taught by volunteer instructors.

Participants must attend all three classes and early registration is required. Additional information is available from the Crime Prevention Division of the Portland Police Bureau.

OREGONIAN

3/27/80





**THE WINNERS** — City Commissioner Charles Jordan cuts the ribbon, opening display of Southwest school children's anti-crime posters that will remain in City Hall's second floor art gallery through March. Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime sponsored poster con-

test and anti-vandalism education program. At ceremony were (from left) Pat O'Brien of neighborhood group, Commissioner Mildred Schwab with Baxter Moorhouse, Commissioner Francis Ivancie with Andy Compf. Thirty-seven primary-school students have posters on display.

Staff photos by TIM JEWETT



**GOOD LOOK** — City Commissioner Charles Jordan holds Gabriel Bellman, Terwilliger School first-grader, for better view of 37 Southwest school children's anti-crime posters in display organized by Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime.



# Oregon Journal opinion

(2) Oregon Journal, Monday, April 14, 1980 6

## Preventing vandalism

The child who commits destructive acts won't necessarily turn out to be a hardened criminal. For some youngsters, such behavior is a passing phase, but for others it is not. Habits learned early, whether good or bad, often determine the kind of person one is going to be as he or she grows up.

Criminologists agree that a disproportionate share of serious crime is committed by youngsters under 20. While society debates over how to cope with this growing social cancer, hardly anybody can argue that here, as well as in other aspects of life, the adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies.

With that in mind, the Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime last winter undertook a project in 13 southwest Portland public and private schools aimed at shaping young minds in the direction of responsible behavior.

Behind the project was the knowledge that last year \$300,000

was spent to repair damage in Portland schools caused by vandalism. That was money which could not be used for enriched science programs, music programs and field trips.

Cooperation from the schools was excellent. Anti-vandalism materials were used in class studies. Students learned how destructive acts hurts each one of them and how they could promote responsible citizenship among each other.

The studies were climaxed by a poster contest on an anti-vandalism theme for grades from kindergarten through 6. Division winners were honored at an awards party at which City Commissioner Charles Jordan and Police Chief Bruce Baker were among the participants. A grant for awards was provided by Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism (SOLV).

Nobody can say what the long-range impact may be. It is a fair assumption that the children involved will be more likely to steer clear of the criminal road for having had this experience.

*C. Thundberg*



# Police sponsor self defense class

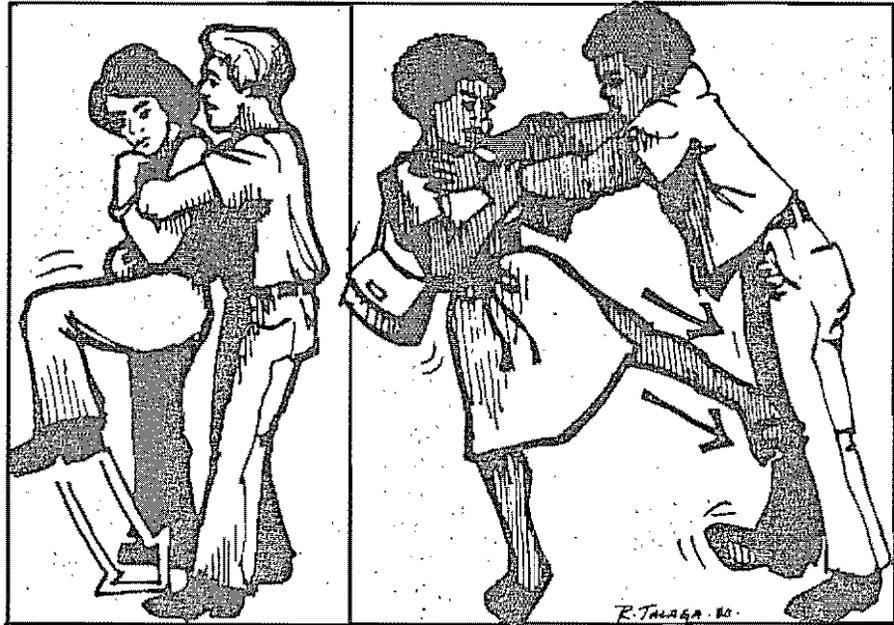
By Stephanie L. Michael

Women in the North and Northeast areas of the city will be provided an opportunity to attend self-defense courses next month.

Persons attending the courses have to be at least 14-years of age. The sessions are being sponsored by Neighborhoods Against Crime and the Rape Prevention Program of the Portland Police Crime Prevention Division. The 9-hour classes will be held at the North Precinct, 7214 N. Philadelphia. Self-defense classes will begin at various times of the day to help facilitate homemakers and working women. Courses are scheduled for Tuesday, May 6, 13 and 20th, from 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., and Wednesday, May 14, 21 and 28th, from 9 a.m. til noon.

All sessions will deal with assertive training, preventive law and what to do if you are attacked, raped or physically abused. Basic street fighting techniques will be taught with an emphasis on getting away from the "traditional" lady like way of fighting, (such as scratching, biting, etc.). A more realistic view of how to protect yourself by attacking back and how to escape from an attacker will be explained.

Women attending the courses will be guided to realize the full potential



and natural strength of their bodies. All self-defense moves will be centered around a woman's best natural weapons, which includes the voice, feet and fists. Lessons will also focus upon a man's most vulnerable targets which aren't readily thought about.

Statistics from last year show a 17-percent increase in the number of rapes reported in the city as opposed to 1978 figures. National statistics indicate that one out of every four women are sexually abused in some

form before they reach age 18. Also national figures show over one-million battered wife cases are reported annually.

For more information about "womenstrength," the self-defense course for women, contact Lynn Landau at 248-4126. Registration for the free class is required.

PORTLAND OBSERVER, APRIL 17, 1980



# Hollywood news

Volume 35, No. 42

Wednesday, April 23, 1980

## NAC urge anti-crime groups

"Yes, certain crimes have increased in the Hollywood area, but my job's not to dwell on the bad, the fear, but instead on what we as citizens can do to feel secure," said Margaret Martin at a gathering of Hollywood Neighborhood Association members.

Martin, director of the Neighborhoods Against Crime organization works closely with the Portland Police Department's Crime Prevention Bureau. She came to drum up support for Neighborhoodwatch, "a simple way for neighbors to watch out for each other."

With a rash of rapes plaguing the area, many have voiced the feeling that neighbors must become more neighborly, less isolated. "The feeling is that so many people shut themselves in, and don't pay attention to what is

happening around them," said one member.

Admitting that this type of problem is not new, Martin still showed pride for Portland's efforts at neighborhood organization. "There's no fancy, long, involved training involved in becoming a block leader," said Martin, "just an hour or so of briefing and two hours a month."

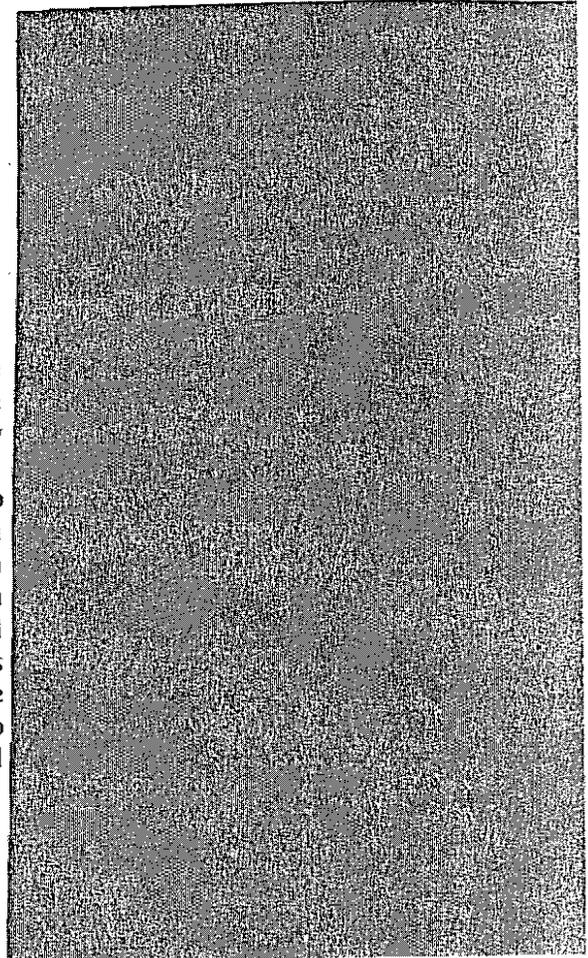
Monthly block meetings would be held to impart security and safety tips. "Officers in the Crime Prevention Bureau will come out and discuss the fine points, like how to tell what is and is not an emergency occurrence, and how to get the most appropriate results when reporting it," said Martin.

Police are also eager to impart information about proper locks,

security systems, and general 'burglar-proofing.'

Martin cited San Francisco as a model example of successful neighborhood organization. "The block there have delegates that meet monthly with city commissioners, and let them know exactly what's going on in their neighborhoods. We should have something where you can meet directly with your elected officials."

Martin also urged residents to register for classes offered in conjunction with the Crime Prevention Bureau. "Everyone's concerned with the rapes — old, young, men, and women. We have preventive programs for groups as small as five or as large as 60. It only takes one or two hours to get the information across," said Martin.





# Fernwood stages anti-vandalism contest

One \$42 act of destruction at the Fernwood Middle School blossomed into a school-wide anti-vandalism campaign. Four-hundred-twenty-five of the schools' support from the student body. "It shows that the students really care about vandalism," said Gina Copp, Crime Prevention representative for the Student Council.

It all came about because of damage done to one of the schools' elevators. The Student Council was assessed the \$42 for repairs — and wanted to do something about it. "We wanted to be able to say, 'yes, we can make a difference.'" said Copp.

The 425 entrants were whittled down to 32 semi-finalists, and from there to five winners, who were Shawn Konsella (first place), Willy Roylance (second), Penny Falleur (third), Lisa Lacaden (fourth), and Reba Rainwater (fifth).

Konsellas' grand prize was a one-week bicycle tour of either the Oregon Coast, Central Oregon, or Central Washington courtesy of the Riding High Bike Touring Company. Runners-up received a ten-speed bike, or anti-crime t-shirts, bike locks, and chains.

Judging the contest were Joe Gonzales, Norm and Helen Stoll, Adelle Zell, and Nora Womack.

The winning posters are on display in the U.S. Bank lobby at 1901 NE 42nd Ave. until April 31.

630 students took part in a poster contest depicting their views of vandalism.

The contest, co-sponsored by the Fernwood Student Council and Neighborhoods Against Crime received wide



# To battle crime Group 'whistling in the dark'

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

Shrill whistles heard in the South Park Blocks may mean crime prevention is at work among downtown residents.

During the past month, Sunny Cunningham, vice chairman of the Downtown Community Association, has organized apartment house meetings along the park blocks to provide crime-prevention information and introduce "Whistle Alert" to residents.

At the Ione Plaza, more than 70 residents were given whistles. Other meetings have been held at the Jeanne Manor, the Roosevelt Hotel and for Portland Student Services tenants.

"If you're on the street and feel threatened or see that somebody else is in trouble, blow the whistle," Ms. Cunningham instructed the residents, most of them over 65.

"If you hear another whistle blowing, join in and make as much noise as you can," she said. "Turn on lights to illuminate the area, if possible. Then make sure someone calls the police."

"Whistle Alert" systems have been used in other neighborhoods across the country and are being considered in several areas of Portland, according to Jill McCarthy, West/Northwest coordinator for the Neighborhoods Against Crime program.

"One of the ways to make the South Park Blocks safe is to take over with good things so the undesirable element won't stay," said Ruth Hayward, a Downtown Community Association board member.

She and other area residents have worked with Ms. McCarthy to organize activities to assure safety in the South Park Blocks.

These will include free concerts on Wednesday evenings during June and early July through the Portland Park Bureau.

"If these are well-attended and well-appreciated, they're going to try to get funding from the cultural groups along the Park Blocks to continue the concerts," Ms. Hayward said.

Mounted policemen also will return for a second year to patrol various parks, including the park blocks, where many of the 7,000 downtown residents say they hesitate to walk at night, she continued.

Bob Mork, president of the Sigma Delta Omega fraternity at Portland State University, outlined a free escort service the students will provide on Monday and Tuesday nights in the downtown area.

Two other fraternities are expected to help extend the service to other nights of the week, Mork said.

The escorts have identification badges, with their pictures, that have been provided by the crime prevention division, he said.

While older persons are crime victims less often than those in other age groups, the effects of the crime may be magnified for them, Jim Nelson, of the crime prevention division, told the assembled residents.

For instance, he said, a 20-year-old woman whose purse is snatched may fall and suffer a few bruises. But an older woman may break a hip in a similar fall.

Statistics indicate that most purse-snatchings and robberies are likely to occur in late afternoon hours around commercial centers, Nelson said.

He advised women not to carry purses, but suggested both men and women put billfolds in inside jacket or coat pockets.

Shopping trips are safest if completed during morning hours with a friend, he said.



Staff photos by JOEL DAVIS

**CRIME FIGHTER** — Ione Plaza resident Florence N. Olsson drills for "Whistle Alert," a crime-prevention program started for apartment residents near South Park Blocks. An evening escort service and Park Blocks concerts also are planned to help fight fear of crime in area.



**BIG WHISTLE** — Elsie Winn (left) gets the message as Margaret Gould practices for "Whistle Alert," a crime-prevention program being introduced to apartment dwellers around the South Park Blocks by Downtown Community Association and the west side Neighborhoods Against Crime.

victims than those whose outer behavior makes them appear to be "easy marks," he said.

