

# **The Problem Oriented Approach to Drug Enforcement Project**

**San Diego Police Department**

**Funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Administered by the Police Executive Research Forum**

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## **The Problem-Oriented Approach to Drug Enforcement Project**

The Police Executive Research Forum has a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Justice Assistance to conduct a two-year project applying the principles of problem-oriented policing to drug problems of five cities. The objectives of the project are three-fold:

- To increase the effectiveness of police in battling drug problems by addressing the underlying problems that give rise to incidents that drive patrol time;
- to increase the reliance on the knowledge and creative approaches of line officers to analyze problems and develop solutions ; and,
- to develop a closer involvement with the public to see that police address the needs of citizens.

Five cities are participating in the project -- Atlanta, Tampa, Philadelphia, Tulsa, and San Diego. Each of these project sites has targeted a portion of its city that faces severe problems with a dimension of the comprehensive drug problem; street level dealing of crack cocaine is a major concern in each site. Four of the project cities have also focused predominantly upon areas which include large public housing complexes. Those cities are also implementing project strategies that include an active role for both residents and management of the housing authorities. All of the cities are developing a cooperative interagency response to maximize the benefits of both public and private resources.

Each of the cities in the Problem-Oriented Approach to Drug Enforcement project has a formal task group or management committee that has conducted an inventory of the city's drug problem in a target area. In addition, those task groups are guiding the organizational applications of the problem-oriented policing techniques. The strategies are being used by officers and supervisors who are involved in the project and were trained by the Forum staff. In each city, a Field Technical Assistance Coordinator provides technical assistance to the task group and to the officers who are using the problem-solving techniques.

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## INTRODUCTION

San Diego, much like most large cities in the nation, has experienced rapid changes in the drug picture in the 1980's. At different times, PCP, methamphetamine and crack cocaine surfaced and presented law enforcement officials with unique challenges. Surely, new drugs, most likely designed in laboratories, will emerge in the future.

The primary challenge we faced in assembling our drug inventory was gathering data on all indicators of drug activity, both within and outside of the criminal justice system. We felt the first step towards addressing the problem was to have all the facts, and only then, develop the strategies we would utilize.

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Does San Diego have an exploding drug problem? Well, felony drug arrests doubled in San Diego between 1980 and 1987 from 3,343 to 6,591 (Attachment A). But the number of specialized narcotics personnel more than tripled during this same period (from 29 to 97). Since more personnel translates to more arrests, we better look elsewhere for signs of a growing problem.

Several studies have shown a strong link between drug use and criminal activity\*. Following this logic, one would expect crimes associated with drug use to soar if drug use increased. San Diego crime statistics show some support for the existing perception that there is an expanding drug problem (Attachment B). Of the four crime types most commonly associated with drug abuse, only auto thefts have shown a tremendous increase. Since 1984, burglaries have increased by 14%, homicides have decreased by 7% and robberies have increased by 32%. Auto thefts have increased by 107%, but even this increase is tempered by two factors; the recent proliferation of professional "chop shops", and the fact that most stolen cars are quickly recovered, meaning that the motive for many of these thefts probably was quick transportation, not selling them for drugs.

For data that provides stronger support for a deteriorating drug picture, it was necessary to examine data from other sources, or develop new measures.

One measure of the increase in cocaine traffic is the amount seized in San Diego County in the last three years (Attachment C). In 1985, 134 kilos were seized. In 1986 and 1987, 901 and 607 kilos were seized. Obviously, there is more cocaine in the County than in previous years.

\* National Institute of Justice, "DRUG USE FORECASTING (DUF)\ 1987  
Manhattan Central Booking Facility, "DRUG TESTING RESEARCH", 1984  
Gandossy et al., Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1980

Other indicators lend credence to a recent drug explosion. Deaths in the County attributed to drugs have doubled since 1983 (Attachment D). Drug-related emergency room admissions also have doubled during this period (Attachment E). But the most compelling statistics come from County Oail. As part of a national study in 12 large cities, felons arrested for all crime types in San Diego are being tested for the presence of illegal drugs in their system immediately after booking. In the most recent sample, 80% of the participants tested positive for some drug (Attachment F). The testing is repeated each quarter, and the last three quarters have shown a consistent increase in the percentage of volunteers who test positive. Clearly, the link between drug use and criminal activity in San Diego is being established.

