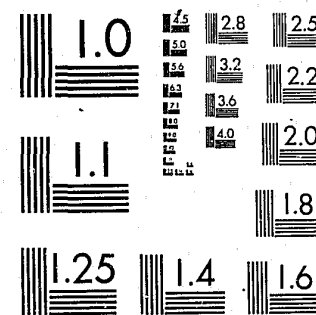


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PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU
CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

INSTITUTIONALIZATION: A SURVEY OF COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME PREVENTION

MARCH, 1981

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PREFACE

When the Crime Prevention Programs were first transferred to the Police Bureau in August 1977, many critics felt that the police could not conduct crime prevention programs effectively, that they would not be accepted by the community, and that they should focus on the traditional "reactive" role of law enforcement. The results of this survey indicate, however, that the police have established ties in the community and are accepted among many city agencies. Crime Prevention Division efforts over the past three and a half years have had a significant impact. Not only have programs reduced crime among participants (see reference page), but many of the City's major institutions (e.g. schools, senior centers, Planning and Building Bureaus) want crime prevention programs to continue in their agencies.

The following report presents an assessment of community attitudes regarding institutionalization of crime prevention emphasizing the role that the community and city agencies plan to play in future crime prevention programming. While the results of this survey stress the need to continue staff efforts to bring crime prevention programs into the community, it should be noted that the Division has progressed considerably since its establishment three and a half years ago. The program has grown from primarily residential oriented efforts to programs which reach every major target population in the metropolitan area. One aspect which has not been emphasized in this survey, but which is largely responsible for the success of the program, is the role of volunteers. Volunteers work in nearly every Division program delivering crime prevention information to the public. In 1980 volunteer efforts represented over 11,000 hours of service and \$68,000 in salaried time.

In reviewing this report, the reader should consider the relatively short time the Crime Prevention Program has been in existence under the direction of the Police Bureau. In this context, the survey results are of utmost significance.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION:

A Survey of Community Attitudes Toward Crime Prevention

Introduction

The Crime Prevention Division offers services to Portland residents in five program areas: Youth, Elderly, Commercial, Sexual Assault, and Residential. In addition, the Division has an extensive media program and specialized services to meet the needs of Portland's minority communities. The Crime Prevention Division's primary goal is to reduce crime and fear of crime by actively involving police and citizens in both short and long range community-based crime prevention activities. Attendant to the achievement of that goal is an effort to ensure that programs are continued in the community once federal support has been discontinued. The Division refers to this effort as institutionalization: the incorporation of crime prevention programs and concepts into existing public and private organizations. In summary, the institutionalization concept is extremely important in view of diminishing federal and local monies to fund government programs.

To gauge success or failure in efforts in institutionalization is difficult. The first step is to gain cooperation and acceptance of crime prevention concepts among agencies and individuals with whom the Division has worked. The final step would be the agency's incorporation of crime prevention concepts into its existing services. Between these steps, however, exists a range of steps that is less definable. This survey attempts to assess participant agency support for crime prevention: whether or not the agency has actually assumed services independently of the Crime Prevention Division, or whether it has future plans for playing a role in the delivery of crime prevention services.

Description and Purpose of Study

Traditionally, crime prevention programs have relied on crime trends as an indicator of program success or failure. Yet, assessing a program's impact on crime is costly and time consuming and precludes other indicators of program

success from consideration. Community support and institutionalization are indicators critical to Division efforts to continue programs in Portland. This survey uses institutionalization as one measure of program progress. The assumption is that Crime Prevention Division efforts to involve volunteers, agencies, and the general citizenry should lead to the support and incorporation of crime prevention concepts.

Key program participants were interviewed¹ to assess the extent to which they support crime prevention concepts and were willing to play a role in sustaining future crime prevention programs. Participants selected encompassed the policy-making level of an organization to those involved in direct services. Individual responses are included and summarized in Appendix B. A copy of the survey questionnaire can be found in Appendix C.

Results

In general, the results indicate that those agencies or individuals with whom the Division has interacted over the past two years are very supportive of crime prevention programs. Only two persons of the seventy-six interviewed expressed reluctance to play a role in future crime prevention programming.

In a few instances an organization has been prepared to sustain crime prevention activities independently. Yet, by far the results indicated that organizations are willing only to provide a supportive role at this point. They will continue to allow their organizations to be used as a medium to disseminate crime prevention programs, but these organizations will require continued assistance from the Division to maintain programs. Discussions of agency support in the individual crime prevention programs follow.

The Residential Program

Residential programs, in one sense, have been the backbone of the crime prevention program. They have been as diverse as the neighborhoods in Portland and have been initiated by informal neighborhood groups, precinct officers, and the more formalized Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) staff. Residential programs have the potential to reach nearly every citizen since most people in the city reside in a home, apartment, or hotel. There are three basic services that the residential program provides: 1) security surveys; 2) property engraving, and 3) block meetings or neighborhood watch.

In assessing program support and institutionalization in residential programs, it is important to look at the Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA) as one organization which could assist in disseminating crime prevention information in the future. Each of the coordinators in the ONA field offices was interviewed as well as the Assistant Director of the Main Office. The results showed that ONA offices will take on the responsibility of a crime prevention project if the demand for such a service comes from the neighborhood. However, the coordinators do not feel that project ideas should originate from the ONA offices on any issue. The Assistant Director of the Main Office said however, it would be possible to include crime prevention information in the agency's newsletters and other mailings. She also expressed the opinion that training and coordination for crime prevention programs should come from the Crime Prevention Division.

The Neighborhoods Against Crime Program (NAC), a citizen program funded through a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration crime prevention grant, was established in the Fall of 1978 to develop crime prevention programs at the neighborhood level. There were seven coordinators hired to develop programs in the seven geographical areas of the City (Inner Northeast, East/Central, Inner and Outer Southeast, North, Northwest, and Southwest). Each of the NAC program coordinators was interviewed to determine the status of crime prevention programs at the neighborhood level. Because of the diversity of the neighborhoods with which the coordinators work, acceptance of crime prevention concepts and institutionalization of programs varied considerably among areas.

For example, Inner Northeast, the center of Portland's Black Community, has a traditionally lower level of trust for the police. Consequently, months of effort to establish programs can be easily undone by negative incidents involving the police and the Black Community. Not surprisingly, efforts to institutionalize have been more slow in that area. The Inner Northeast NAC Coordinator has therefore stressed the need for support from a paid staff person to continue programs in that area.

Efforts to institutionalize the NAC program have been most successful in the Southwest areas. Southwest Neighborhoods, Inc. (SWNI) assumed an independent role early in the second year of NAC funding and was able to provide services without the assistance of a paid staff person from the NAC program. As a result, SWNI has initiated several independent projects using "Crime Dog" (see program descriptions Appendix A) and continues to publish in its monthly news letter crime statistics obtained from the CPD.

Although NAC funding was intended for only two years, a relatively short period of time to institutionalize program efforts, several other programs have been institutionalized including, but not necessarily limited to: a neighborhood watch program covering three neighborhoods and 5,000 residents in Inner Southeast Portland; a city-wide project for the installation of locks on the homes of low-income persons, and an escort service using Portland State University students.

In addition to the NAC and ONA staff persons who were interviewed, twelve other persons were interviewed who had either chaired a NAC Area Board, chaired a precinct council, or acted as a volunteer in one of the residential programs. There were no specific plans among those twelve people for continuing crime prevention projects without support from CPD or NAC. The Director of the Center for Urban Education is, however, planning to incorporate the history of NAC and NAC programs into its automated information system for use by neighborhoods in building future crime prevention programs.

