

From Projects to Communities



Crime Prevention

In

Urban City and Public Housing
Communities

Crime Prevention Division
North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

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Forward

The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety and the staff of the Crime Prevention Division remain committed partners in the quest to eliminate crime and drugs from our state's public housing communities.

We are proud to present this book to the crime prevention practitioners of both public housing and law enforcement across North Carolina. It is based on the successes and failures of crime prevention programs across the state and nation. The concepts and sensitivities presented are sound and proven. We hope it will prove a valuable tool in the implementation of crime prevention programs in public housing and inner-city communities.

As the title of this book suggests, its aim is to put to rest the myths and stereotypes about inner-city public housing and the many fine people who live there. We encourage building community wide partnerships that work toward safe communities statewide.



Thurman B. Hampton, Secretary

North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

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It is with great appreciation that the Crime Prevention Division recognizes the members of the law enforcement community across this state for their crime prevention efforts in partnership with public housing and inner-city communities.

The Crime Prevention Division also acknowledges the insight provided over the years from the Greensboro Office of Housing and Urban Development, The Carolinas Council of Housing and Redevelopment Codes Officials, Housing Authority Directors and friends and the countless residents of public housing communities.

Introduction

Crime is a problem from which no American is immune. However, not all segments of the population feel the burden equally. One group in particular is considerably more vulnerable to both the temptations and the consequences of crime. This group consists of the more than four million Americans who live in public housing.

CRIMES CAN BE PREVENTED WHEN RESIDENTS OF PUBLIC HOUSING AND LOW INCOME HOUSING COMMUNITIES WORK TOGETHER AND IN PARTNERSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

Here are some basic facts:

- Criminals are all ages, races, sexes and sizes, and have different motivations.
- Many crimes occur in public housing simply because the environment is conducive and its residents are vulnerable.
- Crime reduces the overall quality of life by threatening human dignity, wasting human potential, disrupting families, inflating taxes and prices, and causing loss of property.
- We are all victims of crime, either directly or indirectly.
- Most crimes are crimes of opportunity. If you eliminate the opportunity, you may avoid the crime.

In order for a crime to happen, there must be both an offender and a victim. The offender must have the desire, ability and opportunity to commit a crime. The chances of us affecting the offender's desire and ability are relatively small. Crime Prevention, therefore, primarily focuses on opportunity.

Opportunity is the element of crime upon which citizens can have the most direct and immediate impact. Offenders tend to attack victims in environments offering the easiest opportunity and least risk. If citizens take a few simple precautions, they can reduce the risk of their becoming a victim or of exposing their communities to victimization. Reducing the opportunity for crime is crime prevention.

The objectives of this book are to help the reader:

1. Understand the nature, significance and implications of criminal behavior in public housing and low income communities;
2. Become aware of historical attitudes prevalent among residents of public housing and low income communities;

3. Learn ideas for exercising citizenship and leadership in crime prevention;
4. Understand the roles of public agencies in preventing crime/illegal drug trafficking and substance abuse.
5. Identify resources for community crime prevention; and
6. Identify crime prevention program models and strategies for youth and residents of public housing and inner-city communities.

Chapter 1 - Forgotten Communities On the Rise

Understanding the Problem

Public housing programs date back to the 1930's when the United States government attempted to provide temporary housing and jobs to the many homeless families displaced by the Depression.

By their very design, the housing programs of the era promoted racial and class segregation; discouraged financial self-improvement; concentrated large numbers of people with a multitude of social problems into an area with no social or human service support; and were characterized by high crime rates.

The Depression left financial and commercial institutions in bankruptcy. Employment was scarce, to say the least, and properties were in need of drastic repair.

"Slums" and "ghettos" were terms used to describe the inner cities that were once the hub of commercial activity, but had been abandoned and became dilapidated as people moved out.

As black families migrated from the south and immigrants arriving from foreign shores descended on large urban areas in search of job opportunities, they were attracted to slum and ghetto areas for housing. These areas were generally located near the "downtown" central business districts.

More government sponsored programs attempted to assist families dislocated by the Depression, yet some populations continued to be stereotyped.

Urban renewal programs were designed to give the blighted, unsightly business district a "face lift." To attract potential investors, they called for the removal of dilapidated slum and ghetto housing areas near downtown. Families and businesses, mostly black, were again displaced, often to other slum and ghetto areas further away from downtown, or to available public housing.

In these forgotten neighborhoods of the 1930's, the cycle of unemployment, property crime, juvenile delinquency, homicide and illegal drug trafficking continues to plague residents of public housing communities of the 1990's.

Throughout the country, crime rates in public housing communities have a tendency to be higher than in the rest of the cities where they are located. In some public housing areas, crime rates are five to ten times higher than the national average.

In one large-scale Delaware survey, the majority of public housing residents did not perceive any problems with the housing structure, management or social services in their units. However, residents did express a strong fear of crime. A majority of the residents sensed danger from robbery and vandalism. They also expressed concern over the possibility of assault, rape and car theft. In similar surveys, crime was listed as the number one concern of residents, even when

compared to inflation and unemployment. These and other studies have led to the conclusion that crime, or the fear of crime, is the most serious concern of residents of public housing.

An indirect consequence of crime is the fear of crime. While residents who fear crime may not become police statistics, they are indirectly victims of crime.

Studies show that the fear of crime leads many residents to live behind locked doors; avoiding public transportation, night shopping, and nights out on the town for entertainment. Fearful residents also avoid involvement with strangers, even when they are in need of help. ²

However, research has shown that the extent of the fear of crime in a community does not always coincide with the actual crime rate. Often, more people express fear than have actually been victims of crime. Victimization, then, is not always the key to fear.

One possible explanation is the increasingly bad image of public housing over the past few decades. So-called "crisis literature" has had the effect of dubbing all public housing as the housing of last resort, laden with crime, drugs, poverty, and destruction. ³ Such publicity tends to isolate residents of public housing from the general population. While such a description may fit some public housing communities, it also serves as an injustice to others.

Another possible explanation for the high rate of fear among public housing residents is the degree of vulnerability that exists. While not all housing communities experience higher crime rates, a certain degree of vulnerability to crime is apparent throughout most public housing areas.

There are two dimensions to the vulnerability of crime - a personal dimension and an environmental dimension. Personal vulnerability involves the openness to attack, lack of power to resist, and exposure to significant physical and emotional consequences. Environmental vulnerability refers to empty housing units, deterioration and isolation (combined with demographics) that make a neighborhood vulnerable. Public housing residents are both personally and environmentally more vulnerable to crime.

Research has shown that women and older adults possess the highest personal vulnerability to crime.⁴ According to crime statistics, a criminal confrontation would most likely involve a young male or perhaps a group of young males as criminals. Consequently, women and older adults are less likely to be able to defend themselves physically.

National census information shows that more and more older Americans live alone, rendering them even more helpless in dangerous situations. Female heads of households are also on the rise. Without a husband or father, the responsibility of protecting the family is placed on the woman. Offenders are aware of these potential weaknesses, and are ready to exploit them.

Not only are women and older adults more likely to be personally disadvantaged, they also face the most extreme consequences if confronted. Physical injuries could become critical to older victims, and women face the added threat of sexual assault.

While women and older adults possess the highest personal vulnerability to crime, black people and poor people are also more environmentally vulnerable to crime. ⁵

The Robin Hood Syndrome

Residents of our drug-infested public housing communities are also having to deal with a new form of vulnerability. Where they once were threatened with fear and retaliation through violence and force, drug dealers have taken note of their counterparts in Columbia, South America, and have resorted to new tactics.

Local merchants know they have some responsibility to the neighborhoods in which they operate. They are frequently called upon to make donations to local causes. Making donations to the soliciting groups is called "good will." It goes without saying that this is just good business sense. Residents of public housing and law enforcement officials across the state say drug dealers are applying these same "good will" principles where they ply their trade.

A perfect example of how drug dealers are employing the "good will" approach and exploiting the vulnerability of its residents took place in an eastern North Carolina town over a July Fourth holiday. As a "kind gesture," drug dealers held a pig-picking for public housing residents. In addition to the food, the drug dealers offered a number of "perks" to those in attendance. They sponsored a dance contest for the young people with prizes of up to \$700. Several youngsters also received highly coveted designer sneakers.

The "good will" did not end with the children. The dealers offered adults money to pay for burial expenses of loved ones, and made contributions to a nearby church as well.

Such acts are part of the "Robin Hood Syndrome" in which the drug dealer attempts to portray himself as the "good guy" to the deprived, vulnerable and impressionable. Their aim is to encourage the recipients to turn their heads on the drug activity in their neighborhoods.

A minister of a small church once said his congregation would not have made it without the donations of money and other items from the drug dealers. The minister was actually displeased because of the recent arrest and conviction of the church's drug dealing benefactors.

The "Robin Hood Syndrome" was again reported when a civic group attempted to sponsor a "Drug-Free, That's Me" rally for local youth. In an attempt to curtail attendance, local drug dealers offered the children \$5.00 each to stay home. Fortunately, their ploy did not work and the rally was well attended. In still other examples, drug dealers provide transportation to the elderly for doctor visits and grocery shopping, help pay delinquent bills and provide neighborhood youth with holiday gifts.

The effect of the "Robin Hood Syndrome" on a community can be devastating to law enforcement efforts. It can also paralyze the residents' efforts to break the silence by reporting criminal and drug trafficking activities in their communities.

The "Robin Hood Syndrome" assures the dealer of silence from the community, as well as support for his criminal activities. Thus a neighborhood is "bought and paid for" by drug dealers. The result is a loss of community pride and morale, as well as fear of intimidation among the residents and the creation of an environment conducive to illegal activity.

Most heavily influenced by the syndrome are the youth of the affected neighborhoods who find it hard to see the drug dealers as criminals. Instead, they recognize their benefactors as a source of the material trappings of today's peer-conscious society. Interestingly, the school system of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is exploring uniform dress codes for its public school students to counter the so-called "gangster" dress style depicted by rappers and drug dealers.

These and other environmental factors of public housing communities influence crime rates among major population groups. Blacks and the poor disproportionately bear the risk of being victimized by violent crimes. For example, national victimization rates for robbery and rape are more than twice as high for blacks as they are for whites. Black males die from homicide at a rate six times greater than that of white males.⁶

Additionally, people in lower income brackets have reported victimization rates three times that of their counterparts in higher income brackets.⁷ These groups are usually less able to deal with the consequences of crime. Stolen items are expensive to replace, and time off from work could prove devastating.

National Characteristics

A recent national survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reveals that in 1989 there were 33,767,000 renter households in the United States, of which 13,808,000 (41 percent) had incomes low enough to be considered eligible for housing assistance under various HUD subsidy programs. Roughly 4,070,000 households were residing in HUD-assisted rental units in 1989. Of the total assisted households, 1,360,000 lived in public housing units, 1,060,000 received assistance through housing vouchers or Section 8 existing certificates, and 1,650,000 lived in private, project-based units under various other HUD subsidy programs.⁸

Race and Ethnicity

HUD's assisted housing programs serve blacks at a higher rate than their share of total income eligible households, particularly in the public housing and certificate/voucher programs. They serve white households at a lower rate. Among all income eligible (assisted and unassisted) renter households in 1989, about 67 percent were white, 28 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic (any race) and 5 percent were of other races or ethnic groups. About 40 percent of all assisted renters were black and 56 percent were white. The proportion of Hispanic householders in assisted housing was 11 percent, while the "other" race or ethnic households were 4 percent.⁹

Age of the Householder

The median age of renters who received public assistance (50 years) was considerably higher than the median age of all income-eligible renters (41 years). Both public housing and private, project-based households had median age of 56 years, and about 40 percent were elderly (65 or older).¹⁰

Education of the Householder

Residents of public housing units had the lowest level of educational attainment in the three types of assisted housing. Fully 20 percent of public housing tenants had less than an eight-grade education, while an additional 36 percent had not completed high school.

Household Composition

In 1989, only 13 percent of assisted households were married-couple families. There are fewer married couples in public housing than in any other HUD-sponsored program.

The program participation rates of single women are strongly influenced by the elderly (65 years or older), who accounted for about three-quarters of all assisted, one-person, female-headed households.

Thus, the composition of the relatively high proportion of female-headed households varies by program. The two or more person, female-headed household is predominant in the certificate/voucher program. The one-person, female-headed household is predominately found in private, project-based, subsidized units and public housing. Elderly, female-headed households (most of whom are one-person households) also reside primarily in the two project-based programs.

Regardless of the size of households or the sex of head of the household, elderly-headed households, accounted for 38 percent of public housing occupants.¹¹

Number of Children Under 18 years

Only 39 percent of certified/voucher tenants had no children under 18. Similarly, large families are more common among certificate/voucher recipients than in the other programs.¹²

Household Income

Median household income was lowest among public housing tenants at \$6,571. Almost half of public housing tenants received income from Social Security or pensions, reflecting the high concentration of elderly households. Public housing households are much more likely to receive welfare and food stamps.

National studies have shown that women, older adults, blacks and lower income groups are most vulnerable to crime. Notice the similarities between this group of people and public housing residents. According to sociologists, the typical public housing resident is likely to be poor, black and dependent on welfare. Additionally, older adults and female-headed households constitute a large proportion of tenant populations. Other factors, such as high unemployment rates, low educational levels and large youth populations, also exist in public housing and contribute to increased vulnerability.¹³

North Carolina Characteristics

Unemployment

Over the years, public housing has come to house not only the "temporarily unemployed," but

also those with no prospect for employment. Many housing communities across the United States have unemployment rates more than ten times the national average. Unfortunately, this fact also holds true for North Carolina. In March 1993, the unemployment rate among North Carolinians was 5.3 percent.¹⁴ In some public housing areas, the adult unemployment rate was projected to be as high as 73 percent.¹⁵

While not conclusive, the bulk of existing research supports a positive correlation between unemployment, property crimes, juvenile delinquency and homicide rates. Absent legitimate employment opportunities, an unemployed person may be tempted to use crime as a primary means of earning a living, thus creating a cycle of crime. Once a resident becomes suspected or accused of a criminal activity, the prospects of gaining employment could grow even slimmer.

Education

The cycle is further complicated when the educational level of public housing residents is considered. In one national study, less than one-third of the residents had received a high school diploma.¹⁶ While North Carolina does fare some better than this, reasons for concern still exist.

According to 1990 census data approximately 55 percent of North Carolina's population over 25 years of age had graduated from high school.¹⁷ However, 10 of the 18 North Carolina housing authorities that provided information on the educational level of their residents reported that 60 percent or more of their residents had less than a high school education. The number may be even higher because many housing authorities do not keep data on education.

Poor educational levels contribute to crime in several ways. Legitimate employment opportunities become particularly scarce for the under-educated and uneducated. Self-esteem, self-confidence and self-motivation are suppressed, making temptation harder to resist. Youths who have quit or have been suspended from school often end up unsupervised on the streets.

Female Headed Households

Perhaps one of the most striking characteristics of public housing residents across the state is the large proportion of female-headed households. While approximately 28 percent of households in North Carolina are headed by females, various public housing authorities report that as many as 95 percent of their households have female heads of household.¹⁸

In 1977, the North Carolina Department of Human Resources conducted a study isolating various problems common to single parent households in North Carolina. At the time of the study, 90 percent of the single parent households were headed by females. Below is a list of some of the problems that the study revealed and which must be considered even now: ¹⁹

- High unemployment
- High poverty levels
- Low educational levels
- Presence of child behavior problems
- Social isolation
- Psychological stress
- Presence of alcohol or drug problems

In addition to these problems, female-headed households also offer another area of concern to public housing officials. A high concentration of female-headed households often result in a large number of men from outside the community continually moving on and off the site, with some living on-site for varying periods of time. This movement provides an obstacle to security. In fact, in interviewing public housing authorities across the state many reported problems with the "boyfriends" committing crimes on the site.

Youth Population

Also characteristic of public housing today is the existence of large youth populations. In North Carolina, 24 percent of the population is under 18 years of age.²⁰ Yet a majority of the public

housing authorities reported youth proportions above this rate. National studies show that the majority of crime and vandalism in public housing is committed by people between 13-25 years.