"Have a plan for emergency situations so you can act automatically and not freeze in fear," Nelson said. "If you act decisively and without hesitation, your chances of being hurt are lessened."

Knowing how to prevent or avoid crime situations should help older persons lose fears of going out, he said.

"Don't lock yourself behind the door," Nelson said. "Get out and become involved with life, but do so prudently."

The Oregonian, May 8, 1980



# The Sunday Oregonian

## IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS

### Escorts add safety to nights

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

An escort service to make downtown a safer place to walk has been rejuvenated through Neighborhoods Against Crime and Portland State University volunteers.

A dozen students, many of them Sigma Delta Omega\* fraternity members, have volunteered for the escort service operated 6:30-11 p.m. Monday through Friday, said Bob Mork, the coordinator.

The fraternity arranged a similar escort service last winter on Monday and Tuesday nights at the request of the Downtown Community Association, the area neighborhood group.

When Portland State's classes started in September, university officials agreed to let the escort service operate out of the campus security office, and collegewide recruitment of more volunteers is under way, said Mork.

#### Varied users

Older people living downtown, students attending night classes and women working late hours are the most frequent users of the service, the coordinator said.

Students and workers usually want someone to accompany them to bus stops, and downtown residents often want to be met at a bus stop or walked to a friend's apartment or cultural event, he said.

They call the escort service in the campus security office and specify where and when they wish to be met and where they want to walk in the downtown area, said Mork.

No vehicles are available, so the service is provided only in the downtown core area, he said.

The service area boundaries extend from Southwest Front Avenue to Southwest 18th Avenue, between West Burnside Street and Interstate 405, Mork said.

The week-nights escort service is being organized with \$1,000 in "seed money" from a federal grant awarded Portland Neighborhoods Against Crime, said Kate Pendleton, the West-Northwest coordinator of the project.

#### Program on trial

Mork receives a stipend for his coordination services during a three-month trial period, and after December the program will be evaluated to see if it can continue on an all-volunteer basis, Ms. Pendleton said.

The university is donating the office space, which makes the current organization and coordination easier than his earlier experience of trying to do the work out of his fraternity house, Mork said.

"We're looking for student volunteers because they are available in the area, but we also want other people who live downtown," he said.

The volunteers are made aware of basic self-defense techniques and how to walk with older persons who may



Photos by GEOFF PY

**WALKING SAFELY** — Bob Mork, coordinator of a downtown escort service operated week nights through Neighborhoods Against Crime, has a telephone and

desk in the Portland State University security office. Students are the volunteer escorts and administrators applaud the plan, he says.

They also learn about the "Whistle Alert" program organized through the Downtown Community Association.

The program is an effort to equip downtown residents and workers with whistles and instructions to blow them if they see someone in trouble or suspicious activity around a building.

The simultaneous sounding of several whistles can scare attackers or burglars and assure a would-be victim that the neighbors are coming with help, explained Sunny Cunningham, the neighborhood's representative on the area Neighborhood Against Crime board.

"All our volunteers have whistles attached to their ID cards," said Mork.

"I'm very happy about the escort service," said Ms. Cunningham, who lives along the South Park Blocks.

She worked with Mork and Jill McCarthy, Ms. Pendleton's predecessor as the anti-crime coordinator, more than a year ago in planning the escort service and the Whistle Alert program.

"It's hard to believe that what started as a vision has actually materialized," she said.

"Seniors and women, in particular, lose a whole dimension to their lives because of the fear of going out at night," she said. "Now I feel a door is opening, and I just can't say enough



**SAFETY PATROL** — The identification card of Bob Mork, coordinator of escort service for people who walk downtown at night, has a whistle to



# Grant running out, but crime prevention may survive



Staff photo by JOEL DAVIS

**NEW DIRECTOR** — Sherry Sylvester has been named citywide director of the Neighborhoods Against Crime program. The federal grant supporting the community-based demonstration project will end in August, but Ms. Sylvester says involved citizens may keep the programs going.

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

The grant that has supported Portland's three-year-old Neighborhoods Against Crime program will run out this summer, but the new director is optimistic that community-based crime prevention will continue.

Sherry Sylvester, 32, who has been coordinator of the Outer-Southeast neighborhoods' program for the past 15 months, became the citywide director Feb. 5 after former director Bill Knudsen decided to return to youth work.

"In the past three years we have come to realize that the most lasting effect we can have on eliminating neighborhood crime is to build stronger neighborhoods," said Ms. Sylvester.

Block-watch organizations already have brought reductions in property crimes and burglaries and are being adapted to aid the elderly, the disabled and others who need special attention in emergencies, she said.

Whistle Alert projects, in which residents armed with whistles alert their neighbors to crimes in progress and scare away assailants, have been introduced in several sections of the city, she noted.

In addition to these programs, Neighborhoods Against Crime also has provided citizens with educational materials on crime prevention.

Home security surveys and campaigns for new locks have been con-

ducted, and self-defense workshops have been organized for women, children, the elderly and homosexuals.

The latter program was created after gay activists asked the Northwest neighborhoods' coordinator what could be done about street attacks — "gay bashing" — around downtown establishments that have homosexual patrons, she said.

Ms. Sylvester said she wants to see the crime prevention programs continue and expand. "Three years is not enough time to do the task that has developed for us," she said.

"I think that in a lot of ways crime prevention is a new field," she continued. "It took us time to explore a lot of crime-prevention models before we found some that would work in Portland neighborhoods. Also, it took us some time to realize a program that works in one neighborhood doesn't necessarily work in another."

In the fall of 1978, Portland's Neighborhoods Against Crime received an 18-month, \$245,800 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

A committee of neighborhood leaders from throughout the city had developed the proposal and, to keep it independent of city administration, selected the Center for Urban Education as the grant's fiscal agent.

At the same time, the Portland Police Bureau received a companion grant

of \$439,000 for crime-prevention activities and to provide technical assistance to citizens' efforts.

Neighborhoods were clustered into seven areas, with boards of volunteers selected to develop crime-prevention strategies for their home communities.

Each area board hired a coordinator, paid \$12,000 annually out of the grant money, to help carry out the community directives.

Portland's program gained a second 18-months grant but, in line with federal guidelines for demonstration projects, it was only 75 percent of the initial funding.

With the money about to run out, Northeast and Southeast neighborhoods so far have shown the strongest interest in maintaining a staff position to coordinate their ongoing program and perhaps continue technical assistance throughout the city, said Ms. Sylvester.

"I'm hoping that we will be able to see some funding, either from the state or even a local foundation, to maintain at least one staff person on a citywide level," said Kathy Glankler, a Piedmont neighborhood resident and chairman of the citywide policy board.

The police Crime Prevention Division is facing its own budget cuts, but even without those, it was organized to provide technical assistance to neighborhoods, not help them formulate crime-prevention plans, she said.

"I have the feeling that crime pre-

vention in Portland is not dead at the neighborhood level," said Mrs. Glankler. "How we come about securing funds to maintain it has not been decided."

The citywide policy board will be considering that point during the next several months, she said. Ms. Sylvester said she believes that recent remarks by President Reagan and Chief Justice Warren Burger about crime in the cities may be an indication of continued federal interest in crime-prevention activities. With that in mind, she's organizing a work program that includes increased public education in crime prevention.

"We really need a citywide locks ordinance, similar to the smoke alarm ordinance, that would require landlords to have adequate locks," she continued. She and the area coordinators receive numerous requests for security surveys and locks from renters, who make up about 45 percent of Portland's population. But the neighborhood program is available only for owner-occupied housing.

"I think the strongest reason I feel optimistic is that we have a lot of citizens involved in the Neighborhoods Against Crime program and they are very skilled at organizing around community issues," said Ms. Sylvester.

"People want to feel safe and they also want to feel a part of their community. These things go hand in hand," she said.

## The Sunday Oregonian



coast and continent

## Self defense set for seniors

"Practical Self-Defense," a seminar for seniors will be held Thursday, Feb. 19 and 26 at Grace Memorial Episcopal Church at N.E. 17th and Weidler.

Sponsored by Neighborhoods Against Crime, techniques for "how to be safe on the streets" will be featured. Whistles will be given out, courtesy of the Whistle Alert Program. Preregistration is required, call 287-0418.



# Nosy neighbors 'best kind' to prevent home crimes

By DENISE MEYER

Correspondent, The Oregonian

Ask any cop on the burglary detail — the best kind of neighbor is a nosy one.

That was the message at a recent crime prevention meeting of the Canyon-Scholls Homeowners Association.

"The best deterrent (for crime) there is people looking out for each other," Washington County Sheriff Deputy Ronald Lindley said during the meeting.

"It would be nice to have a smaller area to patrol so we would know who belonged in an area or not," the guest speaker said. "But we have to depend on the people in the neighborhoods to be our eyes. You know what cars are in your neighborhood. You know what belongs where; we don't. If you look out for someone one time, you can hope it will pay off because they'll be looking out for you the next time."

The meeting, March 9, was attended by about 70 West Slope residents who appeared anxious about ending a burglary spree that has been hitting their neighborhood hard lately.

A particularly expensive incident — in that thieves made off with an estimated \$50,000 worth of silverware and gold jewelry from a West Slope home — prompted one resident to organize the crime prevention session.

The woman witnessed the \$50,000

burglary but asked to not be identified out of fear of retaliation by the thieves.

"The thing that was really frustrating about it was all the things I did wrong," she said. Although she got a description of the thief, she said, "I made a mistake by not calling right away. I didn't want to appear foolish. I didn't get a good description of the car that was enough."

But, as Lindley pointed out during the meeting, license plate numbers can be easily changed with colored tape. And stealing vehicles to execute another crime means very little to those on the "wrong" side of the law, he said.

The Canyon-Scholls meeting was similar to many other crime prevention meetings held each week in the Portland metropolitan area. Representatives from local law enforcement agencies in neighborhood and civic groups frequently ask to hear officers speak to

their groups on the subject.

Police admit, however, that even though crime prevention talks have been offered for years, such petitions for the service have picked up during the last year. Officials cite a rising crime rate and tighter economic conditions as reasons for the increased demand.

The area of Southwest Portland and adjacent to it especially seems to be changing in that regard, officials say. In September and October of last year, the Portland Central Precinct crime prevention unit was baffled by a rash of burglaries and vandalism in southwest neighborhoods. At the time, Sgt. Jerry Bennett said neighbors didn't appear to be looking out for each other by reporting suspicious persons or automobiles to police.

Since that time, however, the crime wave in Southwest Portland seems to have abated, Becky McShane of the

crime prevention unit said. "It's way down now," she explained. "The neighbors seem to be more alert, and they seem to have stronger neighborhood and homeowner associations now."

Jean Gordon, coordinator of Neighborhoods Against Crime, suggested that there is a direct link between neighborhood organization to prevent crime and lower crime rates.

Mrs. Gordon said the upsurge in crime in the southwest area last year came right after the southwest chapter of Neighborhoods Against Crime dropped out of the community crime prevention program. "They felt completely confident that they could handle the problem themselves," Mrs. Gordon said.

"But when economic times are harder, those affluent neighborhoods, who have always been very insulated from the problems of the poorer neighborhoods, become affected, too."

Mrs. Gordon cited impressive decreases in residential burglaries from 1979 to 1980 in the Buckman neighborhood, where burglaries were down 33 percent; and a 28 percent drop in residential burglaries in the Richmond area. Both neighborhoods were target areas of Neighborhoods Against Crime, the coordinator said.

Budget cuts, however, could take their toll on such community-based crime prevention programs, officials said. Washington County Senior Deputy Steve Inholer speculated that the sheriff's department community education program, which arranges neighborhood crime prevention talks, could be subject to changes if the March 31 budget levy falls.

And in Portland, unless a granddaddy step is before June 30, Mrs. Gordon said Neighborhoods Against Crime will fall victim to the fatal federal bud-

get cuts from the Reagan administration. The end to the program is particularly unfortunate, the coordinator said because the organization is volunteer intensive: It works by using a skeleton staff to instruct a resident volunteer from each block to in turn organize their own block.

No matter which way neighborhood crime to fight crime in their areas, officials agree on the following tips for safe neighborhood which Lindley outlined at the Canyon-Scholls meeting:

— Secure your homes. Make sure doors and windows have burglar-proof locks and that they are used.

— Talk with your neighbors about looking out for each other's safety.

— Don't be afraid to confront some one suspicious lurking in your area. As long as you can help them find something, or try to find out why they are there. Would-be burglars will recognize such curiosity as the mark of a neighborhood where people are aware of looking out for their safety.

— Call the police whenever you see suspicious persons, vehicles or circumstances. "You should never feel embarrassed if you call the police and it turns out to be suspicious person turns out to be neighbor's long-lost cousin," Inholer said. "But you should feel embarrassed if you see someone and you don't call — and the thing turns out to be a burglar or something."

## The Oregonian

# IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS



# Anger, vulnerability spur assault prevention meeting

By LIONEL FISHER  
Correspondent, The Oregonian

Fear, anger and a growing sense of vulnerability triggered by a recent rape were the catalysts for an assault prevention meeting Tuesday night at the Northwest Service Center.

"It was heartening to see close to 250 people turn out on a cold, rainy night with only a few days' notice," said Marla Ruff, area coordinator for Neighborhoods Against Crime, who organized the meeting on behalf of a concerned group of Northwest Portland residents.