The Youth Program

The Youth Program addresses crime prevention and the youth from three perspectives: 1) youth as offenders, 2) youth as victims, and 3) youth as crime fighters. Several institutions exist through which to reach children with crime prevention information. Although the Division has delivered services in many settings, three institutions have been the primary vehicle for service delivery: schools, Youth Service Centers, and the City's Parks Bureau.

Schools are a critical institution to the Division's Youth Program because they have the potential to reach most of the children in the Portland area. Support from administrators and teachers is, therefore, invaluable. Survey results showed that, in general, teachers and administrators from schools who had had a crime prevention presentation were very supportive of the need for crime prevention services to continue. However, while teachers were willing to have their students participate in crime prevention programs, they had no plans to initiate programs independently. Rather, the general feeling was that the classroom is an appropriate place to present crime prevention information only if it is prepared and presented for the teacher. One instructor said that there simply was not time nor room in the curriculum to develop crime prevention programs.

The principals of four of the schools who were interviewed were more optimistic of the school's ability to assume crime prevention services independently. One principal felt that his school could offer programs if the Crime Prevention Division provided training and direction. Another principal felt that his school could offer an anti-vandalism poster program on a lesser scale than the one that had been conducted previously at his school. A third principal suggested that a curriculum unit on vandalism be developed so that teachers at the school could present information without Division assistance. Additionally, the administrator of a private academy felt there was enough flexibility in his school's curriculum to permit the development of a crime prevention program. Several of the administrators and teachers also expressed a need to see current programs expanded to include the subjects of child abuse and sexual assault. Regardless of the level of support expressed or the future programs envisioned by teachers and administrators, survey results indicate that

it is unlikely that programs will be initiated without further Division support and direction.

The Youth Service Centers have also played an important role in Division programs. At one time most of the Centers' staffs were trained by the Youth Program's Coordinator in an effort to encourage them to initiate crime prevention activities in the Youth Service Centers. Each of the Center Directors was interviewed in the survey. The results showed that none of the Directors had plans for initiating crime prevention programs at the time of the survey. However, without exception, each of the Centers was willing to play a role in the delivery of crime prevention programs. One Center felt that crime prevention was not a priority, but would initiate a program if children in the area needed the service. In contrast, one Director envisioned conducting school and community presentations independently of Division support. The results indicated, however, that Crime Prevention Division staff would need to invest some effort in training, coordinating and initiating programs among the Centers if programs were to be implemented there at all.

Programs which have been established with the assistance of the Youth Program include: 1) Parks Bureau funding to hire peer tutors during Summer 1981 to teach children about responsible citizenship, 2) a cooperative agreement with the Portland PTA to assist in running criminal background checks on Block Home applicants, and 3) Crime Prevention theater presentations by a local professional theater group (Storefront Theater) to local area schools. In addition, the Division has participated in a cooperative training agreement with Children's Protective Services (CPS) during the past two years. Through this agreement CPS now provides crime prevention information in their parent training classes. The Manager of CPS felt that even though crime prevention was not the agency's main concern, parent trainers from his agency could provide information on child abuse.

The Commercial Program

The commercial program provides three primary services: 1) security surveys on individual commercial establishments to assess security risks and recommend solutions, 2) individual consultation with businesses on the subjects of robbery, shoplift, check fraud, etc. and 3) review of planning studies or proposed buildings to recommend environmental design changes that will reduce the opportunity for crime to occur.

Environmental design is one area where commercial programs could have a tremendous impact. Environmental design refers to the design of new buildings, parks, and open spaces to include safety features (e.g. security hardware, lighting, etc.). Since studies have indicated that locks and lighting can have a significant impact in reducing crime², Police Bureau input into the design of major projects is an extremely important crime prevention technique. Agencies in the Portland area that have jurisdiction over environmental design issues include the City's Planning Bureau, Parks Bureau, Building Bureau, and Public Works Department. During the past two years the Division has had a cooperative working relationship with these Bureaus and has regularly provided crime prevention environmental design recommendations on several major projects.

Staff members from each of these Bureaus were interviewed in the survey. The results indicate that these Bureaus will continue to elicit design safety recommendations from the Police Bureau as long as expertise is available. The Director of Park Planning for the Parks Bureau indicated an interest in receiving crime statistics from the Police Bureau in order to target parks that need crime prevention environmental design changes. One staff member with the Department of Public Works requested that the Commercial Programs Coordinator provide information on design safety at citizen involvement committees, commenting that one such meeting led to citizens choosing an overpass rather than an underpass because it was safer with regard to possible victimization.

A minimum security code with a mandate to incorporate certain security features into new projects would however replace the cooperative working relationship that now exists between the Crime Prevention Division and other City bureaus. This code would also eliminate much of the planner's discretion in

incorporating security recommendations. Support for such a code varies among the Bureaus however. The Chief Planner for the Special Projects section of the Planning Bureau was not supportive of a minimum security code saying that it would be too restrictive to allow for "creative development." The only other person interviewed who expressed support for a minimum security code was the Variance Hearings Officer for the Planning Bureau.

Business Associations are also an important institution through which the Division can deliver information on crime prevention. Unfortunately the City has few organized and active Associations. The two Business Associations which were interviewed for this survey both indicated that a businessman's association is an appropriate place to organize crime prevention activities. Both Associations indicated, however, that they needed continued support from the Division to initiate crime prevention programs.

Although no programs have yet been established that will operate independently of the Crime Prevention Division, one program is currently being organized that should contribute significantly to commercial crime prevention efforts in the City. The Commercial Programs Coordinator is in the process of training insurance adjusters to conduct security surveys. Insurance adjusters are a logical resource to utilize because they routinely have contact with a variety of businesses. After training has been completed the Division will schedule the insurance adjusters to perform security surveys as requests are received in the office.

Programs for Elderly

The Division's Elderly Program provides two basic services. The Telephone Reassurance Service enlists volunteers to make a daily phone call to elderly shut-ins and handicapped persons to share crime prevention information and check on the person's well-being. Secondly, the Division also provides crime prevention presentations on request to elderly citizens through a volunteer speaker's bureau. In emergency situations some counseling and referrals to other agencies are done.

As in all of the Division's programs, the key to institutionalizing lies in utilizing existing organizations. Several agencies exist in the Portland area to deliver services to the elderly. Those agencies with which the Division has primarily worked include Loaves and Fishes, the Senior Centers, and the Area Agency on Aging.

The Senior Centers provide an important network through which to reach the elderly. Their support is, therefore, critical. The Area Agency on Aging is the "umbrella" agency for the eight Portland-area senior centers. The Director of that agency was interviewed to determine what support for crime prevention exists at the administrative level. The Director was supportive of crime prevention and the need to locate funds to initiate a program on elderly abuse. Although her agency did not have any on-going crime prevention programs, she envisioned being a resource to the senior centers in developing crime prevention programs. The Director of the Hollywood Senior Center envisioned providing more crime prevention workshops in the future as well as continuing information-sharing efforts with the Crime Prevention Division.

Loaves and Fishes, a nutrition program for senior citizens, also provides a setting for speakers to present crime prevention information. Neither of the people interviewed from the Loaves and Fishes organization envisioned future involvement in crime prevention without the assistance of the Crime Prevention Division. These people were supportive of the need for crime prevention information to reach seniors, but felt that their organization exists primarily to provide recreation and nutrition to seniors and not to provide crime prevention information.