## DRUGS OF CHOICE

Which are the major drugs of choice now in San Diego?

### METHAMPHETAMINE

San Diego County has become the methamphetamine or "Crystal meth" capital of the country. Some estimates place local seizures at one-fourth to one-third of the U.S. total in 1987. One of the main reasons for this popularity is the fact that , until recently, all of the active ingredients of the drug could be purchased legally, over the counter, from local chemical supply houses.

Between 1985 and 1986, the amount of crystal meth seized locally quadrupled. Methamphetamine admissions to county drug treatment programs increased 312% between 1983 and 1987. In the most recent study done at the County Jail 28% of those arrested for felonies tested positive for meth.

### COCAINE

The emergence of cocaine, and more recently crack or rock cocaine, has had a tremendous impact on this Department. Cocaine abuse is widespread because the drug is cheap, plentiful and extremely addictive.

Although Miami was once the hub for cocaine importation into the United States, bulk shipments are more often being flown into Texas and Southern California. This is because demand is increasing in the West and it is more difficult to get a shipment into South Florida, where much of the federal enforcement manpower is concentrated. It is generally smuggled into San Diego from Mexico. In 1984, the Los Angeles Police Department confiscated 758 pounds of cocaine. They estimate that they will seize a staggering 15,000 pounds this year.

Crack or smokable cocaine, is the drug of choice in Southeast San Diego where our target area is located.

The most recent study in County Jail showed 44% of felon inmates testing positive for cocaine in the system.

### HEROIN

Heroin, upstaged in the 1980's by the explosive growth of cocaine and crystal meth, nonetheless continues to be the primary "killer drug." The main culprit, "Mexican Tar", has a purity of 60-70% while heroin has historically been only 5-10% pure. Heroin was the leading cause of accidental drug-related deaths in San Diego County last year. These deaths accounted for 53% (62 of 118) of the total. These numbers have been increasing each year for the last 5 years, while deaths attributed to cocaine and amphetamines have remained very static.

TARGET AREA

The primary target area for grant focus is located in the Southeast Area Command. The area is approximately 12 square blocks and contains a population of about 1,300 residents. The violent crime rate is 5 times the City average and the property crime rate is 1.5 times the City average.

DRUG ARREST PROFILE

Target area drug arrests were analyzed for the first six months of 1988, of the 210 drug arrests, the following profile emerges;  
BLACK MALE 21-30 YEARS.

		<u>ARRESTEES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
° <u>SEX</u>	Male	86%	48%
	Female	14%	52%
° <u>RACE</u>	Black	78%	66%
	Hispanic	15%	37%
	White	7%	17%
° <u>AGE</u>	20 and under	12%	
	21-30	54%	
	31-40	28%	
	Over 40	6%	
° <u>HIGHEST CHARGE</u> (may not be drug related)	11550 (under the influence of controlled substance)		60%
	11350 (possession of controlled substance)		13%
	11351.5 (possession of cocaine base for sale)		3%
	11364 (possession of instrument for injecting or smoking controlled substance)		3%
	11352 (sale or transportation of controlled substance)		2%

° <u>TIME OF ARREST</u>	0000-0359	19%
	0400-0759	3%
	0800-1159	7%
	1200-1559	8%
	1600-1959	27%
	2000-2359	36%

° <u>MONTH OF ARREST</u>	January	25%
	February	7%
	March	16%
	April	8%
	May	22%
	June	27%

## COMMUNITY SURVEY DESCRIPTION

The survey instrument that was developed for our Department contained about 30 questions. A much larger format with 100 questions was proposed, but we felt that this was too lengthy, even for a friendly neighborhood. The survey took about 10 minutes to administer, and even that seemed too long for many citizens.

As mentioned, the target area contains about 400 residences and businesses. The survey crew, composed of university students, walked the target area on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of one week from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. 180 surveys were administered, so nearly \ of the residences or businesses participated.

There was quite a bit of discussion about who would administer the survey, but most of us felt that citizens would be more apt to open up to a student than a uniformed officer. The response seemed to support this theory.

The students experienced very few problems. They marked 86% of the respondents as very cooperative and 98% as either very cooperative or somewhat cooperative. The students marked 80% of the respondents as seeming very honest and 94% as seeming either very honest or somewhat honest.

