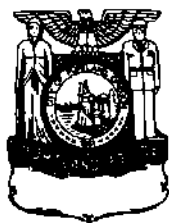


**PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS UNIT  
CRIME PREVENTION SECTION**



**EVALUATION OF THE RICHMOND PROJECT:  
A CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT CONDUCTED BY EAST PRECINCT  
AND THE S.E. UPLIFT CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM**

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**EVALUATION OF THE RICHMOND PROJECT  
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AND THE 5.E. UPUFT CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM**

Three major residential crime prevention programs are available to the citizens of Portland. One program is the Residential Security Survey Program which is conducted by the Portland Police Bureau's Precinct Crime Prevention Units. This program consists of a representative of the Police Bureau "surveying" a home or apartment to determine security risks. Recommendations are then made to improve the security on that dwelling. Typical security survey recommendations include better locking devices for doors and windows, strengthening door frames, improving lighting, and changing landscape features in order that neighbors and passers-by are better able to observe suspicious activity at the house. There is no charge to the homeowner or renter for the security survey.

Past studies have found that a majority of people comply with the security recommendations.<sup>1,2</sup> Compliance with the major recommendations made in the residential security surveys was found in these two studies to range from 64%-72%. In addition both studies found a decrease in burglary rates for participants in the program.

A second residential security program, the Home Security (Locks) Program, is directed by the Police Bureau's Crime Prevention Section. In this program site-hardening materials (e.g., locks, solid core doors, etc.) and labor are supplied at no charge to qualifying low-income homeowners in the City of Portland. To assess security needs of the home, a residential security survey is conducted prior to any security hardware installation. Funding for the program is provided by the Community Development Block Grant Program administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The local agency responsible for the block grant program is the City of Portland Bureau of Community Development.

Evaluations of the Home Security (Locks) Program<sup>3,4,5</sup> have found a significant reduction in the burglary rate between pre and post site-hardening time periods. These time periods have included up to 3 years following the date of site-hardening.

The third major residential crime prevention program is the Neighbor Watch Program. This program is directed by the City of Portland Neighborhoods Against Crime agency. In this program neighbors become acquainted with each other through neighborhood block meetings. The neighbors then watch out for each other and report suspicious activity in the neighborhood to the Police Bureau. Improving home security, engraving household property with an identification number, and learning when and how to report a crime are all emphasized in the Neighbor Watch Program.

The purpose of the Richmond Project was to emphasize these 3 residential crime prevention programs (Residential Security Survey Program, Home Security Program, and Neighbor Watch Program) in a coordinated effort in a designated Portland neighborhood association. Results of the crime prevention project were to address 7 project questions:

- (1) the number of homes surveyed
- (2) degree of compliance with residential security survey recommendations
- (3) why citizens choose not to participate in the Neighbor Watch or Residential Security Survey Programs
- (4) program effects on the residential burglary rate
- (5) possible relocation of crime, that is, residential burglaries to surrounding neighborhoods
- (6) post project effects on the residential burglary rate
- (7) citizen continuation with the Neighbor Watch Program after the project ends

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Richmond Neighborhood Association<sup>6</sup> is located in the southeast portion of Portland between S.E. Hawthorne Blvd. and S.E. Powell Blvd., and from S.E. 29th Ave. to S.E. 50th/52nd Ave. This area has a population of 11,976 and 5,103 housing units. According to U.S. Census statistics, approximately 60% of the housing units are owner occupied, and 40% renter occupied. This neighborhood association has a land size of approximately 829 acres.<sup>7</sup>

The Richmond neighborhood was selected for the crime prevention project for a number of reasons:

- (a) the neighborhood was a Housing and Community Development (HCD) designated area, therefore the area was qualified to participate in the Home Security (Locks) Program.
- (b) the area had a high percentage of homeowners compared to other inner southeast neighborhoods.<sup>7</sup> As previously noted, one criterion to participate in the Home Security (Locks) Program is that citizens must be buying or own their home.
- (c) the area was experiencing frequent residential burglaries. For example, over 200 residential burglaries were reported each year in 1981 and 1982.<sup>8</sup>
- (d) the geography of the area permitted the neighborhood to be divided into smaller areas (see Appendix A) in order to concentrate and deliver crime prevention services in a systematic way. Division of the area into approximately equal quadrants allowed each of the 4 areas to lie completely within a Police Patrol District. Such an arrangement would be of benefit to participation of district police officers in the project. An additional factor was that the Richmond neighborhood was also centrally located within the East Precinct area.

In August, 1982 a crime prevention program was prepared for the Richmond Neighborhood Association. This program incorporated the Residential Security Survey Program, the Home Security (Locks) Program, the Neighbor Watch Program, and other tactical operations of East Precinct.

Explanations of the Richmond Project Crime Prevention program to the citizens of that neighborhood began in October, 1982. Announcement of the project started with the Portland Police Reserve Officers canvassing a designated area of the neighborhood with flyers containing information about an upcoming neighborhood meeting. See Appendix B for an example of the flyers distributed. Other media (e.g., radio, newspapers) were also used to announce the meetings.

At the neighborhood meetings, the crime prevention programs were explained with the emphasis placed on citizen involvement in order to reduce neighborhood crime. Ten such neighborhood meetings were held during the 12 month Richmond Project period: October, 1982 to September, 1983. Representatives from the Precinct Crime Prevention Unit, Precinct Commander's office, and the S.E. Uplift Crime Prevention program attended each meeting to explain the program and answer questions.

Citizens attending the meetings were asked to sign attendance rosters and in some cases to indicate if they wanted a residential security survey, become involved in Neighbor Watch, or additional crime prevention training. This crime prevention training consisted of a 6 hour training course taught by a crime prevention officer. The emphasis of the course was on learning to conduct a residential security survey. These surveys would be done on the person's home and that of the neighbors.

The training program had several purposes: (a) to obtain crime prevention volunteers, (b) to increase the number of residential security surveys conducted in the neighborhood by using these volunteers, (c) to establish a closer link between the Police Bureau and the neighborhoods at the block level, and (d) to have a network existing which could distribute needed crime prevention information in a relatively rapid fashion.

## PROCEDURE AND RESULTS

To address the 7 project questions, data were collected in 4 major areas: (1) security survey, (2) telephone survey, (3) residential burglary statistics, and (4) Neighbor Watch statistics. Each area will be discussed separately.

### SECURITY SURVEY

#### Number of Homes Surveyed

The number of residential security surveys conducted in the Richmond Neighborhood from November, 1982 to September, 1983 was 348. By comparison, prior to the Richmond Project approximately 100 surveys were completed from November, 1981 to September, 1982 in that same area.

As previously noted, citizens of Portland who have had a residential security survey and have met income and other criteria for the Home Security (Locks) Program are able to have the materials supplied and installation completed at no charge. The Richmond Project has also increased participation in this site-hardening program.

For example, during the years 1978, 1979, and 1980 approximately 9% of all homes site-hardened in the city as part of this program occurred in the Richmond neighborhood. During the Fiscal Years 1982-1983 and 1983-1984 (which included the time period for the Richmond Project), the percent of homes site-hardened in this neighborhood ranged from 16%-19% of the city-wide total.