Recent data indicates that teenagers are the most frequent target of crime. In fact, teenagers are more frequent targets of crime than any other age group in the United States.²¹

While there is no proven correlation between poverty levels, educational setbacks and the absence of a two-parent household, all these factors work against the youth of public housing by increasing the odds that they may become involved in, or victimized by, criminal activity. In addition, young residents also experience above-average unemployment rates.

A June 1993 report conducted by the National Research Council confirms that more young people are growing up in neighborhoods where a high percentage of the adults are single, poor, unemployed and on welfare. The report lists these conditions as contributing factors to school drop out rates, teen pregnancy and violent crime.

Black Population

As mentioned earlier, blacks are considered more vulnerable to crime. Across the nation, victimization rates are consistently higher for blacks than for whites. While the black population constitutes 22 percent of the statewide population, blacks make up as much as 97 percent of public housing residents in some areas of North Carolina.²²

Black North Carolinians also bear an unequal burden of victimization. In addition, young black males are also the most frequent offenders in aggravated assault and property crimes -- crimes commonly found throughout public housing. So, not only do blacks make up a large proportion of victims, but they also constitute a large number of offenders.

As with the youth population, an interrelated set of factors, such as high unemployment rates and low education levels, work against the black public housing resident. Blacks also experience markedly different poverty rates than other segments of the population. Nationally, the poverty rate for blacks is more than two and a half times the poverty rate for whites. The poverty rate for blacks is even higher than for Hispanics ²³.

Older Adults

A current trend in the United States is the increase in the number of older adults who are living in public housing. In North Carolina, people 65 years of age and older constitute more than 12 percent of the population.²⁴ However, a majority of the public housing authorities surveyed reported an older adult population one to two times this rate.

As mentioned earlier, older adults are physically more vulnerable to crime. While older adults are victimized less than the rest of the population (with the possible exception of purse snatching and fraud), victimization also means being affected by the fear of crime. Many older adult residents become self-imposed prisoners in their own homes.

Lack of Social Organization and Cohesion

Many public housing experts have written about the low levels of social organization and cohesion among residents. Statistics show that public housing residents, in general, are less likely than other residents to participate in group activities.²⁵ A great deal of distrust often exists among residents; many residents report feeling alienated. A "sense of community" is absent. The result is a community where everyone looks out for himself and not for the community as a whole. North Carolina's public housing also suffers from this lack of cohesion and social organization.

When public housing authorities in the state were asked to name the major obstacles they faced when trying to implement crime prevention activities, the most common responses were resident apathy, indifference and a low level of participation. Many reported that residents are afraid to get involved.

Related to low levels of social cohesion is the lack of "territoriality." Residents do not feel they have control over their environment. As a result, they are not willing to make personal sacrifices to improve their communities. A good example of this lack of territoriality among public housing residents is the reluctance on the part of residents to report crime.

A 16-city study, conducted by the Police Foundation between 1981 and 1983, revealed that fewer than four out of every ten offenses experienced by residents were reported.²⁶ In fact, reporting rates among public housing residents were 10 to 15 percent lower. One contributing factor was the fear of retaliation. (See Appendix V)

In addition to fear, many residents have come to accept crime as a part of living in public housing. They assume the attitude that they cannot change things, so why try. Not only does this reluctance to report crime hinder attempts at eliminating troublemakers, but it also clouds attempts to determine the real amount of crime that exists. The true picture is often deflated.

An interrelating set of factors exist in the public housing of North Carolina, making residents environmentally and physically vulnerable to crime. However, to say that a "potential" for crime is present is not meant to imply that all public housing areas in North Carolina are burdened with high crime rates. On the contrary, such a statement is false. A more correct statement would be that crime is present in most communities across the state. The actual degree of crime varies from place to place, and depends on prevention efforts.

A survey conducted by the North Carolina Crime Prevention Division asked residents of both private housing and public housing to name significant crime problems in their neighborhoods. The survey showed that incidents of crime and the fear of crime were greater among public housing residents than private homeowners.

The most frequent crimes listed by public housing residents were: assaults among neighbors; alcohol abuse; drugs; theft; purse snatching; sexual assault; and mugging. Domestic violence was often mentioned, yet rates varied.

For example, one housing authority reported as few as five to ten acts of violence a year throughout their entire area, while another reported as many as 900. Both areas were located in the Piedmont section of the state. (See Appendix VII)

Violence in our communities is increasing. In a recent report by the North Carolina State Child Fatality Review Team, reported allegations of abuse and neglect shot up 23.6 percent over the previous year. During 1992, 94,475 children were reported as victims and 23 children died from abuse in the state. Drug and alcohol abuse was involved in nearly a quarter of all cases of reported abuse and neglect.²⁷

A majority of the housing authorities expressed a definite problem with outsiders committing many of the crimes. The types of crimes varied from vandalism to drugs to assaults. Most of these "outsider" crimes were committed by "boyfriends," ex-spouses, and friends and relatives of the residents. Some may actually be unofficially living on the site. In addition, some offenders use a public housing address when apprehended, but are not actually residents. Either they are living on the site illegally, or they are using a public housing address to avoid detection.

Unfortunately, "outsider" crime has a tendency to perpetuate the image of crime in public housing to the rest of the community and public housing residents themselves. The effect is an increase in the alienation and fear among residents, which can then lead to an increase in vulnerability and crime itself.

Chapter 2 - From Projects to Communities

Concept and Overview

The concept of safe, decent, sanitary housing for low and moderate income families represents the foundation upon which housing authorities have developed and expanded. Until recently, the primary emphasis has been on creating and maintaining the physical environment, leaving the social aspects of housing to other agencies. During the last decade, there has been an increasing shift toward assuming more responsibility for the social or human aspects of housing (in addition to providing safe, decent and sanitary housing conditions).

During the first phase of the shift, authorities hired community and social service workers to provide direct services and coordinate the activities of other social service agencies. At the time, HUD provided for increased involvement of residents through the formation and funding of residents' organizations.

Initially, funds were available for the expansion of resident services. Many authorities decreased their reliance on external agencies and substituted in-house professional staff. Some authorities employed not only social workers but their own security forces, making them almost entirely independent of the traditional community agencies.

However, the last few years have brought an end to many of these services as the federal government trimmed its budget and reduced spending in social service areas. Unfortunately, these budget cuts affected traditional, community social service agencies, as well as housing authorities. More importantly, the rise of in-house resident services during the 1970's severed many of the traditional ties with other social service agencies. When the budget cuts reduced the in-house services, the traditional services were no longer available to fill the voids.

The gap in services caused by budget cuts has forced housing authorities to again look at the coordinating role their staff has traditionally played. A review of 1970's managerial literature shows that project managers were traditionally viewed as service coordinators, especially in the areas of safety and security. The manager was viewed as coordinator of a vast array of services for residents, from maintenance to security to general counseling. Unfortunately, the rise of the in-house services and security staffs took those responsibilities out of the hands of the manager, leaving this individual with the accounting and maintenance functions. Thus, today's manager is not prepared to reassume the coordinating role he or she once was expected to play.

For years the Crime Prevention Division has encouraged establishing a Crime Prevention/Resident Initiatives Coordinator and "community partnerships" within housing authorities. This is viewed as a potential solution to the gap in services created by budgetary cutbacks in all areas of resident services, especially those related to creating a safe, crime-free environment for low and moderate income families. The term "coordinator" is used in its implied sense -- to coordinate the activities of others, rather than provide direct services. The coordinator would establish communication channels between persons with problems and those with resources to solve them. The coordinator would also organize training activities so that the role of direct

service providers can be expanded or made more effective.

One thing housing authorities have learned from their experiences in providing direct services is that, unless residents define and participate in these services, programs will not be successful in the long run. Thus, the coordinator's role should also include assisting residents' organizations in becoming more effective in expressing needs and developing linkages with those agencies capable of addressing those needs.

In summary, the coordinator's role is to match people with needs to people who have access to resources addressing those needs. In many cases, the coordinator would assist public housing in developing (or redeveloping) appropriate resources so they can better coordinate those resources to address the problems in their communities.

How to Organize An Effective Crime Prevention Program

Now that you have an understanding of the obstacles and task that may confront you in attempting to implement a crime prevention program, let's explore ways to deal with them.

Historically, residents of low income and public housing communities were subjected to programs designed to reduce poverty, create jobs, increase educational levels and reduce crime. When funding for these federally-sponsored programs was eliminated, the programs died. As these old programs died, new programs continually took their places, once again giving residents hope that things would be better.

Residents of these communities became citizens by "proxy," with no concern for their neighborhoods or communities. They were, in effect, tenants of the government or some federal program.

Residents within these communities were frustrated at attempts by outsiders to eliminate their existing problems. They were not consulted, nor were they involved to a large degree, in the program operation.

Resentment of authority, government, management and law enforcement flourished. The police were seen as the enemy, since the only time they came into the community was to make an arrest.

Setting the Stage

Today, as new programs are introduced into these same communities, the attitude may prevail that, "we were promised this before and it did not work." Residents believed and trusted in many of the old programs. They don't trust the new program attempts.

It is, therefore, imperative that in introducing new crime prevention programs into a community, old myths be destroyed. Residents must be aware that no outside agency is going to solve their problems. Traditional concepts, such as "self-help," must be restored. The residents must identify the problem and seek a solution. Residents must be challenged--only they can solve their own problems.

Once this groundwork is laid and residents themselves perceive that a problem (such as vandalism, burglary or drug abuse) exists in their community, the coordinator should not offer magic solutions, quick fixes or a blueprint for an approach. Use the vehicle of an existing residents council or other existing community organization to involve as many residents as possible in discussing the problem. It is the role of crime prevention coordinator to suggest strategies and offer technical resources and support.

It is vital to the success of the crime prevention program to involve the residents. Let them come up with a solution or design an activity to eliminate the problem of crime in their community.

Residents should be asked to envision what they would like to see their community look like in the year 2000. In setting the stage, also envision that resources are no problem.

This process will help facilitate the framework of establishing the community's vision of a crime and drug free community.

To achieve the desired future vision of the community, residents can begin to develop goals, objectives and strategies collectively. (See Appendix VII)

Elements of Success

There is no substitute for a relationship built on trust. If residents of the community trust and have faith in you as an individual or agency, your crime prevention program is off to a good start. On the other hand, if residents perceive that your involvement with the community is just a job, or that you do not care, be prepared for failure.

The task of crime prevention coordinator is not an easy one. It will require meeting with residents at their convenience. Your working relationship with individual residents of the community must be one-on-one with the young, the parents and the elderly.

The crime prevention coordinator or officer should do his/her homework prior to any attempt to organize a public housing or inner-city community crime prevention program. Find out what has been attempted in the past, and why it failed. Do not get hung up on traditional names, like Crime Prevention or Community Watch, etc. Rather, work with proven "concepts" and tailor them to your needs.

The crime prevention coordinator or officer should never make promises to community groups that cannot be kept. Make sure you have the support of management, and are assured of the support and resources necessary to accomplish what is planned.

The successful organization of a crime prevention program does not rest in a model that can be applied across the board. No perfect model or guaranteed organizational structure exists that adapts to every local community. As we learned earlier in this book, each community is different, and has its own unique set of problems and obstacles to overcome.

There are, however, four common elements in all communities. These are necessary for a successful crime prevention partnership:

- (1) Law Enforcement
- (2) Management
- (3) Residents and
- (4) Local Service Providers

Although not entirely limited to this group, the absence of any one of these four partners will hamper your crime prevention program. Enlist the support of law enforcement, management, residents and service providers; each of these partners should be involved from the beginning in program planning and implementation.

Other local resources in your community, such as the legal aid society, traditionally are not tapped. Networking and building partnerships with the religious, business and corporate communities may provide a source of funding necessary to carry out your program goals.

To promote your local crime prevention efforts, use the news media as a positive resource. They can help reverse the negative images of public housing and low income communities. Inform the media about positive, community-oriented programs designed to reduce crime. The media can inform and print statistics, and offer tips to prevent victimization by crime. The success of every crime prevention program is dependent on the commitment and involvement of its residents. Networking and building partnerships with others helps build the strength necessary to support the required commitments.

Community Partnerships

The success of the programs profiled later in this book, and many others, came about through a concerted and consistent community effort. "Partnerships" have thus become a successful vehicle by which public housing communities have tipped the scale in favor of the law abiding.

A Sleeping Giant

Essential to the success of public housing and inner city crime prevention initiatives is the inclusion of the church. Historically, the black church served as the key institution within the black community for initiating social and political change.

One needs only to recall the effective role of the church in mobilizing the black community during the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in the 1950's. Literally overnight, the church leadership in Montgomery printed and distributed some 30,000 boycott fliers, mobilizing black citizens and arranging an alternate fleet of personal vehicles for transportation. The boycott lasted almost a year before the Supreme Court ended segregation.

The fervor the black church demonstrated in the Montgomery boycott and other events of the era is proof positive of the resource this "sleeping giant" can provide in partnership with your community crime prevention initiatives.

In its traditional role, the black church served not only as a place of worship, but a place for community meetings to address common issues. Above all it provided leadership.

Some other "partnership" strategies of note are community policing and the Weed & Seed Program.

Motivation

A common concern expressed by public housing administrators is: "How do we get residents involved?" The answer, regrettably, is not a simple one.

One community, in an attempt to attract residents to housing authority functions, stipulates in its lease a mandatory number of functions each resident is required to attend.

Ask yourself how you like to be treated. What about the significance of the task you would like to be assigned? Motivating residents in public housing and inner-city communities, as strange as it may seem, is based on the sensitivity of being perceived as, and treating others as, equals.

Residents' involvement can be further motivated by rallying behind pro-active situations. As a crime prevention coordinator, think about what excites you, as well as turns you off. The answers may lie in such self-addressed questions as, "What is in it for me?" or "How much of my time will it take?"

The art of motivation should take much into consideration, but nothing for granted.

A good example of this is the resident who refuses to assume a role of leadership, yet has exhibited such skills on informal occasions. This may be the result of the fear of a formal meeting or an inability to read or write. A pro-active response to overcoming this and similar obstacles may be to arrange a session on leadership skills. Such a session could be conducted by the county cooperative extension service or other agencies.

While issues other than crime prevention may be used as a rallying point, ultimately the same result of preventing crime can be achieved. If communities are involved in constructive activities, a sense of togetherness and "neighborhood" become more apparent. When neighbors come together and stand committed and motivated to control their destiny, crime cannot flourish.

As a crime prevention coordinator or officer, make yourself available. Also, encourage management to be sensitive to the concerns of others. Managers cannot support and motivate residents if they refuse to leave the office.

Cultural Sensitivity

To facilitate the success of your crime prevention efforts, elements of separation must be removed. As simple as it may seem, it's not always what you say, but how you say it.

The dictionary defines project as... "a plan or proposal; scheme, undertaking." It is recommended that the terms "community," "neighborhoods" and "developments" be used in referring to public housing. Likewise the term "resident" should be used to identify occupants when not used in the legal context of a tenant.

Other culturally sensitive attitudes include references to "them," "they" and "their" that impose a barrier of separatism. Crime prevention efforts are more successful if they show:

- respect vs. condescension
- concern vs. paternalism
- encouragement vs. mandate
- empathy vs. sympathy
- help vs. control
- "do with" vs. "do for"
- working together vs. leading

Chapter 3 - Community Crime Prevention Strategies

The First Meeting

Start and end meetings promptly. Adhere strictly to the items listed on the agenda for discussion. Nothing can destroy a meeting quicker than to lose control or get off the subject.

Crime prevention coordinators may wish to invite crime prevention officers and a representative of the housing administration. Be sure to keep control and not place these guests on the firing line. You do not want to turn off law enforcement or the administration to your efforts.

The first meeting should include topics of discussion that interest all resident or segments of the community population.

Of equal importance to the planning of your first meeting is the selection of a site. Traditionally, churches within public housing neighborhoods and black inner-city communities serve as the hub of community activity. The church is a good place to bring together residents of these communities to embark on their crime prevention program.

While certain environments offer an atmosphere of comfort and familiarity, others may inhibit your efforts to involve the community in crime prevention. If possible, avoid city halls, police stations or sheriff's offices, courtrooms and schools for the initial meeting.

