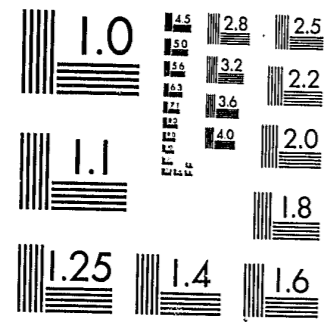


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

10/26/82

Community Safety Information

Community Safety Information Project
Center for Urban Education
0245 S.W. Bancroft St.
Portland, Oregon 97201
503/221-0984

U.S. Department of Justice 83718
National Institute of Justice

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NCJRS
MAY
ACQUISITIONS

Preface

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Community Safety Information is the first publication of the Community Safety Information Project, a project of the Center for Urban Education (CUE).

Since 1978, CUE has served as fiscal agent to Neighborhoods Against Crime, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funded community anti-crime program. This notebook documents the projects and programs of Neighborhoods Against Crime, as well as local resources to assist citizens in neighborhood anti-crime planning.

Because of the commitment of Portland residents to work against crime in their neighborhoods, the City of Portland, in June, 1981, funded Neighborhoods Against Crime through the Office of Neighborhood Associations, providing neighborhoods with support to continue community crime prevention work.

Through the Community Safety Information Project, CUE will update *Community Safety Information* as new information is available on organizations, projects or publications. In addition, CUE maintains an extensive library of resource materials on both national and local crime prevention activities, with computer access to over 45,000 documents. The library is available to Portland citizens and community organizations.

We hope *Community Safety Information* will be a useful tool as Portland citizens work toward building safe neighborhoods and creating a cohesive and healthy community.

Stephen Schneider
Director
Center for Urban Education

Sherry Sylvester
Project Director
Neighborhoods Against Crime

September 1981

Organizations

**Community
Safety
Organizations**

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Statewide Crime Prevention Education Programs	Oregon Council on Crime and Delinquency Oregon Crime Watch Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism (SOLV)

Portland Neighborhood Crime Prevention Programs

01 Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC)
Office of Neighborhood Associations
City Hall
1220 S.W. 5th
Portland, Oregon 97204
243-7394

Contact: Sherry Sylvester, Program Manager

Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) is a community-based, anti-crime program funded through the City of Portland's Office of Neighborhood Associations. NAC provides neighborhoods with assistance in:

Neighborhood Watch: NAC organizes individual blocks to increase security by block residents "watching out for each other."

Personal Safety: NAC sponsors a variety of self-defense classes for seniors, women, children and gay people, as well as whistle alert programs and rape prevention projects.

Special Crisis and Community Crime Prevention Problems: NAC assists neighborhoods in addressing crisis crime problems such as arson, molestation or rape, as well as working with citizens to decrease the specific crime vulnerability of special populations such as refugees, transients, and students.

Police-Community Responsibility Sharing: NAC works with citizens to develop realistic, cooperative police expectations and with the Portland Police Bureau to create an understanding and involved police response.

In addition, NAC is involved in a variety of neighborhood activities and operates neighborhood crime prevention offices throughout the city:

Northwest
Neighborhoods West/Northwest
Ruth Miller
817 N.W. 23rd
Portland, Oregon 97210
223-3331

Gene Ediger
313 E. Burnside
Portland, Oregon 97214
231-7158

Southwest
Southwest Neighborhood Information, Inc.
Joy Stricker
7780 S.W. Capitol Highway
Portland, Oregon 97219
248-4592

Southeast

Southeast Uplift
Jean Gordon
3534 S.E. Main
Portland, Oregon 97214
232-0010

Pamela Stivers
5224 S.E. Foster
Portland, Oregon 97206
777-5846

Northeast

Northeast Coalition of Neighborhoods, Inc.

Sharon McCormack
4815 N.E. 7th
Portland, Oregon 97211
248-4575

North

North Portland Citizens Committee

Vada Grimsrud
7214 N. Philadelphia
Portland, Oregon 97203
286-9214

**02 Community Safety Information Project
Center for Urban Education (CUE)
0245 S.W. Bancroft
Portland, Oregon 97201
221-0984**

Contact: Stephen Schneider, Director

The Community Safety Information Project of the Center for Urban Education provides the following resources to Portland citizens and community organizations:

Community Safety Information: This publication provides summary information on local community safety organizations, projects and publications. It is updated at periodic intervals.

Community Safety Projects Information Book: This notebook contains more complete descriptions of the projects summarized in *Community Safety Information*. It is maintained at the Center for Urban Education, with an additional copy at the Office of Neighborhood Associations (1220 S.W. Fifth, Portland). It is updated as information is available.

Community Safety Resource Library: The library contains materials on local and national crime prevention activities, as well as on community organization and fund-raising. The library also has computer access to over 45,000 additional documents relating to community safety and the criminal justice system.

Portland Area Police Crime Prevention Services

**03 Crime Prevention Unit (CPU)
Portland Police Bureau
222 S.W. Pine
Portland, Oregon 97204
248-4126**

Contact: Lt. Chuck Karl

The Crime Prevention Unit (CPU) provides the public with information, educational materials and technical assistance regarding crime prevention. CPU also provides area crime statistics and operates the HCD Home Security and Locks program which provides deadbolt locks to low-income citizens who live in designated areas throughout the city.

Other CPU programs include:

Elderly Crime Prevention: CPU provides networks and services specifically for seniors. (Contact: Jim Nelson)

Commercial Crime Prevention: CPU offers information, burglary prevention and security checks for businesses. (Contact: Joan Henick)

Sexual Assault Program: CPU provides speakers on rape prevention and sexual assault. Also offers Womanstrength, free self-defense classes for women. (Contact: Teri Poppino)

Youth Crime Prevention: CPU makes available a series of projects and educational programs targeted at youth to prevent shoplifting, vandalism, drug abuse and sexual abuse. (Contact: Terry McGill)

SNAP: CPU provides victims assistance to residents of the King neighborhood. (Contact: Stephanie Michael or Dianne Roub, 249-7900)

Community Juvenile Officers: CPU provides officers in Portland middle schools who teach crime awareness and encourage police-student dialogue.

Explorer Scouts: Explorer Scouts provide CPU with assistance on crime prevention projects.

Films and Publications: CPU makes available films and publications on crime prevention issues and skills. (Contact: Dolores Gleich)

Precinct Crime Prevention Officers: There are crime prevention officers located in Portland's three police precincts who provide home security checks and utilize volunteers to provide the public with crime prevention information.

East Precinct

Contacts:
Conrad Roub
Gene Mahar
248-5696

Central Precinct

Contacts:
Keith Prentice
John Hunsperger
248-5637

North Precinct

Contacts:
Gordon Blume
Henry Groepper
248-5720

04 Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

12240 N.E. Glisan
Portland, Oregon 97230
255-3600 Ext. 213
Contact: Paula Gadotti

Provides general crime prevention services: target hardening, block homes, school programs, elderly programs and rape prevention education.

05 Washington County Sheriff's Office

146 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
648-8694

Provides general crime prevention services to Washington County residents.

06 Clackamas County Sheriff's Office

Crime Prevention Unit
2223 S. Kaen Road
Oregon City, Oregon 97045
655-8218

Provides a block home program and a number of school crime prevention and safety programs including traffic, drugs, Officer Friendly and career days. Offers public speaking on assertiveness and self-protection, commercial burglary prevention, shoplift and fraud.

Portland Area Self-Defense Programs

07 Fighting Arts for Women and Children

3922 N. Williams
Portland, Oregon 97211
287-4087
Contact: Janesa Kruse

Offers day and evening classes. Classes address form and aspects of martial arts including street fighting, Kata, free-style sparring and competition. Cost \$25 per month for children and \$30 per month for women. Clinics and workshops for outside groups.

08 Karate for Women

1720 S.E. 12th
Portland, Oregon 97214
233-7070
Contact: Paula Short

Offers ongoing evening classes for women. Two classes per week. Cost \$20 per month.

09 L.C. Associates, Inc.

Box 6061
Portland, Oregon 97209
771-3872
Contact: Lyn Landau

Offers basic course on self-protection skills with emphasis on assertiveness and discovering one's own strength. Adult course for women and seniors. Course conducted in two, three-hour sessions. Children's course serves both boys and girls, ages 6-12. Cost \$10.

010 Portland State University (PSU)

Physical Education Department
Box 751
Portland, Oregon 97207
229-4401

Contacts: Marge Heyden or Don Hellison

Personal defense classes offered for men and women and coed. One credit hour. Ten-week class meeting twice weekly. Cost \$45 for non-PSU students. PSU also offers certification program for self-defense instructors as well as workshops, clinics and consultant personal defense work.

011 Safe Streets Alliance
284-7464

Offers eight-week basic self-defense course for gay people including throws, striking, blocking and confrontation techniques. Cost \$35.

012 Self-Defense Education Association
5429 S.E. Rainbow Lane
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222
229-7135 or 654-1010
Contact: Mari Ellen Henson

Provides basic self-defense and street fighting techniques as well as emphasis on making women more aware of their environment and better able to master it. Classes are five weeks in duration. Cost \$15. Classes for children are also offered.

Statewide Crime Prevention Education Programs

013 Oregon Council on Crime and Delinquency
718 W. Burnside, Room 208
Portland, Oregon 97209
228-5397
Contact: Michael Dane

Statewide private, nonprofit council whose purpose is to advocate for improvements in the criminal justice system and crime prevention education.

014 Oregon Crime Watch
325 13th St., N.E., Suite 404
Salem, Oregon 97310
378-3674
Contact: Hugh Wilkinson

Provides crime prevention information and educational materials to law enforcement agencies and anti-crime groups around the state.

015 Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism (SOLV)
718 W. Burnside, Room 504
Portland, Oregon 97209
227-7658
Contact: Virginia Yeaton

Provides educational materials for teachers in public schools on litter and vandalism. Also provides brochures, litter bags and coloring books to cities around the state.

Projects

Community Safety Projects Report

**Terry Brainerd Chadwick
Project Director**

June 1981

**Community Safety Information Project
Center for Urban Education
0245 S.W. Bancroft St.
Portland, Oregon 97201
503/221-0984**

Preface

People in Portland are concerned about crime. They want to feel safe, and they want neighborhoods to be safe places in which to live, work, and play. Over the last few years Portlanders have begun to take an active role in crime prevention and community safety. Community groups and individuals have been involved in hundreds of events and projects designed to address specific crime- and safety-related concerns, and to increase awareness of ways that people, by working together as a community, can make their neighborhoods safer.

The Community Safety Information Project was established to record information about these and many varied community crime prevention activities, so that people interested in community crime prevention would be able to share ideas and learn from the experiences of others about ways to prevent crime and increase community safety. The result of the project is the Community Safety Projects Information (CSPI) Book, a loose-leaf binder containing descriptions of community activities, projects, programs, and ideas related to crime prevention and community safety. The CSPI Book is a resource which will be continually updated with new project descriptions, and which is located at the Center for Urban Education, with a copy at the Office of Neighborhood Associations.

The first community crime prevention activities that were documented for the CSPI book were those in which the Neighborhoods Against Crime (NAC) program was involved between Spring 1979 and May 1981. The goals of the NAC program are to increase citizen awareness of crime prevention methods, and to get citizens actively involved in making their communities, and themselves, safer. NAC was involved in most of the community-initiated or community-oriented crime prevention activities occurring in Portland since 1979, so descriptions of its projects create a fairly complete record of what Portlanders have been doing to prevent crime and increase community safety.

The NAC descriptions in the CSPI Book have been summarized and organized into four functional areas in the *Community Safety Projects Report*. This report will give citizens and community groups an idea of the types of projects that have been tried to increase individual and community safety in Portland.

General Contents of the Community Safety Projects Report

The project summaries have been divided into four areas:

1. Projects which increase personal safety—including physical safety and safety of personal property, such as self defense classes and site hardening.
2. Projects which increase community safety—ways to deal with specific neighborhood problems such as a dangerous park, and ways to increase community pride and cohesiveness such as community fairs and neighborhood watch.
3. Ways to promote crime prevention—such as crime prevention presentations, poster contests, and "Take a Bite Out of Crime" t-shirts.
4. Crime prevention activities for specific audiences—such as puppet shows for children, reflector tape programs for businesses, and victim's assistance project for street people.