#### Compliance with Survey Recommendations

The majority of the 348 security surveys were conducted between March, 1983 and September, 1983. The 271 surveys completed during this 7 month time period (that is, March, 1983 to September, 1983) were selected for additional analysis. Many of the 77 surveys conducted prior to March, 1983 were performed by individual homeowners as part of the Precinct's crime prevention program, thus these security surveys were not considered for further analysis.

Using a telephone survey methodology these 271 households participated in a study to determine compliance with the security survey recommendations. A 2-Callback approach was used in the study. That is, each household was contacted a second time if no response was obtained on the initial telephone call. In general, these 2 calls were placed at different times of the day (and in some cases different days). This procedure would allow individuals with various work and other schedules to participate in the study.

The survey was conducted approximately 3 months after the security survey was completed.

Results of the telephone survey may be found in Table 1. ISO of the 271 households receiving a security survey during the 7 month period were able to be contacted. The remaining 91 households either declined to participate in the telephone survey or could not be reached due to disconnected telephone, not home at time of both telephone calls, etc.

TABLE 1  
Security Survey Results

<u>Question</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Degree of compliance with Security Survey recommendations:		
Full	40	22%
Partial	29	16%
None	111	62%
Total*	180	100%
2. Reasons given for non-compliance:		
Never got around to it	52	47%
Rent; Manager would not do work	20	18%
Health/age	11	10%
Cost	7	6%
Waiting for work to be done by Home Security (Locks) Program	10	9%
Other	5	7%
No reason given	3	3%
Total	111	100%

\* An additional 91 households (a) declined to participate in the survey, (b) had a disconnected telephone, or (c) could not otherwise be contacted.



As seen in Table 1, 38% of the survey respondents complied in full or in part with the major security survey recommendations (Full: 22%; Partial: 16%). Partial compliance meant that at least a major element of the recommendations had to have been completed. For example, trimming a hedge but not installing the recommended locks would not be considered "partial" compliance. The remaining 111 households (62%) stated that they had not complied with the survey recommendations.

Records for the 40 households (see Table 1) which had complied in full with the survey recommendations were reviewed for participation in the Home Security (Locks) Program. Twenty-two (55%) of these 40 households did qualify for that site-hardening program where materials and installation were provided at no charge.

During the brief telephone interview, individuals who had not complied with the survey recommendations were asked why this was the case. Table 1 contains the results of this question. Nearly one-half of the 111 households (47%) indicated that they were too busy and had not gotten around to it. Eighteen percent (18%) of the people said that they were renting and that the manager could not or would not install the recommended crime prevention materials. Health and age were listed 10% of the time and 7 people (6%) stated that cost was the main reason for non-compliance.

Ten people said that they had done nothing because they were waiting for crime prevention materials and labor to be supplied through the Police Bureau's Home Security (Locks) Program. Finally, 10% of the 111 people gave some "other" or "no reason" as to non-compliance.

The 180 households with compliance data were also investigated regarding residential burglaries. Using the Portland Police Bureau's Data System and Statistical Applied Software (SAS) programs, reported burglaries for 24 months prior to the security survey date and 12 months following this date were matched with addresses of these 180 households. Placement of burglaries as to time periods was based on each household's security survey date. This procedure insured that the time periods for analysis would be comparable for all 180 households. These results may be found in Table 2.

**TABLE 2**

Analysis of Reported Residential Burglaries  
For Households Receiving a Residential  
Security Survey

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Number of Homes Burglarized</u>	<u>Number of Homes Not Burglarized</u>
<u>Up to 2 Years Prior to Security Survey Date</u>	Forced Entry = 2	177
	Unforced Entry = 1	
	Total = 3	
<u>Up to 1 Year Prior to Security Survey Date</u>	Forced Entry = 7	170
	Unforced Entry = 2	
	Attempted Entry = 1	
	Total = 10	
<u>Up to 1 Year Following Security Survey Date</u>	Forced Entry = 4	175
	Attempted Entry = 1	
	Total = 5	

As seen in Table 2, five of the 180 households reported residential burglaries during the 1-12 month period following the security survey date. According to the telephone survey results, 3 of these 5 households indicated that they had not complied with the security survey recommendations. Two of these same 3 households had in fact each reported 2 burglaries during this time period.

The remaining 2 households indicated that they had fully complied with the survey recommendations. The method of entry for one of the burglaries was by breaking a kitchen window with the suspect(s) subsequently crawling through that window. The other household reported an attempted burglary. Why entry was not made in this attempted burglary is not known, but according to the Police burglary report, the victim suggested that two dogs in the house may have frightened the suspect(s) away.

Ten burglaries were reported for these 180 households during the period 1-12 months prior to the security survey date. This number is more than three times the number reported during the previous 12 month period, that is, 13-24 months prior to the security survey date. These data suggest that the group of households is a self-selecting group. After becoming victims of burglary, the households request participation in the crime prevention program. A number of other studies have found this same relationship.<sup>9</sup>

To investigate the burglary reduction between pre 12 month and post 12 month security survey date periods, the 10 reported burglaries during the pre 12 month period were checked for the elapsed time between the burglary and the security survey date. A

previous study<sup>7</sup> found that 56.5% of the households reporting crimes did so \* months or less before entry into the crime prevention program- To account for any bias that may have occurred with this self-selected group, only those burglaries which had occurred more than 4 months prior to the security survey date were further analyzed. This approach in working with self-selected groups has been used in other evaluations of crime prevention programs.<sup>10</sup>

The adjusted pre 12 month group contained 4 households which had been burglarized within the defined time period. This group was then compared to those households in the post 12 month group which had fully complied with the survey recommendations (N=2). While the burglary reduction between the pre and post 12 month time periods was not found to be statistically significant,<sup>11</sup> those households which fully complied with the survey recommendations experienced a lower burglary rate per 100 households than the households which had not complied (1.1 burglaries/100 households versus 2.8 burglaries/100 households) when all ISO households were considered-

## TELEPHONE SURVEY

Individuals attending the neighborhood meetings held during the Richmond Project were asked to sign attendance rosters. This information was used as a database for a brief telephone survey. Attendance lists were available for 9 neighborhood meetings held from November, 1982 to September 1983. Attendance data were not available for the first neighborhood meeting held in October, 1982.

The number of participants on these lists totaled 317 for these 9 meetings. This number represented 256 separate households as several members of the same household often attended the same meeting. Approximately 12 months after the final neighborhood meeting was held, a random sample of 161 individuals<sup>12</sup> was selected to participate in a telephone survey regarding aspects of the Richmond Project. These areas included: (1) source of information about the project, (2) should the Police Bureau continue to sponsor such projects (3) whether the home had a security survey, (4) compliance with survey recommendations, (5) feelings of safety in the home, and in the neighborhood, (6) perception of changes in neighborhood crime, and (7) involvement in Neighbor Watch. A copy of the questionnaire may be found in Appendix C-

To insure an unbiased selection process, a 3-Callback procedure was used during the interview process. Once a name was randomly selected for interviewing, 3 attempts were made to contact the person. Similar to the process used in the Security Survey Compliance Study previously mentioned, the Callbacks were made at different times of the day as well as different days of the week in some cases. In addition, survey responses were never read to the participants. Possible responses (e.g., radio, TV, newspapers, etc. in Question //I) appeared on the questionnaire in order to facilitate data collection.