"They came to us after a friend had been sexually assaulted several weeks ago," explained Ms. Ruff, one of six area coordinators for the agency, which is federally funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The result was a program of three speakers: Ms. Ruff, Laura Aitschul, assistant rape victim advocate from the Multnomah County district attorney's

office, and Donna Wiench, KOIN reporter-producer, appearing as a volunteer speaker for the Portland Police Bureau's Crime Prevention Division.

"The response was excellent," commented Ms. Aitschul, 27, who addressed the group on the legal and investigative ramifications of rape prosecution. "Emotion ran high, with an underlying current of real outrage and determination to do whatever was necessary to help and protect themselves."

That's the whole focus of Neighborhoods Against Crime, she explained — getting people to come together, to educate and organize themselves block by block, taking responsibility for each other and each other's homes. "A network of informed, concerned and supportive neighbors can do more to protect themselves than any police force ever could."

"From last June through February of this year there have been 23 rapes in

the Northwest District Association area," Ms. Ruff said. "Since January alone there have been 141 sexual assault cases reported in Portland, and 12 of them have been in the neighborhoods north of Burnside."

Part of the reason for the large turnout Tuesday night, she suspects, is because the promotional flier pinpointed the location of the recent rapes. "That really drove home to a lot of people just how close we are to rape and violence,"

she said.

Sgt. Scott Smith, who is in charge of the Portland police sex crimes detail, confirmed Ms. Ruff's statistics. He stressed, however, that of the 12 cases involving the Northwest neighborhoods, nine suspects have been arrested in seven of the cases, one case resulted in no prosecution and four cases are still under investigation.

Smith offered additional statistics on Portland sex crimes — 82 percent of

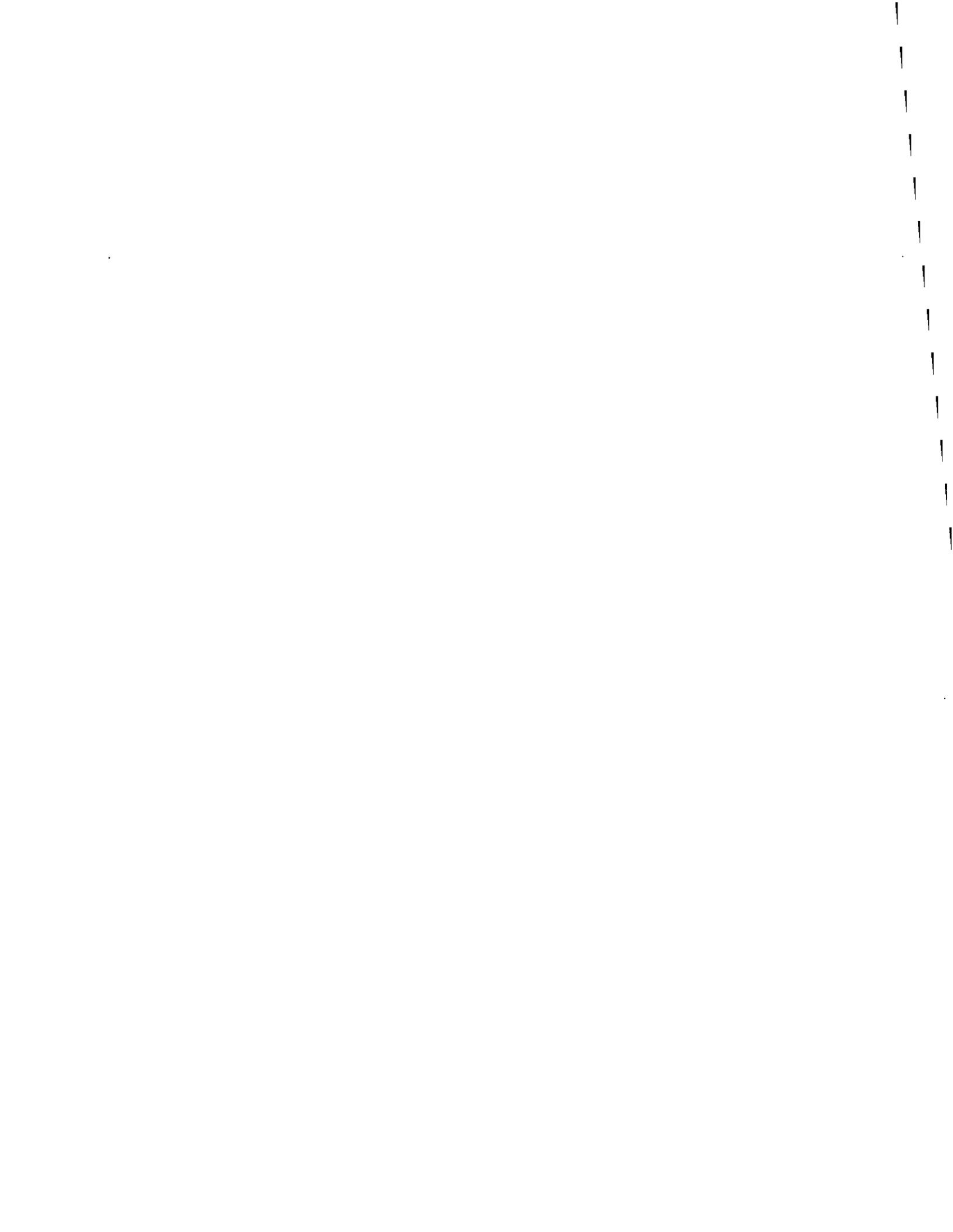
rapes occur between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., 52 percent of the suspects were armed, 56 percent of the cases took place in private residences, 17 percent outside and 17 percent in suspects' vehicles.

"So many preventive measures are easily effected," said Faith Potts, 32, another assistant rape victim advocate, who attended the Tuesday meeting. "I'm just like everyone else. I have a lock falling off its hinges, and I'm always waiting for tomorrow to fix it. We need to get on each other about such things, look out for one another, secure each other's homes. And we have to pass along information on specific problems we've all had, strengthening each other through collective awareness."

After the meeting, the audience splintered into neighborhood groups, with people sharing phone numbers and vows to sustain the evening's momentum, she said.

## The Sunday Oregonian

# IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS



## Neighborhood calendar

4-12-81  
Diagonian

# Company's expansion to get citizen hearing

Proposed plans for the expansion of Hatch Lumber Co., 7639 S.E. Foster Road, will be outlined for the Foster-Powell Neighborhood Association at 7:30 p.m. Monday at Marysville School, 7733 S.E. Raymond St.

Other neighborhood meetings this week include:

**ALAMEDA NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Sunday at the Davis home, 2600 N.E. Ridgeway St.: discuss proposed changes for traffic signs near the Fremont Bridge access ramps, a proposed pedestrian signal at Alameda School and animal control problems.

**CRESTON-KENILWORTH NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Monday at Kenilworth Presbyterian Church, 4028 S.E. 34th Ave.: discuss the Neighborhoods Against Crime program.

**HUMBOLDT NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATION** — 7:30 p.m. Monday at the Albina Multi-Service Center, 5022 N. Vancouver Ave.: a Metropolitan Service District representative will outline backyard burning regulations.

**NORTHWEST DISTRICT ASSOCIATION BOARD** — 5:30 p.m. Monday at the Neighborhoods West/Northwest office, 817 N.W. 23rd Ave.

**RICHMOND NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Monday at the PACT Senior Center, 3588 S.E. Division St.: discuss concerns about taverns near the senior center, a proposed neighborhood cleanup and a proposed solar greenhouse project.

**CONCORDIA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at Concordia College, 2811 N.E. Holman St.: discuss a proposed handyman program and ways to make houses energy-efficient.

**MARSHALL PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Rogers residence, 10710 S.W. 14th Ave.: discuss the proposed rental of a wood chipper for neighborhood cleanup and hear Police Bureau crime-prevention information.

**REED NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Holm residence, 5211 S.E. 33rd Ave.

**ROSE CITY PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION BOARD** — 7:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Hunting residence, 2430 N.E. 61st Ave.

**SOUTHWEST NEIGHBORHOOD INFORMATION INC.** — 7:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Multnomah Arts Center, 7780 S.W. Capitol Highway.

**WOODLAWN IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Odd Fellows Hall, 700 N.E. Dekum St.: discuss neighborhood crime-prevention plans.

**EASTMORELAND NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Thursday at Duniway School, 7700 S.E. Reed College Place.

**HILLSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Thursday at Hillside Center, 653 N.W. Culpepper Terrace.

**SUNNYSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION** — 7:30 p.m. Thursday at Sunnyside United Methodist Church, 3520 S.E. Yamhill St.: discuss a proposed block coordinator system and the status of historic preservation activity.



# The Sunday Oregonian

## IN PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS

### Association formed Neighbors aim at crime, recycling

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

With the snap of a dead-bolt lock and the clink of recyclable glass, the Beaumont-Wilshire Neighborhood Association has organized in Northeast Portland.

More than 100 people participated in the April 6 meeting at Beaumont School to choose officers and hear about crime-prevention and recycling programs that are under way in the area, said Karen Masterson, who was elected president.

"A neighborhood association has been in the backs of our minds for some time," Mrs. Masterson said.

"Ed Marihart, who moved here from Southeast (Creston-Kenilworth), wanted to get an association started," she said. "He called me. I always have my foot in things around here."

They gathered a group of neighbors, drafted by-laws and sent out notices for the meeting.

"Over a hundred people is pretty good for a first meeting," she said.

The association boundaries extend from Northeast 33rd Avenue to 47th Avenue, with Prescott Street as the

northern border. The irregular southern boundary runs along Alameda Ridge on Siskiyou and Stanton streets and Wisteria Drive.

Marihart, who helped start a recycling program in Creston-Kenilworth, has made arrangements for the pickup of recyclable materials on the third Saturday of every month at Beaumont School, Northeast 42nd Avenue and Fremont Street.

The group hopes the resale of glass, metal cans, cardboard and used motor oil in containers will help build an association treasury.

Mrs. Masterson was concerned about a series of daytime burglaries that started in the area east of 42nd Avenue during the early months of the year.

As president of the Alameda Primary School's Parent-Teacher Association, she had heard a crime-prevention talk by Margaret Martin, the Neighborhoods Against Crime coordinator for the East-Central area.

She decided the neighborhood could use home-security information and a "Neighbor Watch" program, in which residents agree on a block-by-block basis to watch out for each other.

She canvassed the area to find older people on fixed incomes who needed dead-bolt locks and help in installation.

The locks are part of a pilot project approved by the East Central Neighborhoods Against Crime board. They are bought through federal crime-prevention money that will be available to Portland through July.

In addition to the locks, she has started telling older residents about the "Whistle Alert" system that has been

introduced in other neighborhoods. She and Ms. Martin give the older people whistles to blow to ward off attackers and to alert neighbors that they need help.

"Everybody is so grateful," said Ms. Martin. "They don't even seem to mind that they have to make their own arrangements to have the locks put on."

Through the Portland Police Bureau, a similar locks program is available in neighborhoods designated for federal Housing and Community Development assistance.

But Beaumont-Wilshire and other East-Central neighborhoods don't have that designation, Ms. Martin said.

After the first of May, Ms. Martin expects to have a group of volunteers trained to do the home-security surveys and to install locks for the low-income elderly as part of the area's crime-prevention program.

In the meantime, she and Mrs. Masterson are filling the requests for the pilot program in Beaumont-Wilshire.

"When I'm out riding my bike, I stop and talk to people about the locks and what they should do if they see something suspicious around a neighbor's house," she said.

"I have a few block captains now, but I want to get Neighbor Watch expanded," Mrs. Masterson said.

"People shouldn't think they're crazy if they call a neighbor or the police if something funny is going on next door," she said. "It's good for people to know each other and make a call if they see something suspicious."

"I haven't heard of any more burglaries since we started the locks program around here."



Photo by GEOFF PARKS

**LOCKING UP** — Keren Masterson, president of the newly formed Beaumont-Wilshire Neighborhood Association, is helping low-income elderly neighbors install dead-bolt locks as part of a crime-prevention program sponsored through the East Central Neighborhoods Against Crime board.

### Energy class free

A free seminar on energy trends, policies and renewable resources is scheduled from 6:30-10 p.m. Wednesday, April 22, in the Forum Room of Portland Community College's Rock Creek Campus.

The seminar will be presented by the Oregon State University energy extension service.



# Former inmate sues Rocky Butte jail guard

By Nyewusi Askari

Ms. Agnes Barboza was 3,000 miles away when she received the shocking news that her son, Peter Alarid, 25, had fallen from the third floor of the Psychiatric Ward at Oregon State Hospital. The information read: Head badly crushed; fractured spinal vertebrae; a blood-clot forming near the brain; internal bleeding; a broken leg and foot; an uncontrollable flow of spinal fluid from the nose; in addition to a concussion. Stunned by the news, Ms. Barboza immediately returned to Portland, only to find that the news she had received, wasn't nearly as tragic as the events leading to her son's condition.

Arriving back in Portland, Ms. Barboza discovered that Peter, prior to receiving multiple injuries suffered from the fall, had also suffered serious head injuries during incarceration at the Rocky Butte jail. He wasn't expected to live. It is here that the tragic story unfolds.

...In May of 1979, Peter Alarid was confined at Rocky Butte jail. Facing felony charges, he was housed in the maximum security section known as A-Tank. A-Tank consist of 14, 5x7 feet cells, with a 5-foot corridor on the outside known as "the walkway." The first cell of A-Tank is known as the "Day Room" and at the time was completely bare. It has a concrete floor, three steel walls, a steel ceiling and bars covering the

front portion of the tank. The remaining 13 cells have four steel bunks, with toilet and sink fixed to the back walls. It is in one of these cells that Peter is alleged to have spent hours, on a bare concrete floor, unconscious.

