

**NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE
NEWSLETTERS:
EXPERIMENTS IN NEWARK
AND HOUSTON**

APPENDICES



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APPENDIX A:
THE FEAR REDUCTION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

THE FEAR REDUCTION PROGRAM

The program described in this report was one of several strategies tested as part of a Fear Reduction Program which was carried out in Houston, Texas, and Newark, New Jersey, in 1983 and 1984. The police departments in these two cities were invited to design and implement strategies to reduce fear of crime. The Police Foundation with funding provided by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) provided technical assistance to the departments during the planning phase of the program and conducted rigorous evaluations of the strategies which were developed. NIJ also supported a dissemination program, in which the National Conference of Mayors, the Police Executive Research Forum, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and the National Sheriffs' Association sent representatives to observe the strategies in action and report on them to their members. The questions they asked and the written observations they shared with the Houston and Newark departments provided constructive criticism of the program implementation process.

Program Objectives. The overall goal of the program was to find new ways to help citizens gain a realistic picture of the crime problems facing their neighborhoods, reduce excessive fear of crime, encourage greater positive police-citizen cooperation in crime prevention, spark increased awareness among people of the steps which they could take to reduce crime, and help restore their confidence in the police and faith in the future of their communities.

In each city a number of different strategies were developed which addressed these issues. Previous research has found crime to be only one of the causes of fear and declining community morale, so those strategies addressed a broad spectrum of issues. Some focused upon reducing physical disorder, including trash and litter, abandoned buildings, graffiti, and deterioration. Others targeted social disorder, including loitering, harassment, disorderly street behavior, and violations of rules of conduct on mass transit. A number were designed to increase the two-way flow of information between citizens and the police. From the police side this included developing new mechanisms to gather information about community problems often of a seemingly "nonpolice" nature, assisting citizens in organizing to address such problems, and testing new mechanisms to "spread the word" about community programs and the things that individual citizens could do to prevent crime.

Site Selection. Houston and Newark were selected as examples of two different types of American cities. Houston is a relatively young city, with low population density and a developing municipal infrastructure, while Newark is a mature city with high population density and no significant growth. Because they are so different, some of the strategies they developed for the Fear Reduction Project were unique, but most addressed the same underlying problems and many were surprisingly similar. The two cities were also selected because of the capacity of their police departments to design and manage a complex experimental program.

Within each city, "matched" neighborhoods were selected to serve as testing grounds for the strategies. Because Newark has a predominantly black population, five physically similar areas with a homogeneous racial composition were selected. The heterogeneous nature of Houston called for the selection of neighborhoods with a population mix more closely resembling that of the city as a whole. In both cities the selected areas were approximately one square mile in size, and physically separated from each other. Site selection was guided by the 1980 Census, observations of numerous potential sites, and extensive discussions with police crime analysts and district commanders in the cities.

The Task Force Planning Process. In both cities, the program planning process had to design programs which met two constraints: they could be carried out within a one-year time limit imposed by the National Institute of Justice, and they could be supported entirely by the departments--there was no special funding available for these projects.

The planning processes themselves took different forms in the two cities. In Houston, one patrol officer from each of the four participating police districts was assigned full time for two months to a planning Task Force, which was headed by a sergeant from the Planning and Research Division. A civilian member of the Planning and Research Division also served on the Task Force. During the planning period the group met regularly with staff members of the Police Foundation to discuss past research related to the project. They also read studies of the fear of crime, and visited other cities to examine projects which appeared relevant

to fear reduction. By April, 1983, the group had formulated a set of strategies which they believed could be implemented effectively in Houston and had the potential to reduce citizen fear.

Then, during April and May the plan was reviewed and approved by Houston's Chief of Police, the department's Director of Planning and Research, by a panel of consultants assembled by the Police Foundation, and by the Director of the National Institute of Justice.

In Newark, the Task Force included several members of the police department as well as representatives of the Mayor's office, the Board of Education, the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, the Essex County Courts, the Newark Municipal Courts, the Essex County Probation Department and the Graduate School of Criminal Justice of Rutgers University. The group met once or twice a week for a month to discuss the general problems of fear, then broke into several committees to consider specific program possibilities. In April, 1983 the committees submitted lists of proposed programs to the entire task force for approval. These programs were reviewed by the panel of consultants, assembled by the Police Foundation and by the Director of the National Institute of Justice.

Technical Assistance by the Police Foundation. The Police Foundation provided the departments with technical assistance throughout the planning stages of the Fear Reduction Project. Its staff assisted the departments in locating potentially relevant projects operating in other cities, accumulated research on fear and its causes, arranged for members of the Task Forces to visit other departments, and identified consultants who

assisted the departments in program planning and implementation. This activity was supported by the National Institute of Justice.

Strategies Developed by the Task Force. In Houston, strategies were developed to foster a sense that Houston police officers were available to the public and cared about individual and neighborhood problems. Some of the strategies also were intended to encourage citizen involvement with the police and to increase participation in community affairs. The strategies included community organizing, door-to-door police visits, a police-community newsletter, recontacts with crime victims, and a police-community storefront office.

The Newark strategies were directed at the exchange of information and the reduction of social and physical disorder. The police strategies included door-to-door visits, newsletters, police-community storefronts, and the intensified enforcement and order maintenance. In association with the Board of Education, recreational alternatives to street-corner loitering were to be provided. With the cooperation of the courts system, juveniles were to be given community work sentences to clean up deteriorated areas; with the assistance of the municipal government, abandoned or deteriorated buildings were to be demolished and delivery of city services intensified.

Implementation of the Strategies. Responsibility for implementing the strategies in Houston was given to the planning Task Force, which then consisted of a sergeant, four patrol officers, and a civilian member of the department. Each of the patrol officers was directly responsible for the

execution of one of the strategies. They were joined by three additional officers; two from the Community Services Division were assigned to work on the community organizing strategy, and another was assigned to work on the door-to-door contact effort. During the implementation period, two more officers were assigned to the victim recontact program and another to the community organizing strategy.

During the nine-to-twelve month period that the strategies were operational, the original Task Force members assumed total responsibility for implementation. They conducted much of the operational work themselves and coordinated the few other officers from each patrol district who were involved in program implementation. When implementation problems required swift and unique solutions (a condition common during the start up period), the Task Force officers worked directly with the district captains and/or with the sergeant from Planning and Research who headed the Task Force. This sergeant would, in turn, take direct action or work with the Director of Planning and Research or with one of the Deputy Chiefs over the patrol districts and/or with the Assistant Chief in charge of Operations. The amount of responsibility placed on the task force members had some of the disadvantages which can exist when the traditional chain of command is circumvented, but it had the advantage that Task Force members felt ownership of, and pride in, the program they had designed.

In Newark, responsibility for implementing each program component was assigned to one or more officers, who in turn were monitored by the program coordinator and his assistant. Those officers working in particular patrol divisions--those in the community police center and those making door-to-

door contacts--reported formally to the division Captain and informally to the program coordinator, who, at the beginning of the program was still a Lieutenant. This somewhat ambiguous reporting structure created some delays, lack of coordination and misunderstanding during the early months of program implementation; these problems were largely overcome with the cooperative efforts of the parties involved. Officers who implemented the other programs reported directly to the program coordinator, a system which worked effectively throughout the program.

The Overall Evaluation Design. All of the strategies tested in Houston and Newark were to be evaluated as rigorously as possible. Two of them--the victim recontact program in Houston and police-community newsletters in both cities--were evaluated using true experiments, in which randomly selected groups of citizens were either contacted by the program or assigned to a noncontacted control group. The other strategies, including the one reported here, were area-wide in focus, and were evaluated using pre- and post-program area surveys. Surveys were also conducted in a comparison area, in which no new programs were implemented, in each city.

Summary

Recent research, much of it funded by the National Institute of Justice, has revealed that fear of crime has become a major problem in our society. Other research has revealed that this fear often derives from concern about various "signs of crime" than from direct or indirect experience with crime. For example, neighborhoods which suffer from such

physical and social disorder as vandalism, loitering and public drinking or gambling convey the feeling of having been abandoned. As a result, law-abiding residents and merchants begin to flee. Houses and shops become vacant, making them vulnerable to more vandalism and social disorder. Those who choose to remain--or are unable to leave--look upon the streets with detachment, responding to the apparent lack of concern revealed by the neglect and disorder around them. As insidious cycle leads from fear of crime to even more fear.

We have known this for some time--but little has been done about it. In 1982, however, N.I.J. decided to fund well-evaluated experiments in Houston and Newark to determine the most effective ways that police, working with citizens, can dismantle the cycle of fear. Through a competitive bidding process, the Police Foundation was awarded a grant to plan and conduct the evaluations of those experiments.

In each city, task forces were assembled to determine the most appropriate programs to be tested, given the local circumstances. In both cities, the programs agreed upon included door-to-door police visits, as well as police community offices and newsletters. In Houston, the effectiveness of community organizing by police officers and a program to serve victims were also tested. In Newark, the police, working with other agencies, were to develop recreational alternatives to street corner loitering and to clean up deteriorated areas and buildings.

All of these strategies were to be implemented under the direction of a fear reduction task force and evaluated by the Police Foundation using the most vigorous research designs possible.

APPENDIX B:
EXAMPLE OF HOUSTON NEWSLETTER

Community Policing Exchange

PUBLISHED BY THE HOUSTON POLICE



OFFICERS SERVING YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

H.P.D. reaches out with Community Newsletter

Welcome to the first edition of the Houston Police Department's **COMMUNITY POLICING EXCHANGE**. Please take the time to read the information assembled in this newsletter. It's for your benefit. This information has been gathered by police officers working in your neighborhood who want to keep you informed about crime activity occurring in your neighborhood, crime prevention tips, and neighborhood news.

The purpose for providing this type information is to give a clearer understanding of what is going on in your neighborhood. We hope that this information will assist you and your neighbors in deciding if you should become more actively involved in looking out for each other's well being. Remember by ourselves, police can only react to crime, we need an involved citizenry to prevent it.

A community that employs crime prevention techniques, is alert to suspicious behavior and circumstances, and reports this information to the police, will be a far safer place to live than one that does not. Alert and responsive citizens, who are willing to become involved, can maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the police in preventing crime and apprehending criminals.

Living with success

The most effective action against crime is citizen action. The police, by themselves, can only have limited success in dealing with neighborhood problems that contribute to fear.

We are often unaware of the success stories that happen every day when citizens confront problems in their neighborhoods. Through this newsletter, we will tell you of these successes.

Take a young man living in the Golfcrest neighborhood. He noticed suspicious activity in a nearby backyard and strange comings and goings to the nearby house. He suspected that drug dealing was going on and notified his local beat officer. After investigation, it was found that drugs were being manufactured. Arrests were made and the problem eliminated.

This is but one of the success stories from neighborhoods all over the city. Citizen action can make a difference. Tell us about your success story so we can let others know what has happened. Call our special number or drop us a line. Sergeant Steve Fowler, 221-0711 or Community Policing Exchange, 33 Artesian Street, Houston, Texas 77002. We'll write about these in each issue.

Community Comments

Lee P. Brown, Chief of Police



Policing the community involves selection of options for action in a variety of complex urban situations. The police must select options for action, based on an understanding of community priorities. It is equally important for the police to clearly state those values and beliefs which lay the foundation for priority-setting.

Values are those standards and beliefs which guide the operation of the Police Department. The values set forth the philosophy of policing in Houston and the commitments made by the Department to high standards of policing. For values to be meaningful they must be widely circulated so that all members of the community are aware of them. Department values must incorporate and reflect citizen's expectations, desires, and preferences. The community's contributions in expressing their values are subsequently manifested in the Department's administrative policies.

For the Houston Police Department, several values need to be carefully reflected throughout its operations. These values are as follows:

- Police must involve the community in all aspects of policing which directly impacts the quality of community life.
- The Police Department believes that it has a responsibility to react to criminal behavior in a way that emphasizes prevention and that is marked by vigorous law enforcement.
- The Police Department believes that it must deliver its services in a manner that preserves and advances democratic values.
- The Department is committed to delivering police services in a manner which will best reinforce the strengths of the city's neighborhoods.
- The Department is committed to allowing public input in the development of its policies which directly impacts neighborhood life.
- The Department is committed to understanding neighborhood crime problems from the community's perspective and collaborate with the community by developing strategies that deal with neighborhood crime.

