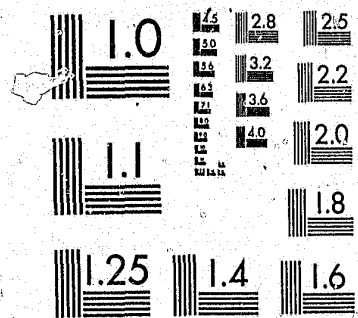


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

9/02/81

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT													
GRANTEE	Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency	LEAA GRANT NO.	73-DF-08-0019												
DATE OF REPORT	Sept. 17, 1974	REPORT NO.	3												
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	Salt Lake City Corporation and County Logan City Corporation League of Utah Counties	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT													
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	"Prevention and Solution of Crimes"	GRANT AMOUNT	\$247,500												
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	May 1, 1974	THROUGH	November 14, 1974												
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	<i>Robert B. Andersen</i>	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Robert B. Andersen, Director Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency													
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)															
<p>Report contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final Progress Summary</li> <li>- Strategic Patrol and Coordination Effort (final quarterly report and evaluation report)</li> <li>- Prosecutorial Assistance to Iron County, Utah (final quarterly report)</li> <li>- Establishment of Technical Services Division in Logan City Police Department (final quarterly report)</li> <li>- Statewide Communications Development (final quarterly report)</li> </ul>															
<p>Calendar:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Project</td> <td>ending date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prevention and Solution of Crimes</td> <td>November 14, 1974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Patrol and Coordination Effort</td> <td>June 15, 1974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prosecution Assistance to Iron County</td> <td>July 31, 1974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Establishment of Technical Services</td> <td>May 31, 1974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Statewide Communications</td> <td>June 30, 1974</td> </tr> </table>				Project	ending date	Prevention and Solution of Crimes	November 14, 1974	Strategic Patrol and Coordination Effort	June 15, 1974	Prosecution Assistance to Iron County	July 31, 1974	Establishment of Technical Services	May 31, 1974	Statewide Communications	June 30, 1974
Project	ending date														
Prevention and Solution of Crimes	November 14, 1974														
Strategic Patrol and Coordination Effort	June 15, 1974														
Prosecution Assistance to Iron County	July 31, 1974														
Establishment of Technical Services	May 31, 1974														
Statewide Communications	June 30, 1974														
GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE												
<i>Robert B. Andersen</i>			Sept. 17, 1974												

70385

RECEIVED  
SEP 23 1974  
REGION VIII  
LEAA - DENVER

## FINAL PROGRESS SUMMARY

All of the four projects funded as part of this mini-block grant were successful in accomplishing most of their objectives. The evidence collection, prosecution and communication projects achieved all their objectives (not all objectives were quantifiable). Of the police project objectives, two were met and two were probably achieved, and two objectives accomplishment could not be determined. Specific details are contained in the project final reports, and there is no need to repeat the information in this summary.

An analysis of the objectives of the entire mini-block grant indicates positive impact. The purpose of the grant was to expand the Manpower Utilization and Equipment program areas of the 1973 Plan. These program areas were expanded by \$245,390 and the four projects contributed to the accomplishment of MANPOWER and EQUIPMENT objectives.

The three particular objectives of the mini-block grant were specifically met in one area, generally met in one area, and not met in another area.

The police area objective was to establish viable projects that utilize to the full extent available manpower on both existing and new

projects in order to continue to decrease all aspects of crime and to link the police closer to the other fundamental areas of the criminal-justice system, thereby increasing case solution rates by five percent and apprehension rates by three percent, and decreasing case dismissal rates due to improper evidence processing by 25 percent. Contact with the public and other criminal-justice agencies was a major part of the police project. Also, clearance rates increased, possibly by 14%, and apprehension rates were 15% higher. Case-dismissal rates could not be determined. It appears that this objective was well achieved.

The objective of the prosecution program area was to provide prosecutors with sufficient training and manpower to increase successful case prosecution by ten percent. It is not known if the county attorney is obtaining convictions in ten percent more of his cases. Cases are prosecuted faster, and the attorney-police relationship has improved because of the greater availability of the attorney to the policeman. These achievements seem to comply with the intent of the prosecution objective.

The objective of the equipment program area was to increase apprehension rates by ten percent and to decrease case dismissal rates by 25 percent. Accomplishment of this objective through the two projects that were funded could not be determined. Both projects would tend to achieve this objective after a considerable length of time, but immediate impact is not apparent. An improved statewide communications

system and an evidence collection and processing unit did result from this program expansion.

Overall, the mini-block concept worked well and resulted in improvements in Utah's criminal-justice system.

#### SPACE

Project is now continuing with partial action funds support as a regular operation of the Salt Lake City Police Department. Results of the grant included:

- Average response time in target area reduced from 8.12 minutes to 7.29 minutes.
- Arrest ratios (number of arrests divided by reported offenses) for project personnel are 15% higher than arrest ratios for all city policemen before project began.
- 600 businesses and every resident in target area contacted for burglary prevention techniques.

#### Prosecutorial Assistance to Iron County, Utah

Through a full-time (no private practice) county prosecutor the following results have taken place:

- Average time per case from arrest to trial reduced an estimated 35% to 45%.
- Most misdemeanors were handled in 30 to 45 days.
- Attorney more available to police; practically every search warrant received within one hour of request.

#### Technical Services Division

Building completed, most equipment for evidence collection and processing is in operation. Services have been provided to agencies in Cache and Rich counties, and even to Idaho authorities.

#### Statewide Communications System Development

Combination signal generation and frequency monitor; audio reproducing unit; power supply batteries; and off-road, all-purpose vehicles are in operation. Full maintenance of system and improved audio reproduction are now possible.

STRATEGIC PATROL AND COORDINATION EFFORT  
Grant No. 73-DF-08-0019 (A)

Report is a separate document

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		JULY JANUARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE Hans Q. Chamberlain, Iron Co. Attorney P. O. Box 726, Cedar City, Utah 84720	LEAA GRANT NO. 73-DF-08-0019(B)	DATE OF REPORT 8/10/74	REPORT NO. 4
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency Rm. 304, State Office Building Salt Lake City, Utah 84114	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT Prosecutorial Assistance Iron County, Utah	GRANT AMOUNT \$14,500.00 AUG 2 1974		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>Hans Q. Chamberlain</i>	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Hans Q. Chamberlain Iron County Attorney ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
<p>The main purpose of this grant was to determine the impact that a full time prosecuting attorney would have in the criminal justice system of a somewhat large geographical but small populated rural county located in the State of Utah. Prior to this project the county attorney had been functioning only in a part time capacity maintaining a substantial private practice in addition to his duties as the county attorney. This project also funded a part time deputy county attorney which had never existed here before in Iron County, Utah.</p> <p>At the outset it is therefore apparent that man hours on the part of the prosecuting authority in Iron County have been substantially increased due to this project. Because of this arrangement the quantity and quality of the man hours provided has been substantially increased. I consider this to be a very important fact inasmuch as it is not always the quantity of time available but the actual quality that goes into prosecuting that results in a better administration of justice. This project, by allowing the prosecuting attorney to become somewhat financially independent without the reliance on a heavy private practice, has allowed the prosecuting authority to have the independence that is necessary to allow the quality of prosecution that is now so critically needed throughout the nation. This fact has led this author to the opinion that in rural counties of the State of Utah and for that matter, any state of the Union, a full time, well-qualified, skilled and efficient prosecutor is needed. This might be done on a county by county basis or on a regional basis whereby a county attorney would serve more than one county, similar to the district attorney system. The important factor here is that the county attorney, as a prosecuting attorney, have the independence and full time status which is so essential to the administration of justice. It may well be that each county would be required to employ a county attorney to handle its respective civil matters in the event the county attorney's work load was such that he could not serve, as he does now, as the civil attorney for the county. The salary of the full time prosecuting attorney must be adequate to that of a similarly situated civil attorney or defense attorney not only to grant him the financial independence that is necessary, but to insure that he will remain a career oriented prosecuting attorney. Adequate retirement benefits must also be supplied as well as sufficient office, library and secretarial facilities.</p> <p>The actual impact of this particular project wherein there has been a full time county attorney has resulted in shorter periods of time from arrest to preliminary hearing and from preliminary hearing to trial. It is estimated that from the time of arrest to the preliminary hearing has been decreased by 20% to 25% and the time between arraignment and trial has been decreased by 15% to 20%. Misdemeanors requiring a trial have also been disposed of 15% to 20% faster than in prior months wherein there was not a full time county attorney. Many contested misdemeanors have been brought to trial within 30</p>			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE

to 45 days of arrest which nears the goal established of a one month period of time from arrest to trial.

As has been indicated in prior reports, one of the most important aspects of this project has been the improvement in the police-prosecutor relationships. Law enforcement officers have been able to secure a search warrant much more readily than before due not only to the full time position of the county attorney but also as a result of the availability of the deputy county attorney. Search warrants have been secured at any time during the day or night and usually within minutes after the request. Seldom has it taken over an hour for the search warrant to be prepared and placed in the hands of the requesting agency.

Finally, the county attorney has also been able to investigate on an in depth basis criminal activity that seldom surfaces on its own. Again, the county attorney has had the time and the financial independence to direct his attention to any matter wherein criminal activity is suspected.

State of Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency Department of Public Safety Salt Lake City, Utah 84114		NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT	
Grant Amount \$12,750 ULEPA 17,521	Grant Number 73-DF-08-0019C	Date of Report <input type="checkbox"/> April 1 <input type="checkbox"/> October 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> July 1 <input type="checkbox"/> January 1	Type of Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interim <input type="checkbox"/> Final
Title of Project Establishment of a Technical Services Division in the Logan City Police Department			
Grantee Agency/or Institution Logan City Corporation 61 West 1 North Logan, Utah 84321 752-3060		Report Period From April 1, 1974 Through June 30, 1974 <i>[Signature]</i> Signature of Project Director	

Important: See reverse side for instructions. The remainder of this page must contain a narrative report on the project's progress. (Add as many continuation pages as necessary.)

The new facility built to house this division has been completed. Delivery of ordered equipment and supplies is 95% complete with only a few items from one vendor remaining to be delivered. All vendors save two have been paid for those items they have delivered, the two yet to be completed are held up because of still having supplies to deliver or in one case, a small problem in delivery of wrong item is holding up completion. Division has begun to function as anticipated with evidence being processed for Logan City Police Department, Cache County area town marshals, Rich County police agencies and on three occasions, evidence has been handled and assistance rendered to Franklin County, Idaho Authorities.


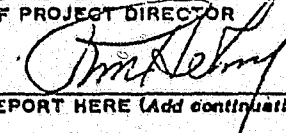
Training of the director of the Technical Services Division is on going with attendance at Weber State College Police Science Department college level classes.

It is expected that all items will be recieved, problems with vendor satisfied, all monies expended by October 15th 1974.

RECEIVED  
UTAH STATE LAW


SEP 11 1974

ENFORCEMENT  
PLANNING AGENCY

 <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION</b>		<b>DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT</b>	
<b>GRANTEE</b> Department of Public Safety	<b>LEAA GRANT NO.</b> 73-DF-08-0019	<b>DATE OF REPORT</b> D) 23 Aug 74	<b>REPORT NO.</b> 2
<b>IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE</b> Utah Highway Patrol	<b>TYPE OF REPORT</b> <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
<b>SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT</b> Statewide Communi- cations System Development Cont.	<b>GRANT AMOUNT</b> \$18,140		
<b>REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD</b> April 1, 1974		<b>THROUGH</b> June 30, 1974	
<b>SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR</b> 	<b>TYPED NAME &amp; TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR</b> Colonel R. M. Helm Superintendent		
<b>COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)</b>  The VHF-UHF Signal Generator and Frequency Monitor which was returned to the factory for correction has now been returned and is operating effectively.  This project has now been completed with the goals and objectives as set forth in the original project having been met. All of the items which were identified in the project have been purchased and installed and are now functioning.			
<b>RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)</b>		<b>DATE</b>	

**CALVIN L. RAMPTON**  
Governor

**ROBERT B. ANDERSEN**  
Director

  
**STATE OF UTAH**  
 LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY  
 ROOM 304 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114  
 (801) 328-5731

RECEIVED  
 DIVISION VIII  
 DENVER

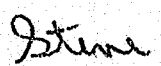
September 18, 1974  
 SEP 23 1974

Mr. Ed Mack  
 Utah Representative  
 LEAA - Department of Justice  
 Rm. 6519 Federal Building  
 Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Ed:

Final progress report for discretionary grant number 73-DF-08-0019, Prevention and Solution of Crimes, is enclosed with final project reports. The report covers program activities from May 1, 1974 to November 14, 1974. All project components have ended, except fiscal arrangements.

Sincerely,

  
 Steve Vojtecky  
 Evaluator

SV/pn

Enclosures

Mr. David A. Jackson, Chairman  
 Mr. Barbara Burnett, Representative  
 Mr. Ron L. Carlson, Planning Coordinator  
 Mr. Robert Croft, Judge District Court  
 Mr. G. Palmer Durham, Commissioner State System of Higher Education  
 Mr. John Hazleton, Representative  
 Mr. P. Holmgren II, Commissioner Elder County  
 Mr. H. L. Luman, Sheriff Garfield County  
 Mr. P. Martado, Member City Council  
 Mr. Philip Hutchings, Chief Geopolis Police Department  
 Mr. Raymond A. Jackson, Commissioner Department of Public Safety  
 Mr. Norman A. Jensen, Representative  
 Mr. C. Miller, Judge Juvenile Court  
 Mr. John Y. McClure, Commissioner Lake County Commission  
 Mr. Sara Gallegos Moore, Representative  
 Mr. John Moran, Mayor Panguitch, Utah  
 Mr. Kenneth Peterson, County Attorney  
 Mr. Ron B. Romney, General  
 Mr. Philip L. Smith, Assistant Chief Lake City Police Department  
 Mr. Robert Wright, Director Division of Corrections

73-DF-08-0019 (A)

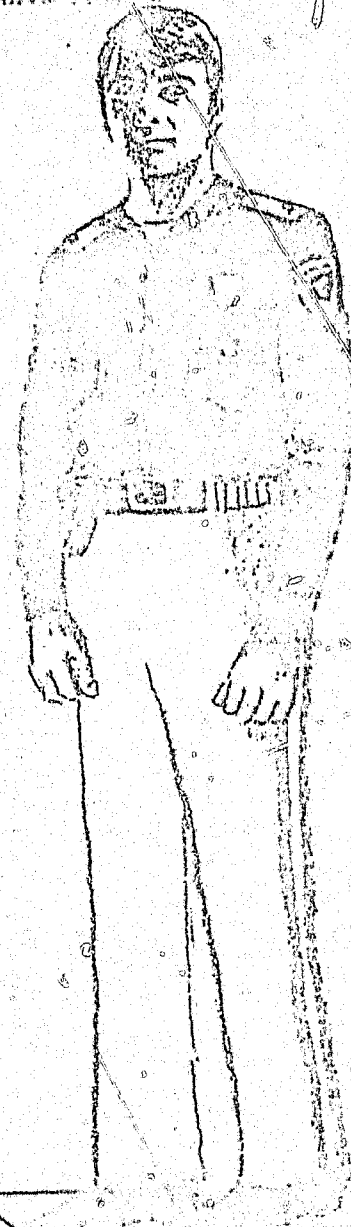
RECEIVED  
UTAH STATE LAW

SEP 1974

ENFORCEMENT  
PLANNING AGENCY

# FEDERAL GRANT EVALUATION

73 - 74



Illustrated by S.L.C.P.D.

1. DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT		1. GRANT NO. 73-DF-08-0019(A)	2. REPORT DATE <input type="checkbox"/> April 1 <input type="checkbox"/> October 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	3. REPORT TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Interim <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final
4. GRANTEE Salt Lake City Corporation 450 South 3rd East Salt Lake City, Utah		5. IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE Salt Lake City Police Department 450 South 3rd East Salt Lake City, Utah		
6. TITLE OR CHARACTER OF PROJECT STRATEGIC PATROL & COORDINATION EFFORT (SPACE)		7. GRANT AMT. \$316,280.00	8. COVERING PERIOD April 1 TO June 15, 1974	
9. TO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cognizant Regional Office, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Planning Agency, State of Utah				
11. EXPLANATION Submitted herewith is the grantee's progress report for the period above.				
11. SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>D. J. Fillis by Eugene S. ...</i>		12. TYPED NAME & TITLE, PROJ. DIR. D. J. FILLIS, ASSISTANT CHIEF		
11. COMMENCE REPORT HERE. (Add continuation pages as required.)				
SEE ATTACHED PAGES.				
Instructions Appear on Reverse Side				
FORM LEAA-OLEP-159 (Rev. 1/72)			Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	

State of Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency Department of Public Safety Salt Lake City, Utah 84114		NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT	
Grant Amount \$316,280.00* *Adjusted figure	Grant Number 73-DF-08-0019(A)	Date of Report <input type="checkbox"/> April 1 <input type="checkbox"/> October 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> July 1 <input type="checkbox"/> January 1	Type of Report <input type="checkbox"/> Interim <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final
Title of Project STRATEGIC PATROL & COORDINATION EFFORT (SPACE)			
Grantee Agency/or Institution Salt Lake City Corporation Salt Lake City Police Department Metropolitan Hall of Justice 450 South 3rd East Salt Lake City, Utah 84111		Report Period From April 1, 1974 Through June 15, 1974 <i>[Signature]</i> Signature of Project Director	

Important: See reverse side for instructions. The remainder of this page must contain a narrative report on the project's progress. (Add as many continuation pages as necessary.)

#### PROJECT WORK SCHEDULE

This final quarter of the first year SPACE operation called for continued field operations and updating procedure. The detail schedule for April, May and June, as projected in the last quarterly narrative, also called for a grant review and budget revision, completion of the program evaluation, and preparations for closing out the first year grant.

All of the above items were completed. However, due to a delay securing approval on the grant change proposal (included budget revision), it was necessary to extend the grant period by 15 days. Therefore, the program was not assumed under the Coalition of Special Programs for second year funding until June 16, 1974. Please reference the Coalition grant 304 narrative for SPACE progress during June 16-30, 1974.

#### PROBLEMS AND/OR PROGRAM CHANGES

Grant Change Proposal #3: This change dealt primarily with modifying the SPACE budget. It entailed an account review and adjustments which would allow us to utilize our conserved underrun to cover unanticipated equipment cost increases. It also allowed us to reduce the projected SPACE budget for second year operation under the Coalition grant. This was essential due to the fact that the Coalition grant was \$53,000.00 over budgeted. The \$53,000.00 was awarded out of 1975 LEPA money. In order to continue operations until July 1, 1975, each component going onto the Coalition had to make some budget modifications which would reduce future costs.

The grant change necessitated a grant period adjustment extending the first year program an additional 15 days. As a result, the City contributed an additional \$8,383.47 over the local contributions identified as their share in the adjusted grant budget.

Operations: We had almost a 1/3 personnel turnover in SPACE patrolmen during this reporting period. The training and orientation of the new replacements created a degree of slow down in our regular field work.

There were some morale problems during this quarter which seemed to affect the entire department. As Salt Lake City was attempting to finalize the FY 1975 budget and close the books on FY 1974, the police department became the target for budget cutback. It was announced that 53 police personnel would have to be dropped from the force. Negotiations took it to 53 persons furloughed, from there the number was cut until it was eventually reduced to the last 5 hired. However, the insecurity generated through the weeks of negotiations took its toll. Since the last persons hired would be the first to go, the budget negotiations affected several SPACE personnel.

At this same time, the department was under attack for minority discrimination. There had been some shooting incidents involving minorities and police officers, as well as accusations made concerning discrimination on hiring and not enough minorities on the department. The issue of gun policy and the use of "deadly force" capped the turmoil. All of these factors affected officer morale, which in turn had an impact, along with the personnel turnover, on field operations.

Program Evaluation by Applied Management Corporation (AMC): The federal requirement that 10% of the LEAA contribution was to be appropriated for an outside evaluation was complied with, but under strong protest. (Reference: Grant, p. 2d) \$20,000.00 was initially awarded for an outside consultant to do a professional and objective evaluation. This was reduced to \$14,500.00 in Grant Change Proposal #3. Having conceded to this requirement, we made every effort to impress the consultants with the fact that we expected information, good or bad, beyond what we were able to produce ourselves within the department. If we were forced to utilize \$14,500.00 for this service when we were short on funding in other areas, we anticipated an evaluation which would be worth the price and of value in future management of the program. Our anticipated quality and content of the report included the following:

- An outside evaluation of any program should be presented in simple, direct language. The structure of the report should be designed for fast interpretation, emphasizing the highlights of the findings.
- It should address the guts of the program or methods, strategy, and concepts of the operation and their effect in meeting the program objectives.

As it turned out, our disappointment equalled our experiences in the past with outside evaluations. Proposed inadequacies in the AMC evaluation are as follows:

- The AMC evaluation on SPACE was presented to Lt. Leaver, written in long hand on legal pads, with the request that he have his own secretary type it up. There was no index and little semblance of order.
- When the first draft had been typed, Lt. Leaver met with Mr. Byrd to discuss the report and make any necessary corrections. At that time, Lt. Leaver requested an index to insure the proper order of the 102 page report. He further requested a glossary defining the statisti-



cal terminology used in the report with the hope that the glossary would make it more understandable. The index was never received and the glossary speaks for itself.

- The outside evaluator was to perform an "overall evaluation" of the program. (Reference: Grant, p.10) The meaning of "overall" was discussed in the pre-selection meetings with representatives of consultant firms being considered for the contract and in further detail with the consultants selected. Specific areas discussed were as follows:

- Manpower Utilization: SPACE v.s. The Total Patrol Operation
- Methods of Operation: SPACE Strategy v.s. Regular Patrol Methods
- Feasibility of Integrating SPACE Methods into the Regular Patrol Function

The above items were not adequately addressed in the evaluation report. The statistical comparisons which were introduced in the SPACE grant, as "quantifiable objectives" (now State and Federally required) were simply a means of attempting to apply a more tangible measurement of the end results. An overall evaluation should include how and why we did or did not meet the quantifiable objectives.

- The evaluator did not appear to acknowledge two vital aspects of the program which, in turn, depreciated the value of the report. The first aspect is the target area characteristics and the purpose for designating the two specific districts as the target site. Of the higher crime districts in Salt Lake City, District #5 was heavier in business and industry, and adequate population for program testing. Another consideration was geographic for the combining of two districts appropriately. Of all the possible combinations of higher crime districts, #5 and #7 were determined the most unique and best suited for the program. The grant included all of the information concerning the site selection and characteristics. The consultant however, referred to the two districts as a "high crime" district and a "low crime" district, throughout the entire evaluation. It was never the intent of the program to test the impact of SPACE in a low crime area v.s. high crime area. The combining of Districts #5 and #7 gave us a total area of higher crime which also included other characteristics ideal for testing the SPACE concept. (Note: Referenced grant pages are attached)

The second aspect was the fact that the major grant objective was to reduce incidence of crime in the target area with emphasis on Part I Crime and Part II Crime contributing to Part I Crime (priority stipulated for grant funding by Region XII and ULEPA). Although the reported crime statistics comparisons in the evaluation did address Part I Crime, they acknowledged only five of the seven existing categories and mentioned nothing pertaining to Part II Crime contributing to Part I Crime. In addition, the community survey taken by the consultants and upon which they based many of their conclusions, was not designed to emphasize these specific crime categories. In fact, the survey and the summary tend to show the lack of understanding on the part of the evaluator as to the differences in crime class and category. He combines rape and molest, while at the same time does not indicate grand or petty larceny when discussing thefts.

