The author(s) shown below used Federal funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice and prepared the following final report:

Document Title: Meeting the Needs of Racine Citizens:

Evaluation of a Community Policing Program -

Final Project Report

Author(s): Helen Rosenberg ; John H. Ernst ; Scott Lewis

Document No.: 182216

Date Received: May 4, 2000

Award Number: 96-IJ-CX-0093

This report has not been published by the U.S. Department of Justice. To provide better customer service, NCJRS has made this Federally-funded grant final report available electronically in addition to traditional paper copies.

Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S.

Department of Justice.

Meeting the Needs of Racine Citizens: Evaluation of a Community Policing Program

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 8000
Reckvills, MD 20849-8000

Final Project Report

Helen Rosenberg University of Wisconsin-Parkside

John H. Ernst Assistant Chief of Police, Retired Racine Police Department

> Scott Lewis Assistant City Attorney Racine, WI

Introduction

This project evaluates community policing in Racine, WI by examining multiple perspectives on community policing, using a multi-method approach. Products from this study include:

- 1. A three-time-point panel survey of citizen attitudes toward community policing in three community policed neighborhoods in Racine,
- A comparison of citizen attitudes toward community policing between residents in community policed neighborhoods and residents in a control neighborhood, using the survey design,
- 3. A two-time-point survey of police attitudes toward community policing,
- 4. Qualitative analysis of focus group discussions with community leaders,
- 5. An analysis of crime statistics over the study period, and,
- 6. An analysis of health and building department statistics regarding calls for service in light of a newly instituted "sweeps" program in partnership with the Racine Police Department (RPD).

Background

The foundation for implementing community policing in Racine began in 1992 in response to citizen concerns regarding deteriorating neighborhoods, increasing signs of gang presence, and issues of safety in high crime areas. One year later, two community-based field offices in two high crime areas of the city, the 18th Street Mall and the West 6th Street and North Memorial Drive areas, were established. In addition, changes in how police officers interacted with the community were instituted. Foot patrols throughout target areas were increased, rotation periods for officers in community policed areas were extended from 30 days to two years, and indigenous officers acquainted with the citizenry of Racine were hired to become part of a community policing unit (Hayman, May 23, 1993; Steinkraus, June 2, 1991). In 1994, community policing was instituted in the Martin Luther King neighborhood, another area plagued with high crime.

While changes in policing in Racine appeared dramatic, Assistant Chief John Ernst recognized the importance of evaluating the impact of this new program. Indeed, it has been recognized that use of systematic research designs, control areas where no new policing programs have begun, follow-up interviews in each area, and attainment of sample sizes that are large enough for statistical analysis are important components in understanding the impact of community policing (Skogan, 1994). It was with the common goal of measuring and understanding change in Racine that the RPD and the University of

Wisconsin-Parkside (UW-Parkside) agreed to become partners in the study of community policing.

This partnership began with the assessment of citizen attitudes toward community policing in 1993 and 1994, but was expanded to include residents of a control neighborhood, police, community leaders, and available statistics from the police, health, and buildings departments. The expansion of this study and the continuation of this partnership were supported through a locally initiated partnership grant from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) awarded in 1997.

Methods of Data Collection

It has long been understood that multiple methods of data collection using multiple sources of information enhances the understanding of abstract social concepts. Dovetailing this, police administrators know that for community policing to be successful it must have the support of its citizens, police personnel, elected officials, the business community, and the media (Trojanowicz, 1992). It was with the goal of understanding these multiple perspectives that the various components of this study were executed. The following is a summary of the process of data collection:

RPD Funding Summer, 1993	Survey of residents in 18 th Street and 6 th and Memorial areas
Summer, 1994	Follow-up survey of residents in 18 th Street and 6 th and Memorial areas
	Survey of residents in King area
Summer, 1995	Follow-up survey of residents in King area
NIJ Funding	
February, 1997	Data collection on police survey – Time 1
Summer, 1997	Collection of statistics from Building Department
	Follow-up survey of residents in 18 th Street and 6 th and Memorial Areas
November, 1997	Focus group discussions
December, 1997	Individual interviews with neighborhood leaders
Summer, 1998	Follow-up survey of residents in King and control areas
September, 1998	Follow-up data collection on police survey – Time 2
Winter, 1999	Collection of statistics from Health Department
Summer, 1999	Analysis of crime statistics for communities in the study from 1993-1997

Findings

Community Policing in Racine: Citizen Perspectives Over Four Years

Method

In 1993, researchers drew a 20% random sample of all households in two neighborhoods in Racine, the 18th Street Mall and West 6th and North Memorial Drive

า

areas. Students, receiving independent study credit, surveyed each household, returning completed interviews to be coded and later entered onto computer data files for analysis. The findings for this phase of the study were based upon 200 households surveyed, 81 from the 18th Street Mall and 119 from the West 6th and North Memorial Drive area.

In 1994, a new neighborhood was added to the community policing initiative, the Martin Luther King neighborhood. During the summer of that year, residents from the 200 households that had experienced community policing for one year were re-interviewed and residents of 57 households from the King neighborhood were also interviewed. In keeping with the design of this study, a 20% random sample of households was drawn from the King neighborhood and data collected in 1994 for this area were added to the first wave of data. In 1995, residents of the 57 households from the King neighborhood were reinterviewed following their first year experience with community policing.

In 1997, with the support of NIJ funding, a four-year follow-up of residents in the 18th Street Mall and West 6th and North Memorial Drive areas was conducted on the same households as were previously surveyed in 1993 and 1994. Similarly, in 1998, the original sample of households from the King neighborhood was re-interviewed, and in addition, a 20% random sample of households from a neighborhood bordering that of the King area was surveyed as a quasi-experimental control group.

The final report for this study is based upon findings from residents of three community police neighborhoods over a four-year period and one control neighborhood not part of the community policing program. Table One provides a summary of households included in each phase of this study.

Results

Baseline Year

Citizen concern with the quality of their neighborhoods, i.e., garbage in the streets and rundown property, gang presence, and drug use and sales was clearly evident at the baseline year of this study, 1993. Moreover, one-third of all respondents stated they felt unsafe at night and 16% said they did not go out at night. While residents overwhelmingly (80%) felt that police were respectful, helpful, and fair, they were split on their opinions regarding the capabilities of police to solve local problems, prevent crime, and keep order in the streets. Less than half of respondents stated police were doing a good to very good job, less than half stated that police were doing a fair to poor job, and about 10% could not assess the job police were doing. Most people in this study (91%) reported they saw police patrolling their neighborhoods in their squad cars, but only half saw a police officer walking in the neighborhood.

More than half the people surveyed knew about the new community based policing office in their area. Others were aware of the neighborhood watch program, police walking a beat, or riding bicycles through the neighborhoods.

3

Comparisons by neighborhood indicated that the 6th and Memorial area had more problems with youth, gangs, and neighborhood conditions than did the 18th Street Mall neighborhood. Comparisons by race suggested that whites, and to some extent, Latinos felt isolated in their neighborhoods. Secondly, it was apparent that whites and Latinos had much greater concerns regarding drug problems in the neighborhood than did African Americans. With regard to attitudes toward police, fewer African Americans than whites and Latinos felt that police were respectful, helpful, and fair. Concurrent with these attitudes was the feeling by more African Americans than whites and Latinos that police tend to stop people in the streets for no reason and that police are too tough on the people whom they do stop. Yet, more African Americans than whites and Latinos felt they could improve their neighborhood if they worked together.

At the onset of the community policing initiative in Racine, gangs, drug trafficking, and other youth related problems were clearly entrenched in both neighborhoods with more residential discontent focused in the 6th and Memorial area than in the 18th Street Mall.

One-Year Follow-up

By the beginning of 1997, baseline information from the King neighborhood was added to baseline information from the two other community policed neighborhoods surveyed and follow-up information after one year reflects changes for all three community policed neighborhoods.

There was no change in people's perceptions of their feelings of unity with their neighbors. Most (70%) continued to report they spoke to their neighbors, but fewer than half felt they were part of unified community. Similarly, forty percent of people still reported dissatisfaction with the living conditions in their neighborhoods, stating their neighborhoods had gotten worse over the year, while another 40% reported neighborhood conditions had remained unchanged.

People continued to recognize unsupervised youth, gangs, rundown neighborhoods, and drugs as critical problems in their areas. Half of those surveyed reported that youth hanging out, unsupervised children playing in the streets, and gangs were big problems. This represented a slight increase in the number of people reporting these as big problems over the previous year. In addition, there was an increase in the number of people who reported that crime, drug use, and gang activity had increased. On the other hand, there was no increase in the number of people who reported garbage in the streets, drivers blocking traffic to talk, and rundown properties were big problems.

Over the year, there was little change in the number of people who reported they felt unsafe going out at night. In addition, those concerned about home invasions, cars being vandalized, robberies, and assaults remained stable, with those who reported these as big problems representing 20% or fewer residents.

Perceptions of police as respectful, helpful, and fair remained consistently good, while perceptions of the job police were doing to solve local problems, prevent crime, and keep order did not change. Fewer than half of respondents stating that police were doing a

1

very good or good job to solve local problems (48%), prevent crime (41%), and keep order (45%). Similar to the previous year, almost everyone surveyed had seen a police car in the area, but more people at follow-up knew police officers' names than the previous year.

Over the year, there was little change in people's awareness of meetings organized to discuss community problems, nor was there change in resident attendance at those meetings. Similarly, there was little change over time in people's perceptions of their ability to affect change in their neighborhoods. Sixty-one percent stated that community residents are at least somewhat capable of improving Racine and half stated that they could have a big effect or some effect in reducing problems in their neighborhoods.

Comparisons by neighborhood indicated that more residents of the 6th and Memorial and King neighborhoods were satisfied with these areas than were people in the 18th Street Mall. The discontent among citizens in the 18th Mall area is attributed to discontent about a residence where people believed drug activity was taking place. Increased attention to drug activity in the neighborhood by an organized body of residents provided the setting and opportunity for residents to come together and discuss problems. The study results, which show an increase in problems in the 18th Street Mall area, reflect the strength of the neighborhood, as neighbors united against residents living in the suspected drug house.

Whites more so than people of color reported concern with neighborhood conditions and drivers blocking traffic, while the numbers of people of color showing concern about gangs, drug use and drug sales increased from Wave 1 to Wave 2. At Wave 2, whites increased their attendance at community meetings, while attendance for people of color remained fairly constant. Awareness of police presence at meetings increased as well. Overall, it appears that racial differences in concerns about the communities were not as sharp as they were at Wave 1 of the study, with more whites feeling integrated into the community than previously reported.

Four Year Follow-up

People's sense of community varied little over the four years of this study. People know each other, and for the most part, will help their neighbors, but most continue to lack a sense of solidarity with others in their area. While there was little change in people's assessments of their neighborhoods between 1993 and '94, in 1997, fewer people are indicating that they have seen a decline in their neighborhood, suggesting that conditions have stabilized since the advent of community policing.

Concern with youth hanging out in the streets has declined over the four-year study period, while concern with unsupervised children and gang presence has remained stable. In addition, people have not changed their attitudes regarding drivers blocking traffic to talk or the presence of rundown properties in the neighborhood. However, over half of respondents, an increase in 10% from 1994 to 1997, still see garbage in the streets as a big problem in the neighborhood. Finally, concern regarding drug use and sales have remained about the same since 1994.

5

Police are still seen as respectful, helpful, and fair, for the most part. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of residents who see police at community meetings. On the other hand, residents are split on their assessment of police as good problem solvers, and their ability to keep order and prevent crime in Racine. Since most people still see police in squad cars, this suggests that police may not have changed their methods of relating to the community. This is reinforced by the fact that most citizen encounters with police are for law violations. Moreover, citizen evaluation of police effectiveness in improving their relationship with the community and in reducing drug problems in Racine indicates that most people feel police are not effective. In sum, citizens are still split in evaluating the crime fighting abilities of police, while at the same time feel that police contribute to the community by their presence and participation at neighborhood meetings.

Most police-citizen encounters continue to be violation based and respondents are uniformly negative in evaluating their last interaction with a police officer. In addition, most citizens see police in squad cars in the neighborhoods. On the other hand, three out of four citizens who attend community meetings are aware that police are also in attendance. This suggests that police are visible to citizens in some situations, but that police are still practicing law enforcement in the usual way in other situations.

In addition, 1997 saw a decline in the number of citizen who reported that they were aware of community meetings and subsequently attended those meetings. What has steadily increased over time is the knowledge that police are attending community meetings. Year four in the community policing program finds an increase in the number of people who report feeling safe at night and a decrease in the number of people who say they don't go out at night.

In sum, the data suggest that citizens are seeing stabilization in their neighborhoods with regard to gang presence, drug use, and crime and that they are feeling safer today than in the past. Yet, few are willing to say there has been an improvement in police-community relations and a reduction in the drug problem.

This study selected a control community that was believed to be similar to the community-policed areas except for the fact that community policing was not an institutionalized part of neighborhood life. What we found was a control area that is dissimilar to the community policed areas in terms of racial composition and absolute incidence of crime. Yet, a comparison between control and experimental areas sheds light on interpreting our findings of community policing. What is significant is that the control neighborhood seems to have more people than in the experimental areas who share similar values with their neighbors and would call police under threatening conditions. In addition, more people in the control area reported that they knew of and attended community meetings. Thus, the control area seems to have greater solidarity and participation among its citizens than the community policed area.

In addition, big problems with youth, neighborhood conditions, and drugs are not as problematic in the control area as in the experimental areas. Since more people see these

as big problems in the experimental areas, there seems to be more room for improvement. Indeed, we find more people in the community policed areas reporting a reduction in these problems than do people in the control area. Clearly, there was more room for change in the experimental area and, while many changes have been realized, there continue to be many problems that must be solved.

In 1997, we see that most people report their neighborhoods have remained stable over time. Yet, it is clear that the 6th Street area has the most people who are dissatisfied with the living conditions in the neighborhood and are the least likely to say they will be living there next year. Moreover, while more people report a decrease in the incidence of gangs, drugs, and crime over time in the 18th Street Mall and King neighborhoods, there has been little change in the number of people who have seen gangs, drugs, and crime decline in the 6th Street area. Clearly, while there have been improvements in neighborhood conditions in the 18th Street Mall and King neighborhoods, the 6th Street area lags behind these neighborhoods with regard to citizen satisfaction.

What is significant about outcomes with regard to race is that there isn't much of a difference across races for 1997. The report for Wave 1 of this study conducted in 1993 showed sharp differences in attitudes across race, some of which moderated in 1994. In 1997, some differences across races have remained the same and in some cases have continued to moderate. In only a few cases, such as with the sale of drugs and perceived safety when going out at night, are there marked differences in concern across racial categories.