In general, the results indicate that the agencies with which the Elderly Program has worked were very supportive of crime prevention and were willing to make time among their activities for someone from the Crime Prevention Division to present information to their clients. However, there were no agencies that had initiated programs independently at the time of this interview. One reason given repeatedly was the fact that most agencies operate under restrictive budgets and have little flexibility in the programs that they offer. One need that was mentioned several times was the need to develop programs that deal with the problem of elderly abuse.

Sexual Assault Program

The Crime Prevention Division offers direct services to the community in two areas: community education on sexual assault, and self defense workshops for women. Of all the programs offered by the Division, this is one program that does not have an existing organization or institution that could assume sexual assault services among its other services. This situation exists because those agencies in the Portland area that deal with sexual assault (e.g. Rape Victim Advocate Program, Women's Crisis Line, and Family Violence Project) are primarily victim-oriented. Unlike the Youth Program which has schools to utilize, or the Elderly Program which has senior centers to use, the Sexual Assault Program cannot tap into an existing organization in any other way than in coordinating services. However, the Crime Prevention Division supplements area agencies with training services and provides workshops and presentations to companies (e.g. PGE, Pacific Northwest Bell), high school gym classes, and to any group who requests services.

Agency staff from organizations that deal with the issue of sexual assault and program volunteers were interviewed in this study to determine their needs for assistance and plans for incorporating sexual assault programs into their existing services. The pattern that emerged among the agencies interviewed was a need for continued training and program coordination. The Co-director of the Rape Victim Advocate Program stated that her office, which is primarily victim assistance-oriented, would have to provide far more public speaking programs if the Crime Prevention Division's Sexual Assault programs were eliminated. The Co-director of the Women's Crisis Line expressed a need to have Division training programs continued. Overall, survey results indicated that agencies could not keep up with requests for services from the community if the Police Bureau's program were not providing sexual assault services.

In general, it seems that the Crime Prevention Division's programs add a dimension to existing sexual assault services that is not being provided elsewhere in the City, that is, an emphasis on prevention. The few agencies that do deal with issues of sexual assault rely heavily on the Division's programs for information and coordination of services.

Full institutionalization of sexual assault prevention programs into existing agencies seems unlikely. Rather, Division programs can act as a supplement to agencies which deal with victims of sexual assault. Division efforts in the Sexual Assault Program have produced some independent programs, however. The Sexual Assault Program's Coordinator has trained the staff of a major company in the metropolitan area to provide self defense classes to all of its employees. Additionally, several of the volunteer self defense instructors in the Sexual Assault Program are now providing self defense instruction under private contract. Plans are now also underway to provide self defense courses in parochial schools.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Crime Prevention Division has worked with most major public and private agencies in the Portland area through its individual programs. Efforts over the past two years have produced support for crime prevention and established the need for services. Almost without exception, however, agency staff still need assistance from the Division to continue crime prevention programs.

In many agencies it may never be realistic or appropriate to institutionalize programs. Those agencies simply do not have the resources nor the goal to provide crime prevention services.

Those agencies which indicated an interest in assuming services independently need training and direction in order to do so. That training and direction can only come from continued support from Division staff and volunteers.

Before decisions are made to cut back staff from the Crime Prevention Division, consideration should be given to the vast network of support that has been built in the community, the cost-effectiveness of volunteers that provide services to the community, and the need to provide crime prevention services to different segments of the population. This survey has helped to demonstrate the need to continue support to agencies which can assist the Division in carrying out crime prevention programs.

Finally, in an effort to improve service to the community, the Youth and Elderly programs should consider expanding their crime prevention programs to include a segment on child sexual abuse and elderly abuse respectively.

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Appendix A

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Rape Prevention Program offers direct services to the community in two areas: Community Education on Sexual Assault and Self-Defense Workshops for women.

Community Education

With the assistance of a large corp of volunteer speakers, the Rape Prevention Program offers public presentations on rape prevention to community groups on an on-going basis. Speakers are available at any time of day, both weekdays and weekends.

The topics included in a typical presentation include myths and misconceptions about sexual assault, residential security, "personal" security, assertiveness, response/defense options, and the role of the Criminal Justice System in the resolution of a sexual assault case.

These presentations are adaptable to audiences of all ages. We often work closely with young people's services and social groups such as 4-H and Camp Fire.

Self-Defense

Six-hour workshops (two-class sessions) are offered to the community on a regular basis. The workshops, like the presentations, are taught primarily by volunteers and encompass basic defense skills: deflection of blows, release/escape from holds, kicks, etc. The instruction methods were gathered from a number of professional sources and the content is very similar to that taught to female cadets at West Point.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR COMMERCIAL BUSINESSES

Burglary Prevention

Security surveys of individual businesss are available on an appointment basis. A Crime Prevention Division representative will survey the business with the owner or manager and discuss security deficiencies and strengths and make a set of recommendations in writing to assist the business person in making cost-effective decisions on security hardware and policies/procedures. This service also aids in prevention of vandalism and controlling internal theft.

Robbery Prevention

Seminars on robbery prevention techniques are available to interested groups of businesses or individual establishments. A film is presented along with extensive discussion on steps to take before, during, and after a robbery.

Shoplift Prevention

With the continuing increase in losses from shoplift, the Crime Prevention Division has designed a seminar which covers the following aspects of the crime:

- a. Prevention
- b. Apprehension
- c. Prosecution
- d. Legal provisions (use of force, arrest by a citizen, evidence)

A film about shoplifters and prevention is available. The seminar consists of a lecture followed by a discussion section which addresses itself to the problems of individual business owners and managers.

Building Security

Crime Prevention Division staff are available for presentations on office building security problems. Topics for discussion include: prevention of theft by outsiders (purses, wallets, office machinery), personal safety for employees, and a range of other problems which can occur in a large office setting.

Individual Problems in Crime Prevention

The Division is prepared to respond to service requests on any topic of crime prevention and the commercial business. This area could include procedural controls, executive protection, internal or employee theft, and other specialized areas of concern.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Information Sharing Program

Presentations on various aspects of crime vulnerability and prevention are available on request. Topics covered normally include street safety, home security, "neighborhood problems" (vandalism, harassment, obscene phone calls, burglary), fraud, coping with fear of crime, and services available through the Crime Prevention Division and other criminal justice agencies. Presentations usually include a combination of lecture with group discussion and a film, slide show, or display. Trained volunteers will eventually conduct these presentations. Seminars and special workshops on crime prevention are available to any organization, public or private, which deals with the elderly.

Telephone Reassurance Service

Volunteers are paired with isolated elderly or handicapped persons (subscribers) through a brief but daily telephone call. The

purpose of the call is to open the lines of communication with the frail and forgotten in an attempt to lower their fears of the "outside world" and to encourage them to strive for a productive and meaningful life. Crime prevention (and other survival information) is passed along in a casual, non-alarming way. In situations where the subscriber does not answer his phone, direct contact is attempted to determine the cause.

Miscellaneous Services

Engraving of property, application for a special identification number from the Department of Motor Vehicles, neighborhood disputes involving elderly criminal victimization, security surveys, and assistance in applying for direct depositing of social security checks are additional services provided elders upon request.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH

The Crime Prevention Division's youth programs address juveniles as possible victims, possible offenders, and as "junior crime fighters." Services provided to the community include:

Block Home Program:

This program, operated by the PTA, establishes safe homes for children to go to when they are in need of assistance. The Crime Prevention Division assists in this effort by checking the backgrounds of persons who apply for Block Home status. The PTA certifies applicants who meet their standards.