Survey responses for each question were coded and entered into the Portland Police Bureau's mainframe computer system (IBM 4341). A series of Statistical Analysis System (SAS) programs were used to analyze the data. A frequency analysis of responses per question was performed and these results may be found in Table 3.

**TABLE 3**

## Richmond Project Telephone Survey Results

<u>Question</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. How did you hear about the project?		
TV	1	<1%
Newspapers	7	4%
Community flyers	67	43%
Neighbors, friends, family	35	22%
Police Reserve Officer came to my door	17	10%
Other	8	5%
Don't remember	26	16%
Total	161	100%
2. Should the Police Bureau continue to sponsor such projects?		
Yes	149	93%
No	0	0%
Don't know	12	7%
Total	161	100%
If YES, why?		
Provides valuable information	36	24%
Helps the crime problem	25	17%
Increases awareness	27	18%
Brings community closer together	18	12%
Such projects are needed/helpful	13	9%
Promotes good community relations	7	4%
Only the Police Bureau can do it/ it's the Police Bureau's job	4	3%
No reason given	15	10%
Other	4	3%
Total	<b>149</b>	100%
3. Did you have a Residential Security Survey?		
Yes	88	55%
No	72	45%
Don't remember	1	<1%
Total	161	100%
If NO, why?		
Security was okay	33	46%
Rent	11	15%
Didn't get to it	6	8%
Never home to have one	5	7%
(continued)		

Table 3 - Continued

<u>Question</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Never contacted	2	3%
Cost	1	2%
No reason given	11	15%
Other	3	4%
Total	72	100%
3A. Was person conducting security survey able to answer all questions?		
Yes	<b>83</b>	<b>94%</b>
No	<b>3</b>	<b>4%</b>
Don't know	<b>2</b>	2%
Total	88	100%
3B. Did you comply with the security survey recommendations?		
Yes	69	<b>78%</b>
No	16	<b>18%</b>
No response	3	<b>4%</b>
Total	<b>88</b>	100%
If NO, why?		
Cost	5	*
Partially complied; no reason given	5	*
Other	3	*
Total	16	*
3C- Would you have as likely complied with a pamphlet describing these same recommendations?		
Yes	23	26%
No	43	49%
Don't know	17	19%
No response/Not applicable	5	6%
Total	88	100%
If NO, why?		
Easy to ignore printed materials	11	26%
Home visit is more personal	18	42%
Can ask questions of a person	7	16%
Other	4	9%
No reason given	3	7%
Total	43	100%

Table 3 - Continued

<u>Question</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3D- Do you feel safer in your home since you had the security survey?		
Yes	68	77%
No	9	10%
Dont know	8	9%
No response	3	4%
Total	88	100%
If NO, why?		
Feel the same	3	*
Didn't fully comply with recommendations	4	*
Other	2	*
Total	9	*
3E. If you moved, would you take these same security measures?		
Yes	80	91%
No	2	2%
Don't know/No response	6	7%
Total	88	100%
4. Have your feelings about your personal safety in the neighborhood changed since the Richmond Project began?		
Feel more safe	60	37%
Feel less safe	3	2%
No change	77	48%
Don't know	20	13%
Other	1	<1%
Total	161	100%
5. Has the amount of crime changed in your neighborhood since the Richmond Project started?		
Increased	7	4%
Decreased	30	19%
No change	57	35%
Don't know	67	42%
Total	161	100%
6. Did you become involved in the Neighbor Watch Program after attending the Richmond Project meeting?		
Yes	54	33%
Already involved	11	7%
No	96	60%
Total	161	100%

Table 3 - Continued

<u>Question</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
If YES, would you have become involved if you had not heard about it through the Richmond Project?		
Yes	13	24%
No	28	52%
Don't know	9	17%
No response	4	7%
Total	54	100%
If you DID NOT become involved in Neighbor Watch, why?		
No reason given	15	16%
Neighbors already look out for each other	11	11%
Don't get involved in things	3	3%
Age/health problems	13	14%
Too busy/other priorities	17	18%
Unfriendly/uninterested neighbors	12	13%
Just moved to area/out of area	5	5%
Thought others would get it started	4	4%
Never contacted	6	6%
Live in a different neighborhood association	2	2%
Attend meetings, but never joined	2	2%
Other	6	6%
Total	96	100%
6A. Did you become a Block Leader in the Neighbor Watch Program?		
Yes	31	48%
No	32	49%
No response	2	3%
Total	65	100%
If NO, why?		
Too busy	4	12.5%
Already had a leader	8	25.0%
Age/health problems	4	12.5%
Everyone looks out for each other	4	12.5%
Became assistant to leader	4	12.5%
No reason given	7	22.0%
Other	1	3.0%
Total	32	100.0%
6B. How many Neighbor Watch meetings have you attended during the past 12 months?		
None	12	19%
1	25	38%
2	20	31%
3	6	9%
4 or more	2	3%
Total	65	100%



Table 3 - Continued

<u>Question</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
6C Is your block still active in the Neighbor Watch Program?		
Yes	29	<b>45%</b>
No	17	26%
Don't know	17	26%
No response	2	3%
Total	65	100%
If NO, why?		
Lack of interest/apathy	3	*
People move in/out so much	3	*
No organizer/leader	3	*
Area is very stable	1	*
No reason given	3	*
Other	4	*
Total	17	*
6D. As a result of your Neighbor Watch experiences, rate the following: (1 = NOT IMPORTANT; 5 = VERY IMPORTANT)		
1. Got to know my neighbors		
1	1	1%
2	4	6%
3	4	6%
4	11	17%
5	42	65%
No response	3	5%
Total	65	100%
2. Household security information		
1	1	1%
2	0	0%
3	6	9%
4	18	28%
5	37	57%
No response	3	5%
Total	65	100%
3. Information on when/how to report crimes to Police		
1	0	0%
2	2	3%
3	5	7%
4	12	19%
5	43	66%
No response	3	5%
Total	65	100%

Table 3 - Continued

<u>Question</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
4. Engraving your property		
1	3	5%
2	1	1%
3	10	15%
4	12	19%
5	36	55%
No response	3	5%
Total	65	100%
7. Respondent's age		
19 or less	1	< 1%
20-29	11	7%
30-39	31	19%
40-49	9	6%
50-59	25	16%
60-69	36	22%
70-79	34	21%
80-89	13	8%
90-99	1	< 1%
Total	161	100%

\* Percent values not calculated as small base numbers would distort these values.