Conclusion

After four years of community policing, people's perceptions of their neighborhoods have not changed very much. Neighborhood conditions are perceived as no better or worse than they were when community policing was instituted in Racine. The same holds true for people's perceptions of police. While police are regarded highly as public servants, people continue to be split with regard to evaluation of the ability of police to fight crime and solve neighborhood problems. Moreover, most people continue to see police in their squad cars rather than walking in the neighborhood. Analysis of each community policed neighborhood suggests that special attention should be paid to the 6th and Memorial Drive area since this area lags behind the others with regard to citizen satisfaction with their community.

Caution should be taken when comparing the community policed areas to the control neighborhood. While community policing is not operational in the control area, this neighborhood is not plagued with the level of crime that is present in the community policed neighborhoods (Meyers, Rosenberg, and Upton, 1997). Indeed, fewer percentages of people in the control neighborhood than in the community policed areas report big problems with youth, rundown properties, and drugs. In addition, residents in the control neighborhood display greater feelings of solidarity and a greater percentage attend community meetings than do people in the community policed areas.

Some changes that have occurred are important. For example, more people today than in 1993 and 1994 report feeling safe when they go out at night. In addition, while most see police in squad cars, police presence at community meetings has received increased recognition by the citizens of Racine. Finally, differences across race have diminished over time. Whites can no longer be seen as ideologically separated from others in their neighborhoods.

Acceptance of Community Policing Among Police Officers Changes in Attitudes over 19 months

Introduction

The study reported here focused on the measurement of attitudes toward community policing held by police officers. Findings are based on a survey of the population of police officers in Racine conducted in February, 1997 and then again in September, 1998. The survey instrument used for this study is a 40-item Likert scale measuring the extent to which an officer expresses support for community policing. There are six attitudinal sub-components of the community policing model examined in the questionnaire which reflect support for a flattened organizational structure, community policing substations, increased communication between supervisors and subordinates, community policing concepts, a community policing unit, and specific community policing programs.

Method

All officers in the RPD (N=209) were asked to participate in the survey. The first data collection was set for Wednesday, February 19, 1997 at which time the survey instrument was attached to a letter from the Chief of Police endorsing the study. Most respondents filled out the survey at roll call and placed completed questionnaires in one of two boxes located in the patrol roll call room or in the detective roll call room. Time 2 procedures mirrored those of Time 1. Surveys were distributed at roll call on September 24, 1998, 19 months after the first survey. Because of officers' complaints about wording of items and questions regarding the anonymity of the survey, only 40% of the original population chose to participate in the follow-up of this study.

Sixty-nine officers were matched between Time 1 and Time 2 of the survey. Of those who made up the final sample, about half were patrol officers and almost all were married, somewhat older, and had more years of experience on the force than those who participated at Time 1. Thus, the sample on which our findings are based is somewhat older and seasoned than is typical of the population of officers in the RPD, with fewer patrol officers represented in this study than are actually in the Department (See Table Two).

Q

Results

At Time 1, respondents took a neutral attitude toward community policing as a whole. At Time 2, 19 months later, there was little change in attitudes toward the concepts of community policing for our sample. When we controlled for demographic characteristics of police officers through statistical analysis, rank of officer was important in predicting the extent to which officers supported community policing.

Sergeants and higher ranking officers had more favorable attitudes toward community policing than did detectives and patrol officers. Over time, while attitudes toward community policing did not change for higher ranking officers, they declined slightly for patrol officers, and improved slightly among detectives on the Force. When officers were asked if they supported a change in the department toward decentralization, high ranking officers were least likely to approve of such a change, while lower ranking officers showed greater favor for such a change. Over time, support for department decentralization declined slightly for all ranks of officers. With regard to support for substations, detectives showed the least support for sub-stations, patrol officers showed greater support for substations than detectives, and high ranking officers had the greatest support for this concept. Over the 19-month period, detectives and high ranking officers' support for substations increased, while patrol officers did not change their rating. In addition. analyses indicate that married officers have a more negative view of substations in the community than do non-married officers. When we examined the relationship between rank and support for increased communication between supervisors and field officers, we saw greater support among high ranking officers for increased communication than we did among lower ranking officers. Change over time for this sub-scale is slight. The same trend holds for support of community policing concepts, with high ranking officers showing more support for this than lower ranking officers. In addition, officers with higher educational levels have greater support for community policing than do officers with less education.

While differences in rank seem to be consistent with regard to support for community policing, little change in attitudes occurred over time, with the exception of detectives' attitudes. Overall, high ranking officers show the greatest support for community policing concepts, including increasing communication among ranks of officers. Yet, high ranking officers show the least support for changing the structure of the department toward decentralization. It seems that high ranking officers want to maintain their positions of power in the department even though they support other aspects of community policing.

Change in attitudes toward community policing over time for officers in the RPD has been slight. Most notably, detectives show slightly greater support for community policing than they did at Time 1 of the study. One reason for this change can be attributed to the fact that detectives are now assigned to field offices throughout Racine, rather than working at Central Headquarters. This provides increased exposure to more aspects of community policing than was available to them at Time 1. A second reason for improved attitudes toward community policing among detectives is that Police Chief Polzin has

consistently supported community policing, sending the message than this program is "here to stay". Finally, there has been a change in the personnel of the Department, with more officers who support community policing concepts hired, while other officers who did not support the program have retired since the beginning of the study.

Community Leaders' Attitudes about Community Policing: An analysis of focus group discussions

Introduction

Community leaders play key roles in influencing citizenry and local media in forming opinions on various topics. As part of an evaluation of community policing in Racine, the RPD and UW-Parkside contacted twenty-one community leaders from educational, political, social service, and neighborhood organizations to discuss community policing issues that were deemed significant to the community.

Method

There were four focus groups organized to participate in discussions in November of 1997. These groups consisted of business leaders (N=3), political leaders (N=2), education leaders (N=3), and service leaders (N=6). A fifth focus group, consisting of citizen leaders, could not be organized due to their unwillingness to participate. Upon phone contact, these leaders indicated that they preferred not to meet in focus groups and were subsequently interviewed on an individual basis. A total of seventeen people participated in some type of discussion on community policing, either by attending a focus group meeting, or by talking individually with Helen Rosenberg. All discussions were audio-tape recorded, with people identifying themselves by number rather than name. All discussions were transcribed and coded by thematic concepts.

Results

It is clear that there exist differing degrees of awareness regarding community policing and that there are differing attitudes toward the initiative among community leaders. Overall, most of the feedback regarding the program was very positive. Respondents liked how community policing is all about getting back to the streets and essentially, getting back to the people. Many talked about how they liked the idea of proactive versus reactive policing. Several respondents talked about how police officers no longer only come around when there is an arrest to be made. The consensus is that community policing officers care about the people they serve.

Respondents felt that community policing has brought a calming effect to their community. People feel safe knowing there is police presence in the neighborhood. They see that the children, as well as the elderly, are benefiting from more direct involvement by the police. Respondents used the words "wonderful," "pleasing," "impressive," and "great" to describe how they feel about the program.

One of the strongest concerns that emerged from discussion was that of safety and how it might be improved for people in Racine. Discussants felt that community members need to take it upon themselves to help the community feel safe. The community needs citizens who care and are going to make it their business to be involved. One business leader stated that the business community should actively support the program because it keeps employees safe. Another respondent felt that the visibility of the community policing house has reduced crime in his neighborhood. Many of the respondents commented on the apparent decline in crime in the community policed areas. One respondent stated, "I think we are safer and crime is down." At this point, most of the respondents thought crime was on a decline. They felt this had to do with the visibility of the community policing officers.

Overall contributions of community policing expressed by opinion leaders included more positive views of police officers by citizens, perceptions of field offices as safe places for children to go after school as an alternative to the streets, and helping the schools raise funds through teamwork with the United Way, Neighborhood Watch, and Citizens Police Academy. In addition, people felt that community policing has been effective in the fight against drugs in the neighborhoods.

Some expressed concerns regarding the program. One respondent talked of how he believes the program is in place to mainly protect white children being bused to school in high crime neighborhoods. This respondent stated that the community police officers are present during the day when the white children are there and leave when the white children go home or get picked up by their parents. Another respondent stated that he believes an African-American officer in an African-American neighborhood would help officers relate to people in the neighborhoods. Related to this is the expressed support for hiring community police officers who live in the communities they police or have a relationship with people in the community.

An educational leader stated that the presence of a field office near his school has caused mixed feelings. Some parents are in favor of the location near the school, while others worry that having the office located in their community is stigmatizing. Another person felt that community police officers have to become more involved in the community. They can do this by going to the schools, "walking the beat," and having an open door policy when they are at their field offices. One political respondent stated, "When you've got someone out on the beat, when you've got the bicycle patrols and you're out there and you're visible and they can sit and talk to you and shake your hand, you're ahead of the game...." Involvement in the community is the key to crime prevention.

Future of Community Policing

Through the course of the group discussions and interviews, many good ideas for the future of community policing surfaced. Some respondents spoke of how expanding the hours of the community policing outposts would be of great benefit to the neighborhoods. Overall, the community policing center should be open to the community for longer than eight or ten hours a day. It seems to be that regular staffing, between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the morning, seven days a week, is what is most desired. The decentralization of the police station was another idea that surfaced from the interviews. Over and over again, the respondents spoke of how they want the practice of a cop walking the beat to come back. They want officers to be assigned to one particular area and have that area be their special concern. The police department has become impersonal. What we have is a main police station in downtown Racine with the cops either working at that centralized center or driving around in their squad cars. The general consensus is that this approach is not effective. The respondents wanted to see more officers working directly in the neighborhoods. One respondent spoke of how he would like the police department mirror the fire department. He stated that he would like to see the development of police houses, just as there are firehouses.

Changes in Crime Across Selected Areas of Racine
A comparison between community policed areas, other areas in the city, the state,
and the nation

Introduction

The Racine Police Department (RPD) routinely collects data on percentage change in crime across the city of Racine. This report examines the percentage change in Part One crimes from 1993 through 1997 for areas of Racine which are part of a community policing initiative begun in 1993. These areas include the 18th Street Mall, the 6th and Memorial neighborhood and the Martin Luther King Drive location. In addition, percentage changes in Part One crimes for the community-policed areas are compared to the percentage changes in Part One crimes in a control area, bounded by Summit, State and Albert Streets and the Northwestern Railroad tracks. We compare changes across these neighborhoods with the percentage change in Part One crimes for the remaining neighborhoods in Racine, the State of Wisconsin, and the United States. In doing so, we can compare local changes in crime with that of state and national changes.

Data Analysis

Racine

All together, the three community policed areas experienced a decrease of 23.7% in Part One crimes from 1993 to 1997 (See Table 1).

¹ Percentage change is a measure that is independent of population size and, in this case, is based upon the absolute incidents of crime, regardless how large the population of a community might be.

Table 1

Percentage Change in Part One crimes for Three Community Police Neighborhoods

	93 V 94	94 V 95	95 V 96	96 V 97	93 V 97
Part	1073	1077	925	843	1073
One Crimes	V	V	l v	V	V
	1077	925	843	819	819
Percent					
Change	+ .4%	- 14.1%	- 8.9%	- 2.8%	- 23.7%

The 18th Street Mall had the least change in crime between 1993 and 1997, with Part One crimes decreasing by only 1.3% over the five years (See Table 2).

Table 2

Percentage Change in Part One crime for the 18th Street Mall Neighborhood

	93 V 94	94 V 95	95 V 96	96 V 97	93 V 97
Part One Crimes	219 V 249	249 V 241	241 V 183	183 V 216	219 V 216
Percent Change	+ 13.6%	- 3.2%	- 24.0%	+ 18.0%	- 1.3%

The 6th and Memorial neighborhood experienced a 17.1% decrease in Part One crimes (See Table 3), while the King Area experienced a decline of 41.3% over the five year period (See Table 4).

Table 3

Percentage Change in Part One crime for the 6th and Memorial Neighborhood

	93 V 94	94 V 95	95 V 96	96 V 97	93 V 97
Part					
One Crimes	421 V 412	412 V 358	358 V 364	364 V 349	421 V 349
Percent					
Change	- 2.1 %	_ 13.1%	+ 1.6%	- 4.1%	- 17.1 %

Table 4

Percentage Change in Part One crime for the King Neighborhood

	93 V 94 94 V 95 9			96 V 97	93 V 97	
Part One Crimes	433 V 416	416 V 326	326 V 296	296 V 254	433 V 254	
Percent			1			
Change	- 3.9%	- 21.6%	- 9.2%	- 12.1%	- 41.3%	

The control group was made up of a community that did not have a community policing program. Part One crimes in this area decreased dramatically between 1994 and 1995, and then fluctuated over time. However, by 1997, the control group had an overall decrease of about 40% in Part One crimes between 1993 and 1997 (See Table 5).

Table 5

Percentage Change in Part One crime for the Control Neighborhood

	93 V 94	94 V 95	95 V 96	96 V 97	93 V 97
Part					
One Crimes	93 V 94	94 V 49	49 V 61	61 V 56	93 V 56
Percent					
Change	+ 1.0%	- 47.9%	+ 24.5%	- 8.2%	- 39.8%

The overall percentage decrease in Part One crimes for the city of Racine for 1993 through 1997, including the community policed areas is 5.8%. However, when we subtract the Part One crimes for the community policed areas from the total city count, we find there is no change in crime for the city of Racine excluding the community policed areas (See Table 6).

Table 6

Percentage Change in Part One crime for the city of Racine, Exclusive of Community
Policed Neighborhoods

	93 V 94	94 V 95	95 V 96	96 V 97	93 V 97
Part	4827	5065	4762	4949	4827
One Crimes	V	V	V	V	V
	5065	4762	4949	4835	4835
Percent					
Change	+ 4.9%	- 6.0%	+ 3.9%	- 2.3%	+ .1%

The overall conclusion to be drawn from Table 6 is that the percent change in crime for the city, exclusive of the community policed neighborhoods has remained the same, while there is a large percentage decrease in Part One crimes for the community policed areas. This should be interpreted with caution for there may be some areas in the city in which percentage crime has increased or decreased, yet overall figures for the city of Racine, apart from the community policed areas indicate no change.

Racine and the State of Wisconsin

Our data indicate a 24% decrease in Part One crimes for community policed neighborhoods in Racine and no change in Part One crime for the rest of the city of Racine. An examination of change in Part One crimes for the State of Wisconsin shows a slight increase in crime between 1993 and 1997. According to the Wisconsin Office of Justice, Statistical Analysis Center, Part Once crimes increased by 5.1% in the State of Wisconsin between 1993 and 1997 (See Table 7).

Table 7

Percentage Change in Part One crime for the State of Wisconsin

	93 V 94	94 V 95	95 V 96	96 V 97	93 V 97
Part One Crimes	13,303	13,725	14,388	13,074	13,303
One Crimes	13,725	14,388	13,074	13,992	13,992
Percent Change	+3.2%	+ 4.8%	- 9.1%	+ 7.0%	+ 5.1%

Racine and the United States

In comparison to Racine, the Uniform Crime Reports indicate a 15.1% decrease in Part One crimes for the nation from 1993 to 1997 (See Table 8).