Bicycle safety tips

Nearly half the entire population of the United States rides bicycles, whether for recreation, transportation, or keeping in shape. There are as many adult bike riders as children. Obeying traffic laws and safety rules will make bicycling safer, more enjoyable, and will prevent accidents.

- Always ride in the same direction as other traffic. Stay close to the right edge of the roadway, except when passing or making a left turn. Be careful when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.
- Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided, bicycles must use the path and not the roadway.
- Bicycles should not be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped, except that an adult may carry a child securely attached to his person in a backpack or sling.
- Use caution at intersections and railroad crossings.
- Keep at least one hand on the handlebars at all times. If you plan to carry books, packages, or other items, you should add a front or rear carrier to your bicycle. If you carry items, you must drive with both hands on the handlebars.
- A bike flag and a rearview mirror are added safety precautions.

- When operating a bicycle, you must never attach yourself or your bicycle to any vehicle on the roadway.
- You must always stop before reaching a school bus that has stopped to load or unload passengers.
- Weaving from one lane to another is both illegal and dangerous.
- Don't make a U-turn without first looking carefully to see if it is safe to do so. On some streets U-turns are not permitted.
- You must never drive at a speed faster than that which is reasonable and safe. Use hand signals.
- Wear light-colored clothing or apply reflective tape to your clothing or the bicycle handlebars, frame or fenders. It will help you to be seen and may keep you from getting hit. Some riders use arm and leg lights.
- Watch for people getting into and out of parked cars, and for cars pulling into traffic from a curb or driveway.

Parents should be aware of the responsibilities that they must assume when their children ride bicycles. These responsibilities range all the way from selection of a proper bicycle for the child to seeing that the child learns and obeys all the traffic laws.



Be alert to suspicious circumstances

Anything that seems even slightly out of place for your area, or for the time of day, may mean criminal activity. In your neighborhood or business complex, you are the expert. You know if there is someone in the area that doesn't belong.

Some of the most obvious things to watch for and report:

- A stranger entering your neighbor's house when it is unoccupied may be a burglar.
- A scream heard anywhere may mean robbery or rape.
- Offers of merchandise at ridiculously low prices could mean stolen property.
- Anyone removing accessories, license plates, or gasoline from a vehicle should be reported.
- Anyone peering into parked cars may be looking for a car to steal or for valuables left displayed in the car.
- The sound of breaking glass or loud explosive noises could mean an accident, housebreaking, or vandalizing.
- Persons loitering around schools, parks, secluded areas, or in the neighborhoods could be sex offenders.
- A person running, especially if carrying something of value, could be leaving the scene of a crime.
- The abandoned vehicle parked on your block may be a stolen car.
- Persons being forced into vehicles, especially if juveniles or female, may mean a possible kidnapping.
- Apparent business transactions conducted from a vehicle, especially around schools or parks, with juveniles involved, could mean possible drug sales.

H.P.D. community program implemented

Northline Park area...

As residents of the Northline Park Area, you are probably concerned with making your neighborhood a safer place to live. The Police Department is aware that every citizen in Houston would like to feel a sense of safety in their neighborhood. With this thought in mind, the Department has devised a police strategy that will soon be implemented in the Northline Park Area. The Department will be opening a Police Community Station in your area that will be staffed by two Police Officers, two Community Service Officers, and one Civilian (who will serve as an aide to the police officers and help coordinate activities out of the Community Station). The station will be located at 7208 Nordling in the Fontana Shopping center across from Durkee Elementary School.

We would like to introduce some of the police officers that work in the Northline Park area. During the day, Officer C.M. Campbell and Officer D.D. Roberts will be working your area. During the evening hours Officer T.R. Cunningham, C. Daniels, and G. Schull will be working your area along with the Community Station Officers, Robin Kirk and Mike Mikeska. The night shift Officers working the area are R.N. Holley, R.W. Breeding and R.R. Hopkins.

If anyone has any questions about the Community Station, or would like to volunteer to work in the station, please contact Officer Robin Kirk or Mike Mikeska at 691-CARE. An open house at the Community Station is slated for November 13, 1983.

Protecting a precious resource

The child trusts him. He buys the child candy, takes the child to movies, gives the child his time when no one else will. He is the child's special friend.

The child does not want to lose his friend. The child will do anything to keep him. Besides, he is a grown-up who knows what is right and what is wrong.

Child pornographers can destroy precious moments of childhood. When a camera is held by a pornographer, the child will be haunted by the experience for the remainder of his life.

According to the Texas Department of Human Resources, studies show that a majority of those who are sexually abused as children will become child molesters as adults. The wreckage of the life of a sexually abused child is devastating and society pays the price.

Anyone from a stranger to a close friend or family member can be a sexual abuser of children. The Crime Stoppers Advisory Council for the month of November is concentrating its efforts on the prevention and apprehension of child pornographers in Texas.

Parents, family members and friends are encouraged to become informed on ways to prevent children from becoming involved with the child pornographers and sexual abusers, and learn to recognize the symptoms of a child under a pornographer's influence.

Persons with information on child pornographers are asked to call their local Crime Stoppers program or the toll-free Texas Crime Stopper's hotline at 1-800-252-TIPS anytime, day or night.

Improving your neighborhood

The main purpose of City and governmental agencies is to serve the citizens. Those who work in agencies are willing and well prepared to help. A valuable resource to those who are working toward neighborhood improvement is the information and assistance that these bodies can provide.

Listed below are some of the City departments that are most directly involved in neighborhood-related activities. You will notice that some of these departments also provide speakers on topics of neighborhood interest.

The **Neighborhood Revitalization Division** of the City Planning Department assists neighborhood groups in efforts to improve their neighborhoods. The Division provides data and information to groups, develops information sharing workshops, maintains a resource file of persons, agencies, and programs available to assist groups, and helps groups to develop comprehensive plans and strategies for improving their neighborhoods.

The **Mayor's Citizen's Assistance Office** located in City Hall, distributes a booklet listing City services and information about each service. This information makes it easier for you to request these services by phone. The Mayor's Citizen's Assistance Office refers requests for service to the proper City division or department for you. The Mayor's Citizen's Assistance Office, after referring your complaint to the appropriate City department, will contact you later to let you know what action has been taken. It also arranges for speakers for community groups.

The Community Services Division of the **Police Department** provides speakers to talk on subjects related to police-community matters.

The Public Education Section of the **Fire Department** offers a program that includes films, slides, lectures and demonstrations on life and fire safety. The Special Services Section offers fire safety and home inspections upon request.

The **Public Works Department** provides for and maintains roads, drainage, sewer disposal and water for the City of Houston as some of its duties. Additional functions include the overseeing of all construction on City properties and the Street Repair Division maintains city streets and cleans and recuts roadside ditches and mows street rights-of-way. Repairs for sewer lines are handled by the Water Quality Section.

The **Traffic and Transportation Department** installs and maintains traffic signals, traffic signs and street signs throughout the City. Blind intersections, signs and signals in need of maintenance and requests for new traffic controls should be reported to them.

The resources listed are just sampling of the resources available to neighborhood groups. In your search for assistance you are certain to uncover other resources as you go along. Special thanks to the Neighborhood Revitalization Division of City Planning Department for providing this information.

Citizens fight back

The key to minimizing crime in any community is citizen involvement. A community that employs crime prevention techniques, is alert to suspicious behavior and circumstances, and reports this information to the police, will be a far safer place to live than one that doesn't. Alert and responsive citizens, who are willing to become involved, can maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the police in preventing crime and apprehending offenders.

In July of 1983, officers received a call to an apartment complex in your area. The complainant stated to the officers that he heard his front patio door open, looked out of his window, and saw an unknown person stealing property off his patio. The suspect then proceeded to another apartment and was attempting to

commit the same offense. The complainant at this time stopped the suspect, preventing him from taking any property belonging to his neighbor. The involvement of a concerned citizen prevented a neighbor from becoming a victim and losing his personal belongings.

The Police Department recognizes that there are other incidents where a citizen has performed an act which was a deterrent to crime. If you know of any instances where the act of a citizen's involvement deterred a criminal act, please contact us and the article will be published in this Newsletter. We are asking for your assistance and support in acquiring this information for these success stories. Our office is located at 33 Artesian, Planning and Research Division, telephone number 221-0711, c/o Sergeant Steve Fowler.

Crime prevention tips

After reviewing the crime reports for your area, we were able to determine which crime prevention tips would be most helpful to you as residents and business owners. A number of thefts occurring in your area involve "Pigeon Dropping." This type of theft is often performed by a "Con Artist," a smooth-talking criminal whose aim is to separate you from your money through trickery and deceit. The Pigeon Drop is an old and well-known confidence game, perpetrated mainly on elderly, trusting and unsuspecting citizens. They may stop you on the street, call you on the phone, or ring your door bell. They may pretend to be repairmen, building inspectors, bank examiners or any other identity. There are many different kinds of confidence games; they can occur at any time of the year and can be avoided if the intended victim (pigeon) recognizes the confidence game and refused to participate.

- Beware of friendly strangers offering goods or services at low rates.
- Be suspicious of telephone calls from persons claiming to be bank officials who ask you to withdraw money from your account for any reason. Legitimate banks communicate in writing on business transactions.

Protect your car

A million cars were stolen in the United States last year. Millions more were burglarized or vandalized. Before you become one of the statistics, learn how to fight back.

According to the FBI, most cars are stolen by "amateurs."—And they are stolen because they are easy to steal!

Your first defense against auto theft is to lock your car and protect your keys. Did you know that most cars are stolen because they were left unlocked or the keys were still in the ignition?

Although you can't make your car impossible to steal (a professional thief can get it if he really wants it), you can make it tough.

Take these tips:

- Store spare keys in your wallet, not in the car.
- Replace standard door lock buttons with the slim, tapered kind.
- In the driveway, park your car with the front toward the street, so anyone tampering with the engine can be seen more easily.



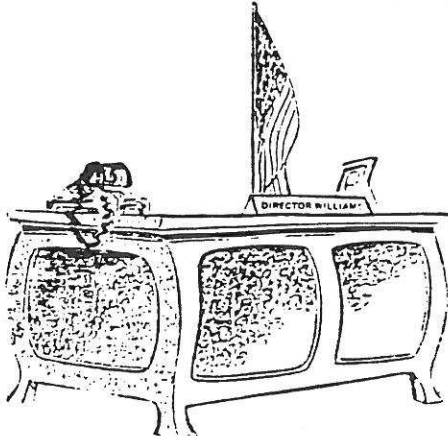
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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

ACT

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NEWARK Police Department
and Neighborhood Residents



ATTACK CRIME TOGETHER VOL. 1, NO. 4 JANUARY 1984 **Hubert Williams, Police Director**



FROM THE DESK OF THE POLICE DIRECTOR

This month I would like to discuss with you yet another component of the Fear Reduction Program — the Neighborhood Clean-up Program. One element of this strategy involves the assigning of juveniles arrested for minor acts of delinquency or first offenders to appear before a community juvenile conference committee and be given the option of performing community service work or appearing before a juvenile court judge for case adjudication. This committee in conjunction with the New Jersey Municipal Court and the Essex County Court Systems, consists of fifteen (15) members made up of five (5) members from each of three (3) areas earmarked for clean-up activities. Juveniles who accept the community service sentencing option are required to attend a training session which emphasize the values of discipline, teamwork, good work habits, responsible and cooperative community living.

Program activities consist of general clean-up activities, such as removing graffiti, vacant lot and street clean-up, and area beautification, within sections of the city the youths reside or committed their offense. Supervised by a

sergeant, it is hoped that the affected youths will view Newark police officers in a positive manner, rather than a symbol of the establishment which they feel to be threatening and/or intimidating.

While the objective of the Clean-Up Program is the removal of the physical eyesores within specific neighborhoods, of equal importance is the opportunity afforded the affected youths to experience a sense of pride and accomplishment in observing how their efforts can provide a safe and clean environment within which they can live and prosper.