Each of the four main areas is further divided into major project types. These subsections contain the project summaries which are identified by eight symbols; e.g., Home and Property Safety projects are identified with an HS and the number, such as HS3. The projects are identified in this manner because they are summar-

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ized only once. Projects which fit more than one category are organized by their major purpose, and cross-referenced by their section symbol and number. For instance Whistle Alert has a see also for CS1, which is a neighborhood watch project involving whistle alerts. The CS1 indicates that the project is in the Ways to Build Community Spirit section, and is the first project summarized in that sector.

The number in parentheses following each summary is the number under which the full project description may be found in the Community Safety Projects Information Book. The CSPI Book is available through the Office of Neighborhood Associations and the Center for Urban Education.

Some abbreviations which are commonly used in the summaries are defined in the Glossary of Abbreviations in the back of the report. The most commonly used abbreviations refer to the NAC program areas, i.e., SW is Southwest Portland, INE is the Inner part of Northeast Portland, EC is East Central or the outer Northeast area of Portland, ISE is Inner Southeast, etc. Three other very common abbreviations are NAC (Neighborhoods Against Crime), CP (crime prevention), and CPD (Crime Prevention Division of the Portland Police Bureau (PPB)). The *Community Safety Projects Report* also contains a map of the NAC program areas and a Geographic Index of NAC Areas, so that projects can be located by the community in which they were conducted.

**Some Notes on
Community Crime
Prevention in
Portland**

The overwhelming conclusion one gets from reading the project summaries is that crime prevention and community safety activities in Portland are as varied as the communities that conduct them. Each part of the City has its own particular needs and its own way of meeting those needs. What works in Buckman may be totally wrong for St. Johns, and vice versa. And even within each neighborhood, needs vary. Homeowners need different crime prevention approaches than do apartment dwellers; the elderly use different strategies to prevent crime than do children. The point is that there is no one standard way to do community crime prevention. The summaries illustrate some techniques that have been used to prevent crime and increase community safety in Portland. Some of the projects were successful; some were not. The *Community Safety Projects Report* gives community residents a framework within which they can decide what projects might work for them.

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Increasing Personal Safety

The crimes that people fear most are assaults upon their person, and theft and vandalism of their property. The Portland Police Bureau Crime Prevention Division concentrates on these "personal safety" issues, and its programs are directed towards reducing the vulnerability of a person to crime, both on the streets and in the home. The NAC program assists CPD with its standard programs, and works with community groups to develop "personal safety" programs which meet their specific needs. These personal safety programs can be divided into two categories: 1) programs such as self defense and whistle alert which are designed to decrease an individual's physical and psychological vulnerability to crime; and 2) programs designed to make homes and personal property less vulnerable to crime.

Physical and Psychological Safety

Fear of crime can keep people, especially women and senior citizens, from going outside and from maintaining active social lives. Thus, one of the goals of programs designed to increase physical safety is to teach people how not to be a prisoner of their fears. Awareness of surroundings and increased assertiveness are basic principles of self defense, rape prevention, and whistle alert programs. Other programs which are designed to increase both physical and psychological safety of individuals include the escort service and abuse education.

Self Defense

Self defense programs are designed to make a person feel more confident on the street. These classes emphasize being aware of your surroundings, include tips on ways to avoid a mugging or sexual assault, and usually include street fighting techniques. The self defense programs are usually targeted for two audiences—women and senior citizens. Self defense programs for women place more emphasis on street fighting than those for senior citizens, which stress awareness and assertiveness. CPD offers a standard self defense course, open to women only. The NAC program has assisted in the development of self defense programs to meet the needs of other groups such as children, senior citizens, and gay men.

Self Defense for Women

PS1: In August 1979, ISE NAC staff developed a self defense course in which the curriculum focus was on street fighting—effective striking, kicking, hold breaking. The course was divided into eight three-hour sessions, for a total of 24 hours of instruction. CPD seed money was used to contract for services with instructors from "Defend Ourselves." The course, which was attended by the Portland Police Bureau rape prevention specialist, was considered so successful that a self defense program called Womenstrength was developed by, and offered to Portland women through, the PPB. (104)

PS2: Three-day self defense workshops for women aged 16 and over in North Portland are sponsored upon request by the CPD sexual assault coordinator. The requesting person(s) secures the large room which is required, sets the dates, and CPD does the rest. The same format is used for rape prevention workshops. (45) tion workshops. (45)

PS3: The INE NAC staff has used the CPD sexual assault program for self defense and rape prevention activities in the inner northeast part of Portland. Some problems have occurred in identifying speakers and approaches sensitive to the needs of black, working class, and poor women. Specially tailored programs for these women, and for other special needs groups, such as battered women, need to be developed. Classes are advertised using neighborhood mailing lists, local and city-wide newsletters, and personal contacts. Weekend sessions work poorly in this community where shopping and home issues take precedence. (73)

PS4: Needs assessment surveys done in EC and ISE by NAC demonstrated the need for self defense for women. 75 women attended a course held in an EC church in July 1979. The class met twice a week for three weeks for 2½ hours a session. Instruction was provided by "Defend Ourselves" using CPD seed money. NAC staff was necessary for securing space, money, instructors, and advertising. Two concerns: self defense at no cost is needed in Portland and is not regularly available; the confidentiality of participants needs to be addressed since some women in abusive situations did not want it known that they were taking the class. (54)

PS5: Women in Eastmoreland and Creston-Kenilworth wanted an alternative to the CPD rape prevention program. OSE NAC staff contacted the Self Defense Education Association which designed a five-week self defense course for women which could be used in the community school. Cost is about \$15 per student, and each class should have about ten students per instructor. Classes contained a session on assertiveness and a speaker on how rape is handled in the judicial system. The course was held in summer and fall 1980, with about 280 women completing the course. Summer is a poor time for scheduling the self defense course. Evaluations indicate women felt substantially more confident and less afraid after completing the course. (42)

PS6: In October-November 1979 OSE NAC staff coordinated a self defense program for women in SE Portland. The program was designed specifically for women by the Oregon Karate Association. The program was to provide a demonstration project in the hope that the private sector, particularly large businesses, would fund subsequent classes for their employees or for the general public. (83)

PS7: A four-week seminar was conducted in January 1981 to teach women residing in the Burnside neighborhood, particularly apartment dwellers, street people, and transients, self defense techniques. The program was initiated by NW NAC, Women on Burnside, and the Burnside Community Council. (25)

Self Defense for Senior Citizens

Self defense courses and presentations for senior citizens rely less on the martial arts than the courses designed for women. These programs focus on increasing awareness and assertiveness in order to reduce the fear of crime.

PS8: EC NAC staff developed a course called Practical Self Defense for Seniors, which began in early 1981. Staff, volunteers, and the instructor, Margaret Duttera, held meetings to develop a specialized curriculum for senior citizens. The class, which consists of two one-hour sessions, is held in the daytime with a class size of 10-35 (20 optimum). The Seniors program is the "art of the possible", because the program validates senior citizens' feelings and trains them how to be safe and not a prisoner of their fears. In EC the churches are essential in terms of providing space and networking and future potential for purchasing whistles and handouts. (22)

PS9: Self defense courses for senior citizens in NW Portland were initiated by Margaret Duttera of First Immanuel Lutheran Church in September 1980 and coordinated by NW NAC staff. The courses are oriented to awareness and assertiveness in an attempt to replace a generalized fear of being on the street with an understanding of specific situations to watch out for. The presentations are simple and could easily be coordinated and presented by volunteers. (23)

PS10: When the Practical Self Defense for Seniors program began in EC, EC NAC staff told a volunteer about the idea of a small shoulder purse that could be worn inside a coat to discourage purse snatching. Within a day, the volunteer had made a prototype purse. She took it to her craft group who decided to make them to sell at church bazaars for the cost of materials only. The purses are targeted for senior women, and could be a valuable part of self defense for seniors. (63)

See also CS 16 (40).

Self Defense for Children

PS11: This class is designed to prepare youths, aged 9-12, to protect themselves, both physically and emotionally, from sexual attack. The course, which was held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings for three weeks in April and May 1981, was initiated by OSE NAC, Outer East Youth Service Center, and the Self Defense Education Association. The curriculum encompasses a wide range of personal danger situations, e.g., rape, incest, obscene phone calls, etc. Youths learn a variety of physical skills in self defense as well as engage in role playing and class discussion of how to act when threatened, whether physically or verbally. The strength of the program is that it reduces youths' vulnerability to sexual abuse along with providing an open environment in which they can discuss the subject. The fee for the class is \$15. (44)

See also CS1 (72).

Self Defense for Gays

See SP 13 (24).

Rape Prevention

Rape is one of a woman's greatest personal fears. That is why rape prevention is one of the key components of women's self defense classes. Rape, and the larger problem of sexual assault, is also an issue that can bring the community, of both sexes, together. Most rape prevention presentations that aren't part of a more comprehensive crime prevention program have come about following a sexual assault in a neighborhood. Rape Awareness Week is one means of making the public at large aware that sexual assault is a concern of the entire community.

PS12: Rape prevention presentations in the inner northeast part of Portland have taken several forms, each depending on the reason for the requested presentation. Presentations have been targeted for neighborhoods experiencing sexual assault problems, with the aim of dispelling rumors, establishing neighborhood watch, and getting home security survey and locks requests. Other presentations have been made at neighborhood association meetings or held at community churches. One King Facility presentation was targeted for an office building with a number of women staff from community agencies. Most of these presentations follow standard CPD guidelines including self defense strategies and what resources are available in the community. Fifteen to twenty people is a good attendance size, but meetings held during hot weather or on Saturdays draw poor attendance. There is an unmet need for regularly scheduled rape prevention presentations in the schools of the INE area, aimed primarily at women staff. (34)

PS13: The 1981 Rape Prevention Campaign in NW Portland started out of a response by a group of concerned friends of a rape victim. Their first response was to mount foot patrols and posses after the suspect. NW NAC staff helped channel their energies towards an initial community-wide meeting and subsequent development of neighborhood watch as a more long-term solution to the problem. The community meeting, which was advertised by posters which identified where rapes had occurred in the neighborhood, drew more than 200 people. The meeting format included a film (controversial in its treatment of rape), discussion of the extent of rape and specific aspects of individual rapes in the neighborhood, what to

expect from the law, awareness and self defense tactics for women, personal statements, and block meetings. A neighborhood watch network is being developed in the neighborhood as an outcome of this meeting. (16)

PS14: OSE NAC and the Duniway School PTA initiated a rape prevention meeting in response to the rape of a teacher in Duniway School. It was conducted by the Sexual Assault program at CPD and NAC. NAC then set up self defense classes for both children and adults at Duniway. (70)

PS15: Portland's Rape Awareness Week, June 1981, is a plan for a city-wide program to: 1) make citizens aware of their responsibility for curtailing rape; 2) make citizens aware of the anti-rape services which are available in Portland; 3) transfer self defense skill and information; and 4) educate the public about inadequate support to fight this crime from law enforcement and judicial agencies. The program was coordinated by NAC and the PSU Women's Studies Program. (86) The program is similar to Seattle's 1980 Rape Awareness Week. (68)

Whistle Alert

Whistle alert presentations are usually done as part of a more comprehensive crime prevention activity such as self defense courses or neighborhood watch. Whistles, and instructions, are handed out to participants who are taught when and how to use the whistles. Whistles can be used on the street or in apartment buildings to startle would-be muggers or rapists and to alert neighbors that trouble is occurring. They can also be used to deter obscene phone callers. They are a particularly effective tool for senior women in reducing their fear of crime.

PS16: Whistle alert in the EC area is used for senior citizens only, serving to help them move from unreasonable fear to reasonable caution, and is an essential part of the basic personal safety presentation that is part of the Practical Self Defense for Seniors program. (60)

PS17: Whistle alert in South Tabor in the fall of 1980 was organized as a block or apartment meeting for women and senior citizens. The whistle is a basic personal safety alarm that also serves to form a community network. The project begins when a gathering of neighbors obtains whistles and agrees to use them for emergencies only. The whistles should be tested at the initial meeting, both inside and outside, so the participants can see how well they can hear the whistles. (65)

PS18: Whistle alert presentations in North Portland are geared for the general population and are made in response to a variety of needs or target areas, such as dealing with peeping toms or purse snatchers, or a concentration of elderly or students in an area. Presentations are held in homes, community centers, apartment complexes, etc. Whistles attached to a key tag, which has the police emergency and crime prevention numbers printed on it, are given to each participant with instructions as to when to blow the whistle, what to do when you hear a whistle, and other benefits of the whistle. CPD seed money has been used to purchase the whistles, and other organizations have pledged to purchase more whistles when that money runs out. The whistle alert is particularly beneficial to the elderly, who feel more confident and comfortable when carrying a whistle, as opposed to chemshield and other deterrents. Positive results from the whistle alert program have included the elimination of a peeping tom in an apartment complex, the deterrence of obscene phone calls, and an elderly lady who summoned help with her whistle after being the victim of a purse snatching. (48)

PS19: NW NAC and the Downtown Community Association began a program in June 1980 to present whistle alert workshops at all institutions and apartment buildings along the South Park Blocks in order to make the neighborhood safer. Students, staff of the Oregon Historical Society, and staff of the Art Museum participated in the program. Some institutions, such as the churches, did not respond although they were personally contacted. (89)

See also CS16 (40), CS1 (72), and PH2 (91).