Table 8

Percentage Change in Part One crime for the Nation

	93 V 94	94 V 95	95 V 96	96 V 97	93 V 97
Part	1,926,017	1,857,670	1,798,792	1,682,278	1,926,017
One Crimes	v 1,864,186	v 1,798,785	v 1,682,278	v 1,634,773	v 1,634,773
Percent					
Change	- 3.2%	- 3.2%	- 6.5%	- 3.2%	- 15.1%

Conclusions

There have been important changes in the incidence of Part One crimes in Racine. While crime has declined in community policed neighborhoods, these declines are due to changes in the 6th and Memorial and King neighborhoods rather than in the 18th Street Mall area. Moreover, while crime has declined in these areas, it has remained stable over the 5-year study period in the rest of the city of Racine. While the percentage of Part One crimes has decreased in Racine, it has increased throughout the State of Wisconsin.

Nationally, Part One crimes have decreased by 15%. This is a smaller decrease than Racine has seen for the community policed and control neighborhoods, but a greater decrease than was shown for the city of Racine.

Cleaning up the Neighborhood:

Calls for service to a local building and health department as part of a community policing effort

Introduction

While crime prevention and control are important foci of community policing, citizens are most concerned with property decline and the physical decay of their neighborhoods (Eig, 1996). When community policing programs empower citizens to initiate solutions to their problems and participate in implementing these solutions, this means that the citizens do not simply rely on the police to solve their problems, but go beyond them to initiate contact with other agencies that might serve their needs more appropriately. We examined calls made to the Racine Building Department (RBD) and Racine Health Department (RHD) because we wanted to find agencies outside the police department which dealt with citizen's concerns over property decline and the physical decay of their neighborhoods. This research examines two aspects of the community policing initiative in Racine: The partnering of the RPD with the RBD and RHD as a means of effectively dealing with code violations and the extent to which citizens initiate contacts to the Building and Health Departments on an individual basis.

The Sweeps program was started in the Fall of 1994, partnering the RPD with the RBD and RHD. Prior to the Sweeps implementation, the Building and Health Departments had been taking a reactive approach to neighborhood problems, simply waiting until a complaint was filed. As of 1994, inspectors from the Sweeps program chose an area in Census tracks 1-5 in the central city of Racine. These census tracks include both community policed and non-community policed areas of the city. Every property in the chosen area is inspected by the Building Department, an inspector from the Health Department, and a community policing officer, who accompanies inspectors into the area. Any violations found are documented, and an order is issued to the owner, usually giving him or her 30 days to make required repairs. By comparing complaints based in the Sweeps initiative with citizen complaints, as well as complaints made from other sources, we can examine the effectiveness of community policing on the basis of institutional partnerships as well as citizen empowerment.

Method

The data for this study were provided by the RBD and RHD. While data provided by the RBD was computerized, a computerized system for the Health Department was not operational until 1998. Thus, coders took on the tedious task of entering data on complaints, referrals, and year from ledger books provided by the Health Department. We collected information on the address from which complaints originated, allowing us to determine if the complaint came from a community policed area or not, the type of complaint, and the year the complaint was filed for both the Building and Health Department. In addition, the Building Department had information on who reported the complaint.

The data drawn from complaints of violations made to the RBD numbered 8,220 between 1992 to 1996. Of these, 44% came from community policed areas. The data drawn from complaints of violations made to the RHD numbered 1,797 between 1993 and 1996. Data for 1992 was unavailable. In addition, data from the Health Department was scattered and we consider our findings for this Department unreliable. Violations reported to the RHD from community policed areas comprised 35% of complaints.

Results

For both Building and Health Departments complaints have increased markedly over the study period. From 1992 to 1993, more complaints were filed from community policing areas than non-community policing areas for the Building Department. Since 1994, the year after community policing was implemented, complaints from non-community policing areas have increased. Results from the Health Department show an increase in the number of complaints coming from community policed areas after 1995.

In 1992, the City Assessor filed the most complaints to the Building Department (93%). During this year, the remainder of complaints were filed by the Health Department, the new Sweeps program, citizens, mayor/aldermen, tenants, and the community policing station. In 1993, complaints from the City Assessor decreased sharply and citizen complaints increased as well as complaints resulting from the Sweeps program. To sum, while the City Assessor initially made the most complaints to the Building Department, this gradually decreased and complaints resulting from the Sweeps Program significantly increased, accounting for the most complaints issued in 1995 and 1996. In addition, citizen complaints increased sharply in 1994 and stabilized in 1995 and 1996, but remained fairly high. Information from the Health Department regarding source of complaint was unavailable, but personal communication from the City Health Inspector reveals that individual complaints from citizens are declining in light of the proactive nature of the Sweeps program. However, data on these trends is yet to be made available.

The most common types of complaints to the Building Department initially involved house repairs. This gradually decreased and complaints regarding trash accumulation increased after 1993, and continued to account for the most complaints filed through 1996. Complaints to the Health Department have remained stable over time with about 60% concerning garbage in the home or yard and another 16% concerning cars or other vehicles on lawns or in back yards.

The data show that complaints to both the Building and Health Departments have increased over time and that most complaints derive from the Sweeps Program and from private citizens. Not only have complaints increased, but the sources of complaints have changed over time. From this perspective, community policing has succeeded in partnering with the Building and Health Departments to take over responsibility for documenting building and health code violations. These data support Eig's assertion that trash and the appearance of houses are becoming increasingly important to citizens, regardless of whether they are part of a community policing initiative or not.

One of the goals of community policing is not only to create institutional partnerships, but to empower citizens to become problem solvers on their own. While citizen complaints to the Building Department have increased over time, citizen complaints to the Health Department have not. We know that the Sweeps program, in its proactive role, has taken over part of the citizen role in addressing code violations in the city. But, it is unclear from our findings whether citizens themselves have become empowered to act in their neighborhoods.

REFERENCES

- Eig, J. 1996. Eyes on the street: Community policing in Chicago. <u>The American Prospect</u>. 29, 60-68.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. 1994-1997. Uniform Crime Reports: Crime in the United States. Washington, DC.
- Hayman, R. May 23, 1993. More support, less crime: Community programs help police. the Journal Times, Racine, WI. 4L.
- Meyers, Terri, Helen Rosenberg, and Rachel Upton. 1999. Changes in crime across selected areas of Racine. Unpublished manuscript.
- Mudrak, John. 1993-1997. Racine Police Department Community Policing, Five Year Crime Study.
- Racine Police Department. 1997. Annual Report, Statistical Summary.
- Skogan, W. G. 1994. The impact of community policing on neighborhood residents: A cross-site analysis. In D. P. Rosenbaum (Ed.), <u>The challenge of community policing</u> (pp. 167-181). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Steinkraus, D. June 2, 1991. Officers walk a beat again. the Journal Times, Racine, WI. 1A, 6A.
- Trojanowicz, R. C. 1992. Building support for community policing: An effective Strategy. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. 61, 7-12.
- Wisconsin Office of Justice Statistical Analysis Center. 1993-1997. Crime and arrests. Madison, WI.

TABLE 1
Demographic Distribution of Sample

	199	3-4	199	94- <u>5</u>	199	7- 8	Control (1998)	
	Percent	<u>N</u>	Percent	<u>N</u>	Percent	<u>N</u>	Percent	<u>N</u>
Neighborhood								
King	22.2	57	21.3	48	8.5	16		
18th St. Mall	31.5	81	31.6	71	35.1	66		
6 th & Memorial	46.3	119	47.1	106	56.4	106		
Control						50		
Race of Respondent								
Black	65.8	169	66.2	149	58.5	110	38.0	19
White	14.0	36	15.1	34	17.6	33	26.0	13
Latino	17.5	45	16.9	38	22.3	42	34.0	17
Native American	0.8	2			1.1	2		
Other	1.6	4	1.3	3	0.5	1	2.0	1
<u>Gender</u>								
Male	28.8	74	27.1	61	36.9	69	38.0	19
Female	71.2	183	72.9	164	63.1	118	62.0	31
Average Age								
	41		41.3		39		42.5	
School Completed								
0-4 Years	3.1	8	4.4	10	2.1	4	4.0	2
5-8 Years	10.5	27	7.1	16	6.4	12	8.0	4
Some High School	28.8	74	27.6	62	24.5	46	28.0	14
Tech School	1.2	3	0.9	2	2.7	5		
High School	36.2	93	35,1	79	41.0	77	44.0	22
Trade School	5.1	13	7.1	16	3.7	7		
1-3 Years of College	9.7	25	13.8	31	14.9	28	10.0	5
College	4.3	11	2.7	.6	2.7	5	4.0	2
Advanced Degree	0.4	1	0.9	2	1.1	2		
Refused	0.8	2	0.4	l	1.1	2	2.0	l

TABLE 1
Demographic Distribution of Sample

	199	3-4	199	4-5	1993	7-8	Control (1998)	
	Percent	<u>N</u>	Percent	<u>N</u>	Percent	<u>N</u>	Percent	<u>N</u>
Yearly Income								
10,000 or less	30,9	79	34.7	78	28.8	53	34.0	17
10,001 to 15,000	12.1	31	14.7	33	19.0	35	14.0	7
15,001 to 25,000	15,6	40	15.6	35	16.3	30	22.0	11
25,001 to 40,000	9.4	24	12.9	29	14.1	26	10.0	5
40,001 to 50,000	2.7	7	3.1	7	2.7	5	4.0	2
Greater 50,000	1.2	3	1.8	4	2.7	5	2.0	1
Refused	12.1	31	3.6	8	7.1	13	4.0	
Don't Know	16.0	41	13.8	31	9.2	17	10.0	2 5
Employment								
Full Time	37,6	96	40.6	91	47.3	89	50.0	25
Part Time	8.2	21	8.9	20	13.3	25	10.0	5
Homemaker	16.1	41	17.4	39	5.9	11	2.0	1
Unemployed	15.3	39	10.7	24	10.1	19	10.0	5
Retired	12.2	31	12.5	28	12.2	23	20.0	10
Disabled	4.7	12	3.6	8	3.7	7	6.0	3
Other	5.5	14	4.0	9	5.8	11	2.0	1
Self Employed	0.4	1	.,,	•			2	-
Rent/Own								
Rent	57.9	147	56.7	127	61.1	113	69.4	34
Own	42.1	107	43.3	97	38.9	72	30.6	15
Refused	1.2	3	0.4	1	50.7	, 2	2.0	1
Median Rental								
	\$355.11		\$360.21		\$406.62		\$380.80	
Average Number of Kids in H	<u>Iousehold</u>							
	1.65		1.58		1.63		1.27	

TABLE 1
Demographic Distribution of Sample

	<u>1993-4</u>	<u>1994-5</u>	<u>1997-8</u>	<u>Control (1998)</u>
Average Number of Adults in Hor	usehold 1.88	1.24	1.31	1.39
Average Numbers of Years at this	Address 10.3	10.4	9.7	7.3

Table Two
Rank, Sex and Marital
Status for Respondents
and Non-respondents
for Two Waves of Police

Study

Study						
	Wave One N = 167 %	N	Wave Two with Respondents N = 69	N	Wave Two without Respondents N=98	N
RANK						
Patrol Officer	58.1	97	46.4	32	66.3	65
Traffic Investigator	3.0	5	4.3	3	3.1	3
Investigator	16.8	28	15.9	11	14.3	14
Sergeant	12.0	20	17.4	12	7.1	7
Lieutenant or Captain	6.6	11	13.0	9	5.1	7 5
Inspector, Assistant	1.8	3	2.9	2	1.0	1
Chief, or Chief						
Missing Cases	1.8	3	0.0	0	3.1	3
Total	100.1	167	99.9	69	100.0	98
SEX						
Male	95.2	159	94.2	65	94.9	93
Female	3.6	6	5.8	4	3.1	3
Missing Cases	1.2	2	0.0	0	2.0	2
Total	100.0	167	100.0	69	100.0	98
MARITAL STATUS		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Never Married	12.0	2	10.1	7	12.2	12
Married	75.4	126	82.6	57	73.5	72
Divorced	10.2	17	7.2	5	11.2	11
Separated	1.2	2	0.0	0	1.0	1
Windowed		0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Missing Cases	1.2	2	0.0	0	2.0	2
Total	100.0	149	99.9	69	99.9	98

Mean for Years of Service, Age and Years of Education for Two Waves of Police Study

Wave One N = 167	N	Wave Two with Respondent s N = 69	A T	Wave Two without Respondents N = 98	
		^	N	X	N
Years of Service 13.7	163	16.1	69	12.7	94
Age 37.7	163	40.3	69	36.8	94
Years of Education 15.0	164	14.9	68	15.1	95

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - PARKSIDE { PRIVATE }

RACINE COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE June/July 1997

Hi.	I'm I'm with the University of Wisconsin-ide. We're conducting a survey in your neighborhood. I'd like to
ask	ou a few questions which should take about 10-15 minutes.
	The information you give me is confidential and will be grouped with information from other neighborhoods. No name or descriptions will be attached to this survey. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WILL NOT BE ON THE SURVEY.
1.	First, I have a few questions about your neighborhood. How long have you lived at your current address?
	Years Months Don't Know99
2. a k	In the past year, would you say your neighborhood has become etter place to live, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?
	Better
3.	Please tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the following statements:
a.	DON'T AGREE DISAGREE KNOW People who live in my neighborhood share similar values. Do you generally agree or disagree with this statement?129
b.	People feel a real sense of community in my neighborhood9
c.	I can recognize most of the people who live in my neighborhood129

4.	On the whole, he place to live?	ow do you feel about your neighborhood as a Are you
		Very Satisfied
5.		that you will still be living in your year from now? Is it
		Very Likely
your	neighborhood. I	k you about some situations that might happen in n each situation please tell me how likely you think neighbors would call the police.
		VERY SOMEWHAT SOMEWHAT VERY LIKELY LIKELY UNLIKELY DK43219
	If one of your reheard a scream of glass breaking is it that he/shathe police? Is what if a suspice was looking around or building?	or the sound ig, how likely ne would call it 7. cious stranger
8.	What if someone neighborhood was drugs or acting for drug dealers43.	s seen selling as a lookout

Now, I am going to read a list of things that you may think are problems in your neighborhood. After I read each one, Please tell me whether you think it is a big problem, some problem or no problem in your neighborhood. SOME BIG PROBLEM PROBLEM N/A DK PROBLEM 9. Police stopping too many people on the streets without good reason in your neighborhood? 10 Police being too tough on people they stop? Youths hanging out and causing a disturbance? Unsupervised children playing in the neighborhood? 13. Garbage or litter on the streets? 14. Drivers blocking traffic while talking to residents? People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal things? People or landlords allowing their property to become rundown?3.....2.....1......7....9 Cars being vandalized--things like windows or car antennas being broken? 18. Strangers coming into the neighborhood and causing a disturbance During the past year, have there been any community meetings held in your neighborhood to try to deal with local problems? Yes.....1

No....2

(skip to 24)

(skip to 24)

