

EASTSIDE SUBSTANCE ABUSE AWARENESS PROGRAM EVALUATION

January 1993



STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Statistical Analysis Center
60 The Plaza
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ACQUISITIONS

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PREFACE

On a national level the use and medical effects of illicit drugs, particularly cocaine and crack cocaine, increased at an alarming rate during the 1980's. In 1991, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Louis W. Sullivan announced that the... "1991 National downward trends have generally leveled off...meanwhile, the Drug Abuse Warning Network, or DAWN, which samples hospital emergency rooms for drug related medical consequences, shows an increase of 12 percent in drug related episodes during the first two quarters of 1991, though the estimates for the second quarter of 1991 are still 11 percent below the second quarter of 1989".¹ Commentary relating to the illicit drug problem is hopeful in that we are no longer reporting unabated increases. However, the commentary is cautious because the downturn we glimpsed seems to have stabilized well above the 1980 level.

The Eastside Substance Abuse Awareness Program Evaluation, also, provides complex news. In 1991, calls reported to the Wilmington Police Department increased significantly from approximately 2,800 in 1990 to 4,300. Likewise, illicit drug arrests have increased; from 1,364 to 1,633. Some of the gains on the Eastside were lost. On the whole, reported illicit drug behavior has become more severe and spread into more areas of the city. Stable areas in the city have decreased by five. Four areas that were "hot spots" (increasing reports and arrests) have become "saturated areas" where illicit drug activity has escalated to the point where police are unable to curb the problem using existing resources. Fortunately, these "saturated areas" have become part of the federal-state-local "Operation Weed and Seed" initiative.

On a positive note, we have learned that community policing can change the direction of the illicit drug problem. Not only has the Eastside shown areas where crime and arrests have decreased because of the presence of community policing, but two other neighborhoods have shown positive trends when walking patrols and a police mini-station were implemented. We have also learned to be concerned about displacement. Positive outcomes in part tend to move some of the problem to adjacent neighborhoods.

Also, for the first time we have demographic information for offenders. Eighty-six percent of the Eastside drug related arrestees are black males with an average age of 26. The average age of male arrestees has declined in the past several years as more juveniles are being arrested. Black females, with an average age of 34, make up 10 percent of the Eastside drug arrests. This identifies a particularly needy group since many are single mothers.

I. INTRODUCTION

The expansion of the use and sale of illicit drugs is viewed by many as a major factor in the continued decline of inner-city communities and as one of the most serious problems facing contemporary American society.² The drug problem in the U.S. involves a number of complex issues; unfortunately many of the psychological, economic, sociological and cultural dynamics that contribute to the illicit drug trade are not well understood. Conventional methods used to deal with the use and sale of illicit drugs have focused almost exclusively on law enforcement. However, while the role of law enforcement cannot be overemphasized, past experience has proven that strategies which rely on interdiction efforts alone are usually not very effective in reducing neighborhood drug activity on a long-term basis. The holistic approach which takes into account social, economic and cultural factors that may indirectly contribute to neighborhood drug problems is a relatively new concept being explored by many jurisdictions experiencing problems related to illicit drugs.

Program Description

The Eastside Substance Awareness Program is a comprehensive, community-based effort to reduce illicit drug activity in Wilmington's Eastside neighborhood. Implemented in the fall of 1989, the Eastside program aims to improve the quality of life for residents of an area that is experiencing problems related to open drug activity and related crime. The program is described as "comprehensive" in that it attempts to address community development and neighborhood empowerment issues in addition to focusing on law enforcement. By combining resources of state and local government agencies, existing community service providers, the education system, churches and area businesses, the Eastside program aims

to reduce drug related activity in the neighborhood by improving the relationship between residents and police, encouraging residents to become more involved in community-based efforts at reducing drug related activity in the area and increasing the availability of educational, social and rehabilitative services.

The Eastside was selected as the target neighborhood for this project because Wilmington Police Department statistics indicate that a number of drug "hot spots" - areas where illicit drug activity occurs on a regular basis - are located within the boundaries of the Eastside. According to the statistics, which are based on the number of drug related call-in's received by the police department dispatch room, the level of drug related activity on the Eastside is disproportionately high relative to its population.

In 1987, the number of drug related call-in's per capita that were received from the Eastside was approximately three times higher than the per capita call-in rate for the remainder of the city - .015 calls-in's per capita compared with a per capita call-in rate of .005 for the remainder of the city. Historically, much of the drug activity that occurs on the Eastside tends to concentrate in the area surrounding the intersection of 8th & Bennett Streets (Reporting Area 17-02). The number of drug related call-in's received from this area is consistently higher than from any other area in Wilmington.

The evaluation of the Eastside Substance Abuse Awareness Program focuses primarily on assessing the impact of three of the program's components on neighborhood drug activity. These components are:

1. Enhanced law enforcement efforts with emphasis on community policing.
2. Improved community organization, including the establishment of a neighborhood police advisory board, a block

captain network, and neighborhood watch groups.

3. An increase in the number and types of social, educational and rehabilitative services available to residents of the neighborhood, including tutoring and recreation programs for neighborhood youth, substance abuse education, counseling and treatment services. Emphasis is also placed on increasing community awareness of existing programs.

One goal of the Eastside program is to promote a better working relationship between area residents and the police department. The Wilmington Police Department, like many other law enforcement agencies nationwide, are embracing the concept of "community" or "problem-oriented" policing as an alternative method for dealing with neighborhood drug problems. A key element of the Eastside program is the use of walking officers to patrol the neighborhood. There are several advantages to using this particular patrolling method as a means for increasing the level of interaction between the police and the community. The most obvious benefit is that the use of walking patrols increases police presence and visibility in the neighborhood. Another benefit to using walking officers is that they are often perceived by residents as being more accessible and this often results in improved communication between residents and police regarding problems in the neighborhood. Because of the increased interaction with the community, walking officers are more likely to be aware of neighborhood issues compared with officers who patrol the area in automobiles.

The Eastside program also aims to improve the level of organization within the community. The initial step in this process was the establishment of a neighborhood police advisory board. The Eastside Advisory Council was formed in response to the escalation

of illicit drug activity and related crime that occurred in the Eastside area during the mid-1980's. The council, which meets on a monthly basis, is comprised of 38 members representing State and Local government, schools, social service providers, the police department, churches and area residents.

Two other community organization strategies used in the Eastside program are the development of a block captain network and neighborhood watch groups. Block Captains act as referral and information sources for area residents who are in need of services. They also act as liaisons between the Advisory Council and the community by keeping Advisory Council staff informed about neighborhood concerns. Neighborhood watch groups act as the "eyes and ears" of the neighborhood by informing the police of any illegal activities that they may have witnessed and by providing them with descriptions, license plate numbers or any other information that could lead to an arrest.

In addition to its role as a forum for addressing issues related to substance abuse in the neighborhood, the Eastside Advisory Council also serves as a mechanism for the development and implementation of strategies, programs and services that benefit residents of the Eastside. The council has been fairly successful at soliciting funds from various sources to implement programs in the community. As a result, a number of services are being provided to area residents which did not exist prior to the Eastside program. Examples of programs resulting from Eastside Advisory Council efforts include:

- Community-based counseling and referral services.
- Dedicated beds at residential substance abuse treatment facilities.
- Non-traditional, culturally-sensitive substance abuse treatment and counseling.

- Computer assisted tutoring programs for area youths.
- Free workshops on parenting skills, drug education and other issues.

Area Description

The Eastside is a neighborhood of approximately 6,000 residents located on the eastern edge of Wilmington's central business district. The official boundaries of the target neighborhood, Census Tracts 9, 17 and 20, are consistent with those used by the City of Wilmington Office of Planning and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The Eastside is primarily a residential neighborhood, although a few industrial uses can be found on the eastern edge along the Brandywine Creek and the Christina River (see Map 1). Within the boundaries of the target area are three elementary schools (Stubbs, Drew and Pyle), a middle school (Bancroft) a vocational high school (Howard Career Center), an adult education facility (Delaware Skills Center), a community center (People's Settlement Association), and a cultural arts facility (Christina Cultural Arts Center).

A large section of the Eastside is comprised of new construction (post 1970), a result of an urban renewal project undertaken in the 1960's where a large part of the original Eastside was absorbed into the central business district. Most of the new construction area is located along Walnut Street between E. 9th and Front Streets and along E. 4th Street between Walnut and Church Streets, and consists mainly of federally subsidized rental units. This includes three high-rise apartment buildings which until recently were used exclusively to house senior citizens. The older part of the neighborhood consists mainly of small row houses with a few corner grocery or liquor stores located sparsely throughout. According to the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, approxi-

mately 30 percent of Eastside residents are homeowners and 70 percent are renters.³

Characteristic of many inner-city neighborhoods, a disproportionately high number of households on the Eastside have incomes near or below the poverty level. According to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, the mean income for households on the Eastside was \$8,891, approximately 54 percent of the mean household income for all Wilmington households (\$16,333 in 1980). Eighty-two percent of the households on the Eastside were classified as low income households, with over 28 percent of the households receiving public assistance income. Thirty-five percent of all families on the Eastside have incomes at or below the poverty level; 71 percent of these families were headed by single females. One-quarter of all families in the area are headed by single females with incomes at or below the poverty level.⁴ Recently released figures from the 1990 census show that income per capita for the Eastside is approximately 54 percent of the per capita income figures for the city as a whole - \$7,675 vs. \$14,256.⁵

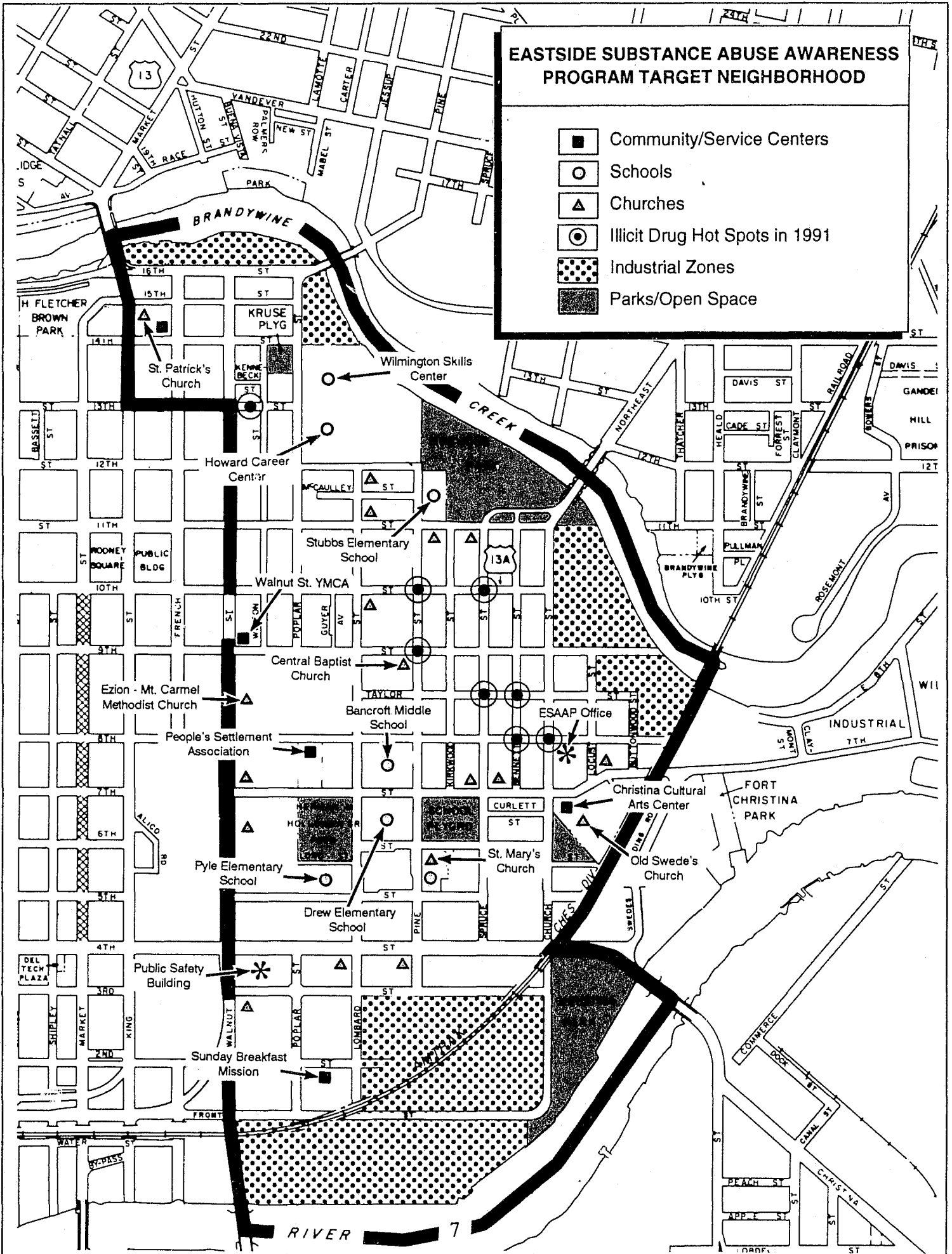
Table A provides a demographic and socio-economic profile of Eastside residents.

Table A
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WILMINGTON'S EASTSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD

	Eastside				Wilmington			
	1980		1990		1980		1990	
Race	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Black	5,304	93.7	5,649	92.3	35,858	51.1	37,446	52.4
White	303	5.4	291	4.8	31,663	45.1	30,131	42.1
Other	53	0.9	182	3.0	2,674	3.8	3,949	5.5
Spanish Origin	99	1.7	205	3.3	3,424	4.9	5,072	7.1
Total	5,660	100.0	6,122	100.0	70,195	100.0	71,526	100.0
Sex								
Male	2,438	43.1	2,712	44.3	31,458	44.8	33,248	46.5
Female	3,222	56.9	3,410	55.7	38,737	55.2	38,278	53.5
Total	5,660	100.0	6,122	100.0	70,195	100.0	71,526	100.0
Economic Status								
All Households	2,242	100.0	2,671	100.0	26,851	100.0	28,556	100.0
Low Income Households	1,840	82.1	N/A	-	16,410	61.1	N/A	-
Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	645	28.8	638	23.9	4,304	16.0	3,206	11.2
Median Household Income	\$7,848	-	\$16,716	-	\$11,695	-	\$26,389	-
Mean Household Income	\$8,891	-	N/A	-	\$16,333	-	N/A	-
All Family Households	1,217	100.0	1,346	100.0	16,712	100.0	16,345	100.0
Families With Income Below Poverty Level	430	35.3	N/A	-	3,377	20.2	N/A	-
Female Head Families With Income Below Poverty Level	304	25.0	N/A	-	2,294	13.7	N/A	-
Median Family Income	\$9,377	-	N/A	-	\$14,435	-	\$31,140	-
Mean Family Income	\$10,869	-	N/A	-	\$19,223	-	N/A	-

EASTSIDE SUBSTANCE ABUSE AWARENESS PROGRAM TARGET NEIGHBORHOOD

- Community/Service Centers
- Schools
- △ Churches
- ⊙ Illicit Drug Hot Spots in 1991
- ▨ Industrial Zones
- Parks/Open Space



II. PROJECT ABSTRACT

Law Enforcement/Community Policing

The traditional style of policing, characterized by a reactive response to incidents and limited interaction with the community, has in most cases proven to be ineffective at reducing street level drug sales on a long-term basis. The "Community Policing" concept grew out of a growing awareness by police officials of the limitations of the traditional model of policing. Unlike traditional policing, community policing is oriented towards problem solving, relies heavily on citizen input, and encourages residents to become involved in efforts at reducing neighborhood crime.⁶

In February 1989, the Wilmington Police Department received a \$90,000 Bureau of Justice Assistance grant from the Delaware Criminal Justice Council (the state criminal justice planning agency) to implement community policing in the Eastside neighborhood. A "Walking Drug Patrol" consisting of four senior police officers was assigned to patrol the Eastside in order to locate and identify areas which appeared to have a higher incidence of drug related activity.