- Probably one of the most misleading aspects of the evaluation was that concerning officer activity. It is assumed that the evaluator's statistics upon which he based his "time series analysis" for officer activity was the number of calls for police assistance within the two designated districts. By injecting these statistics as the sole contribution concerning officer activity, is to miss the very nature of the program.

Objective #6 called for removing the opportunity for crime. The grant provided funding for the purpose of testing "saturation", double the manpower regularly assigned to a district, as a crime deterrent. The evaluation indicated there had been a decrease in officer activity in District #5, and only a slight increase in District #7. Since there were twice as many officers assigned to the area, it would appear that either a good deal was missing in the evaluation, or we had considerable manpower sitting around doing nothing.

The very strategy of the Strategic Patrol & Coordination Effort was to build a closer and more personalized officer-citizen relationship for the purpose of deterring and preventing crime. A good deal of police assistance was given through field contacts or from calls made directly to SPACE officers. Many of these activities were not processed through the normal police call system which would then be tabulated as "officer activity".

Since officer activity dealt heavily with reducing the opportunity for crime, we must then challenge the evaluator's consensus that there was no extremely significant changes in reported crimes and those that were slightly significant were increases. One must question whether or not the data used by the evaluator to establish his model for determining probable variations and significance level or "Autocorrelations and Analysis of Variance of Reported Crimes", (which we have not yet been able to interpret) was sound.

Taking into consideration that new procedure for 1974-1975 now encourages and often requires, that a percent of all LEPA/LEAA grants include funds for outside evaluation, we suggest that a serious analysis be made of the cost value. Consideration should be given to the numerous resources available, without cost, which can perform many of the same services. Where we now have a research analyst and a computer program analyst, we can provide expertise within the department to perform more complete and objective evaluations. In addition, it is our understanding that a grant has just been awarded to Region XII LEPA through LEAA for the purpose of evaluating LEPA programs within Salt Lake and Tooele counties. We would therefore strongly propose reconsideration of the \$10,000.00 appropriated (by request) in the Coalition of Special Programs grant for an outside evaluation.

The AMC evaluation is attached. The more positive aspects of the evaluation are referenced in the following progress section of this report.

#### PROGRESS AND/OR SPECIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

April 1 through June 15: The only event which could be considered as a special accomplishment during this period was the last Town Hall Meeting sponsored by SPACE in April. The participants numbered 500, the largest attendance of the six Town Hall Meetings sponsored by SPACE. This meeting provided a health clinic for the target area residents and was co-sponsored by the City-County Health Department.

Field operations were generally maintained at the same level reached during the last quarter. Considerable efforts went into training the five new SPACE officers. It was important to provide them with more in-service training since they would not be able to profit by the special Weber State training received by the original SPACE personnel until some months later.

Summary of SPACE Progress for the 1st Year of Operation Relative to the Program Objectives:

1. Reduce response time by two minutes. - According to the AMC Evaluation the response time of SPACE officers within the target area was reduced "in the neighborhood of six minutes". They concluded this estimate by comparing a study performed by a Salt Lake City Police Department cadet on the average patrol response time in 1973 and the figures taken from a response time report compiled by the SPACE project coordinator. The cadet report determined the average response time in 1973 to be 8.12 minutes. The SPACE study produced a 2.29 average response time or a 5.83 minute reduction.

The base data provided in the grant for response comparisons when considering the two minute reduction objective, was taken from a 1972 Region XII study which produced a 4 to 5 minute average response time for the department. The 1973 cadet study compared to the 1972 Region XII study would indicate at least a 3 minute increase in the call response average for regular patrol for 1973 over 1972. Since department manpower, equipment, systems and programs should have reached a high in improvements and capabilities during 1973, it is curious that call response time deteriorated during that period. Could the difference be in the methodology utilized in the studies or is a problem developing in this area? The updated study used in the evaluation was good in that it provided a more current comparison. However, when the grant was prepared the objective was based on SPACE meeting a 2 to 3 minute call response average. This was accomplished. When comparing patrol averages v.s. SPACE averages on response, geographic conditions should be considered. Although we successfully met our objective, the target area was relatively small as compared to some patrol districts. While smaller, it also had more manpower operating within the target boundaries. In light of these facts, anything less than the above statistical conclusions could have been considered a critical problem.

2. Increase apprehension ratio by 3%. - The AMC evaluation concluded, "The overall effectiveness of SPACE on arrest rates must be termed as positive due to the increase in area five (5) and the lack of change in area seven (7)."

While the positive response is gratifying, it is necessary to go beyond the AMC analysis in order to produce a more realistic evaluation of apprehension ratios for SPACE. For example, SPACE strategy on Part I Crime relative to the target area, included emphasis on non-residential burglary prevention and apprehension of suspects in District #5, while emphasis was placed on residential burglaries in District #7. Therefore, it is vital that we acknowledge the fact that while there was a slight decrease in reported residential burglaries within the residential district (#7), the apprehension ratio actually decreased by 50%. This ratio is of greater importance when evaluating the impact of operational strategy than the fact that total apprehension ratio remained the same.

Looking at the business district (#5), and the non-residence burglaries on Table I of the evaluation, we find an increase in reported crime (7 month average), and a 43% decrease in the arrest ratio. Again, we have a negative result. Considering the efforts applied in the target area relative to the above described strategy, it then becomes important to resolve how and why this occurred.

The arrest ratio for theft, the highest incident Part I crime, increased in the business district from .18% to .25% with SPACE. Within the residential district however, the arrest ratio for theft decreased from .05% to .02%. The statistical characteristics between the two districts seem to indicate that perhaps the types of thefts within the business district have generated a faster crime reporting, thus enabling a faster response and finally resulting in more success in apprehension.

If we total the arrest ratios in the AMC report, we find only three of the eight categories show decreases, and those are only slightly decreased. The total indicates an increased arrest ratio of .13 over .11 with SPACE in operation.

Patrol Arrest Ratio - Before SPACE								
15 Districts - 10 Months								
			Residential	Residential		Auto	Simple	
Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Burglary	Theft	Theft	Assault	TOTALS
.10	.11	.33	.04	.09	.14	.07	.10	.11

SPACE Arrest Ratio								
2 Districts - 7 Months								
			Residential	Residential		Auto	Simple	
Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Burglary	Theft	Theft	Assault	TOTALS
.20	.21	.56	.02	.08	.18	.06	.18	.13

Since SPACE was designed to vary their strategy under a flexible schedule, we consider the total arrest ratio a positive overall result. Burglaries and theft are often not discovered until sometime after the crime has taken place. This makes the apprehension of the suspect much more difficult. In such cases, Patrol responds to the call but the case is then turned over to the Detective Bureau for investigation and follow-up. Because of the SPACE saturation tactic, their greatest impact in apprehension would be in relation to crimes witnessed by officers in the field or where a unit might be within seconds of a crime in progress when it is reported.

These are generally crimes against persons, e.g., rape, robbery, and assault. Such street crimes are generally witnessed and/or reported immediately. In the above arrest ratios, these categories show a marked increase which is considerably more significant than the decrease in areas where SPACE has little control.

3. Increase clearance rate by 5%. - The AMC evaluation responded to this objective as follows: "It was decided that the objective concerning the clearance rate would not be evaluated due to the expense of data collection. This problem was confounded by lack of definition and meaning of 'clearance rate'". When the program was designed, it was our intent to compare clearance rates as they are shown in the department's monthly and annual police activity reports. We had hoped that the computerized information systems would be developed to the point where we could run the clearances by districts and determine the exact clearance rates for District #5 and #7. Unfortunately, we were not able to secure this breakdown. However, the monthly activity reports do show total case clearance for the various Part I Crime categories. When taking the total Part I Crime clearances for the first five months of 1973 as compared to the first five months of 1974, there is a 14% increase in clearances.

The special SPACE training at Weber State University included new and improved methods of securing a crime scene and the gathering of evidence. When SPACE officers went into the field directly following this training, they appeared very enthusiastic. Although we have no way of knowing for certain what percent of the increased clearance rate was contributed by Districts #5 and #7, we would hope that a fair portion of the 14% did in fact, come from the cases within the SPACE target area. (Reference: Attachment #1)

4. Increase successful prosecution by a 5% increase on convictions. - The AMC report responded to this objective as follows: "It was determined that conviction data would be too expensive to collect."

This SPACE objective was projected for two reasons: 1) In spite of the fact that we did not have source data upon which to base the 5% increase, in order to reach the major objective of reducing crime we felt it necessary to emphasize the importance of the officer's role in upgrading prosecution. Since recidivism is responsible for a large percent of crime, the successful prosecution of repeat offenders would, in turn, act as a crime deterrent. 2) By injecting this objective, knowing that the information was not available, we hoped to bring attention to the need for improved information systems within the courts.

The importance of the successful prosecution of suspects can not be ignored just because we don't have the data to perform a quantifiable evaluation. We must at least acknowledge that both the SPACE special training and the field operation were implemented with considerable value placed on successful prevention of cases. Hopefully, before the end of the second year of operation the required data for a more quantifiable evaluation will be available.

5. Increase citizens involvement in crime prevention and control by 75%. - SPACE personnel began community contacts in the target area October 8, 1973. They performed a door-to-door canvas of the target area. Their mission was four-fold: 1) To get acquainted with the residents and inform them of the new SPACE operation and various benefits we hoped to provide through the program; 2) To generate their enthusiasm and increase their understanding concerning the citizens involvement in crime prevention. (This included an invitation to participate in the Town Hall Meetings to be sponsored by SPACE.); 3) To offer police assistance

in a burglar proofing survey of their home with recommendations for making their homes more safe (This included part of the hazard identification projected under objective #6.); and 4) To take any community service complaints and provide a follow-up on the complaints. 600 business contacts were made and every residence in the target area was contacted in this manner. This community contact segment of the operation was perhaps one of the most important aspects of the program. In order to accomplish the goals and objectives set forth for SPACE, it was imperative that we increase public confidence in the police and develop a tighter bond of communication between the police and citizens of the selected target site.

As to meeting the 75% increase in citizen participation, we feel there are two areas which, when examined, indicate that we more than fulfilled this goal: 1) Increased participation in public education programs and 2) Increased crime reporting.

- Participation in Public Education Programs: For the purpose of uniformity, we will keep our comparative statistics in line with the time frame of the consultant's program evaluation as nearly as possible. Since the community contacts began one month ahead of the field operations, our time frame for comparison statistics on public education programs will run from October 1st to April 31st, 1972-1973 and 1973-1974. The 1972-73 statistics were taken from records maintained by the Salt Lake City Police Department Civilian Component. These records include a running total of citizen participants in public education programs sponsored by the department, by districts. We pulled only those pertaining to Districts #5 and #7:

	1972 - 1973							TOTALS
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	
District #5 participants	26	32	27	*	*	*	*	85
District #7 participants	26	36	14	*	*	*	*	76
TOTALS	52	68	41	*	*	*	*	161

\*During the period from January 1972 to May 1973, there was a delay between grants which funded the department's Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention Program. The major percent of all department public education programs were correlated through this project. In addition, during this same time period there was a complete restructuring and re-training of the auxiliary police which assisted with this program and the development of a new Administrative Services Division in the police department. The results were that the public educational programs came to a standstill. Although there were a few speaking engagements performed by police officers upon request during this time, the events did not take place in Districts #5 and #7.

	SPACE 1973 - 1974							TOTALS
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	
Target Area Totals	400	125	*	150	130	50	500	1,355

\*None in December due to the Chicano Santa in the police paddy wagon project which involved some 2,000 youth in the target area. Excellent for police-youth relations.

The 1973-1974 SPACE figures reflect a 741% increase over the same period the year before. Since unusual circumstances prevailed from January through May 1973, we shall approach the evaluation from another angle. If we examine the 13 districts versus the target area (2 districts) during the same time period in 1973-1974, we find that 38.4% of the participation was within the 2 district area.

	1973 - 1974						TOTALS	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR		APR
SICPD Total City:								
- 13 Districts			604*			1,570	**	2,174
SPACE Total:								
- 2 Districts			525				830	1,355

\*This figure does not include 14,772 students reached through a special SICPD educational program initiated through the Salt Lake City School District on molest and self protection. Although this was a public educational program, the participants were provided. The statistics used for comparison are those activities where citizens participation was dependent upon motivation.

\*\*Figures for April were unavailable for total city.

Although a percentage increase can not be derived from the above figures, it does project the probability that the SPACE effort did increase citizen involvement in the two district area, far beyond average existing efforts of the department.

Increased Reporting of Crimes: The AMC evaluation report concluded: ". . . the victimization study shows that there could be substantial increases in reported crimes in most crime categories through increased reporting alone." However, we are not entirely certain as to how they came to this conclusion. Their report shows the percentage of crimes (per category) not reported over the past year as deduced from their community survey questions #20 through #50, but does not provide a sound data base from which to form this conclusion. None existed at the time of the evaluation. However, their material will be a benefit for monitoring crime reporting in the future. Assuming their conclusions were based, in part, on citizen attitude toward police, we must agree that there could have been an increase in reporting. The more personalized approach by SPACE officers, should have resulted in a certain gain of confidence. This in turn, would have encouraged citizens to come forth and report incidents of crime and/or other information which might prevent a crime from taking place.

Although we are interested in the prevention and control of all types of crime, the major goal of the SPACE program specified "Part I Crime and Part II contributing to Part I, e.g., drug abuse, a Part II Crime which often necessitates the enactment of a Part I Crime to support a drug habit". In the evaluation report, seven areas of crime were examined to determine the percentage of unreported crime. Only four of the seven fall under Part I, burglary, theft, rape (molest, Part II, included) and robbery. The other three were areas for serious consideration but are classed as Part II Crimes, none of which are necessarily considered contributors to Part I Crime. These three categories being exhibitionism, shoplifting and employee losses. Shoplifting and employee losses registered 90% unreported with exhibitionism showing 60% unreported.

The areas of concern in accordance with grant objectives registered much lower. Part I Crimes indicated the following percentage unreported:

Rape was high with 80%. (Anticipated)	
Robbery was low with 0%.	
Theft	54%
Residential Burglary	43%
Non-Residential Burglary	37%

It should be noted here that no differences were established to separate petty thefts, Part II, from serious thefts or auto thefts, Part I. In fact, the evaluation narrative indicated one of the main reasons for not reporting thefts and residence burglaries was "it wasn't worth it" or ". . . little or no economic value". The same reasons were given for residence burglaries unreported.

In analyzing the citizens involvement in reporting, we should consider that the AMC evaluation concerning officer activity is based upon data taken from the number of police assistance calls which go through the normal call dispatch procedure. The SPACE operation emphasized personal contact between police and citizens. The officers advised the citizens to call them personally should they need assistance or have information to report. As a result, many calls from citizens, made directly to the SPACE office and contacts in the field would not show up in the regular statistical data, especially if it dealt with crime prevention, or deterrent activity. This activity, the contact, results and follow-up, reflects a good deal about the degree of confidence, motivation and interest of the community as produced through the SPACE program. The project coordinator monitored these activities and the follow-ups closely. The opportunities and results presented through these contacts were considered very beneficial by the coordinator and project personnel toward increasing citizen involvement. The value must be determined by the opinions of those involved for it can not be measured quantifiably with the present statistical data.

The AMC report responded to this objective by suggesting we measure attendance at monthly SPACE meetings (as we did) and by community surveys. They did do a community survey, and compared the results to a 1972 survey performed by Jerry H. Borup, Ph.D. which included District #7, identified as the low crime area, and District #10 as a high crime area. (Reference: AMC Report, p. 43.) The Salt Lake City Police Department Annual Activity Reports for 1970 through 1972, show the following figures for reported Part I Crime:

	1970	1971	1972
District #7 (high)	5,026	4,666	5,295
District #10 (low)	3,176	3,379	3,857

The AMC report attempted to compare citizens attitudes toward police based on a high crime district v.s. a low crime district. Since the two SPACE districts were selected from the higher crime districts and in light of the above figures, we submit that most of their conclusions projected from the comparison would be considered invalid.

6. Remove opportunity for crime within the target area. - The AMC evaluation responded to this objective as follows: "The last objective is probably not measurable as stated. It could be considered trivially measurable by activities aimed at hazard identification." Following this statement, there was

nothing further in the AMC evaluation concerning this objective.

During the door-to-door contacts made by SPACE officers, a full account was made of all physical hazards within the target area. Businessmen and residents were advised on how to burglar proof their establishments or homes. Self-defense and personal safety measures were discussed, both in the personal contacts and the town hall meetings. Every citizen, employee or business operator who complied with even a portion of the advise given would have reduced the opportunity for crime.

SPACE officers, having surveyed the area, became very aware of precisely where the major physical hazards existed. Their patrol pattern naturally resulted in heavier coverage in the more hazardous areas. This also had to have some impact.

A third form of hazard identification deals with determining how many repeat offenders are located within the target area. The strategy surrounding this phase dealt with awareness and observation. Strategy which might deal with forcing them out of the area would not have solved anything. In addition, SPACE could not chance harassment charges while attempting to gain public confidence. The awareness and observation approach called for the apprehension or arrest of repeat offenders only when there was good evidence and reasonable cause. Since SPACE personnel established the repeat offenders located in their area and were aware of their prior activities and methods of operation, this information combined with the physical hazards again provided greater insight as to where and what degree the patrol should be concentrated.

Although this objective cannot be measured quantifiably, SPACE did initial some major efforts toward reducing the opportunity for crime. Three elements in contrast to regular patrol that provide additional capabilities for reducing the opportunity for crime are as follows: 1) The increased manpower (double) assigned to the target area, allowed more time to identify the hazards and more officers to initiate preventative patrol and public education; 2) The team policing concept produced a tighter and more effective use of manpower; and 3) The permanent assignment to the target area allowed a better development for officer-citizen relationship and stimulated the officers interest and insight into crime prevention and control relative to that specific area.

Based upon the above information, we must assume that the SPACE program was effective in "removing the opportunity for crime".

**MAJOR OBJECTIVE: REDUCE CRIME WITHIN THE DESIGNATED TARGET AREA WITH EMPHASIS ON PART I CRIME AND PART II CRIME CONTRIBUTING TO PART I CRIME**

The AMC report includes a Time Series Study (comparison with a 5 year average projection) which more or less indicates that there were no significant changes in reported crime within the target area during the SPACE operation. They show six Part I Crime classifications for the two district area for the months from November through May. Their study, when totaling the results of the two districts, shows an increase in the residence burglary trend, a slight decrease in the robbery trend and an insignificant change in rape, auto theft, larceny and non-residence

burglary. The "insignificant" changes were mostly increases. Taken independently, the Time Series Study would suggest that SPACE made very little impact within the target area.

We evaluated the reported crime from several other aspects. In the first place, the major objective was in conflict with the objective calling for increased citizen involvement, specifically, the increased reporting of incidents of crime or suspicious circumstances. In light of the intensified efforts generated through SPACE to increase reporting, we must assume that at least part of the increases were due to success in this area. In spite of the conflicting objectives we felt it necessary to include them both for obvious reasons.

In 1973 we projected a change in crime trend (Reference: The 1973 Crime Study/Addendum to the SLCPD 304 reports). It suddenly became apparent that the traditional annual crime pattern was changing and/or could be altered through applied strategy. Since the AMC Time Series Study was based on the past five year trend, the results could prove misleading.

We pulled the 1973 reported crime statistics for the target area from January through May and compared the SPACE statistics for the same period in 1974. We used the same eight crime classifications that AMC used in their arrest ratio study. The comparison projected a much more prominent increase in the reported Part I Crimes. When comparing the SPACE increases to the total reported crime in Salt Lake City under the same classifications, we found the differences quite significant. The total increase for Salt Lake City was 7.1% while the increase within the SPACE target was 20.5%.

From a more positive aspect, the SPACE target ratio of total crime increased only 2% in 1974 over 1973 for the same time period. The total cases reported and the percentages are shown in the chart below.

INCREASES 1973 OVER 1974 IN PART I CRIME  
 Time Period: 5 Months, January 1 to May 31

	% of Increase	Total 15 Districts	Total 2 Districts: 5&7-SPACE	Target Area % of Crime	Total 13 Districts: Less 5 & 7	% of Increase Total 15 Districts
1973 Total Patrol		6,313			5,290	
1974 Total Patrol		6,765			5,532	
- Change Increase		452			242	
- % Change	7.1%					4.5%
Target '73 before SPACE			1,023	16.2%		
Target '74 after SPACE			1,233	18.2%		
- Change Increase			210			
- % Change	20.5%			2.0%		2.6%

When examining the Part I classifications independently, the impact of SPACE preventative patrol and saturation is reflected in the marked decreases in robbery and assaults. Non-residential burglaries show the highest increase at 83%. If we then examine the AMC results of the victimization study, we find that unreported non-residential burglaries registered only 3%. This could be indicative of an increase in reporting rather than an actual increase in crime. Residential burglaries had a 68% increase in reported incidents while the victimization study shows 43% unreported. The 68% represents 100 additional reported burglaries with SPACE in operation. This is the highest incident increase of the eight classifications and when aligned with the 43% unreported residential burglaries appears to be the largest area of concern.

**PART I CLASSIFICATION BREAKDOWN**  
 (January 1 to May 31, 1973-1974)

	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault
1973 Total Patrol	32	175	152	1,153	468	3,422	481	430
74 Total Patrol	42	166	163	997	618	3,787	501	491
- Change Increase	10	( 9)	11	( 156)	150	365	20	61
% Change	+ 31	- 5	+ 6	- 14	+ 32	+ 11	+ 4	+ 14
Target '73 before SPACE	4	35	39	146	52	534	73	140
Target '74 after SPACE	7	22	20	246	95	611	85	147
- Change Increase	3	( 13)	( 19)	100	43	77	12	7
% Change	+ 75%	- 37%	- 48%	+ 68%	+ 83%	+ 14%	+ 16%	+ 5%

A complete analysis of all eight classifications suggest that there was an actual crime increase in some areas which went beyond increased reporting. In our attempt to determine why such increases had occurred, we first turned to Part II crime contributing to Part I crime. By the time we received the AMC report, and realized they did not include anything on Part II crime, it was too late to hand pull the district totals. However, we did pull the total City figures for drug abuse and vice incidents for the same five month period.

We found that drug cases had increased from 268 in 1973 to 412 in 1974, a 53.8% increase. Since drug cases are developed and generally not reported, this statistical increase can only verify that the drug traffic is definitely moving and the enforcement has increased in efficiency. The heart of drug traffic is often located in the inner-city area which places a good deal of the activity within the SPACE target or surrounding area. Since residential burglaries are a prime means of supporting the drug habit, we could credit narcotics activities as a related cause. The total vice cases for Salt Lake City decreased by 29.6%.