While schools, city hall, courts and police stations may not be good places to meet, representatives of these agencies would be excellent resource persons to speak to a group on crime prevention.

Special consideration should be given to accessibility to the meeting room, parking availability, transportation and child care needs, refreshments and, above all, safety and security of the location.

Common Obstacles of Meetings: Problem Personality Types

Meetings are sometimes difficult to assemble. Despite good intentions, residents of public housing and inner-city communities sometimes have strong feelings of frustration and anger about working to bring about a change to the community. Personality differences may be troublesome. The following is a listing of problem personality types:

1. **Aggressive:** Working for status by criticizing or blaming others; showing hostility against the group or some individual; deflating the ego or status of others.
2. **Blocking:** Interfering with the progress of the group by going off on a tangent; citing personal experiences unrelated to the problem; arguing too much on a point, rejecting ideas without consideration.

3. Self-Confessing: Using the group as a sounding board; expressing personal, non-group oriented feelings or points of view.
4. Competing: Vying with others to produce the best idea, talk the most, play the most roles or gain favor with the leader.
5. Seeking Sympathy: Trying to induce other group members to be sympathetic to one's problems or misfortunes, deploring one's own situation, or disparaging one's own ideas to gain support.
6. Special Pleading: Introducing or supporting suggestions related to one's own pet concerns or philosophies.
7. Horsing Around: Clowning, joking, mimicking, disrupting the work of the group.
8. Drawing Attention: Calling attention by loud or excessive talking, extreme ideas or usual behavior.
9. Withdrawal: Acting indifferent or passive; resorting to excessive formality; daydreaming; doodling; whispering to others, or wandering from the subject.
10. Know-it-All: Dominating the discussion by always having the answer; interrupting others; insisting on "being right" and proving the point.
11. Quiet: Does not contribute to the discussion. Seems to pay attention most of the time. Sometimes mind seems to be on something else.
12. Sarcastic: Making snide comments about the trainer, fellow participants or course materials.
13. Questioner: Trying to get your opinion on issues rather than expressing their own.

Community Policing

Community policing comes in many forms across the nation, ranging from satellite stations to officers on horseback, motor scooter, bicycle, foot patrol and squad cars.

The concept is not really a new one, but dates back to the days when police officers in many cities walked a community "beat." The concept took on new meaning with the rise in drug-related criminal activity and was brought center stage in the early 1980's by Reuben Greenberg of "60 Minutes" fame and chief of police in Charleston, South Carolina.

The role of the police officer is an integral part of the success of such efforts. Their objective is to bridge the gap in law enforcement community relations and to provide immediate enforcement activity and high visibility. In addition, they serve as a referral source for local human service agencies.

In North Carolina, this strategy is successfully demonstrated in several communities of the

Greensboro Housing Authority. In addition to the individual officers involved, the effort requires the total commitment of the city government, police and housing authority administration, staff and residents, working in partnership with a sensitivity for the concerns of all involved.

The North Carolina Crime Prevention Division encourages the exploration of possible federal, state and local funding availability to assist in such initiatives.

Weed & Seed

Another successful multi-agency initiative of law enforcement and community revitalization is the Weed & Seed Program. Designed to "weed" (eliminate) violent criminal and drug trafficking from targeted neighborhoods and "seed" (revitalize) the community through economical, social and educational opportunities.

To be effective, community social service providers, community organizations and the criminal justice system must work together in partnership.

The program is funded by the U. S. Department of Justice. Interested applicants should request an application kit for specific detailed guidance from the U.S. Attorney or the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Family Self-Sufficiency

Another of HUD's initiatives built on a partnership is "Home-ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere" (HOPE). HOPE is a family self-sufficiency program to help families leave the welfare system or low-paying jobs and to achieve economic self-sufficiency. In essence, it allows participants to focus their efforts on seeking employment, education and job training.

The goal of family self-sufficiency and HOPE is to enable people to take control of their lives by becoming independent and productive members of their communities.

Family self-sufficiency mobilizes HUD housing assistance to leverage public and private sector services and resources to help residents of public and assisted housing.

Some of the services provided may include:

- Child care;
- Transportation;
- Remedial education;
- Education for completion of high school;
- Job training;
- Treatment and counseling for substance and alcohol abuse;
- Training in homemaking, parenting skills, financial management and household management; and
- Counseling about rental and home ownership opportunities in the private market and other services necessary to help participants obtain self-sufficiency.

Selected participants will sign a five-year contract of participation which sets forth the services and resources to be made available, as well as the obligations of the family.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

The Concept

The physical environment in which we all live has a great affect on our individual fears of crime and vulnerability to crime.

The high-rise, clustered public housing sites of the large urban areas are a prime example of an environment that fosters the growth of crime, apathy and victimization of its residents. The high-rise is characterized by dark hall ways, elevators that do not work, not knowing one's neighbors, isolation and rampant lease violations. In fact, by their very design, effective maintenance is costly at best, if not impossible, only adding to continued deterioration of property and rising crime. It also contributed to the stereotype that discredited public housing and its residents.

As originally designed, the high-rise sought to minimize the high cost of land purchases. However, it actually contributed to high crime rates. As confirmed by a New York study, the number of robberies increased in proportion to the height of the high-rise. Plagued by increasing crime rates, the housing authorities of St. Louis and Newark demolished a considerable number of high-rises.

In 1970, Congress ended the construction of high-rises, except those constructed for the elderly. The new and current building trends use CPTED concepts of "scattered sites" and "low-rise."

Because of the deterioration and outdated design of public housing communities, HUD funded the comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program to renovate and redesign buildings to better control security-related concerns.

In its current day application, CPTED principles are used by merchants to increase businesses' activity by enhancing the attractiveness of a store front and specific placement of merchandise. The strategy being, the more comfortable people feel in the surrounding, the more they are apt to purchase and return for additional purchases.

Think about the convenient location of a parking lot that enables shoppers to park and dash in for a purchase, as well as remove the fear of crime and victimization.

So, too, is this principle applied in public housing with the application of CPTED. Not only can properly designed or renovated communities remove the fear of crime and victimization, they also create a feeling of "community" in which residents can take pride.

The CPTED approach can be as simple as a coat of fresh paint to changing the name of a street or housing development that carries a negative impression.

Resident Councils

If a resident organization does not already exist, crime prevention alone may be reason enough to start such an organization. A resident organization is uniquely suited for gathering the initial data to form the foundation of a crime prevention program.

Public housing resident councils are the backbone of public housing communities. They provide excellent forums for addressing community concerns, such as drug dealing, crime and youth employment opportunities.

Resident councils, when organized in accordance with HUD regulations, are eligible for federally sponsored training grants. If they qualify for a tax exempt status, they may also solicit donations from state and local sources to assist in the implementation of their crime prevention initiatives.

Throughout this state and nation, many resident councils have taken the lead in crime prevention through sponsorship of crime prevention activities involving adults and youth.

Through the use of a survey (See Appendix I, "Crime Prevention Attitudes and Perception Survey"), residents of the public housing community can be polled to determine their concerns and fears, and even their willingness to become involved. Your local law enforcement agency may be able to assist you with other statistics. Once the data has been collected, a newsletter to residents on the findings would be appropriate. This will set the stage for an initial planning meeting to address the concerns listed.

In addressing the concerns expressed by residents, do not rely solely on a few activities. Rather, develop strategies that identify resources and local talents necessary to reach your intended objectives. In the early planning stages it is suggested that objectives be short-ranged and produce quick payoffs; long-range objectives should be tackled later to prevent "burn-out."

Ideally, the initial strategy session should be limited to identifying current concerns of the community (for example, a lack of suitable recreation activities for youth). Once identified, the next step should involve a recognition of the perfect situation, or how the residents would like it to be. This process alone will be time consuming, and notes should be kept. The process, however, should include all in attendance and keep a record of their interest. For example, if the subject of discussion is youth, youth should be in attendance.

At later meetings, start with a recap of the previous meeting. The agenda should include ways to achieve the desired outcomes. Available resources should be identified, and responsibility delegated to pursue the strategy.

Community Watch

Public housing and inner-city communities provide an excellent environment for a successful Community Watch program because of the high degree of visibility. Neighbors looking out for one another works.

Because of fear and suspicion, some communities are harder to organize than others. Community Watch programs should be encouraged as a part of the resident council or neighboring church agenda.

Across North Carolina, citizens are working together in partnership with law enforcement to secure their homes, mark their valuables, identify drug dealers, develop child safety programs and improve the environment in which they and their families live. (See Appendices II, III, IV, V, VI)

A Management Tool

There are additional factors to consider in developing a comprehensive and effective crime prevention program. One item worthy of note is a strict lease enforcement policy. Lease violations should not be tolerated. To allow continued violations to go unchallenged will surely guarantee a swift decay of the community.

Also noteworthy are the identification of problem family units, screening of resident applications and counseling. In addition, your local Legal Aid Agency should be involved in planning your crime prevention strategies. Yet, after an applicant moves in, what can be done? A proven method used by many housing authorities is the "Problem Locator." (See Appendix II)

The problem locator is merely a scale map of the buildings of your development on which are posted the number of incidents involving law enforcement agencies' response. The crime prevention coordinator, by reviewing the response files of law enforcement agencies over a period of three to six months, can visually document and readily locate the building and unit with the most disturbances. The occupants should be counseled to correct the problem. (See Appendix II)

The police column published in newspapers is also a source for identifying problem individuals who reside within the community.

Community Environmental Assessment

Crime and the fear of crime in public housing and inner city communities are major agenda items for residents of public housing and neighboring communities. As a result, many crime prevention initiatives have been undertaken to stem those concerns.

A significant tool for determining whether or not these programs are successful is an assessment and evaluation. Not only can such a tool be used to document needs and outcomes, but it also establishes a paper trail that forms the basis for future grant prospects. This is not to say that to be successful you need "money;" quite to the contrary. The majority of successful crime prevention programs are people driven, not money driven.

Does your crime prevention program do what was intended? Are you making an impact on the group you set out to serve? Have you included everyone in your crime prevention efforts that needs to be included? These and other questions can be examined through assessment and evaluation. After all, we do not plan to fail, but often we fail to plan.

An evaluation of your accomplishments should be documented to substantiate the progress of your group in attaining its goals, i.e., percent of vandalism reduced, percent of responses to site by law enforcement, or the number of abandoned cars removed from the development. It is also suggested that the initial survey be redone to measure the attitudes and perceptions of residents regarding crime since your efforts began. Documentation of your success provides an excellent tool for writing grant proposals to acquire funds from public and private sources.

Community Environmental Risk Factor Assessment

(The following is reprinted by permission of the Prevention In Housing Communities Training Project; Claudette Renee Richardson, Project Director; a joint project of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Extracted from the chapter, "Community Environmental Risk Factor Assessment Guide," developed by the Center for Social and Community Development, Rutgers University.)

The first step in developing your crime prevention strategy is to determine the needs of your housing community. Before conducting your needs assessment, it is important to establish descriptive information about your residents. This information will be helpful in determining your target audiences. It may also be helpful to compare your residents with residents of neighboring communities or the entire city. Some of the factors you might look at include:

- Population
- Average household size
- Number of single parent households
- Average age
- Employment rate
- Number of welfare rate
- Average income
- Racial/ethnic composition
- Density
- Educational level
- Languages spoken

Need is demonstrated by showing (1) what problems your community is experiencing and (2) whether the current level of services and resources is adequate to address the problems demonstrated.

I. WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS IN THE COMMUNITY?

A. Crime

Statistical Assessment: Develop a good relationship with the police and obtain information about calls for service and arrests for individual developments, for neighboring communities and for the entire city. The following types of information may be helpful:

- Type of criminal activity. Show both drug-defined crime (such as sales or possession)
- and other crime which may be related to drugs (such as homicides, burglary, robbery,

loitering, etc.). Data that represents multiple years can be used to demonstrate an increasing level of problems.

- Time of day and day of week of individual offenses.
- Location: Are incidents occurring around a central place? Is there a high crime rate in the areas surrounding the developments(s)?
- Age, sex and race of arrestee
- Are a small number of residents committing a large percentage of crimes? (This will help you target programs to involved individuals.)
- Are offenses committed by residents or non-residents? (This will determine whether you need enhanced security or resident-oriented programs.)
- Disposition (if available)

What is the occurrence rate (incidents per number of residents in the community) for each type of crime? Has this rate changed over time?

How do those occurrences rates compare with those of the larger community where the public housing communities are located?

Prioritized your public housing communities based on the occurrence rates and other criteria discussed here. Identify the target area/population from the prioritized communities.

If arrest statistics are unavailable, meet with officers who patrol your specific area. They should be able to tell you their perceptions of the level of crime. Also ask them what they believe your specific problems are (for example - accessibility to the property, location near "hot spots," etc.).

Another method to determine the level of criminal activity is to conduct a brief survey of your residents. The types of questions the survey might include are:

- Do you believe there is more or less crime in your neighborhood than there was five years ago? One year ago?
- Do you walk in your neighborhood at night?
- Do you let your children play in your neighborhood?
- Have you been a victim of a crime in the past 12 months?
- Other questions relevant to your community

In neighborhoods where residents are hesitant to cooperate with housing authority staff because of perceived dangers, the survey should be distributed with a self-addressed stamped envelope

to provide anonymity. In addition to being a preliminary assessment tool, the survey could be repeated later as an evaluation tool.

Using the results of the crime analysis, discuss the following issues with residents and the law enforcement officials responsible for the target area/population:

- What is their reaction to the analysis of the situation?
- Do specific features of the target area/population create the environment for the specific crimes identified in the analysis? If so, what are the specific features?
- How would they characterize the people involved in crime-related activities? Why, in their opinion, are these people involved in such activity?
- Besides the physical dangers of violent crime, what other problems does it create for the residents of the community?
- Do existing policies or practices of the Housing Authority sanction or encourage criminal activity? If so, identify the specific policies or procedures.
- What specific recommendations would they make for preventing such activities in the targeted community?

B. Management Issues

Briefly describe the Housing Authority's resident screening process, lease and grievance procedures and eviction policy. Also describe the role your residents play in development management and program implementation. Assess the effectiveness of these policies by asking the following:

- How many people have you had to evict for drug-related activity? Have you used other lease provisions to evict individuals you suspected were involved with drugs?
- How many individuals have you wanted to evict but couldn't?
- Are you able to adequately screen potential applicants?
- Are your residents actively involved in management?

Management issues can be addressed by determining what screening and lease enhancements you can legally implement. Screening techniques used in some states are criminal record and credit checks, resident screening boards, mandatory pre-admission housekeeping and parenting classes, and home visits. Examples of lease enhancements include requiring residents to maintain the area around the entrance to their units, to supervise children when they are outside, and to ensure that children attend school. Make certain you are within the law before you make any changes in policy.

C. Security Issues

Get input on this topic from all sectors. In addition to going out and looking for yourself, ask residents, housing authority staff and police the following questions:

- Do too many access points exist in the development?
- Do dark areas exist?
- Are certain areas not visible - such as basement stairwells, entryways of unoccupied or occupied units, etc.?
- Go on site in off hours and observe traffic patterns.
- Does the development provide an easy thoroughfare for potential drug buyers? Can they come in one entrance, stop for a couple of seconds and then drive straight through?

Security issues can be addressed by installing enhanced lighting, locks, and fences; issuing parking permits to residents; limiting the number of access points (by closing streets or making them one-way); and securing unoccupied units or basement stairwells.

D. Education Issues

Problems in school can be an indicator that the youth are involved in drugs or crime, or that they are at risk for such involvement.

Find out the following information about the children in your developments:

- Attendance levels (truancy);
- Grades/GPA;
- Drop-out rates;
- Number of children in remedial programs; and
- Number of children who graduate from high school and/or go on to college.

Education issues can be addressed through drug prevention programs like tutoring programs, attendance incentives, college preparation programs, mentoring programs, etc. Such activities provide alternatives to drug involvement and lessen the likelihood that children at risk for drug use will become involved in drugs.

E. Family Issues

A troubled family environment is a breeding ground for delinquent behavior, including drug involvement. Drug prevention efforts should be focused on strengthening the family of the potential user.