Peer Tutor Program:

A school program which trains 7th and 8th grade students to deliver crime prevention information to their 5th and 6th grade peers. Subjects covered in the presentations are home security, drugs, school problems, the community as a resource, and anti-vandalism. One 45 minute presentation is made by a team of peer tutors on each subject during a five day "Crime Prevention Week."

Child Abuse Speakers Program:

This program trains teachers, parents, and professionals who work with children to recognize potentially abusive situations and report them to the police.

Anti-Vandalism Poster Contest:

This is a school program for grades K-6. Children learn which acts constitute vandalism, how destructive acts hurt each student, and how they, as students, can promote responsible citizenship. After the crime prevention instruction, each child creates a poster and

develops a vandalism slogan to illustrate the message on the poster. Prizes are awarded for the winning posters in each grade.

Bicycle Marking:

The Crime Prevention Division has two programs which address bicycle theft. First, bicycle clinics are held periodically at which time children and parents bring their bicycle to a school, park, or community center to be marked with an identifying number. The bicycle clinics are sometimes held in conjunction with Bicycle Safety Theater Presentations. These presentations are made to grades K-6 by community volunteers and police personnel. The theater "skit" lasts approximately 10 minutes and shows children what can happen if they do and if they do not lock their bicycles.

Community Support

Trained volunteers and professionals in the community are provided with audio-visual and printed materials upon request, to assist in their crime prevention presentations.

Requests from the public for crime prevention speakers are assigned to trained volunteers or to Police Bureau staff.

RESIDENTIAL CRIME PREVENTION

The residential crime prevention program provides information to homeowners and renters about ways to reduce their fear of and vulnerability to crime. Information is offered through four programs:

Property Identification

A program where citizens check out electric engravers from the Crime Prevention Division, police precincts, city libraries, or block meetings to engrave their property with an identification number to indicate ownership. Property identification can also involve recording serial numbers and photographically recording more delicate items such as fine jewelry or antiques.

Neighborhood Watch

A program which encourages citizens on each block to know one another, watch out for crime, and report suspicious activity.

Security Surveys

A program in which Crime Prevention Staff or volunteer field representatives "survey" a home or apartment to determine crime risks (i.e., poor locks, etc.) and make recommendations for improving security.

Block Meetings

A program where neighbors gather at the home of someone on the block to discuss crime problems and crime prevention techniques. It is at the block meetings that engravers are checked out, neighborhood watch programs are organized, and requests for security surveys are taken.

PROGRAMS FOR MINORITY COMMUNITIES

The Crime Prevention Division has programs to address the crime problems of Portland's minority communities including the Black, Indo-Chinese, Hispanic, and refugee communities. The program, entitled Safe Neighborhoods for All Persons (SNAP), addresses the unique problems of minority communities through a networking concept -building community resources to aid in solving problems. The program also provides staff to act as liaison between the community and other governmental agencies. Target neighborhoods are identified through crime statistics and victim crime reports.

LOCKS PROJECT

Home Security Program

This program employs a crew of six carpenters (five utility workers and one lead carpenter) who install locks and other security hardware on the homes of qualified residents, based on the recommendations of security surveys performed by Crime Prevention staff or volunteers. To be eligible to have locks installed, a resident must own or be buying the home, live in an HCD (Housing & Community Development) designated area, and have an annual income of less than \$11,200. (Money for the program is provided through Portland Development Commission.)

MEDIA PROGRAM

This program is designed to educate the public in Crime Prevention techniques, encourage citizen participation, and reduce citizen fear of crime particularly among certain segments of the population (elderly, etc.). The media program approach is through:

- (1) Development of public service announcements which present specific crime prevention information to television viewers;
- (2) Continuation and expansion of radio announcements and newspaper articles;
- (3) Development of billboard displays, posters, brochures, and other written materials; and

- (4) Development of special projects such as the "Stranger Danger" frisbees, Portland Trail Blazer Trading Cards, and crime prevention coloring books for children.

The media program has several community relations projects one of which is "Crime Dog." Crime Dog is the national mascot and logo for crime prevention. The Crime Prevention Division has crime dog outfits available to community groups to use in promoting various crime prevention programs.

Appendix B

AREA: RESIDENTIAL			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated</u>	<u>Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division</u>
Betty Bauman, Administrative Assistant, Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA)	The ONA main office was not involved in specific crime prevention programming.	There were no specific plans for initiating crime prevention projects in the ONA field offices. Both the ONA Director and Administrative Assistant want to assist neighborhoods in becoming self-sufficient in providing crime prevention programs.	The ONA main office needs to be contacted if the field offices will be used to circulate crime prevention information to the neighborhoods. This information is necessary for the main office because money can be included in the budget for this purpose.
Edna Robertson, Inner Northeast Coordinator, Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA)	Joint CPD/Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) Drug Workshop	Ms. Robertson is supportive of crime prevention as one of several issues which concern citizens. Specific crime prevention programs, however, will have to be initiated by the Neighborhoods. Her office will support any neighborhood initiated project.	Involve "key" neighborhood leaders in planning CPD crime prevention projects in the minority communities.
Jeri Mounce, Coordinator North Office of Neighborhoods Associations (ONA)	Jeri Mounce has not been involved in any specific crime prevention projects.	She is willing to assist in crime prevention information sharing efforts in the City. Her personal philosophy is to let the police handle crime prevention.	No specific needs were mentioned at the time of the interview.
Geri Ethan, Coordinator, Northwest Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA)	The Hillside and Arlington Heights Neighborhoods' robbery and burglary project	Ms. Ethan has no plans for implementing independent crime prevention projects. She relies heavily on her area's Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) coordinator. Ms. Ethan will attempt to continue crime prevention projects after the NAC program has ended, but she feels that she cannot be as effective as NAC.	No specific needs were expressed at the time of the interview.
Joy Stricker, Coordinator, Southwest Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA)	Southwest Anti-Vandalism Poster Contest	This office works cooperatively with CPD to provide an on-going "Crime Dog" program and a monthly newsletter containing crime statistics and crime prevention information. She will continue to work with CPD in the future.	Include the Southwest ONA office on the mailing list for CPD crime prevention information; Provide training to her office and neighborhood groups on basic crime prevention information.

AREA: RESIDENTIAL

Name	Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated	Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention	Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division
Phil Conti, Assistant Coordinator, Southeast Uplift Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA)	He is not involved in specific crime prevention projects, but he is aware of them.	Mr. Conti's office organized a committee to deal specifically with crime prevention issues in that area of Portland.	Utilize this neighborhood oriented committee as a network through which to disseminate crime prevention information.
Steve Schneider, Director, Center for Urban Education (CUE)	CUE was the fiscal agent for the Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) program.	This office could possibly assist in crime prevention efforts through information sharing. Neighborhoods frequently need someone to provide assistance and direction in determining future goals. CUE may be a good source for this assistance. The office can also provide bulletin board space for crime prevention information.	CPD should establish a volunteer committee to provide continued community planning after the NAC program has ended.
Sunny Cunningham, Chair, Northwest Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) Area Board	Ms. Cunningham participated in the Whistle Alert program. She also chairs board meetings to discuss and plan crime prevention projects.	Ms. Cunningham believes that there needs to be paid staff in order to continue crime prevention projects. However, she will continue attending crime prevention and block meetings.	CPD should continue to support her office after NAC has ended by responding to her Board's crime prevention requests.
Don Brown, Chair, Outer Southeast Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) Area Board	Mr. Brown is the direct supervisor to the NAC staff. He also chaired crime prevention board meetings.	Mr. Brown stated that crime prevention activities will continue to occur through the Southeast Crime Prevention Committee.	CPD should continue to support his office after NAC has ended by responding to his Board's crime prevention requests.
Ed Lyle, Chair, Inner Southeast Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) Area Board	Buckman Safety Network; Block Home Project; He also chairs crime prevention board meetings.	Mr. Lyle will continue to carry out the Neighborhood Watch Program in Inner Southeast and will use the Neighborhood Watch Training Manual as an organizing tool.	CPD should continue to support his office after NAC has ended by responding to his Board's crime prevention requests.
Lynn Gerber, Chair, Outer Northeast Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) Area Board	Lynn Gerber oversees the NAC program in Outer Northeast.	Lynn Gerber had no specific plans for implementing crime prevention programs after the dissolution of the NAC program.	Provide requested crime prevention information to the North Precinct Council and the Outer Northeast NAC Area Board.