20.	Were you able to	o attend any of these meetings?
	No	
21.	Was anyone from meetings?	the police department at any of these
		Yes
22.	Who organized t	hese meetings?
		Community residents1 Police department2 Both residents and police3 Other4 Don't Know5
23.	What was the ma	in reason for these meetings?
24.		year, have there been any <u>social</u> get block parties, or other large social events rhood?
		Yes
25.	Have you attend	ed any of those events?
		Yes
26.	Was anyone from events?	the police department at any of these
		Yes1 No2

27.	could persuade	t that your neighbors, if they got together, the city to make improvements in your Would you say that it is Very Likely
28.		ch of an effect can someone like you have on ms in your neighborhood? Would you say that
		A big effect
29.	In the past year	r, have you ever
	a. loaned anyth	ning to a neighbor such as food or a tool?
		Yes
	b. discussed a	problem in the neighborhood with a neighbor?
		Yes
30.	How safe do you your neighborhoo	feel or would you feel being out alone in od at night? Would you feel
		Very safe

inter	When you go out in your neighborhood, how often do you ntionally take something that could be used as a weapon for self-ection? Do you do this
	Always
32.	Do you have a dog at least partly for security?
	Yes1 No0
	I would like to ask you a few questions about things that might worry in your neighborhood.
	NOT VERY SOMEWHAT AT ALL DON'T WORRIED WORRIED KNOW
33.	How worried are you that someone will try to rob or attack you while you are outside in your neighborhood? Are you3219
34.	What about someone trying to break into your home while no one is there?32
35.	When it comes to preventing crime in your neighborhood, do you feel that it is more the responsibility of residents or more the responsibility of the police?
	Residents
36.	Now, I'd like to talk about the police in your neighborhood. How responsive are the Racine police in your neighborhood to NON-emergency matters such as community concerns? Are they
	Very responsive

	VERY GOOD GOOD FAIR POOR DK
37.	How good of a job are the police doing in working together with the residents of your neighborhood to solve local problems? Would you say that they are doing43219
38.	How good a job do you think they are doing to prevent crime? Would you say they are doing49
39.	How good a job are the police in your neighborhood doing in <pre>keeping order on the streets and sidewalks?</pre> Would you say they are doing43219
40.	In general, how <u>respectful</u> are the police when dealing with people in your neighborhood? Are they
	Very respectful4 Somewhat respectful3 Somewhat disrespectful. or2 Very disrespectful1 Don't Know9
41.	In general, how helpful are the police when dealing with people in your neighborhood? Are they
	Very helpful4 Somewhat helpful3 Not very helpful2 Not helpful at all1 Don't Know9
42.	In general, how <u>fair</u> are the police when dealing with the people in your neighborhood? Are they
	Very fair

During the past week, have you seen.... (repeat as necessary) DON'T YES NO KNOW A police car driving through your 43. neighborhood?....9 44. A police officer walking around or standing on patrol in your 45. A police officer pull someone over in your neighborhood?....9 During the past week, have you seen.... A police officer patrolling in the alley, or checking garages or checking in the back of buildings?..... 47. A Police officer chatting or having a friendly conversation with people in your neighborhood?.....9 48. A police officer confronting or questioning someone suspected of causing trouble or committing a crime in your neighborhood?.....9 (STOP ASKING, During the past week...) 49. Do you know the names of any of the police officers who work in your neighborhood?.....9 50. Other than times when you might have called the police, in the past year have the police come to your door to ask about problems in the neighborhood or to give you information?..... During the past year, have you received 51. a postcard or questionnaire in the mail from the police department?.....

	Now, Racin	I would like to ask you about any contacts you may have had with the \underline{e} police in the past year. In the past year, have you DON'T
		YES NO REFUSED KNOW
	52.	Reported a crime to the police?1089
	53.	Reported a suspicious person or noises you thought might be connected to a crime?19
•	54.	Contacted the police to ask advice or information?19
	55.	Contacted the police for any other reason?19
	NOTE:	If person responds NO to all of the above, skip to 57.
wave 3	56.	Thinking about the most recent time that you contacted the police, how satisfied were you with the way they responded. Were you
		Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Somewhat dissatisfied3 Very dissatisfied4 Refused8 Don't know9
ME3	57.	In the past year, were you <u>approached</u> by a Racine police officer when you were at home or out walking, riding a bike, driving a car, or any other situation?
		Yes
WAVES	58 appro	Thinking about the most recent time that you were pached, what was the officer's reason for approaching you?

3 (59)		ere you with the way the officer handled the e you
		Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Somewhat dissatisfied3 Very dissatisfied4 Don't know9
		ge, have there been any new programs or ed by the police department in the past year
		Yes
61.	What type of pr	ograms or activities were started?
62.)	Are you aware t	<pre>has NOT mentioned community policing, ask: hat there is a community police office</pre>
	in your neighbo	rhood?
62.	in your neighbo	Yes
3 63.	In the past year community policicalled for info	<pre>rhood? Yes1 No</pre>
	In the past year community policicalled for infoschool, reported	Yes
23 (63.)	In the past year community policicalled for infoschool, reported	Yes

WAVE	2	
(64.	Thinking of those times you had contact with the community police officer or the police office, how satisfied were you with the contact? Were you
		Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Somewhat dissatisfied3 Very dissatisfied4 Don't know9
(In your opinion, how $\underline{\text{effective}}$ is the community police program neighborhood for
a. impro	oving	VERY SOMEWHAT NOT VERY AT ALL EFFECTIVE EFFECTIVE EFFECTIVE DK police-community relations? Is
		it
1		she swime on drug problem? Is
b. reduc	cing t	the crime or drug problem? Is
		it12349
	66.	Please tell me whether you think the following things are a big problem, some problem or no problem in your neighborhood.
		BIG SOME NO
		DON'T PROBLEM PROBLEM KNOW
	a. Lo b. Pe	oud Parties9 eople being attacked or robbed3
	С.	Things being stolen from outside of people's homes3219
	d.	People selling drugs?3219
	e.	Gang activity?9
	f.	People using drugs?3219
	67.	In the past year, has the amount of crime in your neighborhood eased, decreased or staved about the same?

 in

68. neighb	In the past year, do you think that illegal drug use in your borhood has increased, decreased or remained about the same?
	Increased
69. neigh	In the past year, do you think that gang activity in your porhood has increased, decreased or remained about the same?
	Increased
	In the past year, has anyone broken into or tried to break into your home or garage to steal anything?
	Yes1 No2 Don't Know9
•	In the past year, has anyone damaged or defaced your home, garage, or other property where you live, for example, by writing on the walls or fences, or breaking windows?
	Yes1 No2 Don't Know9
•	In the past year, has anyone stolen something from you by force or tried to take something from you after threatening you with harm or attacked you in any way?
	Yes1 No2 Don't Know9
•	During the past year, has anyone caused criminal damage to your car, such as breaking a window or antenna, or stealing a radio? (include attempted thefts)
	Yes

RACINE POLICE DEPARTMENT SWORN OFFICER QUESTIONNAIRE

							e correct ionnaire	response .	as
1. W	Nhat i	s y	our	age as	of you	ır last b	irthday?		
						do you hattent?	ave 		
	How man	_	yea:	rs of s	chool 1	nave you			
i I	Depart	e Ra	acino nt?	e Polic		Patrol o	fficer		
((CITC)	re c	one (categor	У)	Traffic	investiga	tor	
						Investig	ator		
						Sergeant			
						Lieutena	nt or cap	tain	
						Inspecto chief	r, assist	ant chief,	01
5. W	√hat i	is <u>y</u>	your	sex?	Male	Female			
	What is	_	your	marita		r married	Married	Divorced	ì
					Sepa	rated	Widowed		

1. Citizen fear of crime is not affected by the patrol saturation (sweep) program.	SA	A	NS	D	SD
2. There are too many officers currently assigned to the Community Policing Unit.	SA	A	NS	D	SD
3. Officers on the street require little supervision or guidance.	SA	A	NS	D	NS
4. There has been increased cooperation between the police department and other municipal agencies that enforce ordinance violations.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
5. Random patrols in squad cars help reduce crime.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
6. There are too many police substations in Racine.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
7. Neighborhood watch programs are ineffective.	SA	A	NS	D	SD
8. The Racine police department is too top heavy with shift or unit commanders.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
9. The Racine police bicycle patrol is a public relations gimmick.	SA	A	NS	D	SD
10. Most of the rank and file, including investigators, understand what the Community Policing Unit does.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
11. Citizens show increased support to officers permanently assigned to their neighborhoods.	SA	А	NS .	D	SD
12. Community Policing Unit officers communicate effectively with regular patrol personnel.	SA	A	NS	D	SD
13. National Night Out and similar events help call the public's attention to crime related problems.	SA	А	NS	D	SD

14. A foot patrol officer has more contact with local citizens than an officer in a squad car.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
15. Substations assist police in becoming aware of local community problems.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
16. An officer walking a beat gets to understand citizen problems better than an officer in a squad car.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
17. Front line supervisors actively seek input from their subordinates.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
18. The Community Policing Unit is a plum, cushy assignment.	SA	A	NS	D	SD
19. The solving of problems of a non-criminal nature should be part of an officer's responsibility.	SA	A	NS	D	SD
20. Substations create a police presence in the community that helps reduce citizens' fear of crime.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
21. The Racine police department needs more front line supervisors.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
22. Sanitarians from the City health department should work out of City Hall, not police substations.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
23. There is little communication between shift/unit commanders and front line supervisors.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
24. The shift/unit commanders are supportive of the Community Policing Unit.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
25. Saturation (sweep) patrols in high crime areas have little or no affect on crime in those areas.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
26. Citizen telephone patrols help combat crime.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
27. Police officers are more effective patrolling in squad cars than on foot.	SA	А	NS	D	SD

28. Scout troops can better serve the community when operating out of police substations.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
29. There is a need for better interaction between investigators and officers assigned to the Community Policing Unit.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
30. Front line supervisors are fair in their performance evaluations.	SA	A	NS	D	SD
31. All officers should be involved in building community contacts and relations.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
32. Police officers shouldn't bother documenting problems they encounter of a non-criminal nature.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
33. The police department top administration is unaware of the concerns of the officers on the street.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
34. A citizen is more likely to report a crime to an officer on foot patrol than to call police headquarters to report the crime.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
or. Officers should have more input in the day-to-day operations of the police department.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
36. Discipline is often meted out for trivial offenses.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
37. Assigning officers to substations creates a drain on manpower on the street.	SA	А	NS	D	SD
36. Increasing the number of officers in the Community Policing Thit will not improve citizen cooperation.	SA	А	NS	D	SD

39. Probation and parole officers do better by meeting their clients at police substations than at the probation and parole office.

SA A NS D SD

40. A police department in a city the size of Racine should operate only out of one central headquarters.

SA A NS D SD

Thank you for participating in this survey. In the extra space provided below, please give any comments you may have on the subjects covered in the questions above, or any comments on the survey itself.

whose place this survey in the box provided either in the

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - PARKSIDE{PRIVATE }

RACINE COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE July/August 1994

you a	I'm . I'm with the University of Wisconsin-side, and we're conducting a survey in your neighborhood. I'd like to ask few questions which should take about 10-15 minutes. Is this a enient time for you?
*	The information you give me is confidential and will be grouped with other information from other neighborhoods. No name or descriptions will be attached to this survey. When I turn it in, another person will code it into the computer for later analysis. Then it will be filed away for safekeeping.
1. live	First, I have a few questions about your neighborhood. How long have you at your current address?
	Years Months Don't Know99
2. a b	In the past year, would you say your neighborhood has become better place to live, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?
	Better
3.	Please tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the following statements:
a.	People who live in my neighborhood share similar values. Do you generally agree or disagree with this statement?129
b.	People feel a real sense of community in my neighborhood9
c.	I can recognize most of the people who live in my neighborhood

4.	On the whole, h place to live?	ow do you feel about your neighborhood as a Are you
		Very Satisfied
5.		t that you will still be living in your year from now? Is it
		Very Likely
neighb	orhood. In each	you about some situations that might happen in your situation please tell me how likely you think it would be uld call the police. VERY SOMEWHAT SOMEWHAT VERY LIKELY LIKELY UNLIKELY UNLIKELY DK
6.	If one of your heard a scream of glass breaki is it that he/s the police? Is43.	or the sound ng, how likely he would call
7.		
	What if a suspi was looking ard or building?	
• • • •		
8.	What if someone neighborhood was drugs or acting for drug dealer	as seen selling as a lookout as?
	4 3	9

Now, I am going to read a list of things that you may think are problems in your neighborhood. After I read each one, Please tell me whether you think it is a big problem, some problem or no problem in your neighborhood.

BIG SOME NO PROBLEM PROBLEM N/A DK

9.	Police stopping too many people on the streets without good reason in your neighborhood?
10.	Police being too tough on people they stop?
	Youths hanging out and causing a disturbance?
	Unsupervised children playing in the neighborhood?
	Garbage or litter on the streets?
	Driver blocking traffic while talking to residents?
	People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal things?
	People or landlords allowing their property to become rundown?321
17.	Cars being vandalizedthings like windows or car antennas being broken?
	Strangers coming into the neighborhood and causing a disturbance
	During the past year, have there been any community meetings held in your neighborhood to try to deal with local problems?
	Yes

20.	Were	you	able	to	attend	any	of	these	meetings
								_	
					Know				

21.	Was anyone from meetings?	the police department at any of these
		Yes
22.	Who organized t	hese meetings?
		Community residents1 Police department2 Both residents and police3 Other4 Don't Know5
23.	What was the ma	in reason for these meetings?
24.	During the past togethers, like in your neighbor	year, have there been any <u>social</u> get block parties, or other large social events rhood?
		Yes
25.	Have you attend	ed any of those events?
		Yes
26.	Was anyone from events?	the police department at any of these
		Yes

27.		ur neighbors, if they got together, to make improvements in your say that it is
	Somewhat Somewhat Very Unl	ely4 Likely3 Unlikely2 ikely1
28.		effect can someone like you have on r neighborhood? Would you say that
	Some eff Very lit No effec	fect3 ect2 tle effect1 t0 ow9
29.	In the past year, have y	ou ever
	a. loaned anything to a	neighbor such as food or a tool?
	No	
	b. discussed a problem	in the neighborhood with a neighbor?
	No	1 0 ow9
30.	How safe do you feel or your neighborhood at nig	would you feel being out alone in nt? Would you feel
	Somewhat Somewhat Very uns Don't go	e

some	When you go out in your neighborhood, how often do you intentionally take thing that could be used as a weapon for self-protection? Do you do
	Always
32.	Do you have a dog at least partly for security?
	Yes1 No0
	I would like to ask you a few questions about things that might worry you our neighborhood.
	NOT VERY SOMEWHAT AT ALL DON'T WORRIED WORRIED KNOW
33.	How worried are you that someone will try to rob or attack you while you are outside in your neighborhood? Are you3219
34.	What about someone trying to break into your home while no one is there?3219
35.	When it comes to preventing crime in your neighborhood, do you feel that it is more the responsibility of residents or more the responsibility of the police?
	Residents
36.	Now, I'd like to talk about the police in your neighborhood. How responsive are the Racine police in your neighborhood to non-emergencymatters/community concerns? Are they
	Very responsive4 Somewhat responsive3 Somewhat unresponsive, or2 Very unresponsive1 Don't Know9