PROTECT YOUR HOME

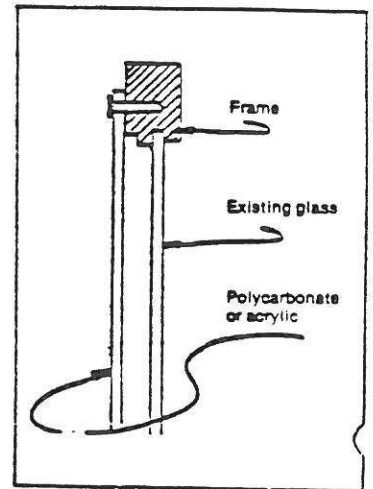
Basement windows are the second most likely point of entry to a residence for a burglar. The accessibility and concealability of basement windows makes them especially attractive to a prowling burglar. Usually basement windows can be easily pried open because residents have failed to adequately secure them. When securing basement windows, you must attempt to make it impossible for person's body to fit through the opening.

Several measures can be taken to secure basement windows:

- *Add a security grill to the window.
- *Limit access by running two bars top to bottom (remember to keep an emergency exit.)
- *Replace vulnerable windows with glass blocks.
- *Keep storm windows on basement windows which are secured from the inside.

An alternative to securing the basement windows is a strong door and secure lock on the entry way leading from the basement to the rest of the home. Another alternative is replacing or covering the

glass with a break resistant polycarbonate or acrylic material. A three step process can be used in applying these materials to basement windows.



Step 1

Cut 1/8" or thicker polycarbonate or acrylic sheet 3" larger in length and width than the window area, and sand the edges smooth. Drill 1/4" diameter holes 3/4" in from the edges of the material and not more than 9" on centers. These holes will be slightly larger in diameter than the screws used to fasten the material to the window.

Step 2

Place the finished sheet of polycarbonate flush against the inside of the window over the area to be protected. Mark holes on the window, then pre-drill using approximately 1/8" diameter drill to accept screws. NOTE: It is important to drill a smaller hole in the wooden frame so the screws will fit snugly.

Step 3

Secure polycarbonate to the window using No. 10 oval-head screws and finishing washers. Length of screws should be the same as thickness of the window. Tighten screws only until snug.

WEST DISTRICT CAPTAINS CORNER

On December 6, 1983 a major police action occurred in the West District involving an armed suspect who had taken eleven people hostage. This incident, which received widespread news coverage, is an excellent example of the professional competence and ability which exists within the Newark Police Department. It also illustrates the philosophy under which the Newark Police Department operates, namely, that the protection and saving of lives is of paramount importance in all situations.

The incident had its beginning on the previous day (December 5) when the suspect went to his mother-in-law's home in the North District and became involved in an argument which resulted in the shooting of his mother-in-law and brother-in-law. The suspect then fled, taking his wife and five children to his sisters home located on Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Later that evening two West District police officers, William Hicks and James O'Hara, developed information that the suspect was at the apartment on Martin Luther King Boulevard. Officers Hicks and O'Hara notified the Rapid Robbery Squad and together with two detectives from that unit responded to the apartment to investigate. The officers confirmed that the suspect was in the apartment but they could not gain entry. They also confirmed that children were in the apartment and knew that to force entry would endanger innocent lives. The apartment was then sealed off and attempts were made to convince the suspect to surrender. It was at this point that the Newark Police Department's specially trained Hostage Negotiating Team was called in along with the Tactical Force. As the evening dragged on, other police units were called to the scene to provide their special assistance.

West District and Traffic Bureau Units were utilized to control the traffic flow and crowds in the area. The Police Emergency Bureau re-

sponded with barricades to assist in controlling pedestrian movement and also with special equipment should forced entry into the apartment be necessary.

Detectives responded to assist in a variety of areas essential to the operation. All in all, a large number of police officers from a variety of units within the department were brought together to provide their particular expertise in the now large scale and complex police operation. To the great credit of all those involved, the entire operation proceeded smoothly.

All morning the officers coolly negotiated with a gun waving, threatening suspect. Despite many times during the ordeal when officers feared the suspect was about to act irrationally and begin shooting, they did not elect to use deadly force. Instead, they continued pleading with the suspect to remain calm and not resort to violence, knowing full well that at any moment the suspect might begin shooting and the negotiating officers would be dangerously exposed. It is important to note that throughout that tense morning the Newark Police Department was fully capable of concluding the situation by employing deadly force from police sharpshooters.

We elected not to do that and instead negotiate despite the danger. The high value the officers of the Newark Police Department place on all human life was clearly demonstrated by this incident and the great credit and skill of all involved, the situation was successfully resolved without injury to anyone.

It is important for the citizen of Newark to have confidence in the ability of their Police Department to successfully deal with highly volatile situations. This incident clearly demonstrates the justification for that confidence.

Report a Rape to
SARA IMMEDIATELY
CALL
733-RAPE

BURGLARY RING BROKEN BY DETECTIVE



For the past several months the Ivy Hill apartments have experienced a large number of burglaries. Entry into the apartments were made through the rear windows which were adjacent to the buildings stairwell. The suspects would locate an empty apartment, go to the stairwell, break the window of the apartment and then crawl from the stairwell into the apartment. After taking what they wanted, the suspects would simply leave the apartment by way of the front door.

Detective Frank D'Andrea of the West Detective Squad investigated many of these cases and after several months of hard work was successful in identifying a burglary ring which was responsible for the crimes. To date 13 people have been identified and most have been arrested. They have been charged and implicated in 20 burglaries so far and the investigation is continuing as to their involvement in other burglaries.

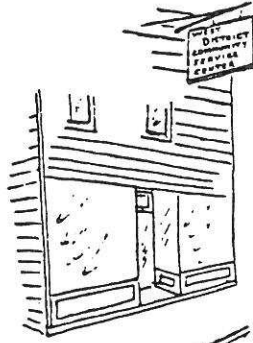
Congratulations to Detective D'Andrea (formerly a West District officer) for a job well done..

WON'T YOU JOIN US?

If you have any newsworthy events to report affecting you or your community, or, you would like to provide a "Helping Hand" to our West District Community Center staff, please write of call:

West District Community
Service Center
767 So. Orange Avenue
Newark, New Jersey
(201) 733-4830

STOREFRONT TIDBITS



It was mentioned in the November issue of ACT that disruptive teenagers are a big problem in the Vailsburg area. They are responsible for a large percentage of robberies, burglaries, car thefts, purse snatching, drugs and other crimes committed in the area. The staff at the West District Community Service Center is determined to meet this problem head on.

Since August we have been actively engaged in the identification of the teenagers responsible for the commission of these crimes. It should be mentioned that we have been successful in this endeavor. We are taking one street at a time and taking positive action when we encounter problem teenagers. We have identified the source of the problems on South Munn Avenue and are actively working to eliminate the cause.

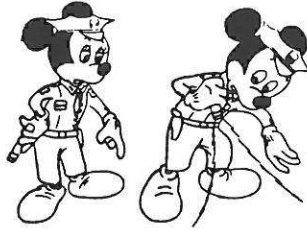
The staff of the West District Community Center in a further effort to eliminate teenagers criminal activity in the area on December 9, 1983 escorted fifteen teenagers to Rahway State Prison to participate in the Scared Straight Program.

On December 8th at the West District Community Center a Fire Prevention Seminar was held, conducted by Newark Firefighters Shelly Harris.

At the December 12th meeting of the Columbia Ave. Block Association Councilman Ronald Rice attended and spoke about flooding and street conditions on Columbia Ave.

The staff at the West District Community Center invites neighborhood residents to visit the center and air your complaints in order for us to service you. We are also reminding you that if you want something printed in the ACT news letter it must be submitted to the West District Community Service Center prior to the second week of the month.

THE BEST IN THE WEST



It was a Saturday night, November 19, when West District Officers Charles Kaiser and George Brodo received a call of hold-up in progress at Goodys Corner Tavern, 41-19th Avenue. As the officers rolled up to the scene they observed a man standing near the tavern entrance pulling a stocking mask from his face. He was also observed holding some coats over his arm and a woman's pocketbook.

When the suspect spotted the officers he started to run away. Brodo and Kaiser yelled for the suspect to halt as they began to pursue him on foot. The officers yelled a second time and with that the suspect wheeled around and fired one shot at the approaching officers. He then continued running away with the officers in pursuit. Finally, as the suspect entered a vacant lot on South 17th Street, he attempted to shoot Officer Kaiser, who immediately fired his weapon, hitting the man once. The suspect was then apprehended and transported to College Hospital where he was treated for his wound. At the shooting scene officers recovered the proceeds from the robbery, along with the suspects gun. The suspect, identified as Ronald Mundra, 29 years old, from Irvington was charged with armed robbery, pos-

session of a dangerous weapon and aggravated assault on police officers upon his release from the hospital. Officers Kaiser and Brodo have been recommended for official commendations for their courageous pursuit and apprehension of a highly dangerous man.

On December 10, 1983, shortly after midnight while West District Officers William Hamilton and James O'Hara were dispersing approximately 100 youths at 18th and Brookdale Avenues. The youths had apparently gathered at that location following a party at Vailsburg High School and the officers sensed some sort of trouble was brewing. While trying to disperse the crowd, the officers heard four shots ring out. The sound of the shots caused a panic in the crowd, and people began running in all directions. Officers Hamilton and O'Hara called for back up assistance as they went to the aid of a young man who was shot and lying on the ground. After help arrived at the scene, Officers Hamilton and O'Hara began interviewing witnesses and determined the names of two suspects. Since the suspects were last seen heading towards Irvington, the Irvington Police were notified and responded to the call for assistance. A coordinated search was organized with police units from both Newark and Irvington. Eighteen minutes after the shooting occurred, Officers Hamilton and O'Hara spotted the suspects in Irvington Center and with the assistance of Irvington Police made the apprehension. This was a fine piece of coordinated police work involving two police departments and many police officers, and is certainly worth mentioning in this column.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SAY?

If you have any newsworthy events to report, we would like to hear about it - write:

Editor, ACT Newsletter
Office of the Police Director
31 Green Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102



ACTi

Published by the
NEWARK Police Department
and Neighborhood Residents



APPENDIX D:
COMPARISON OF MEAN SCORES FOR SELECTED VARIABLES "LOST" VERSUS
"FOUND" MEMBERS OF HOUSTON PANEL SAMPLE

APPENDIX D

COMPARISONS OF MEAN SCORES FOR SELECTED VARIABLES:
"LOST" VERSUS "FOUND" MEMBERS OF HOUSTON PANEL SAMPLE

Appendix D-1

Means or, in one case, percentages, are presented for "Lost" and "Found" members of the Houston panel sample for the following items.

Q5. In general, since July of 1983, would you say this area has become a better place to live, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

Q14. On the whole, how do you feel about this area as a place to live?

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

Q17. Police not making enough contact with residents?

Q18. Groups of people hanging around on corners or in streets?

Q21. Police stopping too many people on the streets without good reason in this area?

Q30. Since July of 1983, has the amount of crime in this area increased, decreased or stayed about the same?

Q31. Have you been to any of these meetings?

Q34. How safe would you feel being outside alone in this area at night?

Q39. Since July of 1983, has the amount of crime in this area increased, decreased or stayed about the same?

Q40. Do you believe you usually get a true picture of crime in this area?

Q42. Since July of 1983, have you seen any brochures, pamphlets or newsletters which describe what you can do to protect yourself and your home from crime?

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about things that might worry you in this area.

How worried are you that:

Q43. Someone will try to rob you or steal something from you while you are outside in this area?

Q45. Someone will try to break into your home while no one is here?

Q50. Now let's talk about the police in this area. How good a job do you think they are doing to prevent crime?

Appendix D-1
(continued)

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

- Q68. People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal things?
- Q74. Have any special locks been installed in this home for security reasons?
- Q77. have any valuables here been marked with your name or some number?
- Q79. Thinking of all the things that people can do to protect their home, that is, installing special locks, lights, timers, bars, et., how much safer do you think they can make your home?
- Q83. Thinking of all the things that people can do when they go out after dark, that is, get someone to go with them or avoid certain places or avoid certain types of people, how much safer do you think these actions can make you?

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

- Q117. People being robbed or having their money, purses or wallets taken?
- Q125. Do you personally know of anyone in this area whose home or apartment has been broken into, or had an attempted break-in since July of 1983?