Street Safety

Many people do not feel safe while they are out on the streets and pedestrian walkways of Portland. Whistle alert, rape prevention, and self defense are individual ways of dealing with personal safety. Other approaches include providing escorts for people out on the streets at night—thus reducing vulnerability, and increasing street lighting, maintenance, and access to make streets safer to travel on.

PS20: The Volunteer Escort Service was started in January 1980 by the Sigma Delta Omega Fraternity of Portland State University, with the assistance of NW NAC staff, the Downtown Community Association, PSU campus security chief, and CPD. The purpose of the program is to escort women, the elderly, and the handicapped in the downtown community during the evening hours who would otherwise have to walk alone or who would not go out at all at night. The Escort Service helps reduce the fear of crime and increase the personal safety of Downtown residents, workers, and students. The Service has a paid coordinator who recruits volunteers, does fundraising, and publicizes the program. Volunteers, mostly fraternity and sorority members, must pass criminal history checks done by CPD and wear special I.D. cards when on duty. The program has been very successful, with more than 160 escorts completed between September and December 1980. There are three major problems with the program: 1) getting and keeping volunteers; 2) publicity—getting the word out about the program; and 3) finances—it takes money to run the program and funds are hard to find. (106)

PS21: A bicycle trail going through the Gander Ridge area, connecting Portland State University with Goose Hollow, was not being maintained and was dark at night, thus unsafe. Portland Student Services staff coordinated the project to get HCD funds to install lights on the trail, assisted by NW NAC staff and board, and Park Bureau staff. The main problem was determining who was going to maintain the trail—city or state—and getting the maintenance agreement signed. (15)

PS22: When McLoughlin Boulevard was widened the Brooklyn neighborhood lost safe and easy access to the Willamette River. At the time the Portland City Council had promised the citizens access to the river through a tunnel, but action was delayed due to budget constraints. With the technical assistance of ISE NAC staff, the Brooklyn Action Corps mounted an organizing effort to lobby Council to fulfill their promise. Results included commitment of funds for an engineering soils study. (4)

Abuse

Physical and mental abuse and battering are problems that primarily effect women, children, and the elderly. CPD conducts child abuse presentations in the Portland school system.

PS23: The Child Abuse Speakers Program is operated out of the central CPD office, and was started in October 1980. The purpose of the program is to educate

and involve school employees in reporting child abuse. Oregon law states that any public or private official having reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered child abuse *must* report the case. Presentations are made at grade schools and include a film, an explanation of the law, and a guide list which serves to alert the staff to some signs of child abuse. Staff is also told about resource agencies where the abused and abusers can secure help. More child abuse is being reported, and more outside organizations are getting involved since the inception of the program. (49)

PS24: The Outer East Youth Service Center initiated a Sexual Abuse Forum at Binnsmead School in 1979, with assistance from NAC, the police, and the Community Schools. Parents and children were separated when they entered the class. Parents were shown the film "Who Do You Tell" and given the opportunity to remove their kids if they found it objectionable (none did). A panel discussion was then held for parents regarding sexual abuse. While the parents were viewing the film, children were divided into groups by age, with two adult discussion leaders. General safety and "why are you here" were discussed until the film was available, and a discussion session followed the film. The forum was considered a success. (82)

PS25: Based on several newspaper articles on abuse of the elderly by their adult children or caretakers, EC NAC staff decided to explore the possibility of developing a program to address the problem, also called "Gram Slamming". Working with CPD staff, EC NAC staff approached the Area Agencies on Aging to get their support to document cases of elderly abuse. The AAA response was negative due to lack of staff to do the work and a concern about confidentiality. CPD is continuing to look at the problem through the Child Abuse Speakers Program. (57)

See also PS11 (44).

Home and Property Safety

Portlanders are not only worried about crime against themselves, they are concerned about crimes against their personal property, such as homes and cars, which result from burglary and vandalism. There are many approaches to make personal property safer from theft and vandalism, such as making sure a home is secure or site hardened, or marking personal property from television sets to bicycles, or being aware of the types of bunco schemes or frauds that can separate a person from either money or property. CPD is heavily involved in, and primarily responsible for, projects to increase home and property safety.

Site Hardening

Site hardening means making a home as secure from burglary as possible. It includes conducting a security check to see how secure a home is, then making the home secure through installation of locks, marking of property, and following basic crime prevention guidelines such as locking all doors and windows, keeping lights and radios on when gone, and notifying neighbors of absences. CPD conducts security checks, installs locks in some areas, and makes marking devices available to citizens. Neighborhood offices and the County Library also have engraving devices. The NAC program is developing a non-police volunteer locks program to take over when police (HCD) funding ends and to serve those areas not served by the CPD program.

Locks Program

HCD funds are utilized by CPD to provide deadbolt locks to homeowners within targeted areas. NAC has utilized LEAA seed money to provide locks to homeowners outside the target areas as well as in some especially vulnerable apartment districts.

HS1: NW NAC and the Burnside Community Council arranged with CPD to have the HCD locks program extended to Burnside area hotels. The Council chose three hotels that most needed the locks program and that were managed by non-profit organizations. Locks were installed in the West Women's Hotel and the Villa Hotel—both run by the Burnside Community Council. (102)

HS2: The NW NAC board arranged to have locks installed in Downtown and Northwest apartment buildings and hotels. The program is oriented toward homeowners so it took some special lobbying to get CPD to extend the program to renters. The main problem with the program is that many hotel and apartment owners will not permit locks to be installed, although tenants want them. Management sometimes will not even permit a metal plate to be installed on the door. (90)

HS3: The locks installation program in the OSE is a non-HCD funded program that is run by OSE NAC staff and volunteers. It relies on volunteers to install locks and do security checks and on grants and donations to pay for the locks. The program serves, on a first-come, first-serve basis, OSE homeowners whose incomes are less than \$11,200 annually. Referrals to the program are generated through publicity and through volunteers who work in the CPD locks program. The program provides a much needed, tangible crime prevention service that is well received in the OSE community. The program is limited by money—the average cost of locks is \$14. Program needs include a budget to purchase locks, a paid staff person or volunteer to publicize the program and make referrals, and a trained person to complete security surveys and install locks. CPD provides this training free of charge. (43)

HS4: The locks program in EC serves low income senior citizens residing in non-HCD areas. Seed money from the police purchased 230 lock sets. EC NAC staff sought out Project Linkage, an organization that helps seniors where government agencies do not, in December 1980, to take over the locks program. Project Linkage agreed to find volunteers to be trained to do locks installation, and established a standing Crime Prevention Committee to go to the business community to get more money for an ongoing locks program. EC NAC staff agreed to do intake and referral, develop forms and do publicity, provide the initial locks, and do follow-ups. (59)

Environmental Design

One way to keep home and property safer is to landscape with safety in mind. Proper placement of shrubbery and trees can eliminate places where burglars or rapists can hide or gain access to home and property. Subdivisions and parks can be planned to maximize safety and minimize criminal access to home and person.

HS5: In November 1979, NW NAC board and staff began a landscape design project with the purpose of aiding property owners to design and landscape around their buildings in ways which would not cause security problems. NAC staff worked with a special committee and the Community Design Center to design sample landscape plans and identify plantings which would not provide a hiding place for prowlers, etc. The result was a printed handbook. (51)

HS6: When West Portland Park was about to be annexed into the city in 1979, a study was proposed to determine what improvements should be made. SW NAC board and CPD staff met with neighborhood residents to discuss crime prevention in the park, and it was decided to include crime prevention considerations in the planning of the park—a first in the city of Portland. (100)

Car Prowl

Car prowl presentations and projects are designed to deter car theft and theft of valuables from cars.

HS7: In August 1980, ISE NAC staff attended a meeting in Hosford-Abernethy where citizens recounted car prowl problems. Staff responded to specific problems and provided citizens with a set of rules which included: 1) no valuables in sight in the car; 2) lock valuables in the trunk; 3) park the car in the light; 4) park cars close to fixtures such as garage doors to deter battery thefts; and 5) mark (engrave) batteries and other "portable" items. (2)

HS8: In November 1980, OSE NAC staff initiated an "Eastport Holiday Lock-it and Pocket" project to remind 82nd Avenue shoppers to lock their cars to deter theft. The project did not get off the ground because of a lack of interest by Eastport merchants who: 1) did not want any flyers in the parking lot, and 2) did not think a sign in store windows reminding shoppers to lock their cars would do any good. (67)

Bicycle Marking and Registration

Marking and registering bicycles not only deters theft but increases the likelihood that stolen bicycles can be recovered and returned to the owner. This program is sponsored by the CPD and is targeted to elementary school children. Most bicycle marking and registration is done as part of a larger activity such as a community fair or school crime prevention week.

HS9: CPD does bicycle marking and registration at schools in the north and north-east parts of Portland. The purpose of the project is to mark and register children's bicycles so that if they are stolen they can be traced to the owner. Mom or dad's Oregon Drivers License is used as the I.D. number. The CPD presentation includes a skit performed on Monday by five CP staff members at a school assembly. The bike plays are very good for creating more positive feelings between police and children. In racially mixed areas the police cast should include black and other minority officers. The presentation also includes a poster contest, where children are given blank poster sheets on which to draw and color a crime prevention message pertaining to bicycles, under the supervision of each teacher. CPD staff judges the posters and prizes are awarded to the winners on Friday. The prizes have included bicycles and bicycle locks donated by local merchants, but large prizes are not necessary for the program to succeed. Children seem satisfied with t-shirts printed with a "Take a Bite Out of Crime" logo. In some programs, all of the children receive an iron-on logo. The bicycle marking and registration is done after the awards ceremony.

See also CS23 (31), CS22 (18), CS14 (21), CS15 (33), CS12 (32), and PA20 (56).

Mail Theft and Bunco Schemes

Low income households and senior citizens are particularly vulnerable to theft of their regularly scheduled government checks and to fraud schemes by con-men who promise and don't deliver goods or services. Both NAC and the police have attempted to deal with this problem through education, and cooperation with the post office and local banks.

HS10: In 1980 a pilot project was tested in N/NE Portland to deter theft of welfare and pension checks from apartments and single family residences. The project was a cooperative effort between INE and EC NAC staff, CPD, and the local postal inspector. The purpose of the project was to let community networks know, through meetings and newsletters, about neighborhood streets affected by this problem. There were follow-up meetings with CPD's senior citizen representative since many of the victims were retired people. Eventually the project added training of postal carriers so they would recognize and report suspicious activities, as is done in Atlanta, Georgia. The project lapsed, although it seemed successful, because the interested postal inspector was transferred, losing the supervision and monitoring follow-up needed to continue the program. (79)

HS11: CPD and NW NAC staff became concerned in 1979 about senior citizens who were being defrauded of large sums of money through bunco schemes. CPD staff developed a project under which bank employees would have an information sheet to read to senior citizens, and others, who wanted to withdraw large sums of money for no apparent reason. The sheet described various common bunco schemes and warned people not to trust anyone who gave a similar story. The people, of course, would remain free to withdraw their money if they still wanted to. One bank adopted the project at the mid-management level, but it was stopped by orders from above—end of a good idea. (53)

See also PA9 (5).

Increasing Community Safety

Increasing personal safety through individualized response, such as taking a self defense class or site hardening your home, does not get crime off the streets—it just makes one person more resistant to crime. If the safety of the entire community is increased, personal safety is also increased. You can increase community safety by becoming more involved in what is happening on your block and in your neighborhood. When you are involved, you are actively doing something about the problem. You are not helpless. NAC programs have been concentrated in this area of people actively working together to solve their crime and community safety problems. Increasing community safety can occur in a couple of different ways: 1) through people getting together to deal with specific neighborhood problems, such as park disturbances or arson; and 2) through people getting to know their neighbors and becoming involved in what is happening in their community, so that they recognize and report suspicious activities, can make sure that crime prevention is part of public policies, etc.