Determine and consider the following types of information:

- Percentage of households in the developments with a single female parent.
- Number of domestic disturbances reported.
- Incidence of child abuse or neglect.
- Percentage of criminal offenders from your developments who are juveniles.
- Ability of prenatal care services.
- Availability, cost and quality of day care in the areas near your developments.
- Number of units with more than two generations living together, or with grandparents who care for grandchildren because of drug use or other criminal involvement of parents.

Family issues can be addressed through parenting skills programs, counseling and conflict resolution programs. Group counseling services can be offered as a means of helping families in the developments. Your staff can be trained to identify poorly functioning families and to make referrals to available services. All of these efforts are important because a strong family is the key to drug prevention.

F. Employment Issues

A job is a good alternative to drug involvement. Employment raises the self-respect of your resident and makes them role models to other residents of your developments.

Your needs assessment should examine the following issues concerning employment availability in your community:

- Number of unemployed in development by age and sex.
- Location of employers and primary employment sources in relation to the location of the development.
- Proximity of "job bank" or job training transportation.

Employment issues can be addressed by establishing job training and placement programs, providing transportation for residents to and from their place of work, and supporting remedial education programs for residents (GED programs, community college or vocational school scholarships, etc.).

II. WHAT IS THE CURRENT LEVEL OF RESOURCES AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO YOUR RESIDENTS?

It is crucial in this section to show (1) that the community and local service providers are cooperating to confront drug problems, including cooperation with public housing residents and (2) that while there are efforts to combat drugs, the level of services and resources currently available to public housing residents is inadequate.

This component involves meeting with program providers in your community to determine the resources and services they provide. You should also include information about services and resources which the housing authority provides.

Meet with representatives from the local social services providers, both public and private, and job training providers.

No Need To "Reinvent The Wheel"

It is not necessary to reinvent the wheel. Programs and organizations already exist for just about any concern or problem arising in a community. Look to local community resources for help: social services, boy and girl scouts, boy's clubs and girl's clubs, agricultural extension agencies, mental health services, and youth and civic organizations.

In fact, you should network with existing programs to effect your objective.

In conclusion, the North Carolina Crime Prevention Division cannot overemphasize the importance of planning and evaluation.

Program Profiles

The following North Carolina program profiles, arranged alphabetically by housing authority, are designed to share with you the elements of the successful programs solicited for this publication.

Program descriptions and documentation have been reported verbatim as submitted. Follow-up or inquiries regarding programs listed here should be addressed to the specific agency of interest.

The program profiles included here are not all inclusive. The North Carolina Crime Prevention Division is well aware of the many positive and successful efforts being undertaken by other housing authorities across this state. The North Carolina Crime Prevention Division commends them for their initiatives.

**NC Crime Prevention Division
PO Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-5522
Richard Martin, Contact**

**Crime Prevention in Inner City
and Public Housing Communities**

History: Crime is, and has been, a problem to which no American is immune. However, not all segments of the population feel the burden of crime equally. One group in particular is more vulnerable to both the temptation and the consequence of crime. This group consists of Americans who reside in public housing.

Objectives: In 1983, the North Carolina Crime Prevention Division, the management of the Greensboro Office of Housing and Urban Development, and the Executive Directors of the state's 100 housing authorities entered into a partnership for technical assistance to be provided by the Crime Prevention Division.

The objectives of the Crime Prevention Division in this initiative are:

1. To contribute to the understanding of the nature, significance and implications of criminal behavior in public housing and low income communities.
2. To contribute to the awareness of historical attitudes prevalent among residents of public housing and low income communities.
3. To provide ideas for the exercising of citizenship and leadership in the area of crime prevention.
4. To explain the roles of public agencies in preventing crime and illegal drug trafficking and abuse.
5. To identify the resources for community crime prevention.
6. To develop program models and strategies for youth and residents of public housing communities.

The Public Housing Initiative: The Crime Prevention Division provides on-site technical assistance to housing authorities on crime prevention and drug elimination strategies.

The division sponsors mini-seminars, workshops and an annual conference (now in its 10th year) for residents and managers of public housing and law enforcement.

Goal: To create crime-free and drug-free environments in North Carolina's public housing communities.

**Addressing Basic Challenges in Developmental Education Institute
(ABCDE)
c/o Durham Housing Authority
PO Box 1726
Durham, NC 27702
(919) 683-1551**

Crime in America is at an all time high. Crime prevention is everyone's responsibility, from the policeman on the street, to you at home, work or school. Preventing crime should be a community priority and because young people are crime's most frequent victims, it is especially important that everyone realize what and how important crime prevention is.

Thus, the Durham and Raleigh housing authorities in conjunction with the Carolina's Council of Housing, Redevelopment and Codes Officials have taken the lead role to reinstitute the Addressing Basic Challenges in Development Program, originally developed by the NC Crime Prevention Division in 1987, in an attempt to address this need.

The ABCDE Program is designed to bring two hundred sixteen (216) youth from housing authorities throughout North and South Carolina together during one week of the summer. The youth will convene on the campus of a local state university where they will receive instruction and education that is geared towards making them better equipped to handle life's challenges.

Each housing authority has been asked to select four (4) youth between the ages of 12 and 16 and one (1) adult team leader.

The ABCDE Program has many objectives. One of the purposes of the ABCDE Program is to develop a positive self-image and enhance leadership skills. The youth will return to their respective communities at the completion of the Institute with the knowledge necessary to implement a crime prevention model.

Housing Authority of the City of Asheville

PO Box 1998

Asheville, NC 28802

(704) 258-1222

David Jones, Executive Director

Alberta Williams, Contact

Resident Involvement

Residents are reclaiming their communities, determined and committed in fighting the effects of drugs and other criminal activities that destroy lives and the safety of a healthy community.

The positive side of residents being involved is the organization of the Resident Council (RC) under the leadership of Mr. Wilbur Turner, President; Ms. Minnie Jones, Vice President; and Ms. Althea Godde, Secretary along with presidents for each development. Job opportunities have been created which promotes high self-esteem, respect and an attitude of upward mobility.

The job opportunities of resident management of one of the largest developments. A team of four (4) residents (a public housing manager, two office assistance, and one maintenance mechanic) perform the following duties: collecting rent, annual re-examination, evictions (including drug-related evictions), housekeeping problems, ground inspections, social problems, and other problems that affect the development. The maintenance mechanic's responsibilities include completing all work orders, alerting the managers of problems that are not reported by the resident that can jeopardize safety in the community.

Resident involvement includes: development management; a mowing contract covering four developments; a moving contract wherein the residents (after major renovation of an apartment) move residents into a new, clean and safe apartment. Residents maintaining and taking a place to be proud of. All of this takes time, involvement and commitment for a better way of living.

One of the main concerns are the youth in public housing; i.e. how to raise youth in the 1990's and to be responsible and drug free. This challenge has been undertaken by creating programs such as the Youthful H. A. N. D. program.

This program presently serves youth in public housing between the ages of 7-15 years. By educating them in the prevention of drugs, teen pregnancy, peer pressure, suicide and the right to say "No" to choices that can and will destroy their lives.

Another program that concentrates on building self-esteem and self-respect is the Pisgah Girl Scouts and the Daniel Boone Boy Scouts. Presently, this program has an enrollment of approximately 175 girls and 60 boys participating. The Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts are presently raising funds to purchase uniforms and badges.

Most of our housing communities are participating in the Community Watch program-residents looking out for residents. This program is assisted by the D.E.P.O.P. foot/ground patrol in each development. Problem areas are identified and reported to a special law enforcement team.

Residents, law enforcement, and the Housing Authority continue working together to create new programs and also continue to be concerned and caring about the communities. Our work will eventually create communities that will become free of drugs and safe for all residents or families.

**Chapel Hill Department of Housing and
Community Development
317 Caldwell Street Extension
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
(919) 968-2850**

**Tina Vaughn, Executive Director
Michelle Reaves, Resident Activities
Coordinator**

The Department of Housing and Community Development has instituted a five-pronged effort to eliminate drugs from its public housing communities. It includes:

1) Providing increased, late-night, weekend patrolling of public housing neighborhoods through off-duty Chapel Hill police. Because the police working under the drug elimination plan are assigned **directive patrols** and communicate regularly with residents, police have been able to compile a list of known drug dealers who operate on public property. This list helps the police and the housing staff keep known drug dealers off public housing property. Within the past three months, four drug-related arrests have been made due to the success of our off-duty police patrolling.

2) Training residents in crime, drug and substance abuse prevention and intervention. The Program Coordinator contacts local human service providers, like substance abuse specialists and DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) officers, who train residents in various workshops. Because the public housing communities of Chapel Hill are located in a college town, various fraternities, sororities and individual students, who are interested in doing community service work, often find helping residents of public housing to be most rewarding. Also university professionals help implement and design particular activities. For example, the Director of the Office of Scholarship and Student Affairs helped establish the disbursement criteria and application format for the youth scholarship fund.

With 89 percent of our public housing neighborhood population being African-American, parents have expressed the desire for African-American history. The Coordinator and Neighborhood Representatives have commenced teaching residents history via video-cassette programs about the Civil Rights Movement, Black Inventors, etc. Some of our communities have on-site community

centers where much of this training takes place. The Department of Housing provides space for the local chapter of Narcotics Anonymous to hold weekly meetings. The housing staff has seen a marked increase in the numbers of public housing residents who join.

3) Neighborhood Representatives who are employed under the drug elimination grant to organize communities and motivate residents to join the Resident Council and participate in delivering activities and programs to the communities. Because the Coordinator and Neighborhood Representatives conduct home visits with the residents to recruit children for 4-H programs, cub scouts, basketball competitions, etc. we are able to encourage resident participation. For example, parents who want their children to attend Housing's sponsored field trips must do volunteer work by chaperoning scheduled events etc. Resident Council members are actively involved in deciding which programs and activities best fit the needs of their particular community.

4) A youth scholarship fund was established to help defray the cost of college tuition for high school graduates. This scholarship fund proposes to provide an incentive for high school students to stay in school and graduate. Students who apply must interview with the scholarship selection committee and must be actively involved in their community as a youth leader volunteer or participant in housing-sponsored activities.

5) A youth activities van was leased to help provide transportation for youth and their parents to attend school-related activities and workshops sponsored by the Department of Housing.

With help from local agencies, like the Chapel Hill/Carboro City School System and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Town of Chapel Hill Department of Housing and Community Development has been able to successfully establish a drug elimination program which includes self-sustaining initiatives.

Concord Housing Authority
PO Box 308
Concord, NC 28205
(704) 788-1138
Donnell G. Wilson, Executive Director
Donnell G. Wilson, Contact

Housing Interdiction Team (H.I.T.) is a multi-agency approach to combating violent crime, drug use, and other activities in high-crime neighborhoods. The goal of H.I.T. is to target those neighborhoods with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs and human services resources to prevent crime from reoccurring in these areas.

One segment of the area, the Logan Community, has joined in to help prevent crime and drugs from reoccurring by concentrating on a broad array of human services (i.e. drug and crime prevention programs, drug treatment, educational opportunities, and recreational activities) in the area to create an environment where crime cannot thrive.

Within the Police Department, all squads are working hand-in-hand to help support H.I.T. by keeping people who have previously been banned from the property off the property.

Statistics indicate that 22 persons have been banned from the properties of the Concord Housing Department since the program began in February 1991. Of the 22 banned, six have been assault related or 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent; 10 have been drug related or 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent; and six have been domestic violence related or 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

Since January 1992, no major drug involvement has occurred in the Public Housing area and only two persons have been banned due to domestic violence. Road checkpoints have been responsible for 80 percent of all arrests. No operator license/expired license/registration or other minor traffic offenses have occurred within these properties as well.

In addition, our Local Individuals Finding Themselves (L.I.F.T.) Project is a successful, supportive crime prevention/drug elimination program initiative. The Public Housing Drug Elimination Program must continue in the three public housing communities so that the war on drugs can now save the casualties

from this ongoing war. The interdiction and law enforcement activities have done an outstanding job with the trafficking and criminal aspect, but the casualties of this war will need assistance for years to come. Who are the casualties? The kids, the adults and the families who have fallen from casual drug users to addicts.

The Project L.I.F.T. Program, along with other agencies and organizations, has given this community hope and new life because of the establishing of education (G.E.D.), literacy and vocational training programs, prevention activities and community based outreach substance abuse workers that can get addicted individuals into treatment in a timely manner which increases their chance of following through. Treatment and prevention efforts are effective in reducing criminal behavior and increasing productivity of the citizens that live in these communities.

The PHDEP has enabled professional substance abuse workers to go into our schools and meet with the children from this community. This contact has also enabled us to reach the parents and work with them as a family unit. Project L.I.F.T.'s goals for this year are:

1. To double the numbers of the people receiving treatment;
2. To implement plans to work with the health department to reduce teen pregnancies and increase prenatal care;
3. To increase programs with the Employment Security Commission and vocational training;
4. To increase community and business involvement; and
5. To continue on-going prevention activities.

It's not just the drugs, it's the lack of education, increased unemployment, poor child care, and poor self-esteem. Our motto at Project L.I.F.T. is "We are just here to HELP anyway we can."

Since February 1991, Project L.I.F.T. has helped 117 individuals go through the detoxification program at Piedmont Area Mental Health. Out of the 117 individuals, 39 participated in an out-patient program, 52 received in-patient 28-day treatment at a state funded facility for drug addiction (total cost \$156,000), and 15 received 28-day treatment in private facilities (total cost \$180,000), two received partial hospitalization and nine did not follow-up with the program. Clients paid at state funded facilities, \$6.00 per day and at private facilities, free.

Housing Authority of the City of Durham
PO Box 1726
Durham, NC 27702
(919) 683-1551

James R. Tabron, Executive Director
Frank Meachem, Deputy Director
Paul Jackson, Crime Prevention Coordinator

The Housing Authority of the City of Durham has designed a comprehensive approach to crime prevention which involves many unique components intended to impact community needs on several tiers. It has taken the cooperation, coordination, and support of resident groups, staff and resource agencies to create meaningful and lasting programs.

Law enforcement has been an immense part of an overall tactic; however, enforcement is only one part of a deterrent to crime. Building community relationships among public housing residents is equally important and achieves long term results. The Community Based Law Enforcement (CBLE) Team is a creative process that has allowed the Durham Housing Authority staff and City of Durham Police Department to develop and improve relationships with the residents. Some of the long term advantages that have emerged from this program include police officers attending resident council meetings, participating and organizing social activities for the community, and use of problem solving skills and mediation techniques instead of force or arrest. A Crime/Drug Hotline was established to allow residents to make anonymous calls to facilitate enforcement efforts. To publicize significant incidents and keep residents informed a one page newsletter, "*DHA Crime Alert*" is used as an awareness tool. Allowing residents to be involved and keeping them informed about occurrences in their communities gives them a sense of ownership in the positive changes that occur.

Programs that challenge and motivate the residents toward personal achievement have also proved very beneficial. The Durham Housing Authority self-sufficiency programming begins with leadership development training, which highlights policies and procedures of the housing authority, increased communication skills, decision-making techniques and problem-solving skills. A collaboration between North Carolina A & T State University, the Cooperative Extension Service of North Carolina and the Housing Authority helped design a community empowerment paradigm

called "Community Voices." Community Voices has taken residents out of the comfort zone of their own communities and prepared them to interact in constructive ways with administration, the Board of Commissioners and government officials at every level.

The real measure of self sufficiency is demonstrated through the business management and community builders program. The community builders program assists residents through monitoring and offering support, while allowing them the opportunity to achieve a secondary education. It also affords them the opportunity to pursue degrees in business administration, nursing, medical technology and business computers. Community builders is assisted in the screening process by the Department of Social Services Jobs Opportunity Basic Skills (JOBS) Program. The combined efforts of Community Builders and the JOBS program through the Department of Social Services allows this initiative to have a far reaching impact on a large segment of our resident population.

The Business Management phase has enabled residents to establish home-based businesses in landscaping, general maintenance and licensed child care. Training consists of classes in starting a small business, tax and financial records, and marketing which helps to build strong foundations. The lack of child care and its impact on agency programs has focused tremendous entrepreneurial attention on a child care program.