AREA: RESIDENTIAL

Name	Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated	Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention	Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division
Bill Finkle, Chair, North Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) Area Board	Bill Finkle oversees the NAC program in that area of Portland.	The NAC Coordinator for this city area is working to institutionalize programs within the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA), and the area's churches. No specific programs were mentioned however.	Continue to use uniformed police officers in CPD's crime prevention efforts.
Robert Phillips, Chair, East Police Precinct Council	As Chair of the Precinct Council, Mr. Phillips has been involved in several projects which deal with crime prevention.	The Precinct Council will continue after the dissolution of the NAC program, and can continue as a forum for crime prevention concerns. No specific plans for projects were given.	Issues which concern the Police Bureau and community relations need to be addressed.
Dick Logan, Chair, Southwest Neighborhoods, Inc. (SWNI)	Crime Dog Project	Mr. Logan will try to build up the Neighborhood Area Board to sustain more crime prevention interests and projects. Four out of 11 neighborhoods in this Southwest area were participating in crime prevention projects at the time of this interview. SWNI will assist neighborhoods in doing crime prevention projects.	Continue CPD services to this organization as requested.
Mark Speros, Chair, Central Police Precinct Council	Mr. Speros also serves as a volunteer at Central Precinct and has worked with the Security Survey and Block Meetings programs.	Mr. Speros does not feel that the Central Precinct Advisory Council is working effectively as a forum for citizens to communicate with the precinct command. He feels that this group may disband; he will continue efforts as a volunteer to conduct crime prevention services.	Follow-up on people who have had a crime prevention service to ensure that these people are still involved in crime prevention activities.
Phil Hohnstein, Volunteer Coordinator, North Police Precinct	Mr. Hohnstein conducts security surveys, installs locks, and conducts block meetings.	Mr. Hohnstein will continue to work as a volunteer for the precincts as long as he is needed in this position. He believes that the police force alone cannot do the job of crime prevention, thus there is the need for volunteer workers in crime prevention.	Continue to use capable volunteers such as Mr. Hohnstein in crime prevention work.
Bob Stacey, Volunteer, East Police Precinct	Bicycle Marking Program; Home Security Survey Program	Bob Stacey will continue to work as a volunteer for the precincts as long as he is needed in this position.	Establish an effective and efficient process to recruit, train, and coordinate the work of new precinct crime prevention volunteers; Main-

AREA: RESIDENTIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated</u>	<u>Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division</u>
Bob Stacey (Continued)			tain a "volunteer bank" to assist in the varied crime prevention projects.
Sherry Sylvester, Coordinator, Outer Southeast Neighbor- hoods Against Crime (NAC)	Involved in all phases of crime prevention at the neighborhood level.	The Outer Southeast Uplift Office, out of which Ms. Sylvester's program is run, has formed a crime prevention committee for future planning and programming of projects for that area. Ms. Sylvester is in the process of training volunteers in the area of crime prevention.	No specific needs were expressed at the time of this interview, other than to continue direct crime prevention services to NAC.
Margaret Martin, Coordinator, East- Central, Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC)	Involved in all phases of crime prevention at the neighborhood level.	Ms. Martin is working with church leaders, the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA), and other community groups to assume the Neighborhood Watch Program after the dissolution of NAC.	No specific needs were expressed at the time of this interview, other than to continue direct crime prevention services to NAC.
Jean Gordon, Coordinator, Inner Southeast Neigh- borhoods Against Crime (NAC)	Involved in all phases of crime prevention at the neighborhood level.	Jean Gordon is in the process of building a network of citizens to assume the Neighborhood Watch Program in the Buckman, Sunnyside, and Richmond Neighborhood Association areas.	No specific needs were expressed at the time of this interview, other than to continue direct crime prevention services to NAC.
Sharon McCormick, Coordinator, Inner Northeast Neighbor- hoods Against Crime (NAC)	Involved in all phases of crime prevention at the neighborhood level.	Ms. McCormick believes that there will not be much continuity in crime prevention programming in her neighborhoods after the dissolution of the NAC program. She feels that a paid staff person is necessary to continue to disseminate crime prevention information to citizens. She is hoping that some neighborhood networks that she has helped to establish will continue.	Initiate a crime prevention program to assist the victims of crimes.
Veda Grimsrud, Coordi- nator, North Neighbor- hoods Against Crime (NAC)	Involved in all phases of crime prevention at the neighborhood level.	While no specific plans for implementing programs after the dissolution of NAC were stated at the time of this interview, Ms. Grimsrud did emphasize the positive use of precinct crime prevention officers in neighborhood crime prevention projects.	If volunteers continue to be used by CPD, they need to be well managed, that is, job descriptions given, time commitments required, recognition for work done well, and periodic updating in

AREA: . RESIDENTIAL			
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Veda Grimsrud (Continued)			training.
Kate Pendleton, Coordinator, Northwest Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC)	Involved in all phases of crime prevention at the neighborhood level.	The Northwest Neighborhood Office plans to continue the Whistle Alert, Apartment Watch, and Escort Service programs after the dis- solution of NAC.	No specific needs were ex- pressed at the time of this interview, other than to continue direct crime pre- vention services to NAC.
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AREA: YOUTH

Name	Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated	Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention	Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division
Doug Robertson, Discipline Management Specialist Kathie Yarnell, Talented and Gifted (TAG) Coordinator Whitaker/Columbia Middle School	Peer Tutor Program: Aided Youth Programs Coordinator in selecting students to to be trained in the pilot Peer Tutor program, and supported it again in school year 1980-81.	The teachers will continue to provide students to participate in the Peer Tutor program.	Would like to see a program which addresses child sexual abuse; Would like to see the Peer Tutor Program expanded to include other schools.
Mr. Lawrence, Teacher Faubion School	Peer Tutor Program: Peer Tutors delivered a week long presentation to his 4th grade class.	Mr. Lawrence has no plans to initiate a crime prevention program. He feels there is not enough time or room in the current curriculum to develop his own program, but welcomes speakers to present crime prevention information to his classes.	No needs expressed at the time of this interview.
Darlene Grody, Teacher Rigler School	Peer Tutor Program: Peer Tutors	Ms. Grody would continue participation in Peer Tutor Program. She feels schools are an appropriate place to disseminate crime prevention information if the information is prepared and delivered for them.	Would like to see "Who Do You Tell" film and sexual assault program before deciding whether to take on responsibility of implementing own crime prevention program.
Mr. Kohlmeier, Teacher Meek School	Peer Tutor Program: Peer Tutors delivered week long presentation to his class.	Mr. Kohlmeier has no plans to initiate a crime prevention program, but would be willing to have peer tutors deliver presentations to his classes.	Peer Tutor Program should be repeated once or twice a year; Peer Tutor presenta tions should include more films and exhibits; Expand program to include more subjects and schools.
Irene Langston, Principal Capitol Hill School	Anti-Vandalism Poster Contest	Ms. Langston suggested that the CPD write a curriculum unit on the anti-vandalism concept so that the school could continue to conduct presentations on its own,	Youth Programs Coordinator should continue to offer programs to the school.