As seen in Table 3, 43% (N=67) of the 161 respondents said that they had heard about the Richmond Project via community flyers. An additional 10% of the respondents stated that they had received such information when Police Reserve Officers came to their doors with the flyers. Neighbors, friends, or family members were the next most likely method by which individuals had heard about the project (22%). Only 7 respondents stated that newspapers were their source of information and 1 person noted that the TV was the information source. Eight people (5%) gave some other method by which they had gained the information and 26 people (16%) did not remember how they had heard about the crime prevention project.

Survey respondents overwhelmingly (93%) felt that the Police Bureau should continue to sponsor such projects. In fact, no one responded "No" to this question. Twelve people (7%) said however that they did not know whether the Police Bureau should continue to sponsor such programs.

When asked why the Police Bureau should continue with such projects, 42% (N=63) felt that the project provided valuable information and increased awareness. Relatedly, another 9% (N=13) said that such projects were needed and/or helpful. Twelve percent

(N=18) of the people interviewed indicated that such projects brought the community closer together and 4% (N=7) noted that the project promoted good community relations. Four people felt that only the Police Bureau could do it or in fact should do it. Thirteen percent (N=19) gave some other reason or did not have a reason.

Almost 1 in 5 respondents stated that such neighborhood crime prevention projects help the crime problem. Relatedly, 37% of the people interviewed (N=60) felt more safe in the neighborhood since the project began (Question #4), and 19% (N=30) believed that the amount of crime had in fact decreased in the neighborhood since the beginning of the project (Question //5).

In general however, almost one-half of the respondents said that their feelings regarding personal safety in the neighborhood had not changed. Slightly more than one-third also felt that the amount of crime had not changed in the neighborhood since the Richmond Project began. Of the 161 people interviewed, only 10 said that they felt less safe or that the amount of crime had increased. A number of people did respond with "Don't Know" to these two questions (Personal Safety, 13%; Amount of Crime, **42%**).

#### Residential Security Survey Questions

Respondents were also asked whether they had had a Residential Security Survey. More than one-half of the people (55%) stated that they did have such a survey. Only 1 person could not remember if such a survey was conducted.

The 72 individuals (45%) who stated that they had not had this survey were asked why this was the case. Almost one-half (46%) of these people said that such a survey was not necessary because their present security was okay. Another 15% (N=11) mentioned that "renting" was the reason. "Didn't get to it" and "Never home to have one" were listed 15% (N=11) of the time. Two people noted that they were never contacted about the survey and one person stated that "cost" was the factor. As previously discussed, there is no cost however to the citizen to have a security survey. Eleven people gave no reason for not having a security survey and 3 others gave some "other" reason.

As noted in Question #3A, of those people who had a security survey 94% (83 out of a total of 88) found the people who actually conducted the surveys able to answer the security questions. These 88 respondents were also asked whether they had complied with the security survey recommendations. Sixty-nine (78%) said "yes". Sixteen said "no" and 3 individuals did not respond to this question.

The previous section on Residential Security Surveys found a total and partial compliance rate of 38%. This figure is in contrast to the 78% figure reported above. The two values were obtained from studies which used different methodologies. The telephone

survey simply asked the question and recorded the person's response. The security survey study asked the individual what security improvements had been made, and then compared the person's response with those survey recommendations from a copy of the actual survey. Therefore in the former case the respondents made the determination, and in the latter case, the interviewer made the degree of compliance determinations. Results from the two different methodologies are thus not really comparable.

The telephone survey (Question //3C) also asked whether the individual would have been as likely to have complied with a pamphlet discussing residential security versus a Police Bureau representative coming to the home. Almost one-half (49%) of the 88 people stated that they would not have been as likely to have complied with the pamphlet. The major reasons given for this response were: (a) a home visit is more personal (N=18), (b) easy to ignore printed materials (N=11), and (c) can ask question of a person (N=7).

The above reasons clearly state the advantages of a Police Bureau representative coming to a home to conduct a security survey. A recent study<sup>13</sup> found however that citizens were very likely to make improvements in home security as a result of reading brochures dealing with that subject. These citizens had originally requested a security survey but due to a backlog of requests they were sent home security informational brochures in lieu of a security survey.

More than 3/4 of the 88 people who had a security survey indicated that they felt safer in their homes since a security survey had been conducted (Question #3D). Ten percent of the respondents (N=9) said that they did not feel safer. Reasons for this "no" response included: "Feel the same" and "Did not fully comply with the recommendations." Eleven people (13%) stated that they did not know how they felt, or they had no response to the question.

When asked whether the same security measures would be taken if they moved to a different residence, 91% (N=80) respondents said "yes". See Question #3E. Only 2 people stated that they would not, and 6 people indicated that they did not know, or gave no response to this question.

### Neighbor Watch Questions

The 161 people interviewed in the survey were asked if they had become involved in the Neighbor Watch Program after attending their Richmond Project meeting. See Question #6. One-third of the respondents said that this was the case. Another 11 people indicated that they were already involved in the Neighbor Watch Program at the time they attended the meeting.

For those people who answered "yes" to this question, they were additionally asked if they would have become involved in Neighbor Watch if they had not heard about it

through the Richmond Project. Of the 54 people asked this question more than one-half (52%; N=28) said that their involvement in Neighbor Watch was through information provided at the Richmond Project meetings. Thirteen people stated that they would have become involved anyway. An additional 13 individuals said that they did not know or had no response to the question.

The majority of the 161 people (60%; N=96) stated that they had not become involved in the Neighbor Watch Program. The major reasons given for not becoming involved were: (a) too busy/other priorities, N=17, (b) unfriendly or uninterested neighbors, N=12, (c) age or health problems, N=13, and (d) the neighbors already look out for each other, N=11. Fifteen people gave no reason for not becoming involved. As seen in Question //6, a number of other factors were also listed as influencing the respondents' lack of participation in Neighbor Watch. These factors ranged from "just moved into the area" to "never contacted" about the program.

Of the 65 people who had become involved (or who were already involved) in the Neighbor Watch Program, approximately 50% said that they had become a Block leader. Four other people noted that they had become assistant Block leaders. The remaining portion of the group (N=32) who said that they had not become a Block leader gave a variety of reasons. The most frequently given reason was that their Neighbor Watch Program already had a leader (N=8). Age, health problems, and too busy were also reasons given.

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the 65 Neighbor Watch participants said that they had attended 1 or 2 Neighbor Watch meetings during the past 12 months. Eight people indicated that they had attended 3 or more meetings, and 12 respondents said that they had not attended any meetings during that time period.

Forty-five percent (N=29) of these people stated that their block was still active in the Neighbor Watch Program. Seventeen people said that their block was no longer active and another 17 people did not know the status of their Neighbor Watch Program. The 17 people who said that the Neighbor Watch Program was no longer active in their block were asked why this was the case. Their answers ranged from "lack of interest and apathy" to "no organizer or leader".

Finally, respondents were asked to rate on a scale from "1" to "5" (with "1" being NOT IMPORTANT and "5" being VERY IMPORTANT) the importance of 4 different experiences in the Neighbor Watch Program. See Question #6D.

"Getting to know my neighbors" and "information on when and how to report a crime to the Police" received the most votes as very important (65% and 66%, respectively). Information on household security received a very important rating by 57% of the

respondents. While "engraving property" was rated as being important by a majority of the people interviewed, this category also received the most ratings of 3 or less.