Building a network system that utilizes the existing services of supportive agencies, i.e., Department of Social Services, Substance Abuse, Police Department, Tax Consultants, Project Good Work, Inc., Parks and Recreation Department, J.T.P.A. Employment and Training along with innovative programming, creates an environment where the tolerance of crime is reduced and community pride and a sense of ownership is enhanced.

Fayetteville Housing Authority
PO Drawer 2349
Fayetteville, NC 28302
(919) 483-3648
Donald R. Sherrill, Executive Director
Dawn Driggers, Contact

During 1992, the Fayetteville Metropolitan Housing Authority initiated a comprehensive crime prevention/anti-drug program which has been more successful than ever imagined possible. Through the combined efforts of the Fayetteville Police Department and the housing authority, we are now experiencing a substantial reduction in the illegal drug and related criminal activity within all of our public housing communities. Both agencies realized that the criminal acts occurring within the public housing areas in Fayetteville were just as much a problem for law enforcement as they were for the housing authority. The obvious solution was to combine our resources and plan our crime prevention and anti-drug strategies together.

In July of 1992, the housing authority contracted with the Fayetteville Police Department to provide additional on-site police officers. Presently there are four police officers who are assigned to work full-time in the public housing communities. The housing authority pays the salaries of two of these officers with Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Funds. The expense of the other two officers, in addition to the cost of the vehicles, fuel, equipment, etc., is provided by the Fayetteville Police Department. Their duties include patrolling all of the public housing areas which provides for increased visibility and a true sense of law enforcement presence. They participate in grievance hearings, serve as witnesses in court cases, accompany our housing managers to any site upon request and actively pursue apprehension of individuals who have been issued a "No Trespass Notice" from the housing authority. During the past three years, approximately 500 persons have been restricted from the public housing sites in Fayetteville. Anyone whose behavior is considered detrimental to the communities is issued a "No Trespass Notice." Should these same individuals return to any housing authority owned property, the police officers apprehend and file criminal charges against them. Many of the offenders who are found guilty of trespassing on housing authority property, particularly those who have been convicted on a previous occasion, have received active jail sentences in Cumberland County.

The Fayetteville Police Department also performs a great deal of surveillance work in the public housing sites. During the first six months of the program, 196 misdemeanor and felony arrests were made within the public housing areas. In addition, the police officers identified many of the housing authority's own residents that were involved in illegal drug and other criminal activity. The housing authority was provided documented evidence of this illegal activity by the police department to use in eviction proceedings against the resident.

To further assist the police department in apprehending the individuals involved in either buying or selling illegal drugs in our public housing areas, the housing authority purchased a surveillance camera with Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Funds. Through the use of this equipment, the police officers are able to monitor activity in our sites from a great distance away. The camera provides the operator the ability to view illegal drug activity, while simultaneously obtaining filmed evidence for use in court. In addition, this camera can be maneuvered by remote control from over a mile away, which gives the operator the ability to actually follow the illegal activity from place to place. When an illegal drug purchase is made, the police officers will allow the seller or buyer to leave the actual location of the drug sale and will apprehend the individual in another area to eliminate the possibility of identifying the camera's location. This equipment has been instrumental in apprehending many of the individuals involved in illegal drug activity in our public housing sites.

The Fayetteville Metropolitan Housing Authority provides the Fayetteville Police Department with a police substation facility within our largest and most troubled site. The authority has encouraged use of this office by the police department to provide for additional law enforcement visibility. Recently, an entire division of the police department began holding their departmental staff meetings in this facility. Today, it is not uncommon to travel past the Groveview Terrace Police Substation and see a number of cars, motorcycles, bicycles, horses, etc. used by the police department to monitor the activity in public housing.

Lately, the housing authority has revised many of its day to day management practices in an effort to better serve our residents and to discourage criminal activity within the public housing communities. We have made great progress in regaining control of our sites through strict enforcement of the lease agreement. In the past year, the housing authority has evicted over 6 percent of its residents due to their involvement with illegal drugs or other illegal activity. This accomplishment would not have been possible without the diligent efforts of the Fayetteville Police Department.

In conclusion, the rapport that has been established between the Fayetteville Police Department and the Fayetteville Metropolitan Housing Authority has allowed for many positive changes in the public housing communities managed by the authority. While there is still much work to be done, both agencies feel a great sense of accomplishment over the results of our crime prevention/anti-drug program. The efforts made by all involved have, without a doubt, made public housing in Fayetteville, North Carolina, a safer and better place for low-income families to live.

**Goldsboro Housing Authority
Drug Elimination Program
GHA/Police Resource Center
1729 Edgerton Street
PO Box 1403
Goldsboro, NC 27533
(919) 735-5650**

**Robert F. Gillikin, Executive Director
Inetta Smith, GHA/DEP Coordinator**

The GHA/Police Resources Center was established February 8, 1993 for the purpose of being a vehicle of resources to all six developments and surrounding communities. The grand opening greeted 83 people consisting of City/Housing Authority officials, members from different agencies and residents combined that morning to see, talk and encourage the success of the venture. Television coverage resulted in a spot on the national television series Real Cops. Numerous agencies are housed in the Center to provide a wide range of services; such as:

Social Services to provide access to "Staff" for those who have no transportation. The easy access of communities to the services means no waiting and less confusion. A great asset.

Jobs Program staff uses the Center as a training place for clerk/receptionist trainees who fill in for our receptionist position. This creates part time work during summer months for the trainees.

The Center also became an "Alternate School Site" for students suspended from public schools for six weeks or more. (Instructor was hired and provided by Wayne County Public School System) We have provided a solid education for 11 students. This is to be a long term program. Because of the program, all 11 students are presently back in the public school setting and making progress.

The local police chaplain comes to the Center on Mondays to provide counseling and do "outreach programs" with area churches. This makes resources available for students in need of their services.

The local Social Security office provides personnel to help prepare applications and answer questions from those being served by the Social Security system.

Wages is a multi-purpose agency that provides numerous services: funding, adult education programs, day care, transportation, housing for the homeless, job training, Headstart program and weatherization programs to help conserve energy.

Community Affairs of City Hall provides workshops on leadership training and problem solving. So far, two resident councils have prospered from this training. This agency will be working with our GHA Youth Council on similar leadership programs.

Housing Police officers provide leadership for workshops on community watch, participate in movie days, and foot patrols that include plain clothes on occasion to do public relations work. They have enhanced "good will" leading to a more comfortable, non-threatening rapport with the young as well as adult residents. Housing officers have spearheaded a clean up campaign of playground areas and troubled areas. They devoted personal time to plant flowers for the elderly and go to community meetings with residents.

Alcohol and Drug Substance Outreach Program provides training to children, an effective way to learn to say "No" to drugs and build self-esteem. These programs are reaching 36-40% of our public housing families.

Volunteers from the community (residents from at least three developments) have contributed more than 385 hours of donated time to the GHA/PRC. Also large furniture stores in the area, (Helig Myers, Jernigans, Daniels, Waynesborough) have contributed over \$1200.00 in needed items such as lamps, book cases, area rugs, blinds and other items.

Residents have done yard maintenance, cleaned the center, prepared luncheons and other things to help the center get off to a good start.

The coordinator of the center is organizing a Resource Committee to help encourage more participation. A newsletter has been created to inform residents of upcoming and ongoing activities and workshops being periodically offered.

Hotline a services provided by the GHA for resident concerns. It is being monitored solely by the police officers on staff. An answering machine is provided to receive calls 24 hours per day and provides a means of privacy for residents to discuss problems with police. Since its opening, February 8, 1993, the center has received just over 300 calls of a serious nature.

All development resident council presidents meet monthly to discuss programming and to share calendar time and information for events within their prospective developments.

Upcoming programming will include:

- Boy Scouts Troops, sponsored by GHA, local churches, and GHA Police
 - Nutrition Classes, provided through NC Agricultural Extension, Wayne County Cooperative Extension Agency
 - Family Counseling, using Wayne County Mental Health Department
 - Senior Citizens Hot line, using local volunteers to ascertain the needs of the elderly.
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Housing Authority of the City of Greenville
PO Box 1426
Greenville, NC 27835-1426
(919) 830-4000

James E. Barnhill, Executive Director
Michael Best, Contact Person
(Neighborhood Services Coordinator)

Just two years after the inception of the GHA's Drug Elimination Program, statistics from the Greenville Police Department and Housing Authority Resources Center can attest to the program's dramatic success. For example, at the largest multi-family development, requests for police service have declined by 53 percent and calls to report drug-related activities are up 60 percent (via GHA tip HOTLINE or Crimestoppers). The Community Policing Interaction Program has proven to be the cornerstone of success for the GHA's Drug Elimination Program. Ridding the community of drug-related activity came to a realization through the fortuitous implementation of the following programs: The Prohibition from Public Housing Program; Neighborhood Watch Program; Operation Identification Program; 24-hour Tip HOTLINE; and two Crime Prevention Resource Centers.

Residents, the police, and housing authority officials have forged a new involvement with each other, developing new approaches to dealing with crime and drugs, and creating activities to improve the lives and opportunities of public housing residents. Through an ongoing collaboration and communication among residents and police, the housing authority has sponsored a host of anti-drug and anti-crime activities.

These activities include:

*On-site nightly GED classes and continuing educational courses with the professional assistance of Pitt Community College Continuing Educational Department.

*An assortment of traditional youth-oriented programs are conveniently in place within various communities. These programs range from, but are not limited to, the following programs: Boy Scout troops; Girls Scout Troops; Cub Scout Packs; 4-H Clubs; and Just Say "No" Clubs.

Through an equally impressive strong rapport, the GHA and resident councils were able to implement a series of innovative

and imaginative long term beneficial programs. A few examples of these successful programs are:

Annual Community Beautification/Youth Awareness Days;
Housekeeping Workshops;
Budgeting and Money Management Workshops;
Kindergarten and Voter Registration Drives;
Drill Team and Color Guard;
GHA Soccer League;
Varsity and Jr. Varsity "Proud to be Drug-Free" Basketball Team;
Girl's View Newsletter Staff;
Resident Patrol Training Workshops; and
A Series of Parent to Parent Workshops.

In tackling the drug issue on multiple fronts, the GHA has instituted, into its economic development package, youth employment opportunities. These opportunities come in the form of jobs and training seminars. Through an active partnership with the Pitt Community College Human Resource Department and the Mid-East Commission, youths are afforded a chance to learn valuable work skills and habits while earning a source of income.

The GHA has found its arsenal of summer educational components to be essential in its anti-drug and anti-crime campaign. Activities that include the likes of the Summer Enrichment Program and the Summer "One Book Away" Reading Program have proven essential in keeping the youth mentally challenged.

These programs were formed for the housing community with the institutional support of Greenville Police Department, Resident Councils, and affiliated agencies. This support is expected to continue indefinitely. These initiatives have also served as models for housing authorities in the eastern and piedmont regions.

**Greensboro Housing Authority
450 North Church Street
Greensboro, NC 27420
(919) 275-8501**

**Ms. Elaine Ostrowski, Executive Director
Drug Prevention Coordinator**

The Greensboro Housing Authority's Police Neighborhood Resource Center (PNRC) program is successfully working to alleviate the problem of drug abuse and drug related criminal activity in our public housing communities. We believe that GHA's program is unique in its combination of increased law enforcement and enhanced social services, provided through a partnership with residents, police and private agencies.

Central to GHA's program are four Police Neighborhood Resource Centers, satellite police stations on-site in four GHA communities targeted due to their disproportionate problems with drugs. Drug abuse in these communities had reached epidemic proportions and caused alarming increases in violent crimes. The PNRC's in the communities maximize police visibility and contact with residents, and are currently staffed at each site by two police officers and Resident PRNC Managers who oversee the PRNC office operations. In addition to providing quick response to law enforcement problems, the police officers work to gain residents' trust and confidence. They have registered children's bikes, held drug education programs, attended residents' meetings and established and coached a very successful basketball league. These officers have become a strong source of intervention, rather than criminal arrest.

The PRNC's also serve as liaison points for the distribution of critically needed human services. Under the leadership of Guilford County, a variety of local agencies and organizations are offering such human services as: drug treatment, prevention and education; counseling; job training and placement; health services; and cultural and recreational activities. GHA's Resident Services department provides key information and referral services. A crucial component of the human services offerings is the placement of Youth Activity Clubs in the communities. These clubs, which have built upon the success of the police sponsored basketball league, target youth ages 9-14 and provide drug prevention education, leadership development training, and recreational and enrichment activities as alternatives to drug-related activities. The clubs operate out of existing community centers. The success of this

program has led to GHA's receipt of the HUD Region IV Youth Sports and Cultural Program Award for 1990.

The Masterkid program, sponsored by the Resident Services unit of the Greensboro Housing Authority, is an academic achievement for students with parental and community support.

The program uses a student's school performance in four areas to determine his/her eligibility to be a "Masterkid." The student must achieve one of the following:

- (1) A/B honor roll;
- (2) no conduct cuts;
- (3) perfect attendance; or
- (4) Improvement of one letter grade in any subject without dropping a letter grade in any other subject beginning with the second grading period.

Masterkid Recognition Ceremonies are held after each 9 week grading period. Parents, agency representatives, school officials and community organization representatives are invited to attend the ceremonies, which are held during the community's Resident Council Meetings. The purpose of having the ceremonies during Resident Council Meetings is two-fold: to recognize the students and to encourage more residents to attend the Resident Council Meetings.

The Masterkid receives a Masterkid certificate of achievement and other incentives, such as school related rewards, food coupons, tee shirts, buttons, stickers and other reward incentives, which are provided through donations. A list of each community's Masterkids is posted in that community, with copies sent to local newsletters, the GHA newsletter and newspapers.

This program is proving very successful in Greensboro. The Greensboro Housing Authority provides staff, and in-kind contributions are solicited from local community organizations and businesses, such as McDonald's, Duke Power, RJR Nabisco, and others.

In addition to motivating the children to achieve, the program has also shown success in getting support in the educational process. The Greensboro City Schools have been very pleased at the level of support and most importantly, at the community-wide reinforcement of education as a high priority.

North Carolina Indian Housing Authority
PO Box 2343
Fayetteville, NC 28302
(919) 483-5073
Gregory A. Richardson,
Executive Director

The North Carolina Indian Housing Authority received funding for a Drug Elimination Program, from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Indian Housing Programs, for FY93. The main components of the program are intervention, identification, and referral of residents. The objectives are to first identify residents who have drug problems by training two volunteer residents in drug identification and information collection techniques and by training housing authority staff and other residents in drug identification techniques. And second, to provide assistance to residents who have drug-related problems. The objective of this component is to train and educate outreach volunteers and authority personnel, on how to locate resources that can help the family deal with drug problems in the family, using existing community programs.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

B. IMPROVED STREET LIGHTS - The authority will install additional area lights to improve visibility at night in its apartment complex. Improved street lights will give residents a greater sense of security. Additionally, the lighting will reduce the opportunity for a drug dealer to peddle drugs under the cover of darkness. Vandalism will be decreased as a result of a well lit community.

C. SECURITY PATROLS - The authority will employ off-duty Sheriff's Deputies to patrol the apartment complex on a variable schedule at nights. This will reduce the incidence of drug related activities at the apartment complex.

D. RESIDENTS COMMITTEE - The authority will establish a residents committee to work in conjunction with the Drug Elimination Program. By involving residents in this activity, we hope to give residents more sense of ownership in the community.

E. COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT - The Drug Elimination Program will fund communications equipment which will be used

to give resident committee members a means of communicating with others when drug activities are being observed.

The following activities were established prior to the inception of our Drug Elimination Program being funded, and will remain in tact, to further combat drug and crime activities:

I. Towing Policy - All residents are issued a permanent parking decal for their vehicle when the lease is approved. The parking decal must be properly displayed on the vehicle. Between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 a.m. vehicles parked in the parking lot without a parking decal are subject to being towed away by a private contractor, at the owner's expense. Visitors are issued temporary parking decals, to protect their vehicles from being towed away.

II. Criminal Records Background Check - All applicants and residents must provide the Authority with a criminal records background check. Applicants found to have drug-related convictions and other felonies are rejected. Residents found to have a drug-related conviction or felony, are given a notice to vacate and the lease is terminated.