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WHO WAS INTERVIEWED

The citizens interviewed were about 75% Black and 25% Hispanic. When asked what the head of the household did for a living, we obtained the following responses: Retired/Disabled - 35%, Services Industry - 20%, Labor - 16%, Civil Service - 6%, Nurse - 5%, Unemployed - 5%, Student - 4%.

When asked how long they had lived in their present residence, 1/4 stated they had lived there for more than 20 years, another 1/4 had lived there from 1 to 5 years, and only 17% had lived there less than 1 year. Clearly, this is not a neighborhood of transients.

How many people lived in the residence? 42% had 3 to 5 occupants, 27% had 2. Only 15% had 6 or more living in the residence.

What organizations do they belong to? Church - 63%, Community - 11%, PTA - 4%, Recreation - 3%, Political - 2%. Clearly, religion is a significant factor in their lives.

## WHAT ARE THE NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS

When asked what were the JHG problems in the neighborhood, the citizens responded as follows: Drug sales, use - 68%, Young people hanging out - 64%, House/car breakins - 60%, Litter/trash - 56%, Vandalism - 47%. Clearly, selling and using drugs by neighborhood residents is the overwhelming problem, coupled with young people hanging out - which go together.

When asked how visible do you feel drug dealing is in your neighborhood?, 52% said drug dealing is VERY visible. When asked if there was a particular house, apartment complex or business where drug users and dealers hang out, 42% said Yes, 21% said No, 34% didn't know.

## THEIR PERCEPTION OF THEIR SAFETY

As we expected, fear plays a large part in these peoples lives. When asked if they felt safe to go out in the neighborhood, 59% replied that they felt safe only in the day time, 29% felt safe anytime and 12% never felt safe going out.

When the respondents were asked if their neighborhood had become a better place to live in the past year, they responded as follows: Better - 34%, about the same - 32%, worse - 30%. Apparently, it has not changed in the past year.

Four of five respondents felt that their neighbors would call the police if they saw a crime taking place on the block. (This is encouraging). However, they felt these same people are reluctant to get involved beyond calling the police, as evidenced by responses to the question, "If you were robbed or assaulted out on the street, what do you think your neighbors would do?" Only 9% felt their neighbors would help stop it.

Probably the most enlightening response came to the question "Describe the level of control that you and your neighbors have over what goes on in your neighborhood. Only 7% felt they had a lot of control.

WHAT MEASURES ARE CITIZENS TAKING

Finally, the respondents were asked what measures they have taken in the past few years to protect themselves. Primarily, residents have secured their houses. We note that 34% state that they have joined Neighborhood Watch, but none of the watch programs in the target area have been active the last three years.

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A couple of final words about the survey. We felt that, though there weren't many BIG surprises in the responses, we certainly have much more data to develop our plan. Without this process, we'd be relying on our best hunch as to how these people feel, and how they will react to increased police involvement in their neighborhood. Now we know that increased police presence is highly desired. We can proceed now with a great deal more confidence.

## FINDINGS

- 0 Based on cooperation with police survey, citizens are concerned, {citizen apathy would be the kiss of death to any police effort of this type).
- 0 A majority of the respondents go to church regularly. These churches could be powerful tools in organizing any effort.
- 0 The major problem in the target area is drug use and sales. 88% of those arrested for these offenses are 21 years of age or older. {They are NOT juveniles).
- 0 Most residents feel a lack of control over activities in their neighborhood. (Any plan must address this perception).
- 0 To survive, residents fortify their homes, stay inside, and don't get involved, beyond calling the police.
- 0 Based on survey results, most would support efforts to improve the neighborhood. Their support at this time, however, would be minimal, because of their fear.

ATTACHMENT A

DRUG ARRESTS BY SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

1984 to 1987

	1984	1986	1987	% Change 1984 - 1987
<hr/>				
FELONY				
Adult	3,080	5,434	6,181	100.7
Juvenile	308	326	410	33.1
Total	3,388	5,760	6,591	94.5
MISDEMEANOR				
Adult	8,022	6,852	10,949	36.5
Juvenile	804	573	802	- 0.2
Total	8,826	7,426	11,751	33.1
TOTAL				
Adult	11,102	12,287	17,130	54.3
Juvenile	1,112	899	1,212	9.0
<hr/>				
GRAND TOTAL	12,214	13,186	18,342	50.2