An analysis of respondents' age revealed that slightly more than 51% of the group was 60 years of age or older. According to the City of Portland census information, the percent of individuals 60 years of age and over for the Richmond neighborhood is 25%<sup>7</sup>. Individuals attending the crime prevention meetings would be considered a self-selecting group and their demographic data would not be expected to coincide with the census figures. These data suggest then that individuals aged 60 and over participated in this aspect of the Richmond Project at a higher rate than would be expected from the number of elderly citizens residing in that neighborhood.

## BURGLARY STATISTICS

As previously noted, the Richmond neighborhood was divided into smaller sections for purposes of the Project in order to concentrate and deliver crime prevention services in a systematic way. One question that arose from such a procedure was: "Will residential burglary be displaced to other areas as the crime prevention services are directed to subsequent quadrants?" To address this question, a map was prepared each month showing the block location of the reported residential burglary. Type of burglary (e.g., forced entry, etc.) was also designated. An example of the map may be found in Appendix D.

These maps were prepared each month during a 14 month time period (November, 1982 - December, 1983). Crime prevention services as part of the Richmond Project were first directed to the northwest section of the neighborhood with subsequent services following, in general, to the northeast, southeast, and southwest sections during the course of the Project.

A review of the maps did not indicate any noticeable displacement of residential burglaries from one quadrant to another. As seen in Table 4, the number of burglaries, in general, reported during this 14 month time period was quite variable with the numbers ranging from 7 (August, 1983) to 28 (December, 1983). Of interest, an earlier review of Seattle's Community Crime Prevention Program did not find evidence of burglaries being displaced to "non-treated neighbors" of program participants. In that study "treated" referred to engraving property with an identifying number, a security survey, and the Neighbor Watch Program.

In the current study a statistical relationship was found however between the number of burglaries reported in a quadrant and whether or not the Richmond Project was directing crime prevention services to that area. For each of the 11 months (November, 1982 -September, 1983) during which the Project was in effect and data were available, a correlation was performed between the number of burglaries reported in that quadrant and crime prevention activities (occurring or not occurring) in the quadrant. Whether crime prevention activities were occurring or not in the quadrant was based upon the date and location (that is, quadrant) of the neighborhood meetings and other information contained in Project records.

These results found a point-biserial correlation of .367 suggesting that reported burglaries were more likely to be lower in quadrants where crime prevention activities were directed and vice versa. This relationship was probably not due to chance<sup>15</sup>. As with any correlational results, a predictive relationship is established, and not one of

"cause and effect". Of interest, this statistically significant correlation disappeared when data following the end of the Richmond Project (that is, October, November, and December, 1983) were entered into the point-biserial equation.<sup>16</sup>

**TABLE \***

Number and Type of Residential Burglaries Reported  
In the Richmond Neighborhood Association  
14 Months: November, 1982 - December, 1983

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Type</u>		
		<b>Forced Entry</b>	<b>Unforced Entry</b>	<b>Attempted</b>
November, 1982	14	10	3	1
December, 1982	15	11	3	1
January, 1983	23	14	6	3
February, 1983	24	14	9	1
March, 1983	19	14	4	1
April, 1983	13	8	3	2
May, 1983	11	8	2	1
June, 1983	12	9	2	1
July, 1983	21	10	8	3
August, 1983	7	4	3	-
September, 1983	8	6	2	-
October, 1983	19	11	6	2
November, 1983	30	23	5	2
December, 1983	28	20	5	3
Total	244	162	61	21
% of Total	100%	66%	25%	9%

Evidence for displacement of burglaries to neighborhood areas outside the Richmond neighborhood was also explored. To address this issue burglary statistics were prepared listing the number of residential burglaries reported for the Richmond neighborhood and the surrounding neighborhoods during 1982, 1983 (see Table 5) and the first 9 months of 1984 (see Table 6). Residential burglary rates per 100 households were also computed for these same time periods. See Tables 6 and 7. City-wide and "All Neighborhood Associations" data were provided for reference.<sup>17</sup>



**TABLE 5**

The Number of Reported Residential Burglaries for the Richmond and Surrounding Neighborhood Associations during 1982 and 1983

		<u>82</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>% Change</u>
		ALL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS		
		8867	8469	=5%
		CITY - WIDE		
		9361	8934	=5%
BUCKMAN		SUNNYSIDE		
1982	255	1982	158	
1983	265	1983	129	
% Change	+4%	% Change	-18%	
HOSFORD-ABERNETHY		RICHMOND		
1982	169	1982	225	
1983	131	1983	215	
% Change	-22%	% Change	-4%	
BROOKLYN		KENILWORTH		
1982	88	1982	82	
1983	57	1983	78	
% Change	-35%	% Change	-5%	
		MT. TABOR		
		1982	201	
		1983	195	
		% Change	-3%	
		FOSTER-POWELL		
		1982	209	
		1983	208	
		% Change	-0.5%	
		CRESTON		
		1982	161	
		1983	150	
		% Change	-7%	

TABLE 6

The Number of Reported Residential Burglaries and Burglary Rates per 100 Households for the Richmond and Surrounding Neighborhood Associations During the First 9 Months of 1983 and 1984\*

						1983		1984	
						Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ALL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS						5956	3.8	6682	4.3
BUCKMAN		SUNNYSIDE		MT. TABOR	CITY-WIDE	6270	3.9	7402	4.7
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>		
1983	221	5.2	1983	87	2.7	1983	141	3.7	
1984	187	4.4	1984	129	3.9	1984	160	4.2	
HOSFORD-ABERNETHY			RICHMOND			FOSTER-POWELL			
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
1983	92	2.8	1983	138	2.8	1983	154	5.8	
1984	116	3.5	1984	176	3.6	1984	180	6.8	
BROOKLYN		KENILWORTH		CRESTON					
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
1983	37	2.5	1983	59	3.5	1983	106	3.5	
1984	73	4.9	1984	77	4.5	1984	128	4.2	

NOTE: The same demographics were used in computing both the 1983 and 1984 rates/100 households.

TABLE 7

Reported Residential Burglary Rates Per 100 Housing Units for the  
 Richmond and Surrounding Neighborhood Associations  
 During 1982 and 1983

		SUNNYSIDE		MT. TABOR		ALL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS	
		1982	4.8	1982	5.2	5.7	5.5
		1983	3.9	1983	5.1	5.9	5.6
BUCKMAN		1982	6.0				
		1983	6.2				
HOSFORD-ABERNETHY		1982	5.1				
		1983	4.0				
		RICHMOND		FOSTER-POWELL			
		1982	4.6	1982	7.9		
		1983	4.4	1983	7.8		
BROOKLYN		KENILWORTH		CRESTON			
		1982	5.9	1982	4.8		
		1983	3.8	1983	4.6		
				1982	5.3		
				1983	4.9		

NOTE: The same demographics were used in computing both the 1982 and 1983 rates/100 housing units.