Like drug abuse, vice cases are developed and rarely reported. This decrease is therefore considered insignificant. It could be interpreted to show that more S.I.D. effort and manpower was applied to drug abuse than to prostitution, gambling, etc., and not that there was actually less activity in these areas. Only a marked increase or decrease could lend meaningful support in this analysis.

Our overall consensus on the crime within the SPACE target is as follows:  
 1) There would have been an even greater increase in actual crime without the SPACE program. 2) With more actual crime the reported crime would have likely risen on a percentage basis even without the SPACE efforts to motivate more crime reporting. 3) An increase in social and economic pressures contributed to the actual increases in crime and are credited with a portion of the large increase in crime within the two SPACE districts as compared to the total City increase. The SPACE target area is located geographically in the lower socio-economic area. We submit that the retalliation to these pressures is more pronounced among the poor and underprivileged.

At the end of the first year of operation, SPACE had only spent 7½ months in the field. We propose, as did the evaluator, that more time must be extended to determine the real impact of the program. The intra-department analysis, along with the AMC evaluation have established some good base material for future evaluations but to identify the degree of success or failure at this point would be impossible. The crime analysis tells us that we must intensify our efforts if we are going to successfully prevent and control crime within the target area. The AMC report included several recommendations for program changes which we do concur with. (Reference: AMC Report p. 59-63)

All of the above information concerning the SPACE evaluation and the AMC report were discussed with Mr. Roy Byrd, senior evaluator, on August 19, 1974. At that time, Mr. Byrd agreed to prepare a four or five page brief stating clearly and specifically the results and conclusions of the AMC evaluation. Upon receipt of the brief, we shall forward the document as an addendum to this final progress narrative.

**PROJECT COSTS**

As a result of the total project costs, the individual contributions toward the first year SPACE program were as follows:

LEAA	\$200,000	62%
Salt Lake City	\$ 87,473	27%
State	\$ 16,667	5%
Other Federal	\$ 20,921	6%
<b>Total Contribution</b>	<b>\$325,061</b>	<b>100%</b>

Because of the 15 day grant period extension, not included in the last adjustment of the budget, the June cost report shows over runs in personnel and supplies, \$9,832.79 and \$264.46, respectively. Since an underrun of \$1,315.68 was managed in the equipment budget, the total project overrun was reduced to \$8,781.03. Salt Lake City paid an additional \$8,383.47 and Other Federal (Revenue Sharing) paid \$397.56 beyond the initial appropriation.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

We are presently running one month behind in the financial reporting on this project. The July 10th cost report #157 will be submitted along with this report. We are presently performing an account review and have turned up several minor errors in the payroll benefits. Correction adjustments will be made on the final cost report. We will not be able to do a final 304 and 157 until all unpaid obligations are cleared. We are presently awaiting the delivery of some of the equipment items ordered in May 1974. Payment can not be made until these items are received. We are also holding the final payment to Applied Management Corporation until we receive an interpretation brief on their evaluation report. Upon payment of the above obligations, we shall submit the final cost reports.

TOTAL CASE CLEARANCES - PART I CRIME

	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non- Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault	TOTAL
<u>1973:</u>									
January	1	10	22	69	55	143	24	52	376
February	1	3	18	57	20	150	31	42	322
March	1	10	8	22	16	182	29	44	312
April	6	11	20	29	22	126	21	59	294
May	4	6	26	19	8	141	27	60	291
TOTAL (Before SPACE)	13	40	94	196	121	742	132	257	1,595
<u>1974:</u>									
January	1	9	25	18	21	144	16	42	276
February	2	10	17	16	15	183	11	42	296
March	6	12	26	36	19	269	28	55	451
April	4	12	19	35	20	214	27	40	371
May	4	7	28	26	19	209	42	91	426
TOTAL (After SPACE)	17	50	115	131	94	1,019	124	270	1,820
% Change	+ 30%	+ 25%	+ 22%	- 33%	- 22%	+ 37%	- 6%	+ 5%	+ 14%

January 1 - May 31, 1973

TOTAL DEPARTMENT	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault	TOTAL
January	3	35	28	270	117	555	84	61	1,153
February	4	33	17	196	97	596	96	78	1,117
March	8	37	28	228	72	749	102	99	1,323
April	11	31	31	267	101	817	106	88	1,452
May	6	39	48	192	81	705	93	104	1,268
TOTALS	32	175	152	1,153	468	3,422	481	430	6,313

SPACE	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault	TOTAL
DISTRICT #5:									
January	0	4	5	16	6	72	7	8	129
February	1	5	2	9	7	98	11	12	161
March	2	7	1	11	7	72	12	23	154
April	1	2	5	24	6	69	4	16	147
May	0	3	3	13	10	60	9	18	128
Total	4	21	16	73	36	371	43	77	641
DISTRICT #7:									
January	0	3	2	24	2	28	2	10	73
February	0	0	3	13	8	26	4	9	66
March	0	4	6	4	2	24	6	8	62
April	0	5	6	18	0	43	8	18	112
May	0	2	6	14	4	42	10	18	103
Total	0	14	23	73	16	163	30	63	382
TOTAL TARGET AREA	4	35	39	146	52	534	73	140	1,023

January 1 - May 31, 1974

TOTAL DEPARTMENT	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault	TOTAL
January	6	39	41	219	125	651	97	89	1,267
February	9	32	28	169	105	688	81	75	1,187
March	11	38	37	194	123	795	100	94	1,392
April	9	29	22	201	128	775	122	97	1,394
May	7	28	24	214	137	878	101	136	1,525
TOTALS	42	166	163	997	618	3,787	501	491	6,765

	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault	TOTAL
DISTRICT #5:									
January	1	2	4	17	13	73	11		
February	0	3	1	9	10	88	4		
March	1	0	0	16	11	73	6		
April	2	3	0	12	12	78	9		
May	0	2	3	18	18	76	15		
Total	4	10	8	72	64	388	45	71	662
DISTRICT #7:									
January	0	2	2	13	3	32	8		
February	2	1	4	17	9	36	4		
March	0	3	3	26	10	56	10		
April	1	1	1	15	2	40	9		
May		5	2	32	7	59	6		
Total	3	12	12	103	31	223	40	76	571
TOTAL TARGET AREA	7	22	20	175	95	611	85	147	1,233



# NEWS

# RELEASE

## Salt Lake City Police Dept.

### Community Relations - Affairs Unit

Salt Lake City Police Department  
450 South Third East  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

DATE: 4/10/74  
FOR RELEASE:  
CONTACT: Lt. Leaver

The Strategic Patrol program in cooperation with the Salt Lake City Police Department, City and County Board of Health, Lions Club and Utah Cancer Society will be presenting a health fair on April 25, 1974 at 7:30 p.m. at Lincoln Jr. High School.

The Health Fair is one of the continuous programs of the Strategic Patrol program in total involvement of the Police Department and the community.

It is our intention to make the community aware of problems and assist them in the prevention and correction of these type of problems. With this concept in mind the following clinics will be presented at no charge (free) to the public and will be in operation from 7:30 until everyone is through. The clinics are glaucoma, anemia, diabetes, hypertension, drug service, sanitation, dental health, venereal disease, quackery, hearing test and cancer clinic.

The Police Officers from the program will be available for community discussions of problems while you are waiting to go through the clinics. Also, refreshments will be served, free of charge, and will be provided by the S.P.A.C.E. Officers.

In addition to these clinics the Salt Lake City Police Auxiliary will have available engraving equipment for burglary prevention. Also, a professional display of locks and security devices for home and business.

From 7:30 until approximately 8:15 will be a general session at which time Dr. Gibbons, Director of the City and County Board of Health, will be speaking on health and community problems and the Police Department will give a brief introduction.

There will be door prizes available on a drawing basis for those persons who attend all the clinics. The citizen does not need to be present to win.

DONALD E. BYBEE  
General Manager

BROADCAST HOUSE  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111  
TELEPHONE (801) 524-2657

FIFTY THOUSAND WATTS  
CLEAR CHANNEL  
1160 KILOHERTZ

CBS AFFILIATE  
REPRESENTED BY AVCO RADIO SALES  
SUBSCRIBER NAB RADIO CODE

April 29, 1974

Lieutenant Samuel C. Leaver  
Coordinator, Strategic Patrol  
Salt Lake Police Department  
450 South 300 East  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Dear Lieutenant Leaver:

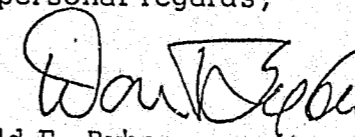
Thank you for your recent appearance on KSL Radio's Public Pulse program.

We feel strongly that your contribution to the program has certainly aided us in creating a greater awareness in meeting the challenge of serving the public interest, convenience and necessity of our listening audience.

We would appreciate very much, Lieutenant Leaver, a letter from you regarding the good that your appearance on this program might have done you or your association. Such letters become very important to a broadcast property in our Public Information file.

If we can ever be of assistance to you in your work, we would appreciate the opportunity.

Best personal regards,



Donald E. Bybee  
Vice President and  
Station Manager

DEB/ho

CALVIN L. RAMPTON  
Governor



STATE OF UTAH  
LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY  
ROOM 304 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114  
(801) 328-5731

ROBERT B. ANDERSEN  
Director

April 29, 1974

Lt. Sam Leaver  
Salt Lake City Police Department  
Metropolitan Hall of Justice  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Dear Lt. Leaver:

May I express my appreciation for your outstanding presentation on the SPACE program to the Governor's Task Force on Police Standards and Goals.

Your presentation allowed the members of the task force to gain a more clear understanding of the geographical team policing concept and the benefit it provides to the community served.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely,  
*SM Studdert*

Stephen M. Studdert  
Police Program Coordinator

SMS/ld

cc: Assistant Chief J. L. Smith

RAYMOND A. JACKSON  
Chairman

Barbara Burnett  
Citizen Representative

Durton L. Carlson  
State Planning Coordinator

Bryant H. Croft, Judge  
Third District Court

Eli Drakulich, Ombudsman  
Logan City Corp.

Dr. G. Homer Durham, Commissioner  
Utah State System of Higher Education

Marion Hazleton  
Citizen Representative

Rex Huntsman, Sheriff  
Sevier County

Alex P. Hurtado, Member  
Ogden City Council

Raymond A. Jackson, Commissioner  
Department of Public Safety

Raymond A. Jensen  
Vice President, Utah Jaycees

Paul C. Keller, Judge  
Utah Juvenile Court

Alph Y. McClure, Commissioner  
Salt Lake County Commission

Barbara Gallegos Moore  
Citizen Representative

Timothy Moran, Mayor  
Spanish Fork, Utah

Bennett Peterson  
Davis County Attorney

Vernon B. Romney  
Attorney General

Joseph L. Smith, Assistant Chief  
Salt Lake City Police Department

Ernest D. Wright, Director  
State Division of Corrections

### S.P.A.C.E. TOWN HALL MEETING

WHEN - APRIL 25, 1974

WHERE - LINCOLN JR. HIGH SCHOOL  
1241 SOUTH STATE STREET

TIME - 7:30 P.M.

GUEST SPEAKER - DR. GIBBONS, DIRECTOR CITY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

HEALTH FAIR - THE FOLLOWING CLINICS WILL BE AVAILABLE: GLAUCOMA, ANEMIA, DIABETES, HYPERTENSION, DRUG SERVICE, SANITARIAN, DENTAL HEALTH, V.D., QUACKERY, AUDIOMETRY (HEARING TEST), CANCER AND STOP SMOKING CLINIC.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED THROUGHOUT THE MEETING

INVITE ALL YOUR FRIENDS AND COME TO THE S.P.A.C.E. TOWN HALL MEETING!!



**SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION**

**POLICE DEPARTMENT**

450 SOUTH THIRD EAST  
TELEPHONE 328-7222  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

D. J. FILLIS  
E. G. CEDERLOF  
J. L. SMITH  
ASSISTANT CHIEFS

J. EARL JONES  
CHIEF OF POLICE



April 5, 1974

Dear Community Leader:

The Salt Lake City Police Department again requests your assistance in the advancement of our S.P.A.C.E. Program. We would like you to announce our sixth Town Hall Meeting to your congregation, club or group, as follows:

S.P.A.C.E. TOWN HALL MEETING

LOCATION: Lincoln Junior High School  
DATE: April 25, 1974  
TIME: 7:30 P.M.  
AGENDA: Health Fair - The following clinics will be available: Gluacoma, anemia, diabetes, hypertenson, drug service, sanitarian, dental health, V.D., quackery, audiometry (hearing test), cancer and stop smoking clinic.  
GUEST SPEAKER: Dr. Gibbons, Director City County Health Department.

We would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance in this endeavor. Together we can make our community a better place to live.

Sincerely,

*J. Earl Jones*  
J. Earl Jones  
CHIEF OF POLICE

JEJ/ke

MEETING ASSIGNMENTS FOR MARCH 28, 1974 7:30 P.M.

CONDUCTING - Sgt. G.W. Maughan

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN AREA - George Scarlet

CHECK OF BUILDING PRIOR TO MEETING - J. Evans - B. Long

DOOR GREETERS - K. Farnsworth, C. Rockelman

CARTOONS & KIDS - K. Peck, K. Evans

REFRESHMENTS - D. Rowley, M. Lefevre, A. Vantielen

Workshops -

Radar - Explanation and observation of radar operation -  
S.L.C.P.D. Traffic division - Assist radar - B. Jacobson

Burglary Prevention - Detective King - S.L.C.P.D. Burglary  
Squad - Assist Burglary Prevention - V. Montoya

TOWN HALL MEETING

LINCOLN JR. HIGH

APRIL 25, 1974

CONDUCTING - Sergeant R. Dean Haueter

Flag ceremony and Pledge of Allegiance  
Scout troop 508 - Liberty Park Ward

WELCOME - Lieutenant Sam C. Leaver, Director  
of S.P.A.C.E.

GUEST SPEAKER - Dr. Harry Gibbons, Director  
of City County Health Department

Health Fair will go as follows:

Rooms A-1 & A-5 - GLAUCOMA TEST-Put on by  
Salt Lake Lions & Utah Society for Preven-  
tion of Blindness Inc.

Room A-2 - STOP SMOKING CLINIC-Put on by  
Salt Lake City County Health Department

Room A-3 - HEALTH FRAUD CLINIC-Put on by  
Salt Lake City County Health Department

Room A-4 - DIABETES TEST-Put on by Salt  
Lake City County Health Department

Room A-6 - JORDAN RIVER DISPLAY-Put on by  
Salt Lake City County Health Department

Rooms A-7 & A-8 - AUDIOMETRY CLINIC (hear-  
ing test)-Put on by Health Testing Services

Room A-12 - SANITATION PROBLEMS-Put on  
by Salt Lake City County Health Department

Room A-15 - DRUG PROBLEMS-Put on by Project  
Reality.

Room A-16 - VENEREAL DISEASE-Put on by Salt  
Lake City County Health Department

Room A-17 - CANCER CLINIC-Put on by the Associ-  
an Cancer Society

Room A-18 - ANEMIA CLINIC-Put on by the Salt  
Lake City County Health Department

Room A-19 - DENTAL HEALTH CLINIC-Put on by Salt  
Lake City County Health Department

BLOOD PRESSURE TEST - Will be in the Councilor's  
Office-Put on by the Salt Lake City County  
Health Department

There will also be a lock display in the cafeteria,  
put on by the Police Auxiliary

TEAM MEMBERS

DAY SHIFT

W. (Bill) Duncan  
Bruce Jacobson  
Val Montoya  
Craig Rockelman  
Art Vantolien

GRAVEYARD SHIFT

Floyd Hedford  
Jim Chandler  
Sidney Cliff  
Carl Lightfoot  
Welby Scott

REFRESHMENT SHIFTS

Gerald Hedford  
Tom Edwards  
Dave Lewis  
Jerry Reed  
Keith Reed  
George Reed

CAFETERIA SHIFTS

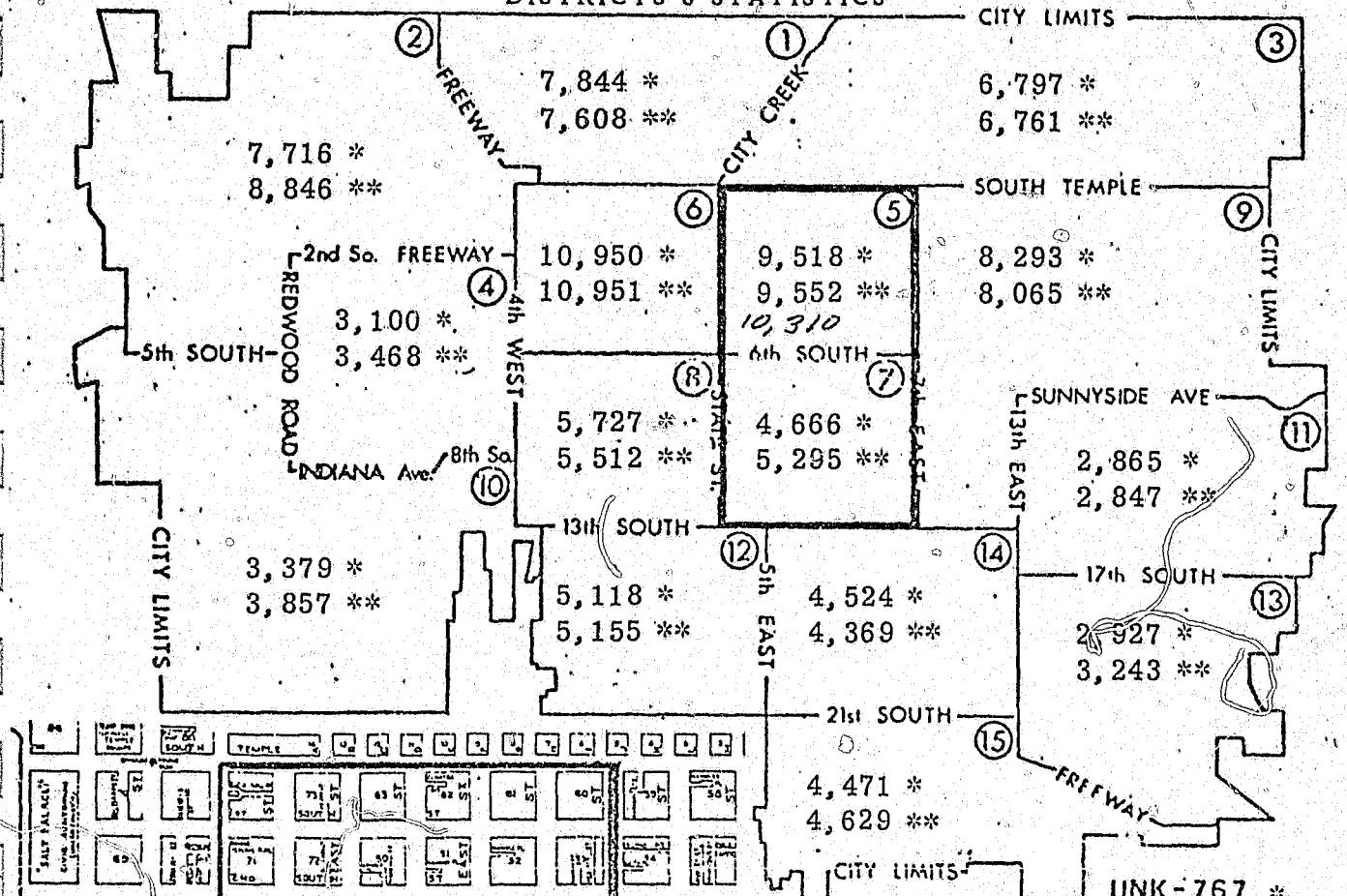
Paul Howard  
Jim Reed  
Harlan Reed  
Byron Reed  
Dale Reed

Refreshments will be served throughout the  
meeting in the cafeteria

SALT LAKE CITY - TARGET AREA MAP STRATEGIC PATROL OPERATION

DISTRICTS & STATISTICS

CITY LIMITS



1971 TOTAL CASE LOAD 88,662 \*  
Districts 5 & 7 14,184

15 District Average 13.3%  
Districts 5 & 7 % of Total 15.9%  
% higher than average 2.6%

1972 TOTAL CASE LOAD 90,834 \*\*  
Districts 5 & 7 14,847

15 District Average 13.3%  
Districts 5 & 7 % of Total 16.3%  
% higher than average 3.0%

Actuals	1972	1971
HOMICIDE	12	18
RAPE	79	64
ROBBERY	446	409
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	350	292
BURGLARY	3 935	4 159
LARCENY	9 026	10 274
AUTO THEFT	1 200	1 852

TARGET AREA

GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- Location: The area is located in a strategic downtown area with easily defined boundaries (South Temple to 13th South and State Street to 7th East) for data collection and patrol procedures. The area covers 17.98 square miles.
- Within this area there is a city park with 82.8 acres of land containing penny arcades, recreational devices, swimming pools and one large lake.
- The commercial floor within the target boundaries is estimated at 37,089 acres which includes retail sales, wholesale operations, professional services, and federal, city and county offices.
- There are an estimated twenty-five beer taverns, five private clubs and several theaters within the area.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- Target area population density is 13,180.
- 3.6 percent of this population are Negro and 2.0 percent belong to other ethnic groups.
- An estimated 19,867 employees enter the target area daily for work in the various businesses and agencies within the boundaries.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- The estimated average income of residence within the area is from \$5,732 to \$6,776 per year, 22 percent per capita income below poverty standards.
- There are approximately 7,662 residential dwelling units encompassed within 392.4 acres of the target area.
- 6,427 of these units were constructed before or during 1939 with an estimated property value presently at \$13,000 each.

TRAFFIC CHARACTERISTICS

- There are an estimated 25 square miles of state highways and main city streets.
- In addition, there are approximately 20 square miles of secondary residential streets and avenues with limited access.
- There are an estimated 7,983 cars owned by residents of the area with a high influx of daily traffic for employment and transit through the area to a more central downtown location.