Table D-1

Variable	Mean for Houston Panel Samples Which Was:	
	Lost (N=122)	Found (N=127)
Q5	1.86	1.91
Q14	3.08	2.94
Q17	1.79	1.89
Q18	1.87	1.79
Q21	1.16	1.19
Q30 (% YES)	26%	29%
Q31	7%	10%
Q34	2.51	2.73
Q39	2.27	2.21
Q40	47%	46%
Q42	21%	20%
Q43	1.95	2.00
Q45	2.20	2.20
Q50	3.23	3.20
Q68	1.86	1.86
Q74	24%	28%
Q77	16%	23%
Q79	2.28	2.18
Q83	2.32	2.22
Q117	1.60	1.56
Q125	22%	29%

APPENDIX E:

COMPARISON OF MEAN SCORES FOR SELECTED VARIABLES "LOST" VERSUS
"FOUND" MEMBERS OF HOUSTON PANEL SAMPLE

Appendix E-1

Means or, in one case, percentages, are presented for "Lost" and "Found" members of the Houston panel sample for the following items.

Q5. In general, since July of 1983, would you say this area has become a better place to live, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

Q14. On the whole, how do you feel about this area as a place to live?

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

Q17. Police not making enough contact with residents?

Q18. Groups of people hanging around on corners or in streets?

Q21. Police stopping too many people on the streets without good reason in this area?

Q30. Since July of 1983, has the amount of crime in this area increased, decreased or stayed about the same?

Q31. Have you been to any of these meetings?

Q34. How safe would you feel being outside alone in this area at night?

Q39. Since July of 1983, has the amount of crime in this area increased, decreased or stayed about the same?

Q40. Do you believe you usually get a true picture of crime in this area?

Q42. Since July of 1983, have you seen any brochures, pamphlets or newsletters which describe what you can do to protect yourself and your home from crime?

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about things that might worry you in this area.

How worried are you that:

Q43. Someone will try to rob you or steal something from you while you are outside in this area?

Q45. Someone will try to break into your home while no one is here?

Q50. Now let's talk about the police in this area. How good a job do you think they are doing to prevent crime?

Appendix e-1
(continued)

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

- Q68. People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal things?
- Q74. Have any special locks been installed in this home for security reasons?
- Q77. have any valuables here been marked with your name or some number?
- Q79. Thinking of all the things that people can do to protect their home, that is, installing special locks, lights, timers, bars, et., how much safer do you think they can make your home?
- Q83. Thinking of all the things that people can do when they go out after dark, that is, get someone to go with them or avoid certain places or avoid certain types of people, how much safer do you think these actions can make you?

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

- Q117. People being robbed or having their money, purses or wallets taken?
- Q125. Do you personally know of anyone in this area whose home or apartment has been broken into, or had an attempted break-in since July of 1983?

Table E-1

Variable	Mean for Newark Panel Samples Which Was:	
	Lost (N=80)	Found (N=117)
Q5	1.53	1.55
Q14	2.66	2.64
Q17	2.35	2.30
Q18	2.52	2.57
Q21	1.11	1.13
Q30 (% YES)	36%	42%
Q31	19%	20%
Q34	2.57	2.62
Q39	2.35	2.32
Q40	53%	50%
Q42	12%	14%
Q43	2.04	2.13
Q45	2.49*	2.30*
Q50	2.74	2.74
Q68	2.36	2.28
Q74	36%	38%
Q77	18%	20%
Q79	2.20	2.08
Q83	2.05	2.13
Q117	2.17	2.25
Q125	29%	30%

*p < .10

APPENDIX F:
CITIZENS' ATTITUDE SURVEY, NEWSLETTER VERSION

ADDRESS LABEL

HOUSEHOLD #					CITY	AREA	VERSION		DAY		MONTH	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							N	L				

**CITIZENS'
ATTITUDE SURVEY
NL VERSION**

14 — Respondent is:
1. Reinterview from Wave 1 Address
2. Selection from New Address

RESPONDENT SELECTION TABLES	
A	D
B ₁	E ₁
B ₂	E ₂
C	F

RESPONDENT SELECTION TABLES

SELECTION TABLE A		SELECTION TABLE B ₁	
If the number of eligible persons is	Interview the person you assigned the number:	If the number of eligible persons is	Interview the person you assigned the number:
1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1
3	1	3	1
4	1	4	1
5	1	5	2
6 or more	1	6 or more	2
SELECTION TABLE B ₂		SELECTION TABLE C	
If the number of eligible persons is	Interview the person you assigned the number:	If the number of eligible persons is	Interview the person you assigned the number:
1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1
3	1	3	1
4	1	4	1
5	1	5	2
6 or more	1	6 or more	-2
SELECTION TABLE D		SELECTION TABLE E ₁	
If the number of eligible persons is	Interview the person you assigned the number:	If the number of eligible persons is	Interview the person you assigned the number:
1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1
3	1	3	1
4	1	4	1
5	1	5	2
6 or more	1	6 or more	2
SELECTION TABLE E ₂		SELECTION TABLE F	
If the number of eligible persons is	Interview the person you assigned the number:	If the number of eligible persons is	Interview the person you assigned the number:
1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1
3	1	3	1
4	1	4	1
5	1	5	2
6 or more	1	6 or more	2

INTRODUCTION FOR DESIGNATED RESPONDENT

Hello, my name is _____ and I work for a national research company in Washington, D.C., [SHOW I.D. CARD]. About six months ago we talked to _____ about how people feel about their neighborhood and I would like to talk with him/her again for a few minutes to see how he/she feels now. [CONTACT DESIGNATED RESPONDENT AND CONTINUE WITH THE CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT. IF DESIGNATED RESPONDENT IS UNAVAILABLE, ARRANGE TO COME BACK. BUT IF DESIGNATED RESPONDENT IS NO LONGER A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD DO NOT SELECT A NEW RESPONDENT, FILL OUT A NON-INTERVIEW REPORT FORM.]

Just like last year, all the information you give will be strictly confidential and it will be used only to prepare a report in which no one's answers will ever be identified except as required by law. Your participation is voluntary but your cooperation is valuable.

INTRODUCTION FOR NON DESIGNATED RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLD

Hello, my name is _____ and I work for a national research organization in Washington, D.C. [SHOW I.D. CARD]

We recently mailed a letter to this household about a survey we are doing to find out the problems people are having in this area and what they think can be done to improve the quality of life around here. The information you give us will help develop programs to address these problems. Everything you tell us will be kept strictly confidential and it will be used only to prepare a report in which no one's answers will ever be identified. Your participation is voluntary but your cooperation will be very helpful.

To be sure that we have a good idea of the opinions of everyone in this area, I have been given a very strict method of selecting the person I talk with in any household. First, how many people 19 years or older live in this household.

_____ # OF ADULTS 19 YEARS OR OLDER

(15)

Okay, starting with the oldest male, please tell me the first name and age of all the males who are 19 years or older. [NOW LIST ALL MALES] Then, please do the same for females, starting with the oldest one.

[LIST THE FIRST NAME, SEX AND AGE OF ALL PERSONS 19 YEARS OLD AND OLDER WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE TABLE BELOW. ASSIGN THE NUMBER "1" TO THE OLDEST MALE, "2" TO THE SECOND OLDEST MALE, ETC. THEN ASSIGN CONTINUOUS NUMBERS TO THE FEMALES. LOOK AT THE SELECTION TABLE TO FIND OUT WHO IS TO BE INTERVIEWED.]

LINE #	NAMES OF PERSONS 19 YEARS OR OLDER	SEX	AGE	ASSIGNED NUMBER	CHECK RESPONDENT
1	_____	---	---	-----	-----
2	_____	---	---	-----	-----
3	_____	---	---	-----	-----
4	_____	---	---	-----	-----
5	_____	---	---	-----	-----
6	_____	---	---	-----	-----
7	_____	---	---	-----	-----
8	_____	---	---	-----	-----

(16) (17-18) (19)
(20) (21-22) (23)
(24) (25-26) (27)
(28) (29-30) (31)
(32) (33-34) (35)
(36) (37-38) (39)
(40) (41-42) (43)
(44) (45-46) (47)

Okay, according to my instructions, I am supposed to talk with _____
Is he/she here now? [READ R NAME]

[IF SELECTED RESPONDENT IS OTHER THAN THE FIRST PERSON CONTACTED, MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO INTERVIEW THE PERSON SELECTED.]

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN: _____ A.M.
P.M.

Q1. First, I have a few questions about this part of (Houston/Newark)[SHOW MAP]. How long have you lived at this address?

(48-49)(50-51)

YEARS MONTHS
DON'T KNOW 9999

Q2. Before you moved here, did you live somewhere else in this area, somewhere else in (Houston/Newark), somewhere outside of the city of (Houston/Newark) or have you always lived here?

SOMEWHERE IN THIS AREA 1
SOMEWHERE IN THIS CITY 2
OUTSIDE OF THIS CITY 3
ALWAYS LIVED HERE 4
DON'T KNOW 9

(52)

Q3. Do you own or rent your home?

OWN (INCLUDES STILL PAYING) 1
RENT 2
REFUSED 8
DON'T KNOW 9

(53)

Q4. About how many families do you know by name in this area?

NUMBER
DON'T KNOW 99
REFUSED 88

(54)

Q5. In general, since July of 1983, would you say this area has become a better place to live, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

BETTER 3
WORSE 1
ABOUT THE SAME 2
DON'T KNOW 9

(55)

Q11. In some areas people do things together and help each other. In other areas people mostly go their own way. In general, what kind of area would you say this is, is it mostly one where people help each other, or one where people go their own way?

HELP EACH OTHER 1
GO THEIR OWN WAY 0
DON'T KNOW 9

(56)

Q14. On the whole, how do you feel about this area as a place to live? Are you...

very satisfied, 4
somewhat satisfied, 3
somewhat dissatisfied, or 2
very dissatisfied? 1
DON'T KNOW 9

(57)

N1. All things considered, what do you think this area will be like a year from now? Will it be a better place to live, have gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

BETTER 3
WORSE 1
ABOUT THE SAME 2
DON'T KNOW 9

(58)

N2. How likely is it that you will still be living in this area a year from now? Is it...

very likely.	5	
somewhat likely.	4	(59)
somewhat unlikely, or	2	
very unlikely?	1	
REFUSED	8	
50-50 (VOLUNTARY)	3	
DON'T KNOW	9	

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

	<u>BIG</u> <u>PROBLEM</u>	<u>SOME</u> <u>PROBLEM</u>	<u>NO</u> <u>PROBLEM</u>	<u>DON'T</u> <u>KNOW</u>	
Q18. The first one is groups of people hanging around on corners or in streets?	3	2	1	9	(60)
[PROMPT AS NECESSARY: Do you think this is a big problem, some problem or no problem in this area?]					
Q19. Beggars or panhandlers?	3	2	1	9	(61)
Q20. People saying insulting things or bothreing people as they walk down the street?	3	2	1	9	(62)
Q17. Police not making enough contact with residents?	3	2	1	9	(63)
Q21. Police stopping too many people on the streets without good reason in this area?	3	2	1	9	(64)
Q24. People drinking in public places like on corners or in streets?	3	2	1	9	(65)
Q26. Police being too tough on people they stop?	3	2	1	9	(66)
Q30. Since July of 1983, have there been any community meetings held here in this area to try to deal with local problems?					
NO			0		[SKIP TO Q34]
YES			1		(67)
DON'T KNOW			9		[SKIP TO Q34]
Q31. Have you been to any of these meetings?					
NO			0		[SKIP TO Q34]
YES			1		(68)
Q32. Was anyone from the Police Department at any of these meetings?					
NO			0		
YES			1		(69)
DON'T KNOW			9		
Q34. How safe would you feel being outside alone in this area at night? Would you feel ...					
very safe,			4		
somewhat safe,			3		
somewhat unsafe, or			2		(70)
very unsafe?			1		
DON'T GO OUT AT NIGHT			7		
DON'T KNOW			9		

- Q35. Is there any place in this area where you would be afraid to go alone either during the day or after dark?
- NO 0 [SKIP TO Q39] (71)
YES 1
DON'T KNOW 9 [SKIP TO Q39]
- Q38. Would you be afraid to go there during the day, after dark, or both?
- DAY TIME 1 (72)
AFTER DARK 2
BOTH 3
DON'T KNOW 9
- Q39. Since July of 1983, has the amount of crime in this area increased, decreased or stayed about the same?
- INCREASED 3 (73)
DECREASED 1
ABOUT THE SAME 2
DON'T KNOW 9
- Q40. Do you believe you usually get a true picture of crime in this area?
- NO 0 (74)
YES 1
DON'T KNOW 9
- Q41. Where do you get information about crime in this area? [PROBE: Where else do you get information? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY]
- a. NONE/NO INFORMATION 1 (75)
b. TELEVISION 1 (76)
c. RADIO 1 (77)
d. CITY NEWSPAPER 1 (78)
e. NEIGHBORHOOD NEWSPAPER 1 (79)
f. RELATIVES, FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS . . 1 (80)
g. COMMUNITY MEETINGS 1 (81)
h. POLICE OFFICERS 1 (82)
i. POLICE NEWSLETTER 1 (83)
j. POLICE STATION/OFFICE 1 (84)
k. GROUPS/ORGANIZATIONS 1 (85)
l. PAMPHLETS AND BROCHURES 1 (86)
m. OTHER _____ 1 (87)
n. DON'T KNOW
- Q42. Since July of 1983, have you seen any brochures, pamphlets or newsletters which describe what you can do to protect yourself and your home from crime?
- NO 0 (88)
YES 1
DON'T KNOW 9
- X1. Have you heard about a monthly newsletter published by the police specifically for residents in this area?
- NO 0 (89)
YES 1
DON'T KNOW 9
- X2. [INTERVIEWER SHOW COPY] Here is a copy of the most recent issue of the police department newsletter. Have you seen any issues of this newsletter?
- NO 0 [SKIP TO Q43] (90)
YES 1
DON'T KNOW 9 [SKIP TO Q43]

X3. How did you happen to see the newsletter? [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY]

- MAILED TO MY HOME 1 (91)
 - LEFT AT MY DOOR 1 (92)
 - PICKED IT UP 1 (93)
 - BORROWED IT/GOT IT FROM NEIGHBOR . 1 (94)
 - OTHER 1 (95)
 - DON'T KNOW
- [SKIP TO X5]

X4. How many issues have been mailed to your home?