Neighborhood Problems

People are most likely to become involved in problems which directly affect or upset them, such as noise and vandalism around neighborhood parks and taverns or the presence of a sex exploitation business in the community. A group response to this type of neighborhood problem is usually more effective than a number of individualized responses, because it indicates that the community is "united" around the issue and is determined to have it dealt with. Organized groups can hold informational and action-oriented meetings which get the attention of police and government officials, and can lobby for the passage of ordinances designed to increase community safety. Effectiveness is increased by numbers and an organized response.

Neighbor Rights

NP1: A Residents' Rights Workshop was held in Sunnyside in October 1979, coordinated by ISE NAC staff and Sunnyside Community Project staff. The workshop was initiated because of the large number of civil-related problems coming to the attention of ISE NAC staff. The workshop used a panel format with a person from the Neighborhood Mediation Center to discuss neighbors' disputes; someone to address dog control; and staff from the Bureau of Neighborhood Environment to address noise problems. CPD also assisted in the workshop. About 30 people attended the workshop. The workshop is a good way to educate the community and to relieve neighborhood tensions. (14)

Park Problems

People living near Portland parks frequently complain about noise, drunkenness, and vandalism in and around the parks, particularly at night and during the summer months. Traffic barriers and increased police patrols are two of the major approaches used to alleviate the problem.

NP2: St. Francis park is a beautifully designed, small private park attached to St. Francis School in the Buckman neighborhood. In 1979 the park was facing many and varied crime-related problems, so St. Francis staff formed a neighborhood committee to develop and implement strategies to reduce the problems. A CPD officer was recruited by ISE NAC staff to serve on the committee. (6)

NP3: In April 1980, Brooklyn citizens requested ISE NAC staff help in resolving disturbances in Brooklyn Park during summer evenings. ISE NAC staff facilitated a community meeting with East Precinct command staff, who indicated that they would concentrate reserve officers around the park after dark and try to be more responsive to citizen complaints. (7)

NP4: During the summer of 1979, Creston-Kenilworth citizens contacted OSE NAC staff regarding hot-rod driving and noisy parties in the Creston Park area. A meeting of neighbors was held with CPD and NAC representatives to discuss the problem. (Having two people to run the meeting meant that one was always available to redirect the discussion when the meeting began to get off track.) A decision was made to write up and circulate a petition to the City requesting that the street in question be barricaded so that traffic could not race through, and that police patrols be increased. More than 100 signatures were obtained. The City responded with an appropriate barricade and the problem considerably lessened. Paid staff was necessary to aid the neighborhood group in possible solutions and to provide technical assistance regarding wording of the petition, filing it with the City, etc. (80)

NP5: During the Spring of 1980, SW residents living near Marshall Park became concerned about soil erosion and safety problems due to illegal dirt bike use of the park. SW NAC staff aided the neighborhood in writing to the appropriate commissioners and police, and in getting the matter taken before the Central Precinct Citizens Advisory Council. Some increased surveillance and improved signs were obtained, meeting some of the need. The organization of the Marshall Park Neighborhood Association was also an outcome. (109)

Tavern Problems

Tavern problems are similar to park problems in that surrounding residents complain about noise, vandalism, and fights. Because taverns are private property, however, the solutions are different, and focus on enforcing ordinances and drafting ordinances to specifically deal with the problems.

NP6: Brooklyn residents were very upset about disturbances, vandalism, homicides, and numerous other crimes emanating out of the operation of taverns. ISE NAC staff helped the neighborhood learn about licensing regulations, existing ordinances, and the drafting of new ordinances. (3)

Sex Exploitation Industry

Citizens in many parts of Portland have become concerned about businesses which exploit sex, such as adult book stores and massage parlors, locating in their neighborhoods. Strategies to alleviate this problem include picketing the businesses and preparing ordinances to control sex exploitation businesses.

NP7: Citizens of several ISE and EC neighborhoods became concerned about the establishment of sex exploitation businesses in their area in late 1979. At their request, ISE NAC staff initiated research and dialogue in the community about the problem, and built a base of opinion and support that included neighborhood associations, school organizations, and churches. Strategies involved direct action such as picketing, letter writing, and petition circulation, and indirect action—political lobbying, ordinance drafting, and testimony giving. Area citizens testified on the issue before the City Council and some licenses have been revoked, but the problem just recurs in another location or a slightly different business license is issued. Because of this citizen efforts have become more focussed on political efforts to deal with the problem through comprehensive ordinance development. This project requires strong and continuing community interest and either a paid staff or very committed volunteers to monitor political efforts both locally and at the state level. (11)

NP8: Residents in South Tabor were irate when a man came to the community with a petition asking for a variance (zone change) so he could put in a computer business which later turned out to be a business making and distributing porno films. OSE NAC staff met with neighborhood citizens and drafted a letter to the Planning Bureau asking for the change to be repealed. The repeal request was denied. Residents were not interested in pursuing the matter or in linking up with anti-porno groups such as the Oregon Committee for Decency. (37)

Arson

NP9: The Sunnyside Arson Patrol was formed as a result of seven arson fires over a period of two weeks in October 1980. ISE NAC staff and Sunnyside Neighborhood Association staff coordinated the project in which a patrol was built through three neighborhood meetings in one week. Two teams of two-person patrols

walked through Sunnyside between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. on two-hour shifts. One patrol discovered and reported one arson fire after the inception of the patrol. No more arson fires occurred. The formal patrol was discontinued October 29 but was ready to be reinstated should any more fires occur. Each of the neighborhood meetings was heavily attended and all residents were given a list of instructions to reduce the vulnerability of their residences in arson fires. (1)

Ways to Build Community Spirit/ Cohesiveness

One of the best ways to decrease crime in a community is for people to be "watchful," to know who and what activities belong in a neighborhood, and to report suspicious activities. Criminals won't be as active in an area that they know is united against them and is "on the watch" for crime. However, getting people to be watchful and involved in the overall safety of their community requires that they identify with their community and have pride in making it a better place to live. There are many activities designed to increase community identity, spirit, and cohesiveness—and thus increase involvement in community safety and other concerns. Community gatherings such as fairs and picnics are an excellent way to get the members of the community to meet each other, and to distribute information on community activities and resources. The neighborhood—or block or apartment—watch program provides a communications and organizing mechanism for the community. People get to know who lives in their area, agree to keep a watch out for each other, and a volunteer block coordinator agrees to pass on crime alerts and other information of interest to the neighbors. Neighborhood bulletin boards can alert the community to current crime problems, as well as inform them about activities and resources. Participation on neighborhood- or community-wide councils gives the block, neighborhood, or interested group representation and input into community decision and policy making.

"Watch" Programs

The "watch" programs were developed to deal with a large number and variety of community safety problems. The umbrella program addresses as many crime prevention problems as possible, while also enabling citizens to act on their specific concerns and become involved in the resolution of the problems. A "watch" program typically involves a meeting of the people living in an apartment building or on a block to discuss crime prevention issues. At the meeting people get to know one another and agree to participate in the watch program, which usually includes whistle alert and reporting of suspicious activities. A "block coordinator" volunteers to supervise the "watch" and is responsible for maintaining and distributing information and for keeping the lines of communication open among the neighbors.

Neighborhood Watch

CS1: Neighborhood watch was developed in response to the number and variety of problems articulated by citizens in inner Southeast Portland. This umbrella crime prevention program addresses as many of the problems as possible while at the same time enabling all citizens to act on their concerns about crime and become involved in the resolution of the problem. Neighborhood watch block coordinators are recruited and trained by ISE NAC staff to provide leadership and build and maintain a safe block. The program strongly emphasizes organization and involvement as well as more traditional crime prevention techniques such as deadbolt locks and property engraving. Whistle alert is a technique introduced to block networks within neighborhood watch and increases personal safety of watch participants. The program is divided into "set-up" and "maintenance" tasks, all outlined in the block coordinators' handbook written by NAC. ISE NAC staff contacts block coordinators once a month to provide neighborhood crime statistics, receive reports from the coordinators, and generally sustain the volunteers. Spinoff activities have included development of a 4-H club, two block garage sales,

block parties, self defense classes for girls aged 10-14 years, and a car prowling night watch patrol. The program is dependent upon paid staff for recruitment, training, and maintenance of the crime prevention networks. (72)

CS2: Neighborhood watch in EC has been done through a one-to-one process with interested individuals. Volunteers have been recruited when they approached EC NAC staff on neighborhood crime problems. Each of these people turned out to be key informed and active people in their block, and were highly motivated to make their block safer. Neighborhood watch requires a paid staff person to monitor the block coordinators and maintain accountability. (55)

CS3: Neighborhood watch in Lents began in the summer of 1979 and was initiated by a neighborhood association volunteer. The volunteer initiated a neighborhood watch in the southern part of Lents with only minimal OSE NAC staff help, i.e., provision of handouts, scheduling of CPD to describe site hardening, etc. Lents Park was designated as a CPD and NAC target area, and a major blitz project took place in July 1979. The blitz involved turning out as many CPD staff, neighborhood association members, CPD volunteers, and NAC staff as possible on a Saturday morning to canvass the area immediately surrounding Lents Park. The volunteers knocked on doors, talked to people and filled out questionnaires, and handed out literature. Neighborhood watch meetings were to be scheduled from the responses. The blitz went well—both TV and Mayor Neil Goldschmidt turned out. But the follow-up was minimal and residents did not seem motivated to keep up the watch activities on their own. (85)

CS4: Neighborhood watch in Kenilworth arose from a rape in the neighborhood. A concerned citizen contacted the OSE NAC staff, and a meeting was scheduled in April 1979, which approximately 60 people attended. Information on site hardening was presented and concerns of the residents were discussed. Although there was interest indicated in neighborhood watch, only one follow-up meeting occurred. There is a tremendous attrition rate in this type of program which needs sustained enthusiasm throughout the neighborhood. (86)

Apartment Watch

CS5: Apartment watch in Downtown Portland was initiated in October 1979 by the Downtown Community Association and NW NAC staff. The subjects covered in the apartment watch presentations were: 1) personal safety such as self defense, street safety, and purse snatching, by CPD; 2) building security by CPD; 3) how to deal with panhandlers by the Burnside Community Council; 4) the volunteer escort service; and 5) whistle alert. The meetings were one-shot events to present information and resources available in the community. No effort was made for an on-going organization in each building for crime prevention, by either the residents or NAC, although the presentations were well received. People are deeply concerned about neighborhood crime but will cooperate with each other only if someone, such as a paid staff person, will help bring them together and provide the spark and energy to keep them together to make the apartment building safe. (88)

Watch Programs Started by Non-Crime Prevention Concerns

Neighborhood watch is an organizing tool that can be started around any concern that brings the community together.

CS6: Because of the large number of senior citizens in the Foster-Powell neighborhood, there was a concern about winter and possible power failures, etc. The neighborhood wanted to develop an emergency preparedness program and asked S.E. Uplift to help. S.E. Uplift staff approached OSE NAC staff in December 1980 about designing a neighbor to neighbor, block to block network for communication. OSE NAC staff presented the design to the neighborhood association and also met with school and business people in the area. A number of block captains were recruited and the project is still growing within the neighborhood. Block captains are trained through the neighborhood watch manual by the NAC coordinator. Ample publicity in the neighborhood is necessary for the success of this program. (38)

Neighborhood Plans

Neighborhood crime prevention plans were developed as part of NAC's program goals. Their contents vary widely, and individual projects arising out of them are discussed under the appropriate headings of this summary book. Neighborhood plans are on file at the Center for Urban Education.

See project descriptions 74 (INE), 87 (OSE), 97 (N), and 110 (SW) in the CSPI Book.

Community Bulletin Boards

CS7: ISE NAC staff worked with the Buckman and Kerns neighborhoods to develop a community bulletin board to facilitate communications in the neighborhood. The project required the Community Design Center to design the outdoor bulletin board; the cooperation of Kienow's and Thriftway stores to donate the space; and the participation of the Kerns and Buckman neighborhood associations to develop rules for the use and maintenance of the boards. These boards have been a community success and have helped serve the intended purpose. (9)

Participation on Committees, Councils, and Boards

One way to increase neighborhood identity and power, and at the same time ensure that crime prevention and community safety concerns are addressed on a community-wide level, is to participate on neighborhood, area, and city committees and boards. Representation on these advisory and decision-making committees by block, neighborhood, and interested community groups allows input on crucial issues, and is a base around which coalitions may develop to deal with specific community problems.