INSERT MAP

TARGET AREA DATA

Zone	Pop.	Dwelling Units	Employ.	Cars	Comm Floor Area	Resident Acres	Park Acres	Vacant Acres	Total Acres
AREA 5									
1068	1840	1157	1640	1134	2437	12.9	-	3.5	87.1
1069	956	703	3174	689	7815	8.8	-	1.0	56.3
1070	348	201	5206	197	4475	0.7	-	1.3	29.2
1071	129	39	900	38	3275	0.7	-	0.8	29.0
1072	856	714	1112	700	4319	13.0	-	2.0	58.0
1073	1260	773	2073	758	5028	29.3	-	6.7	89.3
1074	1251	523	1383	513	4121	29.6	-	2.4	91.1
1075	1151	614	894	602	2266	21.0	-	3.7	57.2
1087	-0-	-0-	766	-0-	-0-	-0-	-	2.8	15.2
1088	-0-	-0-	965	-0-	-0-	-0-	-	3.7	14.5
TOTAL AREA 5	6135	4724	18113	4631	33736	116.0	-	27.9	526.9

Zone	Pop.	Dwelling Units	Employ.	Cars	Comm Floor Area	Resident Acres	Park Acres	Vacant Acres	Total Acres
AREA 7									
1085	2335	996	148	976	599	77.0	0.3	6.2	137.2
1086	1602	820	1106	804	2443	48.9	-	13.1	131.6
1089	1753	676	266	794	260	67.2	-	4.3	106.2
1092	2	1	24	1	15	-	82.5	2.9	105.4
1093	1353	445	210	777	36	82.3	-	12.2	143.6
TOTAL AREA 7	7045	2938	1754	3352	3353	275.4	82.8	38.7	624.0

TOTAL AREA 7 & 5	Pop.	Dwelling Units	Employ.	Cars	Comm Floor Area	Resident Acres	Park Acres	Vacant Acres	Total Acres
TOTAL AREA 7 & 5	13180	7662	19867	7983	37089	391.4	82.8	66.6	1150.9

SQUARE MILES	
AREA 5	8.23
AREA 7	9.75
TOTAL	17.98

UNIQUE CRIME AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS WITHIN CERTAIN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The Salt Lake City police administration has examined the possibility of applying team policing strategy through selective manpower assignment within a small target area since the department has been unable to implement such operations on a full scale, city-wide basis.

All major cities have certain areas which are considered trouble spots and high crime areas. After analyzing and comparing district characteristics and combinations of districts, districts five and seven were selected as the most unique for a # 1 target area for the implementation of a special enforcement program. Districts one and six were designated as the # 2 target area.

During 1972, Salt Lake City police districts one, five, six and seven combined contributed approximately 37% of the cities total criminal activity. The individual high crime rating for these four districts was: district six - 1st; district five - 2nd; district one - 4th; and district seven - 9th. When dividing these districts into feasible target areas for special enforcement, districts one and six rated 20.4% of the total crime and districts five and seven rated 16.3%.

Although districts five and seven cannot be considered the area highest in criminal activity, they do present a combination of geographic, social, economic and demographic characteristics, ideal for testing special enforcement programs and programs directed toward increasing community involvement in crime prevention and control.

Districts one and six consist primarily of business and industry structures which include the State Capitol, Salt Palace and various L.D.S. church offices and grounds. Over half of the area is canyons and land without structures of any kind. The area is the highest in police calls with larceny one of the highest categories requiring a maximum in investigation time. Although this area rates the highest in calls it is obviously not the most ideal for testing an overall special program which should include community involvement.

*not in six per. B with B...*

*Dist 7 1971 9th 1972 8th out of 15 Dist places Dist 7 as the mean not to low crime district*

17-18. OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATION

17. OBJECTIVES Describe in this column each of the objectives to be accomplished by this project. See reverse side for required items.	18. EVALUATION For each objective, describe how the achievement will be evaluated. See reverse side for required items.
<p>The major objective of the Strategic Patrol and Coordination Effort is to <u>reduce incidence of crime within a designated target area of Salt Lake City, Utah. There will be a special emphasis on Part I Crime and Part II Crime which contributes to Part I Crime.</u></p> <p>Goals set forth for meeting this objective are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reduce response time by two / minutes</li> <li>2. increase apprehension ratio by three percent</li> <li>3. increase clearance rate by five percent</li> <li>4. increase successful prosecution by a five percent increase on convictions</li> <li>5. increase citizens involvement in crime prevention and control by seventy-five percent</li> <li>6. remove opportunity for crime within the designated target area which consists of Salt Lake City Police Districts 5 and 7. (Refer to page 18 for target map.)</li> </ol>	<p>An <u>overall evaluation will be conducted by an outside consultant firm. In addition, the department administration and project administration will evaluate the progress of the program in the following manner.</u></p> <p>Administration evaluation on achievement of objectives will be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. response time comparisons</li> <li>2. comparisons in apprehension ratio</li> <li>3. comparisons in clearance rate</li> <li>4. percentage comparisons on convictions</li> <li>5. comparison in number of citizens involved</li> <li>6. examination of hazard identification records and action taken</li> </ol>

S.P.A.C.E. OBJECTIVES & OPERATION

The overall objective of the S.P.A.C.E. Program is to reduce crime in Areas five (5) and seven (7) in Salt Lake City. The sub-objectives to this objective are:

- 1) Reduce response time.
- 2) Increase apprehension ratio.
- 3) Increase clearance rate.
- 4) Increase convictions.
- 5) Increase citizens' involvement.
- 6) Remove opportunity for crime.

The measurement of the overall objective was accomplished from monthly numbers of reported crime compared by time series analysis before and after S.P.A.C.E. operation. This measurement was supplemented with a victimization study in the S.P.A.C.E. area to estimate the proportions of crime which are unreported.

Various studies have been made of response time in recent years in the Salt Lake City Police Department. One such study was used to compare response times of S.P.A.C.E. Officers to previous response time estimates.

The apprehension objective was measured by comparing the ratio of arrests to reported crimes for the ten months preceding S.P.A.C.E. operation to the seven months of S.P.A.C.E. operation considered in this study. The data was obtained from automated Police records.

It was decided that the objective concerning the clearance rate would not be evaluated due to the expense of data collection. This problem was confounded by lack of definition and meaning of "clearance rate."



It was determined that conviction data would be too expensive to collect. Such a collection would have to be carried out manually from court records and police records. The coordination of such an effort would be difficult and therefore costly. Therefore, it was decided that the conviction objective would not be evaluated.

Citizen involvement can be measured by attendance at monthly meetings sponsored by S.P.A.C.E. and by community surveys. The last objective is probably not measurable as stated. It could be considered trivially measurable by activities aimed at hazard identification.

The S.P.A.C.E. patrols are deployed in three eight hour shifts. There is also a relief shift. The S.P.A.C.E. personnel participated in training at Weber State College in the areas of community relations, criminalistics, and criminal investigation. This training was supplemented with further training in team policing concepts for senior patrolmen.

S.P.A.C.E. patrols began field operations November 1, 1973. Officers were assigned to one of the patrol districts in the S.P.A.C.E. area so that they would become very familiar with that area. Normal procedure is for two one man patrol units to be active in each patrol district during a shift.

Quarterly progress reports were submitted by the project director throughout project operation. These reports contain activity and expenditure analysis. Examples of project effectiveness in the area of community relations are especially evident in those reports. Evaluations of the project by the project personnel are also given.

#### INTRODUCTION TO REPORTED CRIME ANALYSIS

The purpose of this section of the analysis is to document any changes in reported crimes which occurred during the first seven months of field operation of the S.P.A.C.E. Program. The time period of such operation is November 1, 1973 through May, 1974.

The statistical methodology used to substantiate changes, or no changes, in reported crimes is interrupted time series analysis. Since crimes are summarized on a monthly basis in the Salt Lake City Police Department monthly activity reports, monthly totals of reported crimes since 1969 were used to generate a time series. Such a series reflects many variables, such as enforcement levels, socio-economic factors, etc. Time series analysis involves building mathematical models which simulate the changes in the crime series with an additional variable for months before and months after November 1, 1974. This variable is called an interrupt variable. If the estimated value of this variable found from the modeling process is negative, a decrease is indicated; the opposite is true for a positive estimate. Associated with an estimate is a probability level of significance. That is, even though the amount of reported crimes may decrease, the decrease may be too "small" to be called significant. The significance level aids in determining if such changes may be called "statistically significant."

A basic assumption used in the following analysis is that reported crimes are random variables; that is, there are some changes in reported crimes which are unaccounted for. For such variables, laws of

probability must apply, and absolute changes from one year to the next are not necessarily meaningful. The sources of random variation in reported crimes are incomplete knowledge of all factors influencing criminal activity and true probabilistic behavior of criminals. For instance, there is not a good quantitative time measure of socio-economic variables which affect criminal activity. Therefore, the contribution of such factors cannot be measured on the numbers of unreported crimes. Further, it is not certain why a crime was committed on a given day, and not the preceding day, the following day or the following week. The event might be the result of a chance state of mind and a chance opportunity. It is due to the probabilistic nature of criminal activity that statistical techniques which can account for and measure such variation are necessarily used in the evaluation of the S.P.A.C.E. Program.

Area Five (5) Reported Crimes

The monthly data used in the following analysis will not be given in this report for the sake of brevity. The data are available from Patrol Division records of the Salt Lake City Police Department. These records are made up from the numbers in the Departments monthly Activity Reports. Annual totals for each category of reported crimes will be given in the following tables.

Table I shows the annual totals of officer activity since 1969 in Area five (5). Of course 1974 includes only data through May of that year.

TABLE I

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
7332	9936	9518	9553	10310	4128

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

The numbers in Table I show that officer activity in Area five (5) was fairly constant from 1970-1973. 1969 was somewhat lower than other years.

Table II shows the pertinent results of the time series analysis of the monthly officer activity data for Area five (5). The complete analysis is given in Appendix One of this report.

TABLE II

Time Series Analysis Results  
Officer activity, Area five (5)

Interrupt Estimate	-31
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	34
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-99
Significance Level	.24

The smaller the significance level, the more certainty attached to the estimated change. From Table II, the significance level of the estimated change is .24. Therefore, there is about one chance in four the estimated decrease in officer activity in Area five (5) during S.P.A.C.E. operation was due to chance, or some other factor influencing criminal activity. The estimated decrease is less than four percent of previous monthly average. On the basis of the results in Table II, it is reasonable to conclude that this decrease is not very significant.

Table III shows annual totals of reported larcenies in Area five (5) since 1969.

TABLE III

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
685	840	923	805	938	388

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table IV shows the results of the time series analysis on monthly numbers of reported larcenies.

TABLE IV

Time series analysis results  
Larceny, Area five (5)

Interrupt Estimate	-5
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	7
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-21
Significance Level	.38

The estimated decrease in reported Area five (5) larcenies was five per month during S.P.A.C.E. operations. There is a ninety-five percent probability that the change was between a decrease of twenty-one and an increase of seven per month. The probability that the estimated decrease was due to some other source of variation in reported crimes is about two in five. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that an insignificant decrease occurred in reported larcenies in Area five (5) during S.P.A.C.E. field operation.

Table V shows the reported numbers of rapes in Area 5 since 1969.

TABLE V

RAPE, Area five (5)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
9	5	9	5	11	4

Table VI presents the time series analysis results for these data.

TABLE VI

Time Series Analysis Results  
RAPE, Area five (5)

Interrupt Estimate	-.10
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	.54
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-.75
Significance Level	.75

The significance level in this instance says that the chances are three out of four that the estimated change was due to random variation alone. Therefore, it is most reasonable to conclude that no change occurred in rapes during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

Table VII presents annual numbers of auto thefts in Area five (5) since 1969.

TABLE VII

Auto Theft, Area seven (7)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
166	175	182	94	113	45

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

It is interesting to note that from Table VII that the level of auto theft has been lower during the last two years than for 1969 through 1971.

Table VIII shows the results of the time series analysis of the monthly auto theft data since 1969.

TABLE VIII

Time Series Analysis Results  
Auto Theft, Area five (5)

Interrupt Estimate	1.0
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	5.5
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-3.5
Significance Level	.62

The estimated change in auto theft in Area five (5) is positive; however, the probability that this change is due to chance is three out of five. Therefore, the most reasonable conclusion is that no change occurred in auto theft in Area five (5) during S.P.A.C.E. field operation.

Table IX shows annual totals of residence burglary in Area five (5) since 1969.

TABLE IX

Residence Burglary, Area five (5)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
166	221	179	174	207	72

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table X shows the time series analysis results of the monthly data.

TABLE X

Time Series Analysis Results  
Residence burglaries, Area five (5)

Interrupt Estimate	- .4
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	-4.4
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	3.9
Significance Level	.82

The significance level indicates that the estimated decrease in residence burglary was probably due to chance (four out of five). Therefore, there was no significant change in residence burglary in Area five (5) during S.P.A.C.E. field operations.

Table XI shows non-residence burglaries for Area five (5) since 1969 on an annual basis.

TABLE XI

Non-Residence Burglaries  
Area five (5)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
207	250	218	133	118	64

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

There has been a decreasing trend in such reported crime during the last two years.

Table XII shows the time series analysis results for non-residence burglaries reported on a monthly basis.

TABLE XII

Time Series Analysis Results  
Non-residence burglaries, Area five (5)

Interrupt Estimate	-2.0
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	4.0
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-8.0
Significance Level	.52

The results of the time series analysis show that an insignificant decrease in non-residence burglaries occurred during S.P.A.C.E. field operation.

Table XIII shows annual numbers of robberies in Area 5 since 1969.

TABLE XIII

Robberies, Area five (5)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
36	40	63	46	54	10

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table XIV shows the pertinent results of the time series analysis of the monthly reported robbery data.

TABLE XIV

*Time Series Analysis Results  
Robberies, Area five (5)*

Interrupt Estimate	-1.0
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	1.0
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-3.0
Significance Level	.29

The time series analysis shows a probable significant decrease in robberies during S.P.A.C.E. field operation. This decrease averages one per month, or about forty percent over previous years' monthly average.

SUMMARY: AREA FIVE (5) REPORTED CRIMES

Overall, there were no extremely significant changes in reported crimes in Area five (5) during S.P.A.C.E. operation from November, 1973, through May, 1974. There was a slight decrease in officer activity (4%) and larceny (7%) and a larger percentagewise decrease in robberies (40%). The other categories of reported criminal activity in Area five (5) showed no significant changes during S.P.A.C.E. operation. In none of the crime categories are there any indications of increased reported criminal activity. Illustration one summarizes these conclusions.

ILLUSTRATION ONE

Changes in reported criminal activity in Area five during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

<u>REPORTING CATEGORY</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
Officer activity	-
Larceny	0
Rape	0
Auto Theft	0
Residence Burglaries	0
Non-residence Burglaries	0
Robberies	-

0 = no change                    + = increase                    - = decrease

REPORTED CRIMES ANALYSIS, AREA SEVEN (7)

Table XV shows annual totals of officer activity in Area seven (7) since 1969.

TABLE XV

*Officer Activity, Area seven (7)*

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
4592	5025	4666	5296	5506	2364

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table XVI shows the pertinent results of the time series analysis of monthly reported officer activity in Area seven (7) since 1969.

TABLE XVI

*Time Series Analysis Results  
Officer Activity, Area seven (7)*

Interrupt Estimate	17
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	71
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-37
Significance Level	.39

The numbers in Table XVI indicate the slight possibility of an average increase of seventeen, or about four percent, in officer activity per month in Area seven during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

Table XVII shows reported larceny in Area seven (7) since 1969 on an annual basis.

TABLE XVII

*Larceny, Area seven (7)*

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
382	485	429	364	453	223

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table XVIII shows the results of the time series analysis applied to the monthly numbers of reported larceny in Area seven (7).

TABLE XVIII

Time Series Analysis Results  
Larceny, Area seven (7)

Interrupt Estimate	4.2
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	11.8
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-3.4
Significance Level	.27

The numbers in Table XVIII indicate a slightly significant increase in reported larceny in Area seven (7) during S.P.A.C.E. field operation. The average monthly increase is about 12% over previous monthly averages.

Table XIX shows annual totals of rapes in Area seven (7) since 1969:

TABLE XIX

RAPES, Area seven (7)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
7	4	8	9	4	3

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table XX shows the pertinent results of the time series analysis applied to the monthly data making up Table XIX.

TABLE XX

Time Series Analysis Results  
RAPES, Area seven (7)

Interrupt Estimate	.04
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	.60
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-.52
Significance Level	.89

The numbers in Table XX indicated that essentially no changes occurred in the numbers of reported rapes during the operational period of S.P.A.C.E. in Area seven (7).

Table XXI presents the annual numbers of reported auto thefts in Area seven (7) since 1969.

TABLE XXI

Auto Theft, Area seven (7)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
75	106	113	62	67	37

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table XXII shows the pertinent results of the time series analysis performed on the monthly data making up the totals in Table XXI.

TABLE XXII

Time Series Analysis Results  
Auto Thefts, Area seven (7)

Interrupt Estimate	-.5
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	2.3
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-3.3
Significance Level	.73

The numbers in Table XXII indicated that essentially no change occurred in reported auto thefts in Area seven (7) during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

Table XXIII shows the annual totals of reported residential burglaries in Area seven (7) since 1969.

TABLE XXIII

Residence Burglaries  
Area seven (7)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
139	226	155	180	221	103

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table XXIV shows the results of the time series analysis for monthly numbers of reported residence burglaries in Area seven (7).

TABLE XXIV

Time Series Analysis Results  
Residence Burglaries, Area Seven (7)

Interrupt Estimate	5.6
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	11.2
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	0.0
Significance Level	.05

The numbers in Table XXIV indicated that a significant increase occurred in reported numbers of residence burglaries in Area seven (7) during S.P.A.C.E. operation. This increased averaged about 36% over pre-S.P.A.C.E. monthly averages.

Table XXV shows annual totals of reported non-residence burglaries in Area seven since 1969.

TABLE XXV

Non-residence Burglaries  
Area seven (7)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
58	79	115	44	45	31

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table XXVI shows the results of the time series analysis applied to monthly totals of reported non-residence burglaries in Area seven (7).

TABLE XXVI

Time Services Analysis Results  
Non-residence burglaries, Area seven (7)

Interrupt Estimate	.15
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	3.75
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-3.45
Significance Level	.94

The numbers in Table XXVI show that essentially no change occurred in the numbers of reported monthly non-residence burglars in Area 7 during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

Table XXVII shows the annual numbers of robberies in Area seven (7) since 1969.

TABLE XXVII

Robberies, Area seven (7)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
31	24	30	27	32	12

\*Includes data for 1/74 through 5/74.

Table XXVIII shows the results of the time series analysis of monthly numbers of robberies in Area seven (7).

TABLE XXVIII

Time Series Analysis Results  
Robberies, Area seven (7)

Interrupt Estimate	.19
Upper 95% Confidence Limit	1.53
Lower 95% Confidence Limit	-1.15
Significance Level	.78

The numbers in Table XXVIII show that no significant changes in robberies occurred in Area seven (7) during the S.P.A.C.E. operation time period.

SUMMARY: AREA SEVEN (7) REPORTED CRIMES

Overall, there was a slight increase in Officer activity in Area seven (7) during the S.P.A.C.E. program operation. This increase amounted to about seventeen per month, or an average of four percent per month over previous months. There was a slight increase in reported larceny in Area seven (7) during S.P.A.C.E. operation. This increased

averaged about four per month, or twelve percent over previous monthly averages. The most significant change in any category of reported crimes in either area was the increase in reported residence burglaries in Area seven (7). This increase averaged almost six per month, or 36% over previous monthly averages. The significance level associated with this estimated increase is .05. That is, there is a one in twenty chance that the increase occurred by chance alone. The other categories of reported crimes in Area seven (7) showed essentially no change during S.P.A.C.E. operation. Illustration Two summarizes these results.

ILLUSTRATION TWO

Changes In Reported Crimes  
In Area Seven (7) During S.P.A.C.E. Operation

+ = increase                      0 = no change                      - = decrease

<u>CRIME CATEGORY</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
Officer activity	+
Larceny	+
Rape	0
Auto Theft	0
Residence Burglaries	+
Non-residence burglaries	0
Robbery	0

REPORTED CRIMES ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The results between the two areas chosen for S.P.A.C.E. operation are somewhat different. Area five (5), the high crime area, showed decreased criminal activity in two of the six crime categories, as well as decreased officer activity. There were no increases in any of the crime categories. In Area seven, (7), the low crime area, two of the six crime categories as well as officer activity increased. There were no decreases in any of the crime categories. The most significant

change in either area was the increase in residence burglaries in Area seven (7). The net combined change for the two areas would be negligible; that is, the changes in each area offset one another.

It should be noted that the changes discussed here are for reported crimes. Therefore, it is possible that changes in reporting could account for some of the changes. One purpose of the surveys conducted during 1974 was to establish present levels of unreported crimes and thereby to estimate the impact of reporting levels on reported crime statistics. The analysis of the surveys is contained later in this report; the impact on reporting levels is analyzed in that section.



S.P.A.C.E. PERSONNEL OPINION SURVEY

In May, 1974, an opinion survey was conducted of Officers assigned to the S.P.A.C.E. Program. About 60% of these officers responded to this survey; the numerical summary of these responses and the questionnaire are given in Appendix Two of this document. The average responses are given in Table I below. The survey was also given to other departmental personnel from Patrol, Traffic, Etc. The results for the 130 other respondents are also given in Table I.

TABLE I

Average Responses to Opinion for S.P.A.C.E.

Response Number	Average Response	$\bar{x}$ Score	Deviation from Departmental Average	$\bar{z}$ Score
1	3.08	1.46	-.26	-.36
2	2.67	.29	-.14	.02
3	2.17	-1.14	.08	.72
4	2.92	1.00	.44	1.87
5	2.25	-.91	-.16	-.04
6	2.42	-.43	-.08	-.21
7	2.50	-.20	-.64	-.49
8	3.00	1.23	-.09	-.18
9	2.58	.03	-.05	-.31
10	2.92	1.00	-.19	-.14
11	2.17	-1.14	.40	-1.13
12	2.83=	.74	-.19	1.46
13	1.67	-2.57	-.50	-.84
14	2.50	-.20	.31	-.31
15	2.92	1.00	-.41	-.11
16	2.42	-.43	-.05	-1.55
17	2.83	.74	-.11	-1.52
18	2.25	-.91	-.63	.37
19	2.58	.03	-.62	
20	2.75	.51	-.03	
Average	2.57		-.146	

The purpose of this survey was to determine if any problem areas exist in terms of morale, satisfaction, management, etc., for S.P.A.C.E. operation. Such information would be useful for S.P.A.C.E. management during continued operation. Further, if any problems exist which are

unique to S.P.A.C.E. as compared to the rest of the Salt Lake City Police Department, then some insight would be gained into the impact of the S.P.A.C.E. concept on individuals in S.P.A.C.E. patrols. The same observations will be used for positive as well as negative differences.

The approach to the analysis of the survey results was to make a comparison of each average score to the overall average score. This was done because no "norm" for the answers on the questionnaire exists. Then the average score for S.P.A.C.E. respondents was compared to the overall departmental average response. These differences were then compared to the overall average difference between S.P.A.C.E. and the remainder of the department. Such comparisons are called " $\bar{z}$  - Scores." If a  $\bar{z}$  score is close to zero, then the average response difference on that question does not differ significantly from the overall average response (difference). If the  $\bar{z}$  score is much larger, or smaller, than zero, then the opposite conclusion is made. Using a table of normal probabilities it may be determined that if a  $\bar{z}$  score is larger than 1.5, or smaller than -1.5, then the probability is about fifteen in sixteen that the difference is significant. Therefore, 1.5 and -1.5 were chosen as the significance breaks for the  $\bar{z}$  scores given in Table I.