- # OF COPIES _____ (96)
- DON'T KNOW 9

X5. Would you like to (continue to) get this newsletter at your home?

- NO 0 (97)
- YES 1
- DON'T KNOW 9

X6. How many issues have you have a chance to look at?

- NONE 0 [SKIP TO Q43] (98)
- # OF COPIES _____
- DON'T KNOW 9

X7. In general, did you find the content of the newsletter(s) ...

- very informative 3 (99)
- somewhat informative, or 2
- not at all informative? 1
- DON'T KNOW 9

X8. How could it be made more informative? [PROBE: How else could it be made more informative?]

(100-101)

X9. What, if anything, did you find most informative about the newsletter(s)?

(102-103)

X10. In general, did you find the newsletter(s) ...

- very interesting. 3 (104)
- somewhat interesting, or 2
- not at all interesting? 1
- DON'T KNOW 9

X11. Because of the newsletter, have you done anything to protect yourself, your household, or your neighborhood?

- NO 0 [SKIP TO X13] (105)
- YES 1
- DON'T KNOW 9 [SKIP TO X13]

- X12. What have you done? [PROBE: What else have you done?]
- a. _____ (106-107)
- b. _____ (108-109)
- c. _____

- X13. Because of the newsletter, have you considered doing anything (else) to protect yourself, your household, or your neighborhood?
- NO 0 [SKIP TO X15] (110)
- YES 1
- DON'T KNOW 9 [SKIP TO X15]

- X14. What have you considered doing? [PROBE: What else have you considered doing?]
- a. _____ (111-112)
- b. _____ (113-114)
- c. _____

- X15. Did the newsletter(s) you looked at have a map with a special listing of recent crimes that took place in this area?
- NO 0 [SKIP TO X17] (115)
- YES 1
- DON'T KNOW 9 [SKIP TO X17]

- X16. When you saw the listings of crimes, did you find there was more crime, less crime or about as much crime as you had thought existed in this area?
- MORE 3 (116)
- LESS 1
- ABOUT AS MUCH 2
- DON'T KNOW 9

- X17. Should that type of crime information be included with the newsletter?
- NO 0 (117)
- YES 1
- DON'T KNOW 9

- X18. What suggestions, if any, do you have for improving the newsletter? [PROBE: What other suggestions do you have?]
- NONE/DON'T KNOW 0
- a. _____ (118-119)
- b. _____ (120-121)
- c. _____

- X19. Because of the newsletter(s) are you now more worried or less worried that you might become a victim of crime?
- MORE WORRIED 3 (122)
- LESS WORRIED 1
- NO DIFFERENCE/SAME 2
- DON'T KNOW 9

- X20. Because of the newsletter(s) are you now more confident or less confident that you can do things to avoid becoming a victim of crime?
- MORE CONFIDENT 3 (123)
- LESS CONFIDENT 1
- NO DIFFERENCE/SAME 2
- DON'T KNOW 9

Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about things that might worry you in this area.

How worried are you that:

	VERY WORRIED	SOMEWHAT WORRIED	NOT WORRIED AT ALL	N/A	
Q43. someone will try to rob you or steal something from you while you are outside in this area?	3	2	1	7	(124)
[PROMPT AS NECESSARY: Are you very worried, somewhat worried, or not worried at all?]					
Q44. someone will try to attack you or beat you up while you are outside in this area?	3	2	1	7	(125)
Q45. someone will try to break into your home while no one is here?	3	2	1	7	(126)
Q46. How about when someone is home, how worried are you that someone will try to break into your home while someone is here?	3	2	1	7	(127)
[PROMPT AS NECESSARY: Are you very worried, somewhat worried, or not worried at all?]					
Q47. someone will try to steal or damage your car in this area?	3	2	1	7	(128)
Q48. someone will deliberately try to hurt your children while they are playing or walking in this area?	3	2	1	7	(129)
Q49. When it comes to the prevention of crime in this area, do you feel that it's more the responsibility of the residents or more the responsibility of the police?					
	RESIDENTS	3			(130)
	POLICE	1			
	BOTH	2			
	OTHER	4			
	[SPECIFY]				
	DON'T KNOW	9			
Q50. Now, let's talk about the police in this area. How good a job do you think they are doing to prevent crime? Would you say they are doing a...					
	very good job,	5			(131)
	good job,	4			
	fair job,	3			
	poor job, or	2			
	very poor job?	1			
	DON'T KNOW	9			

- Q51. How good a job do you think the police in this area are doing in helping people out after they have been victims of crime? Would you say they are doing a...
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------|
| very good job, | 5 | |
| good job, | 4 | (132) |
| fair job, | 3 | |
| poor job, or | 2 | |
| very poor job? | 1 | |
| DON'T KNOW | 9 | |
- Q52. How good a job are the police in this area doing in keeping order on the streets and sidewalks? Would you say they are doing a...
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------|
| very good job, | 5 | |
| good job, | 4 | (133) |
| fair job, | 3 | |
| poor job, or | 2 | |
| very poor job? | 1 | |
| DON'T KNOW | 9 | |
- Q57. In general, how polite are the police in this area when dealing with people? Are they...
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|
| very polite, | 4 | |
| somewhat polite, | 3 | (134) |
| somewhat impolite, or | 2 | |
| very impolite? | 1 | |
| DON'T KNOW | 9 | |
- Q58. In general, how helpful are the police in this area when dealing with people around here? Are they...
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|
| very helpful, | 4 | |
| somewhat helpful, | 3 | (135) |
| not very helpful, or | 2 | |
| not helpful at all? | 1 | |
| DON'T KNOW | 9 | |
- Q59. In general, how fair are the police in this area in dealing with people around here? Are they...
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|
| very fair, | 4 | |
| somewhat fair, | 3 | (136) |
| somewhat unfair, or | 2 | |
| very unfair? | 1 | |
| DON'T KNOW | 9 | |
- Q60. Have you seen a police officer in this area within the last 24 hours?
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|
| NO | 0 | |
| YES | 1 | [SKIP TO Q63] |
| DON'T KNOW | 9 | (137) |
- Q61. What about within the last week? Have you seen a police officer in this area?
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| NO | 0 | |
| YES | 1 | (138) |
| DON'T KNOW | 9 | |
- Q63. Do you know any of the police officers who work in this area?
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| NO | 0 | (139) |
| YES | 1 | |
| DON'T KNOW | 9 | |

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

	<u>BIG PROBLEM</u>	<u>SOME PROBLEM</u>	<u>NO PROBLEM</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	
N3. An increasing amount of property crime in the area?	3	2	1	9	(140)
[PROMPT AS NECESSARY: Do you think that is a big problem, some problem, or no problem in this area?]					
Q66. People breaking windows of buildings?	3	2	1	9	(141)
Q67. Graffiti, that is writing or painting on walls or buildings?	3	2	1	9	(142)
Q68. People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal things?	3	2	1	9	(143)
Q70. Cars being vandalized--things like windows or radio aerials being broken?	3	2	1	9	(144)
Q71. Cars being stolen?	3	2	1	9	(145)

The next few questions are about things that some people might do for protection from crime.

	<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	
Q73. Has there been a crime prevention inspection of your home by a police officer or some specially trained person?	0	1	9	8	(146)
Q74. Have any special locks been installed in this home for security reasons?	0	1	9	8	(147)
Q75. Have any special outdoor lights been installed here to make it easier to see what's going on outside your home?	0	1	9	8	(148)
Q76. Are there any timers for turning your lights on and off at night?	0	1	9	8	(149)
Q77. Have any valuables here been marked with your name or some number?	0	1	9	8	(150)
Q78. Have special windows or bars been installed for protection?	0	1	9	8	(151)
Q79. Thinking of all the things that people can do to protect their home, that is, installing special locks, lights, timers, bars, etc., how much safer do you think they can make your home? Would you say they can make your home...					
	a lot safer,	3			
	somewhat safer, or	2			(152)
	not much safer at all?	1			
	DON'T KNOW	9			

The next questions are about some things people might do when they go out after dark. Now, think about the last time you went out in this area after dark.

	<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NEVER GO OUT</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	
Q80. Did you go with someone else to avoid crime?	0	1	2	9	(153)
Q81. The last time you went out after dark in this area, did you stay away from certain streets or areas to avoid crime?	0	1	2	9	(154)
Q82. When you last went out after dark in this area, did you stay away from certain types of people to avoid crime?	0	1	2	9	(155)
Q83. Thinking of all the things that people can do when they go out after dark, that is, get someone to go with them or avoid certain places or avoid certain types of people, how much safer do you think these actions can make you? Would you say they can make you . . .					
					(156)
Q84. Let's talk about the last time you invited someone from outside this area to visit you here at night. Did you give your guest warnings or suggestions about what to do to avoid possible crime problems?					
					(157)
Q85. Think about the last time when no one was home for at least a day or two. Did you ask a neighbor to watch your home?					
					(158)
Q86. In general, how often do you avoid going out after dark in this area because of crime? Do you avoid going out most of the time, sometimes, or never?					
					(159)

Now, I would like to ask you about any contacts you may have had with the (Houston/Newark) police since July of 1983. Since then have you...

	<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	
Q87. reported a crime to the police?	0	1	9	(160)
Q88. contacted the police about something suspicious?.	0	1	9	(161)
Q89. Since July of 1983 have you reported a traffic accident to the police?	0	1	9	(162)
Q90. reported any other problem to the police?	0	1	9	(163)
Q91. Since July of 1983 have you contacted the police for information about how to prevent crime?	0	1	9	(164)
Q92. asked the police for any other information?	0	1	9	(165)

INTERVIEWER BOX C

CHECK Q87 THROUGH Q92. CIRCLE ONE AND FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTIONS

"NO" TO Q87 THROUGH Q92 1 [SKIP TO Q101]
 "YES" TO ONE OR MORE ITEMS 2 [ASK Q95]

(166)

Q95. The last time you contacted the police did you find them ...

- very helpful, 4
- somewhat helpful, 3
- not very helpful, or 2
- not at all helpful? 1
- DON'T KNOW 9

(167)

Q96. The last time did you find the police ...

- very polite, 4
- somewhat polite, 3
- somewhat impolite, or 2
- very impolite? 1
- DON'T KNOW 9

(168)

Q97. How fairly were you treated by the police that time? Were they...

- very fair, 4
- somewhat fair, 3
- somewhat unfair, or 2
- very unfair? 1
- DON'T KNOW 9

(169)

Q101. Since July of 1983, have you been in a car or on a motorcycle which was stopped by the police?

NO	0	
YES	1	(170)
DON'T KNOW	9	

Q104. Since July of 1983, have you been stopped and asked questions by the police when you were walking?