Kinston Housing Authority
PO Box 697
Kinston, NC 28501
(919) 523-1195
Roland L. Paylor, Jr.,
Executive Director
William G. Cauett, Jr.,
Contact

The Kinston Housing Authority has adopted a four part strategy to address the drug-related problems that besiege our housing communities. Our first component deals with providing prevention programs and alternatives for our residents. Our second component provides for intervention and treatment for our residents who are trying to overcome chemical addiction. Our third component deals with interdiction of those dealing and manufacturing drugs within our residential areas. The fourth and final component of our strategy pertains to the area of evaluation and coordination of the preceding programs. We feel that this strategy provides a comprehensive approach to the problems found within our communities. Finally it is important to point out that our strategy also provides support for those neighborhoods directly adjacent to our public housing. This is due to the problems inherent in trying to control a problem which when moved across the street still affects our residents, but would be outside of the scope of problem solving support found on housing authority property. We feel that any program needs to benefit not only those in public housing, but their neighbors as well.

In summary, our first component includes many of our grant programs, as well as several cooperative programs with other agencies in our community. The primary component of all of our programs involves four active Residents Councils (RC's) located in each of our major housing communities. These RC's provide us with the input on problems that are occurring in their neighborhoods and help rate the severity of the problems.

A new component added to our problem for this year is an economic prevention program. This program is offered in conjunction with the Lenoir County Department of Social Services JOBS program. The two part JOBS program includes both life skills, as well as educational and job classes.

The evaluation program provides a greater depth of problem understanding for use in developing short term and long term plans. The combination of academic experts, program staff and the residents provide a multifaceted team approach which ensures that all aspects of the problem may be viewed from several different levels of awareness. The addition of a coordinated evaluation team ensures a continuity of thought that is appropriate for the specialized nature of some of the programs, as well as providing additional advanced knowledge, skills and understanding of the problem from both an academic and "real world" view. This allows us to take advantage of other program successes and failures in making program modifications and determining possible problem areas prior to adopting them into our program strategy. As a result of our residential participation in the evaluation process, we also have access to the practical "real world" feed-back as it occurs in our housing communities. This will assure that any program modification is a result of practical, as well as empirical, information and will provide a link to actual community needs.

Based on our assessments of the drug problem plaguing our community and the support offered by our residents, local government, and service agencies, we believe that this strategy has the components necessary to wage a "winning war" against drugs.

Laurinburg Housing Authority
PO Box 1437
Laurinburg, NC 28353
(919) 276-3439
Nancy Walker, Executive Director
Robert McDow, Contact

The Washington Park Youth Program was implemented in March of 1985. This program is funded through the state. The primary purpose of the program is to reduce crime and drug activity involving youth, ages 7-17, in the Washington Park Community. A strong program to promote achievement and self-esteem has been planned. We utilize a strong cross-section of agencies networking together: social services, court counselors, school counselors, parents and community volunteers. The goal of our program is to provide constructive supervised after-school activities, including tutoring, assistance with home work, group activities and community projects. Our curriculum includes the following activities:

- Tutoring
- Oratorical
- Organized Sports
- Community Service Projects
- Scouting
- Trips (Recreational and Educational)
- Crafts
- Dance
- Parental Counseling
- Resource Persons
- Educational Workshops

We have served numerous youth over the past seven years at our center. We have reduced crime committed by our youth in the Washington Parks Community to almost zero percent according to our court counselors' records. The majority of the youth's grade levels have been raised and the absentee rate has been reduced by 80 percent. We monitor our children's report cards each six weeks. (We can't make it mandatory that they show them, but we offer incentives for sharing the report cards.) We feel the key to the success of our programs is letting these children know that we really care about their welfare and that they have a good structured program to attend each afternoon that keeps them off the street. The Housing Authorities across the state have organized a Proud

to Be Drug Free Basketball League in which children living in any form of government housing can participate. We have cheerleaders and cheerleader competitions. This league was formed to promote self-esteem, sportsmanship and drug awareness prevention. It also helps promote better grades, better behavior in school and the community. We have found this league to be a valuable tool in changing the attitudes of our children concerning the way they handle everyday affairs.

Our Tutoring Program uses college students and some of our staff. Homework is the very first item on the agenda when the children enter the center. If they have no homework, then they read a book or magazine for forty-five minutes to an hour. The children know there will be no recreational activities until the homework is completed. We also have a special tutor once a week from the Mental Health Department that conducts activities on substance abuse prevention. We have resource persons, such as judges and other professionals, come in and speak to our youth periodically. We have community service projects so our youth will get a better feel for what is happening in the community and how they can play a part in making the community a better place to live and work. Community service projects teach them to reach out and help our senior citizens, handicapped persons and other less fortunate people in the community.

In addition, we have oratorical contests that help build self-esteem and enhance public speaking among our youth. I will not elaborate on all of our activities, but there is more information available upon request. We have several children in college and the Armed Forces that otherwise, by their own confession, may not have made it if our Washington Park Youth Program had not been available for them. I have given an overview of our program along with documentation from 1985 until present.

Housing Authority Town of Mount Airy
PO Box 767
Mount Airy, NC 27030
(919) 786-8321

David W. Hemmings, Executive Director
Polly Long, Contact

Under the leadership of the Mount Airy City Schools, representatives from more than twenty-two city and county agencies networked their resources to provide a comprehensive program for children and parents in a low income housing community. Programs were held in a newly renovated community building, the MADOC Center, in the middle of the housing development. The program offered educational and enrichment activities for the children in this area as well as educational classes for parents on various subjects from nutrition to child birth classes. A neighborhood garden was also planted and cared for by the children in the program.

This project had two main goals. The first was to reduce crime by providing more police protection for the tenants. The second was to reduce drug and drug trafficking by providing drug education and counseling, as well as providing educational, cultural and enrichment programs that would provide positive alternatives to drug involvement.

The Mount Airy Police Department addressed the first goal and as a result of this program, there was a significant decline in police involvement and a reduction in crime and drug activity.

As a result of trying to meet the second goal, a board was organized to formulate policies and organize a comprehensive program for the center. The board wanted to gain community support, improve the public relations for the area, and establish program credibility in the community. Over 22 city and county agencies responded and quality programs were offered. Monthly calendars quickly filled with each agency funding its own program, as well as providing all materials and resources necessary to implement its program. Therefore, the children not only received quality programs for eight weeks, but the cost was very minimal.

Have we met our goals? The statistics say "YES," but more importantly we have provided the children with positive

alternatives to drugs. A significant difference has been in their lives through their exposure to many enriching activities. They now know people in the community really care about them and it is these friendships that they will remember as they begin to develop higher self-esteem and take pride in their community.

Oxford Housing Authority
PO Box 616
Oxford, NC 27565
(919) 693-6936 (919) 693-1539
Xavier L. Wortham, Executive Director,
Contact

The Oxford Housing Authority drug elimination program is designed to curtail the drug related crime of the Oxford Housing Authority. This plan of action has been named Police And Community Together (P.A.C.T.) in efforts to forge and solidify a "pact" between law enforcement and the community. It has been designed to incorporate prevention, intervention, physical improvements, education and enforcement strategies. The primary focus of this plan is two-fold: 1) endorse the long-term viability of existing drug and crime prevention programs for youth and parent participation; and 2) provide more positive alternatives and a more comprehensive approach to fighting the drug problem. As a result, this plan entails a multi-level partnership to curtail a comprehensive problem.

Current and Past Activities to Address the Problem

A number of enforcement, as well as education and prevention programs are offering youth and adults positive alternatives to drugs, encouraging academic excellence, improving self-esteem, self-help and fostering economic development.

A. Enforcement

1. Residents are evicted for drug-related crimes and other major lease violations.
2. Applicants for housing are tightly screened and rejected if they have drug-related criminal background.
3. Vacant apartments are given to the police for use in surveillance and undercover operations.
4. Parking is restricted to certain areas.
5. A list of persons who are barred from our property has been compiled and circulated to residents.

6. Off-duty police officers patrol seven days per week six hours per day as a result of the 1991 drug elimination program.

B. Human Service Programs (Prevention & Education)

1. Parent Support Groups - This program brings together parents on a weekly basis to talk about problems facing them as parents and how to solve these concerns. The most discussed topic is "Drug Abuse." The juvenile court counselor, a representative from the Mental Health Department, an administrator from Granville County Schools and the Housing Authority's Executive Director serve as resource persons.

2. Youth Council - A youth council has been in existence for about two years. The youth meet on a monthly basis to develop special youth activities. The state of North Carolina awarded the youth \$500.00 in 1989 to start a photography project and develop their own newsletter. The youth have been very active in organizing and participating in clean up campaigns, field day events and resident-council sponsored fund raisers.

3. Anti-Drug Rally - Five of our youth and one adult advisor developed the idea to have, on an annual basis, an anti-drug rally and march. This event became a reality on November 8, 1989. This county-wide event has been designed to occur on an annual basis and has garnered support from the business, private, public, education, government and industrial sectors of the Granville County and Oxford community.

4. Resident Council Formation - For almost five years, resident councils have met regularly to become active in the following:

- A. Meeting to discuss community concerns
- B. Developing programs for youth and adults
- C. Implementing fund-raising activities
- D. Identifying persons associated with drugs and their locations of distribution

Oxford Housing Authority manages a total of 241 units of public housing situated in four separate communities. Plans are to begin the construction of an additional forty units by May 1994. This program will address all existing sites as target communities.

**Raleigh Housing Authority
PO Box 28007
Raleigh, NC 27611-8007
(919) 831-6043
Paul H. Messenger, Director
William E. Williams, Program Contact**

Raleigh Housing Authority has developed and facilitated in-house Drug Education Mini Workshops for public housing residents. Impressively, over one hundred and eighty residents have participated in the program.

During the years, Raleigh Housing Authority has enhanced the program through empowerment, incentive and encouragement. Residents recruit program participants, provide light refreshment and host the program in their home. The program is designed in a fashion where everybody feels conducive to express themselves and discuss drug issues and related problems.

Raleigh Housing Authority public housing residents recognize that drug education through the mini-workshop is a useful tool to combat the proliferation of drug use/sale among teens. The residents are ultimately taking advantage of the program.

In the past, the program was provided to residents during the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Raleigh Housing Authority has currently extended the program hours from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. in order to reach working residents.

Community agencies and businesses including the News and Observer, are familiar with the program. The News and Observer has publicized the program and interviewed residents. One resident says she wished the program had been available when she was a little girl. She thinks many of her relatives and friends could have been saved from their drug addictions.

There is strong support and interest in the program due to increased demand from the residents to host the program. It is the intent of Raleigh Housing Authority to provide a graduation ceremony for all program participants.

Rocky Mount Housing Authority
PO Box 4717
Rocky Mount, NC 27803
(919) 977-3141
Larry Russell, Executive Director
Conner Vick, Contact, Special Programs

The Rocky Mount Housing Authority's most successful crime prevention/drug elimination program is the Safe Neighborhood Awareness Program (SNAP). SNAP employs "natural helpers" from each development to work within their neighborhoods to encourage others to become involved and take ownership both in the environment and programs which function in that environment. SNAP encourages the re-emergence of civic responsibility and accountability which asserts that one has responsibility for what happens or does not happen in one's neighborhood.

Training is provided to residents and others who are part of the community by virtue of employment or other social ties.

Training consists of:

- 1) human relations skills, problem solving and conflict resolution;
- 2) team building to emphasize norm setting, support networks and a sense of belonging and importance;
- 3) community building focusing on bonding between neighbors, leadership development and planning and implementing programs;
- 4) trust and confidentiality;
- 5) resistance skills training to promote self-esteem;
- 6) information and referral concerning existing programs and services to assist residents with problems;
- 7) money management and problem solving;
- 8) understanding addictive behavior;
- 9) parenting and discipline of children, including other children in the neighborhoods; and
- 10) working with victims of crime, including child victims.

The Rocky Mount Housing Authority is also proud of its Helping Initiative Residents Empowerment Program (HIRE) sponsored in partnership with the Rocky Mount Opportunities Industrialization Center. HIRE targets 20 or more residents for outreach, individual education, a three week orientation motivational training, work

experience, job placement and supportive services (including transportation, child care, books, fees and tuition, and follow-up).

Rocky Mount Housing Authority's newest initiative is an "Exchange Program" of students between the Rocky Mount, NC, Housing Authority and the Atlanta, Georgia, Housing Authority.

The Exchange Program will give the youth of Atlanta's and Rocky Mount's housing authorities the chance to participate in the many summer activities that both cities and states have to offer.

**Housing Authority of the City of Salisbury
PO Box 159
200 S. Boundary Street
Salisbury, NC 28144
(704) 636-1410**

**James R. Taylor, Executive Director
F. Frank Brooker, Contact,
Drug Elimination Program**

Salisbury Housing Authority's Drug Elimination Program provides additional law enforcement, security improvements, and programs to help reduce the use of drugs. Many services and programs are made available as a result of the coordination of human service agencies and Housing Authority staff members. The inter-agency cooperation in all program areas has been tremendous and that has been a key to the success of the Drug Elimination Program as a whole.

One major success story has been the **Arts In Your Community** program, which is provided through the Drug Elimination Program funded jointly by the Housing Authority and Waterworks Visual Arts Center. Volunteers assist the instructor working with the children in the housing communities and are recruited both from the resident body and the membership of Waterworks. The main objective of the program is to provide education, substance abuse intervention and related services, and activities to the individual and family residents of low-income public housing.

Specific program objectives include exposing children ages eight through 12 to a variety of visual experiences, developing an interest in learning through activities that are both stimulating and pleasurable, increasing social awareness and developing personal security in application of individual abilities. These objectives were successfully met in the **Arts In Your Community** program. Excerpts follow from a report by Cynthia Brown, Instructor, **Arts In Your Community** program. Ms. Brown was instrumental in developing and implementing the program.

"All children in five public housing areas were encouraged to participate in the program. As a result, 314 children, ages two through 18, took part in various art activities. During the course of the program, children developed an interest for learning as reflected by the increased number of participants. In three out of five locations, the number of children who participated doubled for

the initial visit."

*"The program provided educational activities and substance abuse prevention by offering youngsters alternatives with positive messages. The T-shirt activity incorporated the fabric design technique of tie-dyeing and a print-making technique. After dyeing the shirts, the children printed the words **Guaranteed to Succeed** on their shirts. The sidewalk art activity focused on positive messages that the participants wanted to share with all the children in the world. The results reflected an emphasis on **Say No To Drugs**.*

*"Art is a universal language that transcends all languages, ages, cultures and abilities. With this in mind, the **Arts In Your Community** program not only builds positive attitudes and perceptions about learning, but also improves social skills through cooperative learning activities. The program offers experiences that contribute to the personal growth of children by providing ways of expressing and feeling."*

Smithfield Housing Authority
PO Box 1058
Smithfield, NC 27577
(919) 934-9491
James J. Reed, Executive Director
Ruby R. Bryant, Contact

The Smithfield Housing Authority Drug Elimination Programs have contributed a great deal to the decrease in crime in our communities.

With the employment of a full-time police officer and a resident coordinator the crime prevention and drug elimination programs have been very effective. The organization of residents in the Woodall Heights Community have contributed to the success of the Public Housing Authority Drug Elimination Grant Programs. The Resident Organization has been an active participant in the implementation of all our strategies to combat crime, organize the youth and make the neighborhoods safer. The Woodall Heights Resident Organization started out actively involved by getting the youth to clean up their neighborhoods of trash and debris. They have become a nonprofit organization and through the Public Housing Authority Drug Elimination Grant, the Woodall Heights Resident Organization is employed to perform such services as answering the phone, working with the youth in the Community Center, tutoring, and just being available. They have monthly meetings and elect officers every two years. The Resident Organization has been involved in the implementation of the following programs at the Smithfield Housing Authority: Cub Scouts; Boy Scouts; Homemakers Extension Club; DWARF Club; 4-H Clubs; lawn maintenance youth programs; sports programs; bookmobile; and sponsored drug free dances. They have participated in mentor programs, drug prevention education, HIV focus groups, parenting classes, adult basic education classes, and chaperoned various field trips. The Woodall Heights Resident Organization is a valuable asset to the Smithfield Housing Authority and the community.