AREA: YOUTH.			
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Joseph Blazek, Principal St. John Fisher School	Anti-Vandalism Poster Contest	Mr. Blazek envisions his school possibly conducting another poster program, but not necessarily a contest. He feels the school could also offer bicycle rodeos.	Youth Program Coordinator should continue to offer programs to the school.
Dan McCall, Principal Woodstock School	Bicycle Poster Contest: Bicycle Safety, Registration, and Marking.	Mr. McCall has no plans for implementing programs independently, but feels with training his school could be organized to do crime prevention projects. At the current time he feels he needs the support of the CPD to continue crime prevention efforts in the school.	Youth Programs Coordinator should continue to initiate contact with Woodstock School to provide programs that have not yet been provided (anti-vandalism, drugs, sexual abuse); Also should try to incorporate crime prevention into the curriculum since Mr. McCall stated there was some flexibility in that area.
Shirley Mutschler, Parent-Teacher Assn. Portland Public Schools	Block Home Program	This program will continue without the support of the CPD. However, the CPD enables the PTA to process applicants more quickly and print a larger quantity of Block Home signs.	Would like to see the program expanded to include child abuse; Continue to provide background checks for Block Home applicants.
Sally Dana, YMCA	Ms. Dana teaches classes at the YMCA and has participated in a variety of one-time crime prevention programs (e.g. the bicycle rodeo).	The YMCA has no on-going crime prevention programs at the current time. Ms. Dana feels the YMCA needs the support of CPD to continue crime prevention programs.	Would like brochures and other printed information to distribute to persons who visit their facility; Youth Programs Coordinator should consult Ms. Dana on developing a puppet show Train staff and volunteers on child abuse, peer tutor program so that they can initiate programs independently; Need new format for bicycle rodeo.

AREA: • YOUTH			
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Marge Jacobsen, Administrator, Hillel Academy	Peer Tutors delivered week-long crime prevention presentation to the Academy.	There are no ongoing crime prevention programs. Ms. Jacobsen was supportive of the programs that were conducted at her school. She felt that the school has great flexibility in programs and the student council could be used as a network for the dissemination of crime prevention information.	Interested in starting child abuse, sexual assault, and "Who Do You Tell" programs at the Academy; Ms. Jacobsen felt it would be helpful to provide children information on what will be presented by peer tutors so that they can prepare questions in advance; Teach students to disseminate information through their student council network.
Mary Blake, Director, Portland Parks Bureau Aquatics Program	Ms. Blake hired peer tutors to talk to kids at six parks about vandalism, pool behavior, drugs, and bike theft.	The Parks Bureau funded the program in Summer 1980 and plans to fund it again in Summer 1981.	Parks Bureau and Police Bureau should continue to coordinate goals; Youth Programs Coordinator should continue to work with Ms. Blake to coordinate peer tutor program.
Ron Potrue, Director, North Youth Service Center	Involvement in crime prevention has been primarily through membership on the Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) North Area Board.	Mr. Potrue is willing to coordinate programs with CPD. Current programs are crime prevention-oriented, but are not necessarily CPD or NAC programs.	Mr. Potrue believes there needs to be more minority involvement in programs in order to provide adequate service to North Portland.
Hazel Polk, Supervising Counselor, Northeast Service Center	She has taken several courses from the Youth Programs Coordinator.	The Center's only ongoing crime prevention program concerns shoplift. Letters are distributed to the parents of children with shoplift records. Information also goes to the child. The Center will need help from CPD to continue to initiate crime prevention programs.	Youth Coordinator should continue to provide youth programs to the center; Involve the Center in more training. Possibly train youth in peer tutor concept.
Alan Cahn, Director, S.W. Youth Service Center	Hayhurst School requested a crime prevention program ("Who Do You Tell") through the Youth Center.	Mr. Cahn envisions his agency assuming crime prevention services by conducting school and community presentations as well as working closely with the Community Juvenile Officers (CJO) program. In order for this to happen, CPD will need to provide direction, training.	The Youth and Sexual Assault Coordinators should contact Mr. Cahn to develop programs that can be delivered through his center.

AREA: .YOUTH.			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated</u>	<u>Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division</u>
Alan Cahn (Continued)		and resources.	
Diane Cooper, Director, S.E. Youth Service Center	She and her staff participated in training sessions offered by the Youth Programs Coordinator on subjects of child abuse, juvenile law and delinquency.	Crime prevention programming is not a priority in this agency. No crime prevention programs are planned at the current time. Ms. Cooper is willing to incorporate crime prevention programs into existing services if children in the area need such services.	Continue to offer youth crime prevention program ideas to the agency.
Rod Pullium, Director, Outer East Youth Service Center	His staff participated in a CPD training program on sexual abuse. As a new director, he was not aware of and had not participated in any other CPD programs.	Mr. Pullium had no plans for initiating crime prevention programs at the time of this interview, but he expressed interest in starting some programs.	The Youth Coordinator should contact the Center to discuss setting up future crime prevention programs for youth.
Cynthia Conrad, Parent Trainer, Children's Protective Services (CPS)	She has provided training on sexual abuse and rape to CPD volunteers in the Sexual Assault Program. In turn, CPD has provided training to parents in her program.	To the extent that there is a cooperative training arrangement between the CPD and her agency, the CPS has provided and will continue to provide crime prevention programs on rape and sexual abuse.	Continue to work closely with CPS on child abuse and sexual assault programs.
Bart Wilson, Manager Children's Protective Services Branch, Children's Services Division (CSD)	Assisted CPD Youth Program Coordinator in training volunteers for the Child Abuse Speakers Program.	Mr. Wilson envisions providing crime prevention services through parent training to prevent child abuse. He feels that the agency's main task is protective services which includes preventing crime.	CPD should continue to coordinate programs with his agency. No specific needs were expressed during the interview.
Susan Booth Larson, Staff Development Specialist, Multnomah County Education: Tri-County Law Related Education (LRE) Project	The Youth Coordinator made presentations to the teachers involved in the LRE project on services offered by CPD.	Ms. Larson feels the LRE project is a form of crime prevention since it teaches responsible citizenship. To that extent, the project provides crime prevention services.	No specific needs were expressed during the interview.