News of Peter's condition was described in a note, smuggled out of the jail, and given to Peter's brother, David. It read in part: "I don't know you, but I want to help your brother out. Your brother was knocked out cold for a couple of hours, where they (guards) dragged him into a cell naked with nothing but a concrete floor; no shirt, jacket, no blanket or anything. Get a lawyer to get your brother put in a hospital. (P.S.) I got your address

from one of your brother's envelopes." The news united the Barboza family as never before.

However, by the time the Barboza family were able to organize their resources to help Peter, another chain of events were already in motion; events that were in direct relation to what had happened to him at Rocky Butte.

When it was decided by authorities at Rocky Butte that Peter's condition warranted medical attention, he was moved to Portland Adventist Hospital. On the day of his release from this hospital, he was taken to the Oregon State Hospital Psychiatric Ward in Salem, and kept there from June 1, 1979 until June 20, 1979. His next admittance

to OSH was July 25th. He was kept there until September 24th. During this time, electro-shocks were administered to him under strange and adverse methods.

According to reports obtained through Legal Aid from the Psychiatric Division of Oregon State Hospital, the hospital obtained permission to administer the shock treatments, from Circuit Court Judge Robert E. Jones via telephone. Ms. Barboza was never consulted.

On April 17, 1981, Peter Alarid filed a \$200,000 suit against Rick Gaskell, a Rocky Butte guard, charging violation of his civil rights.

The circumstances surrounding the "incident" at Rocky Butte, is

told by Peter himself. Peter alleges:

"...We were allowed a 1 hour a day walk in the corridor outside our cell, in which we were expected to shower, phone our friends or family, and take a walk in the corridor as our daily exercise during that time. The other 23 hours, we were locked in our cells, in which there was no room to walk, and were expected to eat our three meals a day amidst the grotesque smell of our leaking and smelly toilets.

"Approximately four guards, headed by officer Rick Gaskell appeared in the corridor at the front of our cell. Another officer at the end of the corridor, managing the locking mechanism opened our cell (Please turn to page 14 col. 5)

# PORTLAND OBSERVER

May 29, 1981  
Volume XI Number 32  
25¢ per copy

USPS 959-680-855

## Community attacks prostitution

One of the issues raised at the *Observer's* police/community relations forums is the harassment of northeast women and girls by customers coming into the community looking for prostitutes. Police officers were encouraged by forum participants to get creative in protecting community women as well as discouraging prostitution.

Strategies are being planned to deal with this concern through a newly formed group called the Police and Community Interaction Committee. The planning committee is made up of representatives from the Northeast Business Boosters, Neighborhood Against Crime and Police Bureau personnel from North Precinct, East Precinct and Crime Prevention staff.

Several neighborhood associations over the past few months have complained about harassment of "neighborhood women" by johns on Union Avenue, Vancouver and Williams

Avenue. Businesses on Union Avenue have been affected by prostitutes loitering on the street and discouraging potential customers from entering decent establishments. The Police and Community Interaction Committee is contacting N.E. community groups and business for their reaction to tactics ranging from an anti-john campaign to special police details to arrest prostitutes.

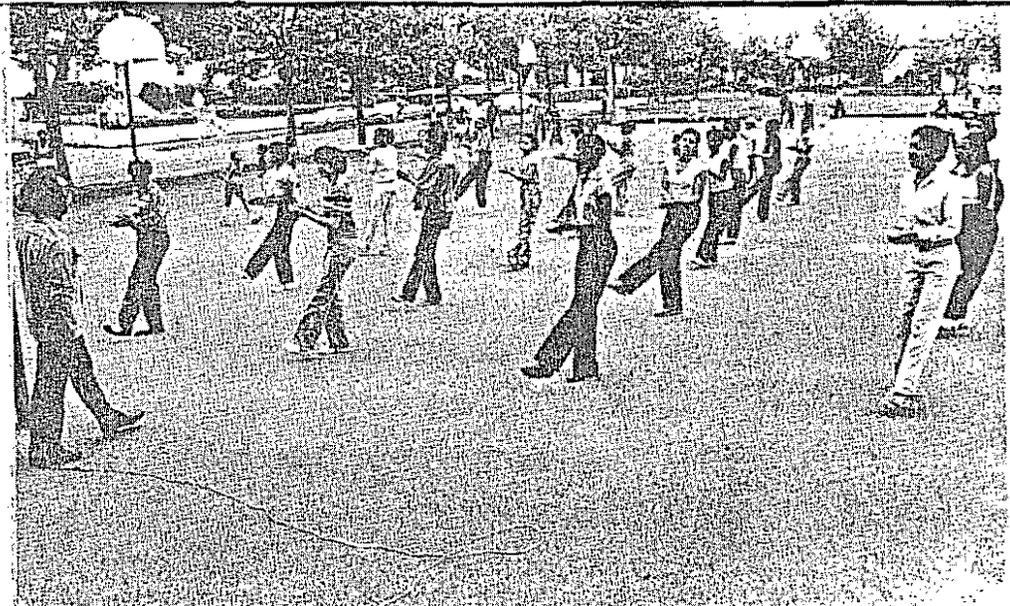
Sharon McCormack, inner N.E. coordinator for Neighborhoods Against Crime stated that initial response from neighborhood associations and community groups gave positive support to an aggressive campaign to discourage men from all over Portland and Vancouver, Washington from coming to NE for the wrong reasons. Those of us who live in NE know we have good neighborhoods and businesses.

Our image of ourselves is that our women are decent people who deserve respect. We want to

challenge anyone outside of our community who has a cheap image of Northeast. We have no illusions of totally stopping prostitution. We also know there are other serious crime issues to work. However, this first effort has mutual support and could be the beginning of serious cooperative efforts between community people, businesses and police to develop safety networks in our area.

The Interaction Committee has long range goals to work on crime prevention, neighborhood watch programs, safe shelters established at businesses on major streets and posting of crime statistics and crime prevention resources at NE businesses and community agencies, as some of the ideas that have already been looked at, according to Doug White, NEBB president.

Anyone wishing to become involved or have comments or suggestions can contact Sharon McCormack at King Facility, (287-3692) or Doug White (288-5061).



Stars & Stripes Drill Team practices under the direction of James Freeman Richardson. Members will soon knock on doors in the community

during a Portland Observer subscription campaign to raise funds for the team.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)



# Northwest meeting to fight crime wave betters life quality

By LIONEL FISHER  
Correspondent, The Oregonian

Triggered by several neighborhood rapes and a growing sense of vulnerability and fear in the community, 250 Northwest Portland residents turned out on a cold, rainy April night to learn what they could do about it.

Two months later, where has all the anger, outrage and determination gone?

The results of that meeting aren't easily measurable, according to Marcia Ruff, area coordinator for Neighborhoods Against Crime, who organized the meeting.

"But that doesn't mean nothing happened," she quickly added.

"Nothing very dramatic, perhaps. The crime statistics haven't altered. But the quality of lives in this neighborhood has definitely been touched."

In the 10 weeks since the emotional gathering in early April, 15 follow-up meetings have been held, Ms. Ruff said. "An average of six blocks have been represented at each meeting, affecting a total of approximately 50 blocks north of Burnside."

"Block Watch" networks (a neighbor "buddy system") have been set up, telephone-contact "trees" started and escort groups formed. Information concerning specific neighborhood crimes has been passed along to develop collective preventive awareness.

"But the real progress has come through neighbor meeting neighbor in a common cause, then reinforcing the supportive social network with subsequent planned and chance meetings," she said.

"As a result, people have begun to feel not so isolated, not so impotent and remote because they finally are actively participating in something, rather than merely reading about it.

"City people tend to act and react as individuals," she continued. "Now they're learning to respond as a unit — as a block or entire neighborhood — when the circumstances warrant. That's really important."

Ms. Ruff is one of the six area coordinators for the Neighborhoods Against Crime agency, funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. She has held the post since February. Previously, she spent 2½ years with the Northwest Neighborhood Federal Credit Union, similarly organizing area residents but in that instance to gain greater economic control.

"It's much harder to track down



Photo by LIONEL FISHER

**ORGANIZER** — Marcia Ruff says quality of life is better since an April meeting alerted residents to crime in Northwest Portland.

she said. "The population comprises very diverse types of people. The agency has had real successes in places such as Buckman, Sunnyside and Richmond in the southeast, where there are many more single-family homes and fewer transients. Also, their main focus has been on less-emotional crimes such as home burglaries. Here, the advances have been much more subtle."

There has been no high drama, she explained, no focal incidents to signify large breakthroughs.

"But the real progress comes in being able to unite the neighborhood, not only for protection but for political clout," she said.

"It comes in getting the people to actively participate in the governmental process of forcing the changes necessary to improve the quality of their lives.

"Power — real power — is built in tiny increments. That's what neighborhood crime prevention is really all about."

H  
J  
L  
of  
m  
an  
er  
no  
sta  
Bro  
A p  
Bur  
Pow  
Sep  
good  
and  
ven  
repor  
ment.  
- Fro  
men, h  
be suc  
league  
role of  
stittio  
derste  
stories  
fect h  
derste  
news  
public

W  
n  
By  
pa  
Su  
w  
pr



## All-day rape workshop due

More than a dozen community groups will present an all-day session about rape and domestic violence Saturday, June 20, in the Smith Memorial Ballroom of Portland State University.

The sessions, scheduled from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., will include a panel discussion on the legal problems faced by victims of rape and domestic violence, a film on the psychological effects of the crimes, and neighborhood organizing techniques to eliminate assaults against women.

Demonstrations on self-defense techniques for older persons and children also will be given, said Sherry Sylvester, coordinator of the Portland Neighborhoods Against Crime program, a workshop sponsor.

Other sponsors include the Mult-

nomah County Rape Victim Advocates, Women's Crisis Line and the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Support will be provided by the Y.W.C.A. Women's Resource Center, Community Law Project, Burnside Community Council, Womenstrength Inc., Bradley-Angle House, Raphael House, Shelter House, Transition House, Clackamas County Women's Center, the Self-Defense Education Association and Karate for Women.

EXTRA PLEASURES AT NO EXTRA COST:	Tune on...
Sunday Oregonian	
	Tune in...



# Anti-crime proposal on agenda

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

A proposal for city support of the Neighborhoods Against Crime program is again on the City Council agenda for Wednesday, but commissioners still were mulling the amount and sources of the money as an amended ordinance was filed July 10.

The citizen-based program, started as a federally financed pilot project three years ago, would shift to the Office of Neighborhood Associations under a proposal the council reviewed briefly June 24.

The original proposal, introduced by Commissioner Charles Jordan, sought \$119,000 of contingency funds to continue the program after July 1, when the federal grant ended.

However, other commissioners said they wanted to see if other financing could be arranged without tapping the contingency funds, which already have sizable requests from other bureaus, including police and parks.

Another question was how many area coordinators should be included in the program. Southeast residents said they want to retain two coordinators because their section of the city has 40 percent of the population and about a third of the city's land area.

Jordan filed an amended ordinance to provide for Inner-Southeast and Outer-Southeast coordinators, said Mary Lou Calvin, one of his assistants.

But the question of funding was not settled because several commissioners have been out of town.

"I think the commissioners support the concept, but it's the funding that needs to be settled," she said.

The proposal is listed on the council calendar for Wednesday, when Commissioner Mike Lindberg will be out of town. It may be held over until Thursday, when he will return, Ms. Calvin said. However, if four commissioners feel their concerns about funding have been met, they may want to vote on Wednesday, she said.

The proposal was initially filed with an emergency clause so there would be no gap in the program operations, and four commissioners must approve an emergency ordinance.

The program's central office has been kept open at the Center for Urban Education, the administrator of the federal grant, expecting that City Council action would provide funding retroactive to July 1, said Patti Jacobsen, director of the Office of Neighborhood Associations.

The proposed ordinance would pay for a crime-prevention program manager, a half-time secretary and crime-prevention specialists in the city's five neighborhood offices.

Area neighborhood boards, acting under contract with the city, would hire the crime-prevention specialists.

That arrangement is similar to the one used to hire neighborhood coordinators and the original Neighborhoods Against Crime coordinators.

The citizen-based program is designed for neighborhood residents to assess their own crime problems and arrive at solutions that meet their specific needs.

The Police Bureau's crime-prevention specialists have assisted the citizen program with information and technical aid but have not participated in neighborhood organizing efforts for long-range crime-prevention activity.



## Anti-crime programs to be operated by city

By JANET GOETZE  
of The Oregonian staff

The City Council will review contracts for area Neighborhoods Against Crime coordinators Wednesday in what is expected to be the next-to-last step in transferring a federal pilot project to local administration.

The program, started three years ago to enable residents to develop crime-prevention strategies for their neighborhoods, will be supported in the 1981-82 fiscal year with \$190,000 in city funds.

Neighborhood boards in six sections of the city will be responsible for hiring and directing the work of area coordinators under a contract with the city, said Patti Jacobsen, director of the city's Office of Neighborhood Associations.

The contract, similar to the one used to hire neighborhood office coordinators, will be on the City Council agenda at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

A program manager, who will report to Ms. Jacobsen, is expected to be hired through civil service procedures in late August or September to complete the program's transition, she said.

Last month, the council approved the budget expenditures for one part-time and five full-time coordinators who will work at neighborhood offices throughout the city, Ms. Jacobsen said.