ATTACHMENT B

ACTUAL CRIME

1980 - 1987

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	Change <u>1980-1987</u>
Homicide	103	72	103	101	96	- 1%
Robbery	2,986	3,142	2,616	3,985	3,452	+ 32%
Aggravate						
Assault	6,255	4,850	6,214	10,315	11,562	+ 12%
Burglary	19,960	16,214	15,248	17,533	17,370	+ 14%
Auto Theft	7,707	7,803	8,759	13,233	18,155	+107%
Total	37,011	32,081	32,940	45,167	50,635	+ 54%

ATTACHMENT C  
NARCOTICS SEIZURES  
1987 TOTALS

TYPE     1987 TOTALS

MARIJUANA	6,207.731bs	
COCAINE	80.271bs	
HEROIN	71bs 2ozs	
OPIUM	681bs	
PLANTS	497	
METHAPHETAMINE	259.641bs	
OIL	125.5gals	
ETHER	5gals	
PCP	lib 10.6oz	
STICKS/SHERMS	374	
LSD		
DOSES/PILLS	392	
PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS		lib 3oz
HASHISH	1.44oz	
CODEINE PILLS	254	
OTHER PILLS	20 Valium	
	210 Misc.	
LABS CLOSED	129	
DRUG RELATED HOMICIDES		28
FIREARMS SEIZED	716	
CASH	\$1,189,895	

ATTACHMENT D

DRUG RELATED DEATHS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
COCAINE	7	13	9	7	12
HEROIN/ MORPHINE	13	21	22	17	19
HEROIN IN COMBINATION	15	17	34	65	43
OTHER OPIATES	7	27	29	10	13
STIMULANTS	2	3	5	7	5
HYPNOTICS/ SEDATIVES	13	8	10	9	26
TOTAL	57	89	109	115	118

ATTACHMENT E  
DRUG EMERGENCY ROOM MENTIONS  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
COCAINE	86	138	109	211	270
HEROIN/ MORPHINE	128	160	131	150	144
METHADONE	8	10	141	128	68
MARIJUANA	63	61	83	83	134
STIMULANTS	48	108	146	257	596
SEDATIVES/ HYPNOTICS	305	305	214	214	325
PCP/ HALLUCINOGENS	66	56	50	50	26

ATTACHHEKT F  
PRIMARY DRUGS DETECTED  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY CENTRAL JAIL

DRUG	JUNE 1987	SEPTEMBER 1987	JANUARY 1988	CHANGE JUNE - JANUARY
COCAINE	26%	44%	41%	15%
HEROIN	15%	24%	22%	1%
MARIJUANA	44%	44%	52%	8%
AMPHETAMINES	23%	18%	28%	5%
PCP	7%	4%	5%	- <sup>net</sup> 2%
<hr/>				
NUMBER INTERVIEWED	218	226	304	
NUMBER PROVIDING SPECIMEN	175	189	254	

Address: \_\_\_\_\_.

Community Survey

Good morning, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ and this is \_\_\_\_\_. We're doing a survey in the area in cooperation with the San Diego Police Department because we're interested in crime problems in your neighborhood. Could you help us out by answering a few questions?

1. How long have you lived in your current home?
  - (1) Less than 1 year
  - (2) 1 to 5 years
  - (3) 6 to 10 years
  - (4) 11 to 15 years
  - (5) 16 to 20 years
  - (6) more than 20 years
2. How many people, including yourself, live in your household?
  - (1) 1
  - (2) 2
  - (3) 3 to 5
  - (4) 6 or more
3. Do you own or rent the place in which you are currently living?
  - (1) Own
  - (2) Rent

What are bif problems in the neighborhood?

4. (Y) (N) Vandalism, such as spray painting, breaking windows.
5. (Y) (N) Abandoned buildings.
6. (Y) (N) Litter or trash.
7. (Y) (N) Vacant lots with trash.
8. (Y) (N) Run-down properties.
9. (Y) (N) People saying insulting things to others as they walk down the street.
10. (Y) (N) Groups of young people hanging out on the street.
11. (Y) (N) Disorderly crowds - people fighting or arguing outside.
12. (Y) (N) People selling or using drugs.
13. (Y) (N) People getting mugged on the street.
14. (Y) (N) People getting their cars and houses broken into.