VERY GOOD GOOD FAIR POOR 37. How good of a job are the police doing in working together with the residents of your neighborhood to solve local problems? Would you say that they are doing.....4....3....2....1....9 38. How good a job do you think they are doing to prevent crime? Would you day they are doing......4....3....2....1...9 39. How good a job are the police in your neighborhood doing in keeping order on the streets and sidewalks? Would you say they are doing.....4....3....2....1....9 40. In general, how respectful are the police when dealing with people in your neighborhood? Are they.... Very respectful.....4 Somewhat respectful.....3 Somewhat unrespectful. or...2 Very unrespectful.....1 Don't KNow.....9 41. In general, how helpful are the police when dealing with people in your neighborhood? Are they.... Very helpful.....4 Somewhat helpful................3 Not very helpful.....2 Not helpful at all.....1 Don't Know.....9 42. In general, how fair are the police when dealing with the people in your neighborhood? Are they.... Very fair.....4 Somewhat fair.....3 Somewhat unfair.....2 Very unfair?.....1 Don't Know.....9

Durin	g the <u>past week</u> , have you seen (re	epeat a	s nece:	ssary)	
	(note: We want to know if respondent SAW no. "Don't Know" is an option of last re	somethesort.)	ning, y	es or	
				DO	N'T
		YES	NO	KNOW	
43.	A police car driving through your neighborhood?	1	0	9	
44.	A police officer walking around or standing on patrol in your neighborhood?	1	0	9	
45.	A police officer pull someone over in your neighborhood?	1	0	9	
46.	A police officer patrolling in the alley, or checking garages or checking in the back of buildings?		0	9	
47.	A Police officer chatting or having a friendly conversation with people in your neighborhood?	1	0	9	
48.	A police officer confronting or questioning someone suspected of causing trouble or committing a crime in your neighborhood?	1	0	9	
49.	Do you know the names of any of the police officers who work in your neighborhood?	1	0	9	
50.	Other than times when you might have called the police, in the past year have the police come to your door to ask about problems in the neighborhood or to give you information?	1	0	9	
51.	During the past year, have you received a postcard or questionnaire in the mail from the police department?	1	0	9	

Now,	I wor	uld like to	ask you abo past year.	ut any	contac	cts yo	u may	have	e had	with	the
<u>racii</u>	<u>10</u> po	TICC III CIIC	past year.	III CIIC	_	_		_	DON'T	1	
52.	Repo	rted a crim	ne to the pol	lice?	YES1	NO 0	REFUS	SED	KNOW		
53.	nois	es you thou	icious perso ght might be crime?	e	1	0	8.		9		
54.			olice to ask		1	0	8.	• • • •	9		
55.			olice for ar		1	0	8.	• • • •	9		
56. activ			ge, have the y the police								
			Yes No Don't Know.	· • • • • • •		0	(skip (skip				
57.	What	type of pr	ograms or ac	ctivitie	es were	e star	ted?			_	
58. some	Plea probl	se tell me lem or no p	whether you roblem in yo	think t ur neig	he fo hborho	llowin	g thi	ngs i	are a	big	problem,
r'nod					BIG EM PRO	SOM		NO LEM	KNOW		
	a.	Loud Parti	es		3	2	2	1		9	
	b.		ng attacked		3	2	2	1		9	
	С.	Things bei outside of	ng stolen fi people's ho	rom	3	2.		1.		9	
	d.	People <u>sel</u>	ling drugs?		3	2.	• • • • •	1.		9	
	e.	Gang activ	rity?		3	2.	• • • • •	1.		9	
	f.	People usi	ng drugs?		3	2.		1.		9	

59. In the past year, has the amount of crime in your neighborhood increased decreased or stayed about the same?
Increased
60. In the past year, do you think that illegal drug use in your neighborhood has increased, decreased or remained about the same?
Increased
61. In the past year, do you think that gang activity in your neighborhood has increased, decreased or remained about the same?
Increased
62. <u>In the past year</u> , has anyone broken into or tried to break into your ho or garage to steal anything?
Yes1 No2 Don't Know9
63. <u>In the past year</u> , has anyone damaged or defaced your home, garage, or other property where you live, for example, by writing on the walls or fence or breaking windows?
Yes
64. In the past year, has anyone stolen something from you by force or trie to take something from you after threatening you with harm or attacked you i any way?
Yes

65. During the past year, has anyone caused criminal damage to your car, such as breaking a window or antenna, or stealing a radio? (include attempted thefts)
Yes1 No2 Don't Know9
Now, I would like to ask you a few background questions to help us analyze the data.
66. Do you own or rent your home?
OWN (includes still paying)1 RENT2 Refused8 Don't Know9
67. a. How much rent do you pay?
b. Is the rent subsidized? (or, Do you pay a reduced rent? Yes1 No2 (skip to 68)
c. How much of the rent is subsidized? (or, How much is the rent to people who don't qualify for subsidized housing?
68. In what year were you born?
YEAR Refused8888
69. Are you presently employed full-time, part-time, a student, a homemaker, or unemployed?
Working full-time

70.	How many children under 18 years of age live with you?
	# of children Refused8 Don't Know9
71. with	$\underline{\text{Not including yourself}}$, how many adults 18 years of age or older live you?
	# of adults Refused8
72.	What is your racial or ethnic background? Are you
	Black or African American1 White
73.	What is the highest grade or year of school that you have completed? (don't read categories, circle one response)
	0-4 years
74.	Was your 1992 total HOUSEHOLD income, BEFORE TAXES, more than
	(continue on ladder until "NO")
	\$10,000?
	Refused8

Don't Know.....9

you	Now, I've asked you about concerns that I think you might have in a neighborhood. Would you like to add anything to the questions I've eady asked?	
you	nk you. That completes the questionnaire. (At this point, extend in hand for a handshake and remember to smile.) I really appreciate in help.	
76.	Gender: female1 male0	
I1.	Rate the respondent's willingness to be interviewed:	
Not	at all willing 1234567 very willing	
I2.	Rate the ease/difficulty in interviewing the respondent:	
1	Very difficult 1234567 very easy	
I3.	Rate the accuracy or credibility of the respondent:	
	Not credible 1234567 very credible	

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - PARKSIDE

* RACINE COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE June/July 1995

neigh	I'm I'm with the University of onsin-Parkside. We're conducting a survey in your aborhood. I'd like to ask you a few questions which should about 10-15 minutes.
	The information you give me is confidential and will be grouped with information from other neighborhoods. No name or descriptions will be attached to this survey. The information you give will be coded and analyzed and this questionnaire will be filed away for safekeeping. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WILL NOT BE ON THE SURVEY.
1.	First, I have a few questions about your neighborhood. How long have you lived at your current address?
	Years Months Don't Know99
2. a b	petter place to live, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?
	Better
3.	Please tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the following statements:
a.	DON'T AGREE DISAGREE KNOW People who live in my neighborhood share similar values. Do you generally agree or disagree with this statement?
b.	People feel a real sense of community in my neighborhood9
c.	I can recognize most of the people who live in my neighborhood9

	On the whole, how do you feel about your neighborhood as a
4.	place to live? Are you
	Very Satisfied
5.	How likely is it that you will still be living in your neighborhood a year from now? Is it
	Very Likely
	You have the King Community Center in your neighborhood. What functions do you attend or how do you participate at the center?
	Family activities
	Don't attend9
	Of the following reasons, which would explain why you DON'T attend the community center?
	Activities don't interest me1 Friends don't attend2 Family members disapprove3 Fear of walking to and from4 Negative reputation5 Other

Now, I am going to read a list of things that you may think are problems in your neighborhood. After I read each one, Please tell me whether you think it is a big problem, some problem or no problem in your neighborhood.

_		BIG	SOME	NO		
		PROBLEM	PROBLEM	PROBLEM	N/A	DK
9.	Police stopping too many peopl the streets without good reaso in your neighborhood?	n	2	1	7	9
10.	Police being too tough on peop they stop?	le 3	2	1	7	9
11.	Youths hanging out and causing a disturbance?	3	2	1	7	9
12.	Unsupervised children playing in the neighborhood?	3	2	1	7	9
13.	Garbage or litter on the streets?	3	2	1	7	9
14.	Driver blocking traffic while talking to residents?	3	2	1	7	9
15.	People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal things?	3	2	1	7	9
16.	People or landlords allowing to property to become rundown?	heir 3	2	1	7.	9
17.	Cars being vandalizedthings like windows or car antennas being broken?	3	2	1	7.	9
18.	Strangers coming into the neighborhood and causing a disturbance	3	2	1	7	9
19.	During the past year, have the held in your neighborhood to tr	re been a y to deal	ny commun with loc	ity meeti al proble	ngs ms?	
	Yes No Don't Know	2 (skip to 2 skip to 2			
20.	Were you able to attend any of	these me	etings?			
	Yes No Don't Know	2				

21.	Was anyone fro meetings?	m the police department at any of these
		Yes1 No2 Don't Know3
22.	Who organized	these meetings?
	÷	Community residents1 Police department2 Both residents and police3 Other4 Don't Know5
23.	What was the m	ain reason for these meetings?
24.		t year, have there been any <u>social</u> get e block parties, or other large social events orhood?
		Yes
25.	Have you atten	ded any of those events?
		Yes
26.	Was anyone fro events?	m the police department at any of these
		Yes1 No2 Don't Know9

27.	How likely is it that your neighbors, if they got together, could persuade the city to make improvements in your neighborhood? Would you say that it is
	Very Likely4 Somewhat Likely3 Somewhat Unlikely2 Very Unlikely1 Don't Know9
28.	Overall, how much of an effect can someone like you have on reducing problems in your neighborhood? Would you say that you can have
	A big effect
29.	In the past year, have you ever
	a. loaned anything to a neighbor such as food or a tool?
	Yes
	b. discussed a problem in the neighborhood with a neighbor?
	Yes
30.	How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood at night? Would you feel
	Very safe4 Somewhat safe3 Somewhat unsafe2 Very unsafe1 Don't go out at night7 Don't Know9

inter	When you go out in your neighborhood, how often do you ntionally take something that could be used as a weapon for protection? Do you do this
	Always
32.	Do you have a dog at least partly for security?
	Yes1 No0
Now :	I would like to ask you a few questions about things that tworry you in your neighborhood.
	NOT VERY SOMEWHAT AT ALL DON'T WORRIED WORRIED WORRIED KNOW
33.	How worried are you that someone will try to rob or attack you while you are outside in your neighborhood? Are you3219
34.	What about someone trying to break into your home while no one is there?32
35.	When it comes to preventing crime in your neighborhood, do you feel that it is more the responsibility of residents or more the responsibility of the police?
	Residents3 Police1 Both2 Don't Know9
36. N	Now, I'd like to talk about the police in your neighborhood. How responsive are the Racine police in your neighborhood to ON-emergency matters such as community concerns? Are they
	Very responsive

		VERY	COOD	EXTD	POOR	שמ
37.						
38.	How good a job do you think they are doing to prevent crime? Would you day they are doing	4	3	2	1	9
39.	How good a job are the police in your neighborhood doing in keepi order on the streets and sidewalks? Would you say they are doing	?	3	2	1	9
40.	In general, how respectful are the people in your neighborhood? Are t	polic hey.	ce whe	n deal	ing wi	th
	Very respectful Somewhat respectful. Somewhat unrespectful Very unrespectful Don't KNow	11.	or	3 2 1		
41.	In general, how helpful are the pol people in your neighborhood? Are t	ice w	when de	ealing	with	
	Very helpful Somewhat helpful Not very helpful Not helpful at all Don't Know			3 2 1		
42.	In general, how <u>fair</u> are the police people in your neighborhood? Are t	when	deal:	ing wi	th the	
	Very fair		3	3 2 L		

Durin	ng the <u>past week</u> , have you seen	(repeat	as nec	essary)
		YES	NO	DON'
43.	A police car driving through your neighborhood?			
44.	A police officer walking around or standing on patrol in your neighborhood?	1	0	9
45.	A police officer pull someone over in your neighborhood?	1	0	9
46.	A police officer patrolling in the alle or checking garages or checking in the back of buildings?		0	9
47.	A Police officer chatting or having a friendly conversation with people in your neighborhood?	1	0	9
48.	A police officer confronting or questioning someone suspected of causing trouble or committing a crime in your neighborhood?	1	0	9
49.	Do you know the names of any of the police officers who work in your neighborhood?	1		9
50.	Other than times when you might have called the police, in the past year have the police come to your door to a about problems in the neighborhood or to give you information?		0.	9
51.	During the past year, have you receive a postcard or questionnaire in the mai from the police department?	1	0.	9

Now, with you	I would like to ask you about any contacts you may have had the Racine police in the past year. In the past year, have
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	DON'T
	YES NO REFUSED KNOW
52.	Reported a crime to the police?1089
53.	Reported a suspicious person or noises you thought might be connected to a crime?
54.	Contacted the police to ask advice or information?
55.	Contacted the police for any other reason?9
56.	Thinking about the most recent time that you contacted the police, how satisfied were you with the way they responded. Were you
	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Somewhat dissatisfied3 Very dissatisfied4 Refused8 Don't know9 Ma contact
57.	In the past year, were you <u>approached</u> by a Racine police officer when you were at home or out walking, riding a bike, driving a car, or any other situation?
	Yes
58. appro	Thinking about the most recent time that you were cached, what was the officer's reason for approaching you?