As seen in Table 5, a 4% decrease in residential burglaries for the Richmond neighborhood was reported between 1982 and 1983. However, except for the Buckman neighborhood the neighborhoods around Richmond also reported a decrease in residential burglaries- This decrease was also observed for the city-wide and "All Neighborhood Associations" numbers. By contrast, a comparison of reported burglaries for the first 9 months of 1983 and 1984 (Table 6) showed an increase in all of the above named areas except the Buckman neighborhood. The burglary rates per 100 households information contained in Tables 6 and 7 also reflected the above observations. In summary, the reported burglary rate for the Richmond neighborhood did not "stand-out" from those rates found for most of the surrounding neighborhoods.

While comparing the total number of burglaries is a useful comparison, a second analysis considers the type of burglary (that is, forced entry, unforced entry, and attempted entry) involved. A major recommendation of any residential crime prevention program is to lock the doors and windows of the residence. Thus while the actual number of burglaries may not change over time, the type of burglary might. To investigate this factor, a review of burglaries was obtained for the time period of the project (October, 82-September, 83) and one year later. Please see Table 8.

**TABLE 8**  
Reported Residential Burglaries

	<u>Type</u>	<u>Richmond</u>				<u>City-Wide</u>			
		<u>Oct. 82- Sept. 83</u>		<u>Oct. 83- Sept. 84</u>		<u>Oct. 82- Sept. 83</u>		<u>Oct. 83- Sept. 84</u>	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Forced Entry	<b>Forced Entry</b>	118	64%	169	67%	5455	65%	6957	69%
	<b>Unforced Entry</b>	51	27%	58	23%	2082	25%	2178	21%
	<b>Attempted Entry</b>	16	9%	26	10%	834	10%	989	10%
	<b>Total</b>	185	100%	253	100%	8371	100%	10124	100%

Information Source: Richmond: Portland Neighborhood Association Crime Statistics, Crime Prevention Section.  
City-wide: Portland Police Data System Tactical Inquiry File.

As seen in Table 8, the percent of burglaries in the Richmond neighborhood classified as "unforced entry" did decrease between the two 12 month periods from 27% to 23%. However a similar decrease was also found city-wide. In both the Richmond and city-wide data, the percent of forced entry burglaries increased during this time period. The percent of attempted burglaries remained relatively the same.

## NEIGHBOR WATCH STATISTICS

The number of households joining the Neighbor Watch Program in the Richmond neighborhood was collected from the records maintained by the S.E. Uplift Crime Prevention office. The results may be seen in Table 9.

**TABLE 9**

Number of Households Joining the Neighbor Watch Program in the Richmond Neighborhood Association

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Number Joining</u>
January- March, 1982	0
April- June, 1982	8
July - September, 1982	63
October - December, 1982	160
January - March, 1983	213
April-June, 1983	77
July - September, 1983	105
October - December, 1983	42
January - March, 1984	32
April-June, 1984	18
July - September, 1984	17

Total Number Joining During October, 1982 to September, 1983 = 555

A review of these data found that 555 households had joined the Neighbor Watch Program during the time period of the Richmond Project (October, 1982 - September, 1983). As seen in Table 9 the Project had a significant impact on the number of households becoming involved in this crime prevention program. In fact nearly 76% of the households joining the program from January, 1982 to September, 1984 did so during the Richmond Project time period. Fewer than 80 households had become involved in the program prior to October, 1982. This number increased dramatically during the project and then decreased after the project ended.

During the summer of 1984 an attempt was made to contact all of the Block leaders of the Richmond Neighbor Watch Program. While the emphasis of this contact dealt with

other factors of the Neighbor Watch Program, the status of each Block leader was also obtained. A 12 month follow-up to the Richmond Project found only two Block leaders who resigned from the program. One of these leaders represented a group of 21 households and the other leader's Neighbor Watch area consisted of 8 households. In such situations the normal process is to find alternate Block leaders in order to maintain the Neighbor Watch system.

Another analysis reviewed the number of households in the Neighbor Watch Program which had been burglarized after joining the program. These data may be found in Table 10. The data were obtained by matching a Portland Police Data System list of reported residential burglaries in the Richmond area with a list of Neighbor Watch households.

**TABLE 10**

Number of Households Burglarized After Joining  
The Neighbor Watch Program in the  
Richmond Neighborhood

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Neighbor Watch</u>			<u>Richmond</u>	
	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Number of Burglaries</u>	<u>Rate/100 Households</u>	<u>Number of Burglaries</u>	<u>Rate/100 Households</u>
1982					
July - December	231	5	2.16	109	2.14
1983					
January - June	521	4	0.77	102	2.00
1983					
July - December	668	12	1.80	113	2.21
1984					
January - June	718	13	1.81	129	2.53

For analysis purposes the time period was divided into 6 month intervals. During the period from July - December, 1982 when the Richmond Project was just beginning the burglary rate for the Neighbor Watch households was approximately the same as the overall Richmond neighborhood (2.16/100 households versus 2.14/100 households). This burglary rate decreased considerably during the next 6 months, January - June, 1983. The burglary rate then increased to approximately 1.80 per 100 households and remained at this level through June, 1984. During this same time period, the rate for the Richmond neighborhood also increased. At no time during the period from January, 1983 to June, 1984 did the Neighbor Watch burglary rate exceed that of the whole Richmond neighborhood.

As a point of reference however, the degree of participation in the Neighbor Watch Program by a specific household varies from household to household. As seen in Table 3 (Question #6C) many individuals believed that their block was no longer active in Neighbor Watch or they were not sure of the Neighbor Watch status of their block. Any Neighbor Watch statistics must be viewed in this context.



## SUMMARY

### 1. Number of Homes Surveyed

348 residential security surveys were conducted in the Richmond Neighborhood from November, 1982 to September, 1983. Approximately 100 such surveys had been performed during this same period a year earlier. Relatedly the number of homes in Richmond site-hardened as part of the Home Security (Locks) Program increased from approximately 9% of the city-wide total to 16%-19% of this city-wide total.

### 2. Compliance with Security Survey Recommendations

38% of 180 households receiving a security survey from March, 1983 to September, 1983 complied in all or in part with the major recommendations of the survey. The most frequently given reason (47%) for not complying was "too busy/never got around to it".

Homes which fully complied with the recommendations experienced a lower burglary rate (per 100 households) compared to households which had not complied (1.1 per 100 households versus 2.8 per 100 households).

The number of homes burglarized during a 12 month period following the security survey date was less than those burglarized prior to the survey date. This reduction was not statistically significant, however.

### 3. Reasons for not participating in the Residential Security Survey Program and Neighbor Watch Program

45% of a random sample of 161 individuals who had attended a Richmond Project neighborhood meeting stated in a telephone interview that they had not had a security survey. The main reasons given were: (a) security was okay; 46% N=33, (b) renting; 15%, N=11, and (c) didn't get to it/never home to have one; 15%, N=11.

60% of the 161 individuals said that they had not become involved in the Neighbor Watch Program. The major reasons given were: (a) too busy/other priorities; 18%, N=17, (b) unfriendly or uninterested neighbors; 13%, N=12, (c) age or health problems; 14%, N=13, and (d) neighbors already look out for each other; 11%, N=11.