Typically the area was patrolled six days per week from Monday through Saturday, the workload being divided into two shifts of two officers each with the first shift lasting from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and the second shift from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight. Officers assigned to the day shift worked from Monday through Friday while those on the evening shift worked from Tuesday through Saturday. Unless officers worked overtime, Mondays only received daytime coverage while Saturdays received only evening coverage.

The Walking Patrol Officers generally concentrated their efforts on areas which generate the most complaints from residents - mainly Bennett Street between 7th and 10th

Streets, E. 9th Street between Walnut and Church Streets, and Pine Street between 7th and 10th Streets. Individuals identified as drug dealers were targeted for investigations by the Drug, Organized Crime and Vice Division. The program strategy also relied heavily on drug purchases by undercover officers and the use of informants.

In 1990 (the second year of the program's funding) the focus of the walking patrol's efforts shifted away from arrests and more towards community mobilization. Emphasis was placed on the formation of block organizations and neighborhood watch groups to assist the police in their efforts at reducing illicit drug activity in the neighborhood.

In addition to routine patrolling duties, the walking patrol officers, accompanied by the head of the police department's Community Policing Unit, are required to meet routinely with the Eastside Advisory Council and other community groups in order to discuss neighborhood trends, problem areas, and other concerns that they may have related to law enforcement efforts. The walking patrol officers also participated in several activities geared towards youths in the area.

The law enforcement/community policing component of the Eastside program aims to stabilize the community by increasing the presence of the police in the neighborhood. One anticipated result of this effort is that individuals involved in drug related activity will become less blatant in their dealings. By encouraging the development of neighborhood watch groups, the police also aim to reestablish informal social controls within the community. Residents are encouraged to report illicit drug activity to the police, providing them with an opportunity to play an active role in reducing illicit drugs and crime in their neighborhood. The police also benefit since they have access to more information, making them more effective at resolving local issues. Improved perform-

ance increases confidence in the ability of the police to deal with neighborhood problems and serves as a positive inducement for residents to provide police officers with more information.

Community Organization

A second goal of the Eastside program is to increase the level of organization within the community. The phrases "community empowerment" or "mobilization" are often used to describe this process. The dynamic nature of street-level drug sales presents a unique challenge to law enforcement agencies and the communities affected by this activity, and citizen involvement is generally acknowledged as an essential component of any strategy to eliminate open-air drug trafficking in a neighborhood.

In July of 1988, concerned residents of the Eastside in conjunction with the Wilmington Police Department established the Eastside Advisory Council. The Council, which meets on a monthly basis, is comprised of 38 members representing State and Local government, schools, social service providers, the police department, churches and area residents.

The Eastside Advisory Council is staffed by a program coordinator whose position is funded by the Wilmington Police Department. Responsibilities of the program coordinator include identifying problems in the community, making recommendations to the Advisory Council relating to newly identified problems, implementing recommendations made by the Advisory Council, disseminating information on programs and services, and soliciting funding from private, local and state agencies.

The Eastside Substance Abuse Awareness Program (ESAAP) was established to coordinate activities of the Advisory Council and to increase community awareness of the dangers of substance abuse and related crime. In

addition to providing the program coordinator with needed office space, the ESAAP office, currently located on the corner of 8th & Church Streets, is also used for referrals to social service agencies, substance abuse treatment, vocational counseling, etc..

EASTSIDE ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

a. Community Meetings

The Eastside Advisory Council meets monthly to discuss problem areas and to address issues that are perceived as possibly having an adverse effect on the quality of life in the neighborhood. Community meetings are held in the evenings throughout the month to give residents an opportunity to express any concerns that they may have about their neighborhood.

b. Drug Marches

Advisory Council staff have been instrumental in coordinating a series of highly publicized drug marches held on the Eastside. Often accompanied by police escorts, these marches usually begin and terminate at areas known for drug activity.

c. Block Captain Network / Neighborhood Watch Groups

Advisory Council staff, along with the walking patrol officers, are responsible for recruiting residents to serve as block captains and provide assistance to residents who wish to establish neighborhood watch groups.

d. Problem Identification and Resolution

The walking patrol officers assigned to the Eastside routinely meet with the Advisory Council to discuss issues which directly or indirectly contribute to drug related activity in the neighborhood. Through this increased level of community-police interaction neighborhood problems are identified and strategies are created to resolve them. Examples of problems and issues that were identified by the Advisory Council include:

Irresponsible and/or negligent landlords -

Police usually know of dwellings in the neighborhood where drugs are sold, but since the owners of the properties are either not aware that drugs are being sold out of the dwellings or are indifferent to the fact, police are unable to do anything more than raid the houses occasionally.

Inadequate enforcement of loitering laws -

Although a city ordinance exists which prohibits persons from loitering within 50 feet of a business which sells food or beverages and forbids blocking pedestrian flow on the sidewalk, this ordinance is rarely if ever enforced. In order for a loitering charge to stick, the citizen making the complaint must be willing to file a formal complaint, but what usually happens is that the person making the complaint fails to show up in court and as a result the case is thrown out. Apparently, many residents are reluctant to press charges for such a minor infraction against a person who is familiar to them.

Unsupervised youths - Single parents who work during the evening shift often have little choice but to leave their children alone unsupervised while they are at work. Consequently, neighborhood loitering problems are exacerbated as youths "hang out" on the streets with nothing to do. One suggested remedy for this problem was to provide "evening care" (as opposed to day care) services for families in this predicament, but currently no program exists that addresses this need.

Identification of suspected drug dealers - Police officers indicate that citizens who report drug activity to the police need to become more aware of the types of information officers need to have in order to follow up on a complaint, in particular more accurate physical descriptions of the individual(s) in question and more details about the person's behavior which makes one suspect that illicit drugs are involved.

Programs and Services

The Eastside is fortunate in that many services were available to residents of the neighborhood even before the Eastside Substance Abuse Awareness Program was implemented. For example, a number of educational, recreational and social services are provided by the People's Settlement Association. The Walnut Street YMCA also houses recreational programs for both youths and adults in addition to providing day care services. The Delaware Skills Center offers several adult remedial education and vocational training programs.

A function of the Eastside Advisory Council is to facilitate the development and implementation of strategies, programs and services that benefit residents of the Eastside. When first established, a priority of the Eastside Advisory Council was to identify services available in the neighborhood and the surrounding area. Once the existing services were identified, the Council created several subcommittees to address what were perceived as gaps in the types of services available. These committees are:

1. The Vocational/Educational/Tutorial Committee, which is responsible for identifying available job training programs and implementing additional vocational, educational and tutoring programs to supplement those which currently exist.
2. The Drug Rehabilitation Committee, whose function is to facilitate the development of community-based substance abuse treatment programs and services.
3. The Drug Abuse Education Committee, which is responsible for increasing community awareness of the dangers of substance abuse by developing drug abuse education programs and workshops.
4. The Recreation/Cultural Development Committee, whose purpose is to in-

crease the number and types of recreation available to residents with emphasis on providing alternative recreational opportunities for school age youths during the summer and after school programs during the school year.

5. The Housing Committee, which develops strategies for improving the quality of housing in the neighborhood.

The Advisory Council, working in conjunction with various private, state and local agencies, has been successful at securing funding for several programs recommended by the committees. Programs and services established as a result of Advisory Council efforts generally fall into three categories - Drug Rehabilitation, Youth-Oriented Programs and (to a lesser extent) Cultural Awareness.

DRUG REHABILITATION

The rehabilitation of substance abusers is a primary objective of the Eastside program. During an initial assessment of the types of services that were available on the Eastside, it was determined that the area lacked sufficient resources to facilitate the referral of residents to the appropriate service providers. Specifically, no mechanism was in place for referring individuals to substance abuse treatment facilities. As a result, the Delaware Criminal Justice Council provided funding to create a Family Services Counselor position. Responsibilities of Family Service Counselor include:

- Identifying and referring individuals for residential and outpatient treatment.
- Providing weekly follow-up service for each person in treatment for a minimum of six months from initiation of treatment.
- Providing information, referral and counseling services to Eastside families who seek to improve their living conditions.

Because many substance abusers are unemployed and do not have health insurance, the inability to pay for treatment is a dilemma faced by many who seek help for their substance abuse problems. In order to address this issue, funding used to provide substance abuse treatment services for residents regardless of ability to pay was obtained from two sources. A grant from the United Way provided the Eastside Advisory Council with the funding needed to reserve a number of slots at a nearby residential substance abuse treatment facility. Additional funds received from the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youths and their Families (DSCYF) were used to hire two outpatient counselors. This in effect removed a major obstacle for Eastside residents who were in need of treatment but were unable to pay for it on their own.

YOUTH-ORIENTED PROGRAMS

An unfortunate reality for many youths who live in impoverished, drug-ravaged neighborhoods is that they are regularly exposed to many of the negative elements that exist in their communities. An absence of positive role models, indifference towards the education system, and limited recreational opportunities are common problems found in many of these neighborhoods.⁷

The youth-oriented programs component of the Eastside program aims to offset some of the negative influences present in many of the youth's living environment by exposing them to positive elements in the community and increasing the availability of alternative forms of recreation, thereby providing an avenue for Eastside youths to channel their energies in a positive direction.

The Eastside Youth Coordinating Council was established in 1991 to address issues related to youth in the area. All Eastside residents between the ages of 11 and 20 years old are eligible to participate in the program.

The purpose of the Youth Coordinating Council is to:

- Provide direction in the development and implementation of programs for youths.
- Identify concerns and problems facing Eastside youth to the Wilmington Police Department.
- Enhance youth self-esteem by encouraging the development of leadership, communication and decision-making skills.
- Develop and implement peer oriented drug and alcohol education and prevention programs.
- Provide a link between area youth and the Eastside Advisory Council.

The program also sponsors a number of field trips and other recreational opportunities for neighborhood youths.

The Eastside Youth Coordinating Council is staffed by a full-time Youth Coordinator whose position was funded by the Delaware Criminal Justice Council. This person is responsible for recruiting youth council members, developing and implementing recreational/cultural activities and coordinating weekly youth council meetings.

In today's competitive economy the importance of acquiring an adequate level of education and/or vocational training cannot be overemphasized, especially for youths who are continually exposed to conditions that are detrimental to academic achievement (e.g. poor housing, chronic unemployment, welfare dependency, etc.).

Grant monies received from the Delaware Criminal Justice Council were used to establish computer supported tutoring programs at the People's Settlement Association and the Walnut Street YMCA. The programs provide academic assistance to under-achieving students ages six through eighteen who are considered "at risk" of not complet-

ing high school. The programs, which operate during the academic year, provide remedial education in the areas of English, Math and Language Arts.

CULTURAL AWARENESS

Similar to other ethnic groups, many of the qualities inherent in African-American culture are a result of historical experiences. However, unlike most ethnic groups, the history of African-Americans is characterized by centuries of economic and political oppression based on skin color. Slavery, institutional racism, discrimination, and the popular media's negative portrayal of African's in general combine to produce a psychological burden experienced by few other ethnic groups.⁸

Within the African-American community there is a growing consensus that the uniqueness of the African-American experience be considered when attempts are made to address problems within the community. This is often referred to as approaching an issue from an "Afrocentric" perspective.

The People's Settlement Association in particular embraces the concept of Afrocentrism. An example of their culture-specific focus is the Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Program for African-American Youths and their Families, which is an outpatient substance abuse treatment program located at People's Settlement. A unique aspect of the program is that its treatment methods take into account the fact that African-Americans as a group often must deal with certain issues that may not be as relevant to other ethnic groups such as the psychological impact of racism and racial discrimination, issues related to racial identity and self-image, etc..

The Eastside Substance Abuse Awareness Program, in conjunction with the People's Settlement Association, also sponsors free workshops on a variety of topics that impact

the African-American community, including parenting skills, adolescent sexual behavior, racism, depression, alcoholism and drug abuse. The issues and problems presented at these workshops are discussed from an Afrocentric perspective, the premise being that many of the social problems that often seem endemic in economically depressed African-American communities are related to cultural alienation, low self-esteem, negative self-image and social conditioning, and that in many instances these psychological impediments are a consequence of historic racism and discrimination.

Summary

The Eastside Substance Abuse Awareness Program is a comprehensive effort to reduce illicit drugs and related crime in an inner-

city, predominantly African-American neighborhood. The use of community-oriented policing, a key component of the program, increases the level of interaction and information sharing between residents and the police. A second component, community organization and mobilization, gives law abiding residents an opportunity to regain control of their streets. The funding and implementation of additional services aims to improve the quality of life for residents of the neighborhood by providing no-cost drug rehabilitation, counseling and referral services. The program also provides opportunities for neighborhood youths to participate in activities that are designed to enhance their self-esteem and promote pride in themselves and in their community.

Table B
SUMMARY OF EASTSIDE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Key Players</u>
Community Meetings	Eastside Advisory Council Walking Patrol Officers ESAAP Coordinator Area Residents
Neighborhood Watch	Neighborhood Watch Groups Walking Patrol Officers Area Residents
Recreation Programs	ESAAP Youth Coordinator Eastside Youth Council
Community Policing	Walking Patrol Officers Eastside Advisory Council Neighborhood Watch Groups Block Captains Area Residents
Referral to Services	Family Service Counselor Block Captains ESAAP Coordinator
Needs Assessment	Eastside Advisory Council Eastside Youth Council

III. EVALUATION

Law Enforcement/Community Policing

A goal of the Eastside program is to reduce illicit drug activity in the area by increasing the level of police/community interaction. The hypothesis is that the use of walking patrols combined with regular patrols and vice operations will be more effective at locating and identifying drug offenders compared with regular patrols alone because improved communication with area residents provides them with more and better information. The following analysis is intended to assess the impact of community policing/walking patrols on illicit drug activity.

METHODOLOGY

One objective of this evaluation is to determine whether drug activity on the Eastside is increasing, declining, or remaining at roughly the same level. Two measures are used in this analysis to estimate the level of drug activity in the neighborhood - the number of drug related call-ins made to the police department and the number of drug related arrests.

In order to have an accurate assessment of how conditions were prior to the date that the program began it was necessary to obtain data on drug related call-in's and arrests for at least one year prior to the program start date. Therefore, the observation period for this study begins on January 1987, which is approximately eighteen months prior to the first Eastside Advisory Council meeting.

a. Data Sources

Data on the number of drug related arrests and call-in's made from January 1987 through December 1991 were compiled from Wilmington Police Department records. All arrests involving drug related charges were used, including instances where the drug offense was not the lead

charge. The drug related arrest database, which was compiled directly from Wilmington Police Department arrest logs, includes the name, age, race and sex of the offender, date and location of arrest, descriptions of all charges involved in the incident and the names of the arresting officers.