59.	How satisfied were you with the way the officer handled the situation? Were you
	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Somewhat dissatisfied3 Very dissatisfied4 Don't know9
60.	To your knowledge, have there been any new programs or activities started by the police department in the past year?
	Yes
61.	What type of programs or activities were started?
NOTE	E: If interviewee has NOT mentioned community policing, ask:
62.	Are you aware that there is a community police office in your neighborhood?
	Yes
63.	In the past year, what contacts have you had with the community police officer or the police office? (Probes: called for information, gotten food, picked up kids after school, reported problems in the neighborhood?)
64.	Thinking of those times you had contact with the community police officer or the police office, how satisfied were you with the contact? Were you
	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2
	Somewhat dissatisfied3
	Very dissatisfied4 Don't know9
	no Contact
	10

	65 pr	. :	In	you in	r op	inio:	n, ho	ow <u>e</u>	ffect:	ive i	s the	com	munity	pol	ice	
	P	og z			Jour	3	•		VERY	SON	MEWHAT		OT VER		NOT AT ALL EFFECTIV	TE DK
a.		imp rel	ro at	vin ion	g pol	ice- s it	-comm	unit	y						4	
b.		red dru	uc g	ing pro	the blem?	crin Is	e or	••••	.1	• • • •	2	••••	3	•••	4	9
	66	3	big	j pi	tel coble	m, s	ome p	prob	you t lem o	think r no	the f proble	oll m	owing t	thir	ngs are a	a .
		•									BIG PROBL	EM	SOME PROBL	EM	NO PROBLEM	DON KNOW
		ā	a.	1	oud	Part	ies .	• • • •	• • • • •		3	• • •	2		.1	9
		1	٠.	I	eople r ro	e be	ing a	atta	cked	· • • • •	3	•••	2		.1	9
		C	г.] c	hing: outsi	s be: de o:	ing s	stole ople	en fro	om nes .	3	•••	2		.1	9
		•	ì.	1	eopl	e se	lline	g dri	ugs? .	• • • •	3		2		.1	9
		•	∍.	·	ang a	acti	vity?	?	• • • • •		3	• • •	2		.1	9
		1	Ē.	F	eopl	e <u>us</u> :	ing d	irugs	s?		3		2		.1	9
	67		<u>In</u> nei	the ghb	pas	t yea	ar, h ncrea	nas t ased,	the an	ount ease	of cr	ime tay	in you ed abou	ır ıt t	he same:	?
							Decr	cease yed S	ed Same	• • • •	• • • • • •	2				
	68 ne:	.] ighb	<u>n</u>	the hoo	past d has	yea inc	ar, d creas	lo yo sed,	ou thi decre	.nk tl ased	nat il	lega mair	ıl drug ned abo	g us out	e in you the same	ir i?
							Decr Rema	ease	ed i Same			2				

	•
69. neig	In the past year, do you think that gang activity in your hborhood has increased, decreased or remained about the same?
	Increased
70.	<pre>In the past year, has anyone broken into or tried to break into your home or garage to steal anything?</pre>
	Yes1 No2 Don't Know9
71.	In the past year, has anyone damaged or defaced your home, garage, or other property where you live, for example, by writing on the walls or fences, or breaking windows?
	Yes
72.	In the past year, has anyone stolen something from you by force or tried to take something from you after threatening you with harm or attacked you in any way?
	Yes1 No2 Don't Know9
73.	<u>During the past year</u> , has anyone caused criminal damage to your car, such as breaking a window or antenna, or stealing a radio? (include attempted thefts)
	Yes1 No2 Don't Know9

Now, I would like to the data.	ask you a few background questions to help us analyze
74. Do you own or re	ent your home?
	OWN (includes still paying)1 RENT
75. a. How much r	ent do you pay?
76. In what year wen	re you born?
	YEAR Refused8888
	ly employed full-time, part-time, a student, unemployed? (don't read categories, circle one
	Working full-time 00 working part-time 01 Homemaker 02 Unemployed 03 Retired 04 Disabled 05 Student 06 part time 07 Other 08 Refused 88 Don't Know 99
78. How many childre	en under 18 years of age live with you?
	# of children Refused8 Don't Know9



79.	Not including y older live with	ourself, how many adults 18 years of age or you?
	•	# of adults Refused8
80.	What is your ra	cial or ethnic background? Are you
		Black or African American1 White
81.		hest grade or year of school that you have n't read categories, circle one response)
		0-4 years
82.	Was your 1996 t	otal HOUSEHOLD income, BEFORE TAXES, more than
		(continue on ladder until "NO") \$10,000? NO 1 \$15,000? NO 2 \$25,000? NO 3 \$40,000? NO 4 \$50,000? NO 5 YES 6 Refused 8 Don't Know 9



83.	Now, I've asked you about concerns that I think you might have in your neighborhood. Would you like to add anything to the questions I've already asked?	
	·	
	·	
THAI hand help	NK YOU. That completes the questionnaire. (At this point, extend d for a handshake and remember to smile.) I really appreciate your p.	your
84.	Gender: female1 male0	
I1.	Rate the respondent's willingness to be interviewed:	
Not	at all willing 1234567 very willing	
12.	Rate the ease/difficulty in interviewing the respondent:	
7	Very difficult 1234567 very easy	
13.	Rate the accuracy or credibility of the respondent:	
	Not credible 1234567 very credible	



Citizen Servery

	1	T	
COLUMN	NAME	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
1-3	ID	F3.0	NUMERIC ID
4	WAVE	F1.0	1=WAVE 1 3=WAVE 3
			2=WAVE 2
<u>5</u>	AREA	F1.0	8=18TH STREET MALL
			9=MEMORIAL
			7=KING
		1	5=CONTROL
6-7	INTERVIEWER	F2.0	1=DEBBIE 2=JENNY 3=BETTY 4=JACKIE 5=SANDY 6=TAMMY 7=BARB 8=MELODY 9=KATHY 10=DEANNA 11=STEVE 12=PEGGY 13=HELEN 14=CARRIE 15=TRACY 16=KURT 17=KIMBERLY 18=CYNTHIA 19=JENNIFER R. 20=LAURA 21=TINA 22=PATRICIA 23=JENNIFER T. 24=Ona 25=Jean 26=Shannon 27=Dawn 28=Linda 29=Angel 30=Willie 31=Christin 32=Sue 33=Karen 34=Kendra 35=Heather 36=Mark

			37=Sarah 38=Laura 39=Kim 40=Sharon 41=Any 42=Jose 43=Rosa 44=Jackie s 45=Jackie H 46=Doug 47=Jill 48=Brooke 49=John H 50=Emily 50=Emily 51=Ricahrd 52=Bryan
			51=Richard 52=Bryan 53=Jeff 54=Anna
8-11	YEARS AT ADDRESS	F4.2	00.08= 1 MONTH 00.17= 2 MONTHS 00.25= 3 MONTHS 00.33= 4 MONTHS 00.42= 5 MONTHS 00.50= 6 MONTHS 00.58= 7 MONTHS 00.67= 8 MONTHS 00.75= 9 MONTHS 00.83= 10 MONTHS 00.92= 11 MONTHS 01.00= 1 YEAR FOLLOW SURVEY QUESTION #1 99=DON'T KNOW
12	NEIGHBORHOOD	F1.0	3=BETTER

			T
	STATUS		1=GOTTEN WORSE 2=ABOUT THE SAME 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>13</u>	SIMILAR VALUES	F1.0	1=AGREE 2=DISAGREE 9=DON'T KNOW
14	SENSE OF COMMUNITY	F1.0	1=AGREE 2=DISAGREE 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>15</u>	RECOGNIZE PEOPLE	F1.0	1=AGREE 2=DISAGREE 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>16</u>	SATISFIED WITH LIVING SITUATION	F1.0	4=VERY SATISFIED 3=SOMEWHAT SATISFIED 2=SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED 1=VERY DISSATISFIED 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>17</u>	IN NEIGHBORHOOD A YEAR FROM NOW	F1.0	5=VERY LIKELY 4=SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2=SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 1=VERY UNLIKELY 9=DON'T KNOW 3=50-50
<u>18</u>	IF SCREAM, CALL POLICE?	F1.0	4=VERY LIKELY 3=SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2=SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 1=VERY UNLIKELY 9=DON'T KNOW
19	SUSPICIOUS STRANGER, CALL POLICE?	F1.0	4=VERY LIKELY 3=SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2=SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 1=VERY UNLIKELY 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>20</u>	SELL DRUGS,CALL POLICE?	F1.0	4=VERY LIKELY 3=SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2=SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 1=VERY UNLIKELY 9=DON'T KNOW
21	POLICE STOP PEOPLE FOR NO	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM

Г			
	REASON?		1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
22	POLICE TOO TOUGH	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
23	YOUTHS HANGING OUT	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
24	UNSUPERVISED CHILDREN	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
25	GARBAGE ON STREETS	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>26</u>	DRIVERS BLOCKING TRAFFIC	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>27</u>	PEOPLE BREAKING INTO HOMES	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>28</u>	PROPERTY RUNDOWN	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>29</u>	CARS BEING VANDALIZED	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A

			O-DOMER MONEY
			9=DON'T KNOW
30	STRANGERS CAUSING A DISTURBANCE	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 7=N/A 9=DON'T KNOW
<u>31</u>	COMMUNITY MEETINGS?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 3=DON'T KNOW
<u>32</u>	DID YOU ATTEND?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 3=DON'T KNOW
<u>33</u>	DID POLICE ATTEND?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 3=DON'T KNOW
<u>34</u>	WHO ORGANIZED MEETINGS?	F1.0	1=COMMUNITY RESIDENTS 2=POLICE DEPARTMENT 3=BOTH 4=OTHER 5=DON'T KNOW
35-36	REASON FOR MEETINGS?	F2.0	01=COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICE 02=CLEAN UP NEIGHBORHOOD 03=MAKE IT SAFE 04=GUNSHOTS IN NEIGHBORHOOD 05=DRUGS IN NEIGHBORHOOD 06=PEOPLE FEEL UNSAFE 07=DISTURBANCES AT NIGHT FROM PARTIES 08=REDUCE CRIME 09=GANGS IN NEIGHBORHOODS 10=BLOCK PARTY 11=NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH 12=HOW TO PROTECT NEIGHBORHOOD 13=RESIDENTS RIGHTS 14=TO HAVE MORE POLICEMEN 15=TO INFORM POLICE ABOUT NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS 16=ASK FOR HELP 17=START A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH 18=TRY TO BETTER THE NEIGHBORHOOD 19=BLOCK OUT NIGHT 20=WHEN CLOSED STREET/BIG PROBLEMS

	21=COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT 22=GET ON LANDLORDS CASES 23=DON'T KNOW 24=WHAT COMMUNITY STATION IS ABOUT 25=WHAT MARTY'S (POLICE OFFICER'S) PLANS WERE 26=VOLUNTEERS TO CLEAN SECTION 27=CURB SELLING DRUGS ON STREET 28=DISCUSSION OF NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS 29=HOUSE (APT) ON 6TH AND MEMORIAL 30=VIOLENCE 31=COPS ON BICYCLE PATROLS 32=COPS WALKING THE BEAT 33=VANDALISM 34=PARKING 35=YARD CARE 36=POORLY KEPT HOMES 37=FIX OR CLEAN UP BUILDINGS/HOUSES 38=LANDLORDS 39=POLICE 40=SAY NO TO DRUGS
	38=landlords 39=police 40=say no to drugs 41=TEEN DRINKING 42=CHILDREN PROGRAMS 43=SURVEY WE'RE (PARKSIDE) DOING 44=TAKE THE NEIGHBORHOOD BACK 45=CONCERN FOR NEIGHBORHOOD IN 18TH PARK 47=OFFICER FRIENDLY ACTIVE WITH KIDS/HANDING OUT BASEBALL CARDS 48=EMPLOYMENT 49=KIDS DON'T TAKE MONEY FROM STRANGERS 50=TEENS HANGING OUT-COMING FROM OTHER AREAS 51=CONNECTED WITH KIDS

	SCHOOL-OLYMPIA BROWN 52=HOODLUMS IN NEIGHBORHOOD 53=BREAK-INS 54=KIDS OUT AFTER CURFEW CAUSING TROUBLE 55=MAKE PARK BETTER FOR KIDS 56=DISTURBANCES IN PARK 57=UNFAIR TREATMENT OF SPANISH CRIME 58=DARE PROGRAM 59=OVERCROWDING IN HOUSES 60=UNSUPERVISED CHILDREN 61=TO MEET PEOPLE 62=LIGHTS ON PROGRAM 63=TALK WITH PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD 64=HOUSE TORN DOWN ON RANDOLF 65=VACANT BUILDINGS 66=GANG GRAFFITI 67=LITTER IN STREETS 68=BEHAVIOR OF PEOPLE 69=EXTRA LIGHTS 70=STOP GANG VIOLENCE 71=DRUG DEALING 72=GANG AND DRUG PREVENTION 73=BRING YOUNG PEOPLE TOGETHER 74=PROTECTION 75=NEIGHBORS DOG LOOSE 76=NOISE (BOOM BOX MUSIC) REDUCING QUALITY OF LIFE 77=ABOUT KIDS SELLING DRUGS AND DESTROYING THINGS 78=FIND ACTIVITIES FOR KIDS
	74=protection 75=neighbors dog loose 76=noise - boom box music 77=about kids selling drugs and destroying things 78=FIND ACTIVITIES FOR KIDS

			TOGETHER TO DO S/T ABOUT COMMUNITY CONCERNS 80=CONCERN, YOUTH RECREATION 81=BREAKFAST PROGRAM 82=WHAT TO DO W/EMPTY LOT 83=SOCIAL FUNCTION 84=MAIN FRAFFIC AREA 85=NEIGHBORS WANT TO KEEP ROUGH STUFF DOWN 86=NEIGHBORS GET TOEGHER 87=NATIONAL NGHT OUT - INTERESTED IN COMBATING VIOLENCE 88=FREE LUNCH PROGRAM 89=TALK ABOUT FAMILY STUFF 90=DRUGS AND CRIME 91=truancy-kids not going to school 92=keep kids off streets
37	ANY SOCIAL GATHERINGS?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
38	DID YOU ATTEND?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
39	WERE POLICE AT ANY PARTIES?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
40	NEIGHBORS HELP IMPROVE CITY	F1.0	4=VERY LIKELY 3=SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2=SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 1=VERY UNLIKELY 9=DON'T KNOW
41	CAN YOU REDUCE NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS?	F1.0	3=BIG EFFECT 2=SOME EFFECT 1=VERY LITTLE EFFECT 0=NO EFFECT 9=DON'T KNOW
42	LOANED ANY FOOD TO NEIGHBOR?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
43	DISCUSSED	F1.0	1=YES

-	PROBLEM WITH	T	0=NO
	NEIGHBOR		9=DON'T KNOW
44	DO YOU FEEL SAFE AT NIGHT?	F1.0	4=VERY SAFE 3=SOMEWHAT SAFE 2=SOMEWHAT UNSAFE 1=VERY UNSAFE 7=DON'T GO OUT AT NIGHT 9=DON'T KNOW
45	DO YOU CARRY A WEAPON?	F1.0	4=ALWAYS 3=QUITE OFTEN 2=SOMETIMES 1=NEVER 8=REFUSED
46	DO YOU HAVE A DOG?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO
47	DO YOU WORRY ABOUT BEING ATTACKED?	F1.0	3=VERY WORRIED 2=SOMEWHAT WORRIED 1=NOT AT ALL WORRIED 9=DON'T KNOW
48	DO YOU WORRY ABOUT BREAK- INS?	F1.0	3=VERY WORRIED 2=SOMEWHAT WORRIED 1=NOT AT ALL WORRIED 9=DON'T KNOW
49	WHOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR PREVENTING CRIME?	F1.0	3=RESIDENTS 1=POLICE 2=BOTH 9=DON'T KNOW
50	DO THE POLICE RESPOND TO NON-EMERGENCY MATTERS?	F1.0	4=VERY RESPONSIVE 3=SOMEWHAT RESPONSIVE 2=SOMEWHAT UNRESPONSIVE 1=VERY UNRESPONSIVE 9=DON'T KNOW
51	ARE THE POLICE WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY?	F1.0	4=VERY GOOD 3=GOOD 2=FAIR 1=POOR 9=DON'T KNOW
52	ARE THE POLICE PREVENTING CRIME?	F1.0	4=VERY GOOD 3=GOOD 2=FAIR 1=POOR 9=DON'T KNOW