Coordinators in North and Northeast Portland and two in Southeast Portland who started under the federally funded project are expected to remain in the city program, she said.

They include Vada Grimsrud, whose

office is in the Police Bureau's North Precinct; Sharon McCormack, working with inner-Northeast neighborhoods in the King Neighborhood Facility; Pam Stivers, working with outer-Southeast residents from the Southeast Uplift office, and Jean Gordon, the inner-Southeast coordinator at the Southeast Neighborhood Facility.

A board representing West/Northwest and Burnside neighborhoods must hire a coordinator, whose desk will be in the Neighborhoods West/Northwest office, Ms. Jacobsen said.

A Southwest neighborhood board will hire a half-time coordinator to work out of the Multnomah Art Center, she said.

"The types of services provided at the neighborhood level will remain essentially the same," Ms. Jacobsen said. "The difference between the federal and local programs will be in the funding source, the administrative structure and the responsibility for programs."

To meet federal requirements under the original project, program policy was set by a city-wide board of neighborhood representatives and the fiscal administration for the federal grant was handled by the Center for Urban Education, an agency of Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon.

Under the city program, neighborhood area boards will set policy for their localities, Ms. Jacobsen said.

Fiscal administration, reporting procedures and informational services will be handled by the program manager working in the Office of Neighborhood Associations, she said.



## City acts to contract, fund anti-crime program

The Portland City Council Wednesday authorized contracts for the operation of Neighborhoods Against Crime programs through the city's Office of Neighborhood Associations.

The move allows city funding for one year of programs previously paid for with federal Housing and Community Development funds.

The city will provide \$190,000 to operate the programs through contracts with six neighborhood organizations, which will be responsible for hiring and directing the work of area coordinators.

An overall program manager will be hired by the Office of Neighborhood Associations through city civil service procedures.

The crime prevention program was begun three years ago to help residents of certain neighborhoods develop crime-prevention strategies. Coordinators who started in the federal program in North, Northeast and Southeast Portland will be transferred to the city-funded program.

In other action, the council approved a management plan for Pioneer Courthouse Square that includes establishment of a non-profit corporation to oversee the downtown block with the city Park Bureau.

Further council action will be required, however, before such a corporation could function.

The council also authorized the Portland Development Commission to proceed with construction of the square. Patrick LaCrosse, the commission's executive director, said the agency expects to make construction decisions in December.

He said the commission will either proceed with construction of the basic \$2.5 million square or include a number of alternatives in the design.

He said Tri-Met, which hopes to lease space in the square, has tentatively budgeted \$200,000 to help with the cost.

The Friends of Pioneer Square has raised some \$400,000 of the \$1.6 million in private funds needed to complete the project, he said.

The council also approved a resolution protesting the federal government's plans to cut funding for assisting refugees who have resettled in the United States.

Commissioner Charles Jordan, who introduced the resolution, said the federal cutback will create a major crisis for the Portland area, which has some 12,000

Southeast Asian refugees. He said the federal government will provide financial support for refugees for one year only.



ATTACHMENT # 3

QUARTERLY REPORTS 1-10

Note: These reports have previously been submitted to LEAA.



ATTACHMENT # 4

COMMUNITY SAFETY INFORMATION BOOK

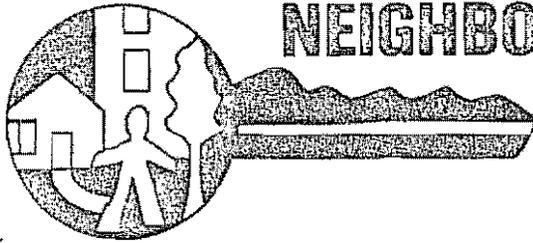
Note: This book has been sent under separate cover.



ATTACHMENT # 5

PROGRAM PROPOSAL TO THE CITY  
OF PORTLAND





# NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Program Proposal.....	3
Tasks and Strategies.....	3
Project Objectives.....	5
Project Model.....	6
Project Summary.....	6
Budget Proposal I: Central & Five Area Offices Operating Independently.....	9
Budget Proposal II: Central and Five Area Offices Operated in Cooperation with ONA.....	11
Map of Service Area for Budget Proposal II.....	12
Program Proposal III: Central & 3 Area Offices Operated in Cooperation with ONA.....	13
Budget Proposal III: Central and 3 Area Offices Operated in Cooperation with ONA.....	14
Map of Service Area for Budget Proposal III.....	15
The Necessity for Staff Support in Community Anti-Crime Work.....	16
Cooperative Efforts Between NAC and the Crime Prevention Division of the Portland Police Bureau.....	19
Impact Data of NAC Projects.....	22
Community Safety Information Project.....	25
NAC's Role in Police/Community Relations.....	26
Correspondence regarding NAC Program transition:	

Attachment A-----February 25, 1981  
Attachment B-----April 9, 1981  
Attachment C-----April 20, 1981



## PORTLAND NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME

## PROGRAM PROPOSAL:

Introduction

The primary goal of Neighborhoods Against Crime is to create and strengthen neighborhood crime prevention networks to reduce vulnerability and fear of crime. And thus, through the gathering of informed citizens, the issues which are contributing causes of crime can be examined and solutions can be explored.

Neighborhoods Against Crime is a community based program with staff members located in six neighborhood centers throughout the city. Citizen committees in all six areas assist in setting priorities and planning anti-crime programs for their neighborhoods in each area.

Citizens and NAC staff working to identify community crime problems and to generate neighborhood based solutions has helped in beginning to meet our goal. The activities of NAC citizens participants and volunteers reflect agreement with the Tri-County Community Council's 1976 Regional Priority Needs Survey that "we have come to the realization that law enforcement agencies working alone ever under optimum conditions of manpower and budget, cannot stem the tide of criminal behavior. Nothing less than wide spread and effective community involvement can halt the increase in crime."

Tasks and Strategies

We propose to continue the development of "effective community involvement" through programs which are unique to community based anti-crime planning.

First of all, Neighborhoods Against Crime serves the neighborhoods as a facilitator and information resource on neighborhood crime prevention work. NAC provides both information from crime statistics and alternatives for community action against various types of crime. NAC coordinates segments of the community; churches, organizations, parents groups, schools and existing agencies, connecting people who are interested in working on similar crime problems. This also serves to increase general communication and cohesiveness in the neighborhood.

NAC is the coordinating neighborhood agency that takes on special community crime concerns, whether this involves community forums to discuss neighborhood problems, such as the needs of a new refugee community or the quick mobilization required when a neighborhood is ravaged by an arsonist, rapist or molester.



NAC is involved in the neighborhood process so that crime prevention questions are asked regarding other issues. If we put a park on this corner, for example, will it create additional crime problems.

Within this role as a community anti-crime resource, we have several precise strategies to continue our work.

We now have some Neighborhood or Apartment Watch programs going on in 35 of the city's 66 neighborhoods and within those areas, we have organized over 300 Neighborhood Watch blocks. Several of our Neighborhood Watch networks have been operating for over a year and have shown substantial decreases (from 18%-37%) in residential burglary.

Our Neighborhood Watch program is unique in a number of ways:

1. Through staff and citizen cooperation, initial block contacts and planning originate in the neighborhoods rather than in an outside agency.
2. Meetings focus not only on traditional crime prevention methods such as site hardening and property marking, but also on block crime problems that are specific to the neighborhood.
3. Using the Neighborhood Watch Manual, a neighborhood anti-crime guide designed by NAC and neighborhood volunteers, each citizen is able to effectively organize, explain and play a role in implement crime prevention programs in the neighborhood.
4. The Neighborhood Watch Manual also plays a role in the most important component of Neighborhood Watch, monitoring and follow-up. Each Neighborhood Watch block becomes part of a larger network which provides monthly information to NAC Area Coordinators on crime averted and reported. The NAC Coordinator also provides residents in the network with crime statistics and special crime alerts. For example, "there have been a number of battery thefts in your neighborhood." Neighborhood Watch blocks are connected to residents on adjacent blocks and become part of a system that can be used for other community needs, from creating formal communication grapevines to providing the base for emergency preparedness.

We also use the Whistle Alert project within our Neighborhood Watch program, providing whistles to seniors and women. This combined with our self-defense programs for seniors and children create a self-help personal security system.

Neighborhood Watch becomes, also, an umbrella program for other anti-crime and crime related work. It is a way to teach the citizen how to best utilize police services, beginning with the Home Security Survey requests when organizing the block and often providing the setting for technical assistance for the Crime Prevention elderly, rape prevention and other community education programs.



NAC provides a variety of services at community request. NAC's self-defense classes for seniors and for children, which are available nowhere else in the city, are one example. We have conducted community forums on drugs, park problems, school yard problems. We also currently have on hand over \$9,000.00 in dead-bolt locks which we make available to low-income residents who do not live in HCD designated neighborhoods.

One of our goals in the upcoming year is to institutionalize that program within the community. Toward that end, we have these specific objectives:

1. To develop community funding adequate to provide the hardware to operate the program.
2. To continue training volunteers to provide free locks installed
3. To create a distribution plan for the program which would more equitably include renter residents as well as home owners.
4. To involve locks program participants in other crime prevention projects. In homes where locks are installed, we would also work with the residents regarding Neighborhood Watch, Whistle Alert and other community anti-crime programs.

NAC programs are flexible. We consider the resident of a block or neighborhood to be the best judge of what projects will succeed on that block or neighborhood.

#### Project Objectives

- I. A city wide program with Neighborhood Crime Prevention Coordinators in Southeast, Northeast, Northwest, Southwest and North Portland who will facilitate and assist citizens in neighborhood anti-crime planning.
- II. Continued building of Neighborhood Watch on a block by block basis, utilizing existing neighborhood networks and working with interested citizens to create new networks.
- III Continued special programs such as Self-Defense for Seniors, Self-Defense for Children, Burnside Victim's Assistance, and Whistle Alert which increase personal safety.
- IV Coordination of neighborhood and agency responses to special community crime problems. Working with the Police Bureau, the Parks Bureau, Neighborhood Mediation, refugee resettlement Youth Service Centers and other appropriate agencies to develop solutions that will work in the neighborhoods.



- V. Continued administration of the Home Security and Free Locks Program in non-HCD areas and development of a community funded volunteer locks program that will meet broader citizen needs throughout the city.
- VI Continued involvement in facilitating police community relation NAC will continue to make citizens aware of ways to effectively utilize police services. NAC will also inform the Police Bureau about citizen needs for specific police services, problem areas and projects which may not be working in the community.

#### Program Model

Neighborhoods Against Crime has operated since November, 1978, as an independent program, fiscally managed through the Center for Urban Education and governed by a city-wide citizen board. NAC was initially funded by LEAA. NAC has worked in cooperation with the Crime Prevention Division of the Portland Police Bureau and the Office of Neighborhood Associations.

A key component in our success is the fact that we have been easily accessible to the community. Several of our field offices are in established neighborhood centers and this is a primary consideration in our continuation.

An immediate program alternative which would be both fiscally and strategically effective would be to place Neighborhoods Against Crime Area Coordinators in the five field offices of the Office of Neighborhood Associations. We currently have NAC Coordinators in the Southeast, Northeast and Northwest facilities and we would like to place a coordinator in the Southwest and North Portland offices. This would not only increase the services offered at the neighborhood centers, but also the potential of both organizations for outreach.

#### Program Summary

Central Office: The Central Office of Neighborhoods Against Crime includes the Program Director and the Administrative Secretary. The Central Office is responsible for program coordination and administration, publicity and public education programming, development of community resources and serves as the liaison between the program, the Police Bureau, ONA, federal and state crime prevention agencies. The Program Director is responsible for program evaluation and data analysis and also maintains the monthly reporting system. The Program Director is responsible for staff development, archives and research.



Area Coordinators: Are responsible for seeking neighborhood input on special crime problems and facilitating the process to design and implement solutions to those problems. The Area Coordinator is responsible for identifying existing neighborhood organizations and individuals to make them aware of the availability of neighborhood crime prevention services as well as technical assistance and crime prevention assistance from other agencies and including them in a broader anti-crime network.

Specific Area Programs:

Northeast Office:

The Northeast Neighborhood Against Crime Office and the East Central Office are currently doing Neighborhood Watch programs in Humbolt, Sabin, Concordia and Eliot neighborhoods. The office is working with SE Asian refugees, specifically about harassment problems, and developing crime prevention networks in Piedmont. NAC has provided drug information programs in the past, crime statistic information and numerous rape prevention programs. The Practical Self-Defense for Seniors class is organized in this area and Project Linkage, a senior service organization, is training volunteers for locks installation.

Northwest/Southwest:

Currently in Northwest the Volunteer Escort Service is looking for ways to operate independently, reflecting the success of that project. Interest in Rape Prevention is very high in this area and many networks and self-defense classes are being created. Project Jackroll--the Victim's Assistance Project on Burnside is greatly reducing vulnerability in that area and Self-Defense and Apartment Watch for Seniors is very strong here.

Southeast:

In Southeast we have the largest concentration of Neighborhood Watch blocks. Over 100 blocks are organized here and the Southeast office is involved in monitoring that program, training new block coordinators, providing neighborhoods with crime stats. The South Office is also working with ESL and the Resettlement Center on SE Asian Crime problems. In the Outer Southeast Neighborhoods, the independent locks program is very strong. Self-Defense Classes for children were designed and first held in the Southeast.

North Portland:

The North Portland office holds a great many Whistle Alerts, and public crime prevention information meetings. Because our North Portland Office is located in North Precinct, the Coordinator there is involved in assisting the Precinct Officers in the deliverance of direct crime prevention services. We plan to move the Coordinator to a neighborhood facility in order to develop



a broader citizen base for NAC programs there.