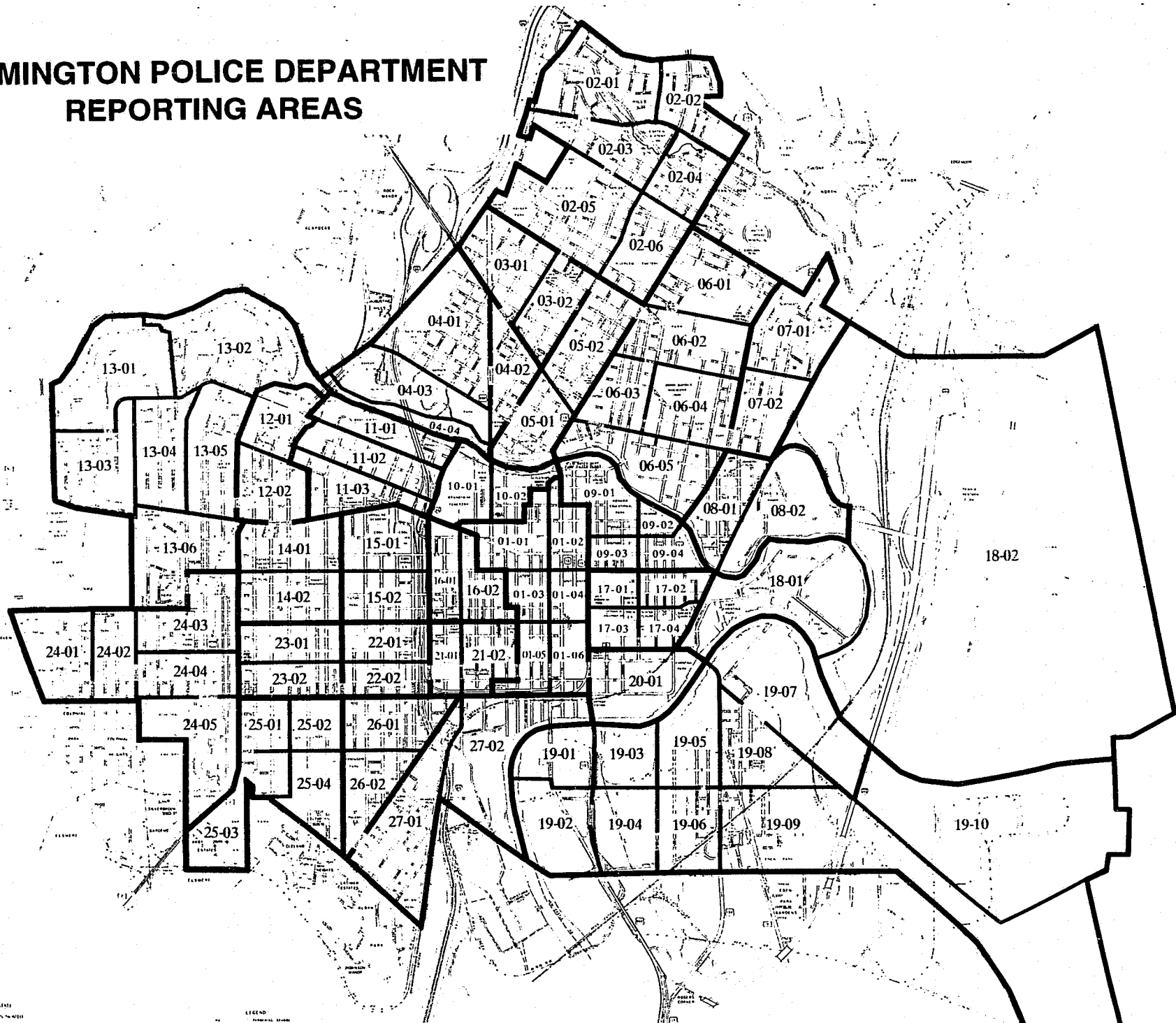
Data on drug related call-in's were compiled from computerized records maintained by the Wilmington Police Department. Two types of call-in's fall under the category of "drug related" - Drug Sales and Drug Law Violations. Information in the drug call-in database include the type of call-in, location of the call-in and the time when the call was received by police.

All of the data used in this analysis was coded by location. A map provided by the Wilmington Police Department which divides the city into 90 reporting areas was used for this purpose (see Map 2). These *reporting areas*, which are essentially census tracts broken down into smaller units, are not to be confused with Wilmington Police Department *reporting districts*, which tend to cover a much larger area.

b. Coding Discrepancies

During our analysis we discovered differences between the figures used in this report and those of the police department, particularly at the reporting area level! These discrepancies are a result of differences in the methods that were used for coding areas which fall on a boundary dividing two or more reporting areas. Specifically, when assigning a code to the location of a call-in or an arrest which falls on a boundary, the police department routinely assigns the code of the reporting area that is located closest to the police department's headquarters. In comparison, the method used for this analysis was to assign the areas that fall on a boundary with the code of contiguous reporting areas that have historically been the sites of the most drug activity.

WILMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTING AREAS



16

DELAWARE RIVER

Table C
**EASTSIDE DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS
 BY REPORTING AREA**

Area	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests
09-01	12	21	5	6	23	42	20	24	65	40
09-02	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	2
09-03	9	11	17	13	16	12	36	15	41	9
09-04	1	3	26	17	32	29	91	48	95	30
17-01	4	3	8	5	26	8	23	18	29	13
17-02	50	41	173	91	319	106	282	50	462	101
17-03	3	3	3	5	5	2	2	2	11	1
17-04	0	2	3	4	7	6	6	6	5	7
20-01	14	10	8	10	5	9	5	11	32	13
Total	93	94	243	151	434	216	465	176	742	216

c. Missing Data

In 1991, the Wilmington Police Department replaced the computer equipment used to record data on the number of call-in's received in the dispatch room. Unfortunately, call-in figures for the first four months of 1991 were lost as a result of this change. Consequently, the 1991 drug call-in figures presented in this report are estimates which were extrapolated from the data that was available (May through December, 1991).

RESEARCH FINDINGS

a. Illicit Drug Activity on the Eastside

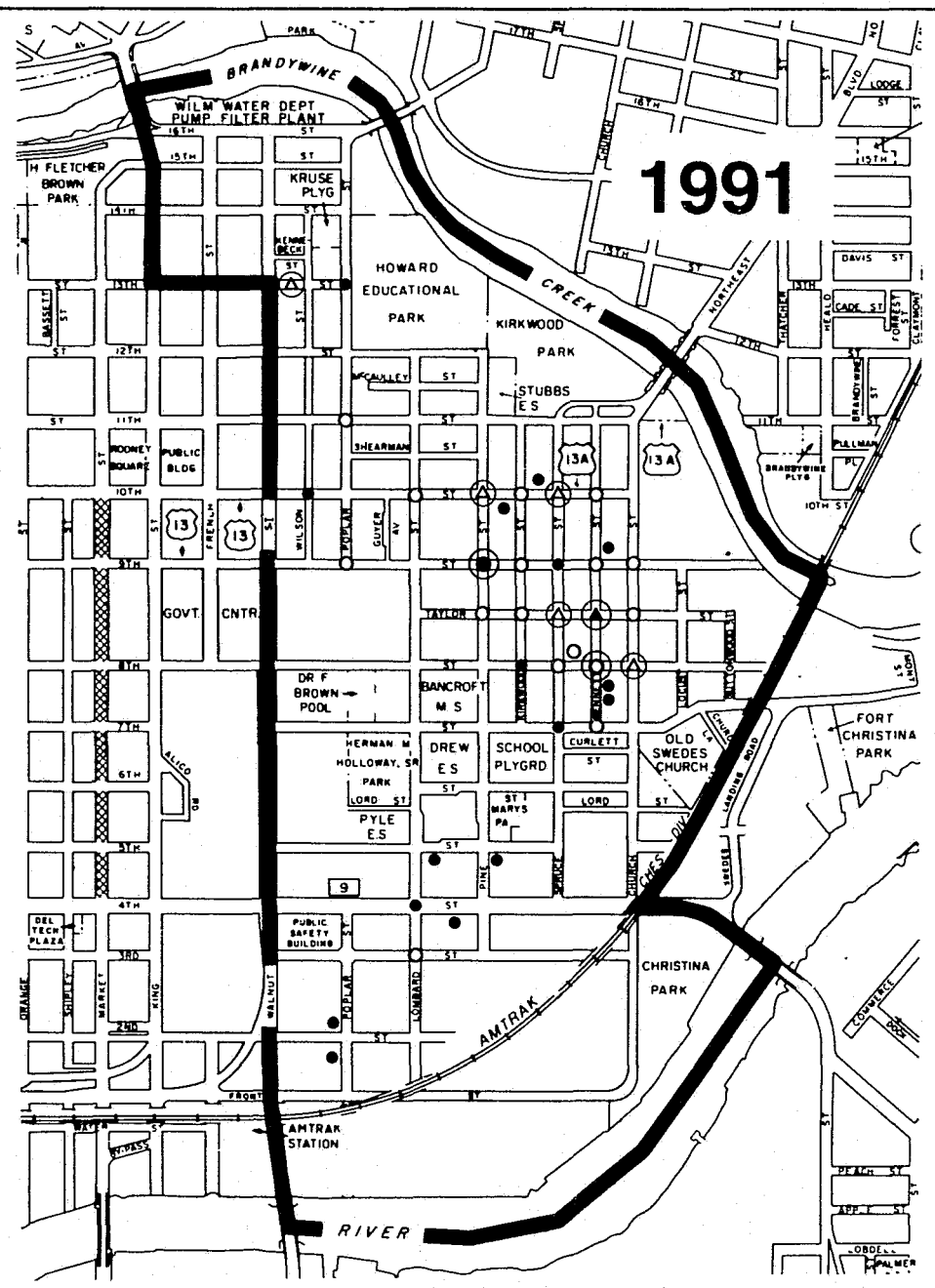
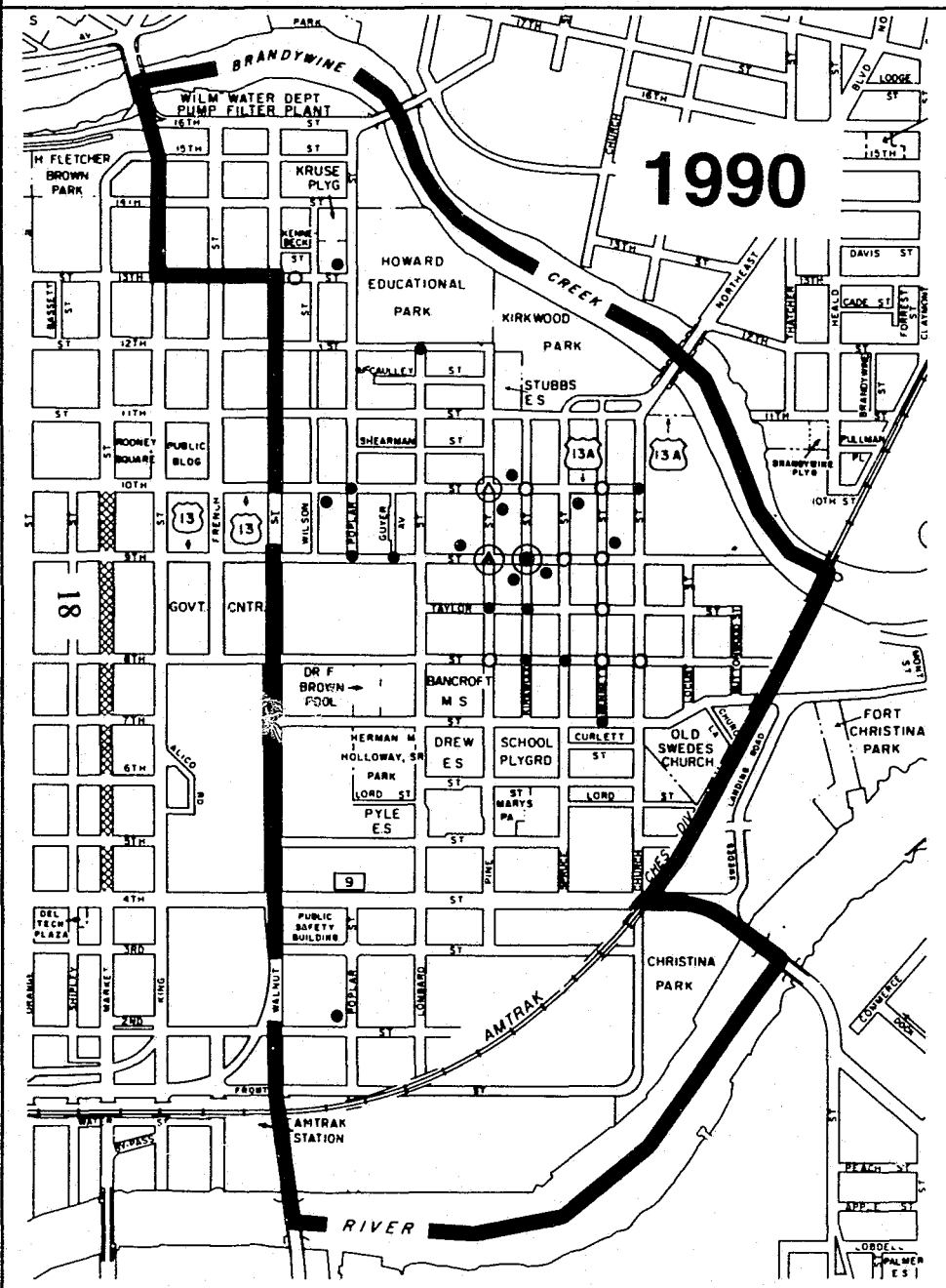
Table C and Chart 1 show the number of Eastside drug related call-in's and arrests made during the observation period. A substantial increase in both the number of drug related call-in's received from the Eastside and the number of drug related arrests made on the Eastside occurred after the walking

patrols were deployed in 1989. This increase is especially apparent in Reporting Area 17-02.

In 1988, the Wilmington Police Department received 243 drug related call-in's from the Eastside with over half of the call-in's coming from Reporting Area 17-02. After community policing was implemented on the Eastside in 1989, the number of drug related call-in's increased to 434, with 73 percent coming from Reporting Area 17-02.

In 1989, the number of drug related arrests made on the Eastside increased by 43 percent, from 151 arrests in 1988 to 216 arrests in 1989. While much of this increase can be attributed to additional police manpower and improved information received by the police due to changes in patrolling methods, an examination of citywide data indicates that some of this increase may have been a result of an overall increase in the availability and supply of illicit drugs throughout the city.

2 - 4 Call-In's
 5 - 25 Call-In's
 A 26 - 50 Call-In's
 51 - 75 Call-In's
 A 76 - 100 Call-In's
 A Over 100 Call-In's



In 1990, the number of drug related call-in's increased slightly to 465 while the number of arrests decreased to 176. This reduction in drug related arrests was in part a result of the police department's decision to focus more of their efforts on community involvement rather than on arrests. It was during this period that both the number of call-in's and the number of arrests from Reporting Area 17-02 actually declined compared with 1989 figures, making it the only area in Wilmington demonstrating this trend.

Both the number of drug related call-in's and the number of drug related arrests increased in 1991. As with previous years, Reporting Area 17-02 was a major source of Eastside drug related call-in's and arrests.

b. Displacement Effects

A closer examination of data suggests that some displacement of drug activity away from the Bennett Street area occurred in

1990. Unfortunately, it also appears that this displacement was only temporary - 1991 statistics indicate that much of the drug activity that was displaced from Bennett Street in 1990 returned in 1991.

In 1990, Reporting Area 17-02 saw a reduction of both call-in's and arrests. The number of drug related call-in's from Reporting Area 17-02 decreased from 319 in 1989 to 282 and drug arrests in the area decreased from 106 in 1989 to 50. Reporting Area 09-04, which is located directly north of Reporting Area 17-02, saw a substantial increase in call-in's in 1990 - the same period when call-in's and arrests declined in Reporting Area 17-02. In 1991, the number of call-in's received from Reporting Area 17-02 rose from 282 to 462 while arrests increased from 50 to 101. During this period the number of call-in's received from Reporting Area 09-04 remained at roughly the same level while drug arrests decreased.