Any other problems? \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Are you presently a member of a

- (1) Church or Religious Group
- (2) Politically Oriented Group
- (3) PTA or Other School Group
- (4) Community Group
- (5) Recreational or Other Social Group

16. Have you been active in the group the past year?

- (1) Church or Religious Group
- (2) Politically Oriented Group
- (3) PTA or Other School Group
- (4) Community Group
- (5) Recreational or Other Social Group

17. Do other members of your household belong to these groups?

- (1) Church or Religious Group
- (2) Politically Oriented Group
- (3) PTA or Other School Group
- (4) Community Group
- (5) Recreational or Other Social Group

18. Does the group that you attend meet in this neighborhood?

- (1) Church or Religious Group
- (2) Politically Oriented Group
- (3) PTA or Other School Group
- (4) Community Group
- (5) Recreational or Other Social Group

19. How visible do you feel drug dealing is in your neighborhood?

- (1) Very visible
- (2) Somewhat visible
- (3) Hidden from the view of most people
- (4) Don't know

20. In the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has become a better place to live, has stayed about the same or has gotten worse?

- (1) Better place to live
- (2) Has stayed about the same
- (3) Has gotten worse
- (4) Don't know

21. Can you count on a neighbor to call the police if they see a crime taking place on the block?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

22. Can you count on a neighbor to watch out for suspicious people or activity on your block?

(1) Yes

(2) No

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23. Describe the level of control that you and your neighbors have over what goes on in your neighborhood?

(1) A lot of control

(3) Little control

(2) Some control

(4) No control at all

24. Suppose you were robbed or assaulted while out on the street in your neighborhood. If your neighbors saw the attack, what do you think they would do?

(1) Call the police

(6) Would ignore it

(2) Call someone else

(7) Don't know

(3) Stop it themselves

(8) Refused to answer

(4) Watch and investigate

(9) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Wouldn't know what to do \_\_\_\_\_

25. Do you feel safe to go out in your neighborhood?

(1) Any time

(3) Never

(2) Only during the day \_\_\_\_\_

26. Suppose your residence was broken into while you weren't at home. If your neighbors saw the burglar break in what do you think they would do?

(1) Call the police

(6) Would ignore it

(2) Call someone else

(7) Don't know

(3) Stop it themselves

(8) Refused to answer

(4) Watch and investigate

(9) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Wouldn't know what to do \_\_\_\_\_

In the past few years, have you

27. (Y) (N) Engraved identification on your valuables?

28. (Y) (N) Secured your home (locks, bars, alarm systems)?

29. (Y) (N) Joined a neighborhood watch program?

30. (Y) (N) Kept a gun in your home?

31. (Y) (N) Had a guard dog in your home?

32. (Y) (N) Taken a course in self-defense?

Other \_\_\_\_\_

33. In the past year, have you or family members been the victim of a crime in your neighborhood?

(Y) (N) \_\_\_\_\_

34. What does the head of the household currently do for a living?

\_\_\_\_\_

35. How much responsibility do you feel for what happens on your block?

(1) A big responsibility (3) Not much responsibility

(2) Some responsibility (4) No responsibility

36. Is there a particular house, apartment complex or business in the neighborhood where drug users and dealers hang out?

(1) Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Don't know

(2) No: \_\_\_\_\_ (4) Refused to answer

37. If drug use and sales are a problem in the neighborhood, is it usually the same individuals involved?

(1) Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Don't know

(2) No: \_\_\_\_\_ (4) Refused to answer

38. Do you have adequate transportation to get to work, school, shopping, etc.

(1) Yes

(2) No

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That's all the questions we have.

Do you have anything you'd like to add?

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Thank you for your help!

**INTERVIEWER OBSERVATIONS**

Answer the following questions concerning your observations about the individual that you just interviewed.

1. How cooperative was the respondent?

- (1) Very cooperative                      (3) Somewhat uncooperative
- (2) Somewhat cooperative              (4) Not at all cooperative

2. How honest do you think the respondent was during the interview?

- (1) Very honest                              (2) Somewhat dishonest
- (3) Somewhat honest                      (A) Dishonest

3. Your estimate of the respondent's understanding of the questions:

- (1) Understood all questions              (2) Misunderstood most questions
- (2) Understood most questions              (3) Misunderstood all questions

Interviewers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Community Survey

Good morning, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ and this is \_\_\_\_\_. We're doing a survey in the area in cooperation with the San Diego Police Department because we're interested in crime problems in your neighborhood. Could you help us out by answering a few questions?