At the present time we also have staff members working in offices at PACT in Southeast, an independent office in Hollywood and at the Burnside Community Council. We propose to consolidate the work of these offices as shown and place one staff member in the Southwest Neighborhood Office.







Office Supplies

Central Office	240.00
Northeast Office	120.00
Southeast Office	120.00
Southwest Office	120.00
Northwest Office	120.00
North Portland Office	120.00

Typewriter Rental	648.00
-------------------	--------

Office Space Rental

Central Office @ 180.00 per month	2915.00
Northeast Office @ 100.00 per month	1200.00
Southeast Office @ 100.00 per month	1200.00
Southwest Office @ 100.00 per month	1200.00
Northwest Office @ 100.00 per month	1200.00
North Portland Office @ 100.00 per month	1200.00

Phone, postage, bulk mail, printing, publicity

Central Office	3436.00
Northeast Office	1206.00
Southeast Office	1206.00
Southwest Office	1206.00
Northwest Office	1206.00
North Portland Office	1206.00

Total Program Cost	<u>149,385.00</u>
--------------------	-------------------



BUDGET PROPOSAL II

Personnel

Neighborhood Anti-Crime Project Coordinators (5) 86,250.00

Salary @15,000 + fringe (15%)

Community Anti-Crime Program Director 18,400.00

Salary @16,000 + fringe (15%)

Local Travel 2,808.00

Office Supplies 720.00

Typewriter Rental 648.00

Communication Costs 2,340.00

Postage and Phone

TOTAL 111,166.00

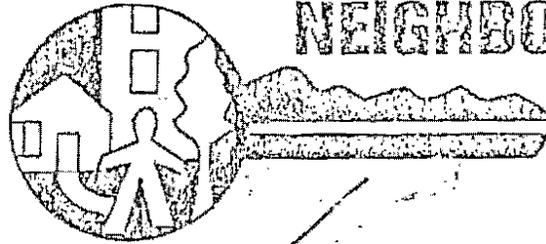
NOTE ON BUDGET II: This budget reflects a 26% reduction from our original budget. It assumes space rental provided by the Office of Neighborhood Associations as well as bulk mailing assistance. This budget provides for a Neighborhood Anti-Crime Project Coordinator to be located in each of the five ONA Offices. NAC is currently operating seven field offices.



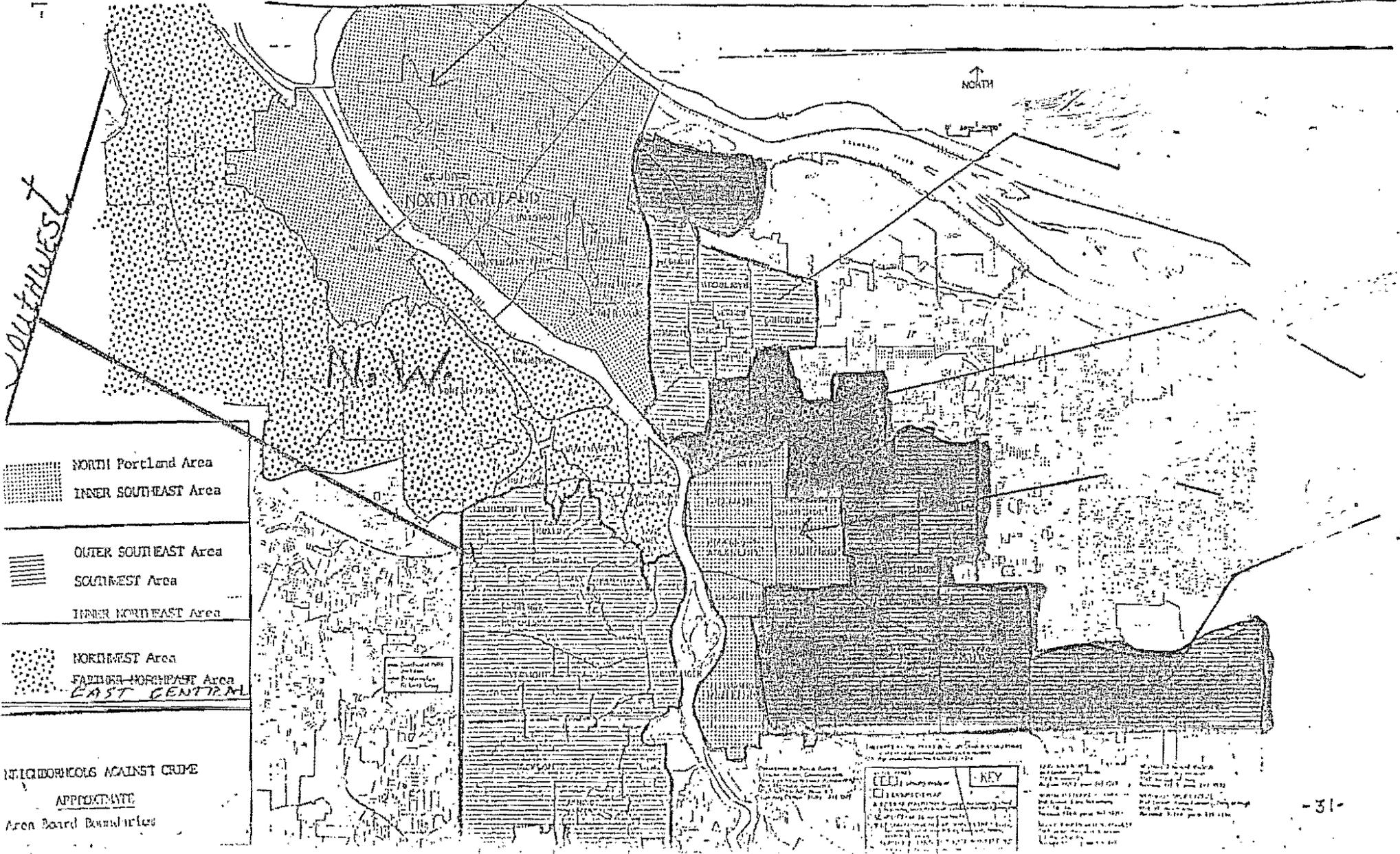
# NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME

CENTRAL OFFICE

310 Southwest 4th Ave.  
Suite 420  
Portland, Oregon  
226-7233



-12-



-  NORTH Portland Area
-  OUTER SOUTHEAST Area
-  INNER SOUTHEAST Area
-  SOUTHWEST Area
-  INNER NORTHEAST Area
-  NORTHWEST Area
-  FARRER-NORTHEAST Area
-  EAST CENTRAL

NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME  
APPROXIMATE  
Area Board Boundaries

KEY	
	NORTH PORTLAND AREA
	OUTER SOUTHEAST AREA
	INNER SOUTHEAST AREA
	SOUTHWEST AREA
	INNER NORTHEAST AREA
	NORTHWEST AREA
	FARRER-NORTHEAST AREA
	EAST CENTRAL



PROPOSAL III

Neighborhood Anti-Crime Project Coordinators will provide concentrated community crime prevention assistance in inner-city neighborhoods and neighborhoods with a high vulnerability and incidence of crime.

Assistance will include:

\*Organization, monitoring and maintenance of Neighborhood Watch programs

\*Planning assistance, referral, skills and support on critical crime issues and special crime problems

\*Facilitation of involvement between police and citizens to improve the quality of police services and citizen utilization.

Neighborhoods included are:

Inner Northeast:	Inner Southeast	Westside
King	Buckman	Downtown
Eliot	Brooklyn	Burnside
Boise	Kerns	Forest Park
Humboldt	Hosford-Abernathy	Northwest
Vernon	Richmond	Corbett
Sabin	Sellwood-Moreland	Goose Hollow
Woodlawn	Creston-Kenilworth	Lair Hill
Concordia		
Piedmont		

City-Wide Anti-Crime Planning Assistance will be provided by the Program Director with assistance from the Project Coordinators. Planning Assistance will include:

\*Workshops and training for citizens in the development of anti-crime planning skills

\*Information and planning assistance regarding city personal safety programs

\*Provide public education about community anti-crime programs

Neighborhoods to receive anti-crime assistance are:

Hollywood	Portsmouth	Reed	Mt. Scott
Foster-Powell	Arbor Lodge	Lents	Kenton
St. Johns	Overlook	Burlingame	Montavilla
Irvington	Woodstock	Grant Park	South Tabor



BUDGET PROPOSAL III

Personnel

Neighborhood Anti-Crime Project Coordinators	(3)	51,750.00
Salary @ 15,000 + fringe		
Community Anti-Crime Program Director	(1)	18,400.00
Salary @ 16,000 + fringe		

Local Travel 1,872.00

18.5¢ per mile

Office Supplies 480.00

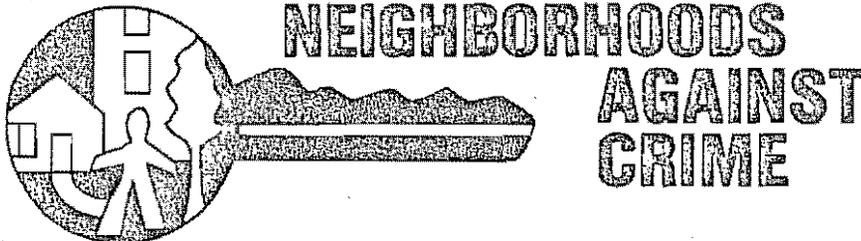
Typewriter Rental 648.00

Communications Costs 1,560.00  
Postage and Phones

TOTAL 76,582.00

NOTE ON BUDGET III: This budget reflects a 49% reduction from our original budget. It assumes space rental to be provided by the Office of Neighborhood Associations as well as bulk mailing assistance. This budget provides for 3 Neighborhood Anti-Crime Project Coordinators to be located in inner city community centers. It provides for additional community assistance to be provided for the city by the Community Anti-Crime Program Director.





May 6, 1981

## THE NECESSITY FOR STAFF SUPPORT IN COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME WORK

### Introduction

The function of Neighborhoods Against Crime is to provide on-going community assistance to citizens on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis by providing skills and support for creating neighborhood anti-crime networks, personal safety programs, home security awareness and crime prevention planning for particular community crime problems.

In addition, NAC provides citizens with information about ways to effectively utilize police services and provides the Police Bureau with information on community crime prevention needs.

### Neighborhood Anti-Crime Project Coordinators:

Staff assistance is required to maintain an effective neighborhood watch network in the developmental stages (perhaps the first three years).

Staff assistance is required to provide direction, referral, skills and support to neighborhoods with critical crime rates and/or special crime problems such as refugee populations or a new housing project or crisis crime problems such as an arsonist, rapist or molester in the area.

On-going community staff support is necessary in neighborhoods with high vulnerability and incidence of crime to facilitate involvement and communications between police and citizens. This community staff support should play neither an advisarial or complicit role with either police or citizens, but rather should provide the channel for community understanding of police services and effective ways to utilize them and also to provide police with information about citizen and community needs for cooperative police assistance.

### City-Wide Community Anti-Crime Planning Assistance

In city-wide community anti-crime work we have found these things to be true:

Neighborhood Watch networks are developed most easily in neighborhoods that already have a solid, organized base. Many identified



Portland neighborhoods are, in fact, loosely organized with little existing citizen involvement. Because neighborhood crime is a major concern of Portland residents, crime issues and crime prevention programs are effective in bringing citizens together to work jointly on neighborhood anti-crime projects. This then begins the groundwork for a more organized, networked neighborhood which can maintain a Neighborhood Watch and other community anti-crime projects which require citizen involvement.

Community crime prevention staff assistance is necessary to provide skills and training for neighborhood volunteers and community workers to assist citizens in the development of anti-crime projects.

Personal safety, and the ability to defend oneself against assault is an increasing concern for women, seniors, gay people and children. Personal self-defense skills are a vital part of community anti-crime programs. We have also found that a variety of methods are needed to teach self-defense skills to the wide range of citizens requesting them. Classes for children, to cite the obvious example, vary greatly from classes for senior citizens.

There exists, within the city, a number of self-defense and assault prevention programs. But with few exceptions, these programs are not readily accessible in the neighborhoods.

Community crime prevention staff assistance is necessary to provide neighborhood groups with information on accessing neighborhood concern for personal safety, effective neighborhood planning of self-defense skill programs, available self-defense training resources and neighborhood follow-up and evaluation in order to integrate self-defense projects into larger neighborhood anti-crime planning.

The Home Security and Free Locks program currently funded by HCD and administered through the Police Bureau is an important component in overall city crime prevention efforts. A great deal of information about the availability of this program is provided to citizens by the NAC program.

In addition, NAC has several independent locks programs going on in areas that are not HCD designated. These programs utilize hardware provided by LEAA Seed Grants and volunteer locks installers.

Good locks for citizens is a basic function of a community safety program, but it is also very expensive. The existing program provides no assistance to low-income renters, nor does it include participant involvement in other crime prevention programs.