Chart 1
EASTSIDE DRUG RELATED
CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS

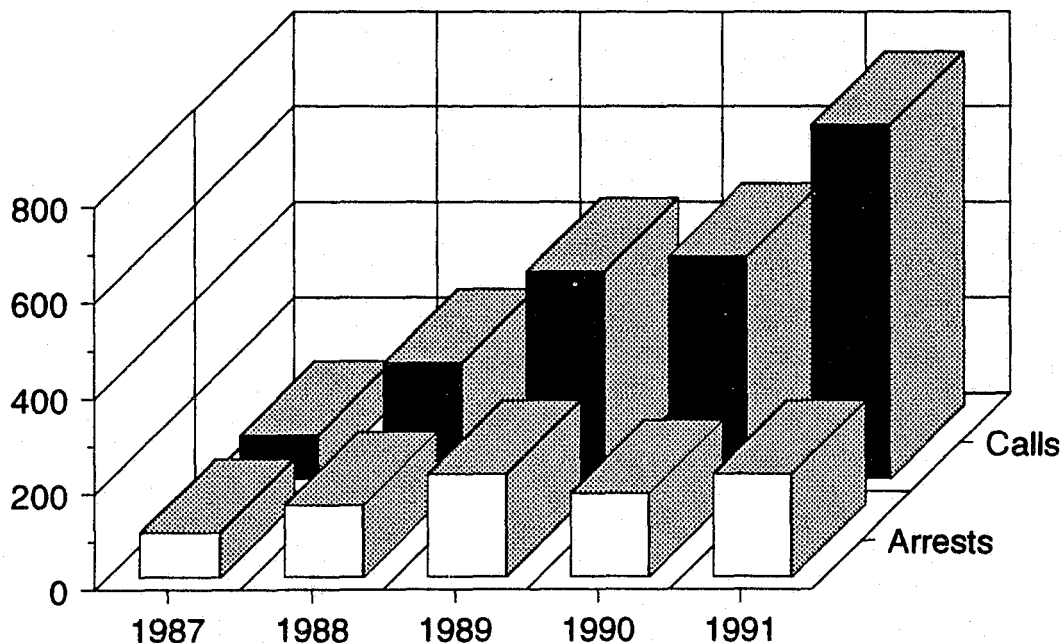


Table D
EASTSIDE DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE

Class.	Offense	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Fel. B	Trafficking Heroin	0	1	2	1	1
Fel. B	Trafficking Cocaine	2	10	12	11	14
Fel. B	Trafficking Other Narcotic	3	0	0	0	0
Fel. B	Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0
Fel. B	Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0
Fel. C	Delivery of Heroin	0	0	1	0	6
Fel. C	Delivery of Cocaine	1	9	8	12	11
Fel. C	Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	1	0	4
Fel. E	Delivery of Marijuana	4	5	4	11	10
Fel. E	Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	1	0
Fel. C	PWID Heroin	4	2	4	18	23
Fel. C	PWID Cocaine	8	31	43	25	51
Fel. C	PWID Other Narcotic	2	1	0	1	0
Fel. E	PWID Marijuana	12	8	18	9	11
Fel. E	PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0
Fel. F	Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	6	4	11	3	1
Fel. F	Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	1	2	1	7	8
Fel. F	Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0
Misd. A	Poss. of Heroin	7	8	4	6	9
Misd. A	Poss. of Cocaine	16	28	43	36	40
Misd. A	Poss. of Other Narcotic	1	0	0	0	0
Misd. B	Poss. of Marijuana	15	16	20	9	14
Misd. B	Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	1	2	0	1	0
Misd. A	Poss. of Drug Paraphernalia	4	11	24	11	7
Misd.	Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	5	11	19	10	6
	Other Charges	2	2	1	4	0
	Total	94	151	216	176	216

A more detailed analysis of the data shows that in 1989 the main sources of drug related call-in's in Reporting Area 17-02 were on Bennett Street, especially at the intersections of 8th & Bennett Streets, Taylor & Bennett Streets and 9th & Bennett Streets. The data indicates that in 1990, the major Eastside drug hot spots were displaced to the area surrounding E. 9th Street, mainly at the intersections of 9th & Kirkwood Streets, 9th & Pine Streets and 10th & Pine Streets.

In 1991, the Bennett Street area once again became the major focus of drug activity, especially at the intersection of Taylor & Bennett Streets. More call-in's were received regarding this corner than were received for any other hot spot on the Eastside. Other Eastside hot spots in 1991 include the intersections of 8th & Bennett Streets, 9th & Pine Streets, 13th & Walnut Streets, 8th & Spruce Streets and Taylor & Spruce Streets (see Map 3).

c. Profile of Eastside Drug Arrests

Table D displays all Eastside drug arrests made during the observation period broken down by lead drug-related charge. The 1991 statistics show that cocaine is the drug of choice among the Eastside's drug user population. In 1991, 116 (54%) of all Eastside drug arrests were cocaine related - 51 of the 216 Eastside drug arrests involved possession with intent to deliver cocaine charges, 40 arrests were for simple possession, 14 arrests were for trafficking and 11 arrests were for delivery. In contrast, heroin related charges accounted for 39 of the 216 arrests made in 1991 (18%), while marijuana related charges accounted for 35 arrests (16%). Chart 2 shows the distribution of Eastside drug arrests by drug type.

Table E gives a breakdown of Eastside drug arrest data by race, sex, and age. The table shows that 187 of the 216 individuals arrested in 1991 were Black males (87%), 22 were Black females (10 %), four were White

males (2 %), two were White females (1%), and one was a Hispanic male (0.5 %). The mean age for Eastside drug arrestees was 27 years. Females arrested on drug charges tended to be older than male arrestees - the average age for males was 26 years old while the average age for females was 34 years old. This age difference is due to the fact that nearly 36 percent of the males arrested on drug related charges were 20 years old or younger while over 46 percent of the females arrested were over 35 years old. The data also reflects a disturbing trend - black males *under the age of 20* are being arrested on drug related charges in much greater numbers than in 1987.

d. Illicit Drug Activity on the Eastside Compared With Other Neighborhoods

Table F compares Eastside drug related call-in's and arrests with other neighborhoods in Wilmington. The data presented in this table shows that most areas in the city saw an increase in drug activity in 1991. The Boulevard, Price's Run, Riverside, West Center City, South Wilmington, and Westside neighborhoods in particular experienced substantial increases in the numbers of drug related call-in's and arrests during the observation period. Two of the above mentioned neighborhoods - the Westside and West Center City - are targeted for the federal government's "Operation Weed and Seed" initiative. These were the only two areas in Wilmington that reported more drug related call-in's in 1991 than the Eastside.

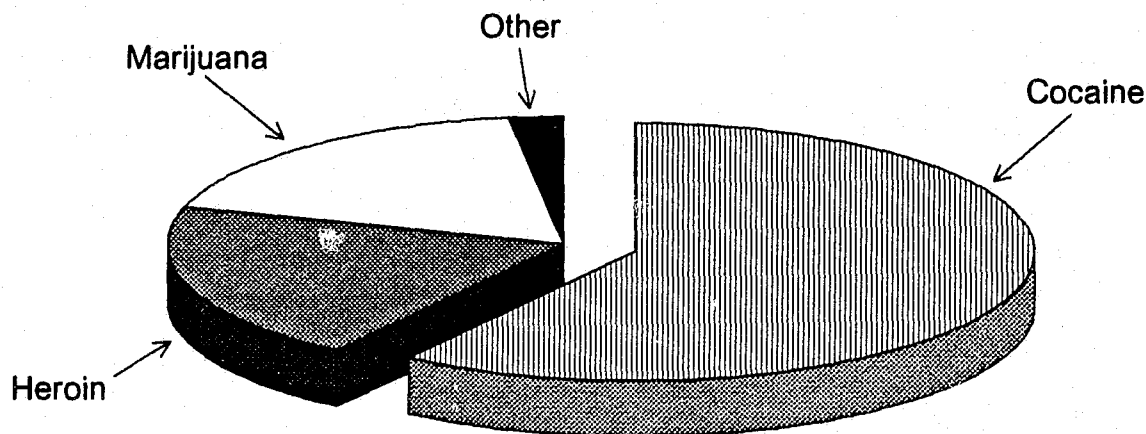
e. Neighborhood Drug Activity Indicators

During our examination of drug related call-in and arrest data we found that some reporting areas were experiencing an increasing number of call-in's and arrests during the observation period while some reported increasing call-in's and few arrests and others reported hardly any drug activity at all. Although some areas seemed to share similar trends in this regard, we found that others

Table E
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF EASTSIDE DRUG ARRESTEES

	1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
	No.	Pct.	Age	No.	Pct.	Age	No.	Pct.	Age	No.	Pct.	Age	No.	Pct.	Age
Black															
Males	77	83.7	28.3	128	84.8	28.0	181	83.8	27.5	145	82.4	27.4	187	86.6	25.9
Females	12	13.0	28.9	14	9.3	28.1	27	12.5	30.7	19	10.8	27.9	22	10.2	33.8
Total	89	96.7	28.4	142	94.0	28.0	208	96.3	28.0	164	93.2	27.5	209	96.8	26.7
White															
Males	1	1.1	17.0	2	1.3	34.0	4	1.9	21.8	4	2.3	23.3	4	1.9	27.5
Females	1	1.1	16.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.4	30.7	2	1.1	37.0	2	0.9	34.0
Total	2	2.2	16.5	2	1.3	34.0	7	3.2	25.6	6	3.4	27.8	6	2.8	29.7
Hispanic															
Males	1	1.1	26.0	7	4.6	24.8	1	0.5	17.0	5	2.8	21.0	1	0.5	18.0
Females	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.6	20.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	1	1.1	26.0	7	4.6	24.8	1	0.5	17.0	6	3.4	20.8	1	0.5	18.0
Other															
Males	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-
Females	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-
Total	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-
All															
Males	79	85.9	28.1	137	90.7	27.9	186	86.1	27.4	154	87.5	27.1	192	88.9	25.9
Females	13	14.1	27.9	14	9.3	28.1	30	13.9	30.7	22	12.5	28.4	24	11.1	33.8
Total	92	100.0	28.1	151	100.0	27.9	216	100.0	27.8	176	100.0	27.3	216	100.0	26.8

Chart 2
**1991 EASTSIDE DRUG RELATED
 ARRESTS BY DRUG TYPE**



Drug Type	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Cocaine	27	78	106	84	116
Heroin	11	11	11	25	39
Marijuana	31	29	42	29	35
Other	7	3	1	3	4
Total	76	121	160	141	194

displayed patterns which were unique. From this analysis we were able to identify several categories which describe the relationship between the number of drug related call-in's and arrests over time. These categories allow us to make comparisons between different neighborhoods in terms of increasing or declining levels of illicit drug activity during the observation period. Following are brief descriptions for each category.

Category A: Stable Areas - Areas which fall under this category reported 25 or fewer drug related call-in's and/or arrests per year during the observation period. Many of the residential areas in this category have average household incomes which are substantially higher than the city average and tend to be located on the outer perimeter of the

city. Non-residential areas which fall under this category include the central business district and sparsely populated, primarily industrial areas located East and South of the central business district.

Category B: Good News - Areas which fall into this category experienced an increase in the number of both drug related call-in's and arrests until 1991, after which both the number of call-in's and the number of arrests either decreased or remained at roughly the same level as the previous year. It appears that this category is related to the use of community policing since all of the areas that reflect this trend are either patrolled by walking officers or are the sites of police mini-stations.

Table F
DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhood	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests
Bancroft Parkway	3	17	1	2	2	0	5	5	2	0
Boulevard	31	52	37	34	133	33	206	48	404	103
Browntown/Hedgeville	7	33	10	32	52	39	57	30	120	54
Central	8	25	12	32	26	51	21	37	47	68
Cherry Island	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	4	4
Delaware Avenue	2	14	4	7	4	3	3	5	14	4
Eastside	93	94	243	151	434	216	465	176	742	216
Midtown Brandywine	4	4	3	7	3	8	1	4	5	5
Northwest	6	11	8	5	10	11	3	10	27	13
Price's Run	78	93	127	91	197	113	377	187	650	252
Riverside	37	60	136	113	168	143	191	162	286	206
Southwest	7	8	4	13	3	10	11	9	27	11
South Wilmington	30	28	47	38	113	74	151	75	195	62
West Center City	69	131	196	172	277	283	451	222	802	295
Westside	65	129	89	88	285	271	808	391	1037	340
Citywide Total	440	699	917	786	1707	1258	2757	1364	4362	1633
Minus Eastside	347	605	674	635	1273	1042	2292	1188	3620	1417

Category C: Hot Spots - Areas which fall under this category saw increases in both the numbers of drug related call-in's and arrests. Most of these areas are well known illicit drug "hot spots" - places where both police and area residents know that drug related activities occur on a regular basis.

Category D: In Transition - Neighborhoods in this category are best described as being "in transition". The number of call-in's received from these areas are steadily increasing while the number of arrests remain at roughly the same levels. These neighborhoods tend to border areas with more severe drug related problems and frequently lie adjacent to relatively stable areas on the other side. The increasing number of call-in's may indicate that residents are aware that the character of their neighborhood is changing.

Category E: Saturated - This category is similar to "hot spots" - both refer to areas with high levels of drug related activity. What differentiates "saturated" areas from "hot spots" is that in saturated areas the number of call-in's continue to increase while the number of arrests remain at roughly the same level as the previous year. The two neighborhoods that fall under this category - West Center City and Hilltop - are both located within the boundaries of the "Operation Weed and Seed" target area.

Map 4 shows the Eastside broken down by reporting areas, with colors representing each neighborhood drug activity indicator category. The 1990 map shows that drug activity was on the decline in two areas, reporting areas 09-01 and 17-01. These areas are identified by the color green. However, during the same period the area directly north of reporting area 17-02 was experiencing an increase in call-in's and arrests, as indicated by the color yellow. In 1991, both areas that appeared to be improving the previous year became hot spots again. In addi-

tion, drug related call-in's rose in reporting area 20-01, as indicated by the color red.

Map 5 shows the entire City of Wilmington broken down by reporting areas. In 1990, fourteen reporting areas were classified as "hot spots", and eight areas were "in transition". During that year, the only areas that seemed to be improving were located on the Eastside, which had two "good news" areas.

In 1991, there were ten "hot spots", ten "in transition" areas, and four "saturated" areas. The saturated areas, not surprisingly, were all "hot spots" in 1990. These areas, indicated by the red/black stripes, are neighborhoods where illicit drug activity has escalated to the point where the police are unable to curb the problem using existing resources.

Many of the areas which were classified as "in transition" in 1990 became "hot spots" in 1991, and some previously "stable areas" became "in transition". This is especially true in the Northeast area in Census Tracts 6.01 and 6.02. Again, displacement appears to be the primary reason for the increase in drug activity.

In 1991, a police mini-station was placed in the Riverside low-income housing development. This neighborhood, which is located in Census Tract 7, was a "hot spot" in 1990. However, in 1991, after the police station was established in the neighborhood, drug related call-in's received from the area stabilized. The number of drug related arrests made in the area remained at roughly the same level as in the previous year as well.

Census Tracts 6.01 and 6.02, which are located adjacent to Census tract 7, saw substantial increases in drug-related call-in's and arrests in 1991. Reporting area 05-02 also became a "hot spot" in 1991. Displacement of drug activity out of Census Tract 7 into the surrounding neighborhoods appears

to be a contributing factor in the rise in drug activity in that occurred in these areas.

A comparable situation also occurred in the South Wilmington neighborhood (Census Tract 19), which is the site of the South-bridge low-income housing development. In 1991, walking patrols were deployed in the neighborhood. During this period, drug related arrests and call-in's stabilized or declined in the areas where the walking patrols were mobilized, while arrests and call-in's increased in the surrounding areas.