CS8: Since 1979 the Burnside Community Council has had a representative on the Central Precinct Advisory Council in order to insure that Burnside residents and transients had a voice in shaping policies and procedures promulgated by the Portland Police Bureau. It also provides a chance to communicate complaints and concerns to the Central Precinct Chief. (26)

CS9: The Central Precinct Citizens Advisory Council serves the Central Precinct (area west of the Willamette). The Council provides a forum for police-citizen access and communication. (107)

CS10: INE NAC coordinator and CPD staff participated on the Inner NE Economic Development Promotion Committee during 1980. The Committee was composed of a blend of business, neighborhood, and agency people with some level of expertise either in marketing or economic development, as well as familiarity with the community resources, neighborhood needs and community perceptions on appropriate development for Northeast Portland. NAC and CPD were involved to give

information on crime prevention issues. CPD's commercial crime prevention specialist was a resource on available services, how to build CP into building designs, how to safeguard employees, and other services for new building and building rehabilitation. NAC staff briefed the Committee on resources and networks in CP. According to the Economic Development staff person, potential investors were wary of locating in INE based on commonly held perceptions of the area as being high in crime. Part of the marketing strategy was to address crime statistics and challenge negative perceptions so that investors might be persuaded to locate their businesses in INE. Results of the Committee were: 1) development of a slide presentation for investors and for neighborhood groups working cooperatively on marketing area development sites; and 2) several economic development newsletters sent out city-wide. (35)

CS11: As broad as possible a representation was desired on the Outer East NAC Policy Board, so a decision was made to include a youth representative. A youth was appointed to the Board, but didn't attend. It seemed like a good idea. (84) See also CS18 (8).

Community Fairs and Celebrations

Community gatherings provide an opportunity for people to get to know one another as neighbors—as people sharing a common space, and, therefore, sharing similar concerns over what happens in and to their neighborhood. The fairs, picnics, field days, forums, and other types of community events help people build a sense of identity and pride about their neighborhood. This sense of identity with a particular community helps to draw people together over shared concerns, such as crime and community safety. People who have a sense of community pride are more likely to become involved in the concerns of their community, more likely to watch out for the safety of others. It is this increased concern and involvement that makes community fairs a valuable crime prevention tool. Community fairs typically combine fun with information sharing—games and food share the time and interest of neighbors with community groups and agencies who explain services and resources in the community.

Fairs With an Emphasis on Children and Family-Oriented Activities

CS12: INE NAC staff initiated and coordinated a Community Field Day for children in the King, Piedmont, Peninsula Park, and Humboldt neighborhoods in August 1979. The purpose of the field day was to provide organized sports competition activities, disco dancing, and a mix of crime prevention activities that would provide a fun day for children with an introduction to youth-oriented CP activities. CP activities included a CP puppet show, bicycle marking and registration, the CP Van, and a general rap session with district police officers. Prizes were given for the sports competitions, and included record albums (courtesy of KGW), CP frisbees (CPD), Stop Crime t-shirts (purchased with NAC seed money from Salvation Army Center), and prize ribbons (purchased with NAC seed money). All participants received participation certificates. Crime prevention litter bags and pens were also given out. KGW radio donated a sound system and a dj who was emcee for a four-hour period. The event was generally very successful, and approximately 500 people attended, including neighborhood adults who toured the CP Van. Some of the events had only a limited success. The puppet show was intended for

4-8 year olds, and was ineffective because that age group was too young to absorb the CP information even in watered down form. Athletic events for older children were more successful, but needed clear age categories so that all children had a chance to do well. At least three people are needed for each event—one to record names, one to do timing and judging, and one to award prizes. (32)

CS13: The Marysville School Carnival, held in May 1980, was oriented to students and their parents. The carnival had booths staffed by student groups, boy scouts, OSE NAC, and others. The PTA invited NAC to attend and the coordinator gave away free CP balloons and brochures and talked with children about vandalism and parents about shoplifting. But the setting was really too hectic to provide good verbal information to people. The distribution of the brochure was valuable because it linked up many parents to the Foster-Powell Emergency Preparedness project. (36)

CS14: Irvington School's Super Saturday took place on May 19, 1979 and was oriented to the residents of the neighborhood. This was a community gathering for raising funds for participating groups. NAC participated because a "bike parade" meant that large numbers of bicycles would be available for marking and registration. The concept of "piggy backing" crime prevention with other activities is important. In this case, 60 bicycles were registered and marked in one and a half hours, in contrast to after school bike marking with five bikes marked in three hours. The uniform officer on hand for the bike marking was greatly appreciated since he was needed to guard the cash box until someone could get the money to a bank. (21)

CS15: In 1979 the Urban League Youth Service Center saw a need for a positive youth activity on Halloween. The YSC contacted INE NAC staff and the NE Neighborhood Office to explore planning efforts and volunteer resources that could be provided. Those groups then called an inter-agency meeting and contacted volunteers. Activities planned included a best costume contest, bicycle marking and the CP Van, a dj and youth disco, and several Blazer basketball stars on hand to mingle with the crowd. Booths sponsored by community groups included face painting, haunted house, and free health food treats. Attendance was approximately 800 people and the event is now an annual affair. There was a need for additional volunteer security people since some children vandalized unlocked school rooms. Police, parents, and children indicated that the CP Van and bike marking created a positive exchange between police and youth. (33)

Fairs Oriented Towards Senior Citizens

CS16: The annual Creston-Kenilworth Picnic, held on a Saturday in July, is for the entire community, but especially oriented toward senior citizens. Bingo was the main activity along with hot dogs and talk about land use. OSE NAC staff provided a demonstration of self defense techniques, as well as information about the home security free locks program. The coordinator demonstrated whistles and handed out whistles and brochures to about 50 senior residents of the neighborhood. (40)

CS17: Project Able coordinated a Senior Citizen Mini-Health Fair for North Portland elderly in January 1981. The fair featured numerous health care providers who tested blood pressure, blood sugar, lung functions, hearing and vision, and screened for glaucoma and oral cancer. The NAC coordinator and a volunteer staffed a table with information on personal safety including purse snatching,

walking alone, securing one's home, etc. Whistle key tags and pens with police emergency numbers were handed out, along with printed information. There was a sign up sheet for home security checks. The CP pens are used mostly as a public relations activity while the whistles are used for personal safety. (30)

Fairs With a Community-Building or Information-Sharing Emphasis

CS18: The Sunnyside Inter-organizational Advisory Council put on a Sunnyside Community Forum in November 1980 with the purpose of providing an information exchange for neighborhood residents. Citizens were invited to bring their concerns (crime, childcare, housing, energy, animals, etc.). Resource groups set up informational booths so that citizens could match their concerns with available resources. Approximately 150 people attended and received the handbook compiled for the evening's program and as a community resource by the Inter-organizational Council. The handbook was put together in one month's time through donated resources and printing costs shared by the sponsors. The event was successful and is recommended as a community unifying technique. Products of the forum include a slide show about community resources and a project report that was submitted to local, state, and federal public officials to bring to their attention community concern about unmet needs relating to housing, childcare, etc. The Sunnyside Inter-organizational Council is made up of a wide range of community-based organizations, including: ISE NAC, Fair Share, Sunnyside School Citizens' Advisory Committee, Sunnyside United Methodist Church, Mennonite Church, and the Sunnyside Community School. (8)

CS19: The Sunnyside Street Fair, held in September 1980, was initiated and coordinated by the Sunnyside United Methodist Church with the assistance of many groups, including ISE NAC, Sunnyside Community School, Loaves and Fishes, Sunnyside Neighborhood Association, Pacific New School, and the Sunnyside Parents Club. The purpose of the fair was to promote neighborhood unity, leadership, and neighborly interaction. The fair provided an opportunity to provide information to the community about neighborhood activities, organizations, and resources such as crime prevention. Food was served by a number of organizations and free balloons were available. The project was a success and is recommended to promote unity. To ensure success, lead time should be ten weeks; coordination is necessary to avoid conflicts; and publicity is important. (71)

CS20: The purpose of the Kerns Neighborhood Association Picnic, held in September 1979, was to combine fun to attract large participation and at the same time inform citizens of Kern's crime prevention plans and invite participation in them. Approximately 150 people attended the potluck event, about half of whom received the CP handouts and balloons. However, NAC coordinator had to staff the CP Van and was unable to circulate as originally intended. (12)

CS21: ISE NAC provided seed money for portable toilets and CP t-shirts at the 1979 annual Buckman Flea Festival. This event is designed to increase communication and neighborhood identity. (13)

Fairs Sponsored by Business-Commercial Groups

CS22: Hollywood Days is an annual special sales event with community "fun activities" on the side. EC NAC board wanted a NAC and crime prevention presence at the July 1979 event, so EC NAC staff arranged for the CP Van and bicycle marking staffing. Although the general population liked the CP Van, only six bikes were marked. Some volunteers did not come through, diluting the effect of the CP presentations. (18)

CS23: The October 1979 St. John's Harvest Festival was designed to promote St. John's businesses. Booths included foods, crafts, white elephant, and N NAC and CPD crime prevention activities. NAC had a booth in order to promote public awareness of and education in crime prevention programs offered through NAC and CPD. McGruff, the CP dog, was introduced to the St. John's community and bicycles were registered and marked. CP balloons and "Take a Bite Out of Crime" t-shirt iron-ons were given to the children. (31)

Ways to Promote Crime Prevention

People do not automatically get involved in crime prevention. They must first see crime as a problem; second, they must learn what they can do to deal with crime concerns; and third, they need to understand that they must take a personal and active role in crime prevention to make any impact on the problem. Therefore, crime prevention is an activity that must be sold to the general public. There are many ways to promote crime prevention. There are activities that take the crime prevention message to people, such as traditional basic crime prevention presentations or the more innovative and specific approaches such as puppet shows and crime prevention films designed to be relevant to particular communities. There are also handouts—"gimmicks" to catch people's interest—that promote crime prevention efforts and are useful and fun at the same time. People involved in crime prevention activities who talk about CP to other people are the most effective for CP promotion. Therefore, volunteer recruitment is a key element of CP promotion activities.

Activities

Traditional Ways to "Get Out the Message" about Crime Prevention

The more traditional methods of promoting crime prevention focus on explaining general crime prevention approaches and resources to community groups. CPD and NAC staff attend neighborhood association and other organizational meetings to talk about crime prevention, and they give CP demonstrations at community fairs and picnics. They also write newspaper articles and newsletters or bulletins which explain ways to prevent crime. These methods tend to be directed to broad segments of the community and use an expert to layman approach.

Community Fairs and Celebrations

Community fairs are an excellent way to increase community spirit, identity, and cohesiveness. They help increase community safety because neighbors get to know each other and become involved in what is happening in their neighborhood. Fairs are also great places to promote and "get out the word" about crime prevention techniques, programs, and resources. For information on crime prevention activities at community fairs, see CS12-23.

Crime Prevention Presentations

One of the standard ways to get out the word about crime prevention is through presentations to community groups, such as neighborhood associations, senior citizen organizations, and business associations. The main purposes of the crime prevention presentation, conducted by NAC and/or CPD, are to get people interested in crime prevention, and to inform them of ways in which they can make themselves and their homes safer. Each presentation is tailored to fit the needs of the group being addressed, although most presentations are general in scope, covering a broad range of crime prevention information, advice, and techniques. Volunteers for community safety and crime prevention projects such as neighborhood watch and self defense classes are recruited at each presentation.