NO	0	
YES	1	(171)
DON'T KNOW	9	

<u>INTERVIEWER BOX E</u>	
CHECK Q101 AND Q104. CIRCLE ONE AND FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION	
"YES" TO BOTH Q101 AND Q104	1 [ASK Q106]
"YES" TO EITHER Q101 OR Q104	2 [SKIP TO Q107]
"NO" TO BOTH Q101 AND Q104	3 [SKIP TO Q111]

(172)

Q107. The last time the police stopped you, did they clearly explain why they stopped you?

NO	0	
YES	1	(173)
DON'T KNOW	9	

Q108. Did the police clearly explain what action they would take?

NO	0	(174)
YES	1	
DON'T KNOW	9	

Q109. Did you find the police ...

very polite,	4	
somewhat polite,	3	
somewhat impolite, or	2	
very impolite?	1	(175)
DON'T KNOW	9	

Q110. How fair were they? Were they..

very fair,	4	
somewhat fair,	3	
somewhat unfair, or	2	
very unfair?	1	(176)
DON'T KNOW	9	

Q111. Since July of 1983, have you had any other contact with the police in which you had a conversation?

NO	0	
YES	1	(177)
DON'T KNOW	9	

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

		<u>BIG PROBLEM</u>	<u>SOME PROBLEM</u>	<u>NO PROBLEM</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	
N4.	An increasing amount of violent crime in the area?	3	2	1	9	(178)
	[PROMPT: Do you think that is a big problem, some problem, or no problem in this area?]					
Q114.	People being attacked or beaten up by strangers?	3	2	1	9	(179)
Q117.	People being robbed or having their money, purses or wallets taken?	3	2	1	9	(180)
Q118.	Gangs?	3	2	1	9	(181)
Q120.	Sale or use of drugs in public places?	3	2	1	9	(182)
Q121.	Rape or other sexual attacks?	3	2	1	9	(183)

Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about some things which may have happened to you and people you know in (Houston/Newark) since July of 1983.

V1.	Since July of 1983, has anyone broken into or attempted to break into your home, garage or another building on your property to steal something?					
	NO	0				
	YES	1				(184)
	DON'T KNOW	9				
Q124.	Do you personally know of anyone (else) in (Houston/Newark) whose home or apartment has been broken into, or had an attempted break-in since July of 1983?					
	NO	0	[SKIP TO QV2]			
	YES	1				(185)
	DON'T KNOW	9	[SKIP TO QV2]			
Q125.	Did (this/any of these) break-in(s) happen in this area?					
	NO	0				
	YES	1				(186)
	DON'T KNOW	9				
V2.	Since July of 1983, has anyone robbed you, that is, stolen something directly from you or tried to take something from you by force or after threatening you with harm?					
	NO	0				
	YES	1				(187)
	DON'T KNOW	9				
Q126.	Do you personally know of anyone (else) in (Houston/Newark) who has been robbed or had their purse or wallet taken since July of 1983?					
	NO	0	[SKIP TO QV3]			
	YES	1				(188)
	DON'T KNOW	9	[SKIP TO QV3]			
Q127.	Did (this/any of these) crime(s) take place in this area?					
	NO	0				
	YES	1				(189)
	DON'T KNOW	9				

V3. Since July of 1983, has anyone physically attacked you or threatened you you in any way, even though they did not actually hurt you?

NO 0 (190)
 YES 1
 DON'T KNOW 9

Q128. Do you personally know of anyone else in (Houston/Newark) who has been physically attacked or threatened you in any way since July of 1983?

NO 0 [SKIP TO Q130] (191)
 YES 1
 DON'T KNOW 9 [SKIP TO Q130]

Q129. Did (this/any of these) attack(s) take place in this area?

NO 0 (192)
 YES 1
 DON'T KNOW 9

Q130. What kinds of crimes do you most commonly hear about occurring in this area? [DO NOT READ RESPONSE CATEGORIES. PROBE: What other crimes do you hear about? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

a. NONE/NO CRIME 1 (193)
 b. MURDER 1 (194)
 c. FIGHTS/ASSAULTS/ATTACKS/INJURIES . . . 1 (195)
 d. SEXUAL ASSAULT 1 (196)
 e. HOUSEHOLD BURGLARY 1 (197)
 f. BUSINESS BURGLARY 1 (198)
 g. HOLD UPS/MUGGINGS/ROBBERY 1 (199)
 h. AUTO THEFT 1 (200)
 i. THEFT/STEALING 1 (201)
 j. VANDALISM 1 (202)
 k. DRUG USE/SALES 1 (203)
 l. PROSTITUTION 1 (204)
 m. OTHER _____ . . . 1 (205)
 [SPECIFY]

n. DON'T KNOW

Now, for the final questions:

Q131. During the past week, other than going to work, on how many days did you go somewhere in this area during daylight hours?

OF DAYS _____

REFUSED 8 (206)
 DON'T KNOW 9

Q132. What about after dark? During the past week, other than going to work, on how many nights did you go somewhere in this area after dark?

OF NIGHTS _____

REFUSED 8 (207)
 DON'T KNOW 9

Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about yourself and the people who live here.

Q133: In what year were you born?

YEAR _____ (208-211)
 REFUSED 8888

Q135. Are you currently...

- married, 1 (212)
- living with someone as partners, 2
- widowed, 3
- divorced, 4
- separated, or 5
- never married? 6
- REFUSED 8

N5. Including yourself, how many people 19 years and older currently live here?

- # OF ADULTS _____ (213)
- REFUSED 8
- DON'T KNOW 9

Q137. How many people under 19 years old live here?

- # OF CHILDREN _____ (214-215)
- REFUSED 88
- DON'T KNOW 99

[ANSWER Q138 AND Q139 BY OBSERVATION ONLY IF OBVIOUS]

Q138. What is your racial or ethnic background? Are you...

- black, 1 (216)
- white, 2
- hispanic, 3
- asian/pacific islander, 4
- american indian, or 5
- something else? _____ 6
- [SPECIFY]
- REFUSED 8
- DON'T KNOW 9

Q139. RESPONDENT SEX:

- MALE 1 (217)
- FEMALE 2

Q140. What was the highest grade or year of school that you completed? [CIRCLE HIGHEST]

- NONE 1
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 2
- SOME HIGH SCHOOL 3
- HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE 4 (218)
- SOME COLLEGE 5
- COLLEGE GRADUATE [BACHELORS] 6
- POST GRADUATE 7
- REFUSED 8
- DON'T KNOW 9

Q141. We also would like to have an idea about your household income in 1983. Here is a card [GIVE CARD TO RESPONDENT] with some general categories on it. Please tell me which category includes your total household income--what everyone here made together last year? You don't have to give me the actual total--just tell me the correct letter.

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4
- E 5
- F 6
- G 7
- REFUSED 8
- DON'T KNOW 9

[SKIP TO Q143]

(219)

Q142. [IF "REFUSED" OR "DON'T KNOW"] Would you just indicate if it was under \$15,000 in 1983, or over \$15,000?

- UNDER \$15,000 0
- OVER \$15,000 1
- REFUSED 8
- DON'T KNOW 9

(220)

Q143. Now, in case my supervisor wants to call and verify this interview could I please have your telephone number?

[NUMBER] _____

- REFUSED CODE: 888-8888
- NO PHONE CODE: 999-9999

(221-227)

CLOSING STATEMENT

"Thank you very much, that completes the survey. You've been very helpful."

TIME INTERVIEW ENDED _____ A.M.
P.M.

INTERVIEWER: I certify that I followed the procedures and rules in conducting this interview.

Signed: _____

Interviewer # _____

(228-229)

APPENDIX G:
SCALING THE RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DATA

SCALING THE RESIDENTIAL SURVEY DATA

This report describes how analytic scales were developed for the Fear Reduction Project Evaluation's panel sample surveys. These scales measure the central outcomes of interest in this project: perceptions and fear of crime, evaluations of the quality of police service, assessments of neighborhood problems, residential satisfaction, and crime related behaviors. Each measure is a composite of responses to two or more items which were included in the surveys to tap those dimensions. Such multiple-item scales yield more reliable, general, stable measurements of peoples attitudes and experiences than do responses to single survey questions.

CRITERIA

In each case the goal was to arrive at scales with the following properties:

1. Responses to each item should be consistent (all positively correlated). This was established by examining their intercorrelations, after some items were rescaled for directionality of scoring. A summary measure of the overall consistency of responses to a set of items is Cronbach's Alpha, which is an estimate of their joint reliability in producing a scale score for an individual.
2. Item responses should be homogeneous, or single-factored (indicating they all measure "the same thing"). This was established by a principle components factor analysis of the items hypothesized to represent a single dimension. The items were judged homogeneous when

they all loaded only on the first factor (their "principle component").

3. The items should share a substantial proportion of their variance with the hypothesized underlying dimension (perhaps precluding them from being significantly responsive to other conditions or events). This was demonstrated in two ways. Good items were those which evidenced a high correlation with others in the set. This was measured by their item-to-total correlation ("corrected" by excluding them from that particular total). Items were judged useful when, in a principal components factor analysis, the factor on which they fell accounted for a high proportion of their total variance (they had a high "communality").
4. The items on their face should seem related to a problem which is an object of one or more of the demonstration programs (suggesting they could be responsive to those interventions). Things which "scale together" based upon their naturally occurring covariation are not necessarily all useful, if they all should not be affected by the program of interest. The substantive utility of individual items cannot be statistically demonstrated; it is, rather, an argument.

The statistical analyses described above were done using SPSS-X. That system's RELIABILITY procedure generated inter-item correlations, calculated item-to-total correlations, and estimated a reliability coefficient (Cronbach's Alpha) for each set of item responses. FACTOR was used to extract the principal component from sets of items hypothesized to be unidimensional.

The scales were first developed using a random subset of the large Wave 1 survey data set. Then, all conclusions were confirmed and the scaling information presented below was calculated using the entire sample. The final scaling procedures then were duplicated separately for a number of subgroups, to examine whether or not things "went together" in the same fashion among those respondents. The scales were developed using unweighted data.

FEAR OF PERSONAL CRIME

Eight items were included in the survey to represent this general construct. Analysis of the first wave of the data indicated one should be dropped, and that the remaining set was two-factored.

The original items asked about the extent to which stranger assault, rape, and robbery were problems in the area, how worried the respondents were about being robbed, attacked, or being at home when someone broke in ("home invasion"), how safe they felt out alone in the area at night, and if there was a place nearby where they were afraid to walk.

An examination of correlations among these items indicated that worry about home invasion was only moderately correlated with the others, and excluding it from the group would improve the reliability of the resulting scale.

Excluding this item but using all of the others would yield an additive scale with a reliability of .78. However, a factor analysis of the remaining set suggested they were not unidimensional. Rather, three items asking about "how big a problem" specific personal crimes were in the area tapped a different dimension than those asking people how afraid they were and how worried they were about personally being victimized by the same types of crime. These

respondents seem to distinguish between personal risks and their general assessments of area problems. The two clusters of items loaded very distinctly on their unique factors, with high loadings.

Based upon this analysis, the following items were combined to form the "Fear of Personal Victimization in Area" measure:

- Q34: How safe would you feel being outside alone in this area at night? (very safe to very unsafe)¹
- Q35: Is there any place in this areas where you would be afraid to go alone either during the day or at night? (yes or no).
- Q43: [How worried are you that] someone will try to rob you or steal something from you while you are outside in this area? (very worried to not worried at all)
- Q44: [How worried are you that] someone will try to attack you or beat you up while you are outside in this area? (very worried to not worried at all)

These items were added together to form a scale with a reliability of .72. The average item-total correlation of its components was .54, and the first factor explained 56 percent of the total variation in response to the items. Responses to Q35 were dichotomous, and as a result the item had only about two-thirds of the variance of Q43 and Q44, and one-half that of Q34. If such disparities are extreme, the items making up a simple additive scale will have a differential impact upon its apparent content. However, in this case there was no meaningful difference between the simple additive alpha and the alpha for a standardized scale score which equated the variances of its component parts. As a result, a simple additive scale score will be employed. A high score on this scale indicates respondents are fearful.

1. A few people who responded to Q34 that they "never go out" were rescored as "very unsafe" (see below).

The remaining items were combined to form the "Perceived Area Personal Crime Problems" scale:

[...please tell me whether you think it is a big problem, some problem, or no problem here in this area?]

Q114: People being attacked or beaten up by strangers?