Other results from this telephone survey were:

- 53% of the 161 respondents heard about the Richmond Project via community flyers and/or when a Police Reserve Officer came to the house with such flyers.
- 93% of this group felt that the Police Bureau should continue to sponsor such projects as the Richmond Project. The main reason (42%) given was that the project "provided valuable information/increased awareness."
- 37% of the people felt more safe in the neighborhood since the project began. 48% said that their feelings about personal safety had not changed.
- 19% believed that the amount of crime had decreased in the neighborhood since the project started. 35% observed no change and 42% said that they did not know what had happened to the crime rate.
- 77% (N=68) of the 88 people who had had a security survey indicated that they felt safer in their homes since having the survey.
- 91% of these 88 people said that they would take similar security measures if they moved to a new residence.
- 45% of the 65 people who said that they had become involved in the Neighbor Watch Program stated that their blocks were still active in that program.
- 69% of these 65 participants said that they had attended one or two block meetings during the past 12 months.
- "Getting to know my neighbors" and "information on when and how to report a crime to the Police" received the most votes (65%-66%) as very important experiences in the Neighbor Watch Program by these 65 people.

#### 4. Effects on Residential Burglary

A statistically significant relationship was found between the number of burglaries reported in a Richmond quadrant and whether or not the Richmond Project was directing crime prevention services to that area. Reported burglaries were more likely to be lower in quadrants where crime prevention activities were directed, and vice versa. For purposes of the project, the neighborhood was divided into quadrants (and subquadrants) in order to concentrate and deliver crime prevention services in a systematic way.

The number of burglaries reported each month during the time of the project was quite variable with the numbers ranging from 7 (August, 1983) to 24 (February, 1983).

5. Relocation of Residential Burglaries to Surrounding Neighborhoods

There was no noticeable displacement of burglaries from one quadrant to another as well as to surrounding neighborhoods.

6. Post Project Effects on Residential Burglary

The statistical relationship found between the number of burglaries reported in a quadrant and whether crime prevention programs were directed to that quadrant disappeared when data following the end of the project (that is, October, November, and December, 1983) were also added to the statistical analysis.

The percent of "unforced entry" burglaries between the 12 month period of the Richmond Project (October, 1982 - September, 1983) and one year later decreased from 27% to 23%. A similar decrease was also found city-wide, however.

A residential burglary rate per 100 households for the first 9 months of 1984 was 3.6 for the Richmond neighborhood. The 9 month rate in 1983 was 2.8. The burglary rate also increased city-wide for these same time periods (from 3.9 to 4.7 per 100 households), as well as for most of the neighborhoods immediately surrounding the Richmond neighborhood.

7. Continuation with the Neighbor Watch Program

A 12 month follow-up to the Richmond Project found only two block leaders who resigned from the program.

555 households joined the Neighbor Watch program during the 12 month Richmond Project time period. Fewer than 80 households had become involved in the program prior to October, 1982.

At the beginning of the Richmond Project, the burglary rate for households in the Neighbor Watch Program was approximately the same rate as the over-all Richmond neighborhood. This rate then decreased and did not exceed the over-all neighborhood rate during an evaluation period from January, 1983 to June, 1984.

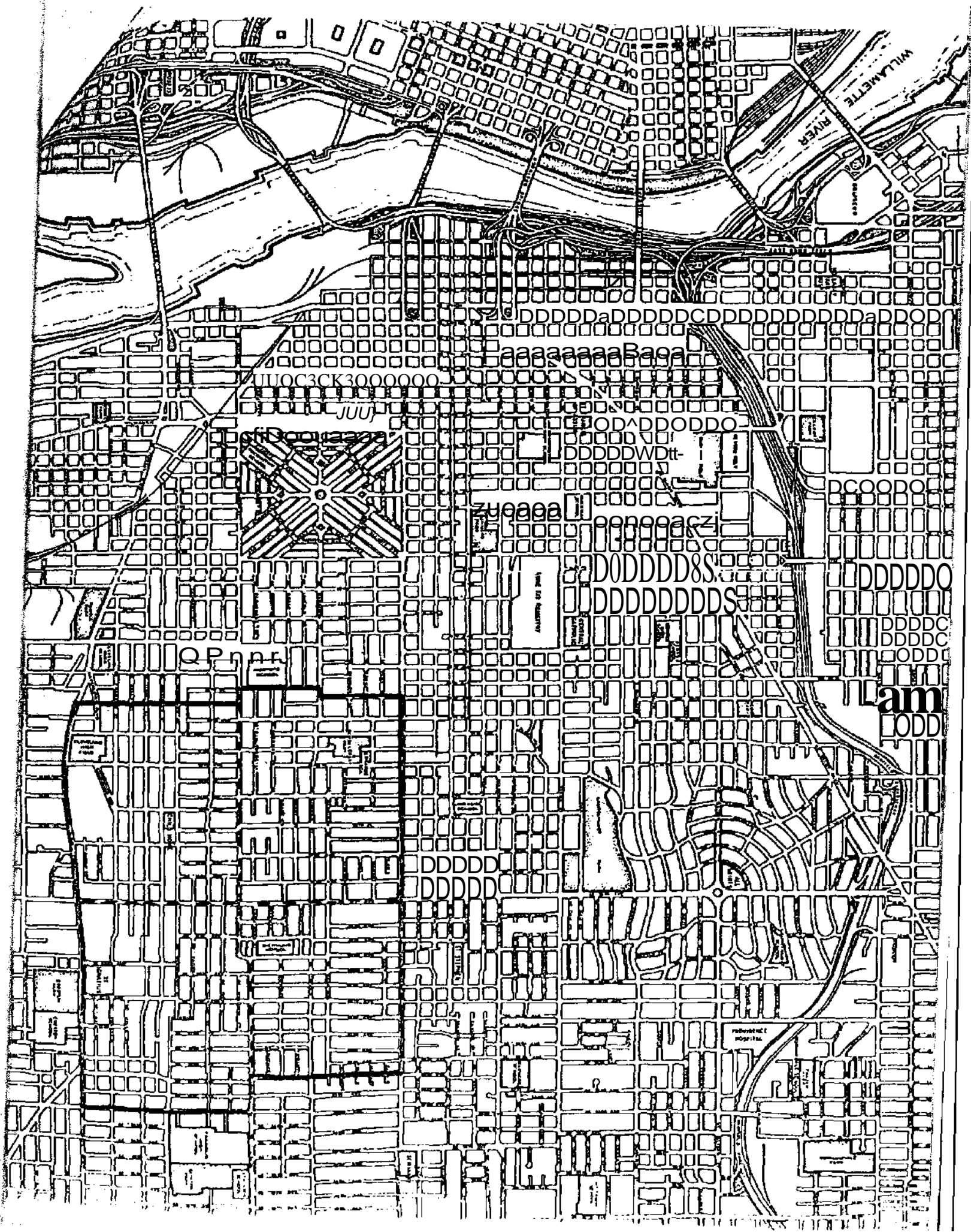
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9. For example:  
Evaluation of the Home Security Program, Portland Police Bureau, Crime Prevention Unit, Portland, Oregon, 1979.