AREA: YOUTH

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Molly Gram, Employee, Youngland Childrens Clothing Store	The CPD Youth Coordinator assisted in training baby- sitters ages 10 years and older in safety and related crime prevention techniques. These classes were held at the store.	The clothing store will continue to conduct classes for babysitters as long as there is a demand for such classes.	Expand this program to other area stores.
Norm Monroe, Assistant Director, Urban League	Shoplift Project	No specific plans for implementing crime prevention projects were discussed at the time of the interview. However, Mr. Monroe does envision coordinating future programs with CPD, Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC), and the Community Juvenile Officers (CJO) programs.	Continue to use Mr. Monroe as a consultant for the development of programs in the Minority Community.
Ann Kottkamp, Volunteer, Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism (SOLV)	SOLV provided partial fund- ing for an anti-vandalism poster contest.	SOLV could provide limited funding for future vandalism projects. Ms. Kottkamp stated that the agency may give some support to neighborhood groups to accomplish crime prevention activities.	No needs were expressed at the time of the interview.
Dennis Snodgrass, Member Optimist Club	Participated in the bicycle poster contest, registration and marking which was held at the St. Ignatius Grade School.	Mr. Snodgrass feels that there are plenty of resources within the Club to initiate and carry out youth crime prevention programs. He feels that members are willing to be trained to do home security surveys and lock installations. Mr. Snodgrass will continue involvement in crime prevention activities.	Provide a Police Officer or CPD staff member to attend meetings of the Optimist Club and provide direction for future crime prevention programs.

AREA: COMMERCIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated</u>	<u>Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division</u>
Del Taylor, Chair Southwest Neighbor- hoods, Inc.	West Portland Park Project (Planning Study)	No plans were stated at the time of the interview for implementing programs in the area of commercial crime prevention.	CPD Commercial Coordinator should follow up on possi- bility of writing policy statement for construction of homes in project area to include recommendations on locks, window safety, etc
Glen Sandstrom, Chair Southwest Business- men's Association	Barbur Boulevard Crime Prevention Project	With the support of CPD staff, Mr. Sandstrom would like to see the Association provide a variety of services and information to the community; he wants to continue crime pre- vention efforts along Barbur Boulevard.	CPD and Precincts need to continue to provide support for the Association as it develops, particularly to promote cooperation among businesses to reduce vanda- lism and litter along Barbur Boulevard.
Pat Donaldson, Head of Security, Emanuel Hospital	Ongoing project to develop training programs on all phases of crime prevention for hospital staff	Mr. Donaldson would like to continue efforts to build comprehensive crime prevention pro- gram into hospital, including promoting volunteers among staff to be trained to conduct rape prevention meetings, home security surveys, etc.	CPD staff should continue to work with Head of Security in all phases of program development, especially in the area of rape prevention and youth crime prevention.
Karen Kramer, Chief Planner of the Special Projects Section, Port- land Planning Bureau	West Portland Park Project 82nd Avenue Project	The Planning Bureau will continue to permit input from the Police Bureau on projects.	CPD Commercial Coordinator should continue to provide expertise on the design features of projects.
John Sewell, Park Planning Director, Portland Parks Bureau	Park Planning Project	The Park Bureau is not assuming any commer- cial crime prevention programs of its own at this time. However, Mr. Sewell is willing to continue to incorporate crime prevention suggestions into future planning of parks.	CPD should provide crime statistics to the Parks Bureau to help them target parks which need design changes. Program Coordi- nator should continue to meet with Park Bureau Planning staff to offer advice on environmental design.

AREA: COMMERCIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated</u>	<u>Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division</u>
Warren Chung, Chair Northeast Businessmen's Association	Union Avenue Street Lighting Project (1978-79)	The Northeast Business Association will continue to be an organization through which crime prevention information can be disseminated to NE businesses. Business Association had no ongoing projects as of the time of this interview.	CPD should continue to work with Mr. Chung on crime prevention efforts on Union Avenue.
Gary Ross, Administrative Manager, Portland Bureau of Buildings	Several projects relating to the review of major developments to ensure compliance with code regulations	Mr. Ross will continue to incorporate recommended design changes as long as the CPD continues its participation with the Portland Bureau of Buildings.	CPD should continue participation in pre-application design hearings.
Ted Megert, Fire Marshal Portland Fire Bureau	New Building Design Review. Also participated in joint smoke detector and property engraver campaign.	Mr. Megert does not feel the Fire Bureau is an appropriate agency through which to disseminate crime prevention information.	CPD should continue to provide expertise in design stage of building structures
Jan Schaeffer, Program Manager for Bicycle Path Program, Portland Public Works Dept.	Underpass/Overpass Plan in Southeast Portland. Also calls CPD from time to time to request advice on bicycle path design.	Jan Schaeffer will continue to elicit information on design safety from CPD.	CPD should continue to provide expertise on design safety at citizen involvement committees on proposed bicycle paths in the City.
Paul Norr, Hearings Officer, Portland Planning Bureau	Has not personally participated in a CPD program but is aware of CPD participation in design review.	The Hearings Officer will continue to incorporate environmental design information from Police Bureau and is in favor of having someone from the Police Bureau review all variance requests. He would also be supportive of a minimum security code.	No needs are expressed at the time of the interview.

AREA: ELDERLY

Name	Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated	Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention	Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division
Sheila Driscoll, Director, Peninsula Project ABLE	Telephone Reassurance Service (TRS); Residential Security Survey Program	Sheila Driscoll's program distributes crime prevention information in conjunction with other information to older citizens (e.g., CPD calendars) and also refers older citizens to CPD for assistance, (e.g., TRS).	Continue the TRS program, Residential Security Survey program, Home Security program, crime prevention information sharing programs
Lucretia Gardner, Coordinator, Hollywood Senior Center	Telephone Reassurance Service (TRS); Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau	The Senior Center provides a setting to share crime prevention information with the older citizens in this area of Portland. A number of these citizens also participate in the TRS program.	Continue the TRS program; Initiate an Elderly Abuse Prevention program.
Ruth Drurey, Coordinator of Social Events, Housing Authority of Portland	Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau	Ruth Drurey arranges the Housing facilities to be available for CPD speakers during Loaves and Fishes meals; she also writes a tenant newsletter which periodically contains crime prevention information.	Continue the Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau; and provide crime prevention information for the tenant newsletter.
Karen Knight, Coordinator, Area Agency on Aging (AAA)	Karen Knight worked with CPD on a federal grant proposal for an Elderly Abuse Prevention program.	The AAA had no ongoing crime prevention programs at the time of this interview. Ms. Knight feels that her agency does not have the resources to fund any major crime prevention projects independently. She feels that the Senior Centers could be a resource for programs in the future although she is not specific in what role the centers could play.	Initiate an Elderly Abuse Prevention program.
Jill Bills, Multnomah County Supervisor, Loaves and Fishes	Telephone Reassurance Service (TRS); CPD Calendar Distribution; Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau	The Loaves and Fishes centers provide room space as well as an older citizens audience for crime prevention information sharing programs. Jill Bills is cooperative in wanting to provide this crime prevention information, but the main goal of her agency is to provide recreation, social information and nutrition to these citizens.	Continue the CPD staff to coordinate the Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau for each Loaves and Fishes Center; Initiate security surveys of building that house Loaves and Fishes projects; Develop a list of CPD services for the Elderly that is mailed to Jill Bills so that this information can be sent to all Loaves and Fishes centers; Train Loaves