Q117: People being robbed or having their money, purses or wallets taken?

Q121: Rape or other sexual assaults?

Because responses to these items all were measured on the same three-position set of response categories, the scale scores were generated by simply adding them together. As they had about the same mean and standard deviation (the rape question was somewhat lower on both), the items all contribute about equally to the total score for each individual. The factor lying behind these items accounted for 65 percent of their total variance. The reliability of the scale is .73. A high score on this issue indicates that these personal crimes were seen as "big problems in the area."

WORRY AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PROPERTY CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN AREA

There were five candidate items in this cluster. Three asked "how big a problem" burglary, auto theft, and auto vandalism were in the area, and two "how worried" respondents were about being victimized by burglary and auto theft or vandalism. Other research on concern about victimization or assessments of risk (see Baumer and Rosenbaum, 1981) indicates the distinction between personal and property crimes is a fundamental one, and that perceptions of the two are best gauged separately. (Auto vandalism was experimentally included among a set

of "disorder" items which included other vandalism activities, but empirically it belongs in this cluster of more serious crimes; (see below).

Although all five items clustered together, the following items were combined to form the "Worry About Property Crime Victimization in Area" scales:

Q45: [How worried are you that] someone will try to break into your home while no one is there? (Not worried at all to very worried)

Q47: [How worried are you that] someone will try to steal or damage your car in this area? (Not worried at all to very worried)

These two items were combined to form a scale. They were intercorrelated .43 and formed an additive scale with an Alpha of .60. Because the items employed similar three-category responses and they had about the same means and standard deviations, they were scaled by adding them together. A high score on this scale identifies respondents who are very worried about property crime.

The remaining three items were combined to form another scale, "Perceived Area Property Crime Problems" which, although highly correlated with the previously discussed "Worry about Property Crime" scale, omits, for theoretical reasons, all emotive references such as "worry" or "fear." The average correlation among these items is .53; the Alpha was .77. The items were:

[...please tell me whether you think is a big problem, some problem, or no problem here in this area.]

Q68: People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal things?

Q70: Cars being vandalized--things like windows or radio aerials being broken?

Q71: Cars being stolen?

PERCEIVED AREA SOCIAL DISORDER PROBLEMS

This is a concept introduced by Hunter (1978) (as "incivility"), and elaborated by Lewis and Salem (1981) and Skogan and Maxfield (1981). Many of its measures were first developed by Fowler and Mangione (1974). It has great currency in the research literature on the fear of crime. Recently, Wilson and Kelling (1982) have expanded its theoretical significance by linking disorders explicitly to the generation of other serious crimes, and lent it some controversy by recommending that disorders become the direct object of aggressive, neighborhood-based policing. The level of disorder has been shown to have direct consequences for aggregate levels of fear, community cohesion, and residential stability, in urban residential neighborhoods and public housing projects (Skogan, 1983).

Seven candidate items were analyzed as part of the scale development process. They all focused upon deviant behaviors of varying illegality and seriousness, most of which take place in public locations. They were:

[...please tell me whether you think it is a big problem, some problem, or no problem at all.]

- Q18: Groups of people hanging around on corners or in streets.
- Q20: People saying insulting things or bothering people as they walk down the street?
- Q24: People drinking in public places like on corners or in streets?
- Q66: People breaking windows of buildings?
- Q67: Graffiti, that is writing or painting on walls or windows?
- Q113: Gangs?
- Q120: Sale or use of drugs in public places?

Responses to these eight items were all positively intercorrelated (mean $r=.40$), and they had roughly similar means and variances. A scale "Perceived Area Social Disorder Problems," was formed by adding together responses to them. The principal component factor for these items explained 48 percent of their total variance. This scale has a reliability of .85. A high score on this scale points to areas in which these are seen as "big problems."

An additional six items included in the survey could have been included in a disorder scale. They were:

- Q23: Truancy, that is, kids not being in school when they should be?
- Q72: The wrong kind of people moving into the neighborhood?
- Q119: Pornographic movie theaters or bookshops, massage parlors, topless bars?
- Q116: Prostitutes?
- Q19: Beggars or panhandlers?
- Q115: Children being bothered on their way to and from school?

Responses to these items were consistent with the others, but were excluded from the scale because they probed problems which were not explicit foci of any program.

SATISFACTION WITH AREA

Satisfaction with the area was probed by two questions:

- Q5: In general, since July of 1982, would you say this area has become a better place to live, gotten worse, or stayed about the same? (better, worse, or about the same)
- Q14: On the whole, how do you feel about this area as a place to live? Are you... (very satisfied to very dissatisfied?)

Responses to these two questions were correlated .36, and had similar variances. Added together they formed a scale, "Satisfaction with Area," with a reliability of .50, good for a two-item measure. A high score on this scale identifies respondents who think their area is a good place to live, and has been getting better.

EVALUATIONS OF POLICE SERVICE AND AGGRESSIVENESS

A number of questions in the survey elicited evaluations of police service. Some items focused upon recent, specific police-citizen encounters which were identified in the survey, while others were "generic" and referenced more global opinions. Ten generic items were included in the questionnaire, and they revealed two distinct clusters of opinion: one referring to proactive, aggressive police action, and the other to the quality of services provided citizens and anticipated police demeanor in police-citizen encounters. A question referring to the strictness of traffic law enforcement was inconsistently correlated with most of the items, and had a low (about .10) correlation with the other measures of police aggressiveness; it was excluded completely.

Two general items consistently factored together, evidencing response patterns which differed from others focusing upon the police. Added together, they form a "Police Aggressiveness" measure. They are:

[...please tell me whether you think it is a big problem, some problem, or no problem here in this area.]

Q21: Police stopping too many people on the streets without good reason in this area?

Q26: Police being too tough on people they stop?

These two items were correlated +.50, and when factor analyzed with the remaining set (see below) formed a significant second factor with loadings of .83 and .86, respectively. They had about the same mean and standard deviation, so they were scaled by adding them together. The scale has a reliability of .66, good for a two-item measure. A high score on this scale identifies people who think these are "big problems."

The remaining items also formed a distinct factor, and make up a second additive measure, "Evaluation of Police Service." They are:

- Q50: How good a job do you think [police] are doing to prevent crime? (very good to very poor job)
- Q51: How good a job do you think the police in this area are doing in helping people out after they have been victims of crime? (very good to very poor job)
- Q52: How good a job are the police in this area doing in keeping order on the streets and sidewalks? (very good to very poor job)
- Q57: In general, how polite are the police in this area when dealing with people? (very polite to very impolite)
- Q58: In general, how helpful are the police in this area when dealing with people around here? (very helpful to not helpful at all)
- Q59: In general, how fair are the police in this area in dealing with people around here? (very fair to very unfair)

The simple additive combination of these items has a reliability of .86, and they were correlated an average of .56. They were single factored, and their principal factor explained 60 percent of the total variation in the items. There was some variation in the response format for these items, but differences in the variances in the items were not great enough to preclude adding them together in simple fashion to form a scale. A high score on this measure points to a favorable evaluation of the police.

PERCEIVED AREA PHYSICAL DETERIORATION PROBLEMS

Items in this cluster refer to the prevalence of problems with trash, abandoned buildings, and dirty streets and sidewalks. These are interesting because their frequency presumably reflects the balance of two opposing forces: the pace at which people or businesses create these problems and the efficiency

with which the city deals with them. Identical conditions can result from differing mixes of either activity.

The questions were:

[...please tell me whether you think it is a big problem, some problem, or no problem here in this area?]

Q15: The first one is dirty streets and sidewalks in this area?

Q22: Abandoned houses or other empty buildings in this area?

Q65: Vacant lots filled with trash and junk?

Responses to these questions were moderately intercorrelated (an average of .36), but single-factored. That factor explained 57 percent of the variance in the items. They had similar means and standard deviations as well as sharing a response format, so they were scaled by adding them together. This measure has a reliability of .63. A high score on this scale indicates that physical deterioration is thought to be a problem in the area.

A related survey item (Q69) asking about problems with abandoned cars would scale with these, but that problem was not a target of the clean-up program in Newark.

CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS

There are a series of anti-crime actions taken by city residents which might be relevant for this evaluation. Four questions in the surveys probed the extent to which respondents took defensive behaviors to protect themselves from personal victimization in public locations. They were asked:

The next questions are about some things people might do when they go out after dark. Now think about the last time you went out in this area after dark.

Q80: Did you go with someone else to avoid crime? (yes or no)

Q81: The last time you went out after dark in this area, did you stay away from certain streets or areas to avoid crime? (yes or no)

Q82: When you last went out after dark in this area, did you stay away from certain types of people to avoid crime? (yes or no)

Q86: In general, how often do you avoid going out after dark in this area because of crime? (never go out to never avoid)

In survey questions like these, a few respondents inevitably respond that they "never go out." With the exception of the disabled this is highly unlikely, and people who answer in this way frequently are fearful and score as high "avoiders" on the other measures. For analytic purposes it proves useful (see Skogan and Maxfield, 1981) to count them along with the others. The "message" they are communicating seems to be that "it's a dangerous place out there," so we have classed them as "precaution takers" and assigned them "yes" responses to these items.

Responses to these four items were very consistent. They were correlated an average of .41, and formed a simple additive scale "Defensive Behaviors" with a reliability of .74. The last item, Q86, was rescored so that its four response categories ranged in value between zero and one, like the others. The items then all had similar means and standard deviations. The resulting scale is a simple additive combination of the four.

A second set of behaviors measured in the survey referred to household crime prevention efforts. Several elements of the program were designed to increase the frequency with which people take such measures. Questions in the survey which tapped these activities included:

The next few questions are about things that some people might do for protection from crime.

Q74: Have any special locks been installed in this home for security reasons? (yes or no)

Q75: Have any special outdoor lights been installed here to make it easier to see what's going on outside your home? (yes or no)

Q76: Are there any timers for turning your lights on and off at night? (yes or no)

Q77: Have any valuables here been marked with your name or some number? (yes or no)

Q78: Have special windows or bars been installed for protection? (yes or no)

Q85: Think about the last time when no one was home for at least a day or two. Did you ask a neighbor to watch your home? (yes or no)

Responses to these questions all were positively intercorrelated. The correlations often were low, however, probably due to the extremely skewed marginal distributions of many of them. For example, less than 20 percent reported having timers, marking their property, and installing special security windows or bars. Nonparametric measures of association between these items--which are not affected by their skewed marginals--were more robust. Correlations between reports of the more normally distributed activities (39 percent have special locks, 30 percent outdoor lights, and 64 percent have neighbors watch their homes) were somewhat higher, averaging .20-.30. If added together, responses to these items would form a scale with a low reliability.

Also, a factor analysis of the entire set indicated they were not single-factored. Responses to Q75 and Q76, two questions about lighting, "went together" separately. So, in this evaluation analysis we simply added together the number of "yes" responses to the entire set of items, as a count of actions taken and, where relevant, analyzed the adoption of these measures separately.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCALE SCORES

Because they were to be used in multivariate regression analyses, it was important that the distribution of the scale scores described above meet the assumptions of regression. Also, one assumption in ANCOVA (carried out in this project using multiple regression) is that the relationship between pre- and post-test scores is linear, and this is also better determined if the scores themselves are fairly normally distributed. So, scale scores for both waves of each survey were examined for non-normality. Only one score for the Wave 1 panel survey was heavily skewed, (that for "Police Aggressiveness"), and it was logged for use in statistical analysis.

THE REPRODUCEABILITY OF SCALES AMONG SUBPOPULATIONS

Tables 1-3 summarize the reliability for the scales discussed above and present them for a variety of subgroups and area samples used in the evaluation. Table 1 presents the findings separately for Houston and Newark. Table 2 presents scale reliabilities for the major racial and ethnic groups surveyed in Houston--blacks, whites, and Hispanics. (In Newark, only largely black

neighborhoods were involved in the Fear Reduction Project.) Table 3 breaks the data down separately for the ten neighborhoods surveyed.

While the reliabilities presented here fluctuate from place-to-place and group-to-group, the generalizability of the scales used in the evaluation is evident. There is no evidence that special measures must be tailored for any particular group or area; rather, the various reports and analyses based upon these data can employ the same measures throughout.