SUMMARY

The number of drug related call-in's received by the Wilmington Police Department rose dramatically in 1991. Although this increase may be an indication that residents are becoming more willing to report illicit drug activity to the police, it also raises the possibility that the supply and availability of drugs on the street are on the rise as well.

The Eastside also saw an escalation in drug activity in 1991. The data suggests that the walking patrols were effective at utilizing information provided by residents in order to locate drug hot spots in the neighborhood. They were also able to displace drug activity away from certain areas to a limited degree. However, the Bennett Street area continues to be a problem area despite the progress that was made in 1990.

In general, it appears that community policing in Wilmington, whether it is in the form of walking patrols or neighborhood mini-stations, is directly related to a reduction or stabilization in the number of drug related call-in's received from an area. However, an unfortunate consequence of the community policing strategy is that drug related call-in's from surrounding areas tend to rise as illicit drug activity is displaced to those areas.

Table G
1991 DRUG ACTIVITY INDICATORS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhoods	Calls	Arrests	Stable Areas	Good News	Hot Spots	In Transition	Saturated
Boulevard	404	103	6	0	1	1	0
Eastside	742	216	4	1	2	2	0
Price's Run	650	252	2	0	1	4	0
Riverside	286	206	1	2	1	0	0
South Wilmington	195	62	5	2	1	1	0
West Center City	802	295	0	0	2	0	2
Westside	1037	340	3	0	2	1	2
Other Neighborhoods	246	159	40	0	0	1	0
Total	4362	1633	61	5	10	10	4

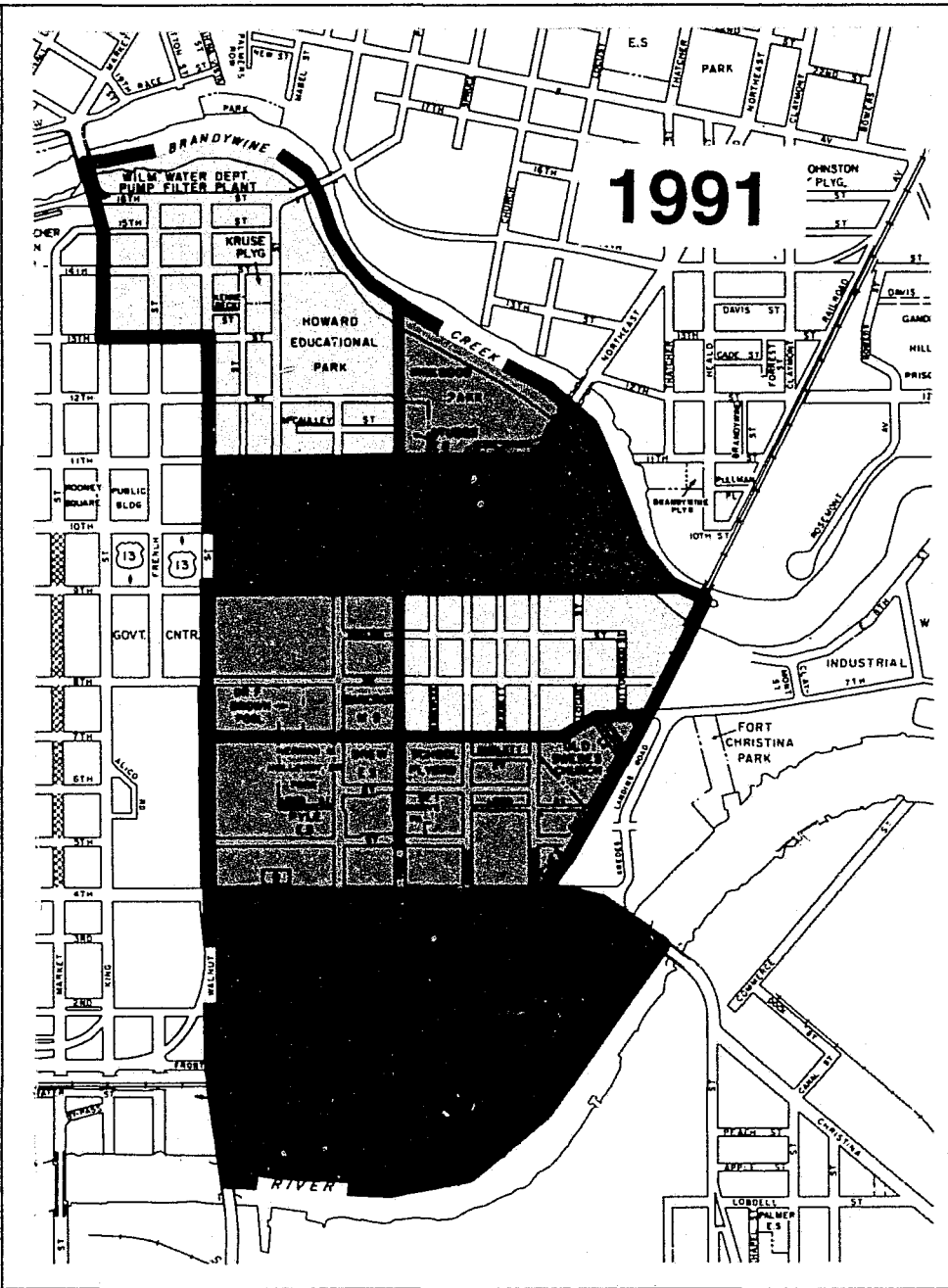
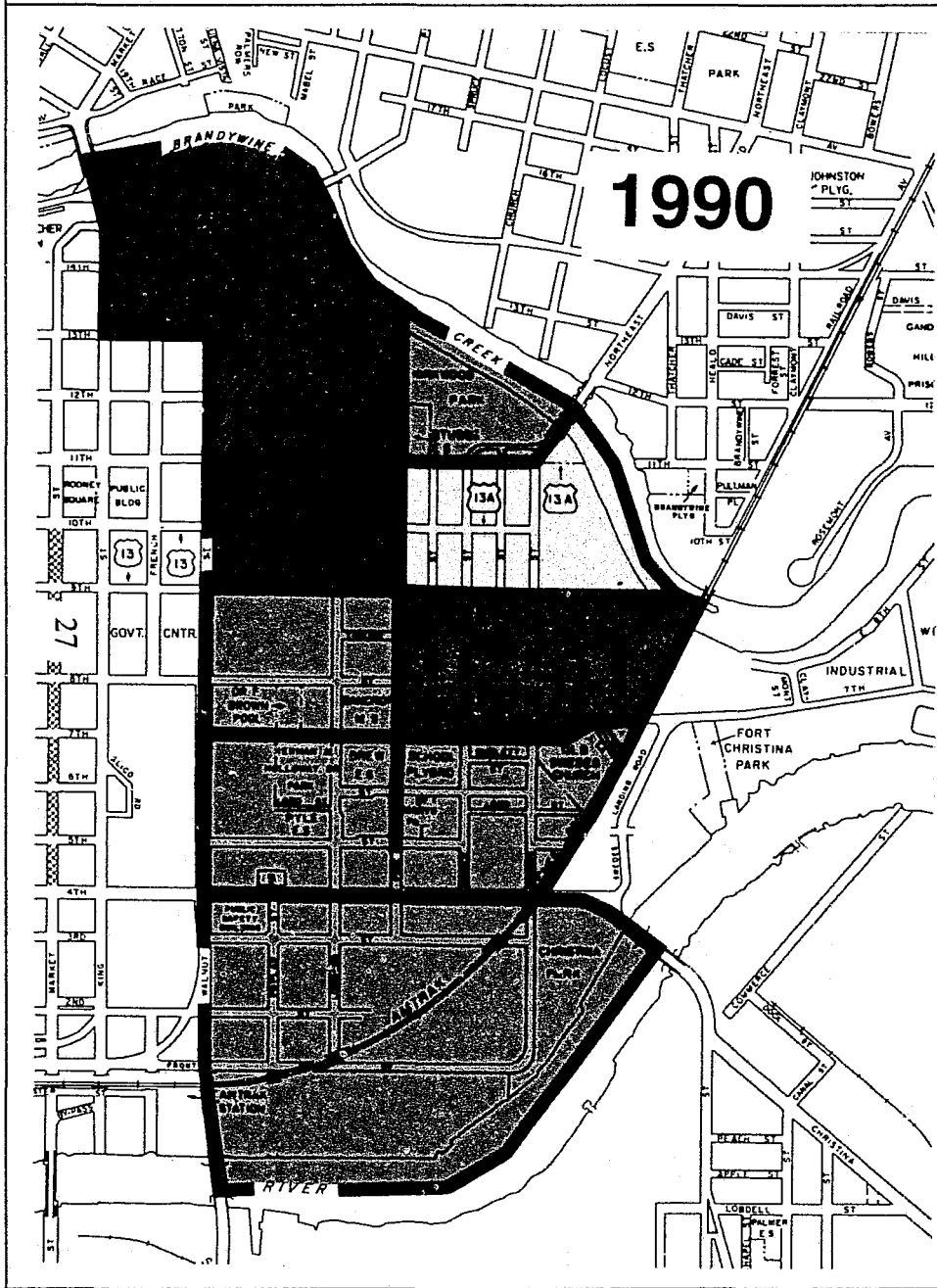
Stable Areas

Good News

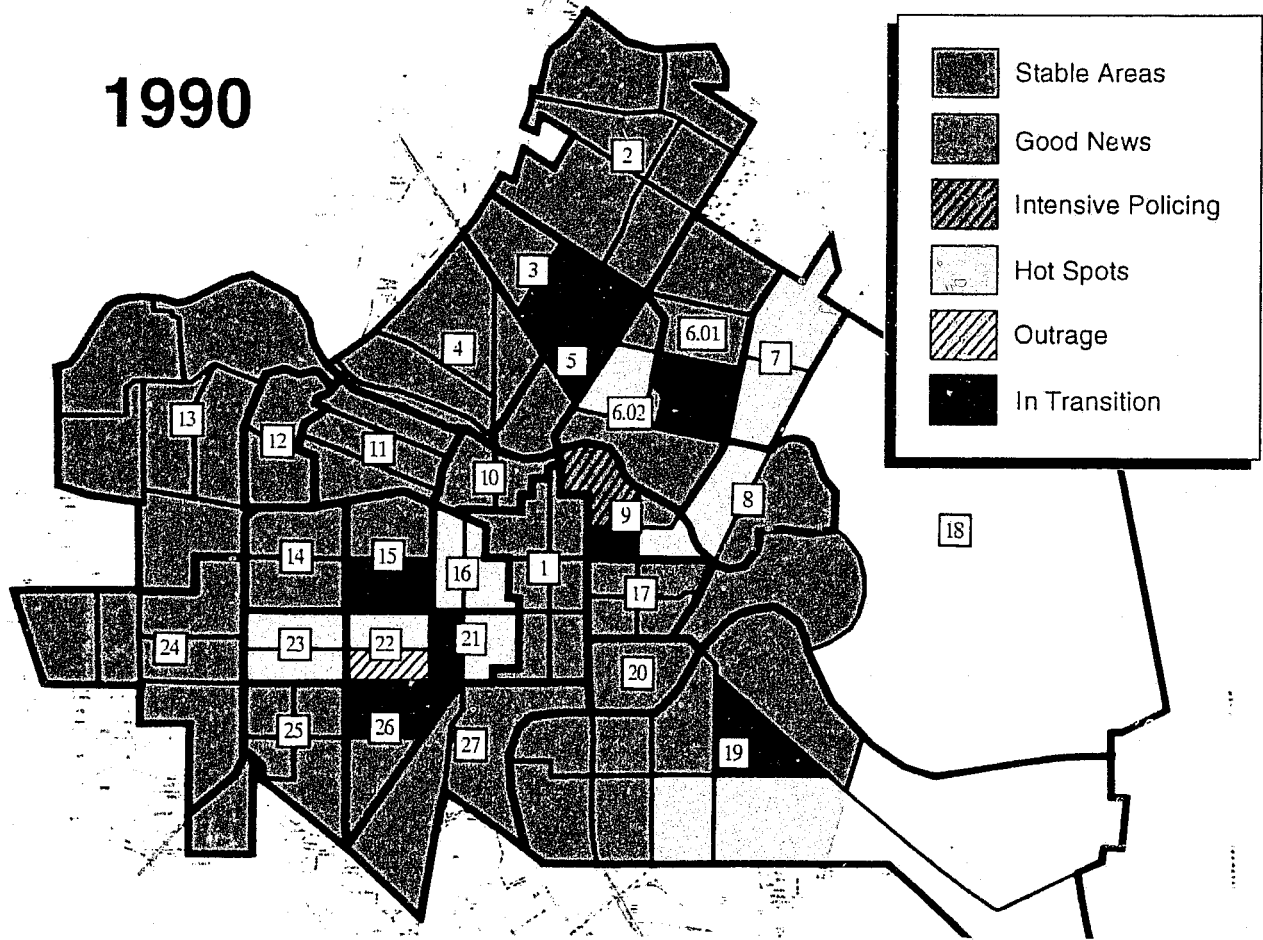
Intensive Policing

Hot Spots

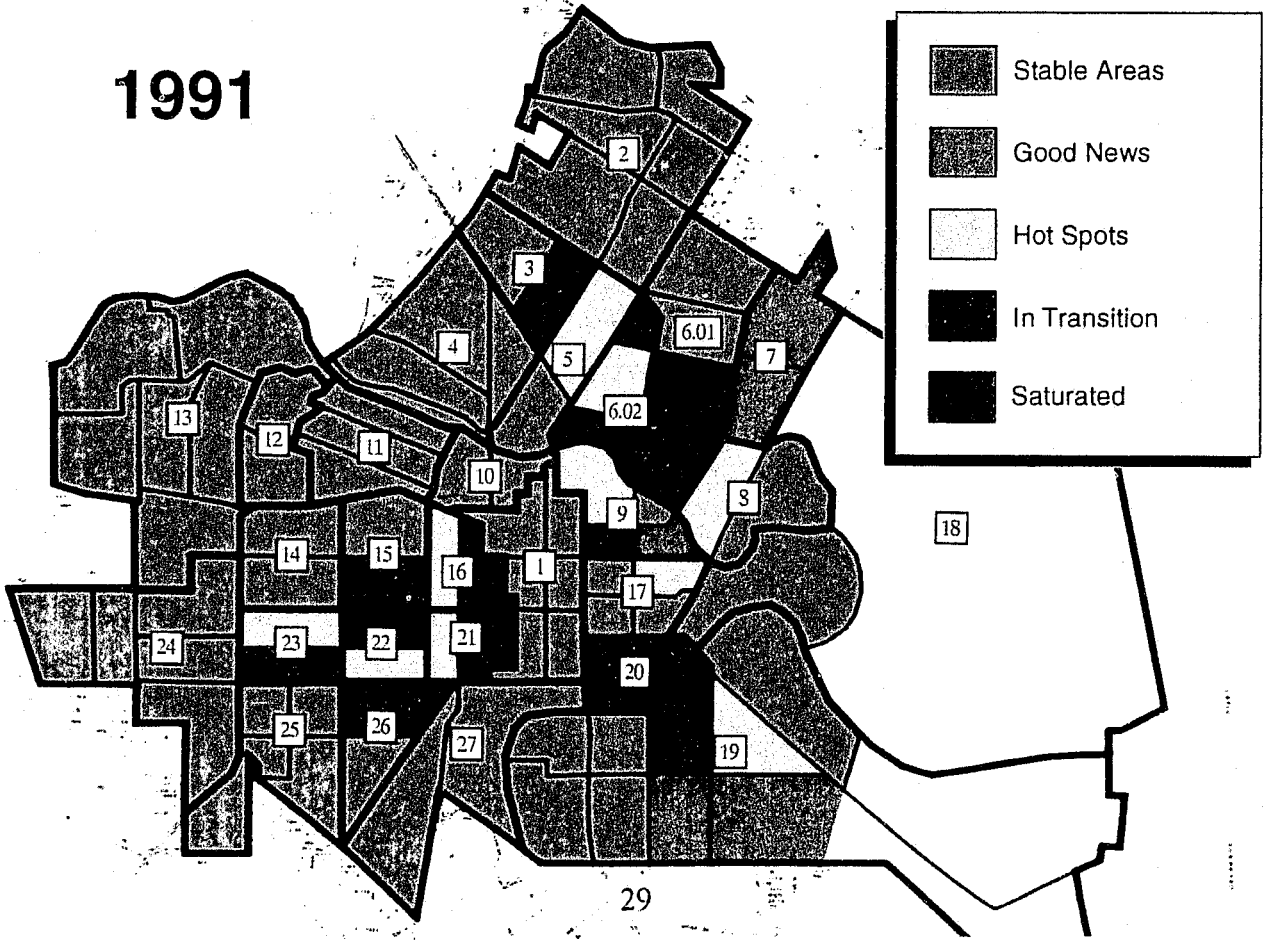
In Transition



1990



1991



Community Organization

The Eastside Advisory Council, the block captain network and neighborhood watch groups are the key elements of the community organization component of the Eastside program. Combined, they provide the framework needed to:

- effectively implement community policing by providing an avenue for communicating directly with the walking patrol officers.
- identify problems in the neighborhood and develop strategies to resolve them.
- conduct an ongoing needs assessment for the neighborhood in order to determine gaps in available services.
- facilitate the referral of residents in need of assistance to the appropriate service provider.
- encourage residents to become actively involved in efforts at improving the quality of life in their neighborhood.