AREA: ELDERLY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated</u>	<u>Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division</u>
Jill Bills (Continued)			and Fishes volunteers and staff so that they can informally speak on crime prevention to the Centers' citizens.
Mary Geneva Savage, Manager, Piedmont Loaves and Fishes	Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau	The Loaves and Fishes centers provide room space as well as an older citizens audience for crime prevention information sharing programs. Ms. Savage states that the success of maintaining senior citizens interest in a program depends on having the same speaker present the information at each meeting in order to establish a relationship of trust with the audience.	Continue providing crime prevention information via the Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau; if possible have the same speaker at each meeting.
Wallace Tharp, Counselor and Supervisor, Red Cross and Veterans Administration	Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau	Mr. Tharp is a volunteer speaker for the Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau; he does envision the Red Cross providing written crime prevention information on a periodic basis.	Continue coordination of public speaking requests and the update of crime prevention information.
Clyde Jenkins, N.E. Community Relations Team, Pacific North- west Bell Telephone	Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau	Mr. Jenkins is a volunteer speaker for the Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau; Mr. Jenkin's Community Relations Team learned of the need for volunteers in the Elderly Crime Prevention program, and used this program as a vehicle for the Community Relations project.	Continue coordination of public speaking requests and the update of crime prevention information; Contact other PNB Community Relations Teams and initiate their participation in crime prevention, if possible.
Frank Metellus, N.E. Community Relations Team, Pacific North- west Bell Telephone Company (PNB)	Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau	Mr. Metellus is a volunteer speaker for the Elderly Program Public Speakers Bureau; Mr. Metellus' Community Relations Team learned of the need for volunteers in the Elderly Crime Prevention program, and used this program as a vehicle for the Community Relations project. He does give crime prevention presentations to some PNB employees during employee safety training sessions.	Continue coordination of public speaking requests and the update of crime prevention information; Contact other PNB Community Relations Teams and initiate their participation in crime prevention, if possible.

AREA: ELDERLY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated</u>	<u>Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division</u>
Alice Strahl	Telephone Reassurance Service (TRS)	Ms. Strahl works as a volunteer in the TRS program. She handles the coordination between the program's subscribers and callers. She believes this program is one of the most needed programs for the elderly in the city. She will continue to be a volunteer in the program.	Continue the TRS program.

AREA: SEXUAL ASSAULT

Name	Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated	Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention	Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division
Laura Aultschul, Co-Director, District Attorney's Rape Victims Advocate Project (RVAP)	This agency works cooperatively with CPD to educate women on prevention of assault.	This agency's volunteers do some public speaking concerning rape prevention as part of their own programs.	Continue the Sexual Assault Prevention Public Speakers Program as RVAP does not presently have resources to fulfill speaking needs in Portland.
Greg Russell, Training and Coordination Division, St. Vincent Hospital	Womenstrength self-defense program	The hospital provides room space to hold self-defense classes and rape prevention meetings.	Sexual Assault Program's classes to utilize room space in hospital, and provide such information to people in this area of Portland.
Linda Beldon, Co-Director, Portland Women's Crisis Line	This agency works cooperatively with CPD to provide sexual assault prevention information to women.	The Crisis Line does provide rape prevention self-defense information to its telephone callers, although this is not its primary function.	Continue to coordinate efforts of rape prevention education in the city.
Carolyn Howard, Director Family Violence Project	Child Abuse	This agency is no longer in existence.	This agency saw a need for the Police Bureau to obtain better data and record keeping on the occurrence of family violence.
Dr. Kevin McGovern, Psychologist	Dr. McGovern volunteers as a staff member in the training of CPD's Sexual Assault Program's volunteers.	Dr. McGovern conducts seminars in the Northwest on sexual abuse; he also counsels sex offenders and victims of sex crimes.	Not applicable.
Phyllis Hartley, Teacher St. Clare School	Womenstrength self-defense program; Sexual Assault Prevention Public Speakers Program.	Phyllis Hartley is a volunteer instructor for the Womenstrength program, and will continue to teach in this program.	Continue to coordinate public speaking requests and update sexual assault information.
Pat McLoughlin, Teaching Division, Portland General Electric (PGE)	Womenstrength self-defense program; Sexual Assault Prevention Public Speakers Program	Pat McLoughlin is a volunteer instructor for the Womenstrength program; she plans to involve PGE employees in sexual abuse information seminars.	Continue to coordinate public speaking requests and update sexual assault information.

AREA: SEXUAL ASSAULT

<u>Name</u>	<u>Program(s) in which Agency Or Individual Participated</u>	<u>Future Agency (or Individual) Role in Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Agency (or Individual) Needs from the Crime Prevention Division</u>
Ann Zoll, Red Cross Blood Program	Womenstrength self-defense program; Sexual Assault Prevention Public Speakers Program	Ann Zoll is a volunteer instructor for the Womenstrength program; she can envision pro- viding crime prevention pamphlets to clients taking Red Cross classes.	Continue to coordinate public speaking requests and update sexual assault infor- mation.
Helen Cheek	Womenstrength self-defense program; Sexual Assault Prevention Public Speakers Program	Helen Cheek is a volunteer instructor for Womenstrength program; she teaches prevent- tion classes outside of her role as a CPD volunteer, e.g., at Clackamas Community College.	Continue to coordinate public speaking requests and update sexual assault information.
Marge Heydon, Instructor, Physical Education Department, Portland State University	Womenstrength self-defense program	Marge Heydon assisted in devising a physical defense program, now called the Women- strength Program.	Coordinate efforts to re- search a governmental grant on teaching self-defense programs in other cities; Assist in teaching public school P.E. Instructors in rape prevention and self- defense techniques.

APPENDIX C

Interview Time and Date _____

-COMMUNITY SURVEY-
CITY OF PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION
RESIDENTIAL AREA

Name: _____ Phone Number: _____

Organization: _____ Position: _____

1. Name (and dates) of Crime Prevention Project, if applicable.
2. Would you describe how you participated in the project (or with CPD)?
3. Do you feel that your organization is an appropriate place to disseminate crime prevention services (or provide information about crime prevention services)?
If No, do you feel that crime prevention is a necessary service, in general?
If Yes, then where should a good place be to disseminate such services?
4. Are you (or your organization) working with:
 - a. CPD at the present time?
 - b. Precinct C.P. Officers at the present time?
5. Do you have any on-going crime prevention programs in your organization at the current time?
If Yes, what types of programs?
6. How do you envision your organization continuing to provide crime prevention services?
7. Relatedly, do you have plans for implementing crime prevention programs in the future? Probe: With or without CPD. If "with CPD", what assistance would be needed?
8. How effective are volunteers in crime prevention projects?
How can volunteers be used in the future?
How can volunteers be trained and who should coordinate their efforts?
9. Are you aware of any neighborhoods that:
 - a. Organized due to crime prevention?
 - b. Were strengthened due to crime prevention?
 - c. Will remain active in crime prevention after NAC devolvment?
 - d. Will cease to provide crime prevention information after NAC devolvment?

-SUMMARY-

-COMMUNITY SURVEY-

CITY OF PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU

CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

Name: _____ Phone Number: _____

Agency: _____

1. Name of Crime Prevention Project, if applicable.
2. Dates of Project, if applicable.
3. Would you describe how you participated in the project (or with CPD)?
4. Do you feel that your agency is an appropriate place to disseminate crime prevention services (or provide information about crime prevention services)?
If No, do you feel that crime prevention is a necessary service, in general?
If Yes, then where should a good place be to disseminate such services?
5. Are you (or your agency) working with CPD at the present time? If Yes, how?
6. Do you have any on-going crime prevention programs in your agency at the current time?
If Yes, what types of programs?
7. How do you envision your agency continuing to provide crime prevention services?
8. Relatedly, do you have plans for implementing crime prevention programs in the future? Probe: With or without CPD. If "with CPD", what assistance would be needed?
9. In working on the Crime Prevention Project, did you encounter volunteers?
If Yes, how well were the volunteers trained and how well were they informed?
10. How effective, in general, were the volunteers in this project?
11. How do you see volunteers being used in the future?

-Use Reverse Side for SUMMARY-

END