1. How long have you lived in your current home?  
(1) Less than 1 year 30 or 17%    (4) 11 to 15 years 17 or 9%  
(2) 1 to 5 years 33 or 24%    (5) 16 to 20 years 13 or 7%  
(3) 6 to 10 years 28 or 16%    (6) more than 20 years 48 or 27%
2. How many people, including yourself, live in your household?  
(1) 1 29 or 16%    (3) 3 to 5 74 or 42%  
(2) 2 48 or 27%    (4) 6 or more 26 or 15%
3. Do you own or rent the place in which you are currently living?  
(1) Own 94 or 53%    (2) Rent 82 or 47%

What are the problems in the neighborhood?

4. (Y) (N) Vandalism, such as spray painting, breaking windows.  
Yes: 47 or 47% No: 93 or 53%
  5. (Y) (N) Abandoned buildings.  
Yes: 41 or 24% No: 133 or 76%
  6. (Y) (N) Litter or trash.  
Yes: 98 or 56% No: 76 or 44%
  7. (Y) (N) Vacant lots with trash.  
Yes: 62 or 36% No: 111 or 64%
  8. (Y) (N) Run-down properties.  
Yes: 71 or 41% No: 104 or 59%
  9. (Y) (N) People saying insulting things to others as they walk down the street.  
Yes: 81 or 46% No: 96 or 54%
  10. (Y) (N) Groups of young people hanging out on the street.  
Yes: 114 or 64% No: 64 or 36%
  11. (Y) (N) Disorderly crowds - people fighting or arguing outside.  
Yes: 102 or 59% No: 70 or 41%
  12. (Y) (N) People selling or using drugs.  
Yes: 120 or 68% No: 57 or 32%
  13. (Y) (N) People getting mugged on the street.  
Yes: 64 or 37% No: 111 or 63%
  14. (Y) (N) People getting their cars and houses broken into.  
Yes: 104 or 60% No: 70 or 40%
- Any other problems? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Are you presently a member of a

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) Church or Religious Group  | (4) Community Group                    |
| 110 or 63%                     | 20 or 11%                              |
| (2) Politically Oriented Group | (5) Recreational or Other Social Group |
| 4 or 2%                        | 5 or 3%                                |
| (3) PTA or Other School Group  |  |

16. Have you been active in the group the past year?

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) Church or Religious Group  | (4) Community Group                    |
| 16 or 54%                      | 18 or 10%                              |
| (2) Politically Oriented Group | (5) Recreational or Other Social Group |
| 4 or 2%                        | 5 or 3%                                |
| (3) PTA or Other School Group  |  |
| 8 or 5%                        |  |

17. Do other members of your household belong to these groups?

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) Church or Religious Group  | (4) Community Group                    |
| 74 or 42%                      | 10 or 6%                               |
| (2) Politically Oriented Group | (5) Recreational or Other Social Group |
| 2 or 1%                        | 5 or 3%                                |
| (3) PTA or Other School Group  |  |
| 3 or 2%                        |  |

18. Does the group that you attend meet in this neighborhood?

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) Church or Religious Group  | (4) Community Group                    |
| 41 or 23%                      | 10 or 6%                               |
| (2) Politically Oriented Group | (5) Recreational or Other Social Group |
| 1 or 1%                        | ? or 9%                                |
| (3) PTA or Other School Group  | 0 *                                    |

19. How visible do you feel drug dealing is in your neighborhood?

- |                      |           |   |           |
|----------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| (1) Very visible     | 91 or 52% | (3) Hidden from the view of most people | 24 or 14% |
| (2) Somewhat visible | 26 or 15% | (4) Don't know                          | 35 or 20% |

20. In the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has become a better place to live, has stayed about the same or has gotten worse?

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Better place to live      | (3) Has gotten worse |
| 58 or 34%                     | 51 or 30%            |
| (2) Has stayed about the same | (4) Don't know       |
| 55 or 32%                     | 7 or 4%              |

21. Can you count on a neighbor to call the police if they see a crime taking place on the block?

- |         |            |        |           |
|---------|------------|--------|-----------|
| (1) Yes | 133 or 79% | (2) No | 36 or 21% |
|---------|------------|--------|-----------|

22. Can you count on a neighbor to watch out for suspicious people or activity on your block?

U) Yes 137 or 81% (2) No 33 or 19%

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23. Describe the level of control that you and your neighbors have over what goes on in your neighborhood?