PA1: In EC, the NAC coordinator approached neighborhood associations and other groups, asking to be put on the agenda. Presentations included general NAC program information, crime prevention techniques, crime prevention needs and concerns survey, and questions. Drawbacks: There is general apathy in EC about crime and the presentations draw small numbers of people, making presentations a very labor intensive activity that requires the presenter to have a great deal of specialized information and the ability to convey it in "non-police jargon." (64)

CP Presentations for Businesses

PA2: In August 1979, N NAC staff and N CP officers made four presentations about commercial crime prevention to the Kenton Business Association. The presentations covered burglary, robbery, fraud, and shoplifting. (96)

PA3: OSE NAC coordinator and a CP officer attended a luncheon meeting of the Foster-Powell Businessmen's Association to present information on the NAC organization. The FPBA indicated interest in a series of workshops on crime prevention for businessmen. This was arranged and the workshops were presented at the S.E. Uplift office by CPD in Oct.—Nov. 1979. (81)

PA4: The EC NAC coordinator gave a CP presentation at Larry Knight Realty in February 1981 at the realty's weekly sales meeting. It was a basic CP presentation

Activities 2

focusing on residential security and crime statistics, i.e., what kind of crimes are reported and the low crime rate in the Hollywood area. The presentation was done because Larry Knight wanted his agents to be familiar with good crime prevention techniques, and because the realty provided the EC NAC staff with office space. (62)

CP Presentations for Senior Citizens

PA5: Senior citizen CP presentations in ISE were designed by the ISE NAC coordinator to provide information to senior citizens on street crime and fraud, and how to lower individual vulnerability. Emphasis was placed on a few simple "rules for survival." Participants were urged to incorporate as many rules as possible into their daily lives. CPD often participates in these presentations. Presentations have been made at the PACT Senior Center, Holgate House, and in the homes of private individuals. (103)

PA6: A general crime prevention presentation conducted by the OSE NAC staff at a senior citizens' center includes: 1) information about NAC programs, neighborhood watch, self defense for seniors, home security and free locks; 2) the programs and resources available through CPD; and 3) a whistle alert demonstration. (69)

CP Presentations to Religious Organizations

PA7: The INE NAC board and staff and CPD initiated a project to link church networks up with community anti-crime efforts in January 1980. Churches were seen as an excellent source for providing the community with information on crime concerns and crime prevention services, and the congregations could help provide volunteers for neighborhood watch. The INE NAC coordinator worked with CPD on developing resource materials for pastors and congregations. Commissioner Jordan did the overview and call to action, and NAC and CPD explained crime prevention services. The plan included a security survey of church facilities which were often vandalized and CPD-purchased property marking engravers for each participating church to lend to their congregation. Ministers were to initiate contact with CPD's sexual assault program while NAC would work with ministers on neighborhood watch. Out of 70 invitations sent out by Commissioner Jordan's office, fifteen churches responded and requested some of the services. The project was a partial success. Problem: 1) congregation members are too scattered for effective block watch planning; 2) church groups didn't follow up and responsibility for recontacting by NAC/CPD was not clearly defined—churches should take direct responsibility for follow through; and 3) the approach was too comprehensive. There have been some scattered successes because the pastors received the information on resources. As community crime problems have surfaced there have been some church requests for programs. (76)

CP Presentations for Minority Groups

PA8: In December 1980 N CPD, assisted by N NAC, began to develop CP presentations for Indochinese refugees. The purpose was to educate the Indochinese in basic laws and crime prevention techniques for personal safety. A major difficulty with the program was securing translators for the presentations. It is also very important to make the presentations relevant to the differing Indochinese cultures. (29)

Newsletters and Bulletins

PA9: Crime bulletins are initiated by ISE citizens and NAC staff to alert area residents about current crime problems. They are only sent out when necessary and to date (4/81) have addressed bunco schemes, purse snatchings, and harassment and rape in Buckman, Sunnyside, and Richmond. They are distributed by neighborhood watch block coordinators and on one occasion were distributed door to door. A crime bulletin generally contains specific information regarding modus operandi and appropriate citizen response, e.g., call the Better Business Bureau or Consumer Protection when dealing with possible bunco schemes. (5)

PA10: Since 1979 news about crime in the SW neighborhoods and crime prevention approaches have been included in the monthly neighborhood newsletter. This has increased awareness and requests for service. NAC furnished the mailing labels as a means of sharing costs in 1979 and 1980. The newsletter has a circulation of about 4200. (101)

Some activities that promote crime prevention are designed to appeal to a specific audience, or to "get out the word" through a non-traditional approach. Children, especially, need innovative approaches to become interested in and understand crime prevention. Puppet shows, poster contests, and McGruff the Crime Dog are some of these innovative activities. Some people don't attend crime prevention meetings, and the Crime Prevention Van and bus benches were designed with this in mind. These and other innovative activities make more people aware of how crime prevention can benefit them.

CP Promotion Projects Oriented Towards Adults

Crime Prevention Van

CPD has a crime prevention van that contains information and materials about CP techniques and programs. Community groups may schedule the van for fairs and other community events.

See CS22 (18), CS12 (32), and CS15 (33).

Crime Prevention Films/Video

PA11: The INE Video Project was a joint effort of INE NAC and the N precinct crime analyst between June 1980 and January 1981. The purpose of developing a NAC crime prevention videotape on residential burglary was to have a more area-specific presentation. The videotape had three citizens from INE neighborhoods and two district officers with N precinct experience discuss how to recognize crime, reporting of crime and suspicious activity, emergency communications procedure and disputes, and crime prevention techniques. A short simulated home burglary segment was also taped. The idea of doing a special INE tape to be used at block and community meetings came out of negative feedback the NAC coordinator got from groups who had seen the standard CPD block meeting film. Citizens felt the CPD film contained too much jargon and didn't show a multi-cultural, mixed economic-level neighborhood—typical reaction to much of the CPD media material. The tape was reviewed by citizens and further editing was planned. (77)

Specific and/or Innovative Approaches to Promoting Crime Prevention

Billboards/Bus Benches

PA12: The business people and residents along Woodstock's commercial strip were concerned about a series of bank robberies in their area. They discovered that citizens did not know the police emergency number. They proposed putting the number on billboards on the strip. In October 1980, the OSE NAC coordinator assisted in obtaining estimates for the project and provided the design. NAC was unable to fund the project because the proposal came in after all seed money had been used. The community finally arranged to have a local builder provide bus stop seats with the number on them. (39)

CP Promotion Projects Oriented Towards Children

Sports-team Sponsorship

PA13: \$200 from NAC seed money was used to purchase eighteen reversible soccer jerseys for one of the Columbia Boys Club Basketball teams and also used for a soccer team. "Neighborhoods Against Crime Crimefighters" is printed on the jerseys. The purpose of the project was to promote crime prevention in the community and involve youth in CP while also supporting a youth program. (46)

McGruff Dog

The McGruff "Take a Bite Out of Crime" Dog is a symbol similar to fire prevention's Smokey the Bear. Volunteers dress up as the dog and attend community events to talk to children about crime prevention.

See CS23 (31), PH1 (47), PH3 (99).

CP Plays

Plays and skits can be very successful in promoting a crime prevention message. They are fun and children will talk to an "actor" where they won't talk to an officer. Plays such as the one used by CPD in school bicycle marking projects create a more positive relationship between youth and the police.

See HS9 (28).

CP Puppet Shows

Puppet shows are similar to plays in intent—a simple and fun way to promote CP to children—but are targeted for younger age groups.

PA14: A youth crime prevention puppet show was initiated by the N NAC coordinator in 1979. The plan was to train 6-8th graders to make CP presentations to 3-5th graders. The original show and materials were developed by PSU students under the direction of Dr. Robert Vogelsang of the Speech Communications Department. Some students made two presentations in July 1979 to N Portland Youth Service Center's Kenton Day School. The N NAC coordinator made additional presentations to Girls' Day at Boys' Club and St. John's Camp Fire Troop. Camp Fire girls in St. John's worked on the program but did not make their own presentations. (92)

PA15: In August 1979, ISE NAC coordinator held an anti-shoplifting mini-workshop for children in Sunnyside. The intent of the project was to educate children on the problem of shoplifting, and puppetry was used to provoke greater participation by the children. The workshop had very low attendance and success was very

limited. Part of the problem was that the project was not citizen initiated and had poor publicity (held in August with normal avenues of publicity to children unavailable). (10)

PA16: In July 1979, EC NAC staff (and NAC staff from N and ISE) consulted with and then hired with seed money consultant to write, develop, and make puppets on the theme of anti-shoplifting. A mini-workshop was held, but the program was not very successful. Problems: 1) the service area was too large—a smaller specific group should have been targeted; 2) the date and weather were deterrents; 3) reliance on volunteers who did not follow through; 4) the targeted age group didn't show up and the planned presentation was therefore inappropriate; and 5) the puppet consultant had some difficulty understanding basic youth crime prevention. Even with these drawbacks, the children who participated had a valid and enjoyable experience. (20)

See also CS12 (32).

CP Poster Contests

Poster contests are one of the most successful CP promotion projects for children, probably because they are participatory in nature and make learning fun. CP poster contests can have a number of different themes, including general crime prevention, bicycle CP, anti-shoplifting, and anti-vandalism.

PA17: SW NAC board developed the idea of a poster contest in the outer SW schools to educate children about crime prevention at a receptive age. The contest was conducted in grades K-6 in 13 SW schools. All materials were provided and organized in order to minimize teachers' time requirements. Many teachers said that this was a deciding factor in their participation. Prizes—incentives—were offered; in fact this may have been overdone. Good time-lining is essential to assure full participation from all of the assisting organizations and businesses. A complete "how-to" guide is available from CPD or CUE. (111)

PA18: An anti-vandalism poster contest was held in St. John's schools in May 1980. The project was adapted from the SW effort, and was initiated by a St. John's businessman and the principal of James John School. They determined the scope (3 schools), subject matter (anti-vandalism), focus (opening of St. John's Cathedral Park and the renovation of the business district). N NAC coordinator supplied resource materials and assisted in adapting the program to St. John's scale. Steinfelds printed the poster sheets, James John School mimeographed the rules, and the NAC coordinator distributed materials to George and Sutton schools and coordinated their in-school contests. NAC volunteers chose finalists from the three schools and the St. John's Boosters appointed a panel to award prizes. All finalists' posters were displayed in Cathedral Park at its opening celebration. Anti-vandalism curriculum materials were provided to all teachers for discussion before the contest, courtesy of CPD. The contest provided an excellent focus of discussion by the children of pride in their community, schools, and downtown. (93)

PA19: Staff at Irvington School wanted a project for 4th and 5th graders on shoplifting and vandalism prevention. EC NAC coordinator used lesson plans from the SW area on anti-vandalism and did training of the teachers. The climax of the program was a poster contest with "Take a Bite Out of Crime" t-shirt transfers for

prizes. Posters were displayed in the school halls for a week. Poster blanks are expensive to print, but very important in that the theme of anti-vandalism is focused when they are used. Teachers really appreciate and are more willing to participate when given lesson plans. (61)

PA20: The student council at Fernwood Middle School wanted to do a crime prevention program in 1980 because they had had to pay for vandalism done to the school elevator when the culprit could not be found. EC NAC staff worked with school counselor and CPD officer to design a crime prevention week. The week included a kick-off assembly with CPD, NAC, and a film called "The Green House." Lesson plans from the SW area with resource packets were used all week, and the poster contest started, complete with poster blanks. Wednesday, bicycle marking and registration were done after school. Hollywood Boosters judged the poster contest on Friday and NAC staff did the awards assembly. The top five posters were displayed at the Hollywood U.S. National Bank for two weeks. Poster contest prizes included t-shirts and "Take a Bite Out of Crime" transfers, with grand prizes being a ten-speed bicycle, a one-week bike touring trip, bike locks, and bike racing shirts donated by local businesses. Thirty-three out of 35 classroom winners in the poster contest used anti-vandalism for subject matter, indicating that the message had gotten across, and the CP Week was a success. (56)

See also HS9 (28).

Handouts

Giving people something with a crime prevention message printed on it that they can take home and use is one way to keep crime prevention on people's minds. Whenever someone uses a pen with the CPD emergency number on it, or wears a "Take a Bite Out of Crime" t-shirt, they are reminded of the crime prevention effort and of what they can do to reduce their vulnerability to crime. Some of these "gimmicks" contain information on home safety, such as the McGruff sticker; others, such as frisbees, are fun.

PH1: Along with verbal and printed information, handing out pens, balloons, key-tags, etc.—all of which have the crime prevention and police emergency number printed on them—is good advertising. Printed material may be read (maybe) and tossed, whereas a pen or a keytag is used and the printed words on these usable handouts are a constant reminder that the crime prevention program exists. Handouts are very popular with the young and the elderly. T-shirt iron-ons—"Take a Bite Out of Crime"—have been very popular, and also publicize the National Crime Dog McGruff, who participates at public functions. A lot of CP promotion is done by just listening to what people have to say and leaving them with the assurance that CPD and NAC are in the community, offer a service, care, and will help. When participating in community events and CP activities the N NAC coordinator tries to represent both CP and the community, emphasizing community needs. (47)

PH2: The INE NAC coordinator related that various advertising "gimmicks" have been used to promote crime prevention and NAC area phone numbers. Most were purchased with NAC seed money. The following is a list of some "gimmicks" with an evaluation of effectiveness: 1) key chains with the police emergency number and CPD number are used for promotion and are very well received at block meetings and CP presentations (particularly effective for S.E. Asians to be able to report crimes); 2) litter bags with CP numbers—no phone calls or other responses have come from these, and they are not very effective; 3) youth t-shirts with CP slogans are very popular and effective, and are a visible sign of CP involvement—they are particularly liked by children and provide a good image of children for senior citizens and police; 4) whistles are used in senior self defense classes, apartment and some block watches, and in senior citizen homes and are very well received; 5) pens with CP numbers printed on them have varying levels of success (they have worked in N Portland, not so well in NE) and are used to advertise CP and have citizens call in for services or become involved; 6) Crime Dog McGruff wall stickers, that remind people to lock their doors, were developed in the N NAC area and are also used by CPD and INE NAC; they are very well received at block meetings and large group CP presentations; 7) balloons are used for street fairs but are too perishable for good CP promotion and are not worth the expense; 8) CPD in cooperation with Fire Department printed emergency phone numbers on small stickers to attach to phones, which are always in demand but now out of print. (91)

Keytags

Keytags are an essential part of whistle alert in N Portland. Whistles are attached to keytags imprinted with the NAC and CPD phone numbers. The keytags help insure that the whistles will be carried and used.