In addition to the  $\bar{z}$  score comparison a statistical analysis was applied to the average differences to determine if there is a difference in the overall average scores between S.P.A.C.E. and the rest of the department. The test used is called a T-test. A final note on the

survey concerns the meanings of the numbers resulting. The questionnaire was designed so that on all questions, except number nine, result in a mark of one, two, three, four or five with one being the best mark and five being the worst mark. Question nine has the rating reversed from this; that is, ~~one is worst~~ and five is best. Therefore, in performing this analysis, the responses to question nine were transformed by: one to five; two to four; three to three; four to two; and five to one. As designed then, the lower the score the better the opinion of the respondent.

#### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The T-test for comparison on overall averages between S.P.A.C.E. and the rest of the department was statistically significant. The T value was -2.09 and the associated significance level was .05. Therefore, the probability is one in twenty that the difference in scores occurred due to sampling error or other chance. Further, the average score for S.P.A.C.E. was lower than for the rest of the department.

From Table I, S.P.A.C.E. personnel rated response number one exceptionally "bad" and response thirteen exceptionally "good." Response number one deals with the utilization of peoples' talents by management. Thus, respondents from S.P.A.C.E. must feel that more effective utilization could be made of their individual abilities. Response thirteen concerns an individuals knowledge of managements' expectations of him. Since the average response was exceptionally small compared to other responses, it is reasonable to conclude that S.P.A.C.E. personnel believe that management does a very good job of communicating its

expectations of an individual to that individual. This quite possibly is due to the training which the involved officers received prior to the survey and before S.P.A.C.E. field operation. Other areas which have some indications of being "good" in the eyes of S.P.A.C.E. respondents include job satisfaction and job challenge. Other areas which have some indication of being "bad" in the eyes of S.P.A.C.E. respondents are management interest in employee personnel and professional growth, coordination of activities in the division, constructive resolution of conflicts between individuals, and rewards for competence and performance.

The comparison of S.P.A.C.E. responses to other responses shows that S.P.A.C.E. personnel feel that their management does a significantly better job of keeping them abreast of new technical developments and of informing them of what is going on than the managers in other divisions and sections. On the other hand, S.P.A.C.E. respondents don't feel their management is as interested in their personal and professional growth, that their jobs are as challenging, or that they can communicate as openly with their management as management in other sections and divisions. There is a slight indication that S.P.A.C.E. personnel have more knowledge of management's expectations of them than do others.

In summary, S.P.A.C.E. personnel have clear notions of what is expected of them. They feel that better use could be made of their abilities by management. Possible improvements in management interest in personnel professional and personal growth, in the coordination of their activities, in the constructive resolution of conflicts,

and in recognition of competence and performance could be made, according to personnel views. S.P.A.C.E. personnel feel that their jobs are challenging and satisfying on the average. However, they do not feel as positive about job challenge as do respondents from other divisions in the department. S.P.A.C.E. management does a better than average job of keeping personnel informed of new developments and situations when compared to other sections and divisions. Individuals in the S.P.A.C.E. program rate their management lower in terms of growth interest and open communications than do personnel in other sections and departments.

It should be remembered that the results of this analysis represent the average opinions of those individuals who responded to the opinion survey in the S.P.A.C.E. program and other departmental divisions and sections.

## ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS SURVEYS

### INTRODUCTION

Beginning in February, 1974, household and business surveys were conducted in the S.P.A.C.E. community. The objectives of this survey were:

- 1) Determine the level of public support of Police activities.
- 2) Determine the public's interest in involvement in crime prevention and control.
- 3) Develop a measure of the number of unreported crimes in the S.P.A.C.E. area.

A questionnaire was developed for the above purpose and is found in Appendix Four of this evaluation document. The questionnaire consisted of sixty-nine possible responses; in addition, a mail-in questionnaire concerning some sex crimes was given to each residential respondent. A random sample of intersections was taken in the S.P.A.C.E. area; an interviewer took five interviews in the proximity of each intersection for the residential interviews. Since this was not always possible for the commercial interviews, a maximum of five business interviews was conducted for each location. This methodology would be called stratified random samples with cluster subsamples by statisticians.

The results of the interviews were coded by the interviewer onto a response form which was later keypunched onto standard eighty column cards. The resulting data was then manipulated by statistical programs designed for the summarization of such data.

SURVEY SUMMARY - CRIME TRENDS AND POLICE SERVICES

Table I shows the number of interviews conducted by patrol district in the S.P.A.C.E. area and by type of interview.

TABLE I

	<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>	<u>COMMERCIAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Area 5	113	68	181
Area 7	274	32	306
Total	387	100	487

The results of the sample show that a greater proportion of residential interviews were conducted in Area seven (7), while the larger proportion of business interviews were taken in Area five (5). This most probably reflects the differing characteristics of the two areas.

Table II shows the responses to question number twelve on the questionnaire. This item asks for the opinion of the respondent concerning the trend of the crime rate in his neighborhood.

TABLE II

Neighborhood Crime Rate Trend

	<u>INCREASING</u>	<u>DECREASING</u>	<u>NOT CHANGING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Area 5	66 (38%)	21 (12%)	85 (50%)	172
Business	22 (37%)	7 (12%)	31 (51%)	60
Residence	44 (39%)	14 (13%)	54 (48%)	112
Area 7	151 (50%)	25 (8%)	127 (42%)	303
Business	19 (63%)	2 (07%)	9 (30%)	30
Residence	132 (48%)	23 (08%)	118 (44%)	273
TOTAL	217	46	212	475

From Table II, there were twelve persons interviewed who did not respond to this question; they would be classified as "don't know" for purposes of this analysis. The above numbers show that, percentagewise, more people in Area seven (7) feel that crime is on the increase than in Area five (5). This difference is statistically

significant; it is found upon application of a chi-squared test to these data that the probability is about .04 that the differences were due to chance alone. In both areas, a larger proportion of the respondents felt that crime was increasing than decreasing. In Area five (5), businessmen and residents had very similar opinions. In Area seven (7), businessmen were very likely (almost two out of three) to feel that crime is on the increase. These results are interesting in view of the fact that reported crimes have stayed at about the same levels, or even decreased, during the past few years. It is possible that the publicity given national local crime rates in recent years can account for these opinions. It was also found that a majority of those interviewed felt that the national and local crime rates are increasing, and that those who feel that these rates are increasing are likely to feel that neighborhood crimes are increasing.

Table III shows the responses to question number fourteen. This item asks for the respondent's opinion of the quality of neighborhood police service.

TABLE III

Quality of Neighborhood Police Service

	<u>ABOVE AVERAGE</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>POOR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Area 5	61 (35%)	108 (62%)	6 (3%)	175
Business	23 (37%)	36 (57%)	4 (6%)	63
Residence	38 (34%)	72 (64%)	2 (2%)	112
Area 7	95 (31%)	177 (59%)	30 (10%)	302
Business	10 (34%)	15 (52%)	4 (14%)	29
Residence	85 (31%)	162 (59%)	26 (10%)	273
TOTAL	156	285	36	477

The numbers in Table III indicated a significant difference in the proportions in each category between Areas five (5) and seven (7).

This difference is most notable in the "poor" category. About three times as many respondents, proportionately, felt that police service is poor in Area seven (7) as in Area five (5). This proportion was one in seven for businessmen in Area seven (7) and one in ten overall for Area seven (7). In Area five (5) the proportion was about one in thirty-three. In Area five (5), a larger proportion of businessmen felt police services to be poor than did residents. It is also notable from Table III that a large percentage of those interviewed felt that police services in their neighborhood was "average" or "above average." In Area five (5), ninety-seven percent of the respondents said average or above; in Area seven (7), this percentage was ninety percent. It is reasonable to conclude from Table III that the vast majority of residents and businessmen feel that neighborhood police service is at least adequate. It was further determined from the survey results that those who feel that overall police services are adequate or better for all of Salt Lake City tend to believe that police service in their own neighborhood is adequate or better. It was also found that those who felt that crimes were not changing or decreasing rated police services slightly better than those who felt crime was on the increase.

Table IV shows the numbers of respondents who said that they were burglarized during 1973.

SURVEY SUMMARY - CRIME VICTIMIZATION

TABLE IV

	Burglary Victims		TOTAL
	YES	NO	
Area 5	22 (12%)	159 (88%)	181
Business	18 (26%)	50 (74%)	68
Residence	4 (4%)	109 (96%)	113
Area 7	27 (9%)	279 (91%)	306
Business	10 (31%)	22 (69%)	32
Residence	17 (6%)	257 (94%)	274
TOTAL	49	438	487

It is clear from the numbers in Table IV that a larger proportion of the respondents in Area five (5) were burglary victims during 1973 than in Area seven (7). This would be expected because Area five (5) is considered to be a "high crime" area and Area seven (7) a "low crime" area. In each area, it appears that a business is about six times as likely to be burglarized as is a residence. In Area five (5), it was also determined that each resident burglarized in the sample was burglarized once; ten of the eighteen businesses burglarized were burglarized more than once in Area five (5). In Area seven (7), two of the seventeen residents who said they had been burglarized were burglarized again during 1973 for Area seven commercial respondents. In Area seven (7), all commercial burglaries were reported to the police; however, seven of the residential respondents who were burglarized did not report the incidents to the police. Of those not reporting the burglaries, three said the reason was because it was not that important, three said the reason was that the police are rarely able to do anything about it and one gave no reason.

In Area five (5), two of the eighteen businessmen burglarized did not report the burglaries. In both instances, the reason given was that the police rarely can do anything about it. Of the four Area five residents burglarized, two said that they did not report the burglaries to the police. The reasons given were the same as for business burglaries. The police would probably not be able to do anything about it.

Table V summarizes the unreported burglaries for Areas five (5) and seven (7).

TABLE V  
Burglary Victim

	REPORTED	UNREPORTED	TOTAL
Area 5	18 (82%)	4 (18%)	22
Business	16 (89%)	2 (11%)	18
Residence	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	4
Area 7	20 (74%)	7 (26%)	27
Business	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	10
Residence	10 (59%)	7 (41%)	17
TOTAL	38 (78%)	11 (22%)	49

Overall, from Table V, about one in five burglaries in the S.P.A.C.E. community is unreported. The proportion of unreported burglaries at residences is much higher than for businesses. In most cases, burglaries which are not reported because the victims feel that little will be done about it. The consequences of some of the burglaries were so unimportant as to not warrant the victims reporting it.

Table VI shows the numbers of respondents who said they were victims of theft from the yard, garage, automobile or business premises.

TABLE VI  
Theft Victims

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	29 (16%)	52 (84%)	181
Business	22 (32%)	46 (68%)	68
Residence	7 (6%)	106 (94%)	113
Area 7	52 (17%)	254 (83%)	306
Business	9 (28%)	23 (72%)	32
Residence	43 (16%)	231 (84%)	274
TOTAL	81 (17%)	406 (83%)	487

It is clear from Table VI that there is little difference in the overall proportions of respondents who were theft victims in 1973 between Areas five (5) and seven (7). However, there was a higher proportion of residents in Area seven (7) who said that they had something stolen from their yard, garage or automobile than in Area five (5). A chi-squared test for the statistical significance of this difference showed the probability level associated with the resultant chi-squared statistic to be .01.

Therefore, there is about one chance in 100 that the sample difference occurred by chance alone. That is, a resident in Area seven (7) is significantly more likely to be a theft victim than is a resident of Area five (5).

Table VII shows the reported and non-reported thefts in the S.P.A.C.E. areas.

TABLE VII  
Theft Victims

	REPORTED	UNREPORTED	TOTAL
Area 5	16 (55%)	13 (45%)	29
Business	11 (50%)	11 (50%)	22
Residence	5 (71%)	2 (29%)	7
Area 7	21 (40%)	31 (60%)	52
Business	5 (56%)	4 (44%)	9
Residence	16 (37%)	27 (63%)	43
TOTAL	37 (46%)	44 (54%)	81

From Table VII, more than half of all thefts in the S.P.A.C.E. community were unreported. There is a significant statistical difference between Areas five (5) and seven (7) in reporting rates. This is especially evident in residential thefts; about twice the percentage of thefts are unreported in Area seven (7) residences as compared to Area five (5) residences.

In Area five (5), the major cause given for non-reporting of thefts was that the incident was not that important. Two of the thirteen not reporting said it was because it was not likely that anything would be done.

In Area seven (7), sixteen of the thirty-one respondents who did not report thefts did not do so because the incident was not important enough; nine of the respondents not reporting thefts did not do so because they thought the police would not be able to do anything about it; one said that the police were not quick enough in responding; and five gave other or no reasons.

Table VIII show the numbers of robbery victims during 1973 in the S.P.A.C.E. community.

TABLE VIII

	YES.	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	3 (2%)	178 (98%)	181
Business	2 (3%)	66 (97%)	68
Residence	1 (1%)	112 (99%)	113
Area 7	4 (1%)	302 (99%)	306
Business	1 (3%)	31 (97%)	32
Residence	3 (1%)	271 (99%)	274
TOTAL	7 (1%)	480 (99%)	487

It is evident from Table VIII that only a small proportion of those interviewed were victims of a robbery during 1973. Overall, this proportion was about seven of 500, or slightly more than one in 100. Further, there is no significant difference in the percentagewise comparisons between Areas five (5) and seven (7). As would be expected, a business is more likely to be robbed than a resident is in either of the areas.

All commercial robberies were reported. In Area five (5) one robbery was not reported by a resident because it was not considered to be a very important incident. In Area seven (7), one of the residents robbed also did not report the robbery because it was not thought to be important enough.

The residential interviews contained a section on sex crimes. Questions regarding exhibitionists or peepers were asked directly by the interviewer. A separate mailpack questionnaire regarding rapes and molests was given to the respondent at the end of the interview. Table IX shows the results of the exhibitionist/peeper question.

TABLE IX

Exhibitionist/Peeper Victims

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	5 (4%)	108 (96%)	113
Area 7	12 (4%)	262 (96%)	274
TOTAL	17 (4%)	370 (96%)	387

It is obvious from Table IX that the chances of being the victim of a peeper or exhibitionist are uniform between Areas five (5) and seven (7). It is of interest to note that one in twenty-five people in these areas reported that they had been the victims of such an incident.

Table X shows the reporting of exhibitionist/peeper encounters by the residents of the S.P.A.C.E. area.

TABLE X

Exhibitionist/Peeper Victims			
	REPORTED	UNREPORTED	TOTAL
Area 5	1 (20%)	4 (80%)	5
Area 7	6 (50%)	6 (50%)	12
TOTAL	7 (41%)	10 (59%)	17

It is obvious from Table X that over the entire S.P.A.C.E. area, more than half of the exhibitionist/peeper victims did not report the incident. Of the four non-reporters in Area five (5), one said the police would not be able to do anything about the incident; two said the police did not respond quickly enough to be effective; and one did not want to have the notoriety of being involved in such an incident.

In Area seven (7), three of the six not reporting the exhibitionist/peeper incident did not do so because they did not consider it to be that important; two said the police did not respond quickly enough to be effective; and one gave other reasons.

The results of the rape questionnaire are given in Table XI.

TABLE XI

Rape Victims

YES	NO	TOTAL
3	161	164

Of the three respondents who said that they were rape victims in 1973, none reported the incident to the police. All three listed the ineffectiveness of the police in dealing with such incidents as a reason for non-reporting. In addition, problems with the courts and notoriety of being involved were each listed once.

Commercial establishments in the S.P.A.C.E. area were asked about shoplifting incidents during 1973. Table XXII shows the results of these questions.

TABLE XII

Shoplifting Victims

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	19 (28%)	49 (72%)	68
Area 7	9 (29%)	23 (72%)	32
TOTAL	28 (28%)	72 (72%)	100

It is clear from Table XII that the percentage of shoplifting victims is about the same between the S.P.A.C.E. areas. This amounts to be about one in four of the establishments visited who reported to be shoplifting victims.

Table XIII shows the reporting of shoplifting incidents in the S.P.A.C.E. community during 1973.

TABLE XIII

Shoplifting Victims

	REPORTED	UNREPORTED	TOTAL
Area 5	2 (11%)	17 (89%)	19
Area 7	0 (0%)	9 (100%)	9
TOTAL	2 (7%)	26 (93%)	28

It is evident from Table XIII that most shoplifting incidents go unreported; that is, only about one in fourteen overall was reported in 1973 in the S.P.A.C.E. area. The reasons for non-reporting in Area five (5) were; one of seventeen said it wasn't that important; three of seventeen said it wouldn't do any good; and thirteen of seventeen gave other reasons (possibly "business" reasons?). In Area seven (7), four of nine did not report the shoplifting incident



because they considered it unimportant; one of nine said the courts wouldn't follow through anyway; and four of nine gave other reasons.

Another question asked of businesses in the S.P.A.C.E. areas concerned employee loss, such as embezzlement, fraud, or theft.

Table XIV summarizes the responses to this item.

TABLE XIV

Employee Loss Victims (Not reported)

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	3 (4%)	65 (96%)	68
Area 7	2 (6%)	30 (94%)	32
TOTAL	5 (5%)	95 (95%)	100

These numbers show that employee losses are about uniform for businesses between Areas five (5) and seven (7). Also, none of these incidents were reported to the police.

SURVEY SUMMARY - POLICE DISCRIMINATION

Another portion of the household survey dealt with opinions of respondents concerning police discrimination. The three areas of discrimination asked about were the poor, the young, the ethnic minorities. Table XV shows the survey results concerning discrimination against the poor.

TABLE XV

Discrimination Against Poor

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Area 5	5 (4%)	81 (72%)	27 (24%)	113
Area 7	27 (10%)	194 (71%)	53 (19%)	274
TOTAL	32 (8%)	275 (71%)	80 (21%)	387

The data in Table XV shows that most residents in the sample do not believe that the police discriminate against the poor (seven out of ten).

Table XVI shows the results of the survey concerning discrimination against the young.

TABLE XVI

Discrimination Against Young

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Area 5	11 (10%)	79 (70%)	23 (20%)	113
Area 7	39 (14%)	191 (70%)	44 (16%)	274
TOTAL	50 (13%)	270 (70%)	67 (17%)	387

It appears from Table XVI that seven out of ten survey respondents do not feel that the police discriminate against the young people in their neighborhoods.

Table XVII shows the summarized opinions of S.P.A.C.E. community residents concerning discrimination against ethnic minorities by the Salt Lake City Police Department.

TABLE XVII

Discrimination Against Minorities

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Area 5	13 (12%)	74 (65%)	26 (23%)	113
Area 7	32 (12%)	193 (70%)	49 (18%)	274
TOTAL	45 (12%)	269 (69%)	75 (19%)	387

The numbers in Table XVII show that a large majority of people do not feel that there is a discrimination against minorities by police in the S.P.A.C.E. community.

It should be noted at this time that even though a substantial majority of those interviewed do not feel that there is police discrimination against various groups, there is still a significant proportion (three out of ten) who either "don't know" or feel there is some discrimination. This proportion is large enough to warrant some

attention in future enforcement activities. Data is available from this survey to further define the characteristics of those dissatisfied.

Table XVIII shows the results of general questions asked residents in the S.P.A.C.E. area concerning courteousness, impartiality, and honesty to police officers.

TABLE XVIII

Police Attributes

	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Courteous	318 (82%)	33 (9%)	36 (9%)	387
Area 5	92 (81%)	4 (4%)	17 (15%)	113
Area 7	226 (82%)	29 (11%)	19 (7%)	274
Impartial	278 (72%)	51 (13%)	58 (15%)	387
Area 5	80 (71%)	13 (12%)	20 (17%)	113
Area 7	198 (72%)	38 (14%)	38 (14%)	274
Honest	303 (78%)	24 (6%)	60 (16%)	387
Area 5	87 (77%)	5 (4%)	21 (19%)	113
Area 7	216 (79%)	19 (7%)	39 (14%)	274

It is clear that the vast majority of those who participated in the opinion survey feel that the Police are courteous, fair and honest. That category receiving the lowest proportion of "agree" responses was "impartial" with about 70%. This corresponds to the seven out of ten who felt that there is no discrimination against various groups by the police, or the three out of ten who feel there is.

Table XIX begins a summary of some of the socio-economic characteristics of those who do not believe the police in their areas are impartial. These characteristics are compared to the characteristics of those who do believe that the police are impartial for the purpose of determining possibly unique description of those dissatisfied.

TABLE XIX

Length of Residence

	1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	OVER 3 YEARS	TOTAL
Area 5	30 (27%)	21 (19%)	62 (54%)	113
Impartial	17 (21%)	13 (16%)	50 (63%)	80
Partial	5 (38%)	4 (31%)	4 (31%)	13
Don't Know	8 (40%)	4 (20%)	8 (40%)	20
Area 7	36 (13%)	42 (15%)	196 (72%)	274
Impartial	20 (10%)	22 (11%)	156 (79%)	198
Partial	10 (26%)	16 (42%)	12 (32%)	38
Don't Know	6 (16%)	4 (11%)	28 (73%)	38

From Table XIX it is evident that length of residence is related to ones' opinion of police impartiality. In Area five (5), sixty-three percent of those who thought the police were impartial had lived at their residence more than three years, while only thirty-one percent of those believing the police to be partial in the enforcement of the law had lived at their residence for more than three years. Similar results hold for Area seven (7).

Table XX shows the age breakdowns compared to responses on the question of impartial law enforcement.

TABLE XX

Age

	UNDER 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Over 60	TOTAL
Area 5	5	32	9	7	15	45	113
Impartial	0	16	7	6	14	37	80
Partial	2	8	1	1	0	1	13
Don't Know	3	8	1	0	1	7	20
Area 7	11	50	33	38	55	87	274
Impartial	5	26	23	34	45	65	198
Partial	2	17	8	2	4	5	38
Don't Know	4	7	2	2	6	17	38

It is evident from Table XX that age is an important factor in people's opinions of impartiality of enforcement. In Area five (5), most of those over thirty (eighty-four percent) feel that the law is enforced impartially; of those under thirty, forty-three percent feel that the law is enforced impartially. In Area seven (7), seventy-eight percent of those over thirty feel that the law is enforced impartially. Fifty-one percent of those under thirty feel that the law is enforced impartially.

Table XXI show comparisons of responses of the two sexes to the question concerning impartial enforcement.

TABLE XXI

	Sex		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	
Area 5	43	70	113
Impartial	31	49	80
Partial	6	7	13
Don't Know	6	14	20
Area 7	136	138	274
Impartial	107	91	198
Partial	12	26	38
Don't Know	17	21	38

In Area five (5), there is not significant difference in the opinions of males and females concerning impartial law enforcement. In Area seven (7), however, males are less likely to believe law enforcement is impartial (66%) than females (79%). The difference is about uniform between the sexes between the two areas.

Table XXII shows ethnic characteristics of respondents to the impartial enforcement item.