(1) A lot of control n or 1% (3) Little control 54 or 32%  
(2) Some control 48 or 28% (4) No control at all 55 or 33%

24. Suppose you were robbed or assaulted while out on the street in your neighborhood. If your neighbors saw the attack, what do you think they would do?

(1) Call the police 121 or 71% (6) Would ignore it 24 or 14%  
(2) Call someone else 4 or 1% (7) Don't know 0  
(3) Stop it themselves 16 or 9% (8) Refused to answer Q  
(4) Watch and investigate 4 or 2% (9) Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
(5) Wouldn't know what to do 2 or 1% \_\_\_\_\_

25. Do you feel safe to go out in your neighborhood?

(1) Any time 49 or 29% (3) Never 21 or 12%  
(2) Only during the day 101 or 59% \_\_\_\_\_

26. Suppose your residence was broken into while you weren't at home. If your neighbors saw the burglar break in what do you think they would do?

(1) Call the police 125 or 75% (6) Would ignore it 24 or 14%  
(2) Call someone else 2 or 1% (7) Don't know 0  
(3) Stop it themselves 1 or 1 (8) Refused to answer Q  
(4) Watch and investigate 2 or 1 (9) Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
(5) Wouldn't know what to do 1 or 1% \_\_\_\_\_

In the past few years, have you

27. (Y) (N) Engraved identification on your valuables?

Yes: 38 or 22% No: 135 or 78%

28. (Y) (N) Secured your home (locks, bars, alarm systems)?

Yes: 125 or 72% No: 48 or 28%

29. (Y) (N) Joined a neighborhood watch program?

Yes: 58 or 34% No: 113 or 66%

30. (Y) (N) Kept a gun in your home?

Yes: 38 or 22% No: 137 or 78%

31. (Y) (N) Had a guard dog in your home?

Yes: 45 or 26% No: 128 or 74%

32. (Y) (N) Taken a course in self-defense?

Yes: 21 or 12% No: 149 or 88%

Other \_\_\_\_\_

33. In the past year, have you or family members been the victim of a crime in your neighborhood?

Yes: 56 or 32% No: 117 or 68%

(Y) (N) \_\_\_\_\_

34. What does the head of the household currently do for a living?

35. How much responsibility do you feel for what happens on your block?

(1) A big responsibility (3) Not much responsibility

63 or 38%

33 or 20%

(2) Some responsibility (4) No responsibility

49 or 30%

21 or 13%

36. Is there a particular house, apartment complex or business in the neighborhood where drug users and dealers hang out?

(1) Yes: 76 or 42% (3) Don't know 61 or 34%

(2) No: 38 or 21% (4) Refused to answer 4 or 2%

37. If drug use and sales are a problem in the neighborhood, is it usually the same individuals involved?

(1) Yes: 64 or 38% (3) Don't know 68 or 40%

(2) No: 37 or 22% (4) Refused to answer 1 or 1%

38. Do you have adequate transportation to get to work, school, shopping, etc.

(1) Yes 151 or 88%

(2) No 21 or 12%

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That's all the questions we have.

Do you have anything you'd like to add?

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Thank you for your help!

## INTERVIEWER OBSERVATIONS

Answer the following questions concerning your observations about the individual that you just interviewed.

1. How cooperative was the respondent?

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Very cooperative<br>146 or 86%    | (3) Somewhat uncooperative<br>1 or 1% |
| (2) Somewhat cooperative<br>21 or 12% | (4) Not at all cooperative<br>1 or 1% |

2. How honest do you think the respondent was during the interview?

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Very honest<br>135 or 80%    | (2) Somewhat dishonest<br>9 or 5% |
| (3) Somewhat honest<br>24 or 14% | (4) Dishonest<br>1 or 1%          |

3. Your estimate of the respondent's understanding of the questions:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Understood all questions<br>128 or 75% | (3) Misunderstood most questions<br>1 or 1% |
| (2) Understood most questions<br>40 or 24% | (4) Misunderstood all questions<br>1 or 1%  |

Interviewers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_