See CS17 (30), PS18 (48), PH1 (47), and PH2 (91).

Handouts for the General Population

Handouts 2

Emergency Phone Stickers

See PH2 (91).

McGruff Wall Stickers

PH3: Statistics have shown consistently that 1/3 of residential burglary is through unlocked doors and windows. With that in mind, the N NAC coordinator decided to use McGruff the Crimefighting Dog like fire prevention used Smokey the Bear and make a CP reminder list that people could put by their doors to remind them to lock the door and turn on the lights, etc. With this constant reminder people would start locking up. The stickers are passed out during special events, at block meetings, after security surveys, and by McGruff the Crime Dog. (99)

Litter Bags

See PH2 (91) and CS12 (32).

Pens

See PH1 (47), PH2 (91), CS17 (30), and CS12 (32).

Handouts for Children

CP promotion handouts for children place an emphasis on fun and activity. They are generally items that can be worn, thrown, or otherwise played with. Handouts for children that have been used in the NAC program include balloons, frisbees, and t-shirts. CPD uses coloring books. Other CP handouts for children are buttons and pecthees.

Pecthees

See SP2 (95).

Balloons

Balloons are not considered very effective ways of promoting crime prevention, except as a way to advertise a community fair.

See CS23 (31), CS13 (36), and PH2 (91).

Frisbees

See CS12 (32).

T-shirts

T-shirts are a very effective way to promote crime prevention. Children love them and children who wear them have a better image with senior citizens and the police, because it shows that they are involved in crime prevention.

See PH1 (47), PH2 (91), CS23 (31), PA20 (56), and PA19 (61).

Crime Prevention Volunteer Recruitment

One of the most essential parts of promoting crime prevention is recruiting volunteers who, in turn, will promote CP with their friends and neighbors. It can take a lot of work to get people interested and then involved in CP activities, and it takes constant paid staff contact and follow-up to do the job effectively. Volunteer recruitment techniques vary by area of the city and coordinator preferences, though CP presentations seem to be one of the best places to recruit volunteers.

VR1: Recruiting volunteers in N Portland is an on-going project. The N NAC coordinator and CPD staff obtain names at block meetings, speaking engagements, etc., from people who show an interest in CP. When NAC and CPD find someone who is interested in becoming a committed volunteer, they are asked to come to the NAC/CPD office for an interview to find out what areas of CP they are interested in, and to fill out forms, get a background check, and then training in CP techniques. They also get on-the-job training. Records of their time and services are kept, and NAC/CPD periodically holds get-togethers to show appreciation for volunteer efforts. A good volunteer bank takes good coordination, but has good rewards. Keeping the interest of volunteers is the key to success, along with good communication and direction. (50)

VR2: From the start of EC NAC's program, staff contacted neighborhood associations, business groups, churches, and newspapers (for articles on programs and availability of staff for speaking). Generally, residents tend to be more interested in learning crime prevention techniques when there is a specific crime problem in the neighborhood. (58)

See also PH1 (47) and CS1 (72).

Crime Prevention Activities for Specific Audiences

Although many crime prevention and community safety activities are directed to the benefit of the general population of the city or of a neighborhood, such as neighborhood watch, others are designed to meet the needs of a specific population. Most of these "targeted" projects are directed toward a fairly broad section of the population, such as senior citizens or the business community. Other activities are designed to meet the very specific and special needs of a population such as the Indochinese community or Burnside transients. Many of these "targeted" projects have been summarized in other sections of this book, and are so referenced.

Crime Prevention Projects for Women, Children, Senior Citizens, and Businesses

Women

Women are particularly vulnerable to crime—sexual assault, purse snatching, and mugging—when they are out on the streets. So it is not surprising that the programs designed primarily for women are aimed at making them safer and less vulnerable to crime when they are outside of their home: self defense courses and the escort service.

Self Defense

See PS1-7.

Escort Service

See PS20.

Children

There are many crime prevention projects designed especially for children. They range in scope from very short puppet shows designed to teach young children about crime prevention, to community field days that combine fun with demonstrations of crime prevention techniques, to week-long vandalism prevention programs in the schools. Many of these projects have the purpose of increasing children's awareness of and pride in their community so that they work actively to prevent vandalism and theft. Other programs such as self defense and child abuse are designed to increase personal safety.

Bicycle Marking and Registration

See CS12 (32), CS14 (21), HS9 (28), PA20 (56), CS22 (18), CS23 (31), and CS15 (33).

Poster Contests

See PA17-20.

Puppet Shows

See PA14-16.

Child Abuse

See PS23-24.

Self Defense

See PS11.

Sports-team Sponsorship

See PA13.

Fairs

See CS12-15.

Senior Citizens

Babysitting Safety

SP1: A babysitting safety seminar for teenaged and pre-teen girls in Portsmouth and Kenton was initiated by Camp Fire Girls' "Girl's Day at the Boy's Club" volunteers and held in May 1980. The two-part seminar was coordinated by N NAC staff and a Camp Fire leader and consisted of a Red Cross segment on child care and a NAC segment on crime prevention while babysitting. The NAC segment included telephone manners, and information on locking doors, not letting people in, etc. (94)

CP Projects for Children that Weren't Implemented

Good ideas for projects to interest children in CP don't always get off the ground. They usually fail because they were not citizen-initiated, which makes it difficult to recruit volunteers, or because a key volunteer left with no replacement. Still, they are good ideas.

SP2: In 1979, the N NAC board suggested the development of a CP Peechee folder for children that would stress community pride and involvement. A volunteer drew up the peechee but it was never printed because of disagreement among funding authorities about its effectiveness. There was no strong community interest to continue the project. (95)

SP3: NAC and CPD youth programs coordinator initiated a project in 1979 to involve three Kenton grade schools in a bicycle rodeo and theft prevention workshop that would include a speed coordination course, safe driving quiz, and a safety inspection. The project was dropped due to lack of real community support (school interest, volunteer support). (98)

Senior citizens are very vulnerable to many kinds of crime. Because of their general lack of physical strength, the elderly are often the victims of rape, mugging, and domestic abuse. Theft is also a major fear of the elderly, especially purse snatching and theft of pension checks. Senior citizens also tend to be the targets of con people who defraud them of their life savings while promising services they never deliver. Crime prevention projects for the elderly in Portland have attempted to address all of these areas.

Self Defense

See PS8-9.

Fairs

See CS16-17.

CP Presentations

See PA5-6.

Bunco Schemes

See HS11.

Elderly Abuse

See PS25.

Escort Service

See PS20.

Telephone Projects

Senior Citizens are frequently homebound and isolated from contact with other people. Telephone use can lessen this isolation. CPD and some senior citizen groups sponsor telephone reassurance programs where volunteers call to make sure that homebound elderly are ok and to give them some contact with other people. Some elderly don't have telephones, which increases their vulnerability to crime, accidents, and isolation. Another phone project involves getting phones for these senior citizens.

SP4: When the NW Elderly Advisory Team was started in November 1979, a volunteer suggested that NEAT look into obtaining phones for senior citizens who did not have them. The volunteer checked on phone rates and installation costs, but NEAT couldn't act on the suggestion because it didn't have the necessary funds. The NW NAC staff asked CPD to get involved and an officer attended one meeting. However, no one emerged to run the program and funds for phone purchase continued to be unavailable. Other problems included figuring out eligibility requirements—who is eligible and how is that established, and are follow-up payments made as well as the initial installation payment? Lack of staff to oversee the project was critical to its failure in 1980. The Friendly House Service Center, for which NEAT is the advisory team, has VISTA volunteers in 1981, who may be able to pick up the project, by identifying one or two people who need phones for a demonstration project. (105)

The Portland Police Bureau has a commercial crime prevention program that helps businesses with site hardening and burglary prevention. Both CPD and NAC also encourage the establishment of business associations which develop lines of communication among businesses on issues such as bad check passing and shoplifting.

Business CP Presentations

See PA2-4.

Reflector Tape Projects

CPD has a commercial crime prevention program that involves putting reflector tape on the door or window of a business, to alert police patrolling in cars of a possible break-in.

SP5: Reflector tape was placed on the outside front windows of Burnside area businesses in the summer of 1979. By having the reflector tape on the windows, patrol squads in cars could very easily tell if the window had been broken. If they didn't see the tape, it meant that something was wrong. It allowed the police to check on places while still in their cars. (27)

Business/ Commercial

SP6: In April 1980, the OSE NAC coordinator proposed a project to put reflector tape on the locks of businesses on the 82nd Avenue and Foster commercial strips, so that the police cars could see if a lock had been tampered with while on patrol. Although both groups were interested in the project, they were involved in another project at the time and had no volunteers for the reflector tape project. (41)

See also SP7.

Business Associations

Very often a business association can serve the same purpose as a neighborhood watch—keeping the business people in touch with one another on issues of safety and crime prevention. Some business associations have been formed because of crime and safety concerns.

SP7: Starting in late 1979 merchants and owners of small businesses in the NW and Goose Hollow neighborhoods began meeting to form a NW/Goose Hollow Merchants' Association. Working with the NW NAC coordinator, their idea was to form a phone tree with neighborhood businesses to be able to notify each other of bad check passing, suspected shoplifters, and similar issues. Police attended a meeting to offer the reflector tape program and were turned down. People seemed to feel that the program would not be useful unless backed by foot patrols. (52)

SP8: The Barbur Boulevard Commercial Club began in July 1979 with a security survey of businesses, but lacked organizational effort and follow-through. The Commercial Club was reinitiated in April 1980 with a door-to-door survey of all businesses along Barbur Boulevard and an invitation to an initial meeting. Approximately 14 people were present at the first meeting, which was coordinated by SW NAC staff. Essential to continuance of the Club were establishing a line of communication (e.g., newsletter, minutes, etc.), regular meeting time and place, and a goal or reason for being established. Advice from established business associations was invaluable. (108)

See also PA2 (96) and PA3 (81).

Crime Prevention for Employees

SP9: In December 1980, EC NAC coordinator became concerned about safety of newspaper carriers after a paperboy was robbed while delivering his paper route. The coordinator discovered that the *Journal* and distributors have no training of any kind, so staff explored the concept of a short basic training manual for all newspaper carriers. Results: The concept was seen as needed city wide with paid staff support for writing and implementation. This proved impossible due to the legal relationship between the newspaper and distributors, and distributors and newspaper carriers. Each group is considered an independent contractor with no responsibility between involved groups. Since this relationship is being tested in the courts, the project is not dead, if there is someone who will pay for the ongoing cost of printing the manual and for doing some training. (19)

See also PS19 (89).

Crime Prevention Projects for Special Geographical Populations

Neighborhoods Against Crime often deals with crisis crime situations and populations where crime vulnerability is especially high. NAC programs differ from traditional crime prevention programs in this area because anti-crime projects are designed by the populations they serve.

SP10: In early 1980 the NE Police Precinct Council and the INE NAC board held a Drug Education Workshop focusing on the impact of drugs on black and poor families. The INE NAC coordinator and NE Precinct Council chairperson identified speakers and written materials most suited to poor and black families. The Tri-County Community Council's listing of drug abuse programs was a good resource. Personal interviews with drug agencies identified effective speakers. CPD got a Special Investigations Division speaker, and the Oregon State Health and Drug Education Section provided printed materials. One problem was a lack of good films and written materials that pictured the needs of blacks effectively. The NE Youth Service Center Youth Diversion speaker was very effective. Large mailings advertising the program went to churches, high schools, and community groups, and the media were notified and recontacted about the workshop. Lunch was provided for the 10 a.m.-4 p.m. session. Eighty people attended, and Channels 12 and 8 covered the conference. (78)

See also PA11.