**Statesville Housing Authority
433 S. Meeting Street
Statesville, NC 28677
(704) 872-9811**

**David Meachem, Executive Director
Billy Thompson, Contact
Human Services Manager**

In 1991 David Meachem, Executive Director of the Statesville Housing Authority, contemplated ideas to get young men residing in Public Housing off the street and into a positive atmosphere. With this hope of creating a positive atmosphere to guide these young men from a life of crime, Mr. Meachem and his staff sought to involve these young men in athletic competition.

In April of 1991, the first "Proud to be Drug Free" Basketball Tournament was held. Six Public Housing Authority teams participated the first year. High enthusiasm from adults and teenagers caused Statesville Housing Authority to realize it now has what it takes to lead young men away from the street and into a structured environment.

A partnership was formed with Communi-Care, a non-profit organization specifically designed to tutor at-risk youths. Through the partnership, Statesville Housing Authority now had a way to condition not only the body but the mind as well.

In the summer of 1991, one hundred young men participated in the Sports Initiative Program. Games were played on Monday and Wednesday. A mentoring program was implemented and each participant attended seminars on Thursday. Seminars were facilitated by local businessmen, teachers, pastors and others. Topics included youth business, social and cultural awareness and spiritual well-being. Under the leadership of Coach Ted Raye and many other volunteers the local program continued to grow. A winter league was formed and approximately 160 young men in Iredell County participated.

In September of 1991, Statesville Housing Authority held a meeting to share with other Public Housing Authorities their success and to form the Public Housing Authority State Athletic Conference. There were 18 Public Housing Authorities represented.

These Public Housing Authorities gained an understanding that through the Public Housing Authority Drug Elimination Grant they could experience the same success as Statesville. As a result the Public Housing Authority Sports Athletic Committee (PHASAC) was born.

Guidelines for both local and PHASAC League were as follows:

Youth participating in this program must maintain a "C" average in school and be between the ages of 13-18 years. Each attends substance abuse prevention and intervention seminars. Participation is open to all residents of Public Housing or Section 8.

Local league games are held on Tuesday and Thursday, seminars are on Wednesday and tutorial classes are held Monday through Thursday to assist any student that is having trouble in school.

Public Housing Authority youths participate in the local league on Tuesday and Thursday and compete in District Games on Saturday, traveling to other Public Housing Authorities such as Hickory, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Hendersonville, Albemarle, Morganton and Concord.

Growth for this program has been phenomenal. In 1992, the state level was broken up into four districts with 18 teams participating at the district and state levels. Burlington Housing Authority won the first championship title. For 1993, thirty Public Housing Authority teams currently participate at the district level.

At the request of Carol Douthit, the program now involves cheerleaders and dancers who encourage team unity and spirit.

Billy Thompson, of Statesville Housing Authority and Chairman of PHASAC, along with the help of four district representatives, John Hayes of Asheville, Robert McDow of Laurinburg, Earnest Mangum of Durham and Conner Vick of Rocky Mount, seek to involve other Public Housing Authorities at the "Proud to be Drug Free" State Tournament. The tournament will be held May 5-8 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

We at Statesville Housing Authority believe in making a difference in the lives of our "at risk youths" and our Sports Initiative Program has helped us to inspire success, build character and develop discipline in our young people.

**Washington Housing Authority
PO Box 1046
Washington, NC 27889
(919) 946-0061
William I. Cochran, Jr., Executive Director
Chief John Crone, Contact,
Washington Police Department**

Curfew! Sounds like a word used when things are out of control. Maybe the aftermath of a riot brings to mind thoughts of control and infringement upon a person's rights. This is not so! A carefully drafted curfew ordinance is constitutional, can fill a need for more parental control, and can be presented from a positive perspective.

Often, kids tell their parents that they should be allowed to stay out late at night. "All the other kids do it." They are persuaded to "get with it." Parents may not realize that these youth are particularly vulnerable to criminal elements of our society and that they lack the maturity to make informed critical decisions that can affect the rest of their lives.

A curfew ordinance, or maybe we should call it a parental assistance ordinance, can be an effective tool to control youth roaming the streets late at night with no apparent purpose. The ordinance can be referred to by parents who wish to set the standard for being out on the streets at night. It takes the burden off of them for being unfair or "not with it."

A not-too restrictive ordinance can be a real help to local law enforcement and residents of public housing. The only decisions to be made are: 1) What time is the curfew in effect; 2) Who does it affect, and 3) What are the expectations? The more restrictive the ordinance the more likely it will be held unconstitutional. Any city adopting such an ordinance may need to be prepared to defend the need in a court proceeding.

The City of Washington adopted a curfew ordinance that prohibits youth under the age of 16 from being on the streets or other public places between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., Sunday through Thursday, and 12:00 midnight and 5:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. The exceptions include those youth who are:

- 1) accompanied by a custodian; 2) traveling to or from

employment, church, school or a civic activity; 3) temporarily in the city while traveling interstate; or 4) attempting to obtain emergency medical assistance. A violation of the ordinance would subject the youth to normal juvenile procedures for violating a city ordinance, but it would also subject the parent, after an initial warning, to a misdemeanor offense with a penalty of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00) or imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

The response of the community was excellent. At a public hearing before the ordinance was passed, many people showed up to support the ordinance, no one was against it. This ordinance, or one similar to it, has been passed in Jacksonville, New Bern and Washington, North Carolina. These ordinances are based upon the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, August 16, 1989, in the case of *Panora v. Simmmons*, 445NW 2nd 363, 83ALR 4th 1035.

The experience in Washington, NC, is that the ordinance has curbed the younger youth out on the streets at night who used to thumb their nose at law-enforcement. Parents are careful to keep their kids in even earlier than permitted by the ordinance for fear that they might not be able to find them before curfew.

Winston-Salem Housing Authority
901 Cleveland Avenue
Winston-Salem, NC 27101
(919) 727-8500
Arthur S. Milligan, Executive Director
Carol Douthit, Contact Person
(Housing Services Division Manager)

The Winston-Salem Housing Authority was selected by the North Carolina Public Housing Authority Athletic Committee to host the 1993 "Proud to be Drug Free" Basketball Tournament/Youth Conference.

This tournament is unique in that it not only focuses on the physical aspect of the young people involved, but we sought to expose them to activities that will enhance their mental and emotional growth as well. This tournament will offer the opportunity for 800 youth between the ages of 14-18 from around the state of North Carolina to come together on a college campus and take advantage of the opportunities that a metropolitan city and state university have to offer.

The basketball tournament will feature 28 teams, representing their respective housing authorities along with several cheerleading squads competing for three days for the coveted title of "State Champions." When games are not being played the youth will be in workshops receiving information on:

- 1) Drug Prevention;
- 2) Education (academic excellence);
- 3) Crime/Violence Prevention;
- 4) AIDS Education;
- 5) Pregnancy Prevention/Teen Male Roles; and
- 6) Youth Entrepreneurship.

Other activities offered for the youths' enjoyment include a banquet, picnic, social mixer, trophies, certificates and tee-shirts.

Organizers of the event are overwhelmed at the amount of support being received from state and local government, the business and corporate sectors and the community at-large.

Happy Hill Garden Mart

Cleveland Avenue Task Force

On February 5, 1993, residents celebrated the grand opening of the Happy Hill Garden Mart. Once a corner convenience store which had become the center of drug trade in the neighborhood, residents decided to buy it and clear up the drug traffic. The lot at an auction from the SBA, using a grant from the United Way of Forsyth County Residents, the Housing Authority, local businesses, the Winston-Salem Police Department and other volunteers renovated the store. While it remains to be seen how economically successful this venture will be, the benefits in terms of resident pride and self-sufficiency are tangible. Further, police calls have dropped significantly for the area.

Just ask Sergeant Steven Hairston of the Winston-Salem Police Department's Foot Patrol at Cleveland Avenue Homes and watch his broad smile - an expression of deep pride in the work being done there. The Cleveland Avenue Task Force is an on-going collaborative effort to action against drug trafficking and other illegal activities in this development. Once known as the drug flea market, where the rate of violence was greater than any other area in the city, this development is now one where residents feel safe. Residents and the Task Force received recognition by the United Way of Forsyth County for its work in turning around a situation that was destroying our youth.

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APPENDIX I

CRIME PREVENTION ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY

1. VICTIMIZATION

During the past 12 months, have you or a member of your family been a victim of

A. Assault	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>
B. Burglary	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>
C. Deliberate Car Damage	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>
D. Larceny	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>
E. Mailbox Break-in	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>
F. Purse Snatching	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>
G. Robbery	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>
H. Sexual Assault	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>
I. Vandalism	<u> </u> NO	<u> </u> YES	How Many Times?	<u> </u>

2. CONCERN FOR NEIGHBORHOOD

Indicate whether each of the following is a big problem, somewhat of a problem or not a problem at all in your community (mark "X" under answer).

	<u>BIG</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>NOT</u>	<u>DON</u> <u>KNO</u>
A. Neighbors fighting with each other	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
B. Fear of elderly being victimized	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
C. People drinking too much	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
D. People being mugged, robbed	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
E. People using drugs or dope to get high	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
F. Rape or other sexual attacks	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
G. People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
H. People selling drugs	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
I. Groups of teenagers hanging around and causing trouble	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
J. People being robbed or having their purses or wallets taken	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
K. People living here who are not on the lease	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
L. Outside lighting, street lights	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
M. Police patrol of the neighborhood	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
N. Crime	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3. CONCERN FOR YOUTH

How worried are you about your children:

	<u>NOT</u> <u>WORRIED</u>	<u>WORRIED</u>	<u>VERY</u> <u>WORRIED</u>
A. Being beaten in the neighborhood	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
B. Being robbed in the neighborhood	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
C. Being exposed to drugs	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
D. Lack of positive constructive activity in the neighborhood	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. FEAR OF CRIME

How worried are you about:

	<u>NOT</u> <u>WORRIED</u>	<u>WORRIED</u>	<u>VERY</u> <u>WORRIED</u>
A. Having your home broken into while you you are away	_____	_____	_____
B. Having your home broken into while you are at home	_____	_____	_____
C. Being robbed in your neighborhood	_____	_____	_____
D. Being beaten up in your neighborhood	_____	_____	_____
E. Being sexually assaulted or molested (women only)	_____	_____	_____
F. Having your car deliberately damaged	_____	_____	_____
G. Having your home vandalized	_____	_____	_____
H. Having your mailbox broken into	_____	_____	_____

5. QUESTIONS

	<u>YES</u>	<u>No</u>
A. Are you a member of a Community Watch?	_____	_____
B. Is there a Community Watch in your neighborhood?	_____	_____
C. Have you marked your valuables with an Operation Identification Number?	_____	_____
D. Do you have double cylinder deadbolt locks on your doors?	_____	_____
E. Do you have a youth council in your neighborhood?	_____	_____
F. Do you report suspicious or criminal activity to the police?	_____	_____
G. Are you willing to do your part in helping to reduce crime in your neighborhood?	_____	_____
H. Do you have a working relationship with your local police department?	_____	_____
I. Do you work as a volunteer with a youth group?	_____	_____

6. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME PREVENTION

How much do you think you and your neighbors can do to reduce crime?

_____	A lot to reduce crime
_____	Some things, but not very much
_____	Very little to reduce crime
_____	Nothing at all to reduce crime
_____	Don't know

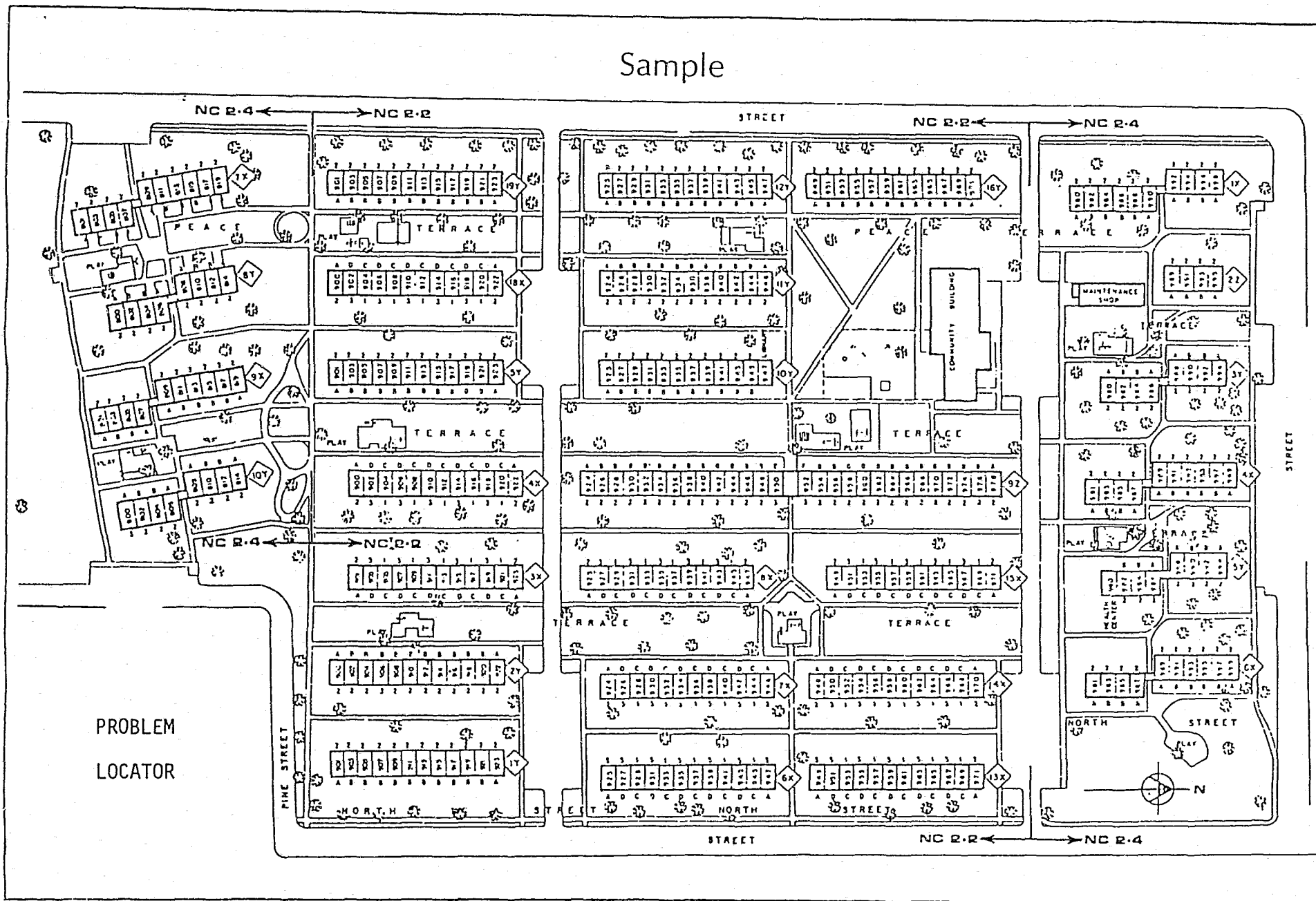
How good of a job do you think the police do in providing protection in your neighborhood?

_____	Good job
_____	Fair job
_____	Bad job
_____	Don't know

Do you live in: Public Housing____; Other Subsidized Housing____; Private Hous
_?

APPENDIX II

Problem Locator



Management can do a scale of each development and identify problem Building's by reviewing police responses to the Building, unit and individual family.

APPENDIX III

Letter Advising Property Owner That Illegal Activity Is Occurring on Property

(Name of Community Watch)

Name of Property Owner

Address

City, State, Zip

Date

Dear Mr./Mrs. Doe:

We are writing to inform you of a very important matter regarding your property at (address). We hope that this letter will prompt you to take the necessary steps to quickly alleviate a dangerous drug problem at (address).

Our community watch consists of residents living (description of area covered). Our concerned members have joined together in light of the present threat to their welfare and safety resulting from drug dealing in their community.