10. Pearson, D. Evaluation of Multnomah County's Commercial Burglary Prevention Program. Oregon Law Enforcement Council, Evaluation and Research Unit, Salem, Oregon, 1980.
11.  $z = 0.82, p > .05$ .
12. A sample of 161 from a population of 256 achieves a sampling error of  $\pm 5\%$ .
13. Beedle, S. Citizen Response to Burglary Information Brochures: A Follow-Up Study. Portland Police Bureau, Crime Prevention Section, Portland, Oregon, 1984.
14. Mathews, K. Third Year Evaluation of the Community Crime Prevention Program from July 1, 1973 to August 31, 1976. City of Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office, Seattle, Washington, 1976.
15. Point-Biserial Correlation ( $r$ ) = .367,  $df = 42, p \ll .05$ .  
Ref: Bruning, J. and Kintz, B. Computational Handbook of Statistics (2nd ed). Palo Alto, CA: Scott, Foresman and Co., 1977.
16. Point-Biserial Correlation ( $r$ ) = .018,  $df = 54, p > .05$ .
17. There are areas of Portland which are not organized into Neighborhood Associations; thus city-wide figures will not equal "All Neighborhood Associations" values.

**APPENDIX A**

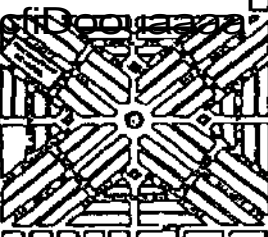
**MAP OF THE RICHMOND NEIGHBORHOOD**



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**APPENDIX B**

COMMUNITY FLYER





CITY OF

PORTLAND, OREGON

BUREAU OF POLICE

Mildred A. Schwab, Commissioner

Ronald R. Still, Chief of Police

222 S.W. Pine

Portland, Oregon 97204

~~CRIME~~

HAS REACHED EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS

WHAT CAN YOU, THE CITIZEN, DO ?

MEET WITH OFFICER GENE MAHAR OF THE CRIME PREVENTION STAFF AND HELEN CHEEK, A MEMBER OF THE SOUTHEAST UPLIFT NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAM, TO DISCUSS SPECIFIC CRIME PROBLEMS IN YOUR AREA. CAPTAIN HARRINGTON OF EAST PRECINCT WILL ALSO BE THERE TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS. YOUR COOPERATION IS VITAL FOR THIS PROGRAM TO SUCCEED. WON'T YOU HELP US HELP YOU?

ATTEND THIS MEETING ... OR CALL CRIME PREVENTION, 248 5696.

DATE: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1983

PLACE: WAVERLY CHILDRENS HOME  
(3550 S.E. Woodward)

TIME: 2:30 PM to 3:30 PM

**APPENDIX C**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

TIME: 1st Callback

2nd Callback

3rd Callback

DATE:

**RICHMOND PROJECT TELEPHONE SURVEY**

Portland Police Bureau, Crime Prevention - 796-3126

Name of Person Called \_\_\_\_\_

Hello, this is \_\_\_\_\_ from the Portland Police Bureau, Crime Prevention Office. In \_\_\_\_\_ you attended a Richmond Project meeting at \_\_\_\_\_. We are evaluating the Richmond Project and are surveying those people who attended that meeting.

1. How did you hear about the Richmond Project, that is, the neighborhood crime prevention program that encouraged citizens to know their neighbors, report suspicious activity to the Police, and review the security of their homes in order to reduce burglaries?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Radio \_\_\_\_\_ Neighbors, friends, family
- \_\_\_\_\_ TV \_\_\_\_\_ Police Reserve Officer came to my door
- \_\_\_\_\_ Newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ Don't remember
- \_\_\_\_\_ Community flyers \_\_\_\_\_ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you believe that the Police Bureau should continue to sponsor projects such as the Richmond Project?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, why? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ No, why not? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

3. Did you have a security survey performed on your home, that is, someone from the Police Bureau came to your home and checked the locks on your doors, windows, etc. and made recommendations on how to improve the security?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Yes (Go to 3A)
- \_\_\_\_\_ No, why not? (Then go to #\*) \_\_\_\_\_

3A. Was the person who conducted the security survey able to answer all of your questions?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Don't remember
- \_\_\_\_\_ No

3B. Did you comply with the security survey recommendations?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know
- \_\_\_\_\_ No, why? \_\_\_\_\_ ^ \_\_\_\_\_

RICHMOND PROJECT - cont'd.

3C- Would you have been as likely to have complied with the survey recommendations if you had been sent a pamphlet describing these same recommendations (versus someone coming to your home)?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

\_\_\_\_\_ No, why? \_\_\_\_\_

3D. DO you feel safer in your home since you had the security survey?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

\_\_\_\_\_ No, why? \_\_\_\_\_

3E. If you moved to a new home, would you take these same security measures?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

\_\_\_\_\_ No, why? \_\_\_\_\_

4. How have your feelings about your personal safety in the neighborhood changed since the Richmond Project began, that is, during the past 18 months?

\_\_\_\_\_ Feel more safe \_\_\_\_\_ Dont know

\_\_\_\_\_ Feel less safe \_\_\_\_\_ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ No change

5. Has the amount of crime changed in your neighborhood since the Richmond Project started?

\_\_\_\_\_ Increased \_\_\_\_\_ No change

\_\_\_\_\_ Decreased \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

6- Did you become involved in the Neighbor Watch Program after attending the Richmond Project Meeting, that is, through block meetings you get to know your neighbors, then watch for and report suspicious activity in the neighborhood to the police?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes

\_\_\_\_\_ Already involved (Go to 6A)

\_\_\_\_\_ No, why? (Then go to #7) \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, would you have become involved in the Neighbor Watch Program if you had not heard about it through the Richmond Project?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

6A. Did you become a Block leader in the Neighbor Watch Program?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

\_\_\_\_\_ No, why? \_\_\_\_\_

RICHMOND PROJECT - cont'd.

6B. Approximately how many such Neighbor Watch meetings have you attended during the past 12 months, that is, since July 4, 1983? ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

6C. Is your block still active in the Neighbor Watch Program?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know

\_\_\_\_\_ No, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

6D- AS a result of your own experiences in the Neighbor Watch Program, please rate the following on a scale of "1" to "5" with "1" being NOT IMPORTANT and "5" being VERY IMPORTANT.

Got to know my neighbors	12	3	4	5
Household security information	12	3	4	5
Information on when and how to report crimes to the Police	12	3	4	5
Engraving your property	12	3	4	5

7. Finally, for tabulating purposes, is your age between

_____ 20-29 _____ 50-59 _____ 90 plus
_____ 30-39 _____ 60-69 _____ Refused
_____ 40-49 _____ 70-79
_____ 50-59 _____ 80-89

Thank you.

**APPENDIX D**

**BURGLARY MAP**

REPORTED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY IN THE RICHMOND  
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

June, 1983