The strategy for the law enforcement component of the Eastside program was to initially increase police presence in the neighborhood *with the intention of eventually reducing police manpower to pre-program levels*. In February 1992, the number of walking officers assigned to patrol the Eastside was reduced from four to two. This makes 1992 a critical year in terms of the assessment of this program since the focus will shift from law enforcement and more towards community participation and initiative.

After the number of walking officers patrolling the area are reduced, community organization will become even more critical to the success of the program since much of the responsibility for controlling neighborhood drug problems will fall on residents rather than on the police.

METHODOLOGY

Information used to evaluate the community organization component of the program was obtained by reviewing the minutes from advisory council meetings and interviewing key program participants. Because the information used to assess this component of the program tends to be of a qualitative and descriptive nature rather than quantitative, this analysis will focus primarily on reviewing significant events and issues that had an impact on the Eastside program.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND ISSUES

a. Resignation of the ESAAP Coordinator.

In August of 1991, the program coordinator for the Eastside program resigned from her position. After her resignation, the position remained vacant for approximately six months until a new coordinator was hired in March of 1992. During the interim, a police officer was assigned to act as coordinator of the program on a part-time basis.

The lack of a full-time coordinator had a severe impact on the day-to-day operations of the program. The most notable consequence was a marked decline in attendance at monthly advisory council meetings. As a result, nearly all of the Eastside Advisory Council's administrative and planning activities were suspended for six months until the coordinator position was filled.

b. Block Captain Network/Neighborhood Watch Groups

Seven neighborhood watch groups have been formed since the Eastside program was implemented in 1989 - Asbury I and II, the Christina Commons Condominiums Association, the Compton Court Association, the Eastside Improvement Association, RAGE (Residents After a Good Environment), and the Upper Eastside Association. As of this writing, 39 Eastside residents serve as block captains.

The volume of drug related call-in's received from the Eastside indicate that these groups are doing a good job at keeping police informed about drug activity in the area. Nevertheless, the current program coordinator believes that the block captains and neighborhood watch groups are not being utilized as effectively as the might be. For example, he mentioned that block captains were more likely to refer someone to ESAAP about housing rather than for substance abuse related problems.

The coordinator has also expressed interest in organizing a series of corner vigils on the neighborhood's hottest drug spots on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. This strategy is similar to those used by other anti-drug organizations located in the Westside/West Center City areas in Wilmington. The coordinator believes that the use of corner vigils, where groups of individuals remain in an active drug area for extended periods of time, has the potential to be more effective at deterring drug activity than drug marches.

c. Rental Housing and Negligent Landlords

The issue of irresponsible landlords and their role in the decline of the neighborhood also became a predominant focus of Eastside Advisory Council efforts in 1991.

The Eastside has one of the lowest rates of home ownership in Wilmington - about 70% of all Eastside residents are renting their homes.⁹ A large percentage of the area's rental units are targeted for low-to-moderate income householders. The Wilmington Housing Authority and Woodlawn Trustees (a non-profit housing corporation) own many of the low-income rental units in the area. In general, the units owned by these two agencies are well maintained. However, many of the units which are privately owned are not as well maintained.

The character of some of the tenants who are allowed to rent properties in the area was

another concern. Certain property owners were perceived as not doing an adequate job of screening potential tenants, and that subsequently some of these tenants become undesirable neighbors.

An example of the type of living environment that can develop as a result of landlord irresponsibility and neglect can be found on Bennett Street. A recent field survey of the neighborhood found that a disproportionately high number of dilapidated housing units were located on Bennett Street. According to some of the residents, a number of the rental properties located on Bennett Street are occupied by drug dealers, and many habitual drug users also live in the immediate area. These conditions, combined with the fact that the area has a long history of being the preeminent location on the Eastside to purchase drugs, are believed to be at least partially responsible for the continued existence of an open air drug market in the area surrounding the intersection of 8th & Bennett Streets despite repeated efforts to eliminate drug activity in that area.

In response to this issue, Advisory Council staff contacted 85 landlords who own rental properties in the neighborhood inviting them to work with the council in their efforts at developing a screening and referral mechanism for potential tenants who are considering moving into the neighborhood.

d. Public Telephones

In 1990, a number of public telephone were installed at various locations throughout the Eastside. Not long after the telephones were installed, residents began complaining that loitering and suspicious activity was taking place on the some of corners where telephones were located. Eventually it was discovered that some of the telephones were being used by drug dealers to arrange transactions with their customers. Discussions between the Advisory Council and telephone company representatives regarding this

**Table H
EASTSIDE DRUG ARRESTS
WITHIN 1000 FT. OF A SCHOOL**

Year	All Drug Arrests	Arrests Within 1000 ft.	Percent
1987	94	0	N/A
1988	151	0	N/A
1989	216	0	N/A
1990	176	7	4%
1991	216	28	13%

problem resulted in the removal of several of the telephones.

d. Nuisance Bar at 13th & Walnut Streets

For many years, a neighborhood bar and liquor store located at the intersection of 13th & Walnut Streets was the source of numerous complaints by residents who live in the immediate area. After meeting with the Advisory Council, the owner of the establishment agreed to hire an off-duty police officer to stand outside during the bar's operating hours in order to reduce the loitering, drug dealing and other disorderly behavior that was taking place outside of his bar.

e. Drug Free School Zones

Five public schools are located within the boundaries of the Eastside. In 1990, the areas surrounding the schools were designated a drug free zones, which increases the criminal penalty for individuals who sell drugs within 1000 ft. of a school. In 1990, 4 percent of all Eastside drug arrests were made within 1000 ft. of a school. This figure rose to 13 percent in 1991 (see Table H).

SUMMARY

The Eastside Advisory Council has identified a number of issues that were perceived as contributing to drug problems in the neighborhood. Problems identified by the council were usually resolved through direct dialogue with the individual(s) whose interests were the focus of the complaints.

The community organization component of the Eastside program encountered a major setback in 1991 as a result of the program coordinator's resignation. The program coordinator is responsible for fulfilling many of the administrative and planning functions of the Advisory Council; as a result these were the areas that were impacted most severely by the lack of a full-time coordinator. Inadequate performance of some of the coordinator's duties, such as making sure that meeting notices were mailed on time, making arrangements for block captain meetings, and the recording of summary minutes, may be partially responsible for the decline in meeting attendance during the period.

The data presented in the law enforcement section of this report suggests that drug activity on the Eastside increased in 1991. However, at this time it is unclear whether the lack of a full-time program coordinator during the period from the end of August 1991 to March 1992 is directly related to this increase.

Programs and Services

The premise behind the Eastside program's comprehensive approach to neighborhood drug problems is that a strong law enforcement presence is needed initially to reduce the availability of drugs in the neighborhood. As drug activity in the neighborhood decreases and the community becomes more organized, the intent is to enhance the quality of life for residents by identifying and implementing needed programs and services.

The Delaware Criminal Justice Council, the United Way of Delaware and the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youths and their Families played an instrumental role in this effort by providing grant monies that were used to establish computer-assisted tutoring programs for neighborhood youths, to reserve slots at nearby residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment facilities for Eastside residents who sought treatment, and to hire a Family Services Counselor and a Youth Coordinator.

METHODOLOGY

This assessment will focus primarily on those programs that were implemented as a result of Eastside Advisory Council's efforts. The following section provides a general description of each program, funding sources, performance objectives, enrollment, and measures of success where available.

Data used in this analysis was compiled from various sources including program literature, subgrant monitoring reports, previous evaluation reports, and activity reports submitted by program staff.

DRUG REHABILITATION

a. Program Description

Two interrelated programs form the core of the Eastside program's drug rehabilitation component. These programs are:

- Family Service Counseling, and

- The Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Program for African-American Adolescents and their Families.

Similar to many neighborhoods with a large percentage of low-income households, the Eastside lacked sufficient resources needed to implement a community-based substance abuse treatment program that could effectively service a neighborhood of approximately 6,000 residents. Prior to the Eastside program's implementation, two social workers and one substance abuse counselor were employed by the People's Settlement Association as part of its ongoing effort at providing an adequate level of counseling and referral services to area residents. However, it was felt that the prevalence of substance abuse and related problems among the Eastside population warranted the hiring of additional staff.

In July 1989, a grant provided by the Delaware Criminal Justice Council was used to hire a Family Services Counselor, whose primary responsibility was to ensure that individuals who sought help for their substance abuse problems were admitted into a treatment program. Other responsibilities of the Family Services Counselor include:

- Providing clients and their families with casework support and professional case management services.
- Maintaining ongoing contact with treatment providers.
- Providing follow-up service for persons after they are discharged from treatment.
- Identifying families in the area who are in need of services.
- Providing unemployed clients with information on employment and job training opportunities.

Additional grant monies from the United Way of Delaware were used to reserve a

number of residential and outpatient slots at nearby substance abuse treatment facilities.

The Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Program for African-American Adolescents and their Families is a culture-specific, non-traditional, substance abuse treatment program that evolved from initial efforts at providing no-cost substance abuse treatment services for residents of the Eastside. The program views the increasing incidence of substance abuse in African-American communities as symptomatic of other problems, in particular those related to alienation and the tendency for some individuals to respond to stress and depression in an inappropriate manner

The program offers free residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services, and in-home outpatient counseling is provided as an option where appropriate. A predominant focus of the program is the strengthening the family unit. The physiological, psychological and spiritual development of the client is also emphasized.

The program also offers experiential programs for adolescents and families, individual and family counseling, relapse prevention groups, 24-hour crisis intervention, family strengthening experiences, parent training and consultation, African-American theme presentations and workshops, and HIV testing and counseling.

Program staff includes a licensed psychologist who also serves a program director, a clinical social worker, a substance abuse counselor, and an intake specialist. Funding for the program is provided by a grant from the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youths and their Families.

b. Enrollment

As of 10/30/92, 190 Eastside residents have taken advantage of these programs. Currently, there are 4 clients in residential treat-

ment, 86 are receiving counseling on an outpatient basis, and 1 is on the waiting list.

c. Assessment

A detailed assessment of this program will be provided in next year's report. Topics of discussion will include client profiles, type of assistance provided, program completion rates and success indicators.

COMPUTER ASSISTED TUTORING

a. Program Description

In July 1989, grant monies from the Delaware Criminal Justice Council were used to establish computer assisted tutoring programs at two Eastside locations - the Walnut Street YMCA and the People's Settlement Association. These two programs were established to provide academic assistance to under-achieving students who were considered to be "at risk" of dropping out prior to completing high school.

Both sites were equipped with five IBM-compatible computers which were interfaced with the Department of Public Instruction's computer-based "Basic Skills Enhancement Curriculum". Students enrolled in the program received a minimum of two hours of instruction per week, and report cards were reviewed at the end of each marking period in order to monitor any change in school attendance and academic performance.

b. Enrollment

A total of 177 students participated in the People's Settlement tutoring program during the three years that it was in operation (1989 thru 1991). The YMCA tutoring program, which was funded for only two years, provided tutoring services to 104 students.

c. Assessment

An evaluation of the YMCA and People's Settlement computer assisted tutoring programs was conducted in April 1991 by

Ingrid B. French. The report, entitled "Evaluation of Computer Assisted Tutorials Funded by the Criminal Justice Council in the State of Delaware" assesses the effectiveness of several Criminal Justice Council sponsored tutoring programs using student grades as a performance measure.

Information on student grades was compiled for all students who were enrolled in the programs during the 1989-90 school year. Her study found that:

1. All students who were enrolled in the YMCA program for the duration of the school year showed improvement in grades or diagnostic test scores.
2. Half of the students who participated in the People's Settlement program for the duration of the school year increased their academic performance by at least one grade level in at least one subject.¹⁰

EASTSIDE YOUTH COORDINATING COUNCIL

a. Program Description

The Eastside Youth Coordinating Council provides neighborhood youths with positive, esteem enhancing experiences while educating them on the dangers of substance abuse. Another goal of the program is to help youths who are regularly exposed to drug activity develop resistance skills. The program targets youths between the ages of 11 and 20 who live on the Eastside.

Several Youth Council-sponsored recreational and cultural activities are held throughout the year, usually at little or no cost to youths who participate in the program. Activities that were held in 1991 include a field trip to the Smithsonian's Museum of African Art, a back-to school block party, and bus excursions to regional sport events and amusement parks.

The Youth Council, which meets on a weekly basis, is staffed by a full-time coordinator

who is responsible for planning and implementing Youth Council activities and recruiting new members. Funds used to establish the Youth Coordinator position were provided by a grant from the Delaware Criminal Justice Council.

b. Enrollment

At the time of this writing 55 youths are actively involved in the Eastside Youth Coordinating Council.

c. Assessment

An attitudinal survey on drug sales and use is being administered to Youth Council participants when they first enter the program and when decide to stop participating. The intent is to determine what effect, if any, that participating in the program has had on their attitudes towards drugs. If possible, a similar survey will be given to a control group of youths who did not participate in the program. The results of this survey will be presented in next year's report.

SUMMARY

The Eastside program provides services in the areas of substance abuse rehabilitation and education, counseling and referral services, tutoring and recreation. The most impressive accomplishment in this area is the implementation of a community-based, no-cost drug treatment program. Few neighborhoods in the U.S. can provide this type of "treatment on demand" for residents.

A demographic analysis of the drug arrestee population shows that a majority of those arrested in 1991 on drug related charges were black males between the ages of 16 and 25. This indicates that a genuine need exists for programs geared towards adolescent and young adult males, particularly those which emphasize educational attainment and the development of marketable job skills.