TABLE XXII  
Ethnic Origin

	WHITE	BLACK	ORIENTAL	MEXICAN-AMERICAN	INDIAN	TOTAL
Area 5	103	3	1	3	3	113
Impartial	74	2	0	2	2	80
Partial	13	0	0	0	0	13
Don't Know	16	1	1	1	1	20
Area 7	228	28	6	10	2	274
Impartial	165	19	3	10	1	198
Partial	27	9	1	0	1	38
Don't Know	36	0	2	0	0	38

It is evident from Table XXII that there are differing racial characteristics between Areas five (5) and seven (7). In Area five (5), ninety-one percent of the sample was of white ethnic origin. In Area seven (7), eighty-three percent of the sample was of white ethnic origin. In Area five (5), less than three percent of the sample was of black racial background; in Area seven (7), more than ten percent of those sampled were of black racial background. The percentage of Mexican-Americans responding to the survey was the same in each area. There is a little difference among the races in responses to the impartial enforcement item. In Area seven (7), seventy-two percent of the white respondents thought enforcement to be impartial; sixty-eight percent of the black respondents felt that law enforcement was impartial; and all the Mexican-American respondents felt that enforcement was impartial.

Table XXIII shows the employment status of those responding to the impartial enforcement question.

TABLE XXIII

Employment Status

	FULLTIME	PART TIME	UNEMPLOYED	OTHER	TOTAL
Area 5	46	8	4	55	113
Impartial	34	5	2	39	80
Partial	6	1	1	5	13
Don't Know	6	2	1	11	20
Area 7	136	8	5	125	274
Impartial	97	4	3	94	198
Partial	22	3	2	11	38
Don't Know	17	1	0	20	38

The "other" category includes students, housewives, and those retired. There are no significantly different responses among the groups or between the areas. It is of interest to note the fairly small percentages of unemployed respondents. These were less than four percent in Area five (5) and less than two percent in Area seven (7).

Table XXIV shows educational breakdowns for respondents to the impartial enforcement item.

TABLE XIV

Education

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
Area 5	4	3	12	55	27	6	6	113
Impartial	4	3	10	38	18	4	3	80
Partial	0	0	1	5	5	1	1	13
Don't Know	0	0	1	12	4	1	2	20
Area 7	8	13	44	133	55	14	7	274
Impartial	6	11	30	100	38	8	5	198
Partial	1	2	6	18	9	3	1	38
Don't Know	1	2	8	15	9	3	1	38

1=less than 8th grad  
2=8th grade  
3=high school incomplete  
4=high school complete

5=college incomplete  
6=college complete  
7=graduate work

Again, there are no significant differences in the responses to impartial enforcement compared to educational attainment between the two areas. It was also determined that marital status was related to ones' opinion of police impartiality. This is probably a reflection of age and length of residence as discussed earlier. And ones' religious preference did not seem to significantly effect his opinion of impartial law enforcement.

In summary, the ages of the residents in the S.P.A.C.E. area is the most significant factor in opinions concerning police impartiality. Length of residence is also important, but probably reflects the effect of age, since younger residents are likely to have lived at their present residences a shorter period of time than older residents. Those under thirty years of age are about twice as likely to feel that the police are not impartial as those over thirty years old. There is no evidence that sex, ethnic origin, employment status, type of employment, education, or religion are factors in ones' opinion of police fairness.

SURVEY SUMMARY - COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Four items concerning participation of the residents of the S.P.A.C.E. area in order to increase the standard of law enforcement were presented to the survey respondents.

The summaries of the results are given in Tables XXV through XVIII.

TABLE XXV

Canvas Neighborhoods

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	50 (44%)	63 (56%)	113
Area 7	189 (69%)	85 (31%)	274
TOTAL	259 (67%)	128 (33%)	387

TABLE XXVI

Ride with Officers

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	70 (62%)	43 (38%)	113
Area 7	189 (69%)	85 (31%)	274
TOTAL	259 (67%)	128 (33%)	387

TABLE XXVII

Participate in Special Programs  
Such as for Youthful Offenders

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	58 (57%)	55 (49%)	113
Area 7	172 (63%)	102 (37%)	274
TOTAL	230 (59%)	157 (41%)	387

TABLE XXVIII

Attend Neighborhood Meetings

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Area 5	63 (56%)	50 (44%)	113
Area 7	201 (73%)	73 (27%)	274
TOTAL	264 (68%)	123 (32%)	387

It is evident from the preceding four tables that the residents of Area seven (7) show a greater inclination to become involved in activities to improve enforcement than do residents of Area five (5). There is a substantial proportion of residents in each area who do not wish to be involved in any such activities. Since the actual opportunity

to become involved was not presented to the survey participants, it can be reasonably assumed that a substantially smaller percentage of those who answered "yes" to involvement items would actually become involved.

Businesses surveyed in the S.P.A.C.E. slightly more inclination to become involved in enforcement improvement activities. Neighborhood canvassing. This is probably a logical expectation because of business requirements.

In summary, it is significant that at least one of three respondents does not wish to become involved in improvement activities in the S.P.A.C.E. area. Community involvement efforts are not likely to receive overwhelming support in the S.P.A.C.E. area. Area seven (7) residents are more receptive to involvement than are Area five (5) residents. The indications are that innovative approaches are required for more success in this area of the project. Perhaps there are serious questions concerning the desire of the public to be involved in improving enforcement activity in the S.P.A.C.E. area at this time.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES

Another study which included citizens attitudes concerning law enforcement and involvement was conducted in Salt Lake City by Jerry H. Borup, PH.D. The title of this study is Citizens Evaluation and Attitudes Concerning Law Enforcement Programs in Salt Lake City. The surveys were taken in 1972 from a low crime area and a high crime area. The low crime area was in Area seven (7); the high crime area was patrol Area ten (10). Obviously, the high crime area for this study

is not the same as the S.P.A.C.E. high crime area, and the low crime areas are the same. Therefore, comparisons between high crime areas may be questioned concerning validity. Comparisons between low crime areas would be valid. Difference between the high crime areas should be considered in the following analysis.

Borup's study showed that in the low crime area (Area seven (7)) about fifty-three percent felt there was no discrimination against the poor; twenty-one percent didn't know; and about twenty-six percent felt there was discrimination against the poor. The survey conducted during S.P.A.C.E. operation showed that seventy-one percent of those interviewed felt there was no discrimination against the poor; ten percent felt that the poor are discriminated against; and nineteen percent didn't know. Therefore, assuming that the samples are comparable, there has been a significant increase in the number of people who feel that there is no discrimination against the poor in Area seven (7) since 1972 (fifty-three percent in 1972 - seventy-one percent in 1974). Obviously, other efforts may have caused this change besides S.P.A.C.E. efforts. However, S.P.A.C.E. has been in operation during part of this time, so it is reasonable to assume that part of this change must be due to S.P.A.C.E. efforts.

Borup's study showed that in the low crime area in 1972 that more than 54% of those interviewed did not believe that there was police discrimination against racial minorities. In the 1974 survey, more than seventy percent of those interviewed in Area seven (7) felt that there is no discrimination against minorities. In 1972, about thirteen percent felt that there was discrimination against minorities; in 1974, twelve

percent felt there is Police discrimination against minorities.

In 1972, thirty-three percent were undecided on this item; in 1974, eighteen percent were undecided. Therefore, assuming the studies are comparable, a significant number of people have come to believe that there is no discrimination against ethnic minorities in Area seven (7) during 1973-74 over 1972. Again, S.P.A.C.E. efforts can account for some, but not all, of this change.

In 1972, seventy-two percent of the participants in Borup's study felt that there was not police discrimination against the young. In 1974, this percentage was seventy percent. In 1972, six percent felt there was discrimination against the young people; in 1974, fourteen percent felt there is police discrimination against the young. In 1972, twenty-two percent were undecided on this matter; in 1974, sixteen percent were undecided on this matter. Therefore, assuming that the studies are comparable, there was a significant increase in the proportion of the residents in Area seven (7) who feel that youth are discriminated against by the Police in 1974 over 1972.

In the areas of police honesty, courtesy, and sincerity, there were no significant changes in residential attitudes between the 1972 and 1974 studies in Area seven (7). In 1972, about fifty-three percent were willing to help in special projects, such as a youth project, while in 1974, about sixty percent were willing to participate in such activities. However, in 1972, nine percent of the respondents in Area seven (7) would not participate in special activities, while in 1974, the percentage of those not desiring to help with such projects was thirty percent. The researcher in the 1972 study concluded

that citizens are willing to engage in special projects. The S.P.A.C.E. evaluation has concluded previously that community participation efforts will probably not be very successful.

The comparison of the high crime areas shows improvement in the residents' opinions about discrimination against the poor and the youth. However, there was an increase in the percentage of those who believed there was discrimination against racial minorities in 1974 over 1972. The responses about honesty and courtesy were very similar between the two studies. Participation in enforcement related activities was acceptable to similar degrees in these areas for 1972 and 1974. It should be emphasized that the validity of these comparisons is unknown because the high crime areas are of differing geographic locations between 1972 and 1974.

In summary, there has probably been an improvement of the S.P.A.C.E. area resident's opinions concerning Police discrimination against various groups. One notable exception is in Area seven (7) concerning discrimination against young people. Residents in the S.P.A.C.E. area had similar opinions in 1974 of police honesty, etc., as they did in 1972. Their willingness to participate in special programs, etc., has not changed during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS - OPINION SURVEY

Half of the respondents to the survey in Area seven (7) believed that crime is on the increase in their neighborhoods. In Area five (5), about two out of five of those interviewed thought that crime was on the increase in their neighborhoods. More than three in five of the commercial respondents in Area seven (7) felt that crime was

increasing in their neighborhoods. The differences in opinions between the two areas may be due to the differences in crime trends, as analyzed earlier in this report, during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

On the average, respondents in each area feel that the quality of police service in their neighborhoods is average or better. Only about seven percent (one in fourteen) felt that police services are less than average. It can be concluded that there is no large degree of dissatisfaction with police services in the S.P.A.C.E. areas at this time.

There is not a large non-reporting problem among the commercial establishments in either area concerning serious crimes, such as burglary or robbery. However, minor thefts, shoplifting incidents, and losses due to employee activities are not likely to be reported. None of the employee loss incidents were reported by the business respondents. One one in fourteen of all shoplifting incidents were reported. About half of all thefts from businesses were unreported. The major reason for unreported thefts was that the incident was not that important.

Among residents, about half of all burglary victims did not report the burglary. The major non-reporting reason was the lack of importance of the incident. About three out of five residential thefts go unreported in the S.P.A.C.E. area. Many thefts involve little or no economic value; therefore, the leading non-reporting reason was given as unimportance of the incident. There were two respondents who did not report thefts because they believed nothing would be done about it.

About forty percent (two out of five) of the victims of exhibitionists or peepers reported the incident. The non-reporting reasons for these crimes included; nothing would be done; police respond to slowly; notoriety associated with such an incident; lack of importance. The responses to the mail in questionnaire concerning other sex crimes show that three (two percent) had been victims of such crimes and that none of the incidents were reported. There probably is a large portion of unreported sex crimes in the S.P.A.C.E. area. A minimum estimate would be that one out of six rapes and/or molests are reported. Such an estimate is derived from applying the survey results to the population and reported crimes in the S.P.A.C.E. area.

About seven out of ten respondents believe that the police enforce the law impartially in their neighborhoods. Those who feel that there is police discrimination are most likely to be under thirty years age. Other socio-economic variables were found to be uncorrelated with opinions concerning discrimination.

While a majority of the respondents said that they would participate in activities leading to more involvement in law enforcement, this majority was not overwhelming. More than one out of four would not participate in any of the activities mentioned in the questionnaire. This evaluator feels that community involvement efforts will not be especially successful at this time in the S.P.A.C.E. area.

S.P.A.C.E. area residents and businesses apparently have better opinions of police services now than in 1972 as evidenced by comparisons with another study made in 1972. Opinions concerning honesty and discrimination have not changed significantly during

this time. The portion of the changes due to S.P.A.C.E. efforts is not known because S.P.A.C.E. was not in operation during the entire time period since the 1972 study.



ARREST ANALYSIS - PART I CRIMES

In order to measure the efficiency of performance of S.P.A.C.E. patrols, an analysis of arrests was made in patrol Areas five (5) and seven (7). The data was collected from the automated files of crime data in the Records Division of the Salt Lake City Police Department. These files contain data since January 1, 1973. Therefore, the data was collected for all of 1973, and through May 31, 1974. Then the data which fell into months before November 1, 1973 was compared to the data after that date to obtain a measure of change during S.P.A.C.E. field operations.

Tables I and II on the following pages show the results of the tabulation of the arrest and crime data. Table I shows that during S.P.A.C.E. operation there were 1,051 reported Part I crimes, resulting in 189 arrests. Before S.P.A.C.E. operation in 1973 there were 1,589 reported Part I crimes resulting in 225 arrests. Table II shows that in 1973 before S.P.A.C.E. operation there were 971 reported crimes resulting in seventy-one arrests; during S.P.A.C.E. operation there were 791 reported Part I crimes resulting in fifty-eight arrests.

It is clear that the total numbers in Tables I and II are not comparable because they represent time periods of differing lengths. Therefore, the ratio of arrests to reported crimes was derived in order to compare the two time periods. This ratio is lacking as a measure because of the differing time periods. However, because the S.P.A.C.E. operation considered is of shorter duration than the

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

time period before S.P.A.C.E., changes detected will be conservative. That is, if the ratio increases during S.P.A.C.E. operation, then that increase is even more significant than statistical tests show because the shorter time period means a smaller chance of an arrest.

In Area five (5), from Table I, fourteen percent of all reported Part I crimes resulted in arrests in 1973 prior to November 1, 1973. From November 1, 1973 through May 31, 1974, eighteen percent of reported Part I crimes resulted in arrests. Increased proportions are noted for rapes, robberies, thefts and simple assaults; decreased proportions occurred for aggravated assaults, residential burglaries, non-residential burglaries, and auto thefts. Therefore, it appears that the overall probability that a reported crime will result in an arrest increase in Area five (5) during S.P.A.C.E. operation, with categorical changes as noted above.

A statistical test, called the T-test for differences in means, was applied to the ratios in Table I to determine whether the change in overall arrest percentages was statistically significant. It was found that the probability that the change was due to change alone was about .12. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the overall probability of arrest increased significantly during S.P.A.C.E. operation. Said another way, in Area five (5) during S.P.A.C.E. operation, the chance of being arrested after committing a Part I crime increased by more than twenty-five percent over pre-S.P.A.C.E. operation.

In Area seven (7), Table II, it is clear that the overall percentages of reported crimes which resulted in arrests are the same before and during S.P.A.C.E. operation. There were increased arrest percentages for robberies, aggravated assault, non-residence burglaries, auto thefts, and simple assaults; decreases occurred for residence burglaries and thefts; and arrests for rapes did not change. The major reason that the overall arrest rate did not change in Area seven (7) during S.P.A.C.E. operation is the decrease in the arrest rates for thefts and residential burglaries, the two most numerous-reported crimes in Area seven (7). Further, large enough increases were achieved in arrest rates in other categories to maintain the overall average arrest rate.

#### ARREST ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The arrest rate for all Part I crimes increased substantially in Area five (5) and probably did not change in Area seven (7) during S.P.A.C.E. operation. In Area five (5), the increase was due to increased arrest rates for thefts and simple assaults. There were notable decreases in the arrest rates for burglaries and auto thefts. In Area seven (7), the arrest rates decreased for residence burglaries and thefts, while other categories of Part I crime increased. The overall effectiveness of S.P.A.C.E. on arrest rates must be termed as positive due to the increase in Area five (5) and the lack of change in Area seven (7).

It is interesting to note that S.P.A.C.E. efforts seem to have had the most impact on crime in Area five (5). In Area seven (7), crimes may have actually increased somewhat during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

Corresponding, the overall arrest rate increased somewhat during S.P.A.C.E. operation. Corresponding, the overall arrest rate increased in Area five (5) and did not change in Area seven (7). At this time it is not known whether this relationship is caused in nature or reflects a correlation caused by other variables.

Illustrations I and II are graphical representations of the results of the arrest analysis in Areas five (5) and seven (7).

#### ARRIVAL TIMES FOR S.P.A.C.E PATROLS

One of the objectives of the S.P.A.C.E. Program is to reduce the response time in the areas it patrols. Previous studies of response times have shown an average response time in the neighborhood of ten minutes for the Salt Lake City Police Department. One study by Cadet Michael R. Hatcher shows that the average response time in the Patrol Division to be 8.12 minutes during the first eight months of 1973. The numbers used in this study are found in Appendix Three of this report. This evaluator feels that the methodology as explained in Hatcher's study was valid; further, average response times for each shift were derived in his study. Such studies should prove to be of use in the evaluation and management of enforcement projects in the future.

Table I shows the average response times for S.P.A.C.E. patrols for November 1, 1973 through May 31, 1974 by-month.

TABLE I

Arrival Time in Minutes  
S.P.A.C.E. Patrols

11/73	12/73	1/74	2/74	3/74	4/74	5/74	Average
2:30	2.00	2.29	2.48	2.20	2.18	2.57	2.29

It is clear from Table I that the arrival times for S.P.A.C.E. patrols is substantially less than the estimated 8.12 minutes for patrols prior to S.P.A.C.E. operation in 1973. The objective for the S.P.A.C.E. program was to reduce overall response time by two minutes. It appears that the reduction is in the neighborhood of six minutes.

SUMMARY

In general the foregoing analyses reveal that S.P.A.C.E. impact has varied between the two patrol districts making up the S.P.A.C.E. area. 'There was no increase in reported crime in Area five (5) and possible decreases in two of the six crime categories analyzed.' In Area seven (7), there were no decreased categories of reported crimes and possible increases in two areas, especially residence burglaries. The ratio of arrests to reported Part I crimes in Area five (5) increased significantly during S.P.A.C.E. operation. 'In Area seven (7), there was no change during S.P.A.C.E. operation in this ratio.' The residents and business people interviewed in Area five were less likely to have the opinion that crime is on the increase in their neighborhood than did survey respondents in Area seven (7).

A large majority of citizens have a favorable opinion of police services in the S.P.A.C.E. area as shown by the surveys conducted. The group which seems to be most dissatisfied is those who are thirty years old or younger. Other socio-economic variables had no correlation with opinions concerning police services.

There are substantial numbers of unreported crimes in several crime categories. These include sex crimes, thefts, shoplifting, employee losses, and residential burglaries. Robberies, auto thefts, and non residence burglaries rarely go unreported. The major reason for non-reporting is that the victims felt that the incident was unimportant, except for sex crimes. In this category, the notoriety

associated with such a crime was a deterrent to reporting. Another reason often given was that it is difficult for the police to do anything about it.

Table I shows the estimated percentages of unreported crime the S.P.A.C.E. area.

TABLE I  
Unreported Crimes

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Percentage Unreported</u>
Residence Burglary	43%
N.R. Burglary	3%
Theft	54%
Robbery	0%
Exhibitionist	60%
Rape, molest	80%
Shoplifting	90%
Employee Losses	90%

The results of the victimization study shows that there could be substantial increases in reported crimes in most crime categories through increased reporting alone.

A majority of the respondents to the survey said they would participate in improvement activities. However, it is also significant that one out of three respondents would not participate.

S.P.A.C.E. area residents and business people probably have better opinions of police services now than in 1972. The total extent of the changes due to S.P.A.C.E. is not known because S.P.A.C.E. was not in operation during the entire time period since 1972.

S.P.A.C.E. personnel have clear ideas as to what is expected of them by their management. Those in the S.P.A.C.E. program believe that their management does a better than average job of informing

them of new technical developments. On the other hand, S.P.A.C.E. personnel believe that their management could improve in the utilization of peoples' talents, in opening communications, in resolving conflicts, in interest in personnel professional growth, and in recognition of competence and performance. These opinions probably reflect good "downward" communications in the S.P.A.C.E. organization and little "upward" communications.

Response times for S.P.A.C.E. patrols appear to be substantially lower than other patrols (two - three minutes versus eight - ten minutes) on the average.

The S.P.A.C.E. program seems to have been most effective in Area five (5). This is shown by fewer reported crimes, opinion surveys, and arrest rates. Similar success is not evident in Area seven (7) in terms of crimes and arrests. The image of S.P.A.C.E. personnel is favorable among the citizens in both Areas five (5) and seven (7). Response times for S.P.A.C.E. patrols are better than set forth in the projects objectives. S.P.A.C.E. personnel believe that they could be better involved in the decision-making process in their organization.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the different impacts made on Areas five (5) and seven (7), it is recommended that an indepth analysis in each area be conducted to determine the reasons for this difference. It should be remembered that the differences so far are based on seven months operational data. Therefore, a continuing evaluation of the project would be required to determine differences during the next operational year.

Since the survey results indicate that the socio-economic variable most correlated with dissatisfaction with police services is age, it is recommended that the depth and sources of such dissatisfaction be determined and feasible activities be implemented to improve the present situation. Such activities might be public relations campaign aimed at those under thirty, special efforts by Patrol Officers to communicate with younger citizens, etc. It is possible that the present level of dissatisfaction is tolerable, or for good reason; therefore, it is possible that no specific activities would be implemented.

Involvement of the community in improving law enforcement should be approached with innovative activities; if it is to be emphasized in the future. It is the opinion of this evaluator that the present level of public interest is not great enough to warrant any massive expenditures of resources in this area unless new approaches are being tried. It should be noted that other researchers have come to different conclusions from earlier and similar survey data.

It is recommended that public awareness regarding the importance of reporting crime and with the effectiveness of the police in dealing with crime be improved. The most obvious thing to try in this area would be the news media. Speaking engagements at schools, clubs, or social gatherings might be used to improve such awareness. It is not surprising to anyone that sex crimes are not very often reported. The reporting rate of many business crimes, such as shoplifting and employee loss, is also very low. Therefore, activities aimed at businesses in the S.P.A.C.E. area could yield significant results. This evaluator has no solutions for the sex crime reporting problem.

Burglaries in Area seven (7) are the crimes which increased most during S.P.A.C.E. operation up to June 1, 1974. It is recommended that S.P.A.C.E. management emphasize the prevention of such crimes during future S.P.A.C.E. operation.

It is recommended that the surveys conducted in 1974 be conducted during the same time in 1975. This is especially pertinent of reporting of crimes increases during the next year in the S.P.A.C.E. areas.

It could be worthwhile for S.P.A.C.E. management to improve the "upward" communications in the organization. One suggested means to this end is the implementation of some form of the management by objectives in the S.P.A.C.E. organization. Downward communications are no problem at this time in the S.P.A.C.E. organization.

#### OTHER FINDINGS

An area which can be significantly improved in S.P.A.C.E. management would be the use of the selective strategies of patrol in the S.P.A.C.E. area. Such strategies could emphasize locations, times of day, types of crime, etc. From a practical viewpoint, such selectivity would be difficult and expensive to implement with the information available to S.P.A.C.E. managers at this time. This condition most probably exists in other sections and divisions in the department also. Since a good selective management system requires complete and current information, it seems logical that automated data processing would have much application in such a system. While the development of such a system is expensive, the benefits to law enforcement managers would outweigh such costs and would accrue overtime. Development costs are not recurring, for the most part.