SP11: During 1980, S.E. Asians throughout INE and other parts of the city were victims of verbal and physical harassment and robbery. Neighborhood resentment, lack of neighborhood awareness of S.E. Asian cultures, and S.E. Asian reluctance to link up with Americans was of concern to Commissioner Jordan who received complaints from agencies working with the S.E. Asians. Commissioner Jordan asked INE NAC and the NE Neighborhood office to work on the issue. Initial committee meetings identified concerns and the need for friendly exchanges and communication with S.E. Asians to alert them to crime prevention resources. The committee decided to do a demonstration project in the Boise neighborhood on the site of a S.E. Asian housing project, with friendship and cultural exchange as the first step. A potluck was planned with help from community groups and neighborhood residents. Flyers printed in the Hmong dialect with American wording also were hand delivered by Hmong people and ONA and NAC staff. Approximately 80 people attended the event held on the lawn of the housing project. That site was chosen because it was determined that it was best to go to the S.E. Asians instead of asking them to go to an unknown site. The event included sharing of food, cultural exchanges, and needlework and art. Positive link-ups occurred with neighborhood residents, so additional projects were planned for Spring 1981. Recommendations for future projects include: 1) a good briefing for Americans on S.E. Asian cultures; 2) S.E. Asian representatives should always be in on the planning of the event; 3) personal contact with refugees and American neighborhood residents is extremely helpful for drawing people to attend; 4) chicken, vegetables, fruits and desserts are good foods for the potluck. As a result of the potluck a system was developed for transferring crime prevention information to the S.E. Asian population. Also, a N.E. Clothes Closet run by the ONA office with N.E. volunteers was established. Specific work on S.E. Asian youth victimization is planned for Fall 1981. A need exists for developing better CP materials for written and oral presentations. (75)

SP12: The Victims' Assistance Program, also called Project Jackroll, attempted to prevent and positively deal with a common type of assault called jackrolling in the Burnside neighborhood. The project was initiated several years ago by the staff of a now-defunct organization called the Transit Bank. When the Transit Bank folded, the Burnside Community Council decided to resurrect the project. Since November 1979, the project has had discontinuous funding from CETA, the Jackson Foundation, and NAC. The focus of the program has been two-fold: 1) address crime problems unique and problematic to residents in the Burnside neighborhood; and 2) serve as an effective liaison between Burnside victims, the Police Department, and the District Attorney's Office. Program activities have included transporting victims to court, locating crime victims, assisting victims in filing charges, and crime prevention education and advocacy. The positive aspect of the program has been citizen involvement in crime prevention and prosecution. The negative aspects include a lack of continuity in funding and subsequently high turnover of competent staff. (17)

See also CS8 (26) and PS7 (25).

SP13: The Safe Streets Alliance was formed in 1980 to respond to the increase in attacks on gays, particularly in Laurelhurst Park and the Downtown Park Blocks. Their original intent was to generate attention to these problems in the media, gain access to the self defense classes given by the police, and set up an informal reporting system in bars to get a more accurate picture of the extent of the problem. The last was suggested because the Safe Streets Alliance perceived a great deal of non-reporting because of lack of trust in the police. The results were to generate media attention and to get permission to use NAC seed money for notebooks in bars. Gay men were not permitted to take self defense classes from the police, although gay women are eligible by virtue of being women. The police were unwilling to teach gay men self defense strategies on the theory that gays, being men, already knew how to defend themselves and additional classes would only encourage violence. (24)

Glossary of Abbreviations

Abbreviations have been generally avoided in the Community Safety Project Information descriptions. However, some abbreviations do appear. Some of these, particularly abbreviations for neighborhood and business associations, are spelled out once in the description and abbreviated thereafter. Other commonly used abbreviations are defined in this glossary.

CETA

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (federal jobs program)

CP

crime prevention

CPD

(also CPU/CPO)

Crime Prevention Division/Unit/Officer (of Portland Police Bureau)

EC

east central (area of Portland, also known as outer northeast)

HCD

Housing and Community Development (a program which provides federal funds for community development projects in low and moderate income areas of Portland)

INE

inner northeast (area of Portland)

ISE

inner southeast (area of Portland)

LEAA

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (federal agency providing funds for crime prevention programs)

N

north (area of Portland)

NA

(also N. Assn., N. Assoc., Nhood Assoc., etc.)

neighborhood association

NAC

Neighborhoods Against Crime (Portland's community-based crime prevention and community safety program)

NE

northeast (area of Portland that covers inner northeast and east central)

NW

neighborhood watch

NW

northwest (area of Portland, also includes parts of inner southwest such as Goose Hollow and Washington Park)

ONA

Office of Neighborhood Associations (Portland)

OSE

outer southeast (area of Portland)

PPB

Portland Police Bureau

PR

public relations

PSU

Portland State University

SE

southeast (area of Portland that covers inner southeast and outer southeast)

SW

southwest (area of Portland, doesn't include parts of inner southwest such as downtown, Goose Hollow and Washington Park)

Map of NAC Area Boundaries



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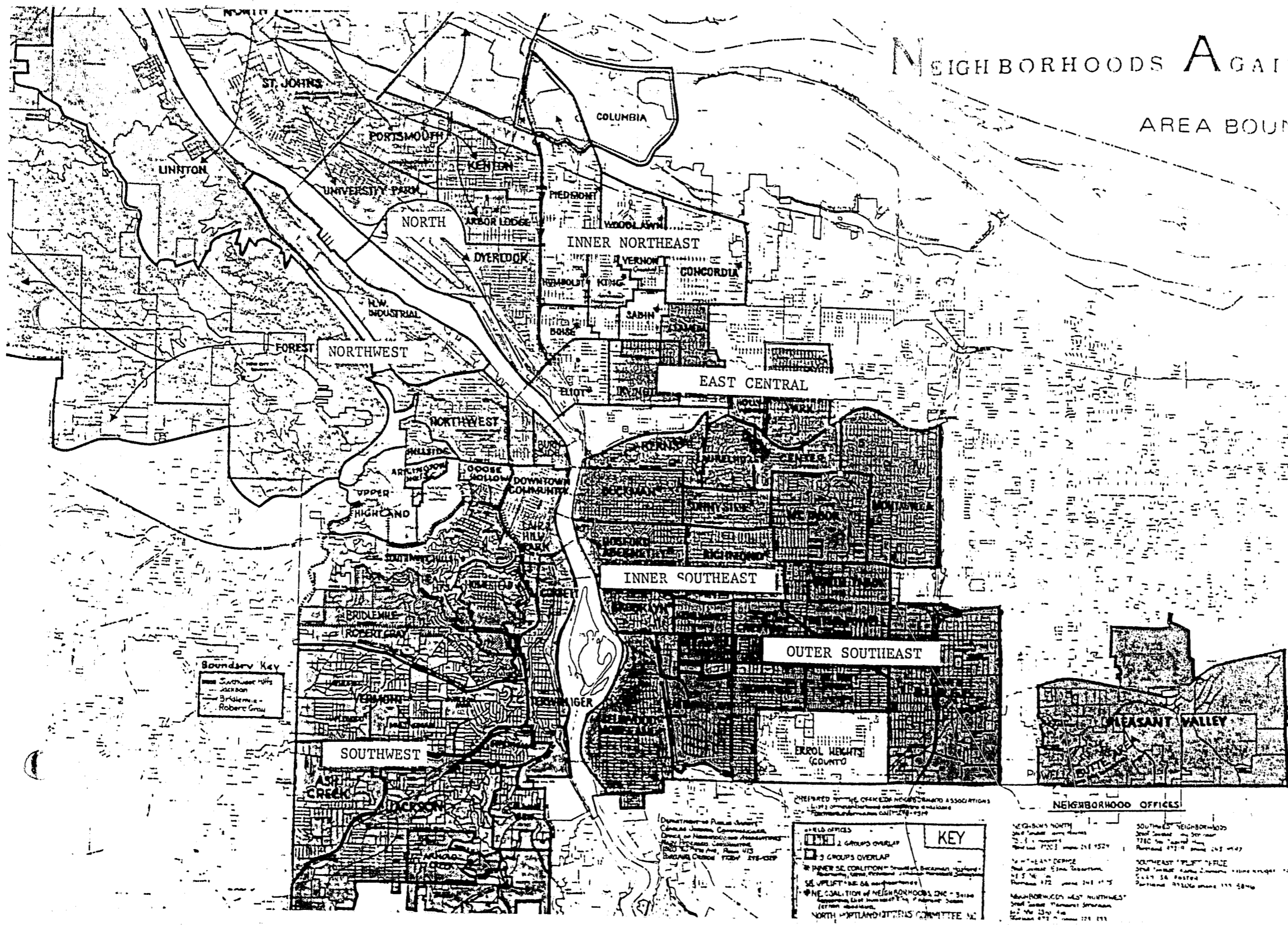
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NEIGHBORHOODS AGAINST CRIME

AREA BOUNDARIES



Boundary Key
 - - - Cushman Hill
 ——— Jackson
 Bridlemere
 ——— Robert Gray

KEY
 ■ FIELD OFFICE
 ■ 1 GROUP OVERLAP
 ■ 2 GROUPS OVERLAP
 ■ 3 GROUPS OVERLAP
 ■ INNER CITY COALITION - South of Downtown, West of Downtown, East of Downtown, North of Downtown
 ■ SE UPLIFT - NE 66th Street
 ■ NE COALITION OF NEIGHBORHOODS ONE - 34th Street
 ■ NORTH WITLAND DISTRICTS COMMITTEE - NE

NEIGHBORHOOD OFFICES

SOUTH EAST NEIGHBORHOODS 2100 East 15th Street Phone: 272-1111 Hours: 10:00 AM - 10:00 PM	SOUTHWEST NEIGHBORHOODS 2700 West 15th Street Phone: 272-1111 Hours: 10:00 AM - 10:00 PM
NEIGHBORHOODS WEST NORTHWEST 2700 West 15th Street Phone: 272-1111 Hours: 10:00 AM - 10:00 PM	NORTH WITLAND DISTRICTS COMMITTEE 2700 West 15th Street Phone: 272-1111 Hours: 10:00 AM - 10:00 PM

Geographic Index

(by NAC area)

City-wide: SP9, SP13, PS25, PS15, PH2, PH3

Downtown (including Burnside): PS21, SP12, PS7, CS8, SP5, CS5, PS19, HS2, HS1, PS20

East Central: NP7, CS22, PA16, CS14, PS8, HS11, CS2, PA20, VR2, HS4, PS16, PA19, PA4, PA1, PS4.

Inner NE/NE: CS12, CS15, PS12, CS10, PS3, SP11, PA7, PA11, SP10, PA14, HS9, PA8, PS23, HS10

Inner SE/SE: NP9, HS7, NP6, PS22, NP2, NP3, CS18, CS7, PA15, NP7, CS20, CS21, NP1, PA16, CS19, CS1, SP3, PA5, PS1

North: HS9, PA8, CS17, CS23, PS2, PA13, PH1, PS18, PS23, VR1, HS10, PA18, SP1, SP2, PA2

Northwest (includes Goose Hollow and Washington Park): PS13, PS9, HS5, SP7, HS11, HS2, SP4

Outer SE: CS13, NP8, CS6, PA12, CS16, SP6, PS5, HS3, PS11, PS17, PS14, NP4, PA3, PS24, PS6, CS11, CS3, CS5

SW: HS6, PA10, CS9, SP8, NP5, PA17

Community Safety Publications

Community Safety Publications

**P1 *Neighborhood Watch*
Neighborhoods Against Crime
Center for Urban Education
1981, 40 pp.**

The *Neighborhood Watch* manual is a step-by-step guide to organizing a block against crime. It provides crime prevention information, community resources and other tools designed to increase the awareness of residents and to decrease neighborhood vulnerability to crime.

**P2 *Citizen's Guide to Neighborhood Watch*
Neighborhoods Against Crime
Center for Urban Education
1981, 13 pp.**

The *Citizen's Guide to Neighborhood Watch* is a companion booklet to the *Neighborhood Watch* manual and is designed for use by participants on Neighborhood Watch blocks. The booklet contains information on residential crime prevention including watch and report, home security, police dispatch priorities and a block map.

**P3 *Southwest Neighborhoods Against Crime*
Junior Crime Fighter Poster Contest
Neighborhoods Against Crime
Center for Urban Education
1980, 89 pp.**

This booklet documents the successful anti-vandalism campaign held in southwest Portland schools in February, 1980. It includes publicity ideas, study guides and lesson plans, evaluation procedures and comments from students about the effectiveness of the anti-vandalism program.

END