A NOTE ON CALCULATING SCALE SCORES

There is a scattered amount of missing data for all of these items. There were substantially more missing data for questions dealing with the police than for generic questions about neighborhood conditions, probably reflecting many people's true ignorance of police affairs. Because a number of these scales summarize responses to several questions, if one missing element for a scale led to the complete exclusion of a respondent, the number of cases available for analysis would drop quite substantially. Because these items are single-factored and internally consistent, a better strategy is to let responses to components of a scale which are present "stand in" for occasional missing data. This was accomplished by basing each individual's calculated score on the sum of valid responses, standardized by the number of valid responses (scores = sum of response value/number of valid responses). Neither excluding respondents because of nonresponse nor fabricating data for them in the form of imputed values (such as means or "hot deck" values) is likely to be a superior strategy, in light of our scaling approach to measurement (cf. Kalton, 1983).

Table 1
Wave 1 Scale Reliabilities
All Respondents
Houston - Race Totals

Scale	Black	White	Hispanic
Fear of Personal Victimization in Area	.71	.71	.64
Perceived Area Personal Crime Problems	.76	.82	.79
Worry About Property Crime Victimization in Area	.63	.60	.69
Perceived Area Property Crime Problems	.79	.76	.79
Perceived Area Social Disorder Problems	.81	.82	.84
Satisfaction with Area	.51	.44	.39
Police Aggressiveness	.69	.60	.68
Evaluation of Police Service	.83	.84	.78
Perceived Area Physical Deterioration Problems	.60	.63	.61
Defensive Behaviors to Avoid Personal Crime	.69	.71	.66
(Cases)	(578)	(1091)	(443)

Table 2
Wave 1 Scale Reliabilities
All Respondents
City Totals

Scale	Total	Houston	Newark
Fear of Personal Victimization in Area	.72	.70	.74
Perceived Area Personal Crime Problems	.73	.80	.67
Worry About Property Crime Victimization in Area	.61	.62	.55
Perceived Area Property Crime Problems	.77	.77	.73
Perceived Area Social Disorder Problems	.84	.83	.77
Satisfaction with Area	.50	.44	.43
Police Aggressiveness	.66	.68	.64
Evaluation of Police Service	.86	.83	.84
Perceived Area Physical Deterioration Problems	.63	.62	.52
Defensive Behaviors to Avoid Personal Crime	.73	.69	.77
(Cases)	(4134)	(2178)	(1956)

Table 3
Wave 1 Scale Reliabilities

Scale	All Respondents									
	North line	Lang- wood	Wood Bayou	Golf Crest	Shady Acres	S-1	S-2	S-4	W-1	N-2
Fear of Personal Victimization in Area	.71	.69	.71	.68	.70	.74	.75	.74	.73	.72
Perceived Area Personal Crime Problems	.79	.80	.78	.83	.74	.68	.66	.57	.66	.72
Worry About Property Crime Victimization in Area	.65	.65	.56	.52	.67	.60	.69	.59	.63	.48
Perceived Area Property Crime Problems	.81	.78	.80	.71	.76	.77	.76	.72	.72	.74
Perceived Area Social Disorder Problems	.81	.81	.83	.84	.85	.73	.77	.77	.80	.74
Satisfaction with Area	.45	.48	.51	.42	.42			.44	.45	.45
Police Aggressiveness	.74	.66	.70	.65	.61	.71	.62	.71	.52	.60
Evaluation of Police Service	.86	.79	.83	.84	.80	.85	.82	.82	.85	.84
Perceived Area Physical Deterioration Problems	.67	.58	.62	.59	.57	.64	.52	.36	.56	.39
Defensive Behaviors to Avoid Personal Crime (Cases)	.70 (398)	.67 (378)	.68 (506)	.71 (526)	.65 (370)	.73 (398)	.75 (340)	.78 (441)	.80 (402)	.76 (375)

APPENDIX H:
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEWSLETTER SAMPLES BY
EXPERIMENTAL CONDITION

TABLE H-1

Demographic Characteristics of Houston Newsletter Panel Samples by
Experimental Condition

	Experimental Conditions		
	No Newsletter	Newsletter Without Statistics	Newsletter With Statistics
Sex			
Males	24 (57.1)	19 (45.2)	22 (51.2)
Females	18 (42.9)	23 (54.8)	21 (48.8)
Race			
Blacks	24 (57.1)	23 (54.8)	26 (60.5)
Whites	9 (21.4)	6 (14.3)	7 (16.3)
Hispanics	6 (14.3)	11 (26.2)	5 (11.6)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3 (7.1)	2 (4.8)	4 (9.3)
American Indian	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.3)
Other Undetermined	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Average Age	36.1	36.8	36.7
Education			
Elementary School	2 (4.8)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)
Some High School	6 (14.3)	5 (11.9)	7 (16.3)
High School Graduate	24 (57.1)	22 (52.4)	22 (51.2)
Some College	6 (14.3)	10 (23.8)	10 (23.2)
College Graduate	4 (9.5)	4 (9.5)	4 (9.3)
Own or Rent Home			
Own	13 (31.0)	13 (31.0)	13 (30.2)
Rent	29 (69.0)	29 (69.0)	30 (69.8)

TABLE H-2

Demographic Characteristics of Houston Newsletter Post-Only Samples by
Experimental Condition

	Experimental Conditions		
	No Newsletter	Newsletter Without Statistics	Newsletter With Statistics
Sex			
Males	38 (55.1)	34 (58.6)	30 (48.4)
Females	31 (44.9)	24 (41.4)	32 (51.6)
Race			
Blacks	36 (52.1)	27 (46.6)	28 (45.9)
Whites	20 (29.0)	13 (22.4)	21 (34.4)
Hispanics	11 (15.9)	15 (25.9)	11 (18.0)
Asian/Pacific Islander	1 (1.4)	2 (3.4)	1 (1.6)
American Indian	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other Undetermined	1 (1.4)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)
Average Age	34.5	34.7	35.9
Education			
Elementary School	6 (8.7)	3 (5.2)	5 (8.1)
Some High School	9 (13.0)	19 (32.8)	12 (19.4)
High School Graduate	30 (43.5)	21 (36.2)	23 (37.1)
Some College	15 (21.7)	10 (17.2)	11 (17.7)
College Graduate	9 (13.0)	5 (8.6)	11 (17.7)
Own or Rent Home			
Own	17 (24.6)	10 (17.2)	15 (24.2)
Rent	52 (75.4)	48 (82.8)	47 (75.8)

TABLE H-3

Demographic Characteristics of Newark Newsletter Panel Samples by
Experimental Condition

	Experimental Conditions		
	No Newsletter	Newsletter Without Statistics	Newsletter With Statistics
Sex			
Males	14 (35.9)	9 (20.5)	11 (32.4)
Females	25 (64.1)	35 (79.5)	23 (67.6)
Race			
Blacks	37 (94.9)	43 (97.7)	32 (94.1)
Whites	1 (2.6)	1 (2.3)	1 (2.9)
Other Undetermined	1 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.9)
Average Age	47.9	47.4	43.7
Education			
Elementary School	8 (20.5)	5 (11.4)	6 (17.6)
Some High School	9 (23.1)	8 (18.2)	5 (14.7)
High School Graduate	12 (30.8)	13 (29.5)	14 (41.2)
Some College	8 (20.5)	10 (22.7)	7 (20.6)
College Graduate	2 (5.1)	8 (18.2)	2 (5.9)
Own or Rent Home			
Own	22 (56.4)	17 (38.6)	17 (50.0)
Rent	17 (43.6)	27 (61.4)	17 (50.0)

TABLE H-4

Demographic Characteristics of Newark Newsletter Post-Only Samples by Experimental Condition

	Experimental Conditions		
	No Newsletter	Newsletter Without Statistics	Newsletter With Statistics
Sex			
Males	15 (26.8)	19 (28.4)	18 (31.0)
Females	41 (73.2)	48 (71.6)	40 (69.0)
Race			
Blacks	56 (100.0)	67 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
Average Age	42.4	44.0	40.6
Education			
Elementary School	7 (12.5)	8 (11.9)	5 (8.6)
Some High School	20 (35.7)	14 (20.9)	13 (22.4)
High School Graduate	19 (33.9)	29 (43.3)	21 (35.2)
Some College	7 (12.5)	13 (19.4)	15 (25.9)
College Graduate	3 (5.4)	3 (4.5)	4 (6.9)
Own or Rent Home			
Own	18 (32.1)	14 (20.9)	19 (32.8)
Rent	38 (67.9)	53 (79.1)	39 (67.20)

APPENDIX I:
RECALLED PROGRAM AWARENESS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Table I-1

Recalled Awareness by Educational Level

Houston Sample

Recalled Exposure Indicator	Panel						Post-Only					
	Newsletter, No Statistics			Newsletter, Statistics			Newsletter, No Statistics			Newsletter, Statistics		
	< HS	HS	> HS	< HS	HS	> HS	< HS	HS	> HS	< HS	HS	> HS
Percent Heard of Newsletter	16.7 (6)	54.6 (22)	50.0 (14)	42.9 (7)	68.2 (22)	85.7 (14)	45.5 (22)	52.4 (21)	60.0 (15)	43.8 (16)	65.2 (23)	72.7 (22)
Percent Saw Newsletter	0.0 (6)	63.6 (22)	71.4 (14)	42.9 (7)	59.1 (22)	85.7 (14)	31.8 (22)	61.9 (21)	40.0 (15)	52.9 (17)	56.5 (23)	72.7 (22)
Issues Mailed (Of those who recall seeing one)	-	3.4 (14)	2.7 (10)	3.0 (3)	3.0 (13)	4.0 (11)	2.6 (7)	2.7 (13)	2.8 (6)	3.0 (8)	2.7 (13)	3.3 (15)
Issues Mailed (Total Sample)	0.0 (6)	2.1 (22)	2.0 (14)	1.3 (7)	1.8 (22)	3.1 (14)	.8 (22)	1.7 (21)	1.1 (15)	1.4 (17)	1.5 (23)	2.4 (22)
Issues Examined (of those who recall seeing one)	-	6 (14)	2.2 (10)	1.7 (3)	2.5 (13)	3.2 (11)	1.9 (7)	1.6 (13)	2.0 (6)	1.6 (9)	1.8 (13)	3.0 (15)
Issues Examined (Total Samples)	0.0 (6)	1.6 (22)	1.6 (14)	.7 (7)	1.5 (22)	2.6 (14)	1.6 (22)	1.0 (21)	.8 (15)	.8 (17)	1.0 (23)	2.1 (22)

Table I-2

Recalled Awareness by Educational Level

Newark Sample

Recalled Exposure Indicator	Panel						Post-Only					
	Newsletter, No Statistics			Newsletter, Statistics			Newsletter, No Statistics			Newsletter, Statistics		
	< HS	HS	> HS	< HS	HS	> HS	< HS	HS	> HS	< HS	HS	> HS
Percent Heard of Newsletter	30.8 (13)	33.3 (12)	50.0 (18)	40.0 (10)	69.2 (13)	66.7 (9)	22.7 (22)	48.3 (29)	53.3 (15)	50.0 (18)	38.1 (21)	38.9 (18)
Percent Saw Newsletter	41.7 (12)	61.5 (13)	72.2 (18)	63.6 (11)	78.6 (14)	66.7 (9)	50.0 (22)	51.7 (29)	73.3 (15)	44.4 (18)	57.1 (21)	52.6 (9)
Issues Mailed (Of those who recall seeing one)	2.0 (2)	3.5 (4)	3.7 (9)	2.5 (6)	3.6 (9)	3.6 (5)	2.4 (8)	3.0 (12)	3.3 (4)	2.8 (4)	1.3 (7)	2.9 (9)
Issues Mailed (Total Sample)	.3 (13)	1.1 (13)	1.8 (18)	1.4 (11)	2.3 (14)	2.0 (9)	.9 (22)	1.2 (29)	.8 (16)	.6 (18)	.8 (21)	1.4 (19)
Issues Examined (of those who recall seeing one)	1.2 (5)	1.6 (8)	3.0 (13)	1.9 (7)	3.4 (9)	2.5 (6)	1.8 (10)	2.3 (14)	2.2 (11)	2.0 (8)	1.8 (11)	2.6 (10)
Issues Examined (Total Samples)	.5 (13)	1.0 (13)	2.2 (18)	1.2 (11)	2.2 (14)	1.7 (9)	.8 (22)	1.1 (29)	1.5 (16)	.9 (18)	1.3 (21)	1.4 (19)