Since S.P.A.C.E. is just one section in the entire Salt Lake City Police Department, it is not feasible to develop and implement a selective management information system for S.P.A.C.E. alone. Such a system must have departmental approval and support. If such support does exist, the steps to develop the information system should include:

- 1) Feasibility study to determine present level of information available, potential users of selective management information system, and costs and benefits of such a system.
- 2) Design of the system.
- 3) Testing of the system.

#### 4) Implementation of the system.

All activities should be coordinated with the Salt Lake City Data Processing Department.

In the area of statistical analysis, it does not appear to this evaluator that the usual analytical techniques applied to crime data describe criminal activity adequately. One of the most common techniques used is to compare this year with last year. While this technique is valuable in determining one year's level of crimes with the previous year's, it is lacking in the area of trend analysis, both long range and short range. Since crimes are affected by other socio-economic trends, techniques which can account for trends in data are better for explaining variation in crime data than techniques which ignore trends. The techniques of time series analysis used in the evaluation of crime data in the S.P.A.C.E. area account for trends in these data, but do not explain the sources of such trends. It would be useful for law enforcement managers to incorporate the ideas of trend analysis into the decision making process as well as the idea of year to year comparisons.

In future projects of the size and scope of the S.P.A.C.E. program, the evaluator should be involved as early as possible in the project. Evaluation should be management oriented, and monthly evaluation reports should be supplied to project managers concerning the most important objectives of the project. In this way, management and evaluation interact in a way which is useful to both. It is difficult to implement such a dynamic system of evaluation after the project is operational.

The public surveys used in the evaluation of S.P.A.C.E. have been useful in determining crime levels, public interest, and public attitudes toward police services. Such surveys may be compared to market research conducted by a business. The product of police services is reduced crime, and the consumer is the taxpayer. It is recommended that a system be implemented in other areas which can measure the levels of public support and awareness of police services. Such a system should have the ability to detect changes and differences in the opinions of groups making up the public in Salt Lake City.

GLOSSARY OF STATISTICAL TERMINOLOGY

- CHI-SQUARED STATISTIC - - - - - A number calculated from the entries in a two-way table which determines the degree of relationship between the variables of the table. Examples are height - weight comparisons, age - attitude comparisons, and education - income comparisons.
- CONFIDENCE INTERVAL - - - - - A range of values that a random variable can take on along with the probability, expressed as a percent, that such a variable may achieve some value in this range. For instance, if a statistician said: "I am 90% confident that there will be between 10 and 14 murders in Gotham City next year," he means that in 9 years out of 10, there have been more than 10 but less than 14 murders in Gotham City.
- CONFIDENCE LIMITS - - - - - The largest and smallest values which comprise a confidence interval. The largest value is called the upper confidence limit; the smallest value is called the lower confidence limit.
- EXPECTED VALUE - - - - - The average, or mean, value of a random variable.
- F - STATISTIC - - - - - A number, calculated from sample observations from a normal distribution, used to test the hypothesis that the expected values of a set of random variables is zero.
- INTERRUPT - - - - - The variable in a time series model which corresponds to the beginning of an effort to change the time series.
- NORMAL DISTRIBUTION - - - - - The probability distribution often described as the "bell-shaped curve."

- PROBABILITY - - - - - The measure of degree of likelihood of occurrence of an event. Probabilities are numbers between 0 and 1, often expressed as percents. 0 denotes the probability of an event which is certain not to occur; 1 denotes the probability of an event which is certain to occur.
- RANDOM VARIABLE - - - - - A quantity which changes according to a probability distribution. Examples are the sum of the spots showing when 2 dice are thrown, the height and weight of an individual, the number of burglaries in a given month.
- SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL - - - - - The probability associated with the occurrence of an event. An event with a "small" probability of occurrence is called statistically significant. The determination of what is "small" changes between situation and may actually be a management decision.
- STANDARD DEVIATION - - - - - The average variation from the mean of a random variable.
- STATISTICS - - - - - The science of using numerical data to make decisions.
- T - STATISTIC - - - - - A number, calculated from sample observations from a normal distribution, used to test the hypothesis that the expected value of a random variable is zero.
- TIME SERIES - - - - - A sequence of events which occur over time. Examples are stock prices, reported crimes, food prices, and rainfall amounts.
- TIME SERIES MODEL - - - - - A mathematical equation which explains variation in the values of a time series. Such an equation is used to predict future values of the time series.
- Z - SCORES - - - - - Numbers from a normal distribution with expected value zero and standard deviation one. These numbers are used to determine large or small scores on a questionnaire according to a probability rule.



APPENDIX ONE

Autocorrelations and Analysis of Variance  
of Reported Crimes in the S.P.A.C.E. Area

AREA 7  
OFFICER ACTIVITY

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .6194$      $r_2 = .3981$      $r_3 = .0738$      $r_4 = .0860$      $r_5 = .2105$   
 $r_6 = .2300$      $r_7 = .1075$      $r_8 = .0515$      $r_9 = .1111$      $r_{10} = .2851$   
 $r_{11} = .4322$      $r_{12} = .4752$

Time Series Model: Second Order Autoregressive with Yearly Seasonal Component; Binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

<u>Source</u>	<u>D.F.</u>	<u>S.S.</u>	<u>M.S.</u>	
Total	51	9781337.0		
Mean	1	9563671.1		
Total Adj.	50	217665.9		
Model	4	114932.5	28733.1	F=12.9
Residual	46	102733.4	2233.3	R <sup>2</sup> = .53

Discussion: The F- value has associated probability level of .0000004; therefore, the model explains a significant amount of variation in the data. The partial F- value of the interrupt estimate is .75, with associated probability level of .39.

AREA 7

LARCENY

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .0220$     $r_2 = .0201$     $r_3 = .0002$     $r_4 = .0070$     $r_5 = .0043$   
 $r_6 = .0092$     $r_7 = .0024$     $r_8 = .0007$     $r_9 = .0069$     $r_{10} = .0101$   
 $r_{11} = .0117$     $r_{12} = .0066$

Time Series Model: Random process with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	65	89044.0	
Mean	1	83235.0	
Total Adj.	64	5809.0	
Model	1	112.5	112.5 F= 1.24
Residual	63	5696.5	90.4 R <sup>2</sup> = .02

Discussion: The probability level associated with the F- value is .27.

AREA 7

RAPE

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .0714$     $r_2 = .1680$     $r_3 = .0171$     $r_4 = .2217$     $r_5 = .0885$   
 $r_6 = .0798$     $r_7 = .0177$     $r_8 = .0621$     $r_9 = .0354$     $r_{10} = .1680$   
 $r_{11} = .0354$     $r_{12} = .0087$

Time Series Model: Random process with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	65	49.0	
Mean	1	18.8	
Total Adj.	64	30.2	
Model	1	.1	.1 F= .02
Residual	63	30.1	.5 R <sup>2</sup> = .00

Discussion: The F- value is very small indicating that the interrupt is insignificant. The probability level associated with the F- value is .89. The numbers in the analysis of variance reflect substantial round off errors due to their sizes.

AREA 7

AUTO THEFT

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .2538$      $r_2 = .2167$      $r_3 = .3172$      $r_4 = .0711$      $r_5 = .2270$   
 $r_6 = .0912$      $r_7 = .0989$      $r_8 = .1426$      $r_9 = .0069$      $r_{10} = .1669$   
 $r_{11} = .1302$      $r_{12} = .0861$

Time Series Model: First order autoregressive with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	64	3982.0	
Mean	1	3192.3	
Total Adj.	63	789.7	
Model	2	52.4	26.2 F= 2.17
Residual	61	737.3	12.1 R <sup>2</sup> = .07

Discussion: The probability level of the F-value is .12 indication that the model explains a significant amount of the variation in the data. The partial F- value of the interrupt estimate is .12 with probability level .73. Therefore, there is no significant S.P.A.C.E. impact on auto thefts in Area 7.

AREA 7

RESIDENCE BURGLARIES

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .1285$      $r_2 = .1326$      $r_3 = .1526$      $r_4 = .0600$      $r_5 = .1028$   
 $r_6 = .2366$      $r_7 = .0836$      $r_8 = .0576$      $r_9 = .0734$      $r_{10} = .0757$   
 $r_{11} = .1213$      $r_{12} = .0940$

Time Series Model: Random process with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	65	19455.0	
Mean	1	16100.6	
Total Adj.	64	3354.6	
Model	1	194.2	194.2 F= 3.87
Residual	63	3160.4	50.2 R <sup>2</sup> = .06

Discussion: The probability level associated with the F- value is .05. Therefore, the model explains a significant portion of the variation in the data and the estimated value of the interrupt variable is statistically significant at this level.

AREA 7

NON-RESIDENCE BURGLARIES

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .1579$      $r_2 = .0220$      $r_3 = .3654$      $r_4 = .0310$      $r_5 = .0340$   
 $r_6 = .0114$      $r_7 = .0559$      $r_8 = .1226$      $r_9 = .0257$      $r_{10} = .0791$   
 $r_{11} = .1482$      $r_{12} = .0364$

Time Series Model: Random process with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	65	3464.0	
Mean	1	2129.0	
Total Adj.	64	1335.0	
Model	1	.1	.1 F= .0067
Residual	63	1334.9	21.2 R <sup>2</sup> = .0001

Discussion: The F- value is too small to be considered significant. Therefore, the interrupt variable does not explain a significant amount of variation in the data. That is, there was no change in amount of non-residence burglaries in Area 7 during S.P.A.C.E. operation.

AREA 7

ROBBERY

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .0906$      $r_2 = .0159$      $r_3 = .0172$      $r_4 = .1339$      $r_5 = .0323$   
 $r_6 = .2225$      $r_7 = .1415$      $r_8 = .0749$      $r_9 = .0391$      $r_{10} = .0957$   
 $r_{11} = .1503$      $r_{12} = .1494$

Time Series Model: Random process with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	65	554.0	
Mean	1	374.4	
Total Adj.	64	179.6	
Model	1	.2	.2 F= .08
Residual	63	179.4	2.8 R <sup>2</sup> = .001

Discussion: The F- value is very small, indicating that the variation in the data explained by S.P.A.C.E. impact is insignificant.

AREA 5  
OFFICER ACTIVITY

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .6992$      $r_2 = .7123$      $r_3 = .6098$      $r_4 = .4712$      $r_5 = .3953$   
 $r_6 = .2931$      $r_7 = .2295$      $r_8 = .1915$      $r_9 = .0812$      $r_{10} = .1191$   
 $r_{11} = .0413$      $r_{12} = .0121$

Time Series Model: The autocorrelations show that the series should be differenced. The differenced series was determined to be second order autoregressive. A binary variable was used for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	62	398051.0	
Mean	1	1032.4	
Total Adj.	61	397018.6	
Model	3	158128.1	2709.4 F= 12.8
Residual	58	238890.5	4118.8 R <sup>2</sup> = .40

Discussion: The probability of the resulting value is .000001; therefore, the postulated model explains a highly significant amount of variation in the data. The partial F value of the interrupt estimate 1.40 with associated probability level of .24.

AREA 5

LARCENY

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .2515$      $r_2 = .3050$      $r_3 = .2991$      $r_4 = .2489$      $r_5 = .1402$   
 $r_6 = .1731$      $r_7 = .0515$      $r_8 = .0167$      $r_9 = .0770$      $r_{10} = .0268$   
 $r_{11} = .0418$      $r_{12} = .0022$

Time Series Model: The autocorrelations indicate the series should be differenced. The differenced series was found to be autoregressive of order 2. A binary variable was used for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	62	15517.0	
Mean	1	1.3	
Total Adj.	61	15515.7	
Model	3	6212.1	2070.7 F= 12.9
Residual	58	9303.6	160.4 R <sup>2</sup> = .40

Discussion: The probability level of the F- value is highly significant; therefore, the postulated model explains a substantial proportion of the variation in the data. The partial F- value of the interrupt estimate is .79 with associated probability level of .38.

AREA 5

RAPE

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .1500$     $r_2 = .1643$     $r_3 = .2100$     $r_4 = .1697$     $r_5 = .0441$   
 $r_6 = .0580$     $r_7 = .0407$     $r_8 = .0000$     $r_9 = .0630$     $r_{10} = .0052$   
 $r_{11} = .0086$     $r_{12} = .0137$

Time Series Model: Random process with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	65	67.0	
Mean	1	28.4	
Total Adj.	64	38.6	
Model	1	.1	.1 F = .10
Residual	63	38.5	.6 R <sup>2</sup> = .002

Discussion: The F-value is too small to indicate any significant amount of variation in the data. Therefore, conclude that there was no impact on rapes by S.P.A.C.E. efforts.

AREA 5

AUTO THEFTS

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .2558$     $r_2 = .2415$     $r_3 = .1848$     $r_4 = .3115$     $r_5 = .2926$   
 $r_6 = .2473$     $r_7 = .0784$     $r_8 = .1553$     $r_9 = .2132$     $r_{10} = .3089$   
 $r_{11} = .0804$     $r_{12} = .1252$

Time Series Model: The autocorrelations indicate that the series should be differenced. The differenced series was found to be second order autoregressive. A binary variable was used for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	62	1898.0	
Mean	1	.6	
Total Adj.	61	1897.4	
Model	3	556.2	185.4 F = 8.02
Residual	58	1341.2	23.1 R <sup>2</sup> = .29

Discussion: The probability level of the F-value is .0001 indicating that the assumed model explains a significant portion of the variation in the data. The partial F-value for the interrupt estimate is .25 with probability level .62. Therefore, S.P.A.C.E. efforts had no impact on auto thefts in Area 5.

AREA 5  
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .0694$      $r_2 = .1272$      $r_3 = .1691$      $r_4 = .0415$      $r_5 = .0979$   
 $r_6 = .1463$      $r_7 = .1818$      $r_8 = .0937$      $r_9 = .1317$      $r_{10} = .0840$   
 $r_{11} = .0903$      $r_{12} = .0641$

Time Series Model: Random process with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	65	17545.0	
Mean	1	15974.8	
Total Adj.	64	1570.2	
Model	1	1.2	1.2 F = .05
Residual	63	1569.0	24.9 R <sup>2</sup> = .0008

Discussion: The F- value is very small. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that S.P.A.C.E. had a significant effect on residence burglaries.

AREA 5  
NON-RESIDENCE BURGLARIES

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .3926$      $r_2 = .2649$      $r_3 = .0421$      $r_4 = .1146$      $r_5 = .2109$   
 $r_6 = .3058$      $r_7 = .2720$      $r_8 = .2054$      $r_9 = .1540$      $r_{10} = .1667$   
 $r_{11} = .0875$      $r_{12} = .1473$

Time Series Model: First order autoregressive with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.
Total	64	19440.0	
Mean	1	14762.2	
Total Adj.	63	4677.8	
Model	2	750.0	375.0 F = 5.82
Residual	61	3927.8	64.4 R <sup>2</sup> = .16

Discussion: The F- value and associated probability level of .005 show that the model explains a substantial amount of variation in the data. The partial F- value for the interrupt estimate is .41 with probability of .52. Therefore, there is no evidence of an S.P.A.C.E. impact on non-residence burglaries.

AREA 5

ROBBERIES

Autocorrelations

$r_1 = .1066$      $r_2 = .0380$      $r_3 = .0851$      $r_4 = .0652$      $r_5 = .0720$   
 $r_6 = .0674$      $r_7 = .0237$      $r_8 = .1126$      $r_9 = .0611$      $r_{10} = .0757$   
 $r_{11} = .0188$      $r_{12} = .0362$

Time Series Model: Random process with binary variable for S.P.A.C.E. impact.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

<u>Source</u>	<u>D.F.</u>	<u>S.S.</u>	<u>M.S.</u>
Total	65	1371.0	
Mean	1	953.9	
Total Adj.	64	417.1	
Model	1	7.4	7.4 F= 1.14
Residual	63	409.7	6.5 R <sup>2</sup> = .02

Discussion: The F- value has associated probability level of .29.. Therefore, there is a possible impact of S.P.A.C.E. efforts on robberies in Area 5.

APPENDIX TWO

PERSONNEL OPINION SURVEY



OPINION QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire was designed to measure employee opinion in the Salt Lake City Police Department. The responses of each individual who participates are important. Your responses on each item are measured on a scale of 1 through 5. The following examples demonstrate the response procedure.

Peoples' talents are used to the full extent of their capabilities	1	2	3	4	5	Peoples' talents are not used. There is a large reservoir of unused talents
--	---	---	---	---	---	---

A response of "3" to this item, as indicated by the circle, means that the department doesn't utilize peoples' talents particularly well or very poorly.

People are rewarded for their competence and their performance.	1	2	3	4	5	People are rewarded for who they know
---	---	---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

A response of "2" to this item means that, most of the time, rewards are based on performance and competence. However, there are a few instances when rewards have been made because of "connections" in the organization.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Peoples' talents are used to the full extent of their capabilities.	1	2	3	4	5	Peoples' talents are not used. There is a large reservoir of unused talents
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. The Division has clear goals which have been communicated to me.	1	2	3	4	5	Either the Division doesn't have goals or else they have not been communicated to me
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. I get extreme satisfaction out of my job.	1	2	3	4	5	I get very little satisfaction out of my job.
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Management is very interested in employee growth --- both personal and professional.	1	2	3	4	5	Management doesn't care whether or not employees grow personally or professionally.
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. If I do a poor job, I always hear about it from management.	1	2	3	4	5	If I do a poor job, I never hear about it from management.
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. I always know where I stand with my boss.	1	2	3	4	5	My boss never lets me know where I stand with him.
<input type="checkbox"/> Employees are challenged to excel --- expectations are very high.	1	2	3	4	5	Employees seldom are challenged to excel. No one seems to care.
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sections in the Division work well together and coordinate their activities.	1	2	3	4	5	We don't really have a Division --- just a group of Sections.
<input type="checkbox"/> 9. No one will make a decision around here.	1	2	3	4	5	People who are responsible make decisions without reluctance.
<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Conflicts between people are managed constructively to resolution.	1	2	3	4	5	Conflicts between people never seem to get resolved.
<input type="checkbox"/> 11. This is an interesting and challenging place to work.	1	2	3	4	5	This is a boring, frustrating place to work.
<input type="checkbox"/> 12. When I do a good job, I always hear about it from management.	1	2	3	4	5	When I do a good job, I never hear about it from management.

- 13. I know what is expected from me. 1 2 3 4 5
- 14. I am free to communicate openly and honestly with management about almost anything. 1 2 3 4 5
- 15. People are rewarded for their competence and their performance. 1 2 3 4 5
- 16. The quality of people in the Division is exceptionally high. 1 2 3 4 5
- 17. When decisions are made, they are followed through on --- and they stick. 1 2 3 4 5
- 18. The Department does all it can to be sure I stay abreast of new technical developments. 1 2 3 4 5
- 19. Management always keeps me well informed of what is going on. 1 2 3 4 5
- 20. People clearly know who has the right to make what decisions. 1 2 3 4 5

- I don't know what is expected from me.
- Management really doesn't want to hear what is on my mind.
- People are rewarded for who they know.
- The quality of people in the Division is very low.
- The problem isn't getting a decision made --- getting follow-through is the hard part.
- The Department isn't at all supportive of my staying abreast of technical developments.
- Management seldom lets me know what is going on.
- Responsibilities are so unclear that no one knows what decisions they are allowed (or should) make.

Rank or Position \_\_\_\_\_  
 Division \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Comments:

APPENDIX THREE  
 ARRIVAL TIMES STUDY

Patrol Div. Rep.  
Subject: Method Used  
In Compiling Dispatch-  
Arrival Time Statistic

I used the Case Report Log to find the first ten incidents in each shift, in each month in 1973, that had the dispatch-arrival time. This would total 30 incidents per month or a total of 240 incidents. These incidents were picked at random as they were put down in the Case Report Log. The case number, the nature of the case, as dispatched, and the elapsed time between dispatch and arrival were noted. This study in no way involved the time of the receipt of the complaint or the time spent on each investigation.

After gathering the 240 incidents and information involved, I averaged the time of response as to shift, month, total of shifts and total of months. After these totals were reached and enumerated, I then totaled the amount of time involved in all incident responses according to minutes and then divided by 240. This gave me the average response time between dispatch and arrival for the first eight months of 1973, which was 8.12 minutes.

The incidents involved included, A.D.W., burglary, larceny; grand and petit, shoplifting, robbery, disturbances, assists, vandalism, assault and battery, some traffic violations, drunk and disorderly, stolen cars, family fights, fights, purse snatches, attempted suicide, failures to pay, ungovernable juveniles, runaways, walkaways, unknowns, strong arm robbery, suspicious persons, prowlers, suspicious cars, bicycle thefts, found property, lost property, obscene phone calls, found bodys (drunks and unattended deaths), sick dogs, psychos, and indecent exposures.

Incidents listed in the case log reports as no report or on view incidents were not used in this report.