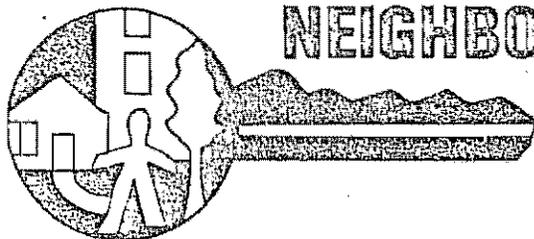
Community crime prevention staff assistance is needed to develop a city-wide Home Security and locks program that:

- \*provides hardware furnished through community commercial resources
- \*trains volunteer locks installers on a neighborhood basis so that each volunteer will be providing services in his/her own neighborhood
- \*locks program participants would be included in other neighborhood anti-crime programs
- \*locks program guidelines could be expanded to include projects for low-income apartment dwellers and renters as well as home owners

In addition to community crime prevention staff working within the neighborhood, there is also a need for centralized city-wide program administration in order to:

1. Provide public information about available community anti-crime programs as well as other crime prevention resources.
2. To pass on anti-crime plan information from one area of the city to another, thereby assisting neighborhoods in research and planning.
3. To act as a liason with CPD, ONA, Neighborhood Mediation, Youth Service Centers and other city agencies involved in anti-crime planning in order to coordinate joint efforts and to avoid project duplication.
4. To document, evaluate and assess the impact of neighborhood anti-crime programs.
5. To provide administrative support to neighborhood anti-crime prevention coordinators, thus allowing their focus to remain anti-crime organizing and networking.





# NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME

Central Office  
310 S. W. 4th # 420  
Portland, Oregon 97204

May 7, 1981

TO: Bill Rhodes, Executive Assistant  
Commissioner Charles Jordan

FROM: Sherry Sylvester, Program Director  
Neighborhoods Against Crime

RE: COOPERATIVE EFFORTS BETWEEN NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME  
AND THE CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND POLICE  
BUREAU

Neighborhoods Against Crime is community based anti-crime programming which works in cooperation with the Crime Prevention Division's public education and technical assistance crime prevention programs. Listed below are examples of how this joint effort works:

### NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

Neighborhoods Against Crime  
NAC makes initial contact with citizens, trains citizens in Neighborhood Watch techniques, citizen holds block meetings makes anti-crime plans, brings neighbors together, informs block about available police services

Crime Prevention Division  
Provides public education and media on home security. Makes referrals to NAC, provides home security surveys.

### SPECIAL COMMUNITY CRIME PROBLEMS, (REFUGEE POPULATIONS, CRITICAL CRIME RATES, LOCALIZED RAPIST, ARSONIST, ETC.)

Neighborhoods Against Crime  
Identify problem, brings community together to talk, if necessary, facilitate anti-crime planning, informs citizens about available police services, responds to citizen fear, hostility, etc.

Crime Prevention Division  
Provides crime stats and data  
Provides technical information when necessary  
Assists in anti-crime plan implementation when necessary



POLICE/COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Neighborhoods Against Crime

Responds to citizen concerns, makes citizens aware about available police services, as well as police planning and methods in neighborhoods. Assists citizens in planning ways to effectively utilize police services in neighborhood. Provides information to the Police Bureau about citizen concerns. Facilitates meetings and discussions between police and community when necessary.

Crime Prevention Division

Provides NAC with information on police methods and planning in neighborhoods. Meets with community when necessary. Assists NAC in determining effective ways to utilize police services in neighborhoods.

NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORKING

Neighborhoods Against Crime

Provides workshops, information, materials, support and assistance to bring together unorganized groups in neighborhoods in order to work on crime prevention projects. Provides information to citizens on how to utilize other related services, i.e., ONA, Youth Service Centers, local community groups, etc.

Crime Prevention Division

Provides crime stats and public crime prevention awareness programs

PERSONAL SAFETY

Neighborhoods Against Crime

Informs community about personal safety resources, presents assistance in planning community safety programs, coordinates self-defense classes for children, elderly, gay people and women. Provides whistles and whistle alert programs in neighborhoods and apartments

Provides escort services to seniors

Crime Prevention Division

Provides public information on sexual assault

Provides public information on elderly assault, purse snatch, etc.

Womanstrength, self-defense program.



HOME SECURITY AND FREE LOCKS PROGRAM

Neighborhoods Against Crime

Crime Prevention Division

Referral to police home security program

Provides home security surveys to the community

Organizes training of neighborhood locks volunteers

Provides locks training for volunteers

Provides locks for residents in non-HCD areas

Provides locks for residents in HCD areas

ELDERLY PROGRAMS

Neighborhoods Against Crime

Crime Prevention Division

Practical self-defense classes for seniors

Extensive elderly information and assistance program

Crime prevention information and referral to CPD Elderly crime rep.

COMMERCIAL CRIME PREVENTION

Neighborhoods Against Crime

Crime Prevention Division

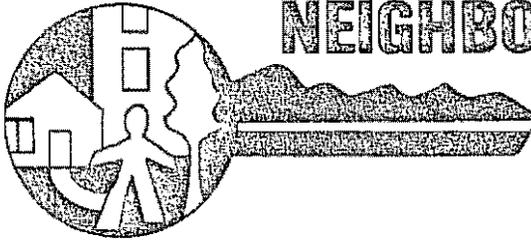
Crime prevention information to business community. Facilitates community/business anti-crime planning

Provides business security surveys and additional commercial crime prevention programs

Referral to CPD Commercial crime rep.

\*\*Note: These examples do not reflect total activity of either Neighborhoods Against Crime or the Crime Prevention Division.





# NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME

Central Office  
310 S. W. 4th # 420  
Portland, Oregon 97204

April 27, 1981

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION REPORT: Grant Status at month 27

GOAL I: To maintain and expand a community crime prevention program that involves citizens working together and uses community resources.

Objective 1: 21 neighborhoods with existing crime prevention plans will begin or continue to implement those plans

At month 27 there are currently 35 neighborhoods with existing crime prevention plans. Direct impact:

Meetings 768  
Attendance 8,448  
Community resources utilized 94

Goal II: To increase citizen knowledge of crime prevention techniques available so that they may respond in positive ways to neighborhood crime problems.

Objective 1: Prior to implementation of all crime prevention projects, staff and area citizens will determine effective and economical crime prevention techniques, training or education appropriate to the project and will incorporate those techniques, training or education into the project.

Direct impact:

Crime prevention technique information/education meetings	81	Attendance	1,929
Crime prevention training	39	Attendance	534

Objective 2: Program Coordinator will develop a city-wide public information plan that will convey information to the general public about crime prevention techniques.

Direct impact:

Television appearances	27	Newspaper Articles	111
Radio appearances	36	Newsletter Articles	39
Public Service Announce.	15	Flyers	39,213



Goal III: To develop the capacity for citizens to maintain crime prevention activities in their own neighborhood without staff support.

Objective 1: City wide self-defense education will be maintained without staff support.

Community self-defense classes:

Children	20	Attendance	1320
Gays	7		
Seniors	19		
Women	42		

Objective 2: Neighborhood Watch will be maintained independently in 2 neighborhoods:

Neighborhood Watch is going on in 15 neighborhoods.

We have 353 block volunteers and 3,177 participants in this program.

Objective 3: Seven neighborhood associations, community groups or business associations will have appointed standing committees to review crime prevention needs and develop or advocate for appropriate programs.

We have 11 standing crime prevention committees at this time.

Goal IV: To increase interaction between police and citizens in order to: (A) Increase citizen awareness of roles and responsibilities of police in crime prevention and (B) to increase police awareness of the variety of citizen needs and expectations.

Information to police about citizens:

Person	201	Attendance at meetings
Phone	441	Police 123
Letters	162	Citizens 561

Information to Citizens about police:

Person	87
Phone	189
Letters	17,613



Goal V: To assess the impact and achievements of NAC for future community anti-crime planning.

Objective 1 To produce monthly, quarterly and year end reports summarizing the achievements of NAC and to disseminate report information to staff, citizens and police for program planning.

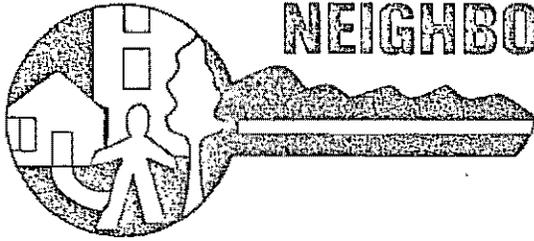
Direct impact:

Area Reports	167	
Coordinator city wide reports		27
Quarterly Reports		10
Annual Reports		2

Reports disseminated

Citizens	675
Police	189
Staff	174





**NEIGHBORHOODS  
AGAINST  
CRIME**

Central Office  
0245 S. W. Bancroft  
Portland, Oregon 97201

May 7, 1981

TO: Mary Lu Calvin, Office of Justice Planning

FROM: Sherry Sylvester, Director, Neighborhoods Against Crime

RE: Community Safety Information Project

Neighborhoods Against Crime implemented the Community Safety Information Project under the direction of Terry Breward Chadwick in order to fulfill the following objectives:

1. Develop a project summary format to contain information relating to NAC projects implemented
2. Summarize each NAC project using the format developed
3. Develop summaries of technical information on crime prevention collected by NAC
4. Collect information on current crime prevention activities by local groups and write profiles summarizing those activities
5. Collect information about neighborhood resources available for crime prevention projects including people with skills or information to share and groups or agencies involved in crime prevention
6. Write abstracts and key word descriptions of projects, technical data and crime prevention resources for entry onto a computerized data base
7. Develop a plan for making the data accessible to neighborhood groups and individuals

This project was completed last week, including a detailed report of over one hundred NAC community anti-crime projects. The report and format design will be published within the next few weeks.

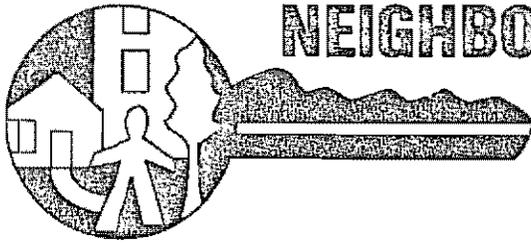
NAC has worked closely with ONA on this project and plans are presently being made to expand the Community Safety Information Report to include more general neighborhood planning data.

We will forward the report to you as soon as it is available. We are delighted with it. It is an excellent neighborhood resource.

PORTLAND, OREGON

(503) 226-7233





# NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME

Central Office  
0245 S. W. Bancroft  
Portland, Oregon 97204

May 10, 1981

## THE ROLE OF NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME IN COMMUNITY-POLICE RELATION.

From the beginning of the Neighborhoods Against Crime Program, community-police communication and cooperation have been a primary goal. We believe that it is important for citizens to realize their responsibility in working toward safer neighborhoods. In anti-crime work, we realize that more police officers on the street do not necessarily mean less crime and we must make citizens aware of the fact that it is involved and active neighborhood participation which will finally make the difference in the rising crime rate.

We also believe that the Police Bureau must be open to citizen input, they must address neighborhood needs for police services and be responsive to citizen concerns.

NAC does not play an advisarial or complicit role with either police or citizens in this exchange. But rather serves as a channel for community understanding of police services and effective ways to utilize them and also to provide police with information about citizen and neighborhood needs for cooperative police assistance.

During the past three years at NAC, we have taken these steps toward reaching that goal:

\*NAC has provided citizens with information about ECOC, explaining priority call systems as well as problems, thus clarifying response systems for citizens.

\*NAC has provided citizens with neighborhood crime stats from the Police Bureau and given citizens assistance in analyzing those stats, identifying particular crime problems and steps toward anti-crime planning.

\*NAC has an on-going relationship with the Crime Prevention Division of the Portland Police Bureau and makes the community aware of special police programs and services.

\*NAC has served as a facilitator in situations where special community crime problems or crisis situations have arisen, providing citizens with information and planning necessary to work toward



problem resolution and decreased tensions.

We see Neighborhoods Against Crime continuing in this role. We also see that NAC could take additional steps to improve citizen-police involvement:

\*NAC can provide practical expertise to the Police Bureau about neighborhood involvement, providing training and information to the Bureau about citizens in specific neighborhoods in the city.

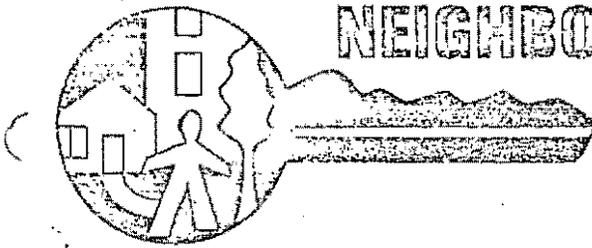
NAC can provide on-going citizen contacts with precinct officers, thereby creating avenues for officers to have positive contacts in areas where they are working.

NAC could assist in providing clarified Police Bureau grievance procedures for citizens.

NAC can assist in clearly identifying citizen concerns about police services and work with both citizens and police to see that those concerns are resolved.

We believe that the task of making Portland a safer city for all its residents is a formidable one requiring informed and active neighborhoods and concerned and responsive police. We believe that the work of Neighborhoods Against Crime in this area has been vital and that it should be continued.





Central Office  
 310 S. W. 4th # 420  
 Portland, Oregon 97204  
 226-7233

*File*

February 25, 1981

Bill Rhodes, Executive Assistant  
 Commissioner Jordan's Office  
 City Hall Room 404  
 Portland, Oregon

Dear Bill:

You mentioned that Commissioner Jordan was going to be involved in some national talks about crime preventions needs in cities and I wanted to pass along a few of my notes regarding community based crime prevention.

For some time the lines between the NAC program and CPD were blurry--there was a great deal of overlap and some duplication. More recently we are seeing clearly the distinction between neighborhood crime prevention, how it works and its values, and how it differs from the crime prevention services provided by the police bureau.