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Table I
DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE

<u>Class.</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
Fel. B	Trafficking Heroin	0	5	4	2	3
Fel. B	Trafficking Cocaine	25	28	119	124	161
Fel. B	Trafficking Other Narcotic	6	0	1	1	0
Fel. B	Trafficking Marijuana	0	2	0	0	0
Fel. B	Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	2	0
Fel. C	Delivery of Heroin	1	1	2	1	8
Fel. C	Delivery of Cocaine	29	59	70	91	138
Fel. C	Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	6	5	3	14
Fel. E	Delivery of Marijuana	25	17	10	29	29
Fel. E	Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	1	1	1	2	7
Fel. C	PWID Heroin	8	3	7	25	53
Fel. C	PWID Cocaine	89	163	252	355	508
Fel. C	PWID Other Narcotic	7	1	1	4	13
Fel. E	PWID Marijuana	64	45	58	66	54
Fel. E	PWID Other Non-Narcotic	4	1	0	1	6
Fel. F	Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	32	14	42	25	7
Fel. F	Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	24	11	40	45	37
Fel. F	Maintain Business for Use/Sale	1	0	0	0	0
Misd. A	Poss. of Heroin	10	16	20	21	30
Misd. A	Poss. of Cocaine	135	175	326	276	353
Misd. A	Poss. of Other Narcotic	6	1	4	4	6
Misd. B	Poss. of Marijuana	129	79	84	61	84
Misd. B	Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	6	9	2	3	7
Misd. A	Poss. of Drug Paraphernalia	44	70	110	128	63
Misd.	Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	39	67	83	61	37
	Other Charges	14	12	17	34	15
	Total	699	786	1258	1364	1633

Table II
1987 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

Offense	Census Tract														
	01	02	03	04	05	06.01	06.02	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Cocaine	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Cocaine	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Marijuana	0	1	1	0	2	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Cocaine	2	0	0	2	3	6	8	4	1	4	0	0	2	5	0
PWID Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Marijuana	0	2	0	1	2	2	16	1	3	8	0	0	0	1	1
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	1	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	0
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Cocaine	6	4	2	3	11	3	6	13	3	4	0	2	4	2	3
Poss. of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Poss. of Marijuana	4	0	1	3	9	5	14	5	2	8	4	0	2	2	2
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Poss. of Drug Paraphanalia	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
Other Charges	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	11	8	12	32	31	62	43	17	35	4	2	12	17	10

Table II
1987 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

<u>Offense</u>	Census Tract													<u>Total</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Cocaine	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	25
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Delivery of Cocaine	3	5	1	0	1	0	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	29
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	25
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PWID Heroin	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	8
PWID Cocaine	0	9	4	0	9	0	17	11	0	0	0	2	0	89
PWID Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
PWID Marijuana	2	6	2	0	3	2	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	64
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	4	0	4	0	2	0	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	32
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	24
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poss. of Heroin	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	10
Poss. of Cocaine	8	6	11	0	1	1	16	9	8	2	1	2	4	135
Poss. of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Poss. of Marijuana	4	9	6	0	5	1	13	14	8	2	2	1	3	129
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Poss. of Drug Paraphanalia	1	3	2	0	4	0	4	2	2	1	0	3	0	44
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	0	3	3	0	0	0	8	1	3	0	0	1	2	39
Other Charges	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	25	42	49	0	28	10	89	61	33	8	4	12	17	699

Table III
1988 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Census Tract</u>														
	<u>01</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>05</u>	<u>06.01</u>	<u>06.02</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>09</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Cocaine	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Cocaine	3	0	2	0	1	1	2	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Other Narcotic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Marijuana	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Cocaine	5	0	0	0	2	10	10	29	0	4	0	0	0	0	2
PWID Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Marijuana	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Cocaine	7	3	1	5	2	9	14	29	2	7	2	1	3	0	1
Poss. of Other Narcotic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Marijuana	2	0	0	1	1	2	9	6	0	6	1	0	0	2	5
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Drug Paraphernalia	5	0	1	5	1	3	5	18	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	3	0	0	1	0	2	5	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	2
Other Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	7	15	12	35	56	101	12	36	7	1	6	2	11

Table III
1988 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

<u>Offense</u>	Census Tract													<u>Total</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Trafficking Cocaine	4	2	8	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	28
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Delivery of Cocaine	1	2	5	0	1	0	9	5	8	3	2	1	1	59
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Delivery of Marijuana	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	17
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PWID Heroin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
PWID Cocaine	0	11	27	0	9	0	34	10	7	0	2	0	1	163
PWID Other Narcotic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PWID Marijuana	0	9	7	0	0	1	6	2	3	1	1	0	1	45
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	0	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Poss. of Cocaine	1	15	18	1	12	3	25	3	5	1	2	0	3	175
Poss. of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poss. of Marijuana	1	4	8	0	8	2	7	4	3	3	1	2	1	79
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9
Poss. of Drug Paraphanalia	0	4	8	0	1	1	5	2	2	3	0	1	2	70
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	2	4	9	0	2	0	20	4	2	0	0	0	1	67
Other Charges	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
Total	9	57	105	1	38	10	115	34	34	13	8	5	19	786

Table IV

1989 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

Offense	Census Tract														
	01	02	03	04	05	06.01	06.02	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Cocaine	3	1	1	1	3	4	6	13	5	4	3	0	0	0	1
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Cocaine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Marijuana	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Heroin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Cocaine	6	2	2	1	3	15	14	19	2	12	0	0	0	0	3
PWID Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Marijuana	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	0
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	1	4	0	0	3	2	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Cocaine	14	1	0	1	8	17	21	37	9	14	0	0	1	0	2
Poss. of Other Narcotic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Marijuana	2	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	12	1	0	0	0	2
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Drug Paraphanalia	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	12	1	9	2	0	0	0	3
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	8	2	1	2	0	1	6	3	2	4	0	1	0	0	1
Other Charges	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51	11	6	5	22	51	62	114	29	85	8	2	1	0	13

1989 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

Offense	Census Tract													Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Trafficking Cocaine	0	8	7	0	8	1	20	12	4	4	0	0	10	119
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Delivery of Cocaine	0	4	7	0	4	0	17	17	4	0	0	0	0	70
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Delivery of Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	10
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PWID Heroin	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
PWID Cocaine	1	16	28	0	17	3	52	35	17	0	0	4	0	252
PWID Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PWID Marijuana	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	4	24	0	0	0	0	53
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	1	3	9	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	2	1	42
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	7	0	2	1	0	0	40
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	0	1	2	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
Poss. of Cocaine	3	28	29	1	23	0	57	41	13	2	1	3	0	326
Poss. of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Poss. of Marijuana	2	1	7	0	5	1	11	17	7	0	1	2	1	84
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Poss. of Drug Paraphanalia	3	5	13	1	5	2	16	12	8	0	2	3	2	110
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	0	7	14	0	3	1	17	6	1	1	0	2	0	83
Other Charges	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	17
Total	11	75	122	3	74	9	208	165	82	10	5	16	18	1258

Table V

1990 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

Offense	Census Tract														
	01	02	03	04	05	06.01	06.02	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Cocaine	3	2	0	0	1	7	7	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Cocaine	0	2	1	0	6	1	3	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	1
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Delivery of Marijuana	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Cocaine	5	2	1	0	10	18	38	44	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Other Narcotic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Marijuana	3	0	1	0	1	0	29	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	1	0	4	0	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	1	2
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Cocaine	13	3	2	1	3	14	18	28	9	18	2	1	0	0	0
Poss. of Other Narcotic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Marijuana	1	1	0	0	2	1	12	2	2	7	0	0	0	1	1
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Drug Paraphanalia	3	0	2	0	2	8	11	18	7	5	0	1	1	3	1
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	6	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	4	6	1	0	0	0	1
Other Charges	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	10	14	2	32	55	132	121	41	89	4	4	1	5	8

Table V
1990 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

<u>Offense</u>	Census Tract													<u>Total</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trafficking Cocaine	2	10	10	0	14	0	11	25	11	0	0	0	5	124
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Delivery of Cocaine	1	6	9	0	3	1	10	22	13	0	0	1	0	91
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Delivery of Marijuana	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	29
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PWID Heroin	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
PWID Cocaine	14	16	13	1	15	0	43	64	51	1	0	3	1	355
PWID Other Narcotic	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
PWID Marijuana	0	0	1	0	3	3	2	3	10	0	2	0	1	66
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	0	8	3	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	25
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	1	1	2	0	2	2	5	2	2	0	1	2	1	45
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	21
Poss. of Cocaine	3	29	15	0	10	3	22	45	27	4	1	5	0	276
Poss. of Other Narcotic	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Poss. of Marijuana	0	2	2	0	2	0	5	7	8	2	1	2	0	61
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Poss. of Drug Paraphernalia	0	10	5	2	13	1	12	13	8	1	0	1	0	128
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	2	6	3	0	4	1	5	10	2	1	0	0	1	61
Other Charges	0	3	1	0	2	0	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	34
Total	24	96	76	3	75	11	126	213	146	9	6	14	10	1364

Table VI

1991 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

Offense	Census Tract														
	01	02	03	04	05	06.01	06.02	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Cocaine	10	2	0	0	3	6	16	18	9	2	0	0	0	0	3
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Cocaine	5	0	3	2	5	3	16	6	10	3	0	0	1	0	0
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Heroin	1	0	2	0	1	1	4	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Cocaine	12	4	1	4	32	10	68	47	27	14	0	0	0	0	1
PWID Other Narcotic	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Marijuana	1	0	0	1	2	0	27	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	6	0	0	1	1	0	5	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Cocaine	15	3	3	1	25	4	40	23	15	12	2	0	0	0	5
Poss. of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Marijuana	6	0	0	1	3	5	19	4	0	8	1	0	0	0	1
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Drug Paraphernalia	4	0	1	0	0	1	4	6	5	5	0	2	0	0	0
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	0
Other Charges	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	68	13	10	16	77	31	221	119	87	81	5	2	2	0	11

a e
1991 DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY CHARGE/CENSUS TRACT

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Census Tract</u>													<u>Total</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	
Trafficking Heroin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Trafficking Cocaine	4	8	10	0	15	2	16	14	6	2	2	0	13	161
Trafficking Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Heroin	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Delivery of Cocaine	0	8	7	0	2	1	22	26	17	1	0	0	0	138
Delivery of Other Narcotic	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	14
Delivery of Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	29
Delivery of Other Non-Narcotic	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
PWID Heroin	0	2	16	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	0	1	1	53
PWID Cocaine	8	56	33	2	19	4	50	62	45	4	4	1	0	508
PWID Other Narcotic	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
PWID Marijuana	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	54
PWID Other Non-Narcotic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Maintain Dwelling for Use/Sale	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Maintain Vehicle for Use/Sale	0	4	4	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	37
Maintain Business for Use/Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poss. of Heroin	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	10	0	0	1	0	2	30
Poss. of Cocaine	3	34	27	0	12	1	44	41	29	3	5	4	2	353
Poss. of Other Narcotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Poss. of Marijuana	0	5	6	0	2	0	3	6	9	0	1	1	3	84
Poss. of Other Non-Narcotic	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Poss. of Drug Paraphernalia	1	6	2	1	5	0	4	7	3	0	2	1	3	63
Poss. of Hypo. Needle/Syringe	2	3	4	1	1	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	1	37
Other Charges	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	15
Total	20	134	122	4	62	13	161	188	121	11	16	12	26	1633

Table VII
DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS BY REPORTING AREA

<u>Reporting Area</u>	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
13-01	0	12	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
13-02	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
13-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
13-05	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
13-06	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Census Tract 13 Total	3	17	1	2	2	0	5	5	2	0
TOTAL BANCROFT PARKWAY	3	17	1	2	2	0	5	5	2	0
03-01	1	2	2	2	3	1	4	5	3	3
03-02	7	6	10	5	14	5	27	9	50	7
Census Tract 03 Total	8	8	12	7	17	6	31	14	53	10
04-01	1	5	2	2	3	1	3	0	8	7
04-02	1	5	2	8	9	4	12	2	8	6
04-03	0	2	3	5	0	0	2	0	11	1
04-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Census Tract 04 Total	2	12	7	15	12	5	17	2	29	16
05-01	4	7	2	4	0	4	6	5	8	8
05-02	17	25	16	8	104	18	152	27	314	69
Census Tract 05 Total	21	32	18	12	104	22	158	32	322	77
TOTAL BOULEVARD	31	52	37	34	133	33	206	48	404	103
25-01	0	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	2	6
25-02	1	1	0	2	4	1	1	1	6	7
25-03	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	5	3
25-04	2	1	0	0	6	0	4	4	0	0
Census Tract 25 Total	4	4	3	8	12	5	7	6	13	16

Table VII
DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS BY REPORTING AREA

<u>Reporting Area</u>	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
26-01	2	10	2	2	28	15	25	10	57	9
26-02	0	2	1	3	3	1	10	4	18	3
Census Tract 26 Total	2	12	3	5	31	16	35	14	75	12
27-01	1	8	4	9	7	7	10	4	23	2
27-02	0	9	0	10	2	11	5	6	9	24
Census Tract 27 Total	1	17	4	19	9	18	15	10	32	26
TOTAL BROWNTOWN/HEDGEVILLE	7	33	10	32	52	39	57	30	120	54
01-01	2	4	1	6	4	7	2	0	8	6
01-02	1	1	1	2	2	7	2	1	3	6
01-03	1	9	3	5	6	12	6	19	12	16
01-04	1	3	1	7	4	2	2	8	2	10
01-05	1	4	3	4	7	11	5	7	14	17
01-06	2	4	3	8	3	12	4	2	8	13
Census Tract 01 Total	8	25	12	32	26	51	21	37	47	68
TOTAL CENTRAL	8	25	12	32	26	51	21	37	47	68
18-01	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	1
18-02	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
Census Tract 18 Total	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	4	4
TOTAL CHERRY ISLAND	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	4	4
11-01	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
11-02	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
11-03	0	2	3	0	2	1	2	0	8	2
Census Tract 11 Total	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	4	8	2

Table VII
DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS BY REPORTING AREA

<u>Reporting Area</u>	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
12-01	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
12-02	1	9	1	5	1	1	0	1	3	2
Census Tract 12 Total	1	12	1	6	1	1	0	1	6	2
TOTAL DELAWARE AVENUE	2	14	4	7	4	3	3	5	14	4
09-01	12	21	5	6	23	42	20	24	65	40
09-02	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	2
09-03	9	11	17	13	16	12	36	15	41	9
09-04	1	3	26	17	32	29	91	48	95	30
Census Tract 09 Total	22	35	48	36	72	85	147	89	203	81
17-01	4	3	8	5	26	8	23	18	29	13
17-02	50	41	173	91	319	106	282	50	462	101
17-03	3	3	3	5	5	2	2	2	11	1
17-04	0	2	3	4	7	6	6	6	5	7
Census Tract 17 Total	57	49	187	105	357	122	313	76	507	122
20-01	14	10	8	10	5	9	5	11	32	13
Census Tract 20 Total	14	10	8	10	5	9	5	11	32	13
TOTAL EASTSIDE	93	94	243	151	434	216	465	176	742	216
10-01	1	0	2	3	1	4	0	3	3	2
10-02	3	4	1	4	2	4	1	1	2	3
Census Tract 10 Total	4	4	3	7	3	8	1	4	5	5
TOTAL MIDTOWN BRANDYWINE	4	4	3	7	3	8	1	4	5	5
02-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02-02	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
02-03	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	0

Table VII
DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS BY REPORTING AREA