Average time of all incidents totaled - 8.12 minutes  
Average time of graveyard responses - 9.39 minutes  
Average time of day shift responses - 15.7 minutes  
Average time of afternoon responses - 7.15 minutes

Cadet Michael R. Hatcher 33c

January Graveyard

Offense	Response time (in minutes)
A.D.W.	0
Burglary	1
Robbery	7
Burglary	10
Dist. Peace	9
A & B	3
Dbl. parking	3
Vandalism	10
( day) Vandalism	0
Burglary	2
Susp. Man	4
G. Larceny	16
Burglary	6
Shoplift	4
Theft	7
H & R	0
A & B	4
Child Molest	2
Purse Snatch	2
H & R	12
(afternoon) H & R	13
Burglary	5
Ungovernable	4
Neighbor Problem	5
D & D	11
A.D.W.	2
H & R	3
Att. Suicide	12
Unknown	2
A Failure to pay	7

February Graveyard

Family fight	0
Family fight	6
H & R	1
Stolen Car	8
Prowler	0
H & R	14
Burglary	6
Prowler	1
Stolen & rec. car	4
Psycho	7

February Day

Burglary	4
Burglary	4
Att. Burglary	0
Burglary	5
Burglary	18
Fight	21
Shoplifting	8
H & R	7
Obscene Conduct	8
Failure to pay	7
(Afternoon) Unatt. Death	7
Car Prowl	11
Burglary	5
H & R	16
O.D.	6
H & R	0
Threats inves.	9
Till Tap	6
Burglary	3
Failure to pay	4

March Graveyard

H & R	2
Man down	4
Burglary	4
Stolen Credit Card	2
Strong Arm	12
Sus Person	69
Family Fight	2
Blocked Driveway	3
Theft	4
Impound DUI	0
(Day) Ungovernable	4
Burglary	9
Sus. Person	7
H & R	18
H & R	1
Disturbance	0
Till Tap	11
Juv. Problem	1
Vandalism	1
Accident	7

March Afternoon

H & R	20
Stolen Car	0
Shoplifting	2
A.D.W.	11
Burglary	1

Family Fight	2
Fight	0
Burglary	7
Shoplifting	2
Burglary	34

April Graveyard

Drunk	3
Stolen Car	21
Stolen Car	10
Att. Burglary	7
Unknown	2
Vandalism	30
A.D.W.	0
Stolen Car	13
Stong Arm	0
Robbery	2

(Day)

Sus. Person	4
H & R	29
Burglary	6
Stolen and rec. car	4
G. Larceny	9
Shoplifting	16
Burglary	2
Blocked Drive	0
Burglary	13
Industrial Accident	4
Burglary	0
Accident	7
Bomb Threat	6
Sus. Men	3
Sus. Car	8
Burglary	4
Burglary	2
Prowler	0
Burglary	2

(Afternoon)

May Graveyard

H & R	20
Shoplifting	9
Stolen Car	3
Burglary	4
Vandalism	5
Arson	5
Burglary	2
G. Larceny	2
Family Fight	4
Strong Arm	3
Vandalism	2

(Day)

Burglary	7
Drunk	1
Vandalism	6
Embezzlement	9
Drunk	5
Burglary	9
Vandalism	4
Burglary	95
Theft	0
Found Purse	7
Public Intox	2
Burglary	13
Burglary	5
Obscene phone call	4
Assault	8
Car Prowl	3
G. Larceny	10
Found Property	1
Found Body (Drunk)	1

(Afternoon)

June Graveyard

Att. Stolen Car	1
Family Fight	6
Failure to pay	2
G. Larceny	4
Traffic Accident	0
O.D.	13
H & R	7
Burglary	0
Failure to pay	4
H & R	8
Burglary	0
Runaway	8
Rec. Stolen Car	5
Theft	15

(Day)

June Day

Theft	17
Vandalism	2
Burglary	4
Ind. Exp.	4
Family Fight	6
Burglary	11
P. Larceny	6
Assault	2
A.D.W.	0
Car Prowl	12
4 people passed out (asphyxiation)	9
Burglary	5
A & B	8
H & R	7
Drunk	1
Burglary	6

July Graveyard

	Theft	10
	Theft	3
	Car Prowl	6
	A.D.W.	3
	Burglary	8
	Assault	0
	Burglary	4
	Theft	0
	Family Fight	0
	Stolen Car	0
(Day)	Missing Juvenile	8
	Burglary	9
	Paint Sniffer	8
	Vandalism	10
	Vandalism	17
	Found Property	10
	Burglary	6
	Sick Dog	1
	Burglary	1
	H. & R	0
(Afternoon)	Burglary	2
	Att. Strong Arm	5
	Att. Burglary	9
	Stolen Motorcycle	7
	Assist Fire Dept.	4
	Vandalism	27
	Psycho	5
	A & B	6
	Burglary	26
	Threats	5

August Graveyard

	Burglary	74 <sup>e</sup>
	Drunk	1
	Vandalism	0
	Roll Job	5
	Assault	0
	Burglary	6
	A.D.W.	96
	Prowler	15
	Burglary	2
	Burglary	0
(Day)	Stolen Motorcycle	16
	Burglary	3
	Stolen Car	28
	H & R	5

	Breach of Trust	6
	Stolen Car	7
	Stolen Car	3
	Vandalism	4
	Burglary	6
	Burglary	10
(Afternoon)	Runaway	4
	Juv. Prob.	10
	Burglary	4
	Walkaway	21
	Strong Arm	3
	Theft	39
	Man. with gun	2
	Vandalism	2
	Juv. Prob.	9
	Transportation	33

APPENDIX FOUR  
OPINION SURVEYS IN S.P.A.C.E. AREA

SPACE SURVEY.

I am conducting a survey for the Salt Lake City Corporation regarding police services. May I come in?

10. Most citizens are quite concerned about the problem of crime. In your opinion, is the national crime rate
  1. increasing
  2. decreasing
  3. not changing
11. Do you think the crime rate in Salt Lake City is
  1. increasing
  2. decreasing
  3. not changing
12. In your opinion, is the crime rate in this neighborhood
  1. increasing
  2. decreasing
  3. not changing
13. Do you think the quality of police service in Salt Lake City is
  1. above average
  2. average
  3. poor
14. In your opinion, is the quality of police service in your neighborhood
  1. above average
  2. average
  3. poor
15. Of the following, which do you think is the most important job police have to do?
  1. apprehend criminals and solve cases, or
  2. prevent crime

Commercial and Residential items:

16. Last year (1973) were you or any member of your household the victim of a burglary (provide definition).

- 1. yes
- 2. no (if no, go to question 29)

17. If yes, ask:

Were you burglarized more than once last year?

- 1. yes
- 2. no (if no, go to question 19)

18. How many times?

- 1. 2
- 2. 3 or more

19. Were all these burglaries reported to the police?

- 1. yes
- 2. no

20. How many were not reported to the police?

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3 or more

21. Of the following, which best describes the reason you did not report the burglary to the police:

Show response card #1 to subject and record the number of the item he selects.

- 1. the incident was not that important
- 2. it would not do any good to report the incident because the police are rarely able to do anything about it
- 3. if the police solve a case the courts don't follow through and see that justice is done
- 4. the police do not respond quickly enough to be effective
- 5. I did not want the notoriety of being a crime victim such as having my name in newspapers or having police seen visiting my home, etc.
- 6. other

22. Do you recall the month in which the burglary took place?

- |     |             |              |
|-----|-------------|--------------|
| 23. | 01 January  | 07 July      |
|     | 02 February | 08 August    |
|     | 03 March    | 09 September |
|     | 04 April    | 10 October   |
|     | 05 May      | 11 November  |
|     | 06 June     | 12 December  |

24. Day of week:

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Sunday    | 5. Thursday |
| 2. Monday    | 6. Friday   |
| 3. Tuesday   | 7. Saturday |
| 4. Wednesday |             |

25. Time of day?

- 1. 4-8 a.m.
- 2. 8- noon
- 3. noon - 4 p.m.
- 4. 4 - 8 p.m.
- 5. 8 - 12 p.m.
- 6. 12 - 4 a.m.

26. Were any lights left on in the house/premises?

- 1. yes
- 2. no
- 3. don't know

27. How was entry made?

- 1. front door
- 2. back door
- 3. front window
- 4. back window
- 5. other

28. Did you have a burglar alarm system operating at the time?

- 1. yes
- 2. no

29. Do you have a working alarm system now?

- 1. yes
- 2. no (if answer on 16 was no, go to 31)

30. Was the loss valued at

- 1. \$50.00 or less
- 2. more than \$50.00



4

31. Did you or any member of your household have anything stolen from your yard, garage or automobile last year?

1. yes
2. no

32. If yes, ask:

How many separate incidents?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3 or more

33. Were the incidents reported to the police?

1. yes
2. no

34. If no, ask:

How many were not reported?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3 or more

35. If not reported

Show response card #1 to subject and record the number of the item he selects.

1. the incident was not that important
2. it would not do any good to report the incident because the police are rarely able to do anything about it
3. if the police solve a case the courts don't follow through and see that justice is done
4. the police do not respond quickly enough to be effective
5. I did not want the notoriety of being a crime victim such as having my name in newspapers or having police seen visiting my home, etc.
6. other

36. Were you or any member of your household the victim of robbery (define) last year?

1. yes
2. no

37. If yes, ask:

Was the loss valued at

1. \$50.00 or less
2. more than \$50.00

5

38. Were the incidents reported to the police?

1. yes
2. no

39. If no, ask how many were not reported?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3 or more

40. If not reported,

Show response card #1 to subject and record the number of the item he selects.

1. the incident was not that important
2. it would not do any good to report the incident because the police are rarely able to do anything about it
3. if the police solve a case the courts don't follow through and see that justice is done
4. the police do not respond quickly enough to be effective
5. I did not want the notoriety of being a crime victim such as having my name in newspapers or having police seen visiting my home, etc.
6. other

41. Last year, were you or any member of your household the victim of a peeper or exhibitionist?

1. yes
2. no

42. Were these incidents reported to the police?

1. yes
2. no

43. If no, ask how many were not reported?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3 or more

44. If not reported,

Show response card #1 to subject and record the number of the item he selects.

1. the incident was not that important
2. it would not do any good to report the incident because the police are rarely able to do anything about it
3. if the police solve a case the courts don't follow through and see that justice is done
4. the police do not respond quickly enough to be effective
5. I did not want the notoriety of being a crime victim such as having my name in newspapers or having police seen visiting my home, etc.
6. other

Leave card with self-addressed envelope for mail-in response concerning rape and attempted rape.

45. Were there any unreported incidents of shoplifting at this establishment last year?

1. yes
2. no

46. If yes, ask how many

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3 or more

47. If not reported,

Show response card #1 to subject and record the number of the item he selects.

1. the incident was not that important
2. it would not do any good to report the incident because the police are rarely able to do anything about it
3. if the police solve a case the courts don't follow through and see that justice is done
4. police do not respond quickly enough to be effective
5. I did not want the notoriety of being a crime victim such as having my name in newspapers or having police seen visiting my home, etc.
6. other

48. Were there any incidents of employee loss which were not reported to the police. (Such as embezzlement, fraud, or theft).

1. yes
2. no

49. If yes, ask how many.

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3 or more

50. If not reported,

Show response card #1 to subject and record the number of the item he selects.

1. the incident was not that important
2. it would not do any good to report the incident because the police are rarely able to do anything about it
3. if the police solve a case the courts don't follow through and see that justice is done
4. the police do not respond quickly enough to be effective
5. I did not want the notoriety of being a crime victim such as having my name in newspapers or having police seen visiting my home, etc.
6. other

51. In your opinion, do Salt Lake City Police discriminate against the poor?

1. yes
2. no
3. don't know

52. The young

1. yes
2. no
3. don't know

53. Ethnic minorities

1. yes
2. no
3. don't know

54. Salt Lake City Police are generally courteous.

- 1. agree
- 2. disagree
- 3. don't know

55. Police Officers in our community enforce the law impartially.

- 1. agree
- 2. disagree
- 3. don't know

56. Salt Lake City Police are generally honest.

- 1. agree
- 2. disagree
- 3. don't know

In order to increase the standard of law enforcement in your community or neighborhood, would you be willing to:

57. Canvass your neighborhood in order to inform residents about specific police-community programs

- 1. yes
- 2. no

58. Ride along with officers to observe their duties

- 1. yes
- 2. no

59. Participate in special programs such as those for youthful offenders

- 1. yes
- 2. no

60. Go to neighborhood meetings

- 1. yes
- 2. no

61. How long have you lived at your present address?

- 1. less than 1 year
- 2. over 1 but less than 3 years
- 3. over 3 years

62. In what 10 - year age group do you fall?

- 1. under 20
- 2. 20 - 29
- 3. 30 - 39
- 4. 40 - 49
- 5. 50 - 59
- 6. 60 or over

63. Sex (observe and record)

- 1. female
- 2. male

64. Ethnic origin (observe and record)

- 1. White
- 2. Black
- 3. Oriental
- 4. Mexican-American
- 5. American Indian
- 6. Other

65. Which of these best describes your status at the present time?

- 1. employed full time
- 2. employed part time
- 3. unemployed
- 4. housewife
- 5. student
- 6. retired

66. What is your occupation (code)

- 1. blue collar
- 2. white collar
- 3. other (write in)

67. Are you married, single, divorced, or widowed?

- 1. married
- 2. single
- 3. divorced
- 4. widowed
- 5. other

68. What is the highest grade in school you completed?

- 1. less than 8th grade
- 2. 8th grade
- 3. high school incomplete
- 4. high school complete
- 5. college incomplete
- 6. college completed
- 7. graduate work

69. What is your religious preference?

- 1. L.D.S.
- 2. Protestant
- 3. Roman Catholic
- 4. Jewish
- 5. Other

SURVEY SITES

1. 1st So. 2nd E
2. 520 So. 2nd E
3. 7th So. 2nd E
4. 940 So. 2nd E
5. 970 So. 2nd E
6. 1060 So. 2nd E
7. 1165 So. 2nd E
8. 9th So. 3rd E
9. 720 So. 3rd E
10. 7th So. 3rd E
11. 1st So. 3rd E
12. 458 So. 4th E
13. 7th So. 4th E
14. 9th So. 4th E
15. 12th So. 5th E
16. 1035 So. 5th E
17. 9th So. 5th E
18. 7th So. 5th E
19. 6th So. 5th E
20. 5th So. 5th E
21. 2nd So. 5th E
22. So. Temp. 5th E
23. 1st So. 6th E
24. 1st So. 7th E
25. 13th So. 4th E
26. 7th So. 7th E
27. 6th So. 7th E
28. 9th So. 7th E
29. 8th So. 7th E
30. 2nd So. 6th E
31. 3rd So. 6th E
32. 6th So. 6th E
33. 7th So. 6th E
34. 8th So. 6th E
35. 1100 So. State
36. 11th So. 3rd E
37. 12th So. 3rd E
38. 13th So. 3rd E
39. 1190 So. State
40. 1160 So. State
41. 1130 So. State
42. 1110 So. State
43. 11th So. State
44. 1060 So. State
45. 1020 So. State
46. 10th So. 3rd E
47. 3rd -4th E. 10th So.
48. 3rd -4th E. 1035 So.
49. 2nd -3rd E. 1035 So.
50. 3rd So. 4th E
51. 5th So. 4th E
52. 6th So. 4th E
53. 8th So. 4th E
54. 940 So. 4th E
55. 1035 So. 4th E
56. 1110 So. 4th E
57. 12th So. 4th E
58. 8th So. 3rd E
59. State & So. Temp.
60. 3rd E. So. Temp.
61. 4th E. So. Temp.
62. 7th So. 7th E
63. 550 E. 3rd So.
64. 350 E. 3rd So.
65. 4th E. 13th So.
66. 9th So. 2nd E
67. 8th So. 2nd E
68. 7th So. 2nd E
69. 6th So. 2nd E
70. 3rd E. 7th So.
71. 340 So. 5th E
72. 325 So. 7th E
73. 250 So. 4th E
74. 150 So. 4th E
75. 100 So. 4th E
76. 2nd So. 3rd E
77. 550 So. 3rd E
78. 650 So. 2nd E
79. 235 So. 2nd E
80. 150 So. 2nd E

Survey Sites

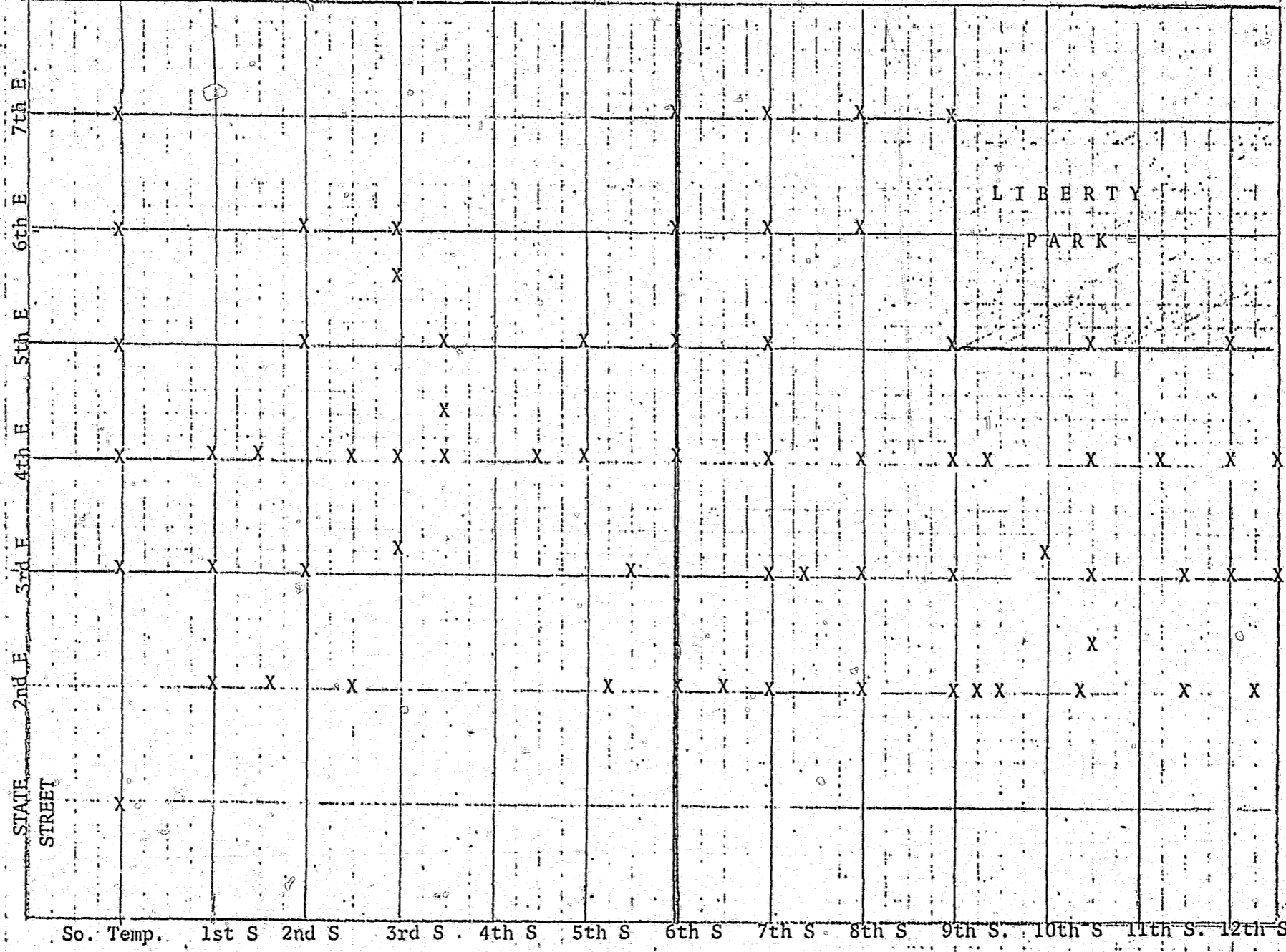


TABLE I

Area 5  
 Reported Part I Crimes and Arrests  
 1/1/73 - 5/31/74

Before S.P.A.C.E.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Resident Burglary	N.R. Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault	TOTAL
Crimes	13	47	53	198	108	880	123	167	1589
Arrests	2	4	13	9	11	158	11	17	225
Ratio	.15	.109	.25	.05	.10	.18	.09	.10	.14

During S.P.A.C.E.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Resident Burglary	N.R. Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault	TOTAL
Crime	6	25	13	130	99	602	89	87	1051
Arrests	2	5	3	3	7	153	4	12	189
Ratio	.33	.20	.23	.02	.07	.25	.04	.14	.18

TABLE II  
 Area 5  
 Reported Part I Crimes and Arrests  
 1/1/73 - 5/31/74

Before S.P.A.C.E.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Resident Burglary	N.R. Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Simple Assault	TOTAL
Crimes	7	25	42	208	39	426	85	139	971
Arrests	0	4	18	7	3	21	4	14	71
Ratio	.00	.16	.43	.03	.08	.05	.05	.10	.07
During S.P.A.C.E.									
Crimes	4	18	14	255	44	308	54	94	791
Arrests	0	4	12	6	4	7	4	21	58
Ratio	.00	.22	.86	.02	.09	.02	.07	.22	.07

ILLUSTRATION I

AREA 5

PERCENTAGES OF PART I CRIMES RESULTING IN ARREST

1/1/73 - 5/31/74

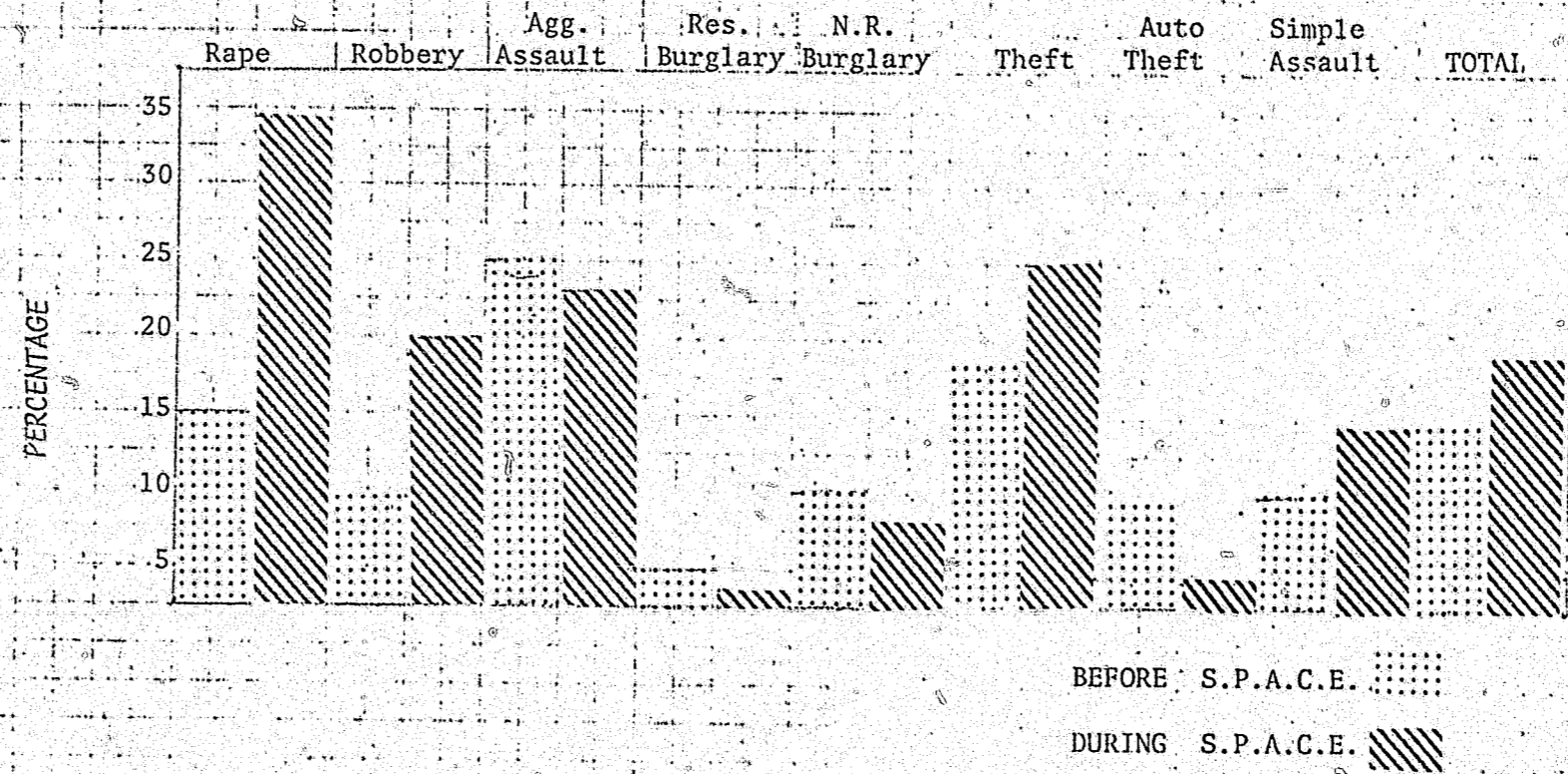




ILLUSTRATION II

AREA 7

PERCENTAGES OF PART I CRIMES RESULTING IN ARREST

1/1/73 - 5/31/74