		· ,	
53	ARE THE POLICE KEEPING ORDER?	F1.0	4=VERY GOOD 3=GOOD 2=FAIR 1=POOR 9=DON'T KNOW
54	ARE THE POLICE RESPECTFUL?	F1.0	4=VERY RESPECTFUL 3=SOMEWHAT RESPECTFUL 2=SOMEWHAT UNRESPECTFUL 1=VERY UNRESPECTFUL 9=DON'T KNOW
55	ARE THE POLICE HELPFUL?	F1.0	4=VERY HELPFUL 3=SOMEWHAT HELPFUL 2=NOT VERY HELPFUL 1=NOT HELPFUL AT ALL 9=DON'T KNOW
56	ARE THE POLICE FAIR?	F1.0	4=VERY FAIR 3=SOMEWHAT FAIR 2=SOMEWHAT UNFAIR 1=VERY UNFAIR 9=DON'T KNOW
57	HAVE YOU SEEN A POLICE CAR?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
58	HAVE YOU SEEN A POLICE OFFICER WALKING?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
59	HAVE YOU SEEN POLICE PULL SOMEONE OVER?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
60	HAVE YOU SEEN POLICE PATROL ALLEY?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
61	DO POLICE TALK WITH THE PUBLIC?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
62	HAVE YOU SEEN POLICE CONFRONT OR QUESTION SOMEONE?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
63	DO YOU KNOW Any of the	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO

	OFFICER'S NAMES?		9=DON'T KNOW
64	DO POLICE ASK ABOUT PROBLEMS?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
65	DID YOU RECEIVE A QUESTIONNAIRE ?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
66-67	2ND REASON FOR #23 Community Meeting (#25 IN KING)	F2.0	
68-69	3RD REASON FOR #23 Community Meeting(#25 IN KING)	F2.0	
70-71	4TH REASON FOR #23 Community Meeting(#25 IN KING)	F2.0	
72-73	KING CENTER	F2.0	01=FAMILY ACTIVITIES 02=EDUCATION CLASSES 03=SPORTS-RECREATION 04=FIELD TRIPS 05=SOCIAL GROUP 06=CHILD-ELDER CARE 07=Children attend, not respondent 08=hangs out with friends 09=DON'T ATTEND 10=teaches preschool there 11=meetings 12=volunteer worker there 13=multiple functions 14=to vote 15=knows someone who works there 16=sometimes go there 17=not much
74-75	WHY NOT ATTEND?	F2.0	01=ACTIVITIES DON'T INTEREST ME

02=FRIENDS DON'T ATTEND 03=FAMILY MEMBERS DISAPPROVE 04=FEAR OF WALKING TO AND FROM 05=NEGATIVE REPUTATION 06=PREFER JOHN BRYANT CENTER 07=NOT FOR HISPANICS, FOR BLACKS 08=DON'T LIKE TO DEAL WITH HASSLE OF PEOPLE 09=LIKES TO BE ALONE 10=NO OTHER WHITES THERE 11=NO REASON TO ATTEND/NO KIDS 12=GAND RELATED ACTIVITIES AT THE CENTER 13=NOT ACTIVE IN THE COMMUNITY 14=BAD KIDS AT THE CENTER 15=T00 OLD 16=NO TIME 17=NOT FAMILIAR WITH CENTER/ACTIVITIES 18=NO REASON 19=DISABLED-TROUBLE GETTING THERE 20=ALL BLACKS AND GANGS 21=TOO MUCH FIGHTING AT THE CENTER 22=TOO MUCH GOSSIP 23=DON'T SPEAK ENGLISH WELL 24=TOO ROUGH 25=TOO BUSY 26=ILLNESS IN FAMILY 27=TOO VIOLENT 28=THREAT OF VIOLENCE 29=DON'T ATTEND SINCE GANG FIGHT OF '92 30=COUSIN WAS SHOT THERE 31=WENT ONE TIME FOR SCHOOL SCREENING 32=DON'T NEED CENTER, ATTRACTS GANGS AND VIOLENCE 33=KIDS LANGUAGE IS TERRIBLE 34=NO DISCIPLINE 35=KILLING SEVERAL YEARS

		-y	
			AGO 36=not in age bracket - t youth
			36=YOUTHS; TEENS 37=ABOUT THE JAIL COMING 38=PROBLEM WITH KIDSNO RESPECT 39=WORKING ALL THE TIME 40=idea for blacks only 41=too many problems 42=don't go out much 43=don't hear much about them 44=we are white 45=all reason 1-5 46=don't know & don't care 47=fear; all who hang out are gang members 48=just moved here 49=no one good enough to play ball with
76-77	Second Reason - Not attend	F2.0	
78-79	Third Reason - Not attend	F2.0	
80	RECORD NUMBER	F1.0	CODE 1
1-3	ID	F3.0	NUMERIC ID
4	WAVE	F1.0	1=WAVE 1 3=WAVE 3 2=WAVE 2
5	AREA	F1.0	8=18TH STREET MALL 9=MEMORIAL 7=KING 5=CONTROL
6	HAVE YOU REPORTED A CRIME?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 8=REFUSED 9=DON'T KNOW
7	HAVE YOU REPORTED A SUSPICIOUS PERSON?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 8=REFUSED 9=DON'T KNOW
8	HAVE YOU CONTACTED THE	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO

	T =	<u></u>	
	POLICE FOR		8=REFUSED
	INFO?		9=DON'T KNOW
9	HAVE YOU CONTACTED THE POLICE FOR ANY REASON?	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 8=REFUSED 9=DON'T KNOW
10	NEW PROGRAMS	F1.0	1=YES 0=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
11-12	WHAT TYPE OF PROGRAMS?	F2.0	01=COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICE 02=CLEAN UP NEIGHBORHOOD 03=MAKE IT SAFE 04=GUNSHOTS IN NEIGHBORHOOD 05=DRUGS IN NEIGHBORHOOD 06=PEOPLE FEEL UNSAFE 07=DISTURBANCES AT NIGHT FROM PARTIES 08=REDUCE CRIME 09=GANGS IN NEIGHBORHOOD 10=BLOCK PARTY 11=NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH 12=HOW TO PROTECT NEIGHBOR-HOOD 13=RESIDENTS RIGHTS 14=TO HAVE MORE POLICEMEN 15=TO INFORM POLICE ABOUT NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS 16=ASK FOR HELP 17=START A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH 18=TRY TO BETTER THE NEIGHBORHOOD 19=BLOCK OUT NIGHT 20=WHEN CLOSED STREET-BIG PROBLEMS 21=COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT 22=GET ON LANDLORDS CASES 23=DON'T KNOW 24=WHAT COMMUNITY STATION IS ABOUT 25=WHAT MARTY'S (POLICE OFFICER) PLANS WERE 26=VOLUNTEERS TO CLEAN SECTION 27=CURB SELLING DRUGS ON STREET 28=DISCUSSION OF NEIGHBOR-

	HOOD PROBLEMS 29=HOUSE (APT) ON 6TH AND MEMORIAL 30=VIOLENCE 31=COPS ON BICYCLE PATROL 32=COPS WALKING THE BEAT 33=VANDALISM 34=PARKING 35=YARD CARE 36=POORLY KEPT HOMES 37=FIX UP BUILDINGS 38=LANDLORDS 39=POLICE 40=SAY NO TO DRUGS 41=TEENS AT NIGHT DRINKING
	39=police 40=say no to drugs 41=teen drinking at night 42=CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS 43=SURVEY WE'RE(PARKSIDE) DOING 44=TAKE THE NEIGHBORHOOD BACK 45=CONCERN FOR NEIGHBORHOOD IN 18TH PARK 47=OFFICER FRIENDLY ACTIVE WITH KIDS/HANDING OUT BASEBALL CARDS 48=EMPLOYMENT 49=KIDS DON'T TAKE MONEY FROM STRANGERS 50=TRASH BAG PROGRAM 51=TO STOP NOISE IN THE STREET 52=SUMMER PLAYGROUND ACTIVITIES 53=NEIGHBORHOOD GET TOGETHERS 54=SPANISH CENTER 55=NIGHT OUT 56=BLOCK PROGRAM 57=PARTY FOR KIDS AT OFFICE 58=MEETINGS TO COOPERATE WITH NEIGHBORS 59=COMPUTERS 60=TO GIVE OUT COMMODITIES 61=Officer Mendoza met with

			kids 62=Officer Mendoza open house for people in comm. 63=King Comm Center 64=Helped build park at Kiwanee and Frederick with Mondo Lopez 65=To know neighborhood and neighbors 66=something about drugs - you can stop and talk to police 67=RENOVATION OF CP OFFICE 68=BUILT CP HOUSE 69=DARE PROGRAM 70=LUNCHES FRO KIDS 71=FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER 72=RECRATION FOR KIDS 73=SINGLE FATHERS AT KIDS PROGRAM 74=CP OFFICE PROGRAM 75=POLICE STATION ON GRAND 76=MONTHLY COOKOUT
1.7			72=recreation for kids 73=single fathers at kids' program 74=community policing office program 75=police station on GRAND 76=monthly contact 77=6TH ST/POLICE TALKED TO KIDS 78=FEED KIDS ON SAT 79=program for gangs 80=dealing with youths getting in trouble 81=computer generated emergency calls 82=weed & seed program 83=investigatoing 84=sports 85=help with homework 86=invite people for lunch
13	LOUD PARTIES?	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM

			9=DON'T KNOW
14	PEOPLE BEING ATTACKED?	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 9=DON'T KNOW
15	THINGS BEING STOLEN?	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 9=DON'T KNOW
16	SELLING DRUGS?	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 9=DON'T KNOW
17	GANG ACTIVITY?	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 9=DON'T KNOW
18	USING DRUGS?	F1.0	3=BIG PROBLEM 2=SOME PROBLEM 1=NO PROBLEM 9=DON'T KNOW
19	AMOUNT OF CRIME INCREASE?	F1.0	3=INCREASED 2=DECREASED 1=STAYED SAME 9=DON'T KNOW
20	DRUG USE INCREASE?	F1.0	3=INCREASED 2=DECREASED 1=REMAINED SAME 9=DON'T KNOW
21	GAND ACTIVITY INCREASE?	F1.0	3=INCREASED 2=DECREASED 1=REMAINED SAME 9=DON'T KNOW
22	BROKE INTO HOME OR GARAGE?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
23	ANY VANDALISM ON YOUR HOME?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 9=DON'T KNOW

	T	·	Y-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-
24	BEEN ROBBED BY FORCE?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
25	ANY CAUSE DAMAGE TO YOUR CAR?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
26	RENT OR OWN?	F1.0	1=Own (includes still paying) 2=Rent 8=REFUSED 9=DON'T KNOW
27-30	MONTHLY RENT?	F4.0	MONTHLY RENT IN DOLLAR AMOUNTS IS ON THE SURVEY
31-34	HOW MUCH DO THE PEOPLE LIVING HERE PAY?	F4.0	THE DOLLAR AMOUNT IS ON THE SURVEY
35-36	WHERE DOES THE EXTRA MONEY COME FROM?	F1.0	01=SUBSIDIZED, HOUSING AUTHORITY 02=HUD 03=AFDC 04=RACINE MUTUAL
37-38	YEAR BORN?	F2.0	YEAR BORN IS ON THE SURVEY 88=REFUSED
39-40	EMPLOYMENT?	F2.0	00=WORKING FULL-TIME 01=WORKING PART-TIME 02=HOMEMAKER 03=UNEMPLOYED 04=RETIRED 05=DISABLED 06=STUDENT FULL-TIME 07=STUDENT PART-TIME 08=OTHER 09=LAID OFF 10=SELF-EMPLOYED 88=REFUSED 99=DON'T KNOW
41-42	EMPLOYMENT? (SECOND JOB)	F2.0	00=WORKING FULL-TIME 01=WORKING PART-TIME 02=HOMEMAKER 03=UNEMPLOYED 04=RETIRED 05=DISABLED 06=STUDENT FULL-TIME 07=STUDENT PART-TIME

r		Ţ	
			08=OTHER 09=LAID OFF 10=SELF-EMPLOYED 88=REFUSED 99=DON'T KNOW
43-44	HOW MANY CHILDREN LIVE WITH YOU?	F2.0	NUMBER IS ON THE SURVEY 88=REFUSED 99=DON'T KNOW
45-46	HOW MANY ADULTS LIVE WITH YOU?	F2.0	NUMBER IS ON THE SURVEY 88=REFUSED
47	ETHNIC BACKGROUND	F1.0	1=BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN 2=WHITE 3=HISPANIC 4=ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER 5=AMERICAN INDIAN 6=SOMETHING ELSE 8=REFUSED/DON'T KNOW
48-49	HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION	F2.0	01=0-4 YEARS 02=5-8 YEARS 03=SOME HIGH SCHOOL 04=COMPLETED TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTEAD OF HIGH SCHOOL 05=COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL 06=POST HIGH SCHOOL, BUSINESS TRADE SCHOOL 07=1-3 YEARS OF COLLEGE 08=COMPLETED COLLEGE 09=COMPLETED ADVANCED DEGREE 88=REFUSED/DON'T KNOW
50	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	F1.0	1=\$10,000? NO 2=\$15,000? NO 3=\$25,000? NO 4=\$40,000? NO 5=\$50,000? NO 6=\$50,000? YES 8=REFUSED 9=DON'T KNOW
51	GENDER	F1.0	1=FEMALE 0=MALE
52	WILLINGNESS TO BE INTERVIEWED?	F1.0	1=NOT AT ALL WILLING 2= 3=