What is fundamental, of course, is that strong neighborhoods, neighborhoods that have a communication network and an organization to deal with local problems, have a much greater potential for reducing vulnerability to crime than do neighborhoods where residents are isolated. This is most apparent in neighborhoods like Buckman and Sunnyside where existing organizations allowed for the creation of effective anti-crime networks. Building strong neighborhoods while increasing education and skill levels of residents about reducing crime vulnerability is the most significant step that can be taken to create safer places to live.

This goal is simple enough to state, but the process, as we have learned at NAC, is as varied as the neighborhoods and the individuals who live there. Our programs vary widely from neighborhood to neighborhood and this reflects, I believe, another key factor in community based crime prevention. That is, the neighborhood generated project. We have learned at NAC to talk less and listen more. Citizens are not interested in another government agency telling them what's wrong and what they should do. When dealing with crime, especially, programs must respond to the desires of the residents. For in responding to those desires, rather than some need derived from stats or planners, we most clearly address the citizens' fears--the crippling side affect of crime.

PORTLAND, OREGON

(503) 226-7233



Consequently, we identify and utilize volunteers who have a broad community committment, rather than those trained specifically for a single program, we design programs that take place within the context of other neighborhood activities. For example, a crime prevention network is also being used for emergency preparedness (ice storms, lava flows), we have self-defense classes for mothers and children in the same community centers, our volunteers are often trained in their own homes. . . it goes on, I'm sure you know what we do.

Our task, therefore, is quite different from the crime prevention programs in the police bureau which provide information and crime data materials to citizens.

NAC plays a crucial role in neighborhood process--making sure that citizens' concerns about crime are addressed, that the approaches are effective. We design, adapt, implement and try again until we create a project that is integrated into the daily patterns of citizens. In this way we get projects that will create some lasting change--that will have some impact on crime and make people's lives safer and more comfortable.

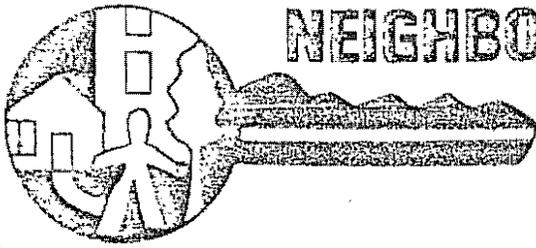
Obviously, I could go on. It seems that we have been testing several crime prevention models in the three years of our grant and from this experience we know now what can work.

I'll be anxious to hear what happens in Washington and plan to talk with you later next week.

Sincerely,

Sherry Sylvester  
Program Director





CENTRAL OFFICE  
 310 S. W. 4th # 420  
 Portland, Oregon 97204  
 226-7233

April 9, 1981

Mr. Bill Rhodes, Executive Assistant  
 Commissioner Jordan's Office  
 City Hall Room 404  
 Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Bill:

I appreciate very much your support for our program and your assistance in helping identify some options for continuation.

I will try to briefly summarize and update the program information you asked for in terms of goals, objectives, target populations and costs.

Our goal, of course, is to reduce citizen fear of crime and the vulnerability of neighborhoods to crime. We have found that neighborhoods where citizens are not isolated from one another and where there is a communication and involvement have a better chance at making a dent in the crime rate. This does not mean that each citizen suddenly takes on every "civic challenge." But it means that residents know who lives on their block, are aware of where the elderly live, if there are medical problems or irregular schedules. This awareness coupled with a Neighborhood Watch network that includes as components security checks and property making, ongoing information about area crime such as battery theft or assault and an avenue whereby citizens can determine a need for local crime prevention training such as self defense classes, whistle alerts which are set up close by through citizen/NAC cooperation and you have a neighborhood that has taken steps which will reduce crime in their area. This group of citizens is also more confident, less afraid, because they have reduced their vulnerability to crime and they know it.

Our strategy is to continue building Neighborhood Watch on a block by block basis focusing on areas in Southeast, Northeast, Southwest, Northwest and North Portland. Within the Neighborhood Watch is the whistle alert program, home security, rape prevention and other basic anti-crime plans. Another important aspect of our Neighborhood Watch program is that we link up and provide citizens with information about other agencies within the city who are working with crime related issues. We work with



the Youth Service Centers, the Neighborhood Quality Division, Senior Centers, PTA's, churches, the Planning Bureau and the Office of Neighborhood Associations.

The monitoring system built into Neighborhood Watch provides on going followup to the citizen and also a way through the block and larger neighborhood network to continue to explore and implement other related plans for building safer and stronger neighborhoods.

After meeting with you on the locks problem, we have also considered the possibility that locks could be included under the neighborhood watch plan. We could install locks for qualified low income residents on blocks where NAC and citizens were building a Neighborhood Watch. This would, then, do more than provide the resident with a piece of hardware. It would also include him/her in a more comprehensive crime prevention network. It would serve some other purposes as well, making the impact of locks easier to determine since we would know exactly where they are within the block watch and might also be a way to meet the concern expressed at the meeting that renters were not included in the existing locks program. For example, rather than having a stockpile of locks available to citizens who call in to request only that service, hardware and installation (by NAC volunteers) would be part of the Neighborhood Watch program, thereby putting it within the context of a focused anti-crime approach. Low income eligibility guidelines could be determined within this framework along any lines which seemed necessary.

Another area where we have worked effectively and want to continue to work is on special community crime problems. NAC has played a role in both informing the public about the availability of police services and the best way to utilize them and providing input to the police on community needs. There needs to be community people who can work with SE Asian groups, for example, or quickly pull together the Sunnyside Arson watch and NAC with its broadbase of citizen involvement functions well in this role.

Something that I think that it is important to say is that in the last decade or so we have all become increasingly alarmed, outraged and frustrated by the rising crime rate. It may have seemed to those of us working in the areas of public safety that our efforts against the rising tide of crime were bandaids and that crime would not really be curbed until the economic, or the employment situations improved, the judicial system changed or whatever. And, of course, these are powerful factor But we must not let ourselves be overwhelmed by the crime problem. Crime can be significantly reduced and we are finding



NAC-3

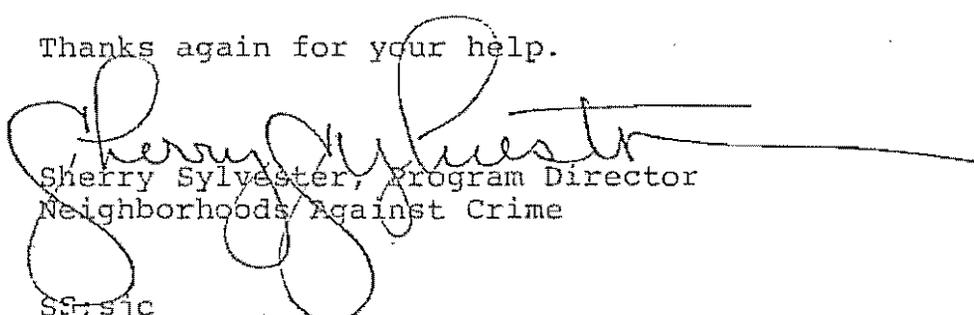
that Neighborhoods Against Crime and programs like it are the way to make that reduction. It is, after all, a fairly new task for citizens to take on, since only recently we considered crime prevention a police problem. . . I have many thoughts on this, obviously.

Our program is currently operating on a ten month grant for a little under \$150,000. We would like to consolidate two of our field offices, operating with five area coordinators in Southeast, Northeast, Northwest, Southwest and North Portland and a Central office for program coordination. We can stay very close to that figure for annual operation. Our present LEAA grant will end August 15. Our field offices are scheduled to close on June 30.

The citizen board under which we operate has directed me to fully explore continuation and their input would be vital before we complete any final plans, but basically, this is where we are at.

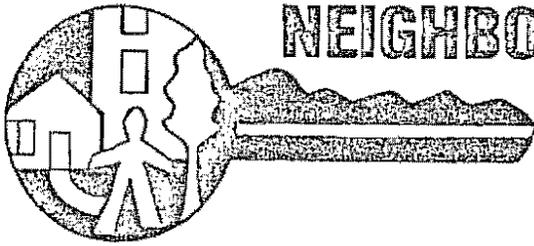
If you need performance statistics, or other information, please give me a call.

Thanks again for your help.

  
Sherry Sylvester, Program Director  
Neighborhoods Against Crime

SS/sjc





**NEIGHBORHOODS  
AGAINST  
CRIME**

CENTRAL OFFICE  
310 S. W. 4th # 420  
Portland, Oregon 97204  
226-7233

April 20, 1981

Commissioner Charles Jordan  
City Hall Room 404  
1220 S. W. 5th  
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Commissioner Jordan:

Attached is a program proposal and budget for the Neighborhoods Against Crime program and a recent position paper defining NAC's role within the Portland crime prevention community.

Both reflect the spirit and direction of the citizens who began NAC and who have guided NAC's programs to their present scope and success. They also reflect a more clearly defined focus and goal which are the product of much of our learning from the LEAA grants.

We have explored the possibility of funding from the state, but all avenues seem highly unlikely at this time. It seems more likely that there will be eventual federal money for community crime prevention (HB 2972 for example) but there are no funds available now.

Our grant ends August 15 and our neighborhood offices will close on June 30. Because interruption or discontinuation of our program would create a critical gap in Portland crime prevention capabilities, we are requesting your assistance in securing local funding for our program.

I would be happy to meet with you to discuss this proposal and I would like to thank you for your continued support and encouragement.

Sincerely,

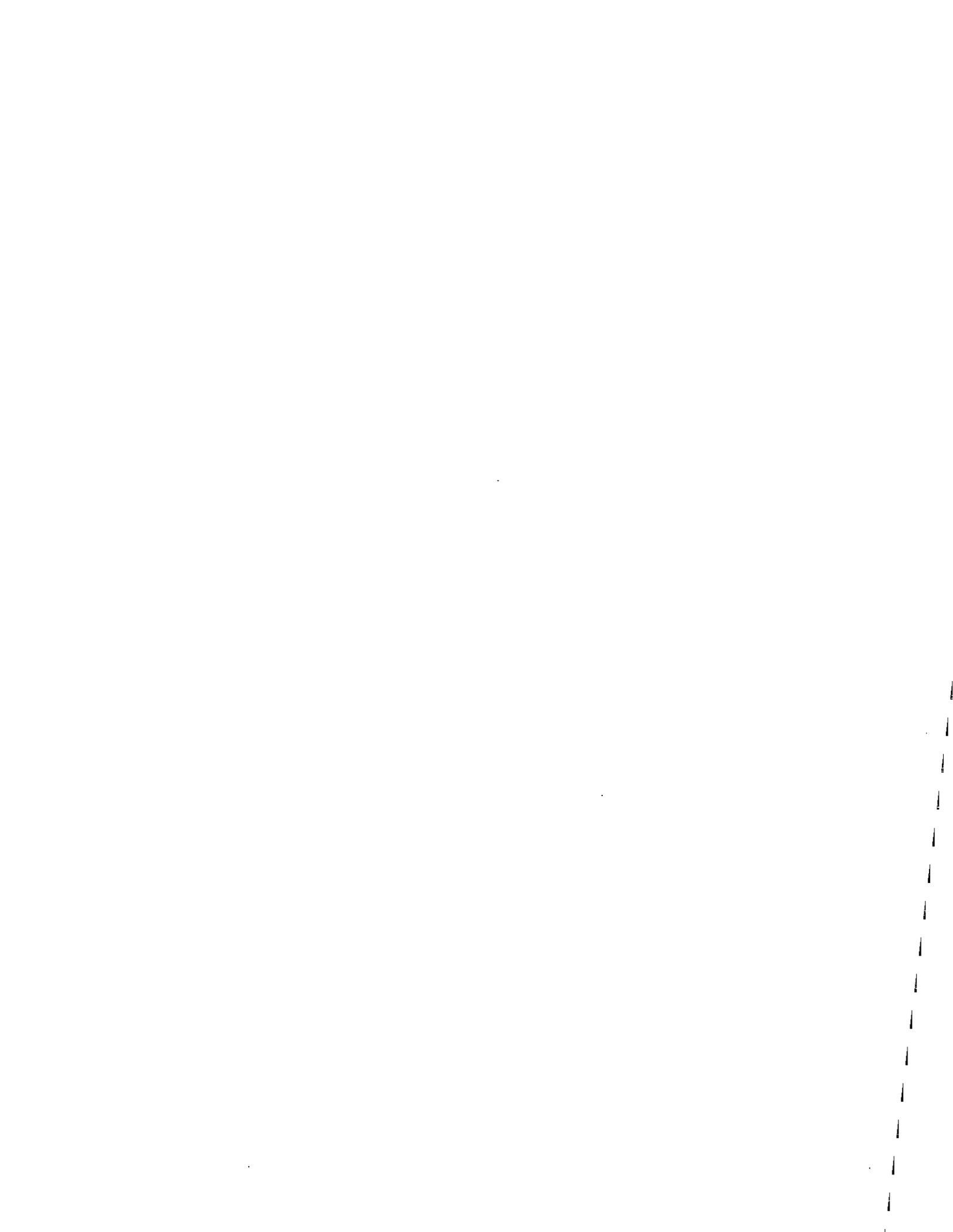
Sherry Sylvester, Program Director  
Neighborhoods Against Crime



ATTACHMENT # 6

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH MANUAL

Note: This publication has been sent under  
separate cover.



ATTACHMENT # 7

CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH

Note: This publication has been sent under  
separate cover.



ATTACHMENT # 8

JUNIOR CRIME FIGHTER POSTER CONTEST

Note: This publication has been sent under  
separate cover.