Reporting Area	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests
02-04	0	0	0	1	4	5	2	1	5	1
02-05	3	3	3	0	3	4	5	4	15	8
02-06	2	6	3	4	2	0	3	2	5	3
Census Tract 02 Total	6	11	8	5	10	11	10	10	27	13
TOTAL NORTHWEST	6	11	8	5	10	11	10	10	27	13
06.01-01	0	5	1	5	3	3	2	4	3	3
06.01-02	0	4	4	10	20	24	15	18	20	14
06.01-04	11	22	27	20	42	24	59	33	93	14
Census Tract 06.01 Total	11	31	32	35	65	51	76	55	116	31
06.02-02	6	8	10	6	21	13	13	10	107	16
06.02-03	56	42	44	30	81	39	265	100	326	172
06.02-04	2	1	24	8	16	2	14	5	39	2
06.02-05	3	11	17	12	14	8	9	17	62	31
Census Tract 06.02 Total	67	62	95	56	132	62	301	132	534	221
TOTAL PRICE'S RUN	78	93	127	91	197	113	377	187	650	252
07-01	11	18	51	44	79	38	66	48	54	63
07-02	21	25	78	57	70	76	89	73	98	56
Census Tract 07 Total	32	43	129	101	149	114	155	121	152	119
08-01	5	14	6	5	16	16	34	31	134	69
08-02	0	3	1	7	3	13	2	10	0	18
Census Tract 08 Total	5	17	7	12	19	29	36	41	134	87
TOTAL RIVERSIDE	37	60	136	113	168	143	191	162	286	206
24-01	2	5	3	2	1	1	2	0	6	0
24-02	4	2	0	2	2	4	2	1	8	7

Table VII
DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS BY REPORTING AREA

Reporting Area	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests	Calls	Arrests
24-03	1	0	1	6	0	5	6	4	8	0
24-04	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1
24-05	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	3
Census Tract 24 Total	7	8	4	13	3	10	11	9	27	11
TOTAL SOUTHWEST	7	8	4	13	3	10	11	9	27	11
19-01	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
19-02	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
19-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19-05	2	1	5	2	8	3	7	4	101	13
19-06	0	6	3	1	30	18	70	40	17	3
19-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-08	8	6	13	7	17	8	25	12	41	25
19-09	20	14	25	24	54	43	49	18	36	21
19-10	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Census Tract 19 Total	30	28	47	38	113	74	151	75	195	62
TOTAL SOUTH WILMINGTON	30	28	47	38	113	74	151	75	195	62
16-01	3	3	10	13	21	21	36	22	152	67
16-02	18	39	64	44	65	54	161	74	267	67
Census Tract 16 Total	21	42	74	57	86	75	197	96	419	134
21-01	7	21	8	16	24	33	23	28	59	46
21-02	41	68	114	99	167	175	231	98	324	115
Census Tract 21 Total	48	89	122	115	191	208	254	126	383	161
TOTAL WEST CENTER CITY	69	131	196	172	277	283	451	222	802	295

Table VII
DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S AND ARRESTS BY REPORTING AREA

<u>Reporting Area</u>	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Calls</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
14-01	0	4	0	5	1	4	1	2	14	5
14-02	3	6	1	6	1	9	3	6	14	6
Census Tract 14 Total	3	10	1	11	2	13	4	8	28	11
15-01	1	4	3	2	1	3	8	5	3	4
15-02	10	21	10	7	15	8	37	19	71	16
Census Tract 15 Total	11	25	13	9	16	11	45	24	74	20
22-01	17	29	31	15	87	114	183	128	350	116
22-02	25	32	21	19	44	51	207	85	216	72
Census Tract 22 Total	42	61	52	34	131	165	390	213	566	188
23-01	5	18	18	25	120	63	152	68	177	71
23-02	4	15	5	9	16	19	217	78	192	50
Census Tract 23 Total	9	33	23	34	136	82	369	146	369	121
TOTAL WESTSIDE	65	129	89	88	285	271	808	391	1037	340
CITYWIDE TOTAL	440	699	917	786	1707	1258	2757	1364	4362	1633

Table VIII
PER CAPITA DRUG RELATED CALL-IN'S BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Difference</u>		<u>Difference</u>		<u>Difference</u>		<u>Difference</u>	
		<u>1988</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
Bancroft Parkway	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	-0.001
Boulevard	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.013	0.009	0.020	0.007	0.039	0.019
Browntown/Hedgeville	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.001	0.016	0.008
Central	0.013	0.019	0.006	0.042	0.023	0.034	-0.008	0.076	0.042
Cherry Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware Avenue	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	-0.000	0.003	0.002
Eastside	0.015	0.040	0.025	0.071	0.031	0.076	0.005	0.121	0.045
Midtown Brandywine	0.009	0.007	-0.002	0.007	0.000	0.002	-0.005	0.011	0.009
Northwest	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.003
Price's Run	0.012	0.019	0.008	0.030	0.011	0.058	0.028	0.100	0.042
Riverside	0.015	0.054	0.039	0.067	0.013	0.076	0.009	0.114	0.038
Southwest	0.002	0.001	-0.001	0.001	-0.000	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.004
South Wilmington	0.015	0.024	0.009	0.058	0.034	0.077	0.019	0.099	0.022
West Center City	0.015	0.044	0.028	0.062	0.018	0.101	0.039	0.179	0.078
Westside	0.005	0.007	0.002	0.024	0.016	0.068	0.044	0.087	0.019
Citywide Total	0.006	0.013	0.007	0.024	0.011	0.039	0.015	0.061	0.022
Minus Eastside	0.005	0.010	0.005	0.019	0.009	0.035	0.016	0.055	0.020

Table IX
PER CAPITA DRUG RELATED ARRESTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Difference</u>		<u>Difference</u>		<u>Difference</u>		<u>Difference</u>	
		<u>1988</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
Bancroft Parkway	0.005	0.001	-0.004	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	-0.001
Boulevard	0.005	0.003	-0.002	0.003	-0.000	0.005	0.001	0.010	0.005
Browntown/Hedgeville	0.004	0.004	-0.000	0.005	0.001	0.004	-0.001	0.007	0.003
Central	0.040	0.052	0.011	0.082	0.031	0.060	-0.023	0.110	0.050
Cherry Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware Avenue	0.003	0.001	-0.001	0.001	-0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	-0.000
Eastside	0.015	0.025	0.009	0.035	0.011	0.029	-0.007	0.035	0.007
Midtown Brandywine	0.009	0.016	0.007	0.018	0.002	0.009	-0.009	0.011	0.002
Northwest	0.002	0.001	-0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	-0.000	0.002	0.001
Price's Run	0.014	0.014	-0.000	0.017	0.003	0.029	0.011	0.039	0.010
Riverside	0.024	0.045	0.021	0.057	0.012	0.064	0.008	0.082	0.017
Southwest	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	-0.001	0.002	-0.000	0.002	0.000
South Wilmington	0.014	0.019	0.005	0.038	0.018	0.038	0.001	0.032	-0.007
West Center City	0.029	0.038	0.009	0.063	0.025	0.050	-0.014	0.066	0.016
Westside	0.011	0.007	-0.003	0.023	0.015	0.033	0.010	0.029	-0.004
Citywide Total	0.010	0.011	0.001	0.018	0.007	0.019	0.001	0.023	0.004
Minus Eastside	0.009	0.010	0.000	0.016	0.006	0.018	0.002	0.022	0.004

Table X
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG ARRESTEES

	1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Age</u>
<u>Black</u>															
Males	457	66.0	27.6	588	74.8	26.1	915	72.7	25.8	1014	74.3	25.0	1280	78.4	24.7
Females	93	13.4	30.1	75	9.5	28.4	144	11.4	28.4	159	11.7	28.3	181	11.1	29.0
Total	550	79.5	28.0	663	84.4	26.4	1059	84.2	26.1	1173	86.0	25.4	1461	89.5	25.3
<u>White</u>															
Males	73	10.5	25.5	56	7.1	26.3	53	4.2	28.7	63	4.6	26.8	83	5.1	27.7
Females	22	3.2	28.5	14	1.8	27.3	18	1.4	29.5	14	1.0	30.1	17	1.0	31.8
Total	95	13.7	26.2	70	8.9	26.5	71	5.6	28.9	77	5.6	27.4	100	6.1	28.4
<u>Hispanic</u>															
Males	43	6.2	28.3	51	6.5	25.6	116	9.2	24.8	100	7.3	25.4	65	4.0	24.9
Females	4	0.6	22.5	2	0.3	22.5	12	1.0	23.7	14	1.0	24.8	7	0.4	25.6
Total	47	6.8	27.8	53	6.7	25.5	128	10.2	24.7	114	8.4	25.3	72	4.4	25.0
<u>Other</u>															
Males	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-
Females	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-
Total	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-
<u>All</u>															
Males	573	82.8	27.3	695	88.4	26.1	1084	86.2	25.8	1177	86.3	25.1	1428	87.4	24.9
Females	119	17.2	29.5	91	11.6	28.1	174	13.8	28.1	187	13.7	28.2	205	12.6	29.1
Total	692	100.0	27.7	786	100.0	26.3	1258	100.0	26.2	1364	100.0	25.5	1633	100.0	25.4

Table XI
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG ARRESTEES BY RACE/SEX

	Black			White			Hispanic			All		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1987</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
16 to 20 yrs.	95	9	104	20	2	22	8	1	9	123	12	135
21 to 25 yrs.	120	19	139	21	4	25	11	2	13	152	25	177
26 to 30 yrs.	104	25	129	10	9	19	8	1	9	122	35	157
31 to 35 yrs.	49	22	71	6	2	8	9	0	9	64	24	88
Over 35 yrs.	67	15	82	10	5	15	6	0	6	83	20	103
Total	437	90	527	67	22	89	42	4	46	546	116	662
Average Age	27.6	30.1	28.0	25.5	28.5	26.2	28.3	22.5	27.8	25.3	29.5	27.7
<u>1988</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	9	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	10
16 to 20 yrs.	149	7	156	17	4	21	15	0	15	181	11	192
21 to 25 yrs.	142	18	160	14	3	17	13	2	15	169	23	192
26 to 30 yrs.	134	26	160	8	4	12	9	0	9	151	30	181
31 to 35 yrs.	86	13	99	9	0	9	8	0	8	103	13	116
Over 35 yrs.	58	10	68	8	3	11	4	0	4	70	13	83
Total	578	74	652	56	14	70	50	2	52	684	90	774
Average Age	26.1	28.4	26.4	26.3	27.3	26.5	25.6	22.5	25.5	26.1	28.1	26.3

Table XI
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG ARRESTEES BY RACE/SEX

	Black			White			Hispanic			All		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1989</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	29	2	31	0	0	0	7	0	7	36	2	38
16 to 20 yrs.	269	22	291	10	1	11	22	5	27	301	28	329
21 to 25 yrs.	197	30	227	13	5	18	40	3	43	250	38	288
26 to 30 yrs.	181	38	219	10	6	16	30	1	31	221	45	266
31 to 35 yrs.	108	27	135	9	2	11	8	3	11	125	32	157
Over 35 yrs.	116	23	139	11	4	15	8	0	8	135	27	162
Total	900	142	1042	53	18	71	115	12	127	1068	172	1240
Average Age	25.8	28.4	26.1	28.7	29.5	28.9	24.8	23.7	24.7	25.8	28.1	26.2
<u>1990</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	44	1	45	1	0	1	5	1	6	50	2	52
16 to 20 yrs.	324	23	347	18	0	18	35	5	40	377	28	405
21 to 25 yrs.	247	33	280	12	4	16	20	3	23	279	40	319
26 to 30 yrs.	183	46	229	14	6	20	15	3	18	212	55	267
31 to 35 yrs.	111	32	143	10	0	10	14	1	15	135	33	168
Over 35 yrs.	105	24	129	8	4	12	11	1	12	124	29	153
Total	1014	159	1173	63	14	77	100	14	114	1177	187	1364
Average Age	25.0	28.3	25.4	26.8	30.1	27.4	25.4	24.8	25.3	25.1	28.2	25.5

Table XI
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG ARRESTEES BY RACE/SEX

	Black			White			Hispanic			All		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1991</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	54	2	56	1	0	1	1	0	1	56	2	58
16 to 20 yrs.	420	19	439	16	1	17	20	1	21	456	21	477
21 to 25 yrs.	308	32	340	20	1	21	22	4	26	350	37	387
26 to 30 yrs.	229	63	292	15	5	20	7	1	8	251	69	320
31 to 35 yrs.	137	38	175	15	5	20	7	0	7	159	43	202
Over 35 yrs.	124	26	150	16	5	21	8	1	9	148	32	180
Total	1272	180	1452	83	17	100	65	7	72	1420	204	1624
Average Age	24.7	29.0	25.3	27.7	31.8	28.4	24.9	25.6	25.0	24.9	29.1	25.4

Table XII
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EASTSIDE DRUG ARRESTEES BY RACE/SEX

	Black			White			Hispanic			All		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<u>1987</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 20 yrs.	15	0	15	1	1	2	0	0	0	16	1	17
21 to 25 yrs.	18	4	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	22
26 to 30 yrs.	17	4	21	0	0	0	1	0	1	18	4	22
31 to 35 yrs.	9	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
Over 35 yrs.	14	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	15
Total	73	12	85	1	1	2	1	0	1	75	13	88
Average Age	28.3	28.9	28.4	17.0	16.0	16.5	26.0	0.0	26.0	28.1	27.9	28.1
<u>1988</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 20 yrs.	31	1	32	0	0	0	3	0	3	34	1	35
21 to 25 yrs.	22	6	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	6	28
26 to 30 yrs.	27	3	30	0	0	0	1	0	1	28	3	31
31 to 35 yrs.	25	0	25	1	0	1	2	0	2	28	0	28
Over 35 yrs.	19	4	23	1	0	1	0	0	0	20	4	24
Total	124	14	138	2	0	2	6	0	6	132	14	146
Average Age	28.0	28.1	28.0	34.0	0.0	34.0	24.8	0.0	24.8	27.0	28.1	27.9

Table XII
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EASTSIDE DRUG ARRESTEES BY RACE/SEX

	Black			White			Hispanic			All		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1989</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
16 to 20 yrs.	49	4	53	3	0	3	1	0	1	53	4	57
21 to 25 yrs.	29	3	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	3	32
26 to 30 yrs.	35	4	39	0	2	2	0	0	0	35	6	41
31 to 35 yrs.	23	5	28	1	1	2	0	0	0	24	6	30
Over 35 yrs.	35	10	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	10	45
Total	175	27	202	4	3	7	1	0	1	180	30	210
Average Age	27.5	30.7	28.0	21.8	30.7	25.6	17.0	0.0	17.0	27.4	30.7	27.8
<u>1990</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
16 to 20 yrs.	36	2	38	2	0	2	2	1	3	40	3	43
21 to 25 yrs.	30	5	35	1	0	1	3	0	3	34	5	39
26 to 30 yrs.	30	6	36	0	1	1	0	0	0	30	7	37
31 to 35 yrs.	20	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	4	24
Over 35 yrs.	27	2	29	1	1	2	0	0	0	28	3	31
Total	145	19	164	4	2	6	5	1	6	154	22	176
Average Age	27.4	27.9	27.5	23.3	37.0	27.8	21.0	20.0	20.8	26.6	28.4	27.3

Table XII
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EASTSIDE DRUG ARRESTEES BY RACE/SEX

	Black			White			Hispanic			All		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1991</u>												
Under 16 yrs.	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
16 to 20 yrs.	61	2	63	1	0	1	1	0	1	63	2	65
21 to 25 yrs.	38	2	40	1	0	1	0	0	0	39	2	41
26 to 30 yrs.	31	2	33	1	1	2	0	0	0	32	3	35
31 to 35 yrs.	26	6	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	6	32
Over 35 yrs.	25	10	35	1	1	2	0	0	0	26	11	37
Total	187	22	209	4	2	6	1	0	1	192	24	216
Average Age	25.9	33.8	26.7	27.5	34.0	29.7	18.0	0.0	18.0	25.9	33.8	26.8