	,		4= 5= 6= 7=VERY WILLING
53	EASY OR DIFFICULT INTERVIEWING?	F1.0	1=VERY DIFFICULT 2= 3= 4= 5= 6= 7=VERY EASY
54	ACCURACY OF RESPONDENT?	F1.0	1=NOT CREDIBLE 2= 3= 4= 5= 6= 7=VERY CREDIBLE
55-56	2ND REASON FOR #61 Police programs(#59 IN KING)	F2.0	
57-58	3RD REASON FOR #61 Police programs (#59 IN KING)	F2.0	
80	RECORD NUMBER	F1.0	CODE 2
1-3	ID	F3.0	NUMERIC ID
4	WAVE	F1.0	1=WAVE 1 3=WAVE 3 2=WAVE 2
5	AREA	F1.0	8=18TH STREET MALL 9=MEMORIAL 7=KING 5=CONTROL
6	SATISFACTION WITH POLICE CONTACT?	F1.0	1=VERY SATISFIED 2=SOMEWHAT SATISFIED 3=SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED 4=VERY DISSATISFIED 7=No contact 8=REFUSED 9=DON'T KNOW

r	1	<u> </u>	
7	APPROACHED BY	F1.0	1=YES
	RACINE		2=NO
	POLICE?		9=DON'T KNOW
		i	
8-9	1	F2.0	9=DON'T KNOW 01=LOUD NOISE 02=COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICER INTRODUCED HIMSELF 03=COUSIN WAS IN PATROL CAR 04=TRAFFIC TURN/SPIDER IN CAR 05=TRAFFIC ACCIDENT 06=STOPPED FOR NO FRONT LICENSE PLATE 07=POLICE THOUGHT HER CAR WAS IN AN ALTERCATION 08=EXPIRED LICENSE PLATES 09=FRIENDLY CONVERSATION 10=ASKING ABOUT RUNAWAY 11=HEADLIGHT OUT ON CAR 12=PEOPLE TAKING TOYS 13=STOLEN CAR THAT BELONGED TO HIM 14=SOMETHING THAT HAPPENED IN NEIGHBORHOOD 15=TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS 16=GOT A SPEEDING TICKET 17=SOMEONE ACCUSED HER OF ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR 18=LOCKED OUT OF CAR/NEEDED ASSISTANCE 19=DOMESTIC DISPUTE DOWNSTAIRS FROM HER 20=QUESTIONED ABOUT A STOLEN VAN 21=CURFEW CHECK 22=SON HAD CURFEW VIOLATION AND SUSPECTED OF SELLING DRUGS 23=FIT DESCRIPTION OF SOME— ONE IN A SHOOTING
			24=GAVE KIDS BASEBALL CARDS 25=COPS WERE LOOKING FOR SOMEONE THEY THOUGHT
			LIVED THERE 26=POLICE ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT SOMEONE WITH A PIT BULL 27=BODY FOUND

	28=GUNSHOTS AROUND OLD NEIGHBORHOOD 29=GIVEN NEIGHBORHOOD CLEAN UP KIT 30=CHILD CUSTODY PROBLEMS 31=SURPLUS FOOD GIVEN OUT 32=COPS LOOKING FOR HER NEIGHBOR 33=JUST TO ASK QUESTIONS
	88=DON'T KNOW 99=REFUSED
	32=cops looking for her neighber 33=just to ask questions 34=SAID HI 35=QUESTIONS ABOUT INCIDENT THINK CAR STOLEN 36=POLICE ASKED ABOUT KIDSCOMPLAINT FROM HOMELESS SHELTERDON'T WANT KIDS PLAYING ON GROUNDS 37=TALKED WITH US ON PORCH 38=RESPONDED TO COMPLAINT 39=ASKING ABOUT GANGSLOOKING FOR SOMEONE 40=STOPPED FOR LOUD MUFFLER 41=POLICE THOUGHT I HAD DRUGS 42=DOMESTIC DISPUTE 43=LIQUOR IN CAR 44=FIGHT IN NEIGHBORHOOD 45=BIKE RIDING VIOLATION 46=STOLEN BIKE 47=STANDING AROUND OUTSIDE 48=MISTOOK DRIVER FOR S/O ELSE 49=PULLED OVER B/C OF

	1	·	I DODDEDY
			ROBBERY 50=SAW A MURDER 51=PARKED IN NO-PARKING ZONE 52=PULLED OVER FOR NO REASON 53=SUSPECT IN DRUG CASE 54=BEING BLACK 55=DRIVING W/O LICENSE 56=PAST ISSUE 57=CHALLENGED OFFICER 58=music too loud in yard 59=questions about husband
10	SATISFIED WITH SITUATION?	F1.0	1=VERY SATSIFIED 2=SOMEWHAT SATSIFIED 3=SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED 4=VERY DISSATISFIED 9=Don't Know
11	AWARE OF COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICE?	F1.0	1=YES 2=NO 9=DON'T KNOW
12-13	CONTACTS WITH OFFICE OR OFFICER?	F2.0	01=DRIVERS BLOCKING TRAFFIC 02=LOUD NOISE 03=INTRODUCED TO COMMUNITY POLICE PROGRAM 04=KIDS GO THERE TO COLOR 05=HOUSE BROKEN INTO/ ATTACKED 06=NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH MEETING 07=JUST TO CHAT 08=REPORT A PROBLEM 09=CALLED ABOUT BEING HARRASSED 10=OFFICERS HANDING OUT NEWS FLYERS 11=TO COMPLAIN ABOUT SOME PEOPLE 12=BACK TO SCHOOL 13=TO CALL ABOUT GUNSHOTS 14=DID SOME WORK FOR MARTY 15=THEY DEALT WITH SON 16=ATTENDED STREET MEETINGS 17=TO SEE IF THEY GAVE AWAY FOOD/CLOTHING 18=CALLED ON THE PHONE 19=MEETING TO DISCUSS

	NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS 20=KIDS ACTIVITIES 21=BLOCK PARTIES 22=MARTY WATCHES HOUSE IF AWAY 23=HELPS KEEP KIDS BUSY 24=ASK INFO/GET FOOD 25=ASK INFO 26=SOMEONE TRIED TO BREAK INTO HOME 27=PARTY AT OFFICE 28=PATROLING THE ALLEY 29=SAID HI 30=WALKING STREETS, SAID HELLO 31=TALKED WITH US 32=2 PATROL OFFICERS WALKINGSTOPPED AND TALKED TO US 33=CONTACTED THEM ABOUT A TICKET 34=GO TO COURT 35=KIDS PROGRAM 36=DID A SURVEY FOR THEM 37=PICK KIDS UP AFTER SCHOOL 38=WENT AFTER HOURS, CLOSED
	37=pick kids up after school 38=went after hrs., closed 39=TOOK A COOKING CLASS 40=FIGHT 41=WIFE VOLUNTEERS, KIDS GO OVER FOR LUNCH AND MOVIES 42=TELL THEM ABOUT A LOOSE WIRE 43=ONLY ABOUT MY CAR WHEN THE GLASS WAS BROKEN 44=ACCUSED OF BEATING S/O 45=ATTEND MONTHLY COOK OUT 46=BEEN INSIDE TO TALK TO

			47=WENT TO OFFICE TO MEET WITH PATROL OFFICER 48=Dedication of COP House in Fall '97 49=COP contacted parents because kids doing "garbage' 50=to hlep with drug problem 51=computer center 52=questions on probation
14	SATISFIED WITH OFFICE CONTACT?	F1.0	1=VERY SATISFIED 2=SOMEWHAT SATISFIED 3=SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED 4=VERY DISSATISFIED 7=No Contact 9=DON'T KNOW
15	POLICE- COMMUNITY RELATIONS	F1.0	1=VERY EFFECTIVE 2=SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE 3=NOT VERY EFFECTIVE 4=NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE 8=REFUSED 9=DON'T KNOW
16	REDUCING DRUG PROBLEM	F1.0	1=VERY EFFECTIVE 2=SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE 3=NOT VERY EFFECTIVE 4=NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE 8=REFUSED 9=DON'T KNOW
80	RECORD NUMBER	F1.0	CODE 3

CODEBOOK

COLS. 1-3 ID.

RACINE POLICE DEPARTMENT SWORN OFFICER QUESTIONNAIRE

	ease fill in the blank or the date of filling out t	circle the correct respons this questionnaire.	se as
1.	What is your age as of yo	our last birthday?	5-6
2.	How many years of service on the Racine Police Depa		7-8
	w many years of school hav ompleted?	e you	9-10
4.	What is your rank in the Racine Police Department? (Circle one category)	Patrol officer \	11
	,	Traffic investigator 2	
		Investigator 3	
		Sergeant 4	
		Lieutenant or captain 5	
		Inspector, assistant chie chief	f, or 6
5.	What is your sex? Male.	Q Female	12
6.		r married Married Divorc	ed 13

Please circle the response that most accurately reflects your attitude. (SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, NS = Not Sure, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree)

1. Citizen fear of crime is not affected by the patrol saturation (sweep) program.	5	4 A	3 NS	2	SD 14
2. There are too many officers currently assigned to the Community Policing Unit.	SA	Α	NS	D	SD 15
3. Officers on the street require little supervision or guidance.	SA	A	NS	D	NS 16
4. There has been increased cooperation between the police department and other municipal agencies that enforce ordinance violations.	SA	2	NG	ħ	GD ===
5. Random patrols in squad cars help reduce crime.	SA	A A	ns ns	D D	SD IS
6. There are too many police substations in Racine.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 18
7. Neighborhood watch programs are ineffective.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 20
8. The Racine police department is too top heavy with shift or unit commanders.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 21
9. The Racine police bicycle patrol is a public relations gimmick.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 22
10. Most of the rank and file, including investigators, understand what the Community Policing Unit does.	SA	A	NS	D	sd 23
11. Citizens show increased support to officers permanently assigned to their neighborhoods.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 24
12. Community Policing Unit officers communicate effectively with regular patrol personnel.	SA	A	NS	D	sd 25

13. National Night Out and similar events help call the public's attention to crime related problems.	SA	À	NS	D	SD 26
14. A foot patrol officer has more contact with local citizens than an officer in a squad car.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 27
15. Substations assist police in becoming aware of local community problems.	SA	A	NS	D	sp 28
16. An officer walking a beat gets to understand citizen problems better than an officer in a squad car.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 29
17. Front line supervisors actively seek input from their subordinates.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 3 0
18. The Community Policing Unit is a plum, cushy assignment.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 31
19. The solving of problems of a non-criminal nature should be part of an officer's responsibility.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 3 2
20. Substations create a police presence in the community that helps reduce citizens' fear of crime.	SA	A	NS	D	^{SD} 33
21. The Racine police department needs more front line supervisors.	SA	A	NS	Ď	SD 34
22. Sanitarians from the City health department should work out of City Hall, not police substations.	SA	A	NS	D	sd 3 5
23. There is little communication between shift/unit commanders and front line supervisors.	SA	A	NS	D	sd 36
24. The shift/unit commanders are supportive of the Community Policing Unit.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 37
25. Saturation (sweep) patrols in high crime areas have little or no affect on crime in those areas.	SA	A	NS	D	sd 38
26. Citizen telephone patrols help combat crime.	SA	A	NS	D	_{sd} 39

27. Police officers are more effective patrolling in squad cars than on foot.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 40
28. Scout troops can better serve the community when operating out of police substations.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 41
29. There is a need for better interaction between investigators and officers assigned to the Community Policing Unit.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 42
30. Front line supervisors are fair in their performance evaluations.	SA	A	NS	D	_{SD} 4.3
31. All officers should be involved in building community contacts and relations.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 44
32. Police officers shouldn't bother documenting problems they encounter of a non-criminal nature.	SA	A	NS	D	sd 45
33. The police department top administration is unaware of the concerns of the officers on the street.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 46
34. A citizen is more likely to report a crime to an officer on foot patrol than to call police headquarters to report the crime.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 47
35. Officers should have more input in the day-to-day operations of the police department.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 4∣8
36. Discipline is often meted out for trivial offenses.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 49
37. Assigning officers to substations creates a drain on manpower on the street.	SA	A	NS	D	SD 50
38. Increasing the number of officers in the Community Policing Unit will not improve citizen cooperation.	SA	A	NS	D	sd 51

39. Probation and parole officers do better by meeting their clients at police substations than at the probation and parole office.

SA A NS D SD 52

40. A police department in a city the size of Racine should operate only out of one central headquarters.

SA A NS D SD 53

Thank you for participating in this survey. In the extra space provided below, please give any comments you may have 57 on the subjects covered in the questions above, or any comments on the survey itself.

1= comments == Blank = & comment

Please place this survey in the box provided either in the patrol roll call room (first floor) or the investigators' roll call room (second floor).

BUILDING CODEBOOK

Column	Name	Field	Description
1	CPORNOT	F1.0	1=community policed area 0=not community policed area
2-3	REFERRAL	F2.0	01=refused 02=health department 03=police department 04=assessors 05=landlord 06=nursing division 07=department of public works 08=business 09=unknown 10=building inspector 11=mayor or assistant 12=aldermen 13=tennant 14=neighborhood watch 15=neighbor 16=citizen 17=Wisconsin Gas 18=fire department 19=COP stations 20=sweeps inspection 21=First Star Bank 22=parks and recreation 23=exterior maintenance 24=public housing 25=city developer
4-5	COMPLAIN	T F2.0	01=2 nd exit required 02=high weeds 03=foundation needs repair 04=soffit, fascia damage 05=loose, missing chimney brick 06=gutter, downspouts need repair 07=porch structure needs repair 08=garage structure needs repair 09=missing roof materials 10=stairways missing handrail 11=missing brick, siding on walls 12=paint needed in over 50% of house 13=missing or broken windows

14=stairway in need of repair

15=porch needs guardrails

16=vacant building

17=fallent antenna

18=building without permit

19=miscellaneous

20=fincing in disrepair

21=fixing car on property

22=salvage operation

23=trash accumulation

24=storage or bulky waste

25=vehicles in disrepair

27=graffitti

28=rehab of house in progress

6-7 YEAR F2.0 92...96

HEALTH CODEBOOK

Column Name Field Description 1 **CPORNOT** F1.0 1=community policed area 0=not community policed area 2-5* **COMPLAINT F4.0** 01=garbage in yard, including car parts, bicycle parts, furniture, lumber, tree waste, and other debris 02=feces or waste in or around house 03=home appliance, motor home in vard 04=vacant or abandoned home 05=lose animal, disease associated animal, such as roaches or rats, or bite from animal 06=vehicular problems, i.e., car or car parts in home, boat in yard 07=unsanitary conditions 6-7

Coders got carried away here and created 270 categories, some of which were duplicates of others. The following data codes were collapsed into the 7 categories described above.

93-97

F2.0

01=0001,0002,0003,0004,0007,0009,0010,0012,0014,0017,0019,0020,0021,0025,0026 0028,0035,0043,0045,0056,0057,0059,0060,0062,0063,0065,0066,0067,0074,0085,0087, 0088,0089,0090,0091,0093,0095,0104,0105,0106,0111,0113,0116,0118,0121,0122,0123, 0124,0125,0127,0128,0131,0132,0134,0135,0136,0140,0144,0149,0152,0154,0156,0157, 0160,0162,0163,0168,0169,0171,0174,0175,0176,0178,0179,0180,0181,0194,0197,0198. 0199,0205,0209,0211,0217,0218,0220,0223,0224,0225,0226,0229,0230,0238,0239,0242. 0245,0247,0249,0250,0260,0264,0265,0269,0270

02=0005,0016,0029,0030,0052,0076,0126,0138,0139,0143,0147,0150,0185,0186,0188, 0190,0193,0196,0203,0206,0212,0214,0215,0216,0217,0219,0220,0226,0233,0237,0243 0248,0255,0257,0259,0261,0262,0266,0268,

03=0006,0040,0049,0050,0055,0058,0061,0077,0098,0099,0114,0115,0120,0158,0177 0192,0221,0232,0244,0256

04=0013,0015,0037

05=0018,0039,0071,0097,0101,0109,0110

YEAR

06=0022,0011,0036,0054,0064,0080,0086,0092,0119,0146,0159,0182

07=0023,0038,0117,0240

PROPERTY OF harmanel Criminal Justice Asterence Service (NCJAS)

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.