Members of our community watch have noticed a number of problems arising from the present use of your (street name) property. We have observed an unusually high number of people entering and exiting the property at short intervals. In addition, there has been a marked increase in automobile traffic, including double-parked cars, due to so many people visiting the property. Also, the local residents have had to deal with the increased noise and litter that comes from your property and those using it.

The problems described above are indications of illegal drug trafficking. As you must know, drug trade in a community places severe constraints on the lifestyles of the residents. The fear and intimidation which results from the drug trade prevents normal interaction among neighbors and keeps the residents from carrying out their business and enjoying their neighborhood. A drug trade is especially detrimental to those trying to raise a family.

It is your responsibility as a property owner to ensure that the property mentioned is not used in a manner that is unreasonably detrimental to the welfare of the surrounding area and residents. Furthermore, property owners can be assumed to be aware of what occurs on their property, even if they do not reside there. Property owners who fail to take reasonable actions and precautions can thus be held liable for actual and punitive damages.

In addition to possible civil action, property owners who allow drug trafficking on their property risk confiscation by federal or state authorities. Asset seizures are not just a useful law enforcement tool;

they can also help a neighborhood rid itself of drug traffic.

This letter is notice of the problem associated with your property and the potential consequences of failing to correct it. The harm our Community Watch members have suffered from drug use and the drug dealing in our community warrants taking immediate legal action. We believe, however, that we can work together to avoid litigation, and to avoid the continued deterioration of the community.

We now call on you to take all necessary steps to alleviate this situation. Such steps may include eviction of the present residents, or active attention to ensure that the property is used only for legal activities.

Please respond to this letter no later than (date), indicating the actions you intend to take to fulfill your legal responsibilities to the neighboring residents. We are confident that your actions can avoid litigation and result in a mutually beneficial resolution of the situation.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

cc: Chief, Local Police Department

APPENDIX IV

Sample Post Card

WARNING

Mr. John Doe
555 Main Street
Anytown, NC

WARNING

Your car (truck) was spotted in an area known to be frequented by drug dealers and/or prostitutes. Frequenting the area during certain hours can be a health risk.

One recommended action community groups can take is to mail a post card to owners of cars seen cruising in the area of open-air drug markets.

License numbers of cars seen in the area are recorded and traced through the Division of Motor Vehicles.

APPENDIX V

SUSPECTED DRUG ACTIVITY REPORT

Please report information on suspected drug activity that you have observed in your neighborhood. While helpful, *you do not have to give your name or address*. Mail or deliver this form to the address listed below. Thank you for your assistance.

INFORMATION ON SUSPECTED DRUG DEALER:

Name(s): _____

Address/Location of Suspected Drug Activity: _____

DESCRIPTION:

Age: _____ Race: _____ Sex: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____

Tattoos, distinguishing marks: _____

Clothing (type, color, style) _____

VEHICLE(S) USED OR OBSERVED:

Make: _____ Color: _____ License Plate # _____ State: _____

Make: _____ Color: _____ License Plate # _____ State: _____

ITEMS/CONTAINERS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN OBSERVED DURING SALES?

- _____ Manila envelopes, tin foil packets
- _____ Clear plastic bags of white power, marijuana
- _____ Vials of rock cocaine or "crack"
- _____ Liquids, pills, paraphernalia
- _____ Other _____

WHEN IS SUSPECTED ACTIVITY TAKING PLACE?

Day(s) of the week that sales occur? _____

Time of day sales usually occur? _____

Are sales usually made? . . . Inside: _____ or Outside: _____

MAIL (OR DELIVER) REPORT TO:

Investigations Division
Statesville Police Department
P.O. Box 506
Statesville, NC 28677

APPENDIX VI

Suspect Description

SEX	RACE	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	TYPE OF WEAPON.		
						GLASSES (TYPE)	HAT
						HAIR/ FACIAL HAIR	TIE
						TATTOOS	COAT
						COMPLEXION	SHIRT
						SCARS/ MARKS	PANTS/ SHOES
AUTO MAKE MODEL COLOR	LICENSE NUMBER	DIRECTION OF ESCAPE	TIME OF DEPARTURE				

Action Planning Worksheet

Community Vision:
Community Goal:
Community Objective:

Problem	Prevention Strategy	Community Member	Completion Date	Technical Assistance

APPENDIX VIII

1993 North Carolina Prevention In Public Housing Survey Conclusions

1. A total of 52 N.C. housing authorities responded
2. 39 authorities reported having a resident council organization.
3. 10 authorities reported having a scholarship program.
4. 24 authorities reported having a Community Watch Program.
5. 4 authorities reported having a resident foot patrol.
6. 26 authorities reported having a crime prevention resident initiatives coordinator.
7. 28 authorities reported having a police foot patrol.
8. 17 authorities reported having a police/human service satellite center.
9. 23 authorities reported having a youth sports program.
10. 31 authorities reported having a tutorial program.
11. 23 authorities reported having a substance abuse prevention program for residents.
12. 14 authorities reported having a crime prevention program for the elderly.
13. 24 authorities reported the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) when planning new or remodeling existing structures.
14. 52 authorities reported having an applicant pre-screening process.
15. 37 authorities reported having planned youth programs.
16. 43 authorities reported having partnerships with law enforcement/local government sector and church.
17. 14 authorities reported having a resident recognition/awards program.
18. 36 authorities reported having a newsletter.
19. 32 authorities reported having a Boys/Girls Club, Scouts, 4-H etc. program.

20. 6 authorities reported having a sexual abuse prevention program for staff and residents.
21. 11 authorities reported having a drug "Hot Line."
22. 6 authorities reported having a curfew.
23. 36 authorities reported having posted "No Trespassing/ No Loitering" signs.
24. 13 authorities reported having a job placement program.
25. 14 authorities reported having a day care program.
26. Since January 1991, 13 authorities reported an increase; 15 remained the same and 18 reported decrease in the perception of drug activity in the authority.
27. In 1992, authorities reported the following drug related evictions:

<u>Number of Evictions</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>
19	5-10
4	10-15
5	15-20
0	20-25
1	25-30

28. During 1992, 18 authorities reported an increase in crime and 21 authorities reported a decrease.
29. During 1992, 18 authorities reported an increase of acts of violence, - shootings, domestic violence, stabbing, and murder-and 21 authorities reported a decrease over the previous year.

APPENDIX IX

Sample Citation

HOUSING AUTHORITY		08:00
Uniform Citation, Summons, Accusation/Warning		
Upon		() A.M.
Month	(Day)	(Year) At () P.M.
Name		
	(Last)	(First) (Middle)
Address		
City	State	Zip Code
SSN No.		
DOB	Sex	Eyes
Vehicle Year	Make	Color
Tag No.	Year	State
OFFENSE(S) VIOLATED:		
<input type="checkbox"/> NO PARKING PERMIT	<input type="checkbox"/> GRASS NEEDING CUTTING	
<input type="checkbox"/> PARKING ON GRASS	<input type="checkbox"/> LOUD MUSIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> TRASH IN YARD	<input type="checkbox"/> DISORDERLY HOUSE	
<input type="checkbox"/> WASHING VEHICLE	<input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE OUTSIDE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISORDERLY PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	
Remarks		
In violation of Code Section _____ of Tenant Lease Agreement.		
Location of violation: _____		
You are hereby ordered to appear in the Board Room of the Dublin Housing Authority to answer this charge(s) on the _____ day of _____, 19____		
at _____ () A.M., () P.M. at 500 West Mary Street, Dublin, Georgia.		
Signature acknowledges service of this summons and receipt of copy of same.		
Signature _____		
The undersigned has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe, that the person named herein has committed the offense set forth, contrary to law.		
Signature _____ Unit No. _____		

APPENDIX X

Sample ID Card and Parking Decal

PICTURE	076
	GOLDSBORO HOUSING AUTHORITY
FAIRVIEW APARTMENTS	
NAME	
ADDRESS	
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
DATE OF ISSUANCE	

FRONT

076
This identification badge must be carried at all times while you are on housing authority premises
Upon termination of residency, this identification badge must be promptly returned to the Management Office
If this badge is lost, damaged or stolen a replacement fee will be charged
* IF FOUND, PLEASE DROP IN ANY U.S. MAILBOX
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
Goldsboro Housing Authority
P.O. Box 1403
Goldsboro, NC 27533-1403

BACK



PARKING DECAL

APPENDIX XI

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CODE OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON:

Section 1. That Section 13-5 of the City Code be amended by adding the following Section 13-5.1 Curfew for Minors.

The purpose of this section shall be to establish a curfew for minors in the City of Washington. Unsupervised minors are particularly vulnerable to being induced to participate in drug abuse and other criminal activities during the nighttime. Minors often lack the ability to make informed, mature decisions when faced with the temptation to engage in criminal activities. Also, it is important that parents be encouraged to take an active role in the proper upbringing of their children. Furthermore, there is a need to protect businesses and other persons from vandalism and other types of criminal activities frequently committed by minors. This ordinance will assist parents in the difficult task of child rearing and the City of Washington in regulating those activities which are detrimental to the health, safety and welfare of its citizens and to the peace and dignity of the City.

A. Definitions

As used in this section the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) Public Place: Any place which is generally open to and used by the public, whether it be publicly or privately owned, including but not limited to streets, highways, public vehicular areas, places of business and amusement, parks and other common areas open to the public.
- (2) Custodian: A parent, guardian, step-parent, foster parent, house parent, or other person legally responsible for the care and custody of a minor as defined by this ordinance.
- (3) Minor: Any person who has not reached his or her sixteenth birthday and is not married, emancipated, or a member of the armed services of the United States.

B. Time Limits: It is unlawful for any minor to be or remain upon any public place as defined in this ordinance within the City of Washington or on any property or right of way belonging to the City and located outside the corporate limits of the City of Washington between the hours of midnight Friday and five o'clock a.m. on Saturday, or between midnight Saturday, or between midnight Saturday and five o'clock a.m. on Sunday, or between the hours of eleven o'clock p.m. and five o'clock a.m. of the following morning on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.

C. Exceptions: The restrictions provided by subsection

1. B. shall not apply to any minor who is:

(1) accompanied by his custodian as defined in subsection

1. A. (2); or

(2) accompanied by a responsible person over 18 years of age who has the written permission of the

minor's custodian to have the minor under his supervision; or

(3) traveling in connection with his employment, religious activity, or attendance at a function sponsored by the City or a school; or

(4) temporarily within the City or on City property while engaged in interstate travel; or

(5) attempting to obtain assistance in a medical emergency.

D. Responsibility of Adults: it is unlawful for any custodian to allow or permit any minor to be in or upon, or remain in or upon a public place within the City of Washington or on any property or right of way belonging to the City and located outside the corporate limits of the City of Washington, within the curfew hours set by subsection 1. B., except as provided in subsection 1. C.

E. Responsibility of Business Establishments: It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation operating a place of business or amusement to allow or permit any minor to be in or upon, or to remain in or upon the premises of such place of business of amusement within the curfew hours set by subsection 1. B. except as provided in subsection 1. C.

F. Enforcement:

(1) When a minor is found to be in violation of this ordinance a police officer will by telephone, check with the Communications Center of the City of Washington Police Department to determine if the minor is a first offender. If the minor is a first offender, he or she will be taken to the residence of his or her custodian. A written warning will be given to the custodian and an information report will be taken by the officer. The report shall include the name of the minor and the custodian, the time, date and location of the offense. This report will be turned in to the Communications Center and entered into the Police Department Computer System.

(2) If upon checking with the Communications Center, the minor is found to be a repeat offender, he or she will be taken to the residence of his or her custodian and the custodian may be issued a criminal citation charging him with a violation of this article. A report will be turned in to the Communications Center and entered into the Police Department Computer System.

(3) If the minor is found to be a repeat offender, the minor may be treated as a delinquent juvenile.

(4) If the minor is under twelve (12) years of age a report will be made and a copy forwarded to the Beaufort County Department of Social Services.

G. Aiding and Abetting by Adult Guardian or Parent: It shall be a violation of this ordinance for any person over 18 years of age to aid or abet a minor in the violation of subsection 1. B. of this ordinance.

H. Refusal of Custodian to Take Custody of a Minor: If the custodian of a minor found to be in violation of this ordinance refuses to take custody of such minor, the officer having custody of the minor shall contact the Beaufort County Department of Social Services and release the minor to that agency, pending further investigation by the Police Department and the Department of Social Services. The

custodian may be issued a criminal citation charging him with a violation of this article.

I. Punishment: Any person who violates this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00), or imprisoned for not more than 30 days.

Section 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 3. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, term, exception, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is adjudged to be unconstitutional or invalid, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of any remaining portion of this ordinance or its application to any other person or circumstance.

Section 4. This ordinance shall become effective upon its adoption.

Adopted this the ____ day of _____, 19__.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

FOOTNOTES

1. Albert Rubushka, Caseworkers or Police: How Tenants See, (California: Hover Institution Publication, 1977), p. 49.
2. Victor Rouse and Herb Rubenstein, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Crime in Public Housing. Volume 1, 1978, p.1.
3. Rubushka, p. 15.
4. Wesley Skogan, Copping With Crime: Individual and Neighborhood Reactions, (London: Sage Publications, 1981), p. 69.
5. Skogan, p. 70.
6. "Problems of Black Males Linked to Crisis in Family. " The Raleigh Times, August 1984, p. 21-B.
7. Skogan, p. 71.
8. Connie H. Casey, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Characteristics of HUD Assisted Renters and Their Units in 1989, 1992, p. 4.
9. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development p. 4-20.
10. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development p. 4-20.
11. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development p. 4-20.
12. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development p. 4-20.
13. Rubushka, p. 40.
14. Data obtained from the North Carolina Employment Security Commission, March 1993.
15. N. C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Crime Prevention in Inner City and Public Housing Communities. June 1986, p. 5.
16. Rubushka, p. 40.
17. U. S. Department of Commerce, 1990 Census of Population, Washington, D.C.
18. U. S. Department of Commerce, 1990 Census of Population, Washington, D.C.
19. N. C. Department of Human Resources. "Single Parent Households in North Carolina". Raleigh, North Carolina, 1977.

20. U. S. Department of Commerce, 1990 Census of Population, Washington, D.C.
21. Crime and Crime Statistics, 1991 Edition, National Crime Prevention Council, 1991, Washington, D.C.
22. U. S. Department of Commerce, 1990 Census of Population, Washington, D.C.
23. "Poverty Level Highest in 18 Years, Census Reports", The News and Observer, 3 August 1984, p. 1-A.
24. U. S. Department of Commerce, 1990 Census of Population, Washington, D.C.
25. Rouse, p. 27.
26. Information obtained in letter from John Hayes, Public Safety Coordinator of Charlotte Housing Authority, to Wendell Whites, City Manager of Charlotte, NC.
27. "Child Abuse Rises Sharply", The News and Observer, 30 August 1993, p. 1-A.

GLOSSARY

CDBG - Community Development Block Grant provides Federal aid to sound community development.

Certificate/voucher - The PHA issues eligible, very low-income families rental certificates/vouchers and families are free to locate suitable rental units that meet their needs. The PHA makes assistance payments to the private owners who leave their rental units to assisted families.

CPTED - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. A strategy designed to reduce opportunities for crime, while enhancing community values.

DEGP - Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program. Authorizes HUD to make grants to Public and Indian Housing Authorities for use in eliminating drug-related crime in public housing communities. The program is competitive.

HOPE - Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. Federal grants to provide affordable home ownership to residents of public and Indian housing.

HUD - US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Indian Housing - Federal assistance through local Indian Housing Authorities (IHA's) to provide affordable housing and related facilities for lower-income Indians and Alaska natives.

Public Housing Modernization Program - Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP) - Provide federal aid to finance capital improvement in public and Indian Housing developments. The program is competitive.

Residents Management - Encourage public and Indian housing resident organizations to manage their housing communities and move toward home ownership. Federal grants are available to train eligible resident organizations.

Section 8 - Refers to Section 8, US Housing Act of 1937. Provides Federal assistance to eligible low and very low-income families in obtaining housing in private accommodations.

Youth Sports Program - Provides Federal funding to establish positive, recreational, cultural and educational activities for youth of public and Indian housing.

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"Police, Citizens Join Forces in Neighborhood Crime Prevention Programs". Justice Assistance News, February 1982, pp.